

Hello Contract

[NEAR accounts](#) can host programs known as smart contracts. Smart contracts can store data, and expose methods so other users and contracts interact with them.

In this quickstart tutorial, we will guide you in creating your first smart contract in the NEAR testnet that stores and retrieves a greeting.

Prerequisites

- JavaScript
- Rust
- 0
- 1
- 2

Before starting, make sure you have the following installed: 1. [Node.js](#) 2. , to use our scaffolding tool. 3. [NEAR CLI](#) 4. , to deploy and interact with the contract. Easy Install * NEAR-CLI: * Install near-cli * tools using * npm i -g near-cli * 0 * 1 * 2

Before starting, make sure you have the following installed: 1. [NEAR CLI-RS](#) 2. , to deploy and interact with the contract. 3. [cargo-near](#) 4. , to easily create testnet accounts. 5. [Rust](#) 6. , to create Rust contracts. 7. [Node.js](#) 8. (Optional), to install the tools. Easy Install * NEAR-CLI-RS: * Install both near-cli-rs * and cargo-near * tools using * # Using node * npm i -g near-cli-rs cargo-near * # Using macOS, Linux, WSL * curl --proto '=https' --tlsv1.2 -LsSf https://github.com/near/near-cli-rs/releases/latest/download/near-cli-rs-installer.sh | sh * curl --proto '=https' --tlsv1.2 -LsSf https://github.com/near/cargo-near/releases/latest/download/cargo-near-installer.sh | sh Testnet Account There is no need to have a testnet account to follow this tutorial.

However, if you want to create one, you can do so through [a wallet](#) , and use it from the near-cli by invoking near login .

Creating the Contract

- JavaScript
- Rust
- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

Create a smart contract by running our create-near-app scaffolding tool and following the interactive menu. npx create-near-app@latest create-near-app in action The resulting folder structure will change slightly depending on the chosen language. Here is the general structure you can expect to see: |—— sandbox-ts # sandbox testing | |—— src | |—— |—— main.ava.ts | |—— ava.config.cjs | |—— package.json |—— src | |—— contract.ts # contract's code |—— package.json # package manager |—— README.md |—— tsconfig.json * 0 * 1 * 2 * 3 * 4

Create a smart contract by running our create-near-app scaffolding tool and following the interactive menu. cargo near new create-near-app in action The resulting folder structure will change slightly depending on the chosen language. Here is the general structure you can expect to see: |—— src | |—— lib.rs # contract's code |—— test | |—— test_basics.rs # testing code |—— Cargo.toml # package manager |—— README.md |—— rust-toolchain.toml

The Contract

Your new smart contract stores a greeting: string attribute in their state, and exposes two methods to interact with it (set_greeting ,get_greeting).

- JavaScript
- Rust

contract-ts/src/contract.ts loading ... [See full example on GitHub](#) contract-rs/src/lib.rs loading ... [See full example on GitHub](#) There are 3 important things to notice:

1. The get_greeting

2. method is [aview](#)
3. method, meaning it only reads from the contract and can be called for free by anyone.
4. By default, the contract is initialized with thegreeting
5. attribute set to"Hello"
6. .
7. Theset_greeting
8. method is [achange](#)
9. method, meaning it modifies the contract's state and requires a user to sign a transaction in order to be executed.

Build and Test

Building and testing the contract is as simple as running two commands.

- `npm run build` JavaScript
- `npm run test` Rust

`npm run build npm run test`

Expected:

returns the default greeting

changes the greeting

`cargo build cargo test`

Expected:

Passed gets default greeting

Passed changes the greeting

Failing tests? If the tests are failing, make sure that you are usingnode v16 and thetoolchain v1.69 inrust . You can always use

- `nvm use 16`
- `to switch tonode v16`
- `rustup default 1.68`
- `to switch totoolchain v1.69` In the background, these commands are calling the build tools for each language and invoking the[Sandbox](#) tests from thesandbox-ts/rs directory.

Sandbox Testing the contracts within a Sandbox allows you to understand how the contract will behave once deployed to the network while having total control over the testing environment.

Create a Testnet Account

Now that we know the contract is passing the tests, let's create a testnet account in which to deploy the contract.

While there are different ways to create accounts in NEAR, in this quickstart we will use thecargo-near tool to create a new random[named account](#) .

- `npm run build` JavaScript
- `npm run test` Rust
- 0
- 1

Create a new testnet account

Replace with a custom name

near create-account --useFaucet Example Result

```
near create-account lovely-event.testnet --useFaucet
```

Console response

New account "lovely-event.testnet" created successfully. # Response * 0 * 1

Create a new testnet account with a random name

```
cargo-near near create-dev-account use-random-account-id autogenerate-new-keypair save-to-legacy-keychain network-config testnet create
```

Create a new testnet account

Replace with a custom name

```
cargo-near near create-dev-account use-specific-account-id lovely-event.testnet autogenerate-new-keypair save-to-keychain network-config testnet create Example Result
```

If you want to create account with a random name

```
cargo-near near create-dev-account use-random-account-id autogenerate-new-keypair save-to-legacy-keychain network-config testnet create
```

New account "lovely-event.testnet" created successfully. # Response

If you want to create account with a custom name

```
cargo-near near create-dev-account use-specific-account-id lovely-event.testnet autogenerate-new-keypair save-to-keychain network-config testnet create
```

New account "lovely-event.testnet" created successfully. # Response tip Here we are creating a random account since we do not care about the account's name. Remember that you can create a named account through any wallet (i.e. [MyNearWallet](#)) and then use it from thenear-cli by invoking near login .

Deploy the Contract

Having our account created, we can now deploy the contract into it:

- JavaScript
- Rust

```
near deploy build/release/hello.wasm near contract deploy use-file ./target/wasm32-unknown-unknown/release/contract_rs.wasm without-init-call network-config testnet sign-with-keychain send Congrats ! your contract now lives in the NEAR testnet network.
```

Interacting with the Contract

To interact with your deployed smart contract, you can call its methods using thenear-cli or near-cli-rs tools.

Get Greeting

The get_greeting method is a [view](#) method, meaning it only reads from the contract's state, and can thus be called for free .

- near-cli
- near-cli-rs

```
near view get_greeting
```

"Hello" # Response

```
near contract call-function as-read-only get_greeting json-args {} network-config testnet now
```

"Hello" # Response

Set Greeting

The `set_greeting` method is a [change](#) method, meaning it modifies the contract's state, and thus requires a user to sign a transaction in order to be executed.

- `near-cli`
- `near-cli-rs`

```
near call set_greeting '{"greeting": "Hola"}' --accountId
```

Log: Saving greeting "Hola" # Response In this case we are asking the account that stores the contract to call its own contract's method (`--accountId`).

```
near contract call-function as-transaction set_greeting json-args '{"greeting": "Hola"}' prepaid-gas '100.0 Tgas' attached-deposit '0 NEAR' sign-as network-config testnet sign-with-keychain send
```

Log: Saving greeting "Hola" # Response In this case, we are asking the account that stores the contract to call its own contract's method (`sign-as`).

Moving Forward

That's it for the quickstart tutorial. You have now seen a fully functional contract with a minimal user interface and testing.

Go ahead and check other [examples](#) or proceed straight to the [Develop section](#) to know how to write your own contract.

If you have any questions, do not hesitate to join us on [Discord](#). We regularly host Office Hours, in which you can join our voice channel and ask questions.

Happy coding! [Edit this page](#) Last updated on Mar 26, 2024 by Damian Parrino Was this page helpful? Yes No

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