1.Which statement is true about an OLTP environment?

A.Transactions are &nbsp;write intensive.

B.The number of rows transaction is large.

C.The number of rows &nbsp;per transaction is small.

D.Transactions typically occur within seconds, not minutes.

ANS::C,D

2.Which statement &nbsp;is true &nbsp;about partitioned primary indexes (ppl)?

A.ppl &nbsp;is beneficial in queries specifying &nbsp;range constraints.

B.Ppl &nbsp;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 &nbsp;PPL you specify partitioning in the CREATE TABL statement.

ANS:: A,C

3.What &nbsp;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 &nbsp;is &nbsp;independent of any query being submitted.

D.Unordered data &nbsp;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 &nbsp;use of the parallel &nbsp;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 &nbsp;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 &nbsp;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 &nbsp;functions of the PE are true?

A.It &nbsp;breaks down SQL requests into steps

B.It &nbsp;verifies SQL requests for proper syntax

C.It &nbsp;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 &nbsp;system &nbsp;with 100 GB &nbsp;of permanent space &nbsp;and you create user &nbsp;A with 30 GB permanent space.If &nbsp;user &nbsp;A &nbsp;creates user &nbsp;B &nbsp;with 20 GB permanent space will user &nbsp;A &nbsp;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 &nbsp;feature is unique to teradata?

A.Mature &nbsp;optimizer

B.Concurrent &nbsp;users

C.Parallel &nbsp;architecture

D.Industry &nbsp;standard &nbsp;access &nbsp;language(SQL)

ANS:: A,C

15.What &nbsp;is &nbsp;main &nbsp;feature &nbsp;of &nbsp;the &nbsp;Teradata &nbsp;database?

A.Portable &nbsp; to &nbsp;any &nbsp; platform

B.Parallel &nbsp;aware &nbsp;optimizer

C.Unconditional &nbsp; parallelism

D.Automatic &nbsp; data &nbsp;distribution

ANS:: B,C,D

16.Due &nbsp;to &nbsp;linear &nbsp;scalability, which can Teradata &nbsp; 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 &nbsp;utility &nbsp;allows you &nbsp;to &nbsp;copy &nbsp; a table and restore it to another &nbsp; Teradata database?

A.FastExport

B.Table &nbsp;Rebuild

C.Archive &nbsp;Recovery

D.Teradata &nbsp; Copy &nbsp;Tool

ANS:: C

18.Which &nbsp;tool &nbsp;restricts &nbsp;queries &nbsp;based &nbsp;on &nbsp;set &nbsp;threshould?

A.BTEQ

B.TDQM

C.Teradata &nbsp;Manager

D.Teradat &nbsp; &nbsp;SQL &nbsp;Assistant

ANS:: B

19.Which &nbsp;utility &nbsp;performs &nbsp;block &nbsp; level &nbsp;operating &nbsp;against &nbsp;populated &nbsp;tables?

A.Tpump

B.BulkLoad

C.Fastload

D.Multiload

ANS:: D

20.Which &nbsp;tool &nbsp;and utility &nbsp; is &nbsp;part &nbsp;of &nbsp;the &nbsp;Teradata &nbsp; Analyst suite?

A.Teradata &nbsp; index &nbsp; Wizard

B.Query &nbsp;Capture &nbsp; Database

C.Priority &nbsp; Scheduler &nbsp; Facility

D.Teradata &nbsp;System Emulation &nbsp;Tool

E.Teradata &nbsp;Dynamic &nbsp;Query &nbsp; Manager

ANS:: A,B,C

21.Which &nbsp;statement &nbsp; &nbsp;is true &nbsp;about &nbsp;Fallback?

A.Fallback &nbsp;is &nbsp;associated &nbsp;with &nbsp;AMP &nbsp;cluster

B.Fallback &nbsp; can &nbsp;be &nbsp;specified &nbsp; at &nbsp;the &nbsp;table &nbsp;level

C.Fallback &nbsp;does &nbsp;not &nbsp;require &nbsp;additional &nbsp;disk &nbsp;space

D.Fallback &nbsp;is &nbsp;a &nbsp;data &nbsp;protection &nbsp;scheme &nbsp;that &nbsp;uses &nbsp;cliques

ANS:: A,B

22.Which &nbsp;feature &nbsp;of &nbsp;transient &nbsp; journaling &nbsp;ensure &nbsp;data &nbsp;integrity?

A.It &nbsp;is &nbsp;automatic

B.After &nbsp;images &nbsp; of &nbsp;changed &nbsp;rows &nbsp;are &nbsp;captured

C.Transient &nbsp;journal &nbsp;rows &nbsp;are &nbsp; deleted by &nbsp;a &nbsp;restart

D.Data &nbsp;is &nbsp;returned &nbsp;to &nbsp;its &nbsp;original &nbsp;state &nbsp;after &nbsp;transaction &nbsp; failure

ANS:: A,D

23.Which &nbsp;statement &nbsp; is &nbsp;true &nbsp; about &nbsp; RAID &nbsp;5 &nbsp;protection?

A.A &nbsp;disk &nbsp;failure &nbsp;does &nbsp;not &nbsp;affect &nbsp;performance

B.Missing &nbsp;blocks &nbsp; of &nbsp;data &nbsp;can &nbsp;be &nbsp;reconstructed

C.RAID &nbsp;5 &nbsp;has &nbsp;a &nbsp;higher &nbsp;space penality &nbsp;than RAID &nbsp;1

D.Data &nbsp;and &nbsp;parity &nbsp;are &nbsp; striped &nbsp;across &nbsp;a &nbsp;rank &nbsp;of &nbsp;disks

ANS:: A,C

24.Which &nbsp;statement &nbsp; &nbsp;about &nbsp;vproc &nbsp; migration &nbsp;during &nbsp;a &nbsp;node &nbsp;failure is &nbsp;true?

A.Access &nbsp; to &nbsp;all &nbsp;data &nbsp;is &nbsp;maintained

B.Access &nbsp;to &nbsp;some &nbsp;data &nbsp;is &nbsp;maintained

C.System &nbsp;performance &nbsp;remains &nbsp;constant

D.System &nbsp;performance &nbsp; degradation &nbsp; is &nbsp;proportional &nbsp;to &nbsp;clique &nbsp;size

ANS:: A,D

25.Which &nbsp;is the &nbsp;characteristic of &nbsp;Active &nbsp;Data &nbsp;Warehousing?

A.Allows &nbsp;for &nbsp;data &nbsp;redundancy

B.Provides &nbsp;scalability &nbsp;to support &nbsp;large &nbsp;amounts &nbsp;of &nbsp;detailed &nbsp;data

C.Allows &nbsp;users to directly &nbsp;update &nbsp;the &nbsp;operational &nbsp;data store (ODS)

D.Provides &nbsp;an integrated environment &nbsp;that supports &nbsp; strategic &nbsp;and &nbsp;tactical queries

ANS:: B,C,D

26.Which stage in the &nbsp;data warehouse usage evolution &nbsp;lead &nbsp;to &nbsp;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 &nbsp;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 &nbsp;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) &nbsp;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 &nbsp;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 &nbsp;Teradata &nbsp;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 &nbsp;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 &nbsp;is &nbsp;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 &nbsp;requires users to know the access path of the data

B.It &nbsp;contains logically related data for a &nbsp;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<br>

37.According &nbsp;to &nbsp;relational concepts, which &nbsp;is a characteristic of &nbsp;a &nbsp;row?

A.Row sequence is &nbsp;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 &nbsp;and tables &nbsp;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 customerâ€™s network?

A.For &nbsp;redundancy

B.To double the request speed

C.So two session connections can be &nbsp;made concurrently

D.So one can accept requests and the other can return responses

ANS:: A

42.Which feature is not unique &nbsp;to Teradata?

A.Mature optimizer

B.Concurrent users

C.Parallel architecture

D.Industry standard access language &nbsp;(SQL)

ANS:: A,C

43. &nbsp; &nbsp; Teradata Has been called a ---------------- architecture.

A. Shared Nothing

B. Anything &nbsp;Goes.

c. Shared Nothing.

D.Dual Redundent.

ANS:: A

44. &nbsp; &nbsp; 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. &nbsp; &nbsp;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. &nbsp; &nbsp;Which two Statements are true concerning the benefits of a business modal?

A. &nbsp;The Data modal is consistent &nbsp;no mater how much data.

B. &nbsp;Data is organized by what it represents.

C. &nbsp;Data never Skewed.

D. &nbsp;Allows DBAâ€™s to distribute data properly.

47. &nbsp; &nbsp;Whoose the attributes which best describe OLTP?

A. &nbsp;Based on transational set theory.

B. &nbsp;Exceptional for processing ad hoc quires.Small number of rows for transaction.

C. &nbsp;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 &nbsp;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 â€“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 &nbsp;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 &nbsp;are true

A.the uniqueness values is a component of the row hash value.

B.in a table that has a &nbsp;nupi all rows with the same nupi values are distributed to the same amp.

C.two primary &nbsp;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 &nbsp;of these are rules for foreign keys in realitional theory

A.a foreign key always affects &nbsp;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 â€“table recovery to a specific point in time.

B.Automatically maintains data integrity when in â€“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 &nbsp;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 &nbsp;when a table is created, A secondrey index is created any time during the life time of a table.

Ans:d

64. in teredata â€˜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