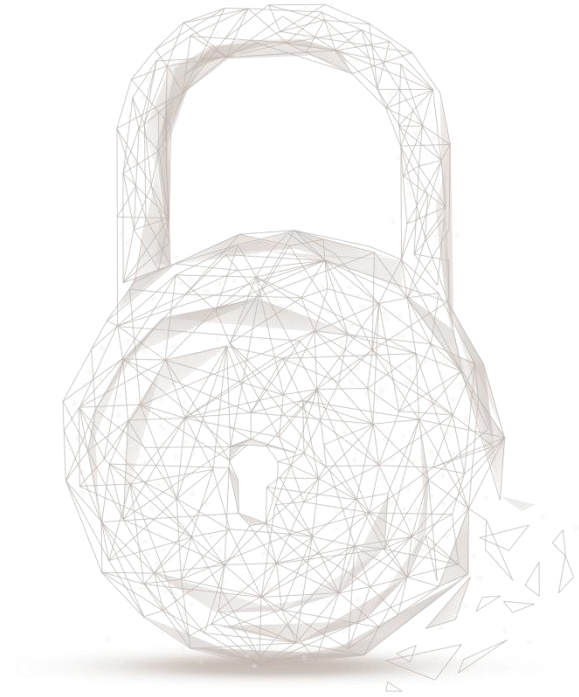
BEOSIN
Blockchain Security

Smart contract security audit report



Audit Number: 202103191833

Report Query Name: BLES

Smart Contract Name:

Blind Boxes Token (BLES)

Smart Contract Address Link:

https://github.com/BlindBoxesNFT/blindboxes-contracts/blob/main/contracts/tokens/BLES.sol

Commit Hash:

1111223c270d5a7852f71c6c072567abfbfab0dc

Start Date: 2021.03.18

Completion Date: 2021.03.19

Overall Result: Pass (Distinction)

Audit Team: Beosin (Chengdu LianAn) Technology Co. Ltd.

Audit Categories and Results:

No.	Categories	Subitems	Results
1	Coding Conventions	ERC20 Token Standards	Pass
		Compiler Version Security	Pass
		Visibility Specifiers	Pass
		Gas Consumption	Pass
		SafeMath Features	Pass
		Fallback Usage	Pass
		tx.origin Usage	Pass
		Deprecated Items	Pass
		Redundant Code	Pass
		Overriding Variables	Pass
2	Function Call Audit	Authorization of Function Call	Pass
		Low-level Function (call/delegatecall) Security	Pass
		Returned Value Security	Pass

		selfdestruct Function Security	Pass
3	Business Security	Access Control of Owner	Pass
		Business Logics	Pass
		Business Implementations	Pass
4	Integer Overflow/Underflow	-	Pass
5	Reentrancy	-	Pass
6	Exceptional Reachable State	-	Pass
7	Transaction-Ordering Dependence	-	Pass
8	Block Properties Dependence	-	Pass
9	Pseudo-random Number Generator (PRNG)	-	Pass
10	DoS (Denial of Service)	-	Pass
11	Token Vesting Implementation	-	N/A
12	Fake Deposit	-	Pass
13	event security	-	Pass

Note: Audit results and suggestions in code comments

Audit Results Explained:

Beosin (Chengdu LianAn) Technology has used several methods including Formal Verification, Static Analysis, Typical Case Testing and Manual Review to audit three major aspects of smart contract BLES,

including Coding Standards, Security, and Business Logic. **BLES contract passed all audit items. The overall result is Pass (Distinction).** The smart contract is able to function properly. Please find below the basic information of the smart contract:

1. Basic Token Information

Token name	Blind Boxes Token
Token symbol	BLES
decimals	18
totalSupply	100 million(burnable)
Token type	ERC 20

Table 1 – Basic Token Information

2. Token Vesting Information

N/A

Audited Source Code with Comments

```
// SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT
pragma solidity 0.6.12;

/*
 * @dev Provides information about the current execution context, including the
 * sender of the transaction and its data. While these are generally available
 * via msg.sender and msg.data, they should not be accessed in such a direct
 * manner, since when dealing with GSN meta-transactions the account sending and
 * paying for execution may not be the actual sender (as far as an application
 * is concerned).
 *
 * This contract is only required for intermediate, library-like contracts.
 */
abstract contract Context {
    // Beosin (Chengdu LianAn) // Get the caller of the current transaction.
    function  msgSender() internal view virtual returns (address payable) {
        return msg.sender;
    }
    // Beosin (Chengdu LianAn) // Get transaction data of current transaction.
    function  msgData() internal view virtual returns (bytes memory) {
        this; // silence state mutability warning without generating bytecode - see
https://github.com/ethereum/solidity/issues/2691
        return msg.data;
    }
}

/**
```

```
 * @dev Interface of the ERC20 standard as defined in the EIP.
 */
interface IERC20 {
    /**
     * @dev Returns the amount of tokens in existence.
     */
    function totalSupply() external view returns (uint256);

    /**
     * @dev Returns the amount of tokens owned by `account`.
     */
    function balanceOf(address account) external view returns (uint256);

    /**
     * @dev Moves `amount` tokens from the caller's account to `recipient`.
     *
     * Returns a boolean value indicating whether the operation succeeded.
     *
     * Emits a {Transfer} event.
     */
    function transfer(address recipient, uint256 amount) external returns (bool);

    /**
     * @dev Returns the remaining number of tokens that `spender` will be
     * allowed to spend on behalf of `owner` through {transferFrom}. This is
     * zero by default.
     *
     * This value changes when {approve} or {transferFrom} are called.
     */
    function allowance(address owner, address spender) external view returns (uint256);

    /**
     * @dev Sets `amount` as the allowance of `spender` over the caller's tokens.
     *
     * Returns a boolean value indicating whether the operation succeeded.
     *
     * IMPORTANT: Beware that changing an allowance with this method brings the risk
     * that someone may use both the old and the new allowance by unfortunate
     * transaction ordering. One possible solution to mitigate this race
     * condition is to first reduce the spender's allowance to 0 and set the
     * desired value afterwards:
     * https://github.com/ethereum/EIPs/issues/20#issuecomment-263524729
     *
     * Emits an {Approval} event.
     */
    function approve(address spender, uint256 amount) external returns (bool);

    /**
```

```
     * @dev Moves `amount` tokens from `sender` to `recipient` using the
     * allowance mechanism. `amount` is then deducted from the caller's
     * allowance.
     *
     * Returns a boolean value indicating whether the operation succeeded.
     *
     * Emits a {Transfer} event.
     */
    function transferFrom(address sender, address recipient, uint256 amount) external returns (bool);

    /**
     * @dev Emitted when `value` tokens are moved from one account (`from`) to
     * another (`to`).
     *
     * Note that `value` may be zero.
     */
    event Transfer(address indexed from, address indexed to, uint256 value);

    /**
     * @dev Emitted when the allowance of a `spender` for an `owner` is set by
     * a call to {approve}. `value` is the new allowance.
     */
    event Approval(address indexed owner, address indexed spender, uint256 value);
}

/**
 * @dev Wrappers over Solidity's arithmetic operations with added overflow
 * checks.
 *
 * Arithmetic operations in Solidity wrap on overflow. This can easily result
 * in bugs, because programmers usually assume that an overflow raises an
 * error, which is the standard behavior in high level programming languages.
 * `SafeMath` restores this intuition by reverting the transaction when an
 * operation overflows.
 *
 * Using this library instead of the unchecked operations eliminates an entire
 * class of bugs, so it's recommended to use it always.
 */
library SafeMath {
    /**
     * @dev Returns the addition of two unsigned integers, reverting on
     * overflow.
     *
     * Counterpart to Solidity's `+` operator.
     *
     * Requirements:
     *
     * - Addition cannot overflow.
```

```
     */
    function add(uint256 a, uint256 b) internal pure returns (uint256) {
        uint256 c = a + b;
        require(c >= a, "SafeMath: addition overflow");

        return c;
    }

    /**
     * @dev Returns the subtraction of two unsigned integers, reverting on
     * overflow (when the result is negative).
     *
     * Counterpart to Solidity's `-` operator.
     *
     * Requirements:
     *
     * - Subtraction cannot overflow.
     */
    function sub(uint256 a, uint256 b) internal pure returns (uint256) {
        return sub(a, b, "SafeMath: subtraction overflow");
    }

    /**
     * @dev Returns the subtraction of two unsigned integers, reverting with custom message on
     * overflow (when the result is negative).
     *
     * Counterpart to Solidity's `-` operator.
     *
     * Requirements:
     *
     * - Subtraction cannot overflow.
     */
    function sub(uint256 a, uint256 b, string memory errorMessage) internal pure returns (uint256) {
        require(b <= a, errorMessage);
        uint256 c = a - b;

        return c;
    }

    /**
     * @dev Returns the multiplication of two unsigned integers, reverting on
     * overflow.
     *
     * Counterpart to Solidity's `*` operator.
     *
     * Requirements:
     *
     * - Multiplication cannot overflow.
```

```
     */
    function mul(uint256 a, uint256 b) internal pure returns (uint256) {
        // Gas optimization: this is cheaper than requiring 'a' not being zero, but the
        // benefit is lost if 'b' is also tested.
        // See: https://github.com/OpenZeppelin/openzeppelin-contracts/pull/522
        if (a == 0) {
            return 0;
        }

        uint256 c = a * b;
        require(c / a == b, "SafeMath: multiplication overflow");

        return c;
    }

    /**
     * @dev Returns the integer division of two unsigned integers. Reverts on
     * division by zero. The result is rounded towards zero.
     *
     * Counterpart to Solidity's `/` operator. Note: this function uses a
     * `revert` opcode (which leaves remaining gas untouched) while Solidity
     * uses an invalid opcode to revert (consuming all remaining gas).
     *
     * Requirements:
     *
     * - The divisor cannot be zero.
     */
    function div(uint256 a, uint256 b) internal pure returns (uint256) {
        return div(a, b, "SafeMath: division by zero");
    }

    /**
     * @dev Returns the integer division of two unsigned integers. Reverts with custom message on
     * division by zero. The result is rounded towards zero.
     *
     * Counterpart to Solidity's `/` operator. Note: this function uses a
     * `revert` opcode (which leaves remaining gas untouched) while Solidity
     * uses an invalid opcode to revert (consuming all remaining gas).
     *
     * Requirements:
     *
     * - The divisor cannot be zero.
     */
    function div(uint256 a, uint256 b, string memory errorMessage) internal pure returns (uint256) {
        require(b > 0, errorMessage);
        uint256 c = a / b;
        // assert(a == b * c + a % b); // There is no case in which this doesn't hold
```

```
        return c;
    }

    /**
     * @dev Returns the remainder of dividing two unsigned integers. (unsigned integer modulo),
     * Reverts when dividing by zero.
     *
     * Counterpart to Solidity's `%` operator. This function uses a `revert`
     * opcode (which leaves remaining gas untouched) while Solidity uses an
     * invalid opcode to revert (consuming all remaining gas).
     *
     * Requirements:
     *
     * - The divisor cannot be zero.
     */
    function mod(uint256 a, uint256 b) internal pure returns (uint256) {
        return mod(a, b, "SafeMath: modulo by zero");
    }

    /**
     * @dev Returns the remainder of dividing two unsigned integers. (unsigned integer modulo),
     * Reverts with custom message when dividing by zero.
     *
     * Counterpart to Solidity's `%` operator. This function uses a `revert`
     * opcode (which leaves remaining gas untouched) while Solidity uses an
     * invalid opcode to revert (consuming all remaining gas).
     *
     * Requirements:
     *
     * - The divisor cannot be zero.
     */
    function mod(uint256 a, uint256 b, string memory errorMessage) internal pure returns (uint256) {
        require(b != 0, errorMessage);
        return a % b;
    }
}

/**
 * @dev Collection of functions related to the address type
 */
library Address {
    /**
     * @dev Returns true if `account` is a contract.
     *
     * [IMPORTANT]
     * ====
     * It is unsafe to assume that an address for which this function returns
     * false is an externally-owned account (EOA) and not a contract.
```

```
     *
     * Among others, `isContract` will return false for the following
     * types of addresses:
     *
     *  - an externally-owned account
     *  - a contract in construction
     *  - an address where a contract will be created
     *  - an address where a contract lived, but was destroyed
     * ====
     */
    function isContract(address account) internal view returns (bool) {
        // According to EIP-1052, 0x0 is the value returned for not-yet created accounts
        // and 0xc5d2460186f7233c927e7db2dcc703c0e500b653ca82273b7bfad8045d85a470 is returned
        // for accounts without code, i.e. `keccak256('')`
        bytes32 codehash;
        bytes32 accountHash = 0xc5d2460186f7233c927e7db2dcc703c0e500b653ca82273b7bfad8045d85a470;
        // solhint-disable-next-line no-inline-assembly
        assembly { codehash := extcodehash(account) } // Beosin (Chengdu LianAn) // Get the code hash on the address 'account'.
        return (codehash != accountHash && codehash != 0x0);
    }

    /**
     * @dev Replacement for Solidity's `transfer`: sends `amount` wei to
     * `recipient`, forwarding all available gas and reverting on errors.
     *
     * https://eips.ethereum.org/EIPS/eip-1884[EIP1884] increases the gas cost
     * of certain opcodes, possibly making contracts go over the 2300 gas limit
     * imposed by `transfer`, making them unable to receive funds via
     * `transfer`. {sendValue} removes this limitation.
     *
     * https://diligence.consensys.net/posts/2019/09/stop-using-soliditys-transfer-now/[Learn more].
     *
     * IMPORTANT: because control is transferred to `recipient`, care must be
     * taken to not create reentrancy vulnerabilities. Consider using
     * {ReentrancyGuard} or the
     * https://solidity.readthedocs.io/en/v0.5.11/security-considerations.html#use-the-checks-effects-interactions-pattern[checks-effects-interactions pattern].
     */
    function sendValue(address payable recipient, uint256 amount) internal {
        require(address(this).balance >= amount, "Address: insufficient balance");

        // solhint-disable-next-line avoid-low-level-calls, avoid-call-value
        // Beosin (Chengdu LianAn) // Send the platform tokens to the recipient address and require the transaction result to be true.
        (bool success, ) = recipient.call{ value: amount }("");
        require(success, "Address: unable to send value, recipient may have reverted");
    }
```

```
    /**
     * @dev Performs a Solidity function call using a low level `call`. A
     * plain`call` is an unsafe replacement for a function call: use this
     * function instead.
     *
     * If `target` reverts with a revert reason, it is bubbled up by this
     * function (like regular Solidity function calls).
     *
     * Returns the raw returned data. To convert to the expected return value,
     * use https://solidity.readthedocs.io/en/latest/units-and-global-variables.html?highlight=abi.decode#abi-encoding-and-decoding-functions[`abi.decode`].
     *
     * Requirements:
     *
     * - `target` must be a contract.
     * - calling `target` with `data` must not revert.
     *
     *  Available since v3.1.
     */
    function functionCall(address target, bytes memory data) internal returns (bytes memory) {
      return functionCall(target, data, "Address: low-level call failed");
    }

    /**
     * @dev Same as {xref-Address-functionCall-address-bytes-}[`functionCall`], but with
     * `errorMessage` as a fallback revert reason when `target` reverts.
     *
     * _Available since v3.1._
     */
    function functionCall(address target, bytes memory data, string memory errorMessage) internal returns (bytes memory) {
        return _functionCallWithValue(target, data, 0, errorMessage);
    }

    /**
     * @dev Same as {xref-Address-functionCall-address-bytes-}[`functionCall`],
     * but also transferring `value` wei to `target`.
     *
     * Requirements:
     *
     * - the calling contract must have an ETH balance of at least `value`.
     * - the called Solidity function must be `payable`.
     *
     * _Available since v3.1._
     */
    function functionCallWithValue(address target, bytes memory data, uint256 value) internal returns (bytes memory) {
```

```
        return functionCallWithValue(target, data, value, "Address: low-level call with value failed");
    }

    /**
     * @dev Same as {xref-Address-functionCallWithValue-address-bytes-uint256-}[`functionCallWithValue`], but
     * with `errorMessage` as a fallback revert reason when `target` reverts.
     *
     *  Available since v3.1.
     */
    function functionCallWithValue(address target, bytes memory data, uint256 value, string memory errorMessage) internal returns (bytes memory) {
        require(address(this).balance >= value, "Address: insufficient balance for call");
        return  functionCallWithValue(target, data, value, errorMessage);
    }

    function  functionCallWithValue(address target, bytes memory data, uint256 weiValue, string memory errorMessage) private returns (bytes memory) {
        require(isContract(target), "Address: call to non-contract"); // Beosin (Chengdu LianAn) // Require the target must be a contract.

        // solhint-disable-next-line avoid-low-level-calls
        // Beosin (Chengdu LianAn) // Send transaction to the target contract target (transaction data is 'data').
        (bool success, bytes memory returndata) = target.call{ value: weiValue }(data);
        if (success) {
            return returndata;
        } else {
            // Look for revert reason and bubble it up if present
            if (returndata.length > 0) {
                // The easiest way to bubble the revert reason is using memory via assembly

                // solhint-disable-next-line no-inline-assembly
                assembly {
                    let returndata_size := mload(returndata)
                    revert(add(32, returndata), returndata_size)
                }
            } else {
                revert(errorMessage);
            }
        }
    }
}

/**
 * @dev Implementation of the {IERC20} interface.
 *
 * This implementation is agnostic to the way tokens are created. This means
```

```
 * that a supply mechanism has to be added in a derived contract using {_mint}.
 * For a generic mechanism see {ERC20PresetMinterPauser}.
 *
 * TIP: For a detailed writeup see our guide
 * https://forum.zeppelin.solutions/t/how-to-implement-erc20-supply-mechanisms/226[How
 * to implement supply mechanisms].
 *
 * We have followed general OpenZeppelin guidelines: functions revert instead
 * of returning `false` on failure. This behavior is nonetheless conventional
 * and does not conflict with the expectations of ERC20 applications.
 *
 * Additionally, an {Approval} event is emitted on calls to {transferFrom}.
 * This allows applications to reconstruct the allowance for all accounts just
 * by listening to said events. Other implementations of the EIP may not emit
 * these events, as it isn't required by the specification.
 *
 * Finally, the non-standard {decreaseAllowance} and {increaseAllowance}
 * functions have been added to mitigate the well-known issues around setting
 * allowances. See {IERC20-approve}.
 */
contract ERC20 is Context, IERC20 {
    using SafeMath for uint256; // Beosin (Chengdu LianAn) // Use the 'SafeMath' library for mathematical operation. Avoid integer overflow/underflow.
    using Address for address; // Beosin (Chengdu LianAn) // Use the 'Address' library for checking whether the address is a contract.

    mapping (address => uint256) private _balances; // Beosin (Chengdu LianAn) // Declare the mapping variable '_balances' for storing the token balance of corresponding address.

    mapping (address => mapping (address => uint256)) private _allowances; // Beosin (Chengdu LianAn) // Declare variable '_allowances' for storing the allowance between specified addresses.

    uint256 private _totalSupply; // Beosin (Chengdu LianAn) // Declare the variable '_totalSupply' for storing the total token supply.

    string private _name; // Beosin (Chengdu LianAn) // Declare private variable '_name' to store the token name.
    string private _symbol; // Beosin (Chengdu LianAn) // Declare private variable '_symbol' to store the token symbol.
    uint8 private _decimals; // Beosin (Chengdu LianAn) // Declare private variable '_decimals' to store the token decimals.

    /**
     * @dev Sets the values for {name} and {symbol}, initializes {decimals} with
     * a default value of 18.
     *
     * To select a different value for {decimals}, use {_setupDecimals}.
     *
```

```
 * All three of these values are immutable: they can only be set once during
 * construction.
 */
// Beosin (Chengdu LianAn) // Constructor, initialize basic token information.
constructor (string memory name, string memory symbol) public {
        name = name;
        symbol = symbol;
        decimals = 18;
}

/**
 * @dev Returns the name of the token.
 */
function name() public view returns (string memory) {
      return   name; // Beosin (Chengdu LianAn) // Return the token name.
}

/**
 * @dev Returns the symbol of the token, usually a shorter version of the
 * name.
 */
function symbol() public view returns (string memory) {
      return _symbol; // Beosin (Chengdu LianAn) // Return the token symbol.
}

/**
 * @dev Returns the number of decimals used to get its user representation.
 * For example, if `decimals` equals `2`, a balance of `505` tokens should
 * be displayed to a user as `5,05` (`505 / 10 ** 2`).
 *
 * Tokens usually opt for a value of 18, imitating the relationship between
 * Ether and Wei. This is the value {ERC20} uses, unless {_setupDecimals} is
 * called.
 *
 * NOTE: This information is only used for _display_ purposes: it in
 * no way affects any of the arithmetic of the contract, including
 * {IERC20-balanceOf} and {IERC20-transfer}.
 */
function decimals() public view returns (uint8) {
      return _decimals; // Beosin (Chengdu LianAn) // Return the token decimals.
}

/**
 * @dev See {IERC20-totalSupply}.
 */
function totalSupply() public view override returns (uint256) {
      return _totalSupply; // Beosin (Chengdu LianAn) // Return the total supply of token.
}
```

```
    /**
     * @dev See {IERC20-balanceOf}.
     */
    function balanceOf(address account) public view override returns (uint256) {
        return   balances[account]; // Beosin (Chengdu LianAn) // Return the token balance of the specified address
    }

    /**
     * @dev See {IERC20-transfer}.
     *
     * Requirements:
     *
     * - `recipient` cannot be the zero address.
     * - the caller must have a balance of at least `amount`.
     */
    function transfer(address recipient, uint256 amount) public virtual override returns (bool) {
        transfer(  msgSender(), recipient, amount); // Beosin (Chengdu LianAn) // Call the internal function '_transfer' to transfer tokens.
        return true;
    }

    /**
     * @dev See {IERC20-allowance}.
     */
    function allowance(address owner, address spender) public view virtual override returns (uint256) {
        return _allowances[owner][spender];
    }

    /**
     * @dev See {IERC20-approve}.
     *
     * Requirements:
     *
     * - `spender` cannot be the zero address.
     */
    // Beosin (Chengdu LianAn) // Beware that changing an allowance with this method brings the risk that someone may use both the old and the new allowance by unfortunate transaction ordering.
    // Beosin (Chengdu LianAn) // Using function 'increaseAllowance' and 'decreaseAllowance' to alter allowance is recommended.
    function approve(address spender, uint256 amount) public virtual override returns (bool) {
        _approve(_msgSender(), spender, amount); // Beosin (Chengdu LianAn) // Call the internal function '_approve' to set the allowance.
        return true;
    }

    /**
```

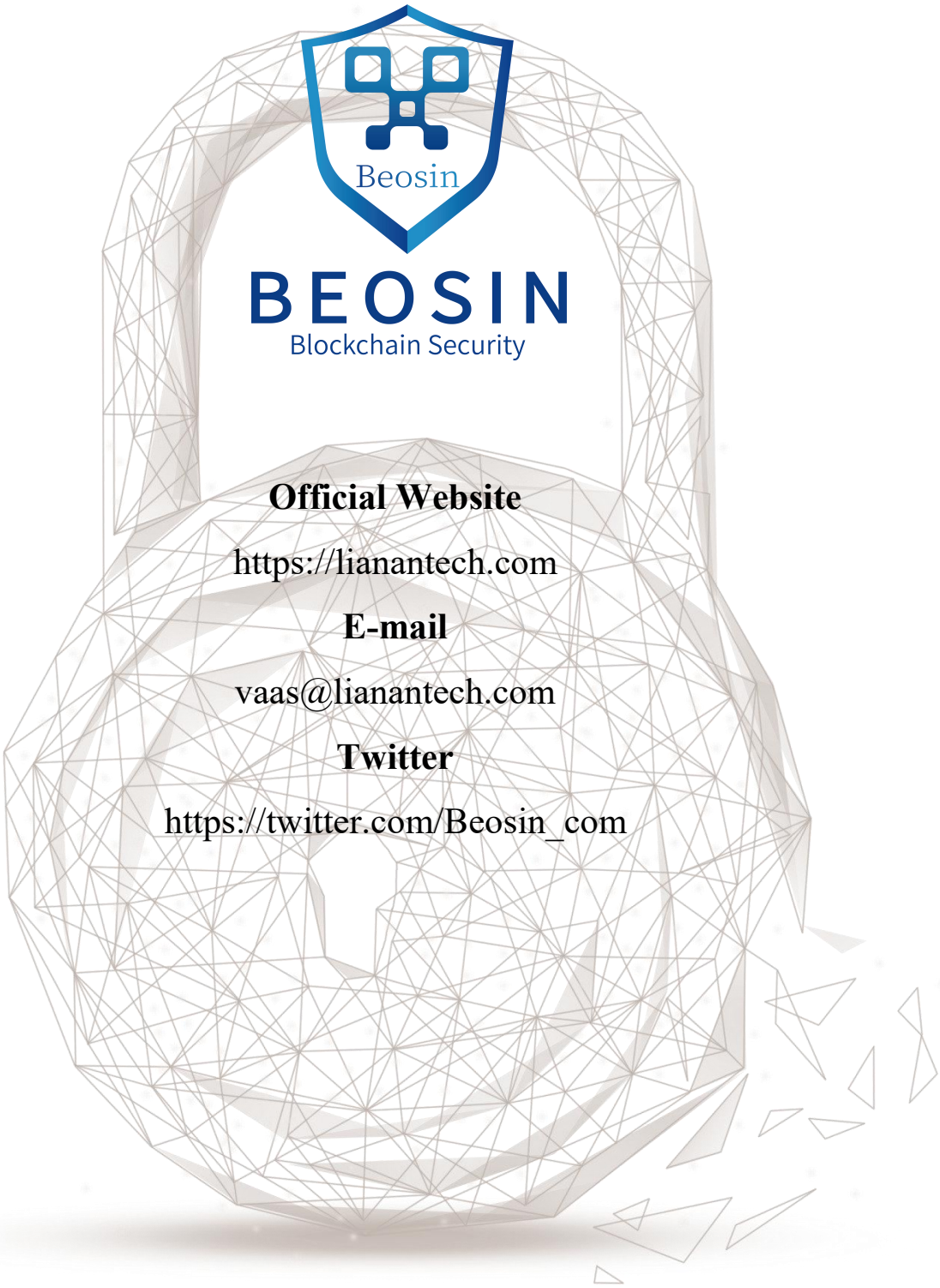
```
     * @dev See {IERC20-transferFrom}.
     *
     * Emits an {Approval} event indicating the updated allowance. This is not
     * required by the EIP. See the note at the beginning of {ERC20};
     *
     * Requirements:
     * - `sender` and `recipient` cannot be the zero address.
     * - `sender` must have a balance of at least `amount`.
     * - the caller must have allowance for ``sender``'s tokens of at least
     * `amount`.
     */
    function transferFrom(address sender, address recipient, uint256 amount) public virtual override returns (bool)
{
        transfer(sender, recipient, amount); // Beosin (Chengdu LianAn) // Call the internal function
'_transfer' to transfer tokens.
        approve(sender, msgSender(), allowances[sender][ msgSender()].sub(amount, "ERC20: transfer
amount exceeds allowance")); // Beosin (Chengdu LianAn) // Call the internal function '_approve' to alter the
allowance.
        return true;
    }

    /**
     * @dev Atomically increases the allowance granted to `spender` by the caller.
     *
     * This is an alternative to {approve} that can be used as a mitigation for
     * problems described in {IERC20-approve}.
     *
     * Emits an {Approval} event indicating the updated allowance.
     *
     * Requirements:
     *
     * - `spender` cannot be the zero address.
     */
    function increaseAllowance(address spender, uint256 addedValue) public virtual returns (bool) {
        _approve(_msgSender(), spender, _allowances[_msgSender()][spender].add(addedValue)); // Beosin
(Chengdu LianAn) // Call the internal function '_approve' to increase the allowance.
        return true;
    }

    /**
     * @dev Atomically decreases the allowance granted to `spender` by the caller.
     *
     * This is an alternative to {approve} that can be used as a mitigation for
     * problems described in {IERC20-approve}.
     *
     * Emits an {Approval} event indicating the updated allowance.
     *
     * Requirements:
```

```
     *
     * - `spender` cannot be the zero address.
     * - `spender` must have allowance for the caller of at least
     * `subtractedValue`.
     */
    function decreaseAllowance(address spender, uint256 subtractedValue) public virtual returns (bool) {
        approve( msgSender(), spender,  allowances[ msgSender()][spender].sub(subtractedValue, "ERC20: decreased allowance below zero")); // Beosin (Chengdu LianAn) // Call the internal function '_approve' to decrease the allowance.
        return true;
    }

    /**
     * @dev Moves tokens `amount` from `sender` to `recipient`.
     *
     * This is internal function is equivalent to {transfer}, and can be used to
     * e.g. implement automatic token fees, slashing mechanisms, etc.
     *
     * Emits a {Transfer} event.
     *
     * Requirements:
     *
     * - `sender` cannot be the zero address.
     * - `recipient` cannot be the zero address.
     * - `sender` must have a balance of at least `amount`.
     */
    function _transfer(address sender, address recipient, uint256 amount) internal virtual {
        require(sender != address(0), "ERC20: transfer from the zero address"); // Beosin (Chengdu LianAn) // The non-zero address check for 'sender'.
        require(recipient != address(0), "ERC20: transfer to the zero address"); // Beosin (Chengdu LianAn) // The non-zero address check for 'recipient'.

        _beforeTokenTransfer(sender, recipient, amount);

        _balances[sender] = _balances[sender].sub(amount, "ERC20: transfer amount exceeds balance"); // Beosin (Chengdu LianAn) // Alter the token balance of 'sender'.
        _balances[recipient] = _balances[recipient].add(amount); // Beosin (Chengdu LianAn) // Alter the token balance of 'recipient'.
        emit Transfer(sender, recipient, amount); // Beosin (Chengdu LianAn) // Trigger the event 'Transfer'.
    }

    /** @dev Creates `amount` tokens and assigns them to `account`, increasing
     * the total supply.
     *
     * Emits a {Transfer} event with `from` set to the zero address.
     *
     * Requirements
     *
```

```
     * - `to` cannot be the zero address.
     */
    function _mint(address account, uint256 amount) internal virtual {
        require(account != address(0), "ERC20: mint to the zero address"); // Beosin (Chengdu LianAn) // The non-zero address check for 'account'.

        beforeTokenTransfer(address(0), account, amount);

        totalSupply =  totalSupply.add(amount); // Beosin (Chengdu LianAn) // Update the total supply of token.
        balances[account] =  balances[account].add(amount); // Beosin (Chengdu LianAn) // Alter the token balance of 'account'.
        emit Transfer(address(0), account, amount); // Beosin (Chengdu LianAn) // Trigger the event 'Transfer'.
    }

    /**
     * @dev Destroys `amount` tokens from `account`, reducing the
     * total supply.
     *
     * Emits a {Transfer} event with `to` set to the zero address.
     *
     * Requirements
     *
     * - `account` cannot be the zero address.
     * - `account` must have at least `amount` tokens.
     */
    function _burn(address account, uint256 amount) internal virtual {
        require(account != address(0), "ERC20: burn from the zero address"); // Beosin (Chengdu LianAn) // The non-zero address check for 'account'.

        _beforeTokenTransfer(account, address(0), amount);

        _balances[account] = _balances[account].sub(amount, "ERC20: burn amount exceeds balance"); // Beosin (Chengdu LianAn) // Alter the token balance of 'account'.
        _totalSupply = _totalSupply.sub(amount); // Beosin (Chengdu LianAn) // Update the total supply of token.
        emit Transfer(account, address(0), amount); // Beosin (Chengdu LianAn) // Trigger the event 'Transfer'.
    }

    /**
     * @dev Sets `amount` as the allowance of `spender` over the `owner`s tokens.
     *
     * This is internal function is equivalent to `approve`, and can be used to
     * e.g. set automatic allowances for certain subsystems, etc.
     *
     * Emits an {Approval} event.
```

```
     *
     * Requirements:
     *
     * - `owner` cannot be the zero address.
     * - `spender` cannot be the zero address.
     */
    function  approve(address owner, address spender, uint256 amount) internal virtual {
        require(owner != address(0), "ERC20: approve from the zero address"); // Beosin (Chengdu LianAn) // The non-zero address check for 'owner'.
        require(spender != address(0), "ERC20: approve to the zero address"); // Beosin (Chengdu LianAn) // The non-zero address check for 'spender'.

        allowances[owner][spender] = amount; // Beosin (Chengdu LianAn) // The allowance which address 'owner' allowed to 'spender' is set to 'amount'.
        emit Approval(owner, spender, amount); // Beosin (Chengdu LianAn) // Trigger the event 'Approval'.
    }

    /**
     * @dev Sets {decimals} to a value other than the default one of 18.
     *
     * WARNING: This function should only be called from the constructor. Most
     * applications that interact with token contracts will not expect
     * {decimals} to ever change, and may work incorrectly if it does.
     */
    function _setupDecimals(uint8 decimals_) internal {
        _decimals = decimals_;
    }

    /**
     * @dev Hook that is called before any transfer of tokens. This includes
     * minting and burning.
     *
     * Calling conditions:
     *
     * - when `from` and `to` are both non-zero, `amount` of ``from``'s tokens
     * will be to transferred to `to`.
     * - when `from` is zero, `amount` tokens will be minted for `to`.
     * - when `to` is zero, `amount` of ``from``'s tokens will be burned.
     * - `from` and `to` are never both zero.
     *
     * To learn more about hooks, head to xref:ROOT:extending-contracts.adoc#using-hooks[Using Hooks].
     */
    function _beforeTokenTransfer(address from, address to, uint256 amount) internal virtual { }
}

// This token is owned by Timelock.
contract BLES is ERC20("Blind Boxes Token", "BLES") {
    // Beosin (Chengdu LianAn) // Constructor for initializing token basic information and mint tokens to
```

```
the specified address.
    constructor() public {
        _mint(_msgSender(), 1e26);    // 100 million, 18 decimals
    }
    // Beosin (Chengdu LianAn) // Function to destroy the number of tokens specified by the caller.
    function burn(uint256   amount) external {
        burn(  msgSender(),   amount);
    }
    // Beosin (Chengdu LianAn) // The caller as a delegate of address 'account' to burn the specified number of tokens.
    function burnFrom(address account, uint256 amount) external {
        uint256 currentAllowance = allowance(account,   msgSender()); // Beosin (Chengdu LianAn) // Get the current allowance which the address 'account' allowed to the caller.
        require(currentAllowance >= amount, "ERC20: burn amount exceeds allowance"); // Beosin (Chengdu LianAn) // Amount check, requires that the amount cannot be greater than the current allowance.
        approve(account,   msgSender(), currentAllowance - amount); // Beosin (Chengdu LianAn) // Call the internal function '_approve' to alter the allowance.
        burn(account, amount); // Beosin (Chengdu LianAn) // Call the internal function '_burn' to destroy tokens.
    }
}
```



Official Website

https://lianantech.com

E-mail

vaas@lianantech.com

Twitter

https://twitter.com/Beosin_com