



IT認證考試題庫 專業平臺

考證寶提供最新考古題與模擬試題
協助您高效通過認證考試

www.kaozhengpro.com

Exam : **000-553**

Title : IBM Certified Specialist
Netezza Performance
Software v6.0

Version : Demo

1.Which CREATE DATABASE attributes are required?

- A. The database name.
- B. The database name and the redo log file name.
- C. The database name and the table space name.
- D. The database name and the temporary table space name.

Answer: A

2.Which statement is true for database users and groups.?

- A. All users must belong to admin group.
- B. Creation of users and groups is not allowed.
- C. Users and groups are local and tied to a particular database.
- D. Users and groups are global and not tied to a particular database.

Answer: D

3.What is the maximum number of columns you can choose as organizing keys for clustered base table?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 4
- D. 8

Answer: C

4.Which two characteristics describe the materialized view on TwinFin. (Choose two.)

- A. Materialized views can contain aggregates.
- B. Materialized views can contain a HAVING clause.
- C. Materialized views can contain a WHERE clause.
- D. Materialized views can contain an ORDER BY clause.
- E. Materialized views can reference only one base table in the FROM clause.

Answer: D,E

5.Which statement is true regarding any database user?

- A. The user has a table space defined.
- B. The user can be assigned to more than one group.
- C. The user must have a corresponding host account.
- D. The user can be removed from the default PUBLIC group.

Answer: B

6 .When working with sequences, which of the following statements will always be true?

- A. One-up numbers are generated.
- B. Integers (whole numbers) are generated.
- C. The first value generated is the number 1.
- D. The sequence number assigned will be unique across all tables and databases.

Answer: B

7.When are zonemaps initially created for a table?

- A. nzbackup
- B. nzreclaim
- C. CREATE TABLE
- D. ALTER TABLE ADD ZONEMAPS

Answer: C

8.Columns in a table may be zonemapped. How are those columns chosen?

- A. They are automatically selected by the system.
- B. They are based on the same columns as the table's distribution key.
- C. They are added via the ALTER TABLE ADD INDEX(column_name) statement.
- D. They are added via the ALTER TABLE ADD ZONEMAP(column_name) statement.

Answer: A

9.Which clause CANNOT be used with a CREATE VIEW statement?

- A. SUM ()
- B. GROUP BY
- C. ORDER BY
- D. OUTER JOIN

Answer: C

10.What is a characteristic of a column that is based on the TIMESTAMP datatype?

- A. It includes a date portion.
- B. It includes a timezone offset.
- C. The value is reevaluated each time the row is selected.
- D. The value is initially assigned when the row is first created.

Answer: A

11.When creating a table, you can specify a column constraint for each individual column of either "NULL" or "NOT NULL". When column values are later evaluated within a query statement, which of these is true?

- A. 0 is equal to null, the empty string (") is equal to null.
- B. 0 is equal to null, the empty string (") is not equal to null.
- C. 0 is not equal to null, the empty string (") is equal to null.
- D. 0 is not equal to null, the empty string (") is not equal to null.

Answer: D

12.After performing a GROOM on a clustered base table, which statement is true?

- A. The table is redistributed on the ORGANIZE ON clause.
- B. The table is reorganized on the ORGANIZE ON clause.
- C. The table is reorganized on the DISTRIBUTE ON clause.
- D. The table is redistributed on the DISTRIBUTE ON clause.

Answer: B

13.Which two statistical data points are automatically updated when performing an INSERT on a table?
(Choose two.)

- A. The number of rows in the table.
- B. The column histogram statistics.
- C. The number of NULLs in each column.
- D. The number of unique values in each column.
- E. The minimum and maximum column value information (excluding text columns).

Answer: A,E

14.Using a date column as a distribution key may distribute rows evenly across dataslices, why is this a poor choice of a distribution key?

- A. Queries on the table will invoke compression.
- B. Queries on date range may involve processing skew.
- C. Queries on date range will utilize only host processing.
- D. Queries on the table will invoke compression on the date columns.

Answer: B

15.Why should you avoid using Boolean data types as a distribution key for a table ?

- A. Table will not join.
- B. Table will not broadcast.
- C. Table is likely to be skewed.
- D. Table is likely to be evenly spread across data slices.

Answer: C

16.Which statement about the TwinFin Groom feature is true?

- A. GROOM TABLE requires space to make a complete copy of the table.
- B. GROOM TABLE only operates on tables that include an ORGANIZE ON clause.
- C. GROOM TABLE prevents nzload from adding data while GROOM is in progress.
- D. GROOM TABLE allows UPDATE, DELETE, and INSERT operations to occur while GROOM is in progress.

Answer: D

17.What should be considered when you are asked to select the distribution key columns for a very large fact table?

- A. As many columns as possible.
- B. Columns that contain many nulls.
- C. Columns that contain few unique values.
- D. Columns used to join to other large tables.

Answer: D

18.What is the raw user data space available on a TwinFin 24?

- A. 24TB
- B. 48TB
- C. 64TB
- D. 100TB

Answer: C

19.What is the TwinFin host Linux file that must be modified to adjust optimizer settings permanently?

- A. /nz/data/postgresql.conf
- B. /nz/data/config/system.cfg
- C. /nz/kit/sys/initTopology.cfg
- D. /nz/kit/log/sysmgr/sysmgr.log

Answer: A

20.Click on the exhibit.

CREATE Table TableA

```
( c_custkey integer,  
  c_name varchar(25),  
  c_address VARCHAR(40),  
  c_nationkey integer,  
  c_phone character(15),  
  c_acctbal numeric(15,2),  
  c_mktsegment character(10),  
  c_comment VARCHAR(117)  
) DISTRIBUTE ON ( c_custkey );
```

CREATE TABLE TableB

```
( o_orderkey integer,  
  o_custkey integer,  
  o_orderstatus character(1),  
  o_totalprice numeric(15,2),  
  o_orderdate date,  
  o_orderpriority character(15),  
  o_clerk character(15),  
  o_shippriority integer,  
  o_comment VARCHAR(79)  
) DISTRIBUTE ON ( o_custkey );
```

Given the following query:

```
SELECT * FROM TableA, TableB WHERE TableA.c_custkey = TableB.o_custkey;
```

What type of join processing will occur when the query is executed?

- A. Collocation hash join processing
- B. Distributed hash join processing
- C. Broadcast sort merge join processing
- D. Replication sort merge join processing

Answer: A