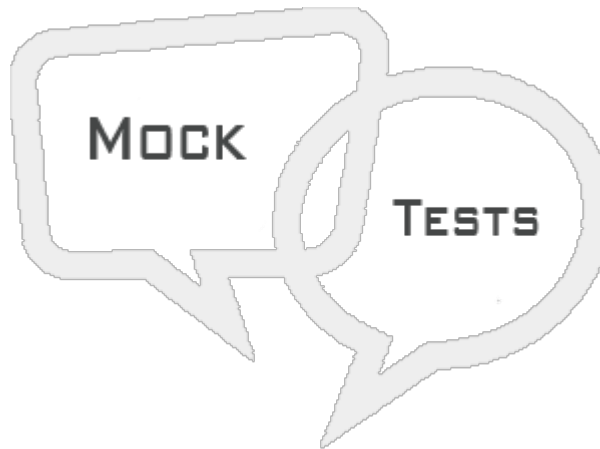# HIVE MOCK TEST

This section presents you various set of Mock Tests related to **Hive**. 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.

HIVE MOCK TEST II

Q 1 - To see the partitions keys present in a Hive table the command used is

A - describe

B - show

C - describe extended

D - show extended

Q 2 - If the directory for a partition does not exist, and a query is executed for this partition then

A - error is thrown

B - mapreduce job is not triggered

C - Result from a random partition is returned.

D - No result are returned

Q 3 - In Hive SerDe stands for

A - serialize and Desrialize

B - serializer and Deserializer

C - Serialize and Destruct

D - serve and destruct

Q 4 - SerDe

A - parses records to columns while reading and columns to records when writing

B - parses records to columns while writing and columns to records when reading

C - creates partitions from columns using each of the records

D - applies only to files of type TEXTFILE

Q 5 - Users can pass configuration information to the SerDe using

A - SET SERDEPRPERTIES

B - WITH SERDEPRPERTIES

C - BY SERDEPRPERTIES

D - CONFIG SERDEPRPERTIES

Q 6 - If we change the partition location of a hive table using ALTER TABLE option then the data for that partition in the table

A - also moves automatically to the new location

B - has to be dropped and recreated

C - has to be backed up into a second table and restored

D - has to be moved manually into new location

Q 7 - If the schema of the table does not match with the data types present in the file containing the table then HIve

A - Automatically drops the file

B - Automatically corrects the data

C - Reports Null values for mismatched data

D - Does not allow any query to run on the table

Q 8 - The position of a specific column in a Hive table

A - can be anywhere in the table creation clause

B - must match the position of the corresponding data in the data file

C - Must match the position only for date time data type in the data file

D - Must be arranged alphabetically

Q 9 - When a partition is archived in Hive it

A - Reduces space through compression

B - Reduces the block size

C - reduces the length of records

D - reduces the number of files stored

Q 10 - Partitioned can be prevented from being

A - dropped and queried

B - dropped and renamed

C - Renamed and queried

D - renamed and archived

Q 11 - While loading data into managed tables, If the LOCAL clause is mentioned, it

A - Moves the data from local filesystem to the target files system

B - Copies the data from local filesystem to target final file system

C - Overwrites the data in the target file system

D - Merges with the data in the target file system

Q 12 - Creating a table an loading it with a select clause in one query applies to

A - only managed tables

B - only external tables

C - Both types of tables

D - Only tables without partitions

Q 13 - While querying a hive table for a Array type column, if the array index is nonexistent then

A - NULL is returned

B - Error is reported.

C - Partial results are returned

Q 14 - While querying a hive table for a column with MAP data type, the elements in the column are referenced by

A - Index

B - Key

C - Value

D - nested Index

Q 15 - When the result of the STRING data type is returned by querying array data type using index, the result have

A - no quotes

B - double suotes

C - single quotes

D - No spaces

Q 16 - An element in a STRUCT column in hive is referred by

A - index

B - key

C - colon

D - dot

Q 17 - To select all columns starting with the word 'Sell' form the table GROSS_SELL the query is

A - select '$Sell*' from GROSS_SELL

B - select 'Sell*' from GROSS_SELL

C - select 'sell.*' from GROSS_SELL

D - select 'sell[*]' from GROSS_SELL

Q 18 - The performance of an aggregate query is improved by setting which of the following property as true?

A - hive.map.group

B - hive.map.aggr

C - hive.map.sort

D - hive.map.sum

Q 19 - Consider the query SELECT explode$city_locality$ from ALL_LOCALITIES , where city_locality is a ARRAY dat atype. This will return

A - all th array elements as one row for each input array

B - zero or more rows, for each element for each input array

C - Each of the array element as one column for each input array

D - zero ormore columns for each element for each input array

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Q 20 - The CONCAT string function in Hive can concatenate

A - only 2 strings

B - any number of paired strings

C - any number of strings

D - only strings of equal length

Q 21 - The clause used to limit the number of rows returned by a query is

A - LIMIT

B - ROWNUM

C - RESTRICT

D - MAXROW

Q 22 - The property set to run hive in local mode as true so that it runs without creating a mapreduce job is

A - hive.exec.mode.local.auto

B - hive.exec.mode.local.override

C - hive.exec.mode.local.settings

D - hive.exec.mode.local.config

Q 23 - The below expression in the where clause

RLIKE   '.*Chicago|Ontario.*';

gives the result which match

A - words containing both Chicago and Ontario

B - words containing either Chicago or Ontario

C - words Ending with Chicago or Ontario

D - words starting with Chicago or Ontario

Q 24 - When a Hive query joins 3 tables, How many mapreduce jobs will be started?

A - 1

B - 2

C - 3

D - 0

Q 25 - For optimizing join of three tables, the largest sized tables should be placed as

A - the first table in the join clause

B - second table in the join clause

C - third table in the join clause

D - Does not matter

ANSWER SHEET

Question Number	Answer Key

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