Name:

Enrolment No:



UPES End Semester Examination, May 2024

Course: Crypto Currency Program: B.Tech-CSE (All) Course Code: CSBL3013P

Semester: VI Time : 03 hrs. Max. Marks: 100

Instructions: All Questions are compulsory. Please attempt the questions in a serial order.

SECTION A (5Qx4M=20Marks)				
Q 1	How can information be secured in a blockchain?	4	CO1	
Q2	Write about Bitcoin, Ethereum.	4	CO2	
Q3	Blockchain networks are vulnerable to 51% attacks. Which network ((Bitcoin/Fabric/Ripple)) would incentivize hackers most to break the network? Give one reason.	4	CO2	
Q4	Discuss, how does asset Tokenization Work?	4	CO3	
Q5	Define, which blockchain interoperability approach allows the creation of sidechains connected to a main blockchain?	4	CO4	
	SECTION B			
(4Qx10M= 40 Marks)				
Q6	An attacker tries to corrupt the transaction history of a blockchain to be able to spend a token or a cryptocurrency twice. What is the most likely thing this attacker did? (Give proper clarity)	10	CO2	
Q7	How do we measure POS success? What should we monitor for the POS. (Explain with example)	10	CO3	
Q8	Blockchain enables self-sovereign identity. How does blockchain do this? (Explain with example)	10	CO4	
Q9	Discuss, what role can smart contracts play in sustainable finance on the blockchain? OR The keys 12, 18, 13, 2, 3, 23, 5 and 15 are inserted into an initially empty hash table of length 10 using open addressing with hash function h(k) = k mod 10 and linear probing. Find the resultant hash table? (Mention all steps)	10	CO2	
SECTION-C (2Qx20M=40 Marks)				

Q10	A hash table of length 10 uses open addressing with hash function $h(k)=k \mod 10$, and linear probing. After inserting 6 values into an empty hash		
	table, the table is as shown below.		
	0		
	1		
	2 42		
	3 23		
	4 34		
	5 52		~ ~ ~
	6 46	10+10=20	CO2
	/ 33		
	8		
	9		
	a). Find the choices and gives a possible order in which the key values		
	could have been inserted in the table?		
	b). How many different insertion sequences of the key values using the		
	same hash function and linear probing will result in the hash table.		
011	A competitive consensus algorithm that was developed because		<u> </u>
V ¹¹	blockchains had difficulty meeting the transaction speed demands. What		
	type of algorithm is the least energy efficient? (Justify answer with		
	suitable diagram and example)		
	OR	20	CO4
	An organization wants to develop smart contracts, based on blockchain		
	rechnology. The organization does not wish to burden employees with		
	technology fits the organization best? (Justify answer with suitable		
	diagram and example)		