

Question 1

In MongoDB, what is a collection most similar to in MySQL?

- 1) A column
- 2) A table
- 3) A row
- 4) A database server

Answer 1

In MongoDB, what is a collection most similar to in MySQL?

- 1) A column
- 2) A table**
- 3) A row
- 4) A database server

Correct answer: 2

Why: A collection stores many documents, similar to how a table stores many rows.

Question 2

What is MongoDB Compass mainly used for?

- 1) A command to insert documents
- 2) A cloud hosting service for MongoDB
- 3) A GUI tool to view and work with databases and collections
- 4) Writing Java code to connect to MongoDB

Answer 2

What is MongoDB Compass mainly used for?

- 1) A command to insert documents
- 2) A cloud hosting service for MongoDB
- 3) A GUI tool to view and work with databases and collections**
- 4) Writing Java code to connect to MongoDB

Correct answer: 3

Why: Compass is MongoDB's graphical interface for browsing data and running queries.

Question 3

What does MQL mean in MongoDB?

- 1) Mongo Quick Language
- 2) MySQL Query Language
- 3) Mongo Query Language
- 4) Machine Query Language

Answer 3

What does MQL mean in MongoDB?

- 1) Mongo Quick Language
- 2) MySQL Query Language
- 3) Mongo Query Language**
- 4) Machine Query Language

Correct answer: 3

Why: MQL stands for Mongo Query Language, the query syntax used to filter and work with documents.

Question 4

Which operation is part of CRUD?

- 1) Update
- 2) Debug
- 3) Deploy
- 4) Compile

Answer 4

Which operation is part of CRUD?

1) Update

2) Debug

3) Deploy

4) Compile

Correct answer: 1

Why: CRUD stands for Create, Read, Update, and Delete.

Question 5

If you run ``use company_db`` in MongoDB Compass (shell), what happens?

- 1) It deletes the database
- 2) It switches your current database context to `company_db`
- 3) It changes the MongoDB server port
- 4) It creates a collection called `company_db`

Answer 5

If you run `use company_db` in MongoDB Compass (shell), what happens?

- 1) It deletes the database
- 2) It switches your current database context to company_db**
- 3) It changes the MongoDB server port
- 4) It creates a collection called company_db

Correct answer: 2

Why: The `use` command changes which database your next commands apply to.

Question 6

Which query filters employees where department is exactly "Engineering"?

- 1) `db.employees.find({ department: { $ne: "Engineering" } })`
- 2) `db.employees.find({ department: { $gt: "Engineering" } })`
- 3) `db.employees.find({ department: { $lt: "Engineering" } })`
- 4) `db.employees.find({ department: "Engineering" })`

Answer 6

Which query filters employees where department is exactly "Engineering"?

- 1) `db.employees.find({ department: { $ne: "Engineering" } })`
- 2) `db.employees.find({ department: { $gt: "Engineering" } })`
- 3) `db.employees.find({ department: { $lt: "Engineering" } })`
- 4) `db.employees.find({ department: "Engineering" })`**

Correct answer: 4

Why: An equality filter matches documents where the field value exactly equals the given value.

Question 7

Which operator matches values greater than a number?

- 1) \$eq
- 2) \$ne
- 3) \$gt
- 4) \$lt

Answer 7

Which operator matches values greater than a number?

- 1) \$eq
- 2) \$ne
- 3) \$gt**
- 4) \$lt

Correct answer: 3

Why: \$gt means greater than, so it matches numbers above the given value.

Question 8

What does a projection do in a find() query?

- 1) Limits the number of documents returned
- 2) Inserts new fields into documents
- 3) Sorts the results
- 4) Chooses which fields to include or exclude in the output

Answer 8

What does a projection do in a find() query?

- 1) Limits the number of documents returned
- 2) Inserts new fields into documents
- 3) Sorts the results
- 4) Chooses which fields to include or exclude in the output**

Correct answer: 4

Why: Projection controls which fields are returned in the result documents.

Question 9

Which projection returns only name and department and hides _id?

- 1) `db.employees.find({}, { name: 0, department: 1, _id: 0 })`
- 2) `db.employees.find({}, { name: 1, department: 0 })`
- 3) `db.employees.find({}, { name: 0, department: 0, _id: 1 })`
- 4) `db.employees.find({}, { name: 1, department: 1, _id: 0 })`

Answer 9

Which projection returns only name and department and hides _id?

- 1) `db.employees.find({}, { name: 0, department: 1, _id: 0 })`
- 2) `db.employees.find({}, { name: 1, department: 0 })`
- 3) `db.employees.find({}, { name: 0, department: 0, _id: 1 })`
- 4) `db.employees.find({}, { name: 1, department: 1, _id: 0 })`**

Correct answer: 4

Why: Setting a field to 1 includes it, and setting _id to 0 removes it from the output.

Question 10

In MongoDB, what is a document most similar to in MySQL?

- 1) A row
- 2) A database
- 3) A server
- 4) An index

Answer 10

In MongoDB, what is a document most similar to in MySQL?

- 1) A row**
- 2) A database
- 3) A server
- 4) An index

Correct answer: 1

Why: A document represents one record, similar to a row in a table.