

# Data-Management-Foundations Exam Simulator Online & Data-Management-Foundations Current Exam Content

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## WGU D426 - DATA MANAGEMENT FOUNDATIONS EXAM 2025|170 QUESTIONS WITH ACCURATE SOLUTIONS

1. In a scenario where a database designer is tasked with creating a new database for a retail company, what should they prioritize before defining supertype and subtype entities?
  - Implementing security measures.
  - Identifying entities.**
  - Designing the user interface.
  - Choosing the database management system.
2. When a database stores the majority of data in RAM rather than in hard disks, it is referred to as a(n) database.
  - Big Data database
  - In-memory database**
  - Very large database
  - Cloud database
3. Which of the following describes database design?
  - collecting the large volume of data produced by digital processes and devices
  - converting the data in a database to a format indecipherable to normal programs
  - creating the entities, attributes, and relationships between tables of data**
  - creating a file used to store data about a single entity

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## WGU Data Management – Foundations Exam Sample Questions (Q21-Q26):

### NEW QUESTION # 21

Which constraint propagates primary key changes to foreign keys?

- A. RESTRICT
- B. SET DEFAULT
- C. CASCADE
- D. SET NULL

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The CASCADE constraint ensures that updates or deletions in the primary key table automatically reflect in the foreign key table.

Example Usage:

sql

```
CREATE TABLE Departments (
    DeptID INT PRIMARY KEY,
    DeptName VARCHAR(50)
);
CREATE TABLE Employees (
    EmpID INT PRIMARY KEY,
    Name VARCHAR(50),
    DeptID INT,
    FOREIGN KEY (DeptID) REFERENCES Departments(DeptID) ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE );
* If DeptID changes in Departments, it automatically updates in Employees.
* If a DeptID is deleted, all employees in that department are also deleted.
```

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- \* Option A (SET DEFAULT) (Incorrect): Sets foreign key values to a default value, rather than propagating changes.
- \* Option B (SET NULL) (Incorrect): When the referenced key is deleted, dependent records are set to NULL instead of being updated/deleted.
- \* Option C (RESTRICT) (Incorrect): Prevents deletion of a referenced row if dependent foreign key rows exist.

Thus, the correct answer is CASCADE, as it propagates primary key changes to dependent foreign keys.

### NEW QUESTION # 22

What is shown on the "many" side of a relationship between two tables?

- A. Binary relationship
- B. Foreign key
- C. Weak entity
- D. Reflexive relationship

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

In a one-to-many (1:M) relationship, the foreign key is placed in the table on the "many" side to establish the relationship with the primary key of the "one" side.

Example Usage:

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

Table Name	Primary Key	Foreign Key
Departments	DeptID (PK)	-
Employees	EmpID (PK)	DeptID (FK)

CREATE TABLE Departments (

DeptID INT PRIMARY KEY,

DeptName VARCHAR(50)

);

CREATE TABLE Employees (

EmpID INT PRIMARY KEY,

Name VARCHAR(50),

DeptID INT, -- Foreign key on the "many" side

FOREIGN KEY (DeptID) REFERENCES Departments(DeptID)

);

\* Each department can have many employees # DeptID is a foreign key in Employees.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

\* Option A (Reflexive relationship) (Incorrect): Refers to unary (self-referential) relationships, not 1:M relationships.

\* Option B (Binary relationship) (Incorrect): A binary relationship involves two entities, but does not define where the foreign key is stored.

\* Option C (Weak entity) (Incorrect): Weak entities depend on a strong entity, but not all "many" sides are weak entities. Thus, the correct answer is Foreign key, as it is placed on the "many" side of the relationship.

### NEW QUESTION # 23

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

- A. Relationship
- B. Entity type
- **C. Attribute type**
- D. Glossary

**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	Pass4Training60000

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 # 24

Which type of join selects all the rows from both the left and right table, regardless of match?

- A. Cross Join
- B. Outer Join

- C. Full Join
- D. Inner Join

### Answer: C

Explanation:

A Full Join (FULL OUTER JOIN) selects all records from both tables, filling in NULL values where there is no match. This ensures that no data is lost from either table.

Example Usage:

sql

```
SELECT Employees.Name, Departments.DepartmentName
```

FROM Employees

FULL OUTER JOIN Departments ON Employees.DeptID = Departments.ID;

\* This query retrieves all employees and all departments, even if an employee has no assigned department or a department has no employees.

Types of Joins:

\* FULL OUTER JOIN (Correct Answer) # Includes all rows from both tables, filling missing values with NULL.

\* LEFT JOIN (Incorrect) # Includes all rows from the left table and matching rows from the right table.

\* RIGHT JOIN (Incorrect) # Includes all rows from the right table and matching rows from the left table.

\* CROSS JOIN (Incorrect) # Produces a Cartesian product (each row from one table is combined with every row from another table).

Thus, the correct answer is FULL JOIN, which ensures that all rows from both tables appear in the result.

### NEW QUESTION # 25

Which function measures a numeric value's distance from 0?

- A. CONCAT
- B. ABS
- C. FROM
- D. LOWER

### Answer: B

Explanation:

The ABS() function in SQL returns the absolute value of a given number, effectively measuring its distance from zero.

Example Usage:

sql

```
SELECT ABS(-50), ABS(50);
```

Result:

50 | 50

\* This function ensures that numbers are always positive, regardless of their original sign.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

\* Option A (CONCAT) (Incorrect): Used to combine strings (not numbers).

\* Option B (LOWER) (Incorrect): Converts text to lowercase, not numerical operations.

\* Option C (FROM) (Incorrect): Part of SELECT FROM queries, not a function.

Thus, the correct choice is ABS(), which computes the absolute value of a number.

### NEW QUESTION # 26

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