**HDFS Block**

In HDFS architecture there is a concept of blocks. A typical HDFS block size is 64 MB. When we place a large file into HDFS, it chopped up into 64 MB chunks(based on default configuration of blocks). Suppose you have a file of 1GB and you want to place that file in HDFS,then there will be 1GB/64MB = 16 split/blocks and these block will be distribute across the DataNodes. These blocks/chunk will reside on a different DataNode based on your cluster configuration.

**Input Split**

Input Split is logical split of your data, basically used during data processing in MapReduce program or other processing techniques. Input Split size is user defined value and Hadoop Developer can choose split size based on the size of data(How much data you are processing).

Suppose you have a file of 100MB and HDFS default block configuration is 64MB then it will chopped in 2 split and occupy two HDFS blocks. Now you have a MapReduce program to process this data but you have not specified input split then based on the number of blocks(2 block) will be considered as input split for the MapReduce processing and two mapper will get assigned for this job.

**Chunks**

Chunk doesn't really have a strict definition, it's usually more use-specific. For example, a "chunk" of data might be the amount of data that an application processes from the disk at a time. For example, a log file is 100MB, and the parsing application reads the file in and processes it in 5MB chunks. Read 5MB -> Process 5MB -> Read 5MB -> Process 5MB, etc. In some storage systems this could be an abstraction layer above a block, for example, when talking about read/write caching, it may write data to disk in chunks that are not the same size as a single block. A lot of time reading and writing in chunks can improve performance.