



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 : Mine It – Basic Proof-of-Work Simulation

Objective/Aim:

Demonstrate how Proof-of-Work (PoW) functions by simulating mining via nonce searching and hash validation, illustrating how block integrity and chain linkage are maintained.

Apparatus/Software Used:

- ❖ Web Browser
- ❖ Proof of Work Simulator from Blockchain Academy
(<https://blockchain-academy.hs-mittweida.de/2021/05/proof-of-work-simulator/>)
- ❖ PC/Laptop

Theory/Concept:

Proof-of-Work is a consensus mechanism where miners compute a nonce that, when combined with block data and the previous block's hash, produces a hash meeting a specific requirement—typically starting with a certain number of zeros. This process requires computational effort but is easily verifiable, securing the blockchain by linking blocks via hashes.

Procedure:

1. Open the **Proof of Work Simulator** from the Blockchain Academy toolkit.

Proof of Work Simulator

Published by [Mario Oettler](#) on 28. May 2021

Last Updated on 12. August 2024 by [Martin Schuster](#)

Proof of Work Simulator	
Block Nr #1	previous hash:
Nonce: 90014	00000000000000000000000000000000
Data:	Hash: 0035b0e2914cbc9840d422beead5
MINE	

2. Observe the simulator's interface, which includes multiple blocks (e.g., Block #1, Block #2), each showing fields for **Nonce**, **Data**, **Previous Hash**, and **Hash**, with buttons labeled "Mine" and "Clear".

Block Nr #2	previous hash:
Nonce:	
Data:	Hash:
MINE	
Block Nr #3	previous hash:
Nonce:	
Data:	Hash:
MINE	
Block Nr #4	previous hash:

3. The simulator starts with the first block already “mined”—its hash satisfies the condition (e.g., begins with two zeros) and appears **green**.
4. Modify the **Data** or **Nonce** in Block #1 and observe how the block becomes **red**, indicating an invalid hash.

Block Nr #1	previous hash:
Nonce: 12345	00000000000000000000000000000000
Data:	Hash: 52c78714aa80aed4ef0fe15dd6cd
MINE	

5. Click **Mine** on Block #1 to automatically search for a valid nonce that generates a matching hash. Once found, the block turns **green** again.

Block Nr #1	previous hash:
Nonce:	00000000000000000000000000000000
75275	
Data:	Hash:
	00a7f892256c14227b6bfe5c2872
MINE	
Block Nr #2	previous hash:
Nonce:	

6. Proceed to **mine subsequent blocks** sequentially—each block's "Previous Hash" is set to the hash of the prior block, demonstrating the chain dependency.

Block Nr #2	previous hash:
Nonce:	00a7f892256c14227b6bfe5c2872
54875	
Data:	Hash:
	00995c6348fa7712f2774590e961
MINE	
Block Nr #3	previous hash:
Nonce:	00995c6348fa7712f2774590e961
22706	
Data:	Hash:
	00b297cd12a9e47c3cc0bb7f3846
MINE	
Block Nr #4	previous hash:
Nonce:	00b297cd12a9e47c3cc0bb7f3846
12447	
Data:	Hash:
	00d4c62c0d723c0dd37f8c2ca972
MINE	
CLEAR	

7. Use the **Clear** button to reset the entire simulation and generate a new genesis block along with clean state for all following blocks.



Observation Table:

- ❖ The PoW requirement makes a block valid only when its hash meets the difficulty criteria (e.g., leading zeros), and this is visualized by the block turning **green**.
- ❖ Altering prior blocks invalidates all following blocks (they turn **red**), illustrating the interconnected nature of the blockchain.
- ❖ Mining each block is a process of trial-and-error to find the correct **nonce** that yields a valid hash.

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		
Total	50		

Signature of the Student:

Name :

Regn. No. :

Signature of the Faculty: