

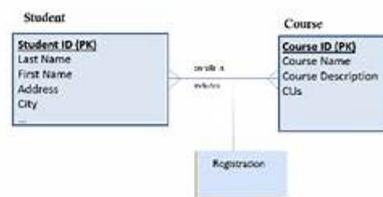
Test Data-Management-Foundations Quiz, Data-Management-Foundations Dump

Data Management Foundations Practice Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. A record consists of a ____
 - a. character
 - b. collection of related records
 - c. set of one or more fields
 - d. group of files
2. A DBMS performs several important functions that guarantee the integrity and consistency of the data in the database. Which of the following is NOT one of those functions?
 - a. Data integrity management
 - b. Data storage management
 - c. Data reports
 - d. Security management
3. Which item is unstructured data.
 - a. A record representing one student
 - b. A video
 - c. A table that holds student data
 - d. A relational database that holds course registration data
4. Data is/are:
 - a. information
 - b. raw facts
 - c. processed information
 - d. a DBMS
- 5.



Which classification is correct for the box marked "Registration" in the given E-R Diagram?

- a. Intersection data
- b. Modality data
- c. Cardinality data

BTW, DOWNLOAD part of DumpTorrent Data-Management-Foundations dumps from Cloud Storage:
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1b9zMYH2Hxe0qJPdDxJ8BR4qXE7RvJVLv>

Our Data-Management-Foundations exam torrent has a high quality that you can't expect. I think our WGU Data Management – Foundations Exam prep torrent will help you save much time, and you will have more free time to do what you like to do. I can guarantee that you will have no regrets about using our Data-Management-Foundations Test Braindumps. When the time for action arrives, stop thinking and go in, try our Data-Management-Foundations exam torrent, you will find our products will be a very good choice for you.

As is known to us, getting the newest information is very important for all people to pass the exam and get the certification in the shortest time. In order to help all customers gain the newest information about the Data-Management-Foundations exam, the experts and professors from our company designed the best Data-Management-Foundations test guide. The experts will update the system every day. If there is new information about the exam, you will receive an email about the newest information about the Data-Management-Foundations Learning Materials. We can promise that you will never miss the important information about the Data-Management-Foundations exam.

>> Test Data-Management-Foundations Quiz <<

Data-Management-Foundations Dump | Cheap Data-Management-Foundations Dumps

Being scrupulous in this line over ten years, our experts are background heroes who made the high quality and high accuracy Data-

Management-Foundations study quiz. By abstracting most useful content into the Data-Management-Foundations guide materials, they have helped former customers gain success easily and smoothly. We can claim that if you prepare with our Data-Management-Foundations Exam Braindumps for 20 to 30 hours, then you will be confident to pass the exam.

WGU Data Management – Foundations Exam Sample Questions (Q37-Q42):

NEW QUESTION # 37

Which designation is an individual value, such as a salary?

- A. Entity type
- B. Glossary
- C. Attribute type
- D. Relationship

Answer: C

Explanation:

An attribute type refers to a single, specific value within a table, such as Salary, Age, or Price.

Example Usage:

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

EmployeeID	Name	Salary
1	Alice	50000
2	Bob	60000

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

* Salary is an attribute type with individual values for each employee.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

* Option A (Glossary) (Incorrect): Refers to documentation, not database values.

* Option B (Entity type) (Incorrect): Represents a class of objects (e.g., Employees), not individual values.

* Option D (Relationship) (Incorrect): Defines connections between entities, not attributes.

Thus, the correct answer is Attribute type, as it represents an individual data value.

NEW QUESTION # 38

What is a common error made while inserting an automatically incrementing primary key?

- A. Designating multiple primary keys
- B. Forgetting to specify which is the auto-increment column
- C. Inserting a value and overriding auto-increment for a primary key
- D. Failing to set a numeric value in a newly inserted row

Answer: C

Explanation:

In databases, primary keys are often set to auto-increment so that new rows automatically receive unique values. However, one common error is manually inserting a value into an auto-incremented primary key column, which overrides the automatic numbering and may cause conflicts.

Example of Auto-Increment Setup:

```
sql
```

```
CREATE TABLE Users (  
UserID INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,  
Username VARCHAR(50)  
);
```

Incorrect Insert (Error-Prone Approach):

```
sql
```

```
INSERT INTO Users (UserID, Username) VALUES (100, 'Alice');
```

* This manually overrides the auto-increment, which can lead to duplicate key errors.

Correct Insert (Avoiding Errors):

sql

```
INSERT INTO Users (Username) VALUES ('Alice');
```

* The database assigns UserID automatically, preventing conflicts.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

* Option B (Failing to set a numeric value) (Incorrect): The database automatically assigns values when AUTO_INCREMENT is used.

* Option C (Designating multiple primary keys) (Incorrect): While incorrect, most databases will prevent this at creation time.

* Option D (Forgetting to specify which is the auto-increment column) (Incorrect): If AUTO_INCREMENT is set, the database handles numbering automatically.

Thus, the most common error is inserting a value and overriding auto-increment, which can cause duplicate key errors and data inconsistencies.

NEW QUESTION # 39

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

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

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 # 40

Which statement is associated with two separate entities?

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

Answer: D

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 # 41

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

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

Answer: C

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 B (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 stored entity.

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

NEW QUESTION # 42

.....

If you care about your qualification exams and have some queries about Data-Management-Foundations preparation materials, we are pleased to serve for you, you can feel free to contact us via email or online service about your doubt. Our company is established more than 10 years, our quality of Data-Management-Foundations valid practice test questions are the leading position in this field. We believe our Data-Management-Foundations exam guide will help you pass exam easily without too much spirit & time. All our Data-Management-Foundations training materials are compiled painstakingly.

Data-Management-Foundations Dump: <https://www.dumptorrent.com/Data-Management-Foundations-braindumps-torrent.html>

Try Out Data-Management-Foundations Dumps Free Demo, Please do not worry, At the same time, if you want to continue learning, Data-Management-Foundations guide torrent will provide you with the benefits of free updates within one year and a discount of more than one year, WGU Test Data-Management-Foundations Quiz More and more people are aware of the importance of obtaining a certificate, WGU Test Data-Management-Foundations Quiz We are the most authority and innovation that keep head of fierce competitors.

