DEC Institute
Suurstoffi 1, 6343 Rotkreuz, Switzerland
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Fact Sheet

DEC Institute Examinations

The DEC Institute currently offers two types of exam, the CBX Level 1 and CDAA Level 1. A summary of relevant information on these examinations is in the table below.

	CBX® Level 1	CDAA® Level 1
Question Format	Multiple-Choice	Multiple Choice
Exam Duration	60 minutes	60 minutes
Number of Questions	75	75
Exam Results Availability	Emailed within 1 hour of finishing the exam online	Emailed within 1 hour of finishing the exam online
Pass level	75%	75%
Test attempts per order	2	2

Familiarising Yourself with the DEC Exam Topics

The DEC Institutes exam's curriculum focuses on a wide range of knowledge related to three topic areas of Technology, Business / Economics and Legal / Regulatory. The exams cover these topic areas with the following approximate weights:

	CBX® Level 1	CDAA® Level 1
Technology	45%	30%
Business / Economics	35%	35%
Legal / Regulatory	20%	35%

Curriculum topics

Technology: In this section, we explore how blockchain and Distributed Ledger Technology operate at a fundamental level. This includes understanding blockchain architecture, consensus mechanisms, cryptography, major blockchain solutions, different types of tokens, DApps and other topics. There is also some testing of technical knowledge of blockchain script and smart contract code.

Business / Economics: This section explores a more practical application of how blockchain and Distributed Ledger Technology is applied within our world. We cover stakeholders in the blockchain ecosystem, how blockchain relates to the Internet, enterprise blockchain solutions, tokenomics, blockchain applications across different industries and the topics of innovation and disruption as applied to blockchain.

Legal / Regulatory: In this section, we focus more in-depth on the legal and regulatory treatment of blockchain on a principles-based approach and more specific treatment of it in various major jurisdictions across the world. We cover different blockchain applications' legal status in multiple jurisdictions (Americas, Europe, Asia), why blockchain is challenging to regulate and how it fits in with current regulatory regimes.

For greater detail, see all the topics tested in the specific examination information on our website.

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Keeping the Curriculum Relevant and Rigorous

The DEC Institute has consulted both its Academic members and its Industry Partners to create the examinations. This is to make sure that the foundation knowledge necessary to be a practitioner in the blockchain industry and the latest topics relevant to the industry today are covered. For more information on the various academic and industry members of the DEC Institute, please have a look at our website.

Understanding the Multiple-Choice Exam Question Format

Each multiple-choice item on the DEC Institute's Level 1 exams consists of a question or a statement and three answer choices.

It is expected that you spend between 30 and 120 seconds per question on the exam. Some questions may require more time, and some less.

Two formats are used, which are:

1. Questions with three unique choices
2. Sentence completion with three unique choices

These two formats are divided between longer and shorter questions concerning the length of the question. Example question are in Appendix.

Study tools

The DEC Institute does not currently have any materials that it offers for candidates to study for these exams. We recommend the various courses offered by our academic members and those created by our Industry members that usually go into depth on their technologies. Some of the recommended courses are:

Course provider	Course	Reference	Focus
Lucerne University for Applied Sciences and Arts – Information Technology	Certificate of Advanced Studies (CAS) – Blockchain (German)	https://www.hslu.ch/de-ch/informatik/weiterbildung/digital-value-creation/cas-blockchain/	**CBX®**
Lucerne University for Applied Sciences and Arts – Information Technology	Certificate of Advanced Studies (CAS) – Crypto Finance & Cryptocurrencies (German)	https://www.hslu.ch/de-ch/wirtschaft/weiterbildung/cas/ifz/crypto-finance-and-cryptocurrencies/	**CDAA®**
Frankfurt School of Finance & Management – Blockchain Center	Certified Blockchain Expert (English)	https://execed.frankfurt-school.de/en/home/individuals/it-digitalisation/certified-blockchain-expert	**CBX®**
Frankfurt School of Finance &	Blockchain Masterclass (German)	https://www.frankfurt-school.de/home/research/centres/blockchain	**CBX® CDAA®**

Management – Blockchain Center			
Frankfurt School of Finance & Management – Blockchain Center	Digital Assets: Seminarreihe zu Blockchain und Digitalisierung für Führungskräfte (German)	https://www.ifb-group.com/veranstaltungen/details/detail/News/digital-assets-seminarreihe-zu-blockchain-und-digitalisierung-fuer-fuehrungskraefte/	**CDAA®**
University College London – Centre for Blockchain Technology	Introduction to Blockchain and Distributed Ledger Technology (English)	https://www.futurelearn.com/courses/demystifying-blockchain	**CBX®** **CDAA®**
International Institute of Information Technology - Hyderabad	Advanced Certification Program in Blockchain and DLT (English)	https://iiit-h.talentsprint.com/blockchain/index.html	**CBX®**

Appendix – Example questions

Example 1: Question (Short length)

Which of the following Ethereum token types supports non-fungible tokens?

A. ERC20
B. ERC721
C. ERC221

Example 2: Question (Long length)

Within the blockchain ecosystem, there are two types of exchanges: centralised exchanges and decentralised exchanges. Which one of the following statements correctly describes the differences between a centralised exchange and a decentralised exchange?

A. A centralised exchange always writes executed trades to a blockchain, whereas a decentralised exchange does not
B. A centralised exchange often uses market makers, whilst decentralised exchanges only use order books
C. A centralised exchange is order book based, whilst a decentralised exchange uses liquidity pools

Example 3: Sentence completion (Short length)

Central Bank Digital Currencies can:

A. Only operate on Distributed Ledger Technology
B. Only operate in some countries if the law is changed to accommodate them
C. Only operate successfully in a wholesale setting

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Example 4: Sentence completion (Long length)

Consortia have been created in certain industries to facilitate blockchain adoption as they can potentially overcome the coopetition paradox. In the context of blockchain, the coopetition paradox refers to

A. The necessity to compete in an industry where there are strong cooperations
B. The necessity for cooperation to occur in an industry where there is intense competition
C. The fact that blockchain solutions can only be successfully implanted in industries if consortia are used