

Data-Management-Foundations Test Prep - Exam Data-Management-Foundations Torrent

Pre-Assessment for Data Management – Foundations
Questions with 100% Correct Answers | Latest Version
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What is a broad definition of data? ✓✓ Raw facts that are captured on printed or digital media

What are data? ✓✓ Facts that are collected and stored in a database system

What is a determining characteristic of unstructured data? ✓✓ It does not follow a data model.

Which is true about flat files? ✓✓ They contain no internal hierarchical organization.

Which technology has no internal hierarchy? ✓✓ Flat files

How were data retrieved before database management systems? ✓✓ Sequentially from simple files

What is the uniquely identifiable element about which data can be categorized in an entity-relationship diagram? ✓✓ Entity types

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WGU Data-Management-Foundations Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 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"> • 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.

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WGU Data Management – Foundations Exam Sample Questions (Q24-Q29):

NEW QUESTION # 24

Which keyword determines if a value is within a range of values?

- **A. BETWEEN**
- B. LIKE
- C. OR
- D. IN

Answer: A

Explanation:

The BETWEEN keyword in SQL is used to filter values within a specified range. It is particularly useful for numeric and date-based queries.

Syntax of BETWEEN:

```
sql
```

```
SELECT * FROM Employees WHERE Salary BETWEEN 50000 AND 100000;
```

* Retrieves all employees whose salary is between \$50,000 and \$100,000 (inclusive).

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

* Option A (LIKE) (Incorrect): Used for pattern matching with wildcards (% , _). Example:

```
sql
```

```
SELECT * FROM Customers WHERE Name LIKE 'A%';
```

* Option B (IN) (Incorrect): Used to match a value in a specified set, but not a range. Example:

```
sql
```

```
SELECT * FROM Employees WHERE Department IN ('HR', 'Finance', 'IT');
```

* Option C (OR) (Incorrect): Used for logical conditions, but does not check a range. Example:

```
sql
```

```
SELECT * FROM Products WHERE Price < 10 OR Price > 50;
```

Thus, the correct choice is BETWEEN for filtering values within a range.

NEW QUESTION # 25

Which statement is associated with two separate entities?

- A. Relationship
- B. Attribute
- C. Entity type
- D. Reflexive relationship

Answer: A

Explanation:

A relationship in an ER model defines how two separate entities interact.

Example Usage:

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

Table 1: Customers	Table 2: Orders
CustomerID (PK)	OrderID (PK)
Name	CustomerID (FK)

```
CREATE TABLE Customers (  
  CustomerID INT PRIMARY KEY,  
  Name VARCHAR(50)  
);  
CREATE TABLE Orders (  
  OrderID INT PRIMARY KEY,  
  CustomerID INT,  
  FOREIGN KEY (CustomerID) REFERENCES Customers(CustomerID)  
);
```

* Customers and Orders are separate entities, related via CustomerID.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- * Option A (Reflexive relationship) (Incorrect): Used for self-referencing entities, not two different entities.
- * Option B (Entity type) (Incorrect): Defines a class of objects, but does not establish relationships.
- * Option D (Attribute) (Incorrect): Attributes describe entities but do not connect them.

Thus, the correct answer is Relationship, as it connects two separate entities.

NEW QUESTION # 26

Which property of an entity can become a column in a table?

- A. Modality
- B. Attribute
- C. Non-null values
- D. Uniqueness

Answer: B

Explanation:

In database design, attributes of an entity become columns in a relational table.

Example Usage:

For an Employee entity, attributes might include:

Entity	Attributes (Columns in Table)
Employee	EmployeeID, Name, Salary, DepartmentID

```
CREATE TABLE Employees (  
  EmployeeID INT PRIMARY KEY,  
  Name VARCHAR(50),  
  Salary DECIMAL(10,2),  
  DepartmentID INT  
);
```

* Each attribute (e.g., Name, Salary) becomes a column in the table.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- * Option A (Modality) (Incorrect): Describes optional vs. mandatory relationships, not table structure.

- * Option B (Uniqueness) (Incorrect): Ensures distinct values but is not a column property.
 - * Option D (Non-null values) (Incorrect): Ensures that columns must contain data but does not define attributes.
- Thus, the correct answer is Attribute, as attributes of entities become table columns.

NEW QUESTION # 27

What is the last step in the logical design process for designing a database?

- A. Analyze data requirements
- **B. Apply a normal form**
- C. Discover entities
- D. Determine cardinality

Answer: B

Explanation:

The logical design phase in database development focuses on structuring data efficiently to eliminate redundancy and ensure integrity. The final step in logical design is to apply normalization (normal forms) to optimize the database schema.

Steps in Logical Database Design:

- * Discover entities# Identify real-world objects (e.g., Customers, Orders).
- * Determine cardinality# Define relationships between entities (one-to-one, one-to-many).
- * Analyze data requirements# Determine the attributes each entity needs.
- * Apply normal forms# Eliminate redundancy and improve data consistency.

Example Usage:

* After identifying entities like Students and Courses, applying 3rd Normal Form (3NF) ensures that data is organized without redundancy.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- * Option A (Analyze data requirements) (Incorrect): Done earlier to define attributes.
- * Option C (Determine cardinality) (Incorrect): Done before normalization to establish relationships.
- * Option D (Discover entities) (Incorrect): Done at the beginning of database design.

Thus, the correct answer is Apply a normal form, as normalization is the last step in logical design.

NEW QUESTION # 28

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

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

Answer: C

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.

