



Certified Crypto Mining Professional (CCMP)

Ten Sample Questions

These ten questions are written at the difficulty of the live exam. Six carry a figure, a data table, a configuration or a code listing; four are plain scenario questions, as on the live paper. Every one is a scenario a working crypto mining professional would meet, and none of them appears in the live question bank.

The live exam is multistage adaptive: how you score on one stage selects the difficulty of the next, so no two candidates sit the same paper. It is a performance-based exam: each form can carry up to 5 to 12 performance-based questions alongside the multiple-choice questions, which means you build, sequence or complete something rather than only choosing from a list. Answers and full explanations follow each question here; the live exam does not disclose item-level answers.

Question 1

Domain 1: Mining Foundations

DATA

Sarah Miller maps each mining term to its meaning, with one meaning missing.

Term	Meaning
Hash rate	Hashes tried per second
Block reward	Coins paid per block
Nonce	(to choose)
Difficulty	How hard a block is

Table 1.1 Mining terms and meaning.

What does the nonce mean?

- ☐ A A wallet backup file
- ☐ B Number miners vary
- ☐ C The pool payout rate
- ☐ D Total coins in supply

Correct answer: B

The nonce is the number a miner changes on each attempt to find a hash that meets the target. Hash rate counts attempts per second, difficulty sets how hard the target is, and the block reward is the coins paid.

Question 2

Domain 2: Consensus and Proof of Work

CONFIG

James Carter reviews a simplified block header the miner hashes repeatedly.

```
version: 2
prev_hash: 0000a3f9...
merkle: 9c1d44b2...
timestamp: 1699900000
target: 0000ffff...
nonce: (varies)
```

Listing 2.1 A block header.

What must the block hash satisfy to be valid?

- ☐ A Equal the merkle root
- ☐ B Be at or below target
- ☐ C Match the prev hash
- ☐ D Be a prime number

Correct answer: B

In proof of work a block is valid when its hash is at or below the target, which is why the header shows many leading zeros. Miners change the nonce until the hash meets the target, not the merkle root or the previous hash.

Question 3

Domain 2: Consensus and Proof of Work

DATA

Emma Wilson reviews how network difficulty responds to block timing.

Blocks came in	Difficulty moves
Faster than target	Rises
On the target	Holds
Slower than target	(to choose)
Much slower	Falls more

Table 3.1 Timing and difficulty.

How does difficulty move when blocks are slow?

- ☐ A Rises sharply
- ☐ B Locks forever
- ☐ C Falls
- ☐ D Doubles at once

Correct answer: C

The network lowers difficulty when blocks arrive slower than the target so timing returns to the intended pace. When blocks come faster difficulty rises, and when timing is on target it holds steady.

Question 4

Domain 3: Mining Hardware

DATA

David Brown compares hardware types by their typical mining efficiency.

Hardware	Relative efficiency
CPU	Very low
GPU	Moderate
FPGA	Higher
ASIC	(to choose)

Table 4.1 Hardware efficiency.

What is the ASIC efficiency for its target algorithm?

- ☐ A Lower than a CPU
- ☐ B The same as a GPU
- ☐ C Zero on all coins
- ☐ D Highest of these

Correct answer: D

An ASIC is built for one algorithm, so it delivers the highest efficiency of these options on that algorithm. A CPU is the least efficient, while a GPU and an FPGA sit in the middle of the range.

Question 5

Domain 3: Mining Hardware

CONFIG

Olivia Davis lists the airflow plan for a small mining shelf.

```
intake:    cool air front
rigs:      spaced 20 cm
exhaust:   warm air rear
ambient:   monitored
filters:   cleaned weekly
```

Listing 5.1 Airflow plan.

Why keep intake and exhaust on opposite sides?

- ☐ A To raise hash rate
- ☐ B To lower coin price
- ☐ C To avoid recycling heat
- ☐ D To skip all filters

Correct answer: C

Separating intake and exhaust stops warm air from being pulled straight back in, which keeps the rigs cooler and steadier. Airflow layout does not change coin price or the raw hash rate, and filters are still needed.

Question 6

Domain 5: Economics and Profitability

DATA

Liam Anderson lists an educational estimate of daily figures for one rig.

Item	Estimated value
Reward mined	5.00 units
Power cost	2.00 units
Pool fee	0.10 units
Net estimate	(to choose)

Table 6.1 Educational daily estimate.

What is the net estimate for the day?

- ☐ A 7.10 units
- ☐ B 2.90 units
- ☐ C 5.00 units
- ☐ D 0.10 units

Correct answer: B

The net estimate subtracts power cost and pool fee from the reward, so 5.00 minus 2.00 minus 0.10 leaves 2.90 units. These figures are educational estimates only and real results vary with price, difficulty and power rates.

Question 7

Domain 1: Mining Foundations

A newcomer thinks a miner personally decides which transactions are true and edits balances by hand. What role does a miner actually play?

- ☐ A Edits user balances
- ☐ B Sets the coin price
- ☐ C Prints coins freely
- ☐ D Validates and orders

Correct answer: D

A miner validates transactions against the rules and orders them into blocks through proof of work, rather than editing balances by hand. Miners cannot set price or print coins outside the protocol rules that every node checks.

Question 8

Domain 4: Mining Software and Pools

Two miners with the same hardware ask why one joins a pool while the other mines alone. What does a mining pool mainly change?

- ☐ A Removes all fees
- ☐ B Raises block reward
- ☐ C Steadier payouts
- ☐ D Speeds up the chain

Correct answer: C

A pool combines many miners so rewards are shared, giving smaller and steadier payouts instead of rare large ones from solo mining. Pools charge a fee, do not raise the block reward, and do not change how fast the chain runs.

Question 9

Domain 5: Economics and Profitability

A learner treats mining income as guaranteed and ignores that difficulty and coin price move over time. How should profitability be viewed?

- ☐ A A fixed salary
- ☐ B A variable estimate
- ☐ C Always increasing
- ☐ D Risk free income

Correct answer: B

Mining returns are a variable estimate because difficulty, coin price and power costs all shift over time. This is educational context, not financial advice, and no honest model treats mining income as fixed or risk free.

Question 10

Domain 6: Energy, Operations and Compliance

An operator plans a small home setup but forgets to check the circuit rating before adding several rigs. What should be verified first?

- ☐ A The coin logo
- ☐ B Electrical capacity
- ☐ C The pool mascot
- ☐ D Wallet colour theme

Correct answer: B

Electrical capacity comes first because rigs draw steady heavy current and an overloaded circuit is a safety hazard. Checking the rating, wiring and local rules protects the site, while cosmetic details like logos or themes are irrelevant.

