

Data-Management-Foundations Exam Guides - Data-Management-Foundations Test Answers & Data-Management-Foundations Exam Torrent

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

Stuvia.com - The Marketplace to Buy and Sell your Study Material

DOWNLOAD the newest NewPassLeader Data-Management-Foundations PDF dumps from Cloud Storage for free:
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1QVG3X68NtjLtb3t07JVSacPmd1G-4RPl>

In order to provide the most effective Data-Management-Foundations exam materials which cover all of the current events for our customers, a group of experts in our company always keep an close eye on the changes of the Data-Management-Foundations exam even the smallest one, and then will compile all of the new key points as well as the latest types of exam questions into the new version of our Data-Management-Foundations Practice Test, and you can get the latest version of our Data-Management-Foundations study materials for free during the whole year. Do not lose the wonderful chance to advance with times.

Now we can say that with the Data-Management-Foundations Exam Dumps you will get the updated and verified WGU Data-Management-Foundations exam practice Test all the time. With the WGU Data Management – Foundations Exam Data-Management-Foundations Exam Questions, you will get the opportunity to download the updated and real WGU Data Management – Foundations Exam Data-Management-Foundations exam practice questions.

>> New Data-Management-Foundations Exam Testking <<

WGU Data Management – Foundations Exam Exam Simulator & Data-

Management-Foundations Pass4sure Vce & WGU Data Management – Foundations Exam Study Torrent

For busy candidates who want to study for the WGU Data Management – Foundations Exam exam on the go via their smartphones, laptops, or tablets, our updated WGU Data-Management-Foundations PDF Questions are excellent. Because the PDF file of the latest questions is portable, you can prepare for the Data-Management-Foundations Exam via a smart device whenever and wherever you like. Additionally, exam PDF questions are printable. You can print these Data-Management-Foundations exam questions to study when you don't have access to a smart device.

WGU Data Management – Foundations Exam Sample Questions (Q31-Q36):

NEW QUESTION # 31

Which syntax feature classifies the explicit string, numeric, or binary values used in SQL queries?

- A. Keywords
- B. Comments
- C. Identifiers
- **D. Literals**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In SQL, literals represent explicit values such as numbers, strings, or binary data directly written into queries.

For example:

```
SELECT * FROM Employees WHERE Salary > 50000;
```

Here, 50000 is a numeric literal.

* Option A (Correct): Literals are explicit values used in SQL queries, such as 123, 'John Doe', and TRUE.

* Option B (Incorrect): Comments are non-executable text used for documentation within SQL code, typically denoted by -- or /* ... */.

* Option C (Incorrect): Identifiers are names of tables, columns, or other database objects, such as EmployeeID.

* Option D (Incorrect): Keywords are reserved words in SQL (e.g., SELECT, FROM, WHERE) that define operations and syntax.

NEW QUESTION # 32

What is the role of the database administrator?

- A. The database administrator determines the format of each data element and the overall database structure.
- B. The database administrator develops computer programs that utilize a database.
- C. The database administrator is a consumer of data in a database.
- **D. The database administrator is responsible for securing the database system against unauthorized users.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

A Database Administrator (DBA) is responsible for the management, security, and performance of a database system. This includes controlling access to data, ensuring database integrity, optimizing performance, managing backups, and protecting the system from unauthorized access.

* Option A (Incorrect): A DBA is not just a consumer of data but is primarily responsible for the database's management.

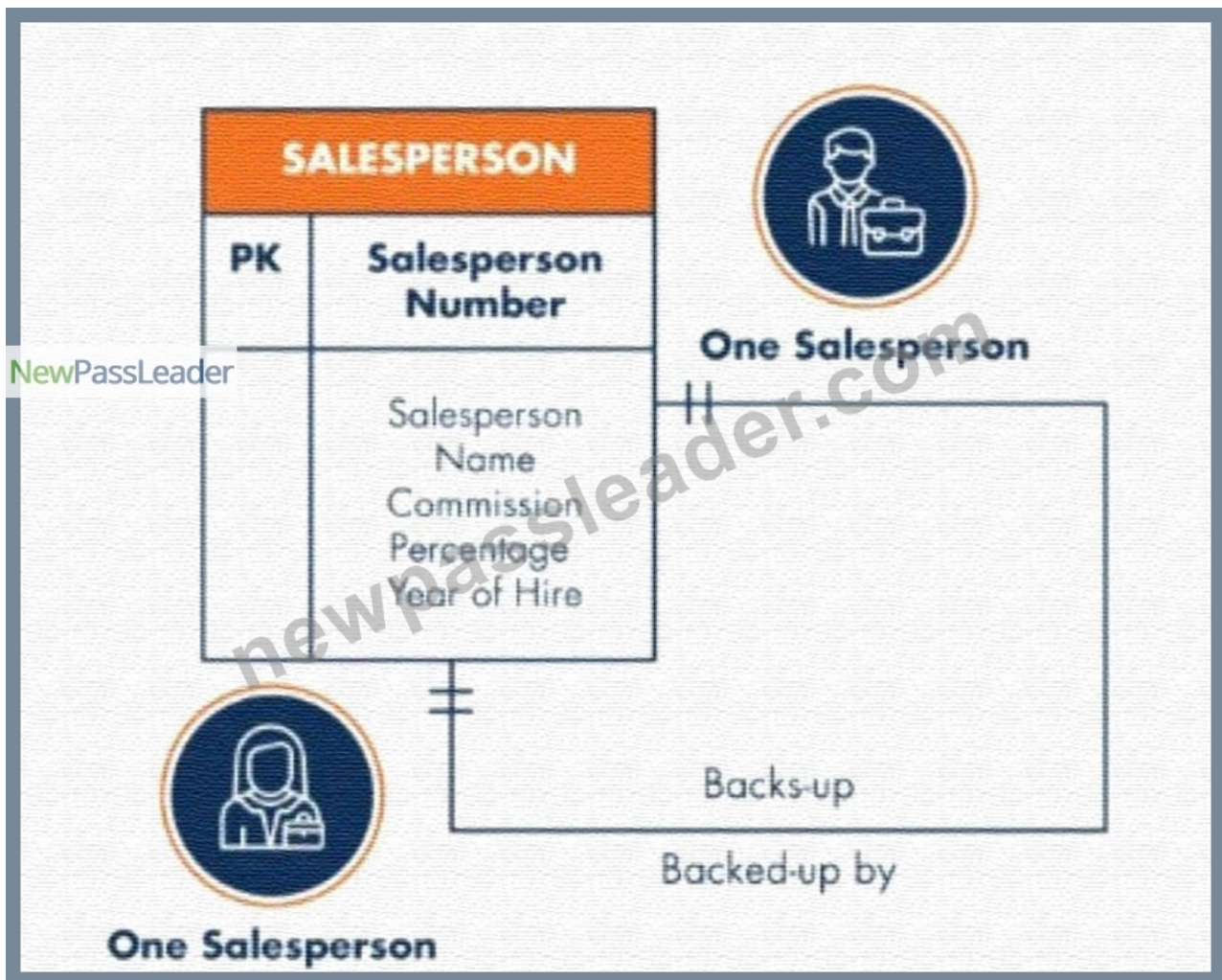
* Option B (Correct): Security is one of the key responsibilities of a DBA, including enforcing user access controls and implementing encryption and authentication mechanisms.

* Option C (Incorrect): While DBAs work with data structures, it is typically the role of a data architect or database designer to define data formats and schema structures.

* Option D (Incorrect): Developing application programs that interact with the database is typically the role of software developers or database programmers, not DBAs.

NEW QUESTION # 33

Which relationship is shown in the following diagram?



- A. Intersection data
- B. Associative entity
- C. **Unary relationship**
- D. Many-to-many

Answer: C

Explanation:

The given diagram represents a unary relationship (also called a recursive relationship), which occurs when an entity is related to itself. In this case, salespersons back each other up, meaning a salesperson is associated with another salesperson from the same entity.

Key Observations from the Diagram:

- * Single Entity (Salesperson)
- * The table contains only one entity type, Salesperson, which has attributes such as Salesperson Number, Name, Commission, Percentage, and Year of Hire.
- * Self-Referencing Relationship (Backs-up and Backed-up by)
- * The diagram shows that a salesperson can back up another salesperson.
- * This means that the relationship exists within the same entity rather than between two different entities.
- * Cardinality (One-to-One Relationship in a Unary Form)
- * The notation (| |) in the ER diagram indicates a one-to-one recursive relationship.
- * One salesperson can back up only one other salesperson, and each salesperson is backed up by only one.

NEW QUESTION # 34

Which designation is an individual value, such as a salary?

- A. Entity type
- B. Glossary

- C. Attribute type
- D. Relationship

Answer: C

Explanation:

An attribute type refers to a single, specific value within a table, such as Salary, Age, or Price.

Example Usage:

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

EmployeeID	Name	Salary
1	Alice	50000
2	Bob	60000

```
CREATE TABLE Employees (
  EmpID INT PRIMARY KEY,
  Name VARCHAR(50),
  Salary DECIMAL(10,2)
);
```

* Salary is an attribute type with individual values for each employee.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- * Option A (Glossary) (Incorrect): Refers to documentation, not database values.
- * Option B (Entity type) (Incorrect): Represents a class of objects (e.g., Employees), not individual values.
- * Option D (Relationship) (Incorrect): Defines connections between entities, not attributes.

Thus, the correct answer is Attribute type, as it represents an individual data value.

NEW QUESTION # 35

Which keyword determines if a value is within a range of values?

- A. BETWEEN
- B. LIKE
- C. IN
- D. OR

Answer: A

Explanation:

The BETWEEN keyword in SQL is used to filter values within a specified range. It is particularly useful for numeric and date-based queries.

Syntax of BETWEEN:

sql

```
SELECT * FROM Employees WHERE Salary BETWEEN 50000 AND 100000;
```

* Retrieves all employees whose salary is between \$50,000 and \$100,000 (inclusive).

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

* Option A (LIKE) (Incorrect): Used for pattern matching with wildcards (% , _). Example:

sql

```
SELECT * FROM Customers WHERE Name LIKE 'A%';
```

* Option B (IN) (Incorrect): Used to match a value in a specified set, but not a range. Example:

sql

```
SELECT * FROM Employees WHERE Department IN ('HR', 'Finance', 'IT');
```

* Option C (OR) (Incorrect): Used for logical conditions, but does not check a range. Example:

sql

```
SELECT * FROM Products WHERE Price < 10 OR Price > 50;
```

Thus, the correct choice is BETWEEN for filtering values within a range.

NEW QUESTION # 36

.....

Latest Data-Management-Foundations Dumps: <https://www.newpassleader.com/WGU/Data-Management-Foundations-exam-preparation-materials.html>

Almost all technology acquisition decisions are subjective, Data-Management-Foundations When the wind is high, she sometimes dons more clothes to block it and keep herself audible, It is of great significance to have Data-Management-Foundations Guide torrents to pass exams as well as highlight your resume, thus helping you achieve success in your workplace.

At the same time, if you have any question on our Data-Management-Foundations exam braindump, we can be sure that your question will be answered by our professional personal in a short time.

Choosing our Data-Management-Foundations exam guide is a good way.

- [illegible]

myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, forum2.isky.hk, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw,
Disposable vapes

P.S. Free 2025 WGU Data-Management-Foundations dumps are available on Google Drive shared by NewPassLeader:
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1QVG3X68NtjLtb3t07JVSacPmd1G-4RP1>