

Warning: for the new syntax, check:

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/14PTzLLA2blhI39FbmZ99068CG-dKQrupMsyaArGQ9SI/edit?usp=sharing>

# SmartPy Cheat sheet

This document doesn't contain everything about the syntax of the language, but should contain everything that is covered during this training, and needed to solve the exercises.

**Important:** in all the examples below, when some text is between square brackets and italics, *[like this]*, all of it should be replaced by the value you need. In particular, you shouldn't type these square brackets.

## Links

SmartPy IDE	<a href="https://smartpy.io/ide">https://smartpy.io/ide</a>
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## Constructor, storage, entry points

Constructor, storage initialization	<pre>import smartpy as sp  class [Name of the class](sp.Contract):     def __init__(self, [parameter 1], [...]):         self.init([name of field] = [value])</pre>
Access to the storage	<pre>self.data.[name of the field]</pre>
Entry point	<pre>@sp.entry_point def [name of the entry point](self, [parameter 1], [...]):     [code]</pre>

**Note:** There are two underscores on each side of the word "init": `__init__`, not `_init_`

## Basic types

Integer	<code>sp.TInt</code>	<code>-34, -12, sp.int(42)</code>
Natural	<code>sp.TNat</code>	<code>sp.nat(12)</code>
Integer or Natural	<code>sp.TIntOrNat</code>	<code>42</code>
Tez Token	<code>sp.TTez</code>	<code>sp.tez(12), sp.mutez(12000000)</code>
Boolean	<code>sp.TBool</code>	<code>True, False</code>
String	<code>sp.TString</code>	<code>"Hello World!"</code>
Address	<code>sp.TAddress</code>	<code>sp.address("tz1YtuZ4vhzzn7ssCt93Put8U9UJDdvCXci4")</code>

## SmartPy Variables

Variable creation	<code>[python variable] = sp.local('[name of SmartPy var]', [initial value])</code>
Access to the value of the variable	<code>[SmartPy variable name].value = [value]</code>

## Helping the type inference

Explicit type	<code>sp.int(4), sp.nat(4)</code>
Annotating the type	<code>sp.set_type([expression], [type])</code>
Examples of annotations	<pre>@sp.entry_point def my_entry_point(self, x, y, z):     sp.set_type(x, sp.TInt)     sp.set_type(y, sp.TString)</pre>

## Arithmetic operators

```
i = sp.int(5)
```

```

n = sp.nat(3)
a = n + 2 # a has type sp.TNat
b = n - 2 # b has type sp.TInt
c = i * n # c has type sp.TInt
d = i / n # integer division (unlike python)
e = i // n # integer division
f = sp.ediv(i, n) # returns a pair that contains the result
                    # of the integer division, and the remainder
g *= 2          # equivalent to g = g * 2
h -= 1          # equivalent to h = h - 1
i = "Hello" + "World" # concatenates two strings

# computation of a ratio between tez
sp.split_tokens(amount, quantity, totalQuantity)
# Computes amount * quantity / totalQuantity where amount is of type
# sp.TMutez, and quantity and totalQuantity are of type sp.TNat.
# for example, sp.split_tokens(amount, 30, 100)
# computes 30% of amount

```

## Test scenarios

Definition of a test	<code>@sp.add_test(name = "[name of the test]")</code> <code>def test():</code>
Contract instantiation	<code>c1 = StoreValue([initial value of the storage])</code>
Scenario creation	<code>scenario = sp.test_scenario()</code>
Adding some html	<code>scenario.h1("[some text]")</code> <code>scenario.h2("[some text]")</code> <code>scenario.p("[some text]")</code>
Adding the contract to the scenario	<code>scenario += c1</code>
Adding a call to an entry point with no parameter	<code>c1.[entry point]()</code>
Adding a call to an entry point with one parameter	<code>c1.[entry point]([value])</code>
Call to an entry point with several parameters	<code>c1.[entry point]([param 1 name] = [value], [param 2 name] = [value], ...)</code>
Verification about the storage content	<code>scenario.verify(c1.data.[field name] == [value])</code>

# Timestamps

Seconds since 01/01/1970	<code>sp.timestamp([number of seconds])</code>
List of parameters	<code>sp.timestamp_from_utc(year, month, day, hours, minutes, seconds)</code>
Date and time of the current block	<code>sp.now</code>
Adding some time	<code>d = a.add_seconds(42)</code> <code>e = b.add_minutes(15)</code> <code>f = c.add_hours(24)</code> <code>g = a.add_days(365)</code>
Difference, in seconds	<code>h = sp.now - g</code>

# Pairs

Creation of a pair	<code>p = sp.pair([value 1], [value 2])</code>
First element	<code>sp.fst(p)</code>
Second element	<code>sp.snd(p)</code>
Extracting the two values into two python variables	<code>x1, x2 = sp.match_pair(p)</code>

# Options

Creation of an option with no value	<code>o = sp.none</code>
Creation of an option with a value	<code>o = sp.some([value])</code>
Extract the value of an option Triggers an error if there is none	<code>v = o.open_some()</code>
Test if an option has a value	<code>sp.if (o != sp.none):</code>

## Addresses, transactions

Transfer of tokens	<code>sp.send([address], [value in tez])</code>
Address of the direct caller of the contract	<code>sp.sender</code>
Address of the indirect initial caller of the chain of contracts	<code>sp.source</code>
Address of the contract	<code>sp.self_address</code>
Amount transferred to the contract	<code>sp.amount</code>
Current balance of the contract	<code>sp.balance</code>

## Verifications, booleans, errors

Error	<code>failwith("[message]")</code>
Verification, without a message	<code>sp.verify([condition])</code>
Verification, with a message	<code>sp.verify([condition], [message])</code>
Boolean operators	<pre>a = sp.bool(True) b = ~a           # Not c = a   b        # Logical or d = a &amp; b         # Logical and e = a ^ c        # Exclusive or</pre>
Comparisons	<code>&lt;, &gt;, &lt;=, &gt;=, ==, !=</code>
Conditional instructions	<pre>sp.if [condition]:     [code to run if true] sp.else:     [code to run if false]</pre>
<b>Warning</b> Too many parenthesis	<pre>sp.if (a == b): # This won't work. At time of writing, Smartpy doesn't accept parenthesis around the whole condition</pre>
<b>Warning</b> Combining boolean operators and comparisons	<pre>a &lt; b   b &lt; c # Causes an error (a &lt; b)   (b &lt; c) # Works # This is due to the mix between smartpy code and python code</pre>

# Maps

Empty map	<code>{}, sp.map({})</code>
Pre-filled map	<pre>varMap = sp.map({   [key 1]: [value 1],   [key 2]: [value 2],   [...] })</pre>
Reading an entry	<code>v = varMap[ [key] ]</code>
Adding or updating an entry	<code>varMap[ [key] ] = [value]</code>
Testing if an entry exists for a given key	<code>varMap.contains([key])</code>
Removal of the entry for a key	<code>del varMap[ [key] ]</code>

# Records

Creation of a record	<pre>varRecord = sp.record(   [field 1] = [value 1],   [field 2] = [value 2],   [...] )</pre>
Access to a field (read/write)	<code>varRecord.[field 1] = [value]</code>
Modification of several fields	<pre>sp.modify_record(varRecord,   [field 1] = [value 1],   [field 2] = [value 2] )</pre>

# Advanced tests

Creation of a test account	<code>account1 = sp.test_account("[name of the account]")</code>
Getting the address of an account	<code>address1 = account1.address</code>
In one line	<code>address1 = sp.test_account("[name of account]").address</code>
Context of a call to an entry point	<code>cl.entrypoint1().run(sender = [address],</code>

	<pre> amount = [value in tez], now = [a timestamp], valid = False) </pre>
Specify who calls the entry point	<code>sender = [address]</code>
Specify what amount is transferred	<code>amount = [value in tez]</code>
Specify what date is simulated during the call	<code>now = [a timestamp],</code>
Specify that the test should fail	<code>valid = False</code>
Check the balance of the contract	<code>scenario.verify(c1.balance == sp.tez([value]))</code>

## Serialization, Hashing

Serialization of a value, returns TBytes	<code>sp.pack([value])</code>
Deserialization of a value	<code>sp.unpack([value in TBytes])</code>
Hashing of a value of type TBytes	<code>hashedValue = sp.blake2b([value in TBytes])</code>
Hashing of a value that is not of type TBytes	<code>hashedValue = sp.blake2b(sp.pack([value]))</code>