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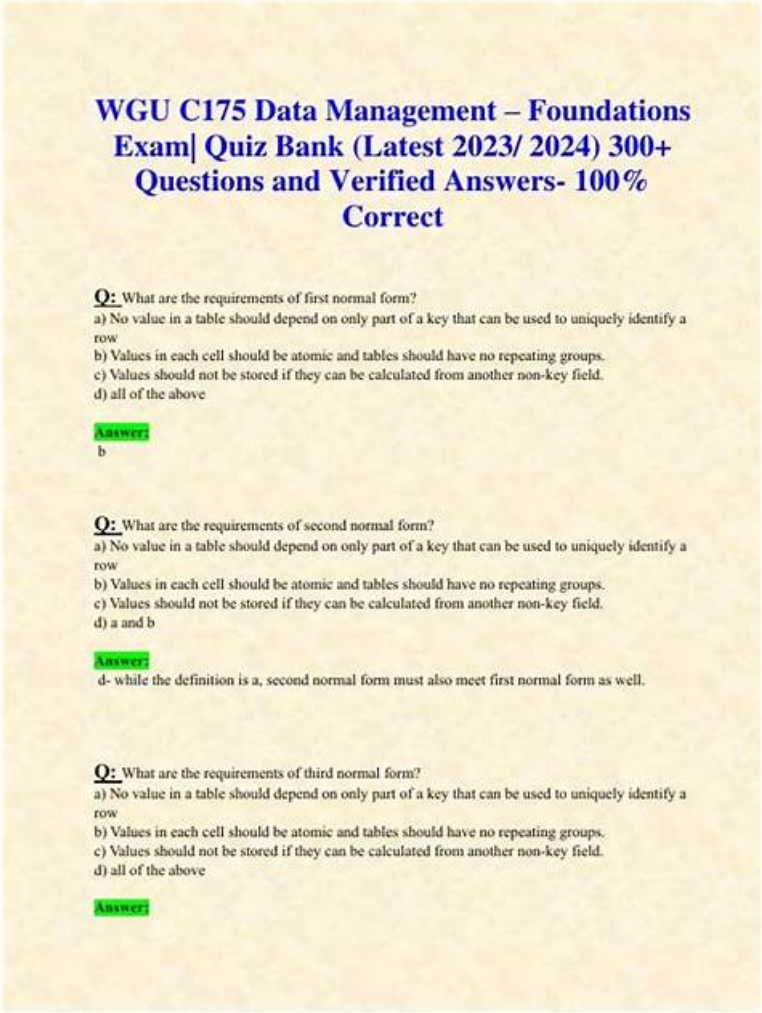

WGU C175 Data Management – Foundations Exam| Quiz Bank (Latest 2023/ 2024) 300+ Questions and Verified Answers- 100% Correct

Q: What are the requirements of first normal form?
a) No value in a table should depend on only part of a key that can be used to uniquely identify a row
b) Values in each cell should be atomic and tables should have no repeating groups.
c) Values should not be stored if they can be calculated from another non-key field.
d) all of the above

Answer:
b

Q: What are the requirements of second normal form?
a) No value in a table should depend on only part of a key that can be used to uniquely identify a row
b) Values in each cell should be atomic and tables should have no repeating groups.
c) Values should not be stored if they can be calculated from another non-key field.
d) a and b

Answer:
d- while the definition is a, second normal form must also meet first normal form as well.

Q: What are the requirements of third normal form?
a) No value in a table should depend on only part of a key that can be used to uniquely identify a row
b) Values in each cell should be atomic and tables should have no repeating groups.
c) Values should not be stored if they can be calculated from another non-key field.
d) all of the above

Answer:

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WGU Data Management – Foundations Exam Sample Questions (Q40-Q45):

NEW QUESTION # 40
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 is responsible for securing the database system against unauthorized users.
- C. The database administrator develops computer programs that utilize a database.
- D. The database administrator is a consumer of data in a database.

Answer: B

Explanation:
ADatabase 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 adata architect ordatabase designerto define data formats and schema structures.
* Option D (Incorrect):Developing application programs that interact with the database is typically the role ofsoftware developersordatabase programmers, not DBAs.

NEW QUESTION # 41
Which clause is used to specify the join columns when performing a join in MySQL?

- A. ON
- B. AND
- C. AS
- D. JOIN

Answer: A

Explanation:
When performing aJOIN operationin MySQL, the ON clause specifies thejoining condition, defining which columns from both tables should be matched.
Example:
sql
SELECT Employees.Name, Departments.DepartmentName
FROM Employees
JOIN Departments ON Employees.DepartmentID = Departments.ID;
* Option A (Incorrect):AS is used foraliasing tables and columns, not for specifying join conditions.
* Option B (Incorrect):JOIN defines the type of join (INNER JOIN, LEFT JOIN, etc.), butdoes not specify the columns.
* Option C (Correct):The ON clause is used tospecify the join conditionbetween two tables.
* Option D (Incorrect):AND is used in filtering conditions, not for joining tables.

NEW QUESTION # 42
Which keyword can be used as a clause in an ALTER TABLE statement?

- A. CHANGE
- B. DELETE
- C. STOP
- D. AGGREGATE

Answer: A

Explanation:
TheALTER TABLEstatement is used to modify an existing database table structure. One common clause is CHANGE, which allows renaming a column and modifying its data type.
Example:
sql
ALTER TABLE Employees CHANGE COLUMN OldName NewName VARCHAR(50);
* Option A (Incorrect):DELETE is used to removerows, not alter table structure.
* Option B (Correct):CHANGE is avalid clausefor renaming and modifying columns in MySQL and some other databases.
* Option C (Incorrect):STOP is not a valid SQL keyword for altering tables.
* Option D (Incorrect):AGGREGATE refers to functions like SUM() and AVG(), not table alterations.

NEW QUESTION # 43
Which term refers to a path from a top-level block to a bottom-level block?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
In database indexing, abranchrefers to thepath 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 isBranch, as it defines thepath from top to bottom in a database index.

NEW QUESTION # 44
Which action does the % operator accomplish in MySQL?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
The % operator in MySQL is known as themodulus operator. It returns theremainderof 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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