

## stETH on AAVE caveats

## Flashloans

Aave protocol allows borrowing any token via flashloans, whether borrowing is enabled or not for the specific token. Any user can borrow stETH on Aave via a flashloan. Due to internal stETH mechanics required for rebasing support, in most cases stETH transfers are performed for the value of 1 wei less than passed tottransfer method. That could break returning a flashloan, with transaction reverting with SafeERC20: low-level call failed error.

## Workarounds

There are two workarounds:

- Have at least 1 stETH wei more than it is required to close the flashloan. In this case, the amount of stETH transferred will be equal to or 1 wei greater than the loaned amount.
- If leaving an extra wei is somehow not an option, you should check if the amount to transfer actually matches the loaned amount beforehand. This can be done using this formula:

```
uint256 exactTransferredAmount = StETH.getPooledEthByShares(StETH.getSharesByPooledEth(amount))
```

## Why does it happen?

Daily rebases of stETH are implemented via shares, a basic unit representing the stETH holder's share in the total amount of ether controlled by the Lido protocol. Because of math rounding down, there is a common case when the whole stETH balance can't be transferred from the account leaving 1 wei on the sender's account. This happens because the last wei is less than 1 share and gets rounded down to zero at transfer.

## Deposits

When depositing stETH to the lending pool on AAVE, the following statement is meant to be correct: "At any time, a user can deposit X stETH to mint X astETH. Total astETH supply increases by X." In fact, the actual amount of astETH minted may be less than or equal to X because of double integer division (on stETH token rebase rate and AAVE interest rate). However, the actual rounding error is not expected to exceed a couple of wei at any time. Meanwhile, the event emitted will report the full initially deposited amount.

## Deposit example

[illegible]