

# **Web3 and Blockchain Basics – Hands-on Submission**

This document presents my hands-on learning experience with Web3 and blockchain fundamentals. The objective of this task was to gain practical exposure by setting up a crypto wallet, connecting to an Ethereum test network, acquiring testnet assets, and interacting with a decentralized application (DApp). All activities were performed in a safe testnet environment using industry-standard tools.

## **1. Wallet Setup (MetaMask)**

I installed the MetaMask browser extension from the official website and created a new wallet. During setup, a Secret Recovery Phrase was generated and securely stored offline. The wallet was successfully initialized and ready for Web3 interaction.

## **2. Network Configuration**

The wallet was configured to use the Ethereum Sepolia Test Network. This ensures all transactions are performed with test ETH, eliminating real financial risk.

## **3. Receiving Testnet ETH**

Testnet ETH was requested using the Alchemy and Chainlink Sepolia faucets. The wallet address was copied from MetaMask and used to receive test tokens.

## **4. Transaction Verification**

All incoming transactions were verified on Sepolia Etherscan using the transaction hash. The explorer confirmed successful transfers and block confirmations.

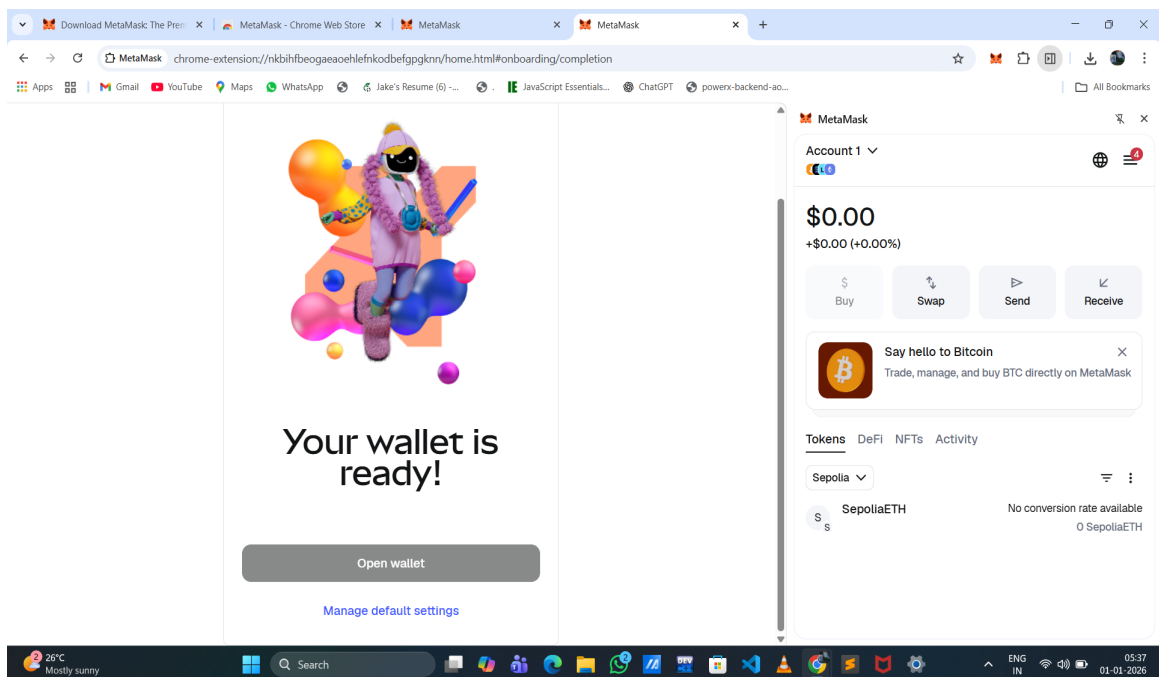
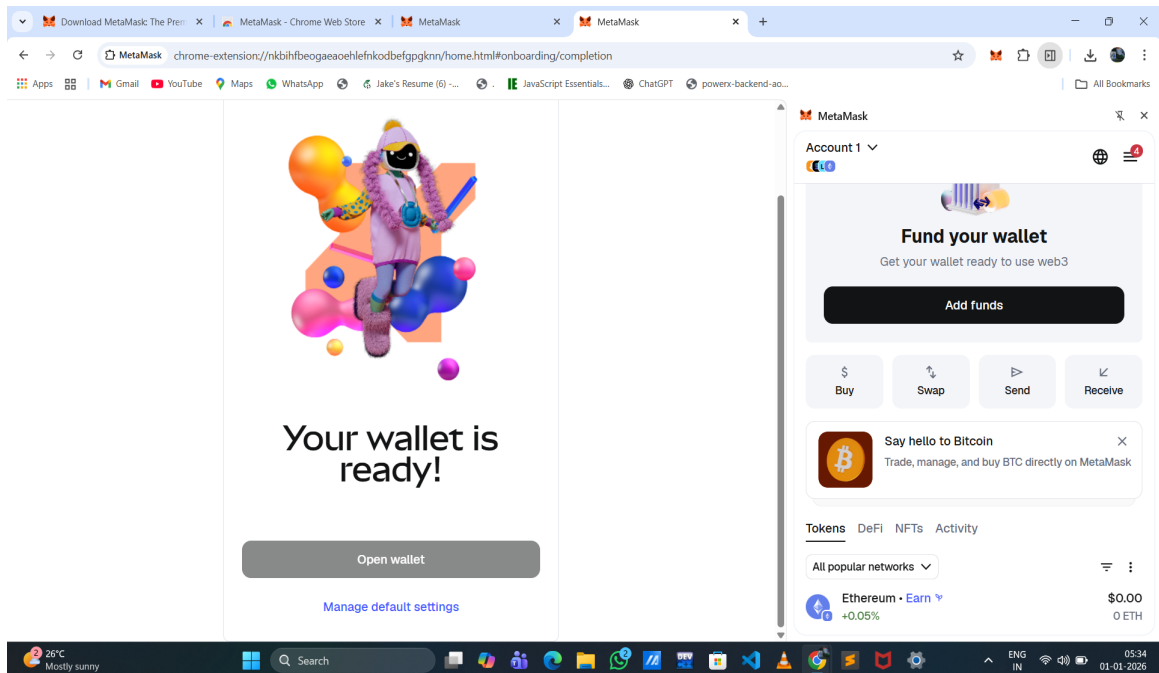
## **5. DApp Interaction (Uniswap)**

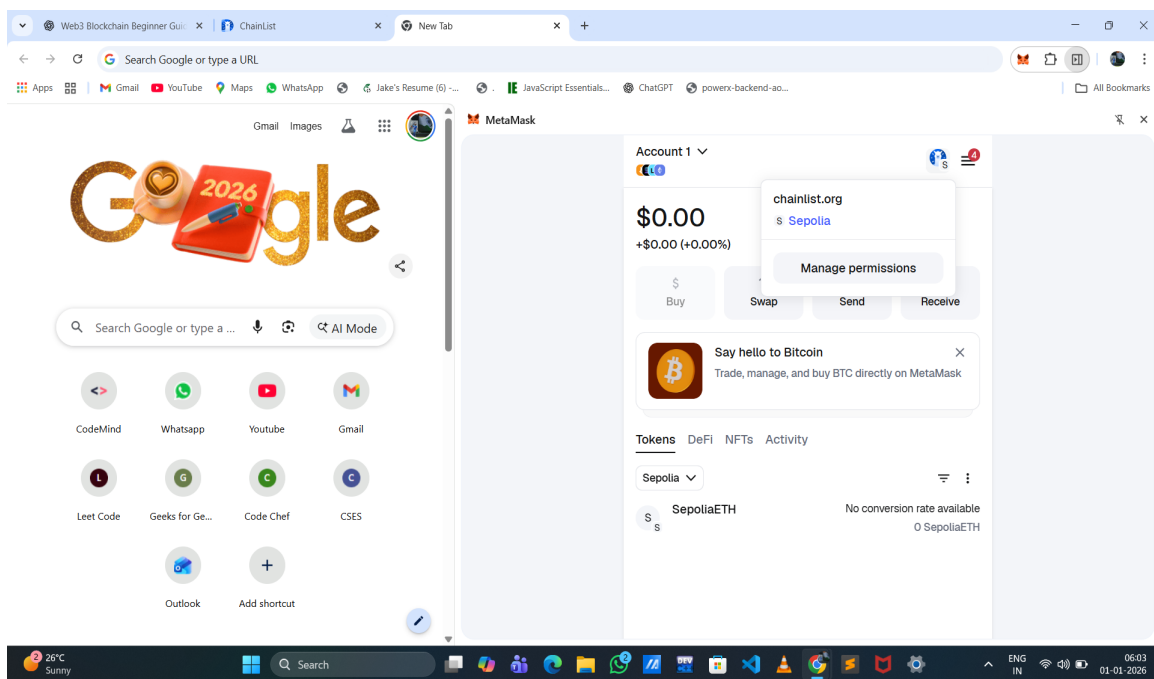
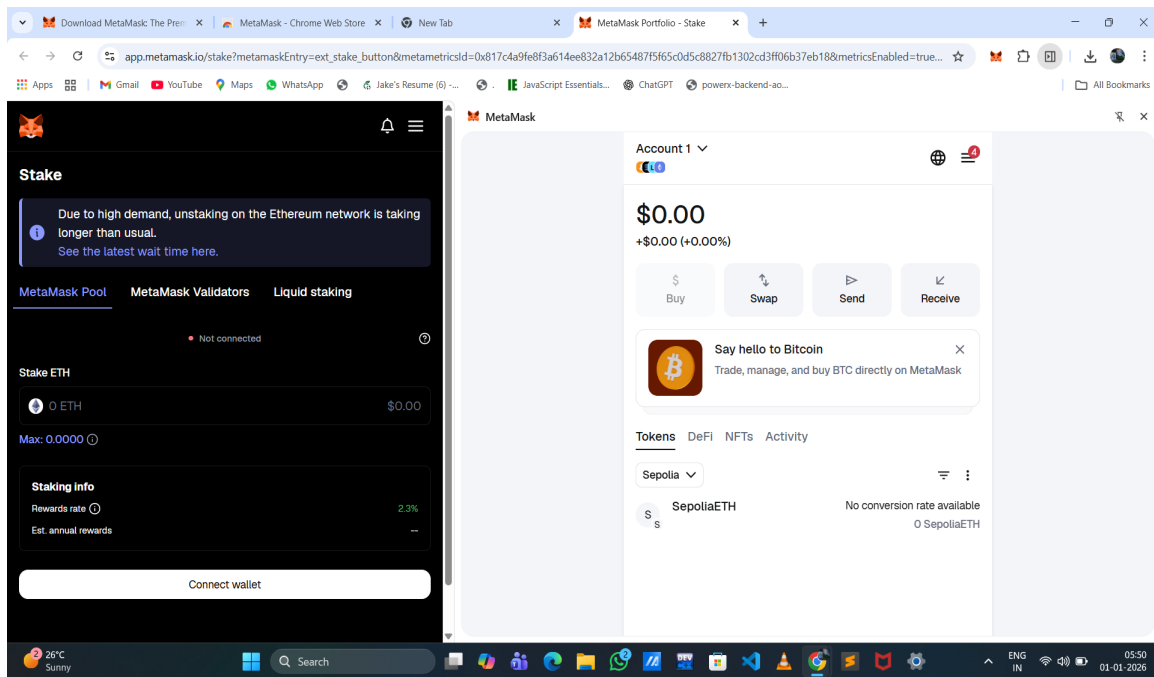
The MetaMask wallet was connected to the Uniswap DApp on the Sepolia network. The interface successfully detected the wallet, allowing on-chain interactions.

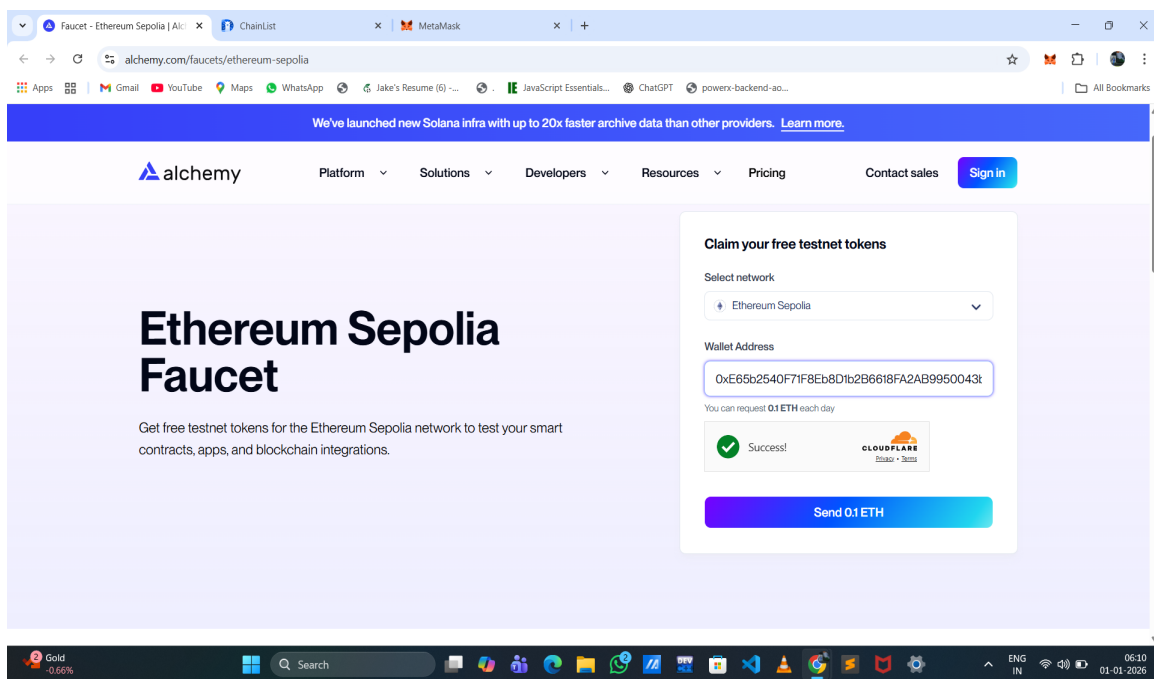
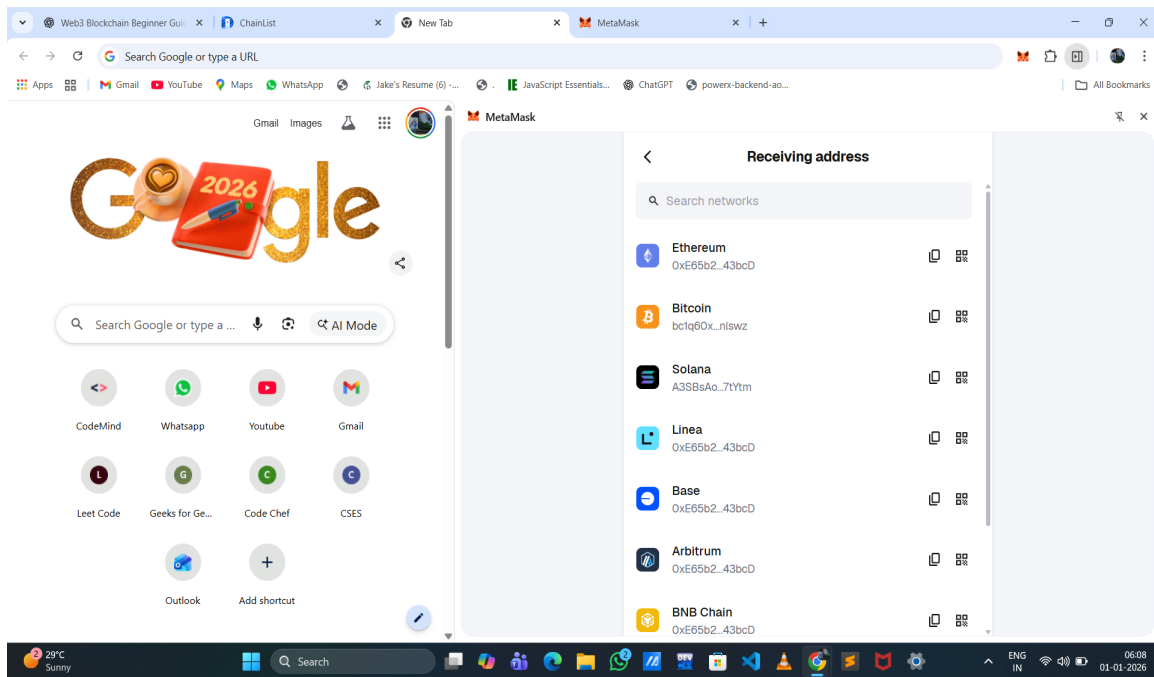
## **6. Additional Web3 Exploration**

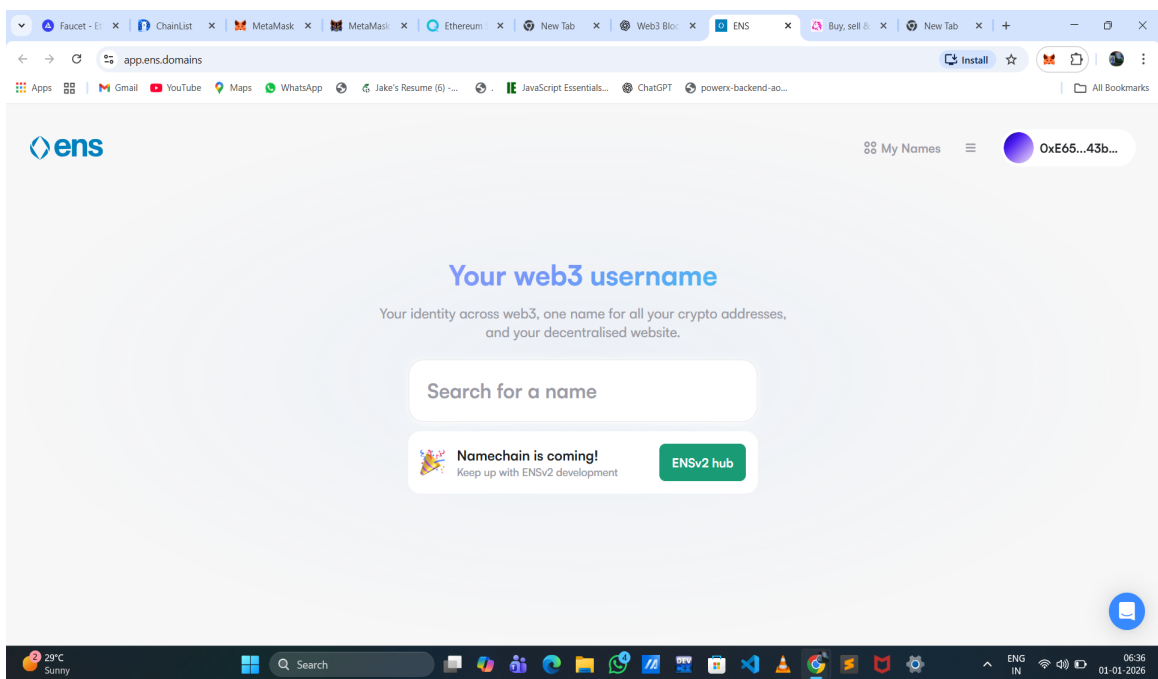
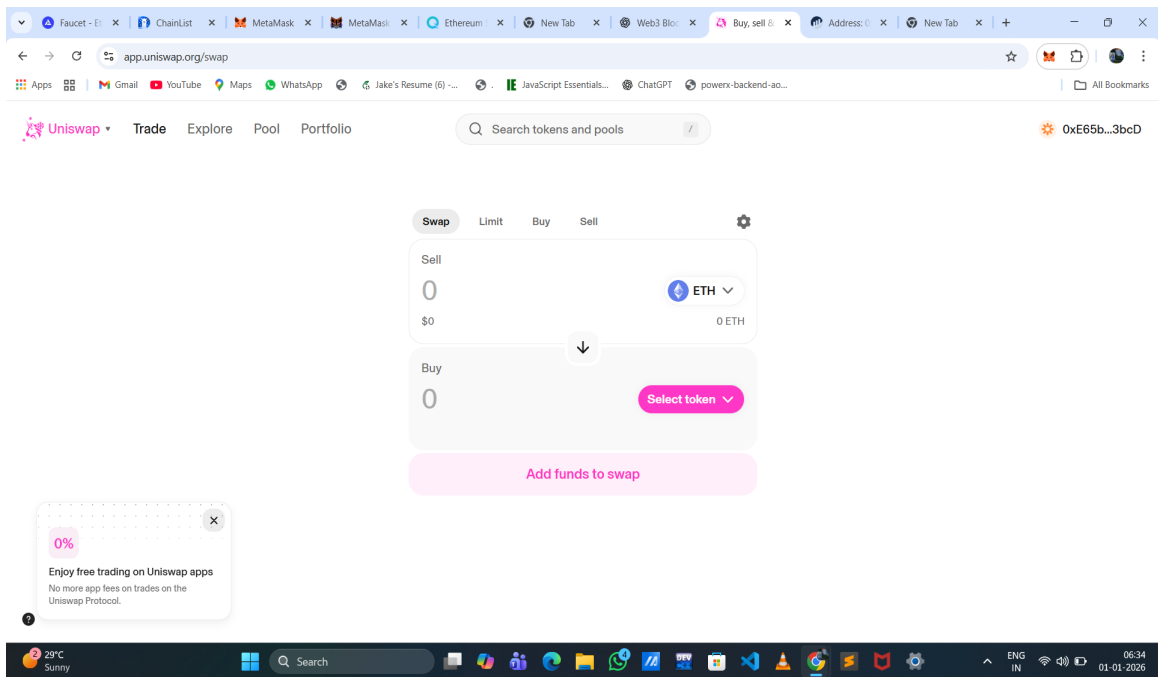
The wallet was also connected to ENS and MetaMask Portfolio interfaces, demonstrating cross-DApp compatibility and user-controlled identity.

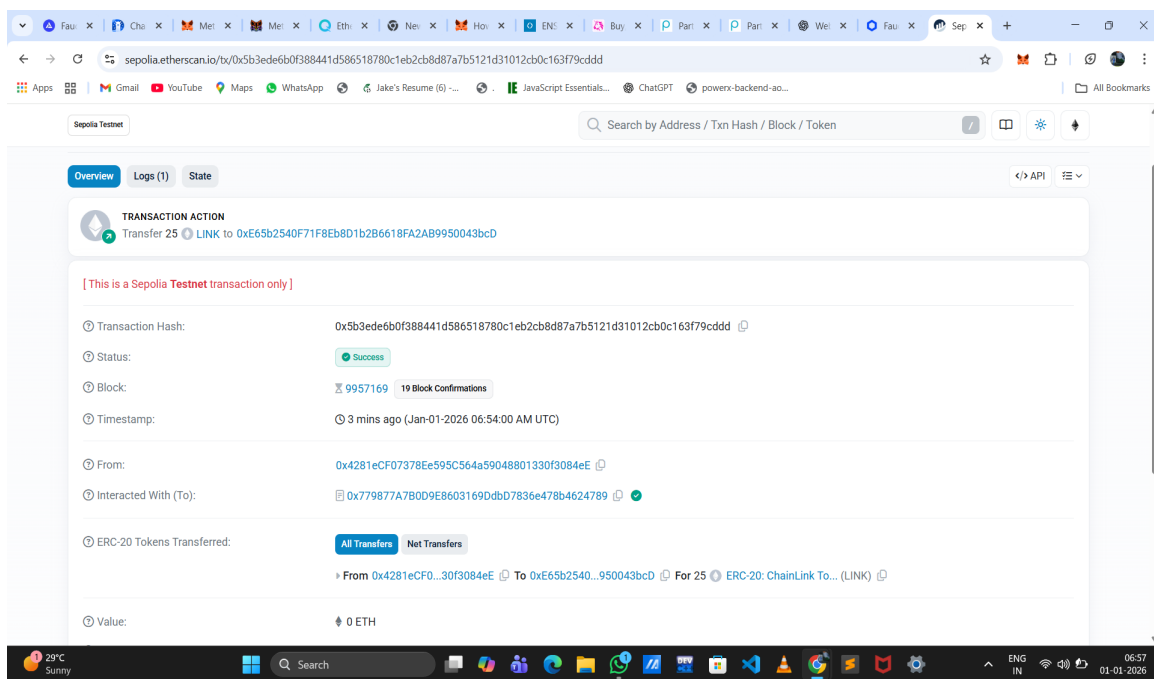
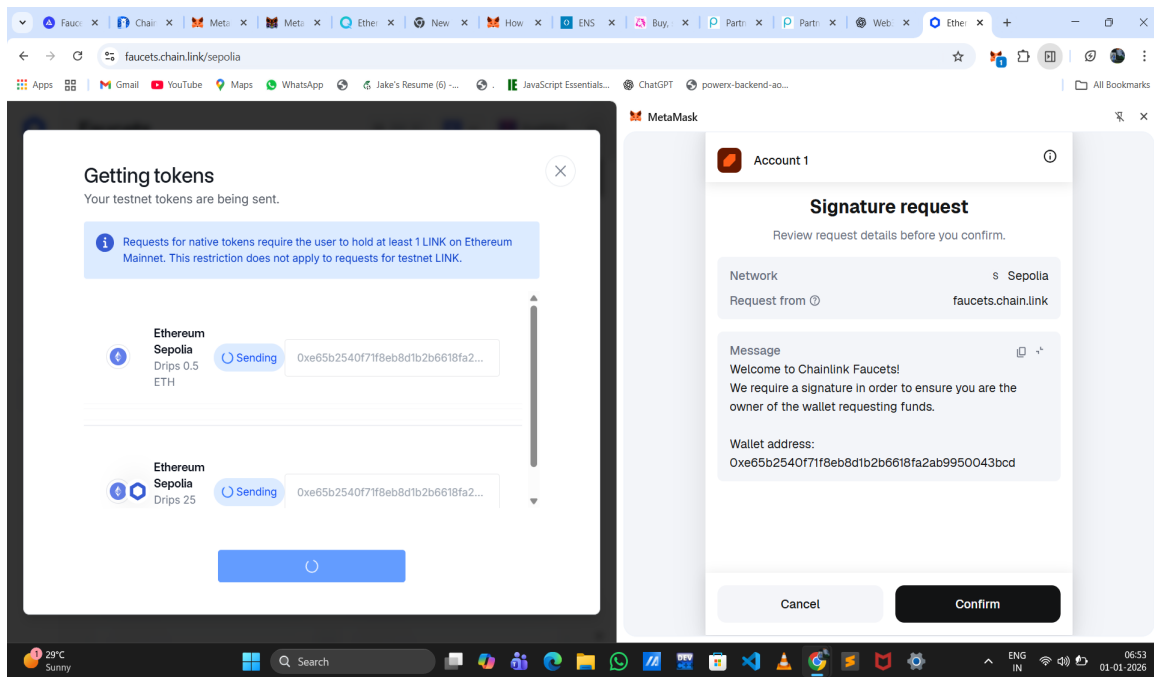
# Screenshots Evidence











# Reflection

Reflection (300–500 words)

This practical exercise provided a clear understanding of how blockchain technology differs from traditional systems.

Unlike centralized databases that are controlled by a single authority, blockchain operates as a decentralized, immutable ledger distributed across many nodes. Once data is written to the blockchain and confirmed, it cannot be altered, ensuring transparency and trust without intermediaries.

Smart contracts played a key role in understanding decentralized applications. These are self-executing programs deployed on the blockchain that automatically perform actions when predefined conditions are met.

Interacting

with Uniswap demonstrated how smart contracts remove the need for centralized exchanges by allowing users to trade directly from their wallets.

Wallet security emerged as a critical responsibility in Web3. Unlike Web2 platforms where account recovery is possible,

Web3 wallets rely entirely on private keys and recovery phrases. Losing access to these credentials results in

permanent loss of funds. This reinforces the importance of secure offline storage and vigilance against phishing attacks.

Gas fees and transaction confirmation times were also observed. Every blockchain interaction consumes gas, which

represents the computational cost paid to validators. On the Sepolia testnet, gas fees were minimal, but the process

mirrored real mainnet conditions. Transactions required network confirmation and could be tracked transparently through a block explorer.

Overall, this task transformed abstract blockchain concepts into tangible experiences. Setting up a wallet,

receiving testnet assets, and interacting with real DApps provided confidence and a strong foundation for future

Web3 development and participation.