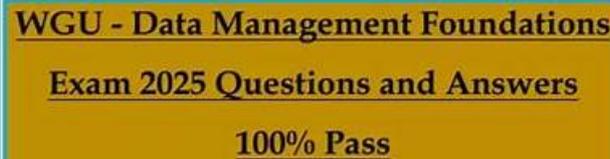


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Ad hoc query - ✓✓A spur-of-the-moment question.

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 Sample Questions (Q43-Q48):

NEW QUESTION # 43

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

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

Answer: D

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 C (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 a stored entity.

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

NEW QUESTION # 44

Which SQL command uses the correct syntax to add a new employee "John Doe" to the Employee table?

- A. INSERT Employee (Name) Values ("John Doe");
- B. INSERT INTO Employee ("John Doe");
- C. INSERT Employee { "John Doe" };
- **D. INSERT INTO Employee (Name) VALUES ("John Doe");**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct syntax for inserting a new row into a table follows this structure:

Standard SQL INSERT Syntax:

```
sql
```

```
INSERT INTO TableName (Column1, Column2, ...)
```

```
VALUES (Value1, Value2, ...);
```

For this scenario:

```
sql
```

```
INSERT INTO Employee (Name) VALUES ('John Doe');
```

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

* Option A (Incorrect): Uses incorrect syntax { ... }, which is not valid SQL syntax.

* Option C (Incorrect): Does not specify the column name, which causes an error.

* Option D (Incorrect): Misses the INTO keyword, which is required in standard SQL.

Thus, the correct syntax is Option B, ensuring a properly formatted insert statement.

NEW QUESTION # 45

Which SELECT statement uses valid syntax for SQL?

- A. SELECT ALL column1, column2 FROM table_name;

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

Answer: C

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 # 46

Which action does the % operator accomplish in MySQL?

- A. Raises a numeric value to the power of another
- B. Divides two numeric values and returns the remainder
- C. Subtracts a numeric value from another
- D. Compares two numeric values for equality

Answer: B

Explanation:

The % operator in MySQL is known as the modulus operator. It returns the remainder of a division operation between two numbers.

Example:

sql

SELECT 10 % 3; -- Output: 1 (10 divided by 3 gives remainder 1)

* Option A (Incorrect): Raising a number to a power is done using the POW() function or

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