DUMPSARENA

Associate Exam

Teradata TDBL1-16.00

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 12

Total Premium Questions: 120

Buy Premium PDF

https://dumpsarena.co

sales@dumpsarena.co

sales@dumpsarena.co
dumpsarena.co

Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Teradata Database Concepts	67
Topic 2, Teradata Database Architecture	15
Topic 3, Teradata SQL	6
Topic 4, Teradata Tools and Utilities	16
Topic 5, Teradata Database Administration	16
Total	120

QUESTION NO: 1

Why would a reporting analyst employ a dimensional model?

A. It is more intuitive.

B. It supports longer data types.

C. It supports more keys.

D. It provides stronger relations

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

It is more intuitive. A dimensional model organizes information around business processes, typically using fact tables for measurable events and dimension tables for descriptive context such as time, product, customer, or location. This structure reflects the way reporting analysts naturally formulate questions: for example, analyzing sales by product, region, and month. The business-oriented arrangement makes data easier to understand, navigate, and query than a highly normalized operational design, particularly for ad hoc reporting and analytical workloads.

Dimensional models also provide a clear, consistent framework for presenting measures alongside the descriptive attributes used to filter, group, and aggregate them. A reporting analyst can therefore identify the relevant subject area and dimensions without needing extensive knowledge of an underlying transactional schema. Teradata documentation describes dimensional modeling as a logical design approach that supports business intelligence and decision-support querying by organizing data into facts and dimensions. This usability is the principal reason a reporting analyst would employ the model. For additional background, see Teradata's dimensional modeling techniques and Kimball Group dimensional modeling techniques.

QUESTION NO: 2

Which client connectivity method is commonly used by applications through ODBC or JDBC?

A. Network client access

B. Channel client access

C. HUT client access

D. AMP client access

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Network client access is commonly used by applications that connect through interfaces such as ODBC or JDBC. In this model, the application communicates with Teradata Database over a network using Teradata client software and supported database drivers.

This is distinct from channel client access, which is associated with mainframe environments. Network client access supports applications running on distributed platforms, including workstations and servers. See the Teradata Documentation portal for Teradata Tools and Utilities and client connectivity documentation.

QUESTION NO: 3

What does a Primary Key uniquely identify in the table?

A. A row

B. An attribute

C. A column

D. A constraint

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

A primary key uniquely identifies each row in a table. It consists of one column or a combination of columns whose values are unique for every stored row; primary-key values also cannot be null. This uniqueness gives every entity instance represented by the table a stable, unambiguous identity, allowing it to be referenced accurately by foreign keys in related tables and supporting reliable relational joins. For example, an employee identifier used as a primary key ensures that each employee row can be distinguished from every other employee row, even where names, job titles, or other descriptive attributes are duplicated. In Teradata, declaring a primary key is a logical data-integrity constraint. It documents and enforces the business rule that no two rows may represent the same key-identified entity. The primary key should be selected from attributes that are both unique and minimally sufficient to identify the row; although it is implemented using columns, its purpose is to identify the row as a whole, not merely a column or attribute. Teradata documentation describes primary keys as unique, non-null identifiers and explains their role in referential integrity. See Teradata primary key constraints and Teradata database design resources.

QUESTION NO: 4

What is a dimensional view?

A. A fallback schema view that is layered over detail data of a fallback table and is used to compare fallback data to the detail data of the associated base table

B. A view that is layered over a dimension table and provides statistics on the data in the table

C. A virtual star or snowflake schema layered over detail data maintained in fully-normalized base tables

D. A virtual view that is layered over a metadata table and presents a view of a single attribute of the data

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

A dimensional view is a virtual star or snowflake schema layered over detailed data that is stored in fully normalized base tables. It provides a dimensional, business-oriented presentation of relational data without requiring the underlying operational or enterprise data model to be physically denormalized. Through the view definition, fact-like measures and dimension-like descriptive attributes can be presented in a structure that is familiar to reporting, analytics, and business-intelligence users. Because it is a view, the dimensional representation is derived dynamically from the normalized data rather than copied into a separately maintained star-schema table set. This approach can simplify access to complex normalized structures while retaining the governance, integrity, and maintenance benefits of the normalized base tables. Teradata documentation describes views as named queries that can present selected data from one or more base tables, which is the mechanism that enables such a virtual dimensional layer. See the Teradata CREATE VIEW documentation and Teradata's Dimensional Modeling Techniques resource for related concepts.

QUESTION NO: 5

Which GUI can be used for importing data into the Teradata Database?

A. BTEQ

B. Teradata Data Connector

C. Visual Explain Teradata

D. Studio Express

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Studio Express is the correct GUI because it is Teradata's lightweight graphical desktop query and administration tool, built on the Eclipse framework, and it includes an Import Data capability for loading data into Teradata Database tables. Through its graphical workflow, a user can select a target table, identify an input file and its format, map source fields to target columns, and submit the resulting load operation without having to construct all commands manually. This makes it appropriate when the question specifically asks for a GUI used to import data.

Studio Express is intended for developers, analysts, and users who need a convenient visual interface for common database tasks such as connecting to systems, browsing database objects, running SQL, exporting result sets, and importing data. The import facility is part of the Studio user experience rather than a separate command-line-only utility, so it directly satisfies both the graphical-interface and data-import requirements in the question. Teradata describes Studio and Studio Express as desktop tools for interacting with Teradata systems; its documentation also covers the Studio environment and its data-management features. See the Teradata Studio product page and the Teradata documentation portal for product and user-guide documentation.

QUESTION NO: 6

What is the result of a COMMIT statement?

A. It makes transaction changes permanent

B. It deletes the current transaction log

C. It creates a new database

D. It redistributes rows across AMPs

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

A COMMIT statement makes the changes made by the current transaction permanent. During a transaction, INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE operations are pending until the transaction is committed or rolled back. When COMMIT is issued, Teradata completes the transaction and releases the locks associated with that transaction.

If an error occurs before the transaction is committed, a ROLLBACK statement can be used to undo eligible changes made during the transaction. See the Teradata Documentation portal for SQL transaction processing and COMMIT statement details.

QUESTION NO: 7

Which Teradata utility can be used to load data from a flat file to a populated table with transaction data?

A. TPTLoad

B. TPT Update

C. TPT Operator

D. FastLoad

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

TPT Update is the appropriate choice because the Teradata Parallel Transporter Update operator is designed to apply row-level data changes to an existing, populated target table. It supports the transactional workload pattern implied by a table

that already contains transaction data, processing input records as inserts, updates, deletes, or upserts according to the job's DML and apply specification. A TPT job can use a DataConnector operator to read records from a flat file and pass those records to the Update operator, making this a suitable file-to-table loading approach when the target cannot be treated as an empty bulk-load target. The Update operator uses Teradata SQL sessions and provides restartability, error handling, and operational control appropriate for ongoing maintenance of production-style tables. Teradata documents the Update operator as the TPT component for applying changes to database tables and describes the producer/consumer operator model used to connect file-based sources to database-loading operators. See the Teradata Parallel Transporter Update Operator documentation and the DataConnector Operator documentation.

QUESTION NO: 8

Which Teradata Database management tool is responsible for providing high availability?

A. Teradata Studio

B. Teradata Viewpoint

C. Unity Director

D. Teradata Query Scheduler

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Unity Director is the Teradata component that provides high availability for applications by acting as a connection-routing layer in front of multiple Teradata Database systems. It monitors the availability of configured systems and routes incoming client sessions to an available target. This lets applications use a common connection endpoint while Unity Director manages distribution and continuity of connections across the supported database environment. In a disaster-recovery or planned-maintenance scenario, its routing capability helps direct work away from an unavailable system and toward an appropriate available system, reducing the need for application-side connection changes. Unity Director can also support workload distribution, but its role in detecting system availability and routing connections is the key reason it is associated with high availability in Teradata architecture. Teradata documentation describes Unity as a solution for routing client requests among Teradata systems and provides product documentation through the Teradata documentation portal. See the Teradata Documentation portal and Teradata's Unity overview for product information.

QUESTION NO: 9

Why are statistics collected on a table column?

A. To help the Optimizer estimate row counts and select an access plan

B. To automatically create a secondary index

C. To redistribute rows evenly among AMPs

D. To permanently reserve space for query results

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

To help the Optimizer estimate row counts and select an access plan is correct. Statistics provide information about the number of rows, distinct values, value distribution, and other characteristics of a column or index. The Optimizer uses this information to estimate how many rows will qualify for conditions and to compare possible access and join strategies.

Current statistics are particularly important for columns used in joins, predicates, and partition expressions. Statistics do not directly create indexes or redistribute table rows. See the Teradata Documentation portal for SQL data-collection and optimization documentation.

QUESTION NO: 10

What does an EXPLAIN request provide?

A. The Optimizer execution plan

B. A copy of the table data

C. A list of user passwords

D. A database archive

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

An EXPLAIN request provides the execution plan chosen by the Teradata Optimizer. The output describes the steps Teradata expects to perform, such as scanning tables, redistributing rows, joining data, aggregating results, and returning the answer set.

EXPLAIN does not execute the associated SQL request. It is used to review how the Optimizer intends to access and process data, which can help identify inefficient access paths, skew risks, or missing statistics. See the Teradata Documentation portal for SQL request processing and EXPLAIN documentation.

QUESTION NO: 11

Which Teradata UDA component deals with platform services such as On-Premises or Cloud installations?

A. Alation

B. Teradata Everywhere

C. Teradata Workload Management

D. Teradata Aster

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Teradata Everywhere is the Teradata Unified Data Architecture component concerned with platform flexibility and deployment services. Its purpose is to let an organization deploy and operate Teradata capabilities in the environment that fits its operational, security, and economic requirements, including traditional on-premises infrastructure and cloud-based environments. This deployment-oriented role is what connects Teradata data and analytics capabilities to the underlying platform choice, rather than tying the solution to one fixed hardware or hosting model.

In the UDA context, Teradata Everywhere supports a consistent approach to using Teradata across differing infrastructure locations. That flexibility is important when organizations need to retain some workloads in their own data centers while adopting cloud infrastructure for other workloads, or when they need a practical path for moving workloads between environments. Teradata's current platform material continues to describe deployment choices across self-service cloud, managed cloud, and customer-controlled environments, reflecting the same core concern of selecting and managing where the platform runs. See the Teradata VantageCloud platform overview and the Teradata documentation portal for Teradata platform and deployment documentation.

QUESTION NO: 12

Which type of view can be used to implement data security by restricting access to the data?

A. A view that has global and local rights to a base table

B. A view that is secured by a password

C. A view that selects a subset of the columns

D. A view that utilizes encryption

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

A view that selects a subset of the columns can implement data security because a view is a named query that exposes only the data specified in its definition. An administrator can create a view containing only the non-sensitive columns from a base table, then grant users access to that view rather than granting them access to the underlying table. For example, a view might expose employee name and department while omitting salary, government identifier, or other confidential attributes. Users querying the view can retrieve only the columns projected by the view definition, which provides column-level data restriction through the database object they are authorized to use.

This approach supports the principle of least privilege: users receive access to the information needed for their role without receiving unrestricted access to all columns stored in the base table. Views can also incorporate qualification conditions when row-level restriction is needed, but selecting a subset of columns is specifically the appropriate mechanism when the goal is to limit which attributes users may see. Teradata documents views as database objects defined by a query and managed through SQL DDL; privileges can be granted on those objects to control access. See the Teradata Documentation portal and Teradata's technical resources for SQL and database-security guidance.