



# PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY

BENGALURU

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## Mid - Term Examinations - MARCH 2026

Date: 10 - 03- 2026

Time: 02:00pm - 03:30pm

<b>School :</b> SOCSE	<b>Program:</b> B. Tech- Blockchain		
<b>Course Code:</b> CBC2504	<b>Course Name:</b> Blockchain Security & Performance		
<b>Semester:</b> VI	<b>Max Marks:</b> 50	<b>Weightage:</b> 25%	

CO - Levels	C01	C02	C03	C04	C05
Marks	60	40	--	--	--

### Instructions:

- (i) Read all questions carefully and answer accordingly.
- (ii) Do not write anything on the question paper other than roll number.

### Part A

Answer ALL the Questions. Each question carries 2marks.

5Q x 2M=10M

1	Define probabilistic finality in PoW using the idea of confirmations.	2 Marks	L2	C01
2	Differentiate a Race attack and a Finney attack.	2 Marks	L2	C01
3	State the three EVM data locations (stack, memory, storage) and identify which one persists across transactions.	2 Marks	L2	C02
4	Explain how mining pool concentration can enable censorship/MEV via block-template control.	2 Marks	L2	C01
5	Explain why tx.origin auth is unsafe.	2 Marks	L2	C02

## Part B

**Answer the Questions.**

**Total Marks 40M**

<b>6.</b>	<b>a.</b>	Define a mining pool and a share.	<b>2 Marks</b>	<b>L2</b>	<b>CO1</b>
	<b>b.</b>	Differentiate PPS vs PPLNS payout schemes.	<b>4 Marks</b>	<b>L2</b>	<b>CO1</b>
	<b>c.</b>	Explain why the pool operator matters for security.	<b>4 Marks</b>	<b>L2</b>	<b>CO1</b>
<b>Or</b>					
<b>7.</b>	<b>a.</b>	Describe the selfish-mining strategy.	<b>4 Marks</b>	<b>L2</b>	<b>CO1</b>
	<b>b.</b>	Explain why network propagation advantage ( $\gamma$ ) affects when it becomes profitable.	<b>3 Marks</b>	<b>L2</b>	<b>CO1</b>
	<b>c.</b>	List three mitigations (protocol/network/ecosystem) and explain each one of them.	<b>3 Marks</b>	<b>L2</b>	<b>CO1</b>
<b>8.</b>	<b>a.</b>	Define a Sybil attack.	<b>4 Marks</b>	<b>L2</b>	<b>CO1</b>
	<b>b.</b>	List three defense families.	<b>4 Marks</b>	<b>L2</b>	<b>CO1</b>
	<b>c.</b>	Explain one limitation for any two defense families.	<b>2 Marks</b>	<b>L2</b>	<b>CO1</b>
<b>Or</b>					
<b>9.</b>	<b>a.</b>	Define an eclipse attack.	<b>2 Marks</b>	<b>L2</b>	<b>CO1</b>
	<b>b.</b>	Describe address-table poisoning and connection monopolization	<b>4 Marks</b>	<b>L2</b>	<b>CO1</b>
	<b>c.</b>	List two best practices for arithmetic-heavy logic.	<b>4 Marks</b>	<b>L2</b>	<b>CO1</b>
<b>10.</b>	<b>a.</b>	Define reentrancy in EVM context.	<b>2 Marks</b>	<b>L2</b>	<b>CO2</b>
	<b>b.</b>	Explain what unchecked {} does and why it is risky.	<b>4 Marks</b>	<b>L2</b>	<b>CO2</b>
	<b>c.</b>	Describe the correct CEI-ordered withdraw flow in bullet steps.	<b>4 Marks</b>	<b>L2</b>	<b>CO2</b>
<b>Or</b>					
<b>11.</b>	<b>a.</b>	Explain what delegate call implies about storage in a proxy.	<b>2 Marks</b>	<b>L2</b>	<b>CO2</b>
	<b>b.</b>	List two proxy failure modes and explain each briefly.	<b>3 Marks</b>	<b>L2</b>	<b>CO2</b>
	<b>c.</b>	Describe a sandwich attack in three steps.	<b>3 Marks</b>	<b>L2</b>	<b>CO2</b>
	<b>d.</b>	Describe why time locks + a separate pause guardian reduce risk.	<b>2 Marks</b>	<b>L2</b>	<b>CO2</b>

<b>12.</b>	<b>a.</b>	Explain why block timestamp and block hash are weak randomness sources.	<b>4 Marks</b>	<b>L2</b>	<b>C02</b>
	<b>b.</b>	Differentiate property-based fuzzing vs invariant fuzzing.	<b>3 Marks</b>	<b>L2</b>	<b>C02</b>
	<b>c.</b>	Explain why shrinking/minimization is important.	<b>3 Marks</b>	<b>L2</b>	<b>C02</b>
<b>Or</b>					
<b>13.</b>	<b>a.</b>	Explain “nothing-at-stake”.	<b>3 Marks</b>	<b>L2</b>	<b>C01</b>
	<b>b.</b>	Describe a short-range attack.	<b>4 Marks</b>	<b>L2</b>	<b>C01</b>
	<b>c.</b>	List three vault invariants and describe each in one line.	<b>3 Marks</b>	<b>L2</b>	<b>C01</b>