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Exam : **C100DBA**

Title : MongoDB Certified DBA Associate Exam (Based on MongoDB 4.4)

Version : DEMO

1.Addding the index {a: l} can potentially decrease the speed of which of the following operations? Check all that apply.
A. db.collection.update({b:456>, {$inc: {a: l> })
B. db.collection.find({a : 232})
C. db.collection.insert({ a:341})
Answer: A, C

2.Which features of relational database management systems were deliberately omitted in MongoDB and help us to obtain horizontal scalability? Check all that apply.
A. Multi-statement transactions
B. Joins
C. Authentication
Answer: A, B

3.Which TWO mongosh commands can be used to shutdown the mongod daemon?
A. db.adminCommand({ "shutdown": 1 })
B. use admindb.adminCommand({ "killOp": 1, "op": 27017 })
C. use admindb.runCommand({ killAllSessions: [{ user: "*", db: "*" }] })
D. use admindb.shutdownServer()
Answer: A, D
Explanation:
MongoDB supports a clean server shutdown through the shutdown administrative command and through the mongosh helper db.shutdownServer().
Option A uses db.adminCommand({ shutdown: 1 }), which executes the shutdown command against the admin database and requests an orderly termination of the server process.
Option D explicitly switches to the admin database and calls db.shutdownServer(), the documented shell helper that wraps the same administrative behavior.
Option B uses killOp, which terminates a specific database operation identified by an operation ID; port 27017 is not an operation ID and killing an operation is not equivalent to shutting down mongod.
Option C uses killAllSessions, which ends logical sessions but leaves the server process running. A controlled shutdown is preferred over abruptly terminating the process because MongoDB can close resources and complete its shutdown procedures cleanly. In replica-set deployments, administrators should also consider whether the member is primary and whether a planned step-down is appropriate before maintenance. Among the commands shown, A and D are the two valid mongosh-based shutdown mechanisms.
Study Guide reference/topic: MongoDB Architecture and Core Operations - clean server shutdown, admin commands, and db.shutdownServer().

4.Which TWO commands can be used to remove the role, "specialRole" from "user1"?
A. db.revokeRolesFromUser("user1", [{"myDB": "specialRole"}])
B. db.revokeRoleFromUser("user1", "specialRole")
C. db.revokeRolesFromUser("user1", [{ role: "specialRole", db: "myDB" }])
D. db.revokeRoleFromUser({ user: "user1", role: "specialRole" })
E. db.revokeRolesFromUser("user1", ["specialRole"])

Answer: C, E
Explanation:
The documented mongosh helper is db.revokeRolesFromUser(), and its second argument is an array of roles to revoke. MongoDB permits each role in that array to be expressed either as an explicit document { role: <roleName>, db: <database> } or, when the role belongs to the database in which the command is run, as a simple role-name string.
Option C uses the explicit role-document form and is therefore valid for a role named specialRole defined in myDB.
Option E uses the shorthand string form and is valid when specialRole is in the current database context.
Option A reverses the required document structure and does not supply the mandatory role and db keys.
Options B and D use a singular helper, db.revokeRoleFromUser(), which is not the documented MongoDB method. The plural method name reflects that multiple roles can be revoked in a single operation. Administrators should also remember that revoking a directly assigned role does not necessarily remove privileges inherited through other roles. Among the choices, C and E are the syntactically valid revocation forms.
Study Guide reference/topic: Security, Networking, and Encryption - RBAC, user administration, and revokeRolesFromUser().

5.Which are the ONLY ways to project portions of an array?
A. $slice
B. $
C. All of the above
D. $ elemMatch
Answer: C