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## QUESTION 1

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

- A. FALSE
- B. TRUE

Correct Answer: A

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## QUESTION 2

Which of the following is true concerning Hyperledger Composer?

- A. It's a competing blockchain to Hyperledger Fabric in the Hyperledger suite of tools
- B. It's an API layer that sits above Hyperledger Fabric and is required to interact with the Fabric blockchain
- C. It's a toolset and framework for easily developing business networks
- D. It's a consensus-focused replicable state machine framework for blockchain development

Correct Answer: C

Reference: <http://www.redbooks.ibm.com/redpapers/pdfs/redp5492.pdf>

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## QUESTION 3

If a Proof of Work blockchain such as Bitcoin or Ethereum changed to a Proof of Stake consensus paradigm, which key component of the Proof of Work process would be eliminated?

- A. There would be no need for the miners or nodes to perform a guessing game
- B. The need to solve Byzantine Fault Tolerance
- C. All fees related to transactions would be removed
- D. The blockchain network would no longer have to display public transactions

Correct Answer: A

Reference: <https://blockgeeks.com/guides/proof-of-work-vs-proof-of-stake/>

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## QUESTION 4

Chaincode is a decentralized transactional program, running on the validating nodes. As with every chaincode, it implements the \_\_\_\_\_ in particular, Init and Invoke functions.

What does it actually implement?

- A. SDK
- B. REST Interface
- C. EVM
- D. Chaincode interface

Correct Answer: D

Chaincode is a decentralized transactional program, running on the validating nodes. As with every chaincode, it implements the Chaincode interface in particular, Init and Invoke functions. Init is called during Instantiate transaction after the chaincode container has been established for the first time, allowing the chaincode to initialize its internal data. Invoke is called to update or query the ledger in a proposal transaction. Updated state variables are not committed to the ledger until the transaction is committed.

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## QUESTION 5

To prevent duplicate addresses/accounts from being generated on the same blockchain network, the input of the hash function that generates the address:

- A. Should never be plain text
- B. Should always be numerical
- C. Should first be encrypted
- D. Should contain enough entropy or randomness

Correct Answer: D

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## QUESTION 6

Which factor influences the gas cost to deploy a Smart Contract on the Ethereum blockchain?

- A. None. Smart Contract deployment has a fixed gas cost
- B. The types of operations written in code within the Smart Contract
- C. The current Ethereum market conditions
- D. The total size of the compiled Smart Contract measured in kilobytes

Correct Answer: D

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## QUESTION 7

When writing and considering push and pull in a smart contract that involves "user" funds would it be better to \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. Withdraw funds rather than pull funds to them automatically

- B. Withdraw funds rather than push funds to them automatically
- C. Pull funds rather than push funds to them automatically
- D. Push funds rather than pull funds to them automatically

Correct Answer: B

Withdraw funds rather than push funds to them automatically Favor pull over push for external calls as we've seen, external calls can fail for a number of reasons, including external errors. To minimize the damage caused by such failures, it is often better to isolate each external call into its own transaction that can be initiated by the recipient of the call. This is especially relevant for payments, where it is better to let users withdraw funds rather than push funds to them automatically. (This also reduces the chance of problems with the gas limit.)

Reference: <https://github.com/ethereum/wiki/wiki/Safety#favor-pull-over-push-for-external-calls>

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### QUESTION 8

Regarding Ethereum contracts, the contracts can call (perform) two specific message calls. The message calls are either \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_? (Select two.)

- A. Bitcoin nodes
- B. Send Ether to non-contract
- C. DApps
- D. Other contracts
- E. Ether Nodes

Correct Answer: BD

Contracts can call other contracts or send Ether to non-contract accounts by the means of message calls. Message calls are similar to transactions, in that they have a source, a target, data payload, Ether, gas and return data. In fact, every transaction consists of a top-level message call which in turn can create further message calls.

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### QUESTION 9

What is the difference in using Go-Ethereum over Ganache?

- A. Can automate builds with Go Ethereum but you can't with Ganache
- B. Go Ethereum is written in Java whereas Ganache is written in Golang
- C. Go Ethereum is real blockchain whereas Ganache is a blockchain simulation
- D. Ganache is a real blockchain whereas Go Ethereum is a blockchain simulation

Correct Answer: B

Reference: [http://truffleframework.com/docs/getting\\_started/client](http://truffleframework.com/docs/getting_started/client)

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**QUESTION 10**

Looking the graph below, what type of an attack is this likely?

Base game:		You vote 0	You vote 1
	Others vote 0	P	0
	Others vote 1	0	P

- A. 51% Attack
- B. P+ Epsilon Attack
- C. Blacklisting
- D. Selfish Mining Attack

Correct Answer: B

A proof of work system is vulnerable to a particular type of attack called the "P+ epsilon attack". In order to understand how this attack works we must define some terms before hand. Un-Coordinated Choice Model: An uncoordinated choice model is a model where all the participants don't have the incentive to work with one another. The participants may form groups but at no time is the group big enough to become a majority.

Reference: <https://blockgeeks.com/guides/hypothetical-attacks-on-cryptocurrencies/>

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**QUESTION 11**

In its simplest form, user identity on a blockchain can be unique and secure:

- A. By users utilizing public blockchains
- B. User identity cannot yet be protected on blockchain systems
- C. Through cryptographic hashing
- D. By users utilizing permissioned blockchains

Correct Answer: C

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**QUESTION 12**

The difference between Ethereum tokens and a standalone currency like Litecoin is that \_\_\_\_\_ tokens piggyback on the Ethereum network, hosted by Ethereum addresses and sent using Ethereum transactions.

- A. ERC
- B. ERC20

C. Ether

D. BIP

Correct Answer: B

The difference between these tokens and a standalone currency like Litecoin is that ERC20 tokens piggyback on the Ethereum network, hosted by Ethereum addresses and sent using Ethereum transactions.

Reference: <https://support.exodus.io/article/108-what-is-an-erc20-token-and-does-exodus-support-it>

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### QUESTION 13

A Blockchain network can be best categorized as:

A. A centralized network

B. A decentralized peer-to-peer network

C. A series of nodes managed by a genesis node

D. A distributed network centralized ledgers

Correct Answer: B

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### QUESTION 14

Ethereum has a metric system of denominations used as units of ether.

What is the smallest denomination of Ether?

A. Kwei

B. Shannon

C. Wei

D. Finney

Correct Answer: C

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### QUESTION 15

You would like to start your Gethin Fast Sync Mode. What is the command for this?

A. `geth-mode--fast--cache 4096`

B. `geth--fast--cache 4096`

C. `geth--cache--fast 4096`

D. geth--fast-mode--cache 4096

Correct Answer: B

Reference: <https://datawookie.netlify.com/blog/2018/01/ethereum-running-a-node/>

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