

Action Request

The main difference between tokens and coins is that tokens do not allow transfers, conversions, or spends by default. There is an authorization mechanism, however, that allows these actions. This mechanism is called an `ActionRequest`. You can choose to allow or disallow any of the actions independently (see the [Request confirmation](#) section).

Tokens have four protected actions that create an `ActionRequest`:

`ActionRequest` is defined in the `sui:token` module and contains the following fields:

Rules can use these fields to determine whether the action should be allowed or not. Rules are custom modules that implement restriction logic. See [Rules](#) for more details.

An example of a function creating an `ActionRequest`:

There are three ways to confirm an `ActionRequest` using a:

You can't use `TokenPolicyCap` to confirm spend requests.

Use the `TreasuryCap` to confirm any action request for the token. It's useful for administrator actions (like mint and transfer), as well as for simple applications that don't require a token policy and wrap the `TreasuryCap` into the main object.

The signature for the `token::confirm_with_treasury_cap` function is:

An example of a transaction implemented in TypeScript with `sui.js`, confirming an action request with a `TreasuryCap`. Here the admin account owns the `TreasuryCap`, which is used to mint and confirm the transfer request for the token:

`TokenPolicy` is a way of enabling certain actions network-wide. After sharing, the `TokenPolicy` is available to everyone. Hence, wallets or other clients can use it to confirm allowed operations.

The signature for the `token::confirm_request` function is:

If it's a spend request, use the `confirm_request_mut` function instead.

An example of a client transfer request confirmation in JavaScript:

Use `TokenPolicyCap` to confirm action requests. A convenient approach when the `TreasuryCap` is wrapped in another object, and `TokenPolicy` does not allow certain action or has rules that make the default way of confirming impossible.

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An example of a client transfer request confirmation in JavaScript:

`ActionRequest`s can collect approvals - witness stamps from applications or rules. They carry the confirmation that a certain module or a rule has approved the action. This mechanic allows gating actions behind certain requirements.

The signature for the `token::add_approval` function is:

Approvals are mostly used for rules, but they can carry confirmations from any module.

Anyone can create a new `ActionRequest` using the `token::new_request` function. You can use it to create custom actions and rules, not necessarily related to the token itself.

Because you can create an `ActionRequest` freely for any type `T`, you can't use them as a proof of the action. Their purpose is authorization, not proof.

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Protected actions

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ActionRequest structure

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Request confirmation

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Approving actions

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Creating a custom request

Anyone can create a new ActionRequest using the token::new_request function. You can use it to create custom actions and rules, not necessarily related to the token itself.

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The signature for the token::new_request function is: