Rock Paper Scissors - Findings Report

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Contest Summary

Sponsor: First Flight #38

Dates: Apr 17th, 2025 - Apr 24th, 2025

See more contest details here

Results Summary

Number of findings:

• High: 0

• Medium: 1

• Low: 0

Medium Risk Findings

M-01. The joinGameWithEth function in the RockPaperScissors contract does not check if a player has already joined the game, allowing another person to join and overwrite the previous player as playerB

Description: In the RockPaperScissors contract, the joinGameWithEth function lacks a proper check to verify whether a player has already joined the game. As a result, multiple users can call this function and become playerB, which overwrites the previous playerB address.

```
Solidity
function joinGameWithEth(uint256 _gameId) external payable {
    Game storage game = games[_gameId];
    require(game.state == GameState.Created, "Game not open to join require(game.playerA != msg.sender, "Cannot join your own game require(block.timestamp <= game.joinDeadline, "Join deadline payable require(msg.value == game.bet, "Bet amount must match creator")
    game.playerB = msg.sender;
    emit PlayerJoined(_gameId, msg.sender);
}</pre>
```

Impact:

1) The player who joins as playerB first and sends ETH can get their spot overwritten by another player, causing them to loss their funds.

Proof of code:

The following test case demonstrates how a second player can overwrite the playerB slot in an existing game. The first player (joiner1) successfully joins the game, but a second player (joiner2) can call joinGameWithEth again and replace playerB. This test passed, confirming the bug. Logs confirm that the stored playerB after the second call is the address of joiner2, not joiner1, resulting in the first player losing both their game position and their ETH.

```
solidity
function testjoinmorethan2personingame() external{
   address creator = address(1);
   vm.deal(creator, 1 ether);

vm.prank(creator);
   uint256 gameid = game.createGameWithEth{value : 1 ether}(1 , 5 minus);
   address joiner1 = makeAddr("john");
   address joiner2 = makeAddr("wick");

vm.deal(joiner1 , 1 ether);
   vm.deal(joiner2 , 1 ether);
```

Test Result Explained (PoC Output)

```
Solidity
[PASS] testjoinmorethan2personingame() (gas: 261562)
Logs:
first joiner address 0x0b80612770101Db7f47919628857D749FA7dd359
second joiner of the game 0x7b4A4e774605C2399eb8e9ef15A2E56538638048
second joiner of the game 0x7b4A4e774605C2399eb8e9ef15A2E56538638048
```

Simple Explanation of What This Proves:

- First, a game is created by creator.
- Then, joiner1 joins the game and becomes playerB.

- After that, joiner2 also joins the same game, and overwrites playerB.
- The storedPlayerB (read from the contract) matches the second joiner's address, proving that joiner1 got replaced.
- This shows that there's no check in joinGameWithEth to prevent multiple people from joining the same game as playerB, causing the first joiner to lose their position and their ETH.

Tools Used:

- 1)Vs code
- 2) Manual review

Recommendations: To prevent multiple players from joining the same game and overwriting the existing playerB, add a check to ensure that playerB is empty before assigning a new one.

```
function joinGameWithEth(uint256 _gameId) external payable {
    Game storage game = games[_gameId];

    require(game.state == GameState.Created, "Game not open to join require(game.playerA != msg.sender, "Cannot join your own game require(block.timestamp <= game.joinDeadline, "Join deadline promote require(msg.value == game.bet, "Bet amount must match creator!" ++ require(game.playerB == address(0), "A player has already join game.playerB = msg.sender;
    emit PlayerJoined(_gameId, msg.sender);
}</pre>
```