Q1. Following represent column in NoSQL

1. Database
2. Document
3. Collection
4. Field

Q.2 Which of the following statements is true about the NoSQL databases?

1. Do not support SQL functions.
2. Cannot be used in conjunction with RDBMS.
3. Are most commonly used databases of today.
4. Are useful for supporting large distributed data sets.

***Answer is d****. The main advantage of NoSQL Database is the ability to store large data set and handle large distributed. SQL or RDBMS can store and handle non-structured and textual data, but it comes short of extremely large amount of data and large distributed data set.*

Q.3 What is NoSQL database?

1. NoSQL is a database that is built on ways and means with addition to tables, columns and relationships.
2. NoSQL is database that is built with enhancements to DBMS.
3. NoSQL is a database that is built on ways and means other than tables and columns.
4. NoSQL is a database is an enhanced form of RDBMS.

Q.4 Which scenario is best suited for NoSQL?

1. When dealing with large data sets.
2. When providing data integrity.
3. When data retrieval speed can be variable.
4. When low level of security is needed.

Q.5 Which of the following is not a valid data structure for NoSQL db?

1. Key / Value based
2. Graph based
3. Column based
4. Table based.

**Q.6 Which of the following is not a reason NoSQL has become a popular solution for some organizations?**

1. **Better scalability**
2. **Improved ability to keep data consistent**
3. **Faster access to data than relational database management systems (RDBMS)**
4. **More easily allows for data to be held across multiple servers**

***Answer is b. Since NoSQL is schema free it is very difficult to keep consistent data.***

Q.7 NoSQL can be referred to as:

1. No SQL
2. Not Only SQL
3. SQL Undefined
4. Only SQL

Q.8 A \_\_\_\_\_ is probably the simplest NoSQL solution

1. Graph
2. Document
3. Key-Value
4. Column Family

Q.9 What is the SQL server equivalent to the following Mongo DB query

**>db.student.find( {"age": {$gte : 12}}}).pretty();**

1. SELECT \* FROM student WHERE age >12
2. SELECT \* FROM student WHERE age >=12
3. SELECT \* FROM age WHERE student >12
4. SELECT top 12 FROM student WHERE age >12

Q. 10 What is the SQL server equivalent to the following Mongo DB query

**>db.student.find( {"age": { $not: {$lt : 12}}}).pretty();**

1. SELECT \* FROM student WHERE age !<12
2. SELECT \* FROM student WHERE age <12
3. SELECT \* FROM student WHERE age >12
4. SELECT \* FROM student WHERE age !=12