



NR0-013

(Teradata SQL v2r5)

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Question: 1

Which three statements about view definitions are true? (Choose three.)

- A. You can create an index on a view.
- B. You can use derived tables within a view.
- C. You can use an ORDER BY within a view.
- D. You can perform aggregations within a view.
- E. You can assign new column names within a view.

Answer: B, D, E

Question: 2

Which statement executes a parameterized macro named ABC ?

- A. EXEC abc (10, 'ABC');
- B. EXEC abc (:10, :'ABC');
- C. EXEC abc VALUES(10, 'ABC');
- D. EXEC MACRO abc (10, 'ABC');

Answer: A

Question: 3

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: A, D, E

Question: 4

What are three security reasons for using a macro? (Choose three.)

- A. It limits the need to grant privileges on tables and views used in the macro.
- B. The privilege to create the macro can be restricted to specified developers.
- C. A parameterized macro can be designed to use the parameter to control the table or view to access in the macro.
- D. A parameterized macro can be designed to use the parameter to restrict access to a subset of the data for a given table or view used in the macro.

Answer: A ,B ,D

Question: 5

The employee table contains dept_no and emp_name. The department table contains dept_no and dept_name. Which two statements return the names of all employees who work in the Finance Department?

- A. SELECT emp_name FROM employee WHERE dept_name = 'Finance';
- B. SELECT emp_name FROM employee WHERE dept_no = (SELECT e.dept_no FROM employee e WHERE e.dept_name = 'Finance');
- C. SELECT emp_name FROM employee WHERE dept_name = 'Finance' and dept_no IN (SELECT e.dept_no FROM employee e WHERE e.dept_name = 'Finance');
- D. SELECT emp_name FROM employee WHERE dept_name = 'Finance' and dept_no IN (SELECT dept_no FROM department d WHERE d.dept_name = 'Finance');

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- D. SELECT emp_name FROM employee WHERE dept_name = 'Finance' and dept_no IN (SELECT dept_no FROM department d WHERE d.dept_name = 'Finance');

Answer: D

Question: 6

Which two statements are true about GROUP BY?

- A. They require table names.
- B. They require space between column names.
- C. They always join columns.
- D. They allow the use of aggregate functions.
- E. They are one more than ORDER BY.

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Answer: D, E

Question: 7

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Answer: B

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