CERTLABZ

CERTIFICATION BOARD

CNFT-SAMPLES

Certified NFT Professional (CNFT)

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 NFT 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: NFT Foundations

DATA

Sarah Miller compares token types, with one non-fungible entry missing.

Token type	Interchangeable
Fungible coin	Yes, one for one
(to choose)	No, each is unique
Semi-fungible	Within a batch
Wrapped coin	Yes, one for one

Table 1.1 Token types by interchangeability.

Which token type fills the blank?

- (A) Stable coin
- (B) Utility coin
- (C) Non-fungible token
- (D) Payment coin

Correct answer: C
A non-fungible token is unique and cannot be swapped one for one, so it fills the blank. Stable, utility, and payment coins are all fungible, meaning any unit equals any other of the same type.

Question 2

Domain 2: Standards and Metadata

DATA

James Carter reviews common token standards, with one purpose missing.

Standard	Purpose
Fungible standard	Divisible coins
Single-item NFT	(to choose)
Multi-token	Many types at once
Soulbound	Non-transferable badge

Table 2.1 Token standards and purpose.

What is the single-item NFT purpose?

- A Mint divisible coins
- B One unique asset
- C Bundle many coins
- D Lock voting power

Correct answer: B
A single-item NFT standard represents one unique asset with its own identifier, so its purpose is one unique asset. The other rows describe divisible coins, multi-token batches, or non-transferable badges instead.

Question 3

Domain 2: Standards and Metadata

CONFIG

Emma Wilson reviews a sample metadata record for a digital artwork NFT.

```
{
  "name": "Sunrise No. 4",
  "description": "A hand drawn scene",
  "image": "ipfs://QhX7fakeCID42",
  "attributes": [
    { "trait_type": "Mood", "value": "Calm" }
  ]
}
```

Listing 3.1 A metadata record.

Which field points to the media file?

- A name
- B description
- C attributes
- D image

Correct answer: D
The image field holds the link to the media file, here an IPFS reference to the artwork. The name and description are text labels, and attributes lists the traits shown on a marketplace.

Question 4

Domain 3: Minting and Marketplaces

DATA

Olivia Davis maps each marketplace term to its meaning, with one meaning missing.

Term	Meaning
Mint	Create the token
Gas fee	Network charge to write
Royalty	(to choose)
Listing	Offer for sale

Table 4.1 Marketplace terms and meaning.

What does royalty mean?

- (A) Cut to the creator
- (B) Fee to the network
- (C) Cost to view art
- (D) Price of a listing

Correct answer: A
A royalty is the share paid to the original creator on each resale, so it means a cut to the creator. The network charge is the gas fee, and listing is simply offering the token for sale.

Question 5

Domain 4: Creating and Selling

CONFIG

David Brown lists the steps a creator follows to publish a first collection.

```
prepare the artwork files
write the metadata
mint the tokens on chain
set a royalty percentage
list items on a market
```

Listing 5.1 Steps to publish.

At which step is the token first written on chain?

- (A) Prepare artwork
- (B) Write metadata
- (C) Mint the tokens
- (D) List items

Correct answer: C
Minting is the step that writes the token to the blockchain, so the token first exists on chain at step three. Preparing files and writing metadata come before, and listing offers an already minted token for sale.

Question 6

Domain 6: Security, Rights and Risk

DATA

Ava Thompson maps each wallet term to its role, with one role missing.

Term	Role
Public address	Where to receive
Private key	(to choose)
Seed phrase	Recovers the wallet
Hardware wallet	Keeps keys offline

Table 6.1 Wallet terms and role.

What is the private key role?

- A Signs transactions
- B Shared for payments
- C Names the wallet
- D Sets the gas fee

Correct answer: A
The private key signs transactions and must stay secret, so its role is to sign. The public address is shared to receive assets, the seed phrase recovers the wallet, and gas fees are set by the network.

Question 7

Domain 1: NFT Foundations

A collector says an NFT means they own the copyright to the artwork and can stop anyone else using the image. What does owning the token usually grant?

- A Full copyright
- B Record of ownership
- C Exclusive image use
- D Rights to resell art

Correct answer: B
Owning an NFT usually grants a verifiable record of ownership of that token, not the copyright to the underlying work. Copyright stays with the creator unless it is expressly transferred, so the token alone does not give exclusive image rights.

Question 8 Domain 3: Minting and Marketplaces

A creator mints during a busy period and the network charge for writing the token is very high. Which factor most directly drives that charge?

- A The art file size
- B Network congestion
- C The chosen name
- D The trait count

Correct answer: B
Gas fees rise with network congestion, so minting during a busy period costs more. The file size, token name, and number of traits have little bearing on the on-chain charge to write the token.

Question 9 Domain 5: Utility, Gaming and Communities

A project sells NFTs that unlock access to a members-only forum and future in-game items. What does this added access describe?

- A Token utility
- B A gas refund
- C Fungible supply
- D A royalty split

Correct answer: A
Access to a forum and in-game items is a benefit tied to holding the token, which is its utility. A gas refund, fungible supply, and royalty split describe fees, coin design, or resale payments rather than added access.

Question 10 Domain 6: Security, Rights and Risk

A holder gets a message asking them to type their seed phrase into a website to claim a free NFT. What is the safe response?

- A Enter it once only
- B Share it with support
- C Never reveal it
- D Post it to verify

Correct answer: C
A seed phrase should never be entered into a website or shared with anyone, since it grants full control of the wallet. The claim message is a common scam, so the safe response is to never reveal the phrase.