

**PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
(AUTONOMOUS)**

**MCA DEGREE EXAMINATION MAY 2026
(Second Semester)**

Branch – COMPUTER APPLICATION

MAJOR ELECTIVE COURSE – I BLOCK CHAIN TECHNOLOGY

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 75 Marks

SECTION-A (10 Marks)

Answer **ALL** questions

ALL questions carry **EQUAL** marks

(10 × 1 = 10)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	1	A cryptographic hash function produces output of _____ (i) Variable length (ii) Fixed length (iii) Infinite length (iv) Random length	K1	CO1
	2	Digital signatures link transactions to _____ (i) Hardware (ii) Owner's private key (iii) Exchange rate (iv) Block size	K2	CO1
2	3	Hot storage keys are stored _____ (i) Offline (ii) In block (iii) In mining pool (iv) Online	K1	CO2
	4	Distributed consensus ensures _____ (i) Single decision maker (ii) Lower fees (iii) Faster mining (iv) Agreement among nodes	K2	CO2
3	5	Mining hardware efficiency is measured by _____ (i) Block size (ii) Hash rate (iii) Wallet speed (iv) Signature size	K1	CO3
	6	Bitcoin scripts enforce spending conditions by _____ (i) Encrypting the block (ii) Increasing hash rate (iii) Requiring valid signatures (iv) Connecting to exchanges	K2	CO3
4	7	Decentralized mixing differs from centralized mixing because it _____ (i) Avoids trusted intermediaries (ii) Uses banks (iii) Eliminates block chain (iv) Reduces block size	K1	CO4
	8	Consensus disputes in Bitcoin may lead to _____ (i) Wallet failure (ii) Reduced fees (iii) Hard forks (iv) Mining shutdown	K2	CO4
5	9	Ethereum differs from Bitcoin mainly because it supports _____ (i) Smart contracts (ii) Faster mining (iii) Centralized control (iv) Gold backing	K1	CO5
	10	In sidechain architecture, assets move between chains using _____ (i) Central bank approval (ii) Two-way peg mechanism (iii) Mining competition (iv) Hard fork activation	K2	CO5

Cont...

SECTION - B (35 Marks)Answer **ALL** questions**ALL** questions carry **EQUAL** Marks

(5 × 7 = 35)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	11.a.	Explain the role of cryptographic hash functions in cryptocurrencies.	K2	CO1
		(OR)		
	11.b.	Describe the basic working of a simple cryptocurrency.		
2	12.a.	Demonstrate how distributed consensus works in a block chain by giving a practical example.	K3	CO2
		(OR)		
	12.b.	Apply knowledge of currency exchange markets to explain how the value of cryptocurrencies is determined.		
3	13.a.	Analyze a Bitcoin transaction and explain how inputs, outputs, and signatures are linked to prevent double spending.	K4	CO3
		(OR)		
	13.b.	Examine the task of a Bitcoin miner and analyze how mining hardware affects transaction validation.		
4	14.a.	Evaluate the effectiveness of Bitcoin's anonymity model in protecting user privacy.	K5	CO4
		(OR)		
	14.b.	Assess whether decentralized mixing provides stronger privacy guarantees than centralized mixing.		
5	15.a.	Propose a framework for atomic cross-chain swaps between two different cryptocurrencies.	K6	CO5
		(OR)		
	15.b.	Formulate a strategy to improve interoperability between Bitcoin and selected altcoins.		

SECTION - C (30 Marks)Answer **ANY THREE** questions**ALL** questions carry **EQUAL** Marks

(3 × 10 = 30)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	16	Explain hash pointers and data structures in block chain, using an example to show how they maintain data integrity.	K2	CO1
2	17	Apply splitting and sharing key techniques to illustrate how a multi signature wallet prevents unauthorized access.	K3	CO2
3	18	Analyze the formation and functioning of mining pools and explain their effect on decentralization and mining rewards.	K4	CO3
4	19	Assess the effectiveness of de-anonymization attacks and recommend measures to improve user privacy.	K5	CO4
5	20	Develop a merge-mining model that allows a small altcoin to benefit from Bitcoin's mining power.	K6	CO5

Z-Z-Z

END