

A high level guide on building your own solver[Suggest Edits](#)

Brink depends on solvers to ensure that intents are settled at competitive pricing and in a timely manner. To encourage this, solvers are incentivized with the possibility of extracting tokens from the overall transaction, after the intent signer's requirements are satisfied. A solver will monitor the Brink API for new intents, and work to find the best solution in the shortest possible time to solve the intent, winning the extractable value from the intent.

Fetching Intents from the API

In order to get a list of intents, you will need to query the [Find Intent Declarations](#) endpoint. In the example below, we are querying this endpoint and sorting by most recently created and filtered by Polygon intents only. To do this, we set sortDir=desc and chainId=137.

Here is an example declaration that will be returned from this endpoint, which we will use for future reference:

[illegible]

Once you have the declaration data you are ready to begin solving. The above declaration only contains one intent, which contains 3 segments. ASegment is the fundamental building block of a Brink intent. Each segment has a corresponding [smart contract function](#) . In order to solve an intent, each segment's smart contract function has to run without reverting. Most segments fall into a category we call conditionals . These run simple EVM state checks like ensuring the intent hasn't been cancelled or hasn't expired. Outside of conditionals, we have a segments called actions . Action segments require you as a solver to generate solution calldata in order to successfully run the segment.

How to Evaluate Conditional Segments

BlockInterval

The BlockInterval conditional can be evaluated using the [Block Interval](#) API endpoint. This endpoints response data will contain four fields

if `maxIntervalsExceeded` is true , the number of max intervals has been exceeded, you can stop all further evaluation on this intent.

if intervalReady is false and maxIntervalsExceeded is false , the interval is not ready, but will be ready at some point. You can determine when this time will be by using the chain's average block time, state.start - the start of the interval, intervalMinSize - the size of the interval in blocks (obtainable from the segment data), and currentBlockNumber

This segment requires that a signed bit has been set on-chain.

The `RequireBitUsed` conditional can be evaluated using the [Use Bit](#) API endpoint. This endpoint's response data will contain a boolean field called `success` . If `success` is `true` , the bit is not used, so you should retry the intent later, if `success` is `false` , the bit is used, and you can continue evaluating the intent.

This segment requires that a signed bit has NOT been set on-chain.

The `RequireBitNotUsed` conditional can be evaluated using the [Use Bit](#) API endpoint. This endpoint's response data will contain a boolean field called `success`. If `success` is `false`, the bit is used, meaning this intent is likely cancelled or completed and should not be retried. If `success` is `true`, the bit is not used, and you can continue evaluating the intent.

This segment requires that the current block number is greater than or equal to a signed block number.

The `RequireBlockMined` conditional can be evaluated using the [Require Block Mined](#) API endpoint. This endpoint's response data will contain a boolean field called `success` . If `success` is `true` , the block is not mined, so you should retry the intent later, if `success` is `false` , the block is mined, and you can continue evaluating the intent.

RequireBlockNotMined

This segment requires that the current block number is less than a signed block number.

The RequireBlockNotMined conditional can be evaluated using the [Require Block Not Mined](#) API endpoint. This endpoint's response data will contain a boolean field called success . If success is false , the block is mined, meaning this intent can no longer be solved and should not be retried. If success is true , the block is not mined, and you can continue evaluating the intent.

RequireUint256UpperBound

This segment requires that a uint256 value on-chain is less than a signed "upper bound" value.

The RequireUint256UpperBound conditional can be evaluated using the [Required Uint256 Upper Bound](#) API endpoint. This endpoint's response data will contain a boolean field called success . If success is false , then the uint value is below the upper bound, and the solver should retry the intent later. If success is true , the uint value has hit the upper bound, and the solver should continue evaluating the intent.

RequireUint256LowerBound

This segment requires that a uint256 value on-chain is greater than a signed "lower bound" value.

The RequireUint256LowerBound conditional can be evaluated using the [Require Uint256 Lower Bound](#) API endpoint. This endpoint's response data will contain a boolean field called success . If success is false , then the uint value is above the lower bound, and the solver should retry the intent later. If success is true , the uint value has hit the lower bound, and the solver should continue evaluating the intent.

Solving the Swap01 Segment

After all conditionals in the intent are evaluated and your solver determines that these conditions are solvable on-chain, you will need to solve the user's signed action. In this example, the action is the swap01 segment.

The swap01 segment determines the rules around the inputs and outputs required by the signer. We have simplified this to a single API endpoint that will return how many tokens the signer will require for the transaction to run without revert. Before calling this endpoint, you will want to ensure that the signer has the funds and has sufficient approval to their Brink proxy account for the transaction to succeed.

```
1. Check the signer's balance
2.
   1. This is a straightforward check on the
3.
   1. tokenIn
4.
   1. balance of the
5.
   1. signer
6.
   1. In the above declaration, the intent's signer is
7.
   1. 0xcd90a58ba727aba04bb8c11a3b40a1c866b36f0
8.
   1. and the tokenIn is
9.
   1. 0x7ceB23fD6bC0adD59E62ac25578270cF11b9f619
10. Check the proxy account approval
11.
   1. You will need to ensure the proxy account has the approval necessary to transfer for the swap.
12.
   1. You can obtain the proxy account address by using the Brink SDK
13.
   1. .
14.
   1. JSX
15.
   1. import
16.
   1. {getSignerAccount
17.
   1. }from
18.
   1. '@brinkninja/sdk'
19.
   1. const
20.
   1. accountAddress
21.
   1. =
22.
   1. getSignerAccount
23.
   1. ({signer
24.
   1. : '0xcd90a58ba727aba04bb8c11a3b40a1c866b36f0'
25.
   1. })
```

Next you will want to call the [swap01](#) API endpoint. Below is a reference of how to populate the required inputs for swap01. The parameters come directly from the segment data, except the chain ID, which comes from the declaration data.

```
JSX const chainId = declaration.chainId const {signer, tokenIn, tokenOut, inputAmount, outputAmount, solverValidator} = swap01Params //Swap 01 Segment data const swapQueryParams = new
URLSearchParams ({chainId, inputAmountContract :inputAmount, contractAddress, inputAmountParams :inputAmount, paramsBytesData, outputAmountContract :outputAmount, contractAddress,
outputAmountParams :outputAmount, paramsBytesData, owner :signer, solverValidator, tokenIn :tokenIn, address, tokenOut :tokenOut, address })const swapApiUrl = new URL ('/segments/swap01/v1'
,'https://api.brink.trade')swapRes = await get (swapApiUrl.toString ()+ '?' + swapQueryParams.toString (), {headers : {'x-api-key' :BRINK - API - KEY }})const minTokenOutAmount = swapRes.data
.output.amount This important piece of information you will want from this api call is the minTokenOutAmount this is the minimum token amount in denomination of tokenOut that the signer needs to
receive from the transaction in order for swap01 not to revert.
```

Submitting your Solution

Once you have the minTokenOutAmount , you will need to generate a solution transaction where the signer of the intent will receive that amount of tokenOut tokens. You will need to decide how to do this yourself. This will be the secret sauce of your solver and where you can gain your competitive edge. You will want to create an adapter contract that will help you to interact with the protocol. Here is [Brink's Adapter](#) for reference.

Once you have your solution transaction ready for submission, you have a few more steps.

```
1. Assemble the unsigned swap data hash using your adapter and calldata
2. JSX
3. import
4. {unsignedSwapDataHash
5. ,ldsProof
6. }from
7. '@brinkninja/sdk'
8. const
9. unsignedSwapHash
10. =
11. await
```

```

12. unsignedSwapDataHash
13. ({recipient
14. :YOUR_ADAPTER_ADDRESS
15. ,tokenInIdsProof
16. :new
17. IdsProof
18. () ,tokenOutIdsProof
19. :new
20. IdsProof
21. () ,callData
22. : {targetContract
23. :YOUR_ADAPTER_ADDRESS
24. ,data
25. :YOUR_CALLDATA
26. }
27. })
28. Sign the swap hash with your solver's private key. Also ensure your solver address is added as a valid solver by the intent signer by checking the SolverValidator
29. contract on the relevant network.
30. import { ethers, Wallet } from 'ethers'
31. const solverSigner = new Wallet(YOUR_SOLVER_PRIVATE_KEY);
32. const signedSwapHash = await solverSigner.signMessage(ethers.getBytes(unsignedSwapDataHash))
33. Assemble the unsigned swap call using the signedSwapHash from the previous step
34. import { unsignedSwapData, IdsProof } from '@brinkninja/sdk'
35. const unsignedSwapCall = await unsignedSwapData({
36. recipient: YOUR_ADAPTER_ADDRESS,
37. tokenInIdsProof: new IdsProof(),
38. tokenOutIdsProof: new IdsProof(),
39. callData: {
40. targetContract: YOUR_ADAPTER_ADDRESS,
41. data: YOUR_CALLDATA
42. },
43. signature: signedSwapHash
44. })
45. Check if the proxy account has been deployed for the signer. The following code assumes you have an ethers provider setup.
46. JSX
47. import
48. {accountCode
49. }from
50. '@brinkninja/sdk'
51. const
52. {method
53. ,params
54. }=
55. accountCode
56. ({signer
57. ,declaration
58. ,signer
59. })const
60. accountCodeResp
61. =
62. await
63. provider
64. .send
65. (method
66. ,params
67. )let
68. deployAccount
69. =
70. true
71. if
72. (accountCodeResp
73. !==
74. '0x'
75. ) {deployAccount
76. =
77. false
78. }
79. Generate the final transaction data using the variables from the previous steps
80. JSX
81. import
82. {executeIntent
83. ,SignedDeclaration
84. }from
85. '@brinkninja/sdk'
86. // Turn the declaration data into a signed declaration
87. const
88. {signer
89. ,chainId
90. ,signatureType
91. ,signature
92. ,declaration
93. ,declarationContract
94. }=
95. declaration
96. const
97. signedDeclaration
98. =
99. new
100. SignedDeclaration
101. ({signer
102. ,chainId
103. ,signatureType
104. ,signature
105. ,declaration
106. ,declarationContract
107. })const
108. executeStrategyTx
109. =
110. await
111. executeIntent
112. ({signedDeclaration
113. ,intentIndex
114. ,unsignedCalls
115. : [unsignedSwapCall
116. ],deployAccount
117. })
118. Send the transaction!
119. JSX
120. tx
121. =

```

```
122. await
123. signer
124. .sendTransaction
125. ({to
126. .executeStrategyTx
127. .to
128. .data
129. .executeStrategyTx
130. .data
131. })
```

Conclusion

This guide has gone over the fundamentals of creating a Brink solver.

Please reach out to the Brink team on [discord](#) or [twitter](#) with any questions or comments. Updated 21 days ago

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