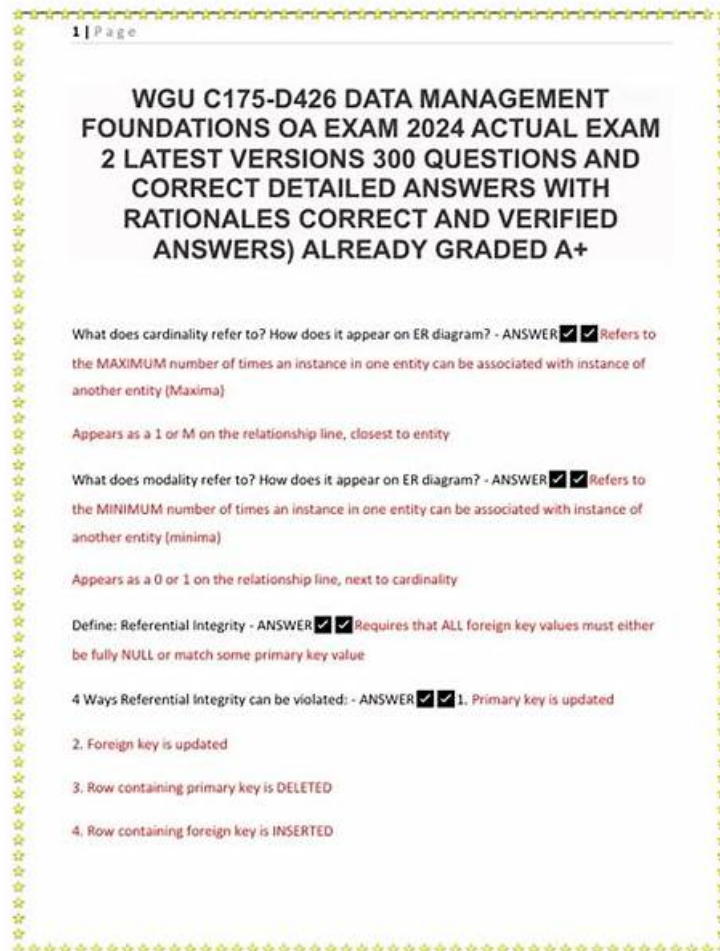# Actual WGU Data-Management-Foundations Exam Dumps - Pass Exam With Good Scores

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WGU Data-Management-Foundations Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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	• Defining primary and foreign keys for data normalization: This section of the exam measures skills of Database Developers and explains how to identify and define primary and foreign keys. It focuses on using keys to connect tables, enforce relationships, and support normalized database design.
Topic 3	• 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	• Running SQL queries to create and manipulate data: This section of the exam measures skills of Data Analysts and focuses on using SQL statements to build and change data structures and records. It includes creating tables and running queries to insert, update, delete, and retrieve data.

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WGU Data Management – Foundations Exam Sample Questions (Q39-Q44):

NEW QUESTION # 39
What does the aggregate function do?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
An aggregate function performs a calculation over multiple rows and returns a single value. Examples include SUM(), AVG(), MAX(), MIN(), and COUNT() in SQL.
* Option A (Correct):Aggregate functions compute values over a set of rows, like summing total sales or averaging grades.
* Option B (Incorrect):Selecting rows that appear in one table but not another is done using set operations (EXCEPT or MINUS in SQL).
* Option C (Incorrect):Eliminating columns is done using the PROJECT operation or SELECT with specific columns.
* Option D (Incorrect):Combining rows from two tables refers to a JOIN operation, not aggregation.

NEW QUESTION # 40
Which type of join is demonstrated by the following query?
sql
SELECT *
FROM Make, Model
WHERE Make.ModelID = Model.ID;

- A. NON-EQUIJOIN
- B. SELF JOIN
- C. CROSS JOIN
- D. EQUIJOIN

Answer: D

Explanation:

This query performs a join operation where records from the Make table and Model table are combined based on the condition Make.ModelID = Model.ID. This condition tests for equality, which is the definition of an EQUIJOIN.

Types of Joins in SQL:

* EQUIJOIN (Correct Answer):
* Uses an equality operator (=) to match rows between tables.
* Equivalent to an INNER JOIN ON condition.
* Example:
sql
SELECT *
FROM Employees
JOIN Departments ON Employees.DeptID = Departments.ID;
* NON-EQUIJOIN (Incorrect):
* Uses comparison operators other than = (e.g., <, >, BETWEEN).
* Example:
sql
SELECT *
FROM Employees e
JOIN Salaries s ON e.Salary > s.MedianSalary;
* SELF JOIN (Incorrect):
* A table is joined with itself using table aliases.
* Example:
sql
SELECT e1.Name, e2.Name AS Manager
FROM Employees e1
JOIN Employees e2 ON e1.ManagerID = e2.ID;
* CROSS JOIN (Incorrect):
* Produces Cartesian product (each row from Table A combines with every row from Table B).
* Example:
sql
SELECT *
FROM Employees
CROSS JOIN Departments;
Thus, since our given query uses an equality condition (=) to join two tables, it is an EQUIJOIN.

NEW QUESTION # 41

Which clause from a SELECT statement immediately accompanies the SELECT clause in MySQL?

* A. FROM
* B. TABLE
* C. WHERE
* D. VALUE

Answer: A

Explanation:

In SQL syntax, the FROM clause is the first clause that follows SELECT. It specifies the table(s) from which the data will be retrieved.
Example:
sql
SELECT name, salary FROM Employees;
* Option A (Correct):The FROM clause immediately follows the SELECT clause in MySQL.
* Option B (Incorrect):VALUE is not a valid clause in MySQL SELECT statements.
* Option C (Incorrect):WHERE is used to filter records after specifying the table in FROM.
* Option D (Incorrect):TABLE is not a valid clause following SELECT in SQL.

NEW QUESTION # 42

Which command is used to filter group results generated by the GROUP BY clause?

- A. REPLACE
- B. WITH
- C. HAVING
- D. WHERE

Answer: C

Explanation:
TheHAVINGclause is used in SQL to filtergrouped resultsgenerated by the GROUP BY clause. Unlike WHERE, which filters individual rowsbeforegrouping, HAVING filtersafter aggregationhas been performed.
Example Usage:
sql
SELECT Department, AVG(Salary) AS AvgSalary
FROM Employees
GROUP BY Department
HAVING AVG(Salary) > 50000;
* This query first groups employees by Department, calculates theaverage salary per department, and then filters onlythose departments where the average salary is greater than 50,000.
Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* Option A (REPLACE) (Incorrect):Used for string substitution, not filtering.
* Option C (WITH) (Incorrect):Used inCommon Table Expressions (CTEs), not for filtering.
* Option D (WHERE) (Incorrect):Used forrow-level filtering before aggregation, but itcannot be used on aggregate functions like SUM() or AVG().
Thus,HAVING is the correct answerfor filtering after grouping.

NEW QUESTION # 43
What is information independence?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
Information independencerefers to theseparation between data storage and data access. It allows a database'slogical structureto be modifiedwithout affecting existing applications.
Types of Information Independence:
* Logical Data Independence# Ability to change theconceptual schema(e.g., renaming columns, adding new attributes)without modifying applications.
* Physical Data Independence# Ability to change thephysical storage structure(e.g., indexing, partitioning)without affecting queries.
Example of Logical Data Independence:
* Anew columnis added to the Customers table, but existing queriesstill work without modification.
Example of Physical Data Independence:
* Data is moved to SSD storagefor performance improvement, but queriesrun the same way.
Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* Option A (Incorrect):Changing thedatabase type(e.g., MySQL to PostgreSQL) isnotinformation independence.
* Option B (Incorrect):Making changes toqueriesis unrelated to database independence.
* Option C (Incorrect):Interchanging databases is related todata portability, notinformation independence.
Thus, the correct answer isD - An ability to change the organization of data, asinformation independence ensuresmodifications do not disrupt database operations.

NEW QUESTION # 44
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