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## QUESTION NO: 1

The following are value types in Solidity.

- A. Integer, Boolean, Struct, Mapping and Enum.
- B. Integer, Boolean, Enum and Addresses.
- C. Integer, Boolean, Structs and Fixed Point Numbers.

ANSWER: B

## QUESTION NO: 2

Gas costs accrue on sending a transaction:

- A. no matter the content.
- B. only with a new smart contract deployment.
- C. only interacting with an already deployed smart contract.

ANSWER: A

## QUESTION NO: 3

If a User calls contract A and that calls Contract B, then msg.sender in Contract B will contain the address of:

- A. the User.
- B. contract A

ANSWER: B

## QUESTION NO: 4

Address.send():

- A. will cascade exceptions and address.transfer() will return a false on error.
- B. will return false on error while address.transfer() will cascade transactions.

**ANSWER: B**

## QUESTION NO: 5

If we divide two integers:  $5/2$ , the result is:

- A. 2, because the decimal is truncated.
- B. 3, because it's always rounded.
- C. 2.5, because it's automatically converted into a float.

**ANSWER: A**

## QUESTION NO: 6

Using `selfdestruct(beneficiary)` with the beneficiary being a contract without a payable fallback function:

- A. will throw an exception, because the fallback function is non-payable and thus cannot receive ether.
- B. it's impossible to secure a contract against receiving ether, because `selfdestruct` will always send ether to the address in the argument. This is a design decision of the Ethereum platform.
- C. `selfdestruct` doesn't send anything to a contract, it just re-assigns the owner of the contract to a new person. Sending ether must be done outside of `selfdestruct`.

**ANSWER: B**

## QUESTION NO: 7

Public Keys vs. Private Keys. Which statement is true?

- A. The Public Key is for Signing Transactions, the Private Key must be given out to verify the signature.
- B. The Private Key signs transactions, the Public Key can verify the signature.
- C. The Private Key is to generate a Public Key. The Public Key can sign transactions, the address is here to verify the transactions.

**ANSWER: B**

## QUESTION NO: 8

A Blockchain Node:

- A. can never become a mining node.
- B. can always become a mining node.
- C. can become a mining node, depending if the implementation has the functionality implemented.

**ANSWER: C**

## QUESTION NO: 9

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 {...}

**ANSWER: A**

## QUESTION NO: 10

The nonce-field in a transaction is used:

- A. to protect against replay attacks.
- B. to have an additional checksum for transactions.
- C. to sum up all ethers sent from that address.

**ANSWER: A**