**CBBF.34q**

Number: CBBF Passing Score: 800 Time Limit: 120 min

# CBBF



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# Certified Blockchain Business Foundations

**Exam A**

**QUESTION 1**

How does a private Blockchain differ from a public one? Select all that apply.

1. A private Blockchain does not use proof of work consensus
2. A private Blockchain is more efficient and has faster transaction times
3. A private Blockchain is not distributed
4. A private Blockchain often requires the identity of users to be known

# Hidden Section: (none) Explanation

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: https://medium.com/coinmonks/public-vs-private-blockchain-in-a-nutshell-c9fe284fa39f

# QUESTION 2

A distributed network is always decentralized.



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1. True
2. False

# Hidden Section: (none) Explanation

**Explanation/Reference:**

A.

Reference: https://stackoverflow.com/questions/49195562/difference-between-a-distributed-and-a-decentralized- network

# QUESTION 3

Which of the following are practical use cases for Blockchain?

Voting

1. A video sharing website
2. Medical records
3. Identity management
4. All of the above

# Hidden Section: (none) Explanation

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: https://[www.mycryptopedia.com/16-promising-blockchain-use-cases/](http://www.mycryptopedia.com/16-promising-blockchain-use-cases/)

# QUESTION 4

Which item(s) make up a block header?

1. The hash of the Merkle root and the header of the previous block
2. The hash of every transaction in a specific block and the next block
3. The time stamp of the block and the genesis block hash
4. The hash of the previous block

# Hidden Section: (none) Explanation

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: https://[www.cryptocompare.com/coins/guides/what-is-a-block-header-in-bitcoin/](http://www.cryptocompare.com/coins/guides/what-is-a-block-header-in-bitcoin/)

# QUESTION 5

How is Blockchain benefiting voting?

# Correct Answer: Section: (none)

1. By controlling who gets to vote
2. By only allowing a certain number of votes per person
3. By allowing voters to trust their vote has been counted

D



1. Miners complete to find a nonce results in a hash that starts with a predetermined number of leading zeros.
2. Miners put up a stake. A miner is then selected based on stake value to add a new block to the chain. If a miner adds an invalid block to the chain, that miner loses their stake.
3. All nodes agree on the data of the transaction.
4. Miners send assets to an inactive address. This process selects the next owner of a block.

# Hidden Section: (none) Explanation

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: https://[www.nichanank.com/blog/2018/5/23/consensus-algorithms-pow](http://www.nichanank.com/blog/2018/5/23/consensus-algorithms-pow)

# QUESTION 7

The Ethereum Blockchain provides a/an virtual machine.

1. Windows compatible
2. energy efficient
3. Linux compatible
4. turing-complete

# Hidden Section: (none) Explanation

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: https://[www.mycryptopedia.com/ethereum-virtual-machine-explained/](http://www.mycryptopedia.com/ethereum-virtual-machine-explained/)

# QUESTION 8

Which Blockchain protocol uses Proof of Work Consensus? Select all that apply Hyperledger

# Correct Answer: Section: (none)

1. Corda
2. Bitcoin
3. Ethereum
4. All of the above

# HiddenCD Section: (none) Explanation

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 9**

Blockchain applications can provide \_ .

1. the elimination of intermediaries
2. building more trust between trusted parties
3. collaboration between trusted parties
4. better cooperation between banks

# Hidden Section: (none) Explanation

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 10**

A Blockchain does NOT provide which attribute?

1. Security through distribution
2. Anonymity through cryptography
3. Fault Tolerance through distribution
4. Immutability through hashing

B

# QUESTION 11

In a private business Blockchain, transactions are endorsed by .

1. only relevant business participants
2. only the smart contract developer
3. all the nodes on the Blockchain
4. all participants with access to the network

# Hidden Section: (none) Explanation

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: https://developer.ibm.com/opentech/wp-content/uploads/sites/43/2017/08/Blockchain-Explained-v4.06.AdaptedforBeirutConferenceAug2017-1.pdf (p.10)

# QUESTION 12

Blockchain allows for which of the following?

1. Anonymous Cryptography
2. Trust in central authorities
3. A fast and efficient ledger
4. A peer to peer ledger without the need of a third party

# Hidden Section: (none) Explanation

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: https://intellipaat.com/blog/what-is-blockchain-technology/

# Correct Answer: Section: (none)

**QUESTION 13**

Smart Contracts DO NOT provide .

Authority

1. Anonymity
2. Efficiency
3. Accuracy

# Hidden Section: (none) Explanation

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 14**

The transaction hash contained in a block is the .

1. unique number to show it’s a Bitcoin block
2. same as the user private key
3. digital fingerprint of the block
4. metadata used for ID

# Hidden Section: (none) Explanation

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: https://[www.oreilly.com/library/view/mastering-bitcoin/9781491902639/ch07.html](http://www.oreilly.com/library/view/mastering-bitcoin/9781491902639/ch07.html)

# QUESTION 15

How does the Bitcoin provide anonymity?

A. Through Merkle trees

1. By publishing only the block address
2. None of the above

E

# QUESTION 16

In its simplest state, a ledger .

1. determines which node stores the assets
2. records the transfer of an asset between participants
3. proves ownership on the Blockchain
4. provides privacy to users on the Blockchain

# Hidden Section: (none) Explanation

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: https://developer.ibm.com/tutorials/cl-blockchain-basics-intro-bluemix-trs/

# QUESTION 17

Blockchain 3.0 combined with the internet 3.0 will dramatically increase Blockchain use?



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# Correct Answer: Section: (none)

1. True
2. False

# Hidden Section: (none) Explanation

**Explanation/Reference:**



**QUESTION 18**

If a node on the network were to lose a copy of the ledger, the ledger is not lost. The large number of other nodes have a copy and won’t lose track. This is known as .

1. Censorship
2. Immutability
3. Transparency
4. Redundancy

# Hidden Section: (none) Explanation

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 19**

How much data can be represented by the data hash of a block?

1. a maximum of 20 MB
2. virtually any amount
3. not to exceed 100k bytes
4. the hash is only a memory location

# Hidden Section: (none) Explanation

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 20**

What is a Blockchain?

1. A digital currency
2. An unchangeable record
3. A database of usable secret data
4. A Smart Contract
5. All of the above

# Hidden Section: (none) Explanation

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: https://[www.computerworld.com/article/3191077/what-is-blockchain-the-complete-guide.html](http://www.computerworld.com/article/3191077/what-is-blockchain-the-complete-guide.html)

# QUESTION 21

Blockchain is the same as Bitcoin.

1. True
2. False

# Hidden Section: (none) Explanation

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 22**

Blockchain is always distributed.

1. True
2. False

# Hidden Section: (none) Explanation

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: https://towardsdatascience.com/the-difference-between-blockchains-distributed-ledger-technology-42715a0fa92

# QUESTION 23

The common safe place to store personal cryptocurrency is \_.

1. A digital wallet
2. in a secure ledger
3. a bank account
4. in a secure database

# Hidden Section: (none) Explanation

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 24**

Cryptocurrencies are a security regulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

1. True
2. False

# Hidden Section: (none) Explanation

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 25**

Once a record has been added to a Blockchain it can be altered.

1. True
2. False

# Hidden Section: (none) Explanation

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: Once a record has been added to a Blockchain it can be altered

# QUESTION 26

In 2009, Bitcoin was created by .

1. Vitalik Buterin
2. Satoshi Nakamoto
3. Hyperledger Foundation
4. A Banking Consortium

# Hidden Section: (none) Explanation

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 27**

In which consensus algorithm is a nonce used?

1. Proof of Activity
2. Proof of Work
3. Proof of Stake
4. Proof of Burn
5. All of the above

# Hidden Section: (none) Explanation

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: https://[www.mycryptopedia.com/bitcoin-nonce-explained/](http://www.mycryptopedia.com/bitcoin-nonce-explained/)

# QUESTION 28

What does immutable mean?

1. Fault tolerant
2. Unable to be changed
3. Highly secure
4. None of the above

# Hidden Section: (none) Explanation Explanation/Reference:

**QUESTION 29**

How are blocks chained together?

1. By sharing the same transaction details
2. Information of the previous block is embedded into the current block through hashing
3. Information of the current block is embedded into the genesis block
4. With a physical chain

# Hidden Section: (none) Explanation

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 30**

Which of these applications would be suited for a private Blockchain?

1. financial transactions
2. manufacturing supply chain
3. medical records
4. food traceability
5. All of the above

# Hidden Section: (none) Explanation

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 31**

How do consensus algorithms like Proof of Work or Proof of Stake incentivize miners to participate?

1. By paying miners with U.S. dollars
2. By paying the miners with cryptocurrency
3. By placing their name on the Blockchain
4. By not charging users monthly subscription costs

# Hidden Section: (none) Explanation

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: https://[www.oliverisaacs.com/proof-of-work-or-proof-of-stake-whats-the-future-of-crypto/](http://www.oliverisaacs.com/proof-of-work-or-proof-of-stake-whats-the-future-of-crypto/)

# QUESTION 32

How does Blockchain use hashing? Select all that apply.

1. To condense information making it easy to compare large amounts of data.
2. To chain together blocks
3. To provide anonymity with public key cryptography
4. To select which node to use
5. All of the above

# HiddenD Section: (none) Explanation

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 33**

Blockchain does not provide?

1. Security
2. Immutability
3. Fault tolerance
4. Fact Transaction time

# Hidden Section: (none) Explanation Explanation/Reference:

**QUESTION 34**

Which type of data can be stored on a Blockchain?

1. A financial transaction
2. A vote cast in an election
3. A personal medical record
4. Romeo and Juliet: The entire play
5. All of the above

# Hidden Section: (none) Explanation

**Explanation/Reference:**

https://vceplus.com/