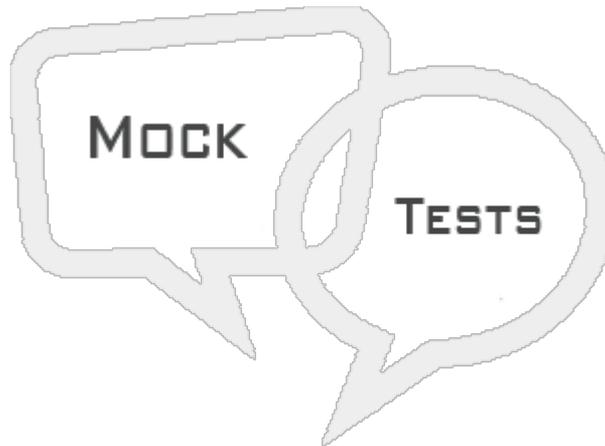# HIVE MOCK TEST

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 I

Q 1 - The partition of an Indexed table is dropped. then,

A - Corresponding partition from all indexes are dropped.

B - No indexes are dropped

C - Indexes refresh themselves automatically

D - Error is shown asking to first drop the indexes

Q 2 - What Hive can not offer

A - storing data in tables and columns

B - Online transaction processing

C - Handling date time data

D - Partitioning stored data

Q 3 - The results of a hive query can be stored as

A - local file

B - hdfs file

C - both

D - can not be stored

Q 4 - Which of the following is not a complex data type in Hive?

A - Matrix

B - Array

C - Map

D - STRUCT

Q 5 - The thrift service component in hive is used for

A - moving hive data files between different servers

B - use multiple hive versions

C - submit hive queries from a remote client

D - Installing hive

Q 6 - The default delimiter in hive to separate the element in STRUCT is

A - '\001'

B - '\oo2'

C - '\oo3'

D - '\oo4'

Q 7 - Hive is

A - schema on read

B - schema on write

C - schema on update

D - all the above

Q 8 - in hive when the schema does not match the file content

A - It cannot read the file

B - It reads only the string data type

C - it throws an error and stops reading the file

D - It returns null values for mismatched fields.

Q 9 - The query "SHOW DATABASE LIKE 'h.*' ; gives the output with database name

A - containing h in their name

B - starting with h

C - ending with h

D - containing 'h.'

Q 10 - Each database created in hive is stored as

A - a directory

B - a file

C - a hdfs block

D - a jar file

Q 11 - The tables created in hive are stored as

A - a subdirectory under the database directory

B - a file under the database directory

C - a hdfs block containing the database directory

D - a .java file present in the database directory

Q 12 - By default when a database is dropped in Hive

A - the tables are also deleted

B - the directory is deleted if there are no tables

C - the hdfs blocks are formatted

D - Only the comments associated with database is deleted

Q 13 - If the database contains some tables then it can be forced to drop without dropping the tables by using the keyword

A - RESTRICT

B - OVERWRITE

C - F DROP

D - CASCADE

Q 14 - Using the ALTER DATABASE command in an database you can change the

A - database name

B - database creation time

C - dbproperties

D - directory where the database is stored

Q 15 - In Hive you can copy

A - The schema without the data

B - The data without the schema

C - Both schema and it's data

D - neither the schema nor its data

Q 16 - The drawback of managed tables in hive is

A - they are always stored under default directory

B - They cannot grow bigger than a fixed size of 100GB

C - They can never be dropped

D - They cannot be shared with other applications

Q 17 - On dropping a managed table

A - The schema gets dropped without dropping the data

B - The data gets dropped without dropping the schema

C - An error is thrown

D - Both the schema and the data is dropped

Q 18 - On dropping an external table

A - The schema gets dropped without dropping the data

B - The data gets dropped without dropping the schema

C - An error is thrown

D - Both the schema and the data is dropped

Q 19 - The difference between the MAP and STRUCT data type in Hive is

A - MAP is Key-value pair but STRUCT is series of values

B - There can not be more than one MAP dat type column in a table but more than one STRUCT data type in a table is allowed.

C - The Keys in MAP can not be integers but in STRUCT they can be.

D - Only one pair of data types is allowed in the key-value pair of MAP while mixed types are allowed in STRUCT.

Q 20 - The 2 default TBLPROPERTIES added by hive when a hive table is created is

A - hive_version and last_modified by

B - last_modified_by and last_modified_time

C - last_modified_time and hive_version

D - last_modified_by and table_location

Q 21 - To see the data types details of only a column $not the table$ we should use the command

A - DESCRIBE

B - DESCRIBE EXTENDED

C - DESCRIBE FORMATTED

D - DESCRIBE COLUMN

Q 22 - The partitioning of a table in Hive creates more

A - subdirectories under the database name

B - subdirectories under the table name

C - files under databse name

D - files under the table name

Q 23 - The "strict" mode when querying a partitioned table is used to

A - stop queries of partitioned tables without a where clause

B - automatically add a where clause to the queries on a partitioned table

C - Limit the result of a query on partitioned table to 100

D - Ignore any error in the name of the partitioned table

Q 24 - The main advantage of creating table partition is

A - Effective storage memory utilization

B - faster query performance

C - Less RAM required by namenode

D - simpler query syntax

Q 25 - To see the partitions present in a Hive table the command used is

A - Describe

B - show

C - describe extended

D - show extended

ANSWER SHEET

Question Number	Answer Key
1	A
2	B
3	C
4	A

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

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