

Send and Receive NAM tokens

In Namada, tokens are implemented as accounts with the [Token Validity Predicate \(opens in a new tab\)](#). The validity predicate (VP) checks, in particular, that the total supply (of the token) is preserved in any transaction that uses this token. Your wallet will be pre-loaded with some token addresses that are initialized in the genesis block.

Initialize an established account

If you already have a key in your wallet, you can skip this step. Otherwise [generate a new keypair](#) now.

Then, send a transaction to initialize your new established account and save its address with the alias `establishment`. The `keysha` public key will be written into the account's storage for authorizing future transactions. We also sign this transaction with `keysha`.

Note the use of the placeholder `keysha` for the key parameter. This is a completely configurable parameter, and should just refer to the alias of the key signing the transaction (that has a positive `nam` balance). `namada`

`client`

`init-account \ --alias`

`establishment \ --public-keys`

`keysha \ --signing-keys`

`keysha \ --threshold`

Once this transaction has been applied, the client will automatically see the new address created by the transaction and add it to your wallet with the chosen alias `establishment`.

This command uses the prebuilt [User Validity Predicate \(opens in a new tab\)](#).

Send a Payment

To submit a regular token transfer from your account to the `validator-1` address:

`namada`

`client`

`transfer \ --source`

`establishment \ --target`

`validator-1 \ --token`

`NAM \ --amount`

`10 \ --signing-keys`

`keysha` This command will attempt to find and use the key of the source address to sign the transaction.

See your balance

To query token balances for a specific token and/or owner:

`namada`

`client`

`balance`

`--token`

`NAM`

`--owner`

`my-new-acc` For any client command that submits a transaction (`init-account`, `transfer`, `tx`, `update` and [PoS transactions](#)), you can use the `--dry-run-wrapper` flag to simulate the transaction being applied in the block and see what would be the result.

See every known addresses' balance

You can see the token's addresses known by the client when you query all tokens balances:

namada

client

balance

[Multisignature The MASP](#)