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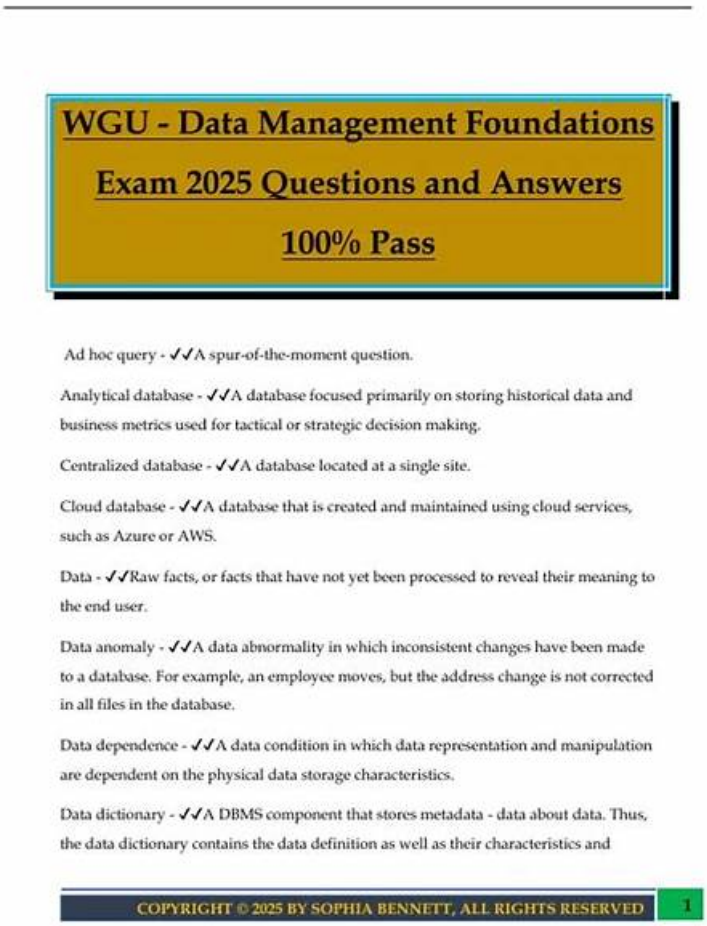
WGU - Data Management Foundations Exam 2025 Questions and Answers 100% Pass

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	• Statistical analysis: This section of the exam measures skills of Data Scientists and emphasizes the use of statistical techniques to interpret and summarize data. Candidates are assessed on applying descriptive and inferential statistics to draw valid conclusions from datasets.

Topic 2	• Data management: This section of the exam measures skills of Data Managers and covers core concepts of data modeling, database architecture, and the implementation of relational database systems. Learners study database design fundamentals and are evaluated on their ability to organize, store, and retrieve data efficiently.
Topic 3	• 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.
Topic 4	• 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 5	• 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.

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

NEW QUESTION # 27
Which relationship or association exists between a supertype and its subtype entities?

- A. Associative entity
- B. IsA relationship
- C. Strong entity
- D. Weak entity

Answer: B

Explanation:
Indatabase modeling, the relationship between asupertype and its subtypesis called anIsA relationship.
Example Usage:
* AVehicle supertypemay haveCar and Truck subtypes.
Vehicle
Car
Truck
* InER diagrams, this is represented as:
Vehicle (Supertype)
|
Car (Subtype)
Truck (Subtype)
* SQL Table Implementation:
sql
CREATE TABLE Vehicle (
VehicleID INT PRIMARY KEY,

Make VARCHAR(50),
Model VARCHAR(50)
);
CREATE TABLE Car (
VehicleID INT PRIMARY KEY,
FOREIGN KEY (VehicleID) REFERENCES Vehicle(VehicleID),
EngineType VARCHAR(50)
);
CREATE TABLE Truck (
VehicleID INT PRIMARY KEY,
FOREIGN KEY (VehicleID) REFERENCES Vehicle(VehicleID),
CargoCapacity INT
);
* This structurepreserves the IsA relationshipbetween Vehicle (supertype) and Car/Truck (subtypes).
Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* Option A (Strong entity) (Incorrect):Strong entitiesdo not rely on a supertype/subtype hierarchy.
* Option C (Associative entity) (Incorrect):Used toresolve many-to-many relationships, not supertype
/subtype relationships.
* Option D (Weak entity) (Incorrect):Weak entitiesdepend on a strong entity, but supertype-subtype relations useinheritance(not dependency).
Thus, the correct answer isIsA relationship, as it describes theinheritance hierarchybetweensupertypes and subtypes.

NEW QUESTION # 28
Which phase of entity-relationship modeling refers to the maxima and minima of relationships and attributes?

- A. Partition
- B. Attribute minimum
- C. Physical design
- D. Cardinality

Answer: D

Explanation:
Cardinalitydefines theminimum and maximum number of occurrencesof one entity in relation to another.
Example Usage in an ER Model:
* One-to-Many (1:M): Acustomer can place multiple orders, but each order belongs to onlyone customer.
Customers (1) --- (M) Orders
* Cardinality notation:
(1,1) # One-to-One
(0,M) # Zero-to-Many
(1,M) # One-to-Many
Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* Option B (Physical design) (Incorrect):Focuses onstorage and indexing, not relationships.
* Option C (Attribute minimum) (Incorrect):No such formal term in database modeling.
* Option D (Partition) (Incorrect):Refers todividing tables, not relationship constraints.
Thus, the correct answer isCardinality, as it definesmin/max constraints on relationships.

NEW QUESTION # 29
What is the second step in the implement relationships stage of database design?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
Thesecond step in implementing relationshipsis definingone-to-one (1:1) relationshipsbetween 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, eachemployee has exactly one detail record, creating a1:1 relationship.
Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* Option A (Implement weak entities) (Incorrect):Weak entities rely on aforeign keyand are implementedlater.
* Option C (Implement subtype entities) (Incorrect):Subtypes arespecial casesandnot implemented in the second step.
* Option D (Specify cascade) (Incorrect):Cascade rules (ON DELETE, ON UPDATE)are defined duringforeign key implementation, not in the second step.
Thus, the correct answer isImplement one-one relationships, as it is thenext logical stepafter defining entities.

NEW QUESTION # 30
What does the aggregate function do?

- A. It selects rows that appear in one table but not another.
- B. It eliminates one or more columns of a table.
- C. It lists combinations of rows in two tables.
- D. It computes values over a set of rows.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Anaggregate functionperforms acalculation over multiple rowsand returns asingle value. Examples include SUM(), AVG(), MAX(), MIN(), and COUNT()in SQL.
* Option A (Correct):Aggregate functions compute values over aset of rows, like summingtotal sales or averaging grades.
* Option B (Incorrect):Selecting rows that appear in one table but not another is done usingset operations (EXCEPT or MINUS in SQL).
* Option C (Incorrect):Eliminating columns is done using thePROJECToperation orSELECT with specific columns.
* Option D (Incorrect):Combining rows from two tables refers to aJOIN operation, not aggregation.

NEW QUESTION # 31
Which designation is an individual value, such as a salary?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
Anattribute typerefers to asingle, specific valuewithin a table, such as Salary, Age, or Price.
Example Usage:
A screenshot of a computer AI-generated content may be incorrect.

EmployeeID	Name	ry
1	Alice	50000
2	Bob	60000

CREATE TABLE Employees (
EmpID INT PRIMARY KEY,

Name VARCHAR(50),
Salary DECIMAL(10,2)
);
* Salary is anattribute typewith individual values for each employee.
Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* Option A (Glossary) (Incorrect):Refers todocumentation, not database values.
* Option B (Entity type) (Incorrect):Representsa class of objects(e.g., Employees), not individual values.
* Option D (Relationship) (Incorrect):Definesconnections between entities, not attributes.
Thus, the correct answer isAttribute type, as it represents anindividual data value.

NEW QUESTION # 32
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