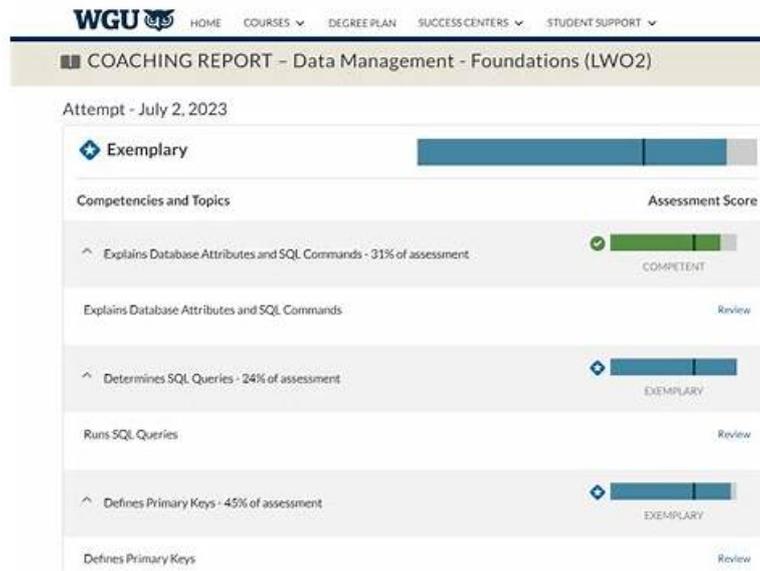


WGU Data-Management-Foundations Exam Passing Score & Data-Management-Foundations Study Reference



P.S. Free 2025 WGU Data-Management-Foundations dumps are available on Google Drive shared by Dumpcollection: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1mdenX2Mnq4ITUEk2ydJ2ickW9O_o9gVu

At the same time, our service guidelines have always been customer first. As long as you choose Data-Management-Foundations real exam, we will be responsible for you in the end. Every Data-Management-Foundations exam practice’s staff member is your family they will accompany you to achieve your dream! Our company’s service aim is to make every customer satisfied! Data-Management-Foundations Training Materials are looking forward to being able to accompany you on such an important journey.

WGU Data-Management-Foundations Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

>> WGU Data-Management-Foundations Exam Passing Score <<

Efficient 100% Free Data-Management-Foundations – 100% Free Exam Passing Score | Data-Management-Foundations Study Reference

The Data-Management-Foundations exam questions are being offered in three formats. These formats are WGU Data-Management-Foundations web-based practice test software, desktop practice test software, and PDF dumps files. All these three Data-Management-Foundations exam Dumps formats are ready for download. Just choose the best WGU Data-Management-

Foundations Certification Exams format that suits your budget and assist you in WGU Data-Management-Foundations exam preparation and start Data-Management-Foundations exam preparation today.

WGU Data Management – Foundations Exam Sample Questions (Q30-Q35):

NEW QUESTION # 30

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

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

Answer: C

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 # 31

Which function is considered an aggregate function?

- A. ABS
- B. MAX
- C. DESC
- D. TRIM

Answer: B

Explanation:

Aggregate functions perform calculations on a set of values and return a single result. MAX() is one such function, returning the largest value in a column.

Common Aggregate Functions:

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

Function	Description
SUM()	Returns the total sum of a column.
AVG()	Returns the average value.
COUNT()	Returns the number of rows.
MIN()	Returns the smallest value.
MAX()	Returns the largest value.

Example Usage:

sql

```
SELECT MAX(Salary) FROM Employees;
```

- * Retrieves the highest salary in the Employees table.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- * Option B (TRIM) (Incorrect): Removes spaces from strings but is not an aggregate function.
 - * Option C (ABS) (Incorrect): Returns the absolute value of a number but does not aggregate multiple rows.
 - * Option D (DESC) (Incorrect): Used in ORDER BY for sorting in descending order, not for aggregation.
- Thus, the correct answer is MAX(), as it is a true aggregate function.

NEW QUESTION # 32

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

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

Answer: C

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 # 33

Which relationship or association exists between a supertype and its subtype entities?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

In database modeling, the relationship between a supertype and its subtype is called an IsA relationship.

Example Usage:

* A Vehicle supertype may have Car and Truck subtypes.

Vehicle

Car

Truck

* In ER 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 structure preserves the IsA relationship between Vehicle (supertype) and Car/Truck (subtypes).

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

* Option A (Strong entity) (Incorrect): Strong entities do not rely on a supertype/subtype hierarchy.

* Option C (Associative entity) (Incorrect): Used to resolve many-to-many relationships, not supertype/subtype relationships.

* Option D (Weak entity) (Incorrect): Weak entities depend on a strong entity, but supertype-subtype relations use inheritance (not dependency).

Thus, the correct answer is IsA relationship, as it describes the inheritance hierarchy between supertypes and subtypes.

NEW QUESTION # 34

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

- A. Conceptual entity
- B. Virtual 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 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 # 35

.....

If you are still hesitating whether to select Dumpcollection, you can free download part of our exam practice questions and answers from Dumpcollection website to determine our reliability. If you choose to download all of our providing exam practice questions and answers, Dumpcollection dare 100% guarantee that you can pass WGU Certification Data-Management-Foundations Exam dispoably with a high score.

Data-Management-Foundations Study Reference: https://www.dumpcollection.com/Data-Management-Foundations_braindumps.html

- New Data-Management-Foundations Exam Discount Sample Data-Management-Foundations Questions Pdf Data-Management-Foundations Pdf Dumps Download [Data-Management-Foundations] for free by simply searching on {

