**sendAndReceive() method takes a timeout as one of its optional arguments.**

窗体顶端

True

False

窗体底端

 Required

**The Party which initiates a Flow is responsible for creating the output States that are the proposed changes to the ledger.**

窗体顶端

True

False

窗体底端

 Required

**Which of the following about anonymous-to-wellknown party mappings is true?**

窗体顶端

Anonymous-to-wellknown party mappings are resolved as a part of FinalityFlow

Anonymous-to-wellknown party mappings are resolved as a part of CollectSignaturesFlow

Anonymous-to-wellknown party mappings are resolved as a part of IdentitySyncFlow

None of above. Anonymous-to-wellknown party mappings are resolved by Corda core internals

窗体底端

 Required

**Which Corda key concept is the TransactionBuilder used in?**

窗体顶端

State

Contract

Transaction

Flow

窗体底端

 Required

**What pre-defined flow is used to notarise a transaction and record it in every participant/owner's vault?**

窗体顶端

NotarisationFlow

FinalityFlow

LedgerFlow

ServiceFlow

窗体底端

 Required

**What annotation is used to specify which initiator flow a response flow responds to?**

窗体顶端

CounterpartyFlow

ResponderFlow

InitiatedBy

InitiatingFlow

窗体底端

 Required

**What happens if your node receives a message from a flow for which it has not registered a response flow?**

窗体顶端

It runs the node's default flow

It blocks, waiting for the installation of a CorDapp containing a flow that will respond to the initiating flow

It ignores the message

窗体底端

 Required

**When would you wrap an exception in a flow in a FlowException instance?**

窗体顶端

When you want the exception to be propagated back to every node involved in the flow

When you want the exception to be propagated back to every node that is suspended and waiting for your flow to respond because of a receive or sendAndReceive call

When you want the exception to be propagated back to every node involved in the flow except the notary

When you want to hide details of the exception from counterparties for security purposes

窗体底端

 Required

**How is a state's notary changed once the state has been issued?**

窗体顶端

Only the existing notary can change a states's notary using the NotaryChangeFlow

Only a new notary can change a states's notary using the NotaryChangeFlow

The node can change a states's notary using the NotaryChangeFlow

A states's notary cannot be changed

窗体底端

**Time may be specified for which of the following ranges**

窗体顶端

Before

After

Between

All of the above

窗体底端

 Required

**How can a contract ensure that a transaction is only valid if it is fully signed before time X?**

窗体顶端

By adding a TimeWindow to the Transaction and getting the required signers to sign the Transaction within that TimeWindow.

By adding a TimeWindow to the Transaction and getting the Notary to sign the Transaction within that TimeWindow.

By imposing the constraint that the current time is less than the time specified by the TimeWindow

These constraints cannot be imposed, as including time in a transaction is non-deterministic

窗体底端

**Attachments are intended to be reused across transactions**

窗体顶端

True

False

窗体底端

 Required

**What format are attachments stored in?**

窗体顶端

Class files

JAR files

Flat text files

Any format

窗体底端

 Required

**When a node sees an attachment how does it resolve the attachment?**

窗体顶端

By retrieving the attachment from its own storage or throws an exception.

By downloading the attachment from the notary.

By retrieving the attachment from its own storage or requests it from the counterparty.

By downloading the attachment from the network map.

窗体底端

**How is information shared in Corda?**

窗体顶端

On a peer-to-peer basis

By a broadcast to the Corda Network

On a gossip protocol

None of the above

窗体底端

 Required

**Any participant can join Corda network as long as they get accepted by the majority of the members.**

窗体顶端

True

False

窗体底端

 Required

**Corda nodes communicate via:**

窗体顶端

JMS

AMQP

UDP broadcasts

None of the above

窗体底端

 Required

**What requirements for connectivity are needed for node connectivity?**

窗体顶端

If a node goes offline messages will be retried until the remote node has acknowledged the message.

Corda has an assumption of constant connectivity of all nodes on the network.

A single node may only have one advertised IP address.

None of the above.

窗体底端

 Required

**Which of the following services is not required to run a Corda network?**

窗体顶端

Doorman

Notary

Network Map

Regulator Node

窗体底端

**The name and certificate of a "Confidential identity" is never revealed to any other nodes in the network.**

窗体顶端

True

False

窗体底端

 Required

**What is the name of the certificate with which a node is able to verify the identity of the owner of a public key?**

窗体顶端

SSL

A Level

X509

SPKI

窗体底端

**Corda Nodes run in a JVM.**

窗体顶端

True

False

窗体底端

 Required

**When a node sees a Transaction which objects does it store in its vault?**

窗体顶端

All States

Visible States

The Transaction

All States and Attachments

窗体底端

 Required

**Which of the following statements about Corda data backup is true?**

窗体顶端

Data does not need to be backed up: Corda handles this for me.

Data does not need to be backed up: the ledger can be restored by requesting it from other parties.

Data does need to be backed up: each participant must back up their own data.

窗体底端

### How is a CorDapp installed on a node?

窗体顶端

By placing it in the node's plugins folder

By uploading it via an RPC operation

By placing it in the node's plugins folder and registering it via an RPC operation

By using a flow to download it automatically from a central "app store"

窗体底端

**Each node receives a full copy of the Transaction history during verification?**

窗体顶端

True

False

窗体底端

 Required

**How does Corda ensure each output state is only consumed once?**

窗体顶端

Each Notary maintains a list of state refs that have already been consumed.

Each Notary maintains a list of state refs that have not been consumed.

All notaries share a list of state refs that have already been consumed.

All notaries share a list of state refs that have not been consumed.

窗体底端

 Required

**Which of the following types of verification must go in the flow?**

窗体顶端

Checking the required signers.

Type of input or output states.

Check that the Transaction's Merkle Tree is correctly formed.

Checking that the signatures on the Transaction are valid.

窗体底端

 Required

**Transactions can have inputs assigned to different Notaries.**

窗体顶端

True

False

窗体底端

 Required

**Verification Consensus is achieved by walking the transaction chain back and re-verifying each transaction.**

窗体顶端

True

False

窗体底端

 Required

**How many notaries can co-exist on the same network?**

窗体顶端

One

Many

A notary is not required

As many as there are in the network's notary cluster

窗体底端

**When is a notary NOT required to notarize a transaction?**

窗体顶端

When the transaction has no input states

When the transaction has no timewindow

When the transaction has no input states and no timewindow

All transactions are notarised

窗体底端

 Required

**Which parts of a transaction does a non-validating notary see when signing a transaction?**

窗体顶端

The input state references, the TimeWindow, and the transaction's notary

The input state references

The input state references and the TimeWindow

The input state references and the transaction's notary

窗体底端

**What service does an Oracle provide to a Corda Network?**

窗体顶端

Signs Transactions which include data external to the ledger.

Provides data external to the ledger into a Transaction and signs the Transaction.

Record states containing external data to the ledger.

Notarize transactions involving external data.

窗体底端

 Required

**What type of information might an oracle provide to a transaction?**

窗体顶端

The price of a stock at a point in time.

An agreed-upon interest rate at a point in time.

Weather conditions at a particular place.

All of the above.

窗体底端

 Required

**Oracle services can be used both when proposing and when verifying transactions.**

窗体顶端

True

False

窗体底端

### What is used to encrypt communications between nodes?

窗体顶端

TLS

Encryption of the messages using the node's private key

SHA-256

Messages are sent in-the-clear between trusted counterparties

窗体底端

**It's a good practice to bundle all flows, contracts and states into the same CorDapp, as it makes it easier to distribute the CorDapp to other parties.**

窗体顶端

True

False

窗体底端

 Required

**Which of the following about the serialization whitelist in Corda is true?**

窗体顶端

Classes can be serialized by whitelisting them in Corda by implementing the SerialisationWhitelist interface

Serialisation whitelist in Corda is implemented by providing a list of serialisable classes inside node configuration file

Serialisation whitelist can be provided as one of program arguments when a node starts up

Corda does not offer a concept of serialisation whitelist.

窗体底端

 Required

**What annotation marks a class as being eligible to be sent and received between nodes as part of a flow?**

窗体顶端

Suspendable

SerializationWhitelist

SingletonSerializeAsToken

CordaSerializable

窗体底端