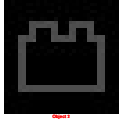

1. The architecture of a replica set affects the set’s _____ and capability.
a) scalability
b) capacity
c) performance
d) all of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Replica sets provide redundancy and fault tolerance.

2. Point out the wrong statement :
a) Even number of members ensures that the replica set is always able to elect a primary
b) Arbiters do not store a copy of the data and require fewer resources
c) You may run an arbiter on an application server or other shared process
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: If you have an even number of members, add an arbiter to get an odd number.

3. The standard replica set deployment for production system is a ___-member replica set.
a) two
b) three
c) four
d) five
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Avoid complexity when possible, but let your application requirements dictate the architecture.

4. _____ for a replica set is the number of members that can become unavailable and still leave enough members in the set to elect a primary.
a) Fault tolerance
b) Reliability
c) Security
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: In other words, it is the difference between the number of members in the set and the majority needed to elect a primary.

5. Point out the correct statement :
a) Removing a member to the replica set does not always increase the fault tolerance
b) The secondary is the only member in the replica set that receives write operations
c) Fault tolerance is an effect of replica set size, but the relationship is not direct

d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: Additional members can provide support for dedicated functions, such as backups or reporting.

6. Without a primary, a replica set cannot accept _____ operations.
a) read
b) write
c) read write
d) all of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Arbiters do not keep a copy of the data.

7. _____ member is used to support dedicated functions, such as backup or reporting.
a) Hidden
b) Primary
c) ViewState
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Delayed members can also support dedicated functions.

8. To protect your data if your main data center fails, keep at least _____ member in an alternate data center.
a) one
b) two
c) three
d) none of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Always add new members before the current demand saturates the capacity of the set.

9. What should be the priority of member to prevent them from becoming primary ?
a) 0
b) 1
c) 2
d) 3
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Always ensure that the main facility is able to elect a primary.

10. _____ sets also allow the routing of read operations to specific machines.
a) Field
b) Read
c) Tag
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: Use replica set tag sets to ensure that operations replicate to specific data centers.

11. _____ stores are used to store information about networks, such as social connection

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 Key-value

Wide-column

Document

 Graph

12. NoSQL databases is used mainly for handling large volumes of _____ dat

---

 unstructured

 structured

semi-structured

All of the mentioned

13. Most NoSQL databases support automatic _____, meaning that you get high availability and disaster recove

---

processing

 scalability

 replication

All of the mentioned

14. Most NoSQL databases support automatic _____, meaning that you get high availability and disaster recove

---

 processing

scalability

 replication

All of the mentioned

15. Which of the following are the simplest NoSQL databases

 Key-value

Wide-column

Document

All of the mentioned

16. Point out the wrong statement

 Non Relational databases require that schemas be defined before you can add data

NoSQL databases are built to allow the insertion of data without a predefined schema

NewSQL databases are built to allow the insertion of data without a predefined schema

All of the mentioned

17. Point out the wrong statement

 Non Relational databases require that schemas be defined before you can add data

 NoSQL databases are built to allow the insertion of data without a predefined schema

NewSQL databases are built to allow the insertion of data without a predefined schema

All of the mentioned

18. "Sharding"? a database across many server instances can be achieved with

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 LAN

 SAN

MAN

All of the mentioned

19. Which of the following is a wide-column store

 Cassandra

Riak

MongoDB

Redis

20. Which of the following is a wide-column store

 Cassandra

Riak

MongoDB

Redis

21. Which of the following is a NoSQL Database Type

SQL

 Document databases

JSON

All of the mentioned

22. Which of the following is not a NoSQL database

 SQL Server

MongoDB

 Cassandra

None of the mentioned

1. MongoDB can be used as a _____, taking advantage of load balancing and data replication features over multiple machines for storing files.

- A. AMS
- B. CMS
- C. File system
- D. None of the mentioned

  Answer: Option A

Explanation:

The data is split into ranges (based on the shard key) and distributed across multiple shards.

2. _____ can be used for batch processing of data and aggregation operations.

- A. Hive
- B. MapReduce
- C. Oozie
- D. None of the mentioned

Answer: Option B

Explanation:

The aggregation framework enables users to obtain the kind of results for which the SQL GROUP BY clause is used.

3. Point out the wrong statement :

- A. Secondary indices is not available in MongoDB
- B. MongoDB supports search by field, range queries, regular expression searches
- C. MongoDB can store the business subject in the minimal number of documents
- D. All of the mentioned

Answer: Option A

Explanation:

Any field in a MongoDB document can be indexed.

4. MongoDB has been adopted as _____ software by a number of major websites and services.

- A. frontend
- B. backend
- C. proprietary
- D. All of the mentioned

Answer: Option B

Explanation:

MongoDB is the most popular NoSQL database system.

5. Which of the following is a NoSQL Database Type ?

- A. SQL
- B. Document databases
- C. JSON
- D. All of the mentioned

Answer: Option B

Explanation:

Document databases pair each key with a complex data structure known as a document.

6. Which of the following is a wide-column store ?

- A. Cassandra
- B. Riak
- C. MongoDB
- D. Redis

Answer: Option A

Explanation:

Wide-column stores such as Cassandra and HBase are optimized for queries over large datasets, and store columns of data together, instead of rows.

7. Point out the wrong statement :

- A. Non Relational databases require that schemas be defined before you can add data
- B. NoSQL databases are built to allow the insertion of data without a predefined schema
- C. NewSQL databases are built to allow the insertion of data without a predefined schema
- D. All of the mentioned

Answer: Option A

Explanation:

There’s also no way, using a relational database, to effectively address data that’s completely unstructured or unknown in advance.

8. Which of the following language is MongoDB written in ?

- A. Javascript
- B. C
- C. C++
- D. All of the mentioned

Answer: Option D

Explanation:

MongoDB (from humongous) is a cross-platform document-oriented database.

9. Which of the following sorting is not supported by MongoDB ?

- A. collation
- B. collection
- C. heap
- D. None of the mentioned

Answer: Option A

Explanation:

MongoDB does not support collation-based sorting and is limited to byte-wise comparison via memcmp.

10. Which of the following is a wide-column store ?

- A. Cassandra
- B. Riak
- C. MongoDB
- D. Redis

Answer: Option A

Explanation:

Wide-column stores such as Cassandra and HBase are optimized for queries over large datasets, and store columns of data together, instead of rows.