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WGU DATA MANAGEMENT FOUNDATIONS STUDY GUIDE EXAM TEST LATEST UPDATE WITH 100% SOLVED -GRADED A+ VERIFIED 2025; 2026 UPDATE

File based structure (Prior to BDMS) - ANS-o Attempt to computerize old manual filing system o Was easy to retrieve small amounts of information from o As data grew, it became difficult to locate and retrieve information o Retrieval speed depended on file structure and how data was organized within the structure

File types that utilized file based structure - ANS-Flat files, heap files, Index files, hashed files

Flat files - ANS-no internal hierarchy and data is unstructured

Heap files - ANS-unsorted set of records uniquely identified by record ID -allows heap files to be inserted or deleted using ID

dex files - ANS-- File that stores a list of Look Up Field values from data file that includes the location

(address) in the data file of the corresponding record
-Smaller than the entire record, usually fits in main memory for quick look up
- Lists keywords and phrases that are in a particular file
- Becomes a pointer to the location in the file where the information can be found when stored with

thed files - ANS-- Uses hash functions to decide where records should be placed on a disk Allows for faster data look up without the use of an index file

data - ANS-raw facts not processed to reveal meaning. Requires transformation to better understand.

information - ANS-o Produced by Processing Raw Data to reveal its meaning o Key to good decision making and business survival is accurate, relevant, and timely information

knowledge - ANS-o Information and facts about a specific subject

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WGU Data Management – Foundations Exam Sample Questions (Q20-Q25):

NEW QUESTION #20

Which description defines a data type?

- A. It has values corresponding to columns.
- B. It is an unnamed tuple of values.
- C. It has a name and a varying set of rows.
- D. It is a named set of values.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Adata typedefines the kind of data a column can store in a database. It ensures data consistency and efficient storage.

- * Option A (Correct): A data type is anamed set of values, such as INTEGER, VARCHAR, DATE, etc.
- * Option B (Incorrect): A tuple refers to arowin a relational database, not a data type.
- * Option C (Incorrect):Data typesdefinecolumn values, but they do not correspond directly to columns.
- * Option D (Incorrect):Data types do not have avaryingset of rows; they define attributes for columns.

NEW QUESTION #21

How is the primary key indicated in a table?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

In SQL, aprimary key is explicitly defined using the PRIMARY KEY keywordwhen creating a table.

Example Usage:

sql

CREATE TABLE Products (

ProductID INT PRIMARY KEY,

Name VARCHAR(100),

Price DECIMAL(10,2)

)٠

* 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):SQLdoes 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 diagramsmight use symbols, but SQLdoes not use diamonds to indicate keys. Thus, the correct answer isSQL keyword, as primary keys are explicitly defined using PRIMARY KEY.

NEW QUESTION # 22

What is the second step in the implement relationships stage of database design?

A. Implement subtype entities

- B. Implement weak entities
- C. Implement one-one relationships
- D. Specify cascade

Answer: C

Explanation:

These cond step in implementing relationships is defining one-to-one (1:1) relationships between entities.

Example Usage:

* Example of a 1:1 relationship:

sql

CREATE TABLE Employees (

EmpID INT PRIMARY KEY,

Name VARCHAR(50)

);

CREATE TABLE EmployeeDetails (

EmpID INT PRIMARY KEY,

Address VARCHAR(255),

FOREIGN KEY (EmpID) REFERENCES Employees(EmpID)

);

* Here, each employee has exactly one detail record, creating a1:1 relationship.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- * Option A (Implement weak entities) (Incorrect): Weak entities rely on aforeign keyand are implemented later.
- * Option C (Implement subtype entities) (Incorrect):Subtypes are special cases and not implemented in the second step.
- * Option D (Specify cascade) (Incorrect):Cascade rules (ON DELETE, ON UPDATE) are defined duringforeign key implementation, not in the second step.

Thus, the correct answer is Implement one-one relationships, as it is thenext logical stepaffer defining entities.

NEW QUESTION #23

Which term refers to a path from a top-level block to a bottom-level block?

- A. Crow's foot
- B. Branch
- C. Sparse index
- D. Fan-out

Answer: B

Explanation:

In database indexing, abranchrefers to the path from the top-level block (root node) to a bottom-level block (leaf node) in aB-Tree or B+ Tree index structure.

Example Usage in Indexing:

- * AB-Tree indexorganizes data hierarchically, withbranches leading to different parts of the tree.
- * When searching for a record, thequery follows a branchfrom theroot node down to the correct leaf node.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- * Option A (Fan-out) (Incorrect):Refers tohow many children a node has, not the path.
- * Option B (Crow's foot) (Incorrect): Anotation used in ER diagrams, not indexing.
- * Option D (Sparse index) (Incorrect): A type of indexstoring only some entries, not the path itself.

Thus, the correct answer is Branch, as it defines the path from top to bottom in a database index.

NEW QUESTION #24

Which action does the % operator accomplish in MySQL?

- A. Subtracts a numeric value from another
- B. Divides two numeric values and returns the remainder
- C. Compares two numeric values for equality
- D. Raises a numeric value to the power of another

Answer: B

Explanation:

The % operator in MySQL is known as the modulus operator. It returns the remainder of a division operation between two numbers. Example:

sql

SELECT 10 % 3; -- Output: 1 (10 divided by 3 gives remainder 1)

* Option A (Incorrect):Raising a number to a power is done using the POW() function or

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