1. HDFS is built around the idea that data is written \_\_\_\_\_but read many times.
   1. many
   2. twice
   3. data already exists
   4. Once

Answer: d

1. Hadoop divides input into fixed size pieces called what?
   * 1. output result
     2. input splits
     3. input data
     4. input blogs

Answer: b

1. All the blocks are replicated in other nodes for \_\_\_\_\_\_
   * 1. Security
     2. big data
     3. Pool
     4. Fault tolerance

Answer: d

1. Block size can be changed using the properties in \_\_\_\_\_\_
   * 1. core-site.xml
     2. Hadoop-env.sh
     3. hdfs-site.xml
     4. yarn-site.xml

Answer: c

1. Hadoop uses the \_\_\_\_\_\_representation of the data stored in the file blocks known as Input splits.
   * 1. physical
     2. Logical
     3. mechanical
     4. None

Answer: b

1. DFS calls Namenode to create file in file system’s\_\_\_\_\_
   * 1. dataspace
     2. resourcespace
     3. Namespace
     4. Nodespace

Answer: c

1. Data packets are streamed to first DataNode in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   * 1. handshake
     2. Pipeline
     3. hard disk
     4. HDFS

Answer: b

1. The client has finished writing data, it calls \_\_\_\_\_\_\_on the stream.
   * 1. close()
     2. read()
     3. open()
     4. check()

Answer: a

1. Blocks are read in order, with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ opening new connections to Datanodes as the client reads through the stream.
   * 1. DFSoutputstream
     2. DFSInputStream
     3. DFStrackManager
     4. DFSStringConcatination

Answer: b

1. If I have 100 input splits, how many maps will run?
   * 1. 200
     2. 50
     3. 100
     4. 1

Answer: c