Family	name:	Given name:
1)	every I system	Consider a left-deep process tree corresponding to a query, where each internal node is a join, and eaf a data source (e.g., relational table). Knowing that the tree contains 9 nodes (including leaves), the has infinite parallelism capacity in pipelining mode (no other kind of parallelism is available), which is cupancy if the overall cost of the query is 4 seconds? Explicit any assumption you need to make.
	Assum	ptions:
	b)	
	Answe	r:
2)	•	Consider an HDFS cluster with 100 data nodes, without replication. If I upload a file with 10 chunks
		blocks each, answer the following questions and briefly justify your answer: Which is the maximum number of machines containing data?
	a.	which is the maximum number of machines containing data:
	b.	Which is the probability of the maximum number of machines actually contain data?
3)	which	Briefly explain how you would implement an intersection (i.e., $T \cap S$) with MapReduce. Clearly explicit will be the key and which the value. Since it is a binary operation, assume the existence of a function key -> $[T S]$ ", as well as an operation " Φ " that concatenates attributes as needed.
4)		Let's suppose we have a log file recording the events coming from different machines. Thus, for each we have the following information: (logID, traceID, eventID, duration)
	(i.e., two	gID corresponds to the IP of the machine; the traceID identifies the transaction inside the machine to traceIDs can coincide in different machines); the eventID identifies the kind of action performed by chine; finally, the duration is the number of milliseconds taken to implement the action. Assuming a cannot keep the pace of processing all log entries, and we decide to randomly sample them, briefly a how would you implement the sample to bound the error of the following query: "Return the e sum of the duration per transaction".