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QUESTION 1

In Proof of Work group consensus, the "nonce" refers to?

- A. The random data to be combined with the block data which will produce a hash output matching the current difficulty level
- B. Random nonsense data inserted at the end of a block to fill it completely
- C. The average Bitcoin price over the last 90 days
- D. None of the above

Correct Answer: A

Reference: <https://en.bitcoin.it/wiki/Nonce>

QUESTION 2

In common blockchain design, what is one common method to "chain" blocks of data together in order?

- A. Store the hash of the previous block within the current block
- B. Having the genesis node store an ordered, mutable array of block hashes
- C. Writing each block into a separate file on the hard disk of the node
- D. Assigning an order number to each block so they can be sorted when requested

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

Byzantine Fault Tolerance can be achieved only through Proof of Work.

- A. FALSE
- B. TRUE

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 4

What are two reasons that you would consider implementing a POW algo in your blockchain? (Select two.)

- A. PoW imposes no limits on actions in the network and therefore can thwart attacks better than other algos due to high cost
- B. What matters is to have large computational power to solve the puzzles and form new blocks over having a financial

stake.

C. PoW imposes some limits on actions in the network and therefore can thwart attacks better than other algos due to high cost

D. The algo is energy efficient compared to POS and BFT

E. The algo is energy efficient compared to POS and DPOS

Correct Answer: BC

The main benefits are the anti-DoS attacks defense and low impact of stake on mining possibilities. Defense from DoS attacks. PoW imposes some limits on actions in the network. They need a lot of efforts to be executed. Efficient attack requires a lot of computational power and a lot of time to do the calculations. Therefore, the attack is possible but kind of useless since the costs are too high. Mining possibilities. It doesn't matter how much money you have in your wallet. What matters is to have large computational power to solve the puzzles and form new blocks. Thus, the holders of huge amounts of money are not in charge of making decisions for the entire network.

Reference: <https://cointelegraph.com/explained/proof-of-work-explained>

QUESTION 5

Blockchains are decentralized ledgers which, by definition, are not controlled by a central authority. Due to the value stored in these ledgers, bad actors have huge economic incentives to try and cause faults.

What algo was the original solution to the potential problem as specified by Satoshi?

A. Proof of Stake

B. Byzantine Fault Tolerance

C. Proof of Burn

D. Proof of Work

E. Dynamic Proof of Stake

Correct Answer: D

The big breakthrough when Bitcoin was invented, was the use of Proof-of-Work as a probabilistic solution to the Byzantine Generals Problem as described in depth by Satoshi Nakamoto.

Reference: <https://medium.com/loom-network/understanding-blockchain-fundamentals-part-1-byzantinefault-tolerance-245f46fe8419>