

VM affordances

The Stylus Rust SDK contains several modules for interacting with the Virtual Machine (VM), which can be imported from `stylus_sdk`.

Let's see an example:

note This code has yet to be audited. Please use at your own risk. use

```
stylus_sdk :: { msg } ;
```

```
let callvalue =
```

```
msg :: value ( ) ;
```

 This page lists the modules that are available, as well as the methods within those modules.

block

Allows you to inspect the current block:

- `basefee`
 - `:` gets the basefee of the current block
- `chainid`
 - `:` gets the unique chain identifier of the Arbitrum chain
- `coinbase`
 - `:` gets the coinbase of the current block, which on Arbitrum chains is the L1 batch poster's address
- `gas_limit`
 - `:` gets the gas limit of the current block
- `number`
 - `:` gets a bounded estimate of the L1 block number at which the sequencer sequenced the transaction. See [Block gas limit, numbers and time](#)
 - for more information on how this value is determined
- `timestamp`
 - `:` gets a bounded estimate of the Unix timestamp at which the sequencer sequenced the transaction. See [Block gas limit, numbers and time](#)
 - for more information on how this value is determined

```
use
```

```
stylus_sdk :: { block } ;
```

```
let basefee =
```

```
block :: basefee ( ) ; let chainid =
```

```
block :: chainid ( ) ; let coinbase =
```

```
block :: coinbase ( ) ; let gas_limit =
```

```
block :: gas_limit ( ) ; let number =
```

```
block :: number ( ) ; let timestamp =
```

```
block :: timestamp ( ) ;
```

contract

Allows you to inspect the contract itself:

- `address`
 - `:` gets the address of the current program
- `args`
 - `:` reads the invocation's calldata. The entrypoint macro uses this under the hood
- `balance`
 - `:` gets the balance of the current program
- `output`
 - `:` writes the contract's return data. The entrypoint macro uses this under the hood
- `read_return_data`
 - `:` copies the bytes of the last EVM call or deployment return result. Note: this function does not revert if out of bounds, but rather will copy the overlapping portion

- `return_data_len`
- : returns the length of the last EVM call or deployment return result, or 0 if neither have happened during the program's execution

```
use

stylus_sdk :: { contract } ;

let address =

contract :: address ( ) ; contract :: args ( ) ; let balance =

contract :: balance ( ) ; contract :: output ( ) ; contract :: read_return_data ( ) ; contract :: return_data_len ( ) ;
```

crypto

Allows you to access VM-accelerated cryptographic functions:

- `keccak`
- : efficiently computes the [keccak256](#)
- hash of the given preimage

```
use

stylus_sdk :: { crypto } ; use

stylus_sdk :: alloy_primitives :: address ;

let preimage =

address! ( "361594F5429D23ECE0A88E4fBE529E1c49D524d8" ) ; let hash =

crypto :: keccak ( & preimage ) ;
```

evm

Allows you to access affordances for the Ethereum Virtual Machine:

- `gas_left`
- : gets the amount of gas remaining. See [Ink and Gas](#)
- for more information on Stylus's compute pricing
- `ink_left`
- : gets the amount of ink remaining. See [Ink and Gas](#)
- for more information on Stylus's compute pricing
- `log`
- : emits a typed alloy log
- `pay_for_memory_grow`
- : this function exists to force the compiler to import this symbol. Calling it will unproductively consume gas
- `raw_log`
- : emits an EVM log from its raw topics and data. Most users should prefer the alloy-typed [raw_log](#)

```
use

stylus_sdk :: { evm } ;

let gas_left =

evm :: gas_left ( ) ; let ink_left =

evm :: ink_left ( ) ; evm :: log ( ... ) ; evm :: pay_for_memory_grow ( ) ; evm :: raw_log ( ... ) ; Here's an example of how to emit a Transfer log:
```

```
sol!

{ event Transfer ( address indexed from , address indexed to , uint256 value ) ; event Approval ( address indexed owner , address indexed spender , uint256 value ) ; }

fn

foo ( )
```

```
{ ... evm :: log ( Transfer
{ from :
Address :: ZERO , to : address , value , } ) ; }
```

msg

Allows you to inspect the current call

- `reentrant`
- : whether the current call is reentrant
- `sender`
- : gets the address of the account that called the program. For normal L2-to-L2 transactions the semantics are equivalent to that of the EVM's [CALLER](#)
- `opcode`, including in cases arising from [DELEGATE_CALL](#)
- `value`
- : gets the ETH value in wei sent to the program

use

```
stylus_sdk :: { msg } ;
```

```
let reentrant =
```

```
msg :: reentrant ( ) ; let sender =
```

```
msg :: sender ( ) ; let value =
```

```
msg :: value ( ) ;
```

tx

Allows you to inspect the current transaction

- `gas_price`
- : gets the gas price in wei per gas, which on Arbitrum chains equals the basefee
- `gas_to_ink`
- : converts evm gas to ink. See [Ink and Gas](#)
- for more information on Stylus's compute-pricing model
- `ink_price`
- : gets the price of ink in evm gas basis points. See [Ink and Gas](#)
- for more information on Stylus's compute-pricing model
- `ink_to_gas`
- : converts ink to evm gas. See [Ink and Gas](#)
- for more information on Stylus's compute-pricing model
- `origin`
- : gets the top-level sender of the transaction. The semantics are equivalent to that of the EVM's [ORIGIN](#)
- `opcode`

use

```
stylus_sdk :: { tx } ;
```

```
let gas_price =
```

```
tx :: gas_price ( ) ; let gas_to_ink =
```

```
tx :: gas_to_ink ( ) ; let ink_price =
```

```
tx :: ink_price ( ) ; let ink_to_gas =
```

```
tx :: ink_to_gas ( ) ; let origin =
```

```
tx :: origin ( ) ;
```

Learn More

- [Arbitrum documentation](#)
- [Stylus SDK modules](#) [Edit this page](#) [Previous](#) [Inheritance](#) [Next](#) [Sending Ether](#)

