**1: While creating table my DBA has FALLBACK or NO FALLBACK in his DDL. What is that?**

FALLBACK requests that a second copy of each row inserted into a table be stored on another AMP in the same cluster. This is done when AMP goes down or disk fails.

**2:There is a column with date in it. If I want to get just month how It can be done? Can I use sub string?**

To extract month from a date column use extract function eg: extract (month from )

**3: What is the use of having index’s on table?**

For faster record search. and distributing rows evenly in AMPs

4: **Can you FastExport a field?**

**NO**

**5: You are calling a Bteq script, which drops a table and creates a table. It will throw an error if the table does not exist. How can you do it without throwing the error?**

You can it by setting error level to zero before dropping and resetting the error level to 8 after dropping.

**6: How do you create a table with an existing structure of another table with data and with no data?**

Create table new table name as existing table with data / with no data;

**7: What is multi Insert?**

Inserting data records into the table using multiple insert statements. Putting a semi colon in front of the key word INSERT in the next statement rather than terminating the first statement with a semi colon achieves it.

**8**:**Difference between Inner join and outer join?**

An inner join gets data from both tables where the specified data exists in both tables.

An outer join gets data from the source table at all times, and returns data from the outer joined table ONLY if it matches the criteria

FastLoad uses multiple sessions to quickly load large amount of data on empty table. MultiLoad is used for high-volume maintenance on tables and views. It works with non-empty tables also. Maximum 5 tables can be used in MultiLoad.

**10: FastLoad is faster or MultiLoad Faster?**

FastLoad

**11:  Highlight a few of the important components of Teradata.**

Bynet

Access Module Processor (AMP)

Parsing Engine (PE)

Virtual Disk (vDisk)

Virtual Storage System (VSS)

**12: What is meant by a node?**

A node basically is termed as an assortment of components of hardware and software. Usually a server is referred to as a node.

**13**: **Explain the meaning of Amp?**

Amp basically stands for Access Module Processor and happens to be a processor working virtually and is basically used for managing a single portion of the database. This particular portion of database cannot be shared by any other Amp. Thus, this form of architecture is commonly referred to as shared-nothing architecture.

**14**: **What are the functions of a Parser?**

Checks semantics errors

Checks syntactical errors

Checks object existence

**15:How many sessions of MAX is PE capable of handling at a particular time?**

PE can handle a total of 120 sessions at a particular point of time.

**16**: **What happens when a node suffers a downfall?**

Whenever there is a downfall in the performance level of a node, all the corresponding Vprocs immediately migrate to a new node from the fail node in order to get all the data back from common drives.

**17**: **List out all forms of LOCKS that are available in Teradata**

Read Lock

Access Lock

Exclusive Lock

Write Lock

**18: How many primary Index can use in single table**

One

**19: In Teradata, what is the significance of UPSERT command?**

UPSERT basically stands for Update Else Insert.

**20: Highlight the advantages of PPI(Partition Primary Index).**

PPI is basically used for Range-based or Category-based data storage purposes. When it comes to Range queries, there is no need of Full table scan utilization as it straightaway moves to the consequent partition thus skipping all the other partitions

**21:** **Name the five phases that come under MultiLoad Utility.**

Preliminary Phase, DML Phase, Data Acquisition Phase, Application Phase and End Phase.

**22: Highlight the limitations of TPUMP Utility.**

We cannot use SELECT statement.

Data Files cannot be concatenated.

Aggregate and Exponential operators are not supported.

Arithmetic functions cannot be supported.

**23: How Teradata makes sure that there are no duplicate rows being inserted when its a SET table?**

Teradata will redirect the new inserted row as per its PI to the target AMP (on the basis of its row hash value), and if it find same row hash value in that AMP (hash synonyms) then it start comparing the whole row, and find out if duplicate. If it’s a duplicate it silently skips it without throwing any error.

**24What is error table? What is the use of error table?**

The Error Table contains information concerning:

Data conversion errors Constraint violations and other error conditions:

Contains rows which failed to be manipulated due to constraint violations or Translation error

Captures rows that contain duplicate Values for UPIs.

It logs errors & exceptions that occurs during the apply phase.

It logs errors that are occurs during the acquisition phase.

**25:what is use of Ferret Utility in Teradata?**

Ferret (File Reconfiguration tool) is an utility which is used to display and set Disk Space Utilization parameters within Teradata RDBMS.

**26 How can you find the Teradata Release and Version information from Data Dictionary Table?**  
  
To find Release and Version information you can query this Data Dictionary table DBC.DBCINFO  
  
SELECT \* FROM DBC.DBCINFO;

**27: How do you transfer large amount of data in Teradata?**  
  
Transferring of large amount of data can be done using various Application Teradata Utilities which resides on the host computer ( Mainframe or Workstation) i.e. BTEQ, FastLaod, MultiLoad, Tpump and FastExport.

**28: How does Hashing happens in Teradata?**  
  
  
 Hashing is the mechanism through which data is distributed and retrieved to/from AMPs.  
 Primary Index (PI) value of a row is the input to the Hashing Algorithm.  
 Row Hash (32-bit number) value is the output from this Algorithm.  
 Table Id + Row Hash is used to locate Cylinder and Data block.  
 Same Primary Index value and data type will always produce same hash value.  
 Rows with the same hash value will go to the same AMP

**29: How to view every column and the columns contained in indexes in Teradata?**  
  
Following query describes each column in the Teradata RDBMS  
SELECT \* FROM DBC.TVFields;  
  
Following query describes columns contained in indexes in the Teradata RDBMS  
SELECT \* FROM DBC.Indexes;

.

**30:What is the difference between Sub-Query & Co-Related Sub-Query?**  
  
When queries are written in a nested manner then it is termed as a sub-query. A Sub-Query get executed once for the parent statement whereas Co-Related Sub-Query get executed once for each row of the parent query.  
  
**31:What is explain in teradata?**

The EXPLAIN facility is a teradata extension that provides you with an steps choosen by the optimizer to execute an SQL statements

**32: What is cliques?**

 A clique is a set of Teradata nodes that share a common set of disk arrays. Cabling a subset of nodes to the same disk arrays creates a clique.

**33:What is the benefit of querying a table pertained by Column**

Improve access to all columns in the row

34: Which of processing is associate with AMP operation

Row

**34: What is the reason to use USI verses NUSI?**

To access a data in single AMP

**35: What is the benefit of a sparse join index?**

The elimination of base table

**36: What is fallback?**

AMPS will migrate to another node in the clique if node Is fails

A copy of the primary row is stored on different AMPS In the same cluster

**37: What is spool space**

It hold the query result until user session ends

**38: What is the benefit of teradata virtual storage?**

Disk size and type may co-exist to allow for even distribute of the data

**39 What is the characteristics of Journal?**

After image is reapplied to the table if the transaction fail

Before image is reapplied to the table if the transaction fail

**40:A query specifies multiple secondary index values of the table in where clause what happened**

When no of data blocks need for exceed the number of physical reads

When statistics have not been collected

**41: What is the benefit of automatic versus manual managed storage?**

It automatically rebalance data across all containers when new container are added