Free Questions for TDVAN5

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A capacity planner wants to keep a record of the number of rows that are added and deleted from certain tables over time and would like to obtain this information without having to change the application itself.

Which DBQL option should be enabled?

Options:

A- USECOUNT

B- EXPLAIN

C- OBJECTS

D- VERBOSE XMLPLAN

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The OBJECTS option in DBQL (Database Query Logging) records the tables and other objects that are accessed by queries, including information on how many rows are added, updated, or deleted. This allows the capacity planner to track changes to specific tables without modifying the application itself.

The other options are less relevant to tracking row changes:

USECOUNT records how often specific queries are executed, but not the number of rows affected.

EXPLAIN captures the query execution plan, which doesn't provide details on rows added or deleted.

VERBOSE XMLPLAN gives detailed execution plans in XML format, but it is more focused on query execution and optimization, not tracking row modifications.

Question 2

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

A system in Viewpoint is regularly reported as being in a critical state due to a lack of available AWT. No flow control is observed on the system. The Administrator identified that this is due to a recently completed cloud migration for the system that increased the number of available AWT from 80 to 120.

Which process task is required to set up the system in Viewpoint to address this problem?

Options:

A- Configure the AWT Info data collector with the updated setting of 120 maximum AWT.

B- Increase by 40 the degraded and critical thresholds for the AWT in the system health setup portlet.

C- Update the performance data collection portlet job that collects resource usage data with the 120 maximum AWT value.

D- Adjust the system alert that has been configured for AWT to the recommended critical threshold of 92.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

After the cloud migration increased the number of available AWTs from 80 to 120, the thresholds for critical and degraded states in Viewpoint are likely still based on the old maximum of 80 AWTs. Since the system is now falsely reporting critical states due to this change, the thresholds need to be updated to reflect the new maximum of 120 AWTs. Increasing the degraded and critical thresholds by 40 (to account for the additional AWTs) will prevent unnecessary critical alerts.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An Administrator is required to load sensor data from cloud storage. This store contains many numeric columns.

Which strategy should the Administrator use to optimize the data load?

Options:

A- Use a more generic LOCATION string in the USING clause.

B- Keep the original VARCHAR data types in JSON or CSV for columns.

C- Cast column data types to appropriate values in a view of the foreign table.

D- Collect statistics on all payload attributes.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

When loading sensor data, especially if it involves many numeric columns, casting the data to appropriate types (like INT, FLOAT, etc.) in a view can significantly improve query performance and reduce storage overhead. This approach ensures that the numeric data is handled efficiently, avoiding unnecessary conversions or using inefficient data types such as VARCHAR.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An Administrator wants to see the list of foreign servers and their parameters in a Teradata QueryGrid configuration for a Vantage system.

Which database shows this information?

Options:

A- TD_SYSFNLIB

B- TD_SERVER_DB

C- TD_FOREIGN_DB

D- SECADMIN

Answer:

B

Explanation:

TD_SERVER_DB contains the metadata for foreign servers and their configurations in a Teradata QueryGrid environment. This includes information about the foreign servers and their associated parameters, which is useful for managing and monitoring QueryGrid connections.

The other options are not directly relevant for this purpose:

TD_SYSFNLIB contains system functions and is unrelated to QueryGrid server configurations.

TD_FOREIGN_DB is not a valid database in the context of QueryGrid configuration.

SECADMIN is related to security and user management but does not contain information about foreign servers in QueryGrid.

Question 5

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

A Vantage customer is using the Hive Connector in QueryGrid to access a foreign server and push the processing onto the Hadoop Cluster. The Vantage Administrator is concerned about the performance implication of the temporary space that is consumed by these queries during execution.

What must the Vantage Administrator investigate?

Options:

A- Perm space assigned to the user executing the QueryGrid query

B- The default temporary NOS location defined on the connector

C- Spool space and temporary database name defined on the link

D- Temp space assigned to the Teradata user defined in the authorization object

Answer:

C

Explanation:

When using the Hive Connector in QueryGrid to push processing onto a Hadoop cluster, queries generate temporary data that consumes spool space on the Vantage system. The temporary database name defined on the link is where this temporary data is stored during execution.

The administrator should focus on investigating the spool space allocations and configurations related to the QueryGrid link because this directly impacts performance, especially when managing large datasets or complex queries.

The other options are less relevant:

Perm space assigned to the user is not directly related to the temporary space used during query execution.

The default temporary NOS location pertains to object storage and is unrelated to Hadoop or QueryGrid processing.

Temp space assigned to the Teradata user is also less relevant, as the spool space and the QueryGrid link are the primary concerns for temporary space usage in this scenario.

Question 6

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

An Administrator notices that a system appears to be near capacity and needs to get information about Input/Output Token Allocations (IOTA) for each workload.

How can this information be obtained?

Options:

A- Check DBC.ResSpmaView

B- Check DBC.ResSpsView

C- Check DBC.ResSpdskView

D- Check DBC.ResSldvView

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The DBC.ResSpsView view provides resource usage information, including I/O-related metrics for workloads. It includes I/O Token Allocations (IOTA), which are essential for monitoring and managing system capacity.

The other options do not specifically provide I/O Token Allocation data:

DBC.ResSpmaView is used for monitoring memory allocations.

DBC.ResSpdskView focuses on disk space usage.

DBC.ResSldvView is related to logging device information.

Therefore, DBC.ResSpsView is the correct view to check for I/O Token Allocations.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The Administrator defined the following AWT resource limits in Viewpoint Workload Designer:

* Rule 1: A limit of 50 percent of AWTs for all DSA restore jobs in the system, with reject

* Rule 2: A limit of 20 percent of AWTs for DSA restore jobs from user UserA, with delay

* Rule 3: A limit of 10 percent of AWTs for DSA restore jobs from user UserB, with delay

UserB is running DSA restore jobs, consuming 10% of AWTs. Other users are running DSA restore jobs and consuming 40% of AWTs.

What will TASM do if UserA submits a DSA restore job request?

Options:

A- TASM rejects it because it does not exceed the AWT limit of Rule 2.

B- TASM rejects it because it would exceed the AWT limit of Rule 1.

C- TASM delays it because it would exceed the AWT limit of Rule 1.

D- TASM delays it because it does not exceed the AWT limit of Rule 2.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Rule 1 limits all DSA restore jobs in the system to 50% of AWTs. Currently, 40% of AWTs are consumed by other users, and UserB is consuming 10%. So, the total AWT usage is already at the 50% limit.

Since submitting a new DSA restore job from UserA would exceed the 50% limit set in Rule 1, TASM will delay the request, as Rule 1 applies system-wide.

Rule 2 applies specifically to UserA, but Rule 1 takes precedence since the total system AWT usage is already at the global 50% threshold.

Thus, TASM delays the job because it would violate the global AWT limit in Rule 1.