

# Practice Test 1

## Question 1

Please select the 2 frameworks that show high-level relationships that influence how an organization manages data.

### Question Type

multi-select

### Answer 1

DAMA DMBOK Hexagon

### Answer 2

DAMA Wheel

### Answer 3

Strategic Alignment Model

### Answer 4

Amsterdam Information Model

### Correct Response

3,4

### Explanation

Please refer to page 33 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Data Management

**Question 2**

Please select the 3 visuals that depict DAMA's Data Management Framework.

**Question Type**

multi-select

**Answer 1**

The DAMA Wheel

**Answer 2**

The DAMA Octagon

**Answer 3**

The Environmental Factors hexagon

**Answer 4**

The Knowledge Area Context Diagram

**Answer 5**

The Data Quality Function Context Diagram

**Correct Response**

1,3,4

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 35 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Data Management

**Question 3**

Data Governance is at the centre of the data management activities, since governance is required for consistency within and balance between functions.

**Question Type**

multiple-choice

**Answer 1**

True

**Answer 2**

False

**Correct Response**

1

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 35 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Data Management

**Question 4**

Please select the correct component pieces that form part of an Ethical Handling Strategy and Roadmap.

**Question Type**

multi-select

**Answer 1**

Values Statement

**Answer 2**

Compliance framework

**Answer 3**

Roadmap

**Answer 4**

Emotions matrix

**Answer 5**

All of the above

**Answer 6**

None of the above

**Correct Response**

1,2,3

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 62 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Data Handling Ethics

**Question 5**

Data professionals involved in Business Intelligence, analytics and Data Science are often responsible for data that describes: who people are; what people do; where people live; and how people are treated. The data can be misused and counteract the principles underlying data ethics.

**Question Type**

multiple-choice

**Answer 1**

True

**Answer 2**

False

**Correct Response**

1

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 63 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Data Handling Ethics

**Question 6**

Select the areas to consider when constructing an organization's operating model:

**Question Type**

multi-select

**Answer 1**

Value of the data to the organisation

**Answer 2**

Business model

**Answer 3**

Cultural Factors

**Answer 4**

Impact of the regulation

**Answer 5**

All of the above

**Answer 6**

None of the above

**Correct Response**

6

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 82 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Data Governance

**Question 7**

Development of goals, principles and policies derived from the data governance strategy will not guide the organization into the desired future state.

**Question Type**

multiple-choice

**Answer 1**

True

**Answer 2**

False

**Correct Response**

2

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 83 of DMBOK2.



## **Knowledge Area**

Data Governance

## **Question 8**

Layers of data governance are often part of the solution. This means determining where accountability should reside for stewardship activities and who the owners of the data are.

## **Question Type**

multiple-choice

## **Answer 1**

True

## **Answer 2**

False

## **Correct Response**

1

## **Explanation**

Please refer to page 82 of DMBOK2.

## **Knowledge Area**

Data Governance

## **Question 9**

A change management program supporting formal data governance should focus communication on:

## **Question Type**

multi-select

## **Answer 1**

Promoting the value of data assets

## **Answer 2**

Obtaining buy-in from all stakeholders

## **Answer 3**

Implementing data management training

## **Answer 4**

Monitoring the resistance

## **Answer 5**

Implementing new metric and KPIs

## **Answer 6**

Addressing all queries

**Correct Response**

1,3,5

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 85 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Data Governance

**Question 10**

Measuring the effects of change management on in five key areas including: Awareness of the need to change; Desire to participate and support the change; Knowledge about how to change; Ability to implement new skills and behaviors; and Reinforcement to keep the change in place.

**Question Type**

multiple-choice

**Answer 1**

True

**Answer 2**

False

**Correct Response**

1

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 85-86 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Data Governance

**Question 11**

Issue management is the process for identifying, quantifying, prioritizing and resolving data governance related issues, including:

**Question Type**

multi-select

**Answer 1**

Authority

**Answer 2**

Compliance

**Answer 3**

Conflicts

**Answer 4**

Contracts

**Answer 5**

Data Efficiency

**Answer 6**

All of the above

**Correct Response**

1,2,3,4

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 86 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Data Governance

**Question 12**

Data governance requires control mechanisms and procedures for, but not limited to, assignment and tracking of action items.

**Question Type**

multiple-choice

**Answer 1**

True

## **Answer 2**

False

## **Correct Response**

1

## **Explanation**

Please refer to page 87 of DMBOK2.

## **Knowledge Area**

Data Governance

## **Question 13**

Data governance requires control mechanisms and procedures for, but not limited to, identifying, capturing, logging and updating actions.

**Question Type**

multiple-choice

**Answer 1**

True

**Answer 2**

False

**Correct Response**

2

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 87 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Data Governance

## Question 14

Examples of concepts that can be standardized within the data architecture knowledge area include:

### Question Type

multi-select

### Answer 1

Data security standards

### Answer 2

Enterprise data models

### Answer 3

Tool standards

### Answer 4

System naming conventions

### Answer 5

Data quality rules

### Answer 6

None of the above

### Correct Response

2,3,4



**Explanation**

Please refer to page 89 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Data Governance

**Question 15**

Sample value metrics for a data governance program include:

**Question Type**

multi-select

**Answer 1**

Achievements of goals and objectives

**Answer 2**

Effectiveness of communication

**Answer 3**

Effectiveness of education

**Answer 4**

Contributions to business objectives

**Answer 5**

Reduction of risk

**Answer 6**

Improved efficiency in operations

**Correct Response**

4,5,6

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 94 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Data Governance

**Question 16**

What data architecture designs represent should be clearly documented.  
Examples include:

**Question Type**

multi-select

**Answer 1**

Current

**Answer 2**

Preferred

**Answer 3**

Priority

**Answer 4**

Retirement

**Answer 5**

Emerging

**Answer 6**

All of the above

**Correct Response**

1,2,4,5

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 116 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Data Architecture

**Question 17**

When constructing models and diagrams during formalisation of data architecture there are certain characteristics that minimise distractions and maximize useful information. Characteristics include:

**Question Type**

multi-select

**Answer 1**

A clear and consistent legend

**Answer 2**

A match between all diagram objects and the legend

**Answer 3**

A clear and consistent line direction

**Answer 4**

A consistent line across display methods

**Answer 5**

Consistent object attributes

**Answer 6**

Linear symmetry

**Correct Response**

1,2,3,4,5,6

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 116-117 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Data Architecture

**Question 18**

Enterprise data architecture influences the scope boundaries of project and system releases. An example of influence is data replication control.

**Question Type**

multiple-choice

**Answer 1**

True

**Answer 2**

False

**Correct Response**

1

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 111 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Data Architecture

**Question 19**

Data flows map and document relationships between data and locations where global differences occur.

**Question Type**

multiple-choice

**Answer 1**

True

**Answer 2**

False

**Correct Response**

2

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 108 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Data Architecture

**Question 20**

Examples of business processes when constructing data flow diagrams include:

**Question Type**

multi-select

**Answer 1**

Order Management

**Answer 2**

Invoicing

**Answer 3**

Customer

**Answer 4**

Sales order

**Answer 5**

Marketing & Sales

**Answer 6**

Product Development

**Correct Response**

1,2,5,6

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 108 of DMBOK2.

## **Knowledge Area**

Data Architecture

## **Question 21**

Please select the option that correctly orders the models in decreasing level of detail:

### **Question Type**

multiple-choice

### **Answer 1**

Subject Area model, Conceptual model, Logical model, Logical & Physical models for a project.

### **Answer 2**

Conceptual model, Subject Area model, Logical model, Logical & Physical models for a project.

### **Answer 3**

Conceptual model, Logical model, Subject Area model, Logical & Physical models for a project.

### **Answer 4**

Logical model, Conceptual model, Subject Area model, Logical & Physical models for a project.

### **Answer 5**

None of the above



**Correct Response**

2

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 105-106 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Data Architecture

**Question 22**

The four main types of NoSQL databases are:

**Question Type**

multi-select

**Answer 1**

Document

**Answer 2**

Strategic

**Answer 3**

Key-value

**Answer 4**

Column-orientated

**Answer 5**

Row-orientated

**Answer 6**

Graph

**Correct Response**

1,3,4,6

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 143 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Data Modelling and Design

**Question 23**

SPARC published their three-schema approach to database management.  
The three key components were:

**Question Type**

multi-select

**Answer 1**

Conceptual

**Answer 2**

Logical

**Answer 3**

Internal

**Answer 4**

Generic

**Answer 5**

External

**Correct Response**

1,3,5

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 144-145 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Data Modelling and Design

**Question 24**

Within projects, conceptual data modelling and logical data modelling are part of requirements planning and analysis activities, while physical data modelling is a design activity.

**Question Type**

multiple-choice

**Answer 1**

True

## **Answer 2**

False

## **Correct Response**

1

## **Explanation**

Please refer to page 145 of DMBOK2.

## **Knowledge Area**

Data Modelling and Design

## **Question 25**

Please select the correct name for the PDM abbreviation when referring to modelling.

## **Question Type**

multiple-choice

**Answer 1**

Physical Data Model

**Answer 2**

Physical Dimension Model

**Answer 3**

Photo Data Model

**Answer 4**

Probabilistic Dimension Model

**Answer 5**

Photo Dimensional Model

**Answer 6**

None of the above

**Correct Response**

1

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 148 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Data Modelling and Design

## Question 26

A dimensional physical data model is usually a star schema, meaning there is one structure for each dimension.

### Question Type

multiple-choice

### Answer 1

True

### Answer 2

False

### Correct Response

1

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 148 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Data Modelling and Design

**Question 27**

There are several reasons to denormalize data. The first is to improve performance by:

**Question Type**

multi-select

**Answer 1**

Making tables more readable when no foreign key exists

**Answer 2**

Combining data from multiple other tables in advance to avoid costly run-time joins

**Answer 3**

Creating smaller copies of data to reduce costly run-time calculations and/or table scans of large tables.

**Answer 4**

Pre-calculating and sorting costly data calculations to avoid run-time system resource competition.

**Answer 5**

All of the above

**Answer 6**

None of the above

**Correct Response**

2,3,4

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 150 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Data Modelling and Design

**Question 28**

It is unwise to implement data quality checks to ensure that the copies of the attributes are correctly stored.

**Question Type**

multiple-choice

**Answer 1**

True

**Answer 2**

False



**Correct Response**

2

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 150 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Data Modelling and Design

**Question 29**

Normalisation is the process of applying rules in order to organise business complexity into stable data structures.

**Question Type**

multiple-choice

**Answer 1**

True

**Answer 2**

False

**Correct Response**

1

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 150 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Data Modelling and Design

**Question 30**

The deliverables of the data modelling process include:

**Question Type**

multi-select

**Answer 1**

Diagram

**Answer 2**

Definitions

**Answer 3**

Roadmap

**Answer 4**

Issues and outstanding questions

**Answer 5**

Lineage

**Answer 6**

Assessments

### **Correct Response**

1,2,4,5

### **Explanation**

Please refer to page 152-153 of DMBOK2.

### **Knowledge Area**

Data Modelling and Design

## **Question 31**

To build models, data modellers heavily rely on previous analysis and modelling work.

### **Question Type**

multiple-choice

**Answer 1**

True

**Answer 2**

False

**Correct Response**

1

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 153 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Data Modelling and Design

## **Question 32**

Creating the CDM involves the following steps:

### **Question Type**

multi-select

### **Answer 1**

Select Scheme

### **Answer 2**

Select Notation

### **Answer 3**

Complete Initial CDM

### **Answer 4**

Incorporate Enterprise Technology

### **Answer 5**

Obtain Sign-off

### **Answer 6**

All of the above

### **Correct Response**

6

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 153-154 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Data Modelling and Design

**Question 33**

Quality Assurance Testing (QA) is used to test functionality against requirements.

**Question Type**

multiple-choice

**Answer 1**

True

**Answer 2**

False

**Correct Response**

1

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 183 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Data Storage and Operations

**Question 34**

Databases are categorized in three general ways:

**Question Type**

multi-select

**Answer 1**

Hierarchical

**Answer 2**

Non-relational

**Answer 3**

Warped

**Answer 4**

Accessible

**Answer 5**

Relational

**Answer 6**

None of the above

**Correct Response**

1,2,5

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 184 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Data Storage and Operations

**Question 35**

Hierarchical database model is the newest database model

**Question Type**

multiple-choice

**Answer 1**

True

**Answer 2**

False



**Correct Response**

2

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 184 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Data Storage and Operations

**Question 36**

Access to data for Multidimensional databases use a variant of SQL called MDX or Multidimensional eXpression.

**Question Type**

multiple-choice

**Answer 1**

True

**Answer 2**

False

**Correct Response**

1

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 185 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Data Storage and Operations

**Question 37**

Temporal aspects usually include:

**Question Type**

multi-select

**Answer 1**

Value time

**Answer 2**

Valid time

**Answer 3**

Transmitting time

**Answer 4**

Transaction time

**Correct Response**

2,4

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 185 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Data Storage and Operations

**Question 38**

In Resource Description Framework (RDF) terminology, a triple store is composed of a subject that denotes a resource, the predicate that expresses a relationship between the subject and the object, and the object itself.

**Question Type**

multiple-choice

**Answer 1**

True

**Answer 2**

False

**Correct Response**

1

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 188 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

## Data Storage and Operations

### **Question 39**

Security Risks include elements that can compromise a network and/or database.

#### **Question Type**

multiple-choice

#### **Answer 1**

True

#### **Answer 2**

False

## **Correct Response**

1

## **Explanation**

Please refer to page 250 of DMBOK2.

## **Knowledge Area**

Data Security

## **Question 40**

When assessing security risks it is required to evaluate each system for the following:

## **Question Type**

multi-select

## **Answer 1**

The complexity of the data stored or in transit

## **Answer 2**

The sensitivity of the data stored or in transit

## **Answer 3**

The requirements to protect the data

## **Answer 4**

The current security protections in place

## **Answer 5**

All of the above

## **Answer 6**

None of the above

**Correct Response**

2,3,4

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 250-251 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Data Security

**Question 41**

Controlling data availability requires management of user entitlements and of structures that technically control access based on entitlements.

**Question Type**

multiple-choice

**Answer 1**

True

**Answer 2**

False

**Correct Response**

1

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 253 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Data Security

**Question 42**

Lack of automated monitoring represents serious risks, including compliance risk.

**Question Type**

multiple-choice

**Answer 1**

True

**Answer 2**

False



**Correct Response**

2

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 254 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Data Security

**Question 43**

To mitigate risks, implement a network-based audit appliance, which can address most of the weaknesses associated with the native audit tools. This kind of appliance has the following benefits:

**Question Type**

multi-select

**Answer 1**

High performance

**Answer 2**

Separation of duties

**Answer 3**

Granular transaction tracking

**Answer 4**

Transaction time

**Correct Response**

1,2,3

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 254-255 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Data Security

**Question 44**

Data security internal audits ensure data security and regulatory compliance

policies are followed should be conducted regularly and consistently.

**Question Type**

multiple-choice

**Answer 1**

True

**Answer 2**

False

**Correct Response**

1

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 255 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Data Security

## **Question 45**

An organization will create an uncover valuable Metadata during the process of developing Data Integration and Interoperability solutions.

### **Question Type**

multiple-choice

### **Answer 1**

True

### **Answer 2**

False

**Correct Response**

1

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 293 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Data Integration and Interoperability

**Question 46**

A Metadata repository contains information about the data in an organization, including:

**Question Type**

multi-select

**Answer 1**

Hierarchical

**Answer 2**

Data structure

**Answer 3**

Warped

**Answer 4**

Content

**Answer 5**

Business rules for managing data

**Answer 6**

None of the above

**Correct Response**

2,4,5

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 296 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Data Integration and Interoperability

**Question 47**

Data lineage is useful to the development of the data governance strategy.

**Question Type**

multiple-choice

**Answer 1**

True

**Answer 2**

False

**Correct Response**

2

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 298 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Data Integration and Interoperability

**Question 48**

Orchestration is the term used to describe how multiple processes are organized and executed in a system.

**Question Type**

multiple-choice

**Answer 1**

True

**Answer 2**

False

**Correct Response**

1

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 282 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Data Integration and Interoperability

**Question 49**

Possible application coupling designs include:

**Question Type**

multi-select

**Answer 1**

Value coupling

**Answer 2**



Relaxed coupling

**Answer 3**

Tight coupling

**Answer 4**

Loose coupling

**Correct Response**

3,4

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 282 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Data Integration and Interoperability

**Question 50**

Coupling describes the degree to which two systems are intertwined.

**Question Type**

multiple-choice

**Answer 1**

True

**Answer 2**

False

**Correct Response**

1

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 281 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Data Integration and Interoperability

## Question 51

JSON is an open, lightweight standard format for data interchange.

### Question Type

multiple-choice

### Answer 1

True

### Answer 2

False

### Correct Response

1

### Explanation

Please refer to page 334 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Document and content management

**Question 52**

Defining quality content requires understanding the context of its production and use, including:

**Question Type**

multi-select

**Answer 1**

Timing

**Answer 2**

Producers

**Answer 3**

Consumers

**Answer 4**

Delivery

**Answer 5**

Format

**Answer 6**

None of the above

**Correct Response**

1,2,3,4,5

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 342 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Document and content management

**Question 53**

One common KPI of e-discovery is cost reduction.

**Question Type**

multiple-choice

**Answer 1**

True

**Answer 2**

False

**Correct Response**

1

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 343 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Document and content management

**Question 54**

XML is the abbreviation for standard mark-up language.

**Question Type**

multiple-choice

**Answer 1**

True

**Answer 2**

False

**Correct Response**

2

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 334 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Document and content management

**Question 55**

ANSI 859 recommends taking into account the following criteria when determining which control level applies to a data asset:

**Question Type**

multi-select

**Answer 1**

Consequences of change to the enterprise or project

**Answer 2**

Project impact, if change will have significant cost or schedule consequences

**Answer 3**

Cost of providing and updating the asset

**Answer 4**

Need to reuse the asset or earlier versions of the assets

**Correct Response**

1,2,3,4

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 327 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Document and content management

**Question 56**

Resource Description Framework (RDF), a common framework used to describe information about any Web resource, is a standard model for data interchange in the Web.

**Question Type**

multiple-choice



**Answer 1**

True

**Answer 2**

False

**Correct Response**

1

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 335 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Document and content management

**Question 57**

Managing business party Master Data poses these unique challenges:

**Question Type**

multi-select

**Answer 1**

Difficulties in unique identification

**Answer 2**

Difficulties in unique dimensions

**Answer 3**

The number of data sources and the differences between them

**Answer 4**

Reference data anomaly detection

**Correct Response**

1,3,4

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 366 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Reference and master data

## **Question 58**

Different types of product Master Data solutions include:

### **Question Type**

multi-select

### **Answer 1**

Product Data in Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)

### **Answer 2**

Product data in Manufacturing Execution Systems (MES)

### **Answer 3**

Product Lifecycle Management (PLM)

### **Answer 4**

People Lifecycle Product Management (PLPM)

### **Answer 5**

None of the above

**Correct Response**

1,2,3

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 367-368 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Reference and master data

**Question 59**

Location Master Data includes business party addresses and business party location, as well as facility addresses for locations owned by organizations.

**Question Type**

multiple-choice

**Answer 1**

True

**Answer 2**

False

**Correct Response**

1

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 368 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Reference and master data

**Question 60**

There are three basic approaches to implementing a Master Data hub environment, including:

**Question Type**

multi-select

**Answer 1**

Transaction hub

**Answer 2**

Compliance hub

**Answer 3**

Consolidated hub

**Answer 4**

Emotions hub

**Answer 5**

Location hub

**Answer 6**

Registry

**Correct Response**

1,3,6

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 369-370 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Reference and master data

**Question 61**

All organizations have the same Master Data Management Drivers and obstacles.

**Question Type**

multiple-choice

**Answer 1**

True

**Answer 2**

False

**Correct Response**

2

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 371 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Reference and master data

**Question 62**

Type of Reference Data Changes include:

**Question Type**

multi-select

**Answer 1**

Creation of new Reference Data sets

**Answer 2**

Business model changes on column level

**Answer 3**

Row level changes to internal Reference Data sets

**Answer 4**

Row level changes to external Reference Data sets

**Answer 5**

Structural changes to external Reference Data sets

**Answer 6**

None of the above

**Correct Response**

1,3,4,5

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 377 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Reference and master data

**Question 63**

Sharing and using Reference and Master Data requires collaboration between multiple parties internal to the organization and sometimes with parties external to it.



**Question Type**

multiple-choice

**Answer 1**

True

**Answer 2**

False

**Correct Response**

2

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 377 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Reference and master data

## Question 64

Those responsible for the data-sharing environment have an obligation to downstream data consumers to provide high quality data.

### Question Type

multiple-choice

### Answer 1

True

### Answer 2

False

### Correct Response

1

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 377 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Reference and master data

**Question 65**

Metrics tied to Reference and Master Data Quality include:

**Question Type**

multi-select

**Answer 1**

Service level agreements

**Answer 2**

Data sharing volume and usage

**Answer 3**

Implementing data management training

**Answer 4**

Data steward coverage

**Answer 5**

Data ingestion and consumption

**Answer 6**

Addressing all queries

**Correct Response**

1,2,4,5

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 379 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Reference and master data

**Question 66**

In the Data Warehousing and Business Intelligence Context Diagram, a primary deliverable is the DW and BI Architecture.

**Question Type**

multiple-choice

**Answer 1**

True

**Answer 2**

False

**Correct Response**

1

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 382 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Reference and master data

**Question 67**

The implementation of a Data Warehouse should follow guiding principles, including:

**Question Type**

multi-select

**Answer 1**

Collaborate

**Answer 2**

One size does not fit all

**Answer 3**

Focus on the business goals

**Answer 4**

Contracts

**Answer 5**

Data Efficiency

**Answer 6**

Start with the end in mind

**Correct Response**

1,2,3,6

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 383-384 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Data warehouse and business intelligence

**Question 68**

The Data Warehouse (DW) is a combination of three primary components: An integrated decision support database, related software programs and business intelligence reports.

**Question Type**

multiple-choice

**Answer 1**

True

**Answer 2**

False

**Correct Response**

2

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 384 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Data warehouse and business intelligence

**Question 69**

Data Warehouse describes the operational extract, cleansing, transformation, control and load processes that maintain the data in a data warehouse.

**Question Type**

multiple-choice

**Answer 1**

True

**Answer 2**

False

**Correct Response**

1

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 385 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Data warehouse and business intelligence

**Question 70**



Elements that point to differences between warehouses and operational systems include:

**Question Type**

multi-select

**Answer 1**

Data security standards

**Answer 2**

Integrated

**Answer 3**

Subject-orientated

**Answer 4**

Historical

**Answer 5**

Data quality

**Answer 6**

Non-volatile

**Correct Response**

2,3,4,5

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 386 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Data warehouse and business intelligence

**Question 71**

Corporate Information Factory (CIF) components include:

**Question Type**

multi-select

**Answer 1**

Objectives

**Answer 2**

Data marts

**Answer 3**

Staging Area

**Answer 4**

Contributions to business objectives

**Answer 5**

Reduction of risk

**Answer 6**

Operational Reports

**Correct Response**

2,3,6

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 386-387 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Data warehouse and business intelligence

**Question 72**

The DW encompasses all components in the data staging and data presentation areas, including:

**Question Type**

multi-select

**Answer 1**

Operational source system

**Answer 2**

Technology source system

**Answer 3**

Data staging area

**Answer 4**

Data presentation area

**Answer 5**

Data access tools

**Answer 6**

All of the above

**Correct Response**

1,3,4,5

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 389 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Data warehouse and business intelligence

**Question 73**

The warehouse has a set of storage areas, including:

**Question Type**

multi-select

**Answer 1**

Operational data store (ODS)

**Answer 2**

Data marts

**Answer 3**

Cubes

**Answer 4**

Staging area

**Answer 5**

Consistent object attributes

**Answer 6**

Central warehouse

**Correct Response**

1,2,3,4,6

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 391-392 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Data warehouse and business intelligence

**Question 74**

Data warehouses are often loaded and serviced by a nightly batch window.

**Question Type**

multiple-choice

**Answer 1**

True

**Answer 2**

False

**Correct Response**

1

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 393 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Data warehouse and business intelligence

**Question 75**

In gathering requirements for DW/BI projects, begin with the data goals and strategies first.

**Question Type**

multiple-choice

**Answer 1**

True

**Answer 2**

False

**Correct Response**

2

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 395 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Data warehouse and business intelligence

**Question 76**

Metadata management solutions include architectural layers including:

**Question Type**

multi-select

**Answer 1**

Metadata delivery

**Answer 2**

Metadata integration

**Answer 3**

Metadata usage

**Answer 4**

Metadata Sales

**Answer 5**

Metadata Marketing

**Answer 6**

Metadata control and management

**Correct Response**

1,2,3,6

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 431 of DMBOK2.



**Knowledge Area**

Metadata management

**Question 77**

An input in the Metadata management context diagram does not include:

**Question Type**

multiple-choice

**Answer 1**

Business requirements

**Answer 2**

Business metadata

**Answer 3**

Technical metadata

**Answer 4**

Metadata standards

**Answer 5**

Process Metadata

**Correct Response**

4

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 419 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Metadata management

**Question 78**

Poorly managed metadata leads to:

**Question Type**

multi-select

**Answer 1**

Document inefficiencies

**Answer 2**

Redundant data and data management processes

**Answer 3**

Doubt about the reliability of metadata and data

**Answer 4**

Redundant master data

**Answer 5**

Row-orientated metadata

**Answer 6**

Graph metadata issues

**Correct Response**

2,3

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 420 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Metadata management

**Question 79**

Metadata is described using three sets of categories, including:

**Question Type**

multi-select

**Answer 1**

Conceptual Metadata

**Answer 2**

Descriptive Metadata

**Answer 3**

Structural Metadata

**Answer 4**

Generic Metadata

**Answer 5**

Administrative metadata

**Correct Response**

2,3,5

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 422 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Metadata management

**Question 80**

Technical metadata describes details of the processing and accessing of data.

**Question Type**

multiple-choice

**Answer 1**

True

**Answer 2**

False

**Correct Response**

2

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 423 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Metadata management

**Question 81**

SOA stands for:

**Question Type**

multiple-choice

**Answer 1**

Service orientated architecture

**Answer 2**

Service orchestrated architecture

**Answer 3**

Service orientated access

**Answer 4**

Service overall architecture

**Correct Response**

1

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 430 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Metadata management

**Question 82**

An advantage of a centralized repository include: Quick metadata retrieval, since the repository and the query reside together.

**Question Type**

multiple-choice

**Answer 1**

True

**Answer 2**

False

**Correct Response**

1

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 431 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Metadata management

**Question 83**

Functionality-focused requirements associated with a comprehensive metadata solution, include:

**Question Type**

multi-select

**Answer 1**

Volatility

**Answer 2**

Synchronization

**Answer 3**

History

**Answer 4**

Access rights

**Answer 5**

Structure

**Answer 6**

None of the above

**Correct Response**

1,2,3,4,5

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 435-436 of DMBOK2.



**Knowledge Area**

Metadata management

**Question 84**

A general principle for managing metadata includes Responsibility.

**Question Type**

multiple-choice

**Answer 1**

True

**Answer 2**

False

**Correct Response**

2

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 438 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Metadata management

**Question 85**

A control activity in the metadata management environment includes loading statistical analysis.

**Question Type**

multiple-choice

**Answer 1**

True

**Answer 2**

False

**Correct Response**

1

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 437 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Metadata management

**Question 86**

Accomplish repository scanning in two distinct approaches, including:

**Question Type**

multi-select

**Answer 1**

Proprietary interface

**Answer 2**

Proprietary integration

**Answer 3**

Semi-proprietary interface

**Answer 4**

Semi- proprietary integration

**Correct Response**

1,3

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 439 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Metadata management

**Question 87**

Valuation information, as an example of data enrichment, is for asset valuation, inventory and sale.

**Question Type**

multiple-choice

**Answer 1**

True

**Answer 2**

False

**Correct Response**

1

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 471-472 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Data quality

**Question 88**

Examples of data enhancement includes:

**Question Type**

multi-select

**Answer 1**

Contextual information

**Answer 2**

Select Notation

**Answer 3**

Reference vocabularies

**Answer 4**

Incorporate Enterprise Technology

**Answer 5**

Audit data

**Answer 6**

All of the above

**Correct Response**

1,3,5

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 471-472 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Data quality

**Question 89**

Data parsing is the process of analysing data using pre-determined rules to

define its content or value.

**Question Type**

multiple-choice

**Answer 1**

True

**Answer 2**

False

**Correct Response**

1

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 472 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Data quality

## **Question 90**

Data quality rules and standards are a critical form of Metadata. To be effective they need to be managed as Metadata. Rules include:

### **Question Type**

multi-select

### **Answer 1**

Hierarchical consistency

### **Answer 2**

Document consistency

### **Answer 3**

Tied to business impact

### **Answer 4**

Confirmed by SMEs

### **Answer 5**

Accessible to all data customers

### **Answer 6**

None of the above

**Correct Response**



2,3,4,5

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 478 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Data quality

**Question 91**

The most important reason to implement operational data quality measurements is to inform data consumers about levels of data effectiveness.

**Question Type**

multiple-choice

**Answer 1**

True

**Answer 2**

False

**Correct Response**

2

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 479 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Data quality

**Question 92**

Effective data management involves a set of complex, interrelated processes that enable an organization to use its data to achieve strategic goals.

**Question Type**

multiple-choice

**Answer 1**

True

**Answer 2**

False

**Correct Response**

2

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 449 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Data quality

**Question 93**

Inputs in the data quality context diagram include:

**Question Type**

multi-select

**Answer 1**

Data quality expectations

**Answer 2**

Business requirements

**Answer 3**

Data stores

**Answer 4**

Data lakes

**Correct Response**

1,2,3

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 451 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Data quality

**Question 94**

The term data quality refers to both the characteristics associated with high quality data and to the processes used to measure or improve the quality of data.

**Question Type**

multiple-choice

**Answer 1**

True

**Answer 2**

False

**Correct Response**

1

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 453 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Data quality

**Question 95**

Uniqueness, as a dimension of data quality, states no entity exists more than once within the data set.

**Question Type**

multiple-choice

**Answer 1**

True

**Answer 2**

False

**Correct Response**

1

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 459 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Data quality

**Question 96**

ISO 8000 will describe the structure and organization of data quality management, including:

**Question Type**

multi-select

**Answer 1**

Data Quality Audit

**Answer 2**

Data Quality Planning

**Answer 3**

Data Quality Control

**Answer 4**

Data Quality Assurance

**Answer 5**

Data Quality Improvement

**Answer 6**

None of the above

**Correct Response**

2,3,4,5

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 462 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Data quality

**Question 97**

Business rules describe why business should operate internally, in order to be successful and compliant with the outside world.

**Question Type**

multiple-choice

**Answer 1**

True

**Answer 2**

False



**Correct Response**

2

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 464 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Data quality

**Question 98**

Big data primarily refers specifically to the volume of the data.

**Question Type**

multiple-choice

**Answer 1**

True

**Answer 2**

False

**Correct Response**

2

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 497 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Big data and data science

**Question 99**

In the Abate Information Triangle the past moves through the following echelons before it comes insight:

**Question Type**

multi-select

**Answer 1**

Data

**Answer 2**

Big data

**Answer 3**

Knowledge

**Answer 4**

Transactions

**Answer 5**

Information

**Answer 6**

Time

**Correct Response**

1,3,5

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 498 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Big data and data science

**Question 100**

The biggest business driver for developing organizational capabilities around Big Data and Data Science is the desire to find and act on business opportunities that may be discovered through data sets generated through a diversified range of processes.

**Question Type**

multiple-choice

**Answer 1**

True

**Answer 2**

False

**Correct Response**

1

**Explanation**

Please refer to page 498 of DMBOK2.

**Knowledge Area**

Big data and data science