```
// SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT
pragma solidity ^0.8.4;

import "@openzeppelin/contracts@4.7.3/token/ERC20/ERC20.sol";
import "@openzeppelin/contracts@4.7.3/token/ERC20/extensions/ERC20Burnable.sol";
import "@openzeppelin/contracts@4.7.3/token/ERC20/extensions/ERC20Snapshot.sol";
import "@openzeppelin/contracts@4.7.3/access/Ownable.sol";
import "@openzeppelin/contracts@4.7.3/token/ERC20/extensions/draft-ERC20Permit.sol";
import "@openzeppelin/contracts@4.7.3/token/ERC20/extensions/ERC20Votes.sol";

contract XLYNX is ERC20, ERC20Burnable, ERC20Snapshot, Ownable, ERC20Permit, ERC20Votes {
 bool private isBurningEnabled = true;

 constructor() ERC20("X-LYNX", "LYNS") ERC20Permit("X-LYNX") {
 _mint(msg.sender, 2100000000 * 10 ** decimals());
 }

function snapshot() public onlyOwner {
 _snapshot();
 }

function toggleBurn(bool enable) public onlyOwner {
 isBurningEnabled = enable;
 }

function _transfer(address sender, address recipient, uint256 amount) internal override {
 uint256 burnAmount = 0;
 if (isBurningEnabled) {
 burnAmount = (amount * 2) / 100; // 2% of the transaction amount
 _burn(sender, burnAmount);
 }
```

```
 uint256 transferAmount = amount - burnAmount;

 require(amount == transferAmount + burnAmount, "Burn value invalid");

 super._transfer(sender, recipient, transferAmount);
 }

 // The following functions are overrides required by Solidity.

 function _beforeTokenTransfer(address from, address to, uint256 amount) internal override(ERC20,
ERC20Snapshot) {
 super._beforeTokenTransfer(from, to, amount);
 }

 function _afterTokenTransfer(address from, address to, uint256 amount) internal override(ERC20,
ERC20Votes) {
 super._afterTokenTransfer(from, to, amount);
 }

function _mint(address to, uint256 amount) internal override(ERC20, ERC20Votes) {
 super._mint(to, amount);
}

function _burn(address account, uint256 amount) internal override(ERC20, ERC20Votes) {
 super._burn(account, amount);
}
}
// SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT
// OpenZeppelin Contracts (last updated v4.5.0) (token/ERC20/extensions/ERC20Votes.sol)

pragma solidity ^0.8.0;
```

```
import "./draft-ERC20Permit.sol";
import "../../../utils/math/Math.sol";
import "../../../governance/utils/IVotes.sol";
import "../../../utils/math/SafeCast.sol";
import "../../../utils/cryptography/ECDSA.sol";

/**
 * @dev Extension of ERC20 to support Compound-like voting and delegation. This version is more generic than Compound's,
 * and supports token supply up to 2^224^ - 1, while COMP is limited to 2^96^ - 1.
 *
 * NOTE: If exact COMP compatibility is required, use the {ERC20VotesComp} variant of this module.
 *
 * This extension keeps a history (checkpoints) of each account's vote power. Vote power can be delegated either
 * by calling the {delegate} function directly, or by providing a signature to be used with {delegateBySig}. Voting
 * power can be queried through the public accessors {getVotes} and {getPastVotes}.
 *
 * By default, token balance does not account for voting power. This makes transfers cheaper. The downside is that it
 * requires users to delegate to themselves in order to activate checkpoints and have their voting power tracked.
 *
 * _Available since v4.2._
 */
abstract contract ERC20Votes is IVotes, ERC20Permit {
    struct Checkpoint {
        uint32 fromBlock;
        uint224 votes;
    }

    bytes32 private constant _DELEGATION_TYPEHASH =
```

```
        keccak256("Delegation(address delegatee,uint256 nonce,uint256 expiry)");

    mapping(address => address) private _delegates;
    mapping(address => Checkpoint[]) private _checkpoints;
    Checkpoint[] private _totalSupplyCheckpoints;

    /**
     * @dev Get the `pos`-th checkpoint for `account`.
     */
    function checkpoints(address account, uint32 pos) public view virtual returns (Checkpoint
memory) {
        return _checkpoints[account][pos];
    }

    /**
     * @dev Get number of checkpoints for `account`.
     */
    function numCheckpoints(address account) public view virtual returns (uint32) {
        return SafeCast.toUint32(_checkpoints[account].length);
    }

    /**
     * @dev Get the address `account` is currently delegating to.
     */
    function delegates(address account) public view virtual override returns (address) {
        return _delegates[account];
    }

    /**
     * @dev Gets the current votes balance for `account`
     */
```

```
    function getVotes(address account) public view virtual override returns (uint256) {
        uint256 pos = _checkpoints[account].length;
        return pos == 0 ? 0 : _checkpoints[account][pos - 1].votes;
    }

    /**
     * @dev Retrieve the number of votes for `account` at the end of `blockNumber`.
     *
     * Requirements:
     *
     * - `blockNumber` must have been already mined
     */
    function getPastVotes(address account, uint256 blockNumber) public view virtual override returns (uint256) {
        require(blockNumber < block.number, "ERC20Votes: block not yet mined");
        return _checkpointsLookup(_checkpoints[account], blockNumber);
    }

    /**
     * @dev Retrieve the `totalSupply` at the end of `blockNumber`. Note, this value is the sum of all balances.
     * It is but NOT the sum of all the delegated votes!
     *
     * Requirements:
     *
     * - `blockNumber` must have been already mined
     */
    function getPastTotalSupply(uint256 blockNumber) public view virtual override returns (uint256) {
        require(blockNumber < block.number, "ERC20Votes: block not yet mined");
        return _checkpointsLookup(_totalSupplyCheckpoints, blockNumber);
    }
```

```
  /**
   * @dev Lookup a value in a list of (sorted) checkpoints.
   */
  function _checkpointsLookup(Checkpoint[] storage ckpts, uint256 blockNumber) private view returns (uint256) {
      // We run a binary search to look for the earliest checkpoint taken after `blockNumber`.
      //
      // During the loop, the index of the wanted checkpoint remains in the range [low-1, high).
      // With each iteration, either `low` or `high` is moved towards the middle of the range to maintain the invariant.
      // - If the middle checkpoint is after `blockNumber`, we look in [low, mid)
      // - If the middle checkpoint is before or equal to `blockNumber`, we look in [mid+1, high)
      // Once we reach a single value (when low == high), we've found the right checkpoint at the index high-1, if not
      // out of bounds (in which case we're looking too far in the past and the result is 0).
      // Note that if the latest checkpoint available is exactly for `blockNumber`, we end up with an index that is
      // past the end of the array, so we technically don't find a checkpoint after `blockNumber`, but it works out
      // the same.
      uint256 high = ckpts.length;
      uint256 low = 0;
      while (low < high) {
          uint256 mid = Math.average(low, high);
          if (ckpts[mid].fromBlock > blockNumber) {
              high = mid;
          } else {
              low = mid + 1;
          }
      }

      return high == 0 ? 0 : ckpts[high - 1].votes;
  }
```

```
    /**
     * @dev Delegate votes from the sender to `delegatee`.
     */
    function delegate(address delegatee) public virtual override {
        _delegate(_msgSender(), delegatee);
    }

    /**
     * @dev Delegates votes from signer to `delegatee`
     */
    function delegateBySig(
        address delegatee,
        uint256 nonce,
        uint256 expiry,
        uint8 v,
        bytes32 r,
        bytes32 s
    ) public virtual override {
        require(block.timestamp <= expiry, "ERC20Votes: signature expired");
        address signer = ECDSA.recover(
            _hashTypedDataV4(keccak256(abi.encode(_DELEGATION_TYPEHASH, delegatee, nonce,
expiry))),
            v,
            r,
            s
        );
        require(nonce == _useNonce(signer), "ERC20Votes: invalid nonce");
        _delegate(signer, delegatee);
    }
```

```
/**
 * @dev Maximum token supply. Defaults to `type(uint224).max` (2^224^ - 1).
 */
function _maxSupply() internal view virtual returns (uint224) {
    return type(uint224).max;
}

/**
 * @dev Snapshots the totalSupply after it has been increased.
 */
function _mint(address account, uint256 amount) internal virtual override {
    super._mint(account, amount);
    require(totalSupply() <= _maxSupply(), "ERC20Votes: total supply risks overflowing votes");

    _writeCheckpoint(_totalSupplyCheckpoints, _add, amount);
}

/**
 * @dev Snapshots the totalSupply after it has been decreased.
 */
function _burn(address account, uint256 amount) internal virtual override {
    super._burn(account, amount);

    _writeCheckpoint(_totalSupplyCheckpoints, _subtract, amount);
}

/**
 * @dev Move voting power when tokens are transferred.
 *
 * Emits a {DelegateVotesChanged} event.
 */
```

```
function _afterTokenTransfer(
    address from,
    address to,
    uint256 amount
) internal virtual override {
    super._afterTokenTransfer(from, to, amount);

    _moveVotingPower(delegates(from), delegates(to), amount);
}

/**
 * @dev Change delegation for `delegator` to `delegatee`.
 *
 * Emits events {DelegateChanged} and {DelegateVotesChanged}.
 */
function _delegate(address delegator, address delegatee) internal virtual {
    address currentDelegate = delegates(delegator);
    uint256 delegatorBalance = balanceOf(delegator);
    _delegates[delegator] = delegatee;

    emit DelegateChanged(delegator, currentDelegate, delegatee);

    _moveVotingPower(currentDelegate, delegatee, delegatorBalance);
}

function _moveVotingPower(
    address src,
    address dst,
    uint256 amount
) private {
    if (src != dst && amount > 0) {
```

```
        if (src != address(0)) {
            (uint256 oldWeight, uint256 newWeight) = _writeCheckpoint(_checkpoints[src], _subtract,
amount);
            emit DelegateVotesChanged(src, oldWeight, newWeight);
        }

        if (dst != address(0)) {
            (uint256 oldWeight, uint256 newWeight) = _writeCheckpoint(_checkpoints[dst], _add,
amount);
            emit DelegateVotesChanged(dst, oldWeight, newWeight);
        }
    }
  }

  function _writeCheckpoint(
    Checkpoint[] storage ckpts,
    function(uint256, uint256) view returns (uint256) op,
    uint256 delta
  ) private returns (uint256 oldWeight, uint256 newWeight) {
    uint256 pos = ckpts.length;
    oldWeight = pos == 0 ? 0 : ckpts[pos - 1].votes;
    newWeight = op(oldWeight, delta);

    if (pos > 0 && ckpts[pos - 1].fromBlock == block.number) {
      ckpts[pos - 1].votes = SafeCast.toUint224(newWeight);
    } else {
      ckpts.push(Checkpoint({fromBlock: SafeCast.toUint32(block.number), votes:
SafeCast.toUint224(newWeight)}));
    }
  }

  function _add(uint256 a, uint256 b) private pure returns (uint256) {
```

```
        return a + b;
    }

    function _subtract(uint256 a, uint256 b) private pure returns (uint256) {
        return a - b;
    }
}
// SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT
// OpenZeppelin Contracts (last updated v4.6.0) (token/ERC20/extensions/draft-ERC20Permit.sol)

pragma solidity ^0.8.0;

import "./draft-IERC20Permit.sol";
import "../ERC20.sol";
import "../../../utils/cryptography/draft-EIP712.sol";
import "../../../utils/cryptography/ECDSA.sol";
import "../../../utils/Counters.sol";

/**
 * @dev Implementation of the ERC20 Permit extension allowing approvals to be made via signatures, as defined in
 * https://eips.ethereum.org/EIPS/eip-2612[EIP-2612].
 *
 * Adds the {permit} method, which can be used to change an account's ERC20 allowance (see {IERC20-allowance}) by
 * presenting a message signed by the account. By not relying on `{IERC20-approve}`, the token holder account doesn't
 * need to send a transaction, and thus is not required to hold Ether at all.
 *
 * _Available since v3.4._
 */
abstract contract ERC20Permit is ERC20, IERC20Permit, EIP712 {
```

```
    using Counters for Counters.Counter;

    mapping(address => Counters.Counter) private _nonces;

    // solhint-disable-next-line var-name-mixedcase
    bytes32 private constant _PERMIT_TYPEHASH =
        keccak256("Permit(address owner,address spender,uint256 value,uint256 nonce,uint256 deadline)");
    /**
     * @dev In previous versions `_PERMIT_TYPEHASH` was declared as `immutable`.
     * However, to ensure consistency with the upgradeable transpiler, we will continue
     * to reserve a slot.
     * @custom:oz-renamed-from _PERMIT_TYPEHASH
     */
    // solhint-disable-next-line var-name-mixedcase
    bytes32 private _PERMIT_TYPEHASH_DEPRECATED_SLOT;

    /**
     * @dev Initializes the {EIP712} domain separator using the `name` parameter, and setting `version` to `"1"`.
     *
     * It's a good idea to use the same `name` that is defined as the ERC20 token name.
     */
    constructor(string memory name) EIP712(name, "1") {}

    /**
     * @dev See {IERC20Permit-permit}.
     */
    function permit(
        address owner,
        address spender,
        uint256 value,
```

```
        uint256 deadline,
        uint8 v,
        bytes32 r,
        bytes32 s
    ) public virtual override {
        require(block.timestamp <= deadline, "ERC20Permit: expired deadline");

        bytes32 structHash = keccak256(abi.encode(_PERMIT_TYPEHASH, owner, spender, value,
_useNonce(owner), deadline));

        bytes32 hash = _hashTypedDataV4(structHash);

        address signer = ECDSA.recover(hash, v, r, s);
        require(signer == owner, "ERC20Permit: invalid signature");

        _approve(owner, spender, value);
    }

    /**
     * @dev See {IERC20Permit-nonces}.
     */
    function nonces(address owner) public view virtual override returns (uint256) {
        return _nonces[owner].current();
    }

    /**
     * @dev See {IERC20Permit-DOMAIN_SEPARATOR}.
     */
    // solhint-disable-next-line func-name-mixedcase
    function DOMAIN_SEPARATOR() external view override returns (bytes32) {
        return _domainSeparatorV4();
```

```
    }

    /**
     * @dev "Consume a nonce": return the current value and increment.
     *
     * _Available since v4.1._
     */
    function _useNonce(address owner) internal virtual returns (uint256 current) {
        Counters.Counter storage nonce = _nonces[owner];
        current = nonce.current();
        nonce.increment();
    }
}
// SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT
// OpenZeppelin Contracts (last updated v4.7.0) (access/Ownable.sol)

pragma solidity ^0.8.0;

import "../utils/Context.sol";

/**
 * @dev Contract module which provides a basic access control mechanism, where
 * there is an account (an owner) that can be granted exclusive access to
 * specific functions.
 *
 * By default, the owner account will be the one that deploys the contract. This
 * can later be changed with {transferOwnership}.
 *
 * This module is used through inheritance. It will make available the modifier
 * `onlyOwner`, which can be applied to your functions to restrict their use to
 * the owner.
```

```
 */
abstract contract Ownable is Context {
    address private _owner;

    event OwnershipTransferred(address indexed previousOwner, address indexed newOwner);

    /**
     * @dev Initializes the contract setting the deployer as the initial owner.
     */
    constructor() {
        _transferOwnership(_msgSender());
    }

    /**
     * @dev Throws if called by any account other than the owner.
     */
    modifier onlyOwner() {
        _checkOwner();
        _;
    }

    /**
     * @dev Returns the address of the current owner.
     */
    function owner() public view virtual returns (address) {
        return _owner;
    }

    /**
     * @dev Throws if the sender is not the owner.
     */
```

```
function _checkOwner() internal view virtual {
    require(owner() == _msgSender(), "Ownable: caller is not the owner");
}

/**
 * @dev Leaves the contract without owner. It will not be possible to call
 * `onlyOwner` functions anymore. Can only be called by the current owner.
 *
 * NOTE: Renouncing ownership will leave the contract without an owner,
 * thereby removing any functionality that is only available to the owner.
 */
function renounceOwnership() public virtual onlyOwner {
    _transferOwnership(address(0));
}

/**
 * @dev Transfers ownership of the contract to a new account (`newOwner`).
 * Can only be called by the current owner.
 */
function transferOwnership(address newOwner) public virtual onlyOwner {
    require(newOwner != address(0), "Ownable: new owner is the zero address");
    _transferOwnership(newOwner);
}

/**
 * @dev Transfers ownership of the contract to a new account (`newOwner`).
 * Internal function without access restriction.
 */
function _transferOwnership(address newOwner) internal virtual {
    address oldOwner = _owner;
    _owner = newOwner;
```

```
        emit OwnershipTransferred(oldOwner, newOwner);
    }
}
// SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT
// OpenZeppelin Contracts (last updated v4.7.0) (token/ERC20/extensions/ERC20Snapshot.sol)

pragma solidity ^0.8.0;

import "../ERC20.sol";
import "../../../utils/Arrays.sol";
import "../../../utils/Counters.sol";

/**
 * @dev This contract extends an ERC20 token with a snapshot mechanism. When a snapshot is created, the balances and
 * total supply at the time are recorded for later access.
 *
 * This can be used to safely create mechanisms based on token balances such as trustless dividends or weighted voting.
 * In naive implementations it's possible to perform a "double spend" attack by reusing the same balance from different
 * accounts. By using snapshots to calculate dividends or voting power, those attacks no longer apply. It can also be
 * used to create an efficient ERC20 forking mechanism.
 *
 * Snapshots are created by the internal {_snapshot} function, which will emit the {Snapshot} event and return a
 * snapshot id. To get the total supply at the time of a snapshot, call the function {totalSupplyAt} with the snapshot
 * id. To get the balance of an account at the time of a snapshot, call the {balanceOfAt} function with the snapshot id
 * and the account address.
 *
```

```
 * NOTE: Snapshot policy can be customized by overriding the {_getCurrentSnapshotId} method. For example, having it

 * return `block.number` will trigger the creation of snapshot at the beginning of each new block. When overriding this

 * function, be careful about the monotonicity of its result. Non-monotonic snapshot ids will break the contract.

 *

 * Implementing snapshots for every block using this method will incur significant gas costs. For a gas-efficient

 * alternative consider {ERC20Votes}.

 *

 * ==== Gas Costs

 *

 * Snapshots are efficient. Snapshot creation is _O(1)_. Retrieval of balances or total supply from a snapshot is _O(log

 * n)_ in the number of snapshots that have been created, although _n_ for a specific account will generally be much

 * smaller since identical balances in subsequent snapshots are stored as a single entry.

 *

 * There is a constant overhead for normal ERC20 transfers due to the additional snapshot bookkeeping. This overhead is

 * only significant for the first transfer that immediately follows a snapshot for a particular account. Subsequent

 * transfers will have normal cost until the next snapshot, and so on.

 */


abstract contract ERC20Snapshot is ERC20 {

    // Inspired by Jordi Baylina's MiniMeToken to record historical balances:

    //
https://github.com/Giveth/minime/blob/ea04d950eea153a04c51fa510b068b9dded390cb/contracts/MiniMeToken.sol


    using Arrays for uint256[];

    using Counters for Counters.Counter;
```

```
    // Snapshotted values have arrays of ids and the value corresponding to that id. These could be an array of a
    // Snapshot struct, but that would impede usage of functions that work on an array.
    struct Snapshots {
        uint256[] ids;
        uint256[] values;
    }

    mapping(address => Snapshots) private _accountBalanceSnapshots;
    Snapshots private _totalSupplySnapshots;

    // Snapshot ids increase monotonically, with the first value being 1. An id of 0 is invalid.
    Counters.Counter private _currentSnapshotId;

    /**
     * @dev Emitted by {_snapshot} when a snapshot identified by `id` is created.
     */
    event Snapshot(uint256 id);

    /**
     * @dev Creates a new snapshot and returns its snapshot id.
     *
     * Emits a {Snapshot} event that contains the same id.
     *
     * {_snapshot} is `internal` and you have to decide how to expose it externally. Its usage may be restricted to a
     * set of accounts, for example using {AccessControl}, or it may be open to the public.
     *
     * [WARNING]
     * ====
     * While an open way of calling {_snapshot} is required for certain trust minimization mechanisms such as forking,
```

```
     * you must consider that it can potentially be used by attackers in two ways.
     *
     * First, it can be used to increase the cost of retrieval of values from snapshots, although it will grow
     * logarithmically thus rendering this attack ineffective in the long term. Second, it can be used to target
     * specific accounts and increase the cost of ERC20 transfers for them, in the ways specified in the Gas Costs
     * section above.
     *
     * We haven't measured the actual numbers; if this is something you're interested in please reach out to us.
     * ====
     */
    function _snapshot() internal virtual returns (uint256) {
        _currentSnapshotId.increment();

        uint256 currentId = _getCurrentSnapshotId();
        emit Snapshot(currentId);
        return currentId;
    }

    /**
     * @dev Get the current snapshotId
     */
    function _getCurrentSnapshotId() internal view virtual returns (uint256) {
        return _currentSnapshotId.current();
    }

    /**
     * @dev Retrieves the balance of `account` at the time `snapshotId` was created.
     */
```

```
    function balanceOfAt(address account, uint256 snapshotId) public view virtual returns (uint256) {
        (bool snapshotted, uint256 value) = _valueAt(snapshotId, _accountBalanceSnapshots[account]);

        return snapshotted ? value : balanceOf(account);
    }

    /**
     * @dev Retrieves the total supply at the time `snapshotId` was created.
     */
    function totalSupplyAt(uint256 snapshotId) public view virtual returns (uint256) {
        (bool snapshotted, uint256 value) = _valueAt(snapshotId, _totalSupplySnapshots);

        return snapshotted ? value : totalSupply();
    }

    // Update balance and/or total supply snapshots before the values are modified. This is
implemented
    // in the _beforeTokenTransfer hook, which is executed for _mint, _burn, and _transfer
operations.
    function _beforeTokenTransfer(
        address from,
        address to,
        uint256 amount
    ) internal virtual override {
        super._beforeTokenTransfer(from, to, amount);

        if (from == address(0)) {
            // mint
            _updateAccountSnapshot(to);
            _updateTotalSupplySnapshot();
        } else if (to == address(0)) {
            // burn
```

```
            _updateAccountSnapshot(from);
            _updateTotalSupplySnapshot();
        } else {
            // transfer
            _updateAccountSnapshot(from);
            _updateAccountSnapshot(to);
        }
    }

    function _valueAt(uint256 snapshotId, Snapshots storage snapshots) private view returns (bool, uint256) {
        require(snapshotId > 0, "ERC20Snapshot: id is 0");
        require(snapshotId <= _getCurrentSnapshotId(), "ERC20Snapshot: nonexistent id");

        // When a valid snapshot is queried, there are three possibilities:
        //  a) The queried value was not modified after the snapshot was taken. Therefore, a snapshot entry was never
        //  created for this id, and all stored snapshot ids are smaller than the requested one. The value that corresponds
        //  to this id is the current one.
        //  b) The queried value was modified after the snapshot was taken. Therefore, there will be an entry with the
        //  requested id, and its value is the one to return.
        //  c) More snapshots were created after the requested one, and the queried value was later modified. There will be
        //  no entry for the requested id: the value that corresponds to it is that of the smallest snapshot id that is
        //  larger than the requested one.
        //
        // In summary, we need to find an element in an array, returning the index of the smallest value that is larger if
        // it is not found, unless said value doesn't exist (e.g. when all values are smaller). Arrays.findUpperBound does
        // exactly this.
```

```
    uint256 index = snapshots.ids.findUpperBound(snapshotId);

    if (index == snapshots.ids.length) {
        return (false, 0);
    } else {
        return (true, snapshots.values[index]);
    }
}

function _updateAccountSnapshot(address account) private {
    _updateSnapshot(_accountBalanceSnapshots[account], balanceOf(account));
}

function _updateTotalSupplySnapshot() private {
    _updateSnapshot(_totalSupplySnapshots, totalSupply());
}

function _updateSnapshot(Snapshots storage snapshots, uint256 currentValue) private {
    uint256 currentId = _getCurrentSnapshotId();
    if (_lastSnapshotId(snapshots.ids) < currentId) {
        snapshots.ids.push(currentId);
        snapshots.values.push(currentValue);
    }
}

function _lastSnapshotId(uint256[] storage ids) private view returns (uint256) {
    if (ids.length == 0) {
        return 0;
    } else {
        return ids[ids.length - 1];
```

```
        }
    }
}
// SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT
// OpenZeppelin Contracts (last updated v4.5.0) (token/ERC20/extensions/ERC20Burnable.sol)

pragma solidity ^0.8.0;

import "../ERC20.sol";
import "../../../utils/Context.sol";

/**
 * @dev Extension of {ERC20} that allows token holders to destroy both their own
 * tokens and those that they have an allowance for, in a way that can be
 * recognized off-chain (via event analysis).
 */
abstract contract ERC20Burnable is Context, ERC20 {
    /**
     * @dev Destroys `amount` tokens from the caller.
     *
     * See {ERC20-_burn}.
     */
    function burn(uint256 amount) public virtual {
        _burn(_msgSender(), amount);
    }

    /**
     * @dev Destroys `amount` tokens from `account`, deducting from the caller's
     * allowance.
     *
     * See {ERC20-_burn} and {ERC20-allowance}.
```

```
     *
     * Requirements:
     *
     * - the caller must have allowance for ``accounts``'s tokens of at least
     * `amount`.
     */
    function burnFrom(address account, uint256 amount) public virtual {
        _spendAllowance(account, _msgSender(), amount);
        _burn(account, amount);
    }
}
// SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT
// OpenZeppelin Contracts (last updated v4.7.0) (token/ERC20/ERC20.sol)

pragma solidity ^0.8.0;

import "./IERC20.sol";
import "./extensions/IERC20Metadata.sol";
import "../../utils/Context.sol";

/**
 * @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 Contracts guidelines: functions revert
* instead 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, IERC20Metadata {
    mapping(address => uint256) private _balances;

    mapping(address => mapping(address => uint256)) private _allowances;

    uint256 private _totalSupply;

    string private _name;
    string private _symbol;

    /**
     * @dev Sets the values for {name} and {symbol}.
     *
     * The default value of {decimals} is 18. To select a different value for
     * {decimals} you should overload it.
     *
     * All two of these values are immutable: they can only be set once during
```

```
 * construction.
 */
constructor(string memory name_, string memory symbol_) {
    _name = name_;
    _symbol = symbol_;
}

/**
 * @dev Returns the name of the token.
 */
function name() public view virtual override returns (string memory) {
    return _name;
}

/**
 * @dev Returns the symbol of the token, usually a shorter version of the
 * name.
 */
function symbol() public view virtual override returns (string memory) {
    return _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 this function is
 * overridden;
 *
```

```
 * 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 virtual override returns (uint8) {
    return 18;
}

/**
 * @dev See {IERC20-totalSupply}.
 */
function totalSupply() public view virtual override returns (uint256) {
    return _totalSupply;
}

/**
 * @dev See {IERC20-balanceOf}.
 */
function balanceOf(address account) public view virtual override returns (uint256) {
    return _balances[account];
}

/**
 * @dev See {IERC20-transfer}.
 *
 * Requirements:
 *
 * - `to` cannot be the zero address.
 * - the caller must have a balance of at least `amount`.
 */
function transfer(address to, uint256 amount) public virtual override returns (bool) {
```

```
        address owner = _msgSender();
        _transfer(owner, to, amount);
        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}.
     *
     * NOTE: If `amount` is the maximum `uint256`, the allowance is not updated on
     * `transferFrom`. This is semantically equivalent to an infinite approval.
     *
     * Requirements:
     *
     * - `spender` cannot be the zero address.
     */
    function approve(address spender, uint256 amount) public virtual override returns (bool) {
        address owner = _msgSender();
        _approve(owner, spender, amount);
        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}.
 *
 * NOTE: Does not update the allowance if the current allowance
 * is the maximum `uint256`.
 *
 * Requirements:
 *
 * - `from` and `to` cannot be the zero address.
 * - `from` must have a balance of at least `amount`.
 * - the caller must have allowance for ``from``'s tokens of at least
 * `amount`.
 */
function transferFrom(
    address from,
    address to,
    uint256 amount
) public virtual override returns (bool) {
    address spender = _msgSender();
    _spendAllowance(from, spender, amount);
    _transfer(from, to, amount);
    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) {
        address owner = _msgSender();
        _approve(owner, spender, allowance(owner, spender) + addedValue);
        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) {
        address owner = _msgSender();
        uint256 currentAllowance = allowance(owner, spender);
        require(currentAllowance >= subtractedValue, "ERC20: decreased allowance below zero");
```

```
    unchecked {
        _approve(owner, spender, currentAllowance - subtractedValue);
    }

    return true;
}

/**
 * @dev Moves `amount` of tokens from `from` to `to`.
 *
 * This 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:
 *
 * - `from` cannot be the zero address.
 * - `to` cannot be the zero address.
 * - `from` must have a balance of at least `amount`.
 */
function _transfer(
    address from,
    address to,
    uint256 amount
) internal virtual {
    require(from != address(0), "ERC20: transfer from the zero address");
    require(to != address(0), "ERC20: transfer to the zero address");

    _beforeTokenTransfer(from, to, amount);
```

```
    uint256 fromBalance = _balances[from];
    require(fromBalance >= amount, "ERC20: transfer amount exceeds balance");
    unchecked {
        _balances[from] = fromBalance - amount;
    }
    _balances[to] += amount;

    emit Transfer(from, to, amount);

    _afterTokenTransfer(from, to, amount);
}

/** @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:
 *
 * - `account` cannot be the zero address.
 */
function _mint(address account, uint256 amount) internal virtual {
    require(account != address(0), "ERC20: mint to the zero address");

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

    _totalSupply += amount;
    _balances[account] += amount;
    emit Transfer(address(0), account, amount);

    _afterTokenTransfer(address(0), account, amount);
```

```
}

/**
 * @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");

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

    uint256 accountBalance = _balances[account];
    require(accountBalance >= amount, "ERC20: burn amount exceeds balance");
    unchecked {
        _balances[account] = accountBalance - amount;
    }
    _totalSupply -= amount;

    emit Transfer(account, address(0), amount);

    _afterTokenTransfer(account, address(0), amount);
}

/**
```

```
 * @dev Sets `amount` as the allowance of `spender` over the `owner` s tokens.
 *
 * This 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");
    require(spender != address(0), "ERC20: approve to the zero address");

    _allowances[owner][spender] = amount;
    emit Approval(owner, spender, amount);
}

/**
 * @dev Updates `owner` s allowance for `spender` based on spent `amount`.
 *
 * Does not update the allowance amount in case of infinite allowance.
 * Revert if not enough allowance is available.
 *
 * Might emit an {Approval} event.
```

```
     */
    function _spendAllowance(
        address owner,
        address spender,
        uint256 amount
    ) internal virtual {
        uint256 currentAllowance = allowance(owner, spender);
        if (currentAllowance != type(uint256).max) {
            require(currentAllowance >= amount, "ERC20: insufficient allowance");
            unchecked {
                _approve(owner, spender, currentAllowance - amount);
            }
        }
    }

    /**
     * @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 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 {}

    /**
     * @dev Hook that is called after any transfer of tokens. This includes
     * minting and burning.
     *
     * Calling conditions:
     *
     * - when `from` and `to` are both non-zero, `amount` of ``from``'s tokens
     * has been transferred to `to`.
     * - when `from` is zero, `amount` tokens have been minted for `to`.
     * - when `to` is zero, `amount` of ``from``'s tokens have been 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 _afterTokenTransfer(
        address from,
        address to,
        uint256 amount
    ) internal virtual {}
}
// SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT
// OpenZeppelin Contracts v4.4.1 (utils/Counters.sol)

pragma solidity ^0.8.0;
```

```
/**
 * @title Counters
 * @author Matt Condon (@shrugs)
 * @dev Provides counters that can only be incremented, decremented or reset. This can be used e.g. to track the number
 * of elements in a mapping, issuing ERC721 ids, or counting request ids.
 *
 * Include with `using Counters for Counters.Counter;`
 */
library Counters {
    struct Counter {
        // This variable should never be directly accessed by users of the library: interactions must be restricted to
        // the library's function. As of Solidity v0.5.2, this cannot be enforced, though there is a proposal to add
        // this feature: see https://github.com/ethereum/solidity/issues/4637
        uint256 _value; // default: 0
    }

    function current(Counter storage counter) internal view returns (uint256) {
        return counter._value;
    }

    function increment(Counter storage counter) internal {
        unchecked {
            counter._value += 1;
        }
    }

    function decrement(Counter storage counter) internal {
        uint256 value = counter._value;
        require(value > 0, "Counter: decrement overflow");
```

```
        unchecked {
            counter._value = value - 1;
        }
    }

    function reset(Counter storage counter) internal {
        counter._value = 0;
    }
}
// SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT
// OpenZeppelin Contracts (last updated v4.7.3) (utils/cryptography/ECDSA.sol)

pragma solidity ^0.8.0;

import "../Strings.sol";

/**
 * @dev Elliptic Curve Digital Signature Algorithm (ECDSA) operations.
 *
 * These functions can be used to verify that a message was signed by the holder
 * of the private keys of a given address.
 */
library ECDSA {
    enum RecoverError {
        NoError,
        InvalidSignature,
        InvalidSignatureLength,
        InvalidSignatureS,
        InvalidSignatureV
    }
```

```
function _throwError(RecoverError error) private pure {
    if (error == RecoverError.NoError) {
        return; // no error: do nothing
    } else if (error == RecoverError.InvalidSignature) {
        revert("ECDSA: invalid signature");
    } else if (error == RecoverError.InvalidSignatureLength) {
        revert("ECDSA: invalid signature length");
    } else if (error == RecoverError.InvalidSignatureS) {
        revert("ECDSA: invalid signature 's' value");
    } else if (error == RecoverError.InvalidSignatureV) {
        revert("ECDSA: invalid signature 'v' value");
    }
}

/**
 * @dev Returns the address that signed a hashed message (`hash`) with
 * `signature` or error string. This address can then be used for verification purposes.
 *
 * The `ecrecover` EVM opcode allows for malleable (non-unique) signatures:
 * this function rejects them by requiring the `s` value to be in the lower
 * half order, and the `v` value to be either 27 or 28.
 *
 * IMPORTANT: `hash` _must_ be the result of a hash operation for the
 * verification to be secure: it is possible to craft signatures that
 * recover to arbitrary addresses for non-hashed data. A safe way to ensure
 * this is by receiving a hash of the original message (which may otherwise
 * be too long), and then calling {toEthSignedMessageHash} on it.
 *
 * Documentation for signature generation:
 * - with https://web3js.readthedocs.io/en/v1.3.4/web3-eth-accounts.html#sign[Web3.js]
 * - with https://docs.ethers.io/v5/api/signer/#Signer-signMessage[ethers]
```

```
     *
     * _Available since v4.3._
     */
    function tryRecover(bytes32 hash, bytes memory signature) internal pure returns (address, RecoverError) {
        if (signature.length == 65) {
            bytes32 r;
            bytes32 s;
            uint8 v;
            // ecrecover takes the signature parameters, and the only way to get them
            // currently is to use assembly.
            /// @solidity memory-safe-assembly
            assembly {
                r := mload(add(signature, 0x20))
                s := mload(add(signature, 0x40))
                v := byte(0, mload(add(signature, 0x60)))
            }
            return tryRecover(hash, v, r, s);
        } else {
            return (address(0), RecoverError.InvalidSignatureLength);
        }
    }

    /**
     * @dev Returns the address that signed a hashed message (`hash`) with
     * `signature`. This address can then be used for verification purposes.
     *
     * The `ecrecover` EVM opcode allows for malleable (non-unique) signatures:
     * this function rejects them by requiring the `s` value to be in the lower
     * half order, and the `v` value to be either 27 or 28.
     *
```

```
     * IMPORTANT: `hash` _must_ be the result of a hash operation for the
     * verification to be secure: it is possible to craft signatures that
     * recover to arbitrary addresses for non-hashed data. A safe way to ensure
     * this is by receiving a hash of the original message (which may otherwise
     * be too long), and then calling {toEthSignedMessageHash} on it.
     */
    function recover(bytes32 hash, bytes memory signature) internal pure returns (address) {
        (address recovered, RecoverError error) = tryRecover(hash, signature);
        _throwError(error);
        return recovered;
    }

    /**
     * @dev Overload of {ECDSA-tryRecover} that receives the `r` and `vs` short-signature fields separately.
     *
     * See https://eips.ethereum.org/EIPS/eip-2098[EIP-2098 short signatures]
     *
     * _Available since v4.3._
     */
    function tryRecover(
        bytes32 hash,
        bytes32 r,
        bytes32 vs
    ) internal pure returns (address, RecoverError) {
        bytes32 s = vs & bytes32(0x7fffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffff);
        uint8 v = uint8((uint256(vs) >> 255) + 27);
        return tryRecover(hash, v, r, s);
    }

    /**
```

```
     * @dev Overload of {ECDSA-recover} that receives the `r and `vs` short-signature fields separately.
     *
     * _Available since v4.2._
     */
    function recover(
        bytes32 hash,
        bytes32 r,
        bytes32 vs
    ) internal pure returns (address) {
        (address recovered, RecoverError error) = tryRecover(hash, r, vs);
        _throwError(error);
        return recovered;
    }

    /**
     * @dev Overload of {ECDSA-tryRecover} that receives the `v`,
     * `r` and `s` signature fields separately.
     *
     * _Available since v4.3._
     */
    function tryRecover(
        bytes32 hash,
        uint8 v,
        bytes32 r,
        bytes32 s
    ) internal pure returns (address, RecoverError) {
        // EIP-2 still allows signature malleability for ecrecover(). Remove this possibility and make the signature
        // unique. Appendix F in the Ethereum Yellow paper (https://ethereum.github.io/yellowpaper/paper.pdf), defines
        // the valid range for s in (301): 0 < s < secp256k1n ÷ 2 + 1, and for v in (302): v ∈ {27, 28}. Most
```

```
        // signatures from current libraries generate a unique signature with an s-value in the lower half order.
        //
        // If your library generates malleable signatures, such as s-values in the upper range, calculate a new s-value
        // with 0xFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFEBAAEDCE6AF48A03BBFD25E8CD0364141 - s1 and flip v from 27 to 28 or
        // vice versa. If your library also generates signatures with 0/1 for v instead 27/28, add 27 to v to accept
        // these malleable signatures as well.
        if (uint256(s) > 0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF5D576E7357A4501DDFE92F46681B20A0) {
            return (address(0), RecoverError.InvalidSignatureS);
        }
        if (v != 27 && v != 28) {
            return (address(0), RecoverError.InvalidSignatureV);
        }

        // If the signature is valid (and not malleable), return the signer address
        address signer = ecrecover(hash, v, r, s);
        if (signer == address(0)) {
            return (address(0), RecoverError.InvalidSignature);
        }

        return (signer, RecoverError.NoError);
    }

    /**
     * @dev Overload of {ECDSA-recover} that receives the `v`,
     * `r` and `s` signature fields separately.
     */
    function recover(
        bytes32 hash,
```

```
    uint8 v,
    bytes32 r,
    bytes32 s
) internal pure returns (address) {
    (address recovered, RecoverError error) = tryRecover(hash, v, r, s);
    _throwError(error);
    return recovered;
}

/**
 * @dev Returns an Ethereum Signed Message, created from a `hash`. This
 * produces hash corresponding to the one signed with the
 * https://eth.wiki/json-rpc/API#eth_sign[`eth_sign`]
 * JSON-RPC method as part of EIP-191.
 *
 * See {recover}.
 */
function toEthSignedMessageHash(bytes32 hash) internal pure returns (bytes32) {
    // 32 is the length in bytes of hash,
    // enforced by the type signature above
    return keccak256(abi.encodePacked("\x19Ethereum Signed Message:\n32", hash));
}

/**
 * @dev Returns an Ethereum Signed Message, created from `s`. This
 * produces hash corresponding to the one signed with the
 * https://eth.wiki/json-rpc/API#eth_sign[`eth_sign`]
 * JSON-RPC method as part of EIP-191.
 *
 * See {recover}.
 */
```

```
    function toEthSignedMessageHash(bytes memory s) internal pure returns (bytes32) {
        return keccak256(abi.encodePacked("\x19Ethereum Signed Message:\n", Strings.toString(s.length), s));
    }

    /**
     * @dev Returns an Ethereum Signed Typed Data, created from a
     * `domainSeparator` and a `structHash`. This produces hash corresponding
     * to the one signed with the
     * https://eips.ethereum.org/EIPS/eip-712[`eth_signTypedData`]
     * JSON-RPC method as part of EIP-712.
     *
     * See {recover}.
     */
    function toTypedDataHash(bytes32 domainSeparator, bytes32 structHash) internal pure returns (bytes32) {
        return keccak256(abi.encodePacked("\x19\x01", domainSeparator, structHash));
    }
}

// SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT
// OpenZeppelin Contracts v4.4.1 (utils/cryptography/draft-EIP712.sol)

pragma solidity ^0.8.0;

import "./ECDSA.sol";

/**
 * @dev https://eips.ethereum.org/EIPS/eip-712[EIP 712] is a standard for hashing and signing of typed structured data.
 *
 * The encoding specified in the EIP is very generic, and such a generic implementation in Solidity is not feasible,
```

```
 * thus this contract does not implement the encoding itself. Protocols need to implement the type-specific encoding
 * they need in their contracts using a combination of `abi.encode` and `keccak256`.
 *
 * This contract implements the EIP 712 domain separator ({_domainSeparatorV4}) that is used as part of the encoding
 * scheme, and the final step of the encoding to obtain the message digest that is then signed via ECDSA
 * ({_hashTypedDataV4}).
 *
 * The implementation of the domain separator was designed to be as efficient as possible while still properly updating
 * the chain id to protect against replay attacks on an eventual fork of the chain.
 *
 * NOTE: This contract implements the version of the encoding known as "v4", as implemented by the JSON RPC method
 * https://docs.metamask.io/guide/signing-data.html[`eth_signTypedDataV4` in MetaMask].
 *
 * _Available since v3.4._
 */
abstract contract EIP712 {
    /* solhint-disable var-name-mixedcase */
    // Cache the domain separator as an immutable value, but also store the chain id that it corresponds to, in order to
    // invalidate the cached domain separator if the chain id changes.
    bytes32 private immutable _CACHED_DOMAIN_SEPARATOR;
    uint256 private immutable _CACHED_CHAIN_ID;
    address private immutable _CACHED_THIS;

    bytes32 private immutable _HASHED_NAME;
    bytes32 private immutable _HASHED_VERSION;
    bytes32 private immutable _TYPE_HASH;
```

```
    /* solhint-enable var-name-mixedcase */

    /**
     * @dev Initializes the domain separator and parameter caches.
     *
     * The meaning of `name` and `version` is specified in
     * https://eips.ethereum.org/EIPS/eip-712#definition-of-domainseparator[EIP 712]:
     *
     * - `name`: the user readable name of the signing domain, i.e. the name of the DApp or the protocol.
     * - `version`: the current major version of the signing domain.
     *
     * NOTE: These parameters cannot be changed except through a xref:learn::upgrading-smart-contracts.adoc[smart
     * contract upgrade].
     */
    constructor(string memory name, string memory version) {
        bytes32 hashedName = keccak256(bytes(name));
        bytes32 hashedVersion = keccak256(bytes(version));
        bytes32 typeHash = keccak256(
            "EIP712Domain(string name,string version,uint256 chainId,address verifyingContract)"
        );
        _HASHED_NAME = hashedName;
        _HASHED_VERSION = hashedVersion;
        _CACHED_CHAIN_ID = block.chainid;
        _CACHED_DOMAIN_SEPARATOR = _buildDomainSeparator(typeHash, hashedName, hashedVersion);
        _CACHED_THIS = address(this);
        _TYPE_HASH = typeHash;
    }

    /**
```

```
     * @dev Returns the domain separator for the current chain.
     */
    function _domainSeparatorV4() internal view returns (bytes32) {
        if (address(this) == _CACHED_THIS && block.chainid == _CACHED_CHAIN_ID) {
            return _CACHED_DOMAIN_SEPARATOR;
        } else {
            return _buildDomainSeparator(_TYPE_HASH, _HASHED_NAME, _HASHED_VERSION);
        }
    }

    function _buildDomainSeparator(
        bytes32 typeHash,
        bytes32 nameHash,
        bytes32 versionHash
    ) private view returns (bytes32) {
        return keccak256(abi.encode(typeHash, nameHash, versionHash, block.chainid, address(this)));
    }

    /**
     * @dev Given an already https://eips.ethereum.org/EIPS/eip-712#definition-of-hashstruct[hashed struct], this
     * function returns the hash of the fully encoded EIP712 message for this domain.
     *
     * This hash can be used together with {ECDSA-recover} to obtain the signer of a message. For example:
     *
     * ```solidity
     * bytes32 digest = _hashTypedDataV4(keccak256(abi.encode(
     *     keccak256("Mail(address to,string contents)"),
     *     mailTo,
     *     keccak256(bytes(mailContents))
     * )));
```

```
     * address signer = ECDSA.recover(digest, signature);
     * ```
     */
    function _hashTypedDataV4(bytes32 structHash) internal view virtual returns (bytes32) {
        return ECDSA.toTypedDataHash(_domainSeparatorV4(), structHash);
    }
}
// SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT
// OpenZeppelin Contracts v4.4.1 (token/ERC20/extensions/draft-IERC20Permit.sol)

pragma solidity ^0.8.0;

/**
 * @dev Interface of the ERC20 Permit extension allowing approvals to be made via signatures, as defined in
 * https://eips.ethereum.org/EIPS/eip-2612[EIP-2612].
 *
 * Adds the {permit} method, which can be used to change an account's ERC20 allowance (see {IERC20-allowance}) by
 * presenting a message signed by the account. By not relying on {IERC20-approve}, the token holder account doesn't
 * need to send a transaction, and thus is not required to hold Ether at all.
 */
interface IERC20Permit {
    /**
     * @dev Sets `value` as the allowance of `spender` over ``owner``'s tokens,
     * given ``owner``'s signed approval.
     *
     * IMPORTANT: The same issues {IERC20-approve} has related to transaction
     * ordering also apply here.
     *
     * Emits an {Approval} event.
```

```
 *
 * Requirements:
 *
 * - `spender` cannot be the zero address.
 * - `deadline` must be a timestamp in the future.
 * - `v`, `r` and `s` must be a valid `secp256k1` signature from `owner`
 * over the EIP712-formatted function arguments.
 * - the signature must use ``owner``'s current nonce (see {nonces}).
 *
 * For more information on the signature format, see the
 * https://eips.ethereum.org/EIPS/eip-2612#specification[relevant EIP
 * section].
 */
function permit(
    address owner,
    address spender,
    uint256 value,
    uint256 deadline,
    uint8 v,
    bytes32 r,
    bytes32 s
) external;

/**
 * @dev Returns the current nonce for `owner`. This value must be
 * included whenever a signature is generated for {permit}.
 *
 * Every successful call to {permit} increases ``owner``'s nonce by one. This
 * prevents a signature from being used multiple times.
 */
function nonces(address owner) external view returns (uint256);
```

```
    /**
     * @dev Returns the domain separator used in the encoding of the signature for {permit}, as defined by {EIP712}.
     */
    // solhint-disable-next-line func-name-mixedcase
    function DOMAIN_SEPARATOR() external view returns (bytes32);
}
// SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT
// OpenZeppelin Contracts (last updated v4.7.0) (utils/math/SafeCast.sol)

pragma solidity ^0.8.0;

/**
 * @dev Wrappers over Solidity's uintXX/intXX casting operators with added overflow
 * checks.
 *
 * Downcasting from uint256/int256 in Solidity does not revert on overflow. This can
 * easily result in undesired exploitation or bugs, since developers usually
 * assume that overflows raise errors. `SafeCast` restores this intuition by
 * reverting the transaction when such 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.
 *
 * Can be combined with {SafeMath} and {SignedSafeMath} to extend it to smaller types, by performing
 * all math on `uint256` and `int256` and then downcasting.
 */
library SafeCast {
    /**
     * @dev Returns the downcasted uint248 from uint256, reverting on
```

```
 * overflow (when the input is greater than largest uint248).
 *
 * Counterpart to Solidity's `uint248` operator.
 *
 * Requirements:
 *
 * - input must fit into 248 bits
 *
 * _Available since v4.7._
 */
function toUint248(uint256 value) internal pure returns (uint248) {
    require(value <= type(uint248).max, "SafeCast: value doesn't fit in 248 bits");
    return uint248(value);
}

/**
 * @dev Returns the downcasted uint240 from uint256, reverting on
 * overflow (when the input is greater than largest uint240).
 *
 * Counterpart to Solidity's `uint240` operator.
 *
 * Requirements:
 *
 * - input must fit into 240 bits
 *
 * _Available since v4.7._
 */
function toUint240(uint256 value) internal pure returns (uint240) {
    require(value <= type(uint240).max, "SafeCast: value doesn't fit in 240 bits");
    return uint240(value);
}
```

```
/**
 * @dev Returns the downcasted uint232 from uint256, reverting on
 * overflow (when the input is greater than largest uint232).
 *
 * Counterpart to Solidity's `uint232` operator.
 *
 * Requirements:
 *
 * - input must fit into 232 bits
 *
 * _Available since v4.7._
 */
function toUint232(uint256 value) internal pure returns (uint232) {
    require(value <= type(uint232).max, "SafeCast: value doesn't fit in 232 bits");
    return uint232(value);
}

/**
 * @dev Returns the downcasted uint224 from uint256, reverting on
 * overflow (when the input is greater than largest uint224).
 *
 * Counterpart to Solidity's `uint224` operator.
 *
 * Requirements:
 *
 * - input must fit into 224 bits
 *
 * _Available since v4.2._
 */
function toUint224(uint256 value) internal pure returns (uint224) {
```

```
    require(value <= type(uint224).max, "SafeCast: value doesn't fit in 224 bits");
    return uint224(value);
}

/**
 * @dev Returns the downcasted uint216 from uint256, reverting on
 * overflow (when the input is greater than largest uint216).
 *
 * Counterpart to Solidity's `uint216` operator.
 *
 * Requirements:
 *
 * - input must fit into 216 bits
 *
 * _Available since v4.7._
 */
function toUint216(uint256 value) internal pure returns (uint216) {
    require(value <= type(uint216).max, "SafeCast: value doesn't fit in 216 bits");
    return uint216(value);
}

/**
 * @dev Returns the downcasted uint208 from uint256, reverting on
 * overflow (when the input is greater than largest uint208).
 *
 * Counterpart to Solidity's `uint208` operator.
 *
 * Requirements:
 *
 * - input must fit into 208 bits
 *
```

```
 * _Available since v4.7._
 */
function toUint208(uint256 value) internal pure returns (uint208) {
    require(value <= type(uint208).max, "SafeCast: value doesn't fit in 208 bits");
    return uint208(value);
}

/**
 * @dev Returns the downcasted uint200 from uint256, reverting on
 * overflow (when the input is greater than largest uint200).
 *
 * Counterpart to Solidity's `uint200` operator.
 *
 * Requirements:
 *
 * - input must fit into 200 bits
 *
 * _Available since v4.7._
 */
function toUint200(uint256 value) internal pure returns (uint200) {
    require(value <= type(uint200).max, "SafeCast: value doesn't fit in 200 bits");
    return uint200(value);
}

/**
 * @dev Returns the downcasted uint192 from uint256, reverting on
 * overflow (when the input is greater than largest uint192).
 *
 * Counterpart to Solidity's `uint192` operator.
 *
 * Requirements:
```

```
 *
 * - input must fit into 192 bits
 *
 * _Available since v4.7._
 */
function toUint192(uint256 value) internal pure returns (uint192) {
    require(value <= type(uint192).max, "SafeCast: value doesn't fit in 192 bits");
    return uint192(value);
}

/**
 * @dev Returns the downcasted uint184 from uint256, reverting on
 * overflow (when the input is greater than largest uint184).
 *
 * Counterpart to Solidity's `uint184` operator.
 *
 * Requirements:
 *
 * - input must fit into 184 bits
 *
 * _Available since v4.7._
 */
function toUint184(uint256 value) internal pure returns (uint184) {
    require(value <= type(uint184).max, "SafeCast: value doesn't fit in 184 bits");
    return uint184(value);
}

/**
 * @dev Returns the downcasted uint176 from uint256, reverting on
 * overflow (when the input is greater than largest uint176).
 *
```

```
 * Counterpart to Solidity's `uint176` operator.
 *
 * Requirements:
 *
 * - input must fit into 176 bits
 *
 * _Available since v4.7._
 */
function toUint176(uint256 value) internal pure returns (uint176) {
    require(value <= type(uint176).max, "SafeCast: value doesn't fit in 176 bits");
    return uint176(value);
}

/**
 * @dev Returns the downcasted uint168 from uint256, reverting on
 * overflow (when the input is greater than largest uint168).
 *
 * Counterpart to Solidity's `uint168` operator.
 *
 * Requirements:
 *
 * - input must fit into 168 bits
 *
 * _Available since v4.7._
 */
function toUint168(uint256 value) internal pure returns (uint168) {
    require(value <= type(uint168).max, "SafeCast: value doesn't fit in 168 bits");
    return uint168(value);
}

/**
```

```
 * @dev Returns the downcasted uint160 from uint256, reverting on
 * overflow (when the input is greater than largest uint160).
 *
 * Counterpart to Solidity's `uint160` operator.
 *
 * Requirements:
 *
 * - input must fit into 160 bits
 *
 * _Available since v4.7._
 */
function toUint160(uint256 value) internal pure returns (uint160) {
    require(value <= type(uint160).max, "SafeCast: value doesn't fit in 160 bits");
    return uint160(value);
}

/**
 * @dev Returns the downcasted uint152 from uint256, reverting on
 * overflow (when the input is greater than largest uint152).
 *
 * Counterpart to Solidity's `uint152` operator.
 *
 * Requirements:
 *
 * - input must fit into 152 bits
 *
 * _Available since v4.7._
 */
function toUint152(uint256 value) internal pure returns (uint152) {
    require(value <= type(uint152).max, "SafeCast: value doesn't fit in 152 bits");
    return uint152(value);
```

```
}

/**
 * @dev Returns the downcasted uint144 from uint256, reverting on
 * overflow (when the input is greater than largest uint144).
 *
 * Counterpart to Solidity's `uint144` operator.
 *
 * Requirements:
 *
 * - input must fit into 144 bits
 *
 * _Available since v4.7._
 */
function toUint144(uint256 value) internal pure returns (uint144) {
    require(value <= type(uint144).max, "SafeCast: value doesn't fit in 144 bits");
    return uint144(value);
}

/**
 * @dev Returns the downcasted uint136 from uint256, reverting on
 * overflow (when the input is greater than largest uint136).
 *
 * Counterpart to Solidity's `uint136` operator.
 *
 * Requirements:
 *
 * - input must fit into 136 bits
 *
 * _Available since v4.7._
 */
```

```
function toUint136(uint256 value) internal pure returns (uint136) {
    require(value <= type(uint136).max, "SafeCast: value doesn't fit in 136 bits");
    return uint136(value);
}

/**
 * @dev Returns the downcasted uint128 from uint256, reverting on
 * overflow (when the input is greater than largest uint128).
 *
 * Counterpart to Solidity's `uint128` operator.
 *
 * Requirements:
 *
 * - input must fit into 128 bits
 *
 * _Available since v2.5._
 */
function toUint128(uint256 value) internal pure returns (uint128) {
    require(value <= type(uint128).max, "SafeCast: value doesn't fit in 128 bits");
    return uint128(value);
}

/**
 * @dev Returns the downcasted uint120 from uint256, reverting on
 * overflow (when the input is greater than largest uint120).
 *
 * Counterpart to Solidity's `uint120` operator.
 *
 * Requirements:
 *
 * - input must fit into 120 bits
```

```
 *
 * _Available since v4.7._
 */
function toUint120(uint256 value) internal pure returns (uint120) {
    require(value <= type(uint120).max, "SafeCast: value doesn't fit in 120 bits");
    return uint120(value);
}

/**
 * @dev Returns the downcasted uint112 from uint256, reverting on
 * overflow (when the input is greater than largest uint112).
 *
 * Counterpart to Solidity's `uint112` operator.
 *
 * Requirements:
 *
 * - input must fit into 112 bits
 *
 * _Available since v4.7._
 */
function toUint112(uint256 value) internal pure returns (uint112) {
    require(value <= type(uint112).max, "SafeCast: value doesn't fit in 112 bits");
    return uint112(value);
}

/**
 * @dev Returns the downcasted uint104 from uint256, reverting on
 * overflow (when the input is greater than largest uint104).
 *
 * Counterpart to Solidity's `uint104` operator.
 *
```

```
 * Requirements:
 *
 * - input must fit into 104 bits
 *
 * _Available since v4.7._
 */
function toUint104(uint256 value) internal pure returns (uint104) {
    require(value <= type(uint104).max, "SafeCast: value doesn't fit in 104 bits");
    return uint104(value);
}

/**
 * @dev Returns the downcasted uint96 from uint256, reverting on
 * overflow (when the input is greater than largest uint96).
 *
 * Counterpart to Solidity's `uint96` operator.
 *
 * Requirements:
 *
 * - input must fit into 96 bits
 *
 * _Available since v4.2._
 */
function toUint96(uint256 value) internal pure returns (uint96) {
    require(value <= type(uint96).max, "SafeCast: value doesn't fit in 96 bits");
    return uint96(value);
}

/**
 * @dev Returns the downcasted uint88 from uint256, reverting on
 * overflow (when the input is greater than largest uint88).
```

```
     *
     * Counterpart to Solidity's `uint88` operator.
     *
     * Requirements:
     *
     * - input must fit into 88 bits
     *
     * _Available since v4.7._
     */
    function toUint88(uint256 value) internal pure returns (uint88) {
        require(value <= type(uint88).max, "SafeCast: value doesn't fit in 88 bits");
        return uint88(value);
    }

    /**
     * @dev Returns the downcasted uint80 from uint256, reverting on
     * overflow (when the input is greater than largest uint80).
     *
     * Counterpart to Solidity's `uint80` operator.
     *
     * Requirements:
     *
     * - input must fit into 80 bits
     *
     * _Available since v4.7._
     */
    function toUint80(uint256 value) internal pure returns (uint80) {
        require(value <= type(uint80).max, "SafeCast: value doesn't fit in 80 bits");
        return uint80(value);
    }
```

```
/**
 * @dev Returns the downcasted uint72 from uint256, reverting on
 * overflow (when the input is greater than largest uint72).
 *
 * Counterpart to Solidity's `uint72` operator.
 *
 * Requirements:
 *
 * - input must fit into 72 bits
 *
 * _Available since v4.7._
 */
function toUint72(uint256 value) internal pure returns (uint72) {
    require(value <= type(uint72).max, "SafeCast: value doesn't fit in 72 bits");
    return uint72(value);
}

/**
 * @dev Returns the downcasted uint64 from uint256, reverting on
 * overflow (when the input is greater than largest uint64).
 *
 * Counterpart to Solidity's `uint64` operator.
 *
 * Requirements:
 *
 * - input must fit into 64 bits
 *
 * _Available since v2.5._
 */
function toUint64(uint256 value) internal pure returns (uint64) {
    require(value <= type(uint64).max, "SafeCast: value doesn't fit in 64 bits");
```

```
    return uint64(value);
}

/**
 * @dev Returns the downcasted uint56 from uint256, reverting on
 * overflow (when the input is greater than largest uint56).
 *
 * Counterpart to Solidity's `uint56` operator.
 *
 * Requirements:
 *
 * - input must fit into 56 bits
 *
 * _Available since v4.7._
 */
function toUint56(uint256 value) internal pure returns (uint56) {
    require(value <= type(uint56).max, "SafeCast: value doesn't fit in 56 bits");
    return uint56(value);
}

/**
 * @dev Returns the downcasted uint48 from uint256, reverting on
 * overflow (when the input is greater than largest uint48).
 *
 * Counterpart to Solidity's `uint48` operator.
 *
 * Requirements:
 *
 * - input must fit into 48 bits
 *
 * _Available since v4.7._
```

```
 */
function toUint48(uint256 value) internal pure returns (uint48) {
    require(value <= type(uint48).max, "SafeCast: value doesn't fit in 48 bits");
    return uint48(value);
}

/**
 * @dev Returns the downcasted uint40 from uint256, reverting on
 * overflow (when the input is greater than largest uint40).
 *
 * Counterpart to Solidity's `uint40` operator.
 *
 * Requirements:
 *
 * - input must fit into 40 bits
 *
 * _Available since v4.7._
 */
function toUint40(uint256 value) internal pure returns (uint40) {
    require(value <= type(uint40).max, "SafeCast: value doesn't fit in 40 bits");
    return uint40(value);
}

/**
 * @dev Returns the downcasted uint32 from uint256, reverting on
 * overflow (when the input is greater than largest uint32).
 *
 * Counterpart to Solidity's `uint32` operator.
 *
 * Requirements:
 *
```

```
 * - input must fit into 32 bits
 *
 * _Available since v2.5._
 */
function toUint32(uint256 value) internal pure returns (uint32) {
    require(value <= type(uint32).max, "SafeCast: value doesn't fit in 32 bits");
    return uint32(value);
}

/**
 * @dev Returns the downcasted uint24 from uint256, reverting on
 * overflow (when the input is greater than largest uint24).
 *
 * Counterpart to Solidity's `uint24` operator.
 *
 * Requirements:
 *
 * - input must fit into 24 bits
 *
 * _Available since v4.7._
 */
function toUint24(uint256 value) internal pure returns (uint24) {
    require(value <= type(uint24).max, "SafeCast: value doesn't fit in 24 bits");
    return uint24(value);
}

/**
 * @dev Returns the downcasted uint16 from uint256, reverting on
 * overflow (when the input is greater than largest uint16).
 *
 * Counterpart to Solidity's `uint16` operator.
```

```
 *
 * Requirements:
 *
 * - input must fit into 16 bits
 *
 * _Available since v2.5._
 */
function toUint16(uint256 value) internal pure returns (uint16) {
    require(value <= type(uint16).max, "SafeCast: value doesn't fit in 16 bits");
    return uint16(value);
}

/**
 * @dev Returns the downcasted uint8 from uint256, reverting on
 * overflow (when the input is greater than largest uint8).
 *
 * Counterpart to Solidity's `uint8` operator.
 *
 * Requirements:
 *
 * - input must fit into 8 bits
 *
 * _Available since v2.5._
 */
function toUint8(uint256 value) internal pure returns (uint8) {
    require(value <= type(uint8).max, "SafeCast: value doesn't fit in 8 bits");
    return uint8(value);
}

/**
 * @dev Converts a signed int256 into an unsigned uint256.
```

```
     *
     * Requirements:
     *
     * - input must be greater than or equal to 0.
     *
     * _Available since v3.0._
     */
    function toUint256(int256 value) internal pure returns (uint256) {
        require(value >= 0, "SafeCast: value must be positive");
        return uint256(value);
    }

    /**
     * @dev Returns the downcasted int248 from int256, reverting on
     * overflow (when the input is less than smallest int248 or
     * greater than largest int248).
     *
     * Counterpart to Solidity's `int248` operator.
     *
     * Requirements:
     *
     * - input must fit into 248 bits
     *
     * _Available since v4.7._
     */
    function toInt248(int256 value) internal pure returns (int248) {
        require(value >= type(int248).min && value <= type(int248).max, "SafeCast: value doesn't fit in
248 bits");
        return int248(value);
    }
```

```
    /**
     * @dev Returns the downcasted int240 from int256, reverting on
     * overflow (when the input is less than smallest int240 or
     * greater than largest int240).
     *
     * Counterpart to Solidity's `int240` operator.
     *
     * Requirements:
     *
     * - input must fit into 240 bits
     *
     * _Available since v4.7._
     */
    function toInt240(int256 value) internal pure returns (int240) {
        require(value >= type(int240).min && value <= type(int240).max, "SafeCast: value doesn't fit in 240 bits");
        return int240(value);
    }


    /**
     * @dev Returns the downcasted int232 from int256, reverting on
     * overflow (when the input is less than smallest int232 or
     * greater than largest int232).
     *
     * Counterpart to Solidity's `int232` operator.
     *
     * Requirements:
     *
     * - input must fit into 232 bits
     *
     * _Available since v4.7._
```

```
     */
    function toInt232(int256 value) internal pure returns (int232) {
        require(value >= type(int232).min && value <= type(int232).max, "SafeCast: value doesn't fit in 232 bits");
        return int232(value);
    }

    /**
     * @dev Returns the downcasted int224 from int256, reverting on
     * overflow (when the input is less than smallest int224 or
     * greater than largest int224).
     *
     * Counterpart to Solidity's `int224` operator.
     *
     * Requirements:
     *
     * - input must fit into 224 bits
     *
     * _Available since v4.7._
     */
    function toInt224(int256 value) internal pure returns (int224) {
        require(value >= type(int224).min && value <= type(int224).max, "SafeCast: value doesn't fit in 224 bits");
        return int224(value);
    }

    /**
     * @dev Returns the downcasted int216 from int256, reverting on
     * overflow (when the input is less than smallest int216 or
     * greater than largest int216).
     *
     * Counterpart to Solidity's `int216` operator.
```

```
     *
     * Requirements:
     *
     * - input must fit into 216 bits
     *
     * _Available since v4.7._
     */
    function toInt216(int256 value) internal pure returns (int216) {
        require(value >= type(int216).min && value <= type(int216).max, "SafeCast: value doesn't fit in 216 bits");
        return int216(value);
    }

    /**
     * @dev Returns the downcasted int208 from int256, reverting on
     * overflow (when the input is less than smallest int208 or
     * greater than largest int208).
     *
     * Counterpart to Solidity's `int208` operator.
     *
     * Requirements:
     *
     * - input must fit into 208 bits
     *
     * _Available since v4.7._
     */
    function toInt208(int256 value) internal pure returns (int208) {
        require(value >= type(int208).min && value <= type(int208).max, "SafeCast: value doesn't fit in 208 bits");
        return int208(value);
    }
```

```
    /**
     * @dev Returns the downcasted int200 from int256, reverting on
     * overflow (when the input is less than smallest int200 or
     * greater than largest int200).
     *
     * Counterpart to Solidity's `int200` operator.
     *
     * Requirements:
     *
     * - input must fit into 200 bits
     *
     * _Available since v4.7._
     */
    function toInt200(int256 value) internal pure returns (int200) {
        require(value >= type(int200).min && value <= type(int200).max, "SafeCast: value doesn't fit in
200 bits");
        return int200(value);
    }


    /**
     * @dev Returns the downcasted int192 from int256, reverting on
     * overflow (when the input is less than smallest int192 or
     * greater than largest int192).
     *
     * Counterpart to Solidity's `int192` operator.
     *
     * Requirements:
     *
     * - input must fit into 192 bits
     *
     * _Available since v4.7._
```

```
     */
    function toInt192(int256 value) internal pure returns (int192) {
        require(value >= type(int192).min && value <= type(int192).max, "SafeCast: value doesn't fit in 192 bits");
        return int192(value);
    }

    /**
     * @dev Returns the downcasted int184 from int256, reverting on
     * overflow (when the input is less than smallest int184 or
     * greater than largest int184).
     *
     * Counterpart to Solidity's `int184` operator.
     *
     * Requirements:
     *
     * - input must fit into 184 bits
     *
     * _Available since v4.7._
     */
    function toInt184(int256 value) internal pure returns (int184) {
        require(value >= type(int184).min && value <= type(int184).max, "SafeCast: value doesn't fit in 184 bits");
        return int184(value);
    }

    /**
     * @dev Returns the downcasted int176 from int256, reverting on
     * overflow (when the input is less than smallest int176 or
     * greater than largest int176).
     *
     * Counterpart to Solidity's `int176` operator.
```

```
     *
     * Requirements:
     *
     * - input must fit into 176 bits
     *
     * _Available since v4.7._
     */
    function toInt176(int256 value) internal pure returns (int176) {
        require(value >= type(int176).min && value <= type(int176).max, "SafeCast: value doesn't fit in 176 bits");
        return int176(value);
    }

    /**
     * @dev Returns the downcasted int168 from int256, reverting on
     * overflow (when the input is less than smallest int168 or
     * greater than largest int168).
     *
     * Counterpart to Solidity's `int168` operator.
     *
     * Requirements:
     *
     * - input must fit into 168 bits
     *
     * _Available since v4.7._
     */
    function toInt168(int256 value) internal pure returns (int168) {
        require(value >= type(int168).min && value <= type(int168).max, "SafeCast: value doesn't fit in 168 bits");
        return int168(value);
    }
```

```
    /**
     * @dev Returns the downcasted int160 from int256, reverting on
     * overflow (when the input is less than smallest int160 or
     * greater than largest int160).
     *
     * Counterpart to Solidity's `int160` operator.
     *
     * Requirements:
     *
     * - input must fit into 160 bits
     *
     * _Available since v4.7._
     */
    function toInt160(int256 value) internal pure returns (int160) {
        require(value >= type(int160).min && value <= type(int160).max, "SafeCast: value doesn't fit in 160 bits");
        return int160(value);
    }

    /**
     * @dev Returns the downcasted int152 from int256, reverting on
     * overflow (when the input is less than smallest int152 or
     * greater than largest int152).
     *
     * Counterpart to Solidity's `int152` operator.
     *
     * Requirements:
     *
     * - input must fit into 152 bits
     *
     * _Available since v4.7._
```

```
     */
    function toInt152(int256 value) internal pure returns (int152) {
        require(value >= type(int152).min && value <= type(int152).max, "SafeCast: value doesn't fit in 152 bits");
        return int152(value);
    }

    /**
     * @dev Returns the downcasted int144 from int256, reverting on
     * overflow (when the input is less than smallest int144 or
     * greater than largest int144).
     *
     * Counterpart to Solidity's `int144` operator.
     *
     * Requirements:
     *
     * - input must fit into 144 bits
     *
     * _Available since v4.7._
     */
    function toInt144(int256 value) internal pure returns (int144) {
        require(value >= type(int144).min && value <= type(int144).max, "SafeCast: value doesn't fit in 144 bits");
        return int144(value);
    }

    /**
     * @dev Returns the downcasted int136 from int256, reverting on
     * overflow (when the input is less than smallest int136 or
     * greater than largest int136).
     *
     * Counterpart to Solidity's `int136` operator.
```

```
     *
     * Requirements:
     *
     * - input must fit into 136 bits
     *
     * _Available since v4.7._
     */
    function toInt136(int256 value) internal pure returns (int136) {
        require(value >= type(int136).min && value <= type(int136).max, "SafeCast: value doesn't fit in
136 bits");
        return int136(value);
    }


    /**
     * @dev Returns the downcasted int128 from int256, reverting on
     * overflow (when the input is less than smallest int128 or
     * greater than largest int128).
     *
     * Counterpart to Solidity's `int128` operator.
     *
     * Requirements:
     *
     * - input must fit into 128 bits
     *
     * _Available since v3.1._
     */
    function toInt128(int256 value) internal pure returns (int128) {
        require(value >= type(int128).min && value <= type(int128).max, "SafeCast: value doesn't fit in
128 bits");
        return int128(value);
    }
```

```
    /**
     * @dev Returns the downcasted int120 from int256, reverting on
     * overflow (when the input is less than smallest int120 or
     * greater than largest int120).
     *
     * Counterpart to Solidity's `int120` operator.
     *
     * Requirements:
     *
     * - input must fit into 120 bits
     *
     * _Available since v4.7._
     */
    function toInt120(int256 value) internal pure returns (int120) {
        require(value >= type(int120).min && value <= type(int120).max, "SafeCast: value doesn't fit in
120 bits");
        return int120(value);
    }


    /**
     * @dev Returns the downcasted int112 from int256, reverting on
     * overflow (when the input is less than smallest int112 or
     * greater than largest int112).
     *
     * Counterpart to Solidity's `int112` operator.
     *
     * Requirements:
     *
     * - input must fit into 112 bits
     *
     * _Available since v4.7._
```

```
     */
    function toInt112(int256 value) internal pure returns (int112) {
        require(value >= type(int112).min && value <= type(int112).max, "SafeCast: value doesn't fit in 112 bits");
        return int112(value);
    }

    /**
     * @dev Returns the downcasted int104 from int256, reverting on
     * overflow (when the input is less than smallest int104 or
     * greater than largest int104).
     *
     * Counterpart to Solidity's `int104` operator.
     *
     * Requirements:
     *
     * - input must fit into 104 bits
     *
     * _Available since v4.7._
     */
    function toInt104(int256 value) internal pure returns (int104) {
        require(value >= type(int104).min && value <= type(int104).max, "SafeCast: value doesn't fit in 104 bits");
        return int104(value);
    }

    /**
     * @dev Returns the downcasted int96 from int256, reverting on
     * overflow (when the input is less than smallest int96 or
     * greater than largest int96).
     *
     * Counterpart to Solidity's `int96` operator.
```

```
     *
     * Requirements:
     *
     * - input must fit into 96 bits
     *
     * _Available since v4.7._
     */
    function toInt96(int256 value) internal pure returns (int96) {
        require(value >= type(int96).min && value <= type(int96).max, "SafeCast: value doesn't fit in 96 bits");
        return int96(value);
    }

    /**
     * @dev Returns the downcasted int88 from int256, reverting on
     * overflow (when the input is less than smallest int88 or
     * greater than largest int88).
     *
     * Counterpart to Solidity's `int88` operator.
     *
     * Requirements:
     *
     * - input must fit into 88 bits
     *
     * _Available since v4.7._
     */
    function toInt88(int256 value) internal pure returns (int88) {
        require(value >= type(int88).min && value <= type(int88).max, "SafeCast: value doesn't fit in 88 bits");
        return int88(value);
    }
```

```
    /**
     * @dev Returns the downcasted int80 from int256, reverting on
     * overflow (when the input is less than smallest int80 or
     * greater than largest int80).
     *
     * Counterpart to Solidity's `int80` operator.
     *
     * Requirements:
     *
     * - input must fit into 80 bits
     *
     * _Available since v4.7._
     */
    function toInt80(int256 value) internal pure returns (int80) {
        require(value >= type(int80).min && value <= type(int80).max, "SafeCast: value doesn't fit in 80 bits");
        return int80(value);
    }


    /**
     * @dev Returns the downcasted int72 from int256, reverting on
     * overflow (when the input is less than smallest int72 or
     * greater than largest int72).
     *
     * Counterpart to Solidity's `int72` operator.
     *
     * Requirements:
     *
     * - input must fit into 72 bits
     *
     * _Available since v4.7._
```

```
     */
    function toInt72(int256 value) internal pure returns (int72) {
        require(value >= type(int72).min && value <= type(int72).max, "SafeCast: value doesn't fit in 72 bits");
        return int72(value);
    }

    /**
     * @dev Returns the downcasted int64 from int256, reverting on
     * overflow (when the input is less than smallest int64 or
     * greater than largest int64).
     *
     * Counterpart to Solidity's `int64` operator.
     *
     * Requirements:
     *
     * - input must fit into 64 bits
     *
     * _Available since v3.1._
     */
    function toInt64(int256 value) internal pure returns (int64) {
        require(value >= type(int64).min && value <= type(int64).max, "SafeCast: value doesn't fit in 64 bits");
        return int64(value);
    }

    /**
     * @dev Returns the downcasted int56 from int256, reverting on
     * overflow (when the input is less than smallest int56 or
     * greater than largest int56).
     *
     * Counterpart to Solidity's `int56` operator.
```

```
     *
     * Requirements:
     *
     * - input must fit into 56 bits
     *
     * _Available since v4.7._
     */
    function toInt56(int256 value) internal pure returns (int56) {
        require(value >= type(int56).min && value <= type(int56).max, "SafeCast: value doesn't fit in 56 bits");
        return int56(value);
    }

    /**
     * @dev Returns the downcasted int48 from int256, reverting on
     * overflow (when the input is less than smallest int48 or
     * greater than largest int48).
     *
     * Counterpart to Solidity's `int48` operator.
     *
     * Requirements:
     *
     * - input must fit into 48 bits
     *
     * _Available since v4.7._
     */
    function toInt48(int256 value) internal pure returns (int48) {
        require(value >= type(int48).min && value <= type(int48).max, "SafeCast: value doesn't fit in 48 bits");
        return int48(value);
    }
```

```
    /**
     * @dev Returns the downcasted int40 from int256, reverting on
     * overflow (when the input is less than smallest int40 or
     * greater than largest int40).
     *
     * Counterpart to Solidity's `int40` operator.
     *
     * Requirements:
     *
     * - input must fit into 40 bits
     *
     * _Available since v4.7._
     */
    function toInt40(int256 value) internal pure returns (int40) {
        require(value >= type(int40).min && value <= type(int40).max, "SafeCast: value doesn't fit in 40 bits");
        return int40(value);
    }

    /**
     * @dev Returns the downcasted int32 from int256, reverting on
     * overflow (when the input is less than smallest int32 or
     * greater than largest int32).
     *
     * Counterpart to Solidity's `int32` operator.
     *
     * Requirements:
     *
     * - input must fit into 32 bits
     *
     * _Available since v3.1._
```

```
     */
    function toInt32(int256 value) internal pure returns (int32) {
        require(value >= type(int32).min && value <= type(int32).max, "SafeCast: value doesn't fit in 32 bits");
        return int32(value);
    }

    /**
     * @dev Returns the downcasted int24 from int256, reverting on
     * overflow (when the input is less than smallest int24 or
     * greater than largest int24).
     *
     * Counterpart to Solidity's `int24` operator.
     *
     * Requirements:
     *
     * - input must fit into 24 bits
     *
     * _Available since v4.7._
     */
    function toInt24(int256 value) internal pure returns (int24) {
        require(value >= type(int24).min && value <= type(int24).max, "SafeCast: value doesn't fit in 24 bits");
        return int24(value);
    }

    /**
     * @dev Returns the downcasted int16 from int256, reverting on
     * overflow (when the input is less than smallest int16 or
     * greater than largest int16).
     *
     * Counterpart to Solidity's `int16` operator.
```

```
     *
     * Requirements:
     *
     * - input must fit into 16 bits
     *
     * _Available since v3.1._
     */
    function toInt16(int256 value) internal pure returns (int16) {
        require(value >= type(int16).min && value <= type(int16).max, "SafeCast: value doesn't fit in 16 bits");
        return int16(value);
    }

    /**
     * @dev Returns the downcasted int8 from int256, reverting on
     * overflow (when the input is less than smallest int8 or
     * greater than largest int8).
     *
     * Counterpart to Solidity's `int8` operator.
     *
     * Requirements:
     *
     * - input must fit into 8 bits
     *
     * _Available since v3.1._
     */
    function toInt8(int256 value) internal pure returns (int8) {
        require(value >= type(int8).min && value <= type(int8).max, "SafeCast: value doesn't fit in 8 bits");
        return int8(value);
    }
```

```
    /**
     * @dev Converts an unsigned uint256 into a signed int256.
     *
     * Requirements:
     *
     * - input must be less than or equal to maxInt256.
     *
     * _Available since v3.0._
     */
    function toInt256(uint256 value) internal pure returns (int256) {
        // Note: Unsafe cast below is okay because `type(int256).max` is guaranteed to be positive
        require(value <= uint256(type(int256).max), "SafeCast: value doesn't fit in an int256");
        return int256(value);
    }
}
// SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT
// OpenZeppelin Contracts (last updated v4.5.0) (governance/utils/IVotes.sol)
pragma solidity ^0.8.0;

/**
 * @dev Common interface for {ERC20Votes}, {ERC721Votes}, and other {Votes}-enabled contracts.
 *
 * _Available since v4.5._
 */
interface IVotes {
    /**
     * @dev Emitted when an account changes their delegate.
     */
    event DelegateChanged(address indexed delegator, address indexed fromDelegate, address
indexed toDelegate);
```

```
    /**
     * @dev Emitted when a token transfer or delegate change results in changes to a delegate's number of votes.
     */
    event DelegateVotesChanged(address indexed delegate, uint256 previousBalance, uint256 newBalance);

    /**
     * @dev Returns the current amount of votes that `account` has.
     */
    function getVotes(address account) external view returns (uint256);

    /**
     * @dev Returns the amount of votes that `account` had at the end of a past block (`blockNumber`).
     */
    function getPastVotes(address account, uint256 blockNumber) external view returns (uint256);

    /**
     * @dev Returns the total supply of votes available at the end of a past block (`blockNumber`).
     *
     * NOTE: This value is the sum of all available votes, which is not necessarily the sum of all delegated votes.
     * Votes that have not been delegated are still part of total supply, even though they would not participate in a
     * vote.
     */
    function getPastTotalSupply(uint256 blockNumber) external view returns (uint256);

    /**
     * @dev Returns the delegate that `account` has chosen.
     */
    function delegates(address account) external view returns (address);
```

```
    /**
     * @dev Delegates votes from the sender to `delegatee`.
     */
    function delegate(address delegatee) external;

    /**
     * @dev Delegates votes from signer to `delegatee`.
     */
    function delegateBySig(
        address delegatee,
        uint256 nonce,
        uint256 expiry,
        uint8 v,
        bytes32 r,
        bytes32 s
    ) external;
}
// SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT
// OpenZeppelin Contracts (last updated v4.7.0) (utils/math/Math.sol)

pragma solidity ^0.8.0;

/**
 * @dev Standard math utilities missing in the Solidity language.
 */
library Math {
    enum Rounding {
        Down, // Toward negative infinity
        Up, // Toward infinity
        Zero // Toward zero
```

```
}

/**
 * @dev Returns the largest of two numbers.
 */
function max(uint256 a, uint256 b) internal pure returns (uint256) {
    return a >= b ? a : b;
}

/**
 * @dev Returns the smallest of two numbers.
 */
function min(uint256 a, uint256 b) internal pure returns (uint256) {
    return a < b ? a : b;
}

/**
 * @dev Returns the average of two numbers. The result is rounded towards
 * zero.
 */
function average(uint256 a, uint256 b) internal pure returns (uint256) {
    // (a + b) / 2 can overflow.
    return (a & b) + (a ^ b) / 2;
}

/**
 * @dev Returns the ceiling of the division of two numbers.
 *
 * This differs from standard division with `/` in that it rounds up instead
 * of rounding down.
 */
```

```
  function ceilDiv(uint256 a, uint256 b) internal pure returns (uint256) {
    // (a + b - 1) / b can overflow on addition, so we distribute.
    return a == 0 ? 0 : (a - 1) / b + 1;
  }

  /**
   * @notice Calculates floor(x * y / denominator) with full precision. Throws if result overflows a uint256 or denominator == 0
   * @dev Original credit to Remco Bloemen under MIT license (https://xn--2-umb.com/21/muldiv)
   * with further edits by Uniswap Labs also under MIT license.
   */
  function mulDiv(
    uint256 x,
    uint256 y,
    uint256 denominator
  ) internal pure returns (uint256 result) {
    unchecked {
      // 512-bit multiply [prod1 prod0] = x * y. Compute the product mod 2^256 and mod 2^256 - 1, then use
      // use the Chinese Remainder Theorem to reconstruct the 512 bit result. The result is stored in two 256
      // variables such that product = prod1 * 2^256 + prod0.
      uint256 prod0; // Least significant 256 bits of the product
      uint256 prod1; // Most significant 256 bits of the product
      assembly {
        let mm := mulmod(x, y, not(0))
        prod0 := mul(x, y)
        prod1 := sub(sub(mm, prod0), lt(mm, prod0))
      }

      // Handle non-overflow cases, 256 by 256 division.
      if (prod1 == 0) {
```

```
        return prod0 / denominator;
    }

    // Make sure the result is less than 2^256. Also prevents denominator == 0.
    require(denominator > prod1);

    ///////////////////////////////////////////////
    // 512 by 256 division.
    ///////////////////////////////////////////////

    // Make division exact by subtracting the remainder from [prod1 prod0].
    uint256 remainder;
    assembly {
        // Compute remainder using mulmod.
        remainder := mulmod(x, y, denominator)

        // Subtract 256 bit number from 512 bit number.
        prod1 := sub(prod1, gt(remainder, prod0))
        prod0 := sub(prod0, remainder)
    }

    // Factor powers of two out of denominator and compute largest power of two divisor of denominator. Always >= 1.
    // See https://cs.stackexchange.com/q/138556/92363.

    // Does not overflow because the denominator cannot be zero at this stage in the function.
    uint256 twos = denominator & (~denominator + 1);
    assembly {
        // Divide denominator by twos.
        denominator := div(denominator, twos)
```

```
            // Divide [prod1 prod0] by twos.
            prod0 := div(prod0, twos)

            // Flip twos such that it is 2^256 / twos. If twos is zero, then it becomes one.
            twos := add(div(sub(0, twos), twos), 1)
        }

        // Shift in bits from prod1 into prod0.
        prod0 |= prod1 * twos;

        // Invert denominator mod 2^256. Now that denominator is an odd number, it has an inverse modulo 2^256 such
        // that denominator * inv = 1 mod 2^256. Compute the inverse by starting with a seed that is correct for
        // four bits. That is, denominator * inv = 1 mod 2^4.
        uint256 inverse = (3 * denominator) ^ 2;

        // Use the Newton-Raphson iteration to improve the precision. Thanks to Hensel's lifting lemma, this also works
        // in modular arithmetic, doubling the correct bits in each step.
        inverse *= 2 - denominator * inverse; // inverse mod 2^8
        inverse *= 2 - denominator * inverse; // inverse mod 2^16
        inverse *= 2 - denominator * inverse; // inverse mod 2^32
        inverse *= 2 - denominator * inverse; // inverse mod 2^64
        inverse *= 2 - denominator * inverse; // inverse mod 2^128
        inverse *= 2 - denominator * inverse; // inverse mod 2^256

        // Because the division is now exact we can divide by multiplying with the modular inverse of denominator.
        // This will give us the correct result modulo 2^256. Since the preconditions guarantee that the outcome is
        // less than 2^256, this is the final result. We don't need to compute the high bits of the result and prod1
```

```
            // is no longer required.
            result = prod0 * inverse;
            return result;
        }
    }

    /**
     * @notice Calculates x * y / denominator with full precision, following the selected rounding direction.
     */
    function mulDiv(
        uint256 x,
        uint256 y,
        uint256 denominator,
        Rounding rounding
    ) internal pure returns (uint256) {
        uint256 result = mulDiv(x, y, denominator);
        if (rounding == Rounding.Up && mulmod(x, y, denominator) > 0) {
            result += 1;
        }
        return result;
    }

    /**
     * @dev Returns the square root of a number. It the number is not a perfect square, the value is rounded down.
     *
     * Inspired by Henry S. Warren, Jr.'s "Hacker's Delight" (Chapter 11).
     */
    function sqrt(uint256 a) internal pure returns (uint256) {
        if (a == 0) {
            return 0;
```

```
    }

    // For our first guess, we get the biggest power of 2 which is smaller than the square root of the target.
    // We know that the "msb" (most significant bit) of our target number `a` is a power of 2 such that we have
    // `msb(a) <= a < 2*msb(a)`.
    // We also know that `k`, the position of the most significant bit, is such that `msb(a) = 2**k`.
    // This gives `2**k < a <= 2**(k+1)` → `2**(k/2) <= sqrt(a) < 2 ** (k/2+1)`.
    // Using an algorithm similar to the msb conmputation, we are able to compute `result = 2**(k/2)` which is a
    // good first aproximation of `sqrt(a)` with at least 1 correct bit.
    uint256 result = 1;
    uint256 x = a;
    if (x >> 128 > 0) {
      x >>= 128;
      result <<= 64;
    }
    if (x >> 64 > 0) {
      x >>= 64;
      result <<= 32;
    }
    if (x >> 32 > 0) {
      x >>= 32;
      result <<= 16;
    }
    if (x >> 16 > 0) {
      x >>= 16;
      result <<= 8;
    }
    if (x >> 8 > 0) {
      x >>= 8;
```

```
            result <<= 4;
        }
        if (x >> 4 > 0) {
            x >>= 4;
            result <<= 2;
        }
        if (x >> 2 > 0) {
            result <<= 1;
        }

        // At this point `result` is an estimation with one bit of precision. We know the true value is a uint128,
        // since it is the square root of a uint256. Newton's method converges quadratically (precision doubles at
        // every iteration). We thus need at most 7 iteration to turn our partial result with one bit of precision
        // into the expected uint128 result.
        unchecked {
            result = (result + a / result) >> 1;
            result = (result + a / result) >> 1;
            result = (result + a / result) >> 1;
            result = (result + a / result) >> 1;
            result = (result + a / result) >> 1;
            result = (result + a / result) >> 1;
            result = (result + a / result) >> 1;
            return min(result, a / result);
        }
    }

    /**
     * @notice Calculates sqrt(a), following the selected rounding direction.
     */
```

```
    function sqrt(uint256 a, Rounding rounding) internal pure returns (uint256) {
        uint256 result = sqrt(a);
        if (rounding == Rounding.Up && result * result < a) {
            result += 1;
        }
        return result;
    }
}
// SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT
// OpenZeppelin Contracts v4.4.1 (utils/Arrays.sol)

pragma solidity ^0.8.0;

import "./math/Math.sol";

/**
 * @dev Collection of functions related to array types.
 */
library Arrays {
    /**
     * @dev Searches a sorted `array` and returns the first index that contains
     * a value greater or equal to `element`. If no such index exists (i.e. all
     * values in the array are strictly less than `element`), the array length is
     * returned. Time complexity O(log n).
     *
     * `array` is expected to be sorted in ascending order, and to contain no
     * repeated elements.
     */
    function findUpperBound(uint256[] storage array, uint256 element) internal view returns (uint256)
{
        if (array.length == 0) {
```

```
            return 0;
        }

        uint256 low = 0;
        uint256 high = array.length;

        while (low < high) {
            uint256 mid = Math.average(low, high);

            // Note that mid will always be strictly less than high (i.e. it will be a valid array index)
            // because Math.average rounds down (it does integer division with truncation).
            if (array[mid] > element) {
                high = mid;
            } else {
                low = mid + 1;
            }
        }

        // At this point `low` is the exclusive upper bound. We will return the inclusive upper bound.
        if (low > 0 && array[low - 1] == element) {
            return low - 1;
        } else {
            return low;
        }
    }
}
// SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT
// OpenZeppelin Contracts v4.4.1 (utils/Context.sol)

pragma solidity ^0.8.0;
```

```
/**
 * @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 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 {
    function _msgSender() internal view virtual returns (address) {
        return msg.sender;
    }

    function _msgData() internal view virtual returns (bytes calldata) {
        return msg.data;
    }
}
// SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT
// OpenZeppelin Contracts v4.4.1 (token/ERC20/extensions/IERC20Metadata.sol)

pragma solidity ^0.8.0;

import "../IERC20.sol";

/**
 * @dev Interface for the optional metadata functions from the ERC20 standard.
 *
 * _Available since v4.1._
 */
```

```
interface IERC20Metadata is IERC20 {
    /**
     * @dev Returns the name of the token.
     */
    function name() external view returns (string memory);

    /**
     * @dev Returns the symbol of the token.
     */
    function symbol() external view returns (string memory);

    /**
     * @dev Returns the decimals places of the token.
     */
    function decimals() external view returns (uint8);
}
// SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT
// OpenZeppelin Contracts (last updated v4.6.0) (token/ERC20/IERC20.sol)

pragma solidity ^0.8.0;

/**
 * @dev Interface of the ERC20 standard as defined in the EIP.
 */
interface IERC20 {
    /**
     * @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 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 `to`.
 *
 * Returns a boolean value indicating whether the operation succeeded.
 *
 * Emits a {Transfer} event.
 */
function transfer(address to, 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 `from` to `to` 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 from,
        address to,
        uint256 amount
    ) external returns (bool);
}
// SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT
// OpenZeppelin Contracts (last updated v4.7.0) (utils/Strings.sol)

pragma solidity ^0.8.0;

/**
 * @dev String operations.
 */
library Strings {
    bytes16 private constant _HEX_SYMBOLS = "0123456789abcdef";
    uint8 private constant _ADDRESS_LENGTH = 20;

    /**
     * @dev Converts a `uint256` to its ASCII `string` decimal representation.
     */
    function toString(uint256 value) internal pure returns (string memory) {
        // Inspired by OraclizeAPI's implementation - MIT licence
        // https://github.com/oraclize/ethereum-
api/blob/b42146b063c7d6ee1358846c198246239e9360e8/oraclizeAPI_0.4.25.sol

        if (value == 0) {
            return "0";
        }
        uint256 temp = value;
        uint256 digits;
        while (temp != 0) {
```

```
            digits++;
            temp /= 10;
        }
        bytes memory buffer = new bytes(digits);
        while (value != 0) {
            digits -= 1;
            buffer[digits] = bytes1(uint8(48 + uint256(value % 10)));
            value /= 10;
        }
        return string(buffer);
    }

    /**
     * @dev Converts a `uint256` to its ASCII `string` hexadecimal representation.
     */
    function toHexString(uint256 value) internal pure returns (string memory) {
        if (value == 0) {
            return "0x00";
        }
        uint256 temp = value;
        uint256 length = 0;
        while (temp != 0) {
            length++;
            temp >>= 8;
        }
        return toHexString(value, length);
    }

    /**
     * @dev Converts a `uint256` to its ASCII `string` hexadecimal representation with fixed length.
     */
```

```
    function toHexString(uint256 value, uint256 length) internal pure returns (string memory) {
        bytes memory buffer = new bytes(2 * length + 2);
        buffer[0] = "0";
        buffer[1] = "x";
        for (uint256 i = 2 * length + 1; i > 1; --i) {
            buffer[i] = _HEX_SYMBOLS[value & 0xf];
            value >>= 4;
        }
        require(value == 0, "Strings: hex length insufficient");
        return string(buffer);
    }

    /**
     * @dev Converts an `address` with fixed length of 20 bytes to its not checksummed ASCII `string` hexadecimal representation.
     */
    function toHexString(address addr) internal pure returns (string memory) {
        return toHexString(uint256(uint160(addr)), _ADDRESS_LENGTH);
    }
}
{
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    "enabled": false,
    "runs": 200
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  "outputSelection": {
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        "evm.deployedBytecode",
        "devdoc",
```

```
      "userdoc",
      "metadata",
      "abi"
    ]
  }
 }
}
```


Contract ABI

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Contract Creation Code

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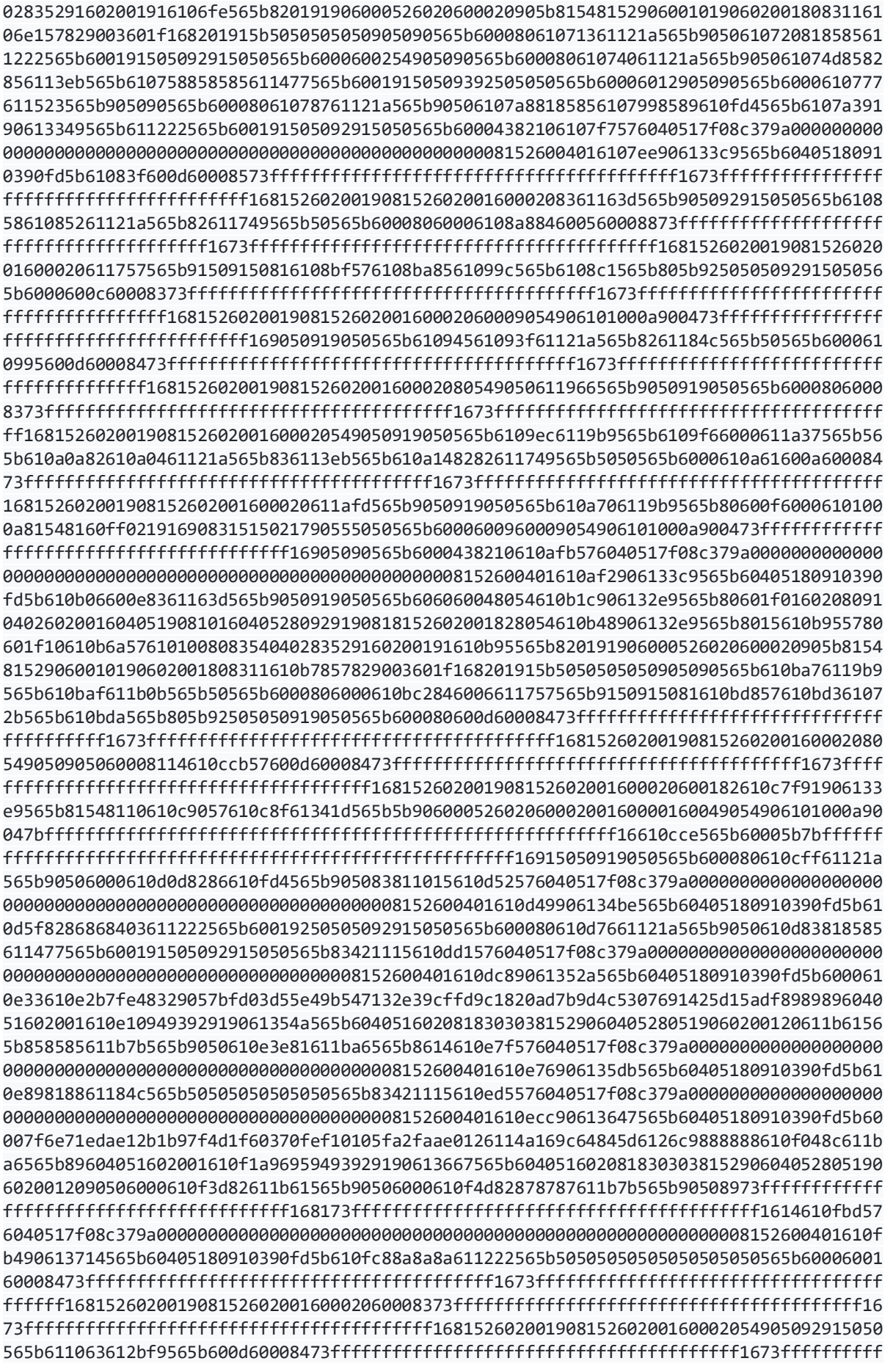

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