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QUESTION NO: 1

What are two specific advantages of using Hyperledger Fabric? (Select two.)

- A. No order service needed
- B. Use any programming language available
- C. Open Source Modular architecture
- D. Allows components to be plug-and-play
- E. Makes mining cryptos more efficient

ANSWER: C D

Explanation:

Hyperledger is an open source collaborative effort created for open industrial blockchain development. It started in December 2015 by the Linux Foundation. Linux Foundation's objectives were to create an environment in which communities of software developers and companies meet and coordinate to build blockchain frameworks.

QUESTION NO: 2

Select the two kinds of accounts in Ethereum which share the same address space. (Select two.)

- A. Gas Account
- B. Contract Accounts
- C. External Accounts
- D. Internal Accounts
- E. dApp Accounts

ANSWER: B C

QUESTION NO: 3

In the Ethereum EVM there are two types of memory areas. (Select two.)

- A. Storage
- B. Database

- C. Memory
- D. Persistent
- E. Ephemeral

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

Reference: <https://solidity.readthedocs.io/en/latest/introduction-to-smart-contracts.html#theethereum-virtual-machine>

QUESTION NO: 4

By design, permissioned blockchains such as Hyperledger Fabric are not capable of creating or utilizing cryptocurrency.

- A. FALSE
- B. TRUE

ANSWER: A

QUESTION NO: 5

Which of the following hashing algos is considered to be the strongest?

- A. RSA
- B. SHA-2
- C. AES
- D. MD-5
- E. SHA

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

SHA-2 consists of a set of 6 hashing algorithms, and is considered the strongest. SHA-256 or above is recommended for situations where security is vital. SHA-256 produces 32-byte hash values.

Reference: <https://www.securityinnovationeurope.com/blog/page/whats-the-difference-betweenhashing-and-encrypting>

QUESTION NO: 6

On the Ethereum blockchain the “nonce” of a transaction:

- A. Holds the gas amount to be paid to the miner writing the block that contains the transaction
- B. Is used to ensure that transactions by a given account are written in sequential order
- C. Is reset to zero after each successfully mined blocked
- D. Must always start with four zeroes

ANSWER: B

QUESTION NO: 7

The most popular Ethereum development framework is currently Truffle.

What are three features of Truffle? (Select three.)

- A. Scriptable deployment & migrations framework.
- B. Automated contract testing with Mocha and Chai.
- C. Takes Dapp transactions via Ws-rpc, json-rpc, ipc-rpc.
- D. Built-in smart contract compilation, linking, deployment and binary management.
- E. Automated contract testing with Mocha only

ANSWER: A B D

Explanation:

Truffle is a development environment, testing framework and asset pipeline for Ethereum, aiming to make life as an Ethereum developer easier.

Reference: <https://github.com/trufflesuite/truffle>

QUESTION NO: 8

What are two cryptocurrencies that you would expect to see mining equipment with ASICS?

(Select two.)

- A. Bitcoin
- B. Ethereum
- C. Neo
- D. Litecoin

E. Monero

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

Reference: <https://www.trymining.com/pages/asic-vs-gpu>

QUESTION NO: 9

In any cryptographic system, the key components are: the secret, the function, the key and the _____.

- A. Cipher
- B. Hash
- C. Token
- D. None of the above

ANSWER: B

QUESTION NO: 10

Ethereum smart contracts can be written in what programming languages? Select all that apply.

- A. Serpant
- B. Cobol
- C. LLL
- D. LLC
- E. Vyper
- F. Node.js
- G. IOS
- H. Mutan
- I. Solidity

ANSWER: A C H I

Explanation:

Ethereum Smart Contracts run on compiled bytecode, which means that there can be several high-level languages which code can be written in. In particular, Ethereum has a number of languages available: 1. Solidity – the most popular language now (2018). 2. Vyper – A Language by Vitalik Buterin with an emphasis on security 3. LLL – “Low Level Lisp-like Language” 4. Mutan – Golang-like, deprecated in 2015 5. Serpent, Python-like, but seems to be no longer maintained 6. Bamboo

QUESTION NO: 11

A chaincode package that was signed at creation can be handed over to other owners for inspection and signing in Hyperledger.

Is it true that the workflow supports out-of-band signing of chaincode package?

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

ANSWER: A**Explanation:**

A chaincode package that was signed at creation can be handed over to other owners for inspection and signing. The workflow supports out-of-band signing of chaincode package.

Reference: <http://hyperledger-fabric.readthedocs.io/en/release-1.1/chaincode4noah.html>

QUESTION NO: 12

When considering tokens on the Ethereum Blockchain what is the main difference between ERC20 and ERC721 tokens?

- A. No difference on Ethereum all tokens are fungible
- B. ERC20 is not fungible while ERC721 tokens are fungible
- C. ERC721 is not fungible while ERC20 tokens are fungible
- D. No difference on Ethernet all tokens are not fungible

ANSWER: C**Explanation:**

Non-fungible means unique. ERC is acronym of Ethereum Request for Comments. A standard allows for the implementation of a standard API for creating non-fungible tokens. To whom not familiar, ethereum, when launched during ICO, is using ERC-20 which ethereum coin can be broken down into smaller portion such as 0.000001. As you know, in coin, we don't differentiate it by serial number. Government only uses “serial number” to track the note and not on coin. Hence, there is no way to distinguish or trace your coin and my coin. This behavior is same in Ethereum coin. Startup has found a way to use ERC-721 to create a unique and traceable coin in ethereum blockchain technology. This is a break through in blockchain technology.

Reference: <https://medium.com/@PatrickGohBS/ethereum-erc-721-vs-erc-20-4bff8c147fdf>

QUESTION NO: 13

In Ethereum how is the block difficulty determined in Ethereum?

- A.** The Block Difficulty increases when the time between mined blocks is below 10 seconds, while it decreases when the time is above 20 seconds.
- B.** The Block Difficulty is determined by the Ethereum Committee every fortnight to reflect the average amount of transaction and it cannot be influenced by the network itself.
- C.** The Block Difficulty increases when the time between mined blocks is below 20 seconds, while it decreases when the time is above 60 seconds.

ANSWER: A**Explanation:**

At the time of writing these lines, the Ethereum Blockchain still runs on Proof of Work. When a block is mined, the miner node selects some transactions from a pool of pending transactions. Usually they are sorted by how much gas they would bring in. These transactions are executed and incorporated in the new block. But a block also contains two very important parameters: a difficulty and a timestamp. The difficulty regulates how hard it is to find a block by the miner. The mining time is set to be between 10 and 20 seconds. If it's beyond 20 seconds, the difficulty is too high and will be automatically lowered going forward. If the mining happens below 10 seconds, then the difficulty increases. The timestamp is the time when a miner found the block. It is not automatically derived, rather it is set by the miner itself and can thus be influenced to a certain degree. The timestamp does not depend on the time zone, as it's the standard Unix timestamp.

QUESTION NO: 14

How many satoshis are in 1 bitcoin and how many wei in an Ether? (Select two.)

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

ANSWER: A B**Explanation:**

Reference: <http://www.btcsatoshi.com/>

QUESTION NO: 15

Your company working for is now considering the blockchain. They would like to perform a POC with R3 Corda. The CIO was reading about different blockchain consensus algos and would like to understand what type of consensus algos is used with Corda.

What is the best answer?

- A. R3 Corda is a pluggable blockchain and allows the enterprise flexibility
- B. R3 Corda is a byzantine fault tolerant blockchain
- C. R3 Corda is a proof of stake based blockchain
- D. R3 Corda is a proof of work based blockchain

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Corda does not share the same requirements as Bitcoin: we require absolute certainty over transaction finality and we need to know who our counterparts are. So we had the freedom – and took this opportunity – to solve the consensus problem in a different way. In particular, Corda solves the privacy issue in a number of manners, primarily by allowing for separation of consensus into a service which we call the Notary Cluster. Corda was designed for business from the start. It has no cryptocurrency built into the platform and does not require mining-style consensus, which imposes great cost with little business benefit.