



CBSP^{Q&As}

BTA Certified Blockchain Security Professional

Pass Blockchain CBSP Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

<https://www.passapply.com/cbsp.html>

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Blockchain
Official Exam Center

-  **Instant Download** After Purchase
-  **100% Money Back** Guarantee
-  **365 Days** Free Update
-  **800,000+** Satisfied Customers





QUESTION 1

Malware infections of blockchain nodes can compromise the security of the blockchain's consensus algorithm.

- A. True
- B. False

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 2

Which smart contract auditing strategy identifies which variables in the function can be affected by the person running it?

- A. Manual Code Analysis
- B. Symbolic Execution
- C. Taint Analysis
- D. Control Flow Analysis

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 3

A network design where some nodes are prohibited from communicating directly with other nodes does not compromise the security of the blockchain.

- A. True
- B. False

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 4

Digital signatures provide confidentiality, integrity, and non-repudiation.

- A. True
- B. False

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 5



Transaction validation on DAG-based DLTs is designed in a way that allows legitimate transactions to be considered untrusted due to random chance.

- A. True
- B. False

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 6

Determining if a transaction is part of the distributed ledger is less computationally intensive in DAG- based solutions than in blockchain.

- A. True
- B. False

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 7

Scanning against a list of common vulnerabilities is an important component of smart contract auditing.

- A. True
- B. False

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 8

Which smart contract auditing strategy determines the inputs that will cause different parts of the code to run?

- A. Symbolic Execution
- B. Taint Analysis
- C. Dynamic Code Analysis
- D. Control Flow Analysis

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 9

The goal of most network-based blockchain attacks is to enable what type of attack?

- A. Selfish Mining Attack



- B. Double-Spend Attack
- C. 51% Attack
- D. Long-Range Attack

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 10

Which of the following attacks takes advantage of the fact that transaction information is posted on the blockchain to infer sensitive information?

- A. Smart Contract Exploitation
- B. Data Mining
- C. Brute Force Key Guessing
- D. Cryptanalysis

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 11

The decentralization of the blockchain makes it immune to traditional Denial of Service attacks.

- A. True
- B. False

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 12

Which of the following are shared benefits of private and permissioned blockchain architectures? Select all that apply.

- A. Scale
- B. Efficiency
- C. Access Control
- D. Decentralization

Correct Answer: BC

QUESTION 13



Which of the following features were exploited as part of the Verge cryptocurrency hack? Select all that apply.

- A. Mining Difficulty Update Function
- B. Multiple Hash Functions
- C. Timestamp Flexibility
- D. Short Addresses

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 14

Transactions can be added to DAG-based distributed ledgers without being validated but the same is not true for blockchain.

- A. True
- B. False

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 15

Which of the following are common inputs to the algorithm to select the next block creator in Proof of Stake? Select all that apply

- A. Age of User Account
- B. Time Since Last Chosen to Create a Block
- C. Stake Size
- D. User Activity on the Blockchain

Correct Answer: BCD

[CBSP PDF Dumps](#)

[CBSP VCE Dumps](#)

[CBSP Study Guide](#)