

B.M.S. College of Engineering, Bengaluru-560019

Autonomous Institute Affiliated to VTU

January / February 2025 Semester End Main Examinations

Programme: B.E.

Semester: VII

Branch: Computer Science and Engineering

Duration: 3 hrs.

Course Code: 21CS7PEBLC

Max Marks: 100

Course: Blockchain

Instructions: 1. Answer any FIVE full questions, choosing one full question from each unit.

2. Missing data, if any, may be suitably assumed.

			UNIT - I	CO	PO	Marks
Important Note: Completing your answers, compulsorily draw diagonal cross lines on the remaining blank pages. Revealing of identification, appeal to evaluator will be treated as malpractice.	1	a)	Discuss Byzantine fault tolerance. Explain it's relevance to blockchain.	CO1	PO1	08
		b)	Explain the three properties of cryptographic hash functions.	CO1	PO1	06
		c)	Demonstrate the steps in creating digital signature using the Elliptic Curve Digital Signature Algorithm.	CO1	PO1	06
			OR			
	2	a)	Discuss the effect of ASIC in crypto currency.	CO1	PO1	10
		b)	Describe the risks associated with centralization in mining. How can the concentration of mining power in a few entities impact the security and decentralization goals of a blockchain network?	CO1	PO1	10
			UNIT - II			
	3	a)	Bring out the differences between hard fork versus soft fork and illustrate the same with an example.	CO1	PO1	10
		b)	Demonstrate with a neat diagram Merkle tree visualization and explain it's relevance to Blockchain.	CO1	PO1	10
			OR			
	4	a)	Compare and list the differences as well as the similarities between private and public Blockchain.	CO1	PO1	06
		b)	Illustrate with an example the complete lifecycle of a transaction in a Blockchain application.	CO1	PO1	08
		c)	Discuss the advantages of Blockchain over the conventional distributed systems.	CO1	PO1	06
			UNIT - III			
	5	a)	Illustrate the execution environment of Ethereum Virtual Machine (EVM) with a neat diagram.	CO1	PO1	10
		b)	Design a smart contract for the following: A bidding application where everyone can send their bids during a bidding period. The	CO3	PO3	10

		bids include sending money / ether in order to bind the bidders to their bid. If the highest bid is raised, the previously highest bidder gets his/her money back.			
		OR			
6	a)	Design a smart contract illustrating different methods to send ether from one account to another in solidity.	CO3	PO3	10
	b)	Explain any one vulnerability and demonstrate with an example one attack on the vulnerability.	CO1	PO1	10
		UNIT - IV			
7	a)	Illustrate with a neat diagram the process of consensus mechanism using GHOST.	CO2	PO2	08
	b)	Discuss the applications of Blockchain in the field of medical record Management System.	CO1	PO1	06
	c)	Illustrate the Bitcoin consensus algorithm which is not vulnerable to Sybil attacks.	CO2	PO2	06
		OR			
8	a)	Explain Namecoin and show how it is different from Bitcoin.	CO1	PO1	10
	b)	You are a supply chain manager for a retail company looking to enhance transparency and traceability in your supply chain processes. The company is exploring the implementation of a distributed ledger system. Examine how a distributed ledger system can be leveraged to enhance transparency and traceability in the supply chain. What role does the decentralized and immutable nature of a distributed ledger play in ensuring the integrity of supply chain data?	CO1	PO1	10
		UNIT - V			
9	a)	Explain Nakamoto consensus where the leader is elected and proposes a final value.	CO2	PO2	08
	b)	Differentiate between Proof of Work and Proof of Stake.	CO2	PO2	06
	c)	Show how the high energy consumption in Proof of Work overcome using Proof of Burn.	CO2	PO2	06
		OR			
10	a)	Discuss difficult level in mining and show how it is calculated.	CO1	PO1	10
	b)	Compare Nakamoto Consensus with alternative consensus mechanisms, such as Proof-of-Stake (PoS) or Proof of Burn. What are the key differences, advantages, and disadvantages of Nakamoto Consensus compared to these alternatives?	CO2	PO2	10
