1) ———— processing refers to the ability to process & analyze data "at-rest" where as ———— processing refers to ability to process & analyze data "in motion".

  a. Batch, Stream

  b. Stream, Batch

  c. Batch, Reactive

  d. Steam, Proactive

2) Dstream are ———— representing a stream of data.

  a. Batches of RDDs

  b. Sequence of RDDs

  c. Operations on RDDs

  d. None of them

3. MQTT protocol implements a ———— communication pattern

  a. client/server

  b. master/slave

  c. publish/subscribe

  d. None

4. The processes or servers within Kafka that process the messages are known as ___ where as the processes that publish messages into a topic in Kafka are known as ___

a. brokers, producers
b. consumers, brokers
c. brokers, consumers
d. consumers, producers

5. In the queue. messaging system in Kafka, each message is received by ___

a. All the consumers
b. Only one "
c. " " producers
d. All " " .

6. A topic with replication factor N, tolerates upto ___ server failures

a. N
b. N-1
c. N+1
d. N/2

7. Select the benefits of moving data centers to the network edge.

a. facilitate lower latency
b. Reduce the cost of data transmission
c. Provide large storage capacity
d. Enhance security.

8. Cassandra uses a ____ to cache incoming writes in memory.

a. SS Table
b. Memtable
c. Bloom filter
d. toombstone.

9. Match the follow.

Properties
x: Consistency
y: Pritition - tolerance
z: Availability

Statements
1. All Nodes see same data at any time, or reads return latest written

value by any client.
2. the system allows operations all the time, & operations return quickly

3. the system continues to work in spite of network partitions

a. X-1, Y-2, Z-3
b. X-3, Y-2, Z-1
c. X-2, Y-3, Z-1
d. X-1, Y-3, Z-2 ✓

10. "If any replica-is down, the coordinator writes to all other replicas, & keeps the write locally until down replica comes back-up".

WOf does this stmt describe in the context of Cassandra?

a. Hinted Handoff mechanism
b. Write-back mechanism
c. Rack-awareness mechanism
d. None.