

CBBF.VCEplus.premium.exam.70q

Number: CBBF
Passing Score: 800
Time Limit: 120 min
File Version: 1.0



Website: <https://vceplus.com>
VCE to PDF Converter: <https://vceplus.com/vce-to-pdf/>
Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/VCE.For.All.VN/>
Twitter : https://twitter.com/VCE_Plus

CBBF

Certified Blockchain Business Foundations



Exam A

QUESTION 1

What does a Merkle tree provide?

- A. Efficient block lookups and protection against forgery
- B. Anonymity and transparency
- C. A Turing complete distributed network
- D. A way to deploy smart contracts onto the Blockchain
- E. All of the above

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 2 What does P2P stand for?

- A. Person to Person
- B. Public to Person
- C. Peer to Peer
- D. Product to Person
- E. None of the above

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 3 Blockchain is always decentralized.

- A. True
- B. False

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 4

What is Ethereum?

- A. Another name for Bitcoin
- B. A platform for creating decentralized applications
- C. A currency
- D. Another name for Blockchain

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://blockgeeks.com/guides/ethereum/>

QUESTION 5 Why is Hyperledger a good business solution over other Blockchains?

- A. Always permissioned and private
- B. It can employ smart contracts
- C. Modular design allowing for flexibility in solution
- D. Multiple consensus methods can be chosen for use
- E. All the above

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 6

Transparency allows_____.

- A. a trustless system where users can be certain of a result
- B. easy iteration through the Blockchain
- C. Records on the Blockchain to never be changed
- D. users on the Blockchain to change data on the Blockchain

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://lisk.io/academy/blockchain-basics/benefits-of-blockchain/why-is-blockchain-trustless>

QUESTION 7 Blockchain is always a better alternative to a standard database.

- A. True
- B. False

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.coindesk.com/information/what-is-the-difference-blockchain-and-database>

QUESTION 8 How does a private Blockchain differ from a public one? Select all that apply.

- A. A private Blockchain does not use proof of work consensus
- B. A private Blockchain is more efficient and has faster transaction times
- C. A private Blockchain is not distributed
- D. A private Blockchain often requires the identity of users to be known

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

QUESTION 9 Why is a private Blockchain used instead of a public one?

- A. To limit user access and permissions
- B. It is less expensive to develop
- C. It requires less mining power than a public Blockchain
- D. It requires fewer administrators to manage it

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

QUESTION 10 A distributed network is always decentralized.

- A. True
- B. False

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation



Explanation/Reference:

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

QUESTION 11

Blockchains work best when they are_____.

- A. combined with other technologies
- B. used for financial applications
- C. used alone
- D. used as an alternative to a database

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 12 What is a

hash function?

- A. A one-way function that converts input to a unique string output
- B. A function that stores data behind a key
- C. A two-way function used for condensing information
- D. The block-ID of the block

E. All the above

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 13 Blockchains are being implemented in the food supply chain because_____.

- A. consumers demand to know where their food comes from
- B. it allows farm to table accountability for safety
- C. they have the potential to provide fast, specific supplier data
- D. it prevents food waste if a food contamination problem occurs
- E. All of the above

Correct Answer: E

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.forbes.com/sites/jennysplitter/2018/09/30/what-can-blockchain-really-do-for-the-food-industry/#151984fe488e>

QUESTION 14 Which of the following are practical use cases for Blockchain?

- A. Voting
- B. A video sharing website
- C. Medical records
- D. Identity management
- E. All of the above



Correct Answer: E

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.mycryptopedia.com/16-promising-blockchain-use-cases/>

QUESTION 15 Which item(s) make up a block header?

- A. The hash of the Merkle root and the header of the previous block
- B. The hash of every transaction in a specific block and the next block
- C. The time stamp of the block and the genesis block hash
- D. The hash of the previous block

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.cryptocompare.com/coins/guides/what-is-a-block-header-in-bitcoin/>

QUESTION 16 How is Blockchain benefiting voting?

- A. By revealing the identity of each voter and who or what they voted for
- B. By controlling who gets to vote
- C. By only allowing a certain number of votes per person
- D. By allowing voters to trust their vote has been counted

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 17 Which of the following statements sums up the Proof of Work consensus process?

- A. Miners complete to find a nonce results in a hash that starts with a predetermined number of leading zeros.
- B. 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.
- C. All nodes agree on the data of the transaction.
- D. Miners send assets to an inactive address. This process selects the next owner of a block.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.nichanank.com/blog/2018/5/23/consensus-algorithms-pow>



QUESTION 18 The Ethereum Blockchain provides a/an _____ virtual machine.

- A. Windows compatible
- B. energy efficient
- C. Linux compatible
- D. turing-complete

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.mycryptopedia.com/ethereum-virtual-machine-explained/>

QUESTION 19 Which Blockchain protocol uses Proof of Work Consensus?
Select all that apply

- A. Hyperledger
- B. Corda
- C. Bitcoin
- D. Ethereum
- E. All of the above

Correct Answer: ACD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 20

One of the big issues that new financial transaction Blockchain solutions face is_____.

- A. increasing the number of transactions per second (TPS)
- B. the inability to find use cases
- C. solving user identity
- D. getting banks to cooperate

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.cnn.com/2018/10/01/five-crucial-challenges-for-blockchain-to-overcome-deloitte.html>

QUESTION 21 Once a record is stored on the Blockchain
_____.

- A. the record is moved to a secure server
- B. the record is stored on a central node
- C. it can be changed by an authorized person
- D. the record is permanent

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference can be changed by an authorized person



QUESTION 22 An asset is defined as
_____.

- A. all records on a database
- B. any data on the ledger
- C. anything of value requiring accountability of ownership
- D. any record on a private network

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 23 One solution to increasing Blockchain Transactions Per Second (TPS) is_____.

- A. adding more network nodes
- B. off-chain transactions
- C. using faster microprocessors
- D. fewer regulations

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 24 Blockchain applications can provide_____.

- A. the elimination of intermediaries
- B. building more trust between trusted parties
- C. collaboration between trusted parties
- D. better cooperation between banks

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 25 A Blockchain does NOT provide which attribute?

- A. Security through distribution
- B. Anonymity through cryptography
- C. Fault Tolerance through distribution
- D. Immutability through hashing

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 26 _____ledger technology is referred to as DLT.

- A. Distributed
- B. Decentralized
- C. Database
- D. All of the above
- E. None of the above

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://cryptocurrencyfacts.com/what-is-distributed-ledger-technology-dlt/>

QUESTION 27 In a private business Blockchain, transactions are endorsed by_____.

- A. only relevant business participants
- B. only the smart contract developer
- C. all the nodes on the Blockchain
- D. all participants with access to the network

Correct Answer: A

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 28 Blockchain allows for which of the following?

- A. Anonymous Cryptography
- B. Trust in central authorities
- C. A fast and efficient ledger
- D. A peer to peer ledger without the need of a third party

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

QUESTION 29

Smart Contracts DO NOT provide_____.

- A. Authority
- B. Anonymity
- C. Efficiency
- D. Accuracy

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 30 The transaction hash contained in a block is the_____.

- A. unique number to show it's a Bitcoin block
- B. same as the user private key
- C. digital fingerprint of the block
- D. metadata used for ID

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.oreilly.com/library/view/mastering-bitcoin/9781491902639/ch07.html>

QUESTION 31 How does the Bitcoin provide anonymity?

- A. Through Merkle trees
- B. Through public/private key cryptography
- C. Through consensus algorithms such as Proof of Work



- D. By publishing only the block address
- E. None of the above

Correct Answer: E

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 32 In its simplest state, a ledger_____.

- A. determines which node stores the assets
- B. records the transfer of an asset between participants
- C. proves ownership on the Blockchain
- D. provides privacy to users on the Blockchain

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

QUESTION 33 Blockchain 3.0 combined with the internet 3.0 will dramatically increase Blockchain use?

- A. True
- B. False

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 34

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_____.

- A. Censorship
- B. Immutability
- C. Transparency
- D. Redundancy

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 35 What is the focus or primary goal of a private Blockchain?

Select all that apply.

- A. To provide anonymity in business
- B. To save money by eliminating intermediaries

- C. To create a distributed database that allows for CRUD
- D. To provide transparency and trust for business while remaining secure

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 36 Blockchain is faster and more efficient than a standard database.

- A. True
- B. False

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://hackernoon.com/databases-and-blockchains-the-difference-is-in-their-purpose-and-design-56ba6335778b>

QUESTION 37

Blockchain technology uses_____.

- A. the latest banking software
- B. the same network S/W as the central bank
- C. the latest router S/W and network H/W
- D. A combination of older technology



Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 38 Blockchain transaction code categorizes the data put into blocks.

- A. True
- B. False

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 39

What is dApp?

- A. A decentralized application
- B. A dishonest application
- C. A decoded application
- D. A distributed application

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.coindesk.com/information/what-is-a-decentralized-application-dapp>

QUESTION 40 The Blockchain combined with the Internet of Things (IoT) will dramatically _____.

- A. increase the use of cryptocurrency
- B. speed up the internet
- C. make Bitcoin less expensive
- D. increase device connectivity

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 41 How much data can be represented by the data hash of a block?

- A. a maximum of 20 MB
- B. virtually any amount
- C. not to exceed 100k bytes
- D. the hash is only a memory location

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 42 What is a Blockchain?

- A. A digital currency
- B. An unchangeable record
- C. A database of usable secret data
- D. A Smart Contract
- E. All of the above

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.computerworld.com/article/3191077/what-is-blockchain-the-complete-guide.html>

QUESTION 43 Blockchain is the same as Bitcoin.

- A. True
- B. False

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 44 What is a node in a Blockchain?

Select all that apply.

- A. A block
- B. Certificate Authority
- C. A miner
- D. A computer running on the Blockchain

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://lisk.io/academy/blockchain-basics/how-does-blockchain-work/nodes>

QUESTION 45 Blockchain is always distributed.

- A. True
- B. False

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation



Explanation/Reference:

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

QUESTION 46 The common safe place to store personal cryptocurrency is_____.

- A. A digital wallet
- B. in a secure ledger
- C. a bank account
- D. in a secure database

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 47 Cryptocurrencies are a security regulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

- A. True
- B. False

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 48 Once a record has been added to a Blockchain it can be altered.

- A. True
- B. False

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

QUESTION 49 In 2009, Bitcoin was created by_____.

- A. Vitalik Buterin
- B. Satoshi Nakamoto
- C. Hyperledger Foundation
- D. A Banking Consortium

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 50 One of the great advantages of creating a new Blockchain solution is_____.

- A. the ability to completely customize a unique business solution
- B. combining Blockchain technologies to fit your business solution
- C. merging your existing network technology into a new Blockchain solution
- D. not being limited to a conventional business solution or restriction
- E. All of the above

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 51 What are the drawbacks of using Blockchain?
Select all that apply

- A. High cost of developers
- B. Changing technology and the lack of a stable standard
- C. Its use of cryptography
- D. Its use of new applications

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation



Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 52

A Blockchain provides_____.

- A. true information by all parties involved
- B. a trusted transaction between untrusted parties
- C. the easiest way to conduct international transactions
- D. only trusted banks for conducting transactions

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 53 The Blockchain ledger is commonly referred to as_____.

- A. a database ledger
- B. a triple-entry ledger
- C. a double-entry ledger
- D. a genesis block

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 54 Blockchain has more built-in security than a standard database.

- A. True
- B. False

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 55 In which consensus algorithm is a nonce used?

- A. Proof of Activity
- B. Proof of Work
- C. Proof of Stake
- D. Proof of Burn
- E. All of the above

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:



Reference: <https://www.mycryptopedia.com/bitcoin-nonce-explained/>

QUESTION 56

What does immutable mean?

- A. Fault tolerant
- B. Unable to be changed
- C. Highly secure
- D. None of the above

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 57 How are blocks chained together?

- A. By sharing the same transaction details
- B. Information of the previous block is embedded into the current block through hashing
- C. Information of the current block is embedded into the genesis block
- D. With a physical chain

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:



QUESTION 58 Which of these applications would be suited for a private Blockchain?

- A. financial transactions
- B. manufacturing supply chain
- C. medical records
- D. food traceabilityE. All of the above

Correct Answer: E

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 59 How would a developer make a change to Blockchain protocol?

- A. There are no restrictions, a developer could just change the code
- B. A developer would need to initiate a hard fork
- C. There is no way to change Blockchain protocol
- D. change the orderer configuration
- E. None of the above

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 60 How do consensus algorithms like Proof of Work or Proof of Stake incentivize miners to participate?

- A. By paying miners with U.S. dollars
- B. By paying the miners with cryptocurrency
- C. By placing their name on the Blockchain
- D. By not charging users monthly subscription costs

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.oliverisaacs.com/proof-of-work-or-proof-of-stake-whats-the-future-of-crypto/>

QUESTION 61 How does Blockchain use hashing?

Select all that apply.

- A. To condense information making it easy to compare large amounts of data.
- B. To chain together blocks
- C. To provide anonymity with public key cryptography
- D. To select which node to use
- E. All of the above

Correct Answer: BD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 62 Blockchain does not provide?

- A. Security
- B. Immutability
- C. Fault tolerance
- D. Fact Transaction time

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 63 Which type of data can be stored on a Blockchain?

- A. A financial transaction
- B. A vote cast in an election

- C. A personal medical record
- D. Romeo and Juliet: The entire play
- E. All of the above

Correct Answer: E

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 64 The cryptocurrency Bitcoin is_____.

- A. another application that runs on a Blockchain
- B. the same as all other cryptocurrencies
- C. replacing bartering in many parts of the world
- D. a replacement currency for the U.S. dollar

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 65 Which of the following problems did Blockchain solve for cryptocurrencies?

- A. Anonymity
- B. Double Spending
- C. Destination of currencies
- D. None of the above

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 66 One of Blockchain's primary uses of cryptography is_____.

- A. keeping the network configuration a secret
- B. providing a public and private encryption key
- C. allowing users to communicate with each other anonymously
- D. keeping the I.P. addresses a secret

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 67

What happens if a block is confirmed at the same time?

- A. The blocks splits into two chains. Blocks are then added to each chain until one chain becomes larger. The longest chain is then considered to be the Blockchain.
- B. Nodes select which block to be added to the Blockchain
- C. Both chains are deleted, and the unconfirmed transactions are added back to the pool
- D. The Orderer Block confirms which block has the most confirmed transactions
- E. None of the above

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 68 The height of a block is the _____ in the chain between it and the genesis block.

- A. metadata that is
- B. number of blocks
- C. Merkle tree hash
- D. size of the memory cache

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.mycryptopedia.com/genesis-block-explained/>

QUESTION 69 Who can read records on a public Blockchain?

- A. Everyone on the Blockchain
- B. No one
- C. Only the creator
- D. The users with access permissions
- E. None of the above

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 70 Transactions per second (TPS) for a Proof-of-Work Blockchain are approximately?

- A. 24K per second
- B. 175K per second
- C. Only limited to the number of nodes on the network
- D. 7-15 per second
- E. None of the above

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.investinblockchain.com/transactions-per-second-and-consensus-mechanisms-of-the-top-50-cryptocurrencies/>

