



Certified Hyperledger Enterprise Developer (CHED)

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 Hyperledger enterprise developer 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 Blockchain Foundations

DATA

Sarah Miller compares permissioned and public ledgers, with one cell missing.

Trait	Permissioned	Public
Participants	Known and vetted	Anonymous
Consensus	(to choose)	Proof of work
Data access	Restricted	Open to all
Throughput	Higher	Lower

Table 1.1 Ledger type comparison.

What consensus fits a permissioned ledger?

- ☐ A Mined by anyone
- ☐ B Vote by endorsers
- ☐ C Open lottery
- ☐ D Global hashing race

Correct answer: B

A permissioned ledger relies on known participants who endorse and order transactions, so a voting or endorsement scheme fits rather than open mining. Proof of work and lotteries suit anonymous public networks where trust must be earned by compute.

Question 2

Domain 2: Hyperledger Fabric Architecture

DATA

James Carter maps each Fabric component to its role, with one role missing.

Component	Role
Peer	Holds ledger and runs chaincode
Orderer	(to choose)
CA	Issues identities
Client	Submits proposals

Table 2.1 Fabric components and roles.

What is the orderer role?

- ☐ A Signs user keys
- ☐ B Stores world state
- ☐ C Sequences transactions
- ☐ D Runs the chaincode

Correct answer: C

The ordering service collects endorsed transactions and sequences them into blocks for delivery to peers. Peers hold the ledger and run chaincode, the CA issues identities, so those roles do not belong to the orderer.

Question 3

Domain 3: Chaincode Development

CONFIG

Olivia Davis reviews a chaincode function that reads and writes an asset value.

```
func Transfer(ctx, id, newOwner):  
    asset = getState(id)  
    if asset == nil: return error  
    asset.Owner = newOwner  
    return putState(id, asset)
```

Listing 3.1 Transfer function.

What does putState do here?

- ☐ A Deletes the asset
- ☐ B Writes to world state
- ☐ C Emits a block

- D** Signs the client

Correct answer: B

putState writes the updated asset back into the world state so the change is staged in the transaction read write set. It does not delete data or produce blocks, and signing is handled by the client identity, not the state write.

Question 4

Domain 4: Membership, Identity and Channels

CONFIG

Liam Anderson reviews an endorsement policy set on a channel chaincode.

```
policy:
  AND(
    Org1.peer,
    Org2.peer
  )
```

Listing 4.1 Endorsement policy.

How many organizations must endorse?

- A** Either one alone
B Any single peer
C Both listed orgs
D No endorsement

Correct answer: C

The AND expression requires a peer from Org1 and a peer from Org2 to endorse before a transaction is valid. An OR policy would let one org suffice, so both listed organizations must sign under this policy.

Question 5

Domain 4: Membership, Identity and Channels

DATA

Ava Thompson maps which members can see each channel, with one entry missing.

Channel	Members
sales	Org1, Org2
audit	(to choose)
supply	Org2, Org3
public	All orgs

Table 5.1 Channel membership.

What defines who reads the audit channel ledger?

- A** Every network peer
B Only its members

- ☐ C Any client app
- ☐ D The orderer alone

Correct answer: B

A channel gives its members a private ledger, so only organizations joined to the audit channel can read its data. Non-member peers, generic clients, and the orderer do not receive the channel ledger content.

Question 6

Domain 5: Networks, Deployment and Operations

CONFIG

David Brown lists the chaincode lifecycle steps run before a contract goes live.

```
peer package
peer install
peer approveformyorg
peer commit
```

Listing 6.1 Chaincode lifecycle.

Which step makes the chaincode active for the channel?

- ☐ A Commit
- ☐ B Package
- ☐ C Install
- ☐ D Approve

Correct answer: A

The commit step activates the chaincode definition on the channel once enough organizations have approved it. Packaging and installing prepare the code on peers, and approval records each org intent but does not by itself start the chaincode.

Question 7

Domain 1: Enterprise Blockchain Foundations

A team wants a shared ledger but must keep member firms accountable and exclude unknown parties from writing. Which model best fits?

- ☐ A Public open chain
- ☐ B Permissioned network
- ☐ C Single database
- ☐ D Anonymous mesh

Correct answer: B

A permissioned network admits only vetted members and ties every action to a known identity, meeting the accountability and access needs. A public open chain allows anonymous writers, and a single database gives no shared trust across independent firms.

Question 8

Domain 3: Chaincode Development

A developer reads the same key twice in one transaction and writes based on a value another pending transaction changes. What Fabric check catches this?

- ☐ A Gas metering
- ☐ B Proof of stake
- ☐ C Read set validation
- ☐ D Block rewards

Correct answer: C

Fabric validates the read set version at commit time, so a transaction that read stale data is rejected as an MVCC conflict. Gas metering, staking, and rewards belong to other platforms and do not guard state consistency here.

Question 9

Domain 6: Integration, Security and Governance

An enterprise must store large documents but keep the ledger lean and shareable across firms. What is the sound integration pattern?

- ☐ A Put files on chain
- ☐ B Store hash on chain
- ☐ C Skip all records
- ☐ D Email each file

Correct answer: B

Recording only a document hash on the ledger keeps it lean while letting any member verify integrity against the off chain file. Placing whole files on chain bloats every peer, and skipping records or emailing files loses the shared proof.

Question 10

Domain 5: Networks, Deployment and Operations

After adding a new organization, transactions fail because the channel does not recognize its peers. What update was most likely missed?

- ☐ A Restart the client
- ☐ B Channel config update
- ☐ C Reinstall the CA
- ☐ D Clear the world state

Correct answer: B

Adding an org to a channel requires a signed channel configuration update so its peers and identities are recognized. Restarting clients, reinstalling the CA, or clearing state does not register the new organization with the channel.

CHED-001. <https://certlabz.com/certifications/certified-hyperledger-enterprise-developer.html>