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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You interact with a smart contract and see a gas usage of 50,000 gas with a gas cost of 15Gwei.

How much Ether would you have to pay to the miner?

Options:

A- 750,000,000,000,000 Wei

B- 750,000,000,000 Wei

C- 750,000,000 Wei

D- A flat fee of 1 Ether

Answer:

A

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

To store almost all data in the Ethereum Blockchain:

Options:

- A-** a Linked List with pointers to previous blocks hashes is used.
- B-** a Merkle Patricia Trie is used.
- C-** a Radix Trie is used because the Merkle Patricia Trie is too inefficient.

Answer:

B

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

GETH:

Options:

A- is the reference implementation of the Ethereum protocol and every other node implementation internally uses the closed-source from Geth.

B- is the library that is used for the blockchain node Go-Ethereum. It is also used by Parity is parts, because it's closed source.

C- is one of the many blockchain nodes that implement the Ethereum Protocol. It's open source and everyone can contribute.

Answer:

C

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The JSON-RPC Protocol:

Options:

A- is used to communicate between blockchain nodes.

B- is used to ensure safe communication between miners.

C- is a mean of dumping the blockchain data in a so-called consensus export.

D- is used to communicate between the blockchain node and externally running applications.

Answer:

D

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

On a consortium network:

Options:

A- everybody can become a miner, everybody can send transactions and everything is public.

B- usually only a few selected nodes can be miners. Transactions can be further limited.

Answer:

B

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A Blockchain Node:

Options:

- 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.

Answer:

C

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

When a new block is mined:

Options:

A- a list of transactions as well as uncles is incorporated in the block. All gas that is used during those transactions is added to the miners' balance. Also, the block reward is added to the miner. Then the same transactions are run again by every participating node in the network to achieve consensus.

B- a list of transactions is incorporated in that block. Gas used during the execution is attached to the executing contracts while the block reward is automatically spread across the mining pool to ensure a fair spread. Consensus is reached by a special form of hash code.

Answer:

A

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Ethereum Nodes:

Options:

- A-** must implement the Ethereum protocol and external access can only be done via the proprietary Ethereum Libraries like Web3.js.
- B-** must implement the Ethereum Protocol and a JSON-RPC to talk with clients.
- C-** must implement Web3.js to interact with Websites.

Answer:

B

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Block Difficulty:

Options:

- 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.

Answer:

B

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Block Timestamp:

Options:

- A-** the timestamp is based on the time zone of the miner, that is why it changes the difficulty continuously to reflect network latency.
- B-** the timestamp can't be influenced by a miner and is generally considered safe to be used for randomness on the blockchain.
- C-** the timestamp can be influenced by a miner to a certain degree but it's always independent from the time-zone.

Answer:

C

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Go-Ethereum vs. Ganache:

Options:

- A-** both are the same, just implemented in a different language.
- B-** with Go-Ethereum you get a real blockchain node where you can create your own local private network, connect to Test-Networks or the Main-Net, while with Ganache you get an in-memory blockchain simulation.
- C-** with Ganache you get a real blockchain node where you can connect to the Test-Networks Rinkeby and Ropsten.

Answer:

B

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