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QUESTION 1

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 2

Hyperledger Fabric Composer allows for an easy front end application development experience without having to know the network internal application structure.

How is this done in Hyperledger Fabric?

- A. LoopBack connector for business networks exposes a running network as a RPC API which can easily be consumed by client applications and integrate non-blockchain applications.
- B. LoopBack connector for business networks exposes a running network as a SOAP API which can easily be consumed by client applications and integrate non-blockchain applications.
- C. LoopBack connector for business networks exposes a running network as a SOAP or RESTFUL API which can easily be consumed by client applications and integrate non-blockchain applications.
- D. LoopBack connector for business networks exposes a running network as a REST API which can easily be consumed by client applications and integrate non-blockchain applications.

Correct Answer: D

REST API support and integration capabilities: A LoopBack connector for business networks has been developed that exposes a running network as a REST API which can easily be consumed by client applications and integrate non-blockchain applications. This allows for easier front end application development without having to know the network internal application structure.

QUESTION 3

Exhibit.



```
func (t *BIAAsset) 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:

- A. Stores the keys and values on the ledger on initialization
- B. Reads and returns the keys and values on the ledger
- C. Removes the keys and values on the ledger
- D. Updates the keys and values on the execution of Invoke

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 4

Voting-based algorithms are advantageous in that they provide a benefit but a tradeoff. (Select two.)

- A. Trade off between scalability and security.
- B. Better security due to node control.
- C. Low-latency finality.
- D. Trade off between scalability and performance.

Correct Answer: CD

Hyperledger makes use of the permissioned voting-based consensus from the pool of other consensus named the lottery-based consensus. (Kafka in Hyperledger Fabric Ordering Service) Voting-based algorithms are advantageous in that they provide low-latency finality. More Nodes = More Time to reach Consensus. Trade off between Scalability and Performance

QUESTION 5

Which of the following provides Immutability?



- A. Assurance that a transaction cannot be altered
- B. Network configuration cannot be changed
- C. Guarantee that participants will never put bad information on the Blockchain
- D. Network nodes will never fail

Correct Answer: B

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