



PAN AFRICA CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

END-OF-TERM EXAMINATION

DEPARTMENT: COMPUTING & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

COURSE CODE: BSIT410

CAMPUS: ROYSAMBU

COURSE TITLE: BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY

EXAM DATE: DAY OF WEEK, DATE (DDTH MONTH YEAR)

TIME: START HOUR – END 13:00-17:00 HRS

INSTRUCTIONS

- This exam script has **TWO (2)** sections.
- Read all questions carefully before attempting.
- Answer All questions in Section **A** and any other THREE questions in Section **B**.
- Write only your **student number** on the answer booklet provided.
- None programmable calculators permitted
- Calculators on phones, tablets and computers are NOT permitted in Theory Papers

SECTION A

(Answer ALL questions in this section)

Question 1

A government is implementing a Blockchain-Based Land Registry System (BLRS) to improve transparency, security, and efficiency in land ownership transactions. The system ensures that all land records are stored in an immutable blockchain ledger, preventing fraud and unauthorized alterations. The system also enables smart contract-based property transactions using Ethereum and Solidity.

- a) Justify the suitability of blockchain technology for a land registry system

(1

Mark)

- b) Explain how the consensus mechanism ensures that only valid land transactions are recorded on the blockchain

(2 Marks)

- c) State the role of cryptographic hashing in ensuring data security in a blockchain-based land registry

(1 Mark)

- d) Identify two challenges of using blockchain for land registry systems **(2 Marks)**

- e) Describe two features of Ethereum that enhance transparency and security in land transactions. **(2**

Marks)

- f) List two important functions a Solidity smart contract for land ownership transfer should include. **(2**

Marks)

QUESTION 2

- a) Highlight FIVE applications areas in which PAC University can leverage blockchain for competitive advantage

(5 Marks)

- b) Describe the concept of P2P networking about blockchain Technology(5
Marks)

QUESTION 3

A multinational company has implemented a Blockchain-Based Supply Chain Management System to enhance transparency, traceability, and security in the movement of goods from manufacturers to retailers. The system ensures that all transactions, including product manufacturing, shipping, and delivery, are recorded on a blockchain. To maintain data integrity and prevent fraud, the system uses a consensus protocol to validate transactions before they are added to the blockchain. The company is evaluating different consensus mechanisms, including Proof of Work (PoW), Proof of Stake (PoS), and Practical Byzantine Fault Tolerance (PBFT), to determine the most efficient approach.

- a) Explain the importance of a consensus protocol in a blockchain-based supply chain system (2

Marks)

- b) Justify a suitable consensus mechanism for a supply chain blockchain in the above case study (3

Marks)

- c) Explain two challenges of using Proof of Work (PoW) in a supply chain management system. (2 Marks)

- d) The company is exploring Practical Byzantine Fault Tolerance (PBFT) for validating supply chain transactions. State three advantages of using PBFT over PoW (3

Marks)

QUESTION 4

- a) Explain THREE ways a smart contract can influence the healthcare sector

(6

Marks)

b) Identify FOUR components of a smart contract in the following code snippet

(4

Marks)

```
1. pragma solidity ^0.4.24;
2. contract ColorEnum {
3.   enum Color {RED,ORANGE,YELLOW, GREEN}
4.   Color color;
5.   function construct() public {
6.     color = Color.RED;
7.   }
8.   function setColor(uint _value) public {
9.     color = Color(_value);
10.  }
11. function getColor() public view returns (uint){
12.   return uint(color);
13. }
14. }
```

QUESTION 5

A government agency is implementing an Ethereum-based Digital Identity Management System to provide citizens with secure, verifiable, and decentralized identity records. The system uses Ethereum smart contracts to store identity details, allowing individuals to control their personal data while enabling authorized institutions (e.g., banks, healthcare providers) to verify identities securely. To ensure efficiency and transparency, the system utilizes Ethereum's blockchain, smart contracts, and token standards to facilitate secure identity verification and authentication without relying on a central authority.

- a) Justify the suitability of Ethereum as blockchain for implementing a digital identity management system

(2

Marks)

- b) Explain how Ethereum ensures the security and immutability of stored identity records

(3 Marks)

- c) Describe how Ethereum smart contracts enhance trust in digital identity verification

(3

Marks)

- d) Explain why an Ethereum-based identity system might use ERC-721 tokens instead of ERC-20 tokens **(2 Marks)**

QUESTION 6

- a) Describe the role of EVM in distributed application development **(4 Marks)**
- b) Highlight any THREE methods required in ERC-20 specifications **(6 Marks)**

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