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QUESTION 1

In Hyperledger not all Nodes are created equal. What are the three distinct types of nodes? (Select three.)

- A. MSP Nodes
- B. Ordered Nodes
- C. Channel Node
- D. Client Nodes
- E. Peer Nodes
- F. Endorser Node

Correct Answer: BDE

Client Node: That initiates the transaction 2. Peer Nodes: Commits Transaction and keeps the data in sync across the ledger 3. Ordered: They are the communication backbones and responsible for the distribution of the transactions

QUESTION 2

Query is called whenever you query your chaincode's state. Queries do not result in blocks being added to the chain, and you cannot use certain functions.

Which function can you not use inside a Query?

- A. Error
- B. Getstate
- C. Putstate
- D. Read

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

What type of node commits transactions and keeps the data in sync across the ledger?

- A. Committed
- B. Endorsed
- C. Client
- D. Peer

Correct Answer: D

Peer nodes commits Transaction and keeps the data in sync across the ledger. They are nodes that maintain the state and copy of a shared ledger. Peers are authenticated by certificates issued by MSP. In Hyperledger Fabric, there are three types of peer nodes depending upon the assigned roles.

QUESTION 4

Exhibit.

```

package main

import (
    "fmt"

    "github.com/hyperledger/fabric/core/chaincode/shim"
    "github.com/hyperledger/fabric/protos/peer"
)

type BIAAsset struct {
}

func (t *BIAAsset) Init(stub shim.ChaincodeStubInterface) peer.Response {
    // Get the args from the transaction proposal
    args := stub.GetStringArgs()
    if len(args) != 2 {
        return shim.Error("incorrect arguments. Expecting a key and a value")
    }

    err := stub.PutState(args[0], []byte(args[1]))
    if err != nil {
        return shim.Error(fmt.Sprintf("Failed to create asset: %s", args[0]))
    }
    return shim.Success(nil)
}

func (t *BIAAsset) Invoke(stub shim.ChaincodeStubInterface) peer.Response {
    fn, args := stub.GetFunctionAndParameters()

    var result string
    var err error
    if fn == "set" {
        result, err = set(stub, args)
    } else { // assume 'get' even if fn is nil
        result, err = get(stub, args)
    }

    if err != nil {
    }

    return shim.Success([]byte(result))
}

func set(stub shim.ChaincodeStubInterface, args []string) (string, error) {
    if len(args) != 2 {
        return "", shim.Error("Incorrect arguments. Expecting a key and a value")
    }

    err := stub.PutState(args[0], []byte(args[1]))
    if err != nil {
        return "", shim.Error("Failed to create asset: %s", args[0])
    }

    return args[1], nil
}

func get(stub shim.ChaincodeStubInterface, args []string) (string, error) {
    if len(args) != 1 {
        return "", shim.Error("Incorrect arguments. Expecting a key")
    }

    value, err := stub.GetState(args[0])
    if err != nil {
        return "", shim.Error("Failed to get asset: %s with error: %s", args[0], err)
    }
    if value == nil {
        return "", shim.Error("Asset not found: %s", args[0])
    }
    return string(value), nil
}

func main() {
    if err := shim.Start(new(BIAAsset)); err != nil {
        fmt.Printf("Error starting BIAAsset chaincode: %s", err)
    }
}

```

Based on the chaincode displayed, which function will call shim, Start?

- A. main.
- B. Invoke
- C. Init
- D. get

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 5

What component of Hyperledger Composer captures the core data in a business network including the business model, transaction logic, and access controls?

- A. Business Network Adapter
- B. Business Network Interface
- C. Business Network Card
- D. Business Network Archive
- E. Business Network API

Correct Answer: D

Business Network Archive: Capturing the core data in a business network including the business model, transaction logic, and access controls, the Business Network Archive packages these elements up and deploys them to a runtime.

Stored as ".bna" files.

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