CBDH Q&As

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QUESTION 1

Orderers are responsible for all of the following except one:

A. Persistence of transactions

B. Maintain consistency of transactions across network

C. Orders the transaction

D. Consensus

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 2

When compared to public blockchain technologies, what are key Hyperledger Fabric differences?

A. Privacy

B. Confidentiality

C. Provisionmg/Permissioning

D. All of the above

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 3

Which of the following statements would be true regarding Hyperledger Composer Playground?

A. Composer Playground allows for CRUD (create, read, update, delete) operations to be performed on asset transactions which are logged but not created.

B. Composer Playground allows for CRUD (create, read, update, delete) operations to be performed on asset transactions which are stored in the database and logged.

C. Composer Playground allows for CRUD (create, read, update, delete) operations to be performed on asset transactions which are created but lot logger.

D. Composer Playground allows for CRUD (create, read, update, delete) operations to be performed on asset transactions which are created and logged.

Correct Answer: D

This web-based tool allows developers to learn Hyperledger Composer, model out their business network (domain), test that network, and deploy that network to a live instance of a blockchain network. The playground keeps the development model in browser storage, allowing them to be easily uploaded or downloaded. The playground also allows for CRUD (create, read, update, delete) operations to be performed on asset transactions which are created and logged. Composer playground offers a repository of sample business networks that can provide a base for building your

own business network.

QUESTION 4

Hyperledger Composer has the following two main components.

A. Composer Framework and a Business Network Archive

B. Composer Playground and a Business Network Configuration

C. Composer Playground and a Business Network Archive

D. Distributed Ledger and a Business Network Archive

E. Distributed Ledger and Composer playground

Correct Answer: C

There are two parts: 1. Business Network Archive which essentially captures 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. Business Network Archive files are stored as ".bna" files. AND 2. Composer Playground which is web-based tool allows developers to learn Hyperledger Composer, model out their business network (domain), test that network, and deploy that network to a live instance of a blockchain network. The playground keeps the development model in browser storage, allowing them to be easily uploaded or downloaded.

QUESTION 5

In Hyperledger Fabric there is three types of chaincode. (Select three.)

A. Private

B. Hybrid

C. Access Controlled

D. Consortium

E. Public

F. Compliant

Correct Answer: ACE

QUESTION 6

Exhibit.

```
/**
 * Track the stock transfer from one broker to another
 * @param {org.bta.stock.Transfer} transfer
 * @transaction
 */
function transferStock(transfer) {

      transfer.stock.owner = transfer.newOwner;
      return getAssetRegistry('org.bta.transfer.stock')
            .then(function (assetRegistry) {

                  var transferNotification =
      getFactory().newEvent('org.bta.transfer',
      'transferNotification');
                  transferNotification.stock = transfer.stock;
                  emit(transferNotification);

                  return assetRegistry.update(transfer.stock);
            });
}
```

Based on the displayed code snippet, the code most likely resides in which file:

A. permissions.acl

B. transfer.model

C. logic.js

D. transfer.cto

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 7

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 8

When your developing with Fabric Composer which of the following is true?

A. Decrease the time of development

B. Simplifies the development of applications

C. Simplifies the code integration of applications

D. Increases the time of development

Correct Answer: A

Hyperledger Composer is an open-source application development framework which simplifies the creation of Hyperledger Fabric blockchain applications, thus reducing the time and complexity of development. The tool aims at helping users to create blockchain applications based on Hyperledger Fabric without needing to know the low-level (Go Programming) details involved in blockchain networks.

QUESTION 9

Hyperledger blockchain frameworks reach consensus by performing two separate activities. What are the two activities? (Select two.)

A. Updating Transactions

B. Validating Transactions

C. Ordering Transactions

D. Writing Transactions

E. Packing Transactions

Correct Answer: BC

Hyperledger business blockchain frameworks reach consensus by performing two separate activities:

1.

Ordering of transactions

2.

Validating transactions by logically separating these activities, we ensure that any Hyperledger framework can work with any Hyperledger consensus module.

QUESTION 10

Exhibit.

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"

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

type BTAAsset struct {
}

func (t *BTAAsset) 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 *BTAAsset) 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 "", fmt.Errorf("Incorrect arguments. Expecting a key and a
value")
    }

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

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

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

func main() {
    if err := shim.Start(new(BTAAsset)); err != nil {
        fmt.Printf("Error starting BTAAsset 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 11

Consensus algorithms are used because _____ A. They can include specific rules or conditions to be met

B. They increase the network security from hacking

C. They prevent blockchain node failure

D. They increase network speed

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 12

Chaincode on Fabric can be developed using:

A. GoLang

B. Java

C. Javasacrlpt (node)

D. All of the above

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 13

Consensus on the Blockchain defines_____

A. The distribution of each data block

B. Agreement of a valid transaction by all the network nodes

C. Security between two blocks of data

D. Basic security of the blockchain

Correct Answer: B

Consensus is when the distributed ledger has been updated and all nodes maintain their own identical copy of the ledger which essentially is an agreement. This is also known as the "World State" in some blockchains. This architecture allows for a new capacity as a system of recordkeeping that goes beyond being a simple database.

QUESTION 14

Where are models stored when you develop a business network application model on Playground?

A. On the web server hosting the Playground

B. File system

C. Browser storage

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 15

Level DB is the default database for Hyperledger Fabric and is particularly appropriate when ledger states comprise what type of data?

A. Complex key-value pairs

B. Rich Queries

C. JSON data pairs

D. Simple key-value pairs

Correct Answer: D

Simple key-value pairs - LevelDB is the default and is particularly appropriate when ledger states are simple key-value pairs. A LevelDB database is closely co-located with a network node ?it is embedded within the same operating system process. CouchDB is a particularly appropriate choice when ledger states are structured as JSON documents because CouchDB supports the rich queries and update of richer data types often found in business transactions. Implementation- wise, CouchDB runs in a separate operating system process, but there is still a 1:1 relation between a network node and a CouchDB instance. All of this is invisible to chaincode. https://hyperledger-fabric.readthedocs.io/en/release-1.3/ ledger/ ledger.html