# Your grade: 100%

Your latest: **100%** • Your highest: **100%** • To pass you need at least 80%. We keep your highest score.

Next item →

**1.** What does IaaS provide? 1 / 1 point

- (•) Hardware Only
- ( ) Computing Environment
- ( ) Software On-Demand

Correct
See this video to review.

**2.** What does PaaS provide? 1 / 1 point

- ( ) Hardware Only
- ( ) Software On-Demand
- (•) Computing Environment

Correct
See this video to review.

**3.** What does SaaS provide? 1 / 1 point

- ( ) Hardware Only
- (•) Software On-Demand
- ( ) Computing Environment

Correct
See this video to review.

**4.** What are the two key components of HDFS and what are they used for? 1 / 1 point

- ( ) FASTA for genome sequence and Rasters for geospatial data.
- (•) NameNode for metadata and DataNode for block storage.
- ( ) NameNode for block storage and Data Node for metadata.

Correct
See this video to review.

**5.** What is the job of the NameNode? 1 / 1 point

- (•) Coordinate operations and assigns tasks to Data Nodes
- ( ) Listens from DataNode for block creation, deletion, and replication.
- ( ) For gene sequencing calculations.

Correct
See this video to review.

**6.** What is the order of the three steps to Map Reduce? 1 / 1 point

- (•) Map -> Shuffle and Sort -> Reduce
- ( ) Map -> Reduce -> Shuffle and Sort
- ( ) Shuffle and Sort -> Map -> Reduce
- ( ) Shuffle and Sort -> Reduce -> Map

Correct
See this video to review.

**7.** What is a benefit of using pre-built Hadoop images? 1 / 1 point

- (•) Quick prototyping, deploying, and validating of projects.
- ( ) Guaranteed hardware support.
- ( ) Less software choices to choose from.
- ( ) Quick prototyping, deploying, and guaranteed bug free.

Correct
See this video to review.

**8.** What are some examples of open-source tools built for Hadoop and what does it do? 1 / 1 point

- ( ) Zookeeper, analyze social graphs.
- ( ) Pig, for real-time and in-memory processing of big data.
- (•) Zookeeper, management system for animal named related components.
- ( ) Giraph, for SQL-like queries.

Correct
See this video to review.

**9.** What is the difference between low level interfaces and high level interfaces? 1 / 1 point

- ( ) Low level deals with interactivity while high level deals with storage and scheduling.
- (•) Low level deals with storage and scheduling while high level deals with interactivity.

Correct
See this video to review.

**10.** Which of the following are problems to look out for when integrating your project with Hadoop? 1 / 1 point

- [ ] Data Level Parallelism
- [x] Infrastructure Replacement

Correct
See this video to review.

- [x] Advanced Alogrithms

Correct
See this video to review.

- [x] Random Data Access

Correct
See this video to review.

- [x] Task Level Parallelism

Correct
See this video to review.

**11.** As covered in the slides, which of the following are the major goals of Hadoop? 1 / 1 point

- [x] Provide Value for Data

Correct
See this video to review.

- [ ] Latency Sensitive Tasks
- [x] Enable Scalability

Correct
See this video to review.

- [x] Handle Fault Tolerance

Correct
See this video to review.

- [x] Facilitate a Shared Environment

Correct
See this video to review.

- [x] Optimized for a Variety of Data Types

Correct
See this video to review.

**12.** What is the purpose of YARN? 1 / 1 point

- (•) Allows various applications to run on the same Hadoop cluster.
- ( ) Enables large scale data across clusters.
- ( ) Implementation of Map Reduce.

Correct
See this video to review.

**13.** What are the two main components for a data computation framework that were described in the slides? 1 / 1 point

- ( ) Applications Master and Container
- (•) Resource Manager and Node Manager
- ( ) Resource Manager and Container
- ( ) Node Manager and Applications Master
- ( ) Node Manager and Container

Correct
See this video to review.