**1. What are the following object required for Teradata Database-Prem space?.**

 a) Tables & Stored Procedure b) Tables & Views  
 c) Macros & Triggers d) Views & Stored Procedures

**Answer: a.**

**2. Global Temporary Tables are stored in the TD are**

1. Perm Space b) Spool Space c) Temp Space

**Answer : c**

**3. Terabytes represent**

a) 10 power 15 b) 10 power 12 c) 10 power 18  d) 10 power 24

**Answer: b**

**4. SMP Stands for**

    a) Symmetric Multi-processor b) Symmetric Massive-Processor  
    c) System Multi-processor d) Symmetric Multi-Processor

**Answer: a**

**5. Total Number of nodes suppport by BYNET are**

       a)510 SMP Nodes a) 512 SMP Nodes b) 513 SMP Nodes c) 514 SMP Nodes

**Answer: b**

**6. The definition of TPump is continuous update of tables; performs insert, update, and delete operations or a combination of those operations on multiple tables using the same source feed.**

   a) true b) false   
     
**Answer: a**

**7. Teradata Database facilities for software falut tolerance on**

 a) Vproc Migration & Fallback tables b) AMP Clusters & Journaling  
 c) Backup/Archive/Restore d) Table Rebuild Utility e) All of the above  
        f) None of the above

**Answer: e**

**8. Success/Failure/Error responses from Teradata are received by**

 a) Request Parcel b) Data parcel c) Response Parcel

**Answer: c)**

**9. Explain command displays the execution plan of the query chosen by the Teradata Optimizer**

     a) False b) True

**Answer: b**

**10. HASHROW funtions is**

 a. Returns the hash bucket number that corresponds to a specified row hash value.  
 b. Returns the hexadecimal row hash value for an expression  
 c. Returns the AMP number of the primary AMP corresponding to the specified hash bucket number.  
 d. Returns the identification number of the fallback AMP corresponding to the specified hash bucket.

**Answer: b**

Teradata Objective type Questions and Answers List

1. Which statement is true about an OLTP environment?  
A. Transactions are write intensive.  
B. The number of rows transaction is large.  
C. The number of rows per transaction is small.  
D. Transactions typically occur within seconds, not minutes.  
ANS:: C,D

2. Which statement is true about partitioned primary indexes (ppl)?  
A. ppl is beneficial in queries specifying range constraints.  
B. Ppl is used to enhance performance against small tables.  
C. They reduce the number of rows processed by using partition elimination.  
D. To store rows using PPL you specify partitioning in the CREATE TABL statement.  
ANS:: A,C

3. What are two benefits of not requiring rows to be stored in order in a table?  
A. Unordered data allows for more rows in a data block.  
B. Unordered data does not need maintenance to preserve order.  
C. Unordered data is independent of any query being submitted.  
D. Unordered data requires the use of all AMPs there by increasing the parallelism of the total system.  
ANS:: B,C

4. Which statement is true about a primary index operation?  
A. The degree of uniqueness is not critical to efficiency.  
B. When choosing a primary index you should pick a column with a severely limited value set.  
C. If distribution is skewed an all-AMP operation will take longer than if all AMPs were evenly utilized.  
D. Selecting a NUPI for storing data provides for maximum efficiency and makes the best use of the parallel features of Teradata.  
ANS:: C

5. What are two reasons for choosing different columns for the primary index than are defined for the primary key?  
A. Join performance.  
B. Known access paths.  
C. Even data distribution  
D. To enforce uniqueness  
ANS::A,B

6. Which statement is true concerning job responsibilities of the Teradata DBA?  
A. Reorganizations are not required  
B. Physical partitioning of disk space is not required  
C. All related data can be placed in a single physical partition  
D. Range distribution must be used to analyze data distribution  
ANS:: A,B

7. In a two clique Teradata system, data is hashed across all AMPs?  
A. System  
B. Cluster  
C. Clique  
D. Disk array  
ANS:: A

8. A database administrator has defined a user with no permanent space.Which objects can be found in this user?  
A. Views  
B. Tables  
C. Macros  
D. Triggers  
ANS:: A

9. Which statement is true about temporary space?  
A. Temporary space is assigned at the table level  
B. Temporary space is subtracted from SysAdmin  
C. Temporary space is spool space currently not used  
D. Temporary space is permanent space currently not used  
ANS:: D

10. Which statement about the functions of the PE are true?  
A. It breaks down SQL requests into steps  
B. It verifies SQL requests for proper syntax  
C. It handles output conversion and formatting  
D. It can manage up to 120 individual sessions  
E. It determines which AMP should Receive a message  
ANS:: A,B,D

11. Which component can be involved in a connection between Teradata and a mainframe host?  
A. PE  
B. AMP  
C. BYNET  
D. ESCON cables  
E. Host Channel Adapter  
ANS:: A,D,E

12. You have a Teradata system with 100 GB of permanent space and you create user A with 30 GB permanent space.If user A creates user B with 20 GB permanent space will user A have?  
A. 10 GB  
B. 30 GB  
C. 70 GB  
D. 80 GB  
ANS:: A

13. What is function of an AMP?  
A. It has access to a single vdik  
B. It does output conversion and formatting  
C. It does the physical work associated with generating an answer set  
D. It developes the least expensive plan to return the requested response set  
ANS:: A,B,C

14. Which feature is unique to teradata?  
A. Mature optimizer  
B. Concurrent users  
C. Parallel architecture  
D. Industry standard access language(SQL)  
ANS:: A,C

15. What is main feature of the Teradata database?  
A. Portable to any platform  
B. Parallel aware optimizer  
C. Unconditional parallelism  
D. Automatic data distribution  
ANS:: B,C,D

16. Due to linear scalability, which can Teradata provider?  
A. Redundant data storage for fault tolerance  
B. Ability to accommodate 32 CPUs on a node  
C. Investment protection for application development  
D. Increased workload without decreased throughput  
ANS:: C,D

17. Which utility allows you to copy a table and restore it to another Teradata database?  
A. FastExport  
B. Table Rebuild  
C. Archive Recovery  
D. Teradata Copy Tool  
ANS:: C

18. Which tool restricts queries based on set threshould?  
A. BTEQ  
B. TDQM  
C. Teradata Manager  
D. Teradat SQL Assistant  
ANS:: B

19. Which utility performs block level operating against populated tables?  
A. Tpump  
B. BulkLoad  
C. Fastload  
D. Multiload  
ANS:: D

20. Which tool and utility is part of the Teradata Analyst suite?  
A. Teradata index Wizard  
B. Query Capture Database  
C. Priority Scheduler Facility  
D. Teradata System Emulation Tool  
E. Teradata Dynamic Query Manager  
ANS:: A,B,C

21. Which statement is true about Fallback?  
A. Fallback is associated with AMP cluster  
B. Fallback can be specified at the table level  
C. Fallback does not require additional disk space  
D. Fallback is a data protection scheme that uses cliques  
ANS:: A,B

22. Which feature of transient journaling ensure data integrity?  
A. It is automatic  
B. After images of changed rows are captured  
C. Transient journal rows are deleted by a restart  
D. Data is returned to its original state after transaction failure  
ANS:: A,D

23. Which statement is true about RAID 5 protection?  
A. A disk failure does not affect performance  
B. Missing blocks of data can be reconstructed  
C. RAID 5 has a higher space penality than RAID 1  
D. Data and parity are striped across a rank of disks  
ANS:: A,C

24. Which statement about vproc migration during a node failure is true?  
A. Access to all data is maintained  
B. Access to some data is maintained  
C. System performance remains constant  
D. System performance degradation is proportional to clique size  
ANS:: A,D

25. Which is the characteristic of Active Data Warehousing?  
A. Allows for data redundancy  
B. Provides scalability to support large amounts of detailed data  
C. Allows users to directly update the operational data store (ODS)  
D. Provides an integrated environment that supports strategic and tactical queries  
ANS:: B,C,D

26. Which stage in the data warehouse usage evolution lead to Active Data Warehousing?  
A. Data access  
B. Continuous update  
C. Analytical modeling  
D. Program modification  
E. Event-based triggering  
ANS:: B,C,E

27. What type of processing is needed in decision support data warehouse environment?  
A. Ad hoc queries  
B. Pre-defined reports  
C. Analytical modeling  
D. Continuous update  
E. Event-based triggering  
ANS:: A,B,C

28. Which type of data is found in data mart?  
A. Detailed data for a particular use  
B. All detailed data for general use  
C. Summary data for a particular use  
D. Summarized subset of detailed data for general use  
ANS:: A,C

29. What is benefit of a centrally located logical architecture?  
A. Minimizes synchronization  
B. Reduces departmental politics  
C. Provides departmental data control  
D. Provides a single view of the business  
ANS:: A,D

30. How many AMP(s) are typically when using a unique secondary index?  
A. One-AMP  
B. Two-AMP  
C. Multi-AMP  
D. All-AMP  
ANS:: B

31. What happens when a full table scan occurs on Teradata?  
A. Each data block for a table is read  
B. Each data row is accessed only one  
C. All data rows are copied into temporary space  
D. A random set of data blocks for a table is read  
ANS:: A,B

32. How does Teradata handle data access?  
A. The PEs handle session control functions  
B. The BYNET sends a communication between the nodes  
C. The BYNET sends the answer set back to the application  
D. The AMPs converts the SQL into steps that are sent out by the Dispatcher  
E. The AMPs retrieves and performs database functions on the requested rows  
ANS:: A,B,E

33. What type of indexes available in the Teradata RDBMS?  
A. Join index  
B. Hash index  
C. Primary key index  
D. Value ordered index  
ANS:: A,B,D

34. How is data distributed with a partitioned primary index?  
A. It is based on the secondary index  
B. It is on the partitioning column  
C. It is based on the primary key of the table  
D. It is based on the primary index of the table  
ANS:: D

35. Which is reason for a unique primary index (UPI)?  
A. A UPI is the primary key of the table  
B. A UPI access is a one AMP operation  
C. A UPI guarantees even data distribution  
D. A UPI requires no duplicate row checking during loads  
ANS:: B,C,D

36. What is advantage of a Teradata relational database?  
A. It requires users to know the access path of the data  
B. It contains logically related data for a specific purpose  
C. It is designed to represent a business and its practices  
D. It allows maximum flexibility in selecting and using data  
ANS:: C,D

37. According to relational concepts, which is a characteristic of a row?  
A. Row sequence is specified  
B. Rows can have different formats  
C. A row is one instance of all columns  
D. Duplicate rows are allowed in a table  
ANS:: C,D

38. What is characteristics of a Teradata RDBMS?  
A. Is application driven  
B. Models the process  
C. Models the business  
D. Is easy to understand  
E. Is founded on mathematical set theory  
ANS:: C,D,E

39. What is relational database concepts that govern how rows, columns and tables are created?  
A. The order of rows in a table is arbitrary  
B. A table can contain only one row formats  
C. A table can contain multiple row formats  
D. The order of rows in a table is keyed to the primary index  
ANS:: A,B

40. Due to linear scalability, which can Teradata provide?  
A. Redundant data storage for fault tolerance  
B. Ability to accommodate 32 CPUs on a node  
C. Investment protection for application development  
D. Increased workload without decreased throughput  
ANS:: C,D

41. Why would you have two physical LAN connections per node connected to the customer’s network?  
A. For redundancy  
B. To double the request speed  
C. So two session connections can be made concurrently  
D. So one can accept requests and the other can return responses  
ANS:: A

42. Which feature is not unique to Teradata?  
A. Mature optimizer  
B. Concurrent users  
C. Parallel architecture  
D. Industry standard access language (SQL)  
ANS:: A,C

43. Teradata Has been called a —————- architecture.  
A. Shared Nothing  
B. Anything Goes.  
c. Shared Nothing.  
D.Dual Redundent.  
ANS:: A

44. What are attributes of the teradata database.  
A. The Optimizer is parllel aware  
B. only runs on UNIX.  
C. Data distrubution is Automatic.  
D.Designed around online Transaction Processing.  
ANS::A,C,D.

45. What does linear Scalability provide?  
A.Protection on Investment for application Development.  
B.Unconditional,quick response times for data quires.  
C. Increase workload without decreased through put.  
D. Consistent results with inconsistent data.  
ANS:: A,C.

46. Which two Statements are true concerning the benefits of a business modal?  
A. The Data modal is consistent no mater how much data.  
B. Data is organized by what it represents.  
C. Data never Skewed.  
D. Allows DBA’s to distribute data properly.

47. Whoose the attributes which best describe OLTP?  
A. Based on transational set theory.  
B. Exceptional for processing ad hoc quires.Small number of rows for transaction.  
C. Small number of rows for transaction.  
D. Transaction tipically occur in seconds instead of minutes.  
ANS:: C,D.

48. an rdbms lets you view the data as a collections of:  
A.rows  
B.columns  
c.tables  
D.indexes  
ANS:A

49. which two statements are true  
A.In tera data structure ,a user is similar to data base  
B. a user must always have a password  
C.in teradata, a data base must always contain tables  
D.a tera data database must always have perm space allocated to it  
ANS:B

50. Indexes are unique values:  
A.Always  
B.some times  
C.never  
ans:b

51. What ensures even data distribution?  
A.data that is correctly portioned prior to loading  
B.tables with an even number of rows.  
C.a primary index column with unique values.  
D.many tables releated to each other  
Ans:C

52. in tera data ,a full-table scan is extermeley rare and performed only when a user specifically requests it.  
A.true  
B.false

53. Which statement about archival utilities are true?  
A.Arc is used along with net valut or net backup in network –attached client enviourments.  
B.teradata archival utilities can restore data from tape media.  
C.arc is aviliable on channel-attached mainframes and network-attched clients.  
D.netvalt is available on Microsoft windows, and net backup is available on unix mp-ras.  
ANS:D

54. Vprocs in tera data systems communicate over the :  
A.vnet  
b.channel connection  
C.Bynet  
D.MTDP  
ANS:C

55. Which statement about hashing are true  
A.the uniqueness values is a component of the row hash value.  
B.in a table that has a nupi all rows with the same nupi values are distributed to the same amp.  
C.two primary index values that hash to the same row hash values are called hash synonyms.  
D.the output of the hashing alogritham is called the hash map.  
ANS:B

56. Aclique is a group of nodes that share access to the same:  
A.disk arrays  
B.network connections  
C.clique setting in software  
D.pes  
ANS:A

57. Duplicate rows are not allowed in:  
A.the realitional model  
B.the teradata database  
C.tables distributed acrossampsbased on a nupi  
D.The ANSI standard  
Ans:A

58. Which statement about rad is true?  
A.RAID 1 uses mirroring,to provide data protection  
B.RAID 1 users partey to provide data protection.  
C.RAID 5 uses mirroring to provide data protection  
D.RAID 5uses parity to provide data protection.  
Ans:D

59. Afall back cluster is a group of:  
A.disk arrays  
B.Amps  
C.cliques  
D.Nodes  
Ans :d

60. Which of these are rules for foreign keys in realitional theory  
A.a foreign key always affects how realitional data is distruibutted.  
B.A Foreign key value may be non-unique.  
C.A Foreign key must exists as a primary key in realted table.  
d.A table must have one, and only one,foreign key.  
Ans:c

61. Which statement about transient journals are true?  
A.provide full –table recovery to a specific point in time.  
B.Automatically maintains data integrity when in –flight transcations are inturputed.  
C.data is returned to its original state after a traniscation failure.  
d.allows continued system operation while an amp is down.  
Ans:b

62. primarey key value  
A.are always unique  
b.Are used for distributing data  
ans:A

63. Which statement about indexes is true?  
A.both primary and secondary indexes can be created any time during the life time of a table.  
B. Both primary and secondrey indexes must be specified during table creation.  
C.A secondrey index is created when a table is created , and a primary index is created any time during the life time of a table.  
D. A primary index is created when a table is created, A secondrey index is created any time during the life time of a table.  
Ans:d

64. in teredata ‘s paraell enviourment, response time is as fast as:  
A:The average performance of all amps involved  
B.The fastest amp involved  
C.the slowest amp involved.  
D.the sum of all amps are involved  
Ans:A

65. The sum of maximum spool speace limits for all databases and users can exceed the disk speace capacity, but the actual disk speace consumed is limited by the disk speace capacity  
A.true  
B.false  
Ans:a

66. the sum of all perm and spoll speace consumed at any point in time cannot exceed the sum of all disk speace avallible on the system.  
A.true  
B.FALSE  
ANS:A

67. A Clique provides protections in the event of a:  
A.None of these  
B.disk failure  
C.disk array contoroller failure  
D.node failure  
Ans:d

68. all systems have one and only one clique:  
A.true  
B.false  
Ans:b

69. Which of the following statement is true because of the scalabillitey of teradata?  
A.to increase system capacity, you can add hardware to an existing system.  
B.You will have to rewrite custom application designed for small systems when you add new hardware to increase system capacity.  
c.you can same teradata utilities regardless of system size  
D. You can use the same database model until you reach twice the data volume it was designed for.  
Ans:c

70. what kind of lock allows other users to obtain concurrent read locks on data ,but modify any data ?  
A.Exclusive  
B.Read  
C.Write  
D.Access  
Ans:b

















