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

a) many

b) twice

c) data already exists

d) once

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

**Ans : b. input splits**

a) output result

b) input splits

c) input data

d) input blogs

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

**Ans : d. fault tolerance**

a) security

b) big data

c) pool

d) fault tolerance

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

**Ans : c. hdfs-site.xml**

a) core-site.xml

b) Hadoop-env.sh

c) hdfs-site.xml

d) yarn-site.xml

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

**Ans : b. logical**

a) physical

b) logical

c) mechanical

d) none

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

**Ans : c. namespace**

a) dataspace

b) resourcespace

c) namespace

d) nodespace

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

**Ans : b. pipeline**

a) handshake

b) pipeline

c) hard disk

d) hdfs

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

**Ans : a. close()**

a) close()

b) read()

c) open()

d) check()

**C A D G I L D**

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**9. Blocks are read in order, with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ opening new**

**connections to datanodes as the client reads through the stream.**

**Ans : b. DFSInputStream**

a) DFSoutputstream

b) DFSInputStream

c) DFStrackManager

d) DFSStringConcatination

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

**Ans : c. 100**

a) 200

b) 50

c) 100

d) 1