



TSwap Protocol Audit Report

Version 1.0

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January 21, 2024

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 - * Description:
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Protocol Summary

This project is meant to be a permissionless way for users to swap assets between each other at a fair price. You can think of T-Swap as a decentralized asset/token exchange (DEX). T-Swap is known as an Automated Market Maker (AMM) because it doesn't use a normal "order book" style exchange, instead it uses "Pools" of an asset. It is similar to Uniswap.

Disclaimer

I make all effort to find as many vulnerabilities in the code in the given time period, but holds no responsibilities for the findings provided in this document. A security audit is not an endorsement of the underlying business or product. The audit was time-boxed and the review of the code was solely on the security aspects of the Solidity implementation of the contracts.

Risk Classification

		Impact		
		High	Medium	Low
Likelihood	High	H	H/M	M
	Medium	H/M	M	M/L
	Low	M	M/L	L

We use the CodeHawks severity matrix to determine severity. See the documentation for more details.

Audit Details

The findings described below in this doc is base on following commit hash:

[e643a8d4c2c802490976b538dd009b351b1c8dda](#)

Scope

```
1 ./src/  
2 #-- PoolFactory.sol  
3 #-- TSwapPool.sol
```

Roles

Liquidity Providers- Users who have liquidity deposited into the pools. Their shares are represented by the LP ERC20 tokens. They gain a 0.3% fee every time a swap is made.

Users- Users who want to swap tokens.

Executive Summary

Issues found

Severity	Number of issues found
High	4
Medium	1
Low	3
Info	8
Gas	1
Total	17

Findings

High

[H-1] Incorrect fee calculation in TSwapPool::getInputAmountBasedOnOutput causes protocol to take too many tokens from users, resulting in lost fees

Description:

The `getInputAmountBasedOnOutput` function is intended to calculate the amount of tokens a user should deposit given an amount of tokens of output tokens. However, the function currently miscalculates the resulting amount. When calculating the fee, it scales the amount by 10_000 instead of 1_000

Impact:

Protocol takes more fees than expected from users.

Recommended Mitigation:

```
1 function getInputAmountBasedOnOutput(  
2     uint256 outputAmount,  
3     uint256 inputReserves,  
4     uint256 outputReserves  
5 )  
6     public  
7     pure  
8     revertIfZero(outputAmount)  
9     revertIfZero(outputReserves)  
10    returns (uint256 inputAmount)  
11 {  
12 -     return ((inputReserves * outputAmount) * 10_000) / ((  
    outputReserves - outputAmount) * 997);  
13 +     return ((inputReserves * outputAmount) * 1_000) / ((  
    outputReserves - outputAmount) * 997);  
14 }
```

[H-2] Lack of slippage protection in `TSwapPool::swapExactOutput` causes user to receive way fewer tokens.**Description:**

The `swapExactOutput` function doesn't provide any kind of slippage protection. This function is similar to what is done in `TSwapPool::swapExactInput`, where the function specifies the `minOutputAmount`, the `swapExactOutput` function should specify a `maxInputAmount`.

Impact:

If the market conditions changes before the transaction processes, the user could get a much worse swap.

Proof of Concept:

1. The price of WETH is 1000 USDC.
2. User inputs a `swapExactOutput` function looking for 1 WETH.
 1. `inputToken` = 1000 USDC
 2. `outputToken` = WETH
 3. `outputAmount` = 1
 4. `deadline` = whatever
3. The function didn't offer the `maxInput` amount.
4. As the transaction is pending in the mempool, the market changes!! Now 1 WETH = 10000 USDC (i.e. 10X more than what user expected)
5. The transaction completes but the user sent the Pool 10000 USDC instead of 1000 USDC.

Recommended Mitigation:

We should include a `maxInputAmount` so that the user only have to send a specific amount, and can predict how much they have to spend in the pool.

```
1 function swapExactOutput(  
2     IERC20 inputToken,  
3     IERC20 outputToken,  
4     uint256 outputAmount,  
5 +     uint256 maxInputAmount  
6     uint64 deadline  
7 )  
8     .....  
9 {  
10     .....  
11 +     if (inputAmount > maxInputAmount) {  
12 +         revert();  
13 +     }  
14     _swap(inputToken, inputAmount, outputToken, outputAmount);  
15 }
```


[H-3] TSwapPool::sellPoolToken mismatches input and output tokens causing users to receive the incorrect amount of tokens

Description:

The `sellPoolTokens` function is intended to allow users to easily sell poolTokens and receive WETH in exchange. Users indicate how many pool tokens they're willing to sell in the `poolTokenAmount` parameter. However, the function currently mismatches the swapped amount. This is due to the fact that `swapExactOutput` function is called, whereas `swapExactInput` function is the one to be called. Because user specify the exact amount of token, not amount.

Impact:

User will swap wrong amount of pool tokens, which is severe disruption of protocol functionality.

Recommended Mitigation:

Consider changing the implementation to use `swapExactInput` instead of `swapExactOutput`. Note, this would also require changing the `sellPoolTokens` function to accept a new parameter (i.e. `minWethToReceive` to be passed to `swapExactInput`)

```
1 function sellPoolTokens(  
2     uint256 poolTokenAmount,  
3 +     uint256 minWethToReceive  
4 ) external returns (uint256 wethAmount) {  
5 -     return  
6 -         swapExactOutput(  
7 -             i_poolToken,  
8 -             i_wethToken,  
9 -             poolTokenAmount,  
10 -             uint64(block.timestamp)  
11 -         );  
12 +     return  
13 +         swapExactInput(  
14 +             i_poolToken,  
15 +             poolTokenAmount,  
16 +             i_wethToken,  
17 +             minWethToReceive,  
18 +             uint64(block.timestamp)  
19 +         );  
20 }
```

Additionally it would be wise to add a deadline to the function, as there is currently no deadline.

[H-4] In TSwapPool::_swap the extra tokens given to user after every swapCount breaks the protocol invariant of $x * y = k$ **Description:**

Protocol follows the strict invariant of $x * y = k$, where: - x : balance of pool token. - y : balance of WETH token - k : constant product of two balances.

This means that whenever the balances change in the protocol, the ratio of the amount of tokens should remain constant i.e. k . However, this is broken due to the extra incentive in the TSwapPool::_swap function. Meaning, overtime protocol funds will be drained.

Impact:

A user could maliciously drain the protocol funds by doing a lot of swaps and collecting the extra incentive given out by the protocol.

Most simply put, the protocol's core invariant is broken.

Following block of code is responsible for issue:

```
1 swap_count++;
2 if (swap_count >= SWAP_COUNT_MAX) {
3     swap_count = 0;
4     outputToken.safeTransfer(msg.sender, 1_000_000_000_000_000_000);
5 }
```

Proof of Concept:

1. User swaps 10 times, and then collects extra incentive of 1_000_000_000_000_000_000 tokens.
2. The user continues to swap until all the protocol funds are drained.

PoC

```
1 function testInvariantBroken() public {
2     vm.startPrank(liquidityProvider);
3     weth.approve(address(pool), 100e18);
4     poolToken.approve(address(pool), 100e18);
5     pool.deposit(100e18, 100e18, 100e18, uint64(block.timestamp));
```

```
6     vm.stopPrank();
7
8     uint256 outputWeth = 1e17;
9     int256 startingY = int256(weth.balanceOf(address(pool)));
10    int256 expectedDeltaY = int256(-10) * int256(outputWeth);
11
12    // Swap
13    vm.startPrank(user);
14    poolToken.approve(address(pool), type(uint64).max);
15    for (uint i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
16        pool.swapExactOutput(
17            poolToken,
18            weth,
19            outputWeth,
20            uint64(block.timestamp)
21        );
22    }
23    vm.stopPrank();
24
25    int256 endingY = int256(weth.balanceOf(address(pool)));
26    int256 actualDeltaY = int256(endingY) - int256(startingY);
27    assertEq(actualDeltaY, expectedDeltaY);
28 }
```

Recommended Mitigation:

Remove the extra incentive. If you want to keep it, we should account for the change in the $x * y = k$ protocol invariant. Or, we should set aside tokens in the same way we do with fees.

```
1 - swap_count++;
2 - if (swap_count >= SWAP_COUNT_MAX) {
3 -     swap_count = 0;
4 -     outputToken.safeTransfer(msg.sender, 1_000_000_000_000_000_000);
5 - }
```

Medium

[M-1] TSwapPool::deposit is missing deadline check, can cause transaction to complete even after the deadline has been reached

Description:

The `Deposit` function accepts a **deadline** parameter, according to natspec it is `The deadline for the transaction to be completed by`. But unfortunately it is never used inside `TSwapPool::deposit`

As a consequence, operations that add liquidity to the Pool might get executed at unexpected times, in market conditions where deposit rate is unfavourable.

Impact:

Transaction could be sent even though the market condition is unfavourable, even adding a deadline parameter.

Proof of Concept:

The `deadline` parameter is unused.

Recommended Mitigation:

Consider making the following changes:

```
1 function deposit(  
2     uint256 wethToDeposit,  
3     uint256 minimumLiquidityTokensToMint,  
4     uint256 maximumPoolTokensToDeposit,  
5     uint64 deadline  
6 )  
7     external  
8 +     revertIfDeadlinePassed(deadline)  
9     revertIfZero(wethToDeposit)  
10    returns (uint256 liquidityTokensToMint)
```

Low

[L-1] `TSwapPool::LiquidityAdded` has parameters out of order, events will emit wrong information

Description:

When `LiquidityAdded` event is emitted in `TSwapPool::_addLiquidityMintAndTransfer` function, it logs value in incorrect order. The `poolTokensToDeposit` value should go in the 3rd parameter position whereas the `wethToDeposit` value should go to second parameter position.

Impact:

Event emission is incorrect, this will lead to malfunction in **off-chain functions**.

Recommended Mitigation:

```
1 -emit LiquidityAdded(msg.sender, poolTokensToDeposit, wethToDeposit);  
2 +emit LiquidityAdded(msg.sender, wethToDeposit, poolTokensToDeposit);
```

[L-2] PUSH0 is not supported by all chains**Description:**

Solc compiler version `0.8.20` switches the default target EVM version to Shanghai, which means that the generated bytecode will include `PUSH0` opcodes. Be sure to select the appropriate EVM version in case you intend to deploy on a chain other than mainnet like L2 chains that may not support `PUSH0`, otherwise deployment of your contracts will fail.

[L-3] Default value returned by `TSwapPool::swapExactInput` results in incorrect return value given.**Description:**

The `swapExactInput` function is expected to return the actual amount of tokens bought by the caller. However, while it declares the named return value `output` it is never assigned a value, nor an explicit return statement is used.

Impact:

The return value will always be `0`, giving the caller wrong information.

Recommended Mitigation:

```
1 function swapExactInput(  
2     .....  
3 )  
4     public  
5     revertIfZero(inputAmount)  
6     revertIfDeadlinePassed(deadline)  
7     returns (uint256 output)  
8 {  
9     uint256 inputReserves = inputToken.balanceOf(address(this));  
10    uint256 outputReserves = outputToken.balanceOf(address(this));  
11  
12    -    uint256 outputAmount = getOutputAmountBasedOnInput(  
13    -        inputAmount,  
14    -        inputReserves,  
15    -        outputReserves  
16    -    );  
17    +    output = getOutputAmountBasedOnInput(  
18    +        inputAmount,  
19    +        inputReserves,  
20    +        outputReserves  
21    +    );  
22  
23    -    if (outputAmount < minOutputAmount) {  
24    -        revert TSwapPool__OutputTooLow(outputAmount,  
25    -        minOutputAmount);  
26    +    if (output < minOutputAmount) {  
27    +        revert TSwapPool__OutputTooLow(outputAmount,  
28    +        minOutputAmount);  
29  
30    -    _swap(inputToken, inputAmount, outputToken, outputAmount);  
31    +    _swap(inputToken, inputAmount, outputToken, output);  
32    }
```

Informational

[I-1] PoolFactory__PoolDoesNotExist is not used anywhere, it should be removed.

Description:

Since `**PoolFactory__PoolDoesNotExist**` is not used anywhere, it should be removed as it may create confusion in future.

Recommended Mitigation

```
1 - error PoolFactory__PoolDoesNotExist(address tokenAddress);  
2 +
```

[I-2] Lacking zero address checks

Description:

Zero address checks are important to avoid any unintentional erroneous addresses.

Recommended Mitigation:

```
1 # src/PoolFactory.sol  
2 constructor(address wethToken) {  
3 +     if (wethToken == address(0)){  
4 +         revert();  
5 +     }  
6     i_wethToken = wethToken;  
7 }  
8  
9 # src/TSwapPool.sol  
10 constructor(  
11     address poolToken,  
12     address wethToken,  
13     string memory liquidityTokenName,  
14     string memory liquidityTokenSymbol  
15 ) ERC20(liquidityTokenName, liquidityTokenSymbol) {  
16 +     if (wethToken == address(0)){  
17 +         revert();  
18 +     }  
19 +     if (poolToken == address(0)){  
20 +         revert();  
21 +     }  
22     i_wethToken = IERC20(wethToken);  
23     i_poolToken = IERC20(poolToken);  
24 }
```

[I-3] PoolFactory__createPool should use .symbol() instead of .name()

Description:

Contract intends to concat `symbol` not name of token.

Recommended Mitigation:

```
1 string memory liquidityTokenName = string.concat(  
2     "T-Swap ",  
3     IERC20(tokenAddress).name()  
4     IERC20(tokenAddress).symbol()  
5 );  
6 string memory liquidityTokenSymbol = string.concat(  
7     "ts",  
8     IERC20(tokenAddress).name()  
9     IERC20(tokenAddress).symbol()  
10 );
```

[I-4] If an event has more than parameters, 3 must be indexed**Description:**

It is a good practice to index some parameters of the event, this will also help some external services to use those indexed parameters.

Recommended Mitigation:

```
1 event Swap(  
2     address indexed swapper,  
3     IERC20 tokenIn,  
4     IERC20 indexed tokenIn,  
5     uint256 amountTokenIn,  
6     IERC20 tokenOut,  
7     IERC20 indexed tokenOut,  
8     uint256 amountTokenOut  
9 );
```

[I-5] It is always a good practice to follow CEI (Check, Execute, Interact)**Description:**

CEI convention should be followed to avoid any kind of misbehaviour in smart-contract.

Recommended Mitigation:


```
1 function deposit(
2     uint256 wethToDeposit,
3     uint256 minimumLiquidityTokensToMint,
4     uint256 maximumPoolTokensToDeposit,
5     uint64 deadline // @Done-Audit-H: not being used...
6 )
7     external
8     revertIfZero(wethToDeposit)
9     returns (uint256 liquidityTokensToMint)
10 {
11     .....
12     if (totalLiquidityTokenSupply() > 0) {
13         .....
14     } else {
15         // This will be the "initial" funding of the protocol. We
16         // are starting from blank here!
17         // We just have them send the tokens in, and we mint
18         // liquidity tokens based on the weth
19         liquidityTokensToMint = wethToDeposit;
20         _addLiquidityMintAndTransfer(
21             wethToDeposit,
22             maximumPoolTokensToDeposit,
23             wethToDeposit
24         );
25         liquidityTokensToMint = wethToDeposit;
26     }
27 }
```

[I-6] Use of “Magic numbers” are discouraged, it can be confusing to see random numbers pop out

Description:

It is the best practice to avoid using magic numbers as it often confuses people, it is much more readable if the numbers are given names.

Recommended Mitigation:

```
1 +uint256 public constant PRIZE_POOL_PERCENTAGE = 997;
2 +uint256 public constant POOL_PRECISION = 1000;
```

[I-7] Each and every functions should have its own Natspec**Description:**

All functions used in smart contract should have a Natspec, these are important to get an insight of the paramaters being used by the function and the functionality of the function provides.

Recommended Mitigation:

`TSwapPool::swapExactInput` does not have a Natspec.

[I-8] Functions not used internally could be marked external**Description:**

Function `TSwapPool::swapExactInput` is never used inside the contract an hence should be marked `external`.

Recommended Mitigation:

```
1 function swapExactInput(  
2     IERC20 inputToken,  
3     uint256 inputAmount,  
4     IERC20 outputToken,  
5     uint256 minOutputAmount,  
6     uint64 deadline  
7 )  
8 -     public  
9 +     external  
10    revertIfZero(inputAmount)  
11    revertIfDeadlinePassed(deadline)  
12    // @Audit-L: output not used anywhere...  
13    returns (uint256 output)
```

Gas**[G-1] TSwapPool:deposit:poolTokenReserves is never used, so it should be removed from the code.****Description:**

Unused/unnecessary variables should be removed form the codebase

Recommended Mitigation:

```
1 function deposit(  
2     uint256 wethToDeposit,  
3     uint256 minimumLiquidityTokensToMint,  
4     uint256 maximumPoolTokensToDeposit,  
5     uint64 deadline  
6 )  
7     external  
8     revertIfZero(wethToDeposit)  
9     returns (uint256 liquidityTokensToMint)  
10 {  
11     if (wethToDeposit < MINIMUM_WETH_LIQUIDITY) {  
12         revert TSwapPool__WethDepositAmountTooLow(  
13             MINIMUM_WETH_LIQUIDITY,  
14             wethToDeposit  
15         );  
16     }  
17     if (totalLiquidityTokenSupply() > 0) {  
18         uint256 wethReserves = i_wethToken.balanceOf(address(this))  
19         ;  
20 -         uint256 poolTokenReserves = i_poolToken.balanceOf(address(  
    this));
```