

Q1. The MongoDB is written in language.

- A. C++
- B. Javascript
- C. C
- D. All of the above**

Q2. Which of the following is wrong statement -

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

Q3. In which year the MongoDB was Initial release?

- A. 2008
- B. 2009**
- C. 2010
- D. 2011

Q4. A collection and a document in MongoDB is equivalent to..... concepts respectively.

- A. Table and Column
- B. Table and Row**
- C. Column and Row
- D. Database and Table

Q5. in how much time the MongoDB writes are written to the journal?

- A. 100 s
- B. 60 s
- C. 1 s
- D. 100 ms**

Q6. Does MongoDB supports query joins between collections?

- A. Yes
- B. No**

Q7. what is MongoDB?

- A. data growth

B. document database

C. adminCommand

D. Combine objects

Q8. The concatenation of the collection name and database name is called a -

A. Namespace

B. MongoDB

C. sharding

D. replica

Q9. What is the good alternatives to MongoDB?

A. Redis & CouchDB

B. Cassandra

C. Riak & Hbase

D. All of the mentioned

Q10. Which statements is correct about mongoose in MongoDB ?

A. it is Java library to connect with MongoDB

B. It is used for modeling your application data in node.js

C. It is Python library to connect with MongoDB

D. It is a PHP library to connect with MongoDB

Q11. Hidden member is used to support dedicated functions, such as backup or reporting.

A. True

B. False

Q12. A collection in MongoDB is a group of

A. Databases

B. Related documents

C. Schema

D. Rows

Q13. Which is not a supported index type in MongoDB?

A. TTL Index

B. Neospatial

C. Unique

D. None of These

Q14. Which of the following is correct option?

A. MongoDB uses XML more in comparison with JSON

B. MongoDB is column oriented data store

C. MongoDB is a NoSQL database

D. None of the above

Q15. Is MongoDB better than other SQL databases?

A. Yes

B. No

Q16. In which format MongoDB represents document structure?

A. BSON

B. .txt

C. .Docx

D. None of these

Q17. The application that communicates with application MongoDB by way of a client library is called

A. Parent

B. Driver

C. Rank

D. None of the above

Q18. _____ sorting is not supported by MongoDB.

A. collection

B. collation

C. heap

D. none of the mentioned

Q19. When a relational expression is false, it has the value _____.

A. zero B.

one

Q20. In mongoddb, there is a similar feature of 'like' expression as like rdbms.

A. True

B. False

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

- a) JavaScript
- b) C
- c) C++
- d) All of the mentioned

22. Point out the correct statement.

- a) MongoDB is classified as a NoSQL database
- b) MongoDB favours XML format more than JSON
- c) MongoDB is column oriented database store
- d) All of the mentioned

Answer: a

23. Which of the following format is supported by MongoDB? a)

- SQL
- b) XML
- c) BSON
- d) All of the mentioned

Answer: c

24. MongoDB Queries can return specific fields of documents which also include user-defined _____ functions.

- a) Javascript
- b) C
- c) C++
- d) All of the mentioned

Answer: a

25. Point out the wrong statement.

- a) Secondary indices are 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: a

26. Initial release of MongoDB was in the year?

- a) 2000
- b) 2005
- c) 2009
- d) 2011

Answer: c

27. 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: b

28. MongoDB is a _____ database that provides high performance, high availability, and easy scalability.

- a) Graph
- b) key value
- c) document
- d) all of the mentioned

Answer: c

29. Dynamic schema in MongoDB makes _____ easier for applications. a)

Inheritance

- b) polymorphism
- c) encapsulation
- d) none of the mentioned Answer: b

30. With _____ MongoDB supports a complete backup solution and full deployment monitoring.

- a) MMS
- b) AMS
- c) CMS
- d) DMS

Answer: a

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c) CMS

d) DMS

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SQL

Chapter: SQL

1. Which SQL function is used to count the number of rows in a SQL query?

- A. COUNT()
- B. NUMBER()
- C. SUM()
- D. COUNT(*)

Answer:D

2. Which SQL keyword is used to retrieve a maximum value?

- A. MOST
- B. TOP
- C. MAX
- D. UPPER

Answer:C

3. Which of the following SQL clauses is used to DELETE tuples from a database table?

- A. DELETE
- B. REMOVE
- C. DROP
- D. CLEAR

Answer:A

4. _____ removes all rows from a table without logging the individual row deletions.

- A. DELETE
- B. REMOVE

- C. DROP
- D. TRUNCATE

Answer:D

5. Which of the following is not a DDL command?

- A. UPDATE
- B. TRUNCATE
- C. ALTER
- D. None of the Mentioned

Answer:A

6. Which of the following are TCL commands?

- A. UPDATE and TRUNCATE
- B. SELECT and INSERT
- C. GRANT and REVOKE
- D. ROLLBACK and SAVEPOINT

Answer:D

7. _____ is not a category of SQL command.

- A. TCL
- B. SCL
- C. DCL
- D. DDL

Answer:B

8. If you don't specify ASC or DESC after a SQL ORDER BY clause, the following is used by default

- A. ASC
- B. DESC
- C. There is no default value
- D. None of the mentioned

Answer:A

9. Which of the following statement is true?

- A. DELETE does not free the space containing the table and TRUNCATE free the spacecontaining the table
- B. Both DELETE and TRUNCATE free the space containing the table
- C. Both DELETE and TRUNCATE does not free the space containing the table
- D. DELETE free the space containing the table and TRUNCATE does not free the spacecontaining the table

Answer:A

10. What is the purpose of the SQL AS clause?

- A. The AS SQL clause is used to change the name of a column in the result set or to assign aname to a derived column
- B. The AS clause is used with the JOIN clause only
- C. The AS clause defines a search condition
- D. All of the mentioned

Answer:A

11. What does DML stand for?

- A. Different Mode Level
- B. Data Model Language
- C. Data Mode Lane
- D. Data Manipulation language

Answer:D

12. With SQL, how do you select all the records from a table named "Persons" where the value of the column "FirstName" ends with an "a"?

- A. SELECT * FROM Persons WHERE FirstName='a'
- B. SELECT * FROM Persons WHERE FirstName LIKE 'a%'
- C. SELECT * FROM Persons WHERE FirstName LIKE '%a'
- D. SELECT * FROM Persons WHERE FirstName='%a%'

Answer:C

13. With SQL, how can you return all the records from a table named "Persons" sorted descending by "FirstName"?

- A. SELECT * FROM Persons SORT BY 'FirstName' DESC

- B. SELECT * FROM Persons ORDER FirstName DESC
- C. SELECT * FROM Persons SORT 'FirstName' DESC
- D. SELECT * FROM Persons ORDER BY FirstName DESC

Answer:D

14. With SQL, how can you return the number of not null records in the “Persons” table?

- A. SELECT COUNT() FROM Persons
- B. SELECT COLUMNS() FROM Persons
- C. SELECT COLUMNS(*) FROM Persons
- D. SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Persons

Answer:D

15. What does the ALTER TABLE clause do?

- A. The SQL ALTER TABLE clause modifies a table definition by altering, adding, or deleting tablecolumns and/or constraints
- B. The SQL ALTER TABLE clause is used to insert data into database table
- C. THE SQL ALTER TABLE deletes data from database table
- D. The SQL ALTER TABLE clause is used to delete a database table

Answer:A

16. The UPDATE SQL clause can _____

- A. update only one row at a time
- B. update more than one row at a time
- C. delete more than one row at a time
- D. delete only one row at a time

Answer:B

17. The UNION SQL clause can be used with _____

- A. SELECT clause only
- B. DELETE and UPDATE clauses
- C. UPDATE clause only
- D. All of the mentioned

Answer:A

18. Which SQL statement is used to return only different values?

- A. SELECT DIFFERENT
- B. SELECT UNIQUE
- C. SELECT DISTINCT
- D. SELECT ALL

Answer:C

19. Which SQL keyword is used to sort the result-set?

- A. ORDER BY
- B. SORT
- C. ORDER
- D. SORT BY

Answer:A

20. How can you change “Hansen” into “Nilsen” in the “LastName” column in the Persons table?

- A. UPDATE Persons SET LastName='Hansen' INTO LastName='Nilsen'
- B. MODIFY Persons SET LastName='Nilsen' WHERE LastName='Hansen'
- C. MODIFY Persons SET LastName='Hansen' INTO LastName='Nilsen'
- D. UPDATE Persons SET LastName='Nilsen' WHERE LastName='Hansen'

Answer:D

21. Which of the following command makes the updates performed by the transaction permanent in the database?

- A. ROLLBACK
- B. COMMIT
- C. TRUNCATE
- D. DELETE

Answer:B

22. Which TCL command undo all the updates performed by the SQL in the transaction?

- A. ROLLBACK
- B. COMMIT

C. TRUNCATE

D. DELETE

Answer:A

23. SQL query to find all the cities whose humidity is 95.

A. SELECT city WHERE humidity = 95

B. SELECT city FROM weather WHERE humidity = 95

C. SELECT humidity = 89 FROM weather

D. SELECT city FROM weather

Answer:B

24. SQL query to find the temperature in increasing order of all cities.

A. SELECT city FROM weather ORDER BY temperature

B. SELECT city, temperature FROM weather

C. SELECT city, temperature FROM weather ORDER BY temperature

D. SELECT city, temperature FROM weather ORDER BY city

Answer:D

25. What is the meaning of LIKE '%0%0%'?

A. Feature begins with two 0's

B. Feature ends with two 0's

C. Feature has more than two 0's

D. Feature has two 0's in it, at any position

Answer:D

26. Find the names of these cities with temperature and condition whose condition is neither sunny nor cloudy.

A. SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition NOT IN ('sunny','cloudy')

B. SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition NOT BETWEEN ('sunny', 'cloudy')

C. SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition IN ('sunny', 'cloudy')

D. SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition BETWEEN ('sunny', 'cloudy');

Answer:A

27. Find the name of those cities with temperature and condition whose condition is either sunny or cloudy but temperature must be greater than 70.

- A. SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition = 'sunny' AND condition = 'cloudy' OR temperature > 70
- B. SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition = 'sunny' OR condition = 'cloudy' OR temperature > 70
- C. SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition = 'sunny' OR condition = 'cloudy' AND temperature > 70
- D. SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition = 'sunny' AND condition = 'cloudy' AND temperature > 70

Answer:C

28. Find all the tuples having a temperature greater than 'Paris'.

- A. SELECT * FROM weather WHERE temperature > (SELECT temperature FROM weather WHERE city = 'Paris')
- B. SELECT * FROM weather WHERE temperature > (SELECT * FROM weather WHERE city = 'Paris')
- C. SELECT * FROM weather WHERE temperature > (SELECT city FROM weather WHERE city = 'Paris')
- D. SELECT * FROM weather WHERE temperature > 'Paris' temperature

Answer:A

29. Find all the cities with temperature, condition and humidity whose humidity is in the range of 63 to 79.

- A. SELECT * FROM weather WHERE humidity IN (63 to 79)
- B. SELECT * FROM weather WHERE humidity NOT IN (63 AND 79)
- C. SELECT * FROM weather WHERE humidity BETWEEN 63 AND 79
- D. SELECT * FROM weather WHERE humidity NOT BETWEEN 63 AND 79

Answer:C

30. The command to remove rows from a table 'CUSTOMER' is

-
- A. DROP FROM CUSTOMER
 - B. UPDATE FROM CUSTOMER
 - C. REMOVE FROM CUSTOMER
 - D. DELETE FROM CUSTOMER WHERE

Answer:D

31. What type of join is needed when you wish to include rows that do not have matching values?

- A. Equi-join
- B. Natural join
- C. Outer join
- D. All of the Mentioned

Answer:C

32. What type of join is needed when you wish to return rows that do have matching values?

- A. Equi-join
- B. Natural join
- C. Outer join
- D. All of the Mentioned

Answer:D

33. Which of the following is one of the basic approaches for joining tables?

- A. Subqueries
- B. Union Join
- C. Natural join
- D. All of the Mentioned

Answer:D

34. The following SQL is which type of join: SELECT CUSTOMER_T. CUSTOMER_ID, ORDER_T. CUSTOMER_ID, NAME, ORDER_ID FROM CUSTOMER_T,ORDER_T WHERE CUSTOMER_T. CUSTOMER_ID = ORDER_T. CUSTOMER_ID?

- A. Equi-join
- B. Natural join
- C. Outer join

D. Cartesian join

Answer:A

35. A UNION query is which of the following?

- A. Combines the output from no more than two queries and must include the same number of columns
 - B. Combines the output from no more than two queries and does not include the same number of columns
 - C. Combines the output from multiple queries and must include the same number of columns
 - D. Combines the output from multiple queries and does not include the same number of columns
- Answer:C
-

36. Which of the following statements is true concerning subqueries?

- A. Involves the use of an inner and outer query
 - B. Cannot return the same result as a query that is not a subquery
 - C. Does not start with the word SELECT
 - D. All of the mentioned
- Answer:A
-

37. Which of the following is a correlated subquery?

- A. Uses the result of an inner query to determine the processing of an outer query
 - B. Uses the result of an outer query to determine the processing of an inner query
 - C. Uses the result of an inner query to determine the processing of an inner query
 - D. Uses the result of an outer query to determine the processing of an outer query
- Answer:A
-

38. The following SQL is which type of join: SELECT CUSTOMER_T. CUSTOMER_ID, ORDER_T. CUSTOMER_ID, NAME, ORDER_ID FROM CUSTOMER_T,ORDER_T?

- A. Equi-join
 - B. Natural join
 - C. Outer join
 - D. Cartesian join
- Answer:D
-

39. Which is not a type of join in T-SQL?

- A. Equi-join
- B. Natural join
- C. Outer join
- D. Cartesian join

Answer:B

40. What is a view?

- A. A view is a special stored procedure executed when certain event occurs
- B. A view is a virtual table which results of executing a pre-compiled query
- C. A view is a database diagram
- D. None of the Mentioned

Answer:B

41. Which of the following is not a limitation of view?

- A. ORDER BY Does Not Work
- B. Index Created on View Used Often
- C. Cross Database Queries Not Allowed in Indexed View
- D. Adding Column is Expensive by Joining Table Outside View

Answer:B

42. Which of the following statement is true?

- A. Views could be looked as an additional layer on the table which enables us to protect intricate or sensitive data based upon our needs
- B. Views are virtual tables that are compiled at run time
- C. Creating views can improve query response time
- D. All of the Mentioned

Answer:D

43. SQL Server has mainly how many types of views?

- A. one
- B. two
- C. three

D. four

Answer:B

44. Dynamic Management View is a type of _____

- A. System Defined Views
- B. User Defined View
- C. Simple View
- D. Complex View

Answer:A

45. Syntax for creating views is _____

- A. CREATE VIEW AS SELECT
- B. CREATE VIEW AS UPDATE

- C. DROP VIEW AS SELECT
- D. CREATE VIEW AS UPDATE

Answer:A

46. You can delete a view with _____ command.

- A. DROP VIEW
- B. DELETE VIEW
- C. REMOVE VIEW
- D. TRUNCATE VIEW

Answer:A

47. What is SCHEMABINDING a VIEW?

- A. Schema binding binds your views to the dependent physical columns of the accessed tables specified in the contents of the view
- B. These are stored only in the Master database
- C. These types of view are defined by users on a specified schema
- D. These are used to show database self describing information

Answer:B

48. Which of the following is not a SQL Server INFORMATION_SCHEMA view?

- A. INFORMATION_SCHEMA.CONSTRAINT_TABLE_USAGE
- B. INFORMATION_SCHEMA.DOMAIN_CONSTRAINTS
- C. INFORMATION_SCHEMA.KEY_COLUMN_USAGE
- D. sys.dm_exec_connections

Answer:D

49. _____ is stored only in the Master database.

- A. Database-scoped Dynamic Management View
- B. Complex View
- C. Catalog View

D. None of the mentioned

Answer:D

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1) Which of the following is generally used for performing tasks like creating the structure of the relations, deleting relation?

- a. DML(Data Manipulation Language)
- b. Query
- c. Relational Schema
- d. **DDL(Data Definition Language)**

2) Which of the following provides the ability to query information from the database and insert tuples into, delete tuples from, and modify tuples in the database?

- a. **DML(Data Manipulation Language)**
- b. DDL(Data Definition Language)
- c. Query
- d. Relational Schema

3) The given Query can also be replaced with_____:

SELECT name, course_id FROM instructor, teaches WHERE instructor_ID= teaches_ID;

Select name,course_id from teaches,instructor where instructor_id=course_id;

- a. **Select name, course_id from instructor natural join teaches;**
- b. Select name, course_id from instructor;
- c. Select course_id from instructor join teaches;

4) Which of the following is generally used for performing tasks like creating the structure of the relations, deleting relation?

- a. DML(Data Manipulation Language)
- b. Query
- c. Relational Schema
- d. **DDL(Data Definition Language)**

Answer: D

5) Which of the following provides the ability to query information from the database and insert tuples into, delete tuples from, and modify tuples in the database?

- a. DML(Data Manipulation Language)
- b. DDL(Data Definition Language)
- c. Query
- d. Relational Schema

Answer: A

6) The given Query can also be replaced with_____:

- 1. SELECT name, course_id
- 2. FROM instructor, teaches
- 3. WHERE instructor_ID= teaches_ID;

Select name,course_id from teaches,instructor where instructor_id=course_id;

- a. Select name, course_id from instructor natural join teaches;
- b. Select name, course_id from instructor;
- c. Select course_id from instructor join teaches; **Answer: B**

7) Which one of the following given statements possibly contains the error?

- a. select * from emp where empid = 10003;
- b. select empid from emp where empid = 10006;
- c. select empid from emp;
- d. **select empid where empid = 1009 and Lastname = 'GELLER';**

8) Ready the Query carefully:

- 1. SELECT emp_name
- 2. FROM department
- 3. WHERE dept_name LIKE ' _____ Computer Science';

In the above-given Query, which of the following can be placed in the Query's blank portion to select the "dept_name" that also contains Computer Science as its ending string?

- a. &
- b. _

c. %

d. \$

9. Rows of a relation are known as the

_____. i Degree ii **Tuples**

iii Entity iv All of the above

10) Which one of the following is a type of Data Manipulation Command? a)

Create b) Alter

c) **Delete**

d) All of the above

12). In case of any shut down during transaction before commit which of the following statement is done automatically?

A. View

B. Commit

C. **Rollback**

D. Flashback

13) The term "TCL" stands for _____. i Ternary Control Language

ii Transmission Control Language iii Transaction Central

Language iv **Transaction Control Language**

14) Which one of the following commands is used for removing (or deleting) a relation from the SQL database?

a. Delete

b. **Drop**

c. Remove

d. All of the above

15). which of the following makes the transaction permanent in the database?

A. View

B. Commit

C. Rollback

D. Flashback

16). A system is in a _____ state if there exists a set of transactions such that every transaction in the set is waiting for another transaction in the set.

- A. Idle
- B. Waiting
- C. **Deadlock**
- D. Ready

17). In order to undo the work of transaction after last commit which one should be used ?

- A. View
- B. Commit
- C. **Rollback**
- D. Flashback

18). In order to maintain the consistency during transactions database provides

- A. Commit
- B. **Atomic**
- C. Flashback
- D. Retain

19). When transaction T_i requests a data item currently held by T_j , T_i is allowed to wait only if it has a timestamp larger than that of T_j (that is, T_i is younger than T_j). Otherwise, T_j is rolled back (T_j is wounded by T_i). This is

- A. Wait-die
- B. **Wait-wound**
- C. Wound-wait
- D. Wait

20). The deadlock state can be changed back to stable state by using _____ statement.

- A. Commit
- B. Rollback
- C. Savepoint
- D. Deadlock

21). When transaction T_i requests a data item currently held by T_j , T_i is allowed to wait only if it has a timestamp smaller than that of T_j (that is, T_i is older than T_j). Otherwise, T_i is rolled back (dies). This is

- A. Wait-die
- B. Wait-wound
- C. Wound-wait
- D. Wait

22). A deadlock exists in the system if and only if the wait-for graph contains a _____.

- A. Cycle
- B. Direction
- C. Bi-direction
- D. Rotation

23). which refers to a property of computer to run several operation simultaneously and possible as computers await response of each other **a) Concurrency**

b) Deadlock

c) Backup

d) Recovery

24). Which of the following is a procedure for acquiring the necessary locks for a transaction where all necessary locks are acquired before any are released? a) Record controller b) Exclusive lock

c) Authorization rule

d) **Two phase lock**

25). Which one of the following is a failure to a system a) Boot crash

b) Read failure

c) **Transaction failure**

d) All of the mentioned

26). If a transaction does not modify the database until it has committed, it is said to use the _____ technique.

a) **Deferred-modification**

b) Late-modification

c) Immediate-modification

d) Undo

27). The _____ scheme uses a page table containing pointers to all pages; the page table itself and all updated pages are copied to a new location. a) Shadow copy

b) **Shadow Paging**

c) Update log records

d) All of the mentioned

28). A _____ is a special kind of a store procedure that executes in response to certain action on the table like insertion, deletion or updation of data. a) Procedures

b) **Triggers**

c) Functions

d) None of the mentioned

29). What are the after triggers?

a) Triggers generated after a particular operation

b) **These triggers run after an insert, update or delete on a table**

c) These triggers run after an insert, views, update or delete on a table

d) All of the mentioned

30). Triggers _____ enabled or disabled **a) Can be**

b) Cannot be

c) Ought to be

d) Always

Cassandra

1. What is Cassandra?

A. A NoSQL database system

B. A Relational database system

C. A Graph database system

D. A Document database system

Answer: A

Explanation: Cassandra is a NoSQL database system that is designed to handle large amounts of data across many commodity servers.

2. Which of the following is not a characteristic of Cassandra?

A. High Availability

B. Fault Tolerance

C. ACID Transactions

D. Scalability

Answer: C

Explanation: Cassandra is designed to be highly available, fault-tolerant, and scalable. However, it does not support ACID transactions.

3. What is the consistency level in Cassandra?

A. The number of replicas required to satisfy a read or write request

B. The number of nodes in the cluster

C. The amount of data stored in the database

D. The number of data centers in the cluster

Answer: A

Explanation: The consistency level in Cassandra refers to the number of replicas that are required to satisfy a read or write request.

4. What is a key space in Cassandra?

- A. A namespace that defines a set of tables
- B. A partition in the database
- C. A replica in the database
- D. A node in the cluster

Answer: A

Explanation: A key space in Cassandra is a namespace that defines a set of tables.

5. What is a column family in Cassandra?

- A. A group of columns that are stored together
- B. A group of nodes in the cluster
- C. A group of tables that are stored together
- D. A group of replicas in the database

Answer: A

Explanation: A column family in Cassandra is a group of columns that are stored together.

6. Which of the following is not a data type in Cassandra?

- A. Text
- B. Integer
- C. Float
- D. Double

Answer: C

Explanation: Cassandra supports a variety of data types, including Text, Integer, and Double. However, it does not support the Float data type.

7. What is a node in Cassandra?

- A. A server that stores data in the cluster
- B. A partition in the database
- C. A replica in the database
- D. A column family in the database

Answer: A

Explanation: A node in Cassandra is a server that stores data in the cluster.

8. What is a replica in Cassandra?

- A. A copy of data stored on another node in the cluster
- B. A group of nodes in the cluster
- C. A partition in the database
- D. A column family in the database

Answer: A

Explanation: A replica in Cassandra is a copy of data stored on another node in the cluster.

9. What is a partition key in Cassandra?

- A. A column or set of columns that determines how data is partitioned across nodes
- B. A replica in the database
- C. A column family in the database
- D. A node in the cluster

Answer: A

Explanation: A partition key in Cassandra is a column or set of columns that determines how data is partitioned across nodes.

10. What is a token in Cassandra?

- A. A numerical value that is used to determine a node's position in the ring
- B. A group of nodes in the cluster
- C. A column family in the database
- D. A replica in the database

Answer: A

11. Which of the following is not a replication strategy in Cassandra?

- A. Simple Strategy
- B. Network Topology Strategy
- C. Quorum Strategy
- D. Old Network Strategy

Answer: D

12. What is a replica placement strategy in Cassandra?

- A. A strategy that determines how replicas are placed across nodes in the cluster
- B. A strategy that determines how nodes are placed in the ring

- C. A strategy that determines how data is partitioned across nodes
- D. A strategy that determines how queries are executed

Answer: A

13. What is a snitch in Cassandra?

- A. A component that determines the network topology of the cluster
- B. A component that determines how data is partitioned across nodes
- C. A component that determines how replicas are placed across nodes
- D. A component that determines how queries are executed

Answer: A

14. What is a tombstone in Cassandra?

- A. A marker that indicates that a column or row has been deleted
- B. A marker that indicates that a column or row has been updated
- C. A marker that indicates that a column or row has been added
- D. A marker that indicates that a column or row has been moved

Answer: A

15. Which of the following is not a consistency level in Cassandra?

- A. ONE
- B. QUORUM
- C. ALL
- D. ANY

Answer: D

16. What is a compaction strategy in Cassandra?

- A. A strategy that determines how data is compacted and organized on disk
- B. A strategy that determines how data is partitioned across nodes
- C. A strategy that determines how replicas are placed across nodes
- D. A strategy that determines how queries are executed

Answer: A

17. What is a bloom filter in Cassandra?

- A. A probabilistic data structure that is used to determine if a column or row exists in a partition
- B. A strategy that determines how data is partitioned across nodes

- C. A strategy that determines how replicas are placed across nodes
- D. A strategy that determines how queries are executed

Answer: A

18. Which of the following is not a component of a column in Cassandra?

- A. Name
- B. Value
- C. Timestamp
- D. Partition Key

Answer: D

19. What is a secondary index in Cassandra?

- A. An index that is created on a non-primary key column to allow for fast querying
- B. An index that is created on a primary key column to allow for fast querying
- C. An index that is created on a column family to allow for fast querying
- D. An index that is created on a node to allow for fast querying

Answer: A

20. What is a materialized view in Cassandra?

- A. A view that is created on a column family to allow for fast querying
- B. A view that is created on a node to allow for fast querying
- C. A view that is created on a non-primary key column to allow for fast querying
- D. A view that is created on a primary key column to allow for fast querying

Answer: A

21. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a distributed database system like Cassandra?

- A. High availability
- B. Scalability
- C. Strong consistency
- D. Fault tolerance

Answer: C

22. Which of the following is not a component of the Cassandra data model?

- A. Keyspace
- B. Column family

C. Column

D. Node

Answer: D

23. What is a counter column in Cassandra?

A. A special type of column that is used to store counter values

B. A special type of column that is used to store text values

C. A special type of column that is used to store timestamp values

D. A special type of column that is used to store boolean values

Answer: A

24. Which of the following is not a way to ensure data consistency in Cassandra?

A. Using a high consistency level for read and write operations

B. Using lightweight transactions (LWTs)

C. Using multi-version concurrency control (MVCC)

D. Using a low consistency level for read and write operations

Answer: D

25. What is a batch statement in Cassandra?

A. A statement that allows multiple queries to be executed as a single operation

B. A statement that allows a query to be executed on multiple nodes simultaneously

C. A statement that allows a query to be executed on a subset of nodes in the cluster

D. A statement that allows a query to be executed on a single node in the cluster

Answer: A

26. Which of the following is not a type of consistency level in Cassandra?

A. EVENTUAL

B. SERIAL

C. LOCAL_QUORUM

D. REMOTE_QUORUM

Answer: A

27. Which of the following is not a type of consistency model in distributed systems?

A. Strong consistency

B. Weak consistency

- C. Eventual consistency
- D. Medium consistency

Answer: D

28. What is the default consistency level in Cassandra?

- A. ONE
- B. QUORUM
- C. ALL
- D. LOCAL_ONE

Answer: A

29. Which of the following is not a reason to use Cassandra?

- A. High write throughput
- B. High read throughput
- C. Low latency
- D. Strong consistency

Answer: D

30. What is a clustering column in Cassandra?

- A. A column that is used to store clustering keys
- B. A column that is used to store partition keys
- C. A column that is used to store replica keys
- D. A column that is used to store token keys

Answer: A

31. What is a compound primary key in Cassandra?

- A. A primary key that consists of a single column
- B. A primary key that consists of multiple columns
- C. A primary key that consists of a single partition key and multiple clustering columns
- D. A primary key that consists of multiple partition keys and a single clustering column

Answer: B

32. Which of the following is not a reason to use a NoSQL database like Cassandra?

- A. Schema flexibility
- B. High scalability

- C. High availability
- D. Strong consistency

Answer: D

33. What is the purpose of the nodetool utility in Cassandra?

- A. To start and stop Cassandra nodes
- B. To repair Cassandra nodes
- C. To monitor Cassandra nodes
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

34. Which of the following is not a type of compaction in Cassandra?

- A. Size-tiered compaction
- B. Date-tiered compaction
- C. Time-window compaction
- D. Value-tiered compaction

Answer: D

35. Which of the following is not a type of snitch in Cassandra?

- A. Simple Snitch
- B. Gossiping Property File Snitch
- C. Rack Inferring Snitch
- D. Simple Property File Snitch

Answer: A

36. What is the purpose of the system key space in Cassandra?

- A. To store system-level information about the Cassandra cluster
- B. To store user-defined data in the Cassandra cluster
- C. To store configuration information for the Cassandra cluster
- D. All of the above

Answer: A

37. Which of the following is not a type of replication strategy in Cassandra?

- A. Simple Strategy
- B. Network Topology Strategy

- C. Ring Topology Strategy
- D. Data centre Aware Strategy

Answer: C

38. What is the purpose of the CQL language in Cassandra?

- A. To define the schema of tables in Cassandra
- B. To query data in Cassandra
- C. To insert data into tables in Cassandra
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

39. What is a keyspace in Cassandra?

- A. A container for tables in Cassandra
- B. A container for columns in Cassandra
- C. A container for rows in Cassandra
- D. A container for cells in Cassandra

Answer: A

40. What is the purpose of the replication factor in Cassandra?

- A. To determine the number of nodes in the cluster
- B. To determine the number of replicas of each row of data
- C. To determine the number of data centers in the cluster
- D. To determine the number of tables in the keyspace

Answer: B

41. Which of the following is not a way to achieve high availability in Cassandra?

- A. Replication
- B. Load balancing
- C. Backup and restore
- D. Data compression

Answer: D

42. What is a row in Cassandra?

- A. A container for columns in Cassandra
- B. A container for cells in Cassandra

- C. A container for tables in Cassandra
- D. A container for data in Cassandra

Answer: A

43. What is the purpose of the commit log in Cassandra?

- A. To keep track of all writes to the database
- B. To keep track of all reads from the database
- C. To keep track of all deletes from the database
- D. To keep track of all updates to the database

Answer: A

44. Which of the following is not a way to achieve high scalability in Cassandra?

- A. Sharding
- B. Replication
- C. Load balancing
- D. Backup and restore

Answer: D

45. What is a column in Cassandra?

- A. A container for rows in Cassandra
- B. A container for cells in Cassandra
- C. A container for tables in Cassandra
- D. A container for data in Cassandra

Answer: B

46. Which of the following is not a component of a CQL SELECT statement in Cassandra?

- A. SELECT
- B. FROM
- C. WHERE
- D. UPDATE

Answer: D

47. Which of the following is not a type of data model used in Cassandra?

- A. Relational data model
- B. Wide column data model

- C. Document data model
- D. Hierarchical data model

Answer: D

48. Which of the following is not a type of data consistency in Cassandra?

- A. Strong consistency
- B. Eventual consistency
- C. Weak consistency
- D. Consistent hashing

Answer: D

49. Which of the following is not a property of the Cassandra data model?

- A. High availability
- B. High scalability
- C. High performance
- D. ACID transactions

Answer: D

50. What is a cluster in Cassandra?

- A. A group of nodes that store data in Cassandra
- B. A group of tables that store data in Cassandra
- C. A group of keyspaces that store data in Cassandra
- D. A group of rows that store data in Cassandra

Answer: A