DMBoK Quiz 1

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which of the following is NOT a stage of the Data Quality Management Cycle?
   a. Plan
   b. Check
   c. Act
   d. Intervene
   e. Do

   TOP: Data Quality

2. Which of the following is not included in the opinion of the European Data Protection Supervisor (EDPS) on data ethics?
   a. Right to request removal of personal data
   b. Accountable controllers who determine personal information processing
   c. Privacy-conscious engineering and design of data processing products and services
   d. Future-oriented regulation of data processing and respect for the rights to privacy and to data protection
   e. Empowered individuals

   TOP: Data Integration and Interoperability

3. Which framework component of Data Governance includes education, training, and awareness?
   a. Roles
   b. Processes
   c. Communication
   d. Data
   e. Tools

   TOP: Data Governance

4. In the Data Management Practices Hierarchy, advanced data practices include the following except:
   a. Analytics
   b. Mining
   c. Big Data
   d. Warehousing
   e. Data Quality

   TOP: Data Management

5. What position should be responsible for leading the Data Governance Council (DGC)?
   a. DGC Chair should rotate among executive positions
   b. Chief Data Architect or Chief Data Modeler
   c. Chief Data Steward or Chief Data Officer
   d. Chief Information O?cer or Chief Technology O?cer
   e. Any executive can chair the DGC

   TOP: Data Governance

6. What process describes controlling versions of the organization's datasets?
   a. Data Quality
   b. Master Data
   c. Reference Data
   d. Data Modeling
   e. Metadata

   TOP: Metadata

7. What is a hash?
   a. An algorithm that converts encoded values into data (or vise versa)
   b. A public key that is freely available and used to encode data along with a receiver's private key
   c. A clearinghouse for encrypted data
   d. A method for masking sensitive data
   e. A meetup for Data Strategists

   TOP: Data Security

8. Which type of Metadata focuses on the content and condition of the data and includes details related to Data Governance?
   a. Technical Metadata
   b. Operational Metadata
   c. Structural Metadata
   d. Business Metadata
   e. Rights Metadata

   TOP: Metadata

9. Taxonomy refers to…
   a. Any classification or controlled vocabulary
   b. Classi?cation of organizational resources
   c. Arrangement of controlled vocabulary
   d. Constrained set of organizational vocabulary
   e. Categorization of controlled phrases

   TOP: Data Modeling and Design

10. What position is responsible for the quality and use of their organization's data assets?
    a. Data Architect
    b. Data Modeler
    c. Data Steward
    d. Chief Information Officer
    e. Data Scientist

    TOP: Data Governance

11. Which is the most accurate definition of the term data life cycle?
    a. It represents the path along which data moves from its point of origin to its point of usage, storage, and disposal
    b. It represents managing the risks associated with data
    c. It represents the data used to manage and use data
    d. It represents a range of perspectives on how to approach Data Management
    e. It represents the theory of data being cross-functional

    TOP: Data Management

12. What is the correct definition for change data capture?
    a. A Data Integration approach that updates a Data Warehouse with big changes from Operational Systems
    b. A Data Warehousing approach to transforming Operational Systems into Data Marts
    c. A Data Quality initiative that assesses any discrepancies between data stored in a Data Warehouse and data in Operational Systems
    d. A Metadata document that describes how data is transformed in the Data Warehouse
    e. A Data Integration approach that updates a Data Warehouse with small changes from Operational Systems

    TOP: Data Warehousing and Business Intelligence

13. What is the purpose of the Conceptual Data Model?
    a. To provide an outlook of the organization by documenting how different business entities relate to one another
    b. To provide a data-centric perspective of the organization by documenting how different business entities relate to one another
    c. To provide an experimental perspective of the organization by documenting how different business entities relate to one another
    d. To define the structure of data elements and to set relationships between them
    e. Documents how data are to be stored and accessed on storage media of computer hardware

    TOP: Data Modelling and Design

14. A dataset comprised of county-level statistics provided by the national government would be an example of
    a. Reference Data
    b. Master Data
    c. Historical Data
    d. Metadata
    e. Transactional Data

    TOP: Master and Reference Data Management

15. When Metadata activities are focused on documents, the information is referred to as…
    a. Legal Metadata
    b. Reference Metadata
    c. Administrative Metadata
    d. Preservation Metadata
    e. Descriptive Metadata

    TOP: Metadata

16. A dataset comprised of the X, Y coordinates of company stores would be an example of
    a. Metadata
    b. Master Data
    c. Reference Data
    d. Temporary Data
    e. Historical Data

    TOP: Master and Reference Data Management

17. What causes data redundancy or data rot?
    a. Poor assimilation of collected data
    b. Poor data management practices
    c. Server and human error
    d. Dataset inaccuracies developed over time
    e. All answers correct

    TOP: Data Quality

18. What is the definition of a business rule in the context of Data Governance?
    a. Outlines the steps to take when a business disruption occurs
    b. Clarifies an organization's objectives
    c. Defines constraints on what can and cannot be done in the organization
    d. Contains an organization's contingency plans
    e. Clarifies an organization's goal

    TOP: Data Governance

19. A dataset comprised of customer credit reports purchased from a third-party vendor would be an example of
    a. Transactional Data
    b. Protected Data
    c. Reference Data
    d. Master Data
    e. Metadata

    TOP: Master and Reference Data Management

20. Which of the following is true of a recursive relationship?
    a. It is unary
    b. It is also referred to as self-referencing
    c. It involves only one entity
    d. All are correct
    e. None are correct

    TOP: Data Modelling and Design

21. What is the purpose of the Physical Data Model?
    a. To provide a data-centric perspective of the organization by documenting how business entities relate to one another
    b. Documents how data are to be discarded from the storage media of computer hardware
    c. Documents how data are to be stored and accessed in a database
    d. To define the structure of data elements and to set relationships between them
    e. To document how data should be stored and accessed

    TOP: Data Modelling and Design

22. What is the purpose of referential integrity?
    a. Rules that ensure data completeness
    b. Rules that ensure data validity
    c. Rules that ensure data accuracy
    d. Rules that ensure data is fit for organizational needs
    e. Rules that ensure data accessibility

    TOP: Data Modelling and Design

23. What is the best definition of a Data Warehouse?
    a. Any data stores or extracts used to support the delivery of Business Intelligence
    b. An explanation of how data is linked to physical products in a warehouse
    c. A data system based on incremental updates from Operational Systems
    d. A data system in which data is stored in normal form
    e. Any data store that can be accessed by business users and data analysts

    TOP: Data Warehousing and Business Intelligence

24. What is the purpose of a data lineage tool?
    a. List of potential data integration opportunities
    b. Formal Data Quality assessment of a dataset
    c. Description of a dataset's phase within the data lifecycle
    d. Tracking of historical changes to a dataset
    e. Collection of all the metadata related to a dataset

    TOP: Data Quality

25. What is the purpose of the Logical Data Model?
    a. To define the structure of data elements and to set relationships between them
    b. To compare data elements
    c. To define data elements
    d. To document how data should be stored and accessed
    e. To provide a data-centric perspective of the organization by documenting how business entities relate to one another

    TOP: Data Modelling and Design

26. What are the two perspectives on an organization's data?
    a.   Social and business perspectives
    b.   Business and technical perspectives
    c.   Internal and external perspectives
    d.   Technical and social perspectives
    e.   Social and technological perspectives

    TOP: Data Governance

27. Which international initiative established a Metadata standard?
    a.   BASEL II
    b.   BASEL IV
    c.   BASEL I
    d.   BASEL III
    e.   BASEL

    TOP: Data Security

28. What is the definition of cardinality?
    a.   Qualitative description of the relationship of elements across datasets
    b.   Measurement specifications for elements in a dataset
    c.   Count of data tables in a system
    d.   Classifies variables within a dataset
    e.   Defines how many instances of one entity are related to instances of another entity

    TOP: Data Modelling and Design

29. Which one of the following is NOT a part of the Strategic Alignment Model?
    a.   Business Strategy
    b.   Stakeholder Management
    c.   IT Strategy
    d.   Information Systems
    e.   Organization and Process

    TOP: Data Management

30. Why would an organization choose to purchase Reference Data?
    a.   To summarize basic information about their enterprise data
    b.   To set up data compliance and governance processes
    c.   To enhance data quality and to facilitate analysis across the organization
    d.   To define how data will be captured and tracked
    e.   To document transactional data systems

    TOP: Master and Reference Data Management

31. Which of the following is at the core of the DAMA wheel?
    a.   Metadata
    b.   Data Governance
    c.   Goals and Principles
    d.   Data quality and Architecture
    e.   Data Management

    TOP: Data Management

32. What should a business continuity plan include?
    a. Defines unplanned disruptions that may occur
    b. Outlines how a business will continue operating during an unplanned disruption in service
    c. Precedes business rules
    d. Explains to external stakeholders why performance expectations are not being met
    e. Provides explanation to customers during an unplanned disruption in service

    TOP: Data Governance

33. What organization should be responsible for leading Data Governance?
    a. Data Governance Office
    b. Project Management Office
    c. Data Quality Board
    d. IT Leadership Team
    e. Data Governance Council

    TOP: Data Governance

34. Which of the following statements is NOT true of DAMA's Environmental Factors Hexagon?
    a. It provides a key for reading the *DMBOK* context diagrams
    b. It shows the relationship between people, processes, and technology
    c. It elaborates on the relationship between knowledge areas
    d. It puts goals and principles at the center
    e. All of the statements are true

    TOP: Data Management

35. What is the definition of a surrogate key?
    a. A unique alphanumeric sequence is attached to each record in a dataset
    b. A key that links records in a dataset to other data tables
    c. A set of data records that are independent of any other data
    d. A unique identifier attached to each record, which may be used as a primary key
    e. A document that identifies how data is linked to business rules

    TOP: Data Modelling and Design

36. What does data mining determine?
    a. The process of collecting data elements to help organizations formally manage and gain better control over data assets
    b. The process of finding correlated features in a dataset
    c. The process of manipulating data using a computer
    d. The process of describing the results of various operations in a data warehouse
    e. The process of finding anomalies, patterns, and correlations within large datasets to predict outcomes

    TOP: Data Warehousing and Business Intelligence

37. Which of the following is NOT a responsibility of the Data Quality Oversight Board?
    a. Producing certi?cations and compliance records
    b. Conducting feedback interviews with customers
    c. Establishing communications and feedback mechanisms
    d. Developing and maintaining Data Quality
    e. Setting Data Quality improvement priorities

    TOP: Data Quality

38. Which of the following is NOT a way of storing Master Data?
    a. Transaction Hub
    b. Repository
    c. Virtual
    d. Consolidated
    e. Registry

    TOP: Master and Reference Data Management

39. What are relationship labels in database technology?
    a. Verb phrases describing how to take action on the organization's mission statement
    b. Verb phrases comparing business rules
    c. Verb phrases linking business rules with technical specifications
    d. Verb phrases describing business rules in each direction between two entities
    e. Verb phrases describing relationships between data tables

    TOP: Data Modelling and Design

40. What is the purpose of ISO 8000?
    a. Enable the exchange of complex information in an application-neutral form
    b. Create, collect, store, maintain, transfer, process, and present metadata
    c. Promote timely and cost-effective data integration
    d. Report on potential data security risk
    e. Ensure that data can only be used or read using a specific licensed software application

    TOP: Data Quality

41. What is the definition of Process Metadata?
    a. Identifies what data is in the process of updating
    b. Defines and describes the characteristics of other data systems
    c. Describes the data asset, including the asset's title, author, and relevant keywords
    d. Indicates how a digital asset is organized
    e. Classifies digital assets

    TOP: Metadata

42. What is the difference between Master and Reference Data?
    a. Master data is developed within the organization while Reference data is acquired from outside the organization
    b. Master data is limited to predefined domain values while Reference data is not limited in this way
    c. Master data should be distinguished from reference data.
    d. Master data is a set of data that describes and gives information about other data.
    e. These terms are used interchangeably to describe the same concept

    TOP: Master and Reference Data Management

43. Which is the most important Data Quality dimension?
    a. Completeness
    b. Consistency
    c. Integrity
    d. Timeliness
    e. It is impossible to identify the most important Data Quality dimension

    TOP: Data Quality

44. What is an alternate key?
    a. A key in a relational database that is unique for each record and used as the primary identifier for that record
    b. A sequentially generated unique number is attached with each record
    c. A candidate key not selected to be the primary key
    d. A key in a relational database that links records to other tables
    e. Another term for a surrogate key

    TOP: Data Modelling and Design

45. What process directly involves assessing the impact of proposed changes to existing data product entries?
    a. Data Governance
    b. Metadata
    c. Master Data
    d. Reference Data
    e. Data Architecture

    TOP: Metadata

46. The Physical Data Model does NOT include which of the following?
    a. Storage objects
    b. Indexing objects
    c. Indicator of Data Steward owner
    d. Encapsulated code objects
    e. Code to connect database objects

    TOP: Data Modelling and Design

47. What are the three qualities of an effective Data Governance process?
    a. Measured, objective, embedded
    b. Sustainable, embedded, measured
    c. Optimism, objective, sustainable
    d. Embedded, systematic, sustainable
    e. Sustainable, realistic, embedded

    TOP: Data Governance

48. Which of the following is NOT a key?
    a. Logical key
    b. Surrogate key
    c. Primary key
    d. Alternate key
    e. Foreign key

    TOP: Data Modelling and Design

49. What are the Belmont Principles?
    a. Respect for Persons, Beneficence, Justice
    b. Human Dignity, Civil Rights, Respect for Privacy
    c. Justice, Fairness, Equality
    d. Right to Privacy, Right to Data Access, Right to be Forgotten
    e. Data Quality, Data Adequacy, Data Management

    TOP: Data Quality

50. What is the name of the legislation that protects educational records in the United States?
    a. SOX
    b. BASEL II
    c. EPA
    d. GDPR
    e. FERPA

    TOP: Data Security