ApacheSparkSQL, Cloudant, and the End to End Scenario

5/7 points (71%)

Quiz, 7 questions

★ Try again once you are ready.

Back to Week 2

Required to pass: 80% or higher

You can retake this quiz up to 3 times every 8 hours.

Retake

1 / 1 points
1. We are simulating an IoT device. What framework are we using for that?
NodeRED
Correct Correct
Cloudant
ApacheCouchDB
ApacheSpark
1/1 points
2.
What statements are true about cloudant? (Select all that apply)
Cloudant is based on ApacheCouchDB
Correct correct
Cloudant is a SQL database

Un-selected is correct

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uiz, 7 questions	Cloudant is a NoSQL database
	Correct Correct
	Cloudant is a very fast and scalable key-value store
	Un-selected is correct
	Cloudant is meant for storing JSON documents effectively
	Correct Correct
	BigCouch is a tool to inflate storage on CouchDB
	Un-selected is correct
	BigCouch is a component between the client and a set of CouchDB services used for horizontal scaling Correct
	Correct
	1/1 points

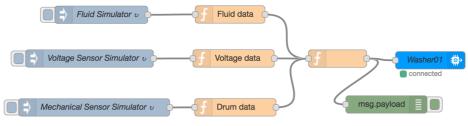
3.

Please have a look at the following flow:

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Quiz, 7 questions



Which nodes are actually simulating sensors of a hypothetical IoT device? Mechanical Sensor Simulator Correct Correct Voltage Data **Un-selected is correct** Drum Data **Un-selected is correct** Washer01 **Un-selected** is correct Voltage Sensor Simulator Correct Correct msg.payload Un-selected is correct



Fluid Data

ApacheSparkSOL, Cloudant, and the End to End Scenario

5/7 points (71%)

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Oι	IIZ.	/	questions

	Fluid Simulator
Corr Corr	
~	1 / 1 points
4. n the '	"End-to-End Scenario", where does all the data get stored in?
Corre	
	ApacheSpark
	Object Storage
	OpenStack Swift
×	0 / 1 points

5

What property should be used in order to let different subscribers to IoT events decide whether they want to receive a message or not based on the type of the message

Output Type

Device Type

ApacheSparkSQLpCleudant, and the End to End Scenario

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Quiz, 7 questions

This should not be selected Incorrect. This property is used to set a unique id per device. Please revisit Video "Overview of end-to-end scenario" **Event Type** 0/1 points How does the Catalyst optimizer work internally? Abbreviations: AST - Abstract Syntax Tree LEP - Logical Execution Plan PEP - Physical Execution Plan A AST is created from an SQL LEP. This AST is transformed (optimised). Then multiple PEPs are created from the optimised LEP. Finnaly, based on cost based statistics an optimal PEP is chosen to be executed. A LEP is created from an SQL AST. This LEP is transformed (optimised). Then multiple PEPs are created from the optimised LEP. Finnaly, based on cost based statistics an optimal PEP is chosen to be executed. A AST is created from an SQL PEP. This AST is transformed (optimised). Then multiple LEPs are created from the optimised PEP. Finnaly, based on cost based statistics an optimal LEP is chosen to be executed. This should not be selected

Incorrect. Please revisit Video "ApacheSparkSQL"

A PEP is created from an SQL AST. This AST is transformed (optimised). Then multiple PEP are created from the optimised LEP. Finnaly, based on cost based statistics an optimal PEP is chosen to be executed.

ApacheSparkSQL, Cloudant, and the End to End Scenario

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Quiz, 7 questions

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points

7.

What is the advantage of using ApacheSparkSQL over RDDs? (select a	II
that apply)	

Un-se	ApacheSparkSQL bypasses the RDD interface which has been proven to be very complicated elected is correct	
	SQL is simpler than RDD but has some performance drawbacks	
Un-se	elected is correct	
	Catalyst and Tungsten are able to optimise the execution, so are more likely to execute more quickly than if you would had implemented something equivalent using the RDD API.	
Correct Correct		
Corre		





