Dama CDMP-RMD Practice Questions

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

All organizations have master data even if it is not labelled Master Data.

Options:

A- True
B- False

Answer:

A

Explanation:

All organizations possess master data, even if it is not explicitly labeled as such. Here's why:

Definition of Master Data:

Core Business Entities: Master data refers to the critical entities around which business transactions are conducted, such as customers, products, suppliers, and accounts.

Business Operations: Every organization maintains records of these entities to support business operations, decision-making, and reporting.

Implicit Existence:

Unlabeled Data: Organizations may not explicitly label this data as ''Master Data,'' but it exists within various systems, databases, and spreadsheets.

Examples: Customer lists, product catalogs, employee records, and financial accounts.

Data Management Body of Knowledge (DMBOK), Chapter 7: Master Data Management

DAMA International, 'The DAMA Guide to the Data Management Body of Knowledge (DMBOK)'

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Bringing order to your Master Data would solve what?

Options:

A- 20 40% of the need to buy new servers
B- Distributing data across the enterprise
C- The need for a metadata repository
D- 60-80% of the most critical data quality problems
E- Provide a place to store technical data elements

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Definitions and Context:

Master Data Management (MDM): MDM involves the processes and technologies for ensuring the uniformity, accuracy, stewardship, semantic consistency, and accountability of an organization's official shared master data assets.

Data Quality Problems: These include issues such as duplicates, incomplete records, inaccurate data, and data inconsistencies.

Bringing order to your master data, through processes like MDM, aims to resolve data quality issues by standardizing, cleaning, and governing data across the organization.

Effective MDM practices can address and mitigate a significant proportion of data quality problems, as much as 60-80%, because master data is foundational and pervasive across various systems and business processes.

DAMA-DMBOK: Data Management Body of Knowledge, 2nd Edition, Chapter 11: Master and Reference Data Management.

Gartner Research, 'The Impact of Master Data Management on Data Quality.'

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A global identifier is used to:

Options:

A- Link two or more equivalent references to the same entity
B- Link two or more equivalent columns to the same report
C- Link two or more non-equivalent references to the same entity
D- Link two or more systems by the same identifier
E- Link two or more equivalent references to the same system or database

Answer:

A

Explanation:

A global identifier is used to link multiple references to the same entity across different systems or datasets. Here's why:

Purpose of Global Identifier:

Unique Identification: Provides a unique identifier that can be used to recognize the same entity across disparate systems and datasets.

Consistency: Ensures that different references or records pointing to the same entity are consistently identified and managed.

Linking Equivalent Reference:

Equivalent Reference: Global identifiers link references that are equivalent, meaning they represent the same real-world entity even if the data is stored differently in various systems.

Entity Resolution: Helps in resolving different records to a single entity, ensuring data consistency and accuracy.

Example:

Customer Records: A customer might be listed in different systems (CRM, billing, support) with slightly different details. A global identifier links these records to recognize them as the same customer.

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Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following is NOT a Reference & Master Data activity?

Options:

A- Evaluate and Assess Data Sources
B- Manage the Lifecycle
C- Establish Governance Policies
D- Model Data
E- Define Architectural Approach

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Answer:

A

Explanation:

Activities related to Reference & Master Data typically include managing the lifecycle, establishing governance policies, modeling data, and defining architectural approaches. However, evaluating and assessing data sources is generally not considered a core activity specific to Reference & Master Data management. Here's a detailed explanation:

Core Activities:

Manage the Lifecycle: Involves overseeing the entire lifecycle of master data, from creation to retirement.

Establish Governance Policies: Setting up policies and procedures to govern the management and use of master data.

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Model Data: Creating data models that define the structure and relationships of master data entities.

Define Architectural Approach: Developing the architecture that supports master data management, including integration and data quality frameworks.

Excluded Activity:

Evaluate and Assess Data Sources: While this is an important activity in data management, it is more relevant to data acquisition and integration rather than the ongoing management of reference and master data.

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Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The Reference Data Change Request Process does NOT include Which option best sub processes:

Options:

A- Decide and Communicate
B- Identify Stakeholder
C- Receive Change Request
D- Identify Impact
E- Monitor Database Change

Answer:

E

Explanation:

The Reference Data Change Request Process typically involves the following sub-processes:

Receive Change Request:

Initiation: The process begins with the receipt of a change request, formally logged and acknowledged.

Identify Stakeholder:

Stakeholder Identification: Identifying all relevant stakeholders who need to be involved or informed about the change.

Identify Impact:

Impact Analysis: Assessing the potential impact of the requested change on existing systems, processes, and data.

Decide and Communicate:

Decision Making: Reviewing the change request, making a decision, and communicating the

outcome to stakeholders.

Excluded Step - Monitor Database Change: While monitoring database changes is important for overall data management, it is not typically part of the specific change request process for reference data. This step pertains more to ongoing operational monitoring rather than the change request workflow.

Data Management Body of Knowledge (DMBOK), Chapter 6: Data Development & Maintenance

DAMA International, 'The DAMA Guide to the Data Management Body of Knowledge (DMBOK)'

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What MDM style allows data to be authored anywhere?

Options:

A- Consolidation
B- Centralized style
C- Persistent
D- Registry style
E- Coexistence

Answer:

E

Explanation:

Master Data Management (MDM) styles define how and where master data is managed within an organization. One of these styles is the 'Coexistence' style, which allows data to be authored and maintained across different systems while ensuring consistency and synchronization.

Coexistence Style:

The coexistence style of MDM allows master data to be created and updated in multiple locations or systems within an organization.

It supports the integration and synchronization of data across these systems to maintain a single, consistent view of the data.

Key Features:

Data Authoring: Data can be authored and updated in various operational systems rather than being confined to a central hub.

Synchronization: Changes made in one system are synchronized across other systems to ensure data consistency and accuracy.

Flexibility: This style provides flexibility to organizations with complex and distributed IT environments, where different departments or units may use different systems.

Benefits:

Enhances data availability and accessibility across the organization.

Supports operational efficiency by allowing data updates to occur where the data is used.

Reduces the risk of data silos and inconsistencies by ensuring data synchronization.

DAMA-DMBOK (Data Management Body of Knowledge) Framework

CDMP (Certified Data Management Professional) Exam Study Materials

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Reference and Master data ran be stored in separate repositories:

Options:

A- True
B- False

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Reference data and master data serve different purposes within an organization, and storing them in separate repositories can be beneficial for managing them effectively.

Reference Data:

Reference data is used to classify or categorize other data. Examples include code tables, taxonomies, and standard lists like country codes or industry classifications.

It is often less volatile and has a higher degree of standardization.

Master Data:

Master data refers to the core business entities that are essential for operations, such as customers, products, employees, and suppliers.

It is often more dynamic and requires frequent updates to ensure accuracy and consistency across systems.

Separate Repositories:

Storing reference and master data in separate repositories allows for tailored management strategies, governance, and security measures suited to their specific needs.

This approach can improve performance, data quality, and accessibility by reducing complexity and focusing resources on maintaining each type of data appropriately.

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Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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