



Certified Cryptocurrency Professional (CCYP)

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 cryptocurrency 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: Cryptocurrency Foundations

DATA

Sarah Miller compares how three sample coins issue new units, with one model missing.

Coin	Supply model
Sample A	Capped at fixed max
Sample B	(to choose)
Sample C	Burns units each fee
Sample D	Steady issue per block

Table 1.1 Coins and supply models.

Sample B has no upper cap and grows each year, so its model is which?

- ☐ A Deflationary
- ☐ B Fixed supply
- ☐ C Inflationary
- ☐ D Burned to zero

Correct answer: C

An inflationary model has no fixed cap and keeps adding new units over time, which matches Sample B. A fixed supply is capped, a deflationary model shrinks through burning, and none of those describe steady yearly growth.

Question 2

Domain 2: Blockchain and Consensus

DATA

James Carter maps each consensus term to what secures the network, with one entry missing.

Term	Secures by
Proof of work	Solving hash puzzles
Proof of stake	(to choose)
Block	Batch of records
Hash	Fixed length digest

Table 2.1 Consensus terms and meaning.

What secures a proof of stake network?

- ☐ A Locked up coins
- ☐ B Faster puzzles
- ☐ C Larger hard drives
- ☐ D More email votes

Correct answer: A

Proof of stake selects validators based on coins they lock up as a stake, so bonded coins secure the network. Hash puzzles belong to proof of work, and storage size or votes by email are not how staking works.

Question 3

Domain 3: Bitcoin and Major Coins

DATA

Emma Wilson reviews sample traits of well known coins, with one purpose missing.

Coin	Main purpose
Bitcoin	Peer to peer money
Ether	(to choose)
Stablecoin	Track a stable value
Litecoin	Faster small payments

Table 3.1 Coins and their purpose.

What is the main purpose of Ether?

- ☐ A Fuel smart contracts
- ☐ B Print paper cash

- ☐ C Store legal deeds
- ☐ D Replace all banks

Correct answer: A

Ether pays for computation and is used to fuel smart contracts on its platform. It does not print cash or store legal deeds, and no single coin is designed to replace every bank.

Question 4

Domain 4: Wallets and Transactions

CONFIG

Olivia Davis reviews a sample transaction record with clearly fake values.

```
from    fake1qAbCd0000ExampleOnly
to      fake1qZzYy9999ExampleOnly
amount  0.05 SAMPLE
fee     0.00021 SAMPLE
status  confirmed 6 blocks
```

Listing 4.1 A sample transaction.

What does the six blocks under status best indicate?

- ☐ A Refund is pending
- ☐ B Wallet is offline
- ☐ C Fee was refunded
- ☐ D Payment is settled

Correct answer: D

Once a transaction sits under several confirmed blocks it is treated as settled and very hard to reverse. It does not mean a refund, an offline wallet, or a returned fee, all of which the record would show differently.

Question 5

Domain 4: Wallets and Transactions

CONFIG

Liam Anderson lists parts of a sample wallet, all values clearly fake.

```
public  fake1qPublicShare0k0000
label   savings sample wallet
private FAKE-DO-NOT-SHARE-9999
backup  twelve word sample list
```

Listing 5.1 Parts of a sample wallet.

Which item must the owner keep secret to protect the funds?

- ☐ A The wallet label
- ☐ B The private key
- ☐ C The public part
- ☐ D The coin ticker

Correct answer: B

The private key authorises spending, so it and the backup phrase must stay secret. The public part is meant to be shared to receive funds, while the label and ticker carry no control over the coins.

Question 6

Domain 5: Exchanges and DeFi

DATA

Ava Thompson maps each trading venue to a key trait, with one trait missing.

Venue	Key trait
Central exchange	Holds user funds
Decentral exchange	(to choose)
Order book	Lists bids and asks
Liquidity pool	Funds a swap pair

Table 6.1 Venues and key traits.

What is a key trait of a decentralised exchange?

- ☐ A You hold your keys
- ☐ B It prints new cash
- ☐ C It insures losses
- ☐ D It sets fixed prices

Correct answer: A

On a decentralised exchange trades settle from your own wallet, so you hold your keys rather than handing funds to the venue. Such a venue does not print cash, insure losses, or fix prices for you.

Question 7

Domain 1: Cryptocurrency Foundations

A beginner asks why a public blockchain is called a distributed ledger rather than a single company database. What best explains the term?

- ☐ A One firm edits it
- ☐ B Copies held by many
- ☐ C It runs once a year
- ☐ D Only banks may read

Correct answer: B

A distributed ledger keeps matching copies across many independent nodes, so no single firm owns or edits the record alone. It is not run yearly, limited to banks, or controlled by one company.

Question 8

Domain 3: Bitcoin and Major Coins

A learner reads that Bitcoin roughly halves its new block reward at regular intervals. What is that scheduled event called?

- ☐ A The halving
- ☐ B A fork war
- ☐ C A cold start
- ☐ D The airdrop

Correct answer: A

The halving is the scheduled event where the block reward for new bitcoin is cut by about half. A fork splits a chain, an airdrop gives out tokens, and a cold start is not a reward schedule term.

Question 9

Domain 5: Exchanges and DeFi

A new user wants to swap one token for another without a company holding the funds during the trade. Which option fits that goal?

- ☐ A A savings passbook
- ☐ B A wire at a bank
- ☐ C A decentral exchange
- ☐ D A paper cheque

Correct answer: C

A decentralised exchange lets a swap settle straight from the users own wallet, so no company holds the funds mid trade. A bank wire, a cheque, and a passbook all route through a custodian instead.

Question 10

Domain 6: Security, Regulation and Risk

An email says a wallet is locked and asks the owner to type the twelve word backup phrase on a linked page to restore it. What should the owner do?

- ☐ A Never share the phrase
- ☐ B Reply with the phrase
- ☐ C Post it in a forum
- ☐ D Text it to support

Correct answer: A

A backup phrase controls the funds, so a genuine service never asks for it and the owner should never share the phrase. Replying, posting, or texting it hands full control to whoever runs the scam.