

WGU Data-Management-Foundations Valid Braindumps - Data-Management-Foundations Free Exam Questions

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">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 2	<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 3	<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.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Topic 5	<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.

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WGU Data Management – Foundations Exam Sample Questions (Q27-Q32):

NEW QUESTION # 27

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

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

Answer: D

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, but does not combine operations.

- * Option B (JOIN) (Incorrect): Used to combine rows from multiple tables, but not for merging data.
- * Option D (DROP) (Incorrect): Deletes database objects like tables, views, and indexes, but does not merge data. Thus, the correct answer is MERGE, as it combines inserts, updates, and deletes into a single operation.

NEW QUESTION # 28

Which SELECT statement uses valid syntax for SQL?

- A. SELECT column1, column2 WHERE condition FROM table_name;
- **B. SELECT column1, column2 FROM table_name;**
- C. SELECT ALL column1, column2 FROM table_name;
- D. SELECT "column name", "column name" FROM "table name" WHERE "column name"

Answer: B

Explanation:

A valid SELECT statement in SQL follows this basic syntax:

```
sql
SELECT column1, column2
FROM table_name
WHERE condition;
```

The correct option D follows this syntax correctly.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- * Option A (Incorrect): SQL does not use double quotes ("") around column/table names unless explicitly required in some databases.
- * Option B (Incorrect): The WHERE clause must appear after the FROM clause.
- * Option C (Incorrect): ALL is not a valid keyword in standard SQL queries.

Thus, Option D follows the correct SQL syntax.

NEW QUESTION # 29

Which object relates an entity to itself in an entity-relationship model?

- A. Relationship instance
- **B. Reflexive relationship**
- C. Attribute
- D. Repository

Answer: B

Explanation:

A reflexive relationship (also called a unary relationship) occurs when an entity is related to itself.

Example Usage:

A screenshot of a computer AI-generated content may be incorrect.

EmployeeID	Name	ManagerID (FK)
1	Alice	NULL
2	Bob	1
3	Carol	1

```
CREATE TABLE Employees (
  EmpID INT PRIMARY KEY,
  Name VARCHAR(50),
  ManagerID INT,
  FOREIGN KEY (ManagerID) REFERENCES Employees(EmpID)
);
```

* ManagerID refers to another employee within the same table.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- * Option A (Repository) (Incorrect): A data storage structure, not a relationship type.
- * Option B (Relationship instance) (Incorrect): Describes a specific connection between entities, not a reflexive relationship.

* Option D (Attribute) (Incorrect): Attributes store characteristics, but do not define relationships. Thus, the correct answer is Reflexive relationship, as it relates an entity to itself.

NEW QUESTION # 30

Where does a primary key traditionally appear in a table?

- A. In the table header
- B. In the first column
- C. In the top row
- D. In the last visible column

Answer: B

Explanation:

By database design conventions, the primary key is usually placed in the first column of a table to make it easy to identify and reference.

Example Usage:

```
sql
CREATE TABLE Employees (
    EmpID INT PRIMARY KEY, -- First column (convention)
    Name VARCHAR(50),
    Salary DECIMAL(10,2)
);
```

* EmpID is placed as the first column for clarity and quick access.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

* Option A (In the table header) (Incorrect): Table headers only display column names, they do not contain values.

* Option C (In the top row) (Incorrect): The top row contains data, not the primary key definition.

* Option D (In the last visible column) (Incorrect): While technically possible, placing a primary key at the end is uncommon in database design.

Thus, the correct answer is In the first column, as this is the standard convention in relational databases.

NEW QUESTION # 31

How is the primary key indicated in a table?

- A. By using an SQL keyword
- B. By using bold typeface in the appropriate column
- C. By using a diamond symbol inserted into the table
- D. By using a formula in SQL

Answer: A

Explanation:

In SQL, a primary key is explicitly defined using the PRIMARY KEY keyword when creating a table.

Example Usage:

```
sql
CREATE TABLE Products (
    ProductID INT PRIMARY KEY,
    Name VARCHAR(100),
    Price DECIMAL(10,2)
);
```

* Here, PRIMARY KEY is the SQL keyword that designates ProductID as the primary key.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

* Option A (Formula in SQL) (Incorrect): SQL does not use formulas to define primary keys.

* Option C (Bold typeface) (Incorrect): SQL syntax does not rely on text formatting.

* Option D (Diamond symbol) (Incorrect): ER diagrams might use symbols, but SQL does not use diamonds to indicate keys.

Thus, the correct answer is SQL keyword, as primary keys are explicitly defined using PRIMARY KEY.

NEW QUESTION # 32

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