## Quiz 2 - Data Repositories, Data Pipelines, and Data Integration Platforms

| 1  | Data Marts and Data Warehouses have typically been relational, but the emergence of what technology has helped to let these be used for non-relational data?   | 1/1 point |
|----|--|-----------|
|    | ○ ETL  |           |
|    | O Data Lake  |           |
|    | NoSQL  |           |
|    | ○ sốr  |           |
|    | Correct The emergence of NoSQL technology has made it possible for data marts and data warehouses to be used for both relational and non-relational data.  |           |
|    |  |           |
| 2. | What is one of the most significant advantages of an RDBMS?  | 1/1 point |
|    | Can store only structured data   |           |
|    | Is ACID-Compliant  |           |
|    | O Enforces a limit on the length of data fields  |           |
|    | Requires source and destination tables to be identical for migrating data  |           |
|    |  |           |
|    |  |           |
|    | Which one of the NoSQL database types uses a graphical model to represent and store data, and is particularly useful for visualizing, analyzing, and finding connections between different pieces of data? | 1/1 point |
|    | ○ Column-based   |           |
|    | O Document-based   |           |
|    | ● Graph-based  |           |
|    | ○ Key value store  |           |
|    | Correct Graph-based NoSQL databases use a graphical model to represent and store data and are used for visualizing, analyzing, and finding connections between different pieces of data.                   |           |
|    |  |           |

| 4. | Which of the data repositories serves as a pool of raw data and stores large amounts of structured, semi-structured, and unstructured data in their native formats?   | 1/1 point   |
|----|---|-------------|
|    | O Relational Databases  |             |
|    | Data Lakes  |             |
|    | O Data Marts  |             |
|    | O Data Warehouses   |             |
|    | Correct A Data Lake can store large amounts of structured, semi-structured, and unstructured data in their native format, classified and tagged with metadata.  |             |
| 5. | While data integration combines disparate data into a unified view of the data, a data pipeline covers the entire data movement journey from source to destination systems, and ETL is a process within data integration. | 1 / 1 point |
|    | True  |             |
|    | ○ False   |             |
|    | Correct A data pipeline covers the entire journey of data from source to destination. Data integration is performed within a data pipeline, while ETL is a process within data integration.                               |             |