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| **P.V.P Siddhartha Institute of Technology** | **Signature of Invigilator with date:** | **Marks Obtained:** |
| **Department of Computer Science and Engineering** |
| **Course: B.Tech** | **Year: III** | **Semester: II** | **Objective: I** |
| **Regulation:PVP20** | **Maximum Marks:10Marks** | **Session: F.N** |
| **A.Y:2024-25** | **Date:23/01/25** | **Duration: 20 min** |
| **Subject Code: 20CS4601C** | **Subject Name: Block Chain Technology** |
| **Registered Number:** | **Name:** |
| **Answer all the Questions. Each Question carries ½ Mark 20×½ M =10M** |
| **S.No** | **Question** | **CO** | **Level** | **Answer**  |
| **1.** | In a Blockchain \_\_\_\_\_\_ tree stores all the transactions in a block by producing a digital finger print of the entire set of transactions.  | **CO1** | **L1** |  |
| a) Merkle | b) Binary | c) AVL | d) Red Black  |
| **2.** | Blockchain is a type of: | **CO1** | **L2** |  |
| a) Client server | b) Distributed ledger technology | c) Centralized ledger technology | d) Physical ledger |
| **3.** | Identify one of the types of blockchain network | **CO1** | **L2** |  |
| a) Open Blockchain network | b) Constraint Blockchain Network  | c) Private Blockchain Network | d) Restricted Blockchain Network  |
| **4.** | What does the block in the blockchain contain | **CO1** | **L1** |  |
| a) Transaction data | b) Timestamp | c) Hash Point | d) All  |
| **5.** | Smart Contracts of Ethereum opened up the possibility of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ consensus mechanism | **CO1** | **L1** |  |
| a) Proof-of-Stake (PoS) | b) Proof-of-Work (PoW) | c) Proof-of-Authority (PoA) | d) RAFT |
| **6.** | In blockchain concept, a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an electronic device (computers, mobile devices, servers, etc.) that is connected to the internet. | **CO1** | **L2** |  |
| a) Blockchain | b) Node | c) Ledger | d) E-wallet |
| **7.** | What is the name of the first block in a blockchain | **CO1** | **L1** |  |
| a) Block one | b) Origin Block | c) Genesis Block | d) None |
| **8.** | What are the pillars of blockchain technology | **CO1** | **L1** |  |
| a) Transparency  | b) Immutability | c) Decentralization  | d) All  |
| **9.** | Can blockchain technology offer access to financial transactions like banks without any intermediaries | **CO1** | **L2** |  |
| a) True | b) False |
| **10.** | What is a dApp? | **CO1** | **L1** |  |
| a) a type of crypto currency | b) Decentralized Application | c) Distributed Application  | d) None |
| **11.** | What is the incentive for miners to validate transactions | **CO1** | **L2** |  |
| a) Appreciation of the community | b) Nonce | c) Block rewards | d) Additional memory |
| **12.** | What is the security incident when attackers gain control over the blockchain network resources | **CO1** | **L1** |  |
| a) Reentrancy attack | b) Invasion attack | c) Brute force attack | d) 51% attack |
| **13.** | What is Proof of Stake?  | **CO1** | **L2** |  |
| a) Consensus mechanism | b) Certificate required for blockchain usage | c) Method for creation of private keys | d) Password for accessing the blockchain platform |
| **14.** | What does P2P stand for? | **CO1** | **L1** |  |
| a) Password to Password | b) Peer to Peer | c) Product to Product | d) Private Key to Public Key |
| **15.** | The currency used by Lisk is called | **CO1** | **L1** |  |
| a) Safecoin | b) Ether | c) LSK coin | d) Rise |
| **16.** | What is a miner? | **CO1** | **L2** |  |
| a) A type of blockchain | b) An algorithm that predicts the next part of the chain | c) A person doing calculations to verify a transaction | d) Computers that validate and process blockchain transactions |
| **17.** | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_refers to a type of cryptography where the key that is used to encrypt the data is the same one that is used for decrypting the data. | **CO1** | **L2** |  |
| a) Symmetric cryptography | b) Asymmetric cryptography |
| **18.** | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the assurance that information is only available to authorized entities. | **CO1** | **L1** |  |
| a) Confidentiality  | b) Integrity | c) Authentication | d) Non Repudiation |
| **19.** | What is the purpose of a nonce? | **CO1** | **L2** |  |
| a) Follows nouns | b) A hash function | c) Prevents double spending | d) Sends information to the blockchain network |
| **20.** | An example of Symmetric Cryptography | **CO1** | **L2** |  |
| a) DES | b) AES | c) IDEA | d) All  |