

**Q1. What is**[**MongoDB**](https://www.mytectra.com/mongodb-training-in-bangalore.html)**?**  
Mongo-DB is a record database which gives superior, high accessibility and simple adaptability.

**Q2. What are the best features of Mongodb?**

* Document-oriented
* High performance
* High availability
* Easy scalability
* Rich-query language

**Q3. What is a replica set?**  
A copy set is a group of mongo examples that host similar data index. In replica set, one hub is essential, and another is auxiliary. From essential to the secondary hub all information replicates.

**Q4. How replication works in MongoDB?**  
Over different servers, the way toward synchronizing information is known as replication. It gives excess and increment information accessibility with various duplicates of information on various database servers. Replication helps in shielding the database from the departure of a solitary server.

**Q5. What is “Namespace” in MongoDB?**  
MongoDB stores BSON (Binary Interchange and Structure Object Notation) objects in the collection. The link of the collection name and database name is known as a namespace.

**Q6. What is sharding in MongoDB?**  
The system of storing data records over different machines is known as Sharding. It is a MongoDB way to deal with the requests of data development. It is the flat segment of data in a database or search engine. Each partition is referred as shard or database shard.

**Q7. How can you see the connection used by Mongos?**  
To see the association utilized by Mongos utilize db\_adminCommand (“connPoolStats”);

**Q8. Does an update fsync to disk immediately?**  
No. Writes to disk are lazy by default. A write may only hit the disk a couple of seconds later. For example, if the database receives thousand increments to an object within one second, it will only be flushed to disk once. (Note: fsync options are available both at the command line and via getLastError\_old.)

**Q9. How do I do transactions/locking?**  
MongoDB does not use traditional locking or complex transactions with rollback, as it is designed to be light weight, fast and predictable in its performance. It can be thought of how analogous is to the MySQL’s MyISAM autocommit model. By keeping transaction support extremely simple, performance is enhanced, especially in a system that may run across many servers.

**Q10. Why are data files so large?**  
MongoDB does aggressive preallocation of reserved space to avoid file system fragmentation.

**Q11. When using replication, can some members use journaling and others not?**  
Yes!

**Q12. Can journaling feature be used to perform safe hot backups?**  
Yes!

**Q13. What is 32-bit nuances?**  
There is an extra memory mapped file activity with journaling. This will further constrain the limited db size of 32-bit builds. For now, journaling by default is disabled on 32-bit systems.

**Q14. Will there be journal replay programs in case of incomplete entries (if there is a failure in the middle of one)?**  
Each journal (group) write is consistent and won’t be replayed during recovery unless it is complete.

**Q15. Are null values allowed?**  
Yes, but only for the members of an object. A null cannot be added to the database collection as it isn’t an object. But {} can be added.

**Q16. Is it required to call ‘getLastError’ to make a write durable?**  
No. If ‘getLastError’ (aka ‘Safe Mode’) is not called, the server does exactly behave the way as if it has been called. The ‘getLastError’ call simply allows one to get a confirmation that the write operation was successfully committed. Of course, often you will want that confirmation, but the safety of the write and its durability is independent.

**Q17. Should you start out with Sharded or with a Non-Sharded MongoDB environment?**  
We suggest starting with Non-Sharded for simplicity and quick startup, unless your initial data set will not fit on single servers. Upgrading to Sharded from Non-sharded is easy and seamless, so there is not a lot of advantage in setting up Sharding before your data set is large.

**Q18. What is the role of profiler in MongoDB?**  
MongoDB includes a database profiler which shows performance characteristics of each operation against the database. With this profiler you can find queries (and write operations) which are slower than they should be and use this information for determining when an index is needed.

**Q19. When an object attribute is removed, is it deleted from the store?**  
Yes, you can remove the attribute and then re-save () the object.

**Q20. How long does replica set failover take?**  
It may take 10-30 seconds for the primary to be declared down by the other members and a new primary to be elected. During this window of time, the cluster is down for primary operations i.e. writes and strong consistent reads. However, eventually consistent queries may be executed to secondaries at any time (in slaveOk mode), including during this window.

**Q21. What’s a Master or Primary?**  
This is a node/member which is currently the primary and processes all writes for the replica set. During a failover event in a replica set, a different member can become primary.

**Q22. What’s a Secondary or Slave?**  
A secondary is a node/member which applies operations from the current primary. This is done by tailing the replication oplog (local.oplog.rs). Replication from primary to secondary is asynchronous, however, the secondary will try to stay as close to current as possible (often this is just a few milliseconds on a LAN).

**Q23. How does Sharding work with replication?**  
Each Shard is a logical collection of partitioned data. The shard could consist of a single server or a cluster of replicas. Using a replica set for each Shard is highly recommended.

**Q24. When will data be on more than one Shard?**  
MongoDB Sharding is range-based. So all the objects in a collection lie into a chunk. Only when there is more than 1 chunk there is an option for multiple Shards to get data. Right now, the default chunk size is 64mb, so you need at least 64mb for migration.

**Q25. What happens when a document is updated on a chunk that is being migrated?**  
The update will go through immediately on the old Shard and then the change will be replicated to the new Shard before ownership transfers.

**Q26. What happens when a Shard is down or slow when querying?**  
If a Shard is down, the query will return an error unless the ‘Partial’ query options is set. If a shard is responding slowly, Mongos will wait for it.

**Q27. Can the old files in the ‘moveChunk’ directory be removed?**  
Yes, these files are made as backups during normal Shard balancing operations. Once the operations are done then they can be deleted. The clean-up process is currently manual so this needs to be taken care of to free up space.

**Q28. How do you see the connections used by Mongos?**  
The following command needs to be used: db.\_adminCommand(“connPoolStats”);

**Q29. What are the disadvantages of MongoDB?**

* A 32-bit edition has 2GB data limit. After that it will corrupt the entire DB, including the existing data. A 64-bit edition won’t suffer from this bug/feature.
* Default installation of MongoDB has asynchronous and batch commits turned on. Meaning, it lies when asked to store something in DB and commits all changes in a batch at a later time in future. If there is a server crash or power failure, all those commits buffered in memory will be lost. This functionality can be disabled, but then it will perform as good as or worse than MySQL.
* MongoDB is only ideal for implementing things like analytics/caching where impact of small data loss is negligible.
* In MongoDB, it’s difficult to represent relationships between data so you end up doing that manually by creating another table to represent the relationship between rows in two or more tables.

**Q30. Mention how you can inspect the source code of a function?**  
To inspect a source code of a function, without any parentheses, the function must be invoked.

MONGODB INTERVIEW QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

**Question 1. What Are Nosql Databases? What Are The Different Types Of Nosql Databases?**

**Answer:**

A NoSQL database provides a mechanism for storage and retrieval of data that is modeled in means other than the tabular relations used in relational databases (like SQL, Oracle, etc.).

**Types of NoSQL databases:**

Document Oriented

Key Value

Graph

Column Oriented

**Question 2. What Kind Of Nosql Database Mongodb Is?**

**Answer:**

MongoDB is a document oriented database. It stores data in the form of BSON structure based documents. These documents are stored in a collection.

**Question 3. Which Are The Most Important Features Of Mongodb?**

**Answer:**

Flexible data model in form of documents

Agile and highly scalable database

Faster than traditional databases

Expressive query language

**Question 4. What Is A Namespace In Mongodb?**

**Answer:**

A Namespace is the concatenation of the database name and collection name. For e.g. school. Students with school as the database and students as the collection.

**Question 5. Which All Languages Can Be Used With Mongodb?**

**Answer:**

Currently, MonggoDB provides official driver support for C, C++, C#, Java, Node.js, Perl, PHP, Python, Ruby, Scala, Go and Erlang. MongoDB can easily be used with any of these languages. There are some other community supported drivers too but the above mentioned ones are officially provided by MongoDB.

**Question 6. Compare Sql Databases and Mongodb at a High Level. ?**

**Answer:**

SQL databases store data in form of tables, rows, columns and records. This data is stored in a pre-defined data model which is not very much flexible for today's real-world highly growing applications. MongoDB in contrast uses a flexible structure which can be easily modified and extended.

**Question 7. How Is Mongodb Better Than Other Sql Databases?**

**Answer:**

MongoDB allows a highly flexible and scalable document structure. For e.g. one data document in MongoDB can have five columns and the other one in the same collection can have ten columns. Also, MongoDB database are faster as compared to SQL databases due to efficient indexing and storage techniques.

**Question 8. Compare Mongodb and Couchdb at High Level. ?**

**Answer:**

Although both of these databases are document oriented, MongoDB is a better choice for applications which need dynamic queries and good performance on a very big database. On the other side, Couchdb is better used for applications with occasionally changing queries and pre-defined queries.

**Question 9. Does Mongodb Support Foreign Key Constraints?**

**Answer:**

No. MongoDB does not support such relationships.

**Question 10. Does Mongodb Support Acid Transaction Management And Locking Functionalities?**

**Answer:**

No. MongoDB does not support default multi-document ACID transactions. However, MongoDB provides atomic operation on a single document.

**Question 11. How Can You Achieve Primary Key - Foreign Key Relationships In Mongodb?**

**Answer:**

By default MongoDB does not support such primary key - foreign key relationships. However, we can achieve this concept by embedding one document inside another. Foe e.g. an address document can be embedded inside customer document.

**Question 12. Does Mongodb Need A Lot Of Ram?**

**Answer:**

No. MongoDB can be run even on a small amount of RAM. MongoDB dynamically allocates and de-allocates RAM based on the requirements of other processes.

**Question 13. Does Mongodb Pushes The Writes To Disk Immediately Or Lazily?**

**Answer:**

MongoDB pushes the data to disk lazily. It updates the immediately written to the journal but writing the data from journal to disk happens lazily.

**Question 14. Explain The Structure Of Objectid In Mongodb. ?**

**Answer:**

**ObjectID is a 12-byte BSON type with:**

* + 4 bytes value representing seconds
  + 3 byte machine identifier
  + 2 byte process id
  + 3 byte counter

**Question 15. Mongodb Uses Bson to Represent Document Structures. True or False?**

**Answer:**

True

**Question 16. If You Remove A Document From Database, Does Mongodb Remove It From Disk?**

**Answer:**

Yes. Removing a document from database removes it from disk too.

**Question 17. Mention The Command To Insert A Document In A Database Called School And Collection Called Persons. ?**

**Answer:**

use school;  
db.persons.insert( { name: "kadhir", dept: "CSE" } )

**Question 18. What Are Indexes In Mongodb?**

**Answer:**

Indexes support the efficient execution of queries in MongoDB. Without indexes, MongoDB must perform a collection scan, i.e. scan every document in a collection, to select those documents that match the query statement. If an appropriate index exists for a query, MongoDB can use the index to limit the number of documents it must inspect.

**Question 19. How Many Indexes Does Mongodb Create By Default For A New Collection?**

**Answer:**

By default, MongoDB created the \_id collection for every collection.

**Question 20. Can You Create An Index On An Array Field In Mongodb? If Yes, What Happens In This Case?**

**Answer:**

Yes. An array field can be indexed in MongoDB. In this case, MongoDB would index each value of the array.

**Question 21. What Is A Covered Query In Mongodb?**

**Answer:**

**A covered query is the one in which:**

Fields used in the query are part of an index used in the query, and the fields returned in the results are in the same index.

**Question 22. Why Is A Covered Query Important?**

**Answer:**

Since all the fields are covered in the index itself, MongoDB can match the query condition as well as return the result fields using the same index without looking inside the documents. Since indexes are stored in RAM or sequentially located on disk, such access is a lot faster.

**Question 23. Does Mongodb Provide A Facility To Do Text Searches? How?**

**Answer:**

Yes. MongoDB supports creating text indexes to support text search inside string content. This was a new feature which can introduced in version 2.6.

**Question 24. What Happens If An Index Does Not Fit Into Ram?**

**Answer:**

If the indexes do not fit into RAM, MongoDB reads data from disk which is relatively very much slower than reading from RAM.

**Question 25. Mention The Command To List All The Indexes On A Particular Collection. ?**

**Answer:**

db.collection.getIndexes()

**Question 26. At What Interval Does Mongodb Write Updates To The Disk?**

**Answer:**

By default configuration, MongoDB writes updates to the disk every 60 seconds. However, this is configurable with the commitIntervalMs and syncPeriodSecs options.

**Question 27. How Can You Achieve Transaction And Locking In Mongodb?**

**Answer:**

To achieve concepts of transaction and locking in MongoDB, we can use the nesting of documents, also called embedded documents. MongoDB supports atomic operations within a single document.

**Question 28. What Is Aggregation In Mongodb?**

**Answer:**

Aggregations operations process data records and return computed results. Aggregation operations group values from multiple documents together, and can perform a variety of operations on the grouped data to return a single result. MongoDB provides three ways to perform aggregation: the aggregation pipeline, the map-reduce function, and single purpose aggregation methods and commands.

**Question 29. What Is Sharding In Mongodb? *Explain*. ?**

**Answer:**

Sharding is a method for storing data across multiple machines. MongoDB uses sharding to support deployments with very large data sets and high throughput operations.

**Question 30. What Is Replication In Mongodb?**

**Answer:**

Replication is the process of synchronizing data across multiple servers. Replication provides redundancy and increases data availability. With multiple copies of data on different database servers, replication protects a database from the loss of a single server. Replication also allows you to recover from hardware failure and service interruptions.

**Question 31. What Are Primary And Secondary Replica Sets?**

**Answer:**

Primary and master nodes are the nodes that can accept writes. MongoDB's replication is 'single-master:' only one node can accept write operations at a time.

Secondary and slave nodes are read-only nodes that replicate from the primary.

**Question 32. By Default, Mongodb Writes and Reads Data from both Primary and Secondary Replica Sets. True or False.**

**Answer:**

False. MongoDB writes data only to the primary replica set.

**Question 33. Why Are Mongodb Data Files Large In Size?**

**Answer:**

MongoDB preallocate data files to reserve space and avoid file system fragmentation when you setup the server.

**Question 34. When Should We Embed One Document Within Another In Mongodb?**

**Answer:**

**You should consider embedding documents for:**

* + 'contains' relationships between entities
  + One-to-many relationships
  + Performance reasons

**Question 35. Why Mongodb Is Not Preferred Over A 32-bit System?**

**Answer:**

When running a 32-bit build of MongoDB, the total storage size for the server, including data and indexes, is 2 gigabytes. For this reason, do not deploy MongoDB to production on 32-bit machines.  
If you're running a 64-bit build of MongoDB, there's virtually no limit to storage size.

**Question 36. What Is A Storage Engine In Mongodb?**

**Answer:**

A storage engine is the part of a database that is responsible for managing how data is stored on disk. For example, one storage engine might offer better performance for read-heavy workloads, and another might support a higher-throughput for write operations.

**Question 37. Which Are The Two Storage Engines Used By Mongodb?**

**Answer:**

MongoDB uses MMAPv1 and WiredTiger.

**Question 38. What Is The Role Of A Profiler In Mongodb? Where Does the Writes All the Data?**

**Answer:**

The database profiler collects fine grained data about MongoDB write operations, cursors, database commands on a running mongod instance. You can enable profiling on a per-database or per-instance basis.

The database profiler writes all the data it collects to the system.profile collection, which is a capped collection.

**Question 39. How Does Journaling Work In Mongodb?**

**Answer:**

When running with journaling, MongoDB stores and applies write operations in memory and in the on-disk journal before the changes are present in the data files on disk. Writes to the journal are atomic, ensuring the consistency of the on-disk journal files. With journaling enabled, MongoDB creates a journal subdirectory within the directory defined by dbPath, which is /data/db by default.

**Question 40. Mention The Command To Check Whether You Are On The Master Server Or Not. ?**

**Answer:**

db.isMaster()

**Question 41. Can You Configure The Cache Size For Mmapv1? How?**

**Answer:**

No. MMAPv1 does not allow configuring the cache size.

**Question 42. How Does Mongodb Provide Concurrency?**

**Answer:**

MongoDB uses reader-writer locks that allow concurrent readers shared access to a resource, such as a database or collection, but give exclusive access to a single write operation.

**Question 43. How Can You Isolate Your Cursors From Intervening With The Write Operations?**

**Answer:**

You can use the snapshot() method on a cursor to isolate the operation for a very specific case. snapshot() traverses the index on the \_id field and guarantees that the query will return each document no more than once.

**Question 44. Can One Mongodb Operation Lock More Than One Databases? If Yes, How?**

**Answer:**

Yes. Operations like copyDatabase(), repairDatabase(), etc. can lock more than one databases involved.

**Question 45. How Can Concurrency Affect Replica Sets Primary?**

**Answer:**

In replication, when MongoDB writes to a collection on the primary, MongoDB also writes to the primary's oplog, which is a special collection in the local database. Therefore, MongoDB must lock both the collection's database and the local database.

**Question 46. What Is Gridfs?**

**Answer:**

GridFS is a specification for storing and retrieving files that exceed the BSON-document size limit of 16MB. Instead of storing a file in a single document, GridFS divides a file into parts, or chunks, and stores each of those chunks as a separate document.

**Question 47. Can You Run Multiple Javascript Operations In A Single Mongod Instance?**

**Answer:**

Yes. The V8 JavaScript engine added in 2.4 allows multiple JavaScript operations to run at the same time.

**Question 48. Which Command Can Be Used To Provide Various Information On The Query Plans Used By A Mongodb Query?**

**Answer:**

The explain() command can be used for this information. The possible modes are: 'queryPlanner', 'executionStats', and 'allPlansExecution'.

# Top Mongodb Interview Questions And Answers



Here are top 73 objective type sample Mongodb Interview questions and their answers are given just below to them.

## **Top Answers to MongoDB Interview Questions**

**1. Compare MongoDB and Cassandra**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Criteria** | **MongoDB** | **Cassandra** |
| Data Model | Document | Big Table like |
| Database scalability | Read | Write |
| Querying of data | Multi-indexed | Using Key or Scan |

[*Read this blog*](https://intellipaat.com/blog/cassandra-vs-mongodb-differences/) to learn about the comparison of MongoDB & Cassandra.

**2. What makes MongoDB the best?**

MongoDB is considered to be best NoSQL database because of: Document-oriented (DO)   
High performance (HP)   
High availability (HA)   
Easy scalability  
Rich query language

**3. How to do transactions/locking in MongoDB?**

MongoDB does not use conventional locking with reduction, as it is planned to be light, high-speed and knowable in its presentation. It can be considered as parallel to the MySQL MyISAM auto entrust sculpt. With simplest business sustain, performance is enhanced, particularly in a structure with numerous servers.

**4. When and to what extent does Data get extended to Multi-slice?**

The MongoDB scrap stands on a collection. So an album of all substances is kept in a lump or mass. Only when there is an additional time slot, there will be more than a few slice data achievement choices, but when there is more than 1 lump, data gets extended to a lot of slices and it can be extended to 64 MB.

**5. Judge against MongoDB with Couchbase and CouchbaseDB?**

Although Mongo DB with Couchbase and Couchbase DB are common in many ways, but still they are different in the case of necessities for execution of the model, crossing points, storage, duplications, etc.

**6. When do we use Namespace in MongoDB?**

During sequencing of the names of the database and collection name Namespace is used.

**7. If you remove an object attribute, is it deleted from the database?**

Yes, it is deleted. So better eliminate the attribute and then save the object again.

**8. How can we move the old file in the moveChunk directory?**

Once the functions are done, the old files are converted to backup files and moved to the moveChunk directory at the time of balancing the slices.

**9. Explain the situation when an index does not fit into RAM?**

When an index is too huge to fit into RAM, then MongoDB reads the index, which is faster than reading RAM because the indexes easily fit into RAM if the server has got RAM for indexes along with the remaining set.

**10. How does MongoDB provide consistency?**

MongoDB uses the reader-writer locks, allowing simultaneous readers to access any supply like a database or any collection. But always offers private access to singles writes.

**11. Why is MongoDB not chosen for a 32-bit system?**

Mongo DB is not considered as a 32-bit system because for running the 32-bit MongoDB, with the server, information and indexes require 2 GB. So only it is not used in 32-bit devices.

**12. How does Journaling work in MongoDB?**

Write operations are saved in the memory while journaling is going on. The on-disk journal files are really dependable for the reason that the journal writes are habitual. Inside dbPath, a journal subdirectory is designed by MongoDB.

**13. How can you isolate our cursors from intervening with the write operations?**

Snapshot () method is used to isolate cursors from intervening with writes. This method negotiates the index and makes sure that each query comes to any article only once.

**14. Define MongoDB.**

It is document oriented database which is used to high availability, easy scalability and high performance. It supports the dynamic schema design.

**15. Explain replica set.**

It is a group of mongo instances that maintain same data set. Replica sets provide redundancy and high availability, and are the basis for all production deployments.

**16. What are the key features of mongodb?**

There are 3 main features of mongodb that are automatic scaling, High performance and high availability.

**17. What is CRUD?**

Mongodb provides CRUD operations that are create, Read, Update, and Delete.

To learn more about MongoDB CRUD operations [*click here*](https://intellipaat.com/tutorial/mongodb-tutorial/mongodb-crud-operations/).

**18. What is sharding?**

Sharding means to store the data on the multiple machines.

**19. What is Aggregation in MongoDB?**

Aggregations are operations that process data records and return computed results.

**20. Define the namespace in mongodb?**

It is the concatenation of collection name and database.

**21. Which syntax is used to create collection in mongodb?**

db.createCollection(name,options) is used to create collection in mongodb.

**22. Which syntax is used to drop collection in mongodb?**

db.collection.drop() is used to drop collection in mongodb.

**23. Explain Replication.**

Replication is the process of synchronizing data across multiple servers.

**24. What is the use of Index in mongodb?**

Indexes provide high performance read operations for frequently used queries.

**25. Which command is used for inserting a document?**

database.collection.insert (document) is used for inserting a document.

**26. What is use of GridFS in mongodb?**

GridFS is used for storing and retrieving the large files like audio, Images, Video files.

**27. What is the use journaling?**

Journaling is used to safe backups in mongodb.

**28. Which command is used to see the connection?**

db\_adminCommand (“connPoolStats”); is used to see the connection.

**29. Define primary replica sets?**

The primary replica set accepts all write operations from clients.

**30. Define secondary replica sets.**

The secondaries (page 565) replicate the primary’s oplog and apply the operations to their data sets such that the secondaries’ data sets reflect the primary’s data set.

**31. What is the use of profiler?**

Profiler is used to show the performance characteristics of every operation against the database.

**32. Which type of data mongodb store?**

MongoDB stores data in the form of documents, which are JSON-like field and value pairs.

**33. What is purpose of replication?**

Replication provides redundancy and increases data availability.

**34. What is embedded documents?**

Embedded documents capture relationships between data by storing related data in a single document structure.

**35. Define application level encryption.**

Application Level Encryption provides encryption on a per-field or per-document basis within the application layer.

**36. What is storage encryption?**

Storage Encryption encrypts all MongoDB data on the storage or operating system to ensure that only authorized processes can access protected data.

**37. Which method is used to create an index?**

CreateIndex() method is used to create an index.

[*Click here*](https://intellipaat.com/tutorial/mongodb-tutorial/indexes/) to learn more about index creation in Mongodb.

**38. What is replica set oplog?**

The oplog records all operations that modify the data in the replica set.

**39. What is vertical scaling?**

Vertical scaling adds more CPU and storage resources to increase capacity.

**40. Define horizontal scaling.**

It divides the data set and distributes the data over multiple servers, or shards.

**41. What are the components of shared cluster?**

Sharded cluster has the following components: shards, query routers and config servers.

**42. Which command is use to create database?**

DATABASE\_NAME command is used to create database.

**43. Which command is use to drop database?**

db.dropDatabse() command is used to drop the database.

**44. What is the use of pretty() method?**

Pretty() method is used to show the results in a formatted way.

**45. Which method is used to remove the document form the collection?**

Remove() method is used to remove the document form the collection.

**46. Define Mongodb projection.**

Projection is used to select only necessary data. It did not select whole data of a document.

**47. What is the use of limit() method?**

Limit() method is used to limit the records in database.

**48. What is the syntax of limit() method?**

>db.COLLECTION\_NAME.find().limit(NUMBER) syntax is used.

**49. What is the syntax of sort() method?**

>db.COLLECTION\_NAME.find().sort({KEY:1}) syntax is used for sorting the documents.

**50. Which command is used to create the backup of database?**

Mongodump command is used to create the backup of database.

**51. What is collection in mongodb?**

In mongodb collection is a group of mongodb documents.

**52. What is the use of db command?**

Db command gives the name of currently selected database.

**53. Which method is used to update the documents into a collection?**

Update () and save () methods are used to update the documents into a collection.

**54. What is the syntax of skip() method?**

The syntax of skip methopd is >db.COLLECTION\_NAME.find().limit(NUMBER).skip(NUMBER).

**55. Which command is used to restore the backup?**

Mongorestore command is used to restore the backup.

**56. What is the use of Dot notation in mogodb?**

MongoDB uses the dot notation to access the elements of an array and to access the fields of an embedded document.

**57. Define auditing.**

Auditing provides administrators with the ability to verify that the implemented security policies are controlling activity in the system.

**58. Define Aggregation Pipeline.**

It is a framework for performing aggregation tasks.The pipeline is used to transform the documents into aggregated results.

**59. Define Map reduce.**

Map-reduce is a generic multi-phase data aggregation modality which is used for processing quantities of data.

**60. What is splitting in mongodb?**

It is a background process that is used to keep chunks from growing too large.

**61. Which language is used to write mongodb?**

C++ language is used for writing and implementing mongodb.

**62. In which format mongodb stores the data?**

Mongodb uses collection to store the data rather than in table.

**63. What is the use of save() method?**

Save() method is used to replace the existing document to the new document.

**64. What is MongoDB?**

MongoDB (from humongous) is a cross-platform document-oriented database. Classified as a NoSQL database, MongoDB eschews the traditional table-based relational database structure in favor of JSON-like documents with dynamic schemas (MongoDB calls the format BSON), making the integration of data in certain types of applications easier and faster. Released under a combination of the GNU Affero General Public License and the Apache License, MongoDB is free and open-source software.

First developed by the software company 10gen (now MongoDB Inc.) in October 2007 as a component of a planned platform as a service product, the company shifted to an open source development model in 2009, with 10gen offering commercial support and other services. Since then, MongoDB has been adopted as backend software by a number of major websites and services, including Craigslist, eBay, Foursquare, SourceForge, Viacom, and the New York Times, among others. MongoDB is the most popular NoSQL database system.

[*Check this blog*](https://intellipaat.com/blog/what-is-mongodb/) for better understanding of MongoDB.

**65. What is the use of MongoDB?**

MongoDB is relational database management system (RDBMS) replacement for web applications. So when you have something which is close to RDBMS, MongoDB could be of good use. It gives you that additional partition tolerance which RDMBS doesn’t give but it has problems with availability. But if you want more scalability, MongoDB would be your choice.

It’s suitable for real-time analytics and high speed logging. It’s highly scalable as well. Craigslist uses MongoDB for archived posts.

[*Click here*](https://intellipaat.com/mongodb-training/#about-course), learn more about online MongoDB Training course.

**66. What do you understand by NoSQL databases? Is MongoDB a NoSQL database? Explain.**

At the present time, the internet is loaded with big data, big users, big complexity etc. and also becoming more complex day by day. NoSQL is answer of all these problems; it is not a traditional database management system, not even a relational database management system (RDBMS). NoSQL stands for “Not Only SQL”. NoSQL is a type of database that can handle and sort all type of unstructured, messy and complicated data. It is just a new way to think about the database. Yes. MongoDB is a NoSQL database.

**67. What type of DBMS is MongoDB?**

MongoDB is a document oriented DBMS>

**68. What is the difference between MongoDB and MySQL?**

Although MongoDB and MySQL both are free and open source databases, there is a lot of difference between them in the term of data representation, relationship, transaction, querying data, schema design and definition, performance speed, normalization and many more. To compare MySQL with MongoDB is like a comparison between Relational and Non-relational databases.

**69. What is the use of MongoDB?**

* MongoDB is typically used as the primary data store for operational applications with real-time requirements (i.e., low-latency, high availability). MongoDB is generally a good fit for 60%-80% of the applications you may be building today. MongoDB is easy to operate and scale in ways that are hard if not impossible with relational databases.
* MongoDB excels in many use cases where relational databases aren’t a good fit, like applications with unstructured, semi-structured and polymorphic data, as well as applications with large scalability requirements or multi-data center deployments.
* MongoDB may not be a good fit for some applications. For example, applications that require complex transactions (e.g., a double-entry bookkeeping system) and scan-oriented applications that access large subsets of the data most of the time may not be a good fit for MongoDB. MongoDB is not a drop-in replacement for legacy applications built around the relational data model and SQL.
* Some common use cases include mobile apps, product catalogs, real-time personalization, content management and applications delivering a single view across multiple systems

**70. What kind of database is MongoDB?**

MongoDB is a document-oriented DBMS. Think of MySQL but with JSON-like objects comprising the data model, rather than RDBMS tables. Significantly, MongoDB supports neither joins nor transactions. However, it features secondary indexes, an expressive query language, atomic writes on a per-document level, and fully-consistent reads.  
Operationally, MongoDB features master-slave replication with automated failover and built-in horizontal scaling via automated range-based partitioning.

To learn more about MongoDB check this [*tutorial page*](https://intellipaat.com/tutorial/mongodb-tutorial/).

**71. What language is MongoDB written in?**

MongoDB is implemented in C++. Drivers and client libraries are typically written in their respective languages, although some drivers use C extensions for better performance.

**72. What are the limitations of 32-bit versions of MongoDB?**

MongoDB uses memory-mapped files. When running a 32-bit build of MongoDB, the total storage size for the server, including data and indexes, is 2 gigabytes. For this reason, do not deploy MongoDB to production on 32-bit machines.  
If you’re running a 64-bit build of MongoDB, there’s virtually no limit to storage size. For production deployments, 64-bit builds and operating systems are strongly recommended.

Interested to know about MongoDB online training course? [*Click here*](https://intellipaat.com/mongodb-training/#certification).

**73. While creating Schema in MongoDB what are the points need to be taken in consideration?**

Points need to be taken in consideration are:

* Design your schema according to user requirements
* Combine objects into one document if you use them together. Otherwise, separate them
* Do joins while write, and not when it is on read
* For most frequent use cases optimize your schema
* Do complex aggregation in the schema This blog will help you get a better understanding of Difference Between Cassandra and MongoDB!

This blog will help you get a better understanding of [*the difference between Cassandra and MongoDB*](https://intellipaat.com/blog/cassandra-vs-mongodb-differences/)!

# Top 20 MongoDB Interview Questions & Answers

**1) Explain what is MongoDB?**

Mongo-DB is a document database which provides high performance, high availability and easy scalability.

**2) What is “Namespace” in MongoDB?**

MongoDB stores BSON (Binary Interchange and Structure Object Notation) objects in the collection. The concatenation of the collection name and database name is called a namespace.

**3) What is sharding in MongoDB?**

The procedure of storing data records across multiple machines is referred as Sharding. It is a MongoDB approach to meet the demands of data growth. It is the horizontal partition of data in a database or search engine. Each partition is referred as shard or database shard.

**4) How can you see the connection used by Mongos?**

To see the connection used by Mongos use db\_adminCommand (“connPoolStats”);

**5) Explain what is a replica set?**

A replica set is a group of mongo instances that host the same data set. In replica set, one node is primary, and another is secondary. From primary to the secondary node all data replicates.

**6) How replication works in MongoDB?**

Across multiple servers, the process of synchronizing data is known as replication. It provides redundancy and increase data availability with multiple copies of data on different database server. Replication helps in protecting the database from the loss of a single server.

**7) While creating Schema in MongoDB what are the points need to be taken in consideration?**

Points need to be taken in consideration are

* Design your schema according to user requirements
* Combine objects into one document if you use them together. Otherwise, separate them
* Do joins while write, and not when it is on read
* For most frequent use cases optimize your schema
* Do complex aggregation in the schema

**8) What is the syntax to create a collection and to drop a collection in MongoDB?**

* Syntax to create collection in MongoDB is db.createCollection(name,options)
* Syntax to drop collection in MongoDB is db.collection.drop()

**9) Explain what is the role of profiler in MongoDB?**

MongoDB database profiler shows performance characteristics of each operation against the database. You can find queries using the profiler that are slower than they should be.

**10) Explain can you move old files in the moveChunk directory?**

Yes, it is possible to move old files in the moveChunk directory, during normal shard balancing operations these files are made as backups and can be deleted once the operations are done.

**11) To do safe backups what is the feature in MongoDB that you can use?**

Journaling is the feature in MongoDB that you can use to do safe backups.

**12) Mention what is Objecld composed of?**

Objectld is composed of

* Timestamp
* Client machine ID
* Client process ID
* 3 byte incremented counter

**13) Mention what is the command syntax for inserting a document?**

For inserting a document command syntax is database.collection.insert (document).

**14) Mention how you can inspect the source code of a function?**

To inspect a source code of a function, without any parentheses, the function must be invoked.

**15) What is the command syntax that tells you whether you are on the master server or not? And how many master does MongoDB allow?**

Command syntax Db.isMaster() will tell you whether you are on the master server or not. MongoDB allows only one master server, while couchDB allows multiple masters.

**16) Mention the command syntax that is used to view Mongo is using the link?**

The command syntax that is used to view mongo is using the link is db.\_adminCommand(“connPoolStats.”)

**17) Explain what are indexes in MongoDB?**

Indexes are special structures in MongoDB, which stores a small portion of the data set in an easy to traverse form. Ordered by the value of the field specified in the index, the index stores the value of a specific field or set of fields.

**18) Mention what is the basic syntax to use index in MongoDB?**

The basic syntax to use in MongoDB is >db.COLLECTION\_NAME.ensureIndex

({KEY: 1}). in here the key is the the name of the COLUMN (or KEY: VALUE pair) which is present in the documents.

**19) Explain what is GridFS in MongoDB?**

For storing and retrieving large files such as images, video files and audio files GridFS is used. By default, it uses two files fs.files and fs.chunks to store the file’s metadata and the chunks.

**20) What are alternatives to MongoDB?**

Cassandra, CouchDB, Redis, Riak,[Hbase](https://www.guru99.com/hbase-tutorials.html)are a few good alternatives.