1. Compared to standard Relational database applications, MongoDB:
   a. increases the ability to perform distributed joins
   b. increases the ability to handle distributed complex transactions.
   c. increases the ability to scale out horizontally
   d. has an Erlang interpreter built in to the server.
   e. increases the ability to add more structure to tables.

2. What is not true about asynchronous master slave replication as it is used in MongoDB.
   a. Writes are done on the master
   b. Data ripples from the master to the slaves
   c. The cluster is locked until the cluster is consistent.
   d. As far as MongoDB goes, updates do not wait for a response.
   e. It creates redundancy in the data.

3. MongoDB’s document is the equivalent of what aspect of SQL?
   a) a database
   b) a row
   c) a table
   d) a column
   e) a cell of a row

4. How are map and reduce functions specified on the mongo server?
   a) as JSON objects
   b) as Erlang functions
   c) as Python functions
   d) as C++ functions
   e) as Javascript functions.
5. Which of the following is true about rebalancing in Mongo?

a) The data on one node is divided in half. Half remains on that node and half is transferred to a new node. During this time the collection has a write-lock and is unavailable for reads or writes.

b) The data on one node is divided in half. Half remains on that node and half is transferred to a new node. During this time the data on those nodes is not accessible.

c) The data on one node is divided in half. Half remains on that node and half is transferred to a new node. During this time the original node handles requests.

d) The data on each of two nodes is divided in three. Each node retains 2/3 of the data and transfers one third to a new third node. During this time the original nodes handle requests.

e) The data on each of two nodes is divided in three. Each node retains 2/3 of the data and transfers one third to a new third node. During this time the data on these nodes is not accessible.