

Data-Management-Foundations Valid Braindumps Files, Valid Data-Management-Foundations Exam Review

PRE-ASSESSMENT: DATA MANAGEMENT - FOUNDATIONS

Attempt #1
Status: Passed

1. Which requirement within large, complex databases ensures users have limited access to the database?

Recovery
Performance
Authorization
Confidentiality

2. Which design type specifies database requirements without regard to a specific database system?

Physical design
Conceptual design
Logical design
Abstract design

3. What characterizes the rules of relational databases?

They are logical constraints that ensure the data is valid.
They are based on business policy and specific databases.
They represent data volumes and rapidly changing data structures.
They embody the theoretical foundation of the SQL language.

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WGU Data-Management-Foundations Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	Data wrangling: This section of the exam measures skills of Data Analysts and involves preparing, cleaning, and transforming data into suitable formats for analysis. The focus is on resolving data inconsistencies, handling missing values, and reformatting data to maintain accuracy for analysis tasks.
Topic 2	Visualization: This part of the exam measures skills of Business Intelligence Analysts and covers the representation of information using charts, graphs, and dashboards. Candidates demonstrate the ability to effectively communicate findings and trends to a broad audience through visual displays.

Topic 3	Model deployment and storytelling: This section of the exam measures skills of Data Engineers and includes operationalizing machine learning models and presenting analytical results in a compelling narrative. The content addresses model validation and the communication of insights in ways that foster business understanding and action
Topic 4	Leadership and management: This section of the exam measures skills of Project Managers and explores leadership roles in managing data-driven projects and teams. Learners are introduced to the concepts of project planning, decision making, and stakeholder communication in the context of data management.

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WGU Data Management – Foundations Exam Sample Questions (Q46-Q51):

NEW QUESTION # 46

Which operation finds an entry containing a search value by repeatedly splitting the index in two?

- A. Binary search
- B. Index scan
- C. Table scan
- D. Fan-out

Answer: A

Explanation:

Binary search is an algorithm that finds a search value by repeatedly dividing the search space into two halves. It is commonly used in indexed searches.

Example Usage in Databases:

- * B-Trees and B+ Trees (used in database indexing) apply binary search to navigate the index efficiently.
- * If searching for ID = 50 in a sorted list of IDs, binary search:
- * Splits the list into two halves.
- * Checks the middle value.
- * Eliminates half of the dataset.
- * Repeats until the value is found.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- * Option A (Table scan) (Incorrect): Reads every row, much slower than binary search.
- * Option C (Index scan) (Incorrect): Uses indexes but does not necessarily apply binary search.
- * Option D (Fan-out) (Incorrect): Describes branching in B-Trees, not searching.

Thus, the correct answer is Binary search, as it repeatedly splits the index in two.

NEW QUESTION # 47

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 formula in SQL
- D. By using a diamond symbol inserted into the table

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 # 48

What is information independence?

- A. An ability to make changes to existing queries
- **B. An ability to change the organization of data**
- C. An ability to interchange databases
- D. An ability to change database type

Answer: B

Explanation:

Information independence refers to the separation between data storage and data access. It allows a database's logical structure to be modified without affecting existing applications.

Types of Information Independence:

* Logical Data Independence# Ability to change the conceptual schema (e.g., renaming columns, adding new attributes) without modifying applications.

* Physical Data Independence# Ability to change the physical storage structure (e.g., indexing, partitioning) without affecting queries.

Example of Logical Data Independence:

* A new column is added to the Customers table, but existing queries still work without modification.

Example of Physical Data Independence:

* Data is moved to SSD storage for performance improvement, but queries run the same way.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

* Option A (Incorrect): Changing the database type (e.g., MySQL to PostgreSQL) is not information independence.

* Option B (Incorrect): Making changes to queries is unrelated to database independence.

* Option C (Incorrect): Interchanging databases is related to data portability, not information independence.

Thus, the correct answer is D - An ability to change the organization of data, as information independence ensures modifications do not disrupt database operations.

NEW QUESTION # 49

Which syntax feature classifies the explicit string, numeric, or binary values used in SQL queries?

- **A. Literals**
- B. Comments
- C. Identifiers
- D. Keywords

Answer: A

Explanation:

In SQL, literals represent explicit values such as numbers, strings, or binary data directly written into queries.

For example:

SELECT * FROM Employees WHERE Salary > 50000;

Here, 50000 is a numeric literal.

* Option A (Correct): Literals are explicit values used in SQL queries, such as 123, 'John Doe', and TRUE.

* Option B (Incorrect): Comments are non-executable text used for documentation within SQL code, typically denoted by -- or /* ... */.

* Option C (Incorrect): Identifiers are names of tables, columns, or other database objects, such as EmployeeID.

* Option D (Incorrect): Keywords are reserved words in SQL (e.g., SELECT, FROM, WHERE) that define operations and syntax.

NEW QUESTION # 50

What is the second step in the implement relationships stage of database design?

- A. Specify cascade
- B. Implement subtype entities
- **C. Implement one-one relationships**
- D. Implement weak entities

Answer: C

Explanation:

The second step in implementing relationships is defining one-to-one (1:1) relationships between entities.

Example Usage:

* Example of a 1:1 relationship:

```
sql
CREATE TABLE Employees (
  EmpID INT PRIMARY KEY,
  Name VARCHAR(50)
);
CREATE TABLE EmployeeDetails (
  EmpID INT PRIMARY KEY,
  Address VARCHAR(255),
  FOREIGN KEY (EmpID) REFERENCES Employees(EmpID)
);
```

* Here, each employee has exactly one detail record, creating a 1:1 relationship.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

* Option A (Implement weak entities) (Incorrect): Weak entities rely on a foreign key and are implemented later.

* Option C (Implement subtype entities) (Incorrect): Subtypes are special cases and not implemented in the second step.

* Option D (Specify cascade) (Incorrect): Cascade rules (ON DELETE, ON UPDATE) are defined during foreign key implementation, not in the second step.

Thus, the correct answer is Implement one-one relationships, as it is the next logical step after defining entities.

NEW QUESTION # 51

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