Your grade: 100%

Your latest: **100%** • Your highest: **100%** • To pass you need at least 80%. We keep your highest score.

Next item

1. What type of data warehouse structure meets an organization's need for scalability, engagement of managed services, and flexible payment plans? 1 / 1 point

- None
- Appliances
- (•) Cloud
- On-premises

Correct
Correct! Cloud-based data warehouse systems provide scalability, managed services capabilities, and flexible pay-as-you-go options.

2. There are three basic types of data marts: dependent, independent, and hybrid. What does a dependent data mart do? 1 / 1 point

- (•) Draws data from the enterprise data warehouse
- Requires custom ETL data pipelines
- May require additional security measures
- Bypasses the data warehouse and is created directly from sources

Correct
Correct! Dependent data marts draw data from the enterprise data warehouse.

3. Whatever type of data mart you may have, its purpose is to: 1 / 1 point

- (•) Provide a cost-efficient method for informing data-driven decisions
- Provide a cost-efficient method for data wrangling
- Provide a cost-efficient method for data transformation
- Provide a cost-efficient method for data ingestion

Correct
Correct! Whatever type of data mart you may have, its purpose is to provide a cost-efficient method for informing data-driven decisions.

4. Which of the following statements is true regarding data lakes? 1 / 1 point

- (•) It is a repository that can store a large amount of structured, semi-structured, and unstructured data in its native format.
- It is built to specifically serve a particular business function, purpose, or community of users.
- It is a system that aggregates data from one or more sources into a single, central, consistent data store to support various data analytics requirements.
- It is a place where data can be off-loaded without governance.

Correct
Correct! A data lake is a data repository that can store a large amount of structured, semi-structured, and unstructured data in its native format. There is no need to define the structure and schema of data before loading the data into the data lake.

5. Which of the following is an example of a “fact” in the context of data warehousing? 1 / 1 point

- Zip code
- Make of a car
- (•) Daily sales total

- Order ID

Correct
Correct! Facts are quantities that can be measured, such as temperature, number of sales, or millimeters of rainfall.

6. What is the difference between a star schema and a snowflake schema? **1 / 1 point**

- (•) Snowflake schemas are normalized star schemas.
- ( ) Star schemas are used to create data lakes whereas snowflake schemas are used to create data marts.
- ( ) Star schemas are normalized snowflake schemas.
- ( ) Snowflake schemas are used to create data lakes whereas star schemas are used to create data marts.

Correct
Correct! Snowflake schemas are a generalization of star schemas and can be seen as normalized star schemas.

7. When is it most appropriate to denormalize a star schema? **1 / 1 point**

- ( ) When you want to create a complex materialized view
- (•) To bring together facts and dimensions in a single materialized view
- ( ) When you want to create a stored table so can refresh on a schedule
- ( ) When the data set needs to be incrementally refreshed

Correct
Correct! You can denormalize star schemas using joins to bring together human-interpretable facts and dimensions in a single materialized view.

8. Which of the following is one of the ways staging areas can be implemented? **1 / 1 point**

- (•) A set of SQL tables in a relational database
- ( ) A set of flat files in a relational database
- ( ) A set of self-contained database instances using Python
- ( ) A set of SQL tables using Cognos

Correct
Correct! A set of SQL tables in a relational database such as Db2 is one way to implement staging areas.

9. Which of the following statements accurately describes the differences between star and snowflake schemas in data modeling? **1 / 1 point**

- (•) Star schemas are based on denormalized data, whereas snowflake schemas are based on normalized data.
- ( ) Snowflake schemas are typically used for smaller datasets, whereas star schemas are used for larger datasets.
- ( ) Star schemas do not use foreign keys, whereas snowflake schemas rely heavily on foreign keys.
- ( ) Star schemas consist of multiple levels of hierarchies for dimension tables, while snowflake schemas do not.

Correct
Correct! Star schemas involve a central fact table connected to dimension tables that are denormalized, while snowflake schemas are normalized versions of star schemas with dimensions separated into multiple related tables.

10. What is the purpose of a data quality verification process? 1 / 1 point

- ○ To design a new data warehouse schema.
- ◉ To check for accuracy, completeness, consistency, and currency of data.
- ○ To increase the scalability of the data system.
- ○ To enhance the security of the data storage.

Correct
Correct! :The purpose of data quality verification is to check for accuracy, completeness, consistency, and currency of data.

11. Which IBM product is used for data quality and information governance within the IBM enterprise data warehouse solution? 1 / 1 point

- ◉ IBM InfoSphere Server for Data Quality.
- ○ IBM InfoSphere MetaData Workbench
- ○ IBM Cognos Analytics
- ○ IBM InfoSphere DataStage

Correct
Correct! IBM InfoSphere Server for Data Quality. is designed to support data quality and information governance initiatives.

12. What is one of the primary functions of a staging area in a data warehouse architecture? 1 / 1 point

- ○ Storing final reports for business users
- ◉ Consolidating data from multiple source systems
- ○ Managing user access and security
- ○ Generating real-time analytics dashboards

Correct
Correct! One of the primary functions of a staging area is to consolidate data from multiple source systems.