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

a) many

b) twice

c) data already exists

d) once - answer

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

a) output result

b) input splits - answer

c) input data

d) input blogs

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

a) security

b) big data

c) pool

d) fault tolerance -answer

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

a) core-site.xml

b) Hadoop-env.sh

c) hdfs-site.xml -answer

d) yarn-site.xml

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

a) physical

b) logical -answer

c) mechanical

d) none

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

a) dataspace

b) resourcespace

c) namespace –answer

d) nodespace

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

a) handshake

b) pipeline

c) hard disk

d) hdfs -answer

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

a) close() -answer

b) read()

c) open()

d) check()

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**9. Blocks are read in order, with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ opening new connections to datanodes as the client reads through the stream.**

a) DFSoutputstream

b) DFSInputStream -answer

c) DFStrackManager

d) DFSStringConcatination

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

a) 200

b) 50

c) 100 -answer

d) 1