

You are viewing the VRF v2 guide - Subscription method

Security Considerations

How you manage the subscription depends on your randomness needs. You can configure your subscriptions using the [Subscription Manager](#), but these examples demonstrate how to create your subscription and add your consumer contracts programmatically. For these examples, the contract owns and manages the subscription. Any wallet can provide funding to those subscriptions.

Modifying subscriptions and configurations

- Change the list of approved subscription consumers with: `* addConsumer(uint64 subId, address consumer)`.
- `removeConsumer(uint64 subId, address consumer)`.
- Transfer the subscription ownership with: `* requestSubscriptionOwnerTransfer(uint64 subId, address newOwner)`.
- `acceptSubscriptionOwnerTransfer(uint64 subId)`.
- View the subscription with `getSubscription(uint64 subId)`.
- Cancel the subscription with `cancelSubscription(uint64 subId)`.

See the example in the [Subscription manager contract](#) section to learn how to create a contract that can change your subscription configuration.

In this example, the contract operates as a subscription owner and can run functions to add consuming contracts to the subscription. The consuming contracts must include `requestRandomWords()` function with the correct coordinator parameters and the correct subscription ID to request random values and use the subscription balance. The consuming contracts must also include `theFulfillRandomWords()` function to receive the random values.

Subscription owners and consumers do not have to be separate. This contract not only allows adding consumers with `addConsumer(address consumerAddress)` but can also act as a consumer by running its own `requestRandomWords()` function. This example contract includes `createNewSubscription()` function in the `constructor()` that creates the subscription and adds itself as a consumer automatically when you deploy it.

- Open the contract in [Remix](#).
- Compile and deploy the contract using the Injected Provider environment. The contract includes all of the configuration variables that you need, but you can edit them if necessary. For a full list of available configuration variables, see the [Supported Networks](#) page.

1. Create and deploy a consumer contract that includes the following components:
2. The `requestRandomWords()` function and the required variables and your subscription ID.
3. The `fulfillRandomWords()` callback function.

The consumer contract can continue to make requests until your subscription balance runs out. The subscription manager contract must maintain sufficient balance in the subscription so that the consumers can continue to operate. 4. If you need to remove consumer contracts from the subscription, use `theremoveConsumer()` function. Specify the address of the consumer contract to be removed. 7. When you are done with your contracts and the subscription, run `thecancelSubscription()` function to close the subscription and send the remaining LINK to your wallet address. Specify the address of the receiving wallet.

```
// Assumes this contract owns link/ You must estimate LINK cost yourself based on the gas lane and limits.// 1_000_000_000_000_000_000 = 1
LINKFunctionfundAndRequestRandomWords(uint256amount)externalonlyOwner{LINKTOKEN.transferAndCall(address(COORDINATOR),amount,abi.encode(s_subscriptionId));// Will revert if
subscription is not set and funded.s_requestId=COORDINATOR.requestRandomWords(keyHash,s_subscriptionId,requestConfirmations,callbackGasLimit,numWords);} Add this function to your
contracts if you need to provide funding simultaneously with your requests. ThetransferAndCall()function sends LINK from your contract to the subscription, and therequestRandomWords()function
requests the random words. Your contract still needs thefulfillRandomWords()callback function to receive the random values.
```