Teradata Basics

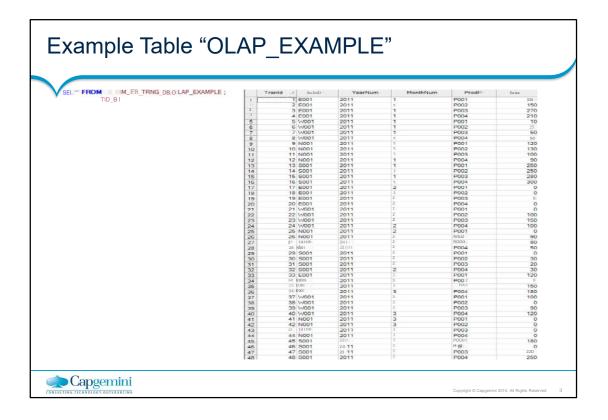
Lesson 07: Teradata Popular OLAP Examples

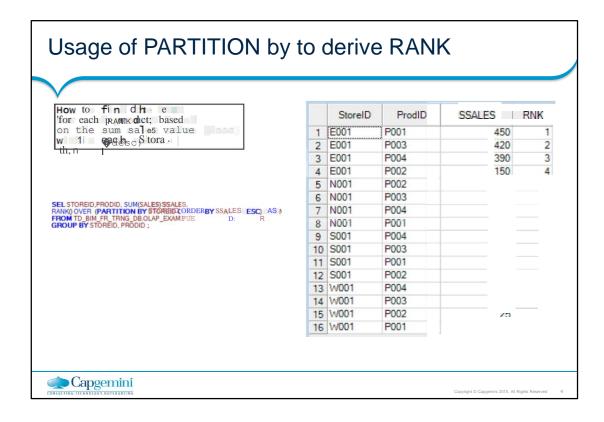
Module Object

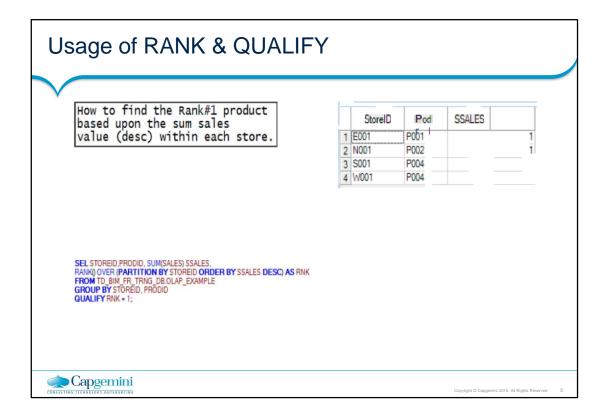
- To be familiar with popular OLAP functions.
- To be familiar with the PARTITION By concept.
- To be familiar with RANK() . ROW_NUMBER(), QULIFY functions.

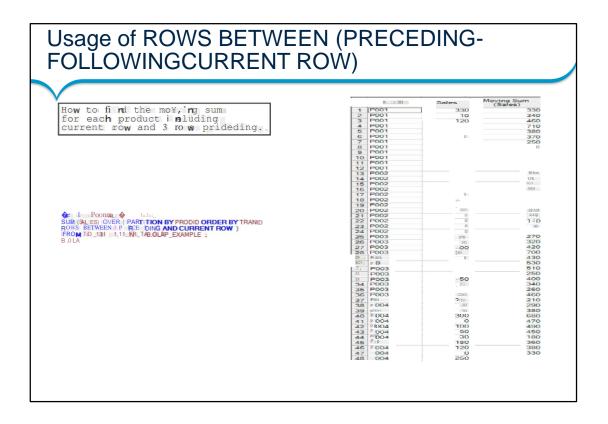


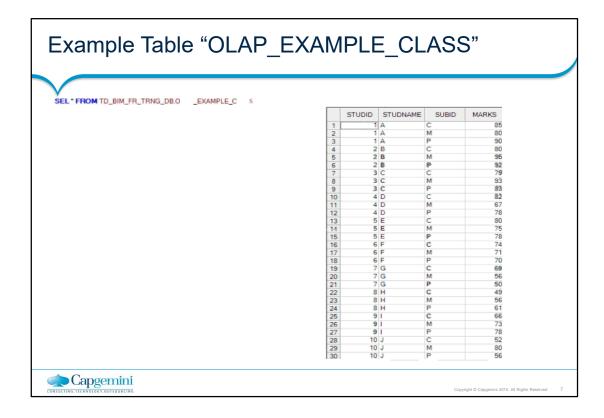
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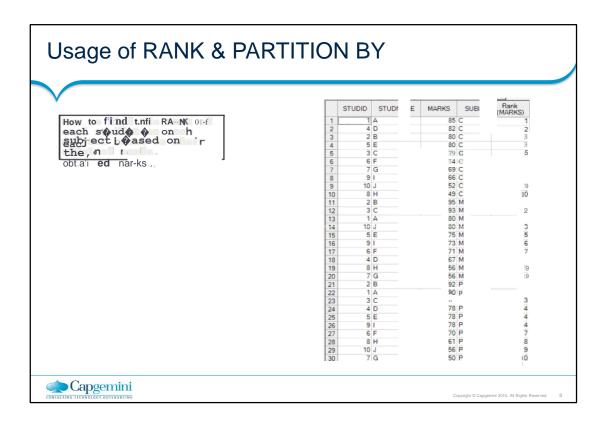


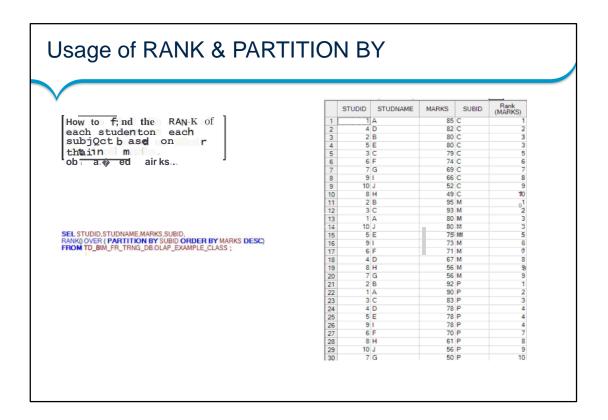


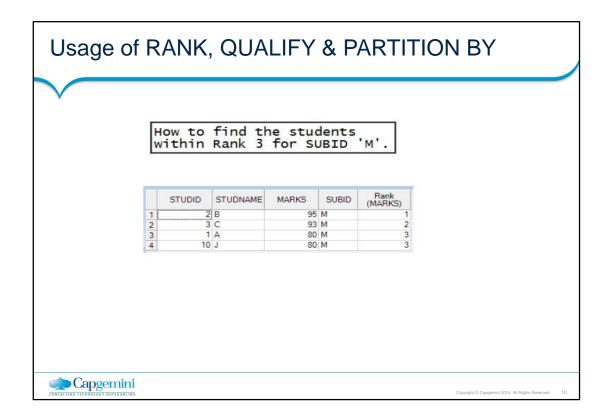


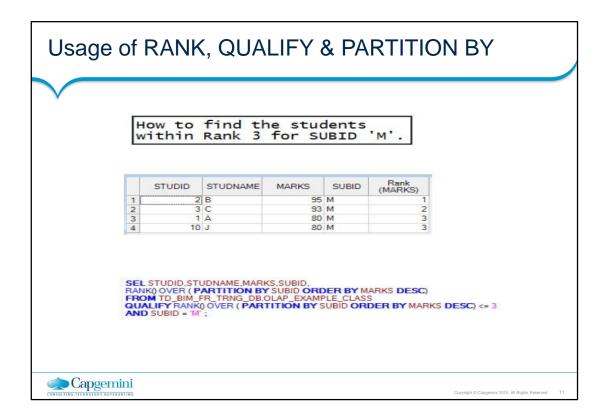


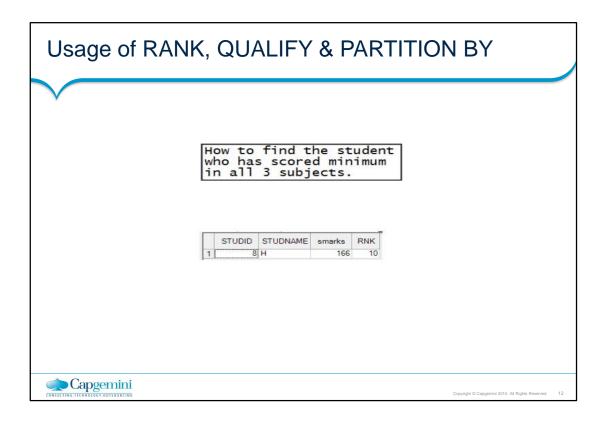


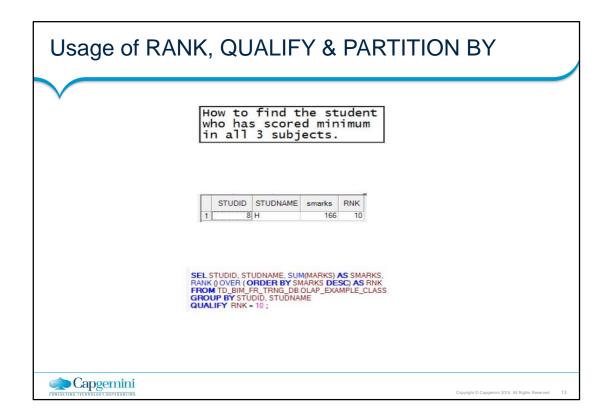


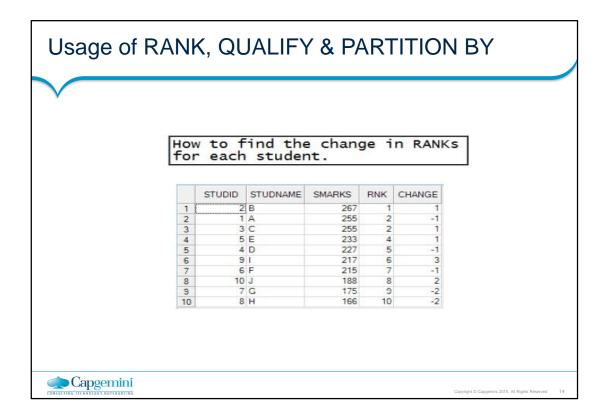


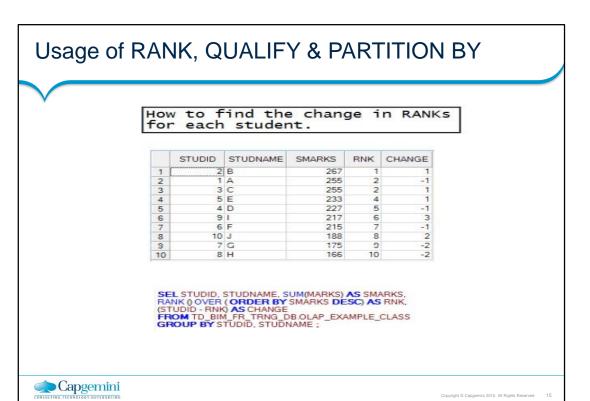


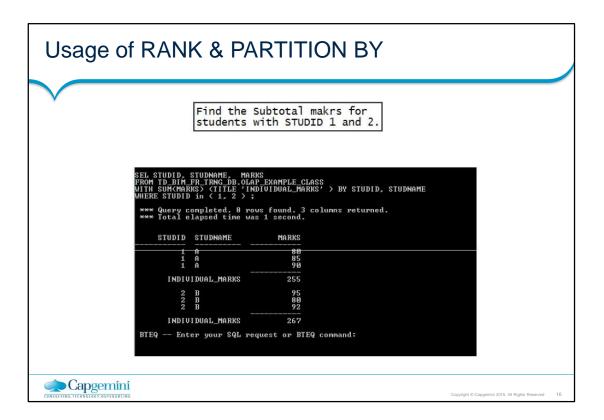


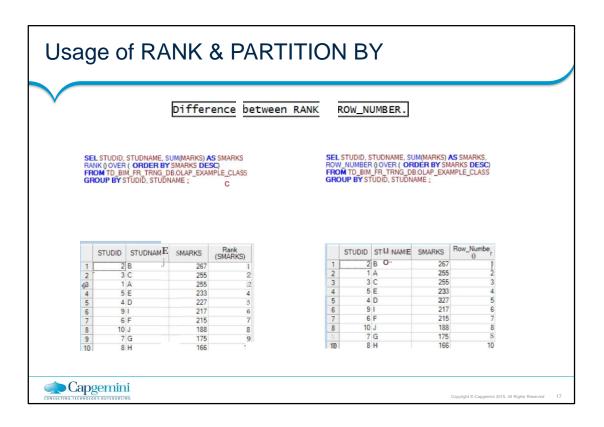












Q&A

- 1. Which two partitioning expressions are available to both single-
 - level and multi-level partitioned tables? (Choose two.)
 - A. MODULO_N partitioning
 - B. CASE_N partitioning
 - C. RANGE_N partitioning
 - D. Direct partitioning on a numeric column



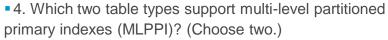
- partitioning? (Choose two.)
 - A. to improve performance of full table scans
 - B. to reduce the I/O for range constrained queries
 - C. for better distribution of data between the AMPs
 - D. for the ability to archive specific partitions in a table



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Q&A

- 3. On which two table types can a multi-level partitioned primary index (MLPPI) be created? (Choose two.)
 - A. Volatile tables
 - B. Derived tables
 - C. Global temporary tables
 - D. Compressed join indexes



- A. Base tables
- B. Compressed Join Indexes
- C. Global temporary Trace tables
- D. Non-compressed join indexes



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