


```

await publicClient . estimateGas ( { ... transaction ,
// just in case the transaction itself does not have feeCurrency property in it. feeCurrency :
USDC_ADAPTER_MAINNET , } ) ;

return

hexToBigInt ( estimatedGasInHex ) ; }

async

function

main ( )

{ const gasPriceInUSDC =

await

getGasPriceInUSDC ( ) ;

const estimatedGasPrice =

await

estimateGasInUSDC ( transaction ) ;

/ Transaction fee in USDC to perform the above transaction. This amount should not be transferrable in case the user tries to transfer the entire amount.const
transactionFeeInUSDC =

formatEther ( gasPriceInUSDC * estimatedGasPrice , ) . toString ( ) ;

return transactionFeeInUSDC ; }

```

Sending transaction using alternate fee currency

Sending transaction with fee currency other than the native currency of the network is pretty straightforward all you need to do is set the `feeCurrency` property in the transaction object with the address of the token/adaptor you want to use to pay for gas fees.

The below code snippets demonstrates transferring 1 USDC using USDC as gas currency.

```

import

{ createWalletClient , http }

from

"viem" ; import

{ celo }

from

"viem/chains" ; import

{ privateKeyToAccount }

from

"viem/accounts" ; import

{ stableTokenAbi }

from

"@celo/abis" ;

// Creating account from private key, you can choose to do it any other way. const account =

privateKeyToAccount ( "0x432c..." ) ;

// WalletClient can perform transactions. const client =

createWalletClient ( { account ,

// Passing chain is how viem knows to try serializing tx as cip42. chain : celo , transport :

http ( ) , } ) ;

const

USDC_ADAPTER_MAINNET

=

"0x2F25deB3848C207fc8E0c34035B3Ba7fC157602B" ; const

USDC_MAINNET

=

"0xcebA9300f2b948710d2653dD7B07f33A8B32118C" ;

/ The UI of the wallet should calculate the transaction fees, show it and consider the amount to not be part of the asset that the user i.e the amount corresponding to
transaction fees should not be transferrable. / async

function

calculateTransactionFeesInUSDC ( transaction )

```

```

{ // Implementation of getGasPriceInUSDC is in the above code snippet const gasPriceInUSDC =
await
getGasPriceInUSDC ( ) ;

// Implementation of estimateGasInUSDC is in the above code snippet const estimatedGasPrice =
await
estimateGasInUSDC ( transaction ) ;
return gasPriceInUSDC * estimatedGasPrice ; }

async
function
send ( amountInBigInt )

{ const to =
USDC_MAINNET ;

// Data to perform an ERC20 transfer const data =
encodeAbiParameters ( [ {
name :
"to" ,
type :
"address"
} , {
name :
"amount" ,
type :
"uint256"
} , ] , [ "0xccc9576F841de93Cd32bEe7B98fE8B9BD3070e3D" ,
// USDC receiver address amount , ] , ) ;

const transactionFee =
await
calculateTransactionFeesInUSDC ( { to , data } ) ;

const tokenReceivedbyReceiver =
parseEther ( "1" )
- transactionFee ;

/ Now the data has to be encode again but with different transfer value because the receiver receives the amount minus the transaction fee. const
dataAfterFeeCalculation =
encodeAbiParameters ( [ {
name :
"to" ,
type :
"address"
} , {
name :
"amount" ,
type :
"uint256"
} , ] , [ "0xccc9576F841de93Cd32bEe7B98fE8B9BD3070e3D" ,
// USDC receiver address tokenReceivedbyReceiver , ] , ) ;

// Transaction hash const hash =
await client . sendTransaction ( { ... { to ,
data : dataAfterFeeCalculation } ,

/* In case the transaction request does not include the feeCurrency property, the wallet can add it or change it to a different currency based on the user balance.

Notice that we use the USDC_ADAPTER_MAINNET address not the token address this is because at the protocol level only 18 decimals tokens are supported, but USDC
is 6 decimals, the adapter acts a unit converter. */ feeCurrency :
USDC_ADAPTER_MAINNET , } ) ;

```

