



School: ..... Campus: .....  
Academic Year: ..... Subject Name: ..... Subject Code: .....  
Semester: ..... Program: ..... Branch: ..... Specialization: .....  
Date: .....

## Applied and Action Learning

(Learning by Doing and Discovery)

**Name of the Experiment :** Explore the chain - Using a Blockchain Explorer

### Objective/Aim:

To study and understand how a blockchain explorer works by viewing transactions, blocks, and wallet addresses on a blockchain network.

### Apparatus/Software Used:

- A computer/laptop with internet connection
- A web browser
- Blockchain Explorer website (e.g., <https://www.blockchain.com/explorer> (<https://www.blockchain.com/explorer>) for Bitcoin, or <https://etherscan.io> (<https://etherscan.io>) for Ethereum)

### Theory/Concept:

- A blockchain explorer is a web-based tool that allows users to search and view details about a blockchain network. It provides information such as:
- 
- Blocks: Contain a collection of transactions.
- Transactions: Movement of cryptocurrency from one address to another.
- Addresses: Wallets or accounts used to send/receive crypto.
- Hash: A unique identifier for blocks and transactions.
- Explorers make blockchain data transparent and accessible to everyone..

TRANSACTION ACTION

Call | 0x60806040 | Method by 0x98F6963d...10aB31cE9

[ This is a Sepolia Testnet transaction only ]

Transaction Hash:

0xd029b0da36ea5209ed9077684eb4bac9bbbd7e0b6d6e11134875875fc63e0024

Status:

Success

Block:

8960421 201243 Block Confirmations

Timestamp:

28 days ago (Aug-11-2025 10:12:36 AM UTC)

From:

0x98F6963d482f2392B8F550805452ea010aB31cE9

To:

[ 0xc1cef21855cba0d337d3cbdf656426d54179e9d6 Created ]

Value:

0 ETH

Transaction Fee:

0.001403623896470224 ETH

Gas Price:

1.500765442 Gwei (0.000000001500765442 ETH)

**Procedure:**

1. Open a blockchain explorer in your browser (example: Etherscan for Ethereum).
2. Search for a block number or transaction hash using the search bar.
3. Observe details such as timestamp, sender address, receiver address, transaction amount, and block confirmations.
4. Explore a wallet address to view its transaction history and current balance.
5. Compare data between multiple blocks to understand how new transactions are added.
6. Note down your observations.

**Observation:**

- \* Each transaction has a unique hash.
- \* Wallet addresses show all past transactions with timestamps.
- \* Blocks are linked sequentially, showing immutability.
- \* Transparency allows anyone to verify transactions without needing special access.

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