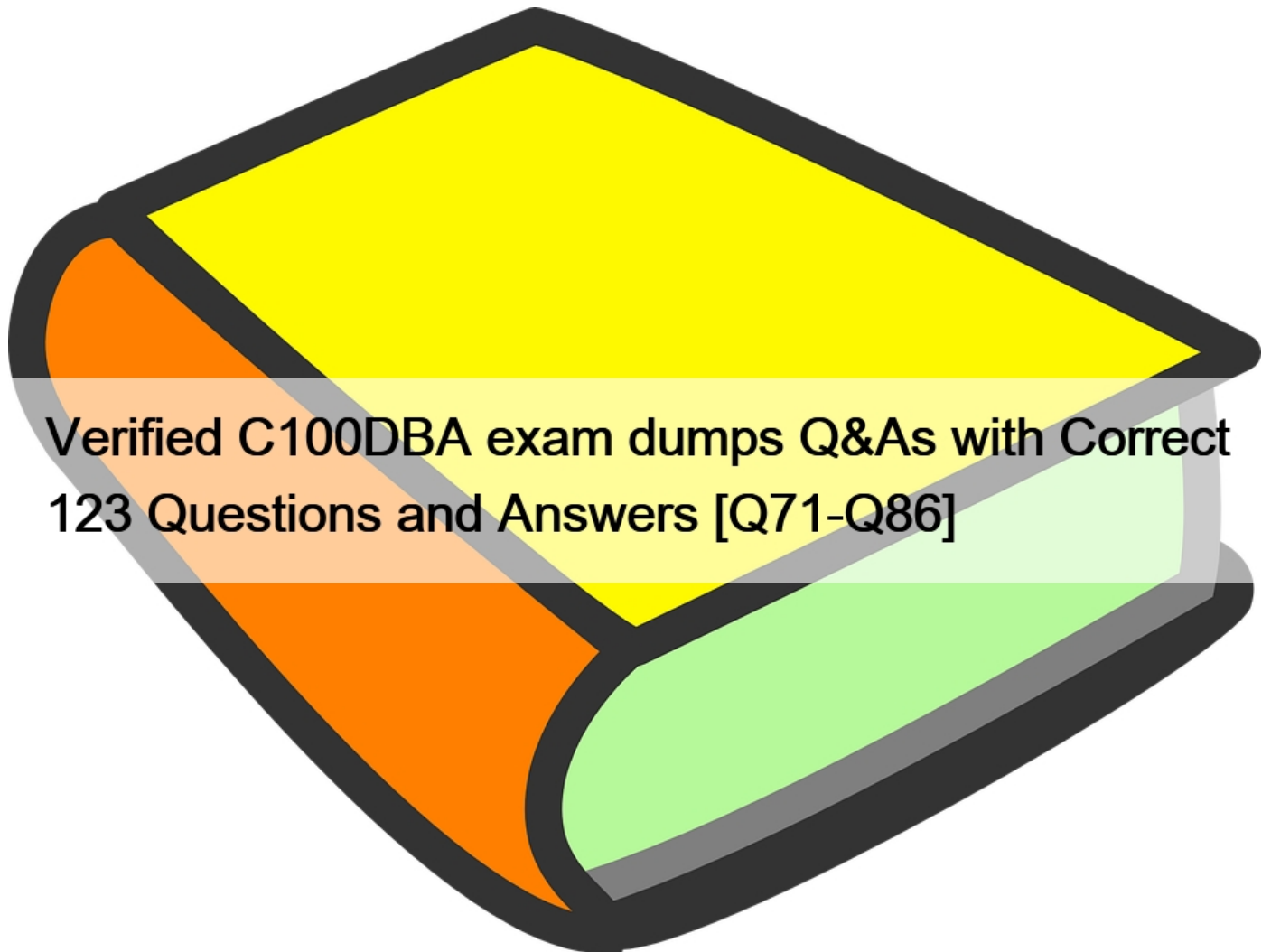


Verified C100DBA exam dumps Q&As with Correct 123 Questions and Answers [Q71-Q86]



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Q71. Which option should be used to update all the documents with the specified condition in the MongoDB query?

- * specify {all: true} as the third parameter of update command
- * updateAll instead of update
- * specify {updateAll: true} as the third parameter of update command
- * specify {multi : true} as the third parameter of update command

Q72. You have a replicated cluster with 1 primary, 3 secondary, 1 arbiter. One of the secondary is hidden. What is the replication

factor of this replicated cluster?

- * 7
- * 03
- * 04
- * 06

Q73. What does the totalKeysExamined field returned by the explain method indicate?

- * Number of documents that match the query condition
- * Number of index entries scanned
- * Details the completed execution of the winning plan as a tree of stages
- * Number of documents scanned

Q74. What does the following \$slice query return using the following command? db.posts.find({}, { comments: {

\$slice: [-10, 5] } })

- * Returns 5 comments, beginning with the last 10 items
- * Returns 10 comments, beginning with the last
- * Returns 10 comments, beginning with the first
- * Returns 5 comments, beginning with the first 10 items

Q75. The difference between \$push and \$addToSet is:

- * \$addToSet needs the fields to be already present while \$push will work even if the field is not present
- * \$addToSet adds the item to the field only if it does not exist already; while \$push pushes the item to the field irrespective of whether it was present or not
- * \$addToSet adds the item to the field only if the new item is of the same datatype
- * There is no major difference between them. \$addToSet is a deprecated version of \$push.

Q76. Which is the default mode in which the explain() command runs?

- * allPlansExecution
- * customExecutionStats
- * queryPlanner
- * executionStats

Q77. What is the equivalent command in MongoDB for the following SQL query?

SELECT * FROM posts WHERE author like '“john%”';

- * db.posts.find({ author: /John/ })
- * db.posts.find({ author: /AjohnA/ > })
- * db.posts.find({ \$like: {author: /John/} })
- * db.posts.find({ author: { \$like: /John/ } })

Q78. What tool do you use to see if you have a problem in the consumption of disk I / O?

Mongoperf

Q79. Aggregation Pipelines have a limit of:

- * No limit on document and 100 MB RAM
- * 2 MB document and no limit on RAM
- * 2 MB document and 100 MB RAM
- * 16 MB document and 100 MB RAM

Q80. In order to ensure that you can maintain high availability in the face of server failure, you should implement which of the following?

- * Sharding
- * Properly defined user roles
- * Replication
- * Put indexes on all of your documents
- * The proper storage engine

Q81. You have the following index on the toys collection:

```
{
  "manufacturer": 1,
  "name": 1,
  "date": -1
}
```

Which of the following is able to use the index for the query? Check all that apply.

- * `db.toys.find({ name : "Big Rig Truck", date : "2013-02-01", manufacturer : "Tanko" })`
- * `db.toys.find({ manufacturer : "Matteo", name : "Barbara", date : "2014-07-02" })`
- * `db.toys.find({ date : "2015-03-01", manufacturer : "Loggo", name : "Brick Set" })`

Q82. The _____ operator can be used to identify an element in the array to be updated without explicitly specifying the position of the element.

- * `$elemMatch`
- * `$slice`
- * Updating an array field without knowing its index is not possible.
- * `$`

Q83. Dada una coleccion, cuales devuelve con la siguiente query

```
db.coleccion.find({ nombre:"ruben",apellido:"gomez"},{ nombre:1,apellido:1,aficion:1});
* { "_id" : ObjectId("580a42b5dfb5a17427d302"), "nombre" : "ruben", "apellido" : "gomez", "aficion" : "flipar" }
* { "_id" : ObjectId("580a42acdfb5a17427d301"), "nombre" : "Luis", "apellido" : "gomez", "aficion" : "u" }
* { "_id" : ObjectId("580a42acdfb5a17427d301"), "nombre" : "ruben", "apellido" : "Pablo", "aficion" : "u" }
* { "_id" : ObjectId("580a42acdfb5a17427d301"), "nombre" : "ruben", "apellido" : "gomez" }
```

Q84. Using an arbiter allows one to easily ensure an odd number of voters in replica sets. Why is this important?

- * To help in disaster recovery
- * To protect against network partitions
- * To enable certain read preference settings
- * To add greater redundancy
- * For more efficient backup operations

Q85. Below is a sample document of `orders` collection

```
{
  cust_id: "abc123",
  ord_date: ISODate("2012-11-02T17:04:11.102Z"),
  status: 'A',
  price: 50,
  items: [ { sku: "xxx", qty: 25, price: 1 },
           { sku: "yyy", qty: 25, price: 1 } ]
}
```

Select operators for the below query to determine the sum of "qty" fields associated with the "cust_id".

```
db.orders.aggregate([
  { $OPR1: "$items" },
  {
    $OPR2: {
      _id: "$cust_id",
      qty: { $OPR3: "$items.qty" }
    }
  }
])
```

OPR2 is

\$sort

Q86. Consider the following document from the products collection:

```
{
  _id: 1,
  product_code: "345678",
  variations: [
    { size: "L", price: 1000 },
    { size: "M", price: 800 }
  ]
}
```

What does the following query using \$elemMatch return? `db.products.find({ product_code: "345678" }, { variations: { $elemMatch: { size: L } } })`

- * Returns the complete document but retrieves only the size field from the array

- * Returns the document but with only one element in the variations array (corresponding to size L)
- * Returns the complete document since MongoDB does not support partial array retrieval
- * Returns the complete document but retrieves only the size field from the array and also with only one element in the variations array (corresponding to size L)

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