



FYP-Monthly-Report-January

Topic: Web3 Phishing Attack games

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December and January Work Summary: Web3 Security Serious Game Front-end Design

According to the November game concept, to design the game Front-end.

- Game Challenge Design

- Backpack System Design

- Item System Design

- Challenge Map Design

It has been processed 90 % of the front-end design has been processed, and it is available to let the player play the game, but it has not built up the Back-end design.

Like database settings, so we can't collect the player data and analyze their action in game. The 10% front-end work is left over after the back-end database is set. The 10 % work includes the player report and ranking page. It needs to communicate with the back-end.

As our plan, we will complete the design in February, immediately after the Chinese New Year. We plan to use Cloudflare to host the game, allowing users to play it and collect data for analysis, which will help us complete our FYP paper.

About the front-end stack, I have selected React (utilized with Vite) as the primary development platform. I was referenced in two literature works, and summarized two important points that are the main factors I chose React:

Reusability in Components and Development Efficiency: The nature of the game dictates that many copies of a variety of graphical user interface components must be reused. The reusable off-the-shelf component-based development approach will ensure that development time is not wastefully spent, thereby ensuring that this aspect has been addressed [1].

Performance & Real-time Feedback: In fact, it is here within the framework of Virtual DOM that React is most competent as a tool for a game application. According to Aggarwal (2018), a key approach of React's Virtual DOM is to leverage its lightweight memory representation within a least-DOM-manipulations strategy. This improves rendering performance and renders real-time feedback within web interfaces [2].

Consequently, React serves as the best choice for our game platform's frontend foundation."

[1]Folmer, E. (2007). Component Based Game Development – A Solution to Escalating Costs and Expanding Deadlines? International Symposium on Component-Based Software Engineering (CBSE).

[2]Aggarwal, S. (2018). Modern Web-Development using ReactJS. International Journal of Recent Research Aspects, 5(1), 133-137.

Game page design concept:

"The visual design of the game prioritizes a pixel art aesthetic, a decision grounded in the historical evolution of the NFT market. As analyzed by Nadini et al. (2021), early 'First Mover' collections like CryptoPunks established the visual norms of the Web3 ecosystem. This style references the technical constraints of the 2017 era, where on-chain storage limitations necessitated low-resolution (e.g., 24x24) formats to optimize costs. By adopting this aesthetic, the game leverages the 'visual homogeneity' characteristic of successful collectible categories, thereby enhancing historical authenticity and user familiarity.

Though its application is to function as an educational learning platform, it is primarily a game-driven endeavor. Hence, it is essential for 'Gamepage' to be supremely gamefied and simulation-focused. Hence, its pixels impact player motivation. Besides, its historical symbolism as NFTs is leveraged for game design.

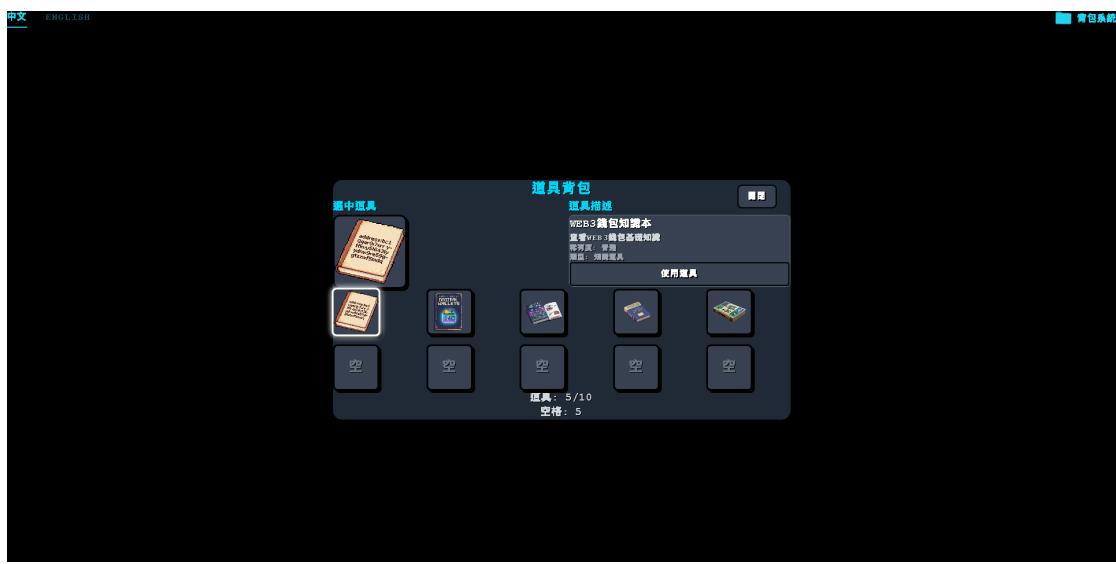
On the other hand, "the Challenge relies on high fidelity simulation to fill this gap. Through exact recreations of real-world interfaces such as MetaMask, Discord, and Google Search, this design choice allows for realism in anti-phishing education as it relates to these interfaces," because it helps in "facilitating a transition of learned behavior," and thus allows a player to correctly address a threat in a real-world application.

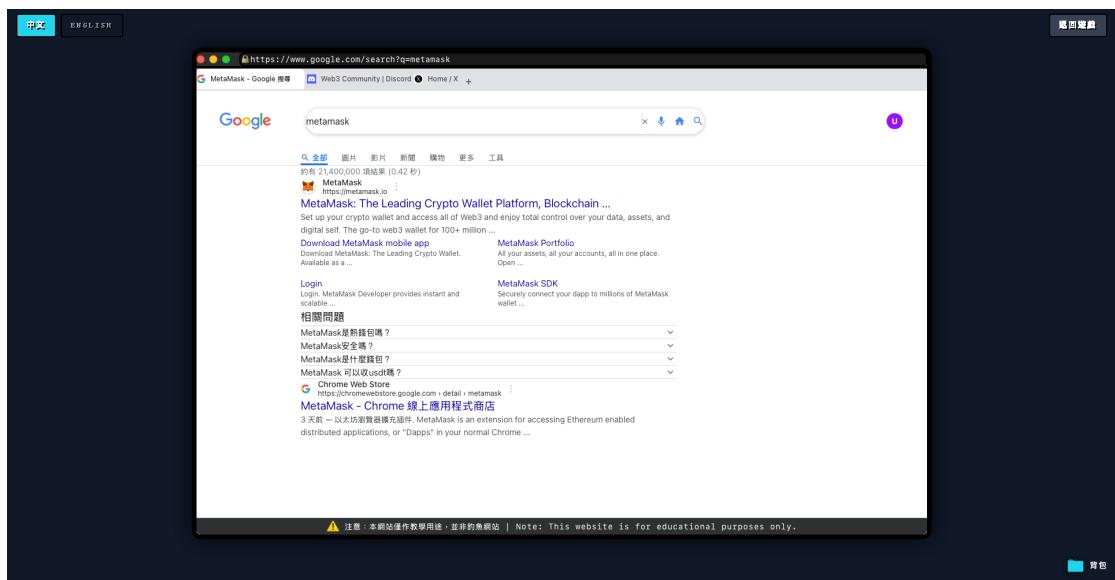
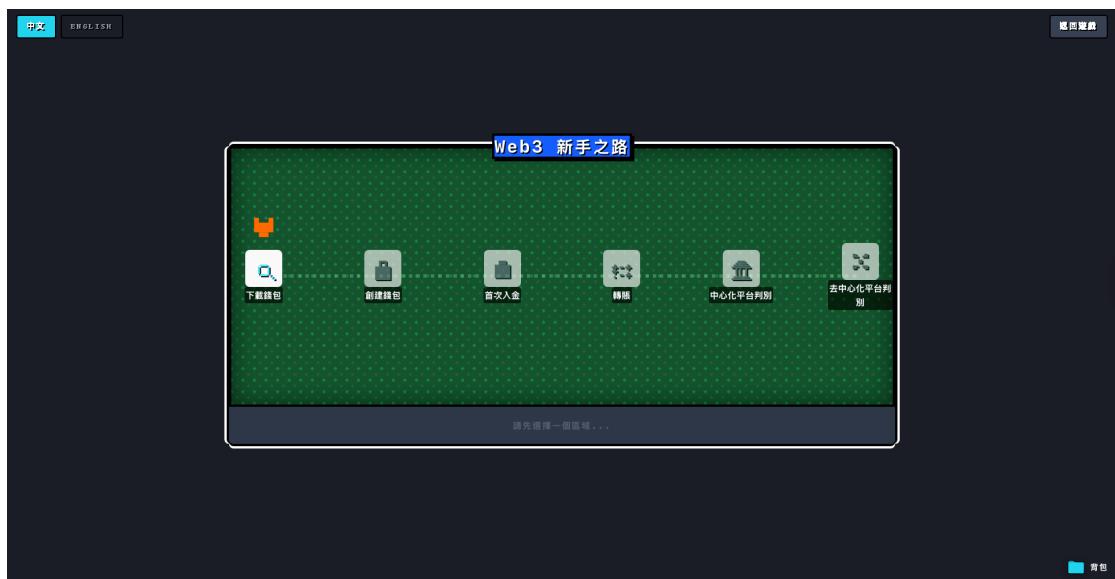
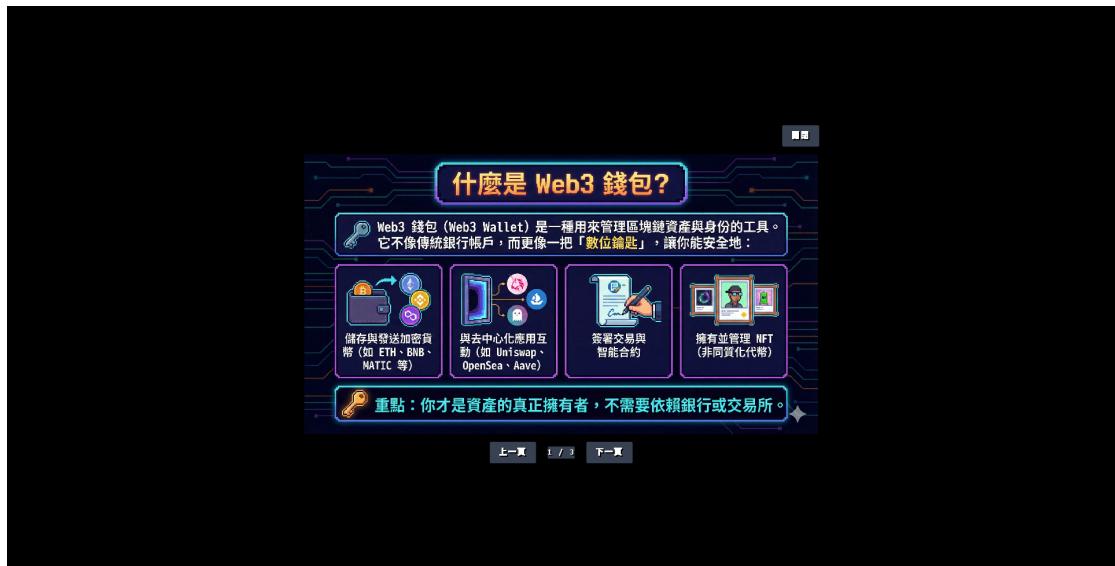
Moreover, we utilized publicly accessible tools from the GitHub platform to facilitate the making of the game, such as Reactbit components and PixelPlurk.CSS, and AI Gemini Banana Pro for helping us create the textures for the components we wanted in the game, like the images for the text description and the textures for the buttons of the game items, and so forth.

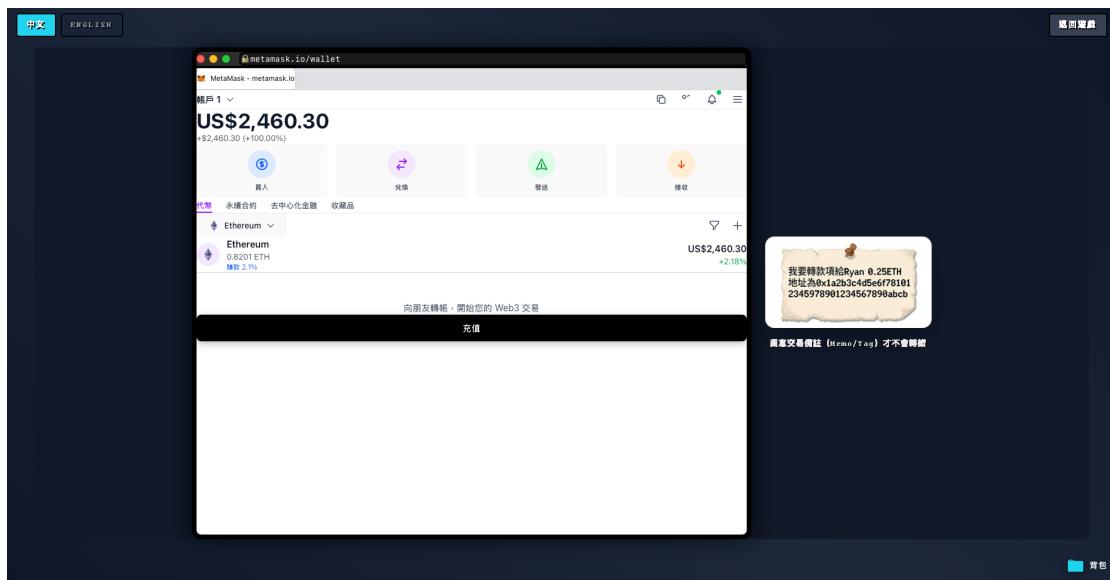
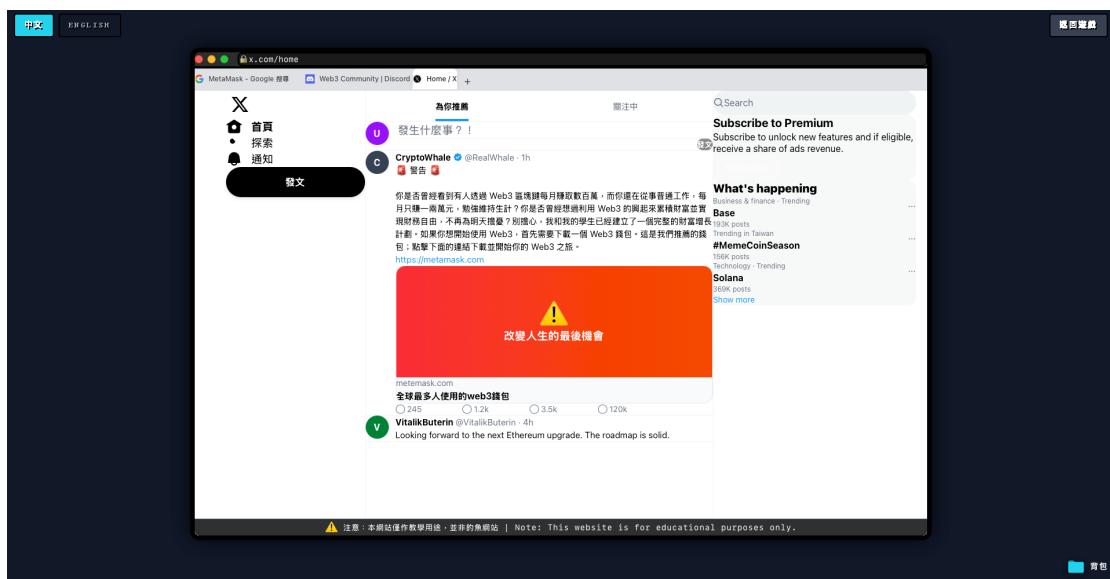
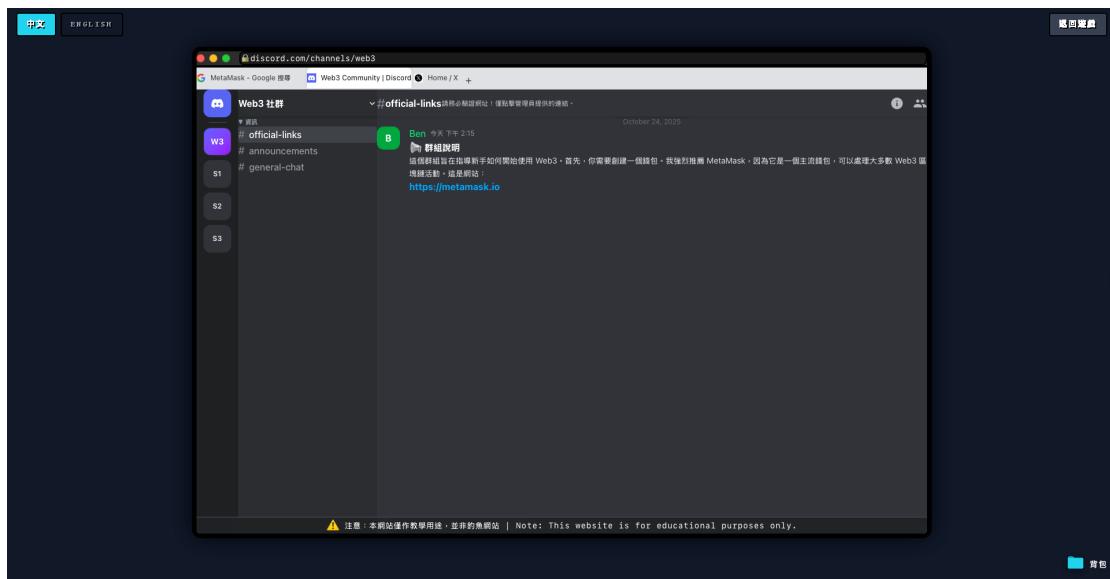
<https://reactbits.dev>

<https://github.com/maid-cat/PixelPlurk.css/>

<https://gemini.google.com/app>







In addition, we also released a pure front-end page through Cloudflare to allow some users to experience the game, and we hope to get feedback to improve the challenge design of some games.

<https://fyp-2025-ee6.pages.dev>

References

Aggarwal, S. (2018). Modern web-development using ReactJS. *International Journal of Recent Research Aspects*, 5(1), 133–137.

Folmer, E. (2007). Component based game development – A solution to escalating costs and expanding deadlines? *Proceedings of the 10th International Symposium on Component-Based Software Engineering (CBSE)*, 66–73.

Nadini, M., Alessandretti, L., Di Giacinto, F., Martino, M., Aiello, L. M., & Baronchelli, A. (2021). Mapping the NFT revolution: Market trends, trade networks, and visual features. *Scientific Reports*, 11, Article 20902. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-021-00053-8>

AI Guideline:

Creating Game Components Using Gemini Banana Pro

Paper Translation

Data Source Collection