Your grade: 73.33%

Your latest: 73.33% • Your highest: 73.33% • To pass you need at least 70%. We keep your highest score.

Next item $\, o \,$

1.	Which situation is best for a combined NoSQL and relational database solution?	1/1 point
	O Full data consistency and complicated joins	
	O Need flexible schema	
	O Data is largely unstructured	
	Fast scaling and transaction support	
	Correct Correct! If you have too much data and need performance and need to scale fast, but at the same time, you also need transaction support and complex joins on your data, then you might think of a combined solution.	
2.	Which of the following is an advantage of partitioning and storing redundant data?	1/1 point
	O Data does not need to be synchronized.	
	O Concurrency control	
	Secure synchronization	
	If one node fails, it can be retrieved elsewhere.	
	Correct Correct! If one node fails, that piece of data can be retrieved from another node.	
3.	In the BASE model what does it mean for data to be in a "soft state"?	0 / 1 point
	The availability of data is ensured by partitioning it.	
	The data store values availability over consistency.	
	O Different replicas do not need to be mutually consistent all the time.	
	The data store is accessible at all times.	
4.	Which trait is the most common to all of the four types of NoSQL databases?	1 / 1 point
	They are non-relational.	
	O They are partitioned.	
	O They are indexed.	
	They use Key-Value pairs for queries.	
	Correct! The most common trait amongst NoSQL databases is that they are non-relational in architecture.	
5.	Which term refers to offloading of database administration and maintenance from the end user?	1 / 1 point
	O Software as a Service	
	Database as a Service	
	O Administration as a Service	
	O NoSQL as a Service	
	Correct Correct! A fully managed service model, otherwise called database as a service (or DBaaS), offloads the administration and maintenance from the end-user and allows developers to focus on building applications with these modern databases.	

Springer Spr	6.	In MongoDB, which aggregation stage can change the shape of a document?	0 / 1 point
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Incorrect. Review the Aggregation Framework video. 7. Fill In the blank. Mongo DB follows aapproach. 7. It is thirtint, code-later 8. design first, code-later 9. code-first, design-later 10. test-first, design-later 10. Incorrect. Review the Advantages of Mongo DB video. 11. In Mongo DB, what is a group of similar stored documents called? 12. A cluster 13. A cluster 14. A cluster 15. Correct. Correct Mongo DB documents of a similar type are grouped into a collection. 15. Select the true statement regarding Mongo DB indexes. 16. Indexes impore and do not contain information about a document's disk location. 17. Indexes are stored in a table. 18. Indexes are stored in a table. 19. Indexes are stored in a table. 19. Indexes are stored in a table. 10. It increases throughput by directing queries to relevant partitions. 11. It provides fault tolerance. 12. It provides fault tolerance. 13. It provides fault tolerance. 14. It provides fault tolerance.			
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It prevents you from accidentally deleting your database. It creates redundancy. Correct			
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1. What are the three main data type categories in Cassandra Query Language (CQL)?	11.	What are the three main data type categories in Cassandra Query Language (CQL)?	1/1 point
Blobs, User-defined, and ASCII			, . ,
		Blobs, Built-in, and Collections	
U Blobs, Built-in, and Collections		ASCII, User-Defined, and Built-in	
		User-Defined, Built-in, and Collections	
ASCII, User-Defined, and Built-in		User-Defined, Built-in, and Collections	

40	Which of these forms are a located to the character of th	4 / 4 4
12.	Which of these four approaches is the slowest way to make data changes in Apache Cassandra?	1/1 point
	Use UPDATE data with Time-To-Live.	
	Use INSERT data with Time-To-Live.	
	Use UPDATE data with the full primary key specified.	
	Use Lightweight Transactions.	
	○ Correct	
13.	Select three key features used by relational databases but not by Cassandra.	1/1 point
	O Consistency, distributed, scalable	
	O Distributed, scalable, fault-tolerant	
	O Join support, aggregation support, scalable	
	Join support, aggregation support, transaction support	
	Correct Correct! Cassandra, by design, does not incorporate three major features of relational databases and thus should not be seen as a drop-in replacement for a relational database: It does not support joins, it has limited aggregation support, and it has limited support for transactions.	
14.	What are the two primary functions of a "partition key"? Select two. ☐ It adds uniqueness to each entry in a table. ☑ It optimizes the read performance of queries. ☑ Correct Correct! The primary key helps to optimize read queries.	1/1 point
	 It specifies the order in which the data is arranged inside the partition. ✓ It determines the location of the data in a cluster. 	
	Correct Correct! A partition key determines the data locality in a cluster.	
15.	What do you need to start data distribution in Cassandra?	0 / 1 point
	○ Tokens	
	A key value hash	
	O Queries	
	O Data sets	
	Incorrect Review the Key Features of Apache Cassandra video.	

Correct! In CQL, there are many data types, but they can be grouped into three main categories: built-in data types, collection data types, and user-defined data types.

⊘ Correct