Name:

Enrolment No:



UPES End Semester Examination, May 2024

Course: Big Data Storage Program: B.Tech. (CSE+BIG DATA-H/NH) Course Code: CSBD2001

Semester: IV Time: 03 hrs. Max. Marks: 100

Instructions: Attempt all questions

SECTION A				
(5Qx4M=20Marks)				
	Marks	CO		
List out different types of storage Media.	4	CO1		
Define Client-Server Architecture and Symmetric Architecture of DFS.	4	CO1		
Define the features and use cases of Columnar Databases.	2+2	CO2		
 In HBase, assume table 'Student' with column family "Academic_Details". Write HBase shell command for: a) creating table 'Student' b) storing a column 'cgpa' with value '6.7' and key as 'R21' c) update value of row where key is 'R21' and column is 'cgpa' to '7.1' d) dropping table 'Student' 	4	CO3		
Why is block size a crucial design consideration in HDFS?	4	CO4		
SECTION B				
(4Qx10M= 40 Marks)				
Explain the CAP theorem and its three properties. How do these properties interrelate? In what scenarios might eventual consistency be an acceptable trade-off for a distributed system?	6+4	CO1		
Imagine you're building a new social media platform. Would you choose a traditional database or a NoSQL database? Why? Explain the pros and cons of each option.	10	CO1		
NFS operates in a client-server model. Describe the architecture and functionalities handled by the NFS client and the NFS server, respectively. How do they interact with each other to facilitate remote file access?	5+5	CO2		
	SECTION A (5Qx4M=20Marks) List out different types of storage Media. Define Client-Server Architecture and Symmetric Architecture of DFS. Define the features and use cases of Columnar Databases. In HBase, assume table 'Student' with column family "Academic_Details". Write HBase shell command for: a) creating table 'Student' b) storing a column 'cgpa' with value '6.7' and key as 'R21' c) update value of row where key is 'R21' and column is 'cgpa' to '7.1' d) dropping table 'Student' Why is block size a crucial design consideration in HDFS? SECTION B (4Qx10M= 40 Marks) Explain the CAP theorem and its three properties. How do these properties interrelate? In what scenarios might eventual consistency be an acceptable trade-off for a distributed system? Imagine you're building a new social media platform. Would you choose a traditional database or a NoSQL database? Why? Explain the pros and cons of each option. NFS operates in a client-server model. Describe the architecture and functionalities handled by the NFS client and the NFS server, respectively. How do they interact with each other to facilitate remote file access?	SECTION A (5Qx4M=20Marks) Marks List out different types of storage Media. 4 Define Client-Server Architecture and Symmetric Architecture of DFS. 4 Define the features and use cases of Columnar Databases. 2+2 In HBase, assume table 'Student' with column family "Academic_Details". Write HBase shell command for: a) creating table 'Student' 2+2 In HBase, assume table 'Student' and column family "Academic_Details". Write HBase shell command for: a) creating table 'Student' 4 b) storing a column 'cgpa' with value '6.7' and key as 'R21' c) update value of row where key is 'R21' and column is 'cgpa' to '7.1' d) dropping table 'Student' 4 Why is block size a crucial design consideration in HDFS? 4 Explain the CAP theorem and its three properties. How do these properties interrelate? In what scenarios might eventual consistency be an acceptable trade-off for a distributed system? 6+4 Imagine you're building a new social media platform. Would you choose a traditional database or a NoSQL database? Why? Explain the pros and cons of each option. 10 NFS operates in a client-server model. Describe the architecture and functionalities handled by the NFS client and the NFS server, respectively. How do they interact with each other to facilitate remote file access? 5+5		

Q 9	Write short notes on <u>any 2</u> topics:			
	a) File Caching in DFS			
	b) Superblock	5+5	CO2	
	c) Quotas & Access Control Lists			
	d) VMware VMFS			
SECTION-C				
(2Qx20M=40 Marks)				
Q 10	Discuss various factors for maintaining robustness and achieving fault tolerance in HDFS.			
	OR	20	CO3	
	Break down the steps involved in HDFS client-server interaction for both read and write operations.			
Q 11	In what scenarios might sharding not be an effective scaling strategy? Compare different sharding strategies in detail.	8+12=20	CO4	