Centurion UNIVERSITY Sugar Irrs Engowering Communities	School: Campus:				
	Academic Year: Subject Name: Su	ubject Code:			
		ecialization:			
	Date:				
	Applied and Action Learning (Learning by Doing and Discovery)				

### Name of the Experiement:

# \* Coding Phase: Pseudo Code / Flow Chart / Algorithm

# **Process for Dissecting a Transaction**

- Preparing Your Transaction:
  - 1. Launch your Solidity IDE.
  - 2. Create a new contract file.
  - 3. Open MetaMask in your browser.
  - 4. In MetaMask, switch the network to Ethereum Sepolia.
  - 5. Copy your wallet address (public key) from MetaMask.
  - 6. In another browser tab, search for a Sepolia faucet.
  - 7. Choose the Ethereum Sepolia option.
  - 8. Enter your wallet address in the input field.
  - 9. Request Sepolia ETH by clicking Receive Sepolia.
- Analyzing the Transaction:
  - 1. Write your Solidity contract inside Remix IDE.
  - 2. Compile the contract.
  - 3. Go to Deploy & Run Transactions, set the environment to Injected Provider (MetaMask).
  - 4. Deploy the contract to the Sepolia network.

## Coding Phase: Pseudo Code / Flow Chart / Algorithm

#### In MetaMask:

To "dissect" a transaction in MetaMask:

Before sending, you review:

- The sender and recipient addresses.
- The selected blockchain network (such as Ethereum Mainnet or Sepolia).
- The estimated gas fee (including maximum fee per gas and gas limit).
- The type of transaction (for example, ETH transfer, token transfer, or a smart contract interaction).
- The data field, if the action involves a smart contract call.

After sending, you can inspect the transaction through a block explorer (like Etherscan) to view:

- The transaction hash, which is its unique identifier.
- The block number where it was recorded.
- · The status (whether it succeeded or failed).
- The exact amount of gas consumed.
- The logs or events generated by the contract.
- The transferred value and the specific function that was executed.

#### In Remix IDE:

When you execute a transaction in Remix (such as calling a smart contract function), it provides detailed analytics of what happened.

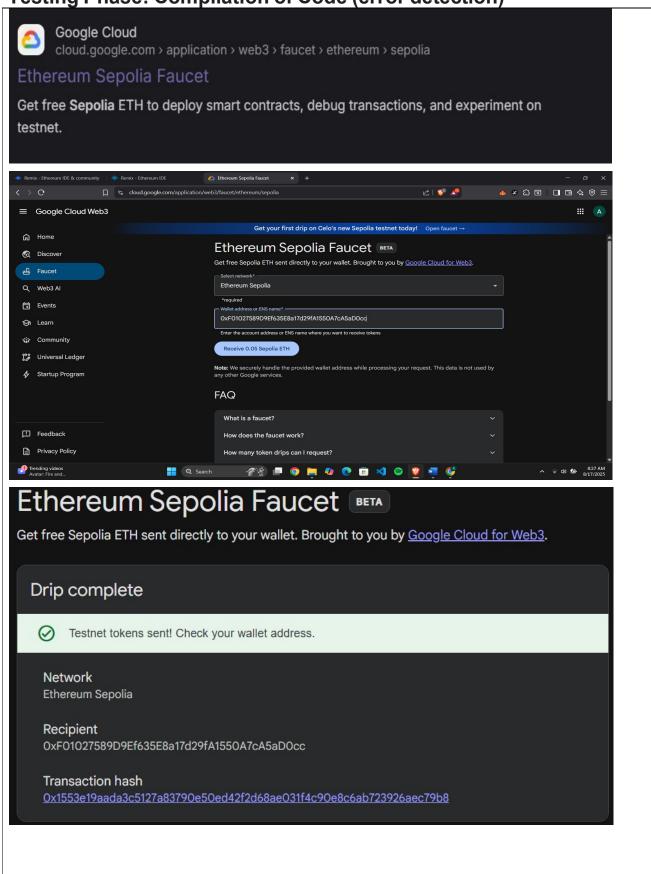
You can see:

- The total transaction cost (shown in gas and ETH).
- The execution cost (gas spent excluding deployment overhead).
- The decoded input, which reveals the function name and the parameters passed.
- The decoded output, which shows the returned values.
- The logs, representing events triggered by the smart contract.
- The Debugging panel, which allows you to trace through opcodes, storage updates, and step-by-step execution.

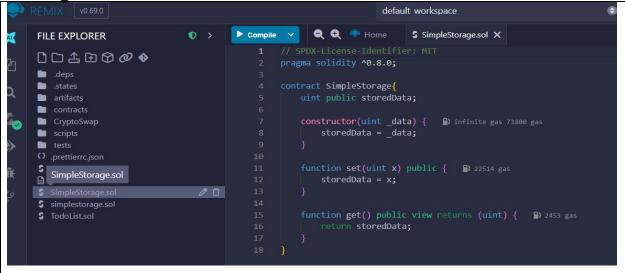
# \* Softwares used

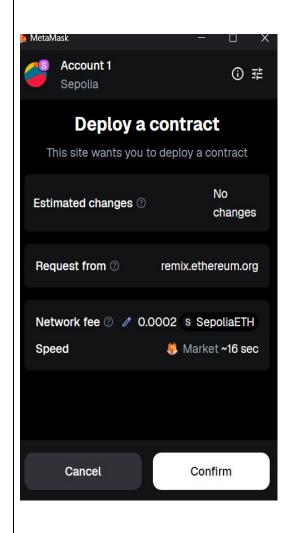
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Remix IDE	
MetaMask Wallet	

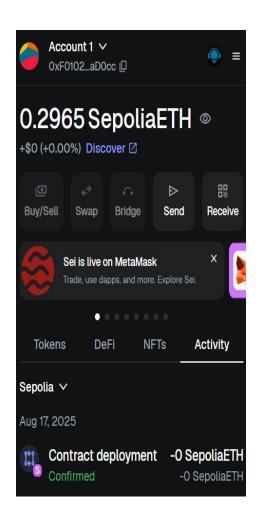
\* Testing Phase: Compilation of Code (error detection)



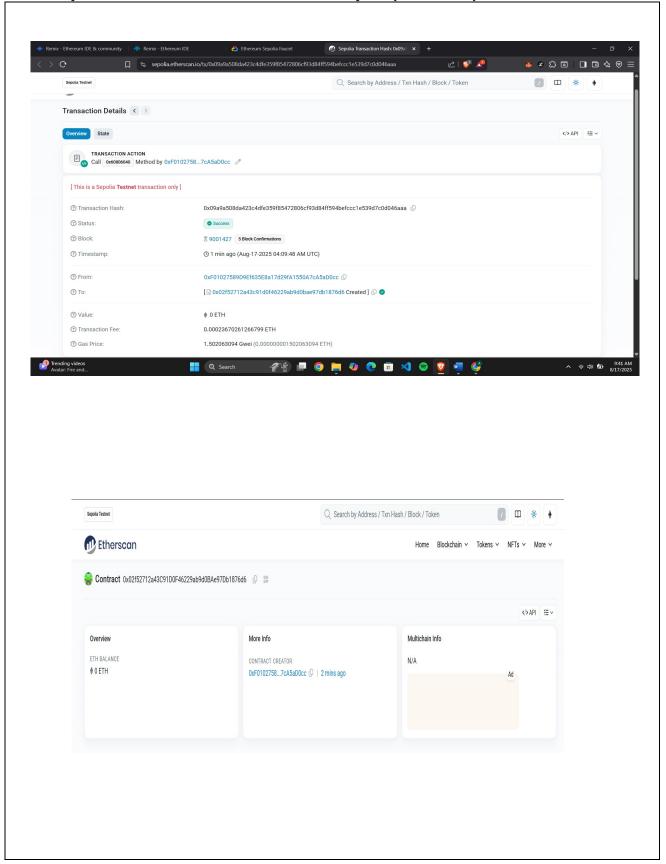
\* Testing Phase







Implementation Phase: Final Output (no error)



## \* Observations

When dissecting a transaction, you can clearly see how much gas a specific
function consumes, giving an idea of its cost. It also allows you to confirm that
the transaction reached the correct smart contract and executed as intended. If
there are any errors or reverts, you can identify where in the execution they
occurred.

You can also check whether the contract emitted the right events with accurate data. By reviewing the gas usage, you may notice unnecessary consumption, which helps in optimizing the contract. Lastly, the transaction details prove who initiated it and the exact time it was executed, ensuring transparency.

### **ASSESMENT**

Rubrics	Full Mark	Marks Obtained	Remarks
Concept	10		
Planning and Execution/	10		
Practical Simulation/ Programming			
Result and Interpretation	10		
Record of Applied and Action Learning	10		
Viva	10		
Total	50		

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