WGU Data-Management-Foundations日本語版テキスト内容 & Data-Management-Foundationsトレーリングサンプル

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現在多くの会社では、特別なGAQM、EMC、ISC認証などを持っているなら、高い給料が得られています。我々の提供するData-Management-Foundations問題集はあなたに試験に順調に合格することができます。試験に参加する前に、我々の模擬問題集Data-Management-Foundations資料が必要です。この問題集を選択したら、あなたは100％試験に合格することができます。

WGU Data-Management-Foundations 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	• Normalizing relational databases: This section of the exam measures skills of Data Analysts and covers organizing data using normalization steps. It focuses on reducing redundancy, splitting data into related tables, and improving consistency in a relational database.
トピック 2	• Creating databases and tables in SQL enabled database systems: This section of the exam measures skills of Database Developers and covers setting up databases and tables using SQL in relational systems. It focuses on choosing table structures, defining columns, and preparing the database so that data can be stored and managed correctly.
トピック 3	• Running SQL queries to create and manipulate data: This section of the exam measures skills of Data Analysts and focuses on using SQL statements to build and change data structures and records. It includes creating tables and running queries to insert, update, delete, and retrieve data.
トピック 4	• Introduction to conceptual logical and physical data models: This section of the exam measures skills of Data Analysts and introduces the basic ideas behind conceptual, logical, and physical data models. It focuses on understanding how each model represents data at a different level, from high level business view to detailed database structure.
トピック 5	• Attributes of databases tables and SQL commands: This section of the exam measures skills of Database Developers and explains the main features of databases and tables, along with basic SQL commands. It focuses on understanding rows, columns, data types, and how common SQL operations interact with these elements.

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市場の他の教育プラットフォームと比較して、Japancertはより信頼性が高く、非常に効率的です。これは、Data-Management-Foundations試験に合格したい受験者に高い合格率Data-Management-Foundationsの教材を提供し、すべてのお客様が最初の試行でData-Management-Foundations試験に合格しています。ウェブサイトでData-Management-Foundations試験に合格するには、20〜30時間かかります。それは本当に他のことをするために多くの時間とエネルギーを節約するのを助けることができる非常に効率的な試験ツールです。

WGU Data Management – Foundations Exam 認定 Data-Management-Foundations 試験問題 (Q32-Q37):

質問 # 32
Which entity in a table is a measurable object in the real world?

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

正解：B

解説：
Atangible entityis a real-world object that can bemeasured and storedin a database.
Example Usage:
* In an inventory system,tangible entitiesinclude:
Products, Orders, Customers
Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* Option A (Logical entity) (Incorrect):Exists logically butmay not have a physical presence(e.g., views, categories).
* Option C (Virtual entity) (Incorrect):Existsonly in queries or reports, not stored as real data.
* Option D (Conceptual entity) (Incorrect):Abstract idea used indesign modeling, not astored entity.
Thus, the correct answer isTangible entity, as it representsmeasurable, real-world objects.

質問 # 33
Which keyword can be used as a clause in an ALTER TABLE statement?

- A. STOP
- B. DELETE
- C. CHANGE
- D. AGGREGATE

正解：C

解説：
TheALTER TABLEstatement is used to modify an existing database table structure. One common clause is CHANGE, which allows renaming a column and modifying its data type.
Example:
sql
ALTER TABLE Employees CHANGE COLUMN OldName NewName VARCHAR(50);
* Option A (Incorrect):DELETE is used to removerows, not alter table structure.
* Option B (Correct):CHANGE is avalid clausefor renaming and modifying columns in MySQL and some other databases.
* Option C (Incorrect):STOP is not a valid SQL keyword for altering tables.
* Option D (Incorrect):AGGREGATE refers to functions like SUM() and AVG(), not table alterations.

質問 # 34
Which keyword can be used to combine two results into one table?

- A. CONSOLIDATE
- B. UNION
- C. INTEGRATE
- D. MERGE

正解：B

解説：
TheUNIONkeyword in SQL is used tocombine the resultsof two or more SELECT queries into asingle result setwhile removing duplicate rows.
Example:
sql
SELECT Name FROM Employees
UNION
SELECT Name FROM Managers;
* Option A (Correct):UNION combines results from multiple queries into one set,removing duplicates.
* Option B (Incorrect):MERGE is not a valid SQL keyword for combining result sets (it is used insome database systems for data merging).
* Option C (Incorrect):INTEGRATE is not a SQL keyword.
* Option D (Incorrect):CONSOLIDATE is not an SQL keyword.

質問 # 35
Which keyword combines INSERTS, UPDATES, and DELETES operations into a single statement?

- A. MERGE
- B. INTO
- C. DROP
- D. JOIN

正解：A

解説：
TheMERGEstatement, also known asUPSERT, combinesINSERT, UPDATE, and DELETEoperations into asingle statementbased on a given condition. It is commonly used indata warehouses and large-scale databases.
Example Usage:
sql
MERGE INTO Employees AS Target
USING NewEmployees AS Source
ON Target.ID = Source.ID
WHEN MATCHED THEN
UPDATE SET Target.Salary = Source.Salary
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN
INSERT (ID, Name, Salary) VALUES (Source.ID, Source.Name, Source.Salary);
* If a match is found, the UPDATE clause modifies the existing record.
* If no match is found, the INSERT clause adds a new record.
Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* Option A (INTO) (Incorrect):Used in INSERT INTO, butdoes not combine operations.
* Option B (JOIN) (Incorrect):Used to combine rows from multiple tables, butnot for merging data.
* Option D (DROP) (Incorrect):Deletes database objects liketables, views, and indexes, butdoes not merge data.
Thus, the correct answer isMERGE, as itcombines inserts, updates, and deletes into a single operation.

質問 # 36
Which optional clause is used to reject inserts and updates that do not satisfy the WHERE clause of a view query?

- A. BASE TABLE
- B. MATERIALIZED VIEW

- C. WITH CHECK OPTION
- D. JOIN VIEWS

正解：C

解説：
When a VIEW is created in SQL, users mayinsert or updatedata through that view. However, if a row is inserted or updated in such a way that itviolates the conditionof the VIEW's WHERE clause, it can lead to inconsistencies.
Topreventsuch unwanted modifications,SQL provides the WITH CHECK OPTION clause.
How WITH CHECK OPTION Works:
* Ensures thatany new data (INSERT/UPDATE) still fits within the defined constraints of the VIEW.
* If a user tries to insert or update a row that would not appear in the VIEW,the operation isrejected.
Example:
sql
CREATE VIEW HighSalaryEmployees AS
SELECT * FROM Employees WHERE Salary > 50000
WITH CHECK OPTION;
Now, if someone attempts:
sql
INSERT INTO HighSalaryEmployees (ID, Name, Salary)
VALUES (101, 'Alice', 30000);
Thisfailsbecause 30000 does not satisfy Salary > 50000.
Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* Option B (Incorrect):JOIN VIEWS isnot a valid SQL clause.
* Option C (Incorrect):MATERIALIZED VIEW refers tostored viewsin some databases, but it doesnot reject incorrect inserts/updates.
* Option D (Incorrect):BASE TABLE refers to theoriginal table from which a VIEW is created.
Thus, the correct answer is WITH CHECK OPTION, whichensures that only valid data modifications occur.

質問 # 37
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