Download Eccouncil 312-82 Exam Dumps Free

Shared by Jordan on 17-06-2026

For More Free Questions and Preparation Resources

Check the Links on Last Page

Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The financial Action Task force defines virtual asset providers as companies that (Choose two):

Options:

A- Sell products for virtual currency
B- Purchase virtual currency
C- Exchange virtual assets for fiat currency
D- Transfer virtual assets

Answer:

C, D

Explanation:

The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) defines Virtual Asset Service Providers (VASPs) in its guidelines to include entities that engage in the exchange of virtual assets for fiat currency and the transfer of virtual assets. This categorization is part of the FATF's efforts to regulate and monitor the flow of virtual assets to mitigate risks associated with illicit activities.

Key Details:

Exchange and Conversion Services: FATF recognizes companies that offer exchange services between virtual assets and fiat currencies as VASPs. These services are critical for converting virtual assets into forms that can be readily used in traditional markets.

Transfer Services: VASPs that facilitate the transfer of virtual assets are also within the FATF's regulatory scope. This includes services that manage, transfer, or act as intermediaries in the movement of virtual assets between users, ensuring these transactions are conducted transparently and within regulatory frameworks.

Therefore, C. Exchange virtual assets for fiat currency and D. Transfer virtual assets are the correct answers, as they align with the FATF's definition of VASPs.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

According to a study be Deloitte, Which option best are benefits of blockchain for the insurance industry (pick two)?

Options:

A- More efficient claims processing
B- Supporting strategic initiatives
C- Comprehensive interoperable health records
D- Lower costs

Answer:

A, D

Explanation:

According to studies conducted by Deloitte and other industry research, blockchain offers several benefits for the insurance industry, particularly in more efficient claims processing and lower costs. Blockchain's capabilities in data immutability, transparency, and automation play key roles in streamlining insurance processes and reducing operational expenses.

Key Details:

Efficient Claims Processing: Blockchain enables quicker verification and processing of claims by automating workflows through smart contracts. This reduces paperwork, minimizes errors, and speeds up the claims process, improving customer satisfaction.

Lower Costs: By reducing intermediaries and leveraging automation, blockchain lowers administrative costs. It minimizes the need for manual verification and fraud detection, which traditionally consume significant resources in the insurance industry.

Transparency and Fraud Reduction: Blockchain provides an immutable and transparent record of all transactions. This helps prevent fraud, as all stakeholders have access to the same data, reducing discrepancies and the need for extensive audits.

In conclusion, A. More efficient claims processing and D. Lower costs are the correct answers, as these are key benefits of blockchain for the insurance industry identified in Deloitte's research.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the primary benefit to patients of blockchain in the healthcare are industry?

Options:

A- Reduced wait times
B- Total control over personal health records
C- Improved medical outcomes
D- Reduced costs

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The primary benefit of blockchain in the healthcare industry for patients is total control over personal health records. Blockchain enables secure, decentralized storage of health data, allowing patients to control access to their information and share it with healthcare providers as needed.

Key Details:

Data Ownership and Privacy: Blockchain gives patients the ability to own and manage their health records. They can grant or revoke access to different healthcare providers, ensuring that only authorized personnel have access to their data.

Improved Security: Health records stored on a blockchain are encrypted and decentralized, making them resistant to tampering and unauthorized access. This enhances patient privacy and reduces the risk of data breaches.

Interoperability and Accessibility: Blockchain facilitates seamless sharing of health records across different healthcare providers and systems, improving coordination and care continuity without compromising data integrity.

Therefore, B. Total control over personal health records is the correct answer, as it represents a significant advantage for patients in managing their healthcare information securely.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What type of DApp uses another blockchain such as Ethereum?

Options:

A- DAO
B- Type III
C- Type II
D- Pseude DApp

Answer:

C

Explanation:

A Type II DApp is characterized by utilizing another blockchain, such as Ethereum, as its underlying platform. Type II DApps generally operate as protocols or platforms themselves and rely on a foundational blockchain (Type I) for their infrastructure. This categorization enables Type II DApps to leverage the security, decentralization, and functionality of the underlying blockchain while adding unique features or protocols.

Key Details:

Relationship with Type I DApps: Type I DApps are foundational platforms with their own blockchain, such as Ethereum. Type II DApps are built on these foundational platforms, creating additional protocols or applications that depend on the Type I blockchain.

Examples of Type II DApps: Protocols like the ERC-20 token standard on Ethereum are examples of Type II DApps, as they rely on Ethereum's blockchain but provide their own set of functionalities that can be used by other applications.

Benefits of Using Existing Blockchains: By using established blockchains, Type II DApps benefit from existing infrastructure and security while extending the blockchain's capabilities.

Therefore, C. Type II is the correct answer, as it represents DApps built on another blockchain like Ethereum.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Self-executing computer programs which facilitate transaction automation and eliminates the need for intermediaries are called what?

Options:

A- Cryptocurrencies
B- Bitcoin mining
C- Distributed ledgers
D- Smart contracts

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Smart Contracts are self-executing computer programs that automatically enforce, verify, and facilitate the terms of a contract when certain conditions are met. These programs run on blockchain networks and eliminate the need for intermediaries by automating transactions based on predefined rules coded into the contract.

Key Details:

Automation and Trust: Smart contracts are crucial in blockchain technology because they enable trustless transactions, meaning parties can transact directly without relying on intermediaries. The code controls the execution, and transactions are transparent and irreversible.

Use Cases: Smart contracts are foundational to decentralized finance (DeFi) applications, supply chain management, digital identity, and more. They facilitate various operations such as lending, borrowing, insurance, and automated asset transfers.

Example in Ethereum: Ethereum popularized smart contracts by providing a platform with Turing-complete scripting capabilities. This allowed developers to create sophisticated decentralized applications that execute on the blockchain.

In conclusion, D. Smart contracts is the correct answer as it refers to the technology that automates transactions and eliminates the need for intermediaries.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

_____ is the process of converting rights to an asset into a digital representation on a blockchain.

Options:

A- Proof of Work
B- Cryptomining
C- Proof of Stake
D- Tekenization

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Tokenization is the process of converting rights to an asset into a digital representation on a blockchain. This process allows assets like real estate, art, or securities to be represented as digital tokens that can be traded or transferred on a blockchain.

Key Details:

Digital Representation of Assets: Tokenization involves creating digital tokens on a blockchain that represent ownership or rights to a real-world asset. These tokens can be transferred and traded much like traditional assets.

Advantages of Tokenization: By enabling fractional ownership, tokenization lowers barriers to investment and improves liquidity. It also provides transparency and traceability in asset transactions.

Use Cases: Tokenization is widely used in real estate, art, and securities, as it facilitates easy transfer, enhances liquidity, and enables global access to traditionally illiquid assets.

Thus, D. Tokenization is the correct answer, as it describes the process of converting asset rights into a digital form on a blockchain.