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**Exam** : **CBSA**

**Title** : BTA Certified Blockchain  
Solution Architect

**Vendor** : Blockchain

**Version** : DEMO

**NO.1** What component on the blockchain maintains the "world state"?

- A. .acl
- B. .bna
- C. Reputation Manager
- D. Distributed Ledger

**Answer:** D

Explanation

Distributed Ledger manages the world state and the transaction log in the blockchain. The world state is defined as the state of all transactions on the Blockchain, where all nodes agree that all blocks on the Blockchain are at the same state. It implements three key attributes. It efficiently calculates the cryptographic hash of the entire dataset of each block. It efficiently transmits a minimal "delta" changes to the dataset, when a peer is out of sync and needs to "catch up". It minimizes the amount of stored data required for each peer to operate.

**NO.2** The reason that cryptocurrencies such as Bitcoin, Ethereum and Litecoin can be exchanged one with another is due to the fact that they all operate on the same blockchain network

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

**Answer:** B

**NO.3** How many satoshis are in 1 bitcoin and how many wei in an Ether? (Select two.)

- A. 1,000,000,000
- B. 10,000
- C. 1,000,000,000,000,000
- D. 1,000,000,000,000
- E. 1,000,000,000,000,000,000

**Answer:** C,E

**NO.4** How many peers in the network need to endorse a transaction in a Hyperledger Fabric blockchain?

- A. The number of peers required to endorse a transaction is driven by the endorsement policy that is specified at chaincode deployment time.
- B. The number of peers required to endorse a transaction is driven by the IAM policy that is specified by the ledger.
- C. The number of peers required to endorse a transaction is driven by the endorsement policy that is specified by the ledger.
- D. The number of peers required to endorse a transaction is driven by the endorsement policy that is specified by the DApps.

**Answer:** A

Explanation

The number of peers required to endorse a transaction is driven by the endorsement policy that is specified at chaincode deployment time.

**NO.5** Ethereum currently uses the \_\_\_\_\_ Consensus Algo and in the future it is planned to go

to the

\_\_\_\_\_ Consensus Algo?

- A. PoS, PoW
- B. DPOS, PoW
- C. PoW, DPOS
- D. PoW, PoS

**Answer:** D

**NO.6** In Ethereum the difficulty adjustment algorithm is coded in the \_\_\_\_\_ file.

- A. calcDifficultyvalidator.go
- B. block\_validator.go
- C. calcDifficultyFrontier
- D. calcDifficultyHomestead

**Answer:** B

**NO.7** When specifying blockchain technologies, it is important to understand its benefits and its challenges.

What would be two challenges of blockchain technology adoption to an enterprise? (Select two.)

- A. Scalability, transaction speed / cost
- B. Tokenization of platforms
- C. Distributed
- D. Very New Technology

**Answer:** A,D

Explanation

What are the drawbacks of Blockchain? Very new technology Constantly changing, evolving Not very many trained resources High cost for trained resources Best practices, recommended patterns still being formed Scalability, transaction speed / cost.

**NO.8** When writing and considering push and pull in a smart contract that involves "user" funds would it be better to

\_\_\_\_\_?

- A. Push funds rather than pull funds to them automatically
- B. Withdraw funds rather than push funds to them automatically
- C. Withdraw funds rather than pull funds to them automatically
- D. Pull funds rather than push funds to them automatically

**Answer:** B

Explanation

Withdraw funds rather than push funds to them automatically Favor pull over push for external calls as we've seen, external calls can fail for a number of reasons, including external errors. To minimize the damage caused by such failures, it is often better to isolate each external call into its own transaction that can be initiated by the recipient of the call. This is especially relevant for payments, where it is better to let users withdraw funds rather than push funds to them automatically. (This also reduces the chance of problems with the gas limit.)

**NO.9** \_\_\_\_\_ is supposed to be the constant cost of network resources/utilization in the Ethereum blockchain?

What is the constant?

- A. Ether
- B. Wei
- C. Tether
- D. Gas

**Answer:** D

Explanation

Gas is supposed to be the constant cost of network resources/utilization. You want the real cost of sending a transaction to always be the same, so you can't really expect Gas to be issued, currencies in general are volatile. So instead, we issue ether whose value is supposed to vary, but also implement a Gas Price in terms of Ether. If the price of ether goes up, the Gas Price in terms of ether should go down to keep the real cost of Gas the same.

**NO.10** In Hyperledger, nodes need a \_\_\_\_\_ to be able to communicate to the network.

- A. Valid License
- B. Valid Certificate
- C. Valid YAML file
- D. Valid JSON file

**Answer:** B

Explanation

In Hyperledger, nodes need a valid certificate to be able to communicate to the network and the participants use applications that connect to the network by way of the nodes.

**NO.11** How are blocks of data "chained" together to ensure the integrity of transactions?

- A. The hash of the genesis block is kept in all block headers
- B. The hash of the previous block is written to the header of the current block
- C. A public key is stored in each block for data decryption
- D. The ID of the previous block is stored in the current block

**Answer:** B

**NO.12** Which of the following scenarios and databases is least suited to be utilized by a blockchain solution?

- A. Scenario: An Email campaign service; Dataset: Recipient Email, From Email; Subject, Body
- B. Scenario: Law enforcement system; Dataset: Criminal Arrests, Warrants for Arrest, Conviction Date
- C. Scenario: A family filter wifi router; Dataset: Websites Visited, Websites Blocked, Download History
- D. Scenario: Credit score app; Dataset: Credit Score, Hard Inquiries; Collections, Date Removed, Date Added

**Answer:** B

**NO.13** In common blockchain design, blockchain addresses or "accounts" are generated by:

- A. A server/node timestamp added to a PRNG output
- B. The most recent block height hash combined with a cryptographic private key
- C. Creating a hash based on a cryptographic public key and various meta data
- D. A PRNG output guaranteed to be unique

**Answer:** C

**NO.14** When developing in Ethereum which is considered to be an In-Memory Blockchain simulations for rapid development?

- A. Parity
- B. TestRPC
- C. Geth
- D. Cpp-ethereum

**Answer:** B

Explanation

There are several redundant implementations of the Ethereum protocol to ensure the correctness of the implementation. Additionally, not all blockchain nodes operate the same way. Some are purely for developing and hold a blockchain in-memory and just simulate the mining. Real Blockchain Nodes:

1. Cpp-ethereum 2.

Go-Etheruem (GETH) 3. Parity In-Memory Blockchain simulations for rapid development: 1. TestRPC 2.

Ganache 3. Truffle Developer Console Clients to access the blockchain in a convenient way: 1.

MetaMask browser Plugin through Infura 2. Status.IM Android/iOS app through Infura 3. MIST DApp Browser with integrated GETH

**NO.15** You would like to start your Geth in Fast Sync Mode.

What is the command for this?

- A. geth-mode-fast-cache 4096
- B. geth-fast-cache 4096
- C. geth-fast-mode-cache 4096
- D. geth-cache-fast 4096

**Answer:** B