**1. HDFS is built around the idea that data is written \_\_\_\_\_but read many times.**

a) many

b) twice

c) data already exists

d) once

**Ans:Once**

**2. Hadoop divides input into fixed size pieces called what?**

a) output result

b) input splits

c) input data

d) input blogs

**Ans: input splits**

**3. All the blocks are replicated in other nodes for \_\_\_\_\_\_**

a) security

b) big data

c) pool

d) fault tolerance

**Ans: Fault tolerance**

**4. Block size can be changed using the properties in \_\_\_\_\_\_**

a) core-site.xml

b) Hadoop-env.sh

c) hdfs-site.xml

d) yarn-site.xml

**Ans:Core-site.xml**

**5. Hadoop uses the \_\_\_\_\_\_representation of the data stored in the file blocks known as Input splits.**

a) physical

b) logical

c) mechanical

d) none

**Ans:logical**

**6. DFS calls NameNode to create file in file system’s\_\_\_\_\_**

a) dataspace

b) resourcespace

c) namespace

d) nodespace

**Ans: DataSpace**

**Ans:**

**7. Data packets are streamed to first DataNode in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

a) handshake

b) pipeline

c) hard disk

d) hdfs

**Ans:Pipeline**

**8. The client has finished writing data, it calls \_\_\_\_\_\_\_on the stream.**

a) close()

b) read()

c) open()

d) check()

**Ans:Close**

**9. Blocks are read in order, with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ opening new connections to datanodes as the client reads through the stream.**

a) DFSoutputstream

b) DFSInputStream

c) DFStrackManager

d) DFSStringConcatination

**Ans: DFSInputStream**

**10. If I have 100 input splits, how many maps will run?**

a) 200

b) 50

c) 100

d) 1

**Ans:100**