



# CBDE<sup>Q&As</sup>

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**QUESTION 1**

When you do external calls to other smart contracts:

- A. you should follow the checks-effects-interactions pattern and avoid state changes after the call.
- B. you should follow the effects-checks-interactions pattern and avoid state changes before the call.
- C. you should follow the checks-effects-interactions pattern, which is only necessary when you do calls to contracts where a direct contract call is not possible.

Correct Answer: A

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**QUESTION 2**

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

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**QUESTION 3**

Proof of Work (PoW) vs. Proof of Stake.

- A. PoW is computationally intensive which requires lots of energy. On the other hand, miners earn straightforward a reward for mining a block and incorporating transactions.
- B. PoW is better than PoS, because with PoS we increase the amount of energy spent on the network.
- C. PoS is mining with specialized new hardware that has to be purchased with a stack of Ether in the network. Hence the Name: Proof of Stake, which derives from Stack.

Correct Answer: A

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**QUESTION 4**

Events:

- A. are stored on chain and are a great way to get a return value when a contract calls another contract.
- B. are stored in something like a side-chain and cannot be accessed by contracts.



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C. are used primarily for debugging exceptions in solidity.

Correct Answer: B

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#### QUESTION 5

Smart Contracts:

A. are always living on the same address, because the blockchain is deterministic. So, one account can always have one smart contract.

B. are having the same address as the EOA.

C. are sitting on their own address. The Address is created from the nonce and the EOA address and could be known in advance before deploying the smart contract.

D. the address of the smart contract is a random address which gets generated by the miner who mines the contract-creation transaction.

Correct Answer: C

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