DMBoK Quiz 2

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which of the following is the Data Storage system that supplies advanced analytics?
   a. Operational Data Store
   b. Document Database
   c. Data Warehouse
   d. Transactional Data Store
   e. OLAP Cube

   TOP: Data Warehouse & Business Intelligence

2. How is Data Governance defined?
   a. Exercise of the authority and control over the management of data assets.
   b. Set of interdependent functions, each with its own goals, activities, and responsibilities.
   c. Data governance assists in representing information consistently and protecting sensitive information
   d. Evaluation of the current state of critical data management activities in order to plan for improvement.
   e. Planning, implementation, and control activities for lifecycle management of data and information found in any form or medium

   TOP: Data Governance

3. How does Metadata help an organization?
   a. Reduce data-oriented research time
   b. Reduce onboarding time
   c. Highlight the value of strategic information by sharing it with more stakeholders
   d. Enhance Data Security
   e. Assist in representing information from time to time

   TOP: Metadata

4. What is the main objective behind the implementation of a Data Warehouse?
   a. Enable effective business analysis and decision-making
   b. Derive future value
   c. Make consistent decisions
   d. Improve a product or service
   e. Assess market trends in order to develop a better business strategy

   TOP: Data Warehouses & Business Intelligence

5. Which of the following is a directive that codifies principles and management intent into fundamental rules governing the creation, acquisition, integrity, security, quality, and use of data?
    a. Data asset valuation
    b. Data audit principle
    c. Data Management
    d. Data Governance
    e. Data policy

    TOP: Data Governance

6. Which of the following represents the type of data analysis aimed at understanding organizational activities and opportunities?
    a. Operational Data Store
    b. Data Warehouse
    c. Operational Data Mart
    d. Business Intelligence
    e. Dimensional Data Warehouse

    TOP: Data Warehouse & Business Intelligence

7. What is the definition of Enterprise Data Architecture?
    a. Blueprint for managing data assets by aligning with organizational strategy to establish strategic data requirements
    b. Accountabilities and interactions
    c. Standard terms and designs for the elements that are important to the organization
    d. Scope and approach to governance efforts
    e. Structure and responsibility for data governance activities

    TOP: Data Architecture

8. Which of the following is most crucial for risk management?
    a. Data Steward
    b. Enterprise Data Model
    c. Metadata
    d. Normalization
    e. Data Warehouse

    TOP: Metadata

9. In addition to ongoing updates, what is the other main Data Integration process that takes place in a Data Warehouse?
    a. Data quality issue remediation
    b. Business Intelligence activity
    c. Metadata update
    d. Reporting strategy
    e. Historical load

    TOP: Data Warehouse & Business Intelligence

10. Which of the following is NOT a type of data that can be modeled?
    a. Category information
    b. Integration information
    c. Resource information
    d. Business event information
    e. Detail transaction information

    TOP: Data Modelling and Design

11. Which are categories of Metadata?
    a. Public, internal-only, confidential, and restricted
    b. Business, technical, and operational
    c. Conceptual data, logical data, physical data
    d. Content-based, Context-based, User-based
    e. Content based, logical data, physical data

    TOP: Metadata

12. What is the definition of an entity?
    a. A thing about which an organization collects information
    b. A thing that exists separate from other things
    c. A thing about which an organization processes information
    d. All answers correct
    e. No answers correct

    TOP: Data Modelling and Design

13. The selection of required data from its source is called:
    a. Extract
    b. Transform
    c. Targeting
    d. Load
    e. Map

    TOP: Data Integration and Interoperability

14. Depending on the database technology or data modeling tool and whether the entities involved have mutual dependencies, when a relationship is defined between two entities, which of the following may be created implicitly?
    a. An attribute
    b. An identifier
    c. A foreign key
    d. A data model
    e. A simple key

    TOP: Data Modelling and Design

15. What kind of metadata focuses primarily on content and condition of the data?
    a. Technical metadata
    b. Operational metadata
    c. Logical metadata
    d. Business metadata
    e. Technical metadata

    TOP: Metadata

16. A combined set of attributes that uniquely identify an entity instance is a…
    a. Super key
    b. Candidate key
    c. Primary key
    d. Business key
    e. Alternate key

    TOP: Data Modelling and Design

17. What is Big Data in simple terms?
    a. A data transformation tool
    b. A set of analytics reports
    c. A process of scoping data requirements
    d. A collection of information
    e. A data virtualization server

    TOP: Big Data and Data Science

18. Which of the following provides a means of standardizing attributes?
    a. A data modelling scheme
    b. A database
    c. A dimensional modelling
    d. A domain
    e. A dimension table

    TOP: Data Modelling and Design

19. When data values must be associated in chronological order and with specific time values, how does the *DMBOK*
     refer to the type of patterns that are used?
    a. Chronological patterns
    b. Sequence patterns
    c. Organizational patterns
    d. Time-based patterns
    e. Time-oriented patterns

    TOP: Data Modelling and Design

20. Bandwidth can be reduced by filtering to include only data that has been changed within a defined timeframe. What is the method for this process?
    a. Judicious data selection
    b. Biased sampling methodology
    c. Waterfall method
    d. Database-as-a-service (DaaS)
    e. Change data capture

    TOP: Data Integration and Interoperability

21. Which of the following is a Data Quality principle?
    a. Prevention
    b. Governance
    c. Criticality
    d. All answers correct
    e. No answers correct

    TOP: Data quality

22. Applications often compete for access to the same dataset. How can this issue be remedied?
    a. Conducting data archiving
    b. Setting up data replication
    c. Creating a stronger network connection
    d. Improving Data Security such as through the Installation of new antivirus software
    e. Installing a modern firewall

    TOP: Data Integration and Interoperability

23. The modeling technique suited for information that changes over time in both structure and content is…
    a. Data modeling
    b. Dimensional modeling
    c. Scenario modeling
    d. Metadata modeling
    e. Anchor modeling

    TOP: Data Modelling and Design

24. Which of the following is a downside of the hub-and-spoke model?
    a. Insufficient performance
    b. Data cannot be accessed simultaneously
    c. Data cannot be archived
    d. Data is formatted as an older file type
    e. The model is considered to be outdated

    TOP: Data Integration and Interoperability

25. How does the *DMBOK* refer to an organization that values data as an asset and manages data through all phases of its lifecycle?
    a. Data-centric organization
    b. Data management organization
    c. Data integration organization
    d. Data support organization
    e. Data legislative organization

    TOP: Data Governance

26. Which components are included in the three-schema approach to database management?
    a. Conceptual, external, internal
    b. Conceptual, relational, dimensional
    c. Logical, physical, canonical
    d. Conceptual, local, physical
    e. Logical, physical, abstract

    TOP: Data Modelling and Design

27. Which of the following terms refers to multiple processes that are organized and executed in a system?
    a. Integration
    b. Development
    c. Orchestration
    d. Implementation
    e. Performance

    TOP: Data Integration and Interoperability

28. Which term refers to the technical team that will ensure data meets organizational needs, define technical architecture, and install and administer technology?
    a. Metadata support
    b. Data architecture support
    c. Data interoperability support
    d. Database technology support
    e. Data security support

    TOP: Data Storage and Operations

29. Which of the following is a valid description of Data Management?
    a. Data Management is lifecycle management
    b. Data Management is cross-functional
    c. Data Management is the development, execution, and supervision of plans.
    d. All answers correct
    e. No answers correct

    TOP: Data Management

30. Which of the following is a goal of Metadata?
    a. Confirm and document an understanding of different perspectives.
    b. Discover relationships between data and the business.
    c. Discover and analyze new factors that might affect the business.
    d. Support the iterative integration of data source(s) into the enterprise.
    e. Provide organizational understanding of business terms and usage

    TOP: Metadata

31. What is the most significant business driver for developing organizational capabilities around Big Data and Data Science?
    a. The desire to find and act on business opportunities that may be discovered through large datasets
    b. The definition of high quality data
    c. The reduction of risk related to Data Security issues
    d. The business imperative to ensure efficiency in development projects
    e. The determination to act as an agent for change, transformation, and agility

    TOP: Big Data and Data Science

32. Which principles focus on ideas such as fairness, transparency, and reliability?
    a. Data Ethics principles
    b. Data Quality principles
    c. Data Governance principles
    d. Business Intelligence principle
    e. Data Management principles

    TOP: Data Ethics

33. Ensuring the performance and reliability of the database through performance tuning, monitoring, error reporting, and other activities is a responsibility of…
    a. Agile Data Management Team
    b. Production DBAs
    c. Security Administrators
    d. Data Quality Team or IT Group
    e. Dedicated Information Security Group

    TOP: Data Storage and Operations

34. Which of the following is one of the responsibilities of a Data Architect?
    a. Manage complex data and information delivery throughout the enterprise
    b. Create frameworks and accountability diagrams
    c. Implement roadmaps
    d. Plan for operational success
    e. Reduce the risks associated with low quality data

    TOP: Data Architecture

35. Which of the following is a guiding principle of Data Storage and Operations?
    a. Consolidate data physically and virtually into data hubs
    b. Balance local data needs with enterprise data needs, including support and maintenance
    c. Lower cost and complexity of managing solutions by developing shared models and interfaces
    d. Identify and act on automation opportunities
    e. Take an enterprise perspective in design to ensure future extensibility

    TOP: Data Storage and Operations

36. Which of the following is an important attribute of a Data Modeling tool?
    a. Asset management software
    b. Graphical design applications
    c. Architecture designs
    d. A clear and consistent legend
    e. Lineage and relation tracking functions

    TOP: Data Architecture

37. What is the purpose of Data Governance?
    a. Encompass the entire lifecycle of a data asset
    b. Ensure that data is managed properly, according to policies and best practices
    c. Establish processes and functions through which data can be enabled for use and also maintained
    d. Ensure that financial performance of the company is improved
    e. Ensure an organization gets value out of its data

    TOP: Data Governance

38. Which of the following is a core concept of Data Ethics?
    a. It should support Business Intelligence
    b. Data must be aggregated to protect the privacy of individuals
    c. The organization must ensure that data is managed behind a firewall
    d. The organization should think and design globally when it comes to Data Management
    e. Data has economic value

    TOP: Data Ethics

39. What does data represent?
    a. Granularity
    b. Lifecycle
    c. Structured information
    d. A process
    e. Risk and value

    TOP: Data Management

40. A Data Governance program must be…
    a. Sustainable
    b. Measured
    c. Multi-layered
    d. Business-driven
    e. All answers correct

    TOP: Data Governance

41. What is Data Stewardship?
    a. Refers to the role responsible for creating policies, procedures, and rules that govern data in the organization
    b. A collection of tools that ensure an organization's privacy policy
    c. The creation of compelling vision for Data Management across the enterprise
    d. A position accountable and responsible for data within a specified domain
    e. A prioritized program of work with scoped boundaries

    TOP: Data Governance

42. What is the difference between Medata and data?
    a. There is no difference between the two concepts
    b. Metadata is non processed data while data is being processed
    c. Data is always valuable
    d. Metadata provides meaningful information about data, while data can be a set of facts, a collection of images, a string of words
    e. Metadata doesn't have to be processed before it is stored

    TOP: Metadata

43. Which process focuses on enabling an integrated and historical business context on operational data?
    a. Data Asset Valuation process
    b. Data Modeling
    c. Issue Management
    d. Data Warehousing
    e. Normalization

    TOP: Data Warehousing and Business Intelligence

44. Which of the following is NOT a goal of Data Quality?
    a. Develop a governed approach to make data fit for purpose based on data consumers' requirements
    b. Identify and advocate for opportunities to improve the quality of data, through process and system improvements
    c. Understand and comply with all relevant regulations and policies for privacy, protection, and confidentiality
    d. Define and implement processes to measure, monitor, and report on data quality levels
    e. Define standards, requirements, and specifications for data quality controls as part of the data lifecycle

    TOP: Data Quality

45. What is the most common definition of metadata?
    a. Tracking data
    b. Vital management information
    c. Data about data
    d. Reliable data
    e. Risk management data

    TOP: Metadata

46. What is the role of the tools that track Metadata?
    a. To create information that is useful in the process of installing security patches
    b. To track the movement of sensitive data and provide the best way to ensure that data is protected properly
    c. To protect enterprise hardware from viruses
    d. To locate protected data on the network
    e. To provide essential information for troubleshooting

    TOP: Data Security

47. "...Leaving data points out, comparing two facts without clarifying their relationship, or ignoring accepted visual conventions, changing scale to make a trend line look better or worse..."

    The above quoted statement from the *DMBOK* describes which risk related to unethical data handling?
    a. Timing
    b. Bias
    c. Unclear definitions or invalid comparisons
    d. Transforming and integrating data
    e. Misleading visualizations

    TOP: Data Ethics

48. What is a steward?
    a. A stakeholder
    b. A person whose job it is to manage the property of another person
    c. An employer
    d. A sponsor
    e. A person responsible to follow trends

    TOP: Data Governance

49. What can an organization not do without Metadata?
    a. Manage its data as an asset
    b. Manage its data at all
    c. Understand what data it has, what the data represents, and where it originates
    d. Understand who has access to its data
    e. All answers correct

    TOP: Metadata

50. Data Privacy laws exist to…
    a. To grant the right of control over one's personal information
    b. Establish the right to the protection of one's personal data
    c. To uphold the right to human dignity
    d. To arrest and punish offenders against the privacy of innocent persons
    e. To establish the right to sue offenders against the privacy of others

    TOP: Data Ethics