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# **Browseeth Documentation**

***Release 0.0.59***

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**Nov 01, 2018**



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# CHAPTER 1

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## Quickstart

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Browseth quickstart for those already familiar with Ethereum development. New to Ethereum? Check out the getting-started.

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### 1.1 Installation

From your project directory:

```
yarn add browseth
```

Import inside relevant project files:

```
import Browseth from 'browseth'
```

### 1.2 Initializing Browseth

Initialize Browseth with an Ethereum RPC url or web3 instance.

By default, Browseth uses <http://localhost:8545>.

```
const beth = new Browseth("https://mainnet.infura.io")  
// or  
const beth = new Browseth(window.web3)
```



Browseth is a simple JavaScript library for Ethereum.

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## 2.1 Installation

From your project directory:

```
yarn add browseth
```

Import inside relevant project files:

```
import Browseth from 'browseth'
```

## 2.2 Choosing an Ethereum RPC (Remote Procedure Call)

An Ethereum RPC is your gateway to interacting with Ethereum.

Ethereum nodes have the option to expose a JSON RPC allowing developers to interact with the Ethereum network.

A local Ethereum node usually exposes a JSON RPC at port 8545. There are services like [Infura](#) that provide a public JSON RPC for developers.

## 2.3 Initializing Browseth

Initialize Browseth with an Ethereum RPC url or web3 instance.

By default, Browseth uses <http://localhost:8545>.

```
const beth = new Browseth("https://mainnet.infura.io")
// or
const beth = new Browseth(window.web3)
```

Now Browseth is connected to the Ethereum network!

## 2.4 Types of Requests

There are two types of requests to Ethereum: read and writes.

A **call** request is free to call but may not add, remove, or change any data in the blockchain.

A **send** request requires a network fee, but may change the state of the blockchain. These methods must be made by a transaction and mined before any changes to the state are made. So these methods are subject to fluctuating gas prices, network congestion, and miner heuristics.

## 2.5 Signers

Signers are required to make send requests.

The following signer types are supported: private key, ledger, and online.

```
import PrivateKeySigner from '@browseth/signer-private-key'
import SignerLedger from '@browseth/signer-ledger'

beth.useSignerAccount(new PrivateKeySigner(PRIVATE_KEY));
beth.useSignerAccount(new SignerLedger());
```



## CHAPTER 3

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### Units

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Unit conversion library

```
import * as units from '@browseth/units';
```

You can also import specific functions

```
import {etherToWei, conversion} from '@browseth/units';
```

**units . convert ( fromUnit, value, toUnit )** convert unit of value to unit

**units . etherToWei ( value )** convert value in ether to wei

**units . gweiToWei ( value )** convert value in gwei to wei

**units . weiToEther ( value )** convert value in wei to ether

**units . toWei ( fromUnit, value )** convert unit of value to wei

**units . toEther ( fromUnit, value )** convert unit of value to ether

**units . unitToPow ( unit )** returns the power of the unit relative to wei

**Supported Units:** wei, kwei, ada, femtoether, mwei, babbage, picoether, gwei, shannon, nanoether, nano, szabo, microether, micro, finney, milliether, milli, ether, kether, grand, einstein, mether, gether, tether



```
const utils = require('@browseth/utils');
```

or

```
import utils from '@browseth/utils';
```

---

## 4.1 Array Buffers

An Array Buffer is an Array Buffer.

**utils.ab . isBytes ( value [, length] )** Checks to see if value is bytes and if it matches optional length

**utils.ab . fromView ( view )** Returns an Array Buffer from view

**utils.ab . fromBytes ( value [, length] )** Returns Array Buffer from bytes with optional length

**utils.ab . fromUtf8 ( value )** Returns Array Buffer from fromUtf8

**utils.ab . fromUInt ( value )** Returns Array Buffer from UInt

**utils.ab . toUtf8 ( value )** Converts Array Buffer into Utf8

**utils.ab . toTwos ( value, size )** Converts Array Buffer into a two's complement

**utils.ab . stripStart ( value )** Strips out the start of an Array Buffer

**utils.ab . padStart ( value, length [, fillByte] )** Pads the start of an Array Buffer

**utils.ab . padEnd ( value, length [, fillByte] )** Pads the end of an Array Buffer

**utils.ab . concat ( values )** Concats an array of Array Buffers

## 4.2 Address

Utilities for manipulating addresses

`utils.address . isValid ( value )` Checks if the given value is a valid address

`utils.address . from ( value )` Returns an address from bytes

`utils.address . fromAddressAndNonce ( address, nonce )` Returns an address from an address and nonce

## 4.3 Crypto

`utils.crypto . keccak256 ( value )` returns the keccak256 of a string

`utils.crypto . uuid ( value )` TODO: uuid is meant for internal use. Not working externally yet. returns the uuid of a string

## 4.4 Interval

`utils.interval . setUnrefedInterval ( fn, delay [, args] )` Sets an interval that dies when the function it's wrapped in is finished

`utils.interval . setUnrefedTimeout ( fn, delay [, args] )` Sets a timeout that dies when the function it's wrapped in is finished

## 4.5 Param

`utils.param . toData ( value, length )` Converts parameters to hex

`utils.param . toQuantity ( value )` Converts parameters to hex string quantity

`utils.param . toTag ( value )` Converts value into a tag

`utils.param . isData ( value [, length] )` Checks if value is data of optional length

`utils.param . isQuantity ( value )` Checks if value is a quantity

`utils.param . isTag ( value )` Checks if value is a tag

`utils.param . fromData ( value, length )` Converts value to uint8Array of length

`utils.param . fromQuantity ( value )` Converts quantity to Big Number

`utils.param . fromTag ( value )` Converts tag to Big Number

## 4.6 RLP

RLP (Recursive Length Prefix) is the main encoding method used to serialize objects in Ethereum

`utils.rlp . encode ( value )` Encodes value to Array Buffer

`utils.rlp . encodeLength ( len, offset )` Encodes length to Array Buffer with offset

## 4.7 Block Tracker

Poll for blocks every 5 seconds until a block number is confirmed. Use this class to keep track of block(s). Contains #emitter.

### 4.7.1 Creating Instances

**new** `Browseth.utils . BlockTracker ( requestQueue [, confirmationDelay = 0] )` Request queue is an eth reference. The confirmation delay is the minimum number of confirmed blocks until the block is considered confirmed.

### 4.7.2 Prototype

**prototype . addTracker ( key [, options] )** Track a block.

Options may have the following properties:

- **synced** – ‘latest’, ‘earliest’, or block # to track (defaults to ‘latest’)
- **confirmationDelay** – minimum # of confirmed blocks until tracked block is considered confirmed

**prototype . syncBlockNumber ( )** Sets the latest block number

emits ‘block.number’ with block # passed to the event callback

See #emitter

**prototype . syncBlocks ( )** Syncs blocks to latest block

emits ‘block’ for every synced block - block is passed to the event callback

See #emitter

## 4.8 Transaction Listener

Monitor transactions

### 4.8.1 Creating Instances

**new** `Browseth.utils . TxListener ( ethRef )` Create new TxListener object with eth reference.

### 4.8.2 Prototype

**prototype . listen ( txHash ): <Promise>** Listen for a transaction until it is mined. Returns a promise that resolves to a transaction receipt.

**If the listener does not see a receipt after 30 minutes it throws assuming the transaction has been dropped from the network**

Listing 1: *Example*

```
import Browseth from '@browseth/browser'

const beth = new Browseth('https://mainnet.infura.io');
beth.useOnlineAccount();

const txListener = new Browseth.utils.TxListener(beth);

txListener.listen(txHash)
  .then(receipt => console.log(receipt))
  .catch(e => console.log('Transaction dropped!'))
```

## 4.9 Observable

Subscribe to value changes with callbacks

### 4.9.1 Creating Instances

`new Browseth.utils.Observable ( value )` Create new Observable object with the value to watch.

### 4.9.2 Prototype

`prototype . subscribe ( fn )` Add function to list of callbacks on value change. returns function to used unsubscribe function

`prototype . set ( newValue )` Set the new value to watch. Triggers subscribed functions

`prototype . get ( )` Gets the current watched value.

Listing 2: *Example*

```
const observable = new Browseth.utils.Observable('123');

const unsubscribe = observable.subscribe(() => console.log('This is an example'));

observable.set('456'); // Sets new value and logs 'This is an example'

unsubscribe(); // unsubscribe earlier subscribed function

observable.set('78'); // Will set new value with no callbacks

observable.get(); // returns '78'
```

---

## 4.10 Emitter

Add events with callbacks and trigger those callbacks by emitting events.

### 4.10.1 Creating Instances

**new** `Browseth.utils.Emitter()` Create new Emitter object.

### 4.10.2 Prototype

**prototype** `.on ( event, fn )` Add event label and provide callback

**prototype** `.off ( event, fn )` Remove callback from an event

**prototype** `.onEvery ( fn )` Provide callback for every emit

**prototype** `.emit ( event [, params] )` Emit an event and pass parameters to the callbacks

Listing 3: *Example*

```
const emitter = new Browseth.utils.Emitter('123');  
emitter.on('test', () => console.log('example'));  
emitter.onEvery(() => console.log('example2'));  
emitter.emit('test') // Console logs 'example' and 'example2'
```





There are two types of methods that can be called on a Contract:

A **call** method may not add, remove or change any data in the storage. These methods are free to call.

A **send** method requires a fee, but may change the state of the blockchain or any data in the storage. These methods must be made by a transaction and mined before any changes to the state are made. Therefore, these methods are subject to fluctuating gas prices, network congestion, and miner heuristics.

```
import Contract from '@browseth/contract';
```

## 5.1 Creating Instances

**new Contract ( ethRef, contractAbi [, options] )** Options may have the properties:

- **bin** — contract binary (required for contract deployment)
- **address** — address of already deployed contract - `.send()` and `.call()` will default to this for the {to: address} option

## 5.2 Deploying Contracts

**prototype . construct ( [params] )** Takes in constructor parameters for the deploying contract returns `send()` and `gas()` methods

**. send ( [options] )** deploys contract and returns transaction hash

**. gas ( [options] )** returns the estimated gas for deploying the contract

Options may have the properties:

- **chainId** — set contract binary for contract deployment
- **gasPrice** — set gas price in wei for transaction

- **gas** — sets the max amount of gas for the transaction

```
import Browseth from '@browseth/browser'
import Contract from '@browseth/contract'
import PrivateKeySigner from '@browseth/signer-private-key'

const beth = new Browseth(eth_rpc);
beth.useSignerAccount(new PrivateKeySigner(PRIVATE_KEY));

const contractInstance = new Contract(beth, contract.abi, {bin: contract.bin});
const txHash = await contractInstance.construct().send({ gasPrice: 10000000000});
```

Ethereum Name Service ([ENS](#)) library for name lookup and standard resolver interface reading.

```
import EnsLookup from '@browseth/units';
```

## 6.1 Creating Instances

**new** `EnsLookup` ( `ethRef` ) Initialize `EnsLookup` object with `browseth` instance

## 6.2 Prototype

**prototype** . `resolverAddress` ( `node` ) Returns the address of the node's resolver

**prototype** . `address` ( `node` ) Returns the address field set in the node's resolver

**prototype** . `name` ( `node` ) Returns the name set in the node's resolver

**prototype** . `text` ( `node`, `key` ) Returns the text of a key in the node's resolver

**prototype** . `supportsInterface` ( `node`, `interfaceId` ) Checks if the `interfaceId` is supported by the node's resolver



A **Signer** manages a private/public key pair which is used to cryptographically sign transactions and prove ownership on the Ethereum network.

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### 7.1 Private Key Signer

```
const PrivateKeySigner = require('@browseth/signer-private-key')
```

or

```
import PrivateKeySigner from '@browseth/signer-private-key'
```

#### 7.1.1 Creating Instances

**new PrivateKeySigner ( privateKey )** Creates a private key signer object from *privateKey*

#### 7.1.2 Prototype

**prototype . address ( )** Returns the address of the signer generated from the *privateKey*

**prototype . signMessage ( message )** Returns a signed message

**prototype . signTransaction ( [params] )** Returns a signed transaction

Parameters may include:

- **to**
- **gasPrice**
- **gasLimit**

- **nonce**
- **data**
- **value**
- **chainId**