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WGU Data Management - Foundations - D426
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Which requirement within large, complex databases ensures users have limited access to the database?

- Recovery
- Performance
- Authorization
- Confidentiality
- Authorization**

Which design type specifies database requirements without regard to a specific database system?

- Physical design
- Conceptual design
- Logical design
- Abstract design
- Conceptual design**

3. What characterizes the rules of relational databases?

-They are logical constraints that ensure the data is valid.

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WGU Data Management – Foundations Exam Sample Questions (Q46-Q51):

NEW QUESTION # 46

What is the role of the database administrator?

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

Answer: B

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 # 47

Which operator defines the field that the index is using in a CREATE TABLE statement?

- A. IN
- **B. ON**
- C. CHECK
- D. UNIQUE

Answer: B

Explanation:

The ON keyword specifies the field used by an index when creating it in SQL.

Example Usage:

sql

```
CREATE INDEX idx_employee_name  
ON Employees(Name);
```

* Here, an index idx_employee_name is created on the Name column.

* This improves query performance when filtering by Name.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

* Option A (IN) (Incorrect): Used in queries to match values in a set, not for indexing.

* Option C (UNIQUE) (Incorrect): Ensures a column has unique values but does not define an index field.

* Option D (CHECK) (Incorrect): Used for validating column values, not for indexing.

Thus, the correct answer is ON, as it defines the column on which an index is created.

NEW QUESTION # 48

Which command is used to filter group results generated by the GROUP BY clause?

- **A. HAVING**
- B. WITH
- C. WHERE

- D. REPLACE

Answer: A

Explanation:

The HAVING clause is used in SQL to filter grouped results generated by the GROUP BY clause. Unlike WHERE, which filters individual rows before grouping, HAVING filters after aggregation has been performed.

Example Usage:

sql

```
SELECT Department, AVG(Salary) AS AvgSalary
```

```
FROM Employees
```

```
GROUP BY Department
```

```
HAVING AVG(Salary) > 50000;
```

* This query first groups employees by Department, calculates the average salary per department, and then filters only those departments where the average salary is greater than 50,000.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

* Option A (REPLACE) (Incorrect): Used for string substitution, not filtering.

* Option C (WITH) (Incorrect): Used in Common Table Expressions (CTEs), not for filtering.

* Option D (WHERE) (Incorrect): Used for row-level filtering before aggregation, but it cannot be used on aggregate functions like SUM() or AVG().

Thus, HAVING is the correct answer for filtering after grouping.

NEW QUESTION # 49

What is a common error made while inserting an automatically incrementing primary key?

- A. Inserting a value and overriding auto-increment for a primary key
- B. Failing to set a numeric value in a newly inserted row
- C. Forgetting to specify which is the auto-increment column
- D. Designating multiple primary keys

Answer: A

Explanation:

In databases, primary keys are often set to auto-increment so that new rows automatically receive unique values. However, one common error is manually inserting a value into an auto-incremented primary key column, which overrides the automatic numbering and may cause conflicts.

Example of Auto-Increment Setup:

sql

```
CREATE TABLE Users (
```

```
UserID INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
```

```
Username VARCHAR(50)
```

```
);
```

Incorrect Insert (Error-Prone Approach):

sql

```
INSERT INTO Users (UserID, Username) VALUES (100, 'Alice');
```

* This manually overrides the auto-increment, which can lead to duplicate key errors.

Correct Insert (Avoiding Errors):

sql

```
INSERT INTO Users (Username) VALUES ('Alice');
```

* The database assigns UserID automatically, preventing conflicts.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

* Option B (Failing to set a numeric value) (Incorrect): The database automatically assigns values when AUTO_INCREMENT is used.

* Option C (Designating multiple primary keys) (Incorrect): While incorrect, most databases will prevent this at creation time.

* Option D (Forgetting to specify which is the auto-increment column) (Incorrect): If AUTO_INCREMENT is set, the database handles numbering automatically.

Thus, the most common error is inserting a value and overriding auto-increment, which can cause duplicate key errors and data inconsistencies.

NEW QUESTION # 50

Which expression can be used to create a temporary name for a table?

- **A. ALIAS**
- B. UNION
- C. NEW
- D. HAVING

Answer: A

Explanation:

Alias is used in SQL to give a temporary name to a table or column within a query. It makes queries more readable and helps in cases where a table needs to be referenced multiple times (e.g., in a self-join).

Example Usage:

sql

```
SELECT e.Name, d.DepartmentName
```

```
FROM Employees AS e
```

```
JOIN Departments AS d
```

```
ON e.DeptID = d.ID;
```

* Here, Employees is aliased as e and Departments as d, making the query shorter and clearer.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

* Option A (HAVING) (Incorrect): Used to filter grouped results, not create aliases.

* Option B (NEW) (Incorrect): Not a valid SQL keyword for aliasing.

* Option D (UNION) (Incorrect): Combines result sets but does not rename tables.

Thus, the correct answer is ALIAS, which allows for temporary naming of tables or columns.

NEW QUESTION # 51

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