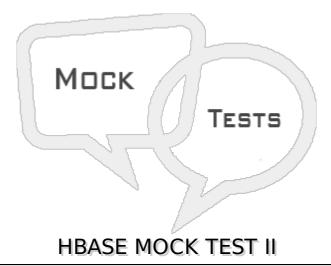
This section presents you various set of Mock Tests related to **HBase**. You can download these sample mock tests at your local machine and solve offline at your convenience. Every mock test is supplied with a mock test key to let you verify the final score and grade yourself.



Q 1 - The data in a cell in Hbase table is identified using the four coordinates. Three of which are - rowkey, column family and column qualifier. The fourth coordinate used to identify each value in a cell is

- A Sequence number
- **B** Version number
- C Serial number
- D table name

Q 2 - Retrieving a batch of rows in every RPC call made by an API to a HBase database is called a

- A Batch
- B Scan
- C Bulkrow
- D Grouprow

Q 3 - A scan returns bulk of rows. But only a selected few rows can be fetched form a scan using a

- A Group by clause
- B Minimize clause
- C Subset clause
- D Filter clause

Q 4 - Filters in Hbase can be applied to

A - Rowkeys
B - Column qualifiers
C - Data values
D - All of the above
Q 5 - The command which allows you to change an integer value stored in Hbase cell without reading it first is
A - Incrementcolumnvalue
B - Incrementinteger
C - Incrmentcellval
D - Incrementnext
Q 6 - The number of columns Hbase table can hold is
A - 256
B - Depends on what value is configured
C - No limit
D - Depends on the HDFS block size
Q 7 - A small chunk of data residing in one machine which is part of a cluster of machines holding one Hbase table is known as
A - Split
B - Region
C - Rowarea
D - Tablearea
Q 8 - Servers that host regions of a Hbase table are called
Q 8 - Servers that host regions of a Hbase table are called A - RegionServers
A - RegionServers
A - RegionServers B - Regional servers
A - RegionServers B - Regional servers C - Hbase Servers
A - RegionServers B - Regional servers C - Hbase Servers D - Splitservers
A - RegionServers B - Regional servers C - Hbase Servers D - Splitservers Q 9 - Typically a Hbase Regionserver is collocated with

D - TAsktrackers		
Q 10 - The size of a individual region is governed by the parameter		
A - Hbase.region.size		
B - Hbase.region.filesize		
C - Hbase.region.max.filesize		
D - Hbase.max.region.size		

Q 11 - When a region becomes bigger in size, it

- A Gets trimmed
- B Spills into new machines
- C Is discarded
- D Is split into smaller regions

${\bf Q}$ 12 - The two tables which are used to find where regions of various tables are hosted are

- A Regiontab and Metatab
- B Regionbase and Metabase
- C -ROOT- and .META.
- D -ROOT- and .REGION.

Q 13 - When a client application wants to access a row in a Hbase table it first queries the table

- A -ROOT-
- B .META.
- C .REGIONS.
- D .ALLREGIONS.

Q 14 - In any mapreduce Job Hbase can be used as a

- A Metadata store
- B Data source
- C Datanode
- D Metadata node

Q 15 - All MapReduce jobs reading from an Hbase table accept their[K1,V1] pair in the form of

A - [rowid:cell val	ue]
B - [rowkey:scan	result]
C - [column Famil	y:cell value]
D - [column attrib	ute:scan result]
Q 16 - When a n	map tasks in a mapreduce job reads from the Hbase table, it reads from
A - One row	
B - One column fa	amily
C - One column	
D - One region	
Q 17 - The part	of a Mapreduce Task which writes to a Hbase table is
A - Map	
B - Reduce	
C - Keys	
D - none	
Q 18 - While wr	iting to Hbase using the Mapreduce tasks, each reduce tasks writes to
A - One region	
B - Two regions	
C - All the relevan	nt regions
D - No regions	
Q 19 - In a redu records form th	ce-side join the Mapreduce step which is used to collocate the relevant the two joining data sets is
A - Map step	

- B Reduce step
- C Shuffle and sort step
- D Final output step

Q 20 - The dis-advantage of reduce-side join is

- A Larger I/O costs because of shuffle and sort
- B Can process only small files for join
- C Cannot handle date data type while joining
- D May not give correct result always.

Q 21 - In a Map-Side join, we take rows from one table and map it with rows from the other table. The size of one of the table should be

- A Enough to fit into memory
- B Half the size of the other table
- C Double the size of the other table
- D Small enough to be located in one physical machine

Q 22 - Hbase stores data in

- A A single filesystem available to all RegionServers
- B As many filesystems as the number of regionServers
- C One filesystem per column family
- D One filesystem per table.

Q 23 - The number of namespaces, HDFS provides to the regionservers of a Hbase database is

- A Equal to number of regionserver
- B Half of the number of regionserver
- C Double the number of regionserver
- D One

Q 24 - Inserting data from one table to another in Hbase is

- A Allowed
- B Not allowed
- C Possible using a third staging table
- D Only one column family can be inserted at a time.

O 25 - In Hbase we can create index on

- A Multiple columns
- B Key column
- C Only a pair of columns
- D Hbase does not support index creation.

ANSWER SHEET

Question Number Answer Key

1	В
2	В
3	D
4	D
5	A
6	C
7	В
8	A
9	В
10	C
11	D
12	C
13	A
14	В
15	В
16	D
17	В
18	C
19	C
20	A
21	A
22	A
23	D
24	В
25	В

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