

Exam : NCR Teradata NR0-013

Title : Teradata Sql v2r5 Exam

Version : Demo

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1. Click the Exhibit button.

Employee

Employee ID <PK>	Name	Salary	Dept No <FK>
1	Miller	2000	2
2	Fisher	2300	5
3	Adams	2600	1
4	Smith	2100	3

Department

Dept No <PK>	Name	Internal Cost
1	Research	50000
2	Development	20000
3	Marketing	10000
4	Customer Support	30000

```

SELECT e.employee_id, d.internal_cost
FROM employee e LEFT OUTER JOIN department d
ON e.dept_no=d.dept_no
WHERE d.dept_no is NULL;

```

Given the two tables and the query shown in the exhibit, what is the result set?

- A. 5, NULL
- B. 2, NULL
- C. 2, 2300
- D. 3, NULL
- E. 2, 20000

Answer: B

2. What two types of tables are available when users need to create a small temporary table but only have pool space allocated to them? (Choose two.)

- A. Volatile
- B. Derived
- C. Permanent
- D. Global Temporary

Answer: AB

3. Given the query

```
SELECT AVG(column1) FROM t1;
```

where t1 is an empty table, what is the result?

- A. 0
- B. Null

- C. Error
- D. No record found

Answer: B

4. What are three characteristics of views? (Choose three.)

- A. Views can contain a WHERE clause.
- B. Views cannot be used to UPDATE a table.
- C. Views must change if columns are added to a table.
- D. Views are not affected if columns are added to a table.
- E. Views provide an additional level of security or authorization.

Answer: ADE

5. What is the result of SELECT CAST('bb12345' AS CHAR(3)) in Teradata mode? (Note: b = blank)

- A. 1
- B. 'bb1'
- C. 123
- D. 345
- E. '123'
- F. '345'

Answer: B

6. Which information does HELP TABLE <tablename> provide about the specified table?

- A. column name, data type, and comment
- B. column name, index, data type, and comment
- C. column name, table id, data type, and comment
- D. column name, constraint, data type, and comment

Answer: A

7. What does the EXPLAIN output provide to assist the user in query analysis? (Choose two.)

- A. which steps may be processed in parallel

- B. what statistics should be collected on a column
- C. accurate time measurements for query processing
- D. details of which indexes, if any, will be used to process the query
- E. recommendations to improve the query based on timing and sizing

Answer: AD

8. Which command will display the account you are currently using?

- A. HELP USER;
- B. HELP SESSION;
- C. HELP ACCOUNT;
- D. EXPLAIN ACCOUNT;
- E. SELECT 'ACCOUNT';

Answer: B

9. The choice of ANSI vs. Teradata mode affects which three items? (Choose three.)

- A. data conversions
- B. rounding behavior
- C. case sensitivity defaults
- D. transaction protocol behavior

Answer: ACD

10. Consider this request in Teradata mode:

DELETE t1;

Which request performs equivalently in ANSI mode?

- A. DROP TABLE t1;
- B. DELETE FROM t1;
- C. DELETE FROM t1 ALL;
- D. DELETE FROM t1; COMMIT;

Answer: D

11. Which two statements about the ACCOUNT function are true? (Choose two.)

- A. It has no arguments.
- B. It cannot be used in a macro.
- C. Value is provided by the parser.
- D. It must be coded between quotes.

Answer: AC

12. Which result do you get from the SELECT SESSION statement ?

- A. the SQLFLAG value for the user
- B. the session number for the user
- C. the session transaction mode for the user
- D. the number of sessions running for the user

Answer: B

13. Consider the following query:

```
SELECT d.dept_no, d.name, e.name  
FROM department d INNER JOIN employee e  
ON e.dept_no = d.dept_no;
```

Which is true?

- A. It returns information about employees who have no department number.
- B. It returns information about departments that have no employees assigned to them.
- C. The ON clause can be replaced with a WHERE clause to produce the same results.
- D. It returns an output row for each successful match between employee and department.

Answer: D

14. What is the join type in the following query?

```
SELECT workers.name, workers.yrsexp, workers.deptno,  
managers.name, managers.yrsexp  
FROM employee workers, employee managers  
WHERE managers.deptno = workers.deptno;
```

- A. self join
- B. cross join
- C. nested join
- D. Cartesian join

Answer: A

15. Click the Exhibit button.

Employee ID <PK>	Name	Salary	Manager Employee ID <FK>
1	Miller	2000	2
2	Fisher	2300	4
3	Adams	2600	1
4	Smith	2100	NULL

```
SELECT emp2.name
FROM employee emp1, employee emp2
WHERE emp1.manager_employee_id = emp2.employee_id
AND emp1.name = 'Miller';
```

Given the table and the query shown in the exhibit, what is the result set?

- A. Smith
- B. Miller
- C. NULL
- D. Fisher
- E. Adams

Answer: D

16. Where can the join condition for an inner join be specified? (Choose two.)

- A. the ON clause
- B. the ANY clause
- C. the FROM clause
- D. the WHERE clause

Answer: AD

17. When is a table alias required?

- A. to enhance join processing
- B. when joining a table to itself

- C. when processing subqueries
- D. when joining more than two tables

Answer: B

18. Which two are correct uses of table aliasing to avoid Cartesian product joins? (Choose two.)

- A. `SEL * FROM table_a A1, table_a`
`WHERE A1.acct1 = table_a.acct2`
- B. `SEL * FROM table_a A1, table_a A2`
`WHERE A1.acct1 = A2.acct2`
- C. `SEL * FROM table_a A1, table_a A2`
`WHERE A1.acct1 = table_a.acct2`
- D. `SEL A1.c1, table_a.c2 FROM table_a A1, table_a A2`
`WHERE A1.acct1 = A2.acct2`

Answer: AB

19. Consider the following:

```
SELECT e.name  
FROM department d  
RIGHT OUTER JOIN employee e ON d.dept_no = e.dept_no  
LEFT OUTER JOIN job j  
ON e.job_code = j.job_code;
```

What could the result set contain? (Choose three.)

- A. all employees
- B. jobs without employees
- C. departments with no employees
- D. employees without departments
- E. employees with invalid departments

Answer: ADE

20. The FULL OUTER JOIN command is designed to produce which type of results?

- A. all unmatched data from both tables, with the matched data eliminated
- B. all matched data from both tables, combined with all unmatched data from both tables
- C. all rows from the table listed before the JOIN command and the unmatched rows from the other table
- D. all matched data from both tables, and the unmatched rows from the second table listed in the JOIN clause

Answer: B

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