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QUESTION 1

The use of cryptographic hashing with blockchain provides for which of the following?

A. Providing for flexibility in security design

B. Providing for ease of analytical insight

C. Ensuring data blocks are mutable

D. Ensuring data blocks are immutable

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 2

Instances of an asset created in Hyperledger Fabric are managed in a_____.

A. registry

B. JSON based storage

C. database

D. file system

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

Exhibit.

```
namespace org.fenago.delivery.expedited
asset Delivery identified by trackingId {
  o String trackingId
  o ProductType type
  o DeliveryStatus status
  o Long unitCount
  o GPSReading[] gpsReadings optional
  --> Contract contract
}
```

The lowercase "o" in the code snippet indicates:

A. An attribute of the asset

B. A relationship to the asset

C. Both A and B

D. Neither A nor B

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 4

Chaincode interface must be implemented by ever chaincode program.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 5

In Hyperledger, each customer, participant, or vendor can have their own ledger on the blockchain This is called:

A. Independence

B. Channels

C. Chamcode

D. Isolationism

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 6

What function is used to call the shim.Start function below?

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"

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

// SimpleAsset implements a simple chaincode to manage an asset
type SimpleAsset struct {
}

// Init is called during chaincode instantiation to initialize any
// data. Note that chaincode upgrade also calls this function to reset
// or to migrate data.
func (t *SimpleAsset) 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")
    }

    // Set up any variables or assets here by calling stub.PutState()

    // We store the key and the value on the ledger
    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)
}
```

A. import

B. init

C. main

D. type

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 7

How are "assets" in Hyperledger Fabric represented? (Select two.)

A. Binary

B. Go

C. JSON

D. Node.JS

E. Yaml

Correct Answer: AC

Assets in Hyperledger Fabric are represented in JSON or Binary. Assets are represented in Hyperledger Fabric as a collection of key-value pairs, with state changes recorded as transactions on a Channel ledger. Assets can be represented in binary and/or JSON form. Dont get confused of how Fabric is developed and how assets in chaincode are deployed

QUESTION 8

The Hyperledger Fabric framework is implemented on what programming environment?

A. C++

B. Node.js

C. Go

D. PHP

E. Javascript

F. Python

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 9

Which of the following would not be a good use case for Hyperledger Fabric?

A. Cryptocurrency Exchange

B. Compliance Ledger

C. Business Contracts

D. Asset Exchange

Correct Answer: A

Hyperledger Fabric is an enterprise permissioned blockchain. It does not have a cryptocurrency nor token. It could be a use case to develop chaincode to create an off chain channel to a cryptocurrency exchange but this would not be efficient.

QUESTION 10

The Hyperledger Project Framework of blockchains is meant for specific use cases for enterprise. Which blockchain includes a novel consensus algorithm, Proof of Elapsed Time (PoET)?

A. Hyperledger Iroha

B. Hyperledger Fabric

C. Hyperledger Indy

D. Hyperledger Sawtooth

Correct Answer: D

Hyperledger Sawtooth is a modular platform for building, deploying, and running distributed ledgers. Hyperledger Sawtooth includes a novel consensus algorithm, Proof of Elapsed Time (PoET), which targets large distributed validator populations with minimal resource consumption.

QUESTION 11

Concepts can be marked abstract.

A. FALSE

B. TRUE

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 12

Every time there is a change in state of asset a/an_____gets added to DLT

A. Entry

B. Transaction

C. value

D. Line item

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 13

Exhibit.

```
func (t *BTAAsset) Init(stub shim.ChaincodeStubInterface) peer.Response {
  // Get the args from the transaction proposal
  args := stub.GetStringArgs()
  if len(args) != 3 {
    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)
}
```

The function displayed is not called:

A. On delete

B. On initialization

C. On upgrade

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 14

The security module works in conjunction with the _____ module to provide access control service to any data recorded and business logic deployed on a chain network.

A. HSM

B. Membership Services

C. Chaincode

D. Consensus

Correct Answer: B

The security module works in conjunction with the membership service module to provide access control service to any data recorded and business logic deployed on a chain network.

QUESTION 15

What is the best description of how Kafka is utilized for consensus approach in Hyperledger Fabric?

A. Kafka does not support crash tolerance but it does not offer protection against rogue nodes in the network.

B. Provides Byzantine fault tolerance. Finality happens in a matter of seconds. Scale to petabytes of data, distributed across many clusters.

C. Provides Byzantine fault tolerance. Finality happens in a matter of seconds.

D. Permissioned voting based Leader does ordering. Only in-sync replicas can be voted as leader.

Correct Answer: D

Kafka essentially is a distributed, horizontally-scalable, fault-tolerant, commit log. The other answers are in correct.