

Applds on Avail DA?

DON'T CARE ABOUT THEORY?

If you are just looking for the easiest way to create your own ApplD on Avail to continue building, you can skip [this page](#) .
LOOKING FOR PROGRAMMATIC INSTRUCTIONS?

You can check out our [API reference](#) for the same.

Introduction

As a general-purpose base layer, Avail is designed to support many modular chains at the same time, providing consensus and data availability to all of them simultaneously.

How does this work? Avail headers contain an index that allows a given modular chain (or "application" in Avail terminology) to determine and download only the sections of a block that have data for that particular application.

This has significant benefits, including:

- Modular applications are mainly unaffected by other uses of the
- base layer at the same time.
- Block sizes can increase without requiring applications to fetch
- more data because they don't need to fetch the whole block, only what's
- relevant to them.
- This filtering is done using the "application id" (Appld).

Data availability sampling is still done on the entire block, however--this is the process where clients sample tiny parts of the block at random to verify availability.

Consider a random block on Avail DA

It might contain data blobs from a variety of different rollups pertaining to their different execution environments. Think of the EVM, the SVM, Stackr, ZKsync chains, OP stack, and many more. If all of this data is randomly strewn about in a block, it would be tedious for an a rollup to parse through all of it just to fetch the data it needs.

Now think of the same data neatly arranged into its own sections

But what if all of that same data in the same block was organised into different sections, stored alongside it's peers. Each of these 'sections' would be identified by an ApplD . A developer now does not need to parse through the entire block to find the data they need, they can simply query data from the ApplD they are interested in.

These 'sections'

are flexible

All of the rollups running on Avail DA probably won't submit data in all of the blocks. Thus, it is likely some ApplDs will be empty in some blocks. On the flipside, some rollups might need to submit more data than usual in a particular block. None of this is an issue on Avail DA, the individual block builds as needed in the moment.

Tell me more

Let's learn more about Applds by going through a real-life example.

1. We recommend you go through the whole page before trying to go through the same steps.
2. Although there are multiple ways to retrieve existing Applds and generate new ones, using the [Avail DA explorer \(opens in a new tab\)](#)
3. to do so
4. is a good way to start.
5. The [Avail DA explorer \(opens in a new tab\)](#)
6. is very powerful and can be used in a variety of ways.
7. For now though, let's stick to Applds
8. .
9. Make sure you're on the chain state
10. section of the explorer. You can access it by [simply clicking this link \(opens in a new tab\)](#)
11. ,
12. or by navigating to it through the developer
13. tab near the top right.

14. Make sure you've selected the dataAvailability
15. pallet and the appKeys
16. method.
17. Uncheck the include option
18. toggle, and click on the +
19. button next to the method name.
20. You will fetch a list of all registered AppIDs
21. on Avail DA.

Each appID consists of 3 fields:

- key
 - : This is a string that is the name of the appID
 - . Each appID
 - should have a unique name.
- owner
 - : This is the address of the account that created the appID
 - . A single address can create multiple AppIDs
 - .
- id
 - : This is the unique integer index of the appID
 - . It is incremented by 1 everytime a new appID
 - is created. Whenever a new appID
 - is created, it is automatically assigned the next available id
- .
- Next, check the include option
- toggle, and enter based avail
- as the bytes
- input. Call the function. What do you see?
- You will be returned a pair of owner
- and id
- , which together with the key
- you entered, form a unique appID
- .
- The appKeys
 - method is essentially a mapping that returns the owner
 - and id
 - of an appID
 - given its key
 - (key
 - => (owner
 - , id
 -)).
 - By checking the include option
 - toggle, you are essentially filtering the output.

How to check the next available appID

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Anyone can create their own appID on Avail DA. The process is entirely democratic, and it's rather simple too.

Let us first check out the next available appID on the network.

1. Within the dataAvailability
2. pallet, select the nextAppId
3. method.
4. No need to pass any params, just click the +
5. button next to the method name.
6. You will be returned the next available index
7. /id

8. for a newappId
9. .

How to register my ownappId

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1. Make sure you have one or more Avail DA wallets connected to the explorer. If you don't know how to do so,
2. you can follow our docs on [setting up a new wallet](#)
3. .
4. Simply [click this link \(opens in a new tab\)](#)
5. OR navigate to the extrinsics
6. section of the explorer through the developer
7. tab.

Please note that the Developer tab does not show the extrinsics section at all if you don't have a wallet set up on the explorer or an extension wallet connected to it. So make sure you have an [Avail DA wallet set up](#) before moving forward. 1. Select the dataAvailability 2. pallet, and the createApplicationKey 3. method.

1. Enter akey
2. for yourappId
3. . It can be anything you like, really.
4. This is how it should look like in the end:
5. Click on Submit Transaction
6. , and then click on Sign and Submit
7. in the box that pops up.

DO NOT CHANGE THE appId FOR THIS TRANSACTION

1. Each and every single transaction on Avail DA has an appId
2. associated with it, which is greater than or equal to
3. 0
4. .
5. A transaction or data submission with the appId
6. of 0
7. is used for chain-level
8. operations.
9. This is what we need to use for creating a new appId
10. , since the act of creating a new appId
11. has nothing to do with a specific 'app
12. ' on Avail DA.
13. This field would instead have been a positive integer if we, for example, were submitting data to a specific application on Avail DA.
14. Authorize the transaction through your wallet, and you're done! You've successfully created your own appId
15. on Avail DA.
16. You can verify
17. by using the steps covered earlier to query the appKeys
18. method :)

How to submit data to myappId

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You can submit data to your, or any other appId on Avail DA using the explorer by calling the submitData extrinsic from within the dataAvailability pallet.

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3. .
4. Simply [click this link \(opens in a new tab\)](#)
5. OR navigate to the extrinsics
6. section of the explorer through the developer
7. tab.
8. Select the dataAvailability
9. pallet, and the submitData
10. method

10. method.

11. Enter a randomdata
12. string that you want to submit to yourappID
13. , and then click onSubmit Transaction
14. .
15. Fill in theAppID
16. that you want to submit the data to. Click onSign and Submit
17. to authorize the transaction through your wallet.
18. Wait for the transaction to be included in a block and then open the detailed view of the block.
19. Click on your specific transaction to see it's details. This is what it should look like:

A few more things of note

1. As stated earlier, thekey
2. andid
3. fields of everyappID
4. are unique. This means if you try to create anappID
5. with the samekey
6. as an existing one,
7. the operation will fail. This is why it makes sense to use theappKeys
8. method to check if your desired name is already taken.
9. If you're a developer and are looking for more programmatic instructions, you can check out our[API reference](#)
10. .
11. Anyone can submit any sort of data to anyappID
12. regardless of whether or not they created it.
13. But what does this mean? And is this an attack vector?
14. This is where it is important to understand that Avail DA is a DA layer, not an execution environment.
15. We are not concerned with the validity of the data being submitted, only with its availability, which means we can support a wide variety of applications across multiple tech stacks.
16. This does not constitute an attack vector since that any app or execution layer building on top of Avail DA can always set up
17. certain rules to filter out unwanted data submissions.
18. They could for example make it so that only data submitted with a particular signature, i.e. from a particular address, is accepted.
19. All other data submitted to the particularappID
20. is treated as spam, and ignored.

[Learn more about Avail](#) [Get started with the Avail Apps Explorer](#)