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### QUESTION 1

When a blockchain software is updated with new functionality that breaks or modifies the rules of the previous version of the software, what has just occurred?

- A. A hard fork
- B. Revision Reversal Attack
- C. A software fault
- D. Autonomous update consensus

Correct Answer: A

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### QUESTION 2

When developing in Ethereum which is considered to be an In-Memory Blockchain simulations for rapid development?

- A. Cpp-ethereum
- B. Geth
- C. TestRPC
- D. Parity

Correct Answer: C

There are several redundant implementations of the Ethereum protocol to ensure the correctness of the implementation. Additionally, not all blockchain nodes operate the same way. Some are purely for developing and hold a blockchain in-memory and just simulate the mining. Real Blockchain Nodes: 1. Cpp-ethereum 2. Go-Etheruem (GETH) 3. Parity In-Memory Blockchain simulations for rapid development:

1. TestRPC 2. Ganache 3. Truffle Developer Console Clients to access the blockchain in a convenient way: 1. MetaMask browser Plugin through Infura 2. Status.IM Android/iOS app through Infura 3. MIST DApp Browser with integrated GETH

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### QUESTION 3

The\_\_\_\_\_ is the runtime environment for smart contracts in Ethereum?

- A. Metamask
- B. Ether
- C. Mist
- D. EVM

Correct Answer: D

EVM The Ethereum Virtual Machine (EVM) is the runtime environment for smart contracts in Ethereum. It is not only sandboxed, but actually completely isolated, which means that code running inside the EVM has no access to network, filesystem, or other processes. Smart contracts even have limited access to other smart contracts.

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#### QUESTION 4

Which of the following blockchain key components state how the transactions will be confirmed?

- A. Distributed Ledger database
- B. Validity Rules
- C. Consensus Algorithm
- D. Encryption

Correct Answer: B

Validity rules (validation) state how the user and the transactions will be validated. This is predetermined by the consensus algorithm.

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#### QUESTION 5

You are considering a cryptocurrency and for your privacy and anonymity are number one priority. Which cryptocurrency should you likely use?

- A. Monero
- B. Bitcoin
- C. Dash
- D. Shadowcoin
- E. Litecoin

Correct Answer: A

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#### QUESTION 6

The "Nothing-at-Stake" problem that could be realized by Proof of Stake networks would be caused by what?

- A. If all of the validator nodes are taken offline
- B. If validator nodes reject all transactions
- C. Validator nodes approving all transactions on old and new software after a hard fork occurs
- D. All of the above

Correct Answer: D

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### QUESTION 7

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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### QUESTION 8

Which is the right order for Ethereum Denominations?

- A. Finney, Szabo, Mether, Wei
- B. Gwei, Szabo, Finney, Ether
- C. Finney, Szabo, Mether, Gwei
- D. Wei, Finney, Szabo, Ether, Tether

Correct Answer: B

Most widely used are Wei, Gwei, Finney and Ether. With the tool <https://etherconverter.online/> you can easily convert different units.

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### QUESTION 9

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 10

A private blockchain like Hyperledger would be the right choice for which scenario:

- A. An enterprise that needs to build a scalable, secure, permissioned blockchain application
- B. A network of family members who want to share passwords and other secure information with one another
- C. Developers who want to rapidly prototype public blockchain solutions
- D. A startup that desires to build a token and blockchain application for their users
- E. All of the above

Correct Answer: A

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#### QUESTION 11

Adding more nodes to a blockchain network has which effect?

- A. Increased centralization
- B. Increased security
- C. Decreased costs
- D. Increased performance

Correct Answer: B

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#### QUESTION 12

An on-chain Smart Contract might be considered autonomous in nature because:

- A. It is difficult to alter or update
- B. Once it is deployed, it can never be revoked
- C. Once it is deployed, it is self-managing
- D. All of the above

Correct Answer: B

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#### QUESTION 13

To determine the anticipated load on an application, the number of end users should be considered along with?

- A. The location of the user
- B. The average number of transactions per user

- C. The average age of the user
- D. The average bandwidth speed of the user

Correct Answer: B

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#### QUESTION 14

In common blockchain design, which data structure is used to create a lightweight digital fingerprint of all the transactions within a block?

- A. Blockchains are unique in that they utilize no data structures
- B. Lexicographic Search Tree
- C. Bloom Filter
- D. Merkle Tree

Correct Answer: D

Reference: <https://blockonomi.com/merkle-tree/>

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#### QUESTION 15

Proof of Stake based blockchain systems use what design to permit valid write transactions?

- A. A genesis "Stake" node approves or disapproves transactions announced from other nodes
- B. Validator nodes each give or pay a stake in order to write transactions, and if malicious, will lose their stake
- C. Stakeholders or early product investors host nodes that approve or disapprove transactions from other nodes
- D. Every node on the network holds an equal stake, and if malicious, gets flagged for removal

Correct Answer: B

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