

AVEVA Historian Server Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



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Questions

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- 1. Which view returns the results for summary calculations for an event tag?**
 - A. v_HistoryData**
 - B. v_EventData**
 - C. v_SummaryData**
 - D. v_ActiveEvents**
- 2. What does the Historian Client ActiveX Control provide?**
 - A. Application-level and building block controls**
 - B. Basic automation tools only**
 - C. Only building block controls**
 - D. No controls available**
- 3. What must be done if you want to keep manual edits on a tag from being lost during reimport?**
 - A. Set the tag's configuration to default**
 - B. Ensure the tag is currently inactive**
 - C. Set the tag's Current Editor to Historian**
 - D. Prioritize the import order**
- 4. Which of the following is NOT a consideration when registering a new Historian Server?**
 - A. Windows authentication credentials**
 - B. Display state icon in Console Tree**
 - C. Service restart time**
 - D. SQL Server authentication credentials**
- 5. What is the purpose of adjusting storage deadband for a tag?**
 - A. To enhance data visualization**
 - B. To reduce data storage needs**
 - C. To control the frequency of data updates**
 - D. To increase data accuracy**

- 6. Which feature allows users to manage user accounts in the AVEVA Historian Configurator?**
- A. Account Management**
 - B. Security Management**
 - C. User Profile Settings**
 - D. Database Connections**
- 7. Which retrieval method is applied in a query if no retrieval method is specified?**
- A. Average**
 - B. Delta**
 - C. Maximum**
 - D. Minimum**
- 8. Does the size of a History Block remain constant as data is added?**
- A. Yes, it remains constant**
 - B. No, it grows as new data is added**
 - C. It decreases when older data is removed**
 - D. The size depends on the data type being recorded**
- 9. What key feature does delta retrieval provide?**
- A. It allows for bulk data processing.**
 - B. It enables selective data collection based on conditions.**
 - C. It supports only single value retrieval.**
 - D. It automates reporting tasks.**
- 10. Does the Historian Server require additional software apart from Historian itself to function within a Galaxy system?**
- A. Yes**
 - B. No**
 - C. Only for large systems**
 - D. Only during configuration**

Answers

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1. C
2. A
3. C
4. C
5. B
6. B
7. B
8. B
9. B
10. B

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Explanations

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1. Which view returns the results for summary calculations for an event tag?

- A. v_HistoryData**
- B. v_EventData**
- C. v_SummaryData**
- D. v_ActiveEvents**

The v_SummaryData view is specifically designed to provide results for summary calculations related to event tags. These calculations can include aggregations and statistical summaries such as averages, minima, maxima, and totals over specified time intervals for events associated with tags. This view is particularly useful for users who need to analyze historical data trends or generate reports without querying the individual event records directly. Instead, v_SummaryData aggregates this information, making it easier and more efficient to retrieve significant metrics without the burden of sifting through extensive event logs. In contrast, other views serve different purposes. For example, v_HistoryData focuses on detailed historical records of real-time data points, while v_EventData contains the actual events associated with tags. v_ActiveEvents typically lists the current active events, offering a snapshot of ongoing incidents rather than summarized historical information. Understanding these distinctions clarifies why v_SummaryData is the appropriate choice when it comes to retrieving summary calculations specifically for event tags.

2. What does the Historian Client ActiveX Control provide?

- A. Application-level and building block controls**
- B. Basic automation tools only**
- C. Only building block controls**
- D. No controls available**

The Historian Client ActiveX Control offers both application-level controls and building block controls, making it a versatile tool for developing applications that require access to historian data. The application-level controls allow developers to interact with the data in meaningful ways, such as displaying values and trends, while the building block controls provide foundational elements that can be utilized to construct more complex interfaces. This combination provides users with a comprehensive suite of tools that enhance their ability to create customized applications that fit specific data visualization and interaction needs related to the Historian environment. The other choices do not capture the full range of capabilities provided by the ActiveX Control, as they either limit the control to basic functionalities or incorrectly state the availability of controls. This distinction is crucial for developers who need to leverage the ActiveX Control effectively in their projects.

3. What must be done if you want to keep manual edits on a tag from being lost during reimport?

- A. Set the tag's configuration to default**
- B. Ensure the tag is currently inactive**
- C. Set the tag's Current Editor to Historian**
- D. Prioritize the import order**

To keep manual edits on a tag from being lost during a reimport, it is essential to set the tag's Current Editor to Historian. This step ensures that the Historian has control and is acknowledged as the source of truth for the tag. When the Current Editor is set to Historian, any manual changes made to that tag are preserved, allowing the system to recognize these alterations and prevent them from being overwritten or lost in the event of a reimport. This approach focuses on maintaining the integrity of the manual edits while still allowing for the flexibility of reimporting data to update other aspects of the tags. In contrast, configuring the tag's settings to default or ensuring it is inactive does not provide a safeguard for manual edits during reimport operations. Likewise, prioritizing the import order is more related to the order in which tags are processed and does not directly influence the retention of manual edits on a specific tag.

4. Which of the following is NOT a consideration when registering a new Historian Server?

- A. Windows authentication credentials**
- B. Display state icon in Console Tree**
- C. Service restart time**
- D. SQL Server authentication credentials**

When registering a new Historian Server, it is essential to consider various factors to ensure smooth operation and integration within the system architecture. One of these factors is the Windows authentication credentials. This is necessary for securing access to resources and managing user permissions within the system. The inclusion of display state icon in the Console Tree is also significant, as it helps users visually identify the server's operational status at a glance, contributing to effective monitoring and maintenance. SQL Server authentication credentials are equally important when setting up the Historian Server. These credentials are pivotal in establishing a trusted connection to the database, allowing for proper data storage and retrieval. The service restart time is not typically a consideration at the point of registration. While it can be relevant to system performance or availability during planning and operation, it does not have a direct impact on the registration process itself. Registration focuses more on authentication and configurations, leaving operational concerns like restart times for later operational considerations. Therefore, the service restart time is not a key factor when initially registering a new Historian Server.

5. What is the purpose of adjusting storage deadband for a tag?

- A. To enhance data visualization**
- B. To reduce data storage needs**
- C. To control the frequency of data updates**
- D. To increase data accuracy**

Adjusting the storage deadband for a tag serves the specific purpose of reducing data storage needs within an AVEVA Historian environment. The storage deadband is a threshold that defines the minimum change in value that a tag must experience before a new value is recorded in the database. This means that if the changes in the data are less than the specified deadband value, those changes will not trigger a new data point to be stored. By implementing a storage deadband, you can prevent the storage of insignificant or minor fluctuations in the data, which often do not contribute meaningful information for analysis. This results in a more streamlined dataset that saves storage space and improves the efficiency of data retrieval and processing. While other options like enhancing data visualization and increasing data accuracy are critical aspects of data management, they aren't directly related to the function of storage deadband in terms of data collection frequency or the amount of data stored. This makes the focus on reducing data storage needs the most relevant outcome of adjusting the storage deadband.

6. Which feature allows users to manage user accounts in the AVEVA Historian Configurator?

- A. Account Management**
- B. Security Management**
- C. User Profile Settings**
- D. Database Connections**

The feature that allows users to manage user accounts in the AVEVA Historian Configurator is Security Management. This feature encompasses a range of functions aimed at ensuring the integrity and security of the data within the system. Security Management provides tools for creating, modifying, and deleting user accounts, as well as assigning roles and permissions to control access to the historian data effectively. By utilizing Security Management, administrators can ensure that only authorized personnel have access to specific data sets, thereby safeguarding sensitive information and maintaining compliance with relevant regulations and company policies. It facilitates a structured approach to user account management, allowing for the proper allocation of responsibilities and the enforcement of security policies throughout the AVEVA Historian environment.

7. Which retrieval method is applied in a query if no retrieval method is specified?

- A. Average**
- B. Delta**
- C. Maximum**
- D. Minimum**

In the context of querying data within the AVEVA Historian Server, when no specific retrieval method is designated, the system defaults to the Delta retrieval method. This approach is designed to retrieve data points that represent changes over a specific time interval. By focusing on these changes, it provides a more dynamic view of the data, highlighting variations rather than just static metrics. The Delta method is especially useful in environments where understanding fluctuations or trends over time is critical. This contrasts with other methods like Average, Maximum, or Minimum, which would aggregate data points in a different manner, potentially obscuring important information about change and movement in the dataset. Thus, using the Delta method as the default reflects the need for capturing and analyzing variation, making it a logical choice in the absence of a specified retrieval method.

8. Does the size of a History Block remain constant as data is added?

- A. Yes, it remains constant**
- B. No, it grows as new data is added**
- C. It decreases when older data is removed**
- D. The size depends on the data type being recorded**

The size of a History Block in the AVEVA Historian Server does indeed grow as new data is added. This behavior is fundamental to how the Historian stores time-series data. Each History Block is designed to contain a set amount of data for a specific time interval or quantity of samples. As additional data points are collected, the necessary storage increases to accommodate this new information. This characteristic ensures that as data is recorded continuously over time, the capacity of each History Block dynamically adjusts to reflect the increasing volume of time-series data. Depending on the configuration settings, the amount of data that can be stored may differ, but the key point is that the block size is not fixed; it expands to incorporate the new data entries. Thus, the correct understanding here is that the History Block's size grows correspondingly with the intake of new data.

9. What key feature does delta retrieval provide?

- A. It allows for bulk data processing.
- B. It enables selective data collection based on conditions.**
- C. It supports only single value retrieval.
- D. It automates reporting tasks.

Delta retrieval is a feature that focuses on efficiency in data retrieval by allowing users to selectively pull data that meets certain conditions. This means that instead of retrieving all data elements from a data source, delta retrieval specifically targets data that has changed or meets predefined criteria, effectively minimizing the amount of data transferred and processed. This enhances performance and reduces unnecessary load on the system by allowing users to work only with the most relevant or significant data points. In the context of the other options, while bulk data processing is advantageous, delta retrieval is specifically geared towards optimizing data collection rather than simply handling large quantities at once. Similarly, supporting only single value retrieval would limit the functionality of the system, while automating reporting tasks relates more to scheduling and generating reports rather than the core purpose of delta retrieval. Hence, the selective data collection attribute is what distinctly defines this feature.

10. Does the Historian Server require additional software apart from Historian itself to function within a Galaxy system?

- A. Yes
- B. No**
- C. Only for large systems
- D. Only during configuration

The Historian Server is designed to operate independently within a Galaxy system, meaning it does not require additional software to function effectively. This self-sufficiency is a key feature that facilitates seamless integration and deployment of the Historian Server as part of the larger system architecture. By not needing any extra software, the Historian Server can efficiently capture, store, and retrieve data, streamlining operations without the complexities introduced by external dependencies. This characteristic enhances system stability and performance, allowing users to focus on data analysis and decision-making activities without worrying about additional software management. In configurations where large systems or specific integrations may be involved, the fundamentals of the Historian Server's functionality remain intact, emphasizing its capability to serve as a standalone component. It is designed with the intent to minimize overhead and maximize utility within the Galaxy system.