

Perfect Data-Management-Foundations - Valid WGU Data Management–Foundations Exam Exam Answers

WGU - Data Management Foundations Exam 2025 Questions and Answers 100% Pass

Ad hoc query - ✓✓A spur-of-the-moment question.

Analytical database - ✓✓A database focused primarily on storing historical data and business metrics used for tactical or strategic decision making.

Centralized database - ✓✓A database located at a single site.

Cloud database - ✓✓A database that is created and maintained using cloud services, such as Azure or AWS.

Data - ✓✓Raw facts, or facts that have not yet been processed to reveal their meaning to the end user.

Data anomaly - ✓✓A data abnormality in which inconsistent changes have been made to a database. For example, an employee moves, but the address change is not corrected in all files in the database.

Data dependence - ✓✓A data condition in which data representation and manipulation are dependent on the physical data storage characteristics.

Data dictionary - ✓✓A DBMS component that stores metadata - data about data. Thus, the data dictionary contains the data definition as well as their characteristics and

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WGU Data-Management-Foundations Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visualization: This part of the exam measures skills of Business Intelligence Analysts and covers the representation of information using charts, graphs, and dashboards. Candidates demonstrate the ability to effectively communicate findings and trends to a broad audience through visual displays.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data wrangling: This section of the exam measures skills of Data Analysts and involves preparing, cleaning, and transforming data into suitable formats for analysis. The focus is on resolving data inconsistencies, handling missing values, and reformatting data to maintain accuracy for analysis tasks.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistical analysis: This section of the exam measures skills of Data Scientists and emphasizes the use of statistical techniques to interpret and summarize data. Candidates are assessed on applying descriptive and inferential statistics to draw valid conclusions from datasets.

WGU Data Management – Foundations Exam Sample Questions (Q57-Q62):

NEW QUESTION # 57

Which capability should databases maintain to simplify the use of SQL with a general-purpose language?

- **A. The use of an application programming interface**
- B. The ability to reverse results if needed
- C. The query processor to deliver results
- D. The storage manager to interpret low-level file-system commands

Answer: A

Explanation:

Databases need to support Application Programming Interfaces (APIs) to enable seamless integration with general-purpose programming languages like Python, Java, and C#. APIs like ODBC (Open Database Connectivity) and JDBC (Java Database Connectivity) allow applications to interact with databases without requiring complex SQL commands.

* Option A (Incorrect): The storage manager is responsible for managing low-level file system operations, but it does not simplify SQL integration with programming languages.

* Option B (Incorrect): The ability to reverse results (e.g., using ORDER BY DESC) is a SQL feature but is unrelated to integration with programming languages.

* Option C (Incorrect): The query processor optimizes and executes SQL queries but does not provide an interface for application development.

* Option D (Correct): APIs allow databases to be accessed easily from different programming environments, simplifying integration.

NEW QUESTION # 58

What is the second step in the implement relationships stage of database design?

- A. Specify cascade
- **B. Implement one-one relationships**
- C. Implement subtype entities
- D. Implement weak entities

Answer: B

Explanation:

The second step in implementing relationships is defining one-to-one (1:1) relationships between entities.

Example Usage:

* Example of a 1:1 relationship:

```
sql
CREATE TABLE Employees (
EmpID INT PRIMARY KEY,
Name VARCHAR(50)
);
CREATE TABLE EmployeeDetails (
EmpID INT PRIMARY KEY,
Address VARCHAR(255),
FOREIGN KEY (EmpID) REFERENCES Employees(EmpID)
);
```

* Here, each employee has exactly one detail record, creating a 1:1 relationship.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

* Option A (Implement weak entities) (Incorrect): Weak entities rely on a foreign key and are implemented later.

* Option C (Implement subtype entities) (Incorrect): Subtypes are special cases and not implemented in the second step.

* Option D (Specify cascade) (Incorrect): Cascade rules (ON DELETE, ON UPDATE) are defined during foreign key implementation, not in the second step.

Thus, the correct answer is Implement one-one relationships, as it is the next logical step after defining entities.

NEW QUESTION # 59

Which entity in a table is a measurable object in the real world?

- A. Logical entity
- **B. Tangible entity**
- C. Virtual entity
- D. Conceptual entity

Answer: B

Explanation:

A tangible entity is a real-world object that can be measured and stored in a database.

Example Usage:

* In an inventory system, tangible entities include:

Products, Orders, Customers

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

* Option A (Logical entity) (Incorrect): Exists logically but may not have a physical presence (e.g., views, categories).

* Option C (Virtual entity) (Incorrect): Exists only in queries or reports, not stored as real data.

* Option D (Conceptual entity) (Incorrect): Abstract idea used in design modeling, not a stored entity.

Thus, the correct answer is Tangible entity, as it represents measurable, real-world objects.

NEW QUESTION # 60

How can a primary key constraint be added after the table is created?

- A. By using the CREATE TABLE statement
- B. By using an INSERT INTO clause
- C. By using an UPDATE clause
- **D. By using an ALTER clause**

Answer: D

Explanation:

To add a primary key constraint after table creation, we use the ALTER TABLE statement.

Example Usage:

```
sql
ALTER TABLE Employees
ADD CONSTRAINT PK_Employees PRIMARY KEY (EmpID);
```

* This adds a primary key to the EmpID column after the table was created.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

* Option B (CREATE TABLE) (Incorrect):Used for defining constraintsduringtable creation, not after.
 * Option C (UPDATE) (Incorrect):Modifiesrow values, not constraints.
 * Option D (INSERT INTO) (Incorrect):Used toadd datato a table, not modify constraints.
 Thus, the correct answer isALTER TABLE, as itmodifies table structure to add a primary key constraint.

NEW QUESTION # 61

Which type of join is demonstrated by the following query?

```
sql
SELECT *
FROM Make, Model
WHERE Make.ModelID = Model.ID;
```

- A. SELF JOIN
- **B. EQUIJOIN**
- C. CROSS JOIN
- D. NON-EQUIJOIN

Answer: B

Explanation:

This query performs ajoin operationwhere records from the Make table and Model table are combined based on the condition Make.ModelID = Model.ID. This conditiontests for equality, which is the definition of an EQUIJOIN.

Types of Joins in SQL:

* EQUIJOIN (Correct Answer):

* Uses an equality operator (=) to match rows between tables.

* Equivalent to an INNER JOIN ON condition.

* Example:

```
sql
SELECT *
FROM Employees
JOIN Departments ON Employees.DeptID = Departments.ID;
```

* NON-EQUIJOIN (Incorrect):

* Usescomparison operators other than =(e.g., <, >, BETWEEN).

* Example:

```
sql
SELECT *
FROM Employees e
JOIN Salaries s ON e.Salary > s.MedianSalary;
```

* SELF JOIN (Incorrect):

* A table is joined withitselfusing table aliases.

* Example:

```
sql
SELECT e1.Name, e2.Name AS Manager
FROM Employees e1
JOIN Employees e2 ON e1.ManagerID = e2.ID;
```

* CROSS JOIN (Incorrect):

* ProducesCartesian product(each row from Table A combines with every row from Table B).

* Example:

```
sql
SELECT *
FROM Employees
CROSS JOIN Departments;
```

Thus, since our given query uses anequality condition (=) to join two tables, it is anEQUIJOIN.

NEW QUESTION # 62

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