

NR0-012

Teradata

Teradata Physical Implementation V2R5

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Question: 1

Use of the SQL option: Locking row no wait

Enables which action by the system?

- A. Down grade to an access lock
- B. Immediate access to the row
- C. Abort requesting task on a wait
- D. Abort holding lock on a wait

Answer: C

Question: 2

Which three are retrieved from an AMPs virtual disk (vdisk)? (choose three)

- A. Spool
- B. Tables
- C. hash maps
- D. Master index
- E. INDEX subtables
- F. Free cylinder list

Answer: A, B, E

Question: 3

Which two statements are true about changing the default lock assignments using the locking modifier? (Choose two)

- A. Any lock may be upgraded.
- B. Any lock may be downgraded
- C. A WRITE lock may be downgraded to a READ lock.
- D. A READ lock may be downgraded to an ACCESS lock.

Answer: A, D

Question: 4

What do pseudo table locks ensure?

- A. Two users will not need to share virtual tables.
- B. Two users ill not get conflicting row locks on a table.
- C. Two users will not deadlock on a table level lock request.
- D. One user will be able to have locks on two tables simultaneously.
- E. Two users will be able to have simultaneous and conflicting locks on a table.

Answer: C

Question: 5

Which two statements allow the user to avoid waiting for a write lock currently on a table? (Choose two)

- A. LOCKING table 1 FOR READ
- B. LOCKING table 1 FOR SHARE
- C. LOCKING ROW FOR WRITE
- D. LOCKING ROW FOR ACCESS
- E. LOCKING table 1 FOR ACCESS

Answer: D, E

Question: 6

What happens to a submitted query when a deadlock occurs?

- A. Oldest query is aborted.
- B. Youngest query is aborted.
- C. Query waits for deadlock to resolve.
- D. Dispatcher identifies which query to hold and waits for completion of deadlocking query.

Answer: B

Question: 7

What should be done to avoid data conversion?

- A. Use byte data types whenever possible
- B. Administer data type assignments at the domain level
- C. Use secondary indexes to provide another path to the data type
- D. Use character data types as often as possible to allow for ease of conversion when necessary

Answer: B

Question: 8

Consider the following table definition and query:

CREATE TABLE TCPP.test (

C1 char(10))

UNIQUE PRIMARY INDEX (c1);

SELECT *FROM TCPPtest WHERE c1 =3;

Which type of data type comparison and index use occurs?

- A. c1 is compared to a numeric value using the UPI.
- B. C1 is compared to the character literal using the UPI.
- C. C1 is converted to a numeric value and compared to the numeric value using the UPI
- D. C1 is converted to a numeric value and compared to the numeric value using full table scan.
- E. Numeric value is converted to character and compared to c1 using the UPI.

Answer: D

Question: 9

What are three benefits of a USI? (Choose three)

- A. Saves disk space
- B. Is used to cover queries
- C. Can eliminate a full table scan
- D. Duplicate row checking is not necessary
- E. Cannot insert rows with duplicate USI values

Answer: C, D, E

Question: 10

You are running a query against a three year history table:

SELECT *from orders WHERE o_orderdate BETWEEN ?003-07-01-

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