



Linux Foundation HFCEP Practice Questions

Shared by Beard on 18-08-2026

For More Free Questions and Preparation Resources

Check the Links on Last Page



Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Regarding peer lifecycle chaincode, which of the following is the incorrect (unsupported) subcommand for query?

Options:

- A- peer lifecycle chaincode querypackaged
- B- peer lifecycle chaincode querycommitted
- C- peer lifecycle chaincode queryapproved
- D- peer lifecycle chaincode queryinstalled

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The correct subcommands for querying in the peer lifecycle chaincode are queryinstalled, queryapproved, checkcommitreadiness, commit, and querycommitted. The subcommand querypackaged is not a supported subcommand for querying in the peer lifecycle chaincode.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What gRPC status code might you expect to be associated with an error invoking a transaction as a result of a transient failure, such as a network disconnection between the client application and Gateway peer?

Options:

- A- UNAVAILABLE
- B- ABORTED
- C- DEADLINE EXCEEDED
- D- FAILED PRECONDITION

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The gRPC status code 'UNAVAILABLE' is commonly expected in scenarios involving transient failures in network communication, such as a disconnection between the client application and the Gateway peer. This status code indicates that the service is currently unavailable, often due to network issues or service downtime, making it suitable for situations where the failure is temporary and the request can be retried. This differs from other codes like 'ABORTED' or 'DEADLINE EXCEEDED,' which represent different types of errors related to the transaction logic or timing issues, respectively. 'FAILED PRECONDITION' would be inappropriate for network disconnections as it suggests issues with the request's preconditions, not the network status.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

When building a test network, how many nodes are adequate for an Ordering Service?

Options:

- A- There is no set number of nodes required for an Ordering Service.
- B- Three ordering nodes are needed for a test Ordering Service.
- C- One ordering nodes is sufficient for an Ordering Service.
- D- Ordering Service nodes are optional in a test network.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

For a test network in Hyperledger Fabric, one ordering node is sufficient to form an Ordering Service⁷. The test network typically uses a single-node Raft ordering service for simplicity and educational purposes. However, for production networks, a multi-node ordering service is recommended for fault tolerance and high availability⁸.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A smart contract can call other smart contracts both within the same channel and across different channels. Which option best transactions is inter-contract communication whose functionality is limited?

Options:

- A- Chaincode X calls Getstate in Chaincode Y on the same channel.
- B- Chaincode X calls Putstate in Chaincode Y on the same channel.
- C- Chaincode X calls Getstate in Chaincode Y on a different channel.
- D- Chaincode X calls Putstate in Chaincode Y on a different channel.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

In Hyperledger Fabric, inter-contract communication is possible both within the same channel and across different channels. However, the functionality to alter the state (using PutState) of a chaincode on a different channel is restricted. This limitation is due to the security and isolation principles of channels in Hyperledger Fabric, where each channel represents a separate ledger and state. Transactions within a channel can read and write data freely, subject to endorsement policies, but writing data to another channel's chaincode directly is not permitted. This prevents unauthorized influence on a separate and potentially isolated business process, ensuring that operations within a channel are controlled and secure.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Where would you generate a unique ID to represent an asset on the ledger?

Options:

- A- In a private data collection
- B- In the client application

- C- In the smart contract
- D- In a custom validation plugin

Answer:

B

Explanation:

In Hyperledger Fabric, a unique ID to represent an asset on the ledger is typically generated in the client application before the transaction is submitted to the blockchain. This approach ensures that each asset has a unique identifier, which is crucial for tracking and managing assets throughout their lifecycle on the ledger.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is true about the historic states in Hyperledger Fabric model?

Options:

- A- They can be modified by anyone with write access.
- B- Administrator role is required for access.
- C- They are immutable.
- D- They cannot be accessed by anyone.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Historic states in the Hyperledger Fabric ledger are immutable, meaning they cannot be altered after they have been committed to the ledger. This immutability ensures the integrity and traceability of all transactions on the network. Once a transaction is recorded, it is permanent, and its history can be audited to trace back all operations affecting any piece of data. This feature is fundamental in blockchain technology, providing a verifiable and tamper-evident record. The immutability of historic states is a key component of the trust and security model in Hyperledger Fabric, contrary to options that suggest these records can be modified or are inaccessible.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

For an endorsed transaction, the gateway service forwards the transaction to the ordering service, which orders it with other endorsed transactions and then completes what?

Options:

- A- Sends the transaction to the validation phase.
- B- Packages all endorsed transactions into a block.
- C- Sends the transaction to the endorsement phase.
- D- Broadcasts the transaction to all peers in the channel.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

For an endorsed transaction, the gateway service forwards the transaction to the ordering service. The ordering service then packages this transaction with other endorsed transactions into a block. This block is subsequently distributed across the network to all peers for validation and commitment to the ledger. The ordering process ensures the maintenance of transaction order across the network, crucial for the consistency and integrity of the blockchain .

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which pluggable component in the Hyperledger Fabric modular architecture is responsible for identities?

Options:

- A- Peer Node
- B- Membership Service Provider

- C- Endorsement Policy
- D- Ordering Service

Answer:

B

Explanation:

In Hyperledger Fabric's modular architecture, the Membership Service Provider (MSP) is the pluggable component responsible for handling identities. The MSP abstracts the identity validation and authentication processes, allowing organizations to implement their preferred identity services while maintaining interoperability within the network. It defines the rules by which identities are validated, issued, and revoked. This component is essential for the permissioned nature of Hyperledger Fabric, ensuring that only authorized participants can execute specific actions on the network.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which directory is created by the idemixgen tool along with the ca directory and msp directory when configuring membership?

Options:

- A- config directory
- B- user directory
- C- orderer directory
- D- tlscacerts directory

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The idemixgentool is used to create configuration files for the Identity Mixer based MSP (Membership Service Provider) in Hyperledger Fabric. When configuring membership, the idemixgentool creates three directories: /ca/, /msp/, and /user/1. The /ca/ directory contains the issuer secret key, issuer public key, and revocation key, which should only be present for a

Certificate Authority (CA). The `/msp/directory` contains the issuer public key and revocation public key, which are required to set up an MSP that verifies Identity Mixer signatures. The `/user/directory` specifies a default signer configuration¹. Therefore, the correct answer is the user directory, which is created alongside the `ca` and `msp` directories by `theidemixgentool`.



To Get Premium Files for HFCP Visit

<https://www.p2pexams.com/products/hfcp>

For More Free Questions Visit

<https://www.p2pexams.com/linux-foundation/pdf/hfcp>

20%
DISCOUNT

P2P
exams