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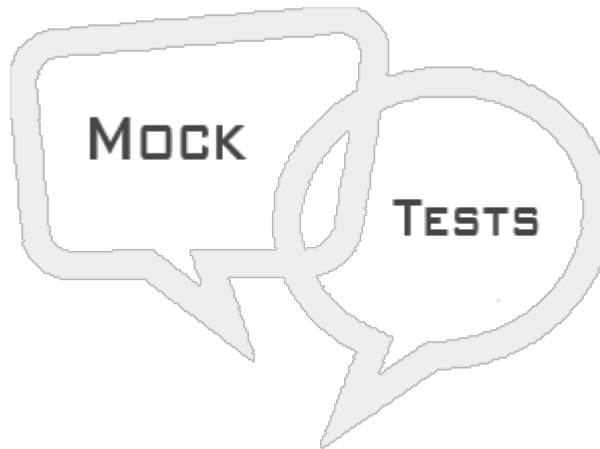
This section presents you various set of Mock Tests related to **Hive**. You can download these sample mock tests at your local machine and solve offline at your convenience. Every mock test is supplied with a mock test key to let you verify the final score and grade yourself.

HIVE MOCK TEST IV

Q 1 - Which of the following scenarios are not prevented by enabling strict mode in Hive?

A - Scanning all the partitions

B - Generating random sample of data

C - Running a order by clause without a LIMIT clause

D - Cartesian product

Q 2 - If a hive query produces unexpected result then its cause can be investigated by using

A - Block size in HDFS

B - Virtual columns

C - Virtual parameters

D - Query logs

Q 3 - Intermediate compression in Hive is about

A - Compressing the data just before it is read by mapreduce task

B - Compressing the data just before it is output to the user

C - Compressing the data before it is stored by into the disk

D - Compressing the data shuffled between the map and reduce tasks

Q 4 - Hive.exec.compress.output controls

A - The output compression of map tasks

B - The output compression of reduce tasks

C - The output compression of query result

D - All of the above

Q 5 - The disadvantage of compressing files in HDFS is

A - Unused HDFS blocks

B - Less I/O

C - Files do not become splitable

D - Files have to move to local filesystem to be usable

Q 6 - Which of the below is not a type compression option for Sequence file

A - RECORD

B - BLOCK

C - COLUMN

D - NONE

Q 7 - Which file controls the logging of commands put in CLI?

A - hive-log4j.properties

B - hive-exec-log4j.properties

C - hive-cli-log4j.properties

D - hive-create-log4j.properties

Q 8 - Which file controls the logging of Mapreduce Tasks?

A - hive-log4j.properties

B - hive-exec-log4j.properties

C - hive-cli-log4j.properties

D - hive-create-log4j.properties

Q 9 - The command to list the functions currently loaded in a Hive Session is

A - LIST FUNCTIONS

B - SHOW FUNCTIONS

C - DECSRIBE FUNCTIONS

D - FIND FUNCTIONS

Q 10 - A standard user-defined function *UDF* refers to any function that

A - Takes one or more columns form a row and returns a single value

B - Takes one or more columns form many rows and returns a single value

C - Take zero or more inputs and produce multiple columns or rows of output

D - Detects the type of input programmatically and provides appropriate response

Q 11 - Aggregate functions in Hive are the function which

A - Takes one or more columns form a row and returns a single value

B - Takes one or more columns form many rows and returns a single value

C - Take zero or more inputs and produce multiple columns or rows of output

D - Detects the type of input programmatically and provides appropriate response

Q 12 - A Table Generating Function is a Function that

A - Takes one or more columns form a row and returns a single value

B - Takes one or more columns form many rows and returns a single value

C - Take zero or more inputs and produce multiple columns or rows of output

D - Detects the type of input programmatically and provides appropriate response

Q 13 - A GenericUDF is a Function that

A - Takes one or more columns form a row and returns a single value

B - Takes one or more columns form many rows and returns a single value

C - Take zero or more inputs and produce multiple columns or rows of output

D - Detects the type of input programmatically and provides appropriate response

Q 14 - The explode function in hive takes an array of input and iterates through it returning each element as a separate row. This is an example of

A - Standard UDF

B - Aggregate UDF

C - Table Generating UDF

D - None

Q 15 - The reverse function reverses a string passed to it in a Hive query. This is an example of

A - Standard UDF

B - Aggregate UDF

C - Table Generating UDF

D - None

Q 16 - A user creates a UDF which accepts arguments of different data types, each time it is run. It is an example of

A - Aggregate Function

B - Generic Function

C - Standard UDF

D - Super Functions

Q 17 - To add a new user defined Function permanently to Hive, we need to

A - Create a new version of HIve

B - Add the .class Java code to FunctionRegistry

C - Add the .jar Java code to FunctionRegistry

D - Add the .jar java code to $HOME/.hiverc

Q 18 - The UDF can access files inside

A - Local File system

B - Distributed Filesystem

C - Distributed Cache

D - All of these

Q 19 - The MACRO created in Hive has the ability to

A - Run multiple functions on same set of data automatically

B - Call another Function and operator in HIve

C - Query streaming data

D - Create functions which can be used outside of Hive

Q 20 - Calling a unix bash script inside a Hive Query is an example of

A - Hive Pipeline

B - Hive Caching

C - Hive forking

D - Hive Streaming

Q 21 - Hive can be accessed remotely by using programs written in C++, Ruby etc, over a single port. This is achieved by using

A - HiveServer

B - HiveMetaStore

C - HiveWeb

D - Hive Streaming

Q 22 - Which of the following File Formats are supported by Hive?

A - Text Files

B - Sequnce FIles

C - RC Files

D - All of the above

Q 23 - When one of the join tables is small enough to fit into memory, The type of join used by Hive is

A - Inner Join

B - Map join

C - Reduce Join

D - Sort Join

Q 24 - The Hive metadata can be easily created and edited using

A - HCatalog

B - HMetamanager

C - Hweblog

D - Hue

Q 25 - Hive supports row-level Inser/update and Delete using the ACID features only on which file format?

A - SequenceFile

B - Text File

C - ORC file

D - RC file

ANSWER SHEET

Question Number	Answer Key
1	B
2	B

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

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