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WGU C175/D426 DATA MANAGEMENT FOUNDATIONS OA EXAM Questions With Verified Answers (100% Correct) Graded A+

VERSION A

What does modality refer to? How does it appear on ER diagram? - ANSWER- Refers to the MINIMUM number of times an instance in one entity can be associated with instance of another entity (minima) Appears as a 0 or 1 on the relationship line, next to cardinality

Define: Referential Integrity - ANSWER- Requires that ALL foreign key values must either be fully NULL or match some primary key value

4 Ways Referential Integrity can be violated: - ANSWER- 1. Primary key is updated
2. Foreign key is updated
3. Row containing primary key is DELETED
4. Row containing foreign key is INSERTED

4 Actions to Correct Referential Integrity Violation: - ANSWER- 1. RESTRICT - rejects an insert, update, or delete
2. SET NULL - sets invalid foreign keys to null
3. SET DEFAULT - sets invalid foreign keys to a default primary value
4. CASCADE - propagates primary key changes to foreign keys

What is an important aspect to referential integrity? - ANSWER- reference to data in one relation is based on values in another relation

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WGU Data-Management-Foundations Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating databases and tables in SQL enabled database systems: This section of the exam measures skills of Database Developers and covers setting up databases and tables using SQL in relational systems. It focuses on choosing table structures, defining columns, and preparing the database so that data can be stored and managed correctly.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

WGU Data Management – Foundations Exam Sample Questions (Q59-Q64):

NEW QUESTION # 59

How is the primary key indicated in a table?

- A. By using a formula in SQL
- B. By using a diamond symbol inserted into the table
- C. By using an SQL keyword**
- D. By using bold typeface in the appropriate column

Answer: C

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 # 60

Which property is associated with a one-field primary key?

- A. Composite
- B. Duplicate
- C. Simple**

- D. Numeric

Answer: C

Explanation:

A primary key uniquely identifies each row in a table. When a primary key consists of only one field, it is called a Simple Primary Key.

Types of Primary Keys:

- * Simple Primary Key (Correct Answer):

* Contains only one column.

* Example:

sql

```
CREATE TABLE Students (
  StudentID INT PRIMARY KEY,
  Name VARCHAR(50)
);
```

* Composite Primary Key:

* Uses multiple columns to ensure uniqueness.

* Example:

sql

```
CREATE TABLE Orders (
  OrderID INT,
  ProductID INT,
  PRIMARY KEY (OrderID, ProductID)
);
```

* Surrogate Primary Key:

* A system-generated unique identifier (e.g., UUID or AUTO_INCREMENT).

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

* Option B (Duplicate) (Incorrect): A primary key must be unique, so it cannot be duplicate.

* Option C (Numeric) (Incorrect): While primary keys can be numeric, they can also be alphanumeric (VARCHAR).

* Option D (Composite) (Incorrect): A composite key consists of multiple fields, whereas a simple key is a single field.

Thus, the correct answer is Simple, since a one-field primary key is a simple primary key.

NEW QUESTION # 61

Which SELECT statement uses valid syntax for SQL?

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

Answer: D

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 # 62

Which database operation locates the needed table blocks?

- **A. Index scan**

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

An index scan is a database operation that quickly locates table blocks using an index rather than scanning the entire table. It significantly improves query performance.

Example Usage:

sql

SELECT * FROM Employees WHERE EmployeeID = 105;

* If EmployeeID is indexed, the database uses an index scan to quickly find the record.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- * Option A (Binary search) (Incorrect): A searching algorithm, but not a database operation.
- * Option B (Table scan) (Incorrect): Scans the entire table, which is slower than an index scan.
- * Option C (Fan-out) (Incorrect): Refers to branching in B-Trees but does not locate table blocks directly.

Thus, the correct answer is Index scan, as it efficiently locates table blocks.

NEW QUESTION # 63

What is the role of the transaction manager within the database system architecture?

- A. The transaction manager is composed of a query processor, storage manager, transaction manager, log, and catalog.
- B. The transaction manager uses information from the catalog to perform query optimization.
- **C. The transaction manager logs insert, update, and delete queries, and the result is sent back to the application.**
- D. The transaction manager translates the query processor instructions into filesystem commands and uses an index to quickly locate the requested data.

Answer: C

Explanation:

A Transaction Manager ensures ACID (Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Durability) properties in database transactions. It manages concurrent transactions, ensuring no conflicts occur and logs modifications to support recovery mechanisms.

- * Option A (Incorrect): Query optimization is managed by the query processor, not the transaction manager.
- * Option B (Incorrect): The transaction manager is a component of the database architecture but is not composed of the entire system (query processor, storage manager, etc.).
- * Option C (Correct): The transaction manager logs transactions like INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE, ensuring consistency and recoverability.
- * Option D (Incorrect): The storage manager is responsible for translating queries into filesystem commands.

NEW QUESTION # 64

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