

# **Free Questions for CBSA by certsinside**

# Shared by Turner on 07-06-2022

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### **Question 1**

#### **Question Type:** MultipleChoice

In common blockchain design, what is one common method to "chain" blocks of data together in order?

#### **Options:**

- A) Store the hash of the previous block within the current block
- B) Having the genesis node store an ordered, mutable array of block hashes
- C) Writing each block into a separate file on the hard disk of the node
- D) Assigning an order number to each block so they can be sorted when requested

#### Answer:

А

### **Question 2**

**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

How are blocks of data "chained" together to ensure the integrity of transactions?

#### **Options:**

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

#### Answer:

А

### **Question 3**

**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

In common blockchain design, blockchain addresses or "accounts" are generated by:

#### **Options:**

A) A PRNG output guaranteed to be unique

B) A server/node timestamp added to a PRNG output

C) Creating a hash based on a cryptographic public key and various meta data

D) The most recent block height hash combined with a cryptographic private key

| Answer: |  |  |  |
|---------|--|--|--|
| C       |  |  |  |

### **Question 4**

**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

In Proof of Work group consensus, the "nonce" refers to?

#### **Options:**

A) The random data to be combined with the block data which will produce a hash output matching the current difficulty level

- B) Random nonsense data inserted at the end of a block to fill it completely
- C) The average Bitcoin price over the last 90 days
- D) None of the above

#### Answer:

А

### **Question 5**

#### **Question Type:** MultipleChoice

Which one of the following is a consideration that must be taken into account when using Hyperledger Fabric that you wouldn't need worry about on Ethereum?

#### **Options:**

A) The fees for deploying and using Smart Contracts

- **B)** How you will provide proper uptime for the network
- C) The level of security of Smart Contracts (chaincode)

| Answer: |  |
|---------|--|
| D       |  |

### **Question 6**

**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

Which technical feature of blockchain best promotes the notion of a blockchain being "censorship resistant"?

#### **Options:**

- A) An immutable ledger of transactions
- B) Permissions-based transactions
- C) Smart Contracts/transactional code that is executed "on chain"
- D) Consensus systems through Proof of Work and Proof of Stake

#### Answer:

### **Question 7**

#### **Question Type:** MultipleChoice

The "Nothing-at-Stake" problem that could be realized by Proof of Stake networks would be caused by what?

#### **Options:**

- A) If all of the validator nodes are taken offline
- B) If validator nodes reject all transactions
- C) Validator nodes approving all transactions on old and new software after a hard fork occurs
- D) All of the above

| Answer: |  |  |
|---------|--|--|
| D       |  |  |

### **Question 8**

On the Ethereum blockchain the "nonce" of a transaction:

#### **Options:**

- 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:

В

### **Question 9**

**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

The word "Drapp" or "DApp" is most commonly understood to mean what?

#### **Options:**

- A) Distributed Application
- B) Distributed Apps and Programs
- C) Decentralized Application
- D) Distributed Autonomous Application

С

## **Question 10**

**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

What type of "bug" generally occurs when something isn't right according to business requirements?

#### **Options:**

A) Business logic

B) Business Requirements

- C) Integration
- D) Accessibility
- E) Security

#### Answer:

А

#### **Explanation:**

Business logic -- something isn't right according to business requirements Security -- the code is vulnerable to some security exploits Regression -- some code updates caused existing features to break Performance -- the code is slow or some actions execute extra functions

### **Question 11**

#### **Question Type:** MultipleChoice

In what year did a whitepaper that was published by "Satoshi Nakamoto" outlined a solution to the Byzantine Generals problem?

| Options:       |  |  |
|----------------|--|--|
| A) 2006        |  |  |
| <b>B)</b> 2009 |  |  |
| <b>C)</b> 2008 |  |  |
| <b>D)</b> 2010 |  |  |

#### Answer:

С

#### **Explanation:**

In 2008 a whitepaper is published by "Satoshi Nakamoto" which outlines a solution to the Byzantine Generals problem

### **Question 12**

#### **Question Type:** MultipleChoice

Vitalik Buterin referred to this concept of trust beyond just currency as 'smart contracts' or even blockchain-based "decentralized autonomous organizations" (DAOs).

| Options:      |  |  |  |
|---------------|--|--|--|
| <b>A)</b> 2.0 |  |  |  |
| <b>B)</b> 4.0 |  |  |  |
| <b>C)</b> 3.0 |  |  |  |
| <b>D)</b> 1.0 |  |  |  |
|               |  |  |  |

#### Answer:

А

#### **Explanation:**

2.0 Ethereum came after Bitcoin. Vitalik Buterin, one of the writers for Bitcoin Magazine that tried to popularize the technology in the early 2012. He witnessed first-hand the problems in the Bitcoin implementation like wasteful mining hardware, centralized mining community, and lack of network scalability. In 2013, the then 19 year old Vitalik described his vision for Ethereum by extending the concept of Bitcoin beyond just currency. He proposed a platform where developer community and entrepreneurs to build distributed application (Dapps) for the Blockchain network. He referred to this concept of trust beyond just currency as 'smart contracts' or even blockchain-based "decentralized autonomous organizations" (DAOs).

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