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QUESTION 1

_____are used in a . cto model file lo indicate a relationship between an entity in the existing model file and an entity from another model file.

A. Relationships

B. Pointers

C. Imports

D. Resources

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 2

When designing a client application it is important to note that queries are defined in a query file (.qry). Where is this .qry file stored?

A. Parent directory of the business network definition

B. /tmp directory of the package.json file

C. Child directory of the package.json file

D. Child directory of the business network definition

E. Parent directory of the package.json file

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

Exhibit.

```
/**
 * Track the stock transfer from one broker to another
 * @param {org.bta.stock.Transfer} transfer
 * @transaction
 */
function transferStock(transfer) {
        transfer.stock.owner = transfer.newOwner;
        return getAssetRegistry('org.bta.transfer.stock')
                .then(function (assetRegistry) {
                        var transferNotification =
                getFactory().newEvent('org.bta.transfer',
                'transferNotification');
                        transferNotification.stock = transfer.stock;
                        emit(transferNotification);
                        return assetRegistry.update(transfer.stock);
                });
}
```

Based on the code snippet displayed, what does the following line do return assetRegistry.update (transfer.stock) ;

A. Updates the world state database

B. Persists the state of the asset to the blockchain ledger

C. Updates the assetRegistry variable

D. Returns the assetRegistry to the transfer, stock

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 4

In Hyperledger Fabric, there are three types of peer nodes depending upon the assigned roles. What are three types? (Choose three.)

A. Committing Peer

B. Endorsing Peer

C. Peer

D. Client peer

E. MSP Peer

F. Channel Peer

G. Ordering Peer

Correct Answer: BCG

So not all peer nodes are same. There are different types of peer nodes with different roles in the network: Endorser peer Anchor peer Orderer peer Endorser peer Peers can be marked as Endorser peer (Endorsing peer). Upon receiving the "transaction invocation request" from the Client application the Endorser peer Validates the transaction. Check certificate details and roles of the requester. Executes the Chaincode (Smart Contract) and simulates the outcome of the transaction. But it does not update the ledger. At the end of the above two tasks the Endorser may approve to disapprove the transaction. As only the Endorser node executes the Chaincode (Smart Contract) so there is no necessity to install Chaincode in each and every node of the network which increases the scalibility of the network. Anchor peer Anchor peer or cluster of Anchor peers is configured at the time of Channel configuration. Just to remind you, in Hyperledger Fabric you can configure secret channels among the peers and transactions among the peers of that channel are visible only to them. Anchor peer receives updates and broadcasts the updates to the other peers in the organization. Anchor peers are discoverable. So any peer marked as Anchor peer can be discovered by the Orderer peer or any other peer. Orderer peer Orderer peer is considered as the central communication channel for the Hyperledger Fabric network. Orderer peer/node is responsible for consistent Ledger state accross the network. Orderer peer creates the block and delivers that to all the peers. Orderer is built on top of a message oriented architecture. There are two options are currently available to implement Orderer peer: Solo: Suitable for development. Single point failure. Solo should not be used for the production ready network. Kafka: Production ready Hyperledger Fabric network uses Kafka as the Orderer implementation. Kafka is a messaging software that has high throughput fault tolerant feature.

QUESTION 5

Which of the following is the BEST definition of Decentralization?

A. Peer-to-Peer data sharing, hosting hardware owned by many not few, fault tolerant, secure, lower performance

B. Distributed data sharing, hosting hardware owned by many not few, fault tolerant, secure, lower performance

C. Peer-to-Peer data sharing, hosting hardware owned by a few not many, fault tolerant, secure, lower performance

Correct Answer: A

Peer-to-Peer essentially uses data sharing, hosting hardware owned by many not few, fault tolerant, secure, lower performance. It\\'s common way to share files--a good example was Napster. Peer-to- peer (P2P) file sharing is the distribution of digital media such as software, videos, music, and images through an informal network in order to upload and download files. Typically, P2P software enables users to select which files to share. These files are indexed on a central server, making them available for other users to find and download.

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