



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 :** UI for DApps – Building a DApp Frontend

### **Objective/Aim:**

The main objective is to establish a connection between a basic web application (DApp) and the **Ethereum blockchain** via the **MetaMask** wallet and the **Ethers.js** library, enabling the DApp to read and display information such as the connected user's wallet address and their Ether balance.

### **Apparatus/Software Used:**

- MetaMask Wallet
- Remix IDE
- Brave browser

### **Theory/Concept:**

- **Blockchain Abstraction:** Ethers.js is a JavaScript library that provides an easy-to-use interface to interact with the Ethereum blockchain and its compatible networks.
- **Provider:** In Ethers.js, a **Provider** is an abstraction for a connection to the Ethereum Network, offering **read-only access** to the blockchain and its status (e.g., fetching block numbers or balances).
- **Signer:** A **Signer** is an abstraction of an Ethereum Account, which can be used to **sign transactions** and messages, representing the user's wallet/private key.
- **MetaMask:** MetaMask is a browser extension that acts as a secure Ethereum wallet and injects a global window.ethereum object into the browser. This object serves as the **Web3 Provider** that Ethers.js can use to connect to the network and request the user's permission to act as the signer.
- **Connection Process:** The DApp checks for window.ethereum (MetaMask) and, if present, uses it to create a Web3Provider (in Ethers.js v5) or BrowserProvider (in Ethers.js v6). It then calls provider.send("eth\_requestAccounts", []) or provider.getSigner() to prompt the user to connect and gain access to the account address and signing capabilities.

## Procedure:

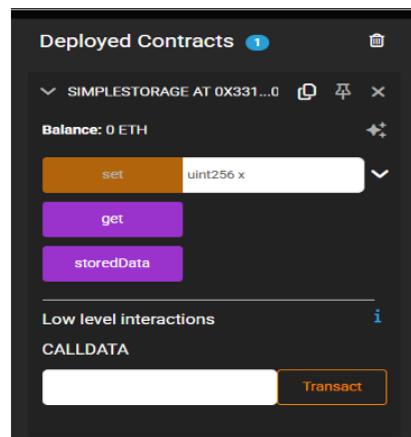
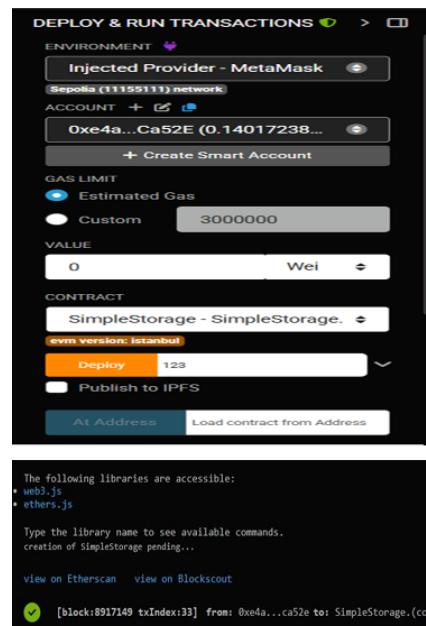
- **Project Setup:**
  - Create a new project directory and initialize a Node.js project (npm init -y).
  - Install Ethers.js: npm install ethers.
  - Create an index.html file for the UI and a JavaScript file (e.g., main.js) for the logic.
- **MetaMask Setup:**
  - Install the **MetaMask** browser extension and set up an account.
  - Switch the network in MetaMask to a test network (e.g., Sepolia) and ensure the account has test Ether.
- **UI Development (HTML):**
  - Create a simple UI with a "Connect Wallet" button and elements to display the connected **Wallet Address** and **Balance**.
- **Ethers.js Connection Logic (JavaScript):**
  - In the JavaScript file, define an asynchronous function (e.g., connectWalletHandler) to handle the connection.
  - **Check for MetaMask:** Use an if (window.ethereum) check to see if MetaMask is installed.
  - **Create Provider:** If MetaMask exists, create an Ethers.js Web3Provider (or BrowserProvider): const provider = new ethers.providers.Web3Provider(window.ethereum);.
  - **Request Accounts:** Prompt the user to connect their wallet: await provider.send("eth\_requestAccounts", []);.
  - **Get Signer/Address:** Obtain the Signer object and the user's address: const signer = provider.getSigner(); and const address = await signer.getAddress();.
  - **Get Balance:** Fetch the balance of the connected address using the Provider/Signer and format it for display: const balance = await provider.getBalance(address);.
  - **Display Results:** Update the UI elements with the retrieved Address and Balance.
- **Execution and Observation:**
  - Open the index.html file in the browser.
  - Click the "Connect Wallet" button.
  - Approve the connection request in the MetaMask prompt.

```

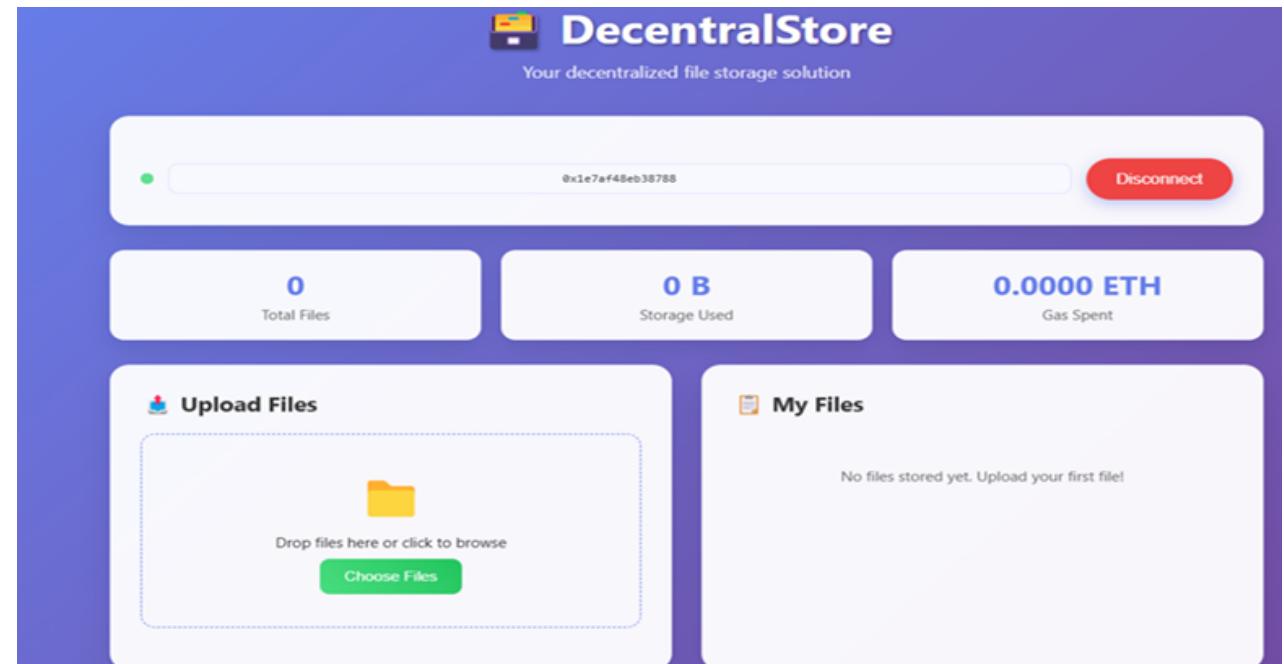
1 // SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT
2 pragma solidity ^0.8.0;
3 contract Counter {
4     uint public count;
5     constructor(uint _start) {    ↗ infinite gas 132000 gas
6         count = _start;
7     }
8     function increment() public {    ↗ infinite gas
9         count += 1;
10    }
11    function decrement() public {    ↗ infinite gas
12        require(count > 0, "Counter is already at zero");
13        count -= 1;
14    }
15    function getCount() public view returns (uint) {    ↗ 2453 gas
16        return count;
17    }
18 }
```

After compile the smart contract there is a ABI of the smart contract

```
[{"inputs": [{"internalType": "uint256", "name": "_start", "type": "uint256"}], "stateMutability": "nonpayable", "type": "constructor"}, {"inputs": [], "name": "count", "outputs": [{"internalType": "uint256", "name": "", "type": "uint256"}], "stateMutability": "view", "type": "function"}, {"inputs": [], "name": "decrement", "outputs": [], "stateMutability": "nonpayable", "type": "function"}, {"inputs": [], "name": "getCount", "outputs": [{"internalType": "uint256", "name": "", "type": "uint256"}], "stateMutability": "view", "type": "function"}, {"inputs": [], "name": "increment", "outputs": [], "stateMutability": "nonpayable", "type": "function"}]
```



In this Smart contract we have two accessible libraries one is ether.js and another is web3.js we have to work on ether.js



**This is the frontend**

## Observation

MetaMask Installation	<code>window.ethereum</code> object is present in the browser console.
Wallet Connection	MetaMask connection modal appears upon button click.
Connected Address	A valid Ethereum address (e.g., <code>0x...</code> ) is displayed.
Account Balance (ETH)	Non-zero test ETH balance displayed (e.g., 0.5 ETH).
Network ID/Chain ID	Displays the connected network's Chain ID (e.g., 11155111 for Sepolia).

## ASSESSMENT

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>		

*Signature of the Student:*

Name :

*Signature of the Faculty:*

Regn. No. :