Exam Code: nr0-015

Exam Name: teradata design architecture v2r5 exam

Vendor: NCR Teradata

Version: DEMO

Part: A

1: When tuning for tactical queries in Priority Scheduler, which two options are available? (Choose two.)

A.reserve AMP Worker Tasks for tactical queries

B.place the users submitting tactical queries in Allocation Group 0

C.place the users submitting tactical queries in Resource Partition 0

D.place the users submitting tactical queries in Allocation Groups with the highest weight

Correct Answers: A D

2: What can you do to improve a query's performance without restarting Teradata? (Choose three.)

A.increase the number of cylinder slots in FSG Cache

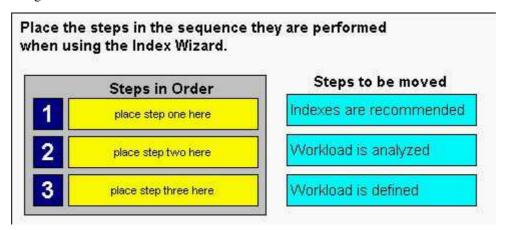B.modify the weights assigned to the user's Allocation Group

C.modify the weights assigned to the user's Resource Partition

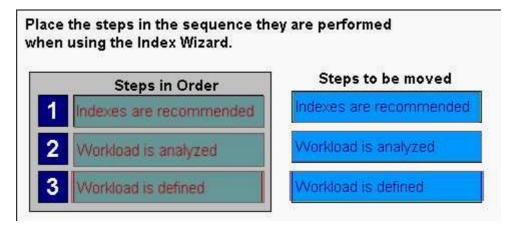D.change the priority of the user's session which is running slow

E.modify the user's account to increase the spool space of the user

Correct Answers: B C D

3: Click the Task button. Place the tasks in the sequence in which they would be performed when using the Teradata Index Wizard.

Correct Answers:

4: Which three processes are useful when determining a workload definition for TDQM? (Choose three.)

A.DBQL analysis of join types for the schedule period

B.DBQL analysis of full table scans requested during the period

C.the number of Resource Partitions defined in Priority Scheduler

D.Priority Scheduler output containing queue length and wait times

E.the Statistics Wizard analysis of needed statistics for this workload

Correct Answers: A B D

5: Which Teradata Analyst tool is used to perform a "what-if" analysis on a given workload to determine the optimal set of secondary indexes?

A.Teradata Index Wizard

B.Teradata Visual Explain

C.Teradata Statistics Wizard

D.Teradata System Emulation Tool

Correct Answers: A

6: What should an analysis defining TDQM restrictions include? (Choose three.)

A.the client resources available during the peak periods

B.a list of users whose access must be above restriction

C.a projection of the growth pattern for major tables in the database

D.an understanding of the timing requirements for maintenance of specific tables or databases

E.a listing of the requirements for critical applications and the times of day that are most critical

Correct Answers: B D E

7: What improves overall job mix and throughput? (Choose three.)

A.changing the poorly performing queries to $R status

B.defining Allocation Groups for different times of the day

C.maintaining development and testing users in a separate Allocation Group

D.using the Priority Scheduler Administrator to set slow AMPs to a higher priority

E.using the MODIFY USER statement to change the ACCOUNT for users receiving too much or too little CPU

Correct Answers: B C E

8: You are using the Statistics Wizard. You define a workload from _____. (Choose two.)

A.statement text

B.workload monitor

C.DBQL statements

D.TDQM statements

Correct Answers: A C

9: In Priority Scheduler, which two tasks are important in planning the allocation of system resources? (Choose two.)

A.calculating how many CPU cycles are available

B.recognizing the goal of using Priority Scheduler

C.gaining an understanding of the current workload

D.defining at least four Resource Partitions for workload balance

Correct Answers: B C

10: When defining Roles in Teradata, what are two questions that should be asked? (Choose two.)

A.From which network path will this user access Teradata?

B.Will this user need more than just SELECT access to the data?

C.Will this user be assigned to perform more than one job function?

D.What characteristics are important for this user's password controls?

Correct Answers: B C

11: How will a query be affected when run against a table without Fallback if an AMP is down?

A.The query will not execute under these conditions.

B.The query will execute and return data from all AMPs.

C.The query will execute only if it does not require data from the down AMP.

D.The query will always execute and return data from only the AMPs that are available.

Correct Answers: C

12: When organizing the system into databases, the Teradata administrator must consider which two questions? (Choose two.)

A.How frequently are the archives of the tables needed?

B.Which views are needed to be used by the same users?

C.Which users will be doing the FastLoads of multiple tables?

D.Which views are needed to have extended privileges such as update and delete?

Correct Answers: B D

13: Which is the right formula to calculate the base table size with Fallback?

A.(Number of blocks*Typical block size) + (Number of header bytes*2)

B.2(Number of blocks*Typical block size) - Number of header bytes

C.2(Number of blocks*Typical block size) + Number of header bytes

D.(Number of blocks*Typical block size) - (Number of header bytes*2)

Correct Answers: C

14: Which types of Teradata locks are compatible? (Choose two.)

A.a read lock and a read lock

B.a read lock and a write lock

C.a write lock and a write lock

D.a write lock and an access lock

Correct Answers: A D

15: An eight node Teradata system has DBC.CRASHDUMPS defined as FALLBACK.   Assume 200 MB/node is required for one PDE dump. The current allocation for CRASHDUMPS is 1600 MB. The DBA wants the CRASHDUMPS allocation to hold the recommended three PDE dumps.

What should the total space allocation be for CRASHDUMPS, and what database does this space come from?

A.600 MB from database ALL

B.600 MB from database DBC

C.4800 MB from database DBC

D.4800 MB from database ALL

Correct Answers: C