Congratulations! You passed!

Grade received 100% **To pass** 100% or higher

Go to next item

1. How is it possible for a public blockchain to be both private and transparent? **1 / 1 point**

- It is not possible for a public blockchain to be both private and transparent.
- A public blockchain is *private* in the sense that one's addresses are pseudonymous. It is *transparent* because the holdings and transactions associated with each address are visible by anyone.
- A public blockchain is *private* in the sense that a user can only view his/her own transactions. It is *transparent* because the blockchain protocol is open-source.
- A public blockchain is *private* in the sense that one must log in using two-factor authentication in order to view any transactions. It is *transparent* because the identities of all registered users are visible by anyone.

Correct
A public address is a hexadecimal string of letters and numbers. On a public blockchain, the addresses of both the sender and the recipient are visible in a transaction.

2. How can an organization achieve greater transparency in their business dealings on a blockchain? **1 / 1 point**

- By disclosing which addresses belong to them
- By distributing their customers' data, unencrypted, to peers in the network
- By publishing intermittent accounting reports and having them certified by a trusted third party
- None of the above

Correct
Disclosure of a firm's addresses may eventually become part of the reporting requirements for publicly traded companies.