3.8 **Transaction value and data**

The main **payload** of transactions is in two filed **value** and **data**.

Value contained 🡺 Ether

Data contain 🡺 byte-code

Transaction can have 4 valuable combinations

1. Only value – **Payment**
2. Only data – Invocation (byte-code)
3. Both value and data
4. Neither value and nor data (Empty Transaction)

**Transaction Recipient:**

In the recipient field of transaction there is 20-byte Ethereum address (The address can be an EOA or contract).

**Its important to note that Ethereum network does not validate the recipient address like bitcoin.**

It’s the responsibility of sender to validate the address

You can send data from EOA to EOA but the most wallet is avoiding this step because there is no capability yet to execute this.

**Transmitting data to Contract:**

The data will be interpreted by the EVM as a contract invocation.

Data take away the function name and its parameters in serialized way.

The first 4 byte of the **byte-data** is the function name which is encoded by **Keccak-256 hash**.

When the data is arrived the EVM is finding the hash against the contract so that it will which function will execute.

Zero address or burn address which are used to burn ether.