# CBDE Q&As

BTA Certified Blockchain Developer - Ethereum

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**QUESTION 1**

The JSON-RPC Protocol:

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.

Correct Answer: D

**QUESTION 2**

When using assert to check invariants and it evaluates to false: A. all gas is consumed.

B. all remaining gas is returned.

Correct Answer: A

**QUESTION 3**

The Fallback function:

A. cannot receive Ether, not even by adding the payable modifier.

B. can contain as much logic as you want, but it\\'s better to keep it short and not exceed the gas stipend of 2300 gas.

C. can be used to avoid receiving ether.

Correct Answer: B

**QUESTION 4**

Hashing Mining uses:

A. Keccack256 while internally to hash values it\\'s easy to use the Dagger-Hashimoto to create a meaningful hash.

B. the Dagger-Hashimoto hashing while internally the EVM uses SHA256 which is an alias for Keccack256.

C. the Dagger-Hashimoto hashing while internally the EVM uses Keccack256 which is almost similar to SHA256, but has a different padding so produces different hashes.

Correct Answer: C

**QUESTION 5**

When considering smart contracts and the blockchain it\\'s good:

A. to move all existing logic to the blockchain, so everything runs on the same system. This way it might be more complex, but easier to maintain.

B. to move only those parts to the blockchain that really need the blockchain. This way smart contracts can be easier to read, easier to test and are not so complex.

C. to move those parts to the blockchain that deal with Ether transfers. All other parts can remain in traditional database systems. This way only the value-transfer is on the blockchain.

Correct Answer: B

**QUESTION 6**

If contract MyContractA is derived from Contract MyContractB, then this would be the right syntax:

A. contract MyContractA is MyContractB { ... }

B. contract MyContractA inherit (MyContractB) {...}

C. contract MyContractA extends MyContractB {...}

D. contract MyContractB derives MyContractA {...}

Correct Answer: A

**QUESTION 7**

Truffle:

A. is a framework that helps developers with Testing, Deployment and Management of Smart Contracts and Distributed Applications.

B. is a library that helps developers to connect to Ethereum nodes, because it abstracts the JSONRPC interface.

C. is a framework for Java, similar to Web3.js for JavaScript. It\\'s a great way to develop distributed Java enterprise applications.

Correct Answer: A

**QUESTION 8**

It\\'s not possible to use inheritance from multiple sources in Solidity.

A. True

B. False

Correct Answer: B

**QUESTION 9**

Inheritance is useful, because a contract that is derived from another contract can make use of: A. all public state variables and properties, public and internal functions and modifiers.

B. all public and private state variables, public, internal and external functions, but not modifiers

C. all public state variables and properties, public functions and modifiers, but not internal, external or private ones.

Correct Answer: A

**QUESTION 10**

.Require is used:

A. to check internal states that should never happen.

B. to check input arguments from users.

Correct Answer: B

**QUESTION 11**

GETH:

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.

Correct Answer: C

**QUESTION 12**

View and Pure Functions: A. can only be accessed during calls.

B. can be accessed during transactions and calls.

Correct Answer: B

**QUESTION 13**

With the truffle config file you can manage:

A. the amount of gas your contract deployment and transactions, against your contract, will need. This way you can essentially lower the gas costs over traditional web3.js dApps.

B. different Networks to deploy your contracts to. This way you can easily deploy to a local blockchain, the main-net or the Ropsten/Rinkeby Test-Net with only one parameter.

C. you can manage your secret API keys to the Ethereum Network. This way you can get access to several different Ethereum nodes at the same time without the need to switch your keyfiles.

Correct Answer: B

**QUESTION 14**

The difference between address.send() and address.transfer() is:

A. .send returns a Boolean and .transfer throws an exception on error. Both just forward the gasstipend of 2300 gas and are considered safe against re-entrancy.

B. .send throws an exception and .transfer returns a Boolean on error. Both just forward the gasstipend of 2300 gas and considered safe against re-entrancy

C. .send returns a Boolean and .transfer throws an exception on error. .send is considered dangerous, because it sends all gas along, while .transfer only sends the gas stipend of 2300 gas along

D. .send and .transfer are both considered low-level functions which are dangerous, because they send all gas along. It\\'s better to use address.call.value()() to control the gas-amount.

Correct Answer: A

**QUESTION 15**

Block Timestamp:

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.

Correct Answer: C

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