



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 : D

Objective/Aim:

- To study the **Ethereum architecture** and its working principles.
- To understand the concept of **Ethereum Clients** and their role in the blockchain network.
- To learn about the **Ethereum Virtual Machine (EVM)** and how it executes smart contracts.
- To explore how **different clients** maintain network consensus and synchronization.

Apparatus/Software Used:

- **Programming Language:** Solidity
- **Blockchain Explorer:** Remix IDE
- **Ethereum Client:** Geth / Hardhat

Theory concept:

Ethereum: A decentralized blockchain platform supporting smart contracts and decentralized applications (dApps).

Ethereum Clients: Software implementations of the Ethereum protocol (e.g., Geth, Nethermind, Besu). They allow nodes to join the Ethereum network, sync data, and interact with the blockchain.

Ethereum Virtual Machine (EVM): A decentralized computation engine that executes smart contracts. It uses bytecode, gas, and opcodes to ensure deterministic execution of contracts across all nodes.

Accounts:

- Externally Owned Accounts (EOA): Controlled by private keys.
- Contract Accounts: Controlled by smart contract code.

Gas: The unit that measures the amount of computational effort required to execute operations on the EVM.

Procedure:

Applied and Action Learning

- Install and set up an Ethereum client (e.g., Geth or Besu).**
- Connect the client to the Ethereum test network**
- Create an account and obtain test Ether.**
- Write and deploy a simple smart contract using Solidity.**
- Observe how the EVM executes the contract and records results on the blockchain.**
- Note the gas usage, transaction details, and output.**
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Observation:

- The Ethereum client successfully connects** to the blockchain network and synchronizes data.
- The EVM executes smart contracts** correctly and records transactions on the ledger.
- Each operation consumes a certain amount of gas**, showing how computation cost is measured.

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 :

Signature of the Faculty:

Regn. No. :

Page No.....

*As applicable according to the experiment.
Two sheets per experiment (10-20) to be used.

