

CBBF.34q

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

CBBF



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

<https://vceplus.com/>

Certified Blockchain Business Foundations

Exam A

<https://vceplus.com/>

QUESTION 1

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



<https://vceplus.com/>

- 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 2

A distributed network is always decentralized.

- A. True
- B. False

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

<https://vceplus.com/>

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
- 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 4

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 5

How is Blockchain benefiting voting?

Correct Answer:

Section: (none)

- 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

D



A.

QUESTION 6

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

- A. Miners compete 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 7

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 8

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

Hyperledger

Correct Answer:

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

Correct Answer: ACD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 9

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 10

A Blockchain does NOT provide which attribute?

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

- A.
- D. Immutability through hashing

B

QUESTION 11

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 12

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://intellipaas.com/blog/what-is-blockchain-technology/>

Correct Answer:

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 13

Smart Contracts DO NOT provide_____.

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 14

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 15

How does the Bitcoin provide anonymity?

- A. Through Merkle trees

- A.
- 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

E

QUESTION 16

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 17

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

Correct Answer:

Section: (none)

<https://vceplus.com/>

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. True
- B. False

Correct Answer: A

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_____.

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 19

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 20

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 21

Blockchain is the same as Bitcoin.

- A. True
- B. False

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:



QUESTION 22

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 23

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 24

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

- A. True
- B. False

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation



Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 25

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 26

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 27

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 28

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 29

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 30

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

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

Correct Answer: E

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 31

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 32

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 33

Blockchain does not provide?

- A. Security
- B. Immutability
- C. Fault tolerance

D. Fact Transaction time

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 34

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:



<https://vceplus.com/>

<https://vceplus.com/>