



## **NR0-012**

**(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 will 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.

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Answer: C

Question: 5

Which two statements are true for a table currently on a tablespace? (Choose two)

- A. LOCKING tablespace
- B. LOCKING tablespace
- C. LOCKING ROW
- D. LOCKING ROW
- E. LOCKING tablespace

currently on a

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Answer: D, E

Question: 6

What happens to a query when it encounters a deadlock?

- A. Oldest query is killed
- B. Youngest query is killed
- C. Query waits for the lock
- D. Dispatcher identifies the deadlocking query.

adlocking query.

Answer: B

Question: 7

What should be done to optimize a query?

- A. Use byte data type
- B. Administer data
- C. Use secondary index
- D. Use character data

ion when necessary

. B