

## Your grade: 100%

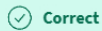
Your latest: 100% • Your highest: 100% • To pass you need at least 60%. We keep your highest score.

Next item →

1. Cassandra is the best fit for use cases that have which characteristic?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ Always available
- ☐ Queries and joins
- ☐ Frequent schema changes
- ☐ Focused on search



Correct

Correct! Cassandra is the best fit for globally “always available” types of online applications. Cassandra is also a good choice for strong transactions, and time-series use cases.

2. Which of the following statements best describes the distributed data architecture of Cassandra?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Data is replicated across all nodes
- ☐ Data is distributed in a centralized data warehouse
- ☐ Data is distributed for load balancing
- ☒ Data is evenly distributed across nodes



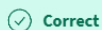
Correct

Correct! Cassandra’s architecture distributes data across nodes.

3. Which phrase describes a consequence of Cassandra’s availability?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ Possible inconsistency of the changed data
- ☐ Irresolvable data conflicts
- ☐ Strong consistency
- ☐ Little to zero consistency



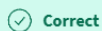
Correct

Correct! Even if you lose a part of your cluster, nodes remain available to answer the service request; however, the returned data might be inconsistent.

4. What are two logical entities in the Cassandra data model?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Keyspaces and primary keys
- ☐ Tables and definitions
- ☐ Keyspaces and schemas
- ☒ Tables and keyspaces



Correct

Correct! Tables are logical entities that organize data storage at cluster and node levels (according to a declared schema), and keyspaces are logical entities that each contain one or more tables.

5. Which guideline should you follow for modeling data?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Build a primary key based on the maximum number of partitions available.

- ☐ Choose a partition key that starts answering your query and that also distributes the data unevenly around the cluster.
- ☒ Build a clustering key that helps you reduce the amount of data that needs to be read by ordering your clustering key columns according to your query.
- ☐ Build a primary key that, without regard to the number of partitions, reads to answer a specific query.



**Correct**

Correct! When modeling data, build a clustering key that helps you reduce the amount of data that needs to be read by ordering your clustering key columns according to your query.