Teradata Job Interview Questions And Answers

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Teradata Interview Questions And Answers Guide.

Question - 1:

How many codd,s rules are satisfied by teradata database?

Ans:

11 1/2 codd,s rule is supported by teradata.

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Question - 2:

What is Group by in Select statement?

Ans:

Group by clause is used in Teradata to remove repetitive values in a column or group of columns, when we select result of a particular query. And it represent it as single entity.

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Question - 3:

What is stored procedure in Teradata?

Ans:

A stored procedure is a group of SQL statements that form a logical unit and perform a particular task. Stored procedures are used to encapsulate a set of operations or queries to execute on a database server. For example, operations on an employee database (hire, fire, promote, lookup) could be coded as stored procedures executed by application code. Stored procedures can be compiled and executed with different parameters and results, and they may have any combination of input, output, and input/output parameters.

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Question - 4:

Can we have an unconnected lkp to lookup a DB2 record against a Teradata record? doesnt seem to work. I could be wrong.

Ans:

Yes we can but some times we need to check the value which lookup is returning like it happens in teradata if we are having lookup on varchar column and record is coming from source system it never works because when informatica creates cache from there it adds space to the values.so we always have to use ltrim(rtrim)) function in lookup query.

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Question - 5:

What is the difference between start schma and Fsldm?

Ans:

FSLDM --> Financial Services Logical Data Model (Teradata FS-LDM 7.0) its developed by Teradata for the financial sectors (Speciafially for Bank). it can be customised based on the user requirement.
StarSchma --> Its a relational database schema for representing multidimensional data. The data is stored in a central fact table, with one or more tables holding information on each dimension.
So both are entirely different.......

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Question - 6:

Which two can be implemented as a centrally located logical architecture?

Ans:

1. Provides a single version of the truth
2. Minimizes synchronization

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Question - 7:

What is a common data source for the central enterprise data warehouse?

Ans:

ODS=>Operational Data Source

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Question - 8:

What are two examples of an OLTP environment?

Ans:

Transactions take a matter of seconds or less.
Many transactions involve a small amount of data.
Answer-1:
On Line Banking
On Line Reservation (Transportation like Rail, Air etc.)
Answer-2:
1- ATM
2- POS
Answer-3:
OLTP is typified by a small number of rows (or records) or a few of many possible tables being accessed in a matter of seconds or less. Very little I/O
processing is required to complete the transaction. For eg.
1. This type of transaction takes place when we take out money at an ATM. Once our card is validated, a debit transaction takes place against our current
balance to reflect the amount of cash withdrawn.
2. This type of transaction also takes place when we deposit money into a checking account and the balance gets updated.
We expect these transactions to be performed quickly. They must occur in real time.

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Question - 9:

Which two statements are true about a foreign key?

Ans:

Each Foreign Key must exist as a Primary Key.
Foreign Keys can change values over time.
first : True
second : False
   1. Foreign Keys can change values over time.
   2. Each Foreign Key must exist as a Primary Key.

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Question - 10:

Does SDLC changes when you use Teradata instead of Oracle?

Ans:

If the teradata is going to be only a data base means It won't change the System development life cycle (SDLC)
If you are going to use the teradata utilities then it will change the Architecture or SDLC
If your schema is going to be in 3NF then there won't be huge in change

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Question - 11:

What is the difference between Multiload and Fastload interms of Performance?

Ans:

If you want to load, empty table then you use the fastload, so it will very usefull than the mutiload..because fastload performs the loading of the data in
2phase..and it noneed a work table for loading the data.., so it is faster as well as it follows the below steps to load the data in the table
Phase1-It moves all the records to all the AMP first without any hashing
Phase2-After giving endloading command, Amp will hashes the record and send it to the appropriate AMPS .
Multiload:
It does the loading in the 5 phases
Phase1:It will get the import file and checks the script
Phase2:It reads the record from the base table and store in the work table
Phase3:In this Application phase it locks the table header
Phase4:In the DML opreation will done in the tables
Phase 5: In this table locks will be released and work tables will be dropped.

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Question - 12:

How many codd s rules are satisfied by teradata database?

Ans:

There are 12 codd's rules applied to the teradata database

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Question - 13:

What is basic teradata query language?

Ans:

BTEQ(Basic teradata query)
It allows us to write SQL statements along with BTEQ commands. We can use BTEQ for importing,exporting and reporting purposes.
The commands start with a (.) dot and can be terminated by using (;), it is not mandatory to use (;). SQL statements doesnt start with a dot , but (;) is compulsary to terminate the SQL statement.
BTEQ will assume any thing written with out a dot as a sql statement and requires a (;) to terminate it.

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Question - 14:

What is cliques? What is Vdisk and how it will communicate with physical data storage at the time of data retrieval through AMP?

Ans:

A clique is a set of Teradata nodes that share a common set of disk arrays. Cabling a subset of nodes to the same disk arrays creates a clique.
Each AMP vproc must have access to an array controller, which in turn accesses the physical disks. AMP vprocs are associated with one or more ranks
(or mirrored pairs) of data. The total disk space associated with an AMP is called a vdisk. A vdisk may have up to three ranks. Hence Vdisk will communicate
with physical storage through array controllers.

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Question - 15:

What the default privileges which get assigned ?

Ans:

The GRANT option for any particular table depends on the privilages of the user. If it is an admin user you can grant privilages at any point of time.
The deafult roles associated with the newly created tables depend on he schema in which they are created.

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Question - 16:

What are the enhanced features in Teradata V2R5 and V2R6?

Ans:

V2R6 included the feature of replica in it.in which copy of data base are available on another system.meam V2R6 provide the additional data protaction as
comprison to V2R5 while if data from one system has been vanishes.
After creating tables dynamically in the Teardata, where is the GRANT table option usually done ? When tables are newly created, what is the default role and

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Question - 17:

What is explain and how does it work?

Ans:

The EXPLAIN facility is a teradata extension that provides you with an "ENGLISH" translation of the steps choosen by the optimizer to execute an SQL
statement.It may be used oin any valid teradata database with a preface called "EXPLAIN".
The following is an example:-
EXPLAIN select last_name,first_name FROM employees;
The EXPLAIN parses the SQL statement but does not execute it.
This provides the designer with an "execution stratergy".
The execution stratergy provides what an optimizer does but not why it choses them.
The EXPLAIN facility is used to analyze all joins and complex queries.

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Question - 18:

What is an optimization and performance tuning and how does it really work in practical projects?

Ans:

Performance tuning and optimization of a query involves collecting statistics on join columns, avoiding cross product join, selection of appropriate primary
index (to avoid skewness in storage) and using secondary index.
Avoiding NUSI is advisable.

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Question - 19:

What is the difference between Global temporary tables and Volatile temporary tables?

Ans:

Global Temporary tables (GTT) -
1. When they are created, its definition goes into Data Dictionary.
2. When materialized data goes in temp space.
3. thats why, data is active upto the session ends, and definition will remain there upto its not dropped using Drop table statement.
If dropped from some other session then its should be Drop table all;
4. you can collect stats on GTT.
Volatile Temporary tables (VTT) -
1. Table Definition is stored in System cache
2. Data is stored in spool space.
3. thats why, data and table definition both are active only upto session ends.
4. No collect stats for VTT.

Question - 20:

How teradata makes sure that there are no duplicate rows being inserted when its a SET table?

Ans:

Teradata will redirect the new inserted row as per its PI to the target AMP (on the basis of its row hash value), and if it find same row hash value in that AMP (hash synonyms) then it start comparing the whole row, and find out if duplicate.
If its a duplicate it silently skips it without throwing any error.

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