State

Each account has an associated state where it stores itsmetadata and all the contract-related data(contract's code + storage).

Accounts' states can beread by anyone in the network, but only the account itself can change it.

Each accountpays for their own storage by locking a part of their balance proportional to the space used.

Account's Metadata

The state keeps track of relevant metadata from the contract. Particularly, the state stores the following fields:

- 1. amount
- 2. : The accounts balance expressed in yoctoNEAR (1 % = 1024
- 3. yN).
- 4. code_hash
- 5. : A hash of the contract's Wasm file, filled with1s
- 6. if no contract is present.
- 7. storage usage
- 8. : Amount of bytes used for storage by the account (code + metadata + data storage).

info You can check an accounts metadata by running the followingnear cli command:

near state hello-nearverse.testnet

Contract's State

The state is also the place where both the contract's code and the contract's storage are stored.

The contract's storage is organized askey-value pairs encoded using base64 and JSON serialization (oBorsh in Rust).

info You can check an accounts contract state by running the followingnear cli command:

near view-state hello-nearverse.testnet --finality final --utf8 true tip When developing contracts our SDK will handle serializing the storage, so you can focus on what matters.

Paying for Storage (1 N ~ 100kb)

In order to pay for storage, accounts needs to lock a portion of their balance proportional to the amount of data being stored. This means that:

- If more data is added and thestate increases ↑
- , the account'sbalance decreases \
- , 1110
- If data is deleted and thestate decreases ↓
- , the account'sbalance increases 1
- •

Currently, it cost approximately 1 N to store 100kb of data. Edit this page Last updated on Dec 2, 2022 by Anton Puhach Was this page helpful? Yes No

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