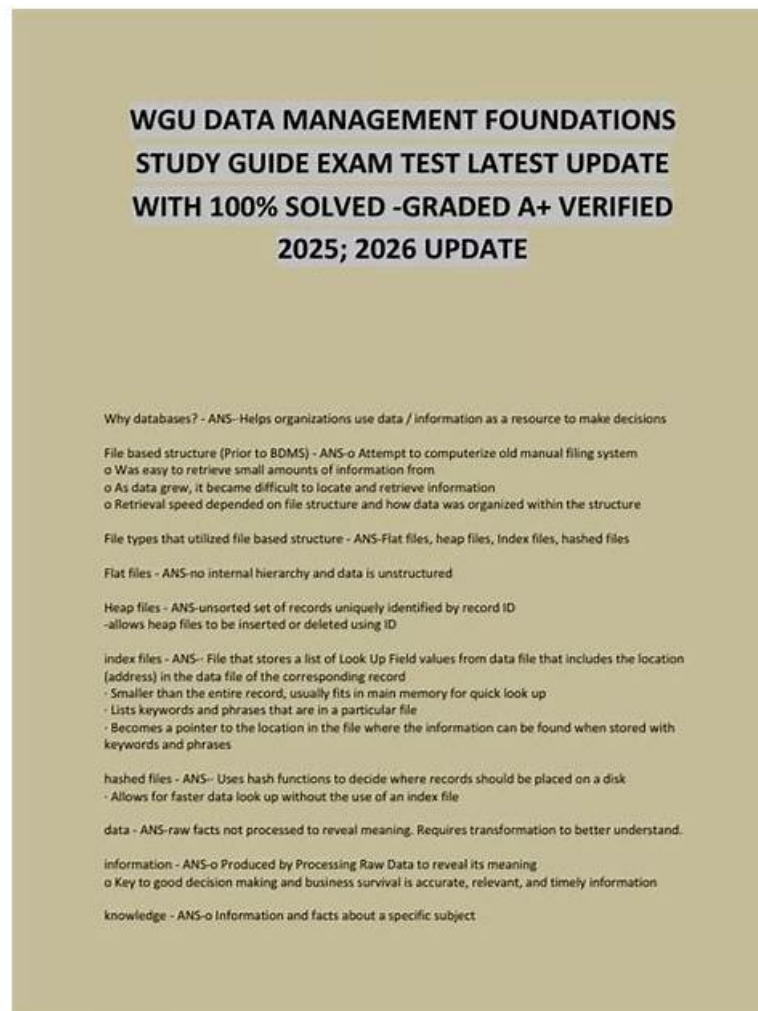


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WGU Data Management – Foundations Exam Sample Questions (Q20-Q25):

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:

A data type defines 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 a named set of values, such as INTEGER, VARCHAR, DATE, etc.
- * Option B (Incorrect): A tuple refers to a row in a relational database, not a data type.
- * Option C (Incorrect): Data types define column values, but they do not correspond directly to columns.
- * Option D (Incorrect): Data types do not have a varying set 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 SQL keyword**

Answer: D

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 # 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:

The second 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 a 1:1 relationship.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- * Option A (Implement weak entities) (Incorrect): Weak entities rely on a foreign key and 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 during foreign key implementation, not in the second step.

Thus, the correct answer is Implement one-one relationships, as it is the next logical step after 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, a branch refers to the path from the top-level block (root node) to a bottom-level block (leaf node) in a B-Tree or B+ Tree index structure.

Example Usage in Indexing:

- * AB-Tree index organizes data hierarchically, with branches leading to different parts of the tree.
- * When searching for a record, the query follows a branch from the root node down to the correct leaf node.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- * Option A (Fan-out) (Incorrect): Refers to how many children a node has, not the path.
- * Option B (Crow's foot) (Incorrect): A notation used in ER diagrams, not indexing.
- * Option D (Sparse index) (Incorrect): A type of index storing 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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