**QUESTION:** 1

How does Vertica implement high availability in a clustered environment?

A. full replicas of fact tables and segmented dimension tables

B. full replicas of all data on all nodes

C. built-in redundancy of data

D. continuous mirroring of data

**Answer:** B

Answer should be C

**QUESTION:** 2

During Vertica installation, how do you install onto multiple nodes of a cluster?

A. You must install the application individually on each node

B. Run the installation script from the Console machine once per node.

C. Pass the lP address or node names as part of the -s argument, and it will install the

application on each node,

D. Pass the IP addresses or node names to spread and it will install the application on

each node.

**Answer:** C

Answer is correct

**QUESTION:** 3

What are the benefits of ordenng data in projection design? (Select two.)

A. It enables optimum encoding.

B. It enables partitioning of data.

C. It enables efficient sharing of data between similarly-ordered projections.

D. , It enables efficient application of query predicates.

E. It enables segmentation of data.

**Answer:** B, D

**Correct Answer D ,E**

**QUESTION:** 4

What are characteristics of projections in Vertica? (Select three.)

A. A projection can contain data from one or more source tables.

B. A projection can contain data from only one source table.

C. A projection can contain a subset of rows from the source table.

D. Each projection contains all rows from the source table.

E. A projection can contain a subset of columns from the source table.

F. Each projection contains all columns from the source table.

**Answer:** B, C, F

**Answer: A,D,E**

**QUESTION:** 5

What is the purpose of Vertica’s transaction model? (Select three.)

A. Transactions mean that undo logs are not needed.

B. Transactions are used to maintain partitions.

C. Transactions are only written upon an explicit commit being issued

D. Transactions are used for data recovery.

E. Transactions are used to delete data.

F. Transactions are used to maintain segmentation.

**Answer:** B, E, F

Correct Answer: A,C,D

**QUESTION:** 6

What distinguishes table partitioning from projection segmentation?

A. If table data is partitioned, associated projections can only be replicated.

B. If table data is partitioned, the table cannot participate in a prejoin projection.

C. If table data is partitioned, associated projections cannot be segmented.

D. If table data is partitioned, associated projections can also be segmented.

**Answer:** B

Correct Answer D

**QUESTION:** 7

What is a buddy projection?

A. a projection that contains the same columns and has the same segmentation as the

original projection, using different node ordering, stored in different files on the same

node as the original

B. a projection that contains a subset of rows from the original projection, stored in

different files on a neighboring node of the original

C. a projection that contains the same columns and has the same segmentation as the

original projection, using different node ordering, stored in different files on a different

node than the original

D. a projection that contains a subset of rows from the original projection, stored in

different files on the same node as the original

**Answer:** C

This answer is correct

**QUESTION:** 8

What are key features of Vertica? (Select three.)

A. uses fully custom SQL syntax

B. columnar data store

C. stored data that is encoded and compressed

D. native high availability

E. runs on a Windows platform

F. data caching for fast retrieval

**Answer:** A, B, F

Correct Answer: B,C,D

**QUESTION:** 9

Which statements are true of a projection? (Select two.)

A. They can contain a comparison predicate.

B. They can contain a join condition.

C. They can only be created prior to loading data

D. They can be created at any time, either before or after data is loaded into a table.

E. They can contain aggregate functions.

**Answer:** B, D

Correct Answer

**QUESTION:** 10

What are the differences between compression and encoding? (Select two.)

A. Compressed data can be queried prior to materializing the data.

B. Queries can be processed against compressed data, speeding query response time.

C. Both reduce the storage footprint.

D. Queries can be processed against encoded data, speeding query response time.

E. Encoding reduces only the storage footprint.

**Answer:** A, E

**correct**

**QUESTION:** 11

What does the acronym RLE stand for?

A. run language encoding

B. random length encoding

C. random language encoding

D. run length encoding

**Answer:** D

This is correct

**QUESTION:** 12

How does Vertica implement high availability in a clustered environment?

A. full replicas of fact tables and segmented dimension tables

B. full replicas of all data on all nodes

C. built-in redundancy of data

D. continuous mirroring of data

**Answer:** B

Correct answer is C

Answer should be C

**QUESTION:** 13

Which notation must be added to the COPY command to cause data to be placed

directly in ROS?

A. DISC

B. DIRECT

C. NOWOS

D. ROS

**Answer:** B

**Correct Answer**

**QUESTION:** 14

What are the disadvantages of using delete vectors to identify records marked for

deletion? (Select two.)

A. Delete vectors are stored in a different location, minimizing storage impact.

B. Delete vectors rewrites files, causing additional overhead.

C. Delete vectors must be recognized during the query process to remove records

marked for deletion from the result set, slowing down the processing of a query.

D. Delete vectors do not instantly reclaim space used by deleted records.

E. Delete vectors must be maintained forever.

**Answer:** B, D

**Correct Answer is C,D**

**QUESTION:** 15

What is the difference between dropping a partition and deleting records?

A. Dropping a partition creates delete vectors deleting records does not create delete

vectors.

B. Dropping a partition can be rolled back deleting records cannot be rolled back.

C. Dropping a partition creates new files; deleting records does not create new files.

D. Dropping a partition recovers space immediately; deleting records does not

recover space immediately.

**Answer:** C

**D the correct answer**

**QUESTION:** 16

What are the actions of the mergeout task? (Select three.)

A. Mergeout rewrEtes all ROS containers.

B. Mergeout writes data to memory.

C. Mergeout consolidates containers on disk.

D. Mergeout places data into all defined projections on the source table.

E. Mergeout purges deleted data already on disk.

F. Mergeout moves data from memory to disk.

**Answer:** B, D, F

**Correct answer is C,D,E**

**QUESTION:** 17

What are the benefits of loading data into WOS?

A. The data is cached in memory for quick access.

B. The data is able to be queried as soon as it is loaded.

C. The data is broken out into projections.

D. The data is sorted.

**Answer:** B

**Correct answer is B**

**QUESTION:** 18

What are the benefits of using delete vectors to identify records marked for deletion?

(Select two.)

A. Delete vectors move deleted records to files in a new location.

B. Delete vectors enable historical queries of data marked for deletion until the data

has been purged.

C. Delete vectors rewrite the original files, immediately purging them off the system.

D. Delete vectors are stored in a different location, minimizing storage impact.

E. Delete vectors are a fast method for marking records for deletion.

**Answer:** A, C

**Correct Answer is B,E**

**QUESTION:** 19

What does Time Series do?

A. enables identification of a sequence of defined events

B. evaluates the values of a given set of variables and groups those values into a

window

C. increments a counter based on whether an expression evaluates as true

D. enables analysis of two senes of data when their measurement intervals do not align

E. precisely

**Answer:** B, D

**Correct answer Only B**

**QUESTION:** 20

What is the WOS?

A. a redundant copy of commonly read data, cached in memory

B. a column-store, disk-based method for storing data in Vertica

C. a redundant write-only location used to improve node uptime

D. a row-store, memory-based method for adding data to Vertica

**Answer:** B

**Correct Answer D**

**QUESTION:** 21

Which statement is true about the data directory location across the nodes of a cluster?

A. It must be in the same location on each node

B. It can be stored in different formats on different nodes.

C. it can be in different locations on each node.

D. It must be in a single location, accessible to all nodes in the cluster.

**Answer:** C

**Correct answer is A**

**QUESTION:** 22

Which task consolidates data containers, sorting, compressing, and purging data as

needed?

A. mergesync

B. movesync

C. mergeout

D. moveout

**Answer:** A

**Correct Answer is C**

**QUESTION:** 23

What are the benefits of loading data directty into ROS? (Select three.)

A. The data is written to all projections on the source tables.

B. The data is sorted.

C. The data is unsorted.

D. The data is stored in only the super projection, which then populates other

projections on the table in the background.

E. The data is in column format.

F. The data is written in row format.

**Answer:** A, B, F

**Correct answer is A, B, E**

**QUESTION:** 24

How are records marked for deletion?

A. Vertica removes the file that stores the deleted data.

B. Vertica rewrites the files that contained the deleted records, ignoring records to be

deleted.

C. Vertica deletes the records from the original source files.

D. Vertica creates a delete vector, Identifying records to be deleted.

**Answer:** D

**D is correct**

**QUESTION:** 25

What is the ROS?

A. a redundant copy of commonly read data, cached in memory

B. a column-store, disk-based method for storing data in Vertica

C. a row-store, memory-based method for adding data to Vertica

D. a redundant write-only location used to improve node uptime

**Answer:** B

**B is correct**

**QUESTION:** 26

How does mergeout purge data marked for deletion?

A. It creates delete vectors, identifying files that can be removed from the system.

B. It updates files by removing records marked with delete vectors.

C. It writes undeleted records to files in a new location, then deletes all source files.

D. It writes deleted records to files in a new location, then deletes all source files.

**Answer:** A

**A is correct answer**

**QUESTION:** 27

What is the process to add hosts to an existing cluster? (Select two.)

A. Restart spread on all hosts in the cluster.

B. Recreate all projections on the new hosts

C. Update spread. conf on the new host(s) only.

D. Install Vertica on the new hosts.

E. Redistribute data to the new host(s).

**Answer:** B, D

**Correct Answer is D, E**

**QUESTION:** 28

What is the Resource Manager’s role in query processing?

A. Serializing all requests to simulate concurrency

B. Determination nd allocation of request importance

C. Determination and allocation of memory, threads, and file handles for the request

D. Allowing queries to run in place of background tasks

**Answer:** A

**Correct answer is C**

**QUESTION:** 29

When is a backup recommended? (Select two.)

A. prior to shutting down the cluster

B. prior to upgrading Vertica

C. prior to starting the Vertica cluster

D. any time large amounts of data have been added, updated, or deleted

E. any time data is added, updated, or deleted

**Answer:** BE

**Correct Answer B, D**

**QUESTION:** 30

What are features of using the Vertica backup script? (Select two.)

A. It uses a lightweight locking protocol, stopping data loading for a brief period of

time.

B. It can be run remotely via the Management Console.

C. It enables recovery by database, node, or table.

D. It enables backup of the entire database only.

E. it can be run while the database is not running.

**Answer:** B, D

**Correct answer is B,C**

**QUESTION:** 31

Which methods are available to optimize a projection for delete processing? (Select

two.)

A. Add a low cardinality column to the beginning of all projections on the source table.

B. Add a high cardinality column to the end of all projections on the source table.

C. Add all columns used as delete predicates to all projections on the source table.

D. Add a low cardinality column to the end of all projections on the source table.

E. Add a high cardinality column to the beginning of all projections on the source table.

**Answer:** BC

**Correct answer is B,C**

**QUESTION:** 32

What are the advantages of a merge join versus a hash join? (Select two.)

A. Sometimes a merge join runs faster than a hash join.

B. A merge join uses memory more efficiently.

C. A merge join requires no optimization.

D. A merge join can spill to disk if the inner table is too large.

E. A merge join joins the data into a new projection.

**Answer:** A, E

**Correct Answer: B,C**

**QUESTION:** 33

If your CEO runs a query each day, how can you be assured necessary resources will be

available when the query is run? (Select two,)

A. Create a resource pool with dedicated resources for the CEO.

B. Move all other users out of the general pool, leaving the CEO as the only user in the

general pool.

C. Reserve one core for use by the CEO user only.

D. Assign the CEO user to the general resource pool with a high MEMORYCAP.

E. Profile the query to determine estimated resource usage.

**Answer:** C, E

**Correct answer is A, E**

**QUESTION:** 34

What is a benefit of having identically-sorted buddy projections?

A. improved storage usage, since Vertica shares data files

B. more efficient use of disk since the data is only on one node

C. better query performance, since Vertica gets half the data from each projection

D. fast recovery of a down node

**Answer:** BD

**Correct answer is D**

**QUESTION:** 35

Which statements are true about a prejoin projection? (Select three.)

A. A prejoin projection enforces primary and foreign key constraints.

B. A prejoin projection does not increase the storage footprint,

C. A prejoin projection slows down data loading.

D. A prejoin projection can process any type of join.

E. A prejoin projection adds no limitations to the tables in the join.

F. A prejoin projection improves query run time performance.

**Answer:** B, C, F

**Correct answer A,C,F**

**QUESTION:** 36

What is a difference between maxconcurrency and plannedconcurrency?

A. Maxconcurrency is a hard limit to the number of queries running

within a pool; plannedconcurrency is used to create a query budget.

B. Maxconcurrency is used to create a query budget; plannedconcurrency is a hard limit

to the number of queries running within a pool.

C. Maxconcurrency is a hard limit to the number of queries running

within a pool; plannedconcurrency limits the number of queries running on the

cluster.

D. Maxconcurrency limits the number of queries running on the cluster;

plannedconcurrency is a hard limit to the number of queries running within a pool.

**Answer:** A, D

**Correct answer is A**

**QUESTION:** 37

What are the advantages of a group by pipe versus a group by hash? (Select two.)

A. A group by pipe uses memory more efficiently.

B. A group by pipe can be processed spill to disk if the join result is large.

C. A group by pipe is at least as fast as a group by hash.

D. A group by pipe requires no optimization.

E. A group by pipe builds its entire output table in memory.

**Answer:** A, E

**Correct answer is A,E**

**QUESTION:** 38

What is local segmentation capability in Vertica?

A. Vertica automatically splits current segments in half to redistribute them to new

nodes.

B. Vertica automatically partitions the data, allowing partitions to be dropped and

recreated on new nodes.

C. Vertica automatically creates more segments than are currently needed, allowing

some segments to be moved to new nodes as needed.

D. Vertica automatically partitions the segmented data, allowing some partitions to be

moved to new nodes as needed.

**Answer:** C

**Correct answer is C**

**QUESTION:** 39

What is the process for online recovery of a failed node? (Select two.)

A. The recovered node gathers the necessary files from nodes with its buddy

projections.

B. The recovered node verifies that it is current once a recovery cycle completes.

C. The recovered node uses spread to speed up the recovery process.

D. The recovered node restores all files from the last backup.

E. The recovered node must be rebuilt from epoch 0.

**Answer:** B, C

Correct answer may be A,D

**QUESTION:** 40

What is a Vertica cluster?

A. a collection of projection tiles

B. a grouping of several Vertica databases

C. the set of nodes running one instance of Vertica

D. a physical machine configured to run an instance of Vertica

**Answer:** D

**Current answer C**

**QUESTION:** 41

How can you disallow user connections, while preserving dbadmin connectivity?

A. SELECT close\_session (session\_id);

B. SELECT close\_all\_sessions;

C. SELECT set\_config\_parameter (‘MaxClientSessions5’);

D. SELECT set\_config\_parameter (‘MaxClientSessions’O’);

**Answer:** B

**Correct answer is B**

**QUESTION:** 42

What does Event Series Join do?

A. enables analysis of two senes of data when their measurement intervals do not align

B. Evaluates the values of a given set of variables and groups those values into a

window

C. enables identification of a sequence of defined events

D. Increments a counter based on whether an expression evaluates as true

**Answer:** C

**Correct answer is A**

**QUESTION:** 43

Which statement is true about a query explain plan?

A. It determines how to run the query, runs it, and returns the result.

B. It writes the SQL to execute a query.

C. It tells exactly how many rows will be returned by the query.

D. It displays the results of Optimizer to the user, showing projection(s) used and the

query process.

**Answer:** B

**Correct answer is D**

**QUESTION:** 44

What can be used to determine memory resources needed by a query?

A. Generate an EXPLAIN plan on the query.

B. Review the digraph of the query.

C. PROFILE the query.

D. Run the query and view the information in the results.

**Answer:** A

**Correct answer is C**

**QUESTION:** 45

Which features are available when using the Management Console for monitoring

Vertica? (Select two.)

A. can only be accessed from a Windows machine

B. can only be accessed from a Linux machine

C. can be used by multiple users, with different sets of privileges for each

D. provides a unified view of all Vertica clusters

E. provides a visual depiction of CPU usage across the nodes of the cluster

**Answer:** B, D

**Correct answer is D,E**

**QUESTION:** 46

What is available on the Jobs chart in the Management Console? (Select two.)

A. loading status and errors

B. resource pool usage

C. memory usage

D. recovery progress and errors

E. query performance

**Answer:** A, D

**QUESTION:** 47

What does an event-based window do?

A. enables analysis of two series of data when their measurement intervals do not align

precisely

B. evaluates the values of a given set of variables and groups those values into a

window

C. enables identification of a sequence of defined events

D. increments a counter based on whether an expression evaluates as true

**Answer:** B

**Correct answer is B**

**QUESTION:** 48

Who can log in to the Management Console?

A. root and dbadmin users only

B. root user only

C. any user with permission granted

D. dbadmin user only

**Answer:** C

**Correct answer is C**

**QUESTION:** 49

Which methods exist to troubleshoot spread? (Select two.)

A. Power cycle the server.

B. Restart the spread daemon on the node.

C. Restart the Vertica process on the node.

D. Verity that spread.conf is the same on all nodes.

E. Verify that spread.conf is different on all nodes.

**Answer:** A, D

**Correct answer is B,C**

**QUESTION:** 50

What are the standard clauses in an analytics query?

A. It includes a PARTITION clause, with required over\_clause, order\_clause, and

frame\_clause.

B. It includes an OVER clause, with required partition\_clause, order\_clause, and

frame\_clause.

C. It includes an OVER clause, with optional partition\_clause, order\_clause, and

frame\_clause.

D. It includes a PARTITION clause, with optional over\_clause, order\_clause, and

frame\_clause.

**Answer:** B

**Correct answer is C**

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**Version: 4.2**

**QUESTION NO: 1**

What does Time Series do?

**A.** enables identification of a sequence of defined events

**B.** evaluates the values of a given set of variables and groups those values into a window

**C.** increments a counter based on whether an expression evaluates as true

**D.** enables analysis of two series of data when their measurement intervals do not align precisely

**Answer: B**

**Correct answer**

**Explanation:**

Time series analytics evaluate the values of a given set of variables over time and group those

values into a window (based on a time interval) for analysis and aggregation.

Common scenarios are changes over time, such as stock markettrades and performance, as

wellas charting trend lines over data.

Reference: https://my.vertica.com/docs/4.1/HTML/Master/13389.htm

**QUESTION NO: 2**

During Vertica installation, how do you install onto multiple nodes of a cluster?

**A.** You must install the application individually on each node.

**B.** Run the installation script from the Console machine once per node.

**C.** Pass the IP address or node names as part of the -s argument, and it will install the application

on each node.

**D.** Pass the IP addresses or node names to spread, and it will install the application on each node.

**Answer: C**

Answer is correct

Reference:https://my.vertica.com/wbt/installing\_vertica/index.htm(start the video and go the topic

that says multiple node installation)

**QUESTION NO: 3**

What are the benefits of ordering data in projection design? (Select two.)

**A.** It enables optimum encoding.

**B.** It enables partitioning of data.

**C.** It enables efficient sharing of data between similarly-ordered projections.

**D.** It enables efficient application of query predicates.

**E.** It enables segmentation of data.

**Answer: D,E**

**Correct Answer**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 4**

What are characteristics of projections in Vertica? (Select three.)

**A.** A projection can contain data from one or more source tables.

**B.** A projection can contain data from only one source table.

**C.** A projection can contain a subset of rows from the source table.

**D.** Each projection contains all rows from the source table.

**E.** A projection can contain a subset of columns from the source table.

**F.** Each projection contains all columns from the source table.

**Answer: A,D,F**

**Answer: A,D,E**

Reference:http://184.106.12.19/2011/09/02/the-power-of-projections-part-2/

**QUESTION NO: 5**

What is the purpose of Vertica's transaction model? (Select three.)

**A.** Transactions mean that undo logs are not needed.

**B.** Transactions are used to maintain partitions.

**C.** Transactions are only written upon an explicit commit being issued.

**D.** Transactions are used for data recovery.

**E.** Transactions are used to delete data.

**F.** Transactions are used to maintain segmentation.

**Answer: A,C**

Correct Answer: A,C,D

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 6**

What distinguishes table partitioning from projection segmentation?

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**A.** If table data is partitioned, associated projections can only be replicated.

**B.** If table data is partitioned, the table cannot participate in a prejoin projection.

**C.** If table data is partitioned, associated projections cannot be segmented.

**D.** If table data is partitioned, associated projections can also be segmented.

**Answer: D**

Correct Answer D

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 7**

What is a buddy projection?

**A.** a projection that contains the same columns and has the same segmentation as the original

projection, using different node ordering, stored in different files on the same node as the original

**B.** a projection that contains a subset of rows from the original projection, stored in different files

on a neighboring node of the original

**C.** a projection that contains the same columns and has the same segmentation as the original

projection, using different node ordering, stored in different files on a different node than the

original

**D.** a projection that contains a subset of rows from the original projection, stored in different files

on the same node as the original

**Answer: C**

**This Answer is correct**

Reference:http://vertica-forums.com/viewtopic.php?f=7&t=441

**QUESTION NO: 8**

What are key features of Vertica? (Select three.)

**A.** uses fully custom SQL syntax

**B.** columnar data store

**C.** stored data that is encoded and compressed

**D.** native high availability

**E.** runs on a Windows platform

**F.** data caching for fast retrieval

**Answer: B,C,D**

Correct Answer: B,C,D

Reference:http://www.vertica.com/the-analytics-platform/

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**QUESTION NO: 9**

Which statements are true of a projection? (Select two.)

**A.** They can contain a comparison predicate.

**B.** They can contain a join condition.

**C.** They can only be created prior to loading data.

**D.** They can be created at any time, either before or after data is loaded into a table.

**E.** They can contain aggregate functions.

**Answer: B,C**

**Correct Answer is B, D**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 10**

What are the differences between compression and encoding? (Select two.)

**A.** Compressed data can be queried prior to materializing the data.

**B.** Queries can be processed against compressed data, speeding query response time.

**C.** Both reduce the storage footprint.

**D.** Queries can be processed against encoded data, speeding query response time.

**E.** Encoding reduces only the storage footprint.

**Answer: A,D**

**D is correct. Not sure of other option**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 11**

What does the acronym RLE stand for?

**A.** run language encoding

**B.** random length encoding

**C.** random language encoding

**D.** run length encoding

**Answer: D**

This is correct

Reference:http://www.vertica.com/2010/05/26/why-verticas-compression-is-better/(paragraph right

under illustration 1)

**QUESTION NO: 12**

How does Vertica implement high availability in a clustered environment?

**A.** full replicas of fact tables and segmented dimension tables

**B.** full replicas of all data on all nodes

**C.** built-in redundancy of data

**D.** continuous mirroring of data

**Answer: A**

Answer should be C

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 13**

Which notation must be added to the COPY command to cause data to be placed directly in ROS?

**A.** DISC

**B.** DIRECT

**C.** NOWOS

**D.** ROS

**Answer: B**

**Correct Answer**

Reference:http://www.vertica.com/wpcontent/

uploads/2011/01/FastDataLoadingInVertica.pdf(page 4)

**QUESTION NO: 14**

What are the disadvantages of using delete vectors to identify records marked for deletion?

(Select two.)

**A.** Delete vectors are stored in a different location, minimizing storage impact.

**B.** Delete vectors rewrites files, causing additional overhead.

**C.** Delete vectors must be recognized during the query process to remove records marked for

deletion from the result set, slowing down the processing of a query.

**D.** Delete vectors do not instantly reclaim space used by deleted records.

**E.** Delete vectors must be maintained forever.

**Answer: C,D**

**Correct Answer is C,D**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 15**

What is the difference between dropping a partition and deleting records?

**A.** Dropping a partition creates delete vectors; deleting records does not create delete vectors.

**B.** Dropping a partition can be rolled back; deleting records cannot be rolled back.

**C.** Dropping a partition creates new files; deleting records does not create new files.

**D.** Dropping a partition recovers space immediately; deleting records does not recover space

immediately.

**Answer: D**

**D the correct answer**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 16**

What are the actions of the mergeout task? (Select three.)

**A.** Mergeout rewrites all ROS containers.

**B.** Mergeout writes data to memory.

**C.** Mergeout consolidates containers on disk.

**D.** Mergeout places data into all defined projections on the source table.

**E.** Mergeout purges deleted data already on disk.

**F.** Mergeout moves data from memory to disk.

**Answer: C,D,E**

**Correct answer is C,D,E**

Reference:https://my.vertica.com/docs/6.1.x/HTML/index.htm#2624.htm#o14826

**QUESTION NO: 17**

What are the benefits of loading data into WOS?

**A.** The data is cached in memory for quick access.

**B.** The data is able to be queried as soon as it is loaded.

**C.** The data is broken out into projections.

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**D.** The data is sorted.

**Answer: A**

**Correct answer is B**

Reference:https://my.vertica.com/docs/6.1.x/HTML/index.htm#10825.htm#o20112

**QUESTION NO: 18**

What are the benefits of using delete vectors to identify records marked for deletion? (Select two.)

**A.** Delete vectors move deleted records to files in a new location.

**B.** Delete vectors enable historical queries of data marked for deletion until the data has been

purged.

**C.** Delete vectors rewrite the original files, immediately purging them off the system.

**D.** Delete vectors are stored in a different location, minimizing storage impact.

**E.** Delete vectors are a fast method for marking records for deletion.

**Answer: B,E**

**Correct Answer is B,E**

Reference:https://my.vertica.com/docs/6.1.x/HTML/index.htm#14234.htm

**QUESTION NO: 19**

What are the actions of the moveout task? (Select two.)

**A.** Moveout consolidates containers already on disk.

**B.** Moveout places data into all defined projections on the source table.

**C.** Moveout rewrites all ROS containers.

**D.** Moveout moves data from memory to disk.

**E.** Moveout writes data to memory.

**F.** Moveout purges deleted data already on disk.

**Answer: C,D**

Reference: https://my.vertica.com/docs/6.1.x/HTML/index.htm#2624.htm#o14825

**QUESTION NO: 20**

What is the WOS?

**A.** a redundant copy of commonly read data, cached in memory

**B.** a column-store, disk-based method for storing data in Vertica

**C.** a redundant write-only location used to improve node uptime

**D.** a row-store, memory-based method for adding data to Vertica

**Answer: D**

**Correct Answer**

Reference:http://www.aodba.com/tut\_output\_mysql.php?tut=3&page=vertica

**QUESTION NO: 21**

Which statement is true about the data directory location across the nodes of a cluster?

**A.** It must be in the same location on each node.

**B.** It can be stored in different formats on different nodes.

**C.** It can be in different locations on each node.

**D.** It must be in a single location, accessible to all nodes in the cluster.

**Answer: D**

**Correct answer is A**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 22**

Which task consolidates data containers, sorting, compressing, and purging data as needed?

**A.** mergesync

**B.** movesync

**C.** mergeout

**D.** moveout

**Answer: C**

**Correct Answer is C**

Reference:https://my.vertica.com/docs/6.1.x/HTML/index.htm#2624.htm#o14826

**QUESTION NO: 23**

What are the benefits of loading data directly into ROS? (Select three.)

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**A.** The data is written to all projections on the source tables.

**B.** The data is sorted.

**C.** The data is unsorted.

**D.** The data is stored in only the super projection, which then populates other projections on the

table in the background.

**E.** The data is in column format.

F. The data is written in row format.

**Answer: A,B,D**

Correct answer is A, B,E

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 24**

How are records marked for deletion?

**A.** Vertica removes the file that stores the deleted data.

**B.** Vertica rewrites the files that contained the deleted records, ignoring records to be deleted.

**C.** Vertica deletes the records from the original source files.

**D.** Vertica creates a delete vector, identifying records to be deleted.

**Answer: D**

**D is correct answer**

Reference:https://my.vertica.com/docs/5.1.6/HTML/index.htm#1344.htm

**QUESTION NO: 25**

What is the ROS?

**A.** a redundant copy of commonly read data, cached in memory

**B.** a column-store, disk-based method for storing data in Vertica

**C.** a row-store, memory-based method for adding data to Vertica

**D.** a redundant write-only location used to improve node uptime

**Answer: B**

**B is correct**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 26**

How does mergeout purge data marked for deletion?

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**A.** It creates delete vectors, identifying files that can be removed from the system.

**B.** It updates files by removing records marked with delete vectors.

**C.** It writes undeleted records to files in a new location, then deletes all source files.

**D.** It writes deleted records to files in a new location, then deletes all source files.

**Answer: A**

**A is correct answer**

Reference:http://www.vertica.com/tag/delete-replay/

**QUESTION NO: 27**

What is the process to add hosts to an existing cluster? (Select two.)

**A.** Restart spread on all hosts in the cluster.

**B.** Recreate all projections on the new hosts.

**C.** Update spread.conf on the new host(s) only.

**D.** Install Vertica on the new hosts.

**E.** Redistribute data to the new host(s).

**Answer: A,E**

**Correct Answer is D, E**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 28**

What is the Resource Manager's role in query processing?

**A.** serializing all requests to simulate concurrency

**B.** determination and allocation of request importance

**C.** determination and allocation of memory, threads, and file handles for the request

**D.** allowing queries to run in place of background tasks

**Answer: C**

**Correct answer is C**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 29**

When is a backup recommended? (Select two.)

**A.** prior to shutting down the cluster

**B.** prior to upgrading Vertica

**C.** prior to starting the Vertica cluster

**D.** any time large amounts of data have been added, updated, or deleted

**E.** any time data is added, updated, or deleted

**Answer: A,E**

**Correct Answer B, D**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 30**

What are features of using the Vertica backup script? (Select two.)

**A.** It uses a lightweight locking protocol, stopping data loading for a brief period of time

**B.** It can be run remotely via the Management Console

**C.** It enables recovery by database, node, or table

**D.** It enables backup of the entire database only

**E.** It can be run while the database is not running.

**Answer: B,C**

**Correct answer is B,C**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 31**

Which methods are available to optimize a projection for delete processing? (Select two.)

**A.** Add a low cardinality column to the beginning of all projections on the source table.

**B.** Add a high cardinality column to the end of all projections on the source table.

**C.** Add all columns used as delete predicates to all projections on the source table.

**D.** Add a low cardinality column to the end of all projections on the source table.

**E.** Add a high cardinality column to the beginning of all projections on the source table.

**Answer: A,C**

**Correct answer is B,C**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 32**

What are the advantages of a merge join versus a hash join? (Select two.)

**A.** Sometimes a merge join runs faster than a hash join.

**B.** A merge join uses memory more efficiently.

**C.** A merge join requires no optimization.

**D.** A merge join can spill to disk if the inner table is too large.

**E.** A merge join joins the data into a new projection.

**Answer: B,C**

**Correct Answer: B,C**

Reference:https://my.vertica.com/docs/6.1.x/HTML/index.htm#20001.htm

**QUESTION NO: 33**

If your CEO runs a query each day, how can you be assured necessary resources will be available

when the query is run? (Select two.)

**A.** Create a resource pool with dedicated resources for the CEO.

**B.** Move all other users out of the general pool, leaving the CEO as the only user in the general

pool.

**C.** Reserve one core for use by the CEO user only.

**D.** Assign the CEO user to the general resource pool with a high MEMORYCAP.

**E.** Profile the query to determine estimated resource usage.

**Answer: A,E**

**Correct Answer**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 34**

What is a benefit of having identically-sorted buddy projections?

**A.** improved storage usage, since Vertica shares data files

**B.** more efficient use of disk since the data is only on one node

**C.** better query performance, since Vertica gets half the data from each projection

**D.** fast recovery of a down node

**Answer: D**

**Correct answer is D**

Reference:https://my.vertica.com/docs/4.1/HTML/Master/10622.htm

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**QUESTION NO: 35**

Which statements are true about a prejoin projection? (Select three.)

**A.** A prejoin projection enforces primary and foreign key constraints.

**B.** A prejoin projection does not increase the storage footprint.

**C.** A prejoin projection slows down data loading.

**D.** A prejoin projection can process any type of join.

**E.** A prejoin projection adds no limitations to the tables in the join.

**F.** A prejoin projection improves query run time performance.

**Answer: A,B,E**

**Correct answer A,C,F**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 36**

What is a difference between maxconcurrency and plannedconcurrency?

**A.** Maxconcurrency is a hard limit to the number of queries running within a pool;

plannedconcurrency is used to create a query budget.

**B.** Maxconcurrency is used to create a query budget; plannedconcurrency is a hard limit to the

number of queries running within a pool.

**C.** Maxconcurrency is a hard limit to the number of queries running within a pool;

plannedconcurrency limits the number of queries running on the cluster.

**D.** Maxconcurrency limits the number of queries running on the cluster; plannedconcurrency is a

hard limit to the number of queries running within a pool.

**Answer: C**

**Correct answer is A**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 37**

What are the advantages of a group by pipe versus a group by hash? (Select two.)

**A.** A group by pipe uses memory more efficiently.

**B.** A group by pipe can be processed spill to disk if the join result is large.

**C.** A group by pipe is at least as fast as a group by hash.

**D.** A group by pipe requires no optimization.

**E.** A group by pipe builds its entire output table in memory.

**Answer: A,E**

**Correct answer**

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**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 38**

What is local segmentation capability in Vertica?

**A.** Vertica automatically splits current segments in half to redistribute them to new nodes.

**B.** Vertica automatically partitions the data, allowing partitions to be dropped and recreated on

new nodes.

**C.** Vertica automatically creates more segments than are currently needed, allowing some

segments to be moved to new nodes as needed.

**D.** Vertica automatically partitions the segmented data, allowing some partitions to be moved to

new nodes as needed.

**Answer: D**

**Correct answer is C**

Reference:http://vertica-forums.com/viewtopic.php?f=5&t=874

**QUESTION NO: 39**

What is the process for online recovery of a failed node? (Select two.)

**A.** The recovered node gathers the necessary files from nodes with its buddy projections.

**B.** The recovered node verifies that it is current once a recovery cycle completes.

**C.** The recovered node uses spread to speed up the recovery process.

**D.** The recovered node restores all files from the last backup.

**E.** The recovered node must be rebuilt from epoch 0.

**Answer: B,D**

Correct answer may be A,D

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 40**

What is a Vertica cluster?

**A.** a collection of projection files

**B.** a grouping of several Vertica databases

**C.** the set of nodes running one instance of Vertica

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**D.** a physical machine configured to run an instance of Vertica

**Answer: B**

**Current answer C**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 41**

How can you disallow user connections, while preserving dbadmin connectivity?

**A.** SELECT close\_session (session\_id);

**B.** SELECT close\_all\_sessions;

**C.** SELECT set\_config\_parameter ('MaxClientSessionsVS');

**D.** SELECT set\_config\_parameter ('MaxClientSessionsVO');

**Answer: C**

**Correct answer is B**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 42**

What does Event Series Join do?

**A.** enables analysis of two series of data when their measurement intervals do not align

**B.** evaluates the values of a given set of variables and groups those values into a window

**C.** enables identification of a sequence of defined events

**D.** increments a counter based on whether an expression evaluates as true

**Answer: A**

**Correct answer is A**

Reference:http://www.vertica.com/wp-content/uploads/2011/06/Whats-New-in-Vertica-50.pdf(page

1, see event series join)

**QUESTION NO: 43**

Which statement is true about a query explain plan?

**A.** It determines how to run the query, runs it, and returns the result.

**B.** It writes the SQL to execute a query.

**C.** It tells exactly how many rows will be returned by the query.

**D.** It displays the results of Optimizer to the user, showing projection(s) used and the query process.

**Answer: D**

**Correct answer is D**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 44**

What can be used to determine memory resources needed by a query?

**A.** Generate an EXPLAIN plan on the query.

**B.** Review the digraph of the query.

**C.** PROFILE the query.

**D.** Run the query and view the information in the results.

**Answer: C**

**Correct answer is C**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 45**

Which features are available when using the Management Console for monitoring Vertica? (Select

two.)

**A.** can only be accessed from a Windows machine

**B.** can only be accessed from a Linux machine

**C.** can be used by multiple users, with different sets of privileges for each

**D.** provides a unified view of all Vertica clusters

**E.** provides a visual depiction of CPU usage across the nodes of the cluster

**Answer: D,E**

**Correct answer is D,E**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 46**

What is available on the Jobs chart in the Management Console? (Select two)

**A.** loading status and errors

**B.** resource pool usage

**C.** memory usage

**D.** recovery progress and errors

**E.** query performance

**Answer: A,D**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 47**

What does an event-based window do?

**A.** enables analysis of two series of data when their measurement intervals do not align precisely

**B.** evaluates the values of a given set of variables and groups those values into a window

**C.** enables identification of a sequence of defined events

**D.** increments a counter based on whether an expression evaluates as true

**Answer: B**

**Correct answer is B**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 48**

Who can log in to the Management Console?

**A.** root and dbadmin users only

**B.** root user only

**C.** any user with permission granted

**D.** dbadmin user only

**Answer: A**

**Correct answer is C**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 49**

Which methods exist to troubleshoot spread? (Select two.)

**A.** Power cycle the server

**B.** Restart the spread daemon on the node.

**C.** Restart the Vertica process on the node.

**D.** Verify that spread.conf is the same on all nodes.

**E.** Verify that spread.conf is different on all nodes.

**Answer: B,C**

**Correct answer is B,C**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 50**

What are the standard clauses in an analytics query?

**A.** It includes a PARTITION clause, with required over\_clause, order\_clause, and frame\_clause.

**B.** It includes an OVER clause, with required partition\_clause, order\_clause, and frame\_clause

**C.** It includes an OVER clause, with optional partition\_clause, order\_clause, and frame\_clause.

**D.** It includes a PARTITION clause, with optional over\_clause, order\_clause, and frame clause.

**Answer: C**

**Correct answer is C**