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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of these demonstrates the correct order of the lifecycle of a transaction on Ethereum blockchain?

Options:

- A-** 1. User uses Dapp/web3 to start transaction2. User signs the transaction with their private key3. Transaction validated on locally running node4. Transaction broadcast to entire network5. Miners choose to accept or pass on the transaction6. Miner takes each accepted transaction and writes it to the current block
- B-** 1. User uses Dapp/web3 to start transaction2. Transaction broadcast to entire network3. If accepted by the network, user signs transaction with private key4. Miners choose to accept or pass on the transaction5. Miner takes each accepted transaction and writes it to the current block
- C-** Both of these ordering sequences can occur
- D-** None of the above

Answer:

A

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

One critical business consideration you must account for when choosing Hyperledger Fabric over Ethereum is:

Options:

- A- Who you will have host the nodes and how will you deploy the network
- B- If your blockchain will use Proof of Work or Proof of Stake
- C- Which cryptographic algorithms Hyperledger Fabric employs
- D- How you will implement your own gas/fee system

Answer:

A

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

To interact with a deployed Ethereum Smart Contract, a user or app must:

Options:

- A- Have a reference to the public address of the deployed Smart Contract
- B- Have the appropriate permissions needed to invoke the functions of the Smart Contract
- C- Have sufficient gas to perform read and write operations against the Smart Contract
- D- All of the above

Answer:

A

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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:

B

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

How does a client app communicate with Hyperledger fabric chaincode (Smart Contracts)?

Options:

- A- The app uses an SDK which invokes functionality on the chaincode which then announces the transaction to any peers required to endorse the transaction
- B- The app uses Hyperledger Composer to communicate with CouchDB which in turn invokes chaincode functionality

- C- Client apps don't communicate with Hyperledger fabric directly, they must use Hyperledger Composer for the transmission
- D- The app points to a node's IP address, then calls an invoke function on the chaincode address to start the write process

Answer:

A

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

A- FALSE

B- TRUE

Answer:

A

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which factor influences the gas cost to deploy a Smart Contract on the Ethereum blockchain?

Options:

- A- None. Smart Contract deployment has a fixed gas cost
- B- The types of operations written in code within the Smart Contract
- C- The current Ethereum market conditions
- D- The total size of the compiled Smart Contract measured in kilobytes

Answer:

D

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

If a Proof of Work blockchain such as Bitcoin or Ethereum changed to a Proof of Stake consensus paradigm, which key component of the Proof of Work process would be eliminated?

Options:

- A- There would be no need for the miners or nodes to perform a guessing game
- B- The need to solve Byzantine Fault Tolerance
- C- All fees related to transactions would be removed
- D- The blockchain network would no longer have to display public transactions

Answer:

A

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The difference between a decentralized and a distributed system is?

Options:

- A- A decentralized system is hosted across multiple datacenters
- B- Distributed and decentralized are the same thing
- C- A decentralized system is not wholly owned by a single entity
- D- A distributed system is not wholly owned by a single entity

Answer:

C

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

- A- FALSE

B- TRUE

Answer:

A

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