CERTLABZ CERTIFICATION BOARD

Certified Enterprise Ledger Architect (CELA)

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 enterprise ledger architect 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: Enterprise DLT Foundations — DATA

Emma Wilson decides whether a distributed ledger fits each enterprise scenario.

Scenario	Best fit
Several firms share one record, low trust	(to choose)
One firm, full control of its data	(to choose)
Shared audit trail across a consortium	(to choose)
Simple internal reporting table	(to choose)

Table 1.1 Scenarios and best fit.

Which set of choices is correct?

A. Database, ledger, database and ledger, so a ledger is used for the single firm and the internal reporting table instead.

B. Permissioned ledger, database, permissioned ledger and database, matching a ledger to the shared, low-trust scenarios only.

C. Permissioned ledger for all four, since a shared ledger is always the better enterprise choice than an ordinary database.

D. Database for all four, since an ordinary database is always the better enterprise choice than any distributed ledger at all.

Correct answer: B
A permissioned ledger fits records shared across several low-trust firms and a shared consortium audit trail, while a single firm controlling its own data and a simple internal table are served better by an ordinary database. Using a ledger for everything, or nothing, ignores the tradeoffs.

Question 2 — Domain 2: Platforms and Architecture — CONFIG

James Carter reviews the roles in a permissioned platform.

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peers       : hold the ledger, run chaincode
ordering    : sequences transactions into blocks
membership  : issues identities to participants
channels    : keep subsets of data private
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Listing 2.1 Platform roles.

What does the ordering service provide in this architecture?

A. It stores every participant private key, so that the ordering service can sign transactions on behalf of each member firm.

B. It sequences transactions into an agreed order and forms blocks, giving the network consistent, shared ordering of updates.

C. It renders the user interface for the network, since ordering is responsible for how members view and enter their data.

D. It encrypts all channel data, because ordering is the component that hides private subsets of data from other members.

Correct answer: B
The ordering service sequences transactions into an agreed order and forms blocks, giving the network a consistent shared order of updates. It does not hold private keys, render interfaces, or provide channel privacy, which are the jobs of membership, applications and channels respectively.

Question 3 — Domain 3: Solution Design — DATA

Olivia Davis decides what belongs on chain versus off chain.

Data	Placement
Shared transaction record	(to choose)
Large scanned document	(to choose)
Hash proving the document	(to choose)
Personal data under privacy law	(to choose)

Table 3.1 Data placement.

Which set of placements is soundest?

A. Off chain, on chain, off chain and on chain, so the shared record is off chain and personal data is placed on chain.

B. On chain, off chain, on chain and off chain, keeping the shared record and a proof hash on chain and bulky or personal data off chain.

C. On chain for all four, since putting every kind of data directly on the ledger is always the most trustworthy design choice.

D. Off chain for all four, since keeping every kind of data off the ledger is always the cheapest and safest design choice.

Correct answer: B
The shared transaction record and a proof hash belong on chain, while a large scanned document and personal data under privacy law belong off chain, with only a reference or hash on chain. Only option B places each item soundly; putting everything on or off chain ignores cost and privacy.

Question 4

Domain 6: Deployment, Operations and Scaling

CONFIG

Liam Anderson lists the steps to bring a consortium ledger to production, out of order.

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A. Monitor, tune performance and plan upgrades
B. Design the network and membership model
C. Deploy across member organizations
D. Pilot with a limited set of members
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Listing 4.1 Rollout steps.

What is the correct order?

A. A, then C, then B, then D, monitoring and deploying before the network and membership model has been designed at all.

B. B, then D, then C, then A, designing the network and membership, piloting, deploying across members, then monitoring and tuning.

C. D, then A, then B, then C, piloting and monitoring before the network is designed or deployed across the member organizations.

D. C, then B, then D, then A, deploying across members before the design is done or a limited pilot has been carried out first.

Correct answer: B
A sound rollout designs the network and membership model, pilots with a limited set of members, deploys across member organizations, then monitors, tunes performance and plans upgrades. The other orders deploy or monitor before the design and pilot are done.

Question 5

Domain 5: Security, Identity and Governance

DATA

Ava Thompson matches each control to what it governs.

Control	Governs
Membership and PKI	(to choose)
Roles and permissions	(to choose)
Consortium governance	(to choose)
Auditability	(to choose)

Table 5.1 Governance controls.

Which set is correct?

A. What each identity may do, who may join and their identities, an auditable history, and how members decide changes, in order.

B. Who may join and their identities, what each identity may do, how members decide changes, and an auditable history of activity.

C. How members decide changes, an auditable history, who may join, and what each identity may do, in the order shown here.

D. An auditable history, how members decide changes, what each identity may do, and who may join and their identities, in order.

Correct answer: B
Membership and PKI govern who may join and their identities, roles and permissions govern what each identity may do, consortium governance governs how members decide changes, and auditability provides an auditable history. Only option B maps each control correctly.

Question 6

Domain 4: Integration and Interoperability

DATA

An architect plans how the ledger connects to the wider enterprise.

Need	Approach
Trigger a ledger update from an ERP	Integration API
Bring external data on chain	Oracle
Move records between two ledgers	Interoperability layer
React to ledger events	Event listener

Table 6.1 Integration needs.

What is the best summary of enterprise ledger integration?

A. The ledger must be fully isolated, because connecting it to enterprise systems removes every benefit of using a ledger at all.

B. The ledger connects through APIs, oracles, interoperability layers and event listeners, so it fits into existing enterprise systems.

C. The ledger should replace every enterprise system outright, since a ledger can perform all ERP and messaging functions itself.

D Integration is impossible, because a permissioned ledger can never exchange data with any system outside its own network.

Correct answer: B
An enterprise ledger fits into existing systems through integration APIs, oracles for external data, interoperability layers between ledgers, and event listeners that react to ledger events. It is neither fully isolated nor a replacement for all enterprise systems, and integration is very much possible.

Question 7 Domain 1: Enterprise DLT Foundations

A stakeholder insists on a blockchain for a project that is a single company controlling its own data with no shared-trust problem. What should the architect advise?

A Use a blockchain anyway, because a distributed ledger is always superior to a database for any enterprise data project.

B A shared ledger adds cost and complexity with little benefit here; a well-run database likely fits a single-owner, no-shared-trust case.

C Use a public blockchain, because publishing the single company data openly is the best way to secure an internal system.

D Avoid storing the data at all, because a project without a shared-trust problem has no legitimate need to keep any records.

Correct answer: B
When one company controls its own data and there is no shared-trust problem, a distributed ledger adds cost and complexity for little benefit, so a well-run database is usually the better fit. A ledger is not always superior, publishing internal data publicly is wrong, and the project still needs records.

Question 8 Domain 3: Solution Design

A consortium wants personal customer data shared on a permissioned ledger so every member can see it. What is the sound design guidance?

A Put all personal data on the ledger for every member, because a permissioned network makes any data sharing automatically lawful.

B Keep personal data off chain with access controls, and put only minimal references or hashes on chain, respecting privacy law.

C Encrypt the personal data and put it on chain for everyone, since encryption removes all privacy-law obligations entirely.

D Store personal data on a public chain instead, because public visibility is the simplest way to satisfy privacy requirements.

Correct answer: B
Personal data should generally stay off chain behind access controls, with only minimal references or hashes on chain, because immutability and broad visibility conflict with privacy law such as the right to erasure. Sharing it with all members, encrypting it on chain, or using a public chain does not resolve those obligations.

Question 9 Domain 5: Security, Identity and Governance

Why is consortium governance, such as how members are onboarded and how changes are approved, a first-class part of an enterprise ledger design?

A. It is not important, because the technology alone decides all outcomes and members never need agreed rules for changes.

B. Because a shared ledger spans independent organizations, so agreed rules for membership, changes and disputes keep it workable and fair.

C. Because governance exists only to slow the network down, adding approvals that provide no real benefit to the consortium.

D. Because governance lets one member silently control the others, which is the main goal of running a consortium ledger.

Correct answer: B
A shared ledger crosses independent organizations, so agreed governance for onboarding, change approval and dispute resolution is what keeps it workable and fair. Technology alone does not settle these questions, governance is not mere friction, and its purpose is shared fairness, not letting one member dominate.

Question 10 Domain 2: Platforms and Architecture

An architect must choose between a public chain and a permissioned platform for a bank consortium handling confidential settlement data. What is the sound choice, and why?

A. A public chain, because publishing confidential settlement data openly is the most secure option for a bank consortium.

B. A permissioned platform, because it restricts participation to approved members and supports privacy and higher throughput.

C. Either one equally, because public and permissioned platforms are identical in privacy, membership and throughput in practice.

D. A public chain, because permissioned platforms cannot record transactions or enforce any membership rules at all.

Correct answer: B
For a bank consortium handling confidential settlement data, a permissioned platform is the sound choice because it limits participation to approved members and supports privacy controls and higher throughput. A public chain would expose confidential data, the two are not equivalent, and permissioned platforms do record transactions and enforce membership.

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