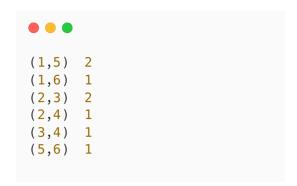
**NOTE:** These are practice questions only. The actual exam questions are different. For optimal preparation, please refer to your lecture notes, assignments, and readings.

**Question 1.** Assume you have an undirected graph describing friendship relations. The graph is stored on an HDFS file called **follower.txt**. To understand the content, a tiny sample of the file is as follows:

```
1 2,3,4
2 1,5,6
3 1,5
4 1
5 2,3
6 2
```

Here, user 1 is friends with users 2, 3, and 4.

Write a MapReduce program that calculates the number of common (shared) friends for all pairs of friends. The output for the previous example would look like this (friends pair, count):



## Question 2. Hadoop

- a. Explain the execution flow of MapReduce. Use Question 1 as a guiding example.
- b. What is the main shortcoming of Hadoop 1.0 that led to the development of Hadoop 2.0?
- c. What is the major architectural change introduced to solve that? describe in how it addressed that shortcoming.

## Question 3. DSMS

- a. Explain the specific data processing issues which are specific to data processing on streams.
- b. Explain why are DSMSs designed to only do one pass on the data in order to evaluate a query.

**Question 4. On Kafka**. Give a brief overview of the problem that Kafka solves, and describe the idea of its core functionality

## Question 5. On Raft

- a. Briefly explain the following concepts in the context of the Raft algorithm:
  - i. Leader Election
  - ii. Log Replication
  - iii. What role do the AppendEntries RPCs play in the Raft algorithm? How do they contribute to log consistency?
- b. Consider the following scenario: Assume a Raft cluster with 5 nodes: S1-5. If Node S1 is the leader and it crashes, describe step by step what happens in the cluster. How is a new leader elected? What happens if Node A comes back online?
- c. Consider the following state of our 5 nodes cluster (see figure). If S1 crashes, and S4 times out first, and calls for an election, can it become a leader? why?

