

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.

Calculator Example

A callback method can be declared in your contract class as a regular method decorated with the `call({})` decorator. Be sure to pass in the `privateFunction: true` option to the decorator. This will ensure that the method is only callable by the contract itself.

For example, let's assume the calculator is deployed on `calc.near`, we can use the following:

```
@ NearBindgen ( { } ) export
class
CalculatorCallerContract
{ @ call ( { } ) sum_a_b ( { a , b } )

{ let calculatorAccountId =

"calc.near" ; // 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. return

NearPromise . new ( calculatorAccountId ) . functionCall ( "sum" ,

{ a , b } ,

BigInt ( 0 ) ,

BigInt ( 1000000000000000 ) ) ; }

@ call ( {

privateFunction :

true

} ) sum ( { a , b } )

{ return 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 decorator parameter used for protecting the callback function, which is [privateFunction: true](#). 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 with `NearPromise`.

```
@ NearBindgen ( { } ) export
class
ExtAllowlist
{ // ...

@ call ( { } ) is_allowlisted ( { staking_pool_account_id } )

{ return
```

```
this . allowlist . get ( staking_pool_account_id )
```

```
!=
```

null ; } ; } After creating the class, we'll show a simple flow that will make a cross-contract call to the allowlist smart contract, asking if the account `idea404.testnet` is allowlisted.

```
@ NearBindgen ( { } ) export
```

```
class
```

```
Contract
```

```
{ @ call ( { } ) xcc_query_allowlist ( )
```

```
{ // Call the method is_allowlisted on the allowlisted contract. Static GAS is only attached to 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. return
```

```
NearPromise . new ( "allowlist.near" ) . functionCall ( "is_allowlisted" ,
```

```
{
```

```
staking_pool_account_id :
```

```
"idea404.testnet"
```

```
},
```

```
BigInt ( 0 ) ,
```

```
BigInt ( 1000000000000000 ) ) . then ( "internalCallbackMethod" ,
```

```
{ } ,
```

```
BigInt ( 0 ) ,
```

```
BigInt ( 1000000000000000 ) ) ; }
```

```
@ call ( {
```

```
privateFunction :
```

```
true
```

```
}) internalCallbackMethod ( )
```

```
{ assert ( near . promiseResultsCount ( )
```

```
===
```

```
BigInt ( 1 ) ,
```

```
"Error: expected 1 promise result" ) ; let result =
```

```
JSON . parse ( near . promiseResult ( 0 ) ) ; return result ; } The syntax begins with NearPromise.new(which initializes the async call to the designated . Subsequent calls to this program in this account are invoked using functionCall() .
```

The `functionCall()` method takes in the following parameters:

- `functionName`
 - : the name of the method to call on the contract
- `args`
 - : the arguments to pass to the method
- `amount`
 - : the amount of N to attach to the call
- `gas`
 - : the amount of GAS units to attach to the call

There are a couple things to note when doing these function calls:

1. You can attach a deposit of N , in `yoctoN` to the call by specifying the `amount`
2. parameter. This value is defaulted to 0 ($1 \text{ N} = 1000000000000000000000000000000 \text{ yoctoN}$, or 1^{24} yoctoN).
3. You can attach an amount of GAS units by specifying the `gas`

4. method. This value is defaulted to 0. [Edit this page](#) Last updated on Jan 20, 2023 by Dennis Was this page helpful? Yes
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