

# **API Link**

https://api.etherscan.io/api?

module=logs&action=getLogs&fromBlock=3957992&toBlock=100000000&address=0x86fa0498 57e0209aa7d9e616f7eb3b3b78ecfdb0&topic0=0xddf252ad1be2c89b69c2b068fc378daa952ba7f1 63c4a11628f55a4df523b3ef&apikey=YOURKEY

There are several parameters:

Prefix: <a href="https://api.etherscan.io/api?module=logs&action=getLogs">https://api.etherscan.io/api?module=logs&action=getLogs</a>

Block Range: fromBlock=3957992&toBlock=100000000

(Token) Contract Address: address=0x86fa049857e0209aa7d9e616f7eb3b3b78ecfdb0

Transfer Topic Hash: topic0=0xddf252ad1be2c89b69c2b068fc378daa952ba7f163c4a11628f55a4df523b3ef

My API Key: apikey=YOURKEY

Since prefix, block range, contract address and API key are straight forward, I am going to emphasize on Transfer Topic Hash. But to get into Transfer Topic Hash, first we need to understand the content of Ethereum events.

Author: Jinhua Wang, License: MIT License

The following is an example of Ethereum event log.

There are three topics separated by commas:

9aeb7f910d44ece7f1f17af99b489d010ffc"|

The first topic is the transfer signature (aka. Transfer Topic Hash), the second and third topics are the *from* and *to* addresses. The *from* address is the address of the sender, while the *to* address is the address of the receiver.

Canonical Signature

If you look at the <u>ERC20 standard</u>, you will find two event functions:

```
event Transfer(address indexed _from, address indexed _to, uint _value);
event Approval(address indexed owner, address indexed spender, uint value);
```

The transfer function, in particular, will issue an event log containing the token sender, token receiver, and the value.

```
The <u>canonical signature (hash)</u> of

event Transfer(address indexed _from, address indexed _to, uint _value);
is exactly

0xddf252ad1be2c89b69c2b068fc378daa952ba7f163c4a11628f55a4df523b3ef
```

This is the Transfer Topic Hash we saw in the previous slide.

Note that this hash is independent of tokens. It is the same for every token on Ethereum!

Sender and Receiver

There are two more "topics" in the Ethereum event log. They are simply the *from* and *to* addresses, respectfully. In the above example,

Note that if you directly use these addresses, it will not work. Because the addresses have 0 paddings. You need to remove the zero paddings from the 3rd character to the 25th character.

What I would do in python is:

Value

#### The data field:

I have an interesting StackOverflow question on how to parse it.

The data field is a hex value. You need to use a converter to convert it to decimal. The above value, for example, should convert to 613588994158502064350.

On some ethereum websites, however, they see the values in 10<sup>18</sup>. You can find <u>another StackOverflow question</u> on this matter as well.

Therefore,  $613588994158502064350/10^18 = 613.588994159$ 

Both notations should be acceptable.