

BeKind Stake Pools Online (BKIND)



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Introduction

To save time and to limit transaction costs, it is possible to send the pool rewards to multiple addresses in a single transaction. This document describes the commands to be issued with `cardano-cli` to construct and execute the (multi-receiver) rewards distribution transaction.

Note: In some commands the files containing addresses are used. In other commands you will need to use the actual addresses.

Retrieve required information from the blockchain

To be able to use `cardano-cli`, make sure you have a fully synced Cardano node running on the machine you are executing the `cardano-cli` commands from.

1. First we need to get the blockchain settings. These can be retrieved by issuing the following command:

```
cardano-cli query protocol-parameters --mainnet --out-file protocol.json
```

2. For the transaction we need to pay a transaction fee. To get the amount of lovelaces (1000000 lovelaces = 1 ada) available in the payment address, issue the following command:

```
cardano-cli query utxo --address $(cat payment address) --mainnet
```

payment address: enter the full path to the file containing the payment address with which you want to pay for the transaction fee

3. We also need the amount of lovelaces being held in the rewards address. For retrieving the amount, issue the following command:

```
cardano-cli query stake-address-info --address $(cat stake.addr) --mainnet
```

stake.addr : enter the full path to the file containing the stake (rewards) address

4. The `ttl` sets the time on which the transaction should be completed before it gets cancelled. The `ttl` (slot number) is a blockchain time value. We need to add some extra time to the current `ttl`, because a transaction can only be done at a certain time in the future. The current `ttl` can be determined by executing the command below:

```
cardano-cli query tip --mainnet
```

Calculate the transaction fee for the transaction

For each transaction on the Cardano Blockchain one needs to pay some transaction fee. To calculate the fee, the transaction to be executed has to be constructed. In the example given below, one address (wallet) is used for paying the transaction fee. The lovelaces (rewards) will be sent to three different addresses (wallets).

1. Execute the following command to build the transaction for calculating the fee:

```
cardano-cli transaction build-raw \  
--tx-in TxHash of the payment address#TxIx of payment address \  
--tx-out payment address+0 \  
--tx-out receiver address 1+0 \  
--tx-out receiver address 2+0 \  
--tx-out receiver address 3+0 \  
--invalid-hereafter ttl plus some extra time \  
--fee 0 \  
--withdrawal stake address+0 \  
--out-file tx.raw
```

TxHash of the payment address#TxIx of payment address

Replace with the transaction TxHash and TxIx information of the transaction holding the lovelaces from which the fee will be paid. This information is retrieved in previous paragraph step 2.

payment address

Replace with the payment address (this is the address from which the fee of the transaction will be paid). This is the address (payment address) used in previous paragraph step 2.

receiver address 1

Replace with the address of receiver 1.

receiver address 2

Replace with the address of receiver 2.

receiver address 3

Replace with the address of receiver 3.

ttl plus some extra time

Replace with the ttl value retrieved in previous paragraph step 4 + 2000. Adding 2000 to mentioned value is good practise and should give enough time to prepare and execute the commands in the next paragraphs.

stake.addr

Replace with the stake address holding the rewards. This is the stake address (rewards) address used in previous paragraph step 3.

The command above with the replaced values can now be executed.

2. In this step the transaction fee is going to be calculated based upon the transaction built in the previous step. Execute the command below to calculate the fee:

```
cardano-cli transaction calculate-min-fee \  
--tx-body-file tx.raw \  
--mainnet \  
--protocol-params-file protocol.json \  
--tx-in-count value tx-in \  
--tx-out-count value tx-out \  
--witness-count value witness-count \  
--byron-witness-count 0
```

value tx-in

The transaction consists of 1 tx-in (see step 1), so replace with 1.

value tx-out

The transaction consists of 4 tx-out (see step 1), so replace with 4.

value witness-count

Payment will be done from 1 address and the rewards will be withdrawn from 1 stake address. Therefore we need to sign with 2 secret keys (1 of the payment address and 1 of the stake (rewards) address), so replace with 2.

The command above with the replaced values can now be executed. The fee is returned.

Building the transaction

All information needed to build the transaction is now available. In this example the payment address has 20000000 lovelaces in a transaction. The stake (rewards) address holds 153485965 lovelaces. In this example the fee as retrieved in the previous paragraph is 188953 lovelaces. The ttl retrieved + 2000 is 69323784. Before the transaction can be build, the amount of lovelaces that need to be sent back to the payment address has to be calculated.

1. To calculate which amount needs to be sent back to the payment address:

Amount of lovelaces in the transaction of the payment address - the transaction fee

$$20000000 - 188953 = 19811047$$

2. All the rewards have to be withdrawn in a single transaction. In this case the amount of lovelaces in the rewards address cannot be divided by three (half a lovelace cannot be sent for example). Therefore we need to make sure that the sum of the lovelaces being sent to the three receivers is exactly 153485965. In this example receiver 1 wil receive 51161989 lovelaces, receiver 2 and 3 will receive 51161988 lovelaces.

3. The transaction has to be as follows:

```
cardano-cli transaction build-raw \  
--tx-in TxHash of the payment address#TxIx of payment address \  
--tx-out payment address+19811047 \  
--tx-out receiver address 1+ 51161989 \  
--tx-out receiver address 2+ 51161988 \  
--tx-out receiver address 3+ 51161988 \  
--invalid-hereafter 69323784\  
--fee 188953 \  
--withdrawal stake address+153485965 \  
--out-file tx.raw
```

TxHash of the payment address#TxIx of payment address

Replace with the transaction TxHash and TxIx information holding the lovelaces of the payment address (this is the transaction of the payment address holding the lovelaces). This information is retrieved earlier.

payment address

Replace payment address (this is the address from which the fee of the transaction will be paid). This is the address (payment address) used earlier.

receiver address 1

Replace with the address of receiver 1.

receiver address 2

Replace with the address of receiver 2.

receiver address 3

Replace with the address of receiver 3.

The command above to build the transaction can now be executed.

Signing the transaction

The transaction build in the previous paragraph can now be signed.

Sign the transaction with the follow command:

```
cardano-cli transaction sign \  
--tx-body-file tx.raw \  
--signing-key-file path to file holding the secret key of payment address \  
--singin-key-file path to file holding the secret key of stake address \  
--mainnet \  
--out-file tx.signed
```

path to file holding the secret key of payment address

Replace with the full path to the file holding the secret key of the payment address.

path to file holding the secret key of stake address

Replace with the full path to the file holding the secret key of the stake (rewards) address.

Proceed to the next paragraph to submit the transaction to the blockchain.

Submitting the transaction

Submit the transaction to the blockchain by executing the command below:

```
cardano-cli transaction submit \  
--tx-file tx.signed \  
--mainnet
```

The rewards (lovelaces (ada)) will now be send to the receivers.

In case of any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us on Telegram.