rTotal	Question	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	What is the primary driver for data management?	Increase data qualityy	Increase productivity	Get value from data assets	Treat data as a first class citizen		
2	Data management principles apply to data captured electronically as well as on paper	FALSE	TRUE				
3	What sections does the Knowledge Area Context Diagram have?	Name, Definition, Goals, Domain, Owner, Deliverables	Definition, Goals, Activities, Activity Inputs, Deliverables, Suppliers, Participants, Consumers, Tools, Techniques and Metrics	Name, Purpose, Maturity, Domain, Deliverables			
4	Which of the following is not a data management principle?	Data is an asset with unique properties	The value of data can and should be expressed in economic therms	Managing data means managing the quality of data	It takes masterdata to manage data	It takes planning to manage data	
5	Which of the following is not a data management principle?	Data management is cross functional; it requires a range of skills and experties	Data management requires an enterprise perspective	Data management must account for a range of perspectives	Data management is lifecycle management and ifferent types of data have different lifecycle characteristcs	Data management requirements must drive IT decisions	Data management requires operational commitment
6	Which of the following is not a property of data?	Intangible	Easy to copy	Difficult to reproduce if lost	Consumed when used		
7	Data valuation is different for each organization	TRUE	FALSE				
8	What makes data valuation difficult?	Data cannot be sold	Quality of data is often too low	Data is intangible	No standard way to associate financial value with data	Value of data is contextual and temporal	
9	What is not a benefit of higher data quality	Improved customer experience	Reduced risk	Higher dashboard adoption and use	Increased revenu	Greater competitive advantage	
10	Which of the following is not true about data management?	It requires systems thinking	It is cross functional	It requires strategic thinking	It requires design skills	It is best organized within verticals (sales, marketing, finance)	
11	The data life cycle is similar to ...	Product lifecycle	System development lifecycle				
12	What are the most important data lifecycle activities?	Plan, Enhance	Create, Use	Enhance, Dispose	Store, Design		
13	What is an information gap	The gap between data and information	the difference in power between someone who has information and someone who doesn't	The competitive advantage a company has due to its expertise	The difference between what someone knows and what he needs to know to make an effective decision.		
14	Management data is the same as managing technology	TRUE	FALSE				
15	What is a data strategy?	A chess game	A set of steps related to business plans and explaining the use of information to achieve competitive advantage	A set of steps to transform data into information			
16	What is a data management strategy	The same as a data strategy	A plan to maintain and improve data quality	A set of instructions to update data in systems			
17	Deliverables for a data management strategy do not include....	A chess game	A data management charter	A business case	Scope statement	Roadmap	
18	Which one of the following is not considered a data management framework?	Strategic Alignment Model	DMBOK	Amsterdam Information Model	TOGAF		
19	What is the DMBOK Pyramid	A roadmap for an organisation to implement data management	It is a triangular visualisation showing dependencies between knowledge areas	A visualisation showing the importance of data governance.	A map that places data security at the centre of data management		
20	What is the correct order of knowledge areas in the Functional Area Dependencies diagram in bottom to top order.	Data quality, data governance, master data, business analytics	Data governance, data quality, applications, master data, business analytics	Business analytics, data design, data governance			
21	What are the main sections in the DM Function Framework, top to bottom	Risk Management, Architecture, Culture Change	Plan & Design, Enable & Maintain, Use & Enhance	Life Cycle Management, Data Governance, Data Quality Management	Data Governance, Life Cycle Management, Foundational Activities		
22	What are ethics?	Principles of behavior based on ideas of right and wrong	Laws that describe how to behave	Rules for correct communication between humans			
23	What are the core concepts that data handling ethics focus on?	Economic value of data and misuse	Impact on people, Potential for misues, Economic value of data	Company reputation, Sustainability, Competitiveness			
24	What are the three ethical principles for data described as the Belmont Principles?	Respect for Persons, Beneficence, Justice	Privacy, Dignity, Justice	Security, Compliance, Privacy			
25	What does the principle "Beneficence" mean?	Maximise value of data	Minimize harm	Do good			
26	Which of the following is not a GDPR principle?	Fairness, Lawfulness, Transparency	Purpose Limitation	Availability	Accuracy	Accountability	
27	What does "bias" mean	Systematic errors in sampling	Misinterpretation of data	Opinionated interpretation of data	An inclination of outlook		
28	What are the ethical risks that intersect with fundamental problems in data management?	Poor data quality, Lack of ownership, Organisation culture	Obfuscation, Integration, Classification, Operation	Data aggregation, data marking, data masking	Limited knowledge of data lineage, Poor data quality, Unreliable metadata, No documentation		
29	What is the difference between obfuscation and masking?	Obfuscation is irreversable, masking is not	They are the same	Masking is irreversable, obfuscation is not			
30	Is data aggregation a method for data obfuscation?	Yes	No				
31	Establishing an ethical data culture consists of	Review current state of data handling practices	Identify principles, practices and risk factors	Create an ethical data handling strategy	Adopt a socially responsible ethical risk model	All of the above	
32	What is the correct order for data ethics	Principle, Risk, Control, Practice	Principle, Practice, Control, Risk	Principle, Risk, Practice, Controle	Requirement, Principle, Control, Practice		
33	What is the definition of "data governance"?	Overview of data management activities	The execution of data quality improvement processes	The implementation of data management in an organisation	The exercise of authority and control over t he management of data assets		
34	What are the three main components of DAMA's Data Management Framework	1. Data Quality, 2. Data Governance, 3. Metadata	1. Goals, 2. Principles, 3. Guidelines	1. DAMA Wheel, 2. Environmental Factors Hexagon, 3. Knowledge Area Context Diagram	1. People, 2. Process, 3. Technology		
35	Which of the following describes ethics best?	Doing things in an efficient way	Doing it right when people are looking	Doing it right when no one is looking	Doing nothing when seeing wrong behavior		
36	What does the GDPR principle "Accountability" mean?	Data stewards are responsible to ensure accuracy of privacy information	Data processors are accountable for all GDPR principles	Data controllers are responsible and required to be able to demonstrate compliance with all principles	The CEO of an organisation is accountable for GDPR compliance		
37	Which country has a privacy law called PIPEDA	Germany	The Netherlands	USA	Canada	UK	
38	What is the meaning of bias?	Deviation from expected values	Errors in the interpretation of dasta	Incorrect data sampling			
39	Obfuscation is the same as redaction	TRUE	FALSE				
40	What components does an Ethical Practice have?	Principle	Risk	Practice	Control	All of the above	
41	Information is ...	Data in context	A management discipline	Always stored in a computer system	A byproduct of IT systems	An abstract concept	
42	Information needs to be managed because	It is an asset of the organization	The volumes are large	It contains financial facts	It is stored in Database systems	Processes use it	
43	Data differs with regards to other assets because	It uses automation	It can be used yet still retain value	It has value	It is big	It is regulated	
44	The Information Lifecycle	Has the same stages as the Systems Delivery Lifecycle	Is used primarily for Data archiving	Is only important in regulated industries	Exists beyond the Systems Delivery Lifecycle	Is not relevant in an Agile environment	
45	The DAMA Wheel contains	Knowledge areas	data management processes	data strategy initiatives	maturity model dimensions	data management deliverables	
46	Which is a valid DMBoK Environmental component of data management?	Motivation	Hardware Management	Practices & Techniques	Project Management	Database Management.	
47	According to the DAMA DMBoK, the Data Governance Steering Committee (DGSC) is the highest authority organization for data governance in an organization. Who should typically chair this Council?	The Chief Information Officer (CIO)	Chief Data Steward (Business) / Chief Data Officer	The chair should rotate across the Data Owners	The Chief Data Architect	Any Executive / C-level participant in the DGC	
48	What are the primary characteristics of a data steward?	A business role appointed to take responsibility for the quality and use of their organization's data assets.	Analyzing data quality	The manager responsible for writing policies and standards that define the data management program for an organization.	Identifying data problems & issues	The data analyst who is the subject matter expert (SME) on a set of reference data.	
49	Which of these is NOT true of Data Governance?	DG is a continuous process of data improvement	IT is a key stakeholder in DG	A DG initiative should always be led by the IT department	There are different organization models for DG	DG is the exercise of authority and control over the management of data assets	
50	Who is responsible for communicating and promoting awareness on the value of Data Governance in the organisation?	Central Communications and Corporate Awareness	Data Stewards	The Chief Executive Officer	Senior Management Executive Forum	Everyone in the Data Management Community	
51	Communicating the value of Data Governance can be approached in a number of ways. Which of the following approaches is NOT a recognised way of doing this?	Providing only negative communications on ongoing data issues to key executive stakeholders	Maintaining an intranet website	Publishing a regular newsletter via hardcopy or email	Promote participation in a DM forum or community	Creating a series of "elevator pitches" for the appropriate audience	
52	When considering a Data Governance program, communication is a key element. There are many ways of managing this communication, with one of the most effective being a Data Management intranet. Which of the following would you typically NOT put onto such an communication vehicle	Description of the DG organisation, it's key members and contact details	Executive message regarding significant data management issues	The Data Steward team profiles	Raw data results of an investigation into a possible data privacy breach	Link to a "raise an issue" log	
53	One way of defining ethics is:	"doing it wrong, and then apologising"	"doing it right when someone is looking".	"doing it wrong, and then expertly covering it up".	doing it wrong, and failing to covering it up".	"doing it right when no one is looking".	
54	The ethics of data handling, centre on several core concepts. They are:	impact on people, potential for misuse and economic value	impact on people, potential for re- use and storage cost.	access to data, potential for misuse and storage cost	accurate business glossary, data quality and reference data.	privacy, security and authorisation.	
55	In data handling ethics, 'social licence' refers to the alignment between:	stakeholder demands and technology deliverables.	stakeholder expectations and the organisation	public perception and published fact.	society's needs and their right to access data	social and political decision matrices.	
56	According to the DAMA DMBoK, what parts of the Data Life Cycle are integral parts of the SDLC?	Plan, Specify, Enable	Plan, Create & Acquire, Purge	Specify, Maintain & Use, Purge	Enable, Maintain & Use, Archive & Retrieve	Specify, Enable, Create & Acquire	
57	Enterprise data architecture defines standard terms for things that are necessary to run an organization. These things are called:	Artefacts	Entities	Taxonomies	Meta-data	Relationships	
58	The DMBOK identifies which of the following as common stages in the life cycle of the information asset?	Plan, Obtain, Store/Share, Maintain, Apply, Dispose	Get, Store, Fix, Use, Purge	Acquire, Integrate, Apply, Share, Dump	Plan, Specify, Enable, Create and Acquire, Maintain & Use, Archive & Retrieve, Purge	Build/Buy, Mix/Merge, Apply, Delete	
59	The key architecture domains include	Zachmann, TOGAF, COBIT, and Heath architectures	business, strategy, application and technology architectures.	business, data, infrastructure and technology architectures.	business, data, application and technology architectures.	process, database, software and technology architectures.	
60	What are relationship labels?	The verb phrases describing the business rules in each direction between two entities	The nullability setting on a foreign key	A foreign key that has been role-named.	relationship without cardinality.	A non-identifying relationship	
61	Which of these statements has the most meaningful relationship label?	An order line contains orders	An order is associated with order lines.	An order is related to order lines.	An order is connected with order lines	An order is composed of order lines	
62	All of the following are TRUE statements on relationship types except:	A many-to-many relationship says that an instance of each entity may be associated with many instances of the other entity, and vice versa.	relationship says that a parent entity may have one and only one child entity.	A one-to-many relationship says that a parent entity may have one or more child entities.	A one-to-many relationship says that a child entity may have one or more parent entities	A recursive relationship relates instances of an entity to other instances of the same entity	
63	In the BASE vs ACID model for Transaction Processing, E is best described with which of these statements?	End to End data consistency	Eventual Availability of Data as described by the CAP theorem	Eventual Data Consistency	Extra Validation	Business Availability of Secure data Elements	
64	A bank applies the business rule that each Customer may own one or many Accounts and each Account must be owned by one or many Customers. Which relationship type would be most appropriate?	many-to-many.	one-to-many.	many-to-one.	one-to-one.	recursive	
65	An employee may work for one other employee and may manage one or more employees. There is an indeterminate number of levels in this management hierarchy. What type of relationship would work best?	recursive	one-to-one.	subtyping	identifying	non-identifying.	
66	Which of the following business rules should not appear on a logical data model?	Each Person can work for zero to many Companies	Customer Last Name requires a non-unique index to improve retrieval performance.	Each Company must employ one or many Persons	Each Order can contain one or many Order Lines	Each Policy must belong to one Policy Owner	
67	All of the following are properties of a logical data model except:	contains relationship cardinality	technology-independent	contains attributes.	contains primary keys.	technology-dependent	
68	The deliverables for a data modelling process do not have to include:	the steps in the business process that use the data.	one or more diagrams.	definitions for entities, attributes and relationships	issues and outstanding questions regarding data usage.	lineage describing where the data came from.	
69	The role of the Physical data model in the Metadata repository is	Which version of COTS software (E.g. SAP) is implemented	To describe how and where our data is stored in our systems applications or packages.	What the business definition of data concepts is	records are stored in our MDM system	When the duplicated records were merged	
70	Updating the Metadata repository is a recommended activity during project close out in the SDLC	TRUE	FALSE				
71	What type of Meta-Data provides developers and administrators with knowledge and information about systems?	Unstructured Meta-Data	Process Meta-Data	Business Meta-Data	Data Stewardship Meta- Data	Technical Meta- Data	
72	These are examples of which type of Meta-Data: Data Stores & Data Involved, Government/ Regulatory Bodies; Roles & Responsibilities; Process Dependencies and Decomposition	Technical Meta-Data	Business Meta-Data	Process Meta-Data	Data Stewardship Meta- Data	Operational Meta-Data	
73	Which of the following is a Meta-Data scheme focused specifically on documents?	Administrative Meta-Data	Structural Meta-Data	Descriptive Meta-Data	Preservation Meta-Data	Business Meta- Data	
74	Which of the following contain metrics associated with Meta-Data Management	Steward Representation/ Coverage; Meta-Data Repository Availability; Meta- Data Management Maturity	Meta-Data Management Maturity; No. of Data Stewards; No. of Meta-Data Attributes Listed	Steward Representation/ Coverage; Meta-Data Repository Availability; No. external Reference Data Sources	Meta-Data Repository Availability; No. Data Governance Meetings held annually; No. Meta- Data Repositories	No. of Entities, Attributes & Relationships stored in the Repository	
75	What is a common motivation for Reference & Master Data Management?	The need to improve data quality and data integrity across multiple data sources	The need to build a Data Dictionary of all core data entities & attributes	Regulatory acts such as BCBS239, GDPR and SOX	The need to consolidate all data into one physical database	Business Intelligence & Data Warehous	
76	Which of these is a valid definition of Master Data?	Data that if missing or incorrect will cause transactions and processes to fail	Data that is only held in one data source	Data that other data sits hierarchically beneath	Data that rarely, if ever, changes	Data that provide context for business transactions	
77	Which of these is a valid definition of Reference Data?	Data that is fixed and never changes	Data used to classify or categorize other data	Data that provides metadata about other data entities	Data that is widely accessed and referenced across an organisation	Data that has a common and widely understood data definition	

78	Which of the following is NOT a primary Master Data Management area of focus?	Generating a golden record / best version of the truth	Identifying duplicate records	Producing read only versions of key data items	Providing access to golden data records	Producing clear data definitions for Master Data	
79	A strong argument for pursuing a Reference Data and/or Master Data management initiative is:	It will not require a lot of time or effort	They are essential functions in the data management framework	Job security for the data people	By centralizing the management of Reference and Master data, the organization can conform critical data needed for analysis	Application retirement	
80	A common driver for initiating a Reference Data Management program is:	It will improve data quality and facilitate analysis across the organization	It can be a one-time-only project	Managing codes and descriptions requires little effort and low cost	It will consolidate the process of securing third party code sets	Application simplification	
81	Reference Data Management includes defining relationships within and across domain value lists.	TRUE	FALSE				
82	Which one of the following statements is true?	Business data stewards maintain lists of valid data values for master data instances.	Managing reference data requires the same activities and techniques as does managing master data.	Reference Data Management involves identifying the 'best' or 'golden' record for each domain.	Master Data Management requires techniques for splitting or merging an instance of a business entity.	Operational Master Data Management can be introduced before the Data is Governed	
83	An authoritative system where data is created/captured, and/or maintained through a defined set of rules and expectations is called	A System of Record.	A System of Reference.	A System of Referential Integrity.	A System of Retirement.	A System of Systems.	
84	When defining data quality indicators, care must be taken to ensure that they have	Measurability, Relevance & Acceptability	A direct link to the Data Governance strategy	Items in a dashboard showing their improvement over time			
85	Which of these statements is true?	Data Quality Management is a synonym for Data Governance	Data Quality Management is a continuous process	Data Quality Management only addresses structured data	D	E	
86	The Data Quality Management cycle has four stages. Three are Plan, Monitor & Act. What is the fourth stage?	Improve	Prepare	Reiterate	Deploy	Manage	
87	Which of these is NOT a typical activity in Data Quality Management?	Defining business requirements & business rules	Analysing data quality	Creating inspection & monitoring processes	Identifying data problems & issues	Enterprise Data Modelling	
88	Which of these is NOT an expected role of a Data Quality Oversight Board?	Setting data quality improvement priorities	Establishing communications & feedback mechanisms	Data profiling & analysis	Producing certification & compliance policies	Approving data quality strategies	
89	According to DMBoK, which of these is NOT a valid dimension of Data Quality?	Relevance	Timeliness	Currency	Completeness	Reasonableness	
90	Which of these is a key process in defining data quality business rules?	De-duplicating data records	Producing data management policies	Separating data that does not meet business needs from data that does	Matching data from different data sources	Producing data quality reports & dashboards	
91	A Data Quality Service Level Agreement (SLA) would normally include which of these?	Respective roles & responsibilities for data quality	quality A Business Case for data improvement	An enterprise data model	Detailed technical specifications for data transfer	A breakdown of the costs of data quality improvement	
92	'Top down' and 'bottom up' data analysis and profiling is best done together because	It balances business relevance and the actual state of the data.	It gets everyone involved.	It gives something for the architects to do while the profilers get on with the work.	It allows the profiler to show the business the true state of the data.	Data quality tools are more productive when they are effectively configured.	
93	Which of the following activities are performed by data oeprations staff?	Implement and control database environments, plan for data retention, keep track of database licenses, monitor and tune database performance	Grant access to tables, rewrite SQL statements	Clean data that is of bad quality	Manage the tape libraries	Tune the file systems	
94	The goals of data operations include which of the following?	Assuring the quality of the structured data assests, taking backups and managing security of the database	Assurinng availability of the data throughout its lifecycle, protection and integrity assurance of structured data assets and performance optimization of database transactions	Assuring the performance of the network and storage devices, the quality of the SQL statements and the selection of DBMS platform	Assuring backups are taken, managing the performance of SQL and checking data quality	Providing the right database access rights, solving software bugs and managing database logs	
95	The data operations teams assures that the data is recoverable by...	Making sure the disks are checked regularly for write errors	Guaranteeing the applications take proper exports of the data.	Defining and executing the data recovery plan.	Maintaining a test, development and production environment.	Analysing database error logs	
96	The need to manage data movement efficiently is a primary driver for	Data Integration and Interoperability	Data Storage and Operations	Data Warehousing and Business Intel	Document and Content Management	Data Security	
97	The acronym ETL most commonly stands for:	Export Transform Log	Extract Transform Load	Extend Trim Load	Efficient Trace Logging	Extract Transpose Leverage	
98	Mapping requirements and rules for moving data from source to target enables:	load	extract	transformation	analysis	backup	
99	When integrating two data stores using batch or real- time synchronous approaches, results in a difference in:	data quality	lethargy	source of truth	timestamping	latency	
100	If two data stores are able to be inconsistent during normal operations, then the integration approach is:	Streaming	Synchronous	Faulty	Asynchronous	Uncontrolled	
101	A 'Content Distribution Network' supporting a multi- national website is likely to use:	a replication solution	an extract transform and load solution	a database backup and restore solution	an archiving solution	a records disposal solution	
102	Data that is used infrequently or not at all may be moved to an alternative data store. This is called:	replication	analysis	archiving	auditing	authentication	
103	Three common interaction models for data integration are:	point to point, hub and spoke, publish and subscribe.	point to point, wheel and spoke, public and share	plane to point, harvest and seed, publish and subscribe	straight copy, curved copy, roundabout copy	record and pass, copy and send, read and write	
104	Which of the following are primary deliverables of proper document and record management?	Data from tracking devices, building sensor data	Relational databases, database logs, paper documents	Local drives of laptops, transcripts of phone calls	Spreadsheets, company library books, sales transactions	Managed records in many media formats, e-discovery records, policies and procedures, contracts and financial documents	
105	Non value-added information is often not removed because	The policies are unclear of what is defined as non-value-added so there is no cost driver, and it takes more effort to dispose than to keep.	We might need the information at a later stage	Data is an asset. It is likely to be recognized as valuable in the future	Legislation is unclear on what should be kep	It should not be removed. All data is value-added	
106	When defining your business continuity plan, which of the following should one consider doing?	Have the contracts in place to acquire new hardware in case of technical problems, define policies	Write a report and discuss with management the required budget	Make sure that the data is retained sufficiently long, check that critical data is encrypted, check access rights	Determine the risk, probability and impact, check document backup frequency	Consider written policies and procedures, impact mitigating measures, required recovery time and acceptable amount of disruption, the criticality of the documents	
107	What is a technique to increase searching of unstructured data?	Data Semantics	Data Ontologies	Classification and Taxonomy	Classes and Relations	Relationships and rules	
108	Which of the following uses for a Data Mining tool is not optimal?	Identification of data quality issues with your SAP Financial system	Fraud Detection	Customer Segmentation and Scoring	Predictive Analysis	Identifying potential loan defaulters	
109	Which of the following is not a good example of BI?	Strategic Analytics for Business Decisions	Decision Support Systems	Supporting Risk Management Decision Reporting	Statutory reporting to a Regulatory Body	Identifying top quartile customers	
110	Analytic Applications provide business with a pre-built solution to optimize a functional area or industry segment	TRUE	FALSE				
111	When performing an evaluation of analytic applications, which of the following questions is least relevant to identify the level of effort needed?	How much of the tool infrastructure meets our organisational infrastructure	The Standard source systems for which ETL is supplied	No. of source systems we need to integrate into the tool	How much do the canned processes in the tool match our business	Annual costs such as license, maintenance, etc	
112	You need to discover possible relationships or to show data patterns in an exploratory fashion when you do not necessarily have a specific question to ask. What kind of data tool would you use to identify patterns of data using various algorithms?	ETL Jobs	Data Quality Profiler	Meta-Data Data Lineage View	Data Mining	Data Visualisation Application	
113	"Slice", "Dice", "Roll-up" and "Pivot" are terms used in what kind of data processing?	OLAP	OLTP	ODS	EDI	EIEIO	
114	A comparatively new architectural approach is where volatile data is provisioned in a data warehouse structure to provide transactional systems with a combination of historical and near real time data to meet customer needs. This is a definition of:	Operational Data Store	Behavioural Decision Support Systems	Active Data Warehousing	On Line Transactional Processing System	On Line Analytical Processing Cube	
115	Which of these statements best defines Data Security Management?	The planning, development, and execution of security policies and procedures to provide proper authentication, authorization, access, and auditing of data and information assets	The implementation and execution of checkpoints, checklists, controls, and technical mechanisms to govern the access to information in an enterprise	The definition of controls, technical standards, frameworks, and audit trail capabilities to identify who has or has had access to information	The planning, implementation, and testing of security technologies, authentication mechanisms, and other controls to prevent access to information		
116	Which of these are characteristics of an effective data security policy?	The procedures defined are benchmarked, supported by technology, framework based, and peer reviewed	The defined procedures are tightly defined, with rigid and effective enforcement sanctions, and alignment with technology capabilities	The policies are specific, measurable, achievable, realistic, and technology aligned	The defined procedures ensure that the right people can use and update data in the right way, and that all inappropriate access and update is restricted		
117	Apart from security requirements internal to the organisation, what other strategic goals should a Data Security Management system address?	Compliance with ISO29100 and PCI-DSS	Compliance with ISO27001 and HIPAA	Regulatory requirements for privacy and confidentiality AND Privacy and Confidentiality needs of all stakeholders	Ensuring the organisation doesn't engage in SPAM marketing		
118	The implementation and administration of database security is often the responsibility of	The CIO	The Database Administrator	The Database system owner	The Data Governance Council		
119	What is the role of the Data Governance Council in defining an Information Security policy?	The Data Governance Council should review and approve the high-level Data Security Policy	The Data Governance Council should define the Data Security Policy	The Data Governance Council should implement the Data Security Policy	The Data Governance Council should have no role in Data Security		
120	What is the benefit of using role groups to implement data security policies?	It simplifies revoking individual permissions from an individual user	It allows users to by typecast by the administrator	It reduces the amount of effort to assign access rights to users if they inherit rights from their group	It allows for iterative reporting of user access		
121	Please select the correct definition of Data Management from the options below.	Data Management is the strict control of all plans, policies, programs and practices that enable the business strategy to be successfully executed.	Data Management is the development, execution and supervision of plans, policies, programs and practices that deliver, control, protect and enhance the value of data and information assets throughout their lifecycles.	Data Management is the development, execution and supervision of plans, policies, programs and practices that deliver, control, protect and enhance the value of data assets throughout their lifecycles.	Data Management is the development, execution and supervision of plans, policies, programs and practices that deliver, control, protect and enhance the value of information assets throughout their lifecycles.		
122	Data Management Professionals only work with the technical aspects related to data.	TRUE	FALSE				
123	Differentiating between data and information. Please select the correct answers based on the sentence below: Here is a marketing report for the last month [1]. It is based on data from our data warehouse [2]. Next month these results [3] will be used to generate our month-over-month performance measure [4].	[1] Information, [2] Information, [3] Data, [4] Information	[1] Data, [2] Information, [3] Data, [4] Data	[1] Data, [2] Data, [3] Data, [4] Information	[1] Information, [2] Data, [3] Data, [4] Information		
124	Please select the answers that correctly describes the set of principles that recognizes salient features of data management and guide data management practice.	Data is an asset with unique properties.	It takes Metadata to manage data.	The most important part of data management is security.	Data management is lifecycle management.	Effective data management requires leadership commitment.	Efficient data management requires a team of IT professionals only.
125	Value is the difference between the cost of a thing and the benefit derived from that thing.	TRUE	FALSE				
126	Please select the correct general cost and benefit categories that can be applied consistently within an organization.	Cost of erasing data from servers	Cost of improving data	What the data could be sold for	Benefit of higher quality data	Cost of replacing data if it were lost	What competitors would pay for data
127	Please select the answers that correctly describes where the costs of poor quality data comes from.	Scrap and rework	Organizational conflict	High job satisfaction	High productivity	Reputational costs	Compliance costs
128	Reduced risk is a benefit of high quality data.	TRUE	FALSE				
129	The better an organization understands the lifecycle and lineage of its data, the better able it will be to manage its data. Please select correct implication of the focus of data management on the data lifecycle.	Data Quality must be managed throughout the data lifecycle	Data Security must only be managed at the start of the data lifecycle	Metadata Quality is the most important part of the management process	Data Management efforts should focus on the most critical data last		
130	Information gaps represent enterprise liabilities with potentially profound impacts on operational effectiveness and profitability.	TRUE	FALSE				
131	Data handling ethics are concerned with how to procure, store, manage, use and dispose of data in ways that are aligned with ethical principles.	TRUE	FALSE				
132	The ethics of data handling are complex, but is centred on several core concepts. Please select the correct answers.	Impact on machines	Impact on people	Potential for data management	Potential for misuse	Economic value of ethics	Economics value of data
133	Within the Data Handling Ethics Context Diagram a key deliverable is the Ethical Data Handling Strategy.	TRUE	FALSE				
134	The Belmont principles that may be adapted for Information Management disciplines, include:	Respect for Persons	Respect for Machines	Beneficence	Criminality	Justice	
135	Please select the correct principles of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) of the EU.	Purpose Limitation	Data Minimisation	Accuracy	Storage Limitation	Accountability	All of the above
136	Misleading visualisations could be an example where a base level of truthfulness and transparency are not adhered to.	TRUE	FALSE				
137	Bias refers to an inclination of outlook. Please select the types of data bias:	Data collection for pre-defined results	Hunch and search	Positive reinforcement	Context and Emotion	Biased use of data collected	Biased sampling methodology
138	If data is not integrated with care it presents risk for unethical data handling. These ethical risks intersect with fundamental problems in data management including: Limited knowledge of data,Äö√Ñ√¥s origin and lineage; Data of poor quality and Documentation of error remediation.	TRUE	FALSE				
139	Obfuscating or redacting data is the practice of making information anonymous ot removing sensitive information. Risks are present in the following instances:	Data storage	Data marketing	Data aggregation	Data marking	Data masking	Data integration
140	Improving an organization,Äö√Ñ√¥s ethical behaviour requires an informal Organizational Change Management (OCM) process.	TRUE	FALSE				

141	The purpose of data governance is to ensure that data is managed properly, according to policies and best practices. Data governance is focused on how decisions are made about data and how people and processes are expected to behave in relation to data.	TRUE	FALSE				
142	The scope and focus of any data governance program depend on organizational needs, but most programs include:	Strategy	Policy	Data Management Projects	Compliance	Oversight	All of the above
143	A goal of data governance is to enable an organisation to manage its data as a liability.	TRUE	FALSE				
144	Drivers for data governance most often focus on reducing risk or improving processes. Please select the elements that relate to the reduction in risk:	Specific risk management	General risk management	Data ethics	Data security	Publicity	Privacy
145	Drivers for data governance most often focus on reducing risk or improving processes. Please select the elements that relate to the improvement of processes:	Regulatory compliance	Data quality improvements	Metadata management	Efficiency in development projects	Vendor management	All of the above
146	Data governance and IT governance are the same thing.	TRUE	FALSE				
147	Select three correct attributes a data governance programme must be:	Embedded	Flexible	Measures	Rigid	Independent responsibility	Sustainable
148	Governance ensures data is managed, but is not include the actual act of managing data.	TRUE	FALSE				
149	Data governance can be understood in terms of political governance. It includes the following three function types:	Legislative-like functions	Judicial-like functions	Ethical-like functions	Executive functions	Data-like functions	Morality-like functions
150	The Data Governance Council (DGC) manages data governance initiatives, issues, and escalations.	TRUE	FALSE				
151	Data Governance Office (DGO) focuses on enterprise-level data definitions and data management standards across all DAMA-DMBOK knowledge areas. Consists of coordinating data management roles.	TRUE	FALSE				
152	Three data governance operating models types include:	Centralized	Decentralized	Feathered	Federated	Replicated	Duplicated
153	Data stewardship is the least common label to describe accountability and responsibility for data and processes to ensure effective control and use of data assets.	TRUE	FALSE				
154	Please select the correct types of data stewards:	Executive Data Steward	Chief Data Steward	Enterprise Data Steward	Business Data Steward	A Data Seller	All of the above
155	Data asset valuation is the process of understanding and calculating the economic value of data to an organisation. Value comes when the economic benefit of using data outweighs the costs of acquiring and storing it, as	TRUE	FALSE				
156	Some ways to measure value of data include:	Replacement cost	Market value	Selling Data	Risk cost	Identified opportunities	All of the above
157	Please select the correct General Accepted Information Principles:	Asset Principle	Audit Principle	Due Diligence Principle	Going Concern Principle	Ethical Principle	All of the above
158	Data governance program must contribute to the organization by identifying and delivering on specific benefits.	TRUE	FALSE				
159	Part of alignment includes developing organizational touchpoints for data governance work. Some examples of touchpoints include: Procurement and Contracts and the SDLC framework.	TRUE	FALSE				
160	A data governance strategy defines the scope and approach to governance efforts. Deliverables include:	Charter	Operating framework and accountablities	Implementation roadmap	Plan for operational success	All of the above	None of the above
161	Architecture is the fundamental organization of a system, embodied in its components, their relationships to each other and the environment and the principles governing its design and evolution.	TRUE	FALSE				
162	Enterprise Architecture domains include:	Business Architecture	Data Architecture	Data Management Architecture	Systems Architecture	Application Architecture	Technology Architecture
163	The most informal enterprise data model is the most detailed data architecture design document.	TRUE	FALSE				
164	The goal of data architecture is to:	Serve as a platform to enable data governance and management	Bridge between business strategy and technology execution	Provide the organisation with clear system of the architecture	Make the integration between data management and data analytics possible		
165	Data architects facilitate alignment between [1] and [2]	[1] Business and [2] IT	[1] Technology and [2] Data	[1] Governance and [2] Management	[1] Strategy and [2] Execution		
166	A goal of data architecture is to identify data storage and processing requirements.	TRUE	FALSE				
167	The deliverables in the data architecture context diagram include:	Data flows	Enterprise data	Implementation roadmap	Data Value Chains	None of the above	All of the above
168	The purpose of enterprise application architecture is to describe the structure and functionality of applications in an enterprise.	TRUE	FALSE				
169	The dependencies of enterprise technology architecture are that it acts on specified data according to business requirements.	TRUE	FALSE				
170	The roles associated with enterprise data architecture are data architect, data modellers and data stewards.	TRUE	FALSE				
171	The Zachman Framework‚Äö√Ñ√¥s communication interrogative columns provides guidance on defining enterprise architecture. Please select answer(s) that is(are) coupled correctly:	What -> The inventory Column	What -> The entity column	When -> The timing column	Why -> The motivation column	Who -> The responsibility column	How -> The process column
172	What model is the highest level model within the enterprise data model?	Logical model	Physical model	Conceptual model	Subject Area model		
173	For each subject area logical model: Decrease detail by adding attributes and less-significant entities and relationships.	TRUE	FALSE				
174	Data flows map and document relationships between data and:	Locations where local differences occur	Situations where local differences occur	Network segments	Applications within a business process	None of the above	All of the above
175	Enterprise data architecture usually include the following work streams:	Strategy	Governance	Organization	Results	Working methods	All of the above
176	A roadmap for enterprise data architecture describes the architecture‚Äö√Ñ√¥s 3 to 5- year development path. The roadmap should be guided by a data management maturity assessment.	TRUE	FALSE				
177	Enterprise data architecture project-related activities include:	Define maturity assessment	Define scope	Design	Implement	None of the above	All of the above
178	The process of building architectural activities into projects also differ between methodologies. They include:	Waterfall methods	Incremental methods	Kanban method	Agile iterative method	Duck and dive method	Pump and dump method
179	Data modelling tools and model repositories are necessary for managing the enterprise data model in all levels.	TRUE	FALSE				
180	Characteristics that minimise distractions and maximise useful information include, but not limited to, consistent object attributes	TRUE	FALSE				
181	A deliverable in the data modelling and design context diagram is the logical data model.	TRUE	FALSE				
182	Inputs in the data modelling and design context diagram include:	Data standards	Data sets	Data Management Architecture	Systems Architecture	Data architecture	Enterprise taxonomy
183	Data models comprise and contain metadata essential to data consumers.	TRUE	FALSE				
184	Data models are critical to effective management of data. They:	Provide a common vocabulary around data	Capture and document explicit knowledge about an organization‚Äö√Ñ√¥s data and systems	Serve as a primary communication tool during projects	Provide the starting point for customizations, integration or even replacement of an application	Provide the organisation with clear system of the architecture	Make the integration between data management and data analytics possible
185	Confirming and documenting understanding of different perspectives facilitate:	Formalization	Normalization	Scope definition	Knowledge retention/documentation		
186	Data modelling is most infrequently performed in the context of systems and maintenance efforts, known as SDLC.	TRUE	FALSE				
187	SDLC stands for:	System development leverage cycle	System design lifecycle	System and design long cycle	System development lifecycle		
188	Category information is one of the types of data that can be modelled.	TRUE	FALSE				
189	Business activity information is one of the types of data that can be modelled.	TRUE	FALSE				
190	Examples of the ‚Äö√Ñ√¥s Who‚Äö√Ñ√¥ entity category include: employee and suspect.	TRUE	FALSE				
191	Examples of the ‚Äö√Ñ√¥s What‚Äö√Ñ√¥ entity category include the following nouns:	Product	Service	Time	Sales amount	Payment quantity	All of the above
192	High quality data definition exhibit three characteristics:	Clearness	Clarity	Accuracy	Completeness		
193	The number of entities in a relationship is the arity of the relationship. The most common are:	Unary	Binary	Trinary	Ternary		
194	What type of key is used in physical and sometimes logical relational data modelling schemes to represent a relationship?	Primary key	Foreign key	Network key	Applications key	Door key	All of the above
195	Please select valid modelling schemes or notations	NoSQL	Dimensional	Relational	Object-orientated	Fact-based	Matrix-based
196	Domains can be identified in different ways including: data type list and rule-based.	TRUE	FALSE				
197	Snowflaking is the term given to normalizing the flat, single-table, dimensional structure in a star schema into the respective component hierarchical or network structures.	TRUE	FALSE				
198	Class operations can be:	General: Hidden	Public: Externally visible	Internally visible: Visible to children objects	Private: Hidden		
199	The data-vault is an object-orientated, time-based and uniquely linked set of normalized tables that support one or more functional areas of business.	TRUE	FALSE				
200	Time-based patterns are used when data values must be associated in chronological order and with specific time values.	TRUE	FALSE				
201	Data Storage and Operations: The design, implementation and support of stored data to maximize its value.	TRUE	FALSE				
202	Inputs in the data storage and operations context diagram include:	Data requirements	Service level agreements	Data Management Architecture	Systems Architecture	Data architecture	Data models
203	Companies do not rely on their information systems to run their operations.	TRUE	FALSE				
204	The goals of data storage and operations include:	Managing performance of data assets	Capture and document explicit knowledge about an organization‚Äö√Ñ√¥s data and systems	Managing the availability of data throughout the data lifecycle	Provide the starting point for customizations, integration or even replacement of an application	Managing the performance of data transactions	Make the integration between data management and data analytics possible
205	Please select correct term for the following sentence: Any collection of stored data regardless of structure or content. Some large databases refer to instances and schema.	Schema	Database	Node	Instance		
206	A node is a group of computers hosting either processing or data as part of a distributed database.	TRUE	FALSE				
207	SLA Stands for:	Service Level Agreement	System Lifecycle Audit	System Latitude Audit	Service Lifecycle Audit		
208	The database administrator (DBA) is the most established and the most widely adopted data professional role.	TRUE	FALSE				
209	DBAs exclusively perform all the activities of data storage and operations.	TRUE	FALSE				
210	An application DBA leads the review and administration of procedural database objects.	TRUE	FALSE				
211	Please select the types of DBA specializations:	Data	Application	Innovation	Development	Procedural	All of the above
212	Please select the two classifications of database types:	Centralized	Generic	Distributed	MapReduce		
213	There are numerous methods of implementing databases on the cloud. The most common are:	Virtual machine image	Distributed machine image	DAAS	Managed database hosting on the cloud		
214	The CAP theorem asserts that the distributed system cannot comply with all the parts of the ACID. A distributed system must instead trade-off between the following properties:	Consistency	Utilization	Availability	System development	Partition tolerance	All of the above
215	The acronym BASE is made up of:	Basically available	Basically not available	Software state	Soft state	Eventual consistency	Everything considered
216	The CAP theorem states that at most two of the three properties: consistency, availability and partition tolerance can exist in any shared data system.	TRUE	FALSE				
217	SSD is the abbreviation for Solid State Dimension.	TRUE	FALSE				
218	Test environments serve many uses:	Quality Assurance Testing (QA)	Integration Testing	User Acceptance Testing (UAT)	Performance Testing	All of the above	None of the above

219	A sandbox environment can either be a sub-set of the production system, walled off from production processing or a completely separate environment.	TRUE	FALSE				
220	A sandbox is an alternate environment that allows write-only connections to production data and can be managed by the administrator.	TRUE	FALSE				
221	Data security includes the planning, development and execution of security policies and procedures to provide authentication, authorisation, access and auditing of data and information assets.	TRUE	FALSE				
222	The goals of data security practices is to protect information assets in alignment with privacy and confidentiality regulations, contractual agreements and business requirements. These requirements come from:	Stakeholders	Government regulations	Proprietary business concerns	Legitimate access needs	Contractual obligations	None of the above
223	A deliverable in the data security context diagram is the data security architecture.	TRUE	FALSE				
224	The goals of data security include:	Managing performance of data assets	Enable appropriate access to enterprise data assets	Managing the availability of data throughout the data lifecycle	Understand and comply with all relevant regulations and policies for privacy and confidentiality	Managing the performance of data transactions	Ensure that the privacy and confidentiality needs of all stakeholders are enforced and audited
225	What are the primary drivers of data security activities?	Risk reduction	Risk alleviation	Business growth	Business compliance		
226	Data security issues, breaches and unwarranted restrictions on employee access to data cannot directly impact operational success.	TRUE	FALSE				
227	Vulnerability is defined as:	a patch in a system that allows it to be successfully unpatched and compromised.	being highly data risk rated	a strength in a system that allows external stakeholders to view data records.	a weakness or defect in a system that allows it to be successfully attacked and compromised.		
228	Risk classifications describe the sensitivity of the data and the likelihood that it might be sought after for malicious purposes.	TRUE	FALSE				
229	Data integrity is the state of being partitioned ‚Äò protected from being whole.	TRUE	FALSE				
230	The four A‚Äôs in security processes include:	Audit	Authentication	Access	Authorization	Aliment	Applicable
231	There are several methods for masking data:	Substitution	Temporal variance	Temporal stagnation	Value stagnation	Value variance	All of the above
232	Please select the two concepts that drive security restrictions:	Regulation	Regression	Confidence level	Confidentiality level		
233	Device security standards include:	Access policies regarding connections using mobile devices	Awareness of security vulnerabilities	Installation of malware software	Storage of data on fixed devices		
234	Confidentiality classification schemas might include two or more of the five confidentiality classification levels. Three correct classifications levels are:	Consistency	Internal use only	Restricted confidential	System development	Confidential	None of the above
235	Malware types include:	Trojan horse	Worm	Weasel	Virus	Adware	Camware
236	Malware refers to any infectious software created to damage, change or improperly access a computer or network.	TRUE	FALSE				
237	Instant Messaging (IM) allows a user to message each other in real-time.	TRUE	FALSE				
238	Different levels of policy are required to govern behavior to enterprise security. For example:	Data security policy	Business Security Policy	IT security policy	Enterprise security policy	All of the above	None of the above
239	The IT security policy provides categories for individual application, database roles, user groups and information sensitivity.	TRUE	FALSE				
240	Data access control can be organized at an individual level or group level, depending on the need.	TRUE	FALSE				
241	Data Integration and Interoperability (DII) describes processes related to the movement and consolidation of data within and between data stores, applications and organizations.	TRUE	FALSE				
242	Data Integration and Interoperability is dependent on these other areas of data management:	Metadata	Data architecture	Data governance	Data security	Data modelling and design	Data storage and operations
243	The need to manage data movement efficiently is a primary driver for Data Integration and Interoperability.	TRUE	FALSE				
244	The goals of Data Integration and Interoperability include:	Provide data securely, with regulatory compliance, in the format and timeframe needed.	Lower cost and complexity of managing solutions by developing shared models and interfaces.	Managing the availability of data throughout the data lifecycle	Provide the starting point for customizations, integration or even replacement of an application	Identify meaningful events and automatically trigger alerts and actions.	Support business intelligence, analytics, master data management and operational efficiency efforts.
245	One of the deliverables in the Data Integration and Interoperability context diagram is:	Data Integration and Interoperability Strategy	Data hogging	Data access agreements	Data security plan		
246	ETL is the basic process which is central to all areas in Data Integration and Interoperability. It is an abbreviation for extract, transition and load.	TRUE	FALSE				
247	On example of a transformation process in ETL is:	Re-ordering	Recording	Duping	Servicing		
248	The load step of ETL is physically storing or presenting the results of the transformation in the target system.	TRUE	FALSE				
249	A synonym for transformation in ETL is mapping. Mapping is the process of developing the lookup matrix from source to target structures, but not the result of the process.	TRUE	FALSE				
250	Change Data Capture is a method of reducing bandwidth by filtering to include only data that has been changed within a defined timeframe.	TRUE	FALSE				
251	There are three techniques for data-based change data capture, namely:	The source system populates specific data elements.	Application automated interfaces	The source system processes copy data that has changed into a separate object as part of the transaction, which is then used for the extract process.	The source systems send binary code through ASCII that makes the process rapid.	The source system processes add to a simple list of objects and identifiers when changing data, which is then used to control selection of data extraction.	None of the above
252	Latency can be:	Batch	Event-driven	Distributed	Real-time synchronous		
253	Examples of interaction models include:	Hub-and-spoke	Publish - subscribe	Point-to-point	Wheel-and-spike		
254	As an often-overlooked aspects of basic data movement architecture, Process controls include:	Consistency logging	Exception logs	Database activity logs	Alerts	Exception logs	All of the above
255	Use business rules to support Data Integration and Interoperability at various points, to:	Direct the flow of data in the organization	Monitor the organization‚Äôs operational data	Software alerts when events are triggered	Direct when to automatically trigger events and alerts	Consistency in allocation event resources	None of the above
256	The flow of data in a data integration solution does not have to be designed and documented.	TRUE	FALSE				
257	Preparation and pre-processing of historical data needed in a predictive model may be performed in nightly batch processes or in near real-time.	TRUE	FALSE				
258	Developing complex event processing solutions require:	Preparation of historical data and pre-population of a predictive model	Integration testing for subsequent logging requirements	Processing of real-time data stream to fully populate a predictive model and identify meaningful events	Executing the triggered action in response to the prediction	All of the above	None of the above
259	Real-time data integration is usually triggered by batch processing, such as historic data.	TRUE	FALSE				
260	Integration of ETL data flows will usually be developed within tools specialised to manage those flows in a proprietary way.	TRUE	FALSE				
261	E-discovery is the process of finding electronic records that might serve as evidence in a legal action.	TRUE	FALSE				
262	Deliverables in the document and content management context diagram include:	Metadata and reference data	Policy and procedure	Data governance	Content and records management strategy	Audit trail and log	Data storage and operations
263	Document and content management is defined as planning, implementation and control activities for storage management of data and information found in any form or medium.	TRUE	FALSE				
264	The goals of implementing best practices around document and content management include:	Ensuring effective and efficient retrieval and use of data and information in unstructured formats	Ensuring integration capabilities between structured and unstructured data	Complying with legal obligations and customer expectations	Enduring integration competencies between semi-structured systems	Managing the performance of data transactions	Make the integration between data management and data analytics possible
265	Please select correct term for the following sentence: An organization shall assign a senior executive to appropriate individuals, adopt policies and processes to guide staff and ensure program auditility.	Principle of integrity	Principle of availability	Principle of retention	Principle of accountability		
266	Content refers to the data and information inside a file, document or website.	TRUE	FALSE				
267	ECM is an abbreviation for:	Enterprise compliance management	Enterprise compliance manager	Enterprise component management	Enterprise content management		
268	Content management includes the systems for organizing information resources so that they can specially be stored.	TRUE	FALSE				
269	Content needs to be modular, structured, reusable and device and platform independent.	TRUE	FALSE				
270	A controlled vocabulary is a defined list of explicitly allowed terms used to index, categorize, tag, sort and retrieve content through browsing and searching.	TRUE	FALSE				
271	Taxonomies can have different structures, including:	Polyhierarchy	Application	Facet taxonomy	Network taxonomy	Flat taxonomy	All of the above
272	Well prepared records have characteristics such as:	Context	Content	Compliance	Timeliness		
273	Information architecture is the process of creating structure for a body of information or content. It includes the following components:	Navigation maps	User flows	Use cases	Controlled technologies		
274	Most document programs have policies related to:	Scope and compliance audits	Proper destruction of records	Proper construction of records	Identification and protection of vital records	Partition tolerance	All of the above
275	ANSI standard 859 has three levels of control of data, based on the criticality of the data and the perceived harm that would occur if data were corrupt or otherwise unavailable, including:	Basic	Formal	Informal	Custody	Revision	None of the above
276	A content strategy should end with an inventory of current state and a gap assessment.	TRUE	FALSE				
277	Record management starts with a vague definition of what constitutes a record.	TRUE	FALSE				
278	Some document management systems have a module that may support different types of workflows such as:	Quality Assurance Testing (QA)	Manual workflows that indicate where the user send the document	User Acceptance Testing (UAT)	Dynamic rules that allow for different workflows based on content	All of the above	None of the above
279	An image processing system captures, transforms and manages images of paper and electronic documents.	TRUE	FALSE				
280	OCR is the abbreviation for Optical Character Recognition.	TRUE	FALSE				
281	Reference and Master data definition: Managing shared data to meet organizational goals, reduce risks associated with data redundancy, ensure higher quality, and reduce the costs of data integration.	TRUE	FALSE				
282	The most common drivers for initiating a Mater Data Management Program are:	Metadata insecurity	Managing data quality	Reducing risk	Managing the costs of data integration	Meeting organizational data requirements	Reducing latency
283	A goal of reference and master data is to provide authoritative source of reconciled and quality-assessed master and reference data.	TRUE	FALSE				
284	Reference and Master Data Management follow these guiding principles:	Quality	Stewardship	Authority	Ownership	Exclusivity	Inclusivity
285	Master data is an aggregation of:	Transaction Structure Data	Database Structure Data	Reference Data	Enterprise Structure Data		
286	Reference data management entails the preventative maintenance of undefined domain values, definitions and the relationship within and across domain values.	TRUE	FALSE				
287	SOR Stands for:	Service of Record	System of Record	System on Record	Service over Record		
288	A System of Reference is an authoritative system where data consumers can obtain reliable data to support transactions and analysis, even if the information did not originate in the system reference.	TRUE	FALSE				
289	A ‚Äòsingle version of the truth‚Äô means that it is always a 100% complete and accurate representation of all entities within the organization.	TRUE	FALSE				
290	Master data management includes several basic steps, which include: Develop rules for accurately matching and merging entity instances.	TRUE	FALSE				
291	Data preparation for	Realistic	Opportunistic	Deterministic	Probabilistic	Procedural	All of the above
292	Two risks with the Matching process are:	False positives	False Certainties	False Negatives	False Uncertainties		
293	Consistent input data reduces the chance of errors in associating records. Preparation processes include:	Standardization	Enrichment	Validation	Database management		
294	Match rules for different scenarios require different workflows, including:	Consistency rules	Duplicate identification match rules	Match-merge rules	Match-split rules	Match-link rules	All of the above
295	There are three basic approaches to implementing a Master Data hub environment, including:	Transaction hub	Distributed hub	Registry	Consolidated approach	Eventual consistency	Transparent hub

296	A Global ID is the MDM solution-assigned and maintained unique identifier attached to reconciled records.	TRUE	FALSE				
297	Customer relationship management systems manage Master Data about customers.	TRUE	FALSE				
298	Key processing steps for MDM include:	Data model management	Data acquisition	Data validation, standardization and enrichment	Entity resolution	Data sharing and stewardship	None of the above
299	In matching, false positives are three references that do not represent the same entity are linked with a single identifier.	TRUE	FALSE				
300	Product Master data can only focus on an organization,Âo¬Ñ¢s internal product and services.	TRUE	FALSE				
301	Business requirements is an input in the Data Warehouse and Business Intelligence context diagram.	TRUE	FALSE				
302	Primary deliverables of the Data Warehouse and Business Intelligence context diagram include:	Data Products	Data Stewardship	Governance Activities	Release Plan	Load TuningActivities	BI Activity Monitoring
303	A goal of Data warehouse and business intelligence is to support and enable ineffective business analysis and decision making by knowledge workers.	TRUE	FALSE				
304	The implementation of a Data Warehouse should follow these guiding principles:	Managing performance of data assets	Focus on the business goals	Managing the availability of data throughout the data lifecycle	Start with the end in mind	Managing the performance of data transactions	Collaborate
305	The difference between warehouses and operational systems do not include the following element:	Time variant	Database	Subject-orientated	Historical		
306	Data warehousing describes the operational extract, cleaning, transformation, control and load processes that maintain the data in a data warehouse.	TRUE	FALSE				
307	CIF stands for:	Company Information Factory	Corporate Information Floor	Corporate Information Factories	Corporate Information Factory		
308	The data in Data warehouses and marts differ. Data is organized by subject rather than function	TRUE	FALSE				
309	An Operational Data Mart is a data mart focused on tactical decision support.	TRUE	FALSE				
310	Operational reports are outputs from the data stewards.	TRUE	FALSE				
311	The Data Warehouse encompasses all components in the data staging and data presentation areas, including:	Data Access Tool	Application Tool	Operational source systems	Data staging area	Data presentation area	All of the above
312	The Data Warehouse has a set of storage areas, including:	Staging areas	Data marts	Cubes	Kubernetes		
313	The impact of the changes from new volatile data must be isolated from the bulk of the historical, non-volatile DW data. There are three main approaches, including:	Streaming	Messaging	DAAS	Trickle Feeds		
314	Typically, DW/BI have three concurrent development tracks:	Data mart	Business Intelligence tools	Data	System development	Techonology	None of the above
315	Business Intelligence tool types include:	Technology reporting	Operational reporting	Descriptive, self-service analytics	Operations performance management (OPM)	Business performance management (BPM)	Predictive, self-service analytics
316	An implemented warehouse and its customer facing BI tool is a data product.	TRUE	FALSE				
317	Release management is critical to batch development processes that grows new capabilities.	TRUE	FALSE				
318	Three classic implementation approaches that support Online Analytical Processing include:	QOLAP	ROLAP	OLAP2	HOLAP	MOLAP	None of the above
319	Self-service is a fundamental delivery channel in the BI portfolio.	TRUE	FALSE				
320	A data dictionary is necessary to support the use of a DW.	TRUE	FALSE				
321	With reliable Metadata an organization does not know what data it has, what the data represents and how it moves through the systems, who has access to it, or what it means for the data to be of high quality.	TRUE	FALSE				
322	Deliverables in the Metadata Management context diagram include:	Metadata Strategy	Metadata Standards	Data Lineage	Metadata Architecture	Metadata design	Data storage and operations
323	Poorly managed Metadata leads to, amongother, redundant data and data management processes.	TRUE	FALSE				
324	The goals of Metadata management include:	Managing performance of data assets	Ensure metadata quality, consistency, currency and security	Managing the availability of data throughout the data lifecycle	Provide standard ways to make metadata accessible to metadata consumers	Managing the performance of data transactions	Establish or enforce the use of technical Metadata standards to enable data exchange
325	Metadata is described using a different set of categories, not including:	Descriptive metadata	Database metadata	Structural metadata	Administrative metadata		
326	Business metadata focuses largely on the content and condition of the data and includes details related to data governance.	TRUE	FALSE				
327	Operational Metadata describes details of the processing and accessing of data. Which one is not an example:	Error logs	Schedule anomalies	Purge criteria	Failure logs		
328	Technical Metadata provides data about the technical data, the systems that store data, and the processes that move between systems.	TRUE	FALSE				
329	Metadata is essential to the management of unstructured data as it id to the management of structured data.	TRUE	FALSE				
330	The minority of operational metadata is generated as data is processed.	TRUE	FALSE				
331	The business glossary application is structured to meet the functional requirements of the three core audiences:	Data users	Application users	Innovation users	Business users	Data stewards	Technical users
332	Examples of business metadata include:	Data models	Data quality rules	Data usage notes	Data Standards		
333	Examples of technical metadata include:	Access permission	Recovery and backup rules	Colum properties	Data subject properties		
334	The business glossary should capture business terms attributes such as:	Lineage	Utilization	Common misunderstanding in terms	System development	Algorithms to supporting definitions	All of the above
335	The acronym CMDB stands for:	Customization management tools or databases	Classic management technologies or databases	Cached management technologies or databases	Configuration management tools or databases	Cached management tools or databases	Classic monitoring technologies or databases
336	CMDB provide the capability to manage and maintain Metdata specifically related to the IT assets, the relationships among them, and contractual details of the assets.	TRUE	FALSE				
337	SOA stand for Service Orchestrated Architecture	TRUE	FALSE				
338	All metadata management solutions include architectural layers including:	Metadata Quality Assurance Testing	Metadata integration	Metadata usage	Metadata delivery	Metadata control and management	None of the above
339	An advantage of a centralized repository include: High availability since it is independent of the source systems.	TRUE	FALSE				
340	A limitation of the centralized approach include: Maintenance of a decentralized repository is costly.	TRUE	FALSE				
341	Effective data management involves a set of complex, interrelated processes that enable an organisation to use its data to achieve strategic goals.	TRUE	FALSE				
342	Deliverables in the data quality context diagram include:	DQM Procedures	Data architecture	Data governance	DQ Policies and guidelines	Analyses from data profiling	Data quality Service Level Agreements
343	The term data quality refers to only the characteristics associated with high quality data.	TRUE	FALSE				
344	Data can be assessed based on whether it is required by:	Regulatory reporting	Capturing policy	Ongoing operations	Provide the starting point for customizations, integration or even replacement of an application	Business policy	Make the integration between data management and data analytics possible
345	Please select the incorrect item that does not represent a dimension in the Data Values category in Data Quality for the Information age.	Currency	Timeliness	Consistency	Completeness		
346	The accuracy dimension of data quality refers to the degree that data correctly represents Âo¬Ñ¢real-life Âo¬Ñ¢ entities.	TRUE	FALSE				
347	What ISO standard defines characteristics that can be tested by any organisation in the data supply chain to objectively determine conformance of the data to this ISO standard.	ISO 9000	ISO 7000	ISO 8000	ISO 9001		
348	The accuracy dimension has to do with the precision of data values.	TRUE	FALSE				
349	Data Integrity includes ideas associated with completeness, accuracy, and consistency.	TRUE	FALSE				
350	Validity, as a dimension of data quality, refers to whether data values are consistent with a defined domain of values.	TRUE	FALSE				
351	Dimensions of data quality include: Question Type multi-select	Validity	Privacy	Innovation	Accessibility	Currency	All of the above
352	ISO 8000 will describe the structure and the organization of data quality management, including:	Data Quality Availability	Data Quality Planning Answer 3 Data Quality Control Answer 4 Data Quality Assurance			Data Quality Improvement	
353	Some common data quality business rule types are:	Definitional conformance	Format compliance	Range conformance	Mapping conformance		
354	The Shewhart chart contains the following elements:	Plan	Utilization	Do	Check	Act	All of the above
355	Issues caused by data entry processes include:	Training issues	List entry replacement	Software issues	Soft state issues	Change to business processes	Inconsistent business process execution
356	Data quality issues only emerge at initial stages of the data lifecycle.	TRUE	FALSE				
357	Field overloading: Unnecessary data duplication is often a result of poor data management.	TRUE	FALSE				
358	Data profiling examples include:	Counts of null	Max/Min value	Max/Min length	Frequency distribution	Data type and format	None of the above
359	Data profiling also includes cross-column analysis, which can identify overlapping or duplicate columns and expose embedded value dependencies.	TRUE	FALSE				
360	While the focus of data quality improvement efforts is often on the prevention of errors, data quality can also be improved through some forms of data processing.	TRUE	FALSE				
361	Volume refers to the amount of data. Big Data often has thousands of entities or elements in billions of records.	TRUE	FALSE				
362	The list of VÂo¬Ñ¢s include:	Volatility	Volume	Veracity	Viscosity	Variety	Validity
363	Veracity refers to how difficult the data is to use or to integrate.	TRUE	FALSE				
364	Different storage volumes include:	Gigabyte	Petabyte	Perabyte	Exabyte	Tetrabyte	Terabyte
365	Please select the answer that does not represent a machine learning algorithm:	Reinforcement learning	Supervised learning	Artificial learning	Unsupervised learning		
366	Machine learning explores the construction and study of learning algorithms.	TRUE	FALSE				
367	Please select the answer that best fits the following description: Contains only real-time data.	Batch layer	Speed layer	Serving layer	Real-time layer		
368	SBA is an abbreviation for service-based architecture.	TRUE	FALSE				
369	Data mining is a sub-field of supervised learning where users attempt to model data elements and predict future outcomes through the evaluation of probability estimates.	TRUE	FALSE				
370	Media monitoring and text analysis are automated methods for retrieving insights from large unstructured or semi-structured data, such as transaction data, social media, blogs, and web news sites.	TRUE	FALSE				
371	Data and text mining use a range of techniques, including:	Profiling	Application reduction	Association	Data reduction	Clustering	All of the above
372	The first two steps in the data science process are:	Define Big Data data strategy & Business Need(s)	Choose Data Sources	Develop Data Science Hypotheses and Mehods	Acquire & Ingest Data source(s)		
373	Input in the Big Data and data science context diagram include:	IT standards	Data sources	Business strategy & goals	Database standards		
374	Data science involves the iterative inclusion of data sources into models that develop insights. Dat science depends on:	Consistency	Rich data sources	Information alignment and analysis	Information delivery	Presentation of findings and data insights	All of the above
375	The language used in file-based solutions is called MapReduce. This language has three main steps:	Map	Shuffle	Free	Terminate	Integrate	Reduce
376	MPP is an abbreviation for Major Parallel Processing.	TRUE	FALSE				

377	Traditional tool sin data visualtization have both a data and a graphical component. Advanced visualization and discovery tools use in-memory architecture to allow users to interact with the data.	TRUE	FALSE				
378	Analytics models are associated with different depths of analysis, including:	Quality testing	Explanatory modeling	Descriptive modeling	Performance modeling	All of the above	None of the above
379	Modeling Bid data is a non-technical challenge but critical if an organization that want to describe and govern its data.	TRUE	FALSE				
380	Business people must be fully engaged in order to realize benefits from the advanced analytics.	TRUE	FALSE				
381	CMA is an abbreviation for Capability Maturity Assessment.	TRUE	FALSE				
382	Organizations conduct capability maturity assessments for a number of reasons, including:	Organizational change	Data management issues	Regulation	Data governance	Data modeling	New technology
383	A Data Management Maturity Assessment (DMMA) can be used to evaluate data management overall, or it can be used to focus on a single Knowledge Area or even a single process.	TRUE	FALSE				
384	Deliverables in the data management maturity assessment context diagram include:	Maturity baseline	Roadmap	Executive briefings	Recommendations	Risk assessment	Ratings and ranks
385	The primary goal of data management capability assessment is to evaluate the current state of critical data management activities in order to plan for improvement.	TRUE	FALSE				
386	When selecting a DMM framework one should consider of it is repeatable.	TRUE	FALSE				
387	The IBM Data Governance Council model is organized around four key categories. Select the answer that is not a category.	Outcomes	System Lifecycles	Enablers	Core disciplines	Supporting disciplines	
388	A communication plan includes an engagement model for stakeholders, the type of information to be shared, and the schedule for sharing information.	TRUE	FALSE				
389	Oversight for the DMMA process belongs to the Data Quality team.	TRUE	FALSE				
390	DMMA ratings represent a snapshot of the organization,Âõ√Ñ√¥s capability level.	TRUE	FALSE				
391	A critical step in data management organization design is identifying the best-fit operating model for the organization.	TRUE	FALSE				
392	RACI is an acronym that is made up of the following terms.	Control	Responsible	Accountable	Informed	Reliable	Consulted
393	Decentralized informality can be made more formal through a documented series of connections and accountabilities via a RACI matrix.	TRUE	FALSE				
394	Data management organizational constructs include the following type of model.	Network operating model	Decentralized operating model	Centralized operating model	Federation operating model	Hybrid operating model	Integrated operating model
395	Factors that have shown to play a key role in the success in the success of effective data management organizations does not include:	Clear vision	Orientation and training	Leadership alignment	IT sponsorship		
396	Communication should start later in the process as too many inputs will distort the vision.	TRUE	FALSE				
397	Disciplines within the enterprise architecture practice does not include:	Technology architecture	Application architecture	Information architecture	Service Architecture	Business architecture	
398	Data quality management is a key capability of a data management practice and organization.	TRUE	FALSE				
399	Data modeller: responsible for fata model version control an change control	TRUE	FALSE				
400	Data architect: A senior analyst responsible for data architecture and data integration.	TRUE	FALSE				
401	The biggest business driver for developing organizational capabilities around BigData 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.	TRUE	FALSE				
402	The neutral zone is one of the phases in the Bridges,Âõ√Ñ√¥ transition phases.	TRUE	FALSE				
403	Please select the 2 frameworks that show high-level relationships that influence how an organization manages data.	DAMA DMBOK Hexagon	DAMA Wheel	Strategic Alignment Model	Amsterdam Information Model		
404	Activities that drive the goals in the context diagram are classified into the following phases:	Planning, Analysis, Design, Implementation & Maintenance	Plan, Do, Check, Act	Plan, Develop, Operate, Control	Measure, Develop, Implement, Monitor, Improve		
405	Data management professionals who understand formal change management will be more successful in bringing about changes that will help their organizations get more value from their data. To do so, it is important to understand:	The triggers for effective change	Data architecture	How people experience changes	Data security	The barriers to change	Why change fails
406	Please select the 3 visuals that depict DAMA,Âõ√Ñ√¥s Data Management Framework.	The DAMA Wheel	The DAMA Octagon	The Environmental Factors hexagon	The Knowledge Area Context Diagram	The Data Quality Function Context Diagram	
407	The DMBOK support,Âõ√Ñ√¥s DAMA,Âõ√Ñ√¥s mission by:	Providing a functional framework	Guides IT personnel to improve data management	Establish a common vocabulary	Serving as the fundamental reference guide		
408	Change only requires change agents in special circumstances, especially when there is little to no adoption.	TRUE	FALSE				
409	Data Governance is at the centre if the data management activities, since governance is required for consistency within and balance between functions.	TRUE	FALSE				
410	Project that use personal data should have a disciplined approach to the use of that data. They should account for:	How they select their populations for study	How data will be captured	What activities analytics will focus on	How results will be made accessible	All of the above	
411	Please select the transition phases in Bridges,Âõ√Ñ√¥ Transition process:	The neutral zone	The new beginning	The ending	The transition	The translation	The game
412	Please select the correct component pieces that form part of an Ethical Handling Strategy and Roadmap.	Values Statement	Compliance framework	Roadmap	Emotions matrix	All of the above	None of the above
413	Within each area of consideration mentioned in question 13, they should address morale adversity as per Ethical Risk Model for Sampling Projects.	TRUE	FALSE				
414	As part of its transformation, the organization must identify and respond to different kinds of roadblocks. Please select the answer that is not a roadblock:	Active resistance	Psychological	Systematic	Structural		
415	Data professionals involved in Business Intelligence, analytics and Data Science are often responsible for data that describes: who people are; what people do and how people are treated. The data can be misused and counteract the principles underlying data ethics.	TRUE	FALSE				
416	DAMA International,Âõ√Ñ√¥s Certified Data Management Professional (CDMP) certification required that data management professionals subscribe to a formal code of ethics, including an obligation to handle data ethically for the sake of society beyond the organization that employs them.	TRUE	FALSE				
417	In an information management context, the short-term wins and goals often arise from the resolution of an identified problem.	TRUE	FALSE				
418	Select the areas to consider when constructing an organization,Âõ√Ñ√¥s operating model:	Value of the data to the organisation	Business model	Cultural Factors	Impact of the regulation	All of the above	None of the above
419	Business glossaries have the following objectives:	Enable common understanding of the core business concepts and terminology	Reduce the risk that data will be misused due to inconsistent understanding of the business concepts.	Cultural factors that might improve the concepts and terminology	Improve the alignment between technology assets and the business organization	Maximise search capability and enable access to documented institutional knowledge	All of the above
420	The second stage of Kotter Âõ√Ñ√¥s eight stage process is:	Developing a vision and a strategy	Establishing a sense of urgency	Creating short term wins	Creating the guiding coalition		
421	Development of goals, principles and policies derived from the data governance strategy will not guide the organization into the desired future state.	TRUE	FALSE				
422	The target of organizational change is expedition.	TRUE	FALSE				
423	To push up the urgency level requires adding of the sources of complacency or increasing of their impact.	TRUE	FALSE				
424	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.	TRUE	FALSE				
425	Effectiveness metrics for a data governance programme includes: achievement of goals and objectives; extend stewards are using the relevant tools and effectiveness of education.	TRUE	FALSE				
426	Bold means doing something that might cause short term pain, not just something that looks good in a marketing email.	TRUE	FALSE				
427	A change management program supporting formal data governance should focus communication on:	Promoting the value of data assets	Obtaining buy-in from all stakeholders	Implementing data management training	Monitoring the resistance	Implementing new metric and KPIs	Addressing all queries
428	Tools required to manage and communicate changes in data governance programs include	Business/Data Governance strategy map	Obtaining buy-in from all stakeholders	Data governance roadmap	Monitoring the resistance	Ongoing business case for data governance	Data governance metrics
429	An effective team is based on two simple foundations: trust and a common goal.	TRUE	FALSE				
430	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 Ability to implement new skills and behaviors; and Reinforcement to keep the change in place.	TRUE	FALSE				
431	When constructing an organization,Âõ√Ñ√¥s operating model cultural factors must be taken into consideration.	TRUE	FALSE				
432	Issue management is the process for identifying, quantifying, prioritizing and resolving data governance related issues, including:	Authority	Compliance	Conflicts	Contracts	Data Efficiency	All of the above
433	Principles for data asset accounting include:	Due Diligence Principle	Going Concern Principle	Audit Principle	Asset Principle	Accounting Principle	All of the above
434	Data governance requires control mechanisms and procedures for, but not limited to, assignment and tracking of action items.	TRUE	FALSE				
435	Data governance requires control mechanisms and procedures for, but not limited to, facilitating subjective discussions where managers,Âõ√Ñ√¥ viewpoints are heard.	TRUE	FALSE				
436	Data governance requires control mechanisms and procedures for, but not limited to, identifying, capturing, logging and updating actions.	TRUE	FALSE				
437	Data governance requires control mechanisms and procedures for, but not limited to, escalating issues to higher level of authority.	TRUE	FALSE				
438	Examples of concepts that can be standardized within the data architecture knowledge area include:	Data security standards	Enterprise data models	Tool standards	System naming conventions	Data quality rules	None of the above
439	Examples of concepts that can be standardized within the data quality knowledge area include:	Data security standards	Data quality rules	Standard measurement methodologies	Data remediation standards and procedures	Data quality rules	None of the above
440	Sample value metrics for a data governance program include:	Achievements of goals and objectives	Effectiveness of communication	Effectiveness of education	Contributions to business objectives	Reduction of risk	Improved efficiency in operations
441	Several global regulations have significant implications on data management practices. Examples include:	Data Standards	SPCA	Effectiveness of education Standards	BCBS 239	PCI-DSS	Privacy laws
442	Wat data architecture designs represent should be clearly documented. Examples include:	Current	Preferred	Priority	Retirement	Emerging	All of the above
443	Please select the four domains of enterprise architecture:	Enterprise business architecture	Enterprise data architecture	Enterprise software architecture	Enterprise application architecture	Enterprise technology architecture	Enterprise hardware architecture
444	When constructing models and diagrams during formalisation of data architecture there are certain characteristics that minimise distractions and maximize useful information. Characteristics include:	A clear and consistent legend	A match between all diagram objects and the legend	A clear and consistent line direction	A consistent line across display methods	Consistent object attributes	Linear symmetry
445	Architects seek to design in a way that brings value to an organisation. To reach these goals, data architects define and maintain specifications that:	Align data architecture with enterprise strategy and business architecture	Define the current state of data in the organization.	Provide a standard business vocabulary for data and components	Express strategic data requirements	Integrate with overall enterprise architecture roadmap	Outline high-level integrated designs to meet these requirements.
446	Enterprise data architecture influences the scope boundaries of project and system releases. An example of influence is data replication control.	TRUE	FALSE				
447	A deliverable in the data architecture context diagram includes an implementation roadmap.	TRUE	FALSE				
448	Data flows map and document relationships between data and locations where global differences occur.	TRUE	FALSE				
449	An input in the data architecture context diagram includes data governance.	TRUE	FALSE				
450	Examples of business processes when constructing data flow diagrams include:	Order Management	Invoicing	Customer	Sales order	Marketing & Sales	Product Development
451	Enterprise data architecture description must include both [1] as well as [2]	[1] Enterprise Data Model [2] Data Context Diagram	[1] Enterprise Data Model [2] Architecture Diagram	[1] Data Flow Design [2] Data Context Diagram	[1] Enterprise Data Model [2] Data Flow Design		
452	Please select the option that correctly orders the models in decreasing level of detail:	Subject Area model, Conceptual model, Logical model, Logical & Physical models for a project.	Conceptual model, Subject Area model, Logical model, Logical & Physical models for a project.	Conceptual model, Logical model, Subject Area model, Logical & Physical models for a project.	Logical model, Conceptual model, Subject Area model, Logical & Physical models for a project.	None of the above	

453	Data and enterprise architecture deal with complexity from two viewpoints:	Innovation-orientated	Industry-orientated	Implementation-orientated	Quality-orientated	Architecture-orientated	None of the above
454	The four main types of NoSQL databases are:	Document	Strategic	Key-value	Column-orientated	Row-orientated	Graph
455	Please select the correct name for the LDM abbreviation	Lifecycle Dimensional Model	Logical Dimensional Model	Lifecycle Data Model	Logical Data Model		
456	SPARC published their three-schema approach to database management. The three key components were:	Conceptual	Logical	Internal	Generic	External	
457	Logical abstraction entities become separate objects in the physical database design using one of two methods.	The DAMA Wheel	Subtype absorption	Subtype partition	Supertype absorption	Supertype partition	
458	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.	TRUE	FALSE				
459	Data modelling tools are software that automate many of the tasks the data modeller performs.	TRUE	FALSE				
460	Please select the correct name for the PDM abbreviation when referring to modelling.	Physical Data Model	Physical Dimension Model	Photo Data Model	Probabilistic Dimension Model	Photo Dimensional Model	None of the above
461	Small reference data value sets in the logical data model can be implemented in a physical model in three common ways:	Create a matching separate code table	Program integration by joining tables	Roadmap Development	Create a master shared code table	Embed rules or valid codes into the appropriate object,Â©Ã¶Ã¥s definition.	None of the above
462	A dimensional physical data model is usually a star schema, meaning there is one structure for each dimension.	TRUE	FALSE				
463	The ISO 11179 Metadata registry, an international standard for representing Metadata in an organization, contains several sections related to data standards, including naming attributes and writing definitions.	TRUE	FALSE				
464	There are several reasons to denormalize data. The first is to improve performance by:	Making tables more readable when no foreign key exists	Combining data from multiple other tables in advance to avoid costly run-time joins	Creating smaller copies of fata to reduce costly run-time calculations and/or table scans of large tables.	Pre-calculating and sorting costly data calculations to avoid runt-time system resource competition.	All of the above	None of the above
465	In designing and building the database, the DBA should keep the following design principles in mind:	Performance and ease of use	Reusability	Integrity	Security	Assessments	Maintainability
466	It is unwise to implement data quality checks to ensure that the copies of the attributes are correctly stored.	TRUE	FALSE				
467	Data professional should not balance the short-term versus long-term business interests.	TRUE	FALSE				
468	Normalisation is the process of applying rules in order to organise business complexity into stable data structures.	TRUE	FALSE				
469	The Data Model Scorecard provides 10 data model quality metrics	TRUE	FALSE				
470	The deliverables of the data modelling process include:	Diagram	Definitions	Roadmap	Issues and outstanding questions	Lineage	Assessments
471	The categories of the Data Model Scorecard with the highest weightings include:	How well does the model capture the requirements?	How complete is the model?	How good are the definitions?	How structurally sound is the model?	All of the above	None of the above
472	To build models, data modellers heavily rely on previous analysis and modelling work.	TRUE	FALSE				
473	Subtype absorption: The subtype entity attributes are included as nullable columns into a table representing the supertype entity	TRUE	FALSE				
474	Creating the CDM involves the following steps:	Select Scheme	Select Notation	Complete Initial CDM	Incorporate Enterprise Technology	Obtain Sign-off	All of the above
475	Please select the three types of data models:	Dimensional Data model	Physical Data Model	Idea Data Model	Logical Data Model	Conceptual Data Model	Innovative Data Model
476	Quality Assurance Testing (QA) is used to test functionality against requirements.	TRUE	FALSE				
477	Archiving is the process of moving data off immediately accessible storage media and onto media with lower retrieval performance.	TRUE	FALSE				
478	Databases are categorized in three general ways:	Hierarchical	Non-relational	Warped	Accessible	Relational	None of the above
479	Triplestores can be classified into these categories:	Native triplestores	MapReduce triplestores	RDMS-backed triplestores	NoSQL triplestores	All of the above	None of the above
480	Hierarchical database model is the newest database model	TRUE	FALSE				
481	Data replication can be active or passive.	TRUE	FALSE				
482	Access to data for Multidimensional databases use a variant of SQL called MDX or Multidimensional eXpression.	TRUE	FALSE				
483	Data replication has two dimensions of scaling: diagonal and lateral	TRUE	FALSE				
484	Temporal aspects usually include:	Value time	Valid time	Transmitting time	Transaction time		
485	There are three recovery types that provide guidelines for how quickly recovery takes place and what it focuses on.	Immediate recovery	Critical recovery	Non-critical recovery	Intermittent recovery	Translucent recovery	BMT recovery
486	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.	TRUE	FALSE				
487	DBAs and database architects combine their knowledge of available tools with the business requirements in order to suggest the best possible application of technology to meet organizational goals.	TRUE	FALSE				
488	Security Risks include elements that can compromise a network and/or database.	TRUE	FALSE				
489	A hacker is a person who finds unknown operations and pathways within complex computer system. Hackers are only bad.	TRUE	FALSE				
490	When assessing security risks it is required to evaluate each system for the following:	The complexity of the data stored or in transit	The sensitivity of the data stored or in transit	The requirements to protect the data	The current security protections in place	All of the above	None of the above
491	Device security standard include:	Access policies regarding connections using mobile devices	Installation of anti-malware and encryption software	Regulation compliance standards	Awareness of security vulnerabilities	Relational security policies	None of the above
492	Controlling data availability requires management of user entitlements and of structures that technically control access based on entitlements.	TRUE	FALSE				
493	Service accounts are convenient because they can tailor enhanced access for the processes that use them.	TRUE	FALSE				
494	Lack of automated monitoring represents serious risks, including compliance risk.	TRUE	FALSE				
495	In a SQL injection attack, a perpetrator inserts authorized database statements into a vulnerable SQL data channel, such as a stored procedure.	TRUE	FALSE				
496	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:	High performance	Separation of duties	Granular transaction tracking	Transaction time		
497	Lack of automated monitoring represents serious risks, including:	Risk of reliance on inadequate native	Risk of compliance	Direction and recovery risk	Administrative and audit duties risk		
498	Data security internal audits ensure data security and regulatory compliance policies are followed should be conducted regularly and consistently.	TRUE	FALSE				
499	A metadata repository is essential to assure the integrity and consistent use of an enterprise data model across business processes.	TRUE	FALSE				
500	An organization will create an uncover valuable Metadata during the process of developing Data Integration and Interoperability solutions.	TRUE	FALSE				
501	Enterprise service buses (ESB) are the data integration solution for near real-time sharing of data between many systems, where the hub is a virtual concept of the standard format or the canonical model for sharing data in the organization.	TRUE	FALSE				
502	A Metadata repository contains information about the data in an organization, including:	Hierarchical	Data structure	Warped	Content	Business rules for managing data	None of the above
503	Examples of transformation in the ETL process include:	Hierarchical changes	Structure changes	De-duping	Re-ordering	Semantic conversions	None of the above
504	Data lineage is useful to the development of the data governance strategy.	TRUE	FALSE				
505	The load step of the ETL is physically storing or presenting the results of the transformation into the source system.	TRUE	FALSE				
506	Orchestration is the term used to describe how multiple processes are organized and executed in a system.	TRUE	FALSE				
507	If the target system has more transformation capability than either the source or the intermediary application system, the order of processes may be switched to ELT Â©Ã¶Ã¥Ã¤Ã¨ Extract Load Tranform.	TRUE	FALSE				
508	Possible application coupling designs include:	Value coupling	Relaxed coupling	Tight coupling	Loose coupling		
509	Inputs in the Data Integration and Interoperability context diagram include:	Data semantics	Source data	Business goals & strategies	Data needs & standards		
510	Coupling describes the degree to which two systems are intertwined.	TRUE	FALSE				
511	The definition for Data Integration and Interoperability include Managing the movement and consolidation of data within and between applications and organizations.	TRUE	FALSE				
512	JSON is an open, lightweight standard format for data interchange.	TRUE	FALSE				
513	XML provides a language for representing both structures and unstructured data and information.	TRUE	FALSE				
514	Defining quality content requires understanding the context of its production and use, including:	Timing	Producers	Consumers	Delivery	Format	None of the above
515	The information governance maturity model describes the characteristics of the information governance and recordkeeping environment at five levels of maturity for each of the eight GARP principles. Please select the correct level descriptions:	Level 2 In Development	Level 3 Essential	Level 4 Proactive	Level 3 Transformational	Level 2 Sub-standard	Level 4 Proactive
516	One common KPI of e-discovery is cost reduction.	TRUE	FALSE				
517	A e-discovery readiness assessment should examine and identify opportunities for the commercial response program.	TRUE	FALSE				
518	XML is the abbreviation for standard mark-up language.	TRUE	FALSE				
519	One of the percentages to measure success of a records management system implantation is the percentage of the identified corporate records declared as such and put under records control.	TRUE	FALSE				
520	ANSI 859 recommends taking into account the following criteria when determining which control level applies to a data asset:	Consequences of change to the enterprise or project	Project impact, if change will have significant cost or schedule consequences	Cost of providing and updating the asset	Need to reuse the asset or earlier versions of the assets		
521	Some document mangement systems have a module that may support different types of workflows, such as:	Dynamic rules that allow for different workflows based in content	Rules that workflow as the data requirements change	Manual workflows that indicate where the user send the document	Transaction time to audit and log data flow		
522	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.	TRUE	FALSE				
523	Effective document management requires clear policies and procedures, especially regarding retention and disposal of records.	TRUE	FALSE				
524	Managing business party Master Data poses these unique challenges:	Difficulties in unique identification	Difficulties in unique dimensions	The number of data sources and the differences between them	Reference data anomaly detection		
525	Metrics tied to Reference and Master Data quality include:	Total cost of ownership	Data change activity	Strategic usage reporting	Amsterdam Information Model		
526	Different types of product Master Data solutions include:	Product Data in Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)	Product data in Manufacturing Execution Systems (MES)	Product Lifecycle Management (PLM)	People Lifecycle Product Management (PLPM)	None of the above	
527	The first two steps of the Reference data Change request process, as prescribed DMBOK2, include:	Decide and Communicate	Update and Inform	Identify Stakeholder	Receive Change Request	Identify Impact	
528	Location Master Data includes business party addresses and business party location, as well as facility addresses for locations owned by organizations.	TRUE	FALSE				
529	Those responsible for the data-sharing environment have an obligation to downstream data consumers to provide high quality data.	TRUE	FALSE				
530	There are three basic approaches to implementing a Master Data hub environment, including:	Transaction hub	Compliance hub	Consolidated hub	Emotions hub	Location hub	Registry

531	Reference and master data require governance processes, including:	The data sources to be integrated	Compliance framework	The conditions of use rules to be followed	Emotions matrix	The priority and response levels of data stewardship efforts	None of the above
532	All organizations have the same Master Data Management Drivers and obstacles.	TRUE	FALSE				
533	Changes to reference data do not need to be management, only metadata should be managed.	TRUE	FALSE				
534	Type of Reference Data Changes include:	Creation of new Reference Data sets	Business model changes on column level	Row level changes to internal Reference Data sets	Row level changes to external Reference Data sets	Structural changes to external Reference Data sets	None of the above
535	Inputs in the reference and master data context diagram include:	Business Drivers	Business model	Cultural Drivers	Data Glossary	All of the above	None of the above
536	Sharing and using Reference and Master Data requires collaboration between multiple parties internal to the organization and sometimes with parties external to it.	TRUE	FALSE				
537	A business driver for Master Data Management program is managing data quality.	TRUE	FALSE				
538	Those responsible for the data-sharing environment have an obligation to downstream data consumers to provide high quality data.	TRUE	FALSE				
539	A goal of a Reference and Master Data Management program include enabling master and reference data to be shared across enterprise functions and applications.	TRUE	FALSE				
540	Metrics tied to Reference and Master Data Quality include:	Service level agreements	Data sharing volume and usage	Implementing data management training	Data steward coverage	Data ingestion and consumption	Addressing all queries
541	Reference and Master Data Management follow these guiding principles:	Controlled change	Obtaining buy-in from all stakeholders	Ownership	Monitoring the resistance	Stewardship	Addressing all queries
542	In the Data Warehousing and Business Intelligence Context Diagram, a primary deliverable is the DW and BI Architecture.	TRUE	FALSE				
543	An implemented warehouse and its customer-facing BI tools is a technology product.	TRUE	FALSE				
544	The implementation of a Data Warehouse should follow guiding principles, including:	Collaborate	One size does not fit all	Focus on the business goals	Contracts	Data Efficiency	Start with the end in mind
545	The impact of the changes from new volatile data must be isolated from the bulk of the historical, non-volatile DW data. There are three main approaches, including:	Trickle Feeds	Data	Messaging	Technology	Streaming	All of the above
546	The Data Warehouse (DW) is a combination of three primary components: An integrated decision support database, related software programs and business intelligence reports.	TRUE	FALSE				
547	The best DW/BI architects will design a mechanism to connect back to transactional level and operational level reports in an atomic DW.	TRUE	FALSE				
548	Data Warehouse describes the operational extract, cleansing, transformation, control and load processes that maintain the data in a data warehouse.	TRUE	FALSE				
549	Implementing a BI portfolio is about identifying the right tools for the right user communities within or across business units.	TRUE	FALSE				
550	Elements that point to differences between warehouses and operational systems include:	Data security standards	Integrated	Subject-orientated	Historical	Data quality	Non-volatile
551	Typically, DW/BI projects have three concurrent development tracks, including:	Trickle Feeds	Data	Messaging	Technology	Streaming	BI Tools
552	Corporate Information Factory (CIF) components include:	Objectives	Data marts	Staging Area	Contributions to business objectives	Reduction of risk	Operational Reports
553	BI tool types include:	Operational reporting	Diagnostic, self-service analytics	Data lake extraction	BPM	Reduction of risk	Descriptive, self-service analytics
554	The DW encompasses all components in the data staging and data presentation areas, including:	Operational source system	Technology source system	Data staging area	Data presentation area	Data access tools	All of the above
555	Common OLAP operations include:	Cut	Slice	Dice	Roll-up	Drill down/up	All of the above
556	The warehouse has a set of storage areas, including:	Operational data store (ODS)	Data marts	Cubes	Staging area	Consistent object attributes	Central warehouse
557	Critical success factors throughout the BI/DW lifecycle include:	A clear and consistent focus	Business sponsorship	Business readiness	A consistent line across display methods	Vision alignment	Linear symmetry
558	Data warehouses are often loaded and serviced by a nightly batch window.	TRUE	FALSE				
559	Business Intelligence, among other things, refer to the technology that supports this kind of analysis.	TRUE	FALSE				
560	In gathering requirements for DW/BI projects, begin with the data goals and strategies first.	TRUE	FALSE				
561	The data warehouse and marts differ from that in applications as the data is organized by subject rather than function.	TRUE	FALSE				
562	Metadata management solutions include architectural layers including:	Metadata delivery	Metadata integration	Metadata usage	Metadata Sales	Metadata Marketing	Metadata control and management
563	Deliverables in the Metadata Management context diagram include:	Metadata Strategy	Metadata Standards	Data Lineage	Metadata Architecture	Metadata design	Data storage and operations
564	An input in the Metadata management context diagram does not include:	Business requirements	Business metadata	Technical metadata	Metadata standards	Process Metadata	
565	Metadata is described using different set of categories, including:	Prescriptive Metadata, Serial Metada, Administrative Metadata	Diagnostic Metadata, Structural Metada, Administrative Metadata	Descriptive Metadata, Serial Metada, Administrative Metadata	Descriptive Metadata, Structural Metada, Administrative Metadata	None of the above	
566	Poorly managed metadata leads to:	Document inefficiencies	Redundant data and data management processes	Doubt about the reliability of metadata and data	Redundant master data	Row-orientated metadata	Graph metadata issues
567	Types of metadata include:	Technical	Strategic	Operational	Column-orientated	Business	Graph
568	Metadata is described using three sets od categories, including:	Conceptual Metadata	Descriptive Metadata	Structural Metadata	Generic Metadata	Administrative metadata	
569	Examples of technical metadata include:	Conceptual	Access permissions	Internal	ETL job details	Column Properties	
570	Technical metadata describes details of the processing and accessing of data.	TRUE	FALSE				
571	Structural Metadata describe srealtionships within and among resource and enables identification and retrieval.	TRUE	FALSE				
572	SOA stands for:	Service orientated architecture	Service orchestrated architecture	Service orientated access	Service overall architecture		
573	Please select the user that best describes the following description: Uses the business glossary to make architecture, systems design, and development decisions, and to conduct the impact analysis.	Business user	Analytical user	Technical user	Advanced user	None of the above	
574	An advantage of a centralized repository include: Quick metadata retrieval, since the repository and the query reside together.	TRUE	FALSE				
575	SOA is an abbreviation for service orientated architecture.	TRUE	FALSE				
576	Functionality-focused requirements associated with a comprehensive metadata solution, include:	Volatility	Synchronization	History	Access rights	Structure	None of the above
577	Advantages if a centralized metadata repository include:	Low latency, since it is independent of the source systems	Combining data from multiple other tables in advance to avoid costly run-time joins	Quick metadata retrieval	High availability	All of the above	None of the above
578	A general principle for managing metadata includes Responsibility.	TRUE	FALSE				
579	A limitation of the centralized metadata repository approach is it may be less expensive.	TRUE	FALSE				
580	A control activity in the metadata management environment includes loading statistical analysis.	TRUE	FALSE				
581	A completely distributed architecture maintains a single access point. The metadata retrieval engine responds to user requests by retrieving data from source systems in real time.	TRUE	FALSE				
582	Accomplish repository scanning in two distinct approaches, including:	Proprietary interface	Proprietary integration	Semi-proprietary interface	Semi- proprietary integration		
583	Control activities to manage metadata stores include:	Load statistical analysis	Definitions resolutions improvement	Roadmap extrapolation	Missing metadata reports	Lineage	Job scheduling and monitoring
584	Valuation information, as an example of data enrichment, is for asset valuation, inventory and sale.	TRUE	FALSE				
585	Many people assume that most data quality issues are caused by data entry errors. A more sophisticated understanding recognizes that gaps in or execution of business and technical processes cause many more problems that mis-keying.	TRUE	FALSE				
586	Examples of data enhancement includes:	Contextual information	Select Notation	Reference vocabularies	Incorporate Enterprise Technology	Audit data	All of the above
587	Issues caused by data entry processes include:	Field overloading	Data entry interface issues	Training issues	List entry placement	Changes to business processes	None of the above
588	Data parsing is the process of analysing data using pre-determined rules to define its content or value.	TRUE	FALSE				
589	Data quality issues cannot emerge at any point in the data lifecycle.	TRUE	FALSE				
590	Data quality rules and standards are a critical form of Metadata. Ti be effective they need to be managed as Metadata. Rules include:	Hierarchical consistency	Document consistency	Tied to business impact	Confirmed by SMEs	Accessible to all data customers	None of the above
591	Barriers to effective management of data quality include:	Lack of awareness on the part of leadership and staff	Lack of business governance	Lack of leadership and management	Difficulty in justification of improvements	Inappropriate or ineffective instruments to measure value	None of the above
592	The most important reason to implement operational data quality measurements is to inform data consumers about levels of data effectiveness.	TRUE	FALSE				
593	Data profiling is a form of data analysis used to inspect data and assess quality.	TRUE	FALSE				
594	Effective data management involves a set of complex, interrelated processes that disable an organization to use its data to achieve strategic goals.	TRUE	FALSE				
595	Improving data quality requires a strategy that accounts for the work that needs to be done and the way people will execute it.	TRUE	FALSE				
596	Inputs in the data quality context diagram include:	Data quality expectations	Business requirements	Data stores	Data lakes		
597	All data is of equal importance. Data quality management efforts should be spread between all the data in the organization.	TRUE	FALSE				
598	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.	TRUE	FALSE				
599	Once the most critical business needs and the data that supports them have been identified, the most important part of the data quality assessment is actually looking data, querying it to understand data content and relationships, and comparing actual data to rules and expectations.	TRUE	FALSE				
600	Uniqueness, as a dimension of data quality, states no entity exists more than once within the data set.	TRUE	FALSE				
601	The operational data quality management procedures depend on the ability to measure and monitor the applicability of data.	TRUE	FALSE				
602	ISO 8000 will describe the structure and organization of data quality management, including:	Data Quality Audit	Data Quality Planning Answer 3 Data Quality Control Answer 4 Data Quality Assurance Answer 5 Data Quality Improvement Answer 6 None of the above				
603	The best preventative action to prevent poor quality data from entering an organisation include:	Institute a formal change control	Define and enforce rules	Train data procedures	Implement data governance and stewardship	Establish data entry controls	None of the above
604	Business rules describe why business should operate internally, in order to be successful and compliant with the outside world.	TRUE	FALSE				
605	Corrective actions are implemented after a problem has occurred and been detected.	TRUE	FALSE				
606	Big data primarily refers specifically to the volume of the data.	TRUE	FALSE				
607	Data science merges data mining, statistical analysis, and machine learning with the integration and data modelling capabilities, to build predictive models that explore data content patterns.	TRUE	FALSE				
608	In the Abate Information Triangle the past moves through the following echelons befor it comes insight:	Data	Big data	Knowledge	Transactions	Information	Time
609	Data science depends on:	Rich data sources	Information alignment and analysis	Information delivery	Presentation of findings and data insights		