web3.js Documentation

Release 1.0.0

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Aug 08, 2017

User Documentation

Note: This documentation is work in progress and web3.js 1.0 is not yet released! You can find the current documentation for web3 0.x.x at github.com/ethereum/wiki/wiki/JavaScript-API.

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web3.js is a collection of libraries which allow you to interact with a local or remote ethereum node, using a HTTP or IPC connection.

The following documentation will guide you through *installing and running web3.js*, as well as providing a API reference documentation with examples.

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Getting Started

The web3.js library is a collection of modules which contain specific functionality for the ethereum ecosystem.

- The `web3-eth` is for the ethereum blockchain and smart contracts
- The `web3-shh` is for the whisper protocol to communicate p2p and broadcast
- The `web3-bzz` is for the swarm protocol, the decentralized file storage
- The `web3-utils` contains useful helper functions for Dapp developers.

Adding web3.js

First you need to get web3.js into your project. This can be done using the following methods:

- npm: `npm install web3`
- meteor: `meteor add ethereum:web3`
- pure js: link the `dist/web3.min.js`

After that you need to create a web3 instance and set a provider. Ethereum supported Browsers like Mist or MetaMask will have a `ethereumProvider` or `web3.currentProvider` available, web3.js is setting this one to `Web3.givenProvider`. If this property is `null` you need to connect to a remote/local node.

```
// in node.js use: var Web3 = require('web3');

var web3 = new Web3(Web3.givenProvider || "ws://localhost:8546");
```

That's it! now you can use the `web3` object.

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Callbacks Promises Events

To help web3 integrate into all kind of projects with different standards we provide multiple ways to act on asynchronous functions.

Most web3.js objects allow a callback as the last parameter, as well as returning promises to chain functions.

Ethereum as a blockchain has different levels of finality and therefore needs to return multiple "stages" of an action. To cope with requirement we return a "promiEvent" for functions like `web3.eth.sendTransaction` or contract methods. This "promiEvent" is a promise combined with an event emitter to allow acting on different stages of action on the blockchain, like a transaction.

PromiEvents work like a normal promises with added `on`, `once` and `off` functions. This way developers can watch for additional events like on "receipt" or "transactionHash".

```
web3.eth.sendTransaction({from: '0x123...', data: '0x432...'})
.once('transactionHash', function(hash){ ... })
.once('receipt', function(receipt){ ... })
.on('confirmation', function(confNumber, receipt){ ... })
.on('error', function(error){ ... })
.then(function(receipt){
    // will be fired once the receipt its mined
});
```

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Glossary

json interface

The json interface is a json object describing the Application Binary Interface (ABI) for an Ethereum smart contract.

Using this json interface web3.js is able to create JavaScript object representing the smart contract and its methods and events using the *web3.eth.Contract object*.

Specification

Functions:

- `type`: `"function"` or `"constructor"` (can be omitted, defaulting to `"function"`);
- `name`: the name of the function (only present for function types);
- `inputs`: an array of objects, each of which contains: * `name`: the name of the parameter; * `type`: the canonical type of the parameter.
- `outputs`: an array of objects same as `inputs`, can be omitted if no outputs exist.

Events:

- `type`: always `"event"`
- `name`: the name of the event;
- `inputs`: an array of objects, each of which contains: * `name`: the name of the parameter; * `type`: the canonical type of the parameter. * `indexed`: `true` if the field is part of the log's topics, `false` if it one of the log's data segment.
- `anonymous`: `true` if the event was declared as `anonymous`.

Example

```
contract Test {
    bytes32 b;

    function Test() returns(address b){ b = 0x12345678901234567890123456789012; }

    event Event(uint indexed a, bytes32 b)

    event Event2(uint indexed a, bytes32 b)

    function foo(uint a) { Event(a, b); }
}

// would result in the JSON:

[{
    "type":"function",
    "name":"foo",
    "inputs": [{"name":"a","type":"uint256"}],
    "outputs": [{"name":"b","type":"address"}]
},{
    "type":"event",
    "name":"Event"
    "inputs": [{"name":"a","type":"uint256","indexed":true},{"name":"b","type":
→"bytes32","indexed":false}],
}, {
    "type":"event",
    "name":"Event2"
    "inputs": [{"name":"a","type":"uint256","indexed":true},{"name":"b","type":
→"bytes32","indexed":false}],
}, {
    "type":"event",
    "name":"Event2"
    "inputs": [{"name":"a","type":"uint256","indexed":true},{"name":"b","type":
→"bytes32","indexed":false}],
}]
```

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CHAPTER 4

web3

The web3.js object is a umbrella package to house all ethereum related modules.

```
var Web3 = require('web3');

// "Web3.providers.givenProvider" will be set if in an Ethereum supported browser.
var web3 = new Web3(Web3.givenProvider || 'ws://some.local-or-remote.node:8546');

> web3.eth
> web3.shh
> web3.bzz
> web3.utils
```

version

```
web3.version
```

Contains the version of the `web3` container object.

Returns

`String`: The current version.

Example

```
web3.version;
> "1.0.0"
```

modules

```
web3.modules
```

Will return an object with the classes of all major sub modules, to be able to instantiate them manually.

Returns

`Object:` **A list of modules:**

- `Eth` - `Function`: the Eth module for interacting with the ethereum network see *web3.eth* for more.
- `Net` - `Function`: the Net module for interacting with network properties see web3.eth.net for more.
- `Personal` - `Function`: the Personal module for interacting with the ethereum accounts see web3.personal for more.
- `Shh` - `Function`: the Shh module for interacting with the whisper protocol see *web3.shh* for more.
- `Bzz` - `Function`: the Bzz module for interacting with the swarm network see *web3.bzz* for more.

Example

```
web3.modules
> {
    Eth: Eth function(provider),
    Net: Net function(provider),
    Personal: Personal function(provider),
    Shh: Shh function(provider),
    Bzz: Bzz function(provider),
}
```

setProvider

```
web3.setProvider(myProvider)
web3.eth.setProvider(myProvider)
web3.shh.setProvider(myProvider)
web3.bzz.setProvider(myProvider)
...
```

Will change the provider for its module.

Note: When called on the umbrella package `web3` it will also set the provider for all sub modules `web3.eth`, `web3.shh`, etc EXCEPT `web3.bzz` which needs a separate provider at all times.

Parameters

1. `Object` - `myProvider`: a valid provider.

Returns

`Boolean`

Example

```
var Web3 = require('web3');
var web3 = new Web3('http://localhost:8545');
// or
var web3 = new Web3(new Web3.providers.HttpProvider('http://localhost:8545'));

// change provider
web3.setProvider('ws://localhost:8546');
// or
web3.setProvider(new Web3.providers.WebsocketProvider('ws://localhost:8546'));

// Using the IPC provider in node.js
var net = require('net');
var web3 = new Web3('/Users/myuser/Library/Ethereum/geth.ipc', net); // mac os path
// or
var web3 = new Web3(new Web3.providers.IpcProvider('/Users/myuser/Library/Ethereum/
↪geth.ipc', net)); // mac os path
// on windows the path is: "\\\\.\\pipe\\geth.ipc"
// on linux the path is: "/users/myuser/.ethereum/geth.ipc"
```

providers

```
web3.providers
web3.eth.providers
web3.shh.providers
web3.bzz.providers
...
```

Contains the current available providers.

Value

`Object` with the following providers:

- `Object` - `HttpProvider`: The HTTP provider is **deprecated**, as it won't work for subscriptions.
- `Object` - `WebsocketProvider`: The Websocket provider is the standard for usage in legacy browsers.
- `Object` - `IpcProvider`: The IPC provider is used node.js dapps when running a local node. Gives the most secure connection.

Example

```
var Web3 = require('web3');
// use the given Provider, e.g in Mist, or instantiate a new websocket provider
var web3 = new Web3(Web3.givenProvider || 'ws://remotenode.com:8546');
// or
var web3 = new Web3(Web3.givenProvider || new Web3.providers.WebsocketProvider('ws://
↪remotenode.com:8546'));

// Using the IPC provider in node.js
var net = require('net');

var web3 = new Web3('/Users/myuser/Library/Ethereum/geth.ipc', net); // mac os path
// or
var web3 = new Web3(new Web3.providers.IpcProvider('/Users/myuser/Library/Ethereum/
↪geth.ipc', net)); // mac os path
// on windows the path is: "\\\\.\\pipe\\geth.ipc"
// on linux the path is: "/users/myuser/.ethereum/geth.ipc"
```

givenProvider

```
web3.givenProvider
web3.eth.givenProvider
web3.shh.givenProvider
web3.bzz.givenProvider
...
```

When using web3.js in an Ethereum compatible browser, it will set with the current native provider by that browser. Will return the given provider by the (browser) environment, otherwise `null`.

Returns

`Object`: The given provider set or `null`;

Example

currentProvider

```
web3.currentProvider
web3.eth.currentProvider
web3.shh.currentProvider
web3.bzz.currentProvider
...
```

Will return the current provider, otherwise `null`.

Returns

`Object`: The current provider set or `null`;

Example

BatchRequest

```
new web3.BatchRequest()
new web3.eth.BatchRequest()
new web3.shh.BatchRequest()
new web3.bzz.BatchRequest()
```

Class to create and execute batch requests.

Parameters

Returns

`Object`: With the following methods:

- `add(request)`: To add a request object to the batch call.
- `execute()`: Will execute the batch request.

Example

```
var contract = new web3.eth.Contract(abi, address);

var batch = new web3.BatchRequest();
batch.add(web3.eth.getBalance.request('0x0000000000000000000000000000000000000000',
→'latest', callback));
batch.add(contract.methods.balance(address).call.request({from:
→'0x0000000000000000000000000000000000000000'}, callback2));
batch.execute();
```

extend

```
web3.extend(methods)
web3.eth.extend(methods)
web3.shh.extend(methods)
web3.bzz.extend(methods)
...
```

Allows extending the web3 modules.

Note: You also have `*.extend.formatters` as additional formatter functions to be used for in and output formatting. Please see the source file for function details.

Parameters

1. `methods` - `Object`: Extension object with array of methods description objects as follows:

   - `property` - `String`: (optional) The name of the property to add to the module. If no property is set it will be added to the module directly.

   - `methods` - `Array`: The array of method descriptions:

     - `name` - `String`: Name of the method to add.

     - `call` - `String`: The RPC method name.

     - `params` - `Number`: (optional) The number of parameters for that function. Default 0.

     - `inputFormatter` - `Array`: (optional) Array of inputformatter functions. Each array item responds to a function parameter, so if you want some parameters not to be formatted, add a `null` instead.

     - `outputFormatter` - ``Function`: (optional) Can be used to format the output of the method.

Returns

`Object`: The extended module.

Example

```
web3.extend({
    property: 'myModule',
    methods: [{
        name: 'getBalance',
        call: 'eth_getBalance',
        params: 2,
        inputFormatter: [web3.extend.formatters.inputAddressFormatter, web3.extend.
→formatters.inputDefaultBlockNumberFormatter],
        outputFormatter: web3.utils.hexToNumberString
    },{
        name: 'getGasPriceSuperFunction',
        call: 'eth_gasPriceSuper',
        params: 2,
        inputFormatter: [null, web3.utils.numberToHex]
    }]
});

web3.extend({
    methods: [{
        name: 'directCall',
        call: 'eth_callForFun',
    }]
```

```
});

console.log(web3);
> Web3 {
    myModule: {
        getBalance: function(){},
        getGasPriceSuperFunction: function(){}
    },
    directCall: function(){},
    eth: Eth {...},
    bzz: Bzz {...},
    ...
}
```

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CHAPTER 5

web3.eth

The `web3-eth` package allows you to interact with an Ethereum blockchain and Ethereum smart contracts.

```
var Eth = require('web3-eth');

// "Eth.providers.givenProvider" will be set if in an Ethereum supported browser.
var eth = new Eth(Eth.givenProvider || 'ws://some.local-or-remote.node:8546');


// or using the web3 umbrella package

var Web3 = require('web3');
var web3 = new Web3(Web3.givenProvider || 'ws://some.local-or-remote.node:8546');

// -> web3.eth
```

Note on checksum addresses

All Ethereum addresses returned by functions of this package are returned as checksum addresses. This means some letters are uppercase and some are lowercase. Based on that it will calculate a checksum for the address and prove its correctness. Incorrect checksum address will throw an error when passed into functions. If you want to circumvent the checksum check you can make an address all lower- or uppercase.

Example

```
web3.eth.getAccounts(console.log);
> ["0x11f4d0A3c12e86B4b5F39B213F7E19D048276DAe" ,
→"0x85F43D8a49eeB85d32Cf465507DD71d507100C1d"]
```

subscribe

For `web3.eth.subscribe` see the *Subscribe reference documentation*

Contract

For `web3.eth.Contract` see the *Contract reference documentation*

Iban

For `web3.eth.Iban` see the *Iban reference documentation*

personal

For `web3.eth.personal` see the *personal reference documentation*

accounts

For `web3.eth.accounts` see the *accounts reference documentation*

abi

For `web3.eth.abi` see the *abi reference documentation*

net

For `web3.eth.net` see the net reference documentation

setProvider

```
web3.setProvider(myProvider)
web3.eth.setProvider(myProvider)
web3.shh.setProvider(myProvider)
web3.bzz.setProvider(myProvider)
...
```

Will change the provider for its module.

Note: When called on the umbrella package `web3` it will also set the provider for all sub modules `web3.eth`, `web3.shh`, etc EXCEPT `web3.bzz` which needs a separate provider at all times.

Parameters

1. `Object` - `myProvider`: a valid provider.

Returns

```
Boolean
```

Example

```javascript
var Web3 = require('web3');
var web3 = new Web3('http://localhost:8545');
// or
var web3 = new Web3(new Web3.providers.HttpProvider('http://localhost:8545'));

// change provider
web3.setProvider('ws://localhost:8546');
// or
web3.setProvider(new Web3.providers.WebsocketProvider('ws://localhost:8546'));

// Using the IPC provider in node.js
var net = require('net');
var web3 = new Web3('/Users/myuser/Library/Ethereum/geth.ipc', net); // mac os path
// or
var web3 = new Web3(new Web3.providers.IpcProvider('/Users/myuser/Library/Ethereum/
→geth.ipc', net)); // mac os path
// on windows the path is: "\\\\.\\pipe\\geth.ipc"
// on linux the path is: "/users/myuser/.ethereum/geth.ipc"
```

providers

```
web3.providers
web3.eth.providers
web3.shh.providers
web3.bzz.providers
...
```

Contains the current available providers.

Value

`Object` with the following providers:

- `Object` - `HttpProvider`: The HTTP provider is **deprecated**, as it won't work for subscriptions.
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Example

```
var Web3 = require('web3');
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↪geth.ipc', net)); // mac os path
// on windows the path is: "\\\\.\\pipe\\geth.ipc"
// on linux the path is: "/users/myuser/.ethereum/geth.ipc"
```

givenProvider

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web3.eth.givenProvider
web3.shh.givenProvider
web3.bzz.givenProvider
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When using web3.js in an Ethereum compatible browser, it will set with the current native provider by that browser. Will return the given provider by the (browser) environment, otherwise `null`.

Returns

`Object`: The given provider set or `null`;

Example

---

currentProvider

```
web3.currentProvider
web3.eth.currentProvider
web3.shh.currentProvider
web3.bzz.currentProvider
...
```

Will return the current provider, otherwise `null`.

Returns

`Object`: The current provider set or `null`;

Example

BatchRequest

```
new web3.BatchRequest()
new web3.eth.BatchRequest()
new web3.shh.BatchRequest()
new web3.bzz.BatchRequest()
```

Class to create and execute batch requests.

Parameters

Returns

`Object`: With the following methods:

- `add(request)`: To add a request object to the batch call.
- `execute()`: Will execute the batch request.

Example

```
var contract = new web3.eth.Contract(abi, address);

var batch = new web3.BatchRequest();
batch.add(web3.eth.getBalance.request('0x0000000000000000000000000000000000000000',
→'latest', callback));
batch.add(contract.methods.balance(address).call.request({from:
→'0x0000000000000000000000000000000000000000'}, callback2));
batch.execute();
```

extend

```
web3.extend(methods)
web3.eth.extend(methods)
web3.shh.extend(methods)
web3.bzz.extend(methods)
...
```

Allows extending the web3 modules.

Note: You also have `*.extend.formatters` as additional formatter functions to be used for in and output formatting. Please see the source file for function details.

Parameters

1. `methods` - `Object`: Extension object with array of methods description objects as follows:

   - `property` - `String`: (optional) The name of the property to add to the module. If no property is set it will be added to the module directly.

   - `methods` - `Array`: The array of method descriptions:

     - `name` - `String`: Name of the method to add.

     - `call` - `String`: The RPC method name.

     - `params` - `Number`: (optional) The number of parameters for that function. Default 0.

     - `inputFormatter` - `Array`: (optional) Array of inputformatter functions. Each array item responds to a function parameter, so if you want some parameters not to be formatted, add a `null` instead.

     - `outputFormatter` - ``Function`: (optional) Can be used to format the output of the method.

Returns

`Object`: The extended module.

Example

```
web3.extend({
    property: 'myModule',
    methods: [{
        name: 'getBalance',
        call: 'eth_getBalance',
        params: 2,
        inputFormatter: [web3.extend.formatters.inputAddressFormatter, web3.extend.
→formatters.inputDefaultBlockNumberFormatter],
        outputFormatter: web3.utils.hexToNumberString
    },{
        name: 'getGasPriceSuperFunction',
        call: 'eth_gasPriceSuper',
        params: 2,
        inputFormatter: [null, web3.utils.numberToHex]
    }]
});

web3.extend({
    methods: [{
        name: 'directCall',
        call: 'eth_callForFun',
    }]
});

console.log(web3);
> Web3 {
    myModule: {
        getBalance: function(){},
        getGasPriceSuperFunction: function(){}
    },
    directCall: function(){},
    eth: Eth {...},
    bzz: Bzz {...},
    ...
}
```

defaultAccount

```
web3.eth.defaultAccount
```

This default address is used as the default `"from"` property, if no `"from"` property is specified in for the following methods:

- *web3.eth.sendTransaction()*
- web3.eth.call()
- new web3.eth.Contract() -> myContract.methods.myMethod().call()
- new web3.eth.Contract() -> myContract.methods.myMethod().send()

Property

`String` - 20 Bytes: Any ethereum address. You should have the private key for that address in your node or keystore. (Default is `undefined`)

Example

```
web3.eth.defaultAccount;
> undefined

// set the default account
web3.eth.defaultAccount = '0x11f4d0A3c12e86B4b5F39B213F7E19D048276DAe';
```

defaultBlock

```
web3.eth.defaultBlock
```

The default block is used for certain methods. You can override it by passing in the defaultBlock as last parameter. The default value is "latest".

- web3.eth.getBalance()
- web3.eth.getCode()
- *web3.eth.getTransactionCount()*
- web3.eth.getStorageAt()
- web3.eth.call()
- new web3.eth.Contract() -> myContract.methods.myMethod().call()

Property

Default block parameters can be one of the following:

- `Number`: A block number
- `"genesis"` - `String`: The genesis block
- `"latest"` - `String`: The latest block (current head of the blockchain)
- `"pending"` - `String`: The currently mined block (including pending transactions)

Default is `"latest"`

Example

```
web3.eth.defaultBlock;
> "latest"

// set the default block
web3.eth.defaultBlock = 231;
```

getProtocolVersion

```
web3.eth.getProtocolVersion([callback])
```

Returns the ethereum protocol version of the node.

Returns

`Promise` returns `String`: the protocol version.

Example

```
web3.eth.getProtocolVersion()
.then(console.log);
> "63"
```

isSyncing

```
web3.eth.isSyncing([callback])
```

Checks if the node is currently syncing and returns either a syncing object, or `false`.

Returns

`Promise` returns `Object|Boolean` - A sync object when the node is currently syncing or `false`:

- `startingBlock` - `Number`: The block number where the sync started.
- `currentBlock` - `Number`: The block number where at which block the node currently synced to already.
- `highestBlock` - `Number`: The estimated block number to sync to.
- `knownStates` - `Number`: The estimated states to download
- `pulledStates` - `Number`: The already downloaded states

Example

```
web3.eth.isSyncing()
.then(console.log);

> {
    startingBlock: 100,
    currentBlock: 312,
    highestBlock: 512,
```

```
    knownStates: 234566,
    pulledStates: 123455
}
```

getCoinbase

```
getCoinbase([callback])
```

Returns the coinbase address to which mining rewards will go.

Returns

`Promise` returns `String` - bytes 20: The coinbase address set in the node for mining rewards.

Example

```
web3.eth.getCoinbase()
.then(console.log);
> "0x11f4d0A3c12e86B4b5F39B213F7E19D048276DAe"
```

isMining

```
web3.eth.isMining([callback])
```

Checks whether the node is mining or not.

Returns

`Promise` returns `Boolean`: `true` if the node is mining, otherwise `false`.

Example

```
web3.eth.isMining()
.then(console.log);
> true
```

getHashrate

```
web3.eth.getHashrate([callback])
```

Returns the number of hashes per second that the node is mining with.

Returns

`Promise` returns `Number`: Number of hashes per second.

Example

```
web3.eth.getHashrate()
.then(console.log);
> 493736
```

getGasPrice

```
web3.eth.getGasPrice([callback])
```

Returns the current gas price oracle. The gas price is determined by the last few blocks median gas price.

Returns

`Promise` returns `String` - Number string of the current gas price in wei.

See the A note on dealing with big numbers in JavaScript.

Example

```
web3.eth.getGasPrice()
.then(console.log);
> "20000000000"
```

getAccounts

```
web3.eth.getAccounts([callback])
```

Returns a list of accounts the node controls.

Returns

`Promise` returns `Array` - An array of addresses controlled by node.

Example

```
web3.eth.getAccounts()
.then(console.log);
> ["0x11f4d0A3c12e86B4b5F39B213F7E19D048276DAe",
→"0xDCc6960376d6C6dEa93647383FfB245CfCed97Cf"]
```

getBlockNumber

```
web3.eth.getBlockNumber([callback])
```

Returns the current block number.

Returns

`Promise` returns `Number` - The number of the most recent block.

Example

```
web3.eth.blockNumber()
.then(console.log);
> 2744
```

getBalance

```
web3.eth.getBalance(address [, defaultBlock] [, callback])
```

Get the balance of an address at a given block.

Parameters

1. `String` - The address to get the balance of.
2. `Number|String` - (optional) If you pass this parameter it will not use the default block set with *web3.eth.defaultBlock*.
3. `Function` - (optional) Optional callback, returns an error object as first parameter and the result as second.

Returns

`Promise` returns `String` - The current balance for the given address in wei.

See the A note on dealing with big numbers in JavaScript.

Example

```
web3.eth.getBalance("0x407d73d8a49eeb85d32cf465507dd71d507100c1")
.then(console.log);
> "1000000000000"
```

getStorageAt

```
web3.eth.getStorageAt(address, position [, defaultBlock] [, callback])
```

Get the storage at a specific position of an address.

Parameters

1. `String` - The address to get the storage from.
2. `Number` - The index position of the storage.
3. `Number|String` - (optional) If you pass this parameter it will not use the default block set with *web3.eth.defaultBlock*.
4. `Function` - (optional) Optional callback, returns an error object as first parameter and the result as second.

Returns

`Promise` returns `String` - The value in storage at the given position.

Example

```
web3.eth.getStorageAt("0x407d73d8a49eeb85d32cf465507dd71d507100c1", 0)
.then(console.log);
> "0x033456732123ffff2342342dd12342434324234234fd234fd23fd4f23d4234"
```

getCode

```
web3.eth.getCode(address [, defaultBlock] [, callback])
```

Get the code at a specific address.

Parameters

1. `String` - The address to get the code from.
2. `Number|String` - (optional) If you pass this parameter it will not use the default block set with *web3.eth.defaultBlock*.
3. `Function` - (optional) Optional callback, returns an error object as first parameter and the result as second.

Returns

`Promise` returns `String` - The data at given address `address`.

Example

```
web3.eth.getCode("0xd5677cf67b5aa051bb40496e68ad359eb97cfbf8")
.then(console.log);
>
→"0x600160008035811a818181146012578301005b601b6001356025565b8060005260206000f25b6000600782029050919
→"
```

getBlock

```
web3.eth.getBlock(blockHashOrBlockNumber [, returnTransactionObjects] [, callback])
```

Returns a block matching the block number or block hash.

Parameters

1. `String|Number` - The block number or block hash. Or the string `"genesis"`, `"latest"` or `"pending"` as in the *default block parameter*.
2. `Boolean` - (optional, default `false`) If `true`, the returned block will contain all transactions as objects, if `false` it will only contains the transaction hashes.
3. `Function` - (optional) Optional callback, returns an error object as first parameter and the result as second.

Returns

`Promise` returns `Object` - The block object:

- `number` - `Number`: The block number. `null` when its pending block.
- `hash` 32 Bytes - `String`: Hash of the block. `null` when its pending block.
- `parentHash` 32 Bytes - `String`: Hash of the parent block.
- `nonce` 8 Bytes - `String`: Hash of the generated proof-of-work. `null` when its pending block.
- `sha3Uncles` 32 Bytes - `String`: SHA3 of the uncles data in the block.
- `logsBloom` 256 Bytes - `String`: The bloom filter for the logs of the block. `null` when its pending block.
- `transactionsRoot` 32 Bytes - `String`: The root of the transaction trie of the block
- `stateRoot` 32 Bytes - `String`: The root of the final state trie of the block.
- `miner` - `String`: The address of the beneficiary to whom the mining rewards were given.
- `difficulty` - `String`: Integer of the difficulty for this block.
- `totalDifficulty` - `String`: Integer of the total difficulty of the chain until this block.
- `extraData` - `String`: The "extra data" field of this block.

- `size` - `Number`: Integer the size of this block in bytes.

- `gasLimit` - `Number`: The maximum gas allowed in this block.

- `gasUsed` - `Number`: The total used gas by all transactions in this block.

- `timestamp` - `Number`: The unix timestamp for when the block was collated.

- `transactions` - `Array`: Array of transaction objects, or 32 Bytes transaction hashes depending on the `returnTransactionObjects` parameter.

- `uncles` - `Array`: Array of uncle hashes.

Example

```
web3.eth.getBlock(3150);
.then(console.log);

> {
    "number": 3,
    "hash": "0xef95f2f1ed3ca60b048b4bf67cde2195961e0bba6f70bcbea9a2c4e133e34b46",
    "parentHash": "0x2302e1c0b972d00932deb5dab9eb2982f570597d9d42504c05d9c2147eaf9c88
↪",
    "nonce": "0xfb6e1a62d119228b",
    "sha3Uncles": "0x1dcc4de8dec75d7aab85b567b6ccd41ad312451b948a7413f0a142fd40d49347
↪",
    "logsBloom":
↪"0x000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
↪",
    "transactionsRoot":
↪"0x3a1b03875115b79539e5bd33fb00d8f7b7cd61929d5a3c574f507b8acf415bee",
    "stateRoot": "0xf1133199d44695dfa8fd1bcfe424d82854b5cebef75bddd7e40ea94cda515bcb",
    "miner": "0x8888f1f195afa192cfee860698584c030f4c9db1",
    "difficulty": '21345678965432',
    "totalDifficulty": '324567845321',
    "size": 616,
    "extraData": "0x",
    "gasLimit": 3141592,
    "gasUsed": 21662,
    "timestamp": 1429287689,
    "transactions": [
        "0x9fc76417374aa880d4449a1f7f31ec597f00b1f6f3dd2d66f4c9c6c445836d8b"
    ],
    "uncles": []
}
```

getBlockTransactionCount

```
web3.eth.getBlockTransactionCount(blockHashOrBlockNumber [, callback])
```

Returns the number of transaction in a given block.

Parameters

1. `String|Number` - The block number or hash. Or the string `"genesis"`, `"latest"` or `"pending"` as in the *default block parameter*.
2. `Function` - (optional) Optional callback, returns an error object as first parameter and the result as second.

Returns

`Promise` returns `Number` - The number of transactions in the given block.

Example

```
web3.eth.getBlockTransactionCount("0x407d73d8a49eeb85d32cf465507dd71d507100c1")
.then(console.log);
> 1
```

getUncle

```
web3.eth.getUncle(blockHashOrBlockNumber, uncleIndex [, returnTransactionObjects] [,
→callback])
```

Returns a blocks uncle by a given uncle index position.

Parameters

1. `String|Number` - The block number or hash. Or the string `"genesis"`, `"latest"` or `"pending"` as in the *default block parameter*.
2. `Number` - The index position of the uncle.
3. `Boolean` - (optional, default `false`) If `true`, the returned block will contain all transactions as objects, if `false` it will only contains the transaction hashes.
4. `Function` - (optional) Optional callback, returns an error object as first parameter and the result as second.

Returns

`Promise` returns `Object` - the returned uncle. For a return value see *web3.eth.getBlock()*.

Note: An uncle doesn't contain individual transactions.

Example

```
web3.eth.getUncle(500, 0)
.then(console.log);
> // see web3.eth.getBlock
```

getTransaction

```
web3.eth.getTransaction(transactionHash [, callback])
```

Returns a transaction matching the given transaction hash.

Parameters

1. `String` - The transaction hash.
2. `Function` - (optional) Optional callback, returns an error object as first parameter and the result as second.

Returns

`Promise` returns `Object` - A transaction object its hash `transactionHash`:

- `hash` 32 Bytes - `String`: Hash of the transaction.
- `nonce` - `Number`: The number of transactions made by the sender prior to this one.
- `blockHash` 32 Bytes - `String`: Hash of the block where this transaction was in. `null` when its pending.
- `blockNumber` - `Number`: Block number where this transaction was in. `null` when its pending.
- `transactionIndex` - `Number`: Integer of the transactions index position in the block. `null` when its pending.
- `from` - `String`: Address of the sender.
- `to` - `String`: Address of the receiver. `null` when its a contract creation transaction.
- `value` - `String`: Value transferred in wei.
- `gasPrice` - `String`: Gas price provided by the sender in wei.
- `gas` - `Number`: Gas provided by the sender.
- `input` - `String`: The data sent along with the transaction.

Example

```
web3.eth.getTransaction(
↪'0x9fc76417374aa880d4449a1f7f31ec597f00b1f6f3dd2d66f4c9c6c445836d8b§234')
.then(console.log);

> {
    "hash": "0x9fc76417374aa880d4449a1f7f31ec597f00b1f6f3dd2d66f4c9c6c445836d8b",
```

```
    "nonce": 2,
    "blockHash": "0xef95f2f1ed3ca60b048b4bf67cde2195961e0bba6f70bcbea9a2c4e133e34b46",
    "blockNumber": 3,
    "transactionIndex": 0,
    "from": "0xa94f5374fce5edbc8e2a8697c15331677e6ebf0b",
    "to": "0x6295ee1b4f6dd65047762f924ecd367c17eabf8f",
    "value": '123450000000000000',
    "gas": 314159,
    "gasPrice": '2000000000000',
    "input": "0x57cb2fc4"
}
```

getTransactionFromBlock

```
getTransactionFromBlock(hashStringOrNumber, indexNumber [, callback])
```

Returns a transaction based on a block hash or number and the transactions index position.

Parameters

1. `String` - A block number or hash. Or the string `"genesis"`, `"latest"` or `"pending"` as in the *default block parameter*.

2. `Number` - The transactions index position.

3. `Function` - (optional) Optional callback, returns an error object as first parameter and the result as second.

Returns

`Promise` returns `Object` - A transaction object, see *web3.eth.getTransaction*:

Example

```
var transaction = web3.eth.getTransactionFromBlock('0x4534534534', 2)
.then(console.log);
> // see web3.eth.getTransaction
```

getTransactionReceipt

```
web3.eth.getTransactionReceipt(hash [, callback])
```

Returns the receipt of a transaction by transaction hash.

Note: The receipt is not available for pending transactions and returns `null`.

Parameters

1. `String` - The transaction hash.
2. `Function` - (optional) Optional callback, returns an error object as first parameter and the result as second.

Returns

`Promise` returns `Object` - A transaction receipt object, or `null` when no receipt was found:

- `blockHash` 32 Bytes - `String`: Hash of the block where this transaction was in.
- `blockNumber` - `Number`: Block number where this transaction was in.
- `transactionHash` 32 Bytes - `String`: Hash of the transaction.
- `transactionIndex` - `Number`: Integer of the transactions index position in the block.
- `from` - `String`: Address of the sender.
- `to` - `String`: Address of the receiver. `null` when its a contract creation transaction.
- `contractAddress` - `String`: The contract address created, if the transaction was a contract creation, otherwise `null`.
- `cumulativeGasUsed` - `Number`: The total amount of gas used when this transaction was executed in the block.
- `gasUsed` - `Number`: The amount of gas used by this specific transaction alone.
- `logs` - `Array`: Array of log objects, which this transaction generated.

Example

```
var receipt = web3.eth.getTransactionReceipt(
↪'0x9fc76417374aa880d4449a1f7f31ec597f00b1f6f3dd2d66f4c9c6c445836d8b')
.then(console.log);

> {
  "transactionHash":
↪"0x9fc76417374aa880d4449a1f7f31ec597f00b1f6f3dd2d66f4c9c6c445836d8b",
  "transactionIndex": 0,
  "blockHash": "0xef95f2f1ed3ca60b048b4bf67cde2195961e0bba6f70bcbea9a2c4e133e34b46",
  "blockNumber": 3,
  "contractAddress": "0x11f4d0A3c12e86B4b5F39B213F7E19D048276DAe",
  "cumulativeGasUsed": 314159,
  "gasUsed": 30234,
  "logs": [{
        // logs as returned by getPastLogs, etc.
    }, ...]
}
```

getTransactionCount

```
web3.eth.getTransactionCount(address [, defaultBlock] [, callback])
```

Get the numbers of transactions sent from this address.

Parameters

1. `String` - The address to get the numbers of transactions from.
2. `Number|String` - (optional) If you pass this parameter it will not use the default block set with *web3.eth.defaultBlock*.
3. `Function` - (optional) Optional callback, returns an error object as first parameter and the result as second.

Returns

`Promise` returns `Number` - The number of transactions sent from the given address.

Example

```
web3.eth.getTransactionCount("0x11f4d0A3c12e86B4b5F39B213F7E19D048276DAe")
.then(console.log);
> 1
```

---

sendTransaction

```
web3.eth.sendTransaction(transactionObject [, callback])
```

Sends a transaction to the network.

Parameters

1. `Object` - The transaction object to send:

- `from` - `String|Number`: The address for the sending account. Uses the web3.eth.defaultAccount property, if not specified. Or an address or index of a local wallet in web3.eth.accounts.wallet.
- `to` - `String`: (optional) The destination address of the message, left undefined for a contract-creation transaction.
- `value` - `Number|String|BN|BigNumber`: (optional) The value transferred for the transaction in wei, also the endowment if it's a contract-creation transaction.
- `gas` - `Number`: (optional, default: To-Be-Determined) The amount of gas to use for the transaction (unused gas is refunded).
- `gasPrice` - `Number|String|BN|BigNumber`: (optional) The price of gas for this transaction in wei, defaults to *web3.eth.gasPrice*.

- data - `String`: (optional) Either a **'ABI byte string <https://github.com/ethereum/wiki/wiki/Solidity,-Docs-and-ABI'_** containing the data of the function call on a contract, or in the case of a contract-creation transaction the initialisation code.

- nonce - `Number`: (optional) Integer of a nonce. This allows to overwrite your own pending transactions that use the same nonce.

2. callback - `Function`: (optional) Optional callback, returns an error object as first parameter and the result as second.

Note: The `from` property can also be an address or index from the web3.eth.accounts.wallet. It will then sign locally using the private key of that account, and send the transaction via *web3.eth.sendSignedTransaction()*.

Returns

The **callback** will return the 32 bytes transaction hash.

`PromiEvent`: A *promise combined event emitter*. Will be resolved when the transaction *receipt* is available. Additionally the following events are available:

- `"transactionHash"` returns `String`: Is fired right after the transaction is send and a transaction hash is available.

- `"receipt"` returns `Object`: Is fired when the transaction receipt is available.

- `"confirmation"` returns `Number`, `Object`: Is fired for every confirmation up to the 12th confirmation. Receives the confirmation number as the first and the *receipt* as the second argument. Fired from confirmation 0 on, which is the block where its minded.

- `"error"` returns `Error`: Is fired if an error occurs during sending. If a out of gas error, the second parameter is the receipt.

Example

```
// compiled solidity source code using https://remix.ethereum.org
var code =
↪"603d80600c6000396000f3007c0100000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000006000350463c688
↪";


// using the callback
web3.eth.sendTransaction({
    from: '0xde0B295669a9FD93d5F28D9Ec85E40f4cb697BAe',
    data: code // deploying a contracrt
}, function(error, hash){
    ...
});

// using the promise
web3.eth.sendTransaction({
    from: '0xde0B295669a9FD93d5F28D9Ec85E40f4cb697BAe',
    to: '0x11f4d0A3c12e86B4b5F39B213F7E19D048276DAe',
    value: '1000000000000000'
})
.then(function(receipt){
```

```
    ...
});


// using the event emitter
web3.eth.sendTransaction({
    from: '0xde0B295669a9FD93d5F28D9Ec85E40f4cb697BAe',
    to: '0x11f4d0A3c12e86B4b5F39B213F7E19D048276DAe',
    value: '1000000000000000'
})
.on('transactionHash', function(hash){
    ...
})
.on('receipt', function(receipt){
    ...
})
.on('confirmation', function(confirmationNumber, receipt){ ... })
.on('error', console.error); // If a out of gas error, the second parameter is the
→receipt.
```

sendSignedTransaction

```
web3.eth.sendSignedTransaction(signedTransactionData [, callback])
```

Sends an already signed transaction. For example can be signed using: ethereumjs-accounts

Parameters

1. `String` - Signed transaction data in HEX format
2. `Function` - (optional) Optional callback, returns an error object as first parameter and the result as second.

Returns

`PromiEvent`: A *promise combined event emitter*. Will be resolved when the transaction *receipt* is available.

Please see the return values for *web3.eth.sendTransaction* for details.

Example

```
var Tx = require('ethereumjs-tx');
var privateKey = new Buffer(
→'e331b6d69882b4cb4ea581d88e0b604039a3de5967688d3dcffdd2270c0fd109', 'hex')

var rawTx = {
  nonce: '0x00',
  gasPrice: '0x09184e72a000',
  gasLimit: '0x2710',
  to: '0x0000000000000000000000000000000000000000',
  value: '0x00',
```

```
  data: '0x7f746573743200000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000600057'
}

var tx = new Tx(rawTx);
tx.sign(privateKey);

var serializedTx = tx.serialize();

// console.log(serializedTx.toString('hex'));
//↵
↪0xf889808609184e72a0008227109400000000000000000000000000000000000000080a47f746573743200000000000000

web3.eth.sendSignedTransaction(serializedTx.toString('hex'))
.on('receipt', console.log);

> // see eth.getTransactionReceipt() for details
```

sign

```
web3.eth.sign(dataToSign, address [, callback])
```

Signs data using a specific account. This account needs to be unlocked.

Parameters

1. `String` - Data to sign. If String it will be converted using *web3.utils.utf8ToHex*.
2. `String|Number` - Address to sign data with.   Or an address or index of a local wallet in web3.eth.accounts.wallet.
3. `Function` - (optional) Optional callback, returns an error object as first parameter and the result as second.

Note: The 2. `address` parameter can also be an address or index from the web3.eth.accounts.wallet. It will then sign locally using the private key of this account.

Returns

`Promise` returns `String` - The signature.

Example

```
web3.eth.sign("Hello world", "0x11f4d0A3c12e86B4b5F39B213F7E19D048276DAe")
.then(console.log);
>
↪"0x30755ed65396facf86c53e6217c52b4daebe72aa4941d89635409de4c9c7f9466d4e9aaec7977f05e923889b33c0d0d
↪"

// the below is the same
```

```
web3.eth.sign(web3.utils.utf8ToHex("Hello world"),
→"0x11f4d0A3c12e86B4b5F39B213F7E19D048276DAe")
.then(console.log);
>
→"0x30755ed65396facf86c53e6217c52b4daebe72aa4941d89635409de4c9c7f9466d4e9aaec7977f05e923889b33c0d0d
→"
```

signTransaction

```
web3.eth.signTransaction(transactionObject, address [, callback])
```

Signs a transaction. This account needs to be unlocked.

Parameters

1. `Object` - The transaction data to sign *web3.eth.sendTransaction()* for more.
2. `String` - Address to sign transaction with.
3. `Function` - (optional) Optional callback, returns an error object as first parameter and the result as second.

Returns

`Promise` returns `Object` - The RLP encoded transaction. The `raw` property can be used to send the transaction using *web3.eth.sendSignedTransaction*.

Example

```
web3.eth.signTransaction({
    from: "0xEB014f8c8B418Db6b45774c326A0E64C78914dC0",
    gasPrice: "20000000000",
    gas: "21000",
    to: '0x3535353535353535353535353535353535353535',
    value: "1000000000000000000",
    data: ""
}).then(console.log);
> {
    raw:
→'0xf86c808504a817c800825208943535353535353535353535353535353535353535880de0b6b3a76400008025a04f4c17
→',
    tx: {
        nonce: '0x0',
        gasPrice: '0x4a817c800',
        gas: '0x5208',
        to: '0x3535353535353535353535353535353535353535',
        value: '0xde0b6b3a7640000',
        input: '0x',
        v: '0x25',
        r: '0x4f4c17305743700648bc4f6cd3038ec6f6af0df73e31757007b7f59df7bee88d',
        s: '0x7e1941b264348e80c78c4027afc65a87b0a5e43e86742b8ca0823584c6788fd0',
```

```
        hash: '0xda3be87732110de6c1354c83770aae630ede9ac308d9f7b399ecfba23d923384'
    }
}
```

call

```
web3.eth.call(callObject [, defaultBlock] [, callback])
```

Executes a message call transaction, which is directly executed in the VM of the node, but never mined into the blockchain.

Parameters

1. `Object` - A transaction object see *web3.eth.sendTransaction*, with the difference that for calls the `from` property is optional as well.

2. `Number|String` - (optional) If you pass this parameter it will not use the default block set with *web3.eth.defaultBlock*.

3. `Function` - (optional) Optional callback, returns an error object as first parameter and the result as second.

Returns

`Promise` returns `String`: The returned data of the call, e.g. a smart contract functions return value.

Example

```
web3.eth.call({
    to: "0x11f4d0A3c12e86B4b5F39B213F7E19D048276DAe", // contract address
    data: "0xc6888fa10000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000003"
})
.then(console.log);
> "0x000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000a"
```

estimateGas

```
web3.eth.estimateGas(callObject [, callback])
```

Executes a message call or transaction and returns the amount of the gas used.

Parameters

1. `Object` - A transaction object see *web3.eth.sendTransaction*, with the difference that for calls the `from` property is optional as well.

2. `Function` - (optional) Optional callback, returns an error object as first parameter and the result as second.

Returns

`Promise` returns `Number` - the used gas for the simulated call/transaction.

Example

```
web3.eth.estimateGas({
    to: "0x11f4d0A3c12e86B4b5F39B213F7E19D048276DAe",
    data: "0xc6888fa10000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000003"
})
.then(console.log);
> "0x0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000015"
```

getPastLogs

```
web3.eth.getPastLogs(options [, callback])
```

Gets past logs, matching the given options.

Parameters

1. `Object` - The filter options as follows:

   - `fromBlock` - `Number|String`: The number of the earliest block (`"latest"` may be given to mean the most recent and `"pending"` currently mining, block). By default `"latest"`.

   - `toBlock` - `Number|String`: The number of the latest block (`"latest"` may be given to mean the most recent and `"pending"` currently mining, block). By default `"latest"`.

   - `address` - `String`: An address or a list of addresses to only get logs from particular account(s).

   - `topics` - `Array`: An array of values which must each appear in the log entries. The order is important, if you want to leave topics out use `null`, e.g. `[null, '0x12...']`. You can also pass an array for each topic with options for that topic e.g. `[null, ['option1', 'option2']]`

Returns

`Promise` returns `Array` - Array of log objects.

The structure of the returned event `Object` in the `Array` looks as follows:

- `address` - `String`: From which this event originated from.

- `data` - `String`: The data containing non-indexed log parameter.

- `topics` - `Array`: An array with max 4 32 Byte topics, topic 1-3 contains indexed parameters of the log.

- `logIndex` - `Number`: Integer of the event index position in the block.

- `transactionIndex` - `Number`: Integer of the transaction's index position, the event was created in.

- `transactionHash` 32 Bytes - `String`: Hash of the transaction this event was created in.

- `blockHash` 32 Bytes - `String`: Hash of the block where this event was created in. `null` when its still pending.

- `blockNumber` - `Number`: The block number where this log was created in. `null` when still pending.

Example

```
web3.eth.getPastLogs({
    address: "0x11f4d0A3c12e86B4b5F39B213F7E19D048276DAe",
    topics: ["0x033456732123ffff2342342dd12342434324234234fd234fd23fd4f23d4234"]
})
.then(console.log);

> [{
    data: '0x7f9fade1c0d57a7af66ab4ead79fade1c0d57a7af66ab4ead7c2c2eb7b11a91385',
    topics: ['0xfd43ade1c09fade1c0d57a7af66ab4ead7c2c2eb7b11a91ffdd57a7af66ab4ead7',
→'0x7f9fade1c0d57a7af66ab4ead79fade1c0d57a7af66ab4ead7c2c2eb7b11a91385']
    logIndex: 0,
    transactionIndex: 0,
    transactionHash:
→'0x7f9fade1c0d57a7af66ab4ead79fade1c0d57a7af66ab4ead7c2c2eb7b11a91385',
    blockHash: '0xfd43ade1c09fade1c0d57a7af66ab4ead7c2c2eb7b11a91ffdd57a7af66ab4ead7',
    blockNumber: 1234,
    address: '0xde0B295669a9FD93d5F28D9Ec85E40f4cb697BAe'
},{...}]
```

getCompilers

```
web3.eth.getCompilers([callback])
```

Gets a list of available compilers.

Parameters

1. `Function` - (optional) Optional callback, returns an error object as first parameter and the result as second.

Returns

`Promise` returns `Array` - An array of strings of available compilers.

Example

```
web3.eth.getCompilers();
.then(console.log);
> ["lll", "solidity", "serpent"]
```

compile.solidity

```
web3.eth.compile.solidity(sourceCode [, callback])
```

Compiles solidity source code.

Parameters

1. `String` - The solidity source code.
2. `Function` - (optional) Optional callback, returns an error object as first parameter and the result as second.

Returns

`Promise` returns `Object` - Contract and compiler info.

Example

```javascript
var source = "" +
    "contract test {\n" +
    "   function multiply(uint a) returns(uint d) {\n" +
    "       return a * 7;\n" +
    "   }\n" +
    "}\n";

web3.eth.compile.solidity(source);
.then(console.log);

> {
  "test": {
    "code":
→"0x605280600c6000396000f3006000357c01000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000009004806
→",
    "info": {
      "source": "contract test {\n\tfunction multiply(uint a) returns(uint d)
→{\n\t\treturn a * 7;\n\t}\n}\n",
      "language": "Solidity",
      "languageVersion": "0",
      "compilerVersion": "0.8.2",
      "abiDefinition": [
        {
          "constant": false,
          "inputs": [
            {
              "name": "a",
              "type": "uint256"
            }
          ],
          "name": "multiply",
          "outputs": [
            {
              "name": "d",
              "type": "uint256"
            }
```

```
        ],
        "type": "function"
      }
    ],
    "userDoc": {
      "methods": {}
    },
    "developerDoc": {
      "methods": {}
    }
  }
}
```

compile.lll

```
web3. eth.compile.lll(sourceCode [, callback])
```

Compiles LLL source code.

Parameters

1. `String` - The LLL source code.
2. `Function` - (optional) Optional callback, returns an error object as first parameter and the result as second.

Returns

`Promise` returns `String` - The compiled LLL code as HEX string.

Example

```
var source = "...";

web3.eth.compile.lll(source);
.then(console.log);
>
→"0x603880600c6000396000f3006001600060e060020a600035048063c6888fa114601857005b6021600435602b565b806
→"
```

compile.serpent

```
web3.eth.compile.serpent(sourceCode [, callback])
```

Compiles serpent source code.

Parameters

1. `String` - The serpent source code.

2. `Function` - (optional) Optional callback, returns an error object as first parameter and the result as second.

Returns

`Promise` returns `String` - The compiled serpent code as HEX string.

```
var source = "...";

var code = web3.eth.compile.serpent(source);
.then(console.log);
>
→"0x603880600c6000396000f3006001600060e060020a600035048063c6888fa114601857005b6021600435602b565b806
→"
```

getWork

```
web3.eth.getWork([callback])
```

Gets work for miners to mine on. Returns the hash of the current block, the seedHash, and the boundary condition to be met ("target").

Parameters

1. `Function` - (optional) Optional callback, returns an error object as first parameter and the result as second.

Returns

`Promise` returns `Array` - the mining work with the following structure:

- `String` 32 Bytes - at **index 0**: current block header pow-hash

- `String` 32 Bytes - at **index 1**: the seed hash used for the DAG.

- `String` 32 Bytes - at **index 2**: the boundary condition ("target"), 2^256 / difficulty.

Example

```
web3.eth.getWork();
.then(console.log);
> [
  "0x1234567890abcdef1234567890abcdef1234567890abcdef1234567890abcdef",
  "0x5EED00000000000000000000000000005EED0000000000000000000000000000",
  "0xd1ff1c0171000000000000000000000000d1ff1c0171000000000000000000000000"
]
```

submitWork

```
web3.eth.submitWork(nonce, powHash, digest, [callback])
```

Used for submitting a proof-of-work solution.

Parameters

1. `String` 8 Bytes: The nonce found (64 bits)

2. `String` 32 Bytes: The header's pow-hash (256 bits)

3. `String` 32 Bytes: The mix digest (256 bits)

4. `Function` - (optional) Optional callback, returns an error object as first parameter and the result as second.

Returns

`Promise` returns `Boolean` - Returns `TRUE` if the provided solution is valid, otherwise false.

Example

```
web3.eth.submitWork([
    "0x0000000000000001",
    "0x1234567890abcdef1234567890abcdef1234567890abcdef1234567890abcdef",
    "0xD1FE5700000000000000000000000000D1FE5700000000000000000000000000"
]);
.then(console.log);
> true
```

Note: This documentation is work in progress and web3.js 1.0 is not yet released! You can find the current documentation for web3 0.x.x at github.com/ethereum/wiki/wiki/JavaScript-API.

web3.eth.subscribe

The `web3.eth.subscribe` function lets you subscribe to specific events in the blockchain.

subscribe

```
web3.eth.subscribe(type [, options] [, callback]);
```

Parameters

1. `String` - The subscription, you want to subscribe to.
2. `Mixed` - (optional) Optional additional parameters, depending on the subscription type.
3. `Function` - (optional) Optional callback, returns an error object as first parameter and the result as second. Will be called for each incoming subscription, and the subscription itself as 3 parameter.

Returns

`EventEmitter` - A Subscription instance

- `subscription.id`: The subscription id, used to identify and unsubscribing the subscription.
- `subscription.subscribe([callback])`: Can be used to re-subscribe with the same parameters.
- `subscription.unsubscribe([callback])`: Unsubscribes the subscription and returns *TRUE* in the callback if successfull.
- `subscription.arguments`: The subscription arguments, used when re-subscribing.
- `on("data")` returns `Object`: Fires on each incoming log with the log object as argument.
- `on("changed")` returns `Object`: Fires on each log which was removed from the blockchain. The log will have the additional property `"removed: true"`.

- on("error") returns Object: Fires when an error in the subscription occours.

Notification returns

- Mixed - depends on the subscription, see the different subscriptions for more.

Example

```
var subscription = web3.eth.subscribe('logs', {
    address: '0x123456..',
    topics: ['0x12345...']
}, function(error, result){
    if (!error)
        console.log(log);
});

// unsubscribes the subscription
subscription.unsubscribe(function(error, success){
    if(success)
        console.log('Successfully unsubscribed!');
});
```

clearSubscriptions

```
web3.eth.clearSubscriptions()
```

Resets subscriptions.

Note: This will not reset subscriptions from other packages like web3-shh, as they use their own requestManager.

Parameters

1. Boolean: If true it keeps the "syncing" subscription.

Returns

```
Boolean
```

Example

```
web3.eth.subscribe('logs', {} ,function(){ ... });

...

web3.eth.clearSubscriptions();
```

subscribe("pendingTransactions")

```
web3.eth.subscribe('pendingTransactions' [, callback]);
```

Subscribes to incoming pending transactions.

Parameters

1. `String` - `"pendingTransactions"`, the type of the subscription.
2. `Function` - (optional) Optional callback, returns an error object as first parameter and the result as second. Will be called for each incoming subscription.

Returns

`EventEmitter`: An *subscription instance* as an event emitter with the following events:

- `"data"` returns `Object`: Fires on each incoming pending transaction.
- `"error"` returns `Object`: Fires when an error in the subscription occours.

For the structure of the returned object see *web3.eth.getTransaction() return values*.

Notification returns

1. `Object|Null` - First parameter is an error object if the subscription failed.
2. `Object` - The block header object like above.

Example

```javascript
var subscription = web3.eth.subscribe('pendingTransactions', function(error, result){
    if (!error)
        console.log(transaction);
})
.on("data", function(transaction){
});

// unsubscribes the subscription
subscription.unsubscribe(function(error, success){
    if(success)
        console.log('Successfully unsubscribed!');
});
```

subscribe("newBlockHeaders")

```
web3.eth.subscribe('newBlockHeaders' [, callback]);
```

Subscribes to incoming block headers. This can be used as timer to check for changes on the blockchain.

Parameters

1. `String` - `"newBlockHeaders"`, the type of the subscription.
2. `Function` - (optional) Optional callback, returns an error object as first parameter and the result as second. Will be called for each incoming subscription.

Returns

`EventEmitter`: An *subscription instance* as an event emitter with the following events:

- `"data"` returns `Object`: Fires on each incoming block header.
- `"error"` returns `Object`: Fires when an error in the subscription occours.

The structure of a returned block header is as follows:

- `number` - `Number`: The block number. `null` when its pending block.
- `hash` 32 Bytes - `String`: Hash of the block. `null` when its pending block.
- `parentHash` 32 Bytes - `String`: Hash of the parent block.
- `nonce` 8 Bytes - `String`: Hash of the generated proof-of-work. `null` when its pending block.
- `sha3Uncles` 32 Bytes - `String`: SHA3 of the uncles data in the block.
- `logsBloom` 256 Bytes - `String`: The bloom filter for the logs of the block. `null` when its pending block.
- `transactionsRoot` 32 Bytes - `String`: The root of the transaction trie of the block
- `stateRoot` 32 Bytes - `String`: The root of the final state trie of the block.
- `receiptRoot` 32 Bytes - `String`: The root of the receipts.
- `miner` - `String`: The address of the beneficiary to whom the mining rewards were given.
- `extraData` - `String`: The "extra data" field of this block.
- `gasLimit` - `Number`: The maximum gas allowed in this block.
- `gasUsed` - `Number`: The total used gas by all transactions in this block.
- `timestamp` - `Number`: The unix timestamp for when the block was collated.

Notification returns

1. `Object|Null` - First parameter is an error object if the subscription failed.
2. `Object` - The block header object like above.

Example

```
var subscription = web3.eth.subscribe('newBlockHeaders', function(error, result){
    if (!error)
        console.log(blockHeader);
})
.on("data", function(blockHeader){
});

// unsubscribes the subscription
subscription.unsubscribe(function(error, success){
    if(success)
        console.log('Successfully unsubscribed!');
});
```

subscribe("syncing")

```
web3.eth.subscribe('syncing' [, callback]);
```

Subscribe to syncing events. This will return an object when the node is syncing and when its finished syncing will return `FALSE`.

Parameters

1. `String` - `"syncing"`, the type of the subscription.
2. `Function` - (optional) Optional callback, returns an error object as first parameter and the result as second. Will be called for each incoming subscription.

Returns

`EventEmitter`: An *subscription instance* as an event emitter with the following events:

- `"data"` returns `Object`: Fires on each incoming sync object as argument.
- `"changed"` returns `Object`: Fires when the synchronisation is started with `true` and when finsihed with `false`.
- `"error"` returns `Object`: Fires when an error in the subscription occours.

For the structure of a returned event `Object` see *web3.eth.isSyncing return values*.

Notification returns

1. `Object|Null` - First parameter is an error object if the subscription failed.
2. `Object|Boolean` - The syncing object, when started it will return `true` once or when finished it will return *false* once.

Example

```
var subscription = web3.eth.subscribe('syncing', function(error, sync){
    if (!error)
        console.log(sync);
})
.on("data", function(sync){
    // show some syncing stats
})
.on("changed", function(isSyncing){
    if(isSyncing) {
        // stop app operation
    } else {
        // regain app operation
    }
});

// unsubscribes the subscription
subscription.unsubscribe(function(error, success){
    if(success)
        console.log('Successfully unsubscribed!');
});
```

subscribe("logs")

```
web3.eth.subscribe('logs', options [, callback]);
```

Subscribes to incoming logs, filtered by the given options.

Parameters

1. `"logs"` - `String`, the type of the subscription.

2. `Object` - The subscription options

- `fromBlock` - `Number`: The number of the earliest block. By default `null`.

- `address` - `String`: An address or a list of addresses to only get logs from particular account(s).

- `topics` - `Array`: An array of values which must each appear in the log entries. The order is important, if you want to leave topics out use `null`, e.g. `[null, '0x00...']`. You can also pass another array for each topic with options for that topic e.g. `[null, ['option1', 'option2']]`

3. `callback` - `Function`: (optional) Optional callback, returns an error object as first parameter and the result as second. Will be called for each incoming subscription.

Returns

`EventEmitter`: An *subscription instance* as an event emitter with the following events:

- `"data"` returns `Object`: Fires on each incoming log with the log object as argument.

- `"changed"` returns `Object`: Fires on each log which was removed from the blockchain. The log will have the additional property `"removed: true"`.

- "error" returns Object: Fires when an error in the subscription occours.

For the structure of a returned event Object see *web3.eth.getPastEvents return values*.

Notification returns

1. Object|Null - First parameter is an error object if the subscription failed.

2. Object - The log object like in *web3.eth.getPastEvents return values*.

Example

```javascript
var subscription = web3.eth.subscribe('logs', {
    address: '0x123456..',
    topics: ['0x12345...']
}, function(error, result){
    if (!error)
        console.log(log);
})
.on("data", function(log){
})
.on("changed", function(log){
});

// unsubscribes the subscription
subscription.unsubscribe(function(error, success){
    if(success)
        console.log('Successfully unsubscribed!');
});
```

Note: This documentation is work in progress and web3.js 1.0 is not yet released! You can find the current documentation for web3 0.x.x at github.com/ethereum/wiki/wiki/JavaScript-API.

web3.eth.Contract

The `web3.eth.Contract` object makes it easy to interact with smart contracts on the ethereum blockchain. When you create a new contract object you give it the json interface of the respective smart contract and web3 will auto convert all calls into low level ABI calls over RPC for you.

This allows you to interact with smart contracts as if they were JavaScript objects.

To use it standalone:

new contract

```
new web3.eth.Contract(jsonInterface[, address][, options])
```

Creates a new contract instance with all its methods and events defined in its *json interface* object.

Parameters

1. `jsonInterface` - `Object`: The json interface for the contract to instantiate
2. `address` - `String` (optional): The address of the smart contract to call, can be added later using `myContract.options.address = '0x1234..'`
3. **`options` - `Object` (optional): The options of the contract. Some are used as fallbacks for calls and transactions:**

   - `from` - `String`: The address transactions should be made from.
   - `gasPrice` - `String`: The gas price in wei to use for transactions.
   - `gas` - `Number`: The maximum gas provided for a transaction (gas limit).
   - `data` - `String`: The byte code of the contract. Used when the contract gets *deployed*.

Returns

`Object`: The contract instance with all its methods and events.

Example

```
var myContract = new web3.eth.Contract([...],
→'0xde0B295669a9FD93d5F28D9Ec85E40f4cb697BAe', {
    from: '0x1234567890123456789012345678901234567891' // default from address
    gasPrice: '20000000000000' // default gas price in wei
});
```

= Properties =

options

```
myContract.options
```

The options `object` for the contract instance. `from`, `gas` and `gasPrice` are used as fallback values when sending transactions.

Properties

`Object` - options:

- `address` - `String`: The address where the contract is deployed. See *options.address*.
- `jsonInterface` - `Array`: The json interface of the contract. See *options.jsonInterface*.
- `data` - `String`: The byte code of the contract. Used when the contract gets *deployed*.
- `from` - `String`: The address transactions should be made from.
- `gasPrice` - `String`: The gas price in wei to use for transactions.
- `gas` - `Number`: The maximum gas provided for a transaction (gas limit).

Example

```
myContract.options;
> {
    address: '0x1234567890123456789012345678901234567891',
    jsonInterface: [...],
    from: '0xde0B295669a9FD93d5F28D9Ec85E40f4cb697BAe',
    gasPrice: '10000000000000',
    gas: 1000000
}
```

```
myContract.options.from = '0x1234567890123456789012345678901234567891'; // default
↪from address
myContract.options.gasPrice = '20000000000000'; // default gas price in wei
myContract.options.gas = 5000000; // provide as fallback always 5M gas
```

options.address

```
myContract.options.address
```

The address used for this contract instance. All transactions generated by web3.js from this contract will contain this address as the "to".

The address will be stored in lowercase.

Property

address - String|null: The address for this contract, or null if its not yet set.

Example

```
myContract.options.address;
> '0xde0b295669a9fd93d5f28d9ec85e40f4cb697bae'

// ste a new address
myContract.options.address = '0x1234FFDD...';
```

options.jsonInterface

```
myContract.options.jsonInterface
```

The *json interface* object derived from the ABI of this contract.

Property

jsonInterface - Array: The *json interface* for this contract. Re-setting this will regenerate the methods and events of the contract instance.

Example

```
myContract.options.jsonInterface;
> [{
    "type":"function",
    "name":"foo",
    "inputs": [{"name":"a","type":"uint256"}],
    "outputs": [{"name":"b","type":"address"}]
},{
    "type":"event",
    "name":"Event"
    "inputs": [{"name":"a","type":"uint256","indexed":true},{"name":"b","type":
→"bytes32","indexed":false}],
}]

// set a new interface
myContract.options.jsonInterface = [...];
```

= Methods =

clone

```
myContract.clone()
```

Clones the current contract instance.

Parameters

Returns

`Object`: The new contract instance.

Example

```
var contract1 = new eth.Contract(abi, address, {gasPrice: '12345678', from:␣
→fromAddress});

var contract2 = contract1.clone();
contract2.options.address = address2;

(contract1.options.address !== contract2.options.address);
> true
```

deploy

```
myContract.deploy(options)
```

Call this function to deploy the contract to the blockchain. After successfull deployment the promise will resolve with a new contract instance.

Parameters

1. `options` - `Object`: The options used for deployemnt.

    - `data` - `String`: The byte code of the contract.

    - `arguments` - `Array` (optional): The arguments which get passed to the constructor on deployment.

Returns

`Object`: The transaction object:

- `Array` - arguments: The arguments passed to the method before. They can be changed.

- `Function` - *send*: Will deploy the contract. The promise will resolve with the new contract instance, instead of the receipt!

- `Function` - *estimateGas*: Will estimate the gas used for deploying.

- `Function` - *encodeABI*: Encodes the ABI of the deployment, which is contract data + constructor parameters

    For details to the methods see the documentation below.

Example

```
myContract.deploy({
    data: '0x12345...',
    arguments: [123, 'My String']
})
.send({
    from: '0x1234567890123456789012345678901234567891',
    gas: 1500000,
    gasPrice: '30000000000000'
}, function(error, transactionHash){ ... })
.on('error', function(error){ ... })
.on('transactionHash', function(transactionHash){ ... })
.on('receipt', function(receipt){
   console.log(receipt.contractAddress) // contains the new contract address
})
.on('confirmation', function(confirmationNumber, receipt){ ... })
.then(function(newContractInstance){
    console.log(newContractInstance.options.address) // instance with the new
→contract address
});


// When the data is already set as an option to the contract itself
myContract.options.data = '0x12345...';
```

```
myContract.deploy({
    arguments: [123, 'My String']
})
.send({
    from: '0x1234567890123456789012345678901234567891',
    gas: 1500000,
    gasPrice: '30000000000000'
})
.then(function(newContractInstance){
    console.log(newContractInstance.options.address) // instance with the new
↪contract address
});


// Simply encoding
myContract.deploy({
    data: '0x12345...',
    arguments: [123, 'My String']
})
.encodeABI();
> '0x12345...0000012345678765432'


// Gas estimation
myContract.deploy({
    data: '0x12345...',
    arguments: [123, 'My String']
})
.estimateGas(function(err, gas){
    console.log(gas);
});
```

methods

```
myContract.methods.myMethod([param1[, param2[, ...]]])
```

Creates a transaction object for that method, which then can be *called*, *send*, estimated.

The methods of this smart contract are available through:

- The name: `myContract.methods.myMethod(123)`

- The name with parameters: `myContract.methods['myMethod(uint256)'](123)`

- The signature: `myContract.methods['0x58cf5f10'](123)`

This allows calling functions with same name but different parameters from the JavaScript contract object.

Parameters

Parameters of any method depend on the smart contracts methods, defined in the *JSON interface*.

Returns

`Object`: The transaction object:

- `Array` - arguments: The arguments passed to the method before. They can be changed.

- `Function` - *call*: Will call the "constant" method and execute its smart contract method in the EVM without sending a transaction (Can't alter the smart contract state).

- `Function` - *send*: Will send a transaction to the smart contract and execute its method (Can alter the smart contract state).

- `Function` - *estimateGas*: Will estimate the gas used when the method would be executed on chain.

- `Function` - *encodeABI*: Encodes the ABI for this method. This can be send using a transaction, call the method or passing into another smart contracts method as argument.

For details to the methods see the documentation below.

Example

```
// calling a method

myContract.methods.myMethod(123).call({from:
→'0xde0B295669a9FD93d5F28D9Ec85E40f4cb697BAe'}, function(error, result){
    ...
});

// or sending and using a promise
myContract.methods.myMethod(123).send({from:
→'0xde0B295669a9FD93d5F28D9Ec85E40f4cb697BAe'})
.then(function(receipt){
    // receipt can also be a new contract instance, when coming from a "contract.
→deploy({...}).send()"
});

// or sending and using the events

myContract.methods.myMethod(123).send({from:
→'0xde0B295669a9FD93d5F28D9Ec85E40f4cb697BAe'})
.on('transactionHash', function(hash){
    ...
})
.on('receipt', function(receipt){
    ...
})
.on('confirmation', function(confirmationNumber, receipt){
    ...
})
.on('error', console.error);
```

methods.myMethod.call

```
myContract.methods.myMethod([param1[, param2[, ...]]]).call(options[, callback])
```

Will call a "constant" method and execute its smart contract method in the EVM without sending any transaction.
Note calling can not alter the smart contract state.

Parameters

1. `options` - `Object` (optional): The options used for calling.

   - `from` - `String` (optional): The address the call "transaction" should be made from.

   - `gasPrice` - `String` (optional): The gas price in wei to use for this call "transaction".

   - `gas` - `Number` (optional): The maximum gas provided for this call "transaction" (gas limit).

2. `callback` - `Function` (optional): This callback will be fired with the result of the smart contract method
   execution as the second argument, or with an error object as the first argument.

Returns

`Promise` returns `Mixed`: The return value(s) of the smart contract method. If its a single return value its returned as
is, if its multiple return values they are returned as object with properties and indexeds additionally:

Example

```javascript
// using the callback
myContract.methods.myMethod(123).call({from:
→'0xde0B295669a9FD93d5F28D9Ec85E40f4cb697BAe'}, function(error, result){
    ...
});

// using the promise
myContract.methods.myMethod(123).call({from:
→'0xde0B295669a9FD93d5F28D9Ec85E40f4cb697BAe'})
.then(function(result){
    ...
});


// MULTI-ARGUMENT RETURN:

// Solidity
contract MyContract {
    function myFunction() returns(uint256 myNumber, string myString) {
        return (23456, "Hello!%");
    }
}

// web3.js
var MyContract = new web3.eth.contract(abi, address);
MyContract.methods.myFunction().call()
.then(console.log);
> Result {
    myNumber: '23456',
    myString: 'Hello!%',
```

```
    0: '23456', // those are here as fallback, if the name is not know or given
    1: 'Hello!%'
}


// SINGLE-ARGUMENT RETURN:

// Solidity
contract MyContract {
    function myFunction() returns(string myString) {
        return "Hello!%";
    }
}

// web3.js
var MyContract = new web3.eth.contract(abi, address);
MyContract.methods.myFunction().call()
.then(console.log);
> "Hello!%"
```

methods.myMethod.send

```
myContract.methods.myMethod([param1[, param2[, ...]]]).send(options[, callback])
```

Will send a transaction to the smart contract and execute its method. Note this can alter the smart contract state.

Parameters

1. `options` - `Object`: The options used for sending.

   - `from` - `String`: The address the transaction should be send from.

   - `gasPrice` - `String` (optional): The gas price in wei to use for this transaction.

   - `gas` - `Number` (optional): The maximum gas provided for this transaction (gas limit).

2. `callback` - `Function` (optional): This callback will be fired first with the "transactionHash", or with an error object as the first argument.

Returns

The **callback** will return the 32 bytes transaction hash.

`PromiEvent`: A *promise combined event emitter*. Will be resolved when the transaction *receipt* is available, OR If this `send()` is is called from a `someContract.deploy()` then the promise will resolve with the *new contract instance*. Additionally the following events are available:

- `"transactionHash"` returns `String`: is fired right after the transaction is send and a transaction hash is available.

- `"receipt"` returns `Object`: is fired when the transaction *receipt* is available. Receipts from contracts will have no `logs` property, but instead a `events` property with event names as keys and events as properties. See *getPastEvents return values* for details about the returned event object.

- `"confirmation"` returns `Number`, `Object`: is fired for every confirmation up to the 24th confirmation. Receives the confirmation number as the first and the receipt as the second argument. Fired from confirmation 0 on, which is the block where its minded.

- `"error"` returns `Error`: is fired if an error occurs during sending. If a out of gas error, the second parameter is the receipt.

Example

```
// using the callback
myContract.methods.myMethod(123).send({from:
→'0xde0B295669a9FD93d5F28D9Ec85E40f4cb697BAe'}, function(error, transactionHash){
    ...
});


// using the promise
myContract.methods.myMethod(123).send({from:
→'0xde0B295669a9FD93d5F28D9Ec85E40f4cb697BAe'})
.then(function(receipt){
    // receipt can also be a new contract instance, when coming from a "contract.
→deploy({...}).send()"
});



// using the event emitter
myContract.methods.myMethod(123).send({from:
→'0xde0B295669a9FD93d5F28D9Ec85E40f4cb697BAe'})
.on('transactionHash', function(hash){
    ...
})
.on('confirmation', function(confirmationNumber, receipt){
    ...
})
.on('receipt', function(receipt){
    // receipt example
    console.log(receipt);
    > {
        "transactionHash":
→"0x9fc76417374aa880d4449a1f7f31ec597f00b1f6f3dd2d66f4c9c6c445836d8b",
        "transactionIndex": 0,
        "blockHash":
→"0xef95f2f1ed3ca60b048b4bf67cde2195961e0bba6f70bcbea9a2c4e133e34b46",
        "blockNumber": 3,
        "contractAddress": "0x11f4d0A3c12e86B4b5F39B213F7E19D048276DAe",
        "cumulativeGasUsed": 314159,
        "gasUsed": 30234,
        "events": {
            "MyEvent": {
                returnValues: {
                    myIndexedParam: 20,
                    myOtherIndexedParam: '0x123456789...',
                    myNonIndexParam: 'My String'
                },
                raw: {
                    data:
→'0x7f9fade1c0d57a7af66ab4ead79fade1c0d57a7af66ab4ead7c2c2eb7b11a91385',
                    topics: [
→'0xfd43ade1c09fade1c0d57a7af66ab4ead7c2c2eb7b11a91ffdd57a7af66ab4ead7',
→'0x7f9fade1c0d57a7af66ab4ead79fade1c0d57a7af66ab4ead7c2c2eb7b11a91385']
```

```
            },
            event: 'MyEvent',
            signature:
→'0xfd43ade1c09fade1c0d57a7af66ab4ead7c2c2eb7b11a91ffdd57a7af66ab4ead7',
            logIndex: 0,
            transactionIndex: 0,
            transactionHash:
→'0x7f9fade1c0d57a7af66ab4ead79fade1c0d57a7af66ab4ead7c2c2eb7b11a91385',
            blockHash:
→'0xfd43ade1c09fade1c0d57a7af66ab4ead7c2c2eb7b11a91ffdd57a7af66ab4ead7',
            blockNumber: 1234,
            address: '0xde0B295669a9FD93d5F28D9Ec85E40f4cb697BAe'
        },
        "MyOtherEvent": {
            ...
        }
    }
}
})
.on('error', console.error); // If a out of gas error, the second parameter is the
→receipt.
```

methods.myMethod.estimateGas

```
myContract.methods.myMethod([param1[, param2[, ...]]]).estimateGas(options[,
→callback])
```

Will call estimate the gas a method execution will take when executed in the EVM without. The estimation can differ from the actual gas used when later sending a transaction, as the state of the smart contract can be different at that time.

Parameters

1. `options` - `Object` (optional): The options used for calling.

   - `from` - `String` (optional): The address the call "transaction" should be made from.

   - `gas` - `Number` (optional): The maximum gas provided for this call "transaction" (gas limit). Setting a specific value helps to detect out of gas errors. If all gas is used it will return the same number.

2. `callback` - `Function` (optional): This callback will be fired with the result of the gas estimation as the second argument, or with an error object as the first argument.

Returns

`Promise` returns `Number`: The gas amount estimated.

Example

```
// using the callback
myContract.methods.myMethod(123).estimateGas({gas: 5000000}, function(error,␣
↪gasAmount){
    if(gasAmount == 5000000)
        console.log('Method ran out of gas');
});

// using the promise
myContract.methods.myMethod(123).estimateGas({from:
↪'0xde0B295669a9FD93d5F28D9Ec85E40f4cb697BAe'})
.then(function(gasAmount){
    ...
})
.catch(function(error){
    ...
});
```

methods.myMethod.encodeABI

```
myContract.methods.myMethod([param1[, param2[, ...]]]).encodeABI()
```

Encodes the ABI for this method. This can be used to send a transaction, call a method or pass it into another smart contracts method as argument.

Parameters

Returns

`String`: The encoded ABI byte code to send via a transaction or call.

Example

```
myContract.methods.myMethod(123).encodeABI();
> '0x58cf5f1000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000007B'
```

= Events =

once

```
myContract.once(event[, options], callback)
```

Subscribes to an event, and unsubscribes immediately after the first event or error. Will fire only for one event.

Parameters

1. `event` - `String`: The name of the event in the contract, or `"allEvents"` to get all events.

2. **`options` - `Object` (optional): The options used for deployment.**

   - `filter` - `Object` (optional): Let you filter events by indexed parameters, e.g. `{filter: {myNumber: [12,13]}}` means all events where "myNumber" is 12 or 13.

   - `topics` - `Array` (optional): This allows to manually set the topics for the event filter. If given the filter property and event signature (topic[0]) will not be set automatically.

3. `callback` - `Function`: This callback will be fired for the first *event* as the second argument, or an error as the first argument. See *getPastEvents return values* for details about the event structure.

Returns

`undefined`

Example

```javascript
myContract.once('MyEvent', {
    filter: {myIndexedParam: [20,23], myOtherIndexedParam: '0x123456789...'}, //␣
→Using an array means OR: e.g. 20 or 23
    fromBlock: 0
}, function(error, event){ console.log(event); });

// event output example
> {
    returnValues: {
        myIndexedParam: 20,
        myOtherIndexedParam: '0x123456789...',
        myNonIndexParam: 'My String'
    },
    raw: {
        data: '0x7f9fade1c0d57a7af66ab4ead79fade1c0d57a7af66ab4ead7c2c2eb7b11a91385',
        topics: ['0xfd43ade1c09fade1c0d57a7af66ab4ead7c2c2eb7b11a91ffdd57a7af66ab4ead7
→', '0x7f9fade1c0d57a7af66ab4ead79fade1c0d57a7af66ab4ead7c2c2eb7b11a91385']
    },
    event: 'MyEvent',
    signature: '0xfd43ade1c09fade1c0d57a7af66ab4ead7c2c2eb7b11a91ffdd57a7af66ab4ead7',
    logIndex: 0,
    transactionIndex: 0,
    transactionHash:
→'0x7f9fade1c0d57a7af66ab4ead79fade1c0d57a7af66ab4ead7c2c2eb7b11a91385',
    blockHash: '0xfd43ade1c09fade1c0d57a7af66ab4ead7c2c2eb7b11a91ffdd57a7af66ab4ead7',
    blockNumber: 1234,
    address: '0xde0B295669a9FD93d5F28D9Ec85E40f4cb697BAe'
}
```

events

```
myContract.events.MyEvent([options][, callback])
```

Subscribe to a event

Parameters

1. `options` - `Object` (optional): The options used for deployment.

   - `filter` - `Object` (optional): Let you filter events by indexed parameters, e.g. `{filter: {myNumber: [12,13]}}` means all events where "myNumber" is 12 or 13.

   - `fromBlock` - `Number` (optional): The block number from which to get events on.

   - `topics` - `Array` (optional): This allows to manually set the topics for the event filter. If given the filter property and event signature (topic[0]) will not be set automatically.

2. `callback` - `Function` (optional): This callback will be fired for each *event* as the second argument, or an error as the first argument.

Returns

`EventEmitter`: The event emitter has the following events:

- `"data"` returns `Object`: Fires on each incoming event with the event object as argument.

- `"changed"` returns `Object`: Fires on each event which was removed from the blockchain. The event will have the additional property `"removed: true"`.

- `"error"` returns `Object`: Fires when an error in the subscription occours.

The structure of the returned event `Object` looks as follows:

- `event` - `String`: The event name.

- `signature` - `String|Null`: The event signature, `null` if its an anonymous event.

- `address` - `String`: From which this event originated from.

- `returnValues` - `Object`: The return values coming from the event, e.g. `{myVar: 1, myVar2: '0x234...'}`.

- `logIndex` - `Number`: Integer of the event index position in the block.

- `transactionIndex` - `Number`: Integer of the transaction's index position, the event was created in.

- `transactionHash` 32 Bytes - `String`: Hash of the transaction this event was created in.

- `blockHash` 32 Bytes - `String`: Hash of the block where this event was created in. `null` when its still pending.

- `blockNumber` - `Number`: The block number where this log was created in. `null` when still pending.

- `raw.data` - `String`: The data containing non-indexed log parameter.

- `raw.topics` - `Array`: An array with max 4 32 Byte topics, topic 1-3 contains indexed parameters of the event.

Example

```
myContract.events.MyEvent({
    filter: {myIndexedParam: [20,23], myOtherIndexedParam: '0x123456789...'}, //
→Using an array means OR: e.g. 20 or 23
    fromBlock: 0
}, function(error, event){ console.log(event); })
.on('data', function(event){
    console.log(event); // same results as the optional callback above
})
.on('changed', function(event){
    // remove event from local database
})
.on('error', console.error);

// event output example
> {
    returnValues: {
        myIndexedParam: 20,
        myOtherIndexedParam: '0x123456789...',
        myNonIndexParam: 'My String'
    },
    raw: {
        data: '0x7f9fade1c0d57a7af66ab4ead79fade1c0d57a7af66ab4ead7c2c2eb7b11a91385',
        topics: ['0xfd43ade1c09fade1c0d57a7af66ab4ead7c2c2eb7b11a91ffdd57a7af66ab4ead7
→', '0x7f9fade1c0d57a7af66ab4ead79fade1c0d57a7af66ab4ead7c2c2eb7b11a91385']
    },
    event: 'MyEvent',
    signature: '0xfd43ade1c09fade1c0d57a7af66ab4ead7c2c2eb7b11a91ffdd57a7af66ab4ead7',
    logIndex: 0,
    transactionIndex: 0,
    transactionHash:
→'0x7f9fade1c0d57a7af66ab4ead79fade1c0d57a7af66ab4ead7c2c2eb7b11a91385',
    blockHash: '0xfd43ade1c09fade1c0d57a7af66ab4ead7c2c2eb7b11a91ffdd57a7af66ab4ead7',
    blockNumber: 1234,
    address: '0xde0B295669a9FD93d5F28D9Ec85E40f4cb697BAe'
}
```

events.allEvents

```
myContract.events.allEvents([options][, callback])
```

Same as *events* but receives all events from this smart contract. Optionally the filter property can filter those events.

getPastEvents

```
myContract.getPastEvents(event[, options][, callback])
```

Gets past events for this contract.

Parameters

1. `event` - `String`: The name of the event in the contract, or `"allEvents"` to get all events.

2. **`options` - `Object` (optional): The options used for deployment.**

   - `filter` - `Object` (optional): Let you filter events by indexed parameters, e.g. `{filter: {myNumber: [12,13]}}` means all events where "myNumber" is 12 or 13.

   - `fromBlock` - `Number` (optional): The block number from which to get events on.

   - `toBlock` - `Number` (optional): The block number until events to get (Defaults to `"latest"`).

   - `topics` - `Array` (optional): This allows to manually set the topics for the event filter. If given the filter property and event signature (topic[0]) will not be set automatically.

3. `callback` - `Function` (optional): This callback will be fired with an array of event logs as the second argument, or an error as the first argument.

Returns

`Promise` returns `Array`: An array with the past event `Objects`, matching the given event name and filter.

For the structure of a returned event `Object` see *getPastEvents return values*.

Example

```
myContract.getPastEvents('MyEvent', {
    filter: {myIndexedParam: [20,23], myOtherIndexedParam: '0x123456789...'}, //
→Using an array means OR: e.g. 20 or 23
    fromBlock: 0,
    toBlock: 'latest'
}, function(error, events){ console.log(events); })
.then(function(events){
    console.log(events) // same results as the optional callback above
});

> [{
    returnValues: {
        myIndexedParam: 20,
        myOtherIndexedParam: '0x123456789...',
        myNonIndexParam: 'My String'
    },
    raw: {
        data: '0x7f9fade1c0d57a7af66ab4ead79fade1c0d57a7af66ab4ead7c2c2eb7b11a91385',
        topics: ['0xfd43ade1c09fade1c0d57a7af66ab4ead7c2c2eb7b11a91ffdd57a7af66ab4ead7
→', '0x7f9fade1c0d57a7af66ab4ead79fade1c0d57a7af66ab4ead7c2c2eb7b11a91385']
    },
    event: 'MyEvent',
    signature: '0xfd43ade1c09fade1c0d57a7af66ab4ead7c2c2eb7b11a91ffdd57a7af66ab4ead7',
    logIndex: 0,
    transactionIndex: 0,
    transactionHash:
→'0x7f9fade1c0d57a7af66ab4ead79fade1c0d57a7af66ab4ead7c2c2eb7b11a91385',
    blockHash: '0xfd43ade1c09fade1c0d57a7af66ab4ead7c2c2eb7b11a91ffdd57a7af66ab4ead7',
    blockNumber: 1234,
    address: '0xde0B295669a9FD93d5F28D9Ec85E40f4cb697BAe'
},{
```

```
    ...
}]
```

Note: This documentation is work in progress and web3.js 1.0 is not yet released! You can find the current documentation for web3 0.x.x at github.com/ethereum/wiki/wiki/JavaScript-API.

---

web3.eth.accounts

The `web3.eth.accounts` contains functions to generate Ethereum accounts and sign transactions and data.

To use this package standalone use:

```
var Accounts = require('web3-eth-accounts');

// Passing in the eth or web3 package is necessary to allow retrieving chainId,
→gasPrice and nonce automatically
// for accounts.signTransaction().
var accounts = new Accounts('ws://localhost:8546');
```

create

```
web3.eth.accounts.create([entropy]);
```

Generates an account object with private key and public key.

Parameters

1. `entropy` - `String` (optional): A random strong to increase entropy. If given it should be at least 32 characters.
   If none is given a random string will be generated using randomhex.

Returns

`Object` - The account object with the following structure:

- `address` - `string`: The account address.

- `privateKey` - `string`: The accounts private key. This should never be shared or stored unencrypted in localstorage! Also make sure to `null` the memory after usage.
- `signTransaction(tx [, callback])` - `Function`: The function to sign transactions. See *web3.eth.accounts.signTransaction()* for more.
- `sign(data)` - `Function`: The function to sign transactions. See *web3.eth.accounts.sign()* for more.

Example

```
web3.eth.accounts.create();
> {
    address: "0xb8CE9ab6943e0eCED004cDe8e3bBed6568B2Fa01",
    privateKey: "0x348ce564d427a3311b6536bbcff9390d69395b06ed6c486954e971d960fe8709",
    signTransaction: function(tx){...},
    sign: function(data){...},
    encrypt: function(password){...}
}

web3.eth.accounts.create('2435@#@#@±±±±!!!!
↪678543213456764321§34567543213456785432134567');
> {
    address: "0xF2CD2AA0c7926743B1D4310b2BC984a0a453c3d4",
    privateKey: "0xd7325de5c2c1cf0009fac77d3d04a9c004b038883446b065871bc3e831dcd098",
    signTransaction: function(tx){...},
    sign: function(data){...},
    encrypt: function(password){...}
}

web3.eth.accounts.create(web3.utils.randomHex(32));
> {
    address: "0xe78150FaCD36E8EB00291e251424a0515AA1FF05",
    privateKey: "0xcc505ee6067fba3f6fc2050643379e190e087aeffe5d958ab9f2f3ed3800fa4e",
    signTransaction: function(tx){...},
    sign: function(data){...},
    encrypt: function(password){...}
}
```

privateKeyToAccount

```
web3.eth.accounts.privateKeyToAccount(privateKey);
```

Creates an account object from a private key.

Parameters

1. `privateKey` - `String`: The private key to convert.

Returns

`Object` - The account object with the *structure seen here*.

Example

```
web3.eth.accounts.privateKeyToAccount(
→'0x348ce564d427a3311b6536bbcff9390d69395b06ed6c486954e971d960fe8709');
> {
    address: '0xb8CE9ab6943e0eCED004cDe8e3bBed6568B2Fa01',
    privateKey: '0x348ce564d427a3311b6536bbcff9390d69395b06ed6c486954e971d960fe8709',
    signTransaction: function(tx){...},
    sign: function(data){...},
    encrypt: function(password){...}
}

web3.eth.accounts.privateKeyToAccount(
→'348ce564d427a3311b6536bbcff9390d69395b06ed6c486954e971d960fe8709');
> {
    address: '0xb8CE9ab6943e0eCED004cDe8e3bBed6568B2Fa01',
    privateKey: '0x348ce564d427a3311b6536bbcff9390d69395b06ed6c486954e971d960fe8709',
    signTransaction: function(tx){...},
    sign: function(data){...},
    encrypt: function(password){...}
}
```

signTransaction

```
web3.eth.accounts.signTransaction(tx, privateKey [, callback]);
```

Signs an Ethereum transaction with a given private key.

Parameters

1. `tx - Object`: The transaction object as follows:

   - nonce - String: (optional) The nonce to use when signing this transaction. Default will use *web3.eth.getTransactionCount()*.
   - chainId - String: (optional) The chain id to use when signing this transaction. Default will use *web3.eth.net.getId()*.
   - to - String: (optional) The recevier of the transaction, can be empty when deploying a contract.
   - data - String: (optional) The call data of the transaction, can be empty for simple value transfers.
   - value - String: (optional) The value of the transaction in wei.
   - gas - String: The gas provided by the transaction.
   - gasPrice - String: (optional) The gas price set by this transaction, if empty, it will use *web3.eth.gasPrice()*

2. privateKey - String: The private key to sign with.

3. callback - Function: (optional) Optional callback, returns an error object as first parameter and the result as second.

Returns

Promise|Object returning `Object`: The signed data RLP encoded transaction, or if `returnSignature` is `true` the signa

- `messageHash` - `String`: The hash of the given message.
- `r` - `String`: First 32 bytes of the signature
- `s` - `String`: Next 32 bytes of the signature
- `v` - `String`: Recovery value + 27
- `rawTransaction` - `String`: The RLP encoded transaction, ready to be send using *web3.eth.sendSignedTransaction*.

Note: If `nonce`, `chainId`, `gas` and `gasPrice` is given, it returns the signed transaction *directly* as `Object`.

Example

```
web3.eth.accounts.signTransaction({
    to: '0xF0109fC8DF283027b6285cc889F5aA624EaC1F55',
    value: '1000000000',
    gas: 2000000
}, '0x4c0883a69102937d6231471b5dbb6204fe5129617082792ae468d01a3f362318')
.then(console.log);
> {
    messageHash: '0x88cfbd7e51c7a40540b233cf68b62ad1df3e92462f1c6018d6d67eae0f3b08f5',
    v: '0x25',
    r: '0xc9cf86333bcb065d140032ecaab5d9281bde80f21b9687b3e94161de42d51895',
    s: '0x727a108a0b8d101465414033c3f705a9c7b826e596766046ee1183dbc8aeaa68',
    rawTransaction:
→'0xf869808504e3b29200831e848094f0109fc8df283027b6285cc889f5aa624eac1f55843b9aca008025a0c9cf86333bcb
→'
}

// if nonce, chainId, gas and gasPrice is given it returns synchronous
web3.eth.accounts.signTransaction({
    to: '0xF0109fC8DF283027b6285cc889F5aA624EaC1F55',
    value: '1000000000',
    gas: 2000000,
    gasPrice: '234567897654321',
    nonce: 0,
    chainId: 1
}, '0x4c0883a69102937d6231471b5dbb6204fe5129617082792ae468d01a3f362318')
> {
    messageHash: '0x6893a6ee8df79b0f5d64a180cd1ef35d030f3e296a5361cf04d02ce720d32ec5',
    r: '0x09ebb6ca057a0535d6186462bc0b465b561c94a295bdb0621fc19208ab149a9c',
    s: '0x440ffd775ce91a833ab410777204d5341a6f9fa91216a6f3ee2c051fea6a0428',
    v: '0x25',
    rawTransaction:
→'0xf86a8086d55698372431831e848094f0109fc8df283027b6285cc889f5aa624eac1f55843b9aca008025a009ebb6ca05
→'
}
```

recoverTransaction

```
web3.eth.accounts.recoverTransaction(rawTransaction);
```

Recovers the Ethereum address which was used to sign the given RLP encoded transaction.

Parameters

1. `signature` - `String`: The RLP encoded transaction.

Returns

`String`: The Ethereum address used to sign this transaction.

Example

```
web3.eth.accounts.recoverTransaction(
→'0xf86180808401ef364594f0109fc8df283027b6285cc889f5aa624eac1f5580801ca031573280d608f75137e33fc1465
→');
> "0xF0109fC8DF283027b6285cc889F5aA624EaC1F55"
```

hashMessage

```
web3.eth.accounts.hashMessage(message);
```

Hashes the given message to be passed *web3.eth.accounts.recover()* function. The data will be UTF-8 HEX decoded and enveloped as follows: `"\x19Ethereum Signed Message:\n" + message.length + message` and hashed using keccak256.

Parameters

1. `message` - `String`: A message to hash, if its HEX it will be UTF8 decoded before.

Returns

`String`: The hashed message

Example

```
web3.eth.accounts.hashMessage("Hello World")
> "0xa1de988600a42c4b4ab089b619297c17d53cffae5d5120d82d8a92d0bb3b78f2"

// the below results in the same hash
web3.eth.accounts.hashMessage(web3.utils.utf8ToHex("Hello World"))
> "0xa1de988600a42c4b4ab089b619297c17d53cffae5d5120d82d8a92d0bb3b78f2"
```

sign

```
web3.eth.accounts.sign(data, privateKey);
```

Signs arbitrary data. This data is before UTF-8 HEX decoded and enveloped as follows: `"\x19Ethereum Signed Message:\n" + message.length + message`.

Parameters

1. `data` - `String`: The data to sign. If its a string it will be
2. `privateKey` - `String`: The private key to sign with.

Returns

String|Object: The signed data RLP encoded signature, or if `returnSignature` is `true` the signature values as follows:

- `message` - `String`: The the given message.
- `messageHash` - `String`: The hash of the given message.
- `r` - `String`: First 32 bytes of the signature
- `s` - `String`: Next 32 bytes of the signature
- `v` - `String`: Recovery value + 27

Example

```
web3.eth.accounts.sign('Some data',
↪'0x4c0883a69102937d6231471b5dbb6204fe5129617082792ae468d01a3f362318');
> {
    message: 'Some data',
    messageHash: '0x1da44b586eb0729ff70a73c326926f6ed5a25f5b056e7f47fbc6e58d86871655',
    v: '0x1c',
    r: '0xb91467e570a6466aa9e9876cbcd013baba02900b8979d43fe208a4a4f339f5fd',
    s: '0x6007e74cd82e037b800186422fc2da167c747ef045e5d18a5f5d4300f8e1a029',
    signature:
↪'0xb91467e570a6466aa9e9876cbcd013baba02900b8979d43fe208a4a4f339f5fd6007e74cd82e037b800186422fc2da16
↪'
}
```

recover

```
web3.eth.accounts.recover(signatureObject);
web3.eth.accounts.recover(hash, signature);
web3.eth.accounts.recover(hash, v, r, s);
```

Recovers the Ethereum address which was used to sign the given data.

Parameters

1. `signature - String|Object`: Either the encoded signature, the v, r, s values as separate parameters, or an object with

   - `messageHash - String`: The hash of the given message.
   - `r - String`: First 32 bytes of the signature
   - `s - String`: Next 32 bytes of the signature
   - `v - String`: Recovery value + 27

Returns

`String`: The Ethereum address used to sign this data.

Example

```
web3.eth.accounts.recover({
    messageHash: '0x1da44b586eb0729ff70a73c326926f6ed5a25f5b056e7f47fbc6e58d86871655',
    v: '0x1c',
    r: '0xb91467e570a6466aa9e9876cbcd013baba02900b8979d43fe208a4a4f339f5fd',
    s: '0x6007e74cd82e037b800186422fc2da167c747ef045e5d18a5f5d4300f8e1a029'
})
> "0x2c7536E3605D9C16a7a3D7b1898e529396a65c23"

// hash signature
web3.eth.accounts.recover(
↪'0x1da44b586eb0729ff70a73c326926f6ed5a25f5b056e7f47fbc6e58d86871655',
↪'0xb91467e570a6466aa9e9876cbcd013baba02900b8979d43fe208a4a4f339f5fd6007e74cd82e037b800186422fc2da16
↪');
> "0x2c7536E3605D9C16a7a3D7b1898e529396a65c23"

// hash, v, r, s
web3.eth.accounts.recover(
↪'0x1da44b586eb0729ff70a73c326926f6ed5a25f5b056e7f47fbc6e58d86871655', '0x1c',
↪'0xb91467e570a6466aa9e9876cbcd013baba02900b8979d43fe208a4a4f339f5fd',
↪'0x6007e74cd82e037b800186422fc2da167c747ef045e5d18a5f5d4300f8e1a029');
> "0x2c7536E3605D9C16a7a3D7b1898e529396a65c23"
```

encrypt

```
web3.eth.accounts.encrypt(privateKey, password);
```

Encrypts a private key to the web3 keystore v3 standard.

Parameters

1. `privateKey` - `String`: The private key to encrypt.

2. `password` - `String`: The password used for encryption.

Returns

`Object`: The encrypted keystore v3 JSON.

Example

```
web3.eth.accounts.encrypt(
→'0x4c0883a69102937d6231471b5dbb6204fe5129617082792ae468d01a3f362318', 'test!')
> {
    version: 3,
    id: '04e9bcbb-96fa-497b-94d1-14df4cd20af6',
    address: '2c7536e3605d9c16a7a3d7b1898e529396a65c23',
    crypto: {
        ciphertext: 'a1c25da3ecde4e6a24f3697251dd15d6208520efc84ad97397e906e6df24d251
→',
        cipherparams: { iv: '2885df2b63f7ef247d753c82fa20038a' },
        cipher: 'aes-128-ctr',
        kdf: 'scrypt',
        kdfparams: {
            dklen: 32,
            salt: '4531b3c174cc3ff32a6a7a85d6761b410db674807b2d216d022318ceee50be10',
            n: 262144,
            r: 8,
            p: 1
        },
        mac: 'b8b010fff37f9ae5559a352a185e86f9b9c1d7f7a9f1bd4e82a5dd35468fc7f6'
    }
}
```

decrypt

```
web3.eth.accounts.decrypt(keystoreJsonV3, password);
```

Decrypts a keysore v3 JSON, and creates the account.

Parameters

1. `encryptedPrivateKey` - `String`: The encrypted private key to decrypt.
2. `password` - `String`: The password used for encryption.

Returns

`Object`: The decrypted account.

Example

```
web3.eth.accounts.decrypt({
    version: 3,
    id: '04e9bcbb-96fa-497b-94d1-14df4cd20af6',
    address: '2c7536e3605d9c16a7a3d7b1898e529396a65c23',
    crypto: {
        ciphertext: 'a1c25da3ecde4e6a24f3697251dd15d6208520efc84ad97397e906e6df24d251
↪',
        cipherparams: { iv: '2885df2b63f7ef247d753c82fa20038a' },
        cipher: 'aes-128-ctr',
        kdf: 'scrypt',
        kdfparams: {
            dklen: 32,
            salt: '4531b3c174cc3ff32a6a7a85d6761b410db674807b2d216d022318ceee50be10',
            n: 262144,
            r: 8,
            p: 1
        },
        mac: 'b8b010fff37f9ae5559a352a185e86f9b9c1d7f7a9f1bd4e82a5dd35468fc7f6'
    }
}, 'test!');
> {
    address: "0x2c7536E3605D9C16a7a3D7b1898e529396a65c23",
    privateKey: "0x4c0883a69102937d6231471b5dbb6204fe5129617082792ae468d01a3f362318",
    signTransaction: function(tx){...},
    sign: function(data){...},
    encrypt: function(password){...}
}
```

wallet

```
web3.eth.accounts.wallet;
```

Contains an in memory wallet with multiple accounts. These accounts can be used when using *web3.eth.sendTransaction()*.

Example

```
web3.eth.accounts.wallet;
> Wallet {
    0: {...}, // account by index
    "0xF0109fC8DF283027b6285cc889F5aA624EaC1F55": {...},  // same account by address
    "0xf0109fc8df283027b6285cc889f5aa624eac1f55": {...},  // same account by address␣
→lowercase
    1: {...},
    "0xD0122fC8DF283027b6285cc889F5aA624EaC1d23": {...},
    "0xd0122fc8df283027b6285cc889f5aa624eac1d23": {...},

    add: function(){},
    remove: function(){},
    save: function(){},
    load: function(){},
    clear: function(){},

    length: 2,
}
```

wallet.create

```
web3.eth.accounts.wallet.create(numberOfAccounts [, entropy]);
```

Generates one or more accounts in the wallet. If wallets already exist they will not be overridden.

Parameters

1. `numberOfAccounts` - `Number`: Number of accounts to create. Leave empty to create an empty wallet.

2. `entropy` - `String` (optional): A string with random characters as additional entropy when generating accounts. If given it should be at least 32 characters.

Returns

`Object`: The wallet object.

Example

```
web3.eth.accounts.wallet.create(2, '54674321§3456764321§345674321§3453647544±±±§±±±!
→!!43534534534534');
> Wallet {
    0: {...},
    "0xF0109fC8DF283027b6285cc889F5aA624EaC1F55": {...},
    "0xf0109fc8df283027b6285cc889f5aa624eac1f55": {...},
    ...
}
```

wallet.add

```
web3.eth.accounts.wallet.add(account);
```

Adds an account using a private key or account object to the wallet.

Parameters

1. `account` - `String|Object`: A private key or account object created with *web3.eth.accounts.create()*.

Returns

`Object`: The added account.

Example

```
web3.eth.accounts.wallet.add(
→'0x4c0883a69102937d6231471b5dbb6204fe5129617082792ae468d01a3f362318');
> {
    index: 0,
    address: '0x2c7536E3605D9C16a7a3D7b1898e529396a65c23',
    privateKey: '0x4c0883a69102937d6231471b5dbb6204fe5129617082792ae468d01a3f362318',
    signTransaction: function(tx){...},
    sign: function(data){...},
    encrypt: function(password){...}
}

web3.eth.accounts.wallet.add({
    privateKey: '0x348ce564d427a3311b6536bbcff9390d69395b06ed6c486954e971d960fe8709',
    address: '0xb8CE9ab6943e0eCED004cDe8e3bBed6568B2Fa01'
});
> {
    index: 0,
    address: '0xb8CE9ab6943e0eCED004cDe8e3bBed6568B2Fa01',
    privateKey: '0x348ce564d427a3311b6536bbcff9390d69395b06ed6c486954e971d960fe8709',
    signTransaction: function(tx){...},
    sign: function(data){...},
    encrypt: function(password){...}
}
```

wallet.remove

```
web3.eth.accounts.wallet.remove(account);
```

Removes an account from the wallet.

Parameters

1. `account` - `String|Number`: The account address, or index in the wallet.

Returns

`Boolean`: `true` if the wallet was removed. `false` if it couldn't be found.

Example

```
web3.eth.accounts.wallet;
> Wallet {
    0: {...},
    "0xF0109fC8DF283027b6285cc889F5aA624EaC1F55": {...}
    1: {...},
    "0xb8CE9ab6943e0eCED004cDe8e3bBed6568B2Fa01": {...}
    ...
}

web3.eth.accounts.wallet.remove('0xF0109fC8DF283027b6285cc889F5aA624EaC1F55');
> true

web3.eth.accounts.wallet.remove(3);
> false
```

wallet.clear

```
web3.eth.accounts.wallet.clear();
```

Securely empties the wallet and removes all its accounts.

Parameters

Returns

`Object`: The wallet object.

Example

```
web3.eth.accounts.wallet.clear();
> Wallet {
    add: function(){},
    remove: function(){},
    save: function(){},
    load: function(){},
```

```
    clear: function(){},

    length: 0
}
```

wallet.encrypt

```
web3.eth.accounts.wallet.encrypt(password);
```

Encrypts all wallet accounts to and array of encrypted keystore v3 objects.

Parameters

1. `password` - `String`: The password which will be used for encryption.

Returns

`Array`: The encrypted keystore v3.

Example

```
web3.eth.accounts.wallet.encrypt('test');
> [ { version: 3,
    id: 'dcf8ab05-a314-4e37-b972-bf9b86f91372',
    address: '06f702337909c06c82b09b7a22f0a2f0855d1f68',
    crypto:
     { ciphertext: '0de804dc63940820f6b3334e5a4bfc8214e27fb30bb7e9b7b74b25cd7eb5c604',
       cipherparams: [Object],
       cipher: 'aes-128-ctr',
       kdf: 'scrypt',
       kdfparams: [Object],
       mac: 'b2aac1485bd6ee1928665642bf8eae9ddfbc039c3a673658933d320bac6952e3' } },
  { version: 3,
    id: '9e1c7d24-b919-4428-b10e-0f3ef79f7cf0',
    address: 'b5d89661b59a9af0b34f58d19138baa2de48baaf',
    crypto:
     { ciphertext: 'd705ebed2a136d9e4db7e5ae70ed1f69d6a57370d5fbe06281eb07615f404410',
       cipherparams: [Object],
       cipher: 'aes-128-ctr',
       kdf: 'scrypt',
       kdfparams: [Object],
       mac: 'af9eca5eb01b0f70e909f824f0e7cdb90c350a802f04a9f6afe056602b92272b' } }
]
```

wallet.decrypt

```
web3.eth.accounts.wallet.decrypt(keystoreArray, password);
```

Decrypts keystore v3 objects.

Parameters

1. `keystoreArray` - `Array`: The encrypted keystore v3 objects to decrypt.
2. `password` - `String`: The password which will be used for encryption.

Returns

`Object`: The wallet object.

Example

```
web3.eth.accounts.wallet.decrypt([
  { version: 3,
  id: '83191a81-aaca-451f-b63d-0c5f3b849289',
  address: '06f702337909c06c82b09b7a22f0a2f0855d1f68',
  crypto:
   { ciphertext: '7d34deae112841fba86e3e6cf08f5398dda323a8e4d29332621534e2c4069e8d',
     cipherparams: { iv: '497f4d26997a84d570778eae874b2333' },
     cipher: 'aes-128-ctr',
     kdf: 'scrypt',
     kdfparams:
      { dklen: 32,
        salt: '208dd732a27aa4803bb760228dff18515d5313fd085bbce60594a3919ae2d88d',
        n: 262144,
        r: 8,
        p: 1 },
     mac: '0062a853de302513c57bfe3108ab493733034bf3cb313326f42cf26ea2619cf9' } },
   { version: 3,
  id: '7d6b91fa-3611-407b-b16b-396efb28f97e',
  address: 'b5d89661b59a9af0b34f58d19138baa2de48baaf',
  crypto:
   { ciphertext: 'cb9712d1982ff89f571fa5dbef447f14b7e5f142232bd2a913aac833730eeb43',
     cipherparams: { iv: '8cccb91cb84e435437f7282ec2ffd2db' },
     cipher: 'aes-128-ctr',
     kdf: 'scrypt',
     kdfparams:
      { dklen: 32,
        salt: '08ba6736363c5586434cd5b895e6fe41ea7db4785bd9b901dedce77a1514e8b8',
        n: 262144,
        r: 8,
        p: 1 },
     mac: 'd2eb068b37e2df55f56fa97a2bf4f55e072bef0dd703bfd917717d9dc54510f0' } }
], 'test');
> Wallet {
    0: {...},
    1: {...},
    "0xF0109fC8DF283027b6285cc889F5aA624EaC1F55": {...},
```

```
    "0xD0122fC8DF283027b6285cc889F5aA624EaC1d23": {...}
    ...
}
```

wallet.save

```
web3.eth.accounts.wallet.save(password [, keyName]);
```

Stores the wallet encrypted and as string in local storage.

Note: Browser only.

Parameters

1. `password` - `String`: The password to encrypt the wallet.
2. `keyName` - `String`: (optional) The key used for the local storage position, defaults to `"web3js_wallet"`.

Returns

```
Boolean
```

Example

```
web3.eth.accounts.wallet.save('test#!$');
> true
```

---

wallet.load

```
web3.eth.accounts.wallet.load(password [, keyName]);
```

Loads a wallet from local storage and decrypts it.

Note: Browser only.

Parameters

1. `password` - `String`: The password to decrypt the wallet.
2. `keyName` - `String`: (optional) The key used for the localstorage position, defaults to `"web3js_wallet"`.

Returns

`Object`: The wallet object.

Example

```
web3.eth.accounts.wallet.load('test#!$', 'myWalletKey');
> Wallet {
    0: {...},
    1: {...},
    "0xF0109fC8DF283027b6285cc889F5aA624EaC1F55": {...},
    "0xD0122fC8DF283027b6285cc889F5aA624EaC1d23": {...}
    ...
}
```

Note: This documentation is work in progress and web3.js 1.0 is not yet released! You can find the current documentation for web3 0.x.x at github.com/ethereum/wiki/wiki/JavaScript-API.

web3.eth.personal

The `web3-eth-personal` package allows you to interact with the Ethereum node's accounts.

Note: Many of these functions send sensitive information, like password. Never call these functions over a unsecured Websocket or HTTP provider, as your password will be send in plain text!

```javascript
var Personal = require('web3-eth-personal');

// "Personal.providers.givenProvider" will be set if in an Ethereum supported browser.
var personal = new Personal(Personal.givenProvider || 'ws://some.local-or-remote.
↪node:8546');


// or using the web3 umbrella package

var Web3 = require('web3');
var web3 = new Web3(Web3.givenProvider || 'ws://some.local-or-remote.node:8546');

// -> web3.eth.personal
```

setProvider

```javascript
web3.setProvider(myProvider)
web3.eth.setProvider(myProvider)
web3.shh.setProvider(myProvider)
web3.bzz.setProvider(myProvider)
...
```

Will change the provider for its module.

Note: When called on the umbrella package `web3` it will also set the provider for all sub modules `web3.eth`, `web3.shh`, etc EXCEPT `web3.bzz` which needs a separate provider at all times.

Parameters

1. `Object` - `myProvider`: a valid provider.

Returns

`Boolean`

Example

```
var Web3 = require('web3');
var web3 = new Web3('http://localhost:8545');
// or
var web3 = new Web3(new Web3.providers.HttpProvider('http://localhost:8545'));

// change provider
web3.setProvider('ws://localhost:8546');
// or
web3.setProvider(new Web3.providers.WebsocketProvider('ws://localhost:8546'));

// Using the IPC provider in node.js
var net = require('net');
var web3 = new Web3('/Users/myuser/Library/Ethereum/geth.ipc', net); // mac os path
// or
var web3 = new Web3(new Web3.providers.IpcProvider('/Users/myuser/Library/Ethereum/
↪geth.ipc', net)); // mac os path
// on windows the path is: "\\\\.\\pipe\\geth.ipc"
// on linux the path is: "/users/myuser/.ethereum/geth.ipc"
```

providers

```
web3.providers
web3.eth.providers
web3.shh.providers
web3.bzz.providers
...
```

Contains the current available providers.

Value

`Object` with the following providers:

- `Object` - `HttpProvider`: The HTTP provider is **deprecated**, as it won't work for subscriptions.

- `Object` - `WebsocketProvider`: The Websocket provider is the standard for usage in legacy browsers.

- `Object` - `IpcProvider`: The IPC provider is used node.js dapps when running a local node. Gives the most secure connection.

Example

```javascript
var Web3 = require('web3');
// use the given Provider, e.g in Mist, or instantiate a new websocket provider
var web3 = new Web3(Web3.givenProvider || 'ws://remotenode.com:8546');
// or
var web3 = new Web3(Web3.givenProvider || new Web3.providers.WebsocketProvider('ws://
→remotenode.com:8546'));

// Using the IPC provider in node.js
var net = require('net');

var web3 = new Web3('/Users/myuser/Library/Ethereum/geth.ipc', net); // mac os path
// or
var web3 = new Web3(new Web3.providers.IpcProvider('/Users/myuser/Library/Ethereum/
→geth.ipc', net)); // mac os path
// on windows the path is: "\\\\.\\pipe\\geth.ipc"
// on linux the path is: "/users/myuser/.ethereum/geth.ipc"
```

givenProvider

```
web3.givenProvider
web3.eth.givenProvider
web3.shh.givenProvider
web3.bzz.givenProvider
...
```

When using web3.js in an Ethereum compatible browser, it will set with the current native provider by that browser. Will return the given provider by the (browser) environment, otherwise `null`.

Returns

`Object`: The given provider set or `null`;

Example

currentProvider

```
web3.currentProvider
web3.eth.currentProvider
web3.shh.currentProvider
web3.bzz.currentProvider
...
```

Will return the current provider, otherwise `null`.

Returns

`Object`: The current provider set or `null`;

Example

BatchRequest

```
new web3.BatchRequest()
new web3.eth.BatchRequest()
new web3.shh.BatchRequest()
new web3.bzz.BatchRequest()
```

Class to create and execute batch requests.

Parameters

Returns

`Object`: With the following methods:

- `add(request)`: To add a request object to the batch call.
- `execute()`: Will execute the batch request.

Example

```
var contract = new web3.eth.Contract(abi, address);

var batch = new web3.BatchRequest();
batch.add(web3.eth.getBalance.request('0x0000000000000000000000000000000000000000',
→'latest', callback));
batch.add(contract.methods.balance(address).call.request({from:
→'0x0000000000000000000000000000000000000000'}, callback2));
batch.execute();
```

---

extend

```
web3.extend(methods)
web3.eth.extend(methods)
web3.shh.extend(methods)
web3.bzz.extend(methods)
...
```

Allows extending the web3 modules.

Note: You also have `*.extend.formatters` as additional formatter functions to be used for in and output formatting. Please see the source file for function details.

Parameters

1. `methods` - `Object`: Extension object with array of methods description objects as follows:

   - `property` - `String`: (optional) The name of the property to add to the module. If no property is set it will be added to the module directly.

   - `methods` - `Array`: The array of method descriptions:

     - `name` - `String`: Name of the method to add.

     - `call` - `String`: The RPC method name.

     - `params` - `Number`: (optional) The number of parameters for that function. Default 0.

     - `inputFormatter` - `Array`: (optional) Array of inputformatter functions. Each array item responds to a function parameter, so if you want some parameters not to be formatted, add a `null` instead.

     - `outputFormatter` - ``Function: (optional) Can be used to format the output of the method.

Returns

`Object`: The extended module.

Example

```
web3.extend({
    property: 'myModule',
    methods: [{
        name: 'getBalance',
        call: 'eth_getBalance',
        params: 2,
        inputFormatter: [web3.extend.formatters.inputAddressFormatter, web3.extend.
↪formatters.inputDefaultBlockNumberFormatter],
        outputFormatter: web3.utils.hexToNumberString
    },{
        name: 'getGasPriceSuperFunction',
        call: 'eth_gasPriceSuper',
        params: 2,
        inputFormatter: [null, web3.utils.numberToHex]
    }]
```

```
});

web3.extend({
    methods: [{
        name: 'directCall',
        call: 'eth_callForFun',
    }]
});

console.log(web3);
> Web3 {
    myModule: {
        getBalance: function(){},
        getGasPriceSuperFunction: function(){}
    },
    directCall: function(){},
    eth: Eth {...},
    bzz: Bzz {...},
    ...
}
```

newAccount

```
web3.eth.personal.newAccount(password, [callback])
```

Creates a new account.

Note: Never call this function over a unsecured Websocket or HTTP provider, as your password will be send in plain text!

Parameters

1. `password` - `String`: The password to encrypt this account with.

Returns

`Promise` returns `Boolean`: `true` if the account was created, otherwise `false`.

Example

```
web3.eth.personal.newAccount('!@superpassword')
.then(console.log);
> true
```

sign

```
web3.eth.personal.sign(dataToSign, address, password [, callback])
```

Signs data using a specific account.

Note: Sending your account password over an unsecured HTTP RPC connection is highly unsecure.

Parameters

1. `String` - Data to sign. If String it will be converted using *web3.utils.utf8ToHex*.
2. `String` - Address to sign data with.
3. `String` - The password of the account to sign data with.
4. `Function` - (optional) Optional callback, returns an error object as first parameter and the result as second.

Returns

`Promise` returns `String` - The signature.

Example

```
web3.eth.personal.sign("Hello world", "0x11f4d0A3c12e86B4b5F39B213F7E19D048276DAe",
→"test password!")
.then(console.log);
>
→"0x30755ed65396facf86c53e6217c52b4daebe72aa4941d89635409de4c9c7f9466d4e9aaec7977f05e923889b33c0d0d
→"

// the below is the same
web3.eth.personal.sign(web3.utils.utf8ToHex("Hello world"),
→"0x11f4d0A3c12e86B4b5F39B213F7E19D048276DAe", "test password!")
.then(console.log);
>
→"0x30755ed65396facf86c53e6217c52b4daebe72aa4941d89635409de4c9c7f9466d4e9aaec7977f05e923889b33c0d0d
→"
```

// TODO

getAccounts, unlockAccount, lockAccount, sendTransaction, ecRecover

---

Note: This documentation is work in progress and web3.js 1.0 is not yet released! You can find the current documentation for web3 0.x.x at github.com/ethereum/wiki/wiki/JavaScript-API.

---

web3.eth.Iban

The `web3.eth.Iban` function lets convert etheruem addresses from and to IBAN and BBAN.

Iban

```
new web3.eth.Iban(ibanAddress)
```

Generates a iban object with conversion methods and vailidity checks. Also has singleton functions for conversion like Iban.toAddress(), Iban.toIban(), Iban.fromEthereumAddress(), Iban.fromBban(), Iban.createIndirect(), Iban.isValid().

Parameters

1. `String`: the iban address to instantiate an Iban instance from.

Returns

`Object` - The Iban instance.

Example

```
var iban = new web3.eth.Iban("XE81ETHXREGGAVOFYORK");
```

toAddress

```
web3.eth.Iban.toAddress(ibanAddress)
```

Singleton: Converts a direct IBAN address into an ethereum address.

Note: This method also exists on the IBAN instance.

Parameters

1. `String`: the IBAN address to convert.

Returns

`String` - The ethereum address.

Example

```
web3.eth.Iban.toAddress("XE7338O073KYGTWWZN0F2WZ0R8PX5ZPPZS");
> "0x00c5496aEe77C1bA1f0854206A26DdA82a81D6D8"
```

---

toIban

```
web3.eth.Iban.toIban(address)
```

Singleton: Converts an ethereum address to a direct IBAN address.

Parameters

1. `String`: the ethereum address to convert.

Returns

`String` - The IBAN address.

Example

```
web3.eth.Iban.toIban("0x00c5496aEe77C1bA1f0854206A26DdA82a81D6D8");
> "XE7338O073KYGTWWZN0F2WZ0R8PX5ZPPZS"
```

---

fromEthereumAddress

```
web3.eth.Iban.fromEthereumAddress(address)
```

Singleton: Converts an ethereum address to a direct IBAN instance.

Parameters

1. `String`: the ethereum address to convert.

Returns

`Object` - The IBAN instance.

Example

```
web3.eth.Iban.fromEthereumAddress("0x00c5496aEe77C1bA1f0854206A26DdA82a81D6D8");
> Iban {_iban: "XE73380073KYGTWWZN0F2WZ0R8PX5ZPPZS"}
```

fromBban

```
web3.eth.Iban.fromBban(bbanAddress)
```

Singleton: Converts an BBAN address to a direct IBAN instance.

Parameters

1. `String`: the BBAN address to convert.

Returns

`Object` - The IBAN instance.

Example

```
web3.eth.Iban.fromBban('ETHXREGGAVOFYORK');
> Iban {_iban: "XE73380073KYGTWWZN0F2WZ0R8PX5ZPPZS"}
```

createIndirect

```
web3.eth.Iban.createIndirect(options)
```

Singleton: Creates an indirect IBAN address from a institution and identifier.

Parameters

1. **Object: the options object as follows:**

   - `institution` - `String`: the institution to be assigned

   - `identifier` - `String`: the identifier to be assigned

Returns

`Object` - The IBAN instance.

Example

```
web3.eth.Iban.createIndirect({
  institution: "XREG",
  identifier: "GAVOFYORK"
});
> Iban {_iban: "XE7338O073KYGTWWZN0F2WZ0R8PX5ZPPZS"}
```

isValid

```
web3.eth.Iban.isValid(address)
```

Singleton: Checks if an IBAN address is valid.

Note: This method also exists on the IBAN instance.

Parameters

1. `String`: the IBAN address to check.

Returns

`Boolean`

Example

```
web3.eth.Iban.isValid("XE81ETHXREGGAVOFYORK");
> true

web3.eth.Iban.isValid("XE82ETHXREGGAVOFYORK");
> false // because the checksum is incorrect

var iban = new web3.eth.Iban("XE81ETHXREGGAVOFYORK");
iban.isValid();
> true
```

isDirect

```
web3.eth.Iban.isDirect()
```

Checks if the IBAN instance is direct.

Parameters

Returns

```
Boolean
```

Example

```
var iban = new web3.eth.Iban("XE81ETHXREGGAVOFYORK");
iban.isDirect();
> false
```

isIndirect

```
web3.eth.Iban.isIndirect()
```

Checks if the IBAN instance is indirect.

Parameters

Returns

```
Boolean
```

Example

```
var iban = new web3.eth.Iban("XE81ETHXREGGAVOFYORK");
iban.isIndirect();
> true
```

checksum

```
web3.eth.Iban.checksum()
```

Returns the checksum of the IBAN instance.

Parameters

Returns

`String`: The checksum of the IBAN

Example

```
var iban = new web3.eth.Iban("XE81ETHXREGGAVOFYORK");
iban.checksum();
> "81"
```

institution

```
web3.eth.Iban.institution()
```

Returns the institution of the IBAN instance.

Parameters

Returns

`String`: The institution of the IBAN

Example

```
var iban = new web3.eth.Iban("XE81ETHXREGGAVOFYORK");
iban.institution();
> 'XREG'
```

---

client

```
web3.eth.Iban.client()
```

Returns the client of the IBAN instance.

Parameters

Returns

`String`: The client of the IBAN

Example

```
var iban = new web3.eth.Iban("XE81ETHXREGGAVOFYORK");
iban.client();
> 'GAVOFYORK'
```

---

toAddress

```
web3.eth.Iban.toAddress()
```

Returns the ethereum address of the IBAN instance.

Parameters

Returns

`String`: The ethereum address of the IBAN

Example

```
var iban = new web3.eth.Iban('XE73380073KYGTWWZN0F2WZ0R8PX5ZPPZS');
iban.toAddress();
> '0x00c5496aEe77C1bA1f0854206A26DdA82a81D6D8'
```

toString

```
web3.eth.Iban.toString()
```

Returns the IBAN address of the IBAN instance.

Parameters

Returns

`String`: The IBAN address.

Example

```
var iban = new web3.eth.Iban('XE73380073KYGTWWZN0F2WZ0R8PX5ZPPZS');
iban.toString();
> 'XE73380073KYGTWWZN0F2WZ0R8PX5ZPPZS'
```

Note: This documentation is work in progress and web3.js 1.0 is not yet released! You can find the current documentation for web3 0.x.x at github.com/ethereum/wiki/wiki/JavaScript-API.

web3.eth.abi

The `web3.eth.abi` functions let you de- and encode parameters to ABI (Application Binary Interface) for function calls to the EVM (Ethereum Virtual Machine).

encodeFunctionSignature

```
web3.eth.abi.encodeFunctionSignature(functionName);
```

Encodes the function name to its ABI signature, which are the first 4 bytes of the sha3 hash of the function name including types.

Parameters

1. `functionName` - `String|Object`: The function name to encode. or the *JSON interface* object of the function. If string it has to be in the form `function(type,type,...)`, e.g: `myFunction(uint256,uint32[], bytes10,bytes)`

Returns

`String` - The ABI signature of the function.

Example

```
// From a JSON interface object
web3.eth.abi.encodeFunctionSignature({
    name: 'myMethod',
    type: 'function',
```

```
    inputs: [{
        type: 'uint256',
        name: 'myNumber'
    },{
        type: 'string',
        name: 'myString'
    }]
})
> 0x24ee0097

// Or string
web3.eth.abi.encodeFunctionSignature('myMethod(uint256,string)')
> '0x24ee0097'
```

encodeEventSignature

```
web3.eth.abi.encodeEventSignature(eventName);
```

Encodes the event name to its ABI signature, which are the sha3 hash of the event name including input types.

Parameters

1. `eventName` - `String|Object`: The event name to encode. or the *JSON interface* object of the event. If string it has to be in the form `event(type,type,...)`, e.g: `myEvent(uint256,uint32[],bytes10,bytes)`

Returns

`String` - The ABI signature of the event.

Example

```
web3.eth.abi.encodeEventSignature('myEvent(uint256,bytes32)')
> 0xf2eeb729e636a8cb783be044acf6b7b1e2c5863735b60d6daae84c366ee87d97

// or from a json interface object
web3.eth.abi.encodeEventSignature({
    name: 'myEvent',
    type: 'event',
    inputs: [{
        type: 'uint256',
        name: 'myNumber'
    },{
        type: 'bytes32',
        name: 'myBytes'
    }]
})
> 0xf2eeb729e636a8cb783be044acf6b7b1e2c5863735b60d6daae84c366ee87d97
```

encodeParameter

```
web3.eth.abi.encodeParameter(type, parameter);
```

Encodes a parameter based on its type to its ABI representation.

Parameters

1. `type` - `String`: The type of the parameter, see the solidity documentation for a list of types.
2. `parameter` - `Mixed`: The actual parameter to encode.

Returns

`String` - The ABI encoded parameter.

Example

```
web3.eth.abi.encodeParameter('uint256', '2345675643');
> "0x000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000008bd02b7b"

web3.eth.abi.encodeParameter('uint256', '2345675643');
> "0x000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000008bd02b7b"

web3.eth.abi.encodeParameter('bytes32', '0xdf3234');
> "0xdf32340000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000"

web3.eth.abi.encodeParameter('bytes', '0xdf3234');
>
↪"0x00000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000200000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
↪"

web3.eth.abi.encodeParameter('bytes32[]', ['0xdf3234', '0xfdfd']);
>
↪"0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000020000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
↪"
```

encodeParameters

```
web3.eth.abi.encodeParameters(typesArray, parameters);
```

Encodes a function parameters based on its *JSON interface* object.

Parameters

1. `typesArray` - `Array|Object`: An array with types or a *JSON interface* of a function. See the solidity documentation for a list of types.
2. `parameters` - `Array`: The parameters to encode.

Returns

`String` - The ABI encoded parameters.

Example

```
web3.eth.abi.encodeParameters(['uint256','string'], ['2345675643', 'Hello!%']);
>
→"0x000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000008bd02b7b0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
→"

web3.eth.abi.encodeParameters(['uint8[]','bytes32'], [['34','434'], '0x324567fff']);
>
→"0x000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000004 0324567fff00000000000000000000000000
→"
```

encodeFunctionCall

```
web3.eth.abi.encodeFunctionCall(jsonInterface, parameters);
```

Encodes a function call using its *JSON interface* object and given paramaters.

Parameters

1. `jsonInterface` - `Object`: The *JSON interface* object of a function.
2. `parameters` - `Array`: The parameters to encode.

Returns

`String` - The ABI encoded function call. Means function signature + parameters.

Example

```
web3.eth.abi.encodeFunctionCall({
    name: 'myMethod',
    type: 'function',
    inputs: [{
        type: 'uint256',
        name: 'myNumber'
    },{
        type: 'string',
        name: 'myString'
    }]
}, ['2345675643', 'Hello!%']);
>
→"0x24ee0097000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000008bd02b7b0000000000000000000000000
→"
```

decodeParameter

```
web3.eth.abi.decodeParameter(type, hexString);
```

Decodes an ABI encoded parameter to its JavaScript type.

Parameters

1. `type` - `String`: The type of the parameter, see the solidity documentation for a list of types.
2. `hexString` - `String`: The ABI byte code to decode.

Returns

`Mixed` - The decoded parameter.

Example

```
web3.eth.abi.decodeParameter('uint256',
↪'0x0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000010');
> "16"

web3.eth.abi.decodeParameter('string',
↪'0x00000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000200000000000000000000000000000000000000000
↪');
> "Hello!%!"
```

decodeParameters

```
web3.eth.abi.decodeParameters(typesArray, hexString);
```

Decodes ABI encoded parameters to its JavaScript types.

Parameters

1. `typesArray` - `Array|Object`: An array with types or a *JSON interface* outputs array. See the solidity documentation for a list of types.
2. `hexString` - `String`: The ABI byte code to decode.

Returns

`Object` - The result object containing the decoded parameters.

Example

```
web3.eth.abi.decodeParameters(['string', 'uint256'],
→'0x0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000040000000000000000000000000000000000000
→');
> Result { '0': 'Hello!%!', '1': '234' }

web3.eth.abi.decodeParameters([{
    type: 'string',
    name: 'myString'
},{
    type: 'uint256',
    name: 'myNumber'
}],
→'0x0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000040000000000000000000000000000000000000
→');
> Result {
    '0': 'Hello!%!',
    '1': '234',
    myString: 'Hello!%!',
    myNumber: '234'
}
```

decodeLog

```
web3.eth.abi.decodeLog(inputs, hexString, topics);
```

Decodes ABI encoded log data and indexed topic data.

Parameters

1. `inputs` - `Object`: A *JSON interface* inputs array. See the solidity documentation for a list of types.

2. `hexString` - `String`: The ABI byte code in the `data` field of a log.

3. `topics` - `Array`: An array with the index parameter topics of the log, without the topic[0] if its a non-anonymous event, otherwise with topic[0].

Returns

`Object` - The result object containing the decoded parameters.

Example

```
web3.eth.abi.decodeLog([{
    type: 'string',
    name: 'myString'
},{
    type: 'uint256',
    name: 'myNumber',
```

```
        indexed: true
},{
    type: 'uint8',
    name: 'mySmallNumber',
    indexed: true
}],

↪'0x0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000020000000000000000000000000000000
↪',
['0x000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000f310',
↪'0x0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000010']);
> Result {
    '0': 'Hello%!',
    '1': '62224',
    '2': '16',
    myString: 'Hello%!',
    myNumber: '62224',
    mySmallNumber: '16'
}
```

Note: This documentation is work in progress and web3.js 1.0 is not yet released! You can find the current documentation for web3 0.x.x at github.com/ethereum/wiki/wiki/JavaScript-API.

web3.*.net

The `web3-net` package allows you to interact with the Ethereum nodes network properties.

```
var Net = require('web3-net');

// "Personal.providers.givenProvider" will be set if in an Ethereum supported browser.
var net = new Net(Net.givenProvider || 'ws://some.local-or-remote.node:8546');


// or using the web3 umbrella package

var Web3 = require('web3');
var web3 = new Web3(Web3.givenProvider || 'ws://some.local-or-remote.node:8546');

// -> web3.eth.net
// -> web3.bzz.net
// -> web3.shh.net
```

getId

```
web3.eth.net.getId([callback])
web3.bzz.net.getId([callback])
web3.shh.net.getId([callback])
```

Gets the current network ID.

Parameters

Returns

`Promise` returns `Number`: The network ID.

Example

```
web3.eth.getId()
.then(console.log);
> 1
```

isListening

```
web3.eth.net.isListening([callback])
web3.bzz.net.isListening([callback])
web3.shh.net.isListening([callback])
```

Checks if the node is listening for peers.

Parameters

Returns

`Promise` returns `Boolean`

Example

```
web3.eth.isListening()
.then(console.log);
> true
```

getPeerCount

```
web3.eth.net.getPeerCount([callback])
web3.bzz.net.getPeerCount([callback])
web3.shh.net.getPeerCount([callback])
```

Get the number of peers connected to.

Parameters

Returns

`Promise` returns `Number`

Example

```
web3.eth.getPeerCount()
.then(console.log);
> 25
```

Note: This documentation is work in progress and web3.js 1.0 is not yet released! You can find the current documentation for web3 0.x.x at github.com/ethereum/wiki/wiki/JavaScript-API.

web3.bzz

Note: This API might change over time.

The `web3-bzz` package allows you to interact swarm the decentralized file store. For more see the Swarm Docs.

```javascript
var Bzz = require('web3-bzz');

// will autodetect if the "ethereum" object is present and will either connect to the
→local swarm node, or the swarm-gateways.net.
// Optional you can give your own provider URL; If no provider URL is given it will
→use "http://swarm-gateways.net"
var bzz = new Bzz(Bzz.givenProvider || 'http://swarm-gateways.net');


// or using the web3 umbrella package

var Web3 = require('web3');
var web3 = new Web3(Web3.givenProvider || 'ws://some.local-or-remote.node:8546');

// -> web3.bzz.currentProvider // if Web3.givenProvider was an ethereum provider it
→will set: "http://localhost:8500" otherwise it will set: "http://swarm-gateways.net"

// set the provider manually if necessary
web3.bzz.setProvider("http://localhost:8500");
```

setProvider

```
web3.bzz.setProvider(myProvider)
```

Will change the provider for its module.

Note: When called on the umbrella package `web3` it will also set the provider for all sub modules `web3.eth`, `web3.shh`, etc EXCEPT `web3.bzz` which needs a separate provider at all times.

Parameters

1. `Object` - `myProvider`: a valid provider.

Returns

`Boolean`

Example

```
var Bzz = require('web3-bzz');
var bzz = new Bzz('http://localhost:8500');

// change provider
bzz.setProvider('http://swarm-gateways.net');
```

---

givenProvider

```
web3.bzz.givenProvider
```

When using web3.js in an Ethereum compatible browser, it will set with the current native provider by that browser. Will return the given provider by the (browser) environment, otherwise `null`.

Returns

`Object`: The given provider set or `null`;

Example

```
bzz.givenProvider;
> {
    send: function(),
    on: function(),
    bzz: "http://localhost:8500",
    shh: true,
    ...
}

bzz.setProvider(bzz.givenProvider || "http://swarm-gateways.net");
```

---

currentProvider

```
bzz.currentProvider
```

Will return the current provider URL, otherwise `null`.

Returns

`Object`: The current provider URL or `null`;

Example

```
bzz.currentProvider;
> "http://localhost:8500"


if(!bzz.currentProvider) {
    bzz.setProvider("http://swarm-gateways.net");
}
```

upload

```
web3.bzz.upload(mixed)
```

Uploads files folders or raw data to swarm.

Parameters

1. **mixed - `String|Buffer|Uint8Array|Object`: The data to upload, can be a file content, file Buffer/Uint8Array, mu**

   - `String|Buffer|Uint8Array`: A file content, file Uint8Array or Buffer to upload, or:
   - **`Object`:**
      (a) **Multiple key values for files and directories. The paths will be kept the same:**
         – **key must be the files path, or name, e.g. `"/foo.txt"` and its value is an object with:**

            * `type`: The mime-type of the file, e.g. `"text/html"`.
            * `data`: A file content, file Uint8Array or Buffer to upload.
      (b) **Upload a file or a directory from disk in Node.js. Requires and object with the following properties:**

         – `path`: The path to the file or directory.
         – `kind`: The type of the source `"directory"`, `"file"` or `"data"`.

- defaultFile (optional): Path of the "defaultFile" when `"kind"`: `"directory"`, e.g. `"/index.html"`.

(c) **Upload file or folder in the browser. Requires and object with the following properties:**

- pick: The file picker to launch. Can be `"file"`, `"directory"` or `"data"`.

Returns

`Promise` returning `String`: Returns the content hash of the manifest.

Example

```
var bzz = web3.bzz;

// raw data
bzz.upload("test file").then(function(hash) {
    console.log("Uploaded file. Address:", hash);
})

// raw directory
var dir = {
    "/foo.txt": {type: "text/plain", data: "sample file"},
    "/bar.txt": {type: "text/plain", data: "another file"}
};
bzz.upload(dir).then(function(hash) {
    console.log("Uploaded directory. Address:", hash);
});

// upload from disk in node.js
bzz.upload({
    path: "/path/to/thing",      // path to data / file / directory
    kind: "directory",           // could also be "file" or "data"
    defaultFile: "/index.html"   // optional, and only for kind === "directory"
})
.then(console.log)
.catch(console.log);

// upload from disk in the browser
bzz.upload({pick: "file"}) // could also be "directory" or "data"
.then(console.log);
```

download

```
web3.bzz.download(bzzHash [, localpath])
```

Downloads files and folders from swarm, as buffer or to disk (only node.js).

Parameters

1. `bzzHash` - `String`: The file or directory to download. If the hash is a raw file it will return a Buffer, if a manifest file, it will return the directory structure. If the `localpath` is given, it will return that path where it downloaded the files to.

2. `localpath` - `String`: The local folder to download the content into. (only node.js)

Returns

`Promise` returning `Buffer|Object|String`: The Buffer of the file downloaded, an object with the directory structure, or the path where it was downloaded to.

Example

```javascript
var bzz = web3.bzz;

// download raw file
var fileHash = "a5c10851ef054c268a2438f10a21f6efe3dc3dcdcc2ea0e6a1a7a38bf8c91e23";
bzz.download(fileHash).then(function(buffer) {
    console.log("Downloaded file:", buffer.toString());
});

// download directory, if the hash is manifest file.
var dirHash = "7e980476df218c05ecfcb0a2ca73597193a34c5a9d6da84d54e295ecd8e0c641";
bzz.download(dirHash).then(function(dir) {
    console.log("Downloaded directory:");
    > {
        'bar.txt': { type: 'text/plain', data: <Buffer 61 6e 6f 74 68 65 72 20 66 69
→6c 65> },
        'foo.txt': { type: 'text/plain', data: <Buffer 73 61 6d 70 6c 65 20 66 69 6c
→65> }
    }
});

// download file/directory to disk (only node.js)
var dirHash = "a5c10851ef054c268a2438f10a21f6efe3dc3dcdcc2ea0e6a1a7a38bf8c91e23";
bzz.download(dirHash, "/target/dir")
.then(path => console.log(`Downloaded directory to ${path}.`))
.catch(console.log);
```

pick

```
web3.bzz.pick.file()
web3.bzz.pick.directory()
web3.bzz.pick.data()
```

Opens a file picker in the browser to select file(s), directory or data.

Parameters

Returns

`Promise` returning `Object`: Returns the file or multiple files.

Example

```
web3.bzz.pick.file()
.then(console.log);
> {
    ...
}
```

Note: This documentation is work in progress and web3.js 1.0 is not yet released! You can find the current documentation for web3 0.x.x at github.com/ethereum/wiki/wiki/JavaScript-API.

web3.shh

The `web3-shh` package allows you to interact with an the whisper protocol for broadcasting. For more see Whisper Overview.

```javascript
var Shh = require('web3-shh');

// "Shh.providers.givenProvider" will be set if in an Ethereum supported browser.
var shh = new Shh(Shh.givenProvider || 'ws://some.local-or-remote.node:8546');


// or using the web3 umbrella package

var Web3 = require('web3');
var web3 = new Web3(Web3.givenProvider || 'ws://some.local-or-remote.node:8546');

// -> web3.shh
```

setProvider

```
web3.setProvider(myProvider)
web3.eth.setProvider(myProvider)
web3.shh.setProvider(myProvider)
web3.bzz.setProvider(myProvider)
...
```

Will change the provider for its module.

Note: When called on the umbrella package `web3` it will also set the provider for all sub modules `web3.eth`, `web3.shh`, etc EXCEPT `web3.bzz` which needs a separate provider at all times.

Parameters

1. `Object` - `myProvider`: a valid provider.

Returns

`Boolean`

Example

```
var Web3 = require('web3');
var web3 = new Web3('http://localhost:8545');
// or
var web3 = new Web3(new Web3.providers.HttpProvider('http://localhost:8545'));

// change provider
web3.setProvider('ws://localhost:8546');
// or
web3.setProvider(new Web3.providers.WebsocketProvider('ws://localhost:8546'));

// Using the IPC provider in node.js
var net = require('net');
var web3 = new Web3('/Users/myuser/Library/Ethereum/geth.ipc', net); // mac os path
// or
var web3 = new Web3(new Web3.providers.IpcProvider('/Users/myuser/Library/Ethereum/
↪geth.ipc', net)); // mac os path
// on windows the path is: "\\\\.\\pipe\\geth.ipc"
// on linux the path is: "/users/myuser/.ethereum/geth.ipc"
```

providers

```
web3.providers
web3.eth.providers
web3.shh.providers
web3.bzz.providers
...
```

Contains the current available providers.

Value

`Object` with the following providers:

- `Object` - `HttpProvider`: The HTTP provider is **deprecated**, as it won't work for subscriptions.

- `Object` - `WebsocketProvider`: The Websocket provider is the standard for usage in legacy browsers.

- `Object` - `IpcProvider`: The IPC provider is used node.js dapps when running a local node. Gives the most secure connection.

Example

```
var Web3 = require('web3');
// use the given Provider, e.g in Mist, or instantiate a new websocket provider
var web3 = new Web3(Web3.givenProvider || 'ws://remotenode.com:8546');
// or
var web3 = new Web3(Web3.givenProvider || new Web3.providers.WebsocketProvider('ws://
→remotenode.com:8546'));

// Using the IPC provider in node.js
var net = require('net');

var web3 = new Web3('/Users/myuser/Library/Ethereum/geth.ipc', net); // mac os path
// or
var web3 = new Web3(new Web3.providers.IpcProvider('/Users/myuser/Library/Ethereum/
→geth.ipc', net)); // mac os path
// on windows the path is: "\\\\.\\pipe\\geth.ipc"
// on linux the path is: "/users/myuser/.ethereum/geth.ipc"
```

givenProvider

```
web3.givenProvider
web3.eth.givenProvider
web3.shh.givenProvider
web3.bzz.givenProvider
...
```

When using web3.js in an Ethereum compatible browser, it will set with the current native provider by that browser. Will return the given provider by the (browser) environment, otherwise `null`.

Returns

`Object`: The given provider set or `null`;

Example

currentProvider

```
web3.currentProvider
web3.eth.currentProvider
web3.shh.currentProvider
web3.bzz.currentProvider
...
```

Will return the current provider, otherwise `null`.

Returns

`Object`: The current provider set or `null`;

Example

BatchRequest

```
new web3.BatchRequest()
new web3.eth.BatchRequest()
new web3.shh.BatchRequest()
new web3.bzz.BatchRequest()
```

Class to create and execute batch requests.

Parameters

Returns

`Object`: With the following methods:

- `add(request)`: To add a request object to the batch call.

- `execute()`: Will execute the batch request.

Example

```
var contract = new web3.eth.Contract(abi, address);

var batch = new web3.BatchRequest();
batch.add(web3.eth.getBalance.request('0x0000000000000000000000000000000000000000',
→'latest', callback));
batch.add(contract.methods.balance(address).call.request({from:
→'0x0000000000000000000000000000000000000000'}, callback2));
batch.execute();
```

---

extend

```
web3.extend(methods)
web3.eth.extend(methods)
web3.shh.extend(methods)
web3.bzz.extend(methods)
...
```

Allows extending the web3 modules.

Note: You also have `*.extend.formatters` as additional formatter functions to be used for in and output formatting. Please see the source file for function details.

Parameters

1. `methods` - `Object`: Extension object with array of methods description objects as follows:

   - `property` - `String`: (optional) The name of the property to add to the module. If no property is set it will be added to the module directly.

   - `methods` - `Array`: The array of method descriptions:

     - `name` - `String`: Name of the method to add.

     - `call` - `String`: The RPC method name.

     - `params` - `Number`: (optional) The number of parameters for that function. Default 0.

     - `inputFormatter` - `Array`: (optional) Array of inputformatter functions. Each array item responds to a function parameter, so if you want some parameters not to be formatted, add a `null` instead.

     - `outputFormatter` - `` ``Function``: (optional) Can be used to format the output of the method.

Returns

`Object`: The extended module.

Example

```
web3.extend({
    property: 'myModule',
    methods: [{
        name: 'getBalance',
        call: 'eth_getBalance',
        params: 2,
        inputFormatter: [web3.extend.formatters.inputAddressFormatter, web3.extend.
→formatters.inputDefaultBlockNumberFormatter],
        outputFormatter: web3.utils.hexToNumberString
    },{
        name: 'getGasPriceSuperFunction',
        call: 'eth_gasPriceSuper',
        params: 2,
        inputFormatter: [null, web3.utils.numberToHex]
    }]
});

web3.extend({
    methods: [{
        name: 'directCall',
        call: 'eth_callForFun',
    }]
```

```
});

console.log(web3);
> Web3 {
    myModule: {
        getBalance: function(){},
        getGasPriceSuperFunction: function(){}
    },
    directCall: function(){},
    eth: Eth {...},
    bzz: Bzz {...},
    ...
}
```

---

getId

```
web3.eth.net.getId([callback])
web3.bzz.net.getId([callback])
web3.shh.net.getId([callback])
```

Gets the current network ID.

Parameters

Returns

`Promise` returns `Number`: The network ID.

Example

```
web3.eth.getId()
.then(console.log);
> 1
```

---

isListening

```
web3.eth.net.isListening([callback])
web3.bzz.net.isListening([callback])
web3.shh.net.isListening([callback])
```

Checks if the node is listening for peers.

Parameters

Returns

`Promise` returns `Boolean`

Example

```
web3.eth.isListening()
.then(console.log);
> true
```

---

getPeerCount

```
web3.eth.net.getPeerCount([callback])
web3.bzz.net.getPeerCount([callback])
web3.shh.net.getPeerCount([callback])
```

Get the number of peers connected to.

Parameters

Returns

`Promise` returns `Number`

Example

```
web3.eth.getPeerCount()
.then(console.log);
> 25
```

---

getVersion

```
web3.shh.getVersion([callback])
```

Returns the version of the running whisper.

Parameters

1. `Function` - (optional) Optional callback, returns an error object as first parameter and the result as second.

Returns

`String` - The version of the current whisper running.

Example

```
web3.shh.getVersion()
.then(console.log);
> "5.0"
```

getInfo

```
web3.shh.getInfo([callback])
```

Gets information about the current whisper node.

Parameters

1. `Function` - (optional) Optional callback, returns an error object as first parameter and the result as second.

Returns

`Object` - The information of the node with the following properties:

- `messages` - `Number`: Number of currently floating messages.
- `maxMessageSize` - `Number`: The current message size limit in bytes.
- `memory` - `Number`: The memory size of the floating messages in bytes.
- `minPow` - `Number`: The current minimum PoW requirement.

Example

```
web3.shh.getInfo()
.then(console.log);
> {
    "minPow": 0.8,
    "maxMessageSize": 12345,
    "memory": 1234335,
    "messages": 20
}
```

setMaxMessageSize

```
web3.shh.setMaxMessageSize(size, [callback])
```

Sets the maximal message size allowed by this node. Incoming and outgoing messages with a larger size will be rejected. Whisper message size can never exceed the limit imposed by the underlying P2P protocol (10 Mb).

Parameters

1. `Number` - Message size in bytes.
2. `Function` - (optional) Optional callback, returns an error object as first parameter and the result as second.

Returns

`Boolean` - `true` on success, error on failure.

Example

```
web3.shh.setMaxMessageSize(1234565)
.then(console.log);
> true
```

setMinPoW

```
web3.shh.setMinPoW(pow, [callback])
```

Sets the minimal PoW required by this node.

This experimental function was introduced for the future dynamic adjustment of PoW requirement. If the node is overwhelmed with messages, it should raise the PoW requirement and notify the peers. The new value should be set relative to the old value (e.g. double). The old value can be obtained via *web3.shh.getInfo()*.

Parameters

1. `Number` - The new PoW requirement.
2. `Function` - (optional) Optional callback, returns an error object as first parameter and the result as second.

Returns

`Boolean` - `true` on success, error on failure.

Example

```
web3.shh.setMinPoW(0.9);
.then(console.log);
> true
```

---

markTrustedPeer

```
web3.shh.markTrustedPeer(enode, [callback])
```

Marks specific peer trusted, which will allow it to send historic (expired) messages.

Note: This function is not adding new nodes, the node needs to be an existing peer.

Parameters

1. `String` - Enode of the trusted peer.
2. `Function` - (optional) Optional callback, returns an error object as first parameter and the result as second.

Returns

`Boolean` - `true` on success, error on failure.

Example

```
web3.shh.markTrustedPeer();
.then(console.log);
> true
```

---

newKeyPair

```
web3.shh.newKeyPair([callback])
```

Generates a new public and private key pair for message decryption and encryption.

Parameters

1. `Function` - (optional) Optional callback, returns an error object as first parameter and the result as second.

Returns

`String` - Key ID on success and an error on failure.

Example

```
web3.shh.newKeyPair();
.then(console.log);
> "5e57b9ffc2387e18636e0a3d0c56b023264c16e78a2adcba1303cefc685e610f"
```

addPrivateKey

```
web3.shh.addPrivateKey(privateKey, [callback])
```

Stores a key pair derived from a private key, and returns its ID.

Parameters

1. `String` - The private key as HEX bytes to import.
2. `Function` - (optional) Optional callback, returns an error object as first parameter and the result as second.

Returns

`String` - Key ID on success and an error on failure.

Example

```
web3.shh.addPrivateKey(
↪'0x8bda3abeb454847b515fa9b404cede50b1cc63cfdeddd4999d074284b4c21e15');
.then(console.log);
> "3e22b9ffc2387e18636e0a3d0c56b023264c16e78a2adcba1303cefc685e610f"
```

deleteKeyPair

```
web3.shh.deleteKeyPair(id, [callback])
```

Deletes the specifies key if it exists.

Parameters

1. `String` - The key pair ID, returned by the creation functions (`shh.newKeyPair` and `shh.addPrivateKey`).
2. `Function` - (optional) Optional callback, returns an error object as first parameter and the result as second.

Returns

`Boolean` - `true` on success, error on failure.

Example

```
web3.shh.deleteKeyPair(
↪'3e22b9ffc2387e18636e0a3d0c56b023264c16e78a2adcba1303cefc685e610f');
.then(console.log);
> true
```

hasKeyPair

```
web3.shh.hasKeyPair(id, [callback])
```

Checks if the whisper node has a private key of a key pair matching the given ID.

Parameters

1. `String` - The key pair ID, returned by the creation functions (`shh.newKeyPair` and `shh.addPrivateKey`).
2. `Function` - (optional) Optional callback, returns an error object as first parameter and the result as second.

Returns

`Boolean` - `true` on if the key pair exist in the node, `false` if not. Error on failure.

Example

```
web3.shh.hasKeyPair('fe22b9ffc2387e18636e0a3d0c56b023264c16e78a2adcba1303cefc685e610f
↪');
.then(console.log);
> true
```

getPublicKey

```
web3.shh.getPublicKey(id, [callback])
```

Returns the public key for a key pair ID.

Parameters

1. `String` - The key pair ID, returned by the creation functions (`shh.newKeyPair` and `shh.addPrivateKey`).
2. `Function` - (optional) Optional callback, returns an error object as first parameter and the result as second.

Returns

`String` - Public key on success and an error on failure.

Example

```
web3.shh.getPublicKey(
↪'3e22b9ffc2387e18636e0a3d0c56b023264c16e78a2adcba1303cefc685e610f');
.then(console.log);
>
↪"0x04d1574d4eab8f3dde4d2dc7ed2c4d699d77cbbdd09167b8fffa099652ce4df00c4c6e0263eafe05007a46fdf0c8d32k
↪"
```

getPrivateKey

```
web3.shh.getPrivateKey(id, [callback])
```

Returns the private key for a key pair ID.

Parameters

1. `String` - The key pair ID, returned by the creation functions (`shh.newKeyPair` and `shh.addPrivateKey`).
2. `Function` - (optional) Optional callback, returns an error object as first parameter and the result as second.

Returns

`String` - Private key on success and an error on failure.

Example

```
web3.shh.getPrivateKey(
→'3e22b9ffc2387e18636e0a3d0c56b023264c16e78a2adcba1303cefc685e610f');
.then(console.log);
> "0x234234e22b9ffc2387e18636e0534534a3d0c56b0243567432453264c16e78a2adc"
```

newSymKey

```
web3.shh.newSymKey([callback])
```

Generates a random symmetric key and stores it under an ID, which is then returned. Will be used for encrypting and decrypting of messages where the sym key is known to both parties.

Parameters

1. `Function` - (optional) Optional callback, returns an error object as first parameter and the result as second.

Returns

`String` - Key ID on success and an error on failure.

Example

```
web3.shh.newSymKey();
.then(console.log);
> "cec94d139ff51d7df1d228812b90c23ec1f909afa0840ed80f1e04030bb681e4"
```

addSymKey

```
web3.shh.addSymKey(symKey, [callback])
```

Stores the key, and returns its ID.

Parameters

1. `String` - The raw key for symmetric encryption as HEX bytes.
2. `Function` - (optional) Optional callback, returns an error object as first parameter and the result as second.

Returns

`String` - Key ID on success and an error on failure.

Example

```
web3.shh.addSymKey('0x5e11b9ffc2387e18636e0a3d0c56b023264c16e78a2adcba1303cefc685e610f
↪');
.then(console.log);
> "fea94d139ff51d7df1d228812b90c23ec1f909afa0840ed80f1e04030bb681e4"
```

generateSymKeyFromPassword

```
web3.shh.generateSymKeyFromPassword(password, [callback])
```

Generates the key from password, stores it, and returns its ID.

Parameters

1. `String` - A password to generate the sym key from.
2. `Function` - (optional) Optional callback, returns an error object as first parameter and the result as second.

Returns

`String` - Key ID on success and an error on failure.

Example

```
web3.shh.generateSymKeyFromPassword('Never use this password – password!');
.then(console.log);
> "2e57b9ffc2387e18636e0a3d0c56b023264c16e78a2adcba1303cefc685e610f"
```

hasSymKey

```
web3.shh.hasSymKey(id, [callback])
```

Checks if there is a symmetric key stored with the given ID.

Parameters

1. `String` - The key pair ID, returned by the creation functions (`shh.newSymKey`, `shh.addSymKey` or `shh.generateSymKeyFromPassword`).
2. `Function` - (optional) Optional callback, returns an error object as first parameter and the result as second.

Returns

`Boolean` - `true` on if the symmetric key exist in the node, `false` if not. Error on failure.

Example

```
web3.shh.hasSymKey('f6dcf21ed6a17bd78d8c4c63195ab997b3b65ea683705501eae82d32667adc92
→');
.then(console.log);
> true
```

getSymKey

```
web3.shh.getSymKey(id, [callback])
```

Returns the symmetric key associated with the given ID.

Parameters

1. `String` - The key pair ID, returned by the creation functions (`shh.newKeyPair` and `shh.addPrivateKey`).
2. `Function` - (optional) Optional callback, returns an error object as first parameter and the result as second.

Returns

`String` - The raw symmetric key on success and an error on failure.

Example

```
web3.shh.getSymKey('af33b9ffc2387e18636e0a3d0c56b023264c16e78a2adcba1303cefc685e610f
→');
.then(console.log);
> "0xa82a520aff70f7a989098376e48ec128f25f767085e84d7fb995a9815eebff0a"
```

deleteSymKey

```
web3.shh.deleteSymKey(id, [callback])
```

Deletes the symmetric key associated with the given ID.

Parameters

1. `String` - The key pair ID, returned by the creation functions (`shh.newKeyPair` and `shh.addPrivateKey`).

2. `Function` - (optional) Optional callback, returns an error object as first parameter and the result as second.

Returns

`Boolean` - `true` on if the symmetric key was deleted, error on failure.

Example

```
web3.shh.deleteSymKey(
→'bf31b9ffc2387e18636e0a3d0c56b023264c16e78a2adcba1303cefc685e610f');
.then(console.log);
> true
```

post

```
web3.shh.post(object [, callback])
```

This method should be called, when we want to post whisper a message to the network.

Parameters

1. **`Object` - The post object:**

   - `symKeyID` - `String` (optional): ID of symmetric key for message encryption (Either `symKeyID` or `pubKey` must be present. Can not be both.).

   - `pubKey` - `String` (optional): The public key for message encryption (Either `symKeyID` or `pubKey` must be present. Can not be both.).

   - `sig` - `String` (optional): The ID of the signing key.

   - `ttl` - `Number`: Time-to-live in seconds.

   - `topic` - `String`: 4 Bytes (mandatory when key is symmetric): Message topic.

   - `payload` - `String`: The payload of the message to be encrypted.

   - `padding` - `Number` (optional): Padding (byte array of arbitrary length).

   - `powTime` - `Number` (optional)?: Maximal time in seconds to be spent on proof of work.

   - `powTarget` - `Number` (optional)?: Minimal PoW target required for this message.

   - `targetPeer` - `Number` (optional): Peer ID (for peer-to-peer message only).

2. `callback` - `Function`: (optional) Optional callback, returns an error object as first parameter and the result as second.

Returns

`Boolean` - returns `true` if the message was send, otherwise `false` or error.

Example

```
var identities = [];
var subscription = null;

Promise.all([
    web3.shh.newSymKey().then((id) => {identities.push(id);}),
    web3.shh.newKeyPair().then((id) => {identities.push(id);})

]).then(() => {

    // will receive also its own message send, below
    subscription = shh.subscribe("messages", {
        symKeyID: identities[0],
        topics: ['0xffaadd11']
    }).on('data', console.log);

}).then(() => {
   shh.post({
        symKeyID: identities[0], // encrypts using the sym key ID
        sig: identities[1], // signs the message using the keyPair ID
        ttl: 10,
        topic: '0xffaadd11',
        payload: '0xffffffdddddd1122',
        powTime: 3,
        powTarget: 0.5
    })
});
```

subscribe

```
web3.shh.subscribe('messages', options [, callback])
```

Subscribe for incoming whisper messages.

Parameters

1. `"messages"` - `String`: Type of the subscription.

2. **`Object` - The subscription options:**

    - `symKeyID` - `String`: ID of symmetric key for message decryption.

    - `privateKeyID` - `String`: ID of private (asymmetric) key for message decryption.

    - `sig` - `String` (optional): Public key of the signature, to verify.

    - `topics`- `Array` (optional when "privateKeyID" key is given): Filters messages by this topic(s). Each topic must be a 4 bytes HEX string.

- `minPow` - `Number` (optional): Minimal PoW requirement for incoming messages.
- `allowP2P` - `Boolean` (optional): Indicates if this filter allows processing of direct peer-to-peer messages (which are not to be forwarded any further, because they might be expired). This might be the case in some very rare cases, e.g. if you intend to communicate to MailServers, etc.

3. `callback` - `Function`: (optional) Optional callback, returns an error object as first parameter and the result as second. Will be called for each incoming subscription, and the subscription itself as 3 parameter.

Notification Returns

`Object` - The incoming message:

- `hash` - `String`: Hash of the enveloped message.
- `sig` - `String`: Public key which signed this message.
- `recipientPublicKey` - `String`: The recipients public key.
- `timestamp` - `String`: Unix timestamp of the message genertion.
- `ttl` - `Number`: Time-to-live in seconds.
- `topic` - `String`: 4 Bytes HEX string message topic.
- `payload` - `String`: Decrypted payload.
- `padding` - `Number`: Optional padding (byte array of arbitrary length).
- `pow` - `Number`: Proof of work value.

Example

```
web3.shh.subscribe('messages', {
    symKeyID: 'bf31b9ffc2387e18636e0a3d0c56b023264c16e78a2adcba1303cefc685e610f',
    sig:
→'0x04d1574d4eab8f3dde4d2dc7ed2c4d699d77cbbdd09167b8fffa099652ce4df00c4c6e0263eafe05007a46fdf0c8d32k
→'
    ttl: 20,
    topic: '0xffddaa11',
    minPow: 0.8,
}, function(error, message, subscription){

    console.log(message);
    > {
        "hash": "0x4158eb81ad8e30cfcee67f20b1372983d388f1243a96e39f94fd2797b1e9c78e",
        "padding":
→"0xc15f786f34e5cef0fef6ce7c1185d799ecdb5ebca72b3310648c5588db2e99a0d73301c7a8d90115a91213f0bc9c722$
→",
        "payload": "0xdeadbeaf",
        "pow": 0.5371803278688525,
        "recipientPublicKey": null,
        "sig": null,
        "timestamp": 1496991876,
        "topic": "0x01020304",
        "ttl": 50
    }
})
```

```
// or
.on('data', function(message){ ... });
```

clearSubscriptions

```
web3.shh.clearSubscriptions()
```

Resets subscriptions.

Note: This will not reset subscriptions from other packages like `web3-eth`, as they use their own requestManager.

Parameters

1. `Boolean`: If `true` it keeps the `"syncing"` subscription.

Returns

```
Boolean
```

Example

```
web3.shh.subscribe('messages', {...} ,function(){ ... });

...

web3.shh.clearSubscriptions();
```

newMessageFilter

```
web3.shh.newMessageFilter(options)
```

Create a new filter within the node. This filter can be used to poll for new messages that match the set of criteria.

Parameters

1. `Object`: See *web3.shh.subscribe() options* for details.

Returns

`String`: The filter ID.

Example

```
web3.shh.newMessageFilter()
.then(console.log);
> "2b47fbafb3cce24570812a82e6e93cd9e2551bbc4823f6548ff0d82d2206b326"
```

deleteMessageFilter

```
web3.shh.deleteMessageFilter(id)
```

Deletes a message filter in the node.

Parameters

1. `String`: The filter ID created with `shh.newMessageFilter()`.

Returns

`Boolean`: `true` on success, error on failure.

Example

```
web3.shh.deleteMessageFilter(
↪'2b47fbafb3cce24570812a82e6e93cd9e2551bbc4823f6548ff0d82d2206b326')
.then(console.log);
> true
```

getFilterMessages

```
web3.shh.getFilterMessages(id)
```

Retrieve messages that match the filter criteria and are received between the last time this function was called and now.

Parameters

1. `String`: The filter ID created with `shh.newMessageFilter()`.

Returns

`Array`: Returns an array of message objects like *web3.shh.subscribe() notification returns*

Example

```
web3.shh.getFilterMessages(
→'2b47fbafb3cce24570812a82e6e93cd9e2551bbc4823f6548ff0d82d2206b326')
.then(console.log);
> [{
    "hash": "0x4158eb81ad8e30cfcee67f20b1372983d388f1243a96e39f94fd2797b1e9c78e",
    "padding":
→"0xc15f786f34e5cef0fef6ce7c1185d799ecdb5ebca72b3310648c5588db2e99a0d73301c7a8d90115a91213f0bc9c722
→",
    "payload": "0xdeadbeaf",
    "pow": 0.5371803278688525,
    "recipientPublicKey": null,
    "sig": null,
    "timestamp": 1496991876,
    "topic": "0x01020304",
    "ttl": 50
},{...}]
```

Note: This documentation is work in progress and web3.js 1.0 is not yet released! You can find the current documentation for web3 0.x.x at github.com/ethereum/wiki/wiki/JavaScript-API.

web3.utils

This package provides utility functions for Ethereum dapps and other web3.js packages.

randomHex

```
web3.utils.randomHex(size)
```

The 'randomHex <https://github.com/frozeman/randomHex'_ library to generate cryptographically strong pseudo-random HEX strings from a given byte size.

Parameters

1. `size` - `Number`: The byte size for the HEX string, e.g. `32` will result in a 32 bytes HEX string with 64 characters preficed with "0x".

Returns

`String`: The generated random HEX string.

Example

```
web3.utils.randomHex(32)
> "0xa5b9d60f32436310afebcfda832817a68921beb782fabf7915cc0460b443116a"

web3.utils.randomHex(4)
> "0x6892ffc6"
```

```
web3.utils.randomHex(2)
> "0x99d6"

web3.utils.randomHex(1)
> "0x9a"

web3.utils.randomHex(0)
> "0x"
```

_

```
web3.utils._()
```

The **'underscore <http://underscorejs.org'_** library for many convenience JavaScript functions.

See the **'underscore API reference <http://underscorejs.org'_** for details.

Example

```
var _ = web3.utils._;

_.union([1,2],[3]);
> [1,2,3]

_.each({my: 'object'}, function(value, key){ ... })

...
```

BN

```
web3.utils.BN(mixed)
```

The **'BN.js <https://github.com/indutny/bn.js/'_** library for calculating with big numbers in JavaScript. See the *BN.js documentation <https://github.com/indutny/bn.js/* for details.

Note: For safe conversion of many types, incl **'BigNumber.js <http://mikemcl.github.io/bignumber.js/'_** use *utils.toBN*

Parameters

1. `mixed` - `String|Number`: A number, number string or HEX string to convert to a BN object.

Returns

`Object`: The **'BN.js <https://github.com/indutny/bn.js/'_** instance.

Example

```
var BN = web3.utils.BN;

new BN(1234).toString();
> "1234"

new BN('1234').add(new BN('1')).toString();
> "1235"

new BN('0xea').toString();
> "234"
```

isBN

```
web3.utils.isBN(bn)
```

Checks if a given value is a **'BN.js <https://github.com/indutny/bn.js/'_** instance.

Parameters

1. `bn` - `Object`: An **'BN.js <https://github.com/indutny/bn.js/'_** instance.

Returns

`Boolean`

Example

```
var number = new BN(10);

web3.utils.isBN(number);
> true
```

isBigNumber

```
web3.utils.isBigNumber(bignumber)
```

Checks if a given value is a **'BigNumber.js <http://mikemcl.github.io/bignumber.js/'_** instance.

Parameters

1. `bignumber` - `Object`: A **'BigNumber.js <http://mikemcl.github.io/bignumber.js/'_** instance.

Returns

`Boolean`

Example

```
var number = new BigNumber(10);

web3.utils.isBigNumber(number);
> true
```

sha3

```
web3.utils.sha3(string)
web3.utils.keccak256(string) // ALIAS
```

Will calculate the sha3 of the input.

Note: To mimic the sha3 behaviour of solidity use *soliditySah3*

Parameters

1. `string` - `String`: A string to hash.

Returns

`String`: the result hash.

Example

```
web3.utils.sha3('234'); // taken as string
> "0xc1912fee45d61c87cc5ea59dae311904cd86b84fee17cc96966216f811ce6a79"

web3.utils.sha3(new BN('234'));
> "0xbc36789e7a1e281436464229828f817d6612f7b477d66591ff96a9e064bcc98a"

web3.utils.sha3(234);
> null // can't calculate the has of a number

web3.utils.sha3(0xea); // same as above, just the HEX representation of the number
> null
```

```
web3.utils.sha3('0xea'); // will be converted to a byte array first, and then hashed
> "0x2f20677459120677484f7104c76deb6846a2c071f9b3152c103bb12cd54d1a4a"
```

soliditySha3

```
web3.utils.soliditySha3(param1 [, param2, ...])
```

Will calculate the sha3 of given input parameters in the same way solidity would. This means arguments will be ABI converted and tightly packed before being hashed.

Parameters

1. `paramX` - Mixed: Any type, or an object with `{type: 'uint', value: '123456'}` or `{t: 'bytes', v: '0xfff456'}`. Basic types are autodetected as follows:

   - `String` non numerical UTF-8 string is interpreted as `string`.

   - `String|Number|BN|HEX` positive number is interpreted as `uint256`.

   - `String|Number|BN` negative number is interpreted as `int256`.

   - `Boolean` as `bool`.

   - `String` HEX string with leading `0x` is interpreted as `bytes`.

   - `HEX` HEX number representation is interpreted as `uint256`.

Returns

`String`: the result hash.

Example

```
web3.utils.soliditySha3('234564535', '0xfff23243', true, -10);
// auto detects:        uint256,      bytes,    bool,   int256
> "0x3e27a893dc40ef8a7f0841d96639de2f58a132be5ae466d40087a2cfa83b7179"


web3.utils.soliditySha3('Hello!%'); // auto detects: string
> "0x661136a4267dba9ccdf6bfddb7c00e714de936674c4bdb065a531cf1cb15c7fc"


web3.utils.soliditySha3('234'); // auto detects: uint256
> "0x61c831beab28d67d1bb40b5ae1a11e2757fa842f031a2d0bc94a7867bc5d26c2"

web3.utils.soliditySha3(0xea); // same as above
> "0x61c831beab28d67d1bb40b5ae1a11e2757fa842f031a2d0bc94a7867bc5d26c2"

web3.utils.soliditySha3(new BN('234')); // same as above
> "0x61c831beab28d67d1bb40b5ae1a11e2757fa842f031a2d0bc94a7867bc5d26c2"
```

```
web3.utils.soliditySha3({type: 'uint256', value: '234'})); // same as above
> "0x61c831beab28d67d1bb40b5ae1a11e2757fa842f031a2d0bc94a7867bc5d26c2"

web3.utils.soliditySha3({t: 'uint', v: new BN('234')})); // same as above
> "0x61c831beab28d67d1bb40b5ae1a11e2757fa842f031a2d0bc94a7867bc5d26c2"


web3.utils.soliditySha3('0x407D73d8a49eeb85D32Cf465507dd71d507100c1');
> "0x4e8ebbefa452077428f93c9520d3edd60594ff452a29ac7d2ccc11d47f3ab95b"

web3.utils.soliditySha3({t: 'bytes', v: '0x407D73d8a49eeb85D32Cf465507dd71d507100c1'}
↪);
> "0x4e8ebbefa452077428f93c9520d3edd60594ff452a29ac7d2ccc11d47f3ab95b" // same result␣
↪as above


web3.utils.soliditySha3({t: 'address', v: '0x407D73d8a49eeb85D32Cf465507dd71d507100c1
↪'});
> "0x4e8ebbefa452077428f93c9520d3edd60594ff452a29ac7d2ccc11d47f3ab95b" // same as␣
↪above, but will do a checksum check, if its multi case


web3.utils.soliditySha3({t: 'bytes32', v: '0x407D73d8a49eeb85D32Cf465507dd71d507100c1
↪'});
> "0x3c69a194aaf415ba5d6afca734660d0a3d45acdc05d54cd1ca89a8988e7625b4" // different␣
↪result as above


web3.utils.soliditySha3({t: 'string', v: 'Hello!%'}, {t: 'int8', v:-23}, {t: 'address
↪', v: '0x85F43D8a49eeB85d32Cf465507DD71d507100C1d'});
> "0xa13b31627c1ed7aaded5aecec71baf02fe123797fffd45e662eac8e06fbe4955"
```

isHex

```
web3.utils.isHex(hex)
```

Checks if a given string is a HEX string.

Parameters

1. `hex` - `String|HEX`: The given HEX string.

Returns

`Boolean`

Example

```
web3.utils.isHex('0xc1912');
> true

web3.utils.isHex(0xc1912);
> true

web3.utils.isHex('c1912');
> true

web3.utils.isHex(345);
> true // this is tricky, as 345 can be a a HEX representation or a number, be␣
↪careful when not having a 0x in front!

web3.utils.isHex('0xZ1912');
> false

web3.utils.isHex('Hello');
> false
```

isAddress

```
web3.utils.isAddress(address)
```

Checks if a given string is a valid Ethereum address. It will also check the checksum, if the address has upper and lowercase letters.

Parameters

1. `address` - `String`: An address string.

Returns

```
Boolean
```

Example

```
web3.utils.isAddress('0xc1912fee45d61c87cc5ea59dae31190fffff232d');
> true

web3.utils.isAddress('c1912fee45d61c87cc5ea59dae31190fffff232d');
> true

web3.utils.isAddress('0XC1912FEE45D61C87CC5EA59DAE31190FFFFF232D');
> true // as all is uppercase, no checksum will be checked

web3.utils.isAddress('0xc1912fEE45d61C87Cc5EA59DaE31190FFFFf232d');
> true
```

```
web3.utils.isAddress('0xC1912fEE45d61C87Cc5EA59DaE31190FFFFf232d');
> false // wrong checksum
```

toChecksumAddress

```
web3.utils.toChecksumAddress(address)
```

Will convert an upper or lowercase Ethereum address to a checksum address.

Parameters

1. `address` - `String`: An address string.

Returns

`String`: The checksum address.

Example

```
web3.utils.toChecksumAddress('0xc1912fee45d61c87cc5ea59dae31190fffff2323');
> "0xc1912fEE45d61C87Cc5EA59DaE31190FFFFf232d"

web3.utils.toChecksumAddress('0XC1912FEE45D61C87CC5EA59DAE31190FFFFF232D');
> "0xc1912fEE45d61C87Cc5EA59DaE31190FFFFf232d" // same as above
```

checkAddressChecksum

```
web3.utils.checkAddressChecksum(address)
```

Checks the checksum of a given address. Will also return false on non-checksum addresses.

Parameters

1. `address` - `String`: An address string.

Returns

`Boolean`: `true` when the checksum of the address is valid, `false` if its not a checksum address, or the checksum is invalid.

Example

```
web3.utils.checkAddressChecksum('0xc1912fEE45d61C87Cc5EA59DaE31190FFFFf232d');
> true
```

toHex

```
web3.utils.toHex(mixed)
```

Will auto convert any given value to HEX. Number strings will interpreted as numbers. Text strings will be interpreted as UTF-8 strings.

Parameters

1. `mixed` - `String|Number|BN|BigNumber`: The input to convert to HEX.

Returns

`String`: The resulting HEX string.

Example

```
web3.utils.toHex('234');
> "0xea"

web3.utils.toHex(234);
> "0xea"

web3.utils.toHex(new BN('234'));
> "0xea"

web3.utils.toHex(new BigNumber('234'));
> "0xea"

web3.utils.toHex('I have 100€');
> "0x49206861766520313030e282ac"
```

toBN

```
web3.utils.toBN(number)
```

Will safly convert any given value (including **'BigNumber.js <http://mikemcl.github.io/bignumber.js/'_** instances) into a **'BN.js <https://github.com/indutny/bn.js/'_** instance, for handling big numbers in JavaScript.

Note: For just the **'BN.js <https://github.com/indutny/bn.js/'_** class use *utils.BN*

Parameters

1. `number` - `String|Number|HEX`: Number to convert to a big number.

Returns

`Object`: The **'BN.js <https://github.com/indutny/bn.js/'_** instance.

Example

```
web3.utils.toBN(1234).toString();
> "1234"

web3.utils.toBN('1234').add(web3.utils.toBN('1')).toString();
> "1235"

web3.utils.toBN('0xea').toString();
> "234"
```

hexToNumberString

```
web3.utils.hexToNumberString(hex)
```

Returns the number representation of a given HEX value as a string.

Parameters

1. `hexString` - `String|HEX`: A string to hash.

Returns

`String`: The number as a string.

Example

```
web3.utils.hexToNumberString('0xea');
> "234"
```

hexToNumber

```
web3.utils.hexToNumber(hex)
web3.utils.toDecimal(hex) // ALIAS, deprecated
```

Returns the number representation of a given HEX value.

Note: This is not useful for big numbers, rather use *utils.toBN* instead.

Parameters

1. `hexString` - `String|HEX`: A string to hash.

Returns

`Number`

Example

```
web3.utils.hexToNumber('0xea');
> 234
```

---

numberToHex

```
web3.utils.numberToHex(number)
web3.utils.fromDecimal(number) // ALIAS, deprecated
```

Returns the HEX representation of a given number value.

Parameters

1. `number` - `String|Number|BN|BigNumber`: A number as string or number.

Returns

`String`: The HEX value of the given number.

Example

```
web3.utils.numberToHex('234');
> '0xea'
```

---

hexToUtf8

```
web3.utils.hexToUtf8(hex)
web3.utils.hexToString(hex) // ALIAS
web3.utils.toUtf8(hex) // ALIAS, deprecated
```

Returns the UTF-8 string representation of a given HEX value.

Parameters

1. `hex` - `String`: A HEX string to convert to a UTF-8 string.

Returns

`String`: The UTF-8 string.

Example

```
web3.utils.hexToUtf8('0x49206861766520313030e282ac');
> "I have 100€"
```

hexToAscii

```
web3.utils.hexToAscii(hex)
web3.utils.toAscii(hex) // ALIAS, deprecated
```

Returns the ASCII string representation of a given HEX value.

Parameters

1. `hex` - `String`: A HEX string to convert to a ASCII string.

Returns

`String`: The ASCII string.

Example

```
web3.utils.hexToAscii('0x4920686176652031303021');
> "I have 100!"
```

utf8ToHex

```
web3.utils.utf8ToHex(string)
web3.utils.stringToHex(string) // ALIAS
web3.utils.fromUtf8(string) // ALIAS, deprecated
```

Returns the HEX representation of a given UTF-8 string.

Parameters

1. `string` - `String`: A UTF-8 string to convert to a HEX string.

Returns

`String`: The HEX string.

Example

```
web3.utils.utf8ToHex('I have 100€');
> "0x4920686176652031303030e282ac"
```

asciiToHex

```
web3.utils.asciiToHex(string)
web3.utils.fromAscii(string) // ALIAS, deprecated
```

Returns the HEX representation of a given ASCII string.

Parameters

1. `string` - `String`: A ASCII string to convert to a HEX string.

Returns

`String`: The HEX string.

Example

```
web3.utils.asciiToHex('I have 100!');
> "0x4920686176652031303021"
```

hexToBytes

```
web3.utils.hexToBytes(hex)
```

Returns a byte array from the given HEX string.

Parameters

1. `hex` - `String|HEX`: A HEX to convert.

Returns

`Array`: The byte array.

Example

```
web3.utils.hexToBytes('0x000000ea');
> [ 0, 0, 0, 234 ]

web3.utils.hexToBytes(0x000000ea);
> [ 234 ]
```

bytesToHex

```
web3.utils.bytesToHex(byteArray)
```

Returns a HEX string from a byte array.

Parameters

1. `byteArray` - `Array`: A byte array to convert.

Returns

`String`: The HEX string.

Example

```
web3.utils.bytesToHex([ 72, 101, 108, 108, 111, 33, 36 ]);
> "0x48656c6c6f2125"
```

toWei

```
web3.utils.toWei(number [, unit])
```

Converts any ether value value into 'wei <http://ethereum.stackexchange.com/questions/253/the-ether-denominations-are-called-finney-szabo-and-wei-what-who-are-these-na'_.

Note: "wei" are the smallest ethere unit, and you should always make calculations in wei and convert only for display reasons.

Parameters

1. `number` - `String|Number|BN`: The value. 1. `unit` - `String` (optional, defaults to `"ether"`): The ether to convert from. Possible units are:

- `noether`: '0'
- `wei`: '1'
- `kwei`: '1000'
- `Kwei`: '1000'
- `babbage`: '1000'
- `femtoether`: '1000'
- `mwei`: '1000000'
- `Mwei`: '1000000'
- `lovelace`: '1000000'
- `picoether`: '1000000'
- `gwei`: '1000000000'
- `Gwei`: '1000000000'
- `shannon`: '1000000000'
- `nanoether`: '1000000000'
- `nano`: '1000000000'
- `szabo`: '1000000000000'
- `microether`: '1000000000000'
- `micro`: '1000000000000'
- `finney`: '1000000000000000'
- `milliether`: '1000000000000000'
- `milli`: '1000000000000000'
- `ether`: '1000000000000000000'
- `kether`: '1000000000000000000000'
- `grand`: '1000000000000000000000'

- `mether`: '1000000000000000000000000'
- `gether`: '1000000000000000000000000000'
- `tether`: '1000000000000000000000000000000'

Returns

`String|BN`: If a number, or string is given it returns a number string, otherwise a **'BN.js <https://github.com/indutny/bn.js/'_** instance.

Example

```
web3.utils.toWei('1', 'ether');
> "1000000000000000000"

web3.utils.toWei('1', 'finney');
> "1000000000000000"

web3.utils.toWei('1', 'szabo');
> "1000000000000"

web3.utils.toWei('1', 'shannon');
> "1000000000"
```

fromWei

```
web3.utils.fromWei(number [, unit])
```

Converts any **'wei <http://ethereum.stackexchange.com/questions/253/the-ether-denominations-are-called-finney-szabo-and-wei-what-who-are-these-na'_** value into a ether value.

Note: "wei" are the smallest ethere unit, and you should always make calculations in wei and convert only for display reasons.

Parameters

1. `number` - `String|Number|BN`: The value in wei. 1. `unit` - `String` (optional, defaults to `"ether"`): The ether to convert to. Possible units are:

- `noether`: '0'
- `wei`: '1'
- `kwei`: '1000'
- `Kwei`: '1000'
- `babbage`: '1000'
- `femtoether`: '1000'

- `mwei`: '1000000'
- `Mwei`: '1000000'
- `lovelace`: '1000000'
- `picoether`: '1000000'
- `gwei`: '1000000000'
- `Gwei`: '1000000000'
- `shannon`: '1000000000'
- `nanoether`: '1000000000'
- `nano`: '1000000000'
- `szabo`: '1000000000000'
- `microether`: '1000000000000'
- `micro`: '1000000000000'
- `finney`: '1000000000000000'
- `milliether`: '1000000000000000'
- `milli`: '1000000000000000'
- `ether`: '1000000000000000000'
- `kether`: '1000000000000000000000'
- `grand`: '1000000000000000000000'
- `mether`: '1000000000000000000000000'
- `gether`: '1000000000000000000000000000'
- `tether`: '1000000000000000000000000000000'

Returns

`String|BN`: If a number, or string is given it returns a number string, otherwise a **'BN.js <https://github.com/indutny/bn.js/'_** instance.

Example

```
web3.utils.fromWei('1', 'ether');
> "0.000000000000000001"

web3.utils.fromWei('1', 'finney');
> "0.000000000000001"

web3.utils.fromWei('1', 'szabo');
> "0.000000000001"

web3.utils.fromWei('1', 'shannon');
> "0.000000001"
```

unitMap

```
web3.utils.unitMap
```

Shows all possible ether value and their amount in **'wei <http://ethereum.stackexchange.com/questions/253/the-ether-denominations-are-called-finney-szabo-and-wei-what-who-are-these-na'_**.

Retrun value

- **Object** with the following properties:
    - `noether`: '0'
    - `wei`: '1'
    - `kwei`: '1000'
    - `Kwei`: '1000'
    - `babbage`: '1000'
    - `femtoether`: '1000'
    - `mwei`: '1000000'
    - `Mwei`: '1000000'
    - `lovelace`: '1000000'
    - `picoether`: '1000000'
    - `gwei`: '1000000000'
    - `Gwei`: '1000000000'
    - `shannon`: '1000000000'
    - `nanoether`: '1000000000'
    - `nano`: '1000000000'
    - `szabo`: '1000000000000'
    - `microether`: '1000000000000'
    - `micro`: '1000000000000'
    - `finney`: '1000000000000000'
    - `milliether`: '1000000000000000'
    - `milli`: '1000000000000000'
    - `ether`: '1000000000000000000'
    - `kether`: '1000000000000000000000'
    - `grand`: '1000000000000000000000'
    - `mether`: '1000000000000000000000000'
    - `gether`: '1000000000000000000000000000'
    - `tether`: '1000000000000000000000000000000'

Example

```
web3.utils.unitMap
> {
    noether: '0',
    wei:        '1',
    kwei:       '1000',
    Kwei:       '1000',
    babbage:    '1000',
    femtoether: '1000',
    mwei:       '1000000',
    Mwei:       '1000000',
    lovelace:   '1000000',
    picoether:  '1000000',
    gwei:       '1000000000',
    Gwei:       '1000000000',
    shannon:    '1000000000',
    nanoether:  '1000000000',
    nano:       '1000000000',
    szabo:      '1000000000000',
    microether: '1000000000000',
    micro:      '1000000000000',
    finney:     '1000000000000000',
    milliether: '1000000000000000',
    milli:      '1000000000000000',
    ether:      '1000000000000000000',
    kether:     '1000000000000000000000',
    grand:      '1000000000000000000000',
    mether:     '1000000000000000000000000',
    gether:     '1000000000000000000000000000',
    tether:     '1000000000000000000000000000000'
}
```

leftPad

```
web3.utils.leftPad(string, characterAmount [, sign])
web3.utils.leftPad(string, characterAmount [, sign]) // ALIAS
```

Adds a padding on the left of a string, Useful for adding paddings to HEX strings.

Parameters

1. `string` - `String`: The string to add padding on the left.

2. `characterAmount` - `Number`: The number of characters the total string should have.

3. `sign` - `String` (optional): The character sign to use, defaults to `"0"`.

Returns

`String`: The padded string.

Example

```
web3.utils.leftPad('0x3456ff', 20);
> "0x000000000000003456ff"

web3.utils.leftPad(0x3456ff, 20);
> "0x000000000000003456ff"

web3.utils.leftPad('Hello', 20, 'x');
> "xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxHello"
```

rightPad

```
web3.utils.rightPad(string, characterAmount [, sign])
web3.utils.rightPad(string, characterAmount [, sign]) // ALIAS
```

Adds a padding on the right of a string, Useful for adding paddings to HEX strings.

Parameters

1. `string` - `String`: The string to add padding on the right.
2. `characterAmount` - `Number`: The number of characters the total string should have.
3. `sign` - `String` (optional): The character sign to use, defaults to `"0"`.

Returns

`String`: The padded string.

Example

```
web3.utils.rightPad('0x3456ff', 20);
> "0x3456ff00000000000000"

web3.utils.rightPad(0x3456ff, 20);
> "0x3456ff00000000000000"

web3.utils.rightPad('Hello', 20, 'x');
> "Helloxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx"
```

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