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QUESTION 1

Solidity gets compiled:

A. to bytecode that can\\'t be understood by humans.

B. to bytecodes which are essentially opcodes running instruction by instruction.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 2

Sending one Ether is actually internally translated:

A. to Wei, so it will send the equivalent of 10^18 Wei.

B. to Finney, so it will send the equivalent of 10^3 Finney.

C. to Szabo, so it will send the equivalent of 10^6 Szabo.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

To communicate with an Ethereum node via JavaScript:

A. the library you use must make use of the JSON-RPC Interface of an Ethereum Node.

B. must Implement the Ethereum Protocol to connect to other Ethereum Nodes.

C. must use Web3.js, which is closed source to communicate to other Ethereum Nodes.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 4

A Private Network is:

A. a side Channel to the Ethereum Main Net which costs less gas to run smart contracts.

B. an exact clone of the Rinkeby Test-Network which can be started as virtual machine in the Azure Cloud.

C. a Network running only in a private area, where people cannot join freely and openly.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 5

Proof of Work (PoW) vs. Proof of Stake.

A. PoW is computationally intensive which requires lots of energy. On the other hand, miners earn straightforward a reward for mining a block and incorporating transactions.

B. PoW is better than PoS, because with PoS we increase the amount of energy spent on the network.

C. PoS is mining with specialized new hardware that has to be purchased with a stack of Ether in the network. Hence the Name: Proof of Stake, which derives from Stack.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 6

Hashing Mining uses:

A. Keccack256 while internally to hash values it\\'s easy to use the Dagger-Hashimoto to create a meaningful hash.

B. the Dagger-Hashimoto hashing while internally the EVM uses SHA256 which is an alias for Keccack256.

C. the Dagger-Hashimoto hashing while internally the EVM uses Keccack256 which is almost similar to SHA256, but has a different padding so produces different hashes.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 7

Truffle:

A. is a framework that helps developers with Testing, Deployment and Management of Smart Contracts and Distributed Applications.

B. is a library that helps developers to connect to Ethereum nodes, because it abstracts the JSONRPC interface.

C. is a framework for Java, similar to Web3.js for JavaScript. It\\'s a great way to develop distributed Java enterprise applications.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 8

When you do external calls to other smart contracts:

A. you should follow the checks-effects-interactions pattern and avoid state changes after the call.

B. you should follow the effects-checks-interactions pattern and avoid state changes before the call.

C. you should follow the checks-effects-interactions pattern, which is only necessary when you do calls to contracts where a direct contract call is not possible.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 9

Using truffle-contract over Web3.js:

A. is a must for every developer, because Web3.js changes so often.

B. is a convenient way because Web3.js is currently still in beta and truffle-contract can handle transactions with JavaScript-promises.

C. they are both completely different things. Truffle-Contract is a framework while Web3.js is a library.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 10

Loops in Solidity:

A. are a great way to circumvent gas requirements, because a loop will only consume gas once.

B. are dangerous when used with data structures that grow, such as arrays or mapping, because it is hard to estimate the gas requirements.

C. should be avoided where possible, because of unknown side-effects on the gas requirements.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 11

If a User calls contract A and that calls Contract B, then msg.sender in Contract B will contain the address of:

A. the User.

B. contract A.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 12

You need to use _____ to get the address that initiated the transaction.

A. Tx.origin

B. Msg.sender

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 13

Block Difficulty:

A. is determined by the Ethereum Committee every fortnight to reflect the average amount of transaction and it cannot be influenced by the network itself.

B. increases when the time between mined blocks is below 10 seconds, while it decreases when the time is above 20 seconds.

C. increases when the time between mined blocks is below 20 seconds, while it decreases when the time is above 60 seconds.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 14

A Blockchain Node:

A. can never become a mining node.

B. can always become a mining node.

C. can become a mining node, depending if the implementation has the functionality implemented.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 15

Consensus is reached:

A. by the miner nodes which make sure that a transaction is valid.

B. by every single node in the blockchain network executing the same transaction.

C. by a cryptographic secure signature algorithm called ECDSA which makes sure that cheating is impossible.

Correct Answer: B