

Summary:

In this experiment, a researcher uses a smart contract to issue a challenge in the blockchain. The contract contains a hashed solution (made using keccak256) and a tiny ETH reward. Any participant can try to solve the challenge by posting an answer. If their answer matches the hash, they will unlock and receive the ETH funds.

Tools used:

- Remix IDE (VM-Cancun)
- Solidity: 0.8.0
- Web3's keccak256:
 - Used to generate the answering hash:
 - `keccak256(abi.encodePacked("42"))`

Final Value:

0xccb1f717aa77602faf03a594761a36956b1c4cf44c6b336d1db57da799b331b8

Code Description:

The Smart Contract **Puzzle** is a reward-based problem in which participants must guess a secret answer. The contract is initialized using a keccak256 hash including the expected answer. The **solve()** function lets any guess to be submitted by a user; and if the hashed input matches the stored hash while the puzzle has not previously been solved, the contract delivers its ETH balance to the solver and produces a "**PuzzleSolved**" event. To ensure security and appropriate functionality, the contract prohibits multiple solutions (**isSolved** flag) and limits ETH deposits to the owner solely via the **receive()** function. This ensures one-time solvability and controlled fund management, emulating a fair and verifiable reward system on the blockchain.

Code for Solidity:

```
1 // SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT
2 pragma solidity ^0.8.0;
3
4 contract Puzzle {
5     address public owner;
6     bytes32 public answerHash;
7     bool public isSolved = false;
8
9     event PuzzleSolved(address solver, uint amountWon);
10
11     constructor(bytes32 _answerHash) payable { infinite gas 421200 gas
12         owner = msg.sender;
13         answerHash = _answerHash;
14     }
15
16     function solve(string memory _answer) public { infinite gas
17         require(!isSolved, "Already solved");
18         require(keccak256(abi.encodePacked(_answer)) == answerHash, "Incorrect answer");
19
20         isSolved = true;
21         emit PuzzleSolved(msg.sender, address(this).balance);
22         payable(msg.sender).transfer(address(this).balance);
23     }
24
25     receive() external payable { undefined gas
26         require(msg.sender == owner, "Only owner can send ETH");
27         require(!isSolved, "Puzzle already solved");
28     }
29 }
30
```

Solidity Compiler and verification of compiling

The screenshot displays the Solidity Compiler interface. On the left, the 'COMPILER' section shows version 0.8.26+commit.8a97fa7a. Below this, there are checkboxes for 'Include nightly builds', 'Auto compile', and 'Hide warnings'. The 'Advanced Configurations' section is expanded, showing buttons for 'Compile Q3.5_Puzzle.sol', 'Compile and Run script', 'Run Remix Analysis', 'Run SolidityScan', 'Publish on IPFS', 'Publish on Swarm', and 'Compilation Details'. The main editor area shows the Solidity code for 'Q3.5_Puzzle.sol'. The code includes a pragma statement for Solidity 0.8.0, a contract named 'Puzzle' with an owner, an answer hash, and a solved status. It features a constructor that takes an answer hash and a 'solve' function that checks if the provided answer matches the stored hash. The bottom panel shows the transaction log, indicating a successful constructor call from address 0x5B3...eddC4 to the 'Puzzle' contract, with a value of 10000000000000000 wei and a gas limit of 421200.

Deployment & Transaction details and result:

This screenshot shows the deployment and transaction details in the Solidity Compiler. The left sidebar contains the 'ENVIRONMENT' section with 'Remix VM (Cancel)' selected. Below it, the 'ACCOUNT' section shows the address 0x5B3...eddC4 (99.989999999...). The 'GAS LIMIT' is set to 'Estimated Gas' with a value of 3000000. The 'VALUE' is set to 10000000000000000 Wei. The 'CONTRACT' section shows 'Puzzle - contracts/Q3.5_Puzzle.sol'. The 'DEPLOY' section includes a 'transact' button. The main editor area shows the same Solidity code as the previous screenshot. The bottom panel displays the transaction log with three entries: 1) A successful constructor call from 0x5B3...eddC4 to the 'Puzzle' contract with a value of 10000000000000000 wei and a gas limit of 421200. 2) A successful call to 'Puzzle.solve(string)' from 0x5B3...eddC4 with a value of 0 wei and a gas limit of 421200. 3) A successful constructor call from 0x5B3...eddC4 to the 'Puzzle' contract with a value of 10000000000000000 wei and a gas limit of 421200.

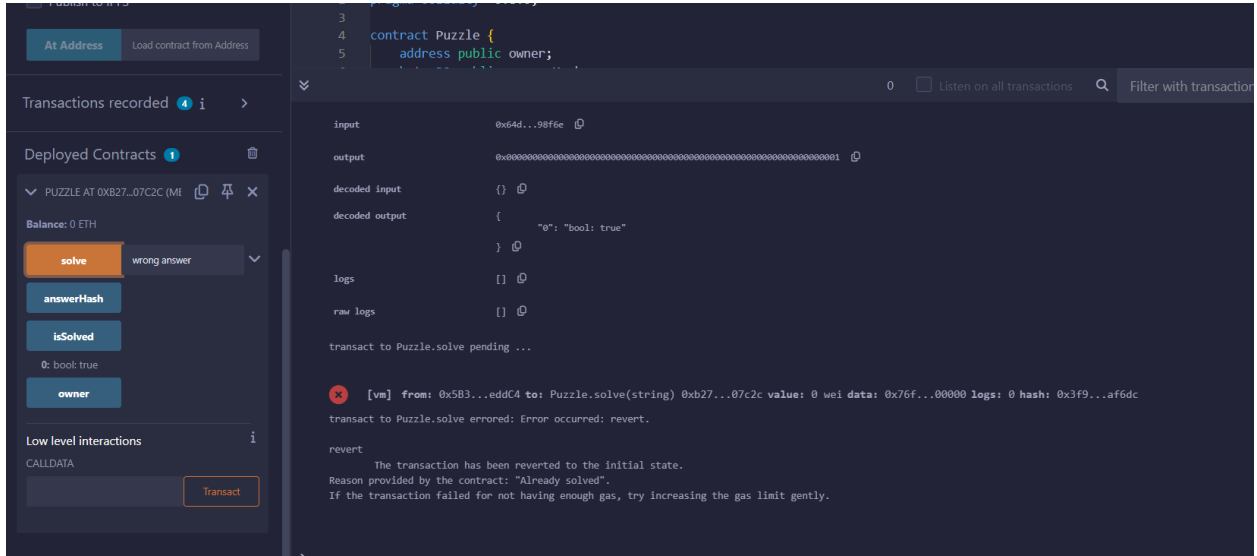
Details of verified deployment:

[illegible]

Solver Test & Result, correct hash:

The screenshot shows the Remix IDE interface. On the left, the 'DEPLOY & RUN TRANSACTIONS' panel is active, displaying the 'Puzzle at 0x827...07c2c (M)' contract. The 'solve' button is highlighted, and the 'owner' field is set to '0x76f...00000'. The 'Deployed Contracts' section shows the contract's address and a 'solve' button. The 'Low level interactions' section shows the 'CALLDATA' field. On the right, the 'Debugger' panel is open, showing the transaction details for the 'solve' function. The transaction hash is '0x5425cabd7425833f03b618e59bcf2eead95c26abe03ee1e98396deff23'. The transaction status is 'success', and the execution cost is '55761 gas'. The decoded input is 'string answer: "42"'. The 'Puzzle.sol' file is open in the editor, showing the contract code.

Solver Test & Result: Wrong Answer



Html Code for Front end Website:

Front end:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html lang="en">
```

```
<head>
```

```
<meta charset="UTF-8" />
```

```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0"/>
```

```
<title>Puzzle Frontend</title>
```

```
<script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/js-sha3@0.8.0/src/sha3.min.js"></script>
```

```
<style>
```

```
body {
```

```
font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
```

```
max-width: 500px;
```

```
margin: 40px auto;
```

```
padding: 20px;
```

```
border: 2px solid #ccc;
```

```
border-radius: 10px;
```

}

h1 {

```
text-align: center;
```

}

```
input, button {
```

```
padding: 10px;
```

```
font-size: 1rem;
```

```
margin-top: 10px;
```

```
width: 100%;
```

}

```
#status {
  margin-top: 20px;
  font-weight: bold;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Blockchain Puzzle</h1>
  <p>Enter the answer to unlock the reward:</p>

  <input type="text" id="answerInput" placeholder="Type your answer..." />
  <button onclick="submitAnswer()">Submit Answer</button>

  <div id="status"></div>

  <script>
    const correctHash =
"0xccb1f717aa77602faf03a594761a36956b1c4cf44c6b336d1db57da799b331b8";

    function submitAnswer() {
      const answer = document.getElementById("answerInput").value;
      const hashHex = "0x" + keccak256(answer);

      const statusEl = document.getElementById("status");
      if (hashHex === correctHash) {
        statusEl.innerHTML = "Correct! Puzzle solved and reward unlocked.";
        statusEl.style.color = "green";
      } else {
        statusEl.innerHTML = "Incorrect answer. Try again.";
        statusEl.style.color = "red";
      }
    }
  </script>
</body>
</html>
```

Positive answer on the front end:

Blockchain Puzzle

Enter the answer to unlock the reward:

42

Submit Answer

Correct! Puzzle solved and reward unlocked.

Negative attempt on the Puzzle:

Blockchain Puzzle

Enter the answer to unlock the reward:

wrong answer

Submit Answer

Incorrect answer. Try again.

References

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Solidity Team. (2025). *Solidity 0.8.x Documentation*. Ethereum Foundation. [online] Available at: <https://docs.soliditylang.org/en/latest/> [Accessed 13 Apr. 2025].

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