Q1. Which of the following operation adds a new document to the users collection?

1. add
2. **insert**
3. truncate
4. drop

Q2. The order of documents returned by a query is not defined unless you specify a \_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. sortfind()
2. sortelse()
3. **sort()**
4. None of the mentioned

Q3. In aggregation pipeline, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pipeline stage provides access to MongoDB queries.

1. $catch
2. **$match**
3. $batch
4. All of the mentioned

Q4. Which of the following method returns one document?

1. **findOne()**
2. findOne1()
3. selectOne()
4. All of the mentioned

Q5. To suppress the \_id field from the result set, specify \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the projection document.

1. \_id: 1
2. **\_id: 0**
3. \_id: it
4. None of the mentioned

Q6.To suppress the \_id field from the result set, specify \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the projection document.

1. \_id: true
2. **\_id: false**
3. \_id: it
4. None of the mentioned

Q7. \_\_\_\_\_ can modify specific fields of an existing document or documents or replace an existing document entirely.

1. modify()
2. **update()**
3. find()
4. None of the mentioned

Q8. MongoDB uses the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ notation to access the elements of an array and to access the fields of an embedded document.

1. **Dot**
2. Array
3. Nested Sets
4. None of the mentioned

Q9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ calculates aggregate values for the data in a collection.

1. **db.collection.aggregate**
2. db.collection.agg
3. db.collection.pipeline
4. All of the mentioned

Q10. \_\_\_\_\_\_ can be used to iterate the cursor of document results returned by db.collection.find().

1. **it**
2. next
3. cur
4. None of the mentioned

Q11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ returns either the non-null result of the first expression.

1. $Null
2. **$ifNull**
3. $ElseNull
4. None of the mentioned

Q12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ returns the highest value from the group of values in documents.

1. $end
2. $last
3. **$max**
4. $maximum

Q13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ returns the lowest value from the group of values in documents.

1. $end
2. $last
3. **$min**
4. $minimum

Q14. Which of the following is syntax for calculating minimum value?

1. { $minimum: }
2. **{ $min: }**
3. { $minimum: }
4. None of the mentioned

Q15. Which of the following command provides you with a list of all the databases in MongoDB?

1. **show dbs**
2. None of the above.
3. show databases
4. show all dbs

Q16. If we want to remove the document from the collection ’employees’ which contains the ‘first\_name’ is “Jhon” the following MongoDB command can be used:

1. **db.employees.remove( { "first\_name" : "Jhon" } )**
2. db.employees.remove( { "first\_name : Jhon" } )
3. db.userdetails.remove({})
4. db.remove.employees( { "first\_name" : "Jhon" } )

Q17. Which of the following command creates an index, where mobile\_no is a field in the collection employees

1. employees.SetIndex( { "mobile\_no": 1 } )
2. **db.employees.ensureIndex( { "mobile\_no": 1 } )**
3. db.employees.Index( { "mobile\_no": 1 } )
4. db.employees.SetIndex( { "mobile\_no": 1 } )

Q18. Which of the following statement can be given to create a Capped Collection?

1. db.createCollection("log1", { capped : true, size : 5242880, max : 5000 } )
2. db.createCollection("log1", { capped : 1, size : 5242880, max : 5000 } )
3. **Both A and B**
4. None of the above.

Q19. Which of the following MongoDB statement can be given to drop a Collection?

1. **db.author.drop()**
2. db.drop("author")
3. db.drop.author
4. All of the above.

Q20. Which one of the following is equivalent in MongoDB select\* from employee order by salary desc;?

1. db.employee.find.sort({'salary': 1}]
2. db.employee.sort({'salary': -1}]
3. **db.employee.find.sort({'salary': -1}**
4. db.employee.sort({'salary': 1}]

Q21.

Q22.

Q23.

Q24.

Q25.

Q26.

Q27.

Q28.

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Q85.

Q86.

Q87.

Q88.

Q89.

Q90.