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Shared by **Wilkinson on **12-12-2023****

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Assert is used:

Options:

A- to check internal states that should never happen.

B- to check input arguments from users.

Answer:

A

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

It's not possible to use inheritance from multiple sources in Solidity.

Options:

A- True

B- False

Answer:

B

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Address.Call vs. Address.Delegatecall:

Options:

A- Address.call() is used for calling other contracts using the scope of the called contract in terms of storage variables.

Address.delegatecall() is used for libraries, which uses the storage variables of the contract who called. Libraries are a great way to re-use already existing code and delegatecall can make sure that no storage is used from the library, instead it looks like the code is directly copied into the calling contract.

B- Address.delegatecall() is used for calling other contracts using the scope of the called contract in terms of storage variables. Address.call() is used for libraries, which uses the storage variables of the contract who called. Libraries are a great way to re-use already existing code and call() can make sure that no storage is used from the library, instead it looks like the code is directly copied into the calling contract.

Answer:

A

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

If you need more fine-grained functionality than solidity offers out of the box:

Options:

A- you can incorporate inline-assembly to get better controls.

B- you have to import pre-compiled assembly files which are then hard-copied into the bytecode of the compiled solidity file.

C- you can use Viper, the experimental assembly like language specifically to offer more flexibility.

Answer:

A

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Using selfdestruct(beneficiary) with the beneficiary being a contract without a payable fallback function:

Options:

A- will throw an exception, because the fallback function is non-payable and thus cannot receive ether.

B- it's impossible to secure a contract against receiving ether, because selfdestruct will always send ether to the address in the argument. This is a design decision of the Ethereum platform.

C- selfdestruct doesn't send anything to a contract, it just re-assigns the owner of the contract to a new person. Sending ether must be done outside of selfdestruct.

Answer:

B

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

All low-level functions on the address, so `address.send()`, `address.call.valueQQ`, `address.callcode` and `address.delegatecall`:

Options:

- A- are interrupting execution on error, because they throw an exception.
- B- continuing execution on error silently, which is the reason why they are so dangerous.
- C- returning Booleans to indicate an error during execution.
- D- `.send()` throws an exception, while the other functions are returning Booleans during execution to indicate an error.

Answer:

C

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The difference between `address.send()` and `address.transfer()` is:

Options:

- A-** `.send` returns a Boolean and `.transfer` throws an exception on error. Both just forward the gas stipend of 2300 gas and are considered safe against re-entrancy.
- B-** `.send` throws an exception and `.transfer` returns a Boolean on error. Both just forward the gas stipend of 2300 gas and considered safe against re-entrancy
- C-** `.send` returns a Boolean and `.transfer` throws an exception on error. `.send` is considered dangerous, because it sends all gas along, while `.transfer` only sends the gas stipend of 2300 gas along
- D-** `.send` and `.transfer` are both considered low-level functions which are dangerous, because they send all gas along. It's better to use `address.call.value()` to control the gas-amount.

Answer:

A

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

When solidity is compiled then also Metadata is generated:

Options:

A- the Metadata contains the ABI Array, which defines the Interface to interact with the Smart Contract. Metadata can also contain the address of the smart contract when it gets deployed.

B- metadata contains the address, and the size of the smart contract. The ABI Array is generated externally upon deploying the smart contract.

C- the ABI array and the Metadata are not generated when solidity is compiled to bytecode, its generated by a migration software which deploys the smart contract on the blockchain.

Answer:

A

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