Question 1

One of Blockchain's primary uses of cryptography is _____.

Options:

A- Keeping the IP addresses a secret

B- Allowing users to communicate with each other anonymously

C- Keeping the network configuration a secret.

D- Providing a public and private encryption key

Answer:

D

Question 2

Cryptocurrencies have all the same characteristics as fiat currencies?

Options:

A- True

B- False

Answer:

B

Question 3

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

What is a private Blockchain used instead of a public one?

Options:

A- It is less expensive to develop

B- It requires less mining power that a public Blockchain

C- To limit user access and permissions

D- It requires fewer administrators to manage it

Answer:

C

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Where is a Blockchain's central server?

Options:

A- Where the Blockchain is created

B- Located with the owner of the server

C- There is no central server, it is distributed

D- Orderer Node

E- None of the above

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What do consensus methods achieve?

Options:

A- Anonymity in a peer to peer network

B- The highest level of security in a database by ensuring 51% agreement of nodes on the network.

C- The most efficient way of recording a transaction in any database.

D- It confirms that all nodes on the network are legitimate.

E- None of the above

Question 6

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Transactions per second (TPS) for a Proof-of-Work Blockchain are approximately?

Options:

A- 24K per second

B- 175K per second

C- Only limited to the number of nodes on the network

D- 7-15 per second

E- None of the above

Answer:

D

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Who can read records on a public Blockchain?

Options:

A- Everyone on the Blockchain

B- No one

C- Only the creator

D- The users with access permissions

E- None of the above

Answer:

A

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The height of a block is the_____ in the chain between it and the genesis block.

Options:

A- metadata that is

B- number of blocks

C- Merkle tree hash

D- size of the memory cache

Answer:

B

Question 9

What happens if a block is confirmed at the same time?

Options:

A- The blocks splits into two chains. Blocks are then added to each chain until one chain becomes larger. The longest chain is then considered to be the Blockchain.

B- Nodes select which block to be added to the Blockchain

C- Both chains are deleted, and the unconfirmed transactions are added back to the pool

D- The Orderer Block confirms which block has the most confirmed transactions

E- None of the above

Answer:

B