



Intro to **Dynamic Fields**

March 8, 2023

Agenda

01 Why do we need **dynamic fields**?

What do dynamic fields provide that standard object wrapping doesn't?

02 **Dynamic fields** vs. **dynamic object fields**

Just what are they, and what is their difference?

03 **Composability** via **dynamic fields**

How can we use dynamic fields to super-charge the next era of dApps?

04 **Collections**

How can we take dynamic fields to the next level?

Why do we need **Dynamic Fields?**

Review: **Object wrapping**



```
1 struct Hero has key {  
2     id: UID,  
3     name: String,  
4     level: u64,  
5     hitpoints: u64,  
6     xp: u64,  
7     url: Url,  
8     sword: Option<Sword>,  
9 }
```



```
1 struct Hero has key {  
2     id: UID,  
3     name: String,  
4     level: u64,  
5     hitpoints: u64,  
6     xp: u64,  
7     url: Url,  
8     sword: Sword,  
9 }
```



```
1 struct Hero has key {  
2     id: UID,  
3     name: String,  
4     level: u64,  
5     hitpoints: u64,  
6     xp: u64,  
7     url: Url,  
8     swords: vector<Sword>,  
9 }
```

What's wrong with this
approach?



Thus **Dynamic Fields** were
born.

Dynamic Fields VS. Dynamic Object Fields



```
1  /// Adds a dynamic field to the object `object: &mut UID` at field specified by `name: Name`.
2  /// Aborts with `EFieldAlreadyExists` if the object already has that field with that name.
3  public fun add<Name: copy + drop + store, Value: store>(
4      // we use &mut UID in several spots for access control
5      object: &mut UID,
6      name: Name,
7      value: Value,
8  ) {
```



```
1  /// Adds a dynamic object field to the object `object: &mut UID` at field specified by `name: Name`.
2  /// Aborts with `EFieldAlreadyExists` if the object already has that field with that name.
3  public fun add<Name: copy + drop + store, Value: key + store>(
4      // we use &mut UID in several spots for access control
5      object: &mut UID,
6      name: Name,
7      value: Value,
8  ) {
```

Why do we have both?

Dynamic Fields

```
sui move new intro_df
```



```
1  module intro_df::intro_df {
2
3      use sui::dynamic_field as field;
4      use sui::dynamic_object_field as ofield;
5
6      // Parent struct
7      struct Parent has key {
8          id: UID,
9      }
10
11      // Dynamic field child struct type containing a counter
12      struct DFChild has store {
13          count: u64
14      }
15
16      // Dynamic object field child struct type containing a counter
17      struct DOFChild has key, store {
18          id: UID,
19          count: u64,
20      }
```



```
1 // Adds a DFChild to the parent object under the provided name
2 public fun add_dfchild(parent: &mut Parent, child: DFChild, name: vector<u8>) {
3     field::add(&mut parent.id, name, child);
4 }
5
6 // Adds a DOFChild to the parent object under the provided name
7 public entry fun add_dofchild(parent: &mut Parent, child: DOFChild, name: vector<u8>) {
8     ofield::add(&mut parent.id, name, child);
9 }
```




```
1 // Mutate a DOFChild directly
2 public entry fun mutate_dofchild(child: &mut DOFChild) {
3     child.count = child.count + 1;
4 }
5
6 // Mutate a DFChild directly
7 public fun mutate_dfchild(child: &mut DFChild) {
8     child.count = child.count + 1;
9 }
10
11 // Mutate a DFChild's counter via its parent object
12 public entry fun mutate_dfchild_via_parent(parent: &mut Parent, child_name: vector<u8>) {
13     let child = field::borrow_mut<vector<u8>, DFChild>(&mut parent.id, child_name);
14     child.count = child.count + 1;
15 }
16
17 // Mutate a DOFChild's counter via its parent object
18 public entry fun mutate_dofchild_via_parent(parent: &mut Parent, child_name: vector<u8>) {
19     mutate_dofchild(ofield::borrow_mut<vector<u8>, DOFChild>(
20         &mut parent.id,
21         child_name,
22     ));
23 }
```



```
1  module intro_df::car {
2
3      use sui::transfer;
4      use sui::url::{Self, Url};
5      use sui::object::{Self, ID, UID};
6      use sui::tx_context::{Self, TxContext};
7      use sui::dynamic_object_field as ofield;
8
9      struct Car has key {
10         id: UID,
11         stats: Stats,
12     }
13
14     struct Stats has store {
15         speed: u8,
16         acceleration: u8,
17         handling: u8
18     }
19
20     struct Decal has key, store {
21         id: UID,
22         url: Url
23     }
```



```
1 public entry fun create_car(ctx: &mut TxContext) {
2     let car = Car {
3         id: object::new(ctx),
4         stats: Stats {
5             speed: 50,
6             acceleration: 50,
7             handling: 50
8         }
9     };
10    transfer::transfer(car, tx_context::sender(ctx));
11 }
12
13 public entry fun create_decal(url: vector<u8>, ctx: &mut TxContext) {
14     let decal = Decal {
15         id: object::new(ctx),
16         url: url::new_unsafe_from_bytes(url)
17     };
18    transfer::transfer(decal, tx_context::sender(ctx));
19 }
```



```
1 public entry fun add_decal(car: &mut Car, decal: Decal) {  
2     let decal_id = object::id(&decal);  
3     ofield::add(&mut car.id, decal_id, decal);  
4 }
```



```
1 public fun get_url_via_child(decal: &Decal): Url {  
2     decal.url  
3 }  
4  
5 public fun get_url_via_parent(car: &Car, decal_id: ID): Url {  
6     // ofield::borrow<Name: copy + drop + store, Value: key + store>(object: &UID, name: Name): Value { ... }  
7     get_url_via_child(ofield::borrow<ID, Decal>(&car.id, decal_id))  
8 }
```

How can we utilize **Dynamic Fields** to take **composability** to the next level?



copy.art



```
1  /// The Cappy itself. Every Cappy has its unique set of genes,  
2  /// as well as generation and utility information. Ownable, tradeable.  
3  struct Cappy has key, store {  
4      id: UID,  
5      gen: u64,  
6      url: Url,  
7      genes: Genes,  
8      item_count: u8,  
9      attributes: vector<Attribute>,  
10 }  
11  
12 /// Wearable item. Has special display in cappy.art application  
13 struct CappyItem has key, store {  
14     id: UID,  
15     url: Url,  
16     type: String,  
17     name: String,  
18 }
```




```
1  /// Attach an Item to a Copy. Function is generic and allows any app to attach items to  
2  /// Capys but the total count of items has to be lower than 255.  
3  public entry fun add_item<T: key + store>(copy: &mut Copy, item: T) {  
4      emit(ItemAdded<T> {  
5          copy_id: object::id(copy),  
6          item_id: object::id(&item)  
7      });  
8  
9      dof::add(&mut copy.id, object::id(&item), item);  
10 }
```

copy.move



```
1 struct Car has key, store {  
2     id: UID,  
3     stats: Stats,  
4 }
```

car.move

```
1  [package]
2  name = "intro_df"
3  version = "0.0.1"
4
5  [dependencies]
6  Sui = { git = "https://github.com/MystenLabs/sui.git", subdir = "crates/sui-framework", rev = "devnet" }
7  sui-capybaras = { git = "https://github.com/MystenLabs/sui.git", subdir = "sui_programmability/examples/capy", rev = "devnet" }
8
9  [addresses]
10 intro_df = "0x0"
11 sui = "0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000002"
12 capy = "0x0"
```

Move.toml



```
1  module intro_df::capy_car {  
2  
3      use capy::capy::{Self, Capy};  
4      use intro_df::car::Car;  
5  
6      /// Add a dynamic object field of a `Car` (child) to a `Capy` (parent)  
7      public entry fun ride_car(capy: &mut Capy, car: Car) {  
8          capy::add_item(capy, car);  
9      }  
10  
11 }
```

Biggest Takeaway:
**You can create composable
dApps in only 1 line of code!**

Collections



```
1 struct Table<phantom K: copy + drop + store, phantom V: store> has key, store {  
2     /// the ID of this table  
3     id: UID,  
4     /// the number of key-value pairs in the table  
5     size: u64,  
6 }
```

table.move



```
1 struct Bag has key, store {  
2     /// the ID of this bag  
3     id: UID,  
4     /// the number of key-value pairs in the bag  
5     size: u64,  
6 }
```

bag.move



```
1 struct ObjectTable<phantom K: copy + drop + store, phantom V: key + store> has key, store {  
2     /// the ID of this table  
3     id: UID,  
4     /// the number of key-value pairs in the table  
5     size: u64,  
6 }
```

object_table.move



```
1 struct ObjectBag has key, store {  
2     /// the ID of this bag  
3     id: UID,  
4     /// the number of key-value pairs in the bag  
5     size: u64,  
6 }
```

object_bag.move

Recap:

| | Non-Object Values | Object Values (has key) |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Heterogeneous Map | bag | object_bag |
| Homogeneous Map | table | object_table |

Bibliography/ Further Reading

docs.sui.io/build/programming-with-objects/ch5-dynamic-fields

github.com/sui-foundation/sui-move-intro-course

github.com/MystenLabs/sui/blob/main/sui_programmability/examples/nfts/sources/marketplace.move

forums.sui.io/t/dynamicfield-vs-dynamicobjectfield-why-do-we-have-both/2095

forums.sui.io/t/does-dynamic-field-access-cost-grow-with-the-number-of-fields/2301

What's Next!

Next Workshop: Project Showcase: **On-chain RPG** (Part 1)

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Sui Vietnam Builder House!

lu.ma/sui.vietnam

Survey + Questions?

Twitter: @0xShayan



