

Reliable Data-Management-Foundations Study Notes - Data-Management-Foundations Valid Test Question

Data Management Foundations Study Guide C175

14% Lesson 1 Introduction to Databases, Information and Data (7 Questions)

Competency dGIT 1.1: Introduction to Information and Data

Explain how data, databases, and data management is used in today's organization

- Explain what data is and how it is stored
- Explain the different types of data
- Define file structures
- Explain how data is stored and retrieved before the use of database management systems

1.1 Why Databases

- Helps organize, store and manage data
- Makes data persistent and shareable in a secure way
- Essential for organizations to know information about Customers, Products, Employees, Directors / Creditors
- Helps organizations use data / information as a resource to make decisions

1.2 File Structures

- File-Based (Prior to DBMS)
 - Used to complement old manual filing system
 - Was able to retrieve small amounts of information from
 - As data grew, it became difficult to locate and retrieve information
 - Retrieval speed depended on file structure and how data was organized within the structure
- File types utilized in a file-based system
 - Flat Files
 - **No Inherent Hierarchy**
 - Plain Text or Binary files
 - Data that is Unstructured
 - Used a lot of computer memory to access, edit, and rewrite files after use
 - Heap Files
 - **Unsorted set of records**
 - **Usually identified by record ID**

1

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WGU Data-Management-Foundations Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Defining primary and foreign keys for data normalization: This section of the exam measures skills of Database Developers and explains how to identify and define primary and foreign keys. It focuses on using keys to connect tables, enforce relationships, and support normalized database design.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.

WGU Data Management – Foundations Exam Sample Questions (Q45-Q50):

NEW QUESTION # 45

Which keyword is used to introduce a limiter in a SELECT statement?

- A. INTO
- B. DROP
- C. FROM
- D. WHERE

Answer: D

Explanation:

The WHERE clause is used in SQL SELECT statements to limit the number of rows that match a specific condition. It helps filter data based on given criteria before retrieving the results.

Example Usage:

```
sql
SELECT *
FROM Employees
WHERE Salary > 50000;
```

* This query limits the result set to employees whose salary is greater than 50,000.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

* Option A (FROM) (Incorrect): Specifies the table from which data is retrieved but does not limit results.

* Option B (DROP) (Incorrect): Used for deleting tables, databases, or views, not filtering rows.

* Option C (INTO) (Incorrect): Used in statements like INSERT INTO or SELECT INTO, which do not filter results.

Thus, WHERE is the correct keyword for applying a limiter in a SELECT statement.

NEW QUESTION # 46

Which clause or statement in a CREATE statement ensures a certain range of data?

- A. WHERE
- B. CHECK
- C. SET
- D. FROM

Answer: B

Explanation:

The CHECK constraint is used in SQL to enforce rules on a column's values. It ensures that data inserted into a table meets specified conditions, such as range restrictions or logical rules.

Example Usage:

```
sql
CREATE TABLE Employees (
    ID INT PRIMARY KEY,
    Name VARCHAR(50),
    Salary INT CHECK (Salary BETWEEN 30000 AND 150000)
);
```

* This constraint ensures that salary values fall between 30,000 and 150,000.

* If an INSERT or UPDATE statement tries to set Salary = 20000, it fails because it does not meet the CHECK condition.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

* Option B (FROM) (Incorrect): Used in SELECT statements, not for constraints.

* Option C (WHERE) (Incorrect): Filters rows in queries but does not enforce constraints.

* Option D (SET) (Incorrect): Used for updating records (UPDATE table_name SET column = value) but not for defining constraints.

Thus, CHECK is the correct answer, as it ensures that column values remain within an expected range.

NEW QUESTION # 47

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

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

Answer: B

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 (Correct): 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 # 48

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

The MERGE statement, also known as UPSERT, combines INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE operations into a single statement based on a given condition. It is commonly used in data 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.

NEW QUESTION # 49

Which primary key values consist of a single field only?

- A. Simple
- B. Meaningless
- C. Stable
- D. Partition

Answer: A

Explanation:

Asimple primary keyconsists ofonly one columnthat uniquely identifies each row in a table.

Example Usage:

sql

```
CREATE TABLE Students (
StudentID INT PRIMARY KEY,
Name VARCHAR(50)
);
```

* StudentIDis a simple primary keybecause it consists of only one field.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

* Option B (Partition) (Incorrect):Refers topartitioned tables, which divide data for performance reasons butare not related to primary keys.

* Option C (Stable) (Incorrect):This is not a recognized term in database keys.

* Option D (Meaningless) (Incorrect):Primary keys are oftenmeaningless (e.g., auto-incremented IDs), but this isnot a term used to describe their structure.

Thus, the correct answer isSimple, as a single-field primary keyis referred to as a simple primary key.

NEW QUESTION # 50

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