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QUESTION 1

In Hyperledger Fabric channels are used to ensure privacy and confidentiality. Which of the following is not correct about channels?

A. Peers are connected to the channel and can receive all the transactions that are broadcasted on that channel

B. Each channel maintains their own chaincode and ledger

C. Channels are membership based.

D. Consensus takes place within a channel by members of the channel and other channels.

E. Channels partition the network in order to allow transaction visibility for specific stakeholders only

Correct Answer: D

Peers are connected to the channel and can receive all the transactions that are broadcasted on that channel. Consensus takes place within a channel by members of the channel only. Channels are membership based.

QUESTION 2

Exhibit.

```
/**
 * Track the stock transfer from one broker to another
 * @param {org.bta.stock.Transfer} transfer
 * @transaction
 */
function transferStock(transfer) {

      transfer.stock.owner = transfer.newOwner;
      return getAssetRegistry('org.bta.transfer.stock')
            .then(function (assetRegistry) {

                  var transferNotification =
      getFactory().newEvent('org.bta.transfer',
      'transferNotification');
                  transferNotification.stock = transfer.stock;
                  emit(transferNotification);

                  return assetRegistry.update(transfer.stock);
            });
}
```

Based on the displayed code snippet, the code most likely resides in which file:

A. permissions.acl

B. transfer.model

C. logic.js

D. transfer.cto

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

There are two popular approaches to defining assets in most blockchain solutions. (Select two.)

A. Stateless UTXO model, where account balances are encoded into past transaction records.

B. Account model, where account balances are kept in state storage space in memory registers.

C. Stateful UTXO model, where account balances are encoded into past transaction records.

D. Account model, where account balances are kept in stateless storage space on the ledger.

E. Stateless UTXO model, where account balances are encoded into current transaction records.

F. Account model, where account balances are kept in state storage space on the ledger.

Correct Answer: AF

Users can use chaincode (for business rules) and membership service (for digital tokens) to design assets, as well as the logic that manages them. There are two popular approaches to defining assets in most blockchain solutions: the stateless UTXO model, where account balances are encoded into past transaction records; and the account model, where account balances are kept in state storage space on the ledger. Each approach carries its own benefits and drawbacks. This blockchain fabric does not advocate either one over the other. Instead, one of our first requirements was to ensure that both approaches can be easily implemented with tools available in the fabric.

QUESTION 4

What is a transaction request sent from a client or admin user to one or more peers in a network?

A. Chaincode

B. Proposal

C. Update

D. RPC

Correct Answer: B

Proposal is A transaction request sent from a client or admin user to one or more peers in a network; examples include deploy, invoke, query, or configuration request. https://fabrictestdocs.readthedocs.io/en/ latest/glossary.html

QUESTION 5

Hyperledger Fabric includes a _____-based service for ordering and broadcasting network transactions. This service also provides crash fault tolerance to your network; meaning that if an accepted number of ordering service nodes are unavailable, the service continues to order and distribute blocks of transactions to channel peers. What is the service based on?

A. Spark

B. Kafka

C. Reddis

D. Golang

Correct Answer: B