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BTA Certified Blockchain Developer - Hyperledger

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### QUESTION 1

The \_\_\_\_\_ enables auditors to view transactions pertaining to a participant, providing that each auditor has been granted proper access authority, based on the role of the participants.

- A. Audit Defense
- B. Hyperledger Quilt
- C. Hyperledger Burrow
- D. Reputation Manager

Correct Answer: D

Reputation Manager is part of the MSP Membership services provide identity, privacy, and confidentiality to the network. Basic access to the network is determined through the role of the member, who may all have separate legal and/or independent entities. Depending on the network, different authentication schemes are used for assigning identity. For transacting, the participants must obtain identities. The Reputation Manager enables auditors to view transactions pertaining to a participant, providing that each auditor has been granted proper access authority, based on the role of the participants.

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### QUESTION 2

Asset state data is immutable i.e., once asset data is written to the state data (world state) it cannot be changed.

- A. FALSE
- B. TRUE

Correct Answer: A

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### QUESTION 3

What is the initial setup of a network which policies, system chaincodes, and cryptographic materials (certs) are disseminated amongst participants are defined to establish trust?

- A. Chaining
- B. Instantiaton
- C. Bootstrapping
- D. Subnetting

Correct Answer: C

The application is bootstrapped knowing about a group of peers which are trusted by the application developer/administrator to provide authentic responses to discovery queries. There is the bootstrap of a peer network, during which policies, system chaincodes, and cryptographic materials (certs) are disseminated amongst participants, and the bootstrap of an ordering network. The bootstrap of the ordering network must precede the bootstrap of the peer



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network, as a peer network is contingent upon the presence of an ordering service. A network need only be "bootstrapped" once.

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#### QUESTION 4

Hyperledger Fabric is a blockchain implementation that is designed for deploying a modular and extensible architecture.

Which of the following is NOT true about the architecture of Hyperledger?

- A. It is modular and extensible
- B. It allows for interoperability
- C. It has a native cryptocurrency token
- D. It has a rich API development capacity

Correct Answer: C

It has a modular subsystem design so that different implementations can be plugged in and implemented over time. Modular and extensible means modularity in all components of all frameworks, including: Consensus layer Smart contract layer Communication Layer Data Store Identity services (root of trust, to identify the participants).

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#### QUESTION 5

Exhibit.



```
package main

import (
    "fmt"

    "github.com/hyperledger/fabric/core/chaincode/shim"
    "github.com/hyperledger/fabric/protos/peer"
)

type BTAAsset struct {
}

func (t *BTAAsset) Init(stub shim.ChaincodeStubInterface) peer.Response {
    // Get the args from the transaction proposal
    args := stub.GetStringArgs()
    if len(args) != 2 {
        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)
}

func (t *BTAAsset) Invoke(stub shim.ChaincodeStubInterface) peer.Response {
    fn, args := stub.GetFunctionAndParameters()

    var result string
    var err error
    if fn == "set" {
        result, err = set(stub, args)
    } else { // assume 'get' even if fn is nil
        result, err = get(stub, args)
    }

    if err != nil {
        return shim.Error(err.Error())
    }

    return shim.Success([]byte(result))
}

func set(stub shim.ChaincodeStubInterface, args []string) (string, error) {
    value, err := stub.GetState(args[0])
    if err != nil {
        return "", fmt.Errorf("Failed to get asset: %s with error: %s",
args[0], err)
    }
    if value == nil {
        return "", fmt.Errorf("Asset not found: %s", args[0])
    }
    return string(value), nil
}

func main() {
    if err := shim.Start(new(BTAAsset)); err != nil {
        fmt.Printf("Error starting BTAAsset chaincode: %s", err)
    }
}
```



Based on the chaincode displayed, which function returns the value of the specified asset key?

- A. main
- B. Init C. Invoke
- D. get

Correct Answer: D

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