



GammaSwap Labs – Core, Strategies and Periphery

Smart Contract Security Audit

Prepared by: Halborn

Date of Engagement: December 19th, 2022 – January 6th, 2023

Visit: Halborn.com

DOCUMENT REVISION HISTORY	6
CONTACTS	7
1 EXECUTIVE OVERVIEW	8
1.1 INTRODUCTION	9
1.2 AUDIT SUMMARY	9
1.3 TEST APPROACH & METHODOLOGY	10
RISK METHODOLOGY	10
1.4 SCOPE	12
2 ASSESSMENT SUMMARY & FINDINGS OVERVIEW	15
3 FINDINGS & TECH DETAILS	17
3.1 (HAL-01) INITIAL LP DEPOSIT IS IMPOSSIBLE DUE TO MISCALCULATION - HIGH	18
Description	18
Proof of Concept	19
Code Location	20
Risk Level	21
Recommendation	21
Remediation Plan	21
3.2 (HAL-02) FIRST LIQUIDITY PROVIDER LOSES FUNDS DUE TO ROUNDING ISSUE - HIGH	22
Description	22
Proof of Concept	23
Code Location	24
Risk Level	24
Recommendation	24

Remediation Plan	25
3.3 (HAL-03) INCORRECT INVARIANT FACTOR CALCULATION MAY LEAD TO A LOSS OF ACCRUED FUNDS - MEDIUM	26
Description	26
Proof of Concept	26
Code Location	30
Risk Level	30
Recommendation	30
Remediation Plan	31
3.4 (HAL-04) CALLING THE BATCHLIQUIDATIONS FUNCTION WITH TOKENID 0 ALWAYS REVERTS - MEDIUM	32
Description	32
Code Location	32
Risk Level	33
Recommendation	33
Remediation Plan	33
3.5 (HAL-05) INCOMPATIBILITY WITH FEE-ON-TRANSFER OR DEFLATIONARY TOKENS - MEDIUM	34
Description	34
Code Location	34
Risk Level	35
Recommendation	35
Remediation Plan	35
3.6 (HAL-06) CENTRALIZATION RISK - LOW	36
Description	36
Code Location	36
Risk Level	36

	Recommendation	36
	Remediation Plan	37
3.7	(HAL-07) LOAN CALCULATION CAN BE MISLEADING FOR DIFFERENT CHAINS DUE TO HARDCODED VARIABLES - LOW	38
	Description	38
	Code Location	38
	Risk Level	38
	Recommendation	39
	Remediation Plan	39
3.8	(HAL-08) TOKEN SWAPPING CAN FAIL DUE TO DIVISION BY ZERO - LOW	40
	Description	40
	Code Location	40
	Risk Level	40
	Recommendation	40
	Remediation Plan	41
3.9	(HAL-09) LACK OF ZERO AMOUNT CHECK MAY LEAD DIVISION BY ZERO - LOW	42
	Description	42
	Code Location	42
	Risk Level	43
	Recommendation	43
	Remediation Plan	43
3.10	(HAL-10) MISSING ZERO ADDRESS CHECKS - LOW	44
	Description	44
	Code Location	44
	Risk Level	44

Recommendation	44
Remediation Plan	45
3.11 (HAL-11) MISSING UPPER/LOWER BOUND CHECKS - INFORMATIONAL	46
Description	46
Code Location	46
Risk Level	47
Recommendation	47
Remediation Plan	47
3.12 (HAL-12) FOR LOOP OPTIMIZATIONS - INFORMATIONAL	48
Description	48
Risk Level	48
Recommendation	48
Remediation Plan	49
3.13 (HAL-13) THE IMMUTABLE KEYWORD COSTS LESS GAS FOR CONSTANT VARIABLES - INFORMATIONAL	50
Description	50
Code Location	50
Risk Level	50
Recommendation	50
Remediation Plan	50
3.14 (HAL-14) UNUSED IMPORTS - INFORMATIONAL	52
Description	52
Code Location	52
Risk Level	52
Recommendation	52
Remediation Plan	52

3.15 (HAL-15) MISSING NATSPEC DOCUMENTATION - INFORMATIONAL	53
Description	53
Risk Level	53
Recommendation	53
Remediation Plan	53
3.16 (HAL-16) OPEN TODOs - INFORMATIONAL	54
Description	54
Code Location	54
Risk Level	54
Recommendation	54
Remediation Plan	54
4 AUTOMATED TESTING	56
4.1 STATIC ANALYSIS REPORT	57
Description	57
Results	57
4.2 AUTOMATED SECURITY SCAN	63
Description	63
Results	63

DOCUMENT REVISION HISTORY

VERSION	MODIFICATION	DATE	AUTHOR
0.1	Document Creation	12/30/2022	Luis Arroyo
0.2	Document Updates	01/11/2023	Pawel Bartunek
0.3	Document Updates	01/16/2023	Ataberk Yavuzer
0.4	Draft Review	01/17/2023	Roberto Reigada
0.5	Draft Review	01/17/2023	Piotr Cielas
0.6	Draft Review	01/17/2023	Gabi Urrutia
1.0	Remediation Plan	01/27/2023	Ataberk Yavuzer
1.1	Remediation Plan Edits	02/15/2023	Ataberk Yavuzer
1.2	Remediation Plan Review	02/16/2023	Piotr Cielas
1.3	Remediation Plan Review	02/16/2023	Gabi Urrutia

CONTACTS

CONTACT	COMPANY	EMAIL
Rob Behnke	Halborn	Rob.Behnke@halborn.com
Steven Walbroehl	Halborn	Steven.Walbroehl@halborn.com
Gabi Urrutia	Halborn	Gabi.Urrutia@halborn.com
Piotr Cielas	Halborn	Piotr.Cielas@halborn.com
Roberto Reigada	Halborn	Roberto.Reigada@halborn.com
Ataberk Yavuzer	Halborn	Ataberk.Yavuzer@halborn.com



EXECUTIVE OVERVIEW



1.1 INTRODUCTION

GammaSwap allows users to provide liquidity into an existing AMM (e.g. Uniswap, Sushiswap, Balancer). At the same time, it allows other users to short LP tokens (borrow the Uniswap LP Token and retrieve the reserve tokens it represents) from users that have provided liquidity to an existing AMM through GammaSwap and therefore profit from the change in price. What is normally an impermanent loss to liquidity providers becomes impermanent gains to liquidity shorters.

GammaSwap Labs engaged Halborn to conduct a security audit on their smart contracts beginning on December 19th, 2022 and ending on January 6th, 2023. The security assessment was scoped to the smart contracts provided in the [V1-core](#), [V1-strategies](#) and [V1-periphery](#) GitHub repositories. Commit hashes and further details can be found in the Scope section of this report.

1.2 AUDIT SUMMARY

The team at Halborn was provided 3 weeks for the engagement and assigned 3 full-time security engineer/engineers to audit the security of the smart contracts in scope. The security engineers are blockchain and smart contract security experts with advanced penetration testing and smart contract hacking skills, and deep knowledge of multiple blockchain protocols.

The purpose of the audits is to:

- Ensure that smart contract functions operate as intended
- Identify potential security issues with the smart contracts

In summary, Halborn identified some improvements to reduce the likelihood and impact of risks, which were mostly addressed by GammaSwap Labs. The main ones are the following:

1. All functions with mathematical operations should have sanity checks against division by zero findings
2. Token decimals should be considered during price/fee calculations
3. Other chain specifications should be considered

1.3 TEST APPROACH & METHODOLOGY

Halborn performed a combination of manual and automated security testing to balance efficiency, timeliness, practicality, and accuracy in regard to the scope of this audit. While manual testing is recommended to uncover flaws in logic, process, and implementation; automated testing techniques help enhance coverage of the code and can quickly identify items that do not follow the security best practices. The following phases and associated tools were used during the audit:

- Research into architecture and purpose
- Smart contract manual code review and walkthrough
- Graphing out functionality and contract logic/connectivity/functions ([solgraph](#))
- Manual assessment of use and safety for the critical Solidity variables and functions in scope to identify any arithmetic related vulnerability classes
- Manual testing by custom scripts
- Scanning of solidity files for vulnerabilities, security hot-spots or bugs. ([MythX](#))
- Static Analysis of security for scoped contract, and imported functions. ([Slither](#))
- Testnet deployment ([Brownie](#), [Foundry](#))

RISK METHODOLOGY:

Vulnerabilities or issues observed by Halborn are ranked based on the risk assessment methodology by measuring the **LIKELIHOOD** of a security incident and the **IMPACT** should an incident occur. This framework works for communicating the characteristics and impacts of technology vulnerabilities.

The quantitative model ensures repeatable and accurate measurement while enabling users to see the underlying vulnerability characteristics that were used to generate the Risk scores. For every vulnerability, a risk level will be calculated on a scale of 5 to 1 with 5 being the highest likelihood or impact.

RISK SCALE - LIKELIHOOD

- 5 - Almost certain an incident will occur.
- 4 - High probability of an incident occurring.
- 3 - Potential of a security incident in the long term.
- 2 - Low probability of an incident occurring.
- 1 - Very unlikely issue will cause an incident.

RISK SCALE - IMPACT

- 5 - May cause devastating and unrecoverable impact or loss.
- 4 - May cause a significant level of impact or loss.
- 3 - May cause a partial impact or loss to many.
- 2 - May cause temporary impact or loss.
- 1 - May cause minimal or un-noticeable impact.

The risk level is then calculated using a sum of these two values, creating a value of 10 to 1 with 10 being the highest level of security risk.

CRITICAL	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	INFORMATIONAL
----------	------	--------	-----	---------------

- 10 - CRITICAL
- 9 - 8 - HIGH
- 7 - 6 - MEDIUM
- 5 - 4 - LOW
- 3 - 1 - VERY LOW AND INFORMATIONAL

1.4 SCOPE

The security assessment was scoped to the following smart contracts on these repositories:

1. v1-core Repository: [v1-core main branch](#)
2. Commit ID: [dbda72a563622afda678e8373f4a3e0cd091bb43](#)
3. Smart contracts in scope:
 - `contracts/pools/CPMMGammaPool.sol`
 - `contracts/libraries/LibStorage.sol`
 - `contracts/libraries/AddressCalculator.sol`
 - `contracts/storage/AppStorage.sol`
 - `contracts/GammaPoolFactory.sol`
 - `contracts/base/AbstractGammaPoolFactory.sol`
 - `contracts/base/GammaPoolERC4626.sol`
 - `contracts/base/GammaPool.sol`
 - `contracts/base/GammaPoolERC20.sol`

1. v1-strategies Repository: [v1-strategies main branch](#)
2. Commit ID: [f60285582b2b1178e36a8ebc8dddc6deaeb5c7f8](#)
3. Smart contracts in scope:
 - `contracts/strategies/cpmm/CPMMBaseLongStrategy.sol`
 - `contracts/strategies/cpmm/CPMMLongStrategy.sol`
 - `contracts/strategies/cpmm/CPMMShortStrategy.sol`
 - `contracts/strategies/cpmm/CPMMBaseStrategy.sol`
 - `contracts/strategies/cpmm/CPMMLiquidationStrategy.sol`
 - `contracts/strategies/base/LongStrategy.sol`
 - `contracts/strategies/base/BaseLongStrategy.sol`
 - `contracts/strategies/base/BaseStrategy.sol`
 - `contracts/strategies/base/LiquidationStrategy.sol`
 - `contracts/strategies/base/ShortStrategy.sol`
 - `contracts/strategies/base/ShortStrategyERC4626.sol`
 - `contracts/rates/LogDerivativeRateModel.sol`
 - `contracts/rates/LinearKinkedRateModel.sol`

1. v1-periphery Repository: [v1-periphery main branch](#)
2. Commit ID: [1e28654c4ed123f543ef22927e26630929ca4680](#)
3. Smart contracts in scope:
 - `contracts/base/GammaPoolERC721.sol`
 - `contracts/base/Transfers.sol`
 - `contracts/PositionManager.sol`
 - `contracts/storage/AppStorage.sol`
 - `contracts/interfaces/ITransfers.sol`
 - `contracts/interfaces/ISendTokensCallback.sol`
 - `contracts/interfaces/IPositionManager.sol`

The minor code differences mentioned in the following commits and implemented during the audit were also reviewed:

- `v1-strategies changes::9a84053eb14de1ace6512a399956bdc638c469d7`
- `v1-periphery changes::6fef148010ded823650694d4f0dbb7836e73d9c0`
- `v1-core changes::b9a96e6fb76709aa89e30814eca0faa41a101baf`

Out-of-Scope Changes:

- Balancer Contracts

2. ASSESSMENT SUMMARY & FINDINGS OVERVIEW

CRITICAL	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	INFORMATIONAL
0	2	3	5	6

LIKELIHOOD

IMPACT

		(HAL-02)		
		(HAL-03)		
(HAL-10)	(HAL-06) (HAL-07)	(HAL-04) (HAL-05)		(HAL-01)
(HAL-11)	(HAL-09)	(HAL-08)		
(HAL-12) (HAL-13) (HAL-14) (HAL-15) (HAL-16)				

SECURITY ANALYSIS	RISK LEVEL	REMEDIATION DATE
HAL01 - INITIAL LP DEPOSIT IS IMPOSSIBLE DUE TO MISCALCULATION	High	SOLVED - 01/19/2023
HAL02 - FIRST LIQUIDITY PROVIDER CAN LOSE FUNDS DUE TO ROUNDING ISSUE	High	SOLVED - 02/09/2023
HAL03 - INCORRECT INVARIANT FACTOR CALCULATION MAY LEAD TO A LOSS OF ACCRUED FUNDS	Medium	SOLVED - 01/19/2023
HAL04 - CALLING THE BATCHLIQUIDATIONS FUNCTION WITH TOKENID 0 ALWAYS REVERTS	Medium	NOT APPLICABLE
HAL05 - INCOMPATIBILITY WITH TRANSFER-ON-FEE OR DEFLATIONARY TOKENS	Medium	NOT APPLICABLE
HAL06 - CENTRALIZATION RISK	Low	RISK ACCEPTED
HAL07 - LOAN CALCULATIONS CAN BE MISLEADING FOR DIFFERENT CHAINS DUE TO HARDCODED VARIABLES	Low	SOLVED - 01/19/2023
HAL08 - TOKEN SWAPPING CAN FAIL DUE TO DIVISION BY ZERO	Low	NOT APPLICABLE
HAL09 - LACK OF ZERO AMOUNT CHECK CAN LEAD TO DIVISION BY ZERO	Low	SOLVED - 01/19/2023
HAL10 - MISSING ZERO ADDRESS CHECKS	Low	SOLVED - 01/23/2023
HAL11 - MISSING UPPER/LOWER BOUND CHECKS	Informational	SOLVED - 01/23/2023
HAL12 - FOR LOOP OPTIMIZATIONS	Informational	SOLVED - 01/23/2023
HAL13 - THE IMMUTABLE KEYWORD COSTS LESS GAS FOR CONSTANT VARIABLES	Informational	SOLVED - 01/23/2023
HAL14 - UNUSED IMPORTS	Informational	SOLVED - 01/23/2023
HAL15 - MISSING NATSPEC DOCUMENTATION	Informational	SOLVED - 02/14/2023
HAL16 - OPEN TODOs	Informational	SOLVED - 01/23/2023



FINDINGS & TECH DETAILS



3.1 (HAL-01) INITIAL LP DEPOSIT IS IMPOSSIBLE DUE TO MISCALCULATION - HIGH

Description:

The `_depositNoPull()` function in the `BaseStrategy` contract does not work properly. The first deposit is reverted with the `ZeroAmount()` error.

In the `_depositNoPull()` function, the `updateIndex()` internal function is invoked with `accFeeIndex`, `lastFeeIndex` and `lastCFMMFeeIndex` call parameters. If the value of the `s.BORROWED_INVARIANT` variable is positive, then some LP tokens are minted to developers, since the protocol charges a handling fee. It has been observed however that the contract also tries to mint LP tokens to developers even if the `s.BORROWED_INVARIANT` is zero. In this case, the `devShares` variable returns zero since there are no deposits in the contract and `s.totalSupply` is equal to zero, which prevents users from depositing funds in the contract.

Proof of Concept:

Listing 1: First Deposit Fails - PoC

```

1 function test_depositNoPullPoC() public {
2     vm.roll(16392000 + 1); // deployment block + 1
3     _addLiquidityWithUniRouter(deployer, address(usdt),
↳ address(weth), 50 * 1e6, 10 * 1e18);
4
5     vm.startPrank(deployer);
6
7     usdt.transfer(user1, 5 * 1e6);
8     weth.transfer(user1, 2 * 1e18);
9
10    usdt.transfer(user2, 6 * 1e6);
11    weth.transfer(user2, 10 * 1e18);
12
13
14    uint256 loanId = positionManager.createLoan(1, address(
↳ cfmm_usdt_weth), deployer, type(uint).max);
15    uint256 loanId2 = positionManager.createLoan(1, address(
↳ cfmm_usdt_weth), user2, type(uint).max);
16    positionManager.transferFrom(deployer, user1, loanId);
17
18    IPositionManager.DepositWithdrawParams memory depositData
↳ = IPositionManager.DepositWithdrawParams({
19        protocolId: 1,
20        cfmm: address(cfmm_usdt_weth),
21        to: user1,
22        lpTokens: cfmm_usdt_weth.balanceOf(deployer),
23        deadline: 99999
24    });
25
26    cfmm_usdt_weth.approve(address(positionManager),
↳ cfmm_usdt_weth.balanceOf(deployer));
27
28    positionManager.depositNoPull(depositData);
29
30    vm.stopPrank();
31 }

```


Risk Level:

Likelihood - 5

Impact - 3

Recommendation:

Replace the `greater than or equal to (>=)` symbol with `greater (>)` to prevent calling the `mintToDevs` function for the first deposit.

Remediation Plan:

SOLVED: This finding was identified during a live code walkthrough jointly by the `GammaSwap team` and the `Halborn team`, and the existence of the finding was confirmed by the `Halborn team`.

The `greater than or equal to (>=)` relation was replaced with `greater than (>)` relation.

Commit ID: `v1-strategies::6f6a7ba1f0fe8b9d7a7cb9b756ef5b3e6bfa55ab`

3.2 (HAL-02) FIRST LIQUIDITY PROVIDER LOSES FUNDS DUE TO ROUNDING ISSUE - HIGH

Description:

During the initial asset deposit for ERC4626 Vaults, first liquidity provider can lose funds due to rounding issues.

The risk above was already explained in EIP4626 standard:

Finally, ERC-4626 Vault implementers should be aware of the need for specific, opposing rounding directions across the different mutable and view methods, as it is considered most secure to favor the Vault itself during calculations over its users:

If (1) it's calculating how many shares to issue to a user for a certain amount of the underlying tokens they provide or (2) it's determining the amount of the underlying tokens to transfer to them for returning a certain amount of shares, it should **round down**.

If (1) it's calculating the amount of shares a user has to supply to receive a given amount of the underlying tokens or (2) it's calculating the amount of underlying tokens a user has to provide to receive a certain amount of shares, it should **round up**.

The current `ShortStrategyERC4626` contract does not have any rounding validations for the security consideration above. Thus, the contract is vulnerable to the front-running attack.

In this case, any attacker can front-run the first deposit operation to claim more assets during the `_redeem` call.

Proof of Concept:

Listing 4: PoC Code - ERC4626 Vulnerability

```

1 function test_erc4626vulnerability() public {
2     vm.roll(16392000 + 1); // deployment block + 1
3     _addLiquidityWithUniRouter(deployer, address(usdt),
↳ address(weth), 20 * 1e6, 20 * 1e18);
4
5     vm.startPrank(deployer);
6     weth.transfer(user1, 10e18);
7     usdt.transfer(user1, 10e6);
8     vm.stopPrank();
9
10    _addLiquidityWithUniRouter(user1, address(usdt), address(
↳ weth), 10 * 1e6, 10 * 1e18);
11
12    vm.startPrank(user1);
13    cfmm_usdt_weth.approve(address(univ2_usdt_weth_pool), 1);
14    uint256 balance = cfmm_usdt_weth.balanceOf(user1);
15    cfmm_usdt_weth.transfer(address(univ2_usdt_weth_pool),
↳ balance / 2);
16    univ2_usdt_weth_pool.deposit(1, user1);
17
18    vm.stopPrank();
19
20    vm.startPrank(deployer);
21    cfmm_usdt_weth.approve(address(univ2_usdt_weth_pool),
↳ balance);
22    univ2_usdt_weth_pool.deposit(balance, deployer);
23    vm.stopPrank();
24
25    vm.roll(16392000 + 2);
26    vm.prank(user1);
27
28    univ2_usdt_weth_pool.redeem(1, user1, user1);
29    uint256 balance_final = cfmm_usdt_weth.balanceOf(user1);
30
31    console.log("Initial balance:", balance);
32    console.log("Final balance:", balance_final);
33    console.log("Profit:", balance_final - balance);
34 }

```


Screenshot:

```
Running 1 test for test/MainTest.t.sol:GammaSwapMainTest
[PASS] test_erc4626() (gas: 692868)
Logs:
  Initial balance: 1000000000000000
  Final balance: 124999999999999
  Profit: 249999999999999

Test result: ok. 1 passed; 0 failed; finished in 8.42ms
```

Code Location:

Listing 5: GammaPoolERC4626.sol (Line 43)

```
39 function convertToShares(uint256 assets) public view virtual
↳ returns (uint256) {
40     uint256 supply = totalSupply();
41     uint256 _totalAssets = totalAssets();
42
43     return supply == 0 || _totalAssets == 0 ? assets : (assets *
↳ supply) / _totalAssets;
44 }
```

Risk Level:

Likelihood - 3

Impact - 5

Recommendation:

The contract should do **INITIAL DEPOSIT** to any address to prevent this attack to occur. For example, some amounts should be deposited for zero address for the initial deposit.

Remediation Plan:

SOLVED: The `GammaSwap team` fixed the vulnerability by adding the first deposit to the zero address on the code. Furthermore, there is a minimum amount to prevent rounding issues to occur.

Commit IDs:

- `v1-strategies::5744f386f49d20fabb8760d16088a6f66631e335`
- `v1-core::59dab5059a8214aec4f92fac9feeb11d8eaf9f4f`

3.3 (HAL-03) INCORRECT INVARIANT FACTOR CALCULATION MAY LEAD TO A LOSS OF ACCRUED FUNDS – MEDIUM

Description:

The invariant factor formula makes use of the number of decimals of the first token in token pair. The result of this calculation is further used in multiple places across the contracts. For example, when you borrow liquidity from a GammaSwap pool, the protocol calculates that factor to update some storage variables such as `lastFeeIndex` and `BORROWED_INVARIANT`. Instead of focusing on `s.decimal[0]` only, both decimals should be considered.

As a result, calculating this variable based on a wrong number of decimals affects borrowed/repaid liquidity and many storage variables in the protocol.

Proof of Concept:

Listing 6: Invariant Factor PoC

```
1 // replace the s.decimals[0] variable in the getInvariantFactor()
  ↳ with 1e18 and 1e6 to see difference.
2 function test_BorrowAndRepayLifeCycleTask01() public {
3     vm.roll(16392000 + 1200);
4     _addLiquidityWithUniRouter(deployer, address(usdt), address(
  ↳ weth), 10 * 1e6, 5 * 1e18);
5
6     vm.startPrank(deployer);
7
8     usdt.transfer(user1, 5 * 1e6);
9     weth.transfer(user1, 2 * 1e18);
10
11    usdt.transfer(user2, 6 * 1e6);
12    weth.transfer(user2, 10 * 1e18);
13
14
```

```

15     uint256 loanId = positionManager.createLoan(1, address(
↳ cfmm_usdt_weth), deployer, type(uint).max);
16     uint256 loanId2 = positionManager.createLoan(1, address(
↳ cfmm_usdt_weth), user2, type(uint).max);
17     positionManager.transferFrom(deployer, user1, loanId);
18
19     IPositionManager.DepositWithdrawParams memory depositData =
↳ IPositionManager.DepositWithdrawParams({
20         protocolId: 1,
21         cfmm: address(cfmm_usdt_weth),
22         to: user1,
23         lpTokens: cfmm_usdt_weth.balanceOf(deployer),
24         deadline: 99999
25     });
26
27     cfmm_usdt_weth.approve(address(positionManager),
↳ cfmm_usdt_weth.balanceOf(deployer));
28
29     positionManager.depositNoPull(depositData);
30
31     vm.stopPrank();
32
33     _addLiquidityWithUniRouter(user1, address(usdt), address(weth)
↳ , 1e6, 1e18);
34
35     vm.startPrank(user1);
36
37     uint256[] memory amountsDesired = new uint256[](2);
38     amountsDesired[0] = 1e18;
39     amountsDesired[1] = 1e6;
40
41     IPositionManager.AddRemoveCollateralParams memory
↳ increaseCollData = IPositionManager.AddRemoveCollateralParams({
42         protocolId: 1,
43         cfmm: address(cfmm_usdt_weth),
44         to: user1,
45         tokenId: loanId,
46         deadline: 99999,
47         amounts: amountsDesired
48     });
49
50     usdt.approve(address(positionManager), amountsDesired[1]);
51     weth.approve(address(positionManager), amountsDesired[0]);
52

```

```

53     vm.roll(16392000 + 1252);
54     positionManager.increaseCollateral(increaseCollData);
55
56     vm.stopPrank();
57
58     vm.startPrank(user2);
59
60     increaseCollData.tokenId = loanId2;
61     increaseCollData.to = user2;
62
63     amountsDesired[0] = 1e18;
64     amountsDesired[1] = 1e6;
65
66     increaseCollData.amounts = amountsDesired;
67
68     usdt.approve(address(positionManager), amountsDesired[1]);
69     weth.approve(address(positionManager), amountsDesired[0]);
70
71     vm.roll(16392000 + 1304);
72     positionManager.increaseCollateral(increaseCollData);
73
74     vm.stopPrank();
75
76     vm.startPrank(user1);
77
78     IPositionManager.BorrowLiquidityParams memory borrowLqtyData =
79     ↳ IPositionManager.BorrowLiquidityParams({
80         protocolId: 1,
81         cfmm: address(cfmm_usdt_weth),
82         to: user1,
83         tokenId: loanId,
84         lpTokens: uint256(1e12) * 800 / 1000,
85         deadline: 99999,
86         minBorrowed: new uint256[](2)
87     });
88
89     positionManager.borrowLiquidity(borrowLqtyData);
90
91     vm.roll(16392000 + 1340);
92
93     amountsDesired[0] = 1e18;
94     amountsDesired[1] = 1e6;
95
96     increaseCollData.amounts = amountsDesired;

```

```

96     vm.stopPrank();
97
98     vm.prank(user2);
99     positionManager.decreaseCollateral(increaseCollData);
100
101
102     IPositionManager.RepayLiquidityParams memory repayData =
103     ↪ IPositionManager.RepayLiquidityParams({
104         protocolId: 1,
105         cfmm: address(cfmm_usdt_weth),
106         to: user1,
107         tokenId: loanId,
108         liquidity: 1000000 / 2,
109         deadline: 99999,
110         minRepaid: new uint256[](2)
111     });
112
113     vm.stopPrank();
114
115     vm.startPrank(deployer);
116     usdt.transfer(address(cfmm_usdt_weth), 10 * 1e6);
117     weth.transfer(address(cfmm_usdt_weth), 5 * 1e18);
118     vm.stopPrank();
119 }

```

Screenshot:

```

+ v1-core-foundry git:(main) x forge test --match-contract GammaSwapMainTest --match-test test_BorrowAndRepayLifeCycleTask01 -vvv --silent
Running 1 test for test/MainTest.t.sol:GammaSwapMainTest
[PASS] test_BorrowAndRepayLifeCycleTask01() (gas: 1596976)
Logs:
Borrow rate: 10000000000000000
Borrowed Invariant: 0
Borrow rate: 10000000000000000
Borrowed Invariant: 0
Borrow rate: 10000000000000000
Borrowed Invariant: 800000172999
Test result: ok. 1 passed; 0 failed; finished in 9.32ms
+ v1-core-foundry git:(main) x forge test --match-contract GammaSwapMainTest --match-test test_BorrowAndRepayLifeCycleTask02 -vvv --silent
Running 1 test for test/MainTest.t.sol:GammaSwapMainTest
[PASS] test_BorrowAndRepayLifeCycleTask02() (gas: 1596996)
Logs:
Borrow rate: 10000000000000000
Borrowed Invariant: 0
Borrow rate: 10000000000000000
Borrowed Invariant: 0
Borrow rate: 10518638573892587
Borrowed Invariant: 800000179630
Test result: ok. 1 passed; 0 failed; finished in 9.06ms
+ v1-core-foundry git:(main) x

```

s.decimals[0] was calculated as 6 for the first borrowing scenario

s.decimals[0] was calculated as 18 for the first second borrowing scenario

The loss will be 6631 wei for just one borrowing operation, this gap will be increase with every other operations in the protocol

Code Location:

BaseStrategy

Listing 7: BaseStrategy.sol (Line 33)

```
32 function getInvariantFactor() internal virtual override view
↳ returns(uint256) {
33     return 10 ** s.decimals[0];
34 }
```

AbstractRateModel

Listing 8: AbstractRateModel.sol (Line 11)

```
6 function calcUtilizationRate(uint256 lpInvariant, uint256
↳ borrowedInvariant) internal virtual view returns(uint256) {
7     uint256 totalInvariant = lpInvariant + borrowedInvariant;
8     if(totalInvariant == 0)
9         return 0;
10
11     return borrowedInvariant * getInvariantFactor() /
↳ totalInvariant;
12 }
```

Risk Level:

Likelihood - 3

Impact - 4

Recommendation:

Consider changing the invariant factor formula to include the number of decimals of both tokens in a pair. If the invariant factor is less than `1e18`, loss of precision may occur.

Remediation Plan:

SOLVED: This finding was identified in a code walkthrough jointly by the **GammaSwap team** and the **Halborn team**, and the existence of the finding was confirmed by the **Halborn team**.

The invariant factor is now calculated as 10^{*18} .

Commit ID: `v1-strategies::85864193924b7d1299dd99a27ded752c807ae2cb`

3.4 (HAL-04) CALLING THE BATCHLIQUIDATIONS FUNCTION WITH TOKENID 0 ALWAYS REVERTS - MEDIUM

Description:

The `_batchLiquidations` function implemented in the `LiquidationStrategy` contract is designed to perform more than one liquidation in a go. The `tokenId > 0` check on the `payLoanAndRefundLiquidator` function assures that users can use `0` as `tokenId` for batch liquidation operation. However, it is not possible to use `0` as `tokenId` in the `_batchLiquidations` function.

The `_batchLiquidations` function makes an internal call to the `sumLiquidity` function. During the calculation of the `liquidity` variable, the execution is reverted with the **Division or modulo by 0** error since the `_loan.rateIndex` is also zero for `tokenId 0`.

Code Location:

Listing 9: `LiquidationStrategy.sol` (Line 164)

```
156 function sumLiquidity(uint256[] calldata tokenIds) internal
    ↳ virtual returns(uint256 liquidityTotal, uint256 collateralTotal,
    ↳ uint256 lpTokensPrincipalTotal, uint128[] memory tokensHeldTotal)
    ↳ {
157     address[] memory tokens = s.tokens;
158     uint128[] memory tokensHeld;
159     address cfmm = s.cfmm;
160     tokensHeldTotal = new uint128[](tokens.length);
161     (uint256 accFeeIndex,,) = updateIndex();
162     for(uint256 i = 0; i < tokenIds.length; i++) {
163         LibStorage.Loan storage _loan = s.loans[tokenIds[i]];
164         uint256 liquidity = uint128((_loan.liquidity * accFeeIndex
    ↳ ) / _loan.rateIndex);
165         tokensHeld = _loan.tokensHeld;
166         lpTokensPrincipalTotal = lpTokensPrincipalTotal + _loan.
    ↳ lpTokens;
167         _loan.liquidity = 0;
```

```

168     _loan.initLiquidity = 0;
169     _loan.rateIndex = 0;
170     _loan.lpTokens = 0;
171     uint256 collateral = calcInvariant(cfmm, tokensHeld);
172     canLiquidate(collateral, liquidity, 950);
173     collateralTotal = collateralTotal + collateral;
174     liquidityTotal = liquidityTotal + liquidity;
175     for(uint256 j = 0; j < tokens.length; j++) {
176         tokensHeldTotal[j] = tokensHeldTotal[j] + tokensHeld[j]
    ↪ ];
177         _loan.tokensHeld[j] = 0;
178     }
179 }
180 }

```

Risk Level:

Likelihood - 3

Impact - 3

Recommendation:

It is recommended to add a sanity check to prevent division by zero in the `sumLiquidity` function. The contract should not continue dividing if denominator of division operations are zero.

Remediation Plan:

NOT APPLICABLE: The `GammaSwap` team confirmed that throwing the “Division or modulo by zero” error is the intended behavior.

3.5 (HAL-05) INCOMPATIBILITY WITH FEE-ON-TRANSFER OR DEFLATIONARY TOKENS – MEDIUM

Description:

When depositing reserves, it was identified that the `preDepositToCFMM()` function assumes that the deposited amount of tokens is the same as sent in the parameter plus the balance before the deposit. This could block any deposit if a deflationary token is used, as the calculated amount could be lower than the deposited amount.

The comparison with the `not equal (!=)` sign does not work with any of Fee-On-Transfer tokens.

Code Location:

ShortStrategy

Listing 10: ShortStrategy.sol (Line 61)

```

52     function preDepositToCFMM(uint256[] memory amounts, address to
    ↳ , bytes memory data) internal virtual {
53         address[] storage tokens = s.tokens;
54         uint256[] memory balances = new uint256[](tokens.length);
55         for(uint256 i = 0; i < tokens.length; i++) {
56             balances[i] = GammaSwapLibrary.balanceOf(IERC20(tokens
    ↳ [i]), to);
57         }
58         ISendTokensCallback(msg.sender).sendTokensCallback(tokens,
    ↳ amounts, to, data); // TODO: Risky. Should set sender to PosMgr
59         for(uint256 i = 0; i < tokens.length; i++) {
60             if(amounts[i] > 0) {
61                 if(balances[i] + amounts[i] != GammaSwapLibrary.
    ↳ balanceOf(IERC20(tokens[i]), to)) {
62                     revert WrongTokenBalance(tokens[i]);
63                 }
64             }

```

Risk Level:

Likelihood - 3

Impact - 3

Recommendation:

The last `if` statement of `preDepositToCFMM()` function should be replaced to include `preBalance` and `postBalance` variables and verification of the balance before/after the transfer.

Remediation Plan:

NOT APPLICABLE: The `GammaSwap` team confirmed this `if` block is added intentionally.

The `GammaSwap` team added some features to contracts to prevent potential problems with fee-on-transfer tokens.

Commit IDs:

- `v1-core::59dab5059a8214aec4f92fac9feeb11d8eaf9f4f`
- `v1-periphery::43eab8008f052671b9f091b0834b7dcc0d15c9fc`

3.6 (HAL-06) CENTRALIZATION RISK - LOW

Description:

The extra condition in the if statement described in the **Code Location** section poses a centralization risk. The `isRestricted` function is designed to check if a `protocolId` is restricted. However, the `_owner` of the contract is excluded from this control. This increases the centralization of the contract.

Code Location:

GammaPoolFactory

Listing 11: GammaPoolFactory.sol (Line 26)

```
25 function isRestricted(uint16 protocolId, address _owner) internal
    ↳ virtual view {
26     if(isProtocolRestricted[protocolId] == true && msg.sender !=
    ↳ _owner) {
27         revert ProtocolRestricted();
28     }
29 }
```

Risk Level:

Likelihood - 2

Impact - 3

Recommendation:

Consider removing `_owner != msg.sender` control from the if block or decentralizing protocol governance.

Remediation Plan:

RISK ACCEPTED: The GammaSwap team accepted the risk, and they confirmed a multisig wallet will be the owner of the contract.

3.7 (HAL-07) LOAN CALCULATION CAN BE MISLEADING FOR DIFFERENT CHAINS DUE TO HARDCODED VARIABLES - LOW

Description:

The `calcFeeIndex` function in the `BaseStrategy` contract uses one year as a constant, with its value equal to the number of blocks per year (2252571). This assumes a block is mined every 14 seconds on average. However, average block time may vary across EVM-compatible chains. In this case, the results can be misleading or inaccurate for those other chains.

Code Location:

BaseStrategy

Listing 12: BaseStrategy.sol (Lines 47,49)

```

45 function calcFeeIndex(uint256 lastCFMMFeeIndex, uint256 borrowRate
↳ , uint256 lastBlockNum) internal virtual view returns(uint256) {
46     uint256 blockDiff = block.number - lastBlockNum;
47     uint256 adjBorrowRate = (blockDiff * borrowRate) / 2252571; //
↳ 2252571 year block count
48     uint256 ONE = 10**18;
49     uint256 apy1k = ONE + (blockDiff * 10 * ONE) / 2252571;
50     return Math.min(apy1k, lastCFMMFeeIndex + adjBorrowRate);
51 }

```

Risk Level:

Likelihood - 2

Impact - 3

Recommendation:

Instead of hardcoding the number of blocks per year, consider adding a constructor argument to be able to deploy the protocol into other chains than Ethereum network.

Remediation Plan:

SOLVED: The **GammaSwap team** replaced the hardcoded variable with a constructor parameter. With this update, it is possible to change the number of blocks per year.

Commit ID: `v1-strategies::1d2c35c5324209bb74133338bee991be4b4378b7`

3.8 (HAL-08) TOKEN SWAPPING CAN FAIL DUE TO DIVISION BY ZERO - LOW

Description:

There is an edge case scenario of token swapping operation which leads to the **division by zero** error. The **beforeSwapTokens** function in the **CPMMBaseLongStrategy** contract is a function which calculates the exact in and out amounts of the swap operation. If **amountIn** and **reserveIn** parameters of **calcAmtOut()** function are equal, then the denominator is equal to zero. As a result, the swapping operation fails in this case.

Code Location:

Listing 13: CPMMBaseLongStrategy.sol (Line 109)

```
105 function calcAmtOut(uint256 amountIn, uint256 reserveOut, uint256
    ↳ reserveIn) internal view returns (uint256) {
106     if(reserveOut == 0 || reserveIn == 0) {
107         revert ZeroReserves();
108     }
109     uint256 denominator = (reserveIn - amountIn) * tradingFee1;
110     return (reserveOut * amountIn * tradingFee2 / denominator) +
    ↳ 1;
111 }
```

Risk Level:

Likelihood - 3

Impact - 2

Recommendation:

Consider implementing an additional condition to prevent the denominator from being equal to zero.

Remediation Plan:

NOT APPLICABLE: The `GammaSwap` team confirmed the delta of `reserveIn` and `amountIn` will not be equal to 0 for Uniswap swaps. Therefore, reaching the “Division by zero” revert is impossible in this edge case.

3.9 (HAL-09) LACK OF ZERO AMOUNT CHECK MAY LEAD DIVISION BY ZERO - LOW

Description:

In Solidity, transactions are reverted with the “division by zero” error message when a division by zero is attempted. In the `BaseStrategy.sol` contract, some possible divisions by 0 can be performed when calling `calcCFMMFeeIndex()` function.

This division operation should be preceded by sanity checks to prevent dividing a number by zero.

Code Location:

Listing 14: `BaseStrategy.sol` (Line 39)

```

36 function calcCFMMFeeIndex(uint256 borrowedInvariant, uint256
↳ lastCFMMInvariant, uint256 lastCFMMTotalSupply, uint256
↳ prevCFMMInvariant, uint256 prevCFMMTotalSupply) internal virtual
↳ view returns(uint256) {
37     if(lastCFMMInvariant > 0 && lastCFMMTotalSupply > 0 &&
↳ prevCFMMInvariant > 0 && prevCFMMTotalSupply > 0) {
38         uint256 prevInvariant = borrowedInvariant >
↳ prevCFMMInvariant ? borrowedInvariant : prevCFMMInvariant; //
↳ deleverage CFMM Yield
39         uint256 denominator = (prevInvariant *
↳ lastCFMMTotalSupply) / 10**18;
40         return ((lastCFMMInvariant * prevCFMMTotalSupply +
↳ lastCFMMTotalSupply * (prevInvariant - prevCFMMInvariant)) /
↳ denominator);
41     }
42     return 10**18;
43 }

```

Risk Level:**Likelihood - 2****Impact - 2****Recommendation:**

It is recommended to add a sanity check to control whether the borrowed amount is zero or not.

Remediation Plan:

SOLVED: This finding was resolved by the **GammaSwap team** after changing the calculation to remove the possibility of dividing by 0.

[v1-strategies::d5f3cedf864d7def66ea9e2ea72273704d1e4992](#)

3.10 (HAL-10) MISSING ZERO ADDRESS CHECKS - LOW

Description:

Contracts in-scope are missing address validation in constructors and setter functions. It is possible to configure the `address(0)`, which may cause issues during execution.

For instance, if `address(0)` is passed to `setFeeToSetter` function, it will not be possible to change this address in the future.

Code Location:

Following functions are not validating, that given address is different from zero:

- PositionManager.sol, #55 - `payee`
- GammaPoolFactory.sol, #95 - `setFeeToSetter`
- ShortStrategy.sol, #36 - `to`
- ShortStrategy.sol, #68 - `to`
- BaseLongStrategy.sol, #34 - `to`

Risk Level:

Likelihood - 1

Impact - 3

Recommendation:

Consider adding proper address validation when every state variable assignment done from user supplied input.

Remediation Plan:

SOLVED: This finding was solved by `GammaSwap team` for `(payee)` and `(setFeeToSetter)` variables after changing the design and adding sanity checks in the `PositionManager` and `GammaPoolFactory` contracts.

- `PositionManager` - `payee`, `fix:v1-periphery:f273ae...bfc50`
- `GammaPoolFactory` - `setFeeToSetter`, `fix:v1-core:0a735...5d623`

As we discussed with the `GammaSwap team`, this finding is not applicable for `(to)` variables specified in the report since `GammaSwap team` will allow users to send their funds to `address(0)` in order to burn assets.

3.11 (HAL-11) MISSING UPPER/LOWER BOUND CHECKS – INFORMATIONAL

Description:

The `_baseRate`, `_factor`, `_maxApy` parameters of the `LogDerivativeRateModel` contract and `_baseRate`, `_slope1`, `_slope2`, `_optimalUtilRate` of the `LinearKinkedRateModel` contract are not checked to fall in the expected ranges. Some function calls might be therefore reverted due to possible arithmetic overflow issues, since no sanity checks are performed.

Code Location:

`LogDerivativeRateModel`

Listing 15: `LogDerivativeRateModel` (Lines 15,16,17)

```
14 constructor(uint64 _baseRate, uint80 _factor, uint80 _maxApy) {
15     baseRate = _baseRate;
16     factor = _factor;
17     maxApy = _maxApy;
18 }
```

`LinearKinkedRateModel`

Listing 16: `LinearKinkedRateModel` (Lines 15,16,17,18)

```
14 constructor(uint64 _baseRate, uint64 _optimalUtilRate, uint64
↳ _slope1, uint64 _slope2) {
15     baseRate = _baseRate;
16     optimalUtilRate = _optimalUtilRate;
17     slope1 = _slope1;
18     slope2 = _slope2;
19 }
```

Risk Level:

Likelihood - 1

Impact - 2

Recommendation:

Consider implementing lower and upper bounds for these variables.

Remediation Plan:

SOLVED: The `GammaSwap team` cleared out fixed this issue by adding sanity checks in the above contracts.

Commit ID: `v1-strategies::db000bdedb35ce0c7c6e93f892f552c21be286d4`

3.12 (HAL-12) FOR LOOP OPTIMIZATIONS - INFORMATIONAL

Description:

In for loops, the variable `i` is incremented using `i++`. It is known that in loops, using `++i` costs less gas per iteration than `i++`.

It has also been detected that some `uint256` variables are initialized to `0`. These variables are already initialized to `0` by default, so `uint256 i = 0` would reassign the `0` to `i` which wastes gas.

In addition, starting from pragma `0.8.0`, adding `unchecked` keyword for arithmetical operations can reduce gas usage on contracts where underflow/underflow is unrealistic.

Risk Level:

Likelihood - 1

Impact - 1

Recommendation:

It is recommended to apply the following pattern for Solidity pragma version `0.8.0` and later. All for loops in contracts should be replaced with the following pattern.

Listing 17: Possible Suggestion

```
1 for (uint256 i; i < arrayLength; ) {  
2     . . .  
3     unchecked {  
4         ++i  
5     }
```

Remediation Plan:

SOLVED: The **GammaSwap team** solved this issue by optimizing **for** loops in contracts.

Commit IDs:

- `v1-strategies::aba9e566ec55c61d349575b0c445ccb91d5fab39`
- `v1-core::f642d03fe55aeed926ccc1c3eb36c31d52d454d`
- `v1-periphery::fbbf9befe45a0818b35c1916d7eb6a7e5bceb606`

3.13 (HAL-13) THE IMMUTABLE KEYWORD COSTS LESS GAS FOR CONSTANT VARIABLES - INFORMATIONAL

Description:

The `_name` and `_symbol` variables in the `GammaPoolERC721` contract were designed to be set only once. The `immutable` keyword consumes less gas. It might be useful to declare these variables as `immutable` to optimize gas usage in the protocol.

Code Location:

Listing 18: `GammaPoolERC721.sol` (Lines 34,37)

```
34 string private _name;  
35  
36 // Token symbol  
37 string private _symbol;
```

Risk Level:

Likelihood - 1

Impact - 1

Recommendation:

It is suggested to `immutable` keyword for this constant variable to optimize gas usage.

Remediation Plan:

SOLVED: This finding was solved by the `GammaSwap team` by moving the `_name` and `_symbol` variables into `PositionManager` contract and declaring them

constant.

Commit ID: [v1-periphery::4e2b377de6888c1f7845cbd9485605ecfca053f1](#)

3.14 (HAL-14) UNUSED IMPORTS - INFORMATIONAL

Description:

There are a few unused imports on the code base. These imports should be cleaned up from the code if they have no purpose. Clearing these imports will increase the readability of contracts.

Code Location:

- [LiquidationStrategy.sol#L6](#)
- [LiquidationStrategy.sol#L7](#)
- [CPMMBaseStrategy.sol#L7](#)

Risk Level:

Likelihood - 1

Impact - 1

Recommendation:

Consider removing imports from the code.

Remediation Plan:

SOLVED: This finding was solved by the [GammaSwap team](#) by removing unused imports from the above contracts.

Commit ID: [v1-strategies::8e9aa10f9a6ece1c4fb0b8b1b25a1f8e7644bcc0](#)

3.15 (HAL-15) MISSING NATSPEC DOCUMENTATION - INFORMATIONAL

Description:

Solidity contracts can use a special form of comments to provide rich documentation for functions, return variables and more. This special form is named the Ethereum Natural Language Specification Format (NatSpec).

Risk Level:

Likelihood - 1

Impact - 1

Recommendation:

Consider adding documentation in Natspec format.

Remediation Plan:

SOLVED: This finding was fixed by the [GammaSwap team](#) by adding natspecs to all contracts.

[v1-core::5dd28bb25f77bf7b3360b7420507e16688692f60](#)

3.16 (HAL-16) OPEN TODOs - INFORMATIONAL

Description:

Open TODOs can point to architecture or programming issues that still need to be resolved. Often these kinds of comments indicate areas of complexity or confusion for developers. This provides value and insight to an attacker who aims to cause damage to the protocol.

Code Location:

References:

- [LiquidationStrategy.sol](#), #75
- [ShortStrategy.sol](#), #58

Risk Level:

Likelihood - 1

Impact - 1

Recommendation:

Consider resolving the TODOs before deploying code to a production context. Use an independent issue tracker or other project management software to track development tasks.

Remediation Plan:

SOLVED: This issue was solved by the [GammaSwap team](#) after closing open TODOs.

Commit IDs:

- `v1-strategies::c1d8b61f3c956aba31eaa23febc50d451da4a7a8`
- `v1-strategies::6caa88c36e3750e816fbb49168156ae7c1c342ef`
- `v1-strategies::58dd22e5d56ea43c4cf4dcfbda9a746a58ed0f72`



AUTOMATED TESTING



4.1 STATIC ANALYSIS REPORT

Description:

Halborn used automated testing techniques to enhance the coverage of certain areas of the smart contracts in scope. Among the tools used was Slither, a Solidity static analysis framework. After Halborn verified the smart contracts in the repository and was able to compile them correctly into their abis and binary format, Slither was run against the contracts. This tool can statically verify mathematical relationships between Solidity variables to detect invalid or inconsistent usage of the contracts' APIs across the entire code-base.

Results:

Core contracts:

```

FaucetERC20.allowedToWithdraw(address) (contracts/test/FaucetERC20.sol#31-38) uses a dangerous strict equality:
  - lastAccessTime[_address] == 0 (contracts/test/FaucetERC20.sol#32)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#dangerous-strict-equalities

Reentrancy in GammaPoolFactory.createPool(uint16,address,address[]) (contracts/GammaPoolFactory.sol#58-76):
  External calls:
    - IGammaPool(pool).initialize(cfmm,_tokens,_decimals) (contracts/GammaPoolFactory.sol#71)
  State variables written after the call(s):
    - getPool[key] = pool (contracts/GammaPoolFactory.sol#73)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#reentrancy-vulnerabilities-1

GammaPoolERC4626.callStrategy(address,bytes),result_scope_0 (contracts/base/GammaPoolERC4626.sol#93) is a local variable never initialized
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#uninitialized-local-variables

GammaPoolFactory.setIsProtocolRestricted(uint16,bool).isRestricted (contracts/GammaPoolFactory.sol#53) shadows:
  - GammaPoolFactory.isRestricted(uint16,address) (contracts/GammaPoolFactory.sol#25-29) (Function)
GammaPool.initialize(address,address[],uint8[]),cfmm (contracts/base/GammaPool.sol#23) shadows:
  - GammaPool.cfmm() (contracts/base/GammaPool.sol#36-38) (Function)
  - IGammaPool.cfmm() (contracts/interfaces/IGammaPool.sol#47) (Function)
GammaPool.initialize(address,address[],uint8[]),tokens (contracts/base/GammaPool.sol#29) shadows:
  - GammaPool.cfmm() (contracts/base/GammaPool.sol#40-42) (Function)
  - IGammaPool.tokens() (contracts/interfaces/IGammaPool.sol#49) (Function)
GammaPool.initialize(address,address[],uint8[]),decimals (contracts/base/GammaPool.sol#29) shadows:
  - GammaPoolERC20.decimals (contracts/base/GammaPoolERC20.sol#16) (state variable)
IGammaPool.initialize(address,address[],uint8[]),cfmm (contracts/interfaces/IGammaPool.sol#45) shadows:
  - IGammaPool.cfmm() (contracts/interfaces/IGammaPool.sol#47) (Function)
IGammaPool.initialize(address,address[],uint8[]),tokens (contracts/interfaces/IGammaPool.sol#45) shadows:
  - IGammaPool.tokens() (contracts/interfaces/IGammaPool.sol#49) (Function)
IGammaPool.validateCFMM(address[],address),tokens (contracts/interfaces/IGammaPool.sol#61) shadows:
  - IGammaPool.tokens() (contracts/interfaces/IGammaPool.sol#49) (Function)
CPMMGammaPool.validateCFMM(address[],address),tokens (contracts/pools/CPMMGammaPool.sol#32) shadows:
  - GammaPool.tokens() (contracts/base/GammaPool.sol#40-42) (Function)
  - IGammaPool.tokens() (contracts/interfaces/IGammaPool.sol#49) (Function)
CPMMGammaPool.validateCFMM(address[],address),decimals (contracts/pools/CPMMGammaPool.sol#32) shadows:
  - GammaPoolERC20.decimals (contracts/base/GammaPoolERC20.sol#16) (state variable)
TestGammaPool.validateCFMM(address[],address),tokens (contracts/test/TestGammaPool.sol#12) shadows:
  - GammaPool.tokens() (contracts/base/GammaPool.sol#40-42) (Function)
  - IGammaPool.tokens() (contracts/interfaces/IGammaPool.sol#49) (Function)
TestGammaPool.validateCFMM(address[],address),decimals (contracts/test/TestGammaPool.sol#12) shadows:
  - GammaPoolERC20.decimals (contracts/base/GammaPoolERC20.sol#16) (state variable)
TestGammaPoolFactory.createPool(uint16,address,address[]),protocolId (contracts/test/TestGammaPoolFactory.sol#38) shadows:
  - TestGammaPoolFactory.protocolId (contracts/test/TestGammaPoolFactory.sol#12) (state variable)
TestGammaPoolFactory.createPool(uint16,address,address[]),cfmm (contracts/test/TestGammaPoolFactory.sol#38) shadows:
  - TestGammaPoolFactory.cfmm (contracts/test/TestGammaPoolFactory.sol#11) (state variable)
TestGammaPoolFactory.createPool(uint16,address,address[]),tokens (contracts/test/TestGammaPoolFactory.sol#38) shadows:
  - TestGammaPoolFactory.tokens (contracts/test/TestGammaPoolFactory.sol#13) (state variable)
TestGammaPoolFactory.isProtocolRestricted(uint16),protocolId (contracts/test/TestGammaPoolFactory.sol#41) shadows:
  - TestGammaPoolFactory.protocolId (contracts/test/TestGammaPoolFactory.sol#12) (state variable)
TestGammaPoolFactory.setIsProtocolRestricted(uint16,bool),protocolId (contracts/test/TestGammaPoolFactory.sol#45) shadows:
  - TestGammaPoolFactory.protocolId (contracts/test/TestGammaPoolFactory.sol#12) (state variable)
TestGammaPoolFactory.removeProtocol(uint16),protocolId (contracts/test/TestGammaPoolFactory.sol#52) shadows:
  - TestGammaPoolFactory.protocolId (contracts/test/TestGammaPoolFactory.sol#12) (state variable)
TestGammaPoolFactory.getProtocol(uint16),protocolId (contracts/test/TestGammaPoolFactory.sol#56) shadows:
  - TestGammaPoolFactory.protocolId (contracts/test/TestGammaPoolFactory.sol#12) (state variable)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#local-variable-shadowing

```

Figure 1: Slither Result - core 1


```

Reentrancy in TestGammaPoolFactory.createPool(uint16,address,address[]) (contracts/test/TestGammaPoolFactory.sol#45-57):
  External calls:
    - IGammaPool(pool).initialize(cfwm.tokens.decimals) (contracts/test/TestGammaPoolFactory.sol#50)
  State variables written after the call(s):
    - allPools.push(pool) (contracts/test/TestGammaPoolFactory.sol#54)
    - getPool(msg.sender) (contracts/test/TestGammaPoolFactory.sol#62)
  Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#reentrancy-vulnerabilities-2
Reentrancy in PositionManager.borrowLiquidity(address,uint256,uint256,uint256[]) (contracts/PositionManager.sol#136-140):
  External calls:
    - amounts = IGammaPool(gammaPool).borrowLiquidity(tokenId,lpTokens) (contracts/PositionManager.sol#137)
  Event emitted after the call(s):
    - BorrowLiquidity(gammaPool,tokenId,amounts,length) (contracts/PositionManager.sol#139)
Reentrancy in PositionManager.borrowLiquidity(PositionManager.BorrowLiquidityParams) (contracts/PositionManager.sol#167-171):
  External calls:
    - amounts = borrowLiquidity(gammaPool,params.tokenId,params.lpTokens,params.winBorrowed) (contracts/PositionManager.sol#169)
    - amounts = IGammaPool(gammaPool).borrowLiquidity(tokenId,lpTokens) (contracts/PositionManager.sol#137)
  Event emitted after the call(s):
    - LoadUpdate(tokenId,gammaPool.owner.tokensHeld,liquidity,lpTokens,initLiquidity,IGammaPool(gammaPool).getCFMPrice()) (contracts/PositionManager.sol#103)
    - logLoan(gammaPool.params.tokenId,msg.sender) (contracts/PositionManager.sol#170)
Reentrancy in PositionManager.createLoan(address,address,uint256) (contracts/PositionManager.sol#124-129):
  External calls:
    - tokenId = IGammaPool(gammaPool).createLoan() (contracts/PositionManager.sol#125)
    - _setLoan(to,tokenId) (contracts/PositionManager.sol#126)
    - ERC721Receiver(to).onERC721Received(msgSender(),from,tokenId,data) (contracts/base/GammaPoolERC721.sol#427-439)
  Event emitted after the call(s):
    - CreateLoan(gammaPool,to,tokenId) (contracts/PositionManager.sol#127)
    - Transfer(address(0),to,tokenId) (contracts/base/GammaPoolERC721.sol#316)
    - _setLoan(to,tokenId) (contracts/PositionManager.sol#126)
Reentrancy in PositionManager.createLoan(uint16,address,address,uint256) (contracts/PositionManager.sol#161-165):
  External calls:
    - tokenId = createLoan(gammaPool,to) (contracts/PositionManager.sol#163)
    - tokenId = IGammaPool(gammaPool).createLoan() (contracts/PositionManager.sol#125)
    - ERC721Receiver(to).onERC721Received(msgSender(),from,tokenId,data) (contracts/base/GammaPoolERC721.sol#427-439)
  Event emitted after the call(s):
    - LoadUpdate(tokenId,gammaPool.owner.tokensHeld,liquidity,lpTokens,initLiquidity,IGammaPool(gammaPool).getCFMPrice()) (contracts/PositionManager.sol#103)
    - logLoan(gammaPool.tokenId,to) (contracts/PositionManager.sol#164)
Reentrancy in TestGammaPoolFactory.createPool(uint16,address,address[]) (contracts/test/TestGammaPoolFactory.sol#45-57):
  External calls:
    - IGammaPool(pool).initialize(cfwm.tokens.decimals) (contracts/test/TestGammaPoolFactory.sol#50)
  Event emitted after the call(s):
    - PoolCreated(pool.cfwm.protocolId,address(0),allPools,length) (contracts/test/TestGammaPoolFactory.sol#56)
Reentrancy in PositionManager.decreaseCollateral(address,address,uint256,uint256[]) (contracts/PositionManager.sol#154-157):
  External calls:
    - tokenId = IGammaPool(gammaPool).decreaseCollateral(tokenId,amounts,to) (contracts/PositionManager.sol#155)
  Event emitted after the call(s):
    - DecreaseCollateral(gammaPool,tokenId,tokensHeld,length) (contracts/PositionManager.sol#156)
Reentrancy in PositionManager.decreaseCollateral(PositionManager.RemoveCollateralParams) (contracts/PositionManager.sol#185-189):
  External calls:
    - tokenId = decreaseCollateral(gammaPool,params.to,params.tokenId,params.amounts) (contracts/PositionManager.sol#187)
    - tokenId = IGammaPool(gammaPool).decreaseCollateral(tokenId,amounts,to) (contracts/PositionManager.sol#155)
  Event emitted after the call(s):
    - LoadUpdate(tokenId,gammaPool.owner.tokensHeld,liquidity,lpTokens,initLiquidity,IGammaPool(gammaPool).getCFMPrice()) (contracts/PositionManager.sol#103)
    - logLoan(gammaPool.params.tokenId,msg.sender) (contracts/PositionManager.sol#188)
Reentrancy in PositionManager.depositReserves(PositionManager.DepositReservesParams) (contracts/PositionManager.sol#80-86):
  External calls:
    - (reserves,shares) = IGammaPool(gammaPool).depositReserves(params.to,params.amountsDesired,params.amountMin,abi.encode(SendTokenCallbackData(params.cfwm.protocolId,msg.sender))) (contracts/PositionManager.sol#82-84)
  Event emitted after the call(s):
    - DepositReserves(gammaPool,reserves,length,shares) (contracts/PositionManager.sol#86)
Reentrancy in PositionManager.rebalanceCollateral(address,uint256,int256,int256[]) (contracts/PositionManager.sol#142-146):
  External calls:
    - tokenId = IGammaPool(gammaPool).rebalanceCollateral(tokenId,deltas) (contracts/PositionManager.sol#143)
  Event emitted after the call(s):
    - RebalanceCollateral(gammaPool,tokenId,tokensHeld,length) (contracts/PositionManager.sol#145)

```

Figure 5: Slither Result - periphery 2

```

Reentrancy in PositionManager.rebalanceCollateral(PositionManager.RebalanceCollateralParams) (contracts/PositionManager.sol#191-195):
  External calls:
    - tokensHeld = rebalanceCollateral(gammaPool,params.tokenId,params.deltas,params.winCollateral) (contracts/PositionManager.sol#193)
    - tokensHeld = IGammaPool(gammaPool).rebalanceCollateral(tokenId,deltas) (contracts/PositionManager.sol#143)
  Event emitted after the call(s):
    - LoadUpdate(tokenId,gammaPool.owner.tokensHeld,liquidity,lpTokens,initLiquidity,IGammaPool(gammaPool).getCFMPrice()) (contracts/PositionManager.sol#103)
    - logLoan(gammaPool.params.tokenId,msg.sender) (contracts/PositionManager.sol#194)
Reentrancy in PositionManager.repayLiquidity(address,uint256,uint256,uint256[]) (contracts/PositionManager.sol#148-152):
  External calls:
    - (liquidityPaid,amounts) = IGammaPool(gammaPool).repayLiquidity(tokenId,liquidity) (contracts/PositionManager.sol#149)
  Event emitted after the call(s):
    - RepayLiquidity(gammaPool,tokenId,liquidityPaid,amounts,length) (contracts/PositionManager.sol#151)
Reentrancy in PositionManager.repayLiquidity(PositionManager.RepayLiquidityParams) (contracts/PositionManager.sol#173-177):
  External calls:
    - (liquidityPaid,amounts) = repayLiquidity(gammaPool,params.tokenId,params.liquidity,params.winRepaid) (contracts/PositionManager.sol#175)
    - (liquidityPaid,amounts) = IGammaPool(gammaPool).repayLiquidity(tokenId,liquidity) (contracts/PositionManager.sol#149)
  Event emitted after the call(s):
    - LoadUpdate(tokenId,gammaPool.owner.tokensHeld,liquidity,lpTokens,initLiquidity,IGammaPool(gammaPool).getCFMPrice()) (contracts/PositionManager.sol#103)
    - logLoan(gammaPool.params.tokenId,msg.sender) (contracts/PositionManager.sol#176)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#reentrancy-vulnerabilities-3
PositionManager.checkDeadline(uint256) (contracts/PositionManager.sol#36-40) uses timestamp for comparisons
  Dangerous comparisons:
    - deadline < block.timestamp (contracts/PositionManager.sol#37)
  Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#block-timestamp
GammaPoolERC721._checkOnERC721Received(address,address,uint256,bytes) (contracts/base/GammaPoolERC721.sol#420-443) uses assembly
  INLINE ASM (contracts/base/GammaPoolERC721.sol#435-437)
  Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#assembly-usage
Redundant expression "a (contracts/test/ERC721ReceiverMock.sol#37)" in ERC721ReceiverMock (contracts/test/ERC721ReceiverMock.sol#7-43)
  Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#redundant-statements
Reentrancy in METH9.withdraw(uint256) (contracts/test/METH9.sol#23-28):
  External calls:
    - address(msg.sender).transfer(amount) (contracts/test/METH9.sol#26)
  Event emitted after the call(s):
    - Withdrawal(msg.sender,amount) (contracts/test/METH9.sol#27)
  Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#reentrancy-vulnerabilities-4
TestGammaPoolFactory.protocol (contracts/test/TestGammaPoolFactory.sol#15) is never used in TestGammaPoolFactory (contracts/test/TestGammaPoolFactory.sol#9-66)
  Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#unused-state-variable
TestGammaPoolFactory.protocol (contracts/test/TestGammaPoolFactory.sol#15) should be constant
METH9.decimals (contracts/test/METH9.sol#9) should be constant
METH9.name (contracts/test/METH9.sol#7) should be constant
METH9.symbol (contracts/test/METH9.sol#8) should be constant
  Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#state-variables-that-could-be-declared-constant
. analyzed (33 contracts with 76 detectors), 35 result(s) found

```

Figure 6: Slither Result - periphery 3

Strategies contracts:


```

TestLongStrategy.initialize(address,uint16,address[],uint8[]),tokens (contracts/test/strategies/base/TestLongStrategy.sol#23) shadows:
  - TestLongStrategy.tokens() (contracts/test/strategies/base/TestLongStrategy.sol#28-30) (function)
TestCPWLongStrategy.initialize(address,address[],uint8[]),cfm (contracts/test/strategies/cpw/TestCPWLongStrategy.sol#19) shadows:
  - TestCPWLongStrategy.cfm() (contracts/test/strategies/cpw/TestCPWLongStrategy.sol#25-26) (function)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#local-variable-shadowing

TestPositionManager.constructor(address,address,uint16),_pool (contracts/test/TestPositionManager.sol#24) lacks a zero-check on :
  - pool = _pool (contracts/test/TestPositionManager.sol#25)
TestPositionManager.constructor(address,address,uint16),_cfm (contracts/test/TestPositionManager.sol#24) lacks a zero-check on :
  - cfm = _cfm (contracts/test/TestPositionManager.sol#25)
TestBaseStrategy.constructor(address,uint16),factory (contracts/test/strategies/base/TestBaseStrategy.sol#21) lacks a zero-check on :
  - factory = factory (contracts/test/strategies/base/TestBaseStrategy.sol#22)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#missing-zero-address-validation

Reentrancy in ShortStrategyERC4626.depositAssetsFrom(address,address,uint256,uint256) (contracts/strategies/base/ShortStrategyERC4626.sol#56-64):
  External calls:
    - GnosisSafeLib.safeTransferFrom(IERC20(s.cfm),caller.address(this),assets) (contracts/strategies/base/ShortStrategyERC4626.sol#62)
  Event emitted after the call(s):
    - Deposit(caller.receiver,assets,shares) (contracts/strategies/base/ShortStrategy.sol#112)
    - depositAssets(caller.receiver,assets,shares) (contracts/strategies/base/ShortStrategyERC4626.sol#63)
    - PoolUpdated(lpTokenBalance,s_LP_TOKEN_BORROWED,s_LAST_BLOCK_NUMBER,s_accFeeIndex,s_LP_TOKEN_BORROWED_PLUS_INTEREST,lpInvariant,s_BORROWED_INWARD) (contracts/strategies/base/ShortStrategy.sol#113-114)
    - depositAssets(caller.receiver,assets,shares) (contracts/strategies/base/ShortStrategyERC4626.sol#63)
    - Transfer(address(0),account,amount) (contracts/strategies/base/BaseStrategy.sol#130)
    - depositAssets(caller.receiver,assets,shares) (contracts/strategies/base/ShortStrategyERC4626.sol#63)
  Reentrancy in ShortStrategy.depositReserves(address,address,uint256[]),uint256[] bytes) (contracts/strategies/base/ShortStrategy.sol#69-77):
    External calls:
      - preDepositToCPW(reserves,payee,data) (contracts/strategies/base/ShortStrategy.sol#72)
      - SendTokenCallback(msg.sender).sendTokenCallback(tokens,amounts,to,data) (contracts/strategies/base/ShortStrategy.sol#58)
    Event emitted after the call(s):
      - Deposit(caller.receiver,assets,shares) (contracts/strategies/base/ShortStrategy.sol#112)
      - shares = depositAssetsNoPull(to) (contracts/strategies/base/ShortStrategy.sol#76)
      - PoolUpdated(lpTokenBalance,s_LP_TOKEN_BORROWED,s_LAST_BLOCK_NUMBER,s_accFeeIndex,s_LP_TOKEN_BORROWED_PLUS_INTEREST,lpInvariant,s_BORROWED_INWARD) (contracts/strategies/base/ShortStrategy.sol#113-114)
      - shares = depositAssetsNoPull(to) (contracts/strategies/base/ShortStrategy.sol#76)
      - Transfer(address(0),account,amount) (contracts/strategies/base/BaseStrategy.sol#130)
      - shares = depositAssetsNoPull(to) (contracts/strategies/base/ShortStrategy.sol#76)
  Reentrancy in ShortStrategy.withdrawAssets(address,address,uint256,uint256,bool) (contracts/strategies/base/ShortStrategy.sol#119-157):
    External calls:
      - GnosisSafeLib.safeTransfer(IERC20(cfm),receiver,assets) (contracts/strategies/base/ShortStrategy.sol#147)
    Event emitted after the call(s):
      - PoolUpdated(lpTokenBalance,s_LP_TOKEN_BORROWED,s_LAST_BLOCK_NUMBER,s_accFeeIndex,s_LP_TOKEN_BORROWED_PLUS_INTEREST,lpInvariant,s_BORROWED_INWARD) (contracts/strategies/base/ShortStrategy.sol#155-156)
      - Withdraw(caller.receiver,owner,assets,shares) (contracts/strategies/base/ShortStrategy.sol#154)
  Reentrancy in TestLiquidationStrategy.createLoan(uint256) (contracts/test/strategies/base/TestLiquidationStrategy.sol#63-70):
    External calls:
      - TestCPW(s.cfm).withdrawReserves(lpTokens) (contracts/test/strategies/base/TestLiquidationStrategy.sol#68)
    Event emitted after the call(s):
      - LoanCreated(msg.sender,tokenId) (contracts/test/strategies/base/TestLiquidationStrategy.sol#77)
  Reentrancy in TestPositionManager.depositReserves(address,uint256[]),uint256[]) (contracts/test/TestPositionManager.sol#43-47):
    External calls:
      - (reserves,shares) = TestShortStrategy(pool).depositReserves(to,amountsDesired,amountsMin,abi.encode(SendTokenCallbackData(cfm,protocolId,msg.sender))) (contracts/test/TestPositionManager.sol#44-45)
    Event emitted after the call(s):
      - DepositReserve(pool,reserves,length,reserves,shares) (contracts/test/TestPositionManager.sol#46)
  Reentrancy in TestCPWBaseStrategy.testDepositToCPW(address,uint256[]),address) (contracts/test/strategies/cpw/TestCPWBaseStrategy.sol#33-36):
    External calls:
      - liquidity = depositToCPW(cfm,amounts,to) (contracts/test/strategies/cpw/TestCPWBaseStrategy.sol#34)
      - CPW(cfm).mint(to) (contracts/strategies/cpw/CPWBaseStrategy.sol#21)
    Event emitted after the call(s):
      - depositToCPW(cfm,to,liquidity) (contracts/test/strategies/cpw/TestCPWBaseStrategy.sol#35)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#reentrancy-vulnerabilities-3

```

Figure 9: Slither Result - strategies 3

```

CPWBaseLongStrategy.OriginationFee() (contracts/strategies/cpw/CPWBaseLongStrategy.sol#22-24) is never used and should be removed
TestBaseStrategy.depositToCPW(address,uint256[]),address) (contracts/test/strategies/base/TestBaseStrategy.sol#220) is never used and should be removed
TestBaseStrategy.withdrawFromCPW(address,address,uint256) (contracts/test/strategies/base/TestBaseStrategy.sol#222) is never used and should be removed
TestERC20WithFee.burn(address,uint256) (contracts/test/TestERC20WithFee.sol#47-52) is never used and should be removed
TestLiquidationStrategy.calculateBorrowRate(uint256,uint256) (contracts/test/strategies/base/TestLiquidationStrategy.sol#152-154) is never used and should be removed
TestLiquidationStrategy.calculateCPWFeeIndex(uint256,uint256,uint256,uint256) (contracts/test/strategies/base/TestLiquidationStrategy.sol#157-159) is never used and should be removed
TestLiquidationStrategy.calculateFeeIndex(uint256,uint256,uint256) (contracts/test/strategies/base/TestLiquidationStrategy.sol#161-163) is never used and should be removed
TestLiquidationStrategy.payLoan(uint256,uint256,uint256) (contracts/test/strategies/base/TestLiquidationStrategy.sol#148-149) is never used and should be removed
TestLiquidationStrategy.updateCPWIndex() (contracts/test/strategies/base/TestLiquidationStrategy.sol#155-156) is never used and should be removed
TestLiquidationStrategy.updateReserves(address) (contracts/test/strategies/base/TestLiquidationStrategy.sol#159-160) is never used and should be removed
TestLiquidationStrategy.withdrawFromCPW(address,address,uint256) (contracts/test/strategies/base/TestLiquidationStrategy.sol#179-180) is never used and should be removed
TestLongStrategy.calculateBorrowRate(uint256,uint256) (contracts/test/strategies/base/TestLongStrategy.sol#78-80) is never used and should be removed
TestLongStrategy.updateReserves(address) (contracts/test/strategies/base/TestLongStrategy.sol#129-130) is never used and should be removed
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#dead-code
.analyzed (52 contracts with 76 detectors), 54 result(s) found

```

Figure 10: Slither Result - strategies 4

4.2 AUTOMATED SECURITY SCAN

Description:

Halborn used automated security scanners to assist with detection of well-known security issues and to identify low-hanging fruits on the targets for this engagement. Among the tools used was MythX, a security analysis service for Ethereum smart contracts. MythX performed a scan on the smart contracts and sent the compiled results to the analyzers in order to locate any vulnerabilities.

Results:

Report for src/v1-core/GammaPoolFactory.sol https://dashboard.mythx.io/#/console/analyses/ef777ab6-bc2a-4853-baa3-20c94db4d9fc			
Line	SWC Title	Severity	Short Description
8	(SWC-123) Requirement Violation	Low	Requirement violation.
39	(SWC-123) Requirement Violation	Low	Requirement violation.
Report for src/v1-core/libraries/LibStorage.sol https://dashboard.mythx.io/#/console/analyses/ef777ab6-bc2a-4853-baa3-20c94db4d9fc			
Line	SWC Title	Severity	Short Description
72	(SWC-120) Weak Sources of Randomness from Chain Attributes	Low	Potential use of "block.number" as source of randomness.
Report for src/v1-strategies/strategies/base/BaseStrategy.sol https://dashboard.mythx.io/#/console/analyses/ef777ab6-bc2a-4853-baa3-20c94db4d9fc			
Line	SWC Title	Severity	Short Description
47	(SWC-120) Weak Sources of Randomness from Chain Attributes	Low	Potential use of "block.number" as source of randomness.
88	(SWC-120) Weak Sources of Randomness from Chain Attributes	Low	Potential use of "block.number" as source of randomness.

Figure 11: MythX Result

The findings obtained as a result of the MythX scan were examined and the findings were not included in the report because they were false positive.



THANK YOU FOR CHOOSING

// HALBORN

