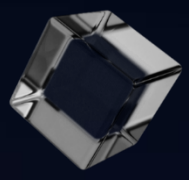


BlockDAG

Explorer

User Guide

Release Version: 1.1
Release Date: 02-10-2024

www.blockdag.network | www.bdagscan.com

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Introduction

In the BlockDAG network, where transactions happen quickly and the network's state is always changing, the BlockDAG Explorer is a tool that helps you understand and navigate this system. It provides a clear view of how the network works by allowing you to track transactions, monitor activity in real-time, and explore the flow of data.

The Explorer makes it easier to see what's happening within the network, offering detailed information on block transactions, historical records, and current network status. Whether you're a developer, researcher, or simply interested in the technology, the BlockDAG Explorer gives you the tools to observe the network's activity and straightforwardly understand its functions.

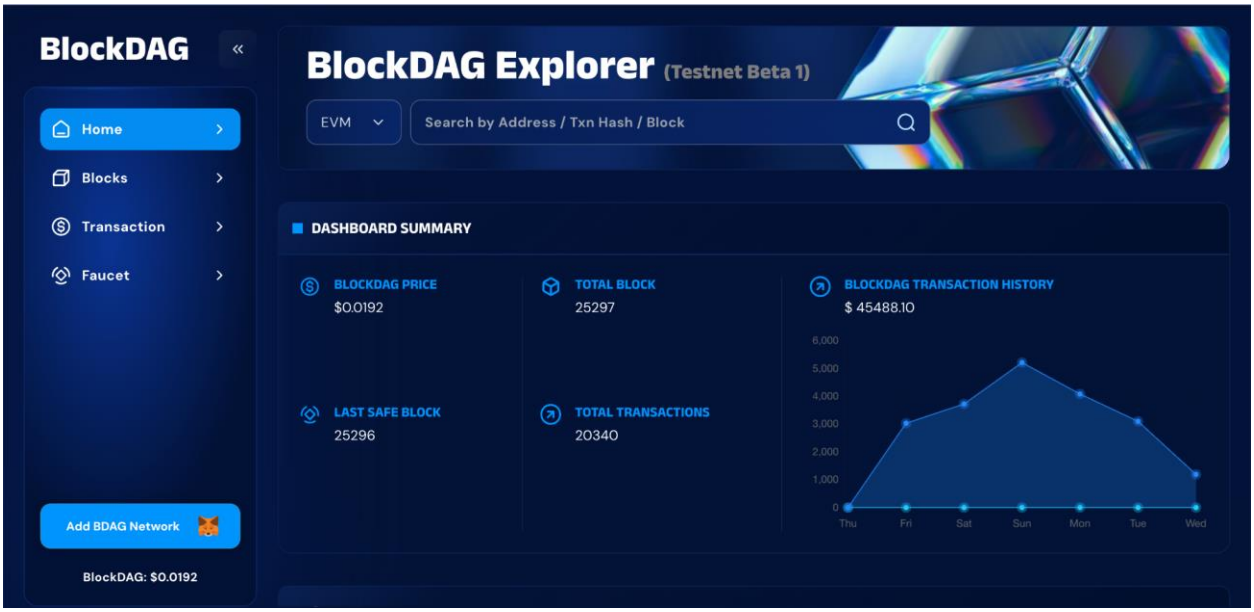
In this guide, we will explore the various features of the BlockDAG Explorer, providing you with the standard knowledge to utilize this tool effectively. The following sections will be covered in detail:

- Home
- Blocks
- Transactions
- Faucet

Let’s get started 🚀

2. Home: Your Dashboard at a Glance

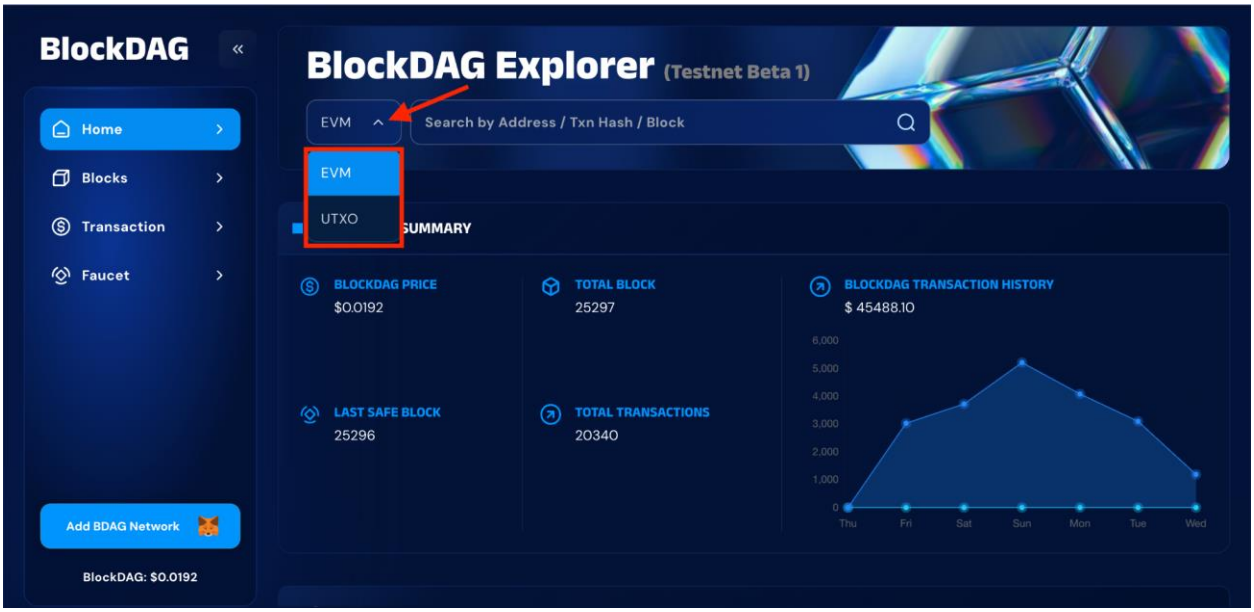
The moment you step into BlockDAG Explorer, you're greeted with the Home screen — a dashboard summarizing everything happening on the BlockDAG network in real-time. From here, you can quickly visualize the **BlockDAG Explorer** screen.



2.1. Search

2.1.1. Network Selection

You can choose between **EVM** (Ethereum Virtual Machine) and **UTXO** (Unspent Transaction Output) from the dropdown depending on the network type you want to interact with.



Network	Description
EVM (Ethereum Virtual Machine)	The Ethereum Virtual Machine (**EVM**) is the runtime environment for smart contracts in Ethereum. It is responsible for executing the smart contract code and managing the state of the Ethereum blockchain. When selecting the EVM option, the explorer focuses on addresses, transactions, and blocks related to Ethereum-based or compatible networks.
UTXO (Unspent Transaction Output)	**UTXO** is a fundamental concept in the Bitcoin blockchain and similar blockchains. It represents the unspent output from a transaction that can be used as input in a new transaction. When the UTXO option is selected, the explorer will search transactions and blocks based on the UTXO model used in networks like Bitcoin.

2.1.2. Search Field

After selecting the appropriate network type, enter any of the following in the search bar:

Address (an account or wallet address):

A **wallet address** refers to a unique string of characters that represents a destination on the blockchain, where cryptocurrency or digital assets can be sent, stored, or received. This address acts like a bank account number in traditional finance but is specifically tied to blockchain networks using the Directed Acyclic Graph (DAG) structure.
The example of the address is “0x410344ab6f949cd9f9013c52d1e59932f0f08967”.

Transaction Hash (unique identifier for a transaction):

A **transaction hash** (often called a TXID) is a unique identifier generated for each transaction on the blockchain. This hash is a string of alphanumeric characters created through cryptographic algorithms, which ensures the security and integrity of the transaction.

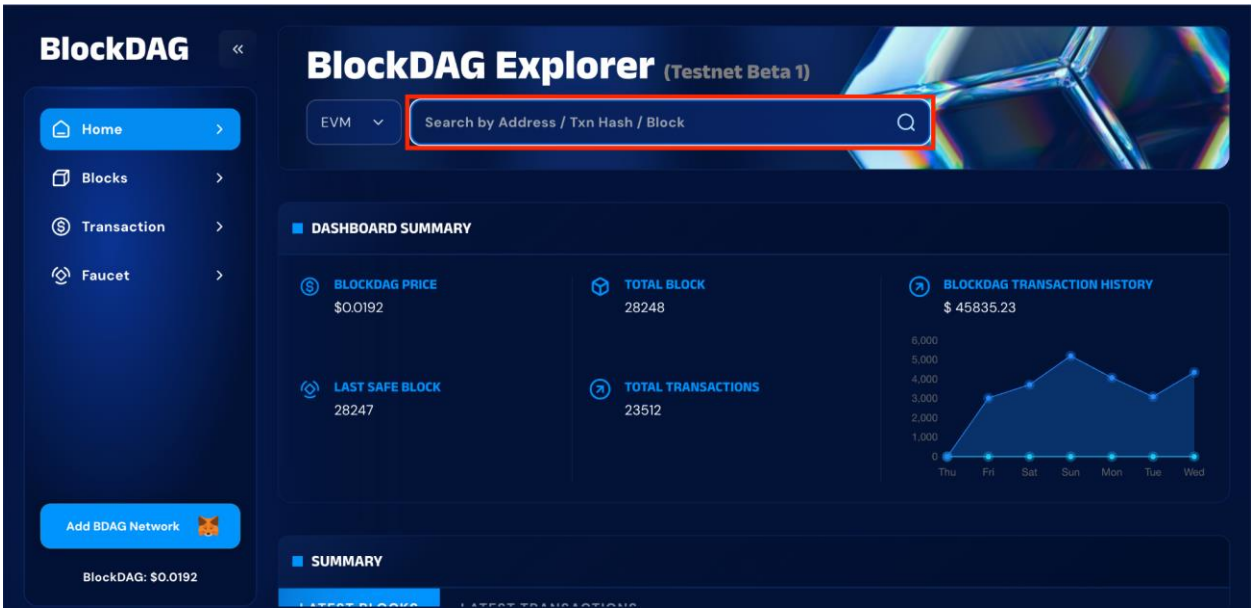
The example of the transaction hash is “0xe38917858574297e2612a2f2c8fdeed0d0180be8dd1c778ad23d2bcf77383b6a”.

Block (block number or block hash):

A **block number** or **block hash** refers to a collection of data that contains a group of transactions processed on the blockchain. Each block is cryptographically linked to the previous one, forming a chain. In the BlockDAG (Directed Acyclic Graph) structure, blocks are not strictly linear as in traditional blockchains but instead form a more complex web of connections that enhances scalability and transaction throughput.

The example of the block is “#42930”.

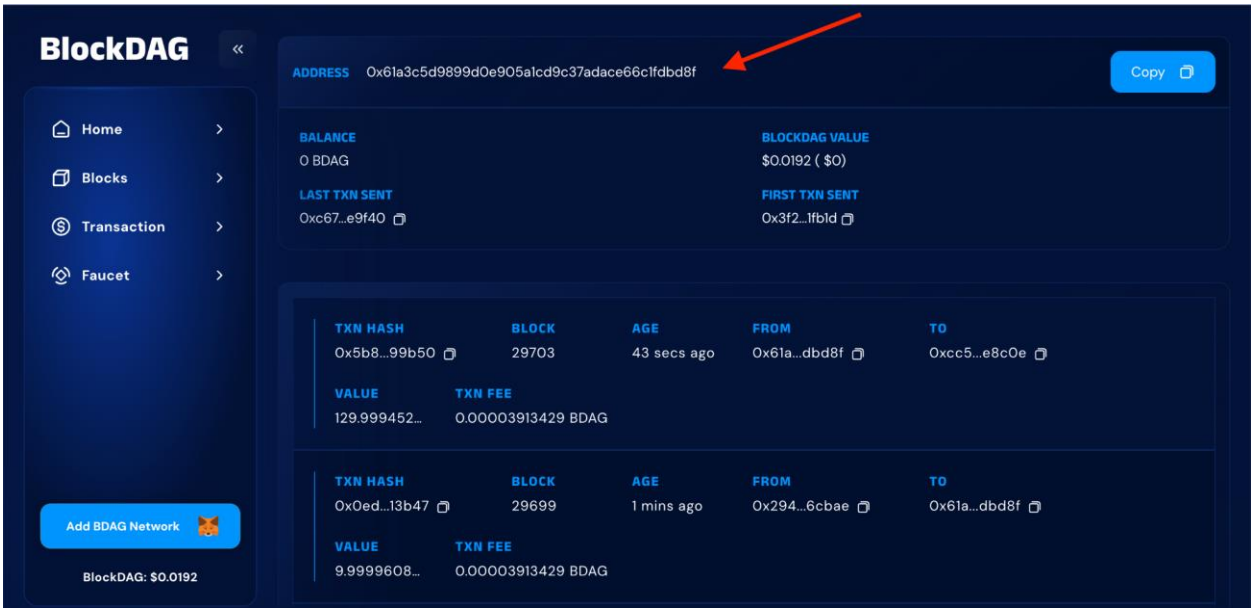
2.1.3. Search Results



The search results in the BlockDAG Explorer will vary based on the network selection (EVM or UTXO) and type of input.

Wallet Address

When you enter a **wallet address**, the explorer will fetch and display all transactions associated with that address, including the balance, transaction history, and other relevant details.



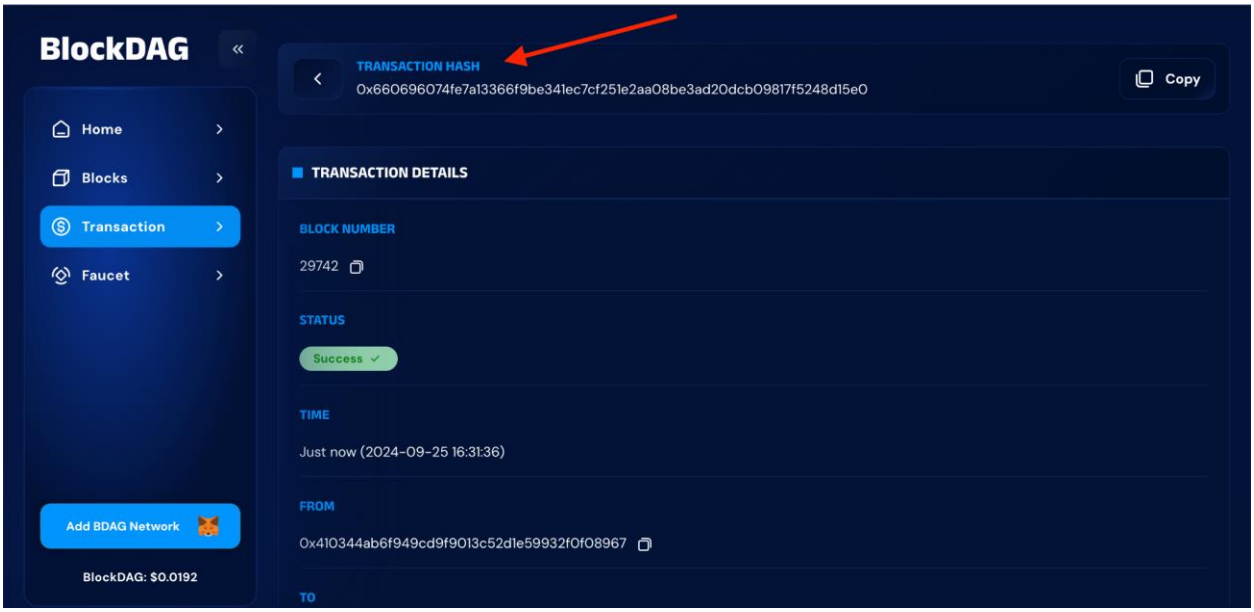
The wallet address result page contains the following field details:

Fields	Description
Address	This is the **unique identifier** of the wallet or account on the **BlockDAG** network. It is a long alphanumeric string that represents the public address where transactions can be sent to or received from. In the screenshot, the address is displayed in full, and there is a copy button that allows you to easily copy the address to the clipboard.
Balance	This is the **unique identifier** of the wallet or account on the BlockDAG network. It is a long alphanumeric string that represents the public address where transactions can be sent to or received from. In the screenshot, the address is displayed in full, and there is a copy button that allows you to easily copy the address to the clipboard.
Last TXN Sent (Last Transaction Sent)	This field displays the Transaction Hash of the most **recent** transaction sent from the address. You can click on the transaction hash to view more details about this specific transaction. It also includes a copy button for easy access.
BlockDAG Value	This shows the current market price of the **BDAG** token in USD and its equivalent value in terms of the wallet balance. In this case, it displays "**$0.0192**" which is the price per BDAG token, and "$0" as the value of the balance, indicating no current holdings.
First TXN Sent (First Transaction	This field displays the Transaction Hash of the very **first** transaction sent from the address. Similar to the "Last TXN Sent," it allows you to click on the hash for more information or copy

Sent)	the hash.
TXN HASH (Transaction Hash)	This is the **unique identifier** for each transaction involving the address. The hash can be clicked to view more detailed information about the transaction, including confirmation status, gas fees, and block inclusion. A copy button is provided for convenience.
Block	The **block** number in which the transaction was included. This field helps trace back the block that contains the transaction, which can be cross-referenced for details about the time and other transactions within the block.
Age	The **time** that has passed since the transaction was confirmed. In this case, it is displayed in seconds or minutes (e.g., "43 secs ago" and "1 min ago"), indicating how recent the transaction is.
From	The **address** that sent the transaction. If the transaction was sent by the address being searched, it will show this address. In the case of incoming transactions, this field will show the sender's address.
To	The **recipient address** of the transaction. This field shows the destination account or wallet address receiving the funds or tokens in the transaction.
Value	his is the **amount** of **BDAG** transferred in the transaction. It represents the token value that was sent from the sender to the recipient. For example, "129.999452…" BDAG indicates a substantial transfer.
TXN Fee (Transaction Fee)	This field shows the **fee** paid for processing the transaction on the network, expressed in **BDAG** tokens. It reflects the cost incurred by the sender for the transaction to be validated and confirmed on the network. The fee varies depending on the network's conditions at the time of the transaction.

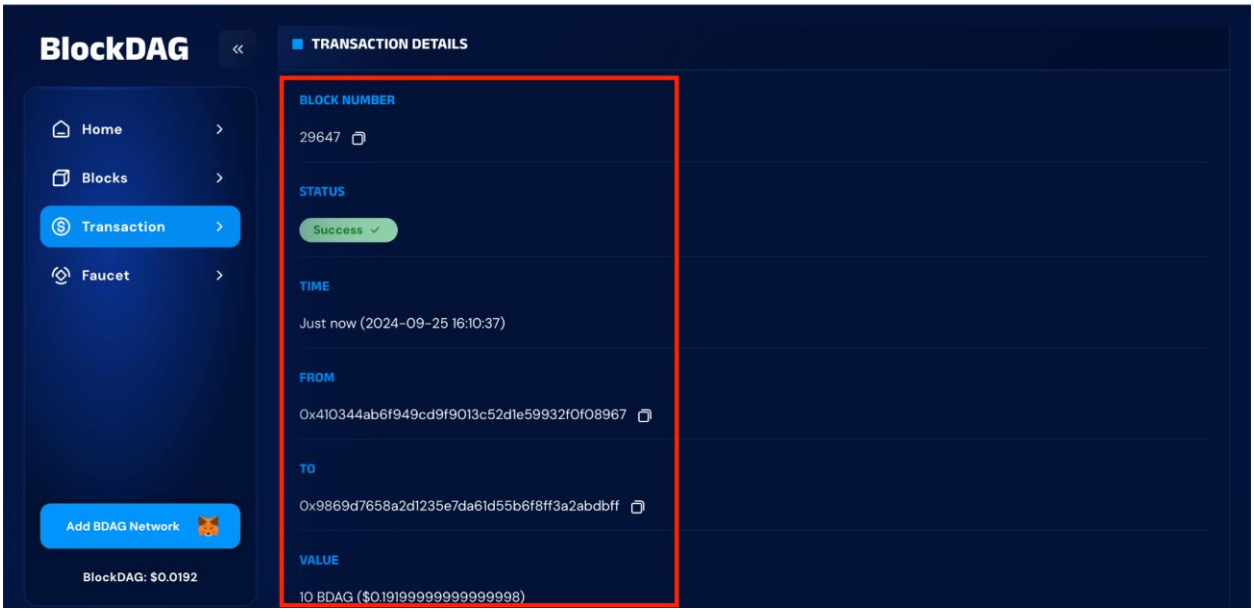
Transaction Hash

If you enter a **transaction hash**, the search will return specific information about that transaction, such as the sender, receiver, amount transferred, and the transaction status.



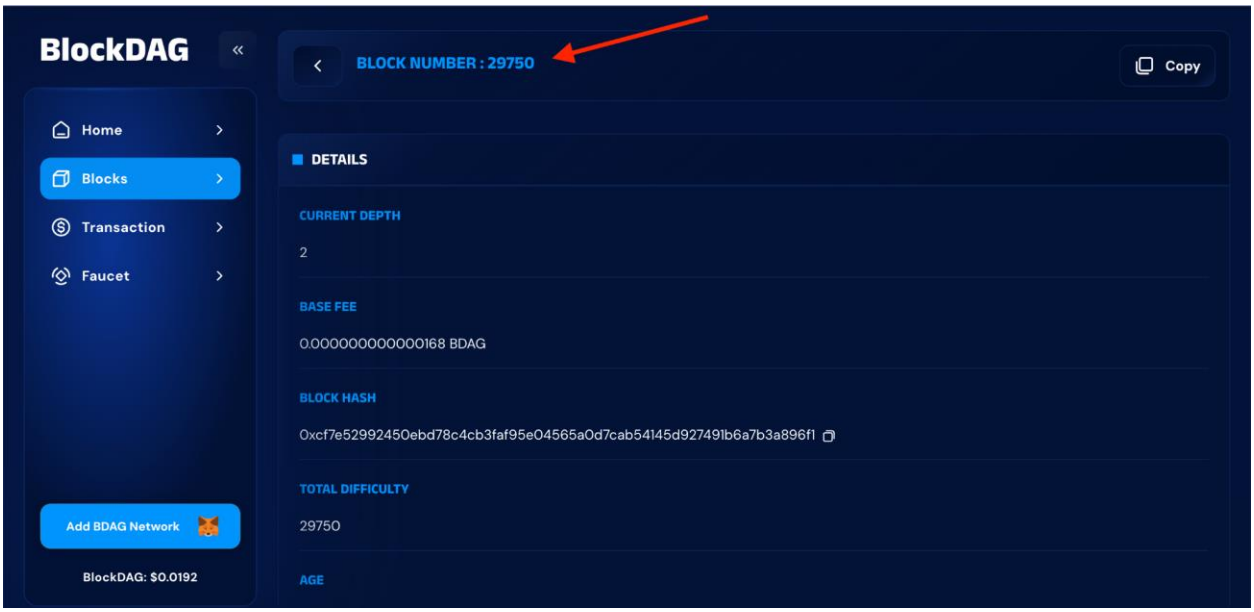
The transaction hash result page contains the following field details:

Fields	Description
Block Number	The **number of the block** in which the transaction was included. This number indicates the position of the block within the blockchain.
Status	The **current status** of the transaction (e.g., "Success" or "Failed"). It reflects whether the transaction was successfully processed and confirmed by the network.
Time	The **timestamp** of when the transaction was included in the block. It indicates the exact date and time of the transaction's confirmation.
From	The **address of the sender** who initiated the transaction. This is the account from which the assets or tokens are transferred.
To	The **recipient address** where the transaction is sent. This is the destination account receiving the assets or tokens.
Value	The **amount of cryptocurrency** or tokens transferred in the transaction. It reflects the value sent from the sender to the recipient.
Transaction Fee	The **total fee** paid for processing the transaction. It is calculated based on the network's fee structure and is deducted from the sender's account.
Gas Fee	The **fee** required to execute the transaction on networks that use gas (e.g., Ethereum). It is determined by the computational resources required to process the transaction.



Block

For a **block number** or **block hash**, the explorer will present details about the block, including the list of transactions within it, the timestamp, and the gas usage. Each result is displayed on the dashboard, providing you with a clear and comprehensive view of the specific information related to your search query.



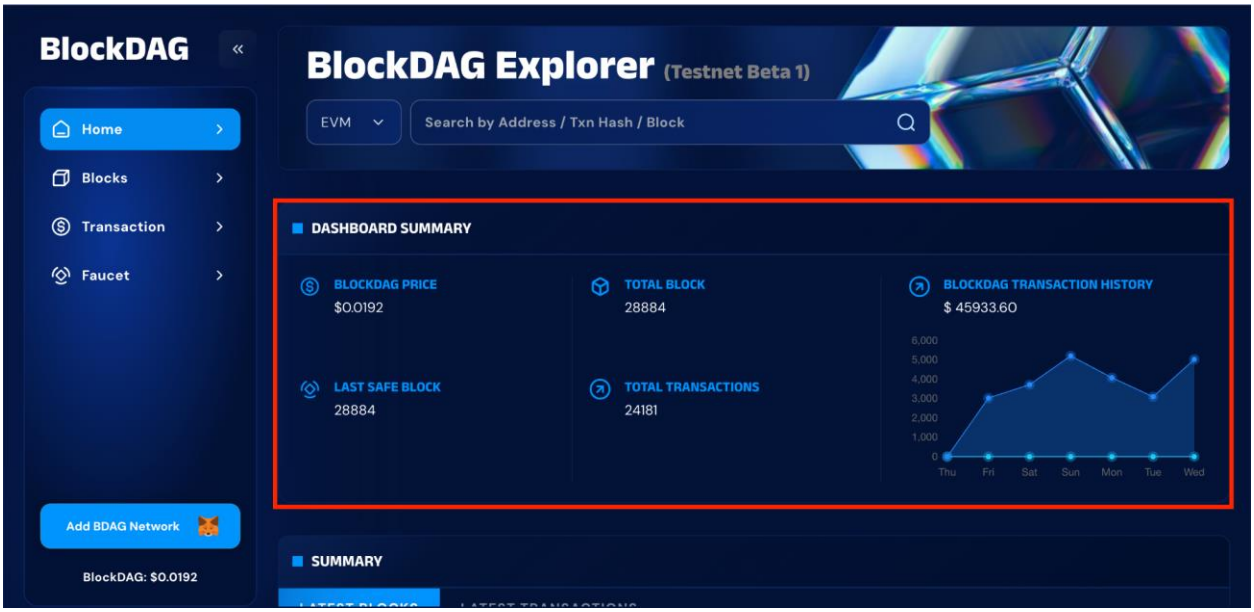
The block number result page contains the following field details:

Fields	Description
Block Number	This is the **unique identifier** of the block on the **BlockDAG** network. Each block is assigned a sequential number as it is added to the blockchain. In this case, the block number is **29750**. The block number helps users trace the specific block and its details within the chain.
Current Depth	This represents the **depth of the block**, which indicates how many blocks have been added after this particular block. A smaller depth value signifies that the block is closer to the tip of the chain, while a larger value indicates that more blocks have been added on top of it. In this case, the current depth is 2, meaning two more blocks have been added after this one.
Base Fee	The **Base Fee** is the minimum amount required to include transactions in the block. It is expressed in BDAG tokens. In this example, the base fee is **0.0000000000000168 BDAG**, indicating the cost of processing transactions within this block.
Block Hash	This is the cryptographic **hash of the block**, which uniquely identifies the block based on its contents. The hash ensures the security and integrity of the block's data. Users can click or copy the block hash to explore more information about the block across different platforms. The hash in this case is: **0xcf7e52992450ebd78c4cb3faf95e04565a0d7cab54145d927491b6a7b3a896f1**.
Total Difficulty	The **Total Difficulty** represents the cumulative difficulty required to mine this block and all previous blocks in the chain. The difficulty level indicates how computationally hard it is to add new blocks to the network. In this case, the total difficulty is 29750, which is associated with this block's number.
Age	This field indicates how **long** ago the block was mined and added to the blockchain. It is displayed in seconds, minutes, or hours. The **age** helps users understand how recent the block is.
Transaction	This field displays the **number of transactions** included in the block. Each block can contain multiple transactions, and this value reflects how many were processed and recorded within this specific block. It helps users understand the transactional activity associated with the block.
Size	The **size** of the block is generally measured in bytes (B), kilobytes (KB), or megabytes (MB). This field represents the total size of the block, including all the transactions and metadata it contains. Larger blocks usually contain more data or transactions. Monitoring the block size helps in assessing network efficiency and scalability.
Gas Used	This indicates the **total amount of gas** consumed by all the transactions within the block. Gas is a unit that measures the computational effort required to execute transactions or smart contracts on the network. This value helps to track the block's overall resource consumption.
Gas Limit	The Gas Limit is the **maximum amount of gas** that can be used for transactions in this block. This value sets an upper boundary for the computational effort the block can handle. The gas limit is predefined and ensures that a block cannot exceed the set resource limit.
Difficulty	This field shows the difficulty level of mining the **block**. It reflects how computationally hard it was to mine this specific block on the network. The difficulty adjusts over time based on network conditions, and a higher difficulty means more resources were needed to validate the block.

Parent Hash	The **Parent Hash** is the cryptographic hash of the previous block in the chain (the parent block). This hash creates the linkage between blocks, ensuring the immutability of the blockchain. By referencing the parent block, this hash maintains the integrity of the block's position in the chain.
Receipts Root	This is the **root** of the Merkle tree that stores all transaction receipts in the block. The receipt root is a cryptographic hash representing the root of the receipts' data structure, which holds information about the state changes, logs, and status of the transactions in the block. It ensures that all transaction outcomes are properly recorded and traceable.

2.2. Dashboard Summary

The **Dashboard Summary** in the BlockDAG Explorer provides a real-time snapshot of the network's key metrics, helping users monitor the current state of the BlockDAG network. This section displays important data related to block count, transaction volume, and token price, enabling users to quickly assess the network's health and activity.

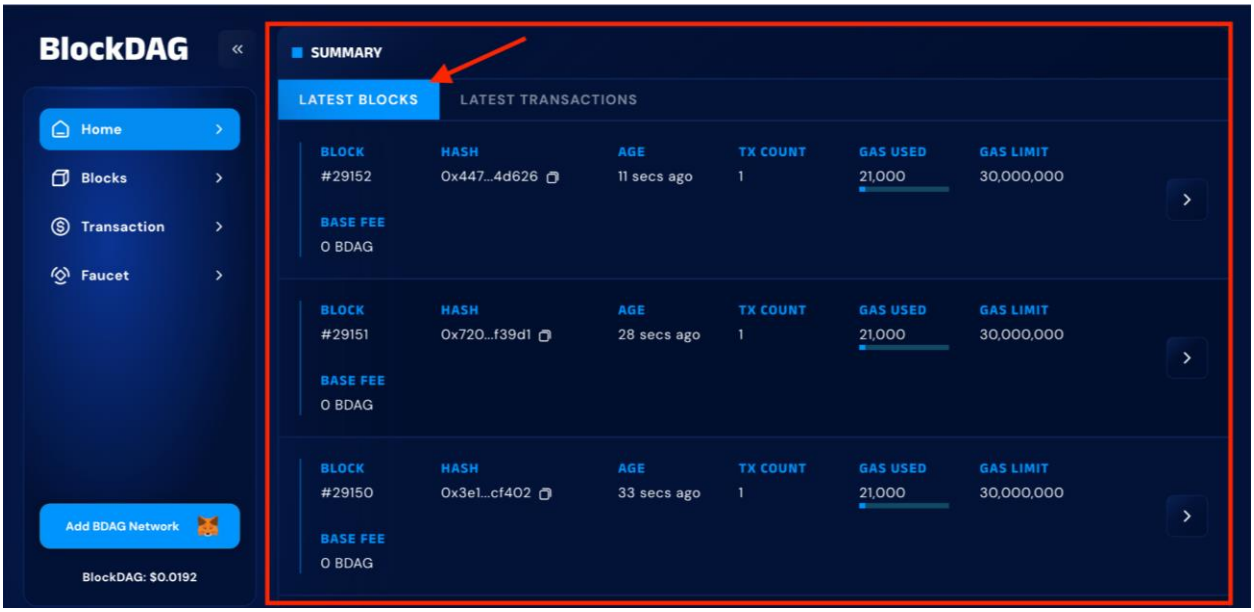


Fields	Description
BlockDAG Price	This displays the current price of the **BlockDAG** token. The price is usually updated in real-time, providing a market value that reflects ongoing changes in the token's trading activity.
Total Block	The total **number of blocks** that have been created and added to the **BlockDAG** network. Each block represents a collection of transactions processed and confirmed by the network.
Last Safe Block	This field shows the number of the most recent "**safe**" block. A "safe" block has been confirmed and validated, ensuring its place in the permanent ledger without risk of reversal.
Total Transactions	The total **number of transactions** that have been processed on the BlockDAG network. This cumulative number gives insight into the overall activity and usage of the network.
BlockDAG Transaction History	This graph visualizes the **recent transaction** volume on the network over some time. It helps users track the flow of transactions, providing a historical perspective on network activity levels over specific days or weeks.

2.3. Summary

The **Summary** section of the BlockDAG Explorer provides a real-time view of the latest blocks and transactions happening on the network. This section allows users to track recent activity, including block generation and transaction details, offering an immediate snapshot of the network's ongoing processes. Users can toggle between **Latest Blocks** and **Latest Transactions** to explore either block-related data or transaction-specific details.

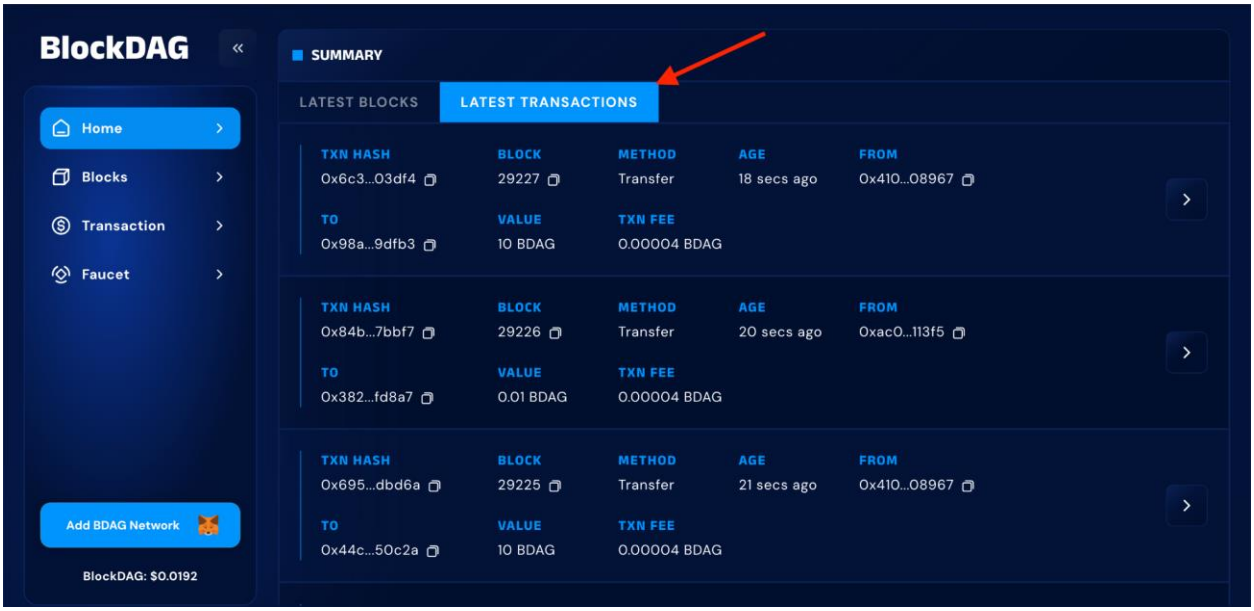
Latest Blocks Tab



Fields	Description
Block Number (Block)	This represents the identifier for a specific block on the **BlockDAG** network. Each new block is assigned a unique number which increments as new blocks are added to the blockchain.
Hash	The **unique identifier** of the block is a cryptographic string generated based on the block's data. The hash ensures the integrity and security of the block's contents, and users can click on the hash to view more detailed information.
Age	Indicates how recently the block was added to the blockchain. This is generally represented in **seconds** or **minutes** (e.g., "4 seconds ago"), giving users an idea of how current the block is.
TX Count (Transaction Count)	This field shows the number of transactions included in the block. A higher transaction count suggests that the block contains more transactional activity on the network.

Gas Used	The **amount of gas** (computational effort) that was consumed to process the transactions within the block. Gas is a fundamental concept in blockchain networks like Ethereum, and this value indicates how much gas was utilized for the block's transactions.
Gas Limit	The **maximum amount of gas** that can be used in the block. This is predefined and represents the upper limit of computational resources that can be consumed by the block's transactions.
Base Fee	The **minimum amount of fees** required for transactions to be included in a block. This is expressed in the network's native token (**BDAG**) and ensures that the network can prioritize transactions based on the fee paid.

Latest Transactions Tab



Fields	Description
TXN HASH (Transaction Hash)	This is the **unique identifier** of the transaction on the network. Each transaction is assigned a hash, which is a cryptographic string used to reference the transaction. Users can click on this hash to get more details about the specific transaction.
Block	The **block number** in which the transaction was included. This number represents the position of the block within the blockchain that confirms the transaction.
Method	The type of **transaction method** being performed. In the screenshot, the method is Transfer, indicating that the transaction involves transferring assets or tokens from one address to another.
Age	This field shows how recently the transaction was included in the block, usually displayed

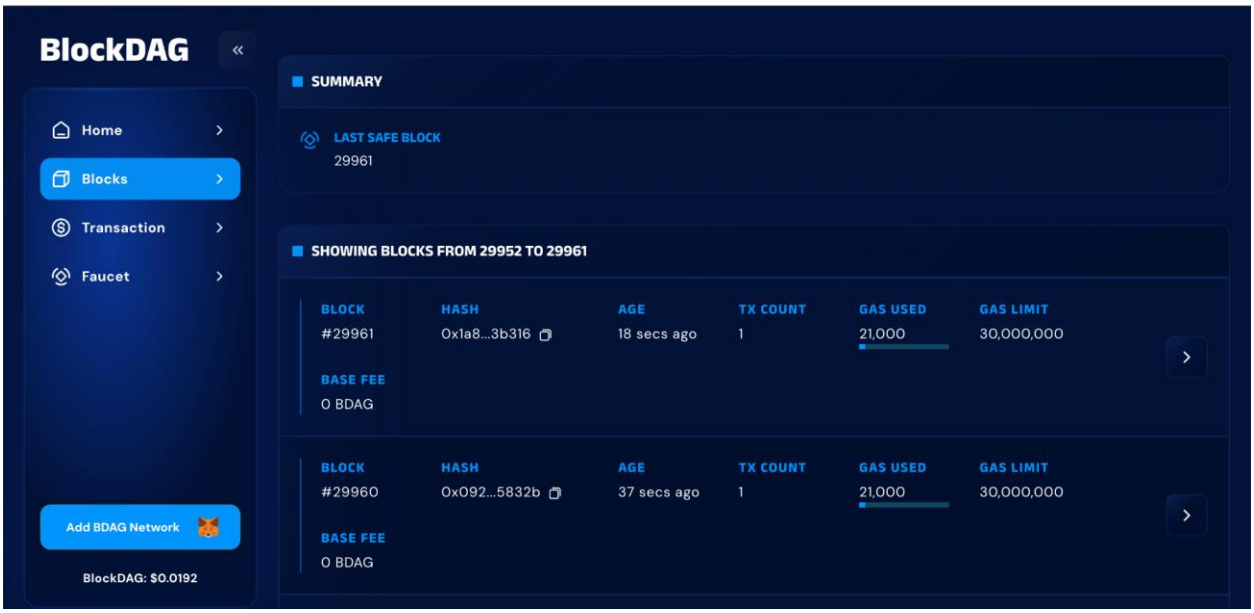
	in **seconds** or **minutes** (e.g., "18 seconds ago"). It helps users track the real-time processing of transactions.
From	The **address of the sender** who initiated the transaction. Similar to the To field, the sender's address is displayed in an abbreviated form for convenience.
To	The **recipient address** where the assets or tokens are being sent. This is the destination address of the transaction, displayed in an abbreviated form for easier viewing.
Value	The amount of cryptocurrency or tokens transferred in the transaction. It represents the total value sent from the sender's account to the recipient's account, denominated in the network's token (e.g., **BDAG**).
TXN Fee (Transaction Fee)	The fee is paid for processing the transaction on the network. This fee is charged by the network for confirming and validating the transaction and is generally deducted from the sender's account.

3. Blocks

At the core of every blockchain are **blocks**. They store data, verify transactions, and ensure that everything is running smoothly. The Blocks page of the BlockDAG Explorer serves as a fundamental component in visualizing and interacting with the underlying architecture of the BlockDAG network.

Blocks are the backbone of blockchain networks, representing a collection of validated transactions that are permanently added to the blockchain. In the BlockDAG Explorer, this page allows users to track recent blocks, their contents, and associated transaction data, providing deep insights into the network's ongoing operations.

The Blocks page offers an organized view of the latest blocks along with their essential details, such as the number of transactions, gas limits, and time since their creation. It gives users the ability to monitor the health and activity of the network, helping developers, miners, and enthusiasts stay informed about the network's operational flow.

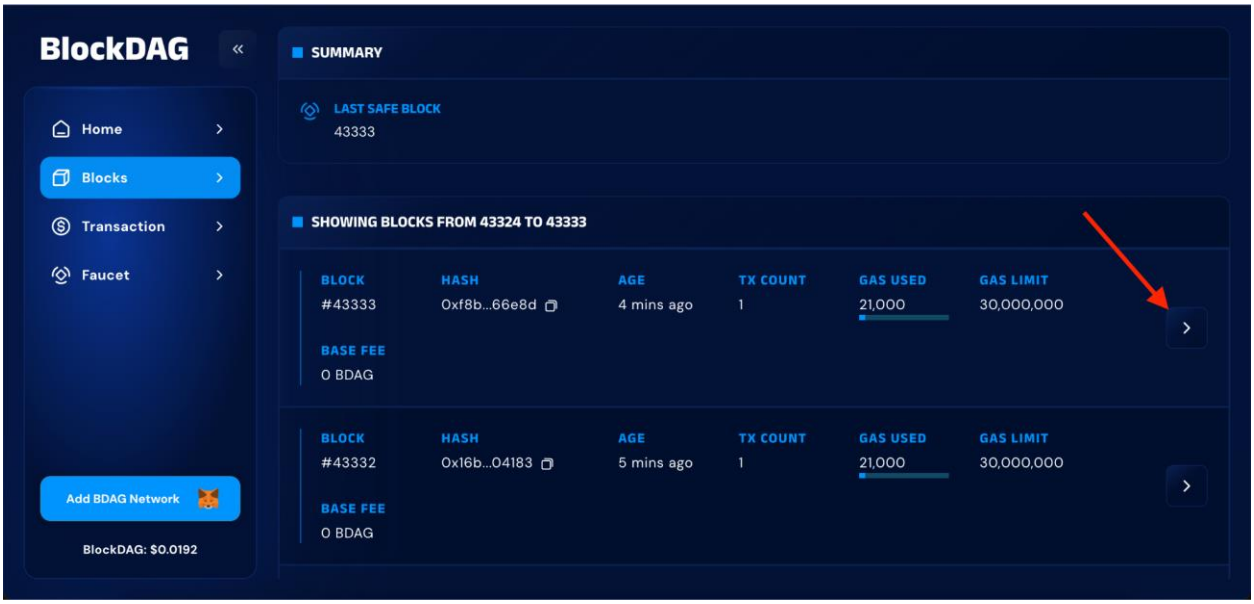


Fields	Description
Last Safe Block	This field shows the **most recent "safe" block** in the network. A safe block has been

	confirmed and is now part of the immutable blockchain, meaning it can no longer be reverted. In the screenshot, the last safe block is block #29961, which is a critical metric for understanding the most current secure state of the blockchain
Block Number	The **block number** is a sequential identifier for a block within the blockchain. In the screenshot, block numbers like #29961 and #29960 are shown. Each new block receives a number that represents its place in the chain, helping users easily reference it.
Hash	The **block hash** is a unique cryptographic string generated from the block's data. It ensures the integrity and immutability of the block. This hash links each block to its predecessor, maintaining the continuity of the blockchain. In the table, you see truncated hashes like **0x1a8…3b316** for block #**29961**. Users can click the hash to view more details or copy it for further exploration.
Age	This field indicates the time that has passed since the block was mined and added to the blockchain. It helps users track how recently the block was confirmed. For example, in the screenshot, block #**29961** was added 18 seconds ago, while block #**29960** was added 37 seconds ago.
TX Count (Transaction Count)	This represents the **number of transactions** included in the block. It shows how much transactional activity is recorded within a specific block. In the screenshot, both blocks #**29961** and #**29960** contain 1 transaction, indicating light activity in these blocks.
Gas Used	This is the maximum amount of gas that can be consumed by the transactions in the block. It sets an upper limit for the computational effort the block can process. For blocks #**29961** and #**29960**, the gas limit is 30,000,000, providing ample room for complex transactions to be included.
Gas Limit	This is the maximum amount of gas that can be consumed by the transactions in the block. It sets an upper limit for the computational effort the block can process. For blocks #**29961** and #**29960**, the gas limit is 30,000,000, providing ample room for complex transactions to be included.
Base Fee	The **base fee** represents the minimum amount of fees required to include transactions in a block. It is expressed in **BDAG** tokens. In the screenshot, the base fee for both blocks is **0 BDAG**, indicating no minimum cost for transactions in these specific blocks.

3.1. View the Selected Block Details

An arrow button next to each block entry at the blocks page. Clicking on this arrow will redirect you to the Blocks page, where you can view more detailed information about the selected block.



3.2. Specific Block Details

The selected block details page contains the following information fields:

Fields	Description
Current Path	Displays the breadcrumb navigation showing the path of the user on the platform. It helps the user understand where they are within the BlockDAG explorer, indicating the location of the specific block being viewed

Base Fee	Refers to the minimum amount of gas required per unit of work in the block. This value adjusts dynamically based on the network congestion and determines the minimum amount of transaction fees required to include transactions in the block.
Block Hash	A unique identifier (hash) for the block, generated through cryptographic algorithms. It serves as the block's fingerprint and ensures the block's immutability. Each block's hash is linked to the next block in the chain, ensuring the security of the blockchain.
Total Difficulty	Represents the cumulative difficulty of all the blocks in the blockchain up to and including the current block. This metric reflects the total effort or work that has been put into validating the blockchain, a measure to prevent tampering.
Age	Indicates how much time has passed since the block was mined. It's usually displayed in minutes, hours, or days ago. This helps users understand how recent the block is.
Transactions	Shows the total number of transactions that were included and processed in the block. Users can click on this section to view details of each individual transaction, such as sender, receiver, and transaction amount.
Size	Refers to the total size of the block in bytes. This measures how much data is packed into the block, including transaction data, headers, and other metadata.
Gas Used	This shows the amount of gas that was actually consumed by the transactions within the block. Gas is a unit that represents computational effort in executing transactions, contracts, and other operations
Gas Limit	Indicates the maximum amount of gas that the block can utilize. It sets a cap on the total computational work that can be done by the transactions within that block. The gas limit prevents oversized blocks from being processed.
Difficulty	This value represents how difficult it was to mine this particular block. A higher difficulty means more computational power was required to solve the cryptographic puzzle and add the block to the blockchain.
Parent Hash	The hash of the previous block (parent block) in the blockchain. This field ensures the integrity of the chain, linking the current block to its predecessor and forming the unbreakable chain of blocks.
Receipts Roots	Refers to the Merkle root of the receipts tree. This tree holds the receipts of all transactions included in the block. It's a summary that allows for efficient and secure verification of transactions within the block without needing to store all data.

4. Transactions: Monitoring the Flow

The **Transaction** page in the BlockDAG Explorer offers users a real-time view of all the transactions happening on the network. This section acts as a key monitoring tool for tracking the flow of assets and operations between addresses. Whether you're an investor, developer, or someone interested in the movement of BDAG tokens, the Transaction page provides an intuitive interface to explore transaction data. Users can review essential information such as transaction IDs, block numbers, transaction methods, and fees, helping them understand the movement and activity within the network.

This section is especially useful for analyzing network congestion, transaction fees, and token transfers, making it a powerful tool for both casual users and blockchain professionals alike.

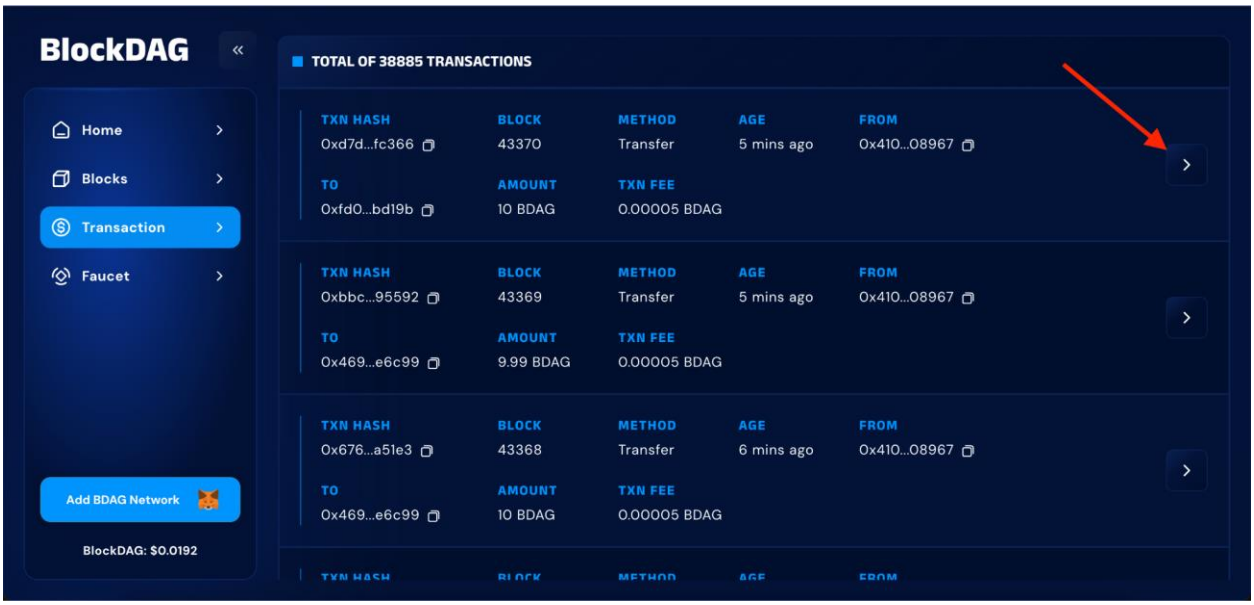
The transaction section contains the following field details:

Fields	Description
TXN HASH (Transaction Hash)	The **Transaction Hash** is a unique identifier for each transaction on the BlockDAG network. This hash is a cryptographic string that represents the transaction and allows users to track its details. In the screenshot, hashes like 0x111...4dcb5 are displayed for each transaction, and users can click or copy these to explore further information about the transaction.

Block	This field shows the **block number** in which the transaction was included. Each block contains multiple transactions, and this number helps users pinpoint exactly where in the blockchain the transaction took place. For example, transaction hash 0x111...4dcb5 was included in block **#30061**.
Method	The Method represents the type of transaction that was executed. In the screenshot, the method is Transfer, which indicates that the transaction involved transferring **BDAG** tokens from one address to another.
TO	This field shows the **recipient address** of the transaction. It displays the address where the **BDAG** tokens were sent. The address is generally shown in abbreviated form (e.g., 0x471...d975d) to simplify viewing, but users can click to view the full address or copy it for further analysis.
Amount	This represents the total number of **BDAG** tokens that were transferred in the transaction. In the screenshot, values like **9 BDAG** or **10 BDAG** indicate the token quantity sent from the sender to the recipient. This helps users track the volume of assets moved between addresses.
TXN Fee (Transaction Fee)	The **Transaction Fee** is the cost paid for processing the transaction on the network. It is deducted from the sender's account and is expressed in **BDAG** tokens. For example, in the screenshot, the transaction fee is **0.00004 BDAG**, which was required for processing each transfer.
Age	This field shows how **long** ago the transaction was confirmed. It is generally displayed in **seconds** or **minutes** (e.g., 32 seconds ago, 58 seconds ago), allowing users to see the recentness of the transaction.
From	The **From** field shows the sender’s address that initiated the transaction. It represents the account from which the **BDAG** tokens were transferred. As with the recipient address, the sender’s address is abbreviated (e.g., 0x410...08967), but users can click on it to view the full address or copy it.

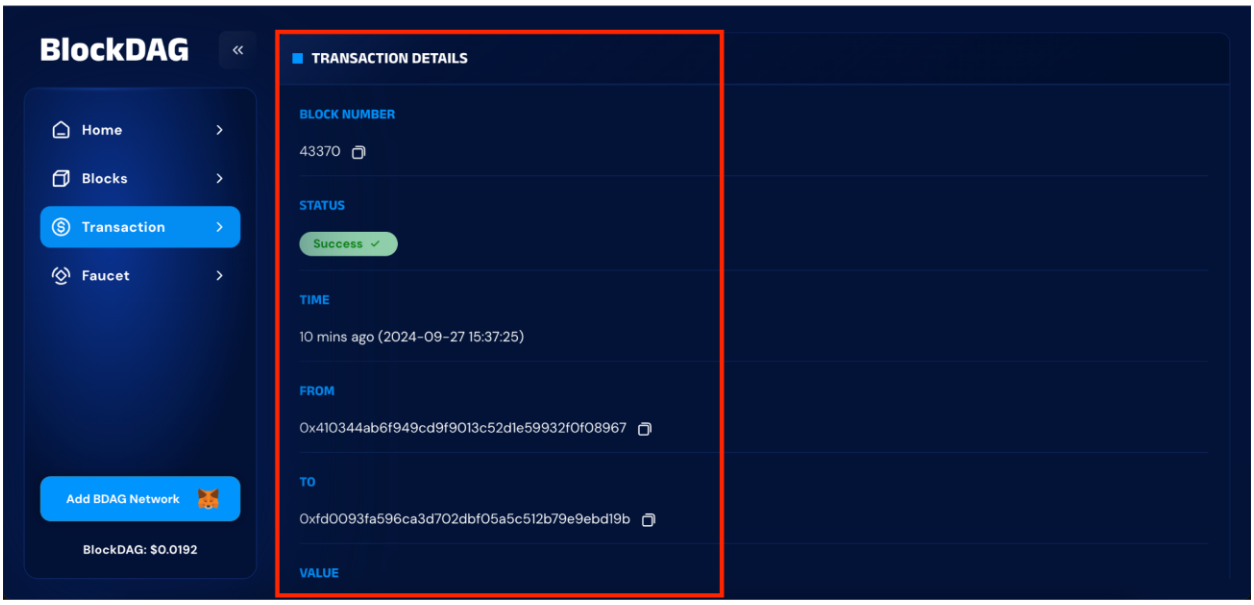
4.1. View the Selected Transaction Details

An arrow button next to each transaction entry at the transaction page. Clicking on this arrow will redirect you to the Transaction page, where you can view more detailed information about the selected transaction.



4.2. Specific Transaction Details

The selected transaction details page contains the following information fields:



Fields	Description
Block Number	The number of the block in which the transaction was included. This indicates the position of

	the block in the blockchain, helping users identify where in the blockchain the transaction was confirmed.
Status	The result of the transaction, which generally shows either "Success" or "Failure." A successful status indicates the transaction was processed and included in a block, while a failure status signifies that the transaction didn't complete successfully, often due to issues like insufficient gas or smart contract errors.
Time	The timestamp of when the transaction was processed and included in the block. This is displayed as the exact date and time (or relative time such as "5 minutes ago") when the transaction was confirmed on the network.
From	The address of the sender or initiator of the transaction. This is the wallet or account that initiated the transaction by sending tokens, interacting with a contract, or performing some other operation on the blockchain.
To	The address of the recipient. This can either be a regular wallet address or a smart contract address. In the case of contract interactions, the address may represent the contract being called rather than a personal wallet.
Value	The amount of cryptocurrency transferred in the transaction. This is often represented in the blockchain's native currency (e.g., ETH for Ethereum, BDAG for BlockDAG), showing the total funds transferred from the sender to the recipient.
Transaction Fee	The total fee paid for processing the transaction, which is the amount of gas used multiplied by the gas price. It reflects the cost of computational power required to execute and validate the transaction.
Gas Price	The amount the sender is willing to pay per unit of gas, generally denominated in the smallest unit of the network's cryptocurrency (e.g., Gwei for Ethereum, BDAG units for BlockDAG). This value is set by the user to determine how quickly the transaction should be processed — higher gas prices result in faster transaction processing.

5. Faucet: Get Test Tokens for Exploration

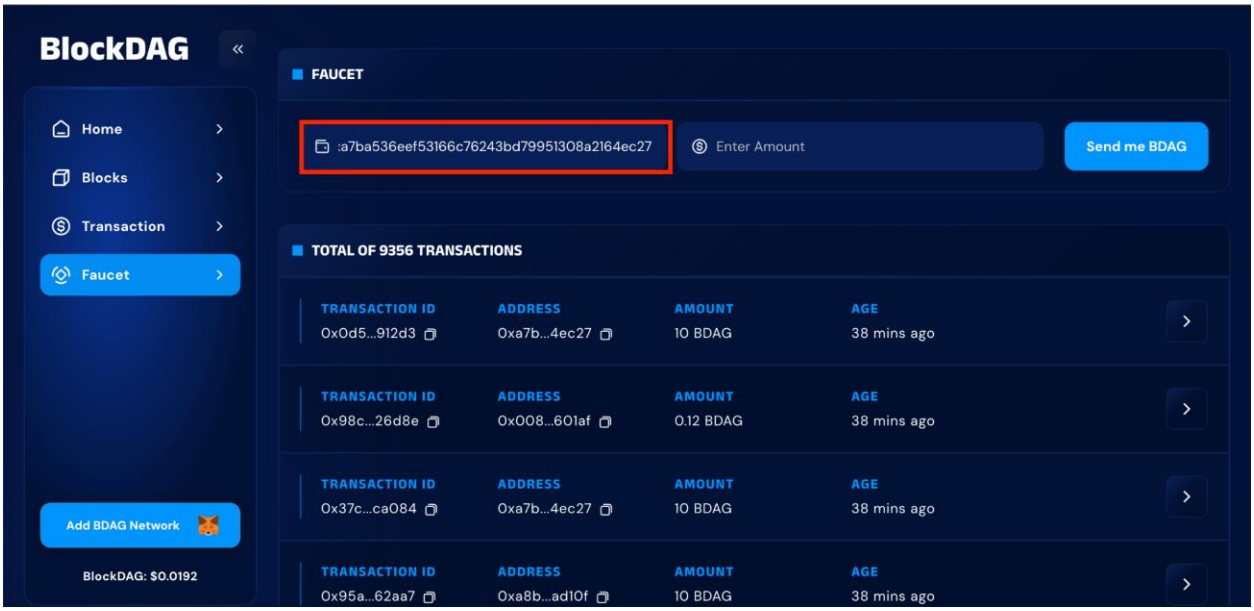
Exploring a network is no fun without a little interaction, and that's where the **Faucet** comes into play. The Faucet allows users to receive a small amount of BlockDAG's testnet tokens, perfect for experimenting or developing within the network.

The **Faucet** page in the BlockDAG Explorer is an essential tool for developers and testers who need to conduct transactions and interact with smart contracts without using real tokens. The BlockDAG Faucet provides a simple and user-friendly interface for requesting small amounts of BDAG, enabling users to test their operations on the testnet. This ensures that developers can validate their blockchain interactions in a risk-free environment.

5.1. Faucet: Sending the BDAG Tokens

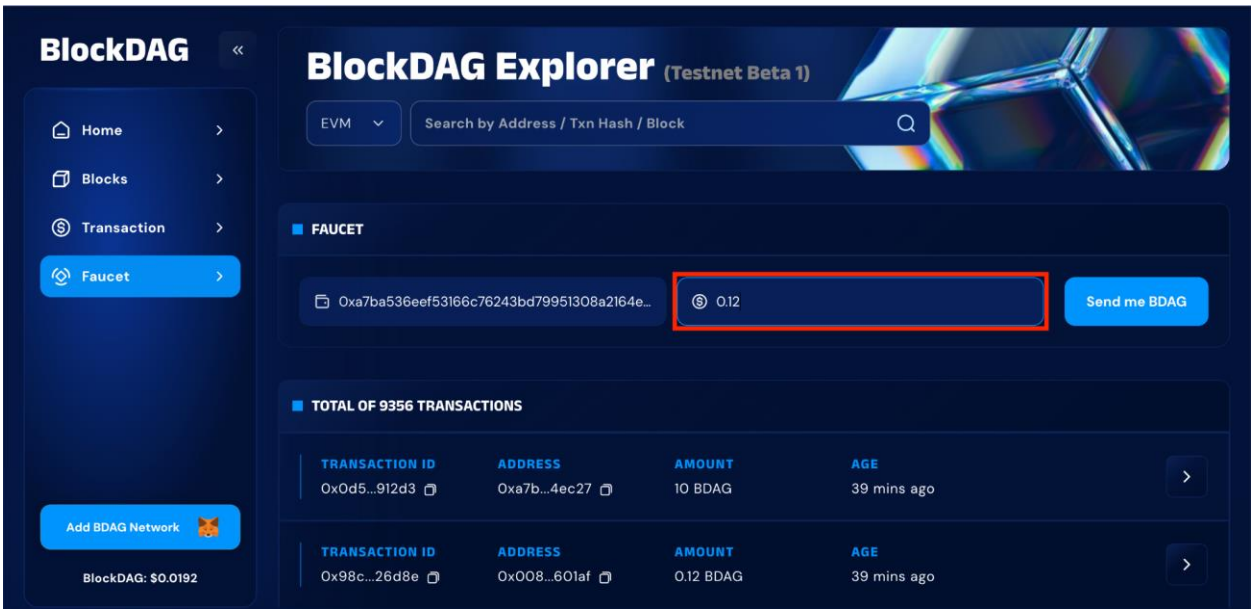
Step 1: Enter Wallet Address (Input Field)

This field allows the user to input their wallet address where the test BDAG tokens will be sent. You must enter a valid wallet address, ensuring it is compatible with the BlockDAG network. The address is where the requested tokens will be transferred.



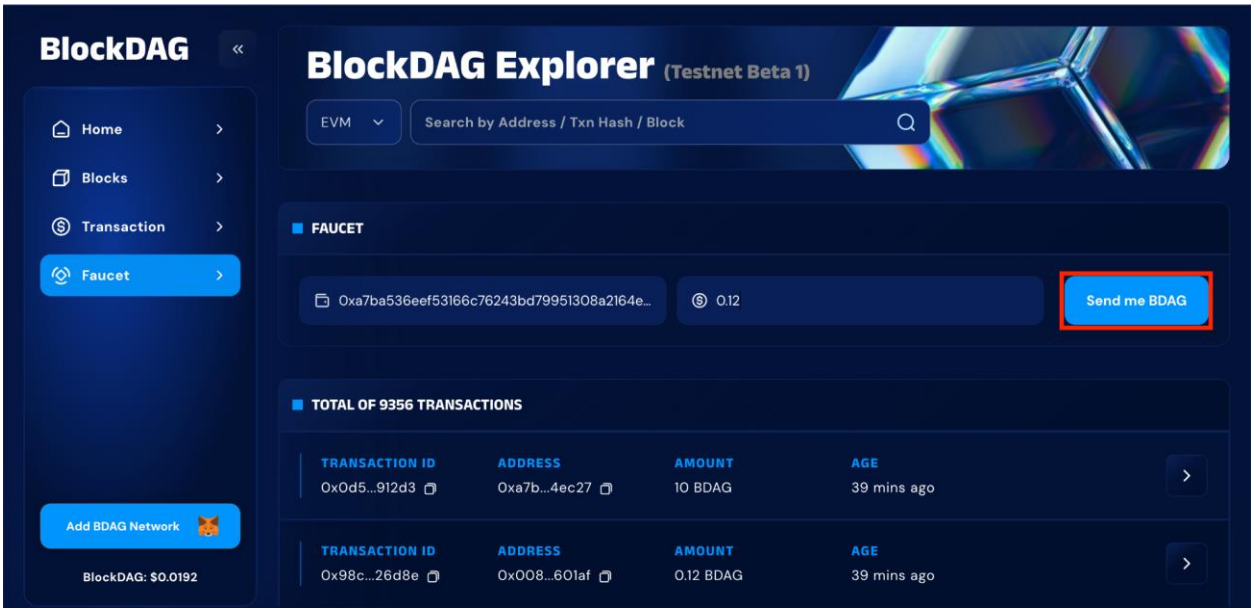
Step 2: Enter Amount (Input Field)

In this field, users specify the amount of BDAG tokens they wish to receive from the faucet. While the faucet generally provides a small amount of tokens per request, users can enter the amount they need for testing purposes.

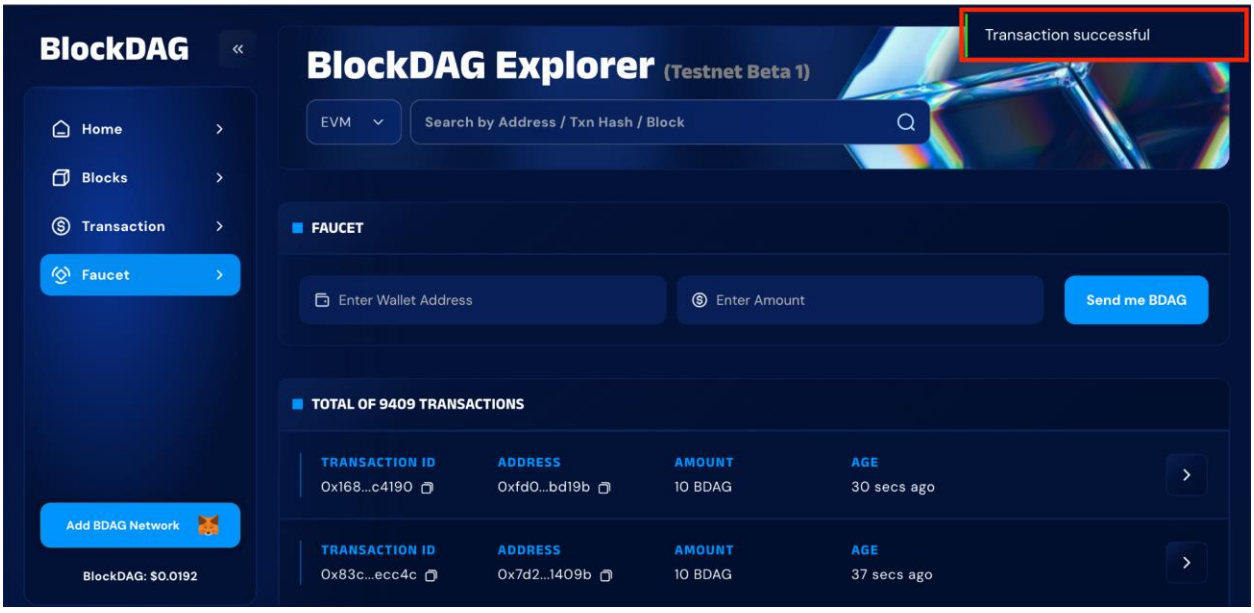


Step 3: Send me BDAG (Button)

Once the user has entered their wallet address and the desired amount, clicking this button submits the request to the faucet. The faucet then processes the request and sends the test tokens to the provided address.

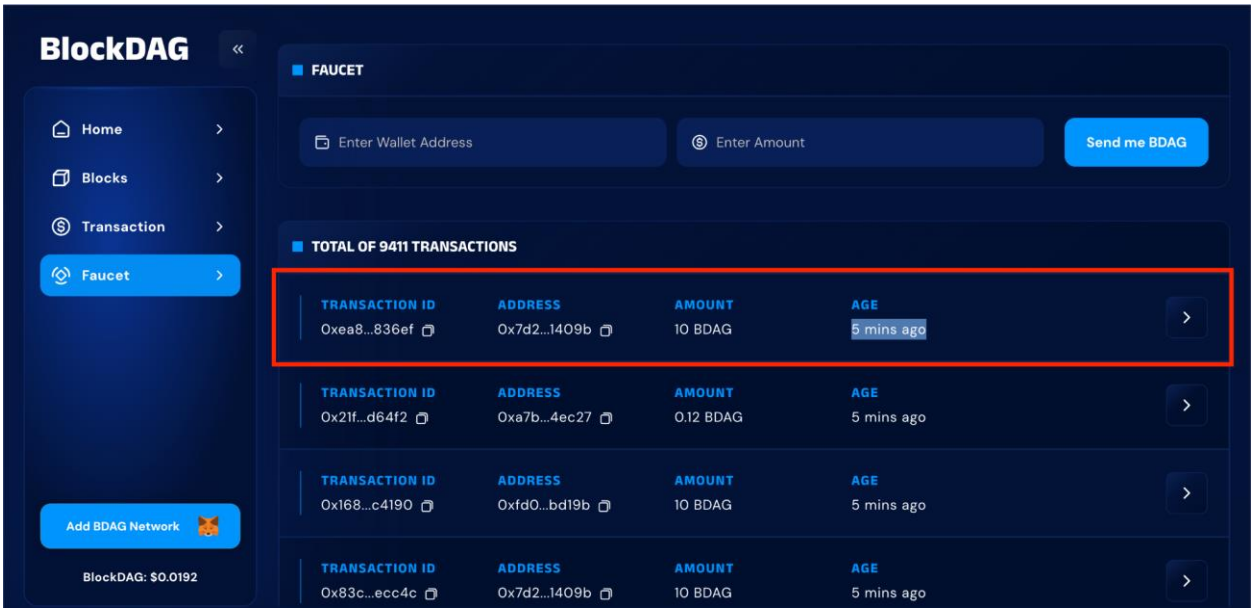


On successful transaction, you will be notified by the pop-up at the top-right corner.



5.2. Recent Transaction List

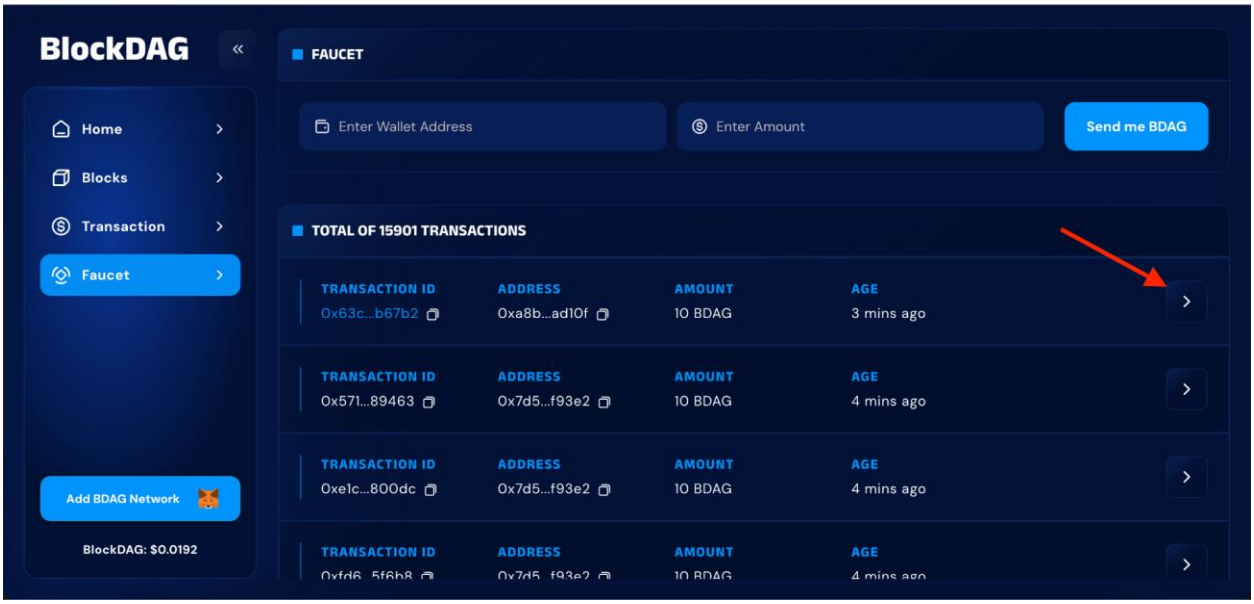
This section provides an overview of all recent faucet transactions, showing the details of the token disbursements from the faucet. Each transaction is logged and displayed for transparency and tracking.



Fields	Description
Transaction ID (TXN ID)	The **Transaction ID** is a unique identifier for each transaction where tokens were disbursed via the faucet. This cryptographic string allows users to track and verify the transaction. The transaction ID is truncated for display but can be expanded or copied for further inspection.
Address	This field displays the recipient's **wallet address** where the faucet sent the test **BDAG** tokens. It shows the destination address that received the tokens, and it is displayed in an abbreviated format for clarity.
Amount	The **Amount** field indicates the number of **BDAG** tokens sent to the address. This value reflects how much was transferred during each faucet transaction. In the screenshot, the faucet is sending **10 BDAG** tokens per transaction.
Age	This field shows how recently the transaction was completed. The **Age** of the transaction is generally displayed in **seconds** or **minutes**, providing real-time visibility into when the tokens were sent. For example, transactions in the screenshot show they occurred **18 seconds** ago or **36 seconds** ago.

View More Details of Recent Transaction

An arrow button next to each recent transaction entry at the faucet page. Clicking on this arrow will redirect you to the **Transaction** page, where you can view more detailed information about the selected transaction - refer to section 4.2.

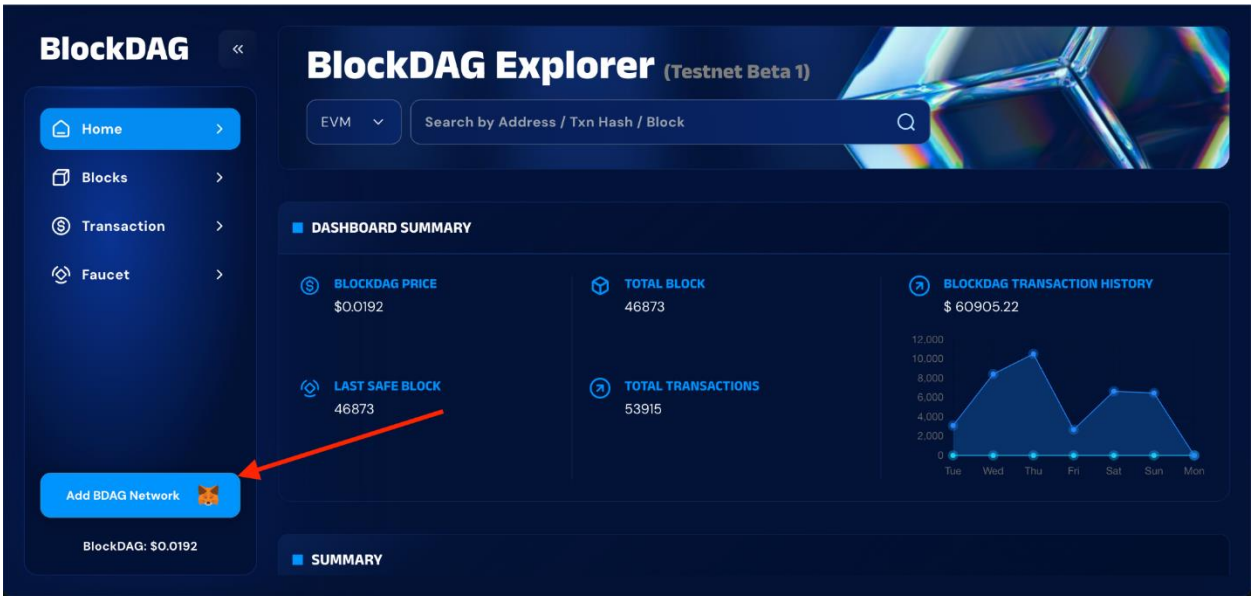

BlockDAG
Home
Blocks
Transaction
Faucet
Add BDAG Network
BlockDAG: $0.0192
FAUCET
Enter Wallet Address
Enter Amount
Send me BDAG
TOTAL OF 15901 TRANSACTIONS
TRANSACTION ID
ADDRESS
AMOUNT
AGE
0x63c...b67b2
0xa8b...ad10f
10 BDAG
3 mins ago
0x571...89463
0x7d5...f93e2
10 BDAG
4 mins ago
0xe1c...800dc
0x7d5...f93e2
10 BDAG
4 mins ago

6. MetaMask Integration

Connecting your MetaMask wallet to BlockDAG Explorer is essential for users who want to efficiently interact with the BlockDAG network. This connection enables secure transactions, allowing users to manage their digital assets with confidence, knowing they retain full control over their private keys.

For example, if a user holds BDAG tokens, connecting their MetaMask wallet enables them to view their BDAG token balance, execute trades, or participate in governance proposals related to the BlockDAG network.

Clicking the "**Add BDAG Network**" button, you can seamlessly connect to the BlockDAG network and start interacting with the blockchain.

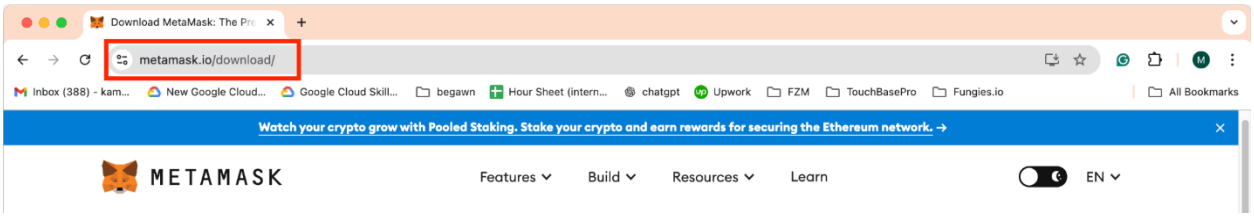


But before connecting, you'll need to set up your MetaMask wallet. Here's how to do it:

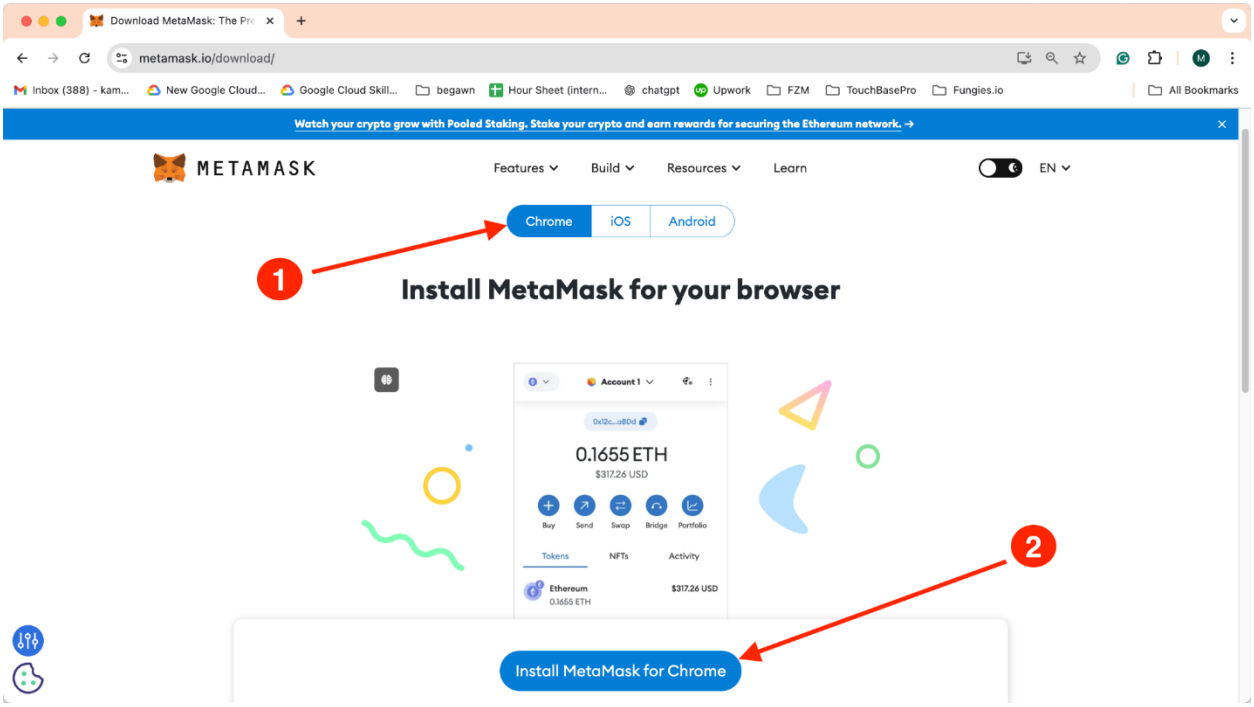
6.1. Installing MetaMask Wallet

Step 1: Open **Chrome**, **Firefox**, or **Brave** (MetaMask supports these browsers) and navigate to the official MetaMask webpage.

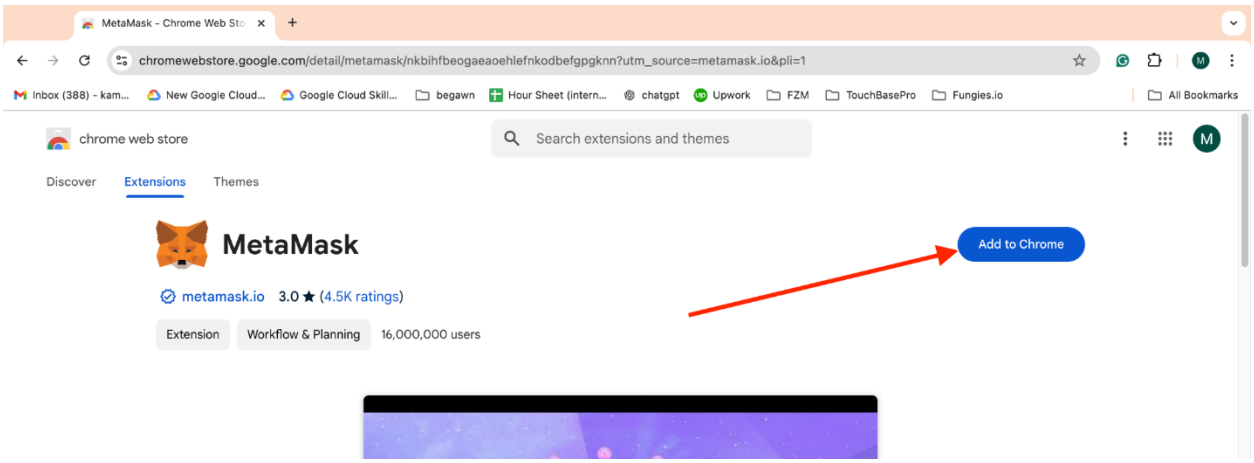
NOTE: In this guide, we are using Chrome browser for the demonstration.



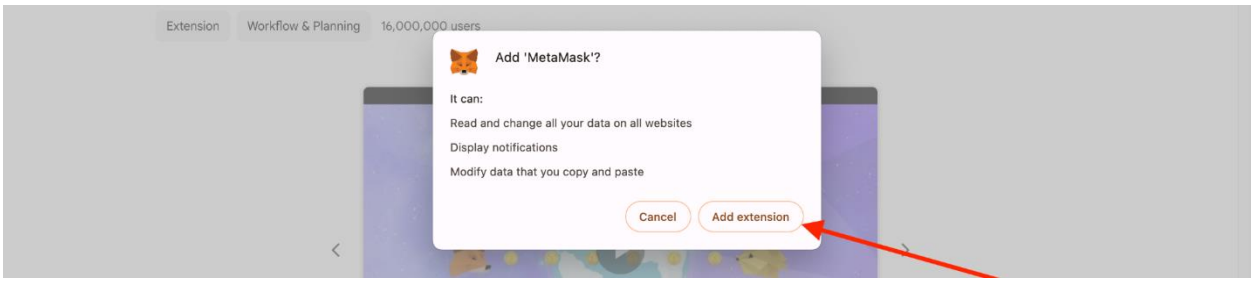
Step 2: Select your browser or operating system (OS), then click the "**Install MetaMask for Chrome**" button.



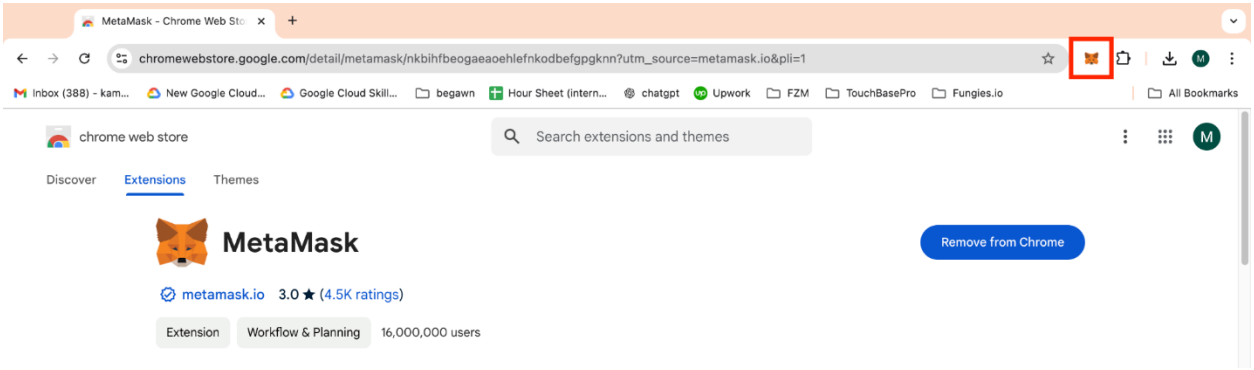
Step 3: You will be redirected to the Chrome Web Store. Click the '**Add to Chrome**' button.



Step 4: Click on "**Add extension**" to grant the required permissions.

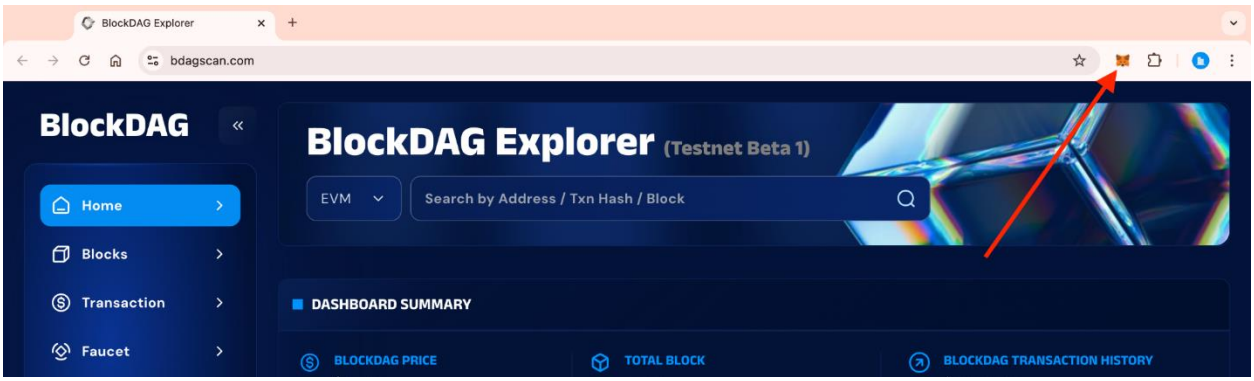


You have now successfully installed the MetaMask wallet in your browser.



6.2. Setting Up Your MetaMask Wallet

Step 1: After installing the MetaMask wallet extension, click on the **MetaMask icon** to start setting up your wallet.



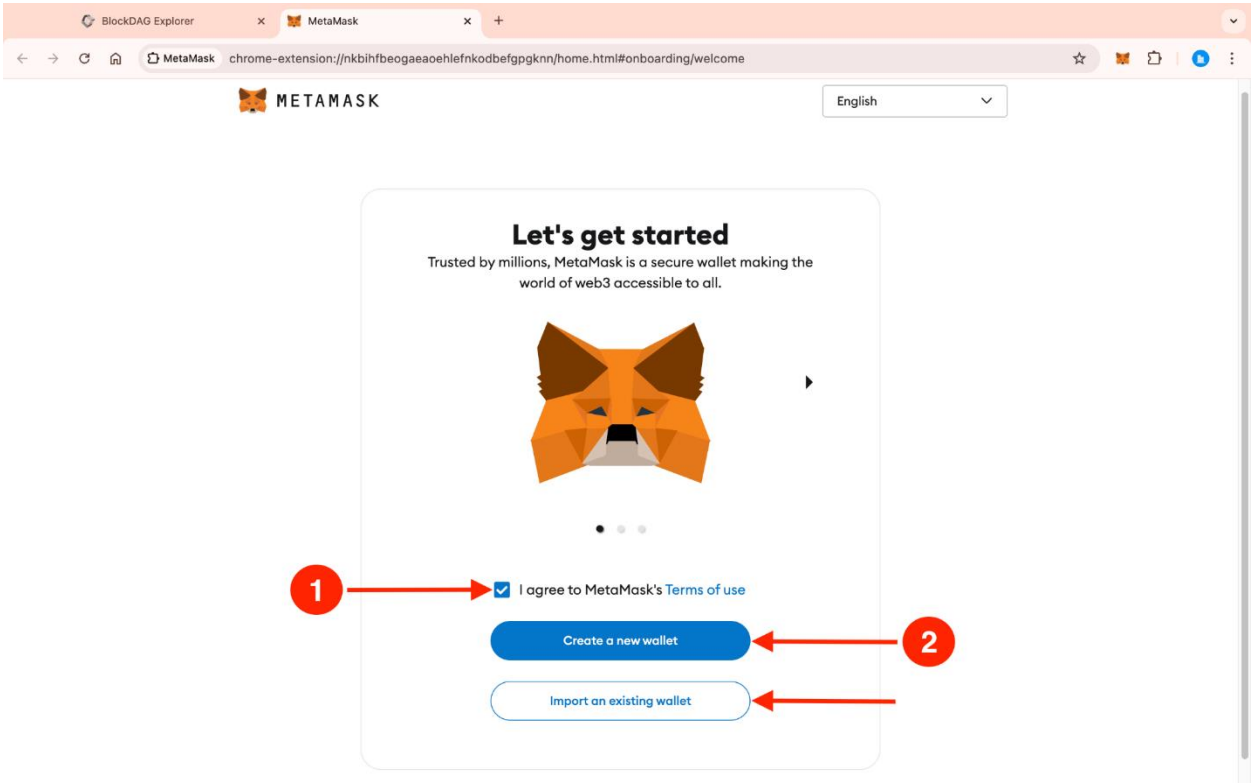
Step 2: You will be redirected to the MetaMask wallet setup page.

- Tick the checkbox to agree to the terms & conditions.

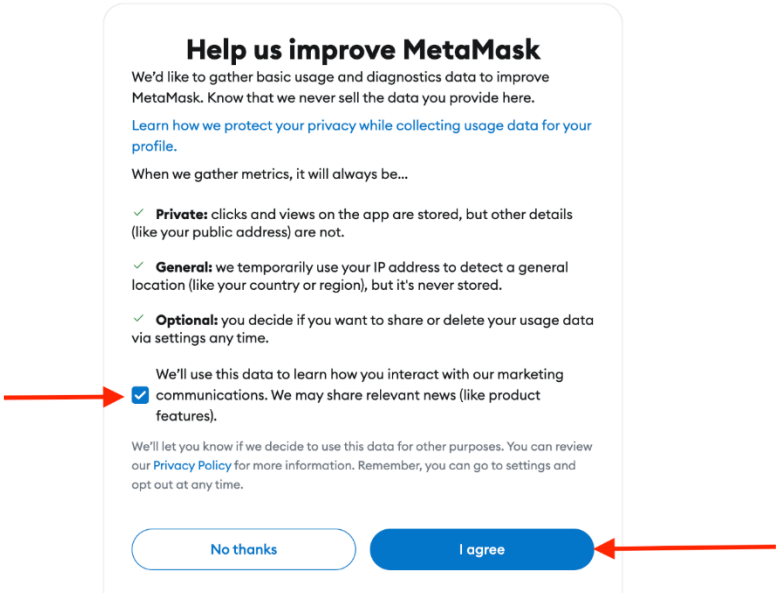
- You will be presented with two options:

    a. **Import an existing wallet:** If you already have a MetaMask wallet, click the "**Import an existing wallet**" button and use your recovery phrase to restore it.

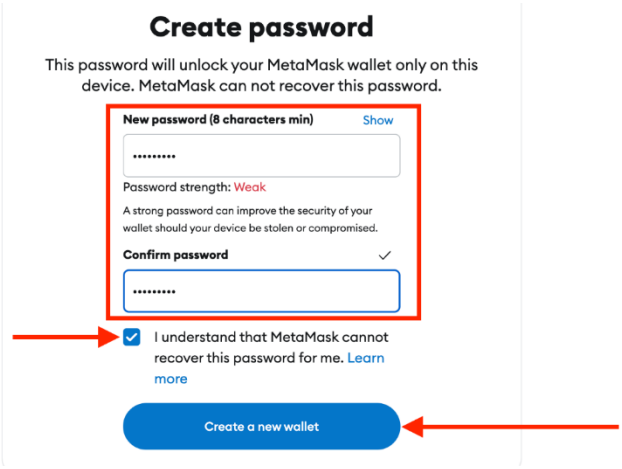
    b. **Create a new wallet:** If you're new to MetaMask, select the "**Create a new wallet**" option to set up a brand-new wallet.



Step 3: Tick the **checkbox** and click the "**I agree**" button.



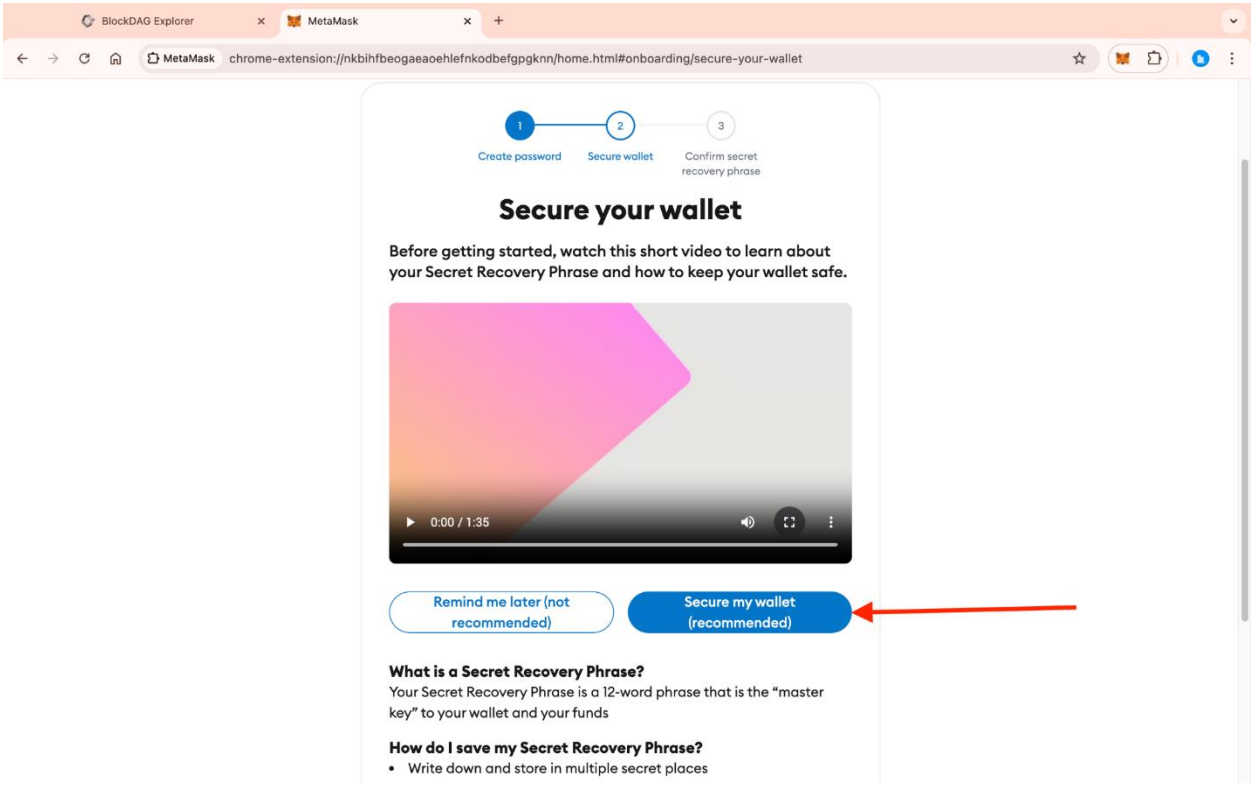
Step 4: Create your new password and confirm it by entering it again in the provided fields. Then, tick the **checkbox** to agree to the terms, and click the "**Create a new wallet**" button to proceed.



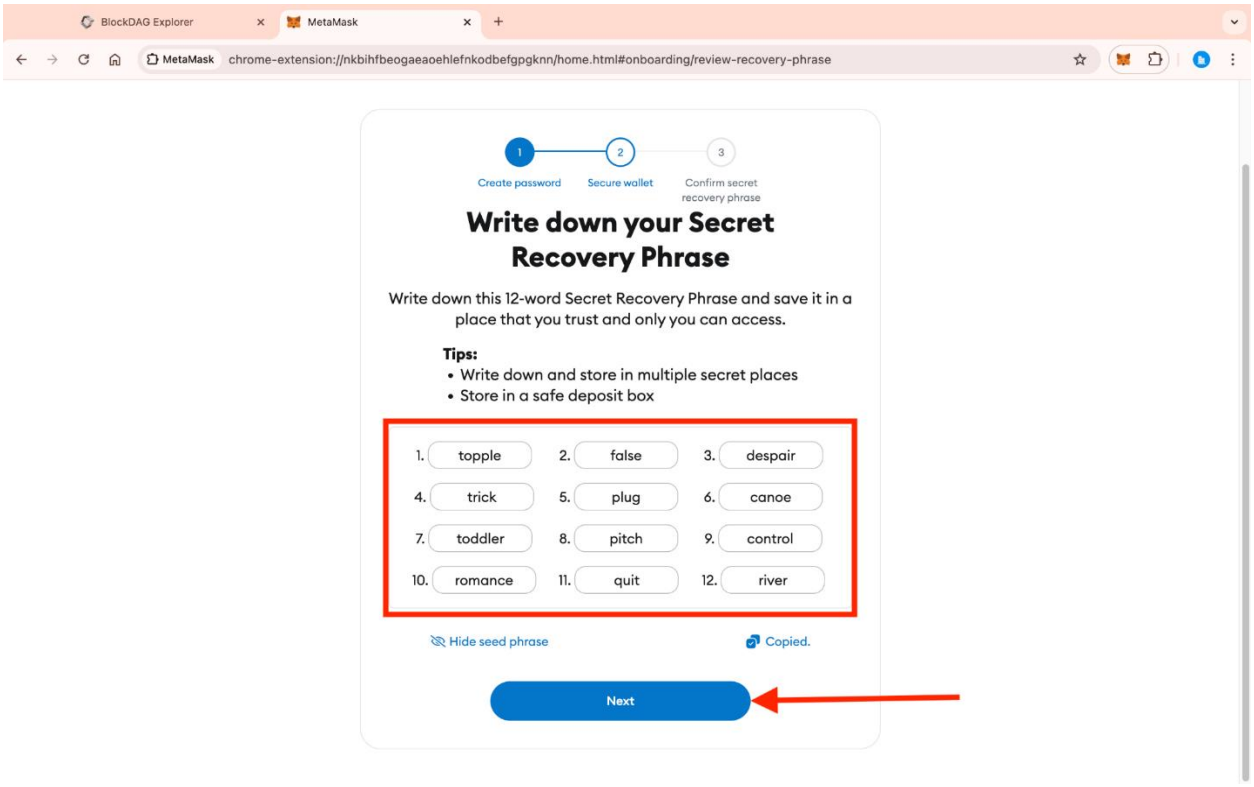
Step 5: Click the "**Secure my wallet (recommended)**" button. This will display your secret recovery phrase, which you should keep safe.

NOTE I: Your Secret Recovery Phrase is a 12-word phrase that is the "master key" to your wallet and your funds. Write down and store in multiple secret places, and store in a safe deposit box. Never, ever share your Secret Recovery Phrase, not even with MetaMask!

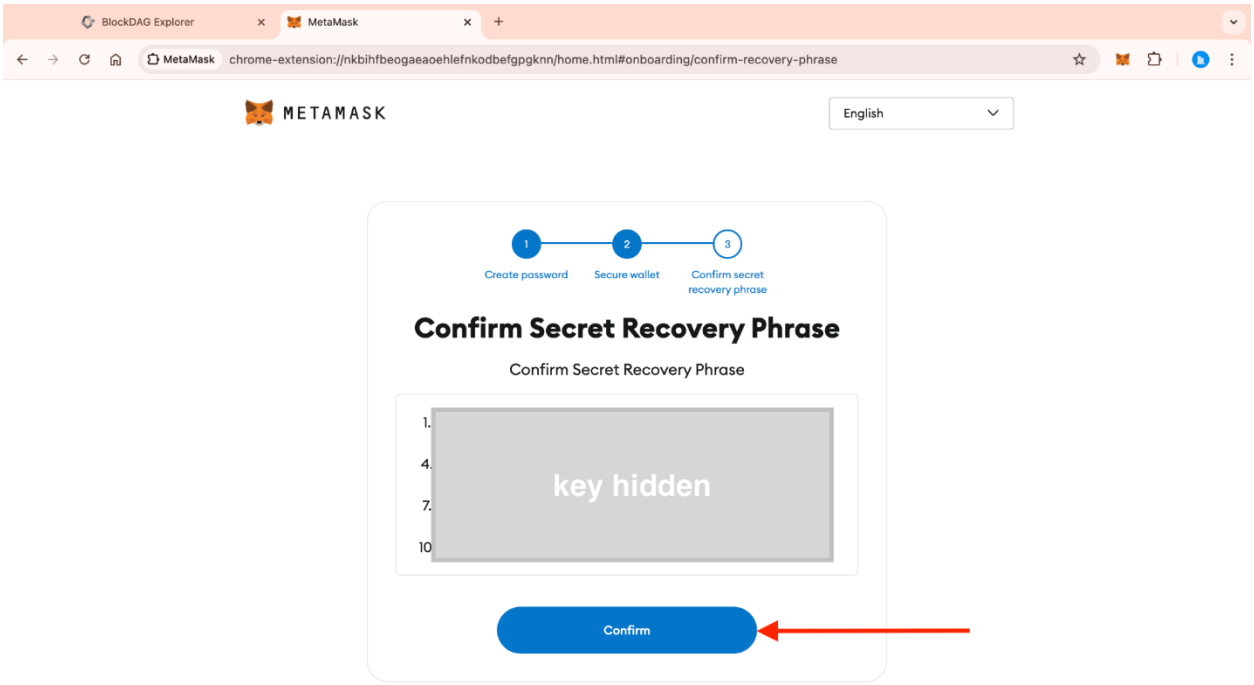
NOTE II: If someone asks for your recovery phrase they are likely trying to scam you and steal your wallet funds.



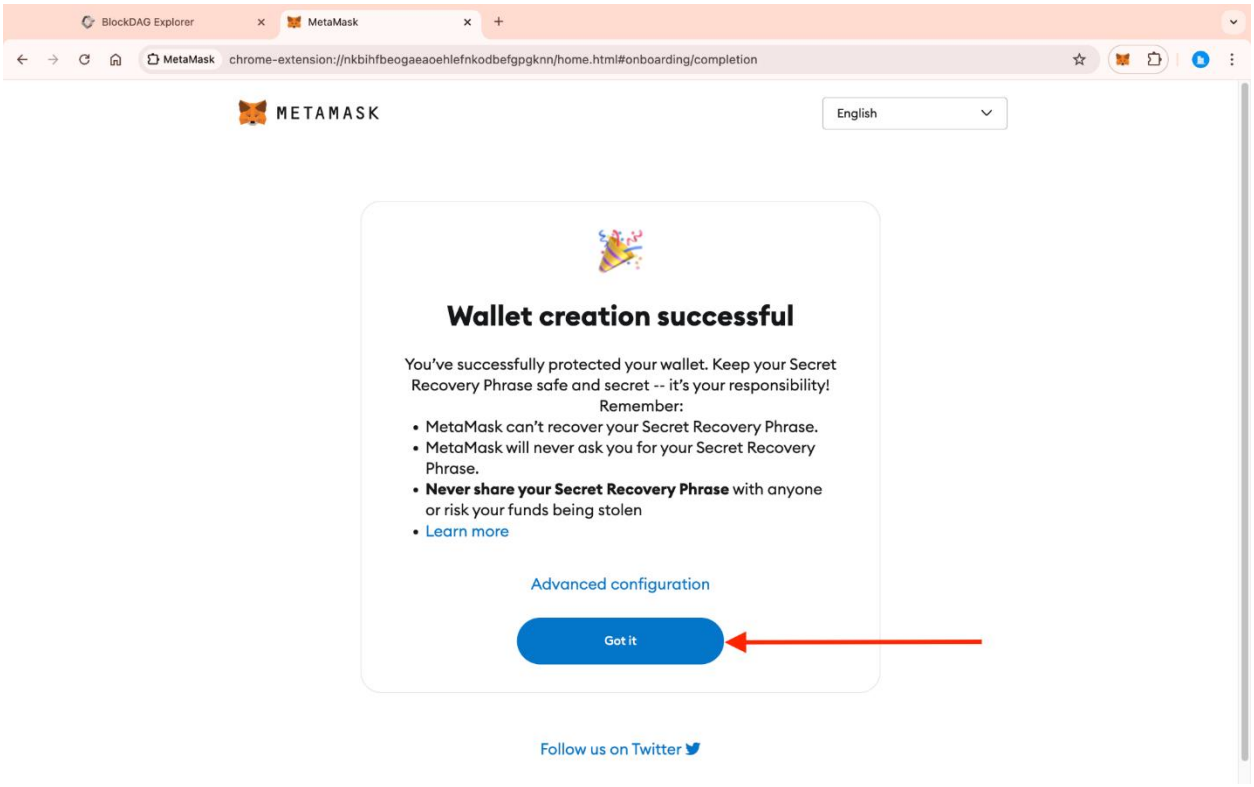
Step 6: Write down your secret recovery phrase in a secure location, and then click the "**Next**" button.



Step 7: Confirm your secret recovery phrase by entering it in the provided fields, then click the "**Confirm**" button.

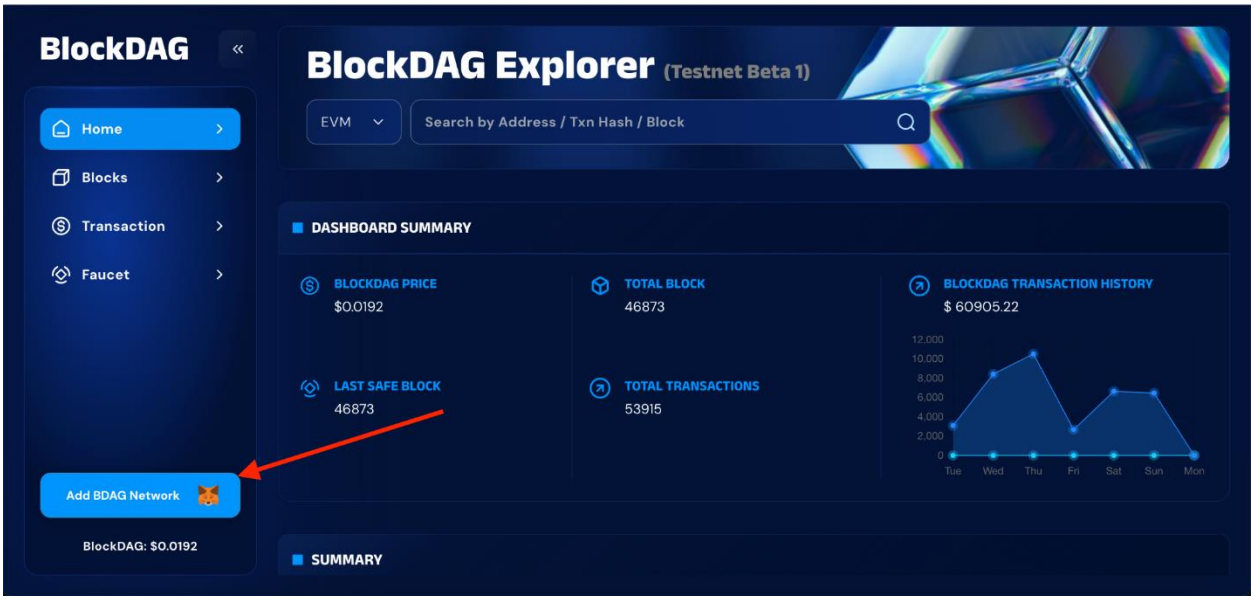


You have now successfully created your MetaMask wallet. Click the “**Got it**” button to continue.

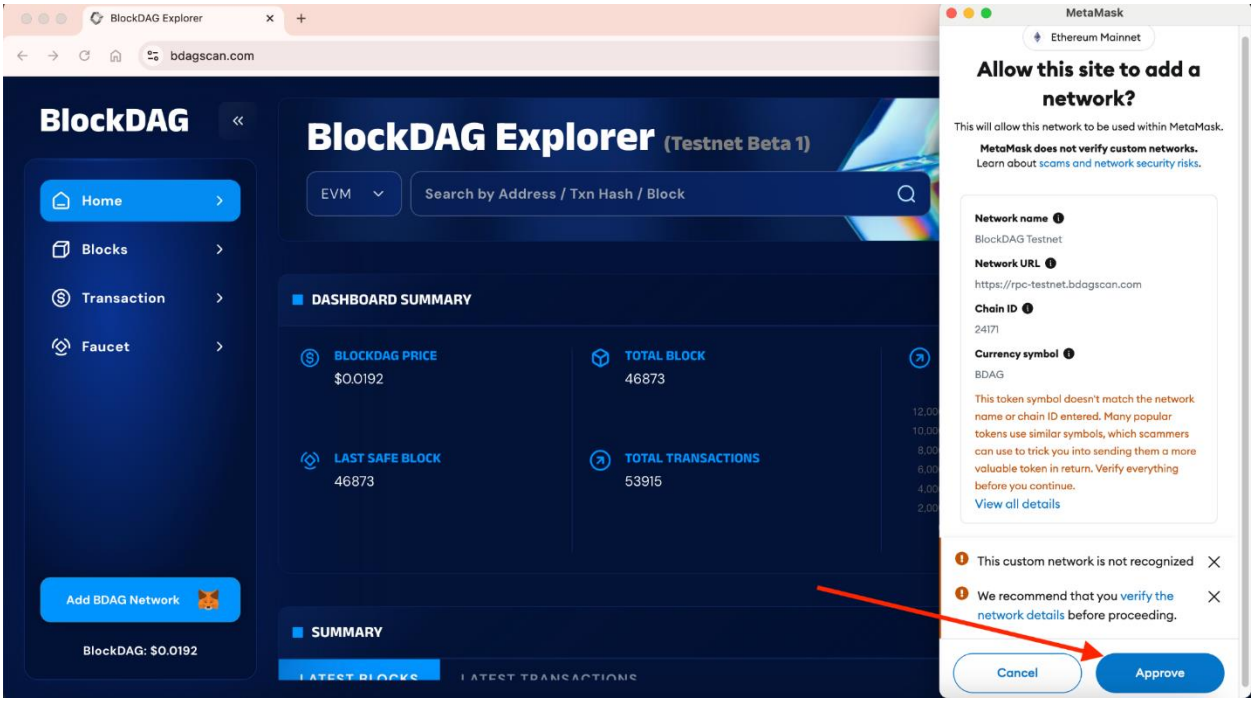


6.3. Connecting MetaMask to the BlockDAG Network

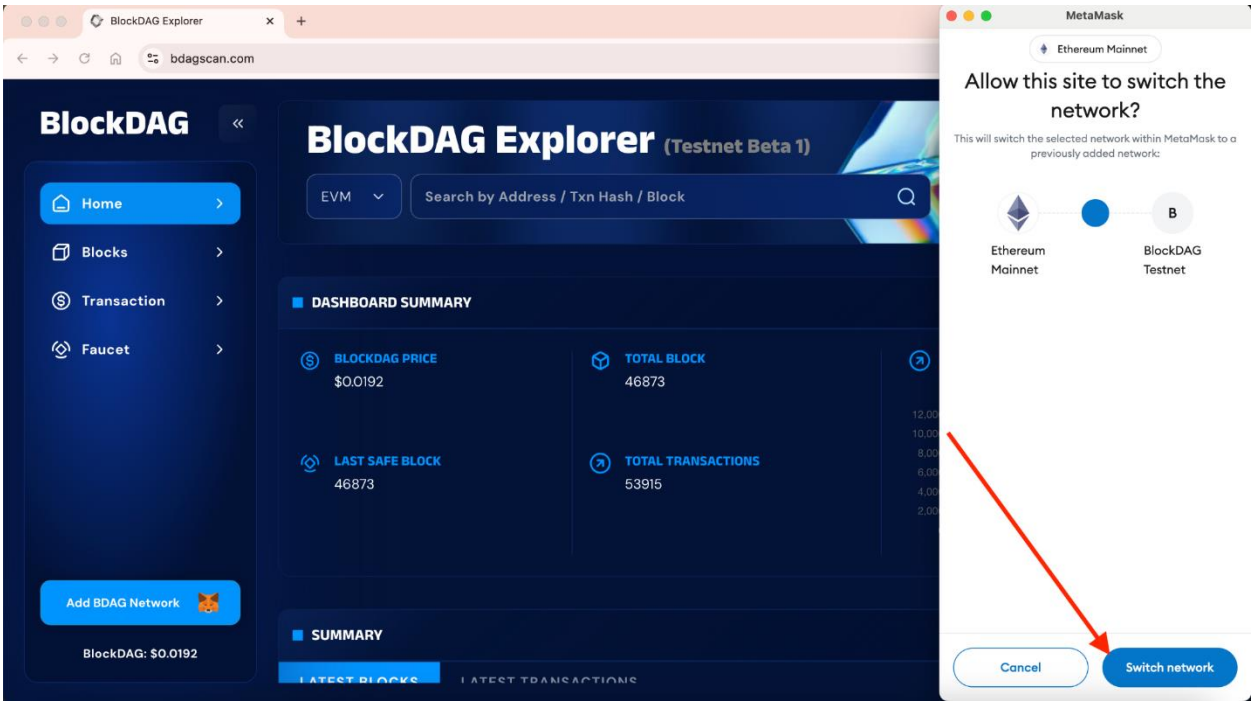
Step 1: Click the "**Add BDAG Network**" button on the BlockDAG Explorer page



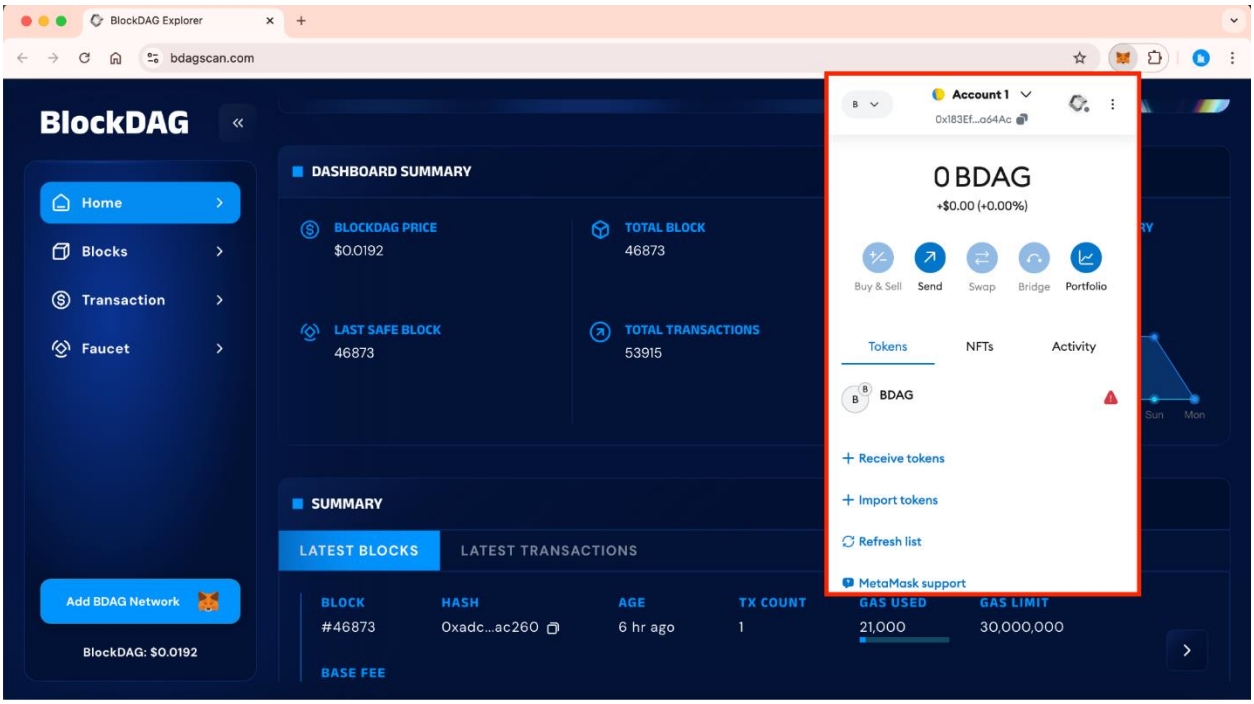
Step 2: The MetaMask wallet will appear on your screen. Click the "**Approve**" button to allow the connection to the BlockDAG network.



Step 3: Click the "**Switch Network**" button to grant permission to change the network.



You have now connected your MetaMask wallet to the BlockDAG network.


BlockDAG Explorer
bdagscan.com
BlockDAG
Home
Blocks
Transaction
Faucet
Add BDAG Network
BlockDAG: $0.0192
DASHBOARD SUMMARY
BLOCKDAG PRICE
$0.0192
TOTAL BLOCK
46873
LAST SAFE BLOCK
46873
TOTAL TRANSACTIONS
53915
SUMMARY
LATEST BLOCKS
LATEST TRANSACTIONS
BLOCK
HASH
AGE
TX COUNT
GAS USED
GAS LIMIT
#46873
0xadc...ac260
6 hr ago
1
21,000
30,000,000
BASE FEE
Account 1
0x183Ef...a64Ac
0 BDAG
+$0.00 (+0.00%)
Buy & Sell
Send
Swap
Bridge
Portfolio
Tokens
NFTs
Activity
BDAG
Receive tokens
Import tokens
Refresh list
MetaMask support
Sun
Mon