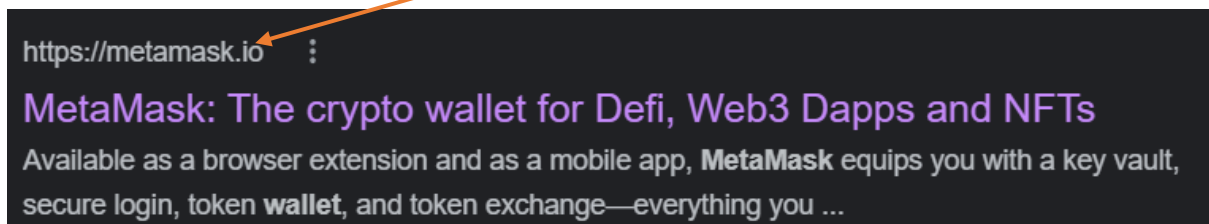
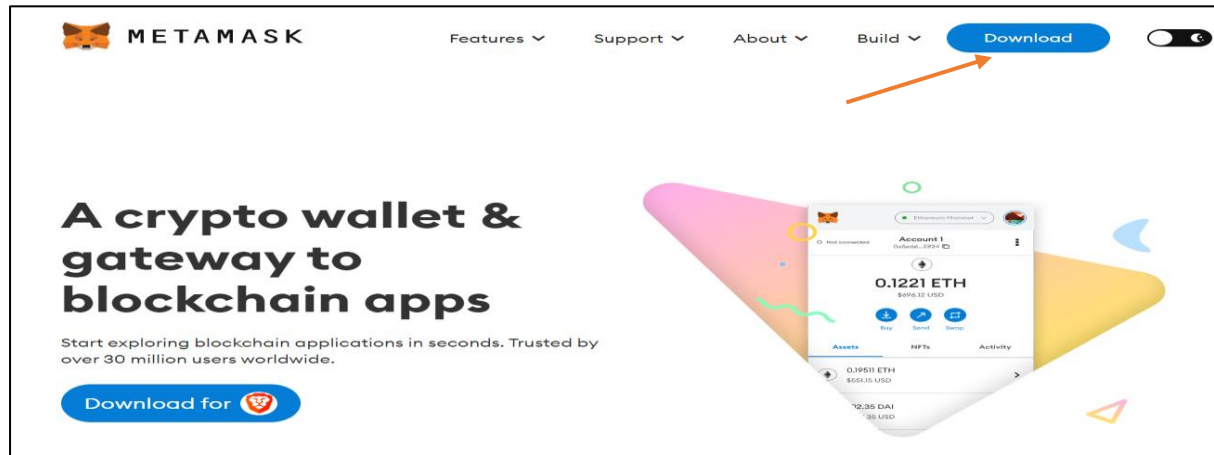


Installation of MetaMask and study spending Ether per transaction.

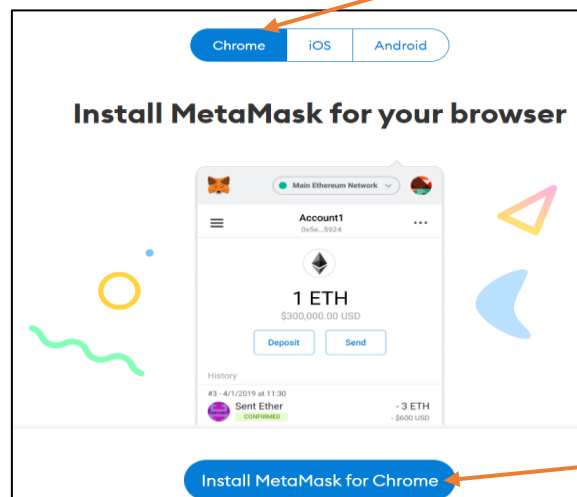
Step 1 : Go to <https://metamask.io>



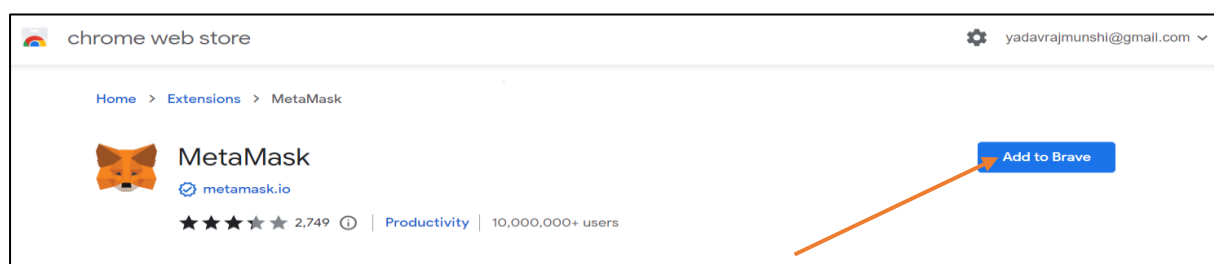
Step 2 : Click on Download



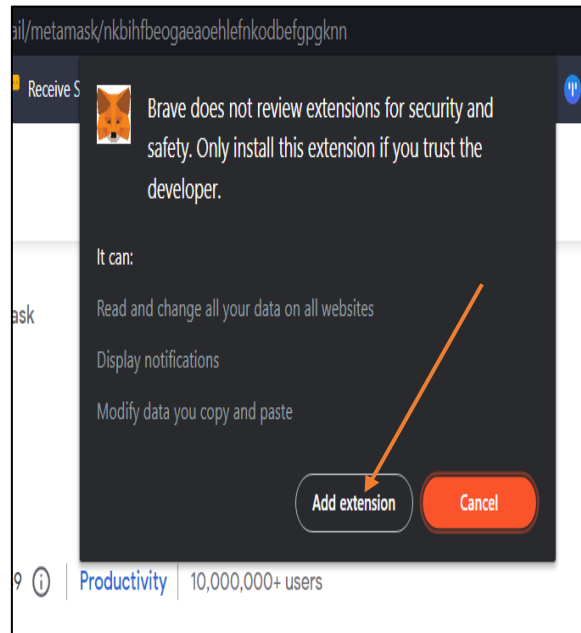
Step 3 : Choose the OS and click on “Install MetaMask for Chrome”



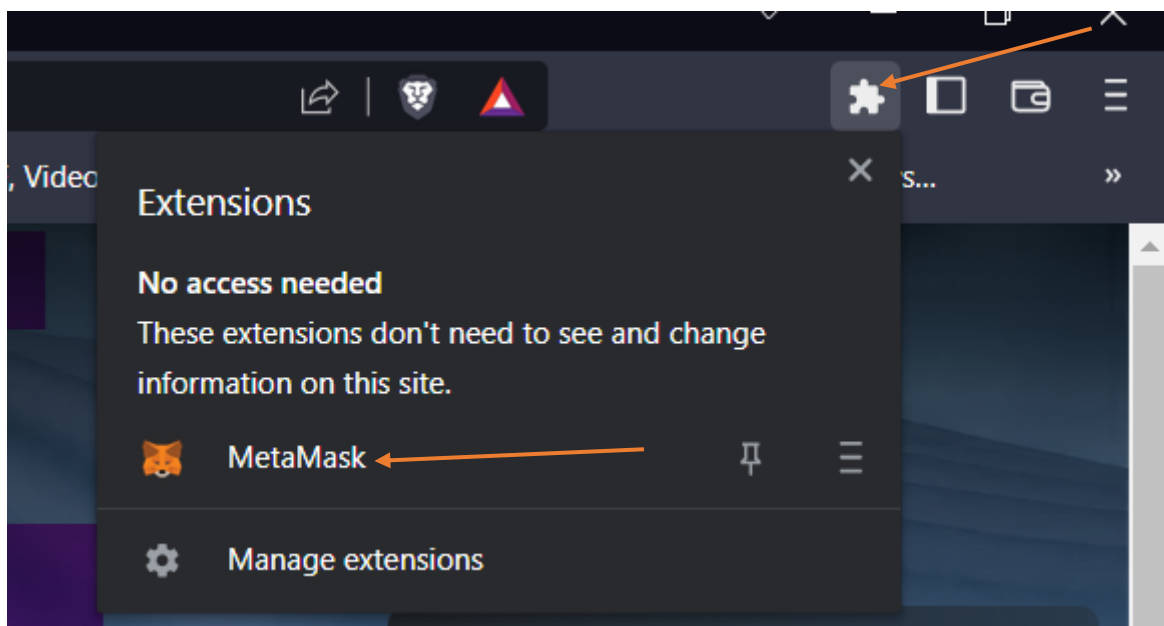
Step 4: Click on “Add to Brave” / “Add to Chrome”



Step 5 : Click on Add extension the confirm the installation

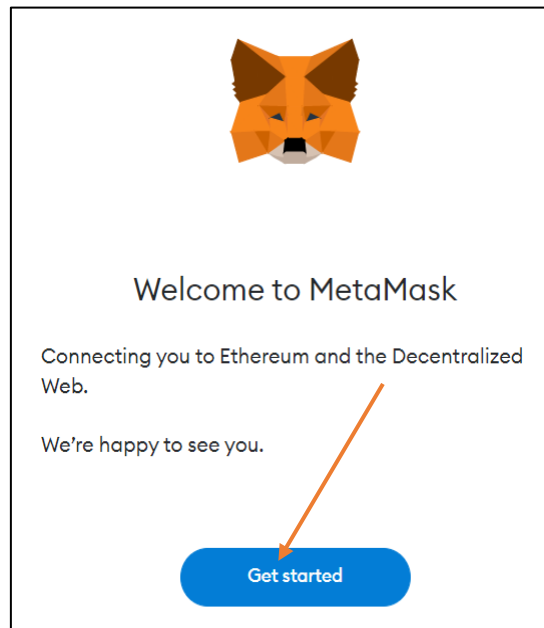


Step 6 : You have successfully installed MetaMask Wallet and can be viewed in Extensions Tab of the browser.

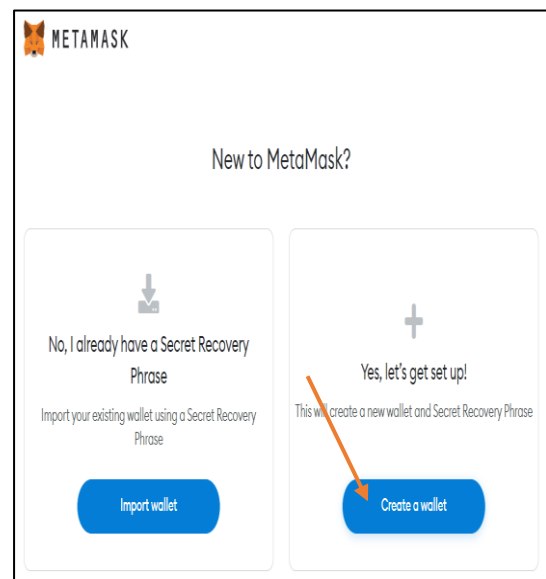
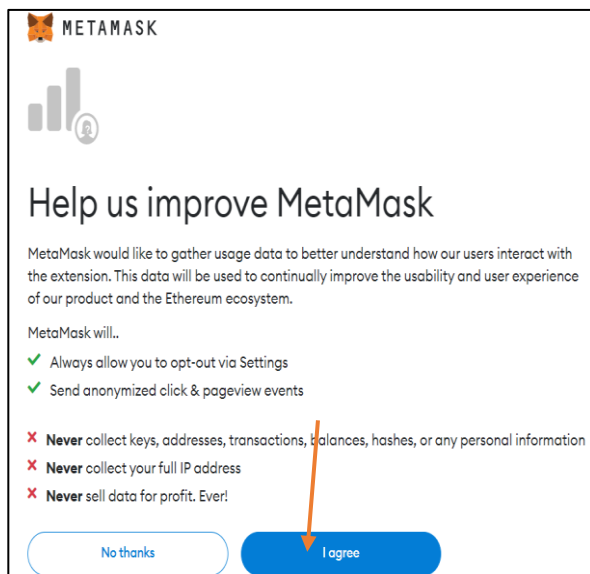


Create your own wallet using Metamask for crypto transactions.

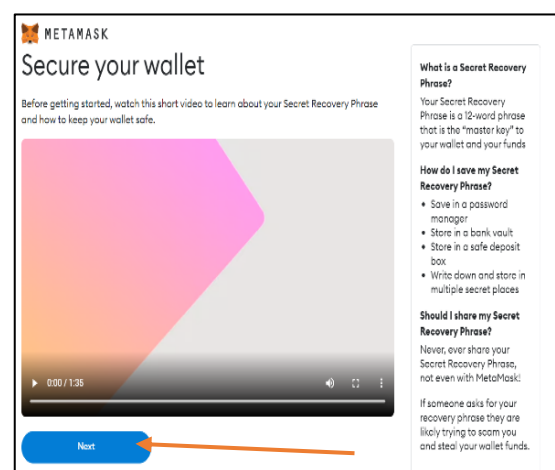
Step 1: Click on Get Started.



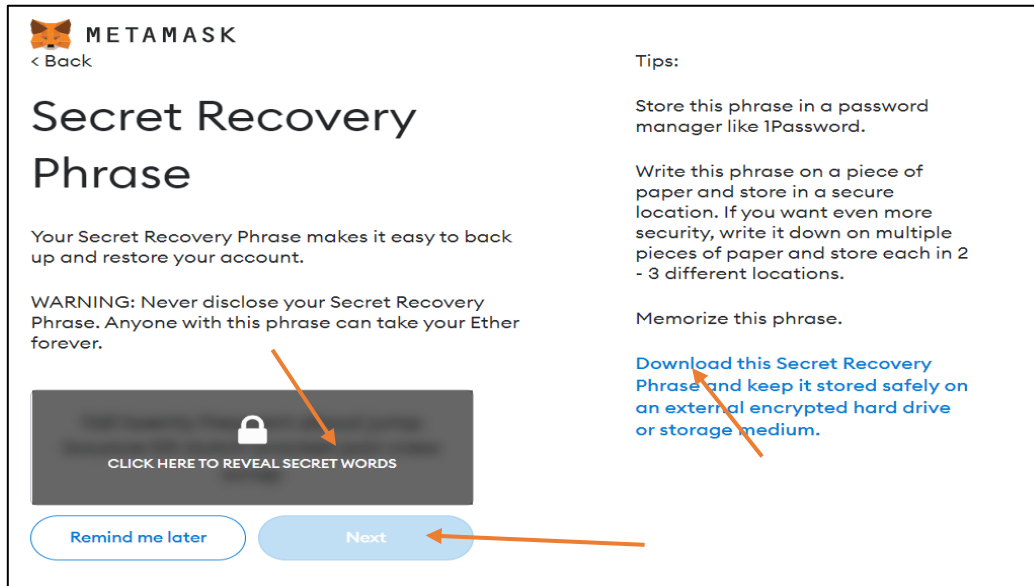
Step 2: Click on "I agree" after reading the instructions. After that click on "Create a Wallet".



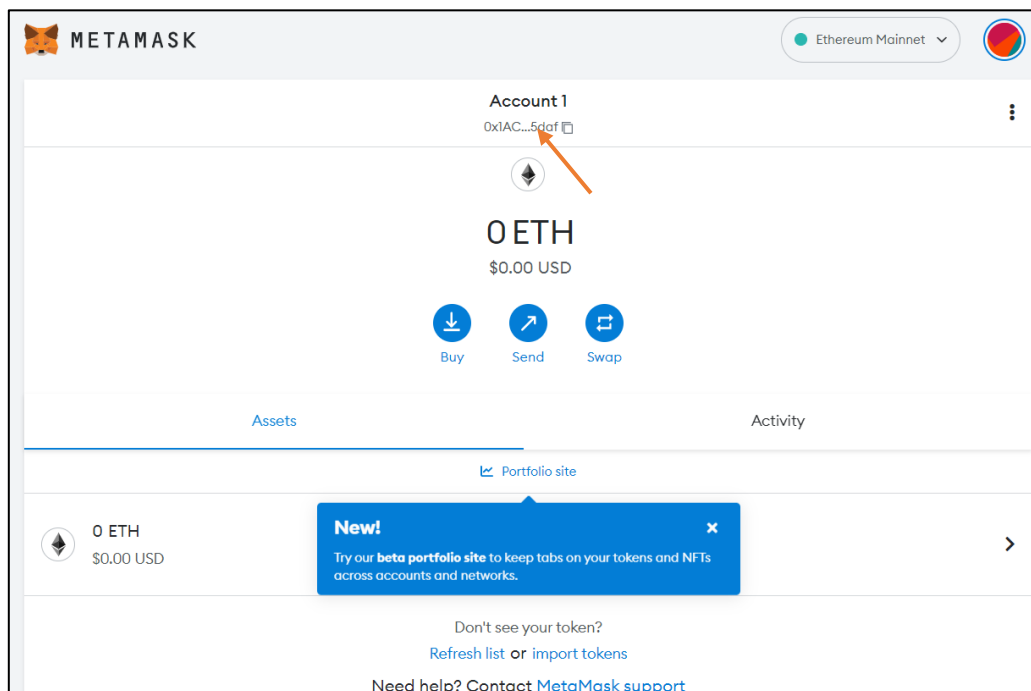
Step 3: Enter a "Strong Password". Agree terms and conditions and then follow instructions and click "Next".



Step 4: Click on “CLICK HERE TO REVEAL SECRET WORDS” and Download the secret and key and make a note of the same in some written form and make a copy of it and save it securely and re-enter the phrase in next step.



Step 5: You have successfully created a Metamask Wallet.

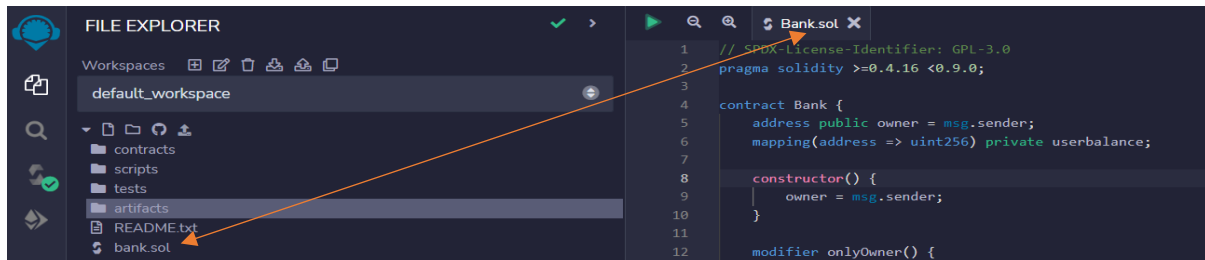


Blockchain Technology

Write a smart contract on a test network for Bank account of a customer for following operations:

- Deposit money
- Withdraw Money
- Show balance

Step 1 : Create bank.sol in remix editor.



```
// SPDX-License-Identifier: GPL-3.0
pragma solidity >=0.4.16 <0.9.0;
contract Bank {
    address public owner = msg.sender;
    mapping(address => uint256) private userbalance;
    constructor() {
        owner = msg.sender;
    }
    modifier onlyOwner() {
        require(msg.sender == owner, "You are not the owner of this contract");
        _;
    }
    function deposit() public payable returns (bool) {
        require(msg.value > 10 wei, "Please Deposit at least 10 wei");
        userbalance[msg.sender] += msg.value;
        return true;
    }

    function withdraw(uint256 _amount) public payable returns (bool) {
        require(
            _amount <= userbalance[msg.sender],
            "You dont have sufficient funds!"
        );
        userbalance[msg.sender] -= _amount;
        payable(msg.sender).transfer(_amount);
        return true;
    }

    function getBalance() public view returns (uint256) {
        return userbalance[msg.sender];
    }

    function getContractBalance() public view onlyOwner returns (uint256) {
        return address(this).balance;
    }

    function withdrawfunds(uint256 _amount)
        public
        payable
        onlyOwner
        returns (bool)
    {
        payable(owner).transfer(_amount);
        return true;
    }
}
```

Blockchain Technology

Step 2 : Compile the contract. Choose Owner account address of the contract and click on “Deploy”.

The first screenshot shows the 'SOLIDITY COMPILER' interface. The compiler version is '0.8.17+commit.8df45f5f'. The 'Compile Bank.sol' button is highlighted with an orange box. The second screenshot shows the 'DEPLOY & RUN TRANSACTIONS' interface. The 'ACCOUNT' dropdown is open, showing a list of accounts. The account '0x787...cabaB (100 ether)' is selected and highlighted with an orange box. The third screenshot shows the 'DEPLOY & RUN TRANSACTIONS' interface. The 'Deploy' button is highlighted with an orange box. Below the 'Deploy' button, the 'At Address' button is also visible.

Step 3: You can view Owner account address log for deploying the contract.

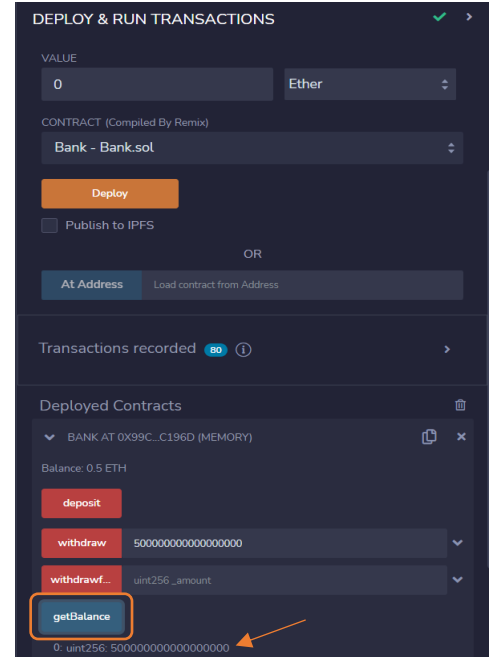
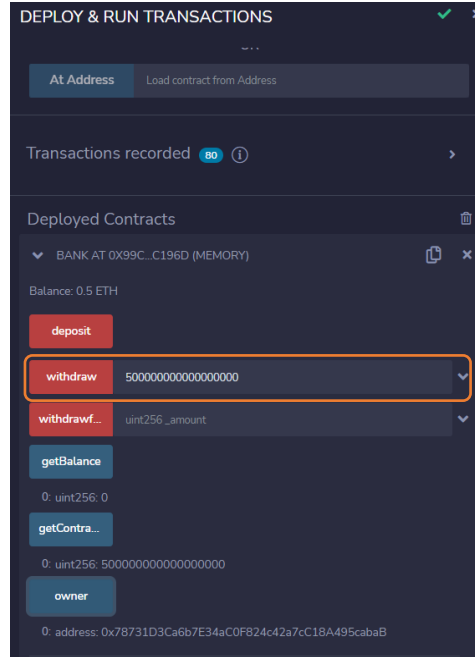
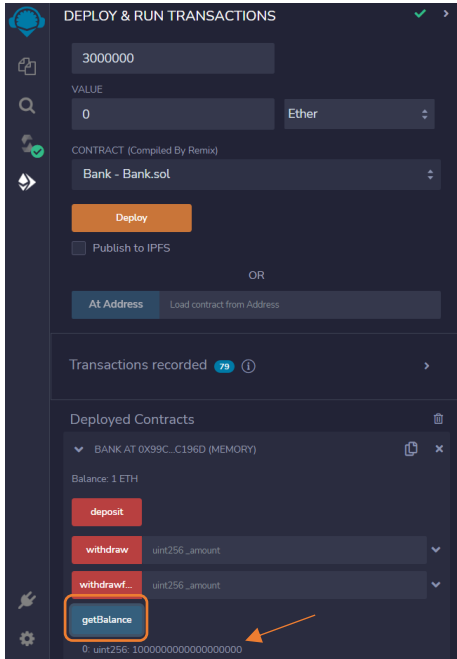
The first screenshot shows the 'ACCOUNT' dropdown menu with the account '0x787...cabaB (99.999999999999450342 ether)' selected and highlighted with an orange box. The second screenshot shows the transaction details for the deployment of the smart contract. The transaction is labeled 'creation of Bank pending...'. The 'from' field shows the account '0x78731D3Ca6b7E34aC0F824c42a7c18A495cabaB'. The 'to' field shows 'Bank.(constructor)'. The 'gas' field shows '632107 gas'. The 'transaction cost' field shows '549658 gas'. The 'execution cost' field shows '549658 gas'. The 'input' field shows '0x08...10033'. The 'decoded input' field shows '()'. The 'decoded output' field shows '-'. The 'logs' field shows '()'. The 'val' field shows '0 wei'. The 'status' field shows 'true Transaction mined and execution succeed'. The 'transaction hash' field shows '0x3acd8582c870a47d4b8c3df5bda17afbec82348ed9036f979fd5e72a392cd9'. The 'Debug' button is visible in the top right corner.

Step 4 : Click on “getBalance”, “getContractBalance”, “Owner” to get the balance, contract balance and owner account address. Choose other account address and send ETH to Smart Contract address.

The first screenshot shows the 'DEPLOY & RUN TRANSACTIONS' interface. The 'At Address' button is highlighted with an orange box. The second screenshot shows the 'DEPLOY & RUN TRANSACTIONS' interface. The 'ACCOUNT' dropdown is open, showing a list of accounts. The account '0x617...5E7f2 (100 ether)' is selected and highlighted with an orange box. The third screenshot shows the 'DEPLOY & RUN TRANSACTIONS' interface. The 'VALUE' field is set to '1' and the 'Ether' unit is selected. The 'Deploy' button is highlighted with an orange box. Below the 'Deploy' button, the 'At Address' button is also visible. The 'Deployed Contracts' section shows the contract 'BANK AT 0x99C...C196D (MEMORY)' with a balance of '0 ETH'. The 'deposit', 'withdraw', and 'withdrawf...' buttons are visible. The 'getBalance', 'getContra...', and 'owner' buttons are highlighted with orange boxes. The 'owner' button shows the address '0x78731D3Ca6b7E34aC0F824c42a7c18A495cabaB'.

Blockchain Technology

Step 5: Click on getBalance to check whether amount of ETH is deposited in Smart Contract or not. You will see the output in wei unit (1 ETH=10¹⁸ wei). Check withdrawal functionality by entering withdrawal amount and and again checking the balance.

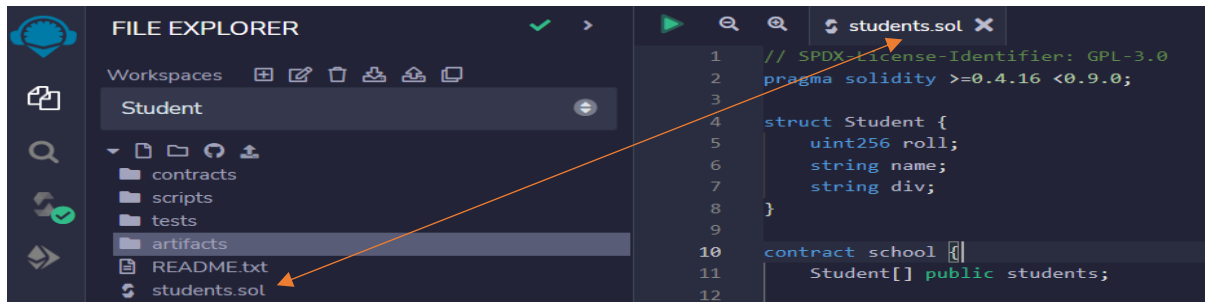


Write a program in solidity to create Student data. Use the following constructs:

- Structures
- Arrays
- Fallback

Deploy this as smart contract on Ethereum and Observe the transaction fee and Gas values.

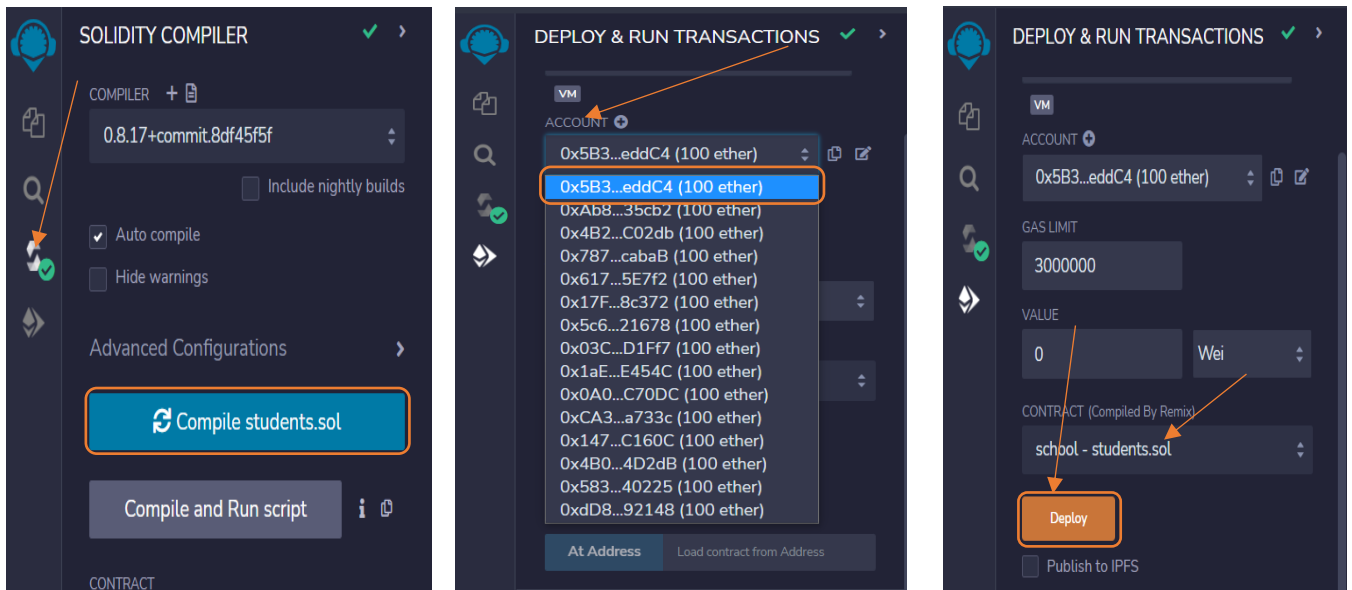
Step 1 : Create "students.sol in remix editor.



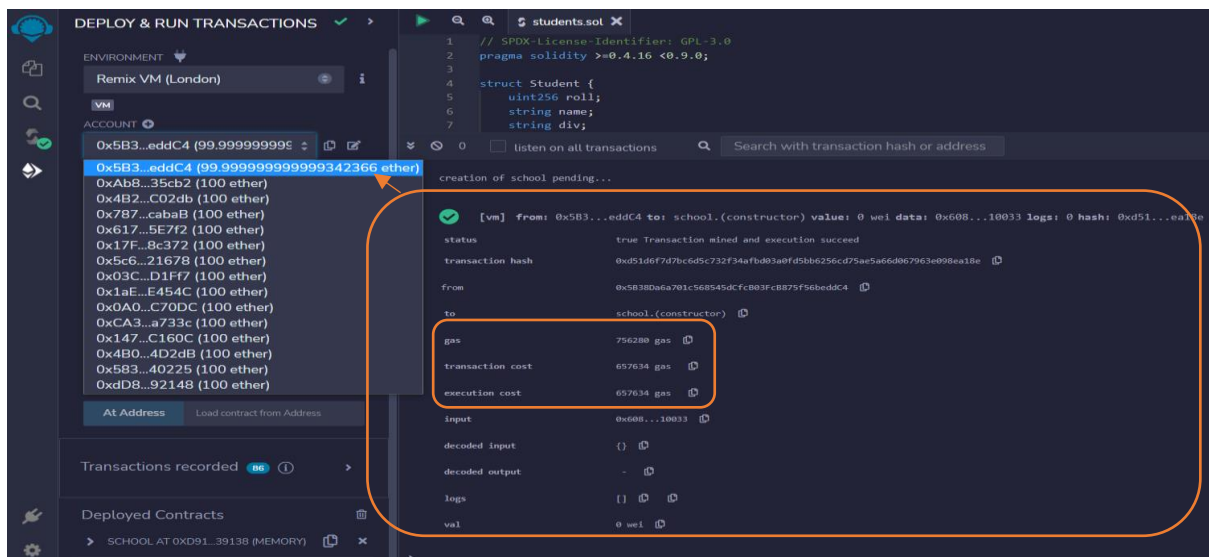
```
// SPDX-License-Identifier: GPL-3.0
pragma solidity >=0.4.16 <0.9.0;
struct Student {
    uint256 roll;
    string name;
    string div;
}
contract school {
    Student[] public students;

    function addStudent(
        uint256 _roll,
        string memory _name,
        string memory _div
    ) public {
        Student memory newStudent = Student({
            roll: _roll,
            name: _name,
            div: _div
        });
        students.push(newStudent);
    }
    event log(
        string _functionName,
        address _sender,
        uint256 _value,
        bytes _data
    );
    fallback() external payable {
        emit log("fallback", msg.sender, msg.value, msg.data);
    }
    receive() external payable {
        emit log("receive", msg.sender, msg.value, "");
    }
}
```

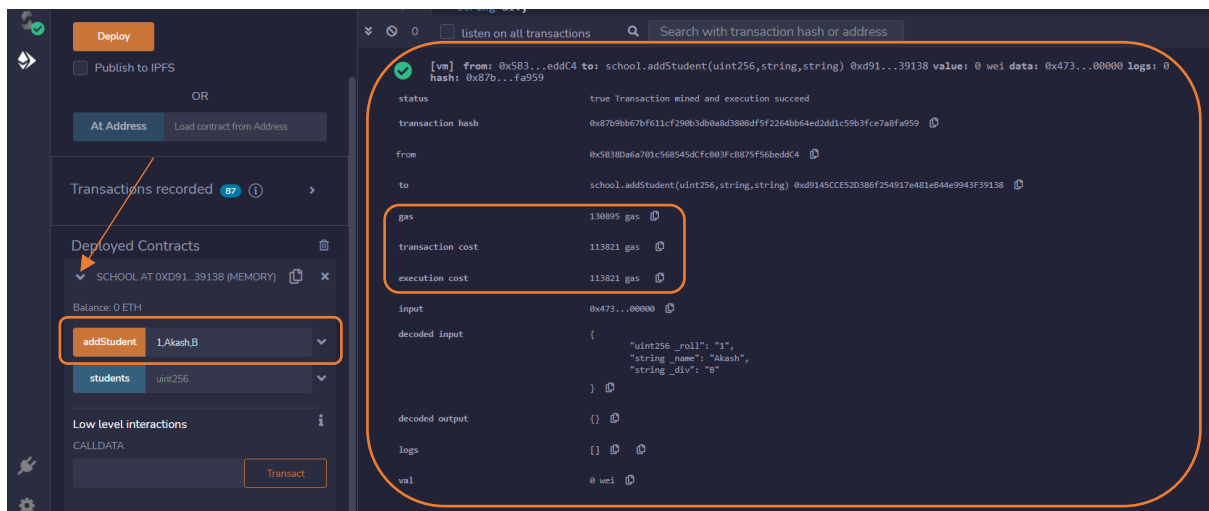

Step 2 : Compile the contract. Choose Owner account address of the contract and click on “Delpoy”.



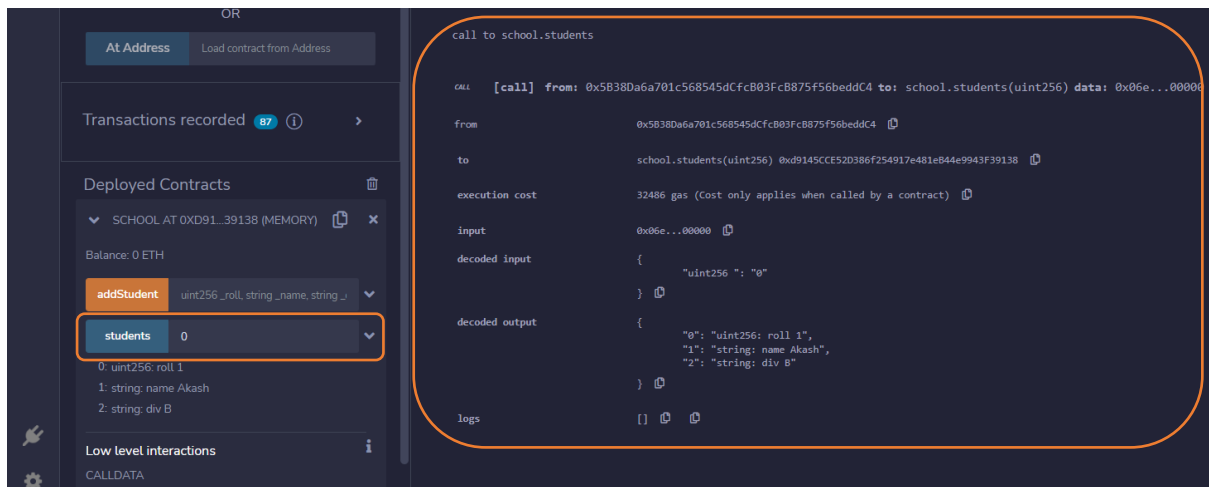
Step 3 : View the log and gas fees deduction after deploying smart contract.



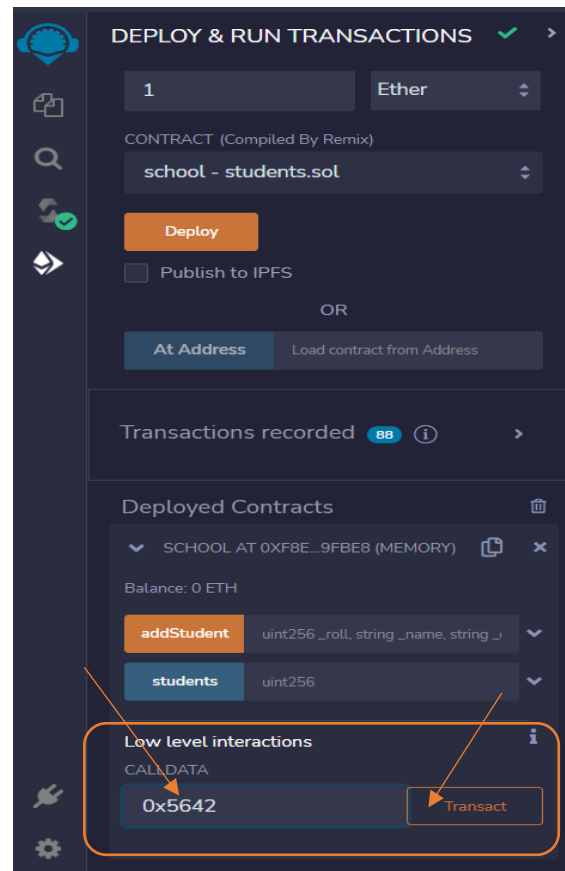
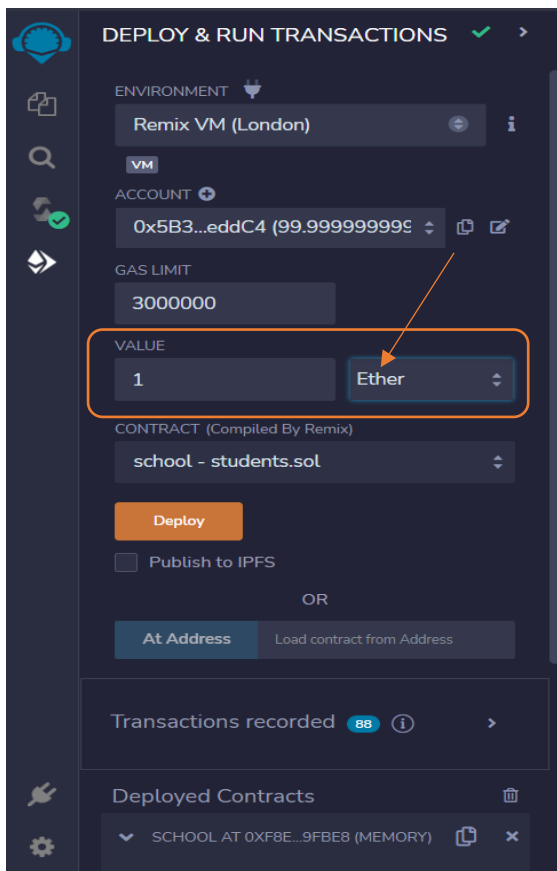
Step 4: Add new student in students array by entering roll no. , name and div as shown in fig. and then click on addStudent and observe the transaction and gas fee in the log.



Step 5 : Insert index “0” in the students array to check whether new student is added or not and note that no gas fee transaction is taken for fetching the data.

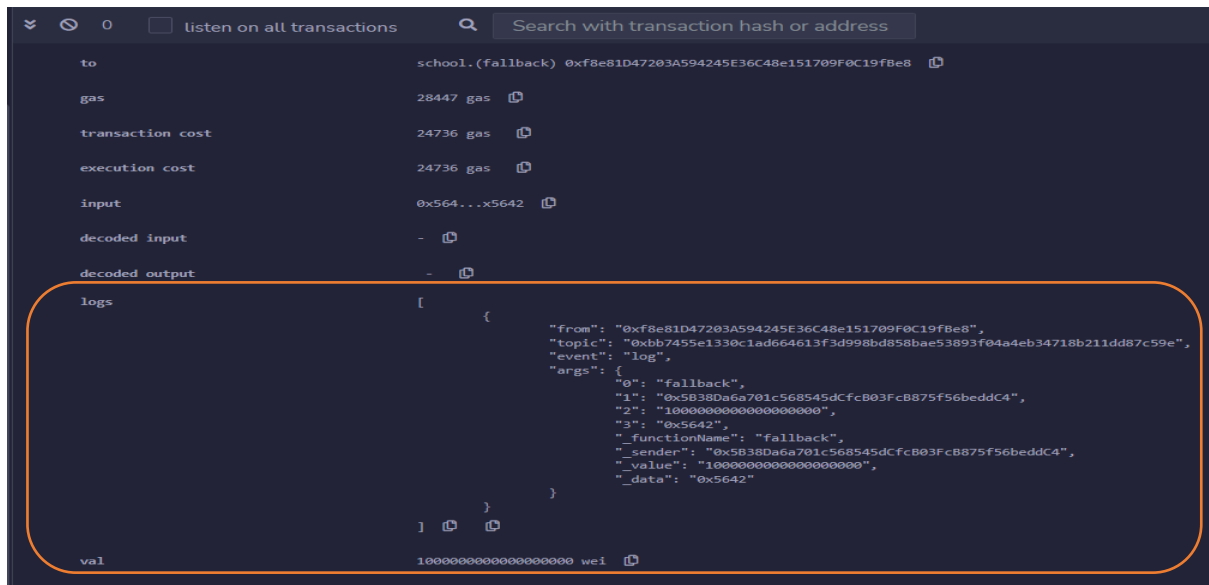


Step 6 : Enter amount of ETH in value textbox to send to the smart contract and add some hexadecimal data in Low level intercatctions and click on Transact to check the fallback function .



Blockchain Technology

Step 7 : Notice the data and value of ETH in wei unit in the log and amount of ETH in wallet address.



The screenshot shows a transaction log in a dark-themed interface. At the top, there's a search bar with the text "Search with transaction hash or address". Below it, the transaction details are listed: "to" is "school.(fallback) 0xf8e81D47203A594245E36C48e151709F0C19f8e8", "gas" is "28447 gas", "transaction cost" is "24736 gas", and "execution cost" is "24736 gas". The "input" is "0x564...x5642". The "decoded input" and "decoded output" are both "-". The "logs" section is highlighted with an orange border and contains a single log entry with the following details: "from": "0xf8e81D47203A594245E36C48e151709F0C19f8e8", "topic": "0xbb7455e1339c1ad664613f3d998bd858bae53893f04a4eb34718b211dd87c59e", "event": "log", "args": {"0": "fallback", "1": "0x5B38Da6a701c568545dCfcB03FcB875f56beddC4", "2": "1000000000000000000", "3": "0x5642", "functionName": "fallback", "_sender": "0x5B38Da6a701c568545dCfcB03FcB875f56beddC4", "_value": "1000000000000000000", "_data": "0x5642"}. At the bottom, the "val" is "1000000000000000000 wei".

```
to school.(fallback) 0xf8e81D47203A594245E36C48e151709F0C19f8e8
gas 28447 gas
transaction cost 24736 gas
execution cost 24736 gas
input 0x564...x5642
decoded input -
decoded output -
logs [
  {
    "from": "0xf8e81D47203A594245E36C48e151709F0C19f8e8",
    "topic": "0xbb7455e1339c1ad664613f3d998bd858bae53893f04a4eb34718b211dd87c59e",
    "event": "log",
    "args": {
      "0": "fallback",
      "1": "0x5B38Da6a701c568545dCfcB03FcB875f56beddC4",
      "2": "1000000000000000000",
      "3": "0x5642",
      "functionName": "fallback",
      "_sender": "0x5B38Da6a701c568545dCfcB03FcB875f56beddC4",
      "_value": "1000000000000000000",
      "_data": "0x5642"
    }
  }
]
val 1000000000000000000 wei
```

