

Callbacks

NEAR Protocol is a sharded, proof-of-stake blockchain that behaves differently than proof-of-work blockchains. When interacting with a native Rust (compiled to Wasm) smart contract, cross-contract calls are asynchronous. Callbacks are used to either get the result of a cross-contract call or tell if a cross-contract call has succeeded or failed.

There are two techniques to write cross-contract calls [high-level](#) and [low-level](#) . This document will mostly focus on the high-level approach. There are two examples in the Rust SDK repository that demonstrate these, as linked above. Note that these examples use cross-contract calls "to itself." We'll show two examples demonstrating the high-level approach.

Calculator example

There is a helper macro that allows you to make cross-contract calls with the syntax `#[ext_contract(...)]` . It takes a Rust Trait and converts it to a module with static methods. Each of these static methods takes positional arguments defined by the Trait, then `receiver_id` , the attached deposit and the amount of gas and returns a `newPromise` .

If the function returns the promise, then it will delegate the return value and status of transaction execution, but if you return a unit type `()` , `void` , `nothing` , then the `Promise` result will not influence the transaction status. For example, let's define a calculator contract Trait:

`[ext_contract(ext_calculator)]`

```
trait
```

```
Calculator
```

```
{ fn
```

```
mult ( & self , a :
```

```
U64 , b :
```

```
U64 )
```

```
->
```

```
U128 ;
```

```
fn
```

```
sum ( & self , a :
```

```
U128 , b :
```

```
U128 )
```

```
->
```

```
U128 ; } It's equivalent to the following code:
```

```
mod
```

```
ext_calculator
```

```
{ pub
```

```
fn
```

```
mult ( a :
```

```
U64 , b :
```

```
U64 , receiver_id :
```

```
& AccountId , deposit :
```

```
Balance , gas :
```

```
Gas )
```

->

Promise

```
{ Promise :: new ( receiver_id . clone ( ) ) . function_call ( b"mult" , json! ( {  
"a" : a ,  
"b" : b } ) . to_string ( ) . as_bytes ( ) , deposit , gas , ) }
```

pub

fn

sum (a :

U128 , b :

U128 , receiver_id :

& AccountId , deposit :

Balance , gas :

Gas)

->

Promise

```
{ // ... } } Let's assume the calculator is deployed on calc.near , we can use the following:
```

[near_bindgen]

impl

Contract

{ pub

fn

sum_a_b (& mut

self , a :

U128 , b :

U128)

->

Promise

```
{ let calculator_account_id :
```

AccountId

=

```
"calc.near" . parse ( ) . unwrap ( ) ; // Call the method sum on the calculator contract. // Any unused GAS will be attached  
since the default GAS weight is 1. // Attached deposit is defaulted to 0. ext_calculator :: ext ( calculator_account_id ) . sum ( a , b ) }
```

Allowlist example

Next we'll look at a simple cross-contract call that is made to an allowlist smart contract, returning whether an account is in the list or not.

The common pattern with cross-contract calls is to call a method on an external smart contract, use `.then` syntax to specify a callback, and then retrieve the result or status of the promise. The callback will typically live inside the same, calling smart

contract. There's a special macro used for the callback function, which is `#[private]`. We'll see this pattern in the example below.

The following example demonstrates two common approaches to callbacks using the high-level cross-contract approach. When writing high-level cross-contract calls, special `traits` are set up as interfaces for the smart contract being called.

[ext_contract(ext_allowlist)]

```
pub
trait
ExtAllowlist
{ fn
is_allowlisted ( staking_pool_account_id :
AccountId )
->
```

`bool ; }` After creating the trait, we'll show two simple functions that will make a cross-contract call to an allowlist smart contract, asking if the `accountmike.testnet` is allowlisted. These methods will both return `true` using different approaches. First we'll look at the methods, then we'll look at the differences in callbacks. Note that for simplicity in this example, the values are hardcoded.

```
pub
const
XCC_GAS :
Gas
=
Gas ( 20_000_000_000_000 ) ; fn
get_allowlist_contract ( )
->
AccountId
{ "allowlist.demo.testnet" . parse ( ) . unwrap ( ) } fn
get_account_to_check ( )
->
AccountId
{ "mike.testnet" . parse ( ) . unwrap ( ) }
```

[near_bindgen]

```
impl
Contract
{ pub
fn
xcc_use_promise_result ( )
->
Promise
```

```
pub
fn
xcc_use_arg_macro ( & mut
self )
->
```

```
{ // Call the method is_allowlisted on the allowlisted contract. Attach static GAS equal to XCC_GAS only for the callback. // Any
unused GAS will be split between the function call and the callback since both have a default unused GAS weight of 1 //
Attached deposit is defaulted to 0 for both the function call and the callback. ext_allowlist :: ext ( get_allowlist_contract ( ) ) .
is_allowlisted ( get_account_to_check ( ) ) . then ( Self :: ext ( env :: current_account_id ( ) ) . with_static_gas ( XCC_GAS ) .
callback_arg_macro ( ) ) } The syntax begins with ext_allowlist::ext() showing that we're using the trait to call the method on
the account passed into ext() . We then use with_static_gas() to specify a base amount of GAS to attach to the call. We then
call the method is_allowlisted() and pass in the parameters we'd like to attach.
```

1. You can attach a deposit of N , in `yocto(N)` to the call by specifying the `with_attached_deposit()`
2. method but it is defaulted to 0 ($1\ N = 1000000000000000000000000\ \text{yocto}(N)$, or $1^{24}\ \text{yocto}(N)$).
3. You can attach a static amount of GAS by specifying the `with_static_gas()`
4. method but it is defaulted to 0.
5. You can attach an unused GAS weight by specifying the `with_unused_gas_weight()`
6. method but it is defaulted to 1. The unused GAS will be split amongst all the functions in the current execution depending on their weights. If there is only 1 function, any weight above 1 will result in all the unused GAS being attached to that function. If you specify a weight of 0, however, the unused GAS will not
7. be attached to that function. If you have two functions, one with a weight of 3, and one with a weight of 1, the first function will get $3/4$
8. of the unused GAS and the other function will get $1/4$
9. of the unused GAS.

[private]

[callback_unwrap]

[private]

pub

```

fn
callback_promise_result ( )

->

bool

{ assert_eq! ( env :: promise_results_count ( ) ,
1 ,
"ERR_TOO_MANY_RESULTS" ) ; match
env :: promise_result ( 0 )
{ PromiseResult :: NotReady
=>
unreachable! ( ) , PromiseResult :: Successful ( val )
=>
{ if
let
Ok ( is_allowlisted )
=
near_sdk :: serde_json :: from_slice :: < bool
( & val )
{ is_allowlisted }
else
{ env :: panic_str ( "ERR_WRONG_VAL_RECEIVED" ) } } , PromiseResult :: Failed
=>

```

env :: panic_str ("ERR_CALL_FAILED") , } } The first method uses a macro on the argument to cast the value into what's desired. In this approach, if the value is unable to be casted, it will panic. If you'd like to gracefully handle the error, you can either use the first approach, or use the#[callback_result] macro instead. An example of this can be seen below.

[private]

```

pub
fn
handle_callbacks ( // New pattern, will gracefully handle failed callback results

```

[callback_result]

```

b :
Result < u8 ,
near_sdk :: PromiseError
, )
{ if b . is_err ( )
{ // ... } } The second method gets the value from the promise result and is essentially the expanded version of the#
[callback_result] macro.

```

And that's it! Understanding how to make a cross-contract call and receive a result is an important part of developing smart contracts on NEAR. Two interesting references for using cross-contract calls can be found in the [fungible token](#) and [non-fungible token](#) examples. [Edit this page](#) Last updated on Jan 24, 2024 by Damián Parrino Was this page helpful? Yes No

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