1. A large company has several databases across its many departments. What kind of metadata describes how many locations contain a certain piece of data?
   a. Descriptive
   b. Representative
   c. Administrative
   d. Structural

2. A large metropolitan high school gives each of its students an ID number to differentiate them in its database. What kind of metadata are the ID numbers?
   a. Structural
   b. Representative
   c. Administrative
   d. Descriptive

3. An international nonprofit organization wants to merge third-party data with its own data. Which of the following actions will help make this process successful? Select all that apply.
   a. Replace the incoming data's metadata with its own company metadata.
   b. Alter the internal metadata to more closely reflect the incoming metadata.
   c. Use metadata to evaluate the third-party data's quality and credibility.
   d. Use metadata to standardize the datasets.

4. Fill in the blank: Data _____ is a process data professionals use to ensure the formal management of their organization's data assets.
   a. governance
   b. storage
   c. sourcing
   d. organization