The Teradata Certification Training makes the delegates skilful in developing Data Warehousing applications by using Teradata during working on real world projects. Teradata Corp produced the Teradata which is a fully scalable relational database management system. It is mainly used to manage large data warehousing operations. The Teradata Certification training provides in-depth knowledge about the Teradata Architecture, how data is stored and retrieved and Indexing mechanism. The course provides knowledge about the Teradata technology.

Throughout the Teradata training, the delegates will get familiar with the advanced concepts of Teradata. The delegates will learn the basic and advanced SQL operations in Teradata. The training provides knowledge about the concepts such as Teradata to process, import and export data. The delegates will be able to handle analytical queries. During Teradata training, the delegates will learn how to work with Teradata effectively and efficiently. At the end of the Teradata certification training, the delegates will be able to develop business-led data strategies, architect and implement diverse analytic ecosystems.

Prerequisites

For attending the Teradata Certification training, the delegates should have basic Knowledge in SQL and general relational database along with basic UNIX commands.

Course Objectives

After the completion of Teradata Certification training at Silicon Beach Training, the delegates will be able to:

- Understand Teradata's competitive benefits over other RDBMSs
- Understand an overview of Teradata including its History, Comparison with other RDBMS
- Apply several performances turning techniques to optimize the queries
- Understand Indexing mechanism and Teradata Architecture
- Use Teradata application utilities to import/export data
- Understand how to use SQL to process data stored in the Teradata tables
- Learn more about SQL Commands in Teradata
- Learn about several data protection mechanisms which are provided in Teradata
- Learn how to use sub queries, using OLAP functions, Transaction modes and temporary tables
- Get to know about additional database objects such as Macros, views, Stored Procedure and Join Index

Teradata - An Overview

- Basic Relational Concepts
- Introduction to Teradata
- Competitive benefits over other RDBMS

- Teradata Architecture and Components
- How to store and retrieve Data
- Teradata How components Interact with each other
- Connectivity with Mainframe and Network Applications
- Tools and Utilities
- Teradata Unified Data Architecture

Teradata SQL

- Data types
- DML Statements (Insert, Delete, Update)
- DCL Statements (Grant, Revoke)
- DDL Statements (CREATE, ALTER, DROP)
- Order by, Group by, Distinct, SET Operators
- Logical & Conditional Operators
- String functions
- HELP and Show Functions
- Cast & Format functions
- Date and Built-In Functions
- Joins (INNER and OUTER)
- Aggregation

Teradata Indexes and Join Strategies

- Difference between Primary Key and Primary Index
- Primary Index and types
- How primary index is used in data distribution and retrieval
- Secondary index
- Types of secondary index
- Data retrieval using secondary Index
- Partition primary index and its types
- Advantage of PPI
- Join strategies
- How data is redistributed for Join processing

SQL Advanced

- Introduction to Sub queries
- Upsert, Case, Coalesce, Nullif, OLAP Functions
- Transaction Modes
- Rank & Row Number
- Temporary Tables (Derived, Volatile and Global Temporary)
- Explain and Collect Statistics

Data Protection

- Introduction to Transaction locks
- Fallback tables
- Clusters
- Permanent Journal
- Down AMP Recovery Journal

- Transient Journal
- Cliques
- Data Dictionary
- Hot Standby nodes
- RAID 1 & RAID 5

Advanced Database objects and performance optimisation

- Views and Macros
- Stored Procedure
- Join Index
- Performance Tuning tips

Teradata Utilities - FastLoad, MultiLoad, BTEQ

- What is FastLoad
- How FastLoad loads data
- How to restart failed FastLoad jobs
- What is MultiLoad and how MultiLoad works
- Using MultiLoad to insert/update/delete data from Teradata tables
- Using BTEQ to import/export data

Teradata Utilities - FastExport, TPT

- FastExport - Exporting data from Teradata
- TPT overview
- TPT Export
- TPT Load
- TPT Update Comparison of Load/Unload Utilities
- TPT SQL Selector

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