

Topic 1 - Exam A

Question #1

Topic 1

The best way to validate that a database backup is working, is to:

- A. Periodically recover from the backup file
- B. Check the backup logs every day
- C. Appoint a special DBA in charge of backups
- D. Check the size of the backup file
- E. Check for the automatic email notification of backup success

Correct Answer: A

Question #2

Topic 1

When reviewing data access plans, sequential searching is slowing the database.

One way to fix this is:

- A. Reducing the number of database users
- B. Creating new indexes
- C. Converting it to an in-memory database
- D. Moving the database to the cloud
- E. Adding more memory

Correct Answer: B

What area do you not consider when developing a 'data governance operating model'?

- A. The availability of industry data models
- B. The business model – decentralized versus centralized
- C. The value of data to the organisation
- D. Cultural factors - such as acceptance of discipline and adaptability to change
- E. Impact of regulation

Correct Answer: A

The purpose of data governance is to ensure that:

- A. Data can be reported on by the business line
- B. Data is backed up every night
- C. Data will be understood by all stakeholders
- D. Data is available for other systems to use
- E. Data is managed properly, according to policies and best practices

Correct Answer: E

A common driver for data governance is:

- A. Irreconcilable figures in reports
- B. Regulatory compliance
- C. The appointment of a CDO
- D. Internal audits
- E. Outsourcing

Correct Answer: B

Adoption of a Data Governance program is most likely to succeed:

- A. When dictated by senior executives
- B. When the entire enterprise is partaking at once
- C. In 1 or 2 months with a large consulting team
- D. When the CDO is a charismatic leader
- E. With an incremental rollout strategy

Correct Answer: E

In 2009, ARMA International published GARP for managing records and information.

GARP stands for:

- A. Generally Accepted Recordkeeping Principles
- B. Generally Available Recordkeeping Practices
- C. Gregarious Archive of Recordkeeping Processes
- D. Global Accredited Recordkeeping Principles
- E. G20 Approved Recordkeeping Principles

Correct Answer: A

'Planning, implementation and control activities for lifecycle management of data and information, found in any form or medium', pertains to which knowledge area?

- A. Data Warehousing and Business Intelligence
- B. Data Integration and Interoperability
- C. Metadata Management
- D. Document and Content Management
- E. Data Storage and Operations

Correct Answer: D

Which of the following is a reason why organisations do not dispose of non-value-adding information?

- A. The organisation's data quality benchmark diminishes
- B. Data modelling the content is hard to reproduce
- C. The information is never out of date
- D. Storage is cheap and easily expanded
- E. The metadata repository cannot be updated

Correct Answer: D

An enterprise content management system (ECM) stores the following:

- A. Kanban boards
- B. Backups of the enterprise's data warehouse
- C. Code and test scripts for enterprise development environments
- D. Documents and images, but not multi-media
- E. Information to be displayed on websites and contained in documents

Correct Answer: E

Which of the following activities is NOT a way that enterprise data architecture influences the scope boundaries of projects?

- A. Ensuring enterprise business processes are effectively documented
- B. Performing design reviews to ensure support of long-term organisational strategy
- C. Providing enterprise data requirement for projects
- D. Enforcing data architecture standards
- E. Ensuring sufficient data replication controls are in place

Correct Answer: E

  **Ayblaq** 3 weeks, 4 days ago

I am thinking the answer should be A since this is typically the responsibility of business analysts or process managers, not data architects. Other options typically fall within the scope of enterprise data architecture.

upvoted 2 times

  **Ayblaq** 2 weeks, 5 days ago

Reference: Page 111 under Data Architecture of DAMA DMBOK V2

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Data flows can be represented by:

- A. Two dimensional matrices showing the relationships between data users and business processes
- B. Two dimensional matrices showing the relationships between data entities and business processes
- C. Two dimensional matrices showing the relationships between data facts and data dimensions
- D. Two dimensional matrices showing the relationships between data entities and data quality
- E. Two dimensional matrices showing the relationships between data users and data consumers

Correct Answer: B

The key architecture domains include:

- A. Business, strategy, application and technology architectures
- B. Zachmann, TOGAF, Cobit, and Heath architectures
- C. Business, data, infrastructure and technology architectures
- D. Business, data, application and technology architectures
- E. Process, database, software and technology architectures

Correct Answer: D

An enterprise data model would be composed of:

- A. Conceptual models, logical models and physical models
- B. Conceptual models, star schema models and interface models
- C. Conceptual models, subject area models and logical models
- D. Logical models, physical models and infrastructure models
- E. Enterprise models, data models and compositional models

Correct Answer: A

A relationship that allows an address to be used by multiple people, and each person can have multiple addresses, can be resolved:

- A. With an additional relationship describing the address usage
- B. By changing the primary keys on Person and Address to ensure referential integrity
- C. With an associative entity called Person Address Usage and two, 'one to many' relationships
- D. With a partnership entity called Person Address Usage and two, 'one to many' relationships
- E. By changing the role names of the foreign keys on Person and Address to ensure referential integrity

Correct Answer: C

In a data model, domains can be used for:

- A. Reducing the amount of coding required in the database
- B. Public viewing of the data model
- C. Consolidation of data into subject areas
- D. Consistency and standardization of data values
- E. Separating concepts into business ideas

Correct Answer: D

Data that is required across business processes, areas and systems is called:

- A. Event Data
- B. A Data Mart
- C. Static Data
- D. Reference and Master Data
- E. Important Data

Correct Answer: D

The difference between a System of Record and a System of Reference is:

- A. They are the same thing
- B. A system of record is a trusted way to access the data; a system of reference is the original source of the data
- C. A system of record is the source of master data; a system of reference is the source of reference data
- D. A system of record is the original source of the data; the system of reference is a trusted way to access the data
- E. A system of reference is the source of transaction data; the system of record is the source of master data

Correct Answer: D

A goal of reference and master data management is for data to ensure shared data is:

- A. Secure, auditable, complete and relevant
- B. Secure, auditable, publicly available and free
- C. Continuous, consistent, current and private
- D. Complete, consistent, current and authoritative
- E. Complete, consistent, content and relevant

Correct Answer: D

An authoritative system where data is created/captured, and/or maintained through a defined set of rules and expectations is called:

- A. A System of Referential Integrity
- B. A System of Retirement
- C. A System of Reference
- D. A System of Systems
- E. A System of Record

Correct Answer: E

Data Management pays more attention to the:

- A. The underlying problems in data than the root causes
- B. Use of data rather than the provision of data
- C. Provision of data rather than the usage of data
- D. Visualisation of data rather than the narrative surrounding data
- E. Data than information and knowledge

Correct Answer: B

 **Ayblaq** 3 weeks, 4 days ago

I think the answer is C. Data management primarily focuses on the provision of data, which includes the acquisition, validation, storage, protection and processing of data, ensuring the accessibility, reliability, and timeliness of the data for its users. While the usage of data is also important, it falls more into the realm of data analytics and business intelligence, which are separate (though related) disciplines.

upvoted 2 times

 **Zo27** 1 week, 6 days ago

I agree with the above and the explanation makes sense

upvoted 1 times

In the common enterprise architecture model coded BIAT, the 'I' stands for:

- A. Interoperability
- B. Instance
- C. Identification
- D. Integration
- E. Information

Correct Answer: D

 **Zo27** 1 week, 6 days ago

Should this not be E. Information?

B - Business Architecture
A - Application Architecture
I - Information Architecture
T - Technology Architecture
upvoted 1 times

One of the ongoing issues in maintaining ALL the customer data in a single master data management data store is that:

- A. The need for differing customer security levels across the enterprise will be entirely avoided
- B. There will be continuous changes to the solution as it is sensitive to any change in any other customer system
- C. Data warehousing will find it difficult to pick a system of reference or record for loading of data
- D. The project will be very expensive
- E. There will be isolated reference data left behind, making it difficult to manage

Correct Answer: B

By comparing the system of record and systems of reference to each other, it is possible to:

- A. Validate the accuracy of the master data
- B. Update the core reference values
- C. Construct time variant sequences
- D. Validate the completeness of the master data
- E. Validate the consistency of the master data

Correct Answer: E

The search function associated with a document management store is failing to return known artefacts. This is due to a failure of:

- A. Data privacy and confidentiality procedures
- B. Maintaining public access to all documents in the document management store
- C. Business intelligence implementation
- D. Maintaining appropriate metadata on each document
- E. Effective data quality metrics

Correct Answer: D

A report displaying birth date contains possible, but incorrect values. What is a possible explanation?

- A. Birth date is populated from a single source system, which contains missing values
- B. Birth date is populated from two source systems, both of which record the birth date in the birth date field
- C. Birth date is populated from a single source system, which does not contain birth date
- D. Birth date is populated from two source systems, one of which stores marriage date in the birth date field
- E. Birth date is populated from a single source system, where the date field is an offset value of 1601

Correct Answer: D

IoT devices have introduced new vulnerabilities by:

- A. Using standard network connections without the sophisticated security provided by more powerful network devices
- B. Using standard network connections and overwhelming the network with the volume of data
- C. Using non-standard network connections which means that less attackers understand the technology
- D. Using non-standard network connections which are not managed to the same level of quality
- E. Using global network connection

Correct Answer: A

A DMZ is bordered by 2 firewalls. These are between the DMZ and the:

- A. Internet, for added security
- B. Internet and intranet
- C. Internet and internal systems
- D. Korean peninsula
- E. Internet and extranet

Correct Answer: B

Over a decade an organisation has rationalised implementation of party concepts from 48 systems to 3. This is a result of good:

- A. Data quality and data governance
- B. Data operations and system rationalization
- C. Data architecture and data warehousing
- D. Data architecture and data governance
- E. System rationalization and metadata management

Correct Answer: D

A data architect is best deployed:

- A. To build the database solution
- B. To manage the delivery of all the data aspects of a program
- C. After the project completes to identify weaknesses and lessons learned
- D. During the early stages of a project to define and shape a strategic solution
- E. By project managers to sign off all data deliverables

Correct Answer: D

When trying to integrate a large number of systems, the integration complexities can be reduced by:

- A. The use of a common data model
- B. Using data quality measures and targets
- C. Clear business specification and priorities
- D. The use of SQL
- E. Tackling the largest systems first

Correct Answer: A

In order to gain endorsement to extend the use of reference and master data across the enterprise, a key supporting DMBOK knowledge area is:

- A. Data Architecture
- B. Data Governance
- C. Data Storage and Operations
- D. Data Security
- E. Document and Content Management

Correct Answer: B

The creation of overly complex enterprise integration over time is often a symptom of:

- A. Multiple data owners
- B. Multiple integration technologies
- C. Multiple data warehouses
- D. Multiple metadata tags
- E. Multiple application coding languages

Correct Answer: B

A 'Content Distribution Network' supporting a multi-national website is likely to use:

- A. A database backup and restore solution
- B. An extract transform and load solution
- C. A records disposal solution
- D. A replication solution
- E. An archiving solution

Correct Answer: D

First Normal Form:

- A. Ensures that each attribute has a balanced proportion of neutrons and protons
- B. Ensures that each entity has no hidden primary keys
- C. Ensures that the Party Role structure is correctly represented
- D. Ensures that each attribute is atomic without repeating groups
- E. Ensures that each attribute has a definition that makes sense

Correct Answer: D

In data modelling practice, entities are linked by:

- A. Triggers
- B. Cardinality
- C. Processes
- D. Indexes
- E. Relationships

Correct Answer: E

Data Models are critical to effective management of data, because they:

- A. Control the list of values in dropdown lists in applications
- B. Strategically prepare organisations to quickly evolve their products and services
- C. Define the rules and approval mechanisms to make changes to the data structures
- D. Determine which style of data schema is used in a data warehouse
- E. Provide a common vocabulary around data

Correct Answer: E

The goal of data modelling, documenting different perspectives and aligning them in a single data model, achieves:

- A. Applications that are deployed by simple version upgrades
- B. Application projects that are less complicated due to a variant data model
- C. Application performance that is guaranteed
- D. Applications that meet the custom needs of specific business areas
- E. Applications that more closely align to current and future business requirements

Correct Answer: E

Significant operational issues have been caused by the implementation of a data model that represents a Customer Agreement as a ternary relationship between the Enterprise, a Customer, and their Contact Person. Which of the following describes the likely operational issue?

- A. Every time the customer changes addresses the address for the contact person must change as well
- B. In the event of a merger between enterprises, the contact person addresses need to be updated
- C. Every time the contact person changes, the customer agreement needs to be re-established
- D. Response time for retrieving the Customer Agreement degrades rapidly due to the lack of indexing
- E. Every time the Customer Agreement was renewed, a new Contact Person record was required

Correct Answer: C

A project scope includes the collection, exchange and reporting of data from multiple systems. Conceptual, logical and physical data models are maintained. How many models of each type can be expected?

- A. More logical data models than physical data models, and more logical data models than conceptual data models
- B. The same number of each of the model types
- C. More conceptual data models than logical data models, and more logical data models than physical data models
- D. Only 1 conceptual data model, 1 logical data model and 1 physical data model
- E. More physical data models than logical data models, and more logical data models than conceptual data models

Correct Answer: E

A workforce is locked out of a building due to a threat to personnel. The Business Continuity plan (BCP) is stored in the Document Management System (DMS).

Luckily:

- A. The security policy includes such a scenario
- B. The workforce are expendable
- C. The document is printed and stored off site
- D. The metadata repository holds the BCP
- E. The data warehouse catalog is fully operational

Correct Answer: C

Integrating data security with document and content management knowledge areas, guides the implementation of:

- A. Fitness for purpose metrics for unstructured data
- B. Straight-through processing for NoSQL queries
- C. Appropriate access and authorization to structured data
- D. Appropriate access and authorization to unstructured data
- E. Appropriate privacy controls on data marts

Correct Answer: D

Common data loss scenarios, that a DBA plans for, are unlikely to include:

- A. Customers losing their user guide
- B. Loss of database server
- C. Corruption of the physical database
- D. Loss of transaction logs
- E. Loss of one or more disk storage devices

Correct Answer: A

Database monitoring tools measure key database metrics, such as:

- A. Capacity, availability, cache performance, user statistics
- B. Capacity, availability, backup instances, data quality
- C. Create, read, normalization, user access
- D. Create, read, update, delete
- E. Capacity, design, normalization, user access

Correct Answer: A

The goals of data storage and operations are:

- A. Managing accessibility, ensuring authorized access and managing performance
- B. Managing availability, ensuring consistency and managing glossaries
- C. Managing user experience, ensuring consistency and managing glossaries
- D. Managing user experience, ensuring data access and managing data lifecycles
- E. Managing availability, ensuring integrity and managing performance

Correct Answer: E

Database performance depends upon two independent facets. These are:

- A. Availability and speed
- B. Choice of DBMS and programming language
- C. Hardware and network
- D. Distance to data center and network bandwidth
- E. Number of users and number of tables

Correct Answer: C

Achieving security risk reduction in an organisation begins with developing what?

- A. A classification model, classifying each data concept and locating the physical data
- B. A metadata model, locating the data and moving it into the metadata repository
- C. A security model, classifying each organisational role and putting the physical data behind a firewall
- D. A change management model, prioritising security changes and then updating the active directory
- E. An enterprise data model, rolling out data flow diagrams and embedding security into the database

Correct Answer: C

A weak point in an organisation's defences is a:

- A. Anti-virus software
- B. Vulnerability
- C. Security model problem
- D. Firewall
- E. Penetration

Correct Answer: B

Primary drivers of data security activities are:

- A. Risk control and content management
- B. Risk reduction and business growth
- C. Glossary management and risk reduction
- D. Data protection and flexible database design
- E. Data quality and intellectual property protection

Correct Answer: D