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# Question 1

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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Managing Master Data involves:

Options:

- A- Managing transaction data
- B- Managing process models
- C- Managing database keys
- D- Managing structured and unstructured data
- E- Managing security risks

Answer:

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D

Explanation:

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Managing Master Data involves several key activities, primarily focusing on:

Structured and Unstructured Data:

Structured Data: Managing well-defined data types, such as relational databases, where data is organized into tables and fields.

Unstructured Data: Handling data that does not have a predefined format or structure, such as emails, documents, and multimedia files.

Comprehensive Management:

Data Integration: Ensuring that data from various sources, both structured and unstructured, is integrated into the master data repository.

Data Quality: Implementing processes and tools to maintain high data quality for both structured and unstructured data.

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

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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Which option best is NOT part of MDM Lifecycle Management?

### Options:

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- A- Establishing recovery and backup rules
- B- Reconciling and consolidating data
- C- Identifying multiple instances of the same entity
- D- Identifying improperly matched or merged instances of data
- E- Maintaining cross-references to enable information integration

### Answer:

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A

### Explanation:

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Master Data Management (MDM) lifecycle management encompasses the processes and practices involved in managing master data throughout its lifecycle, from creation to retirement. It ensures that master data remains accurate, consistent, and usable.

#### Reconciling and Consolidating Data:

This process involves merging data from multiple sources to create a single, unified view of each master data entity.

It ensures that duplicate records are identified and consolidated, maintaining data consistency.

#### Identifying Multiple Instances of the Same Entity:

This involves detecting and resolving duplicate records to ensure that each master data entity is uniquely represented.

Tools and algorithms are used to identify potential duplicates based on matching criteria.

#### Identifying Improperly Matched or Merged Instances of Data:

This step involves reviewing and correcting any errors that occurred during the matching or merging process.

Ensures that data integrity is maintained and that merged records accurately represent the underlying entities.

Maintaining Cross-Reference to Enable Information Integration:

Cross-references link related data entities across different systems, enabling seamless information integration.

This ensures that data can be consistently accessed and used across the organization.

Establishing Recovery and Backup Rules (NOT part of MDM Lifecycle Management):

While important for overall data management, recovery and backup rules pertain more to data protection and disaster recovery rather than the specific processes of MDM lifecycle management.

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## Question 3

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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The format and allowable ranges of Master Data values are dictated by:

Options:

- A- Business rules
- B- Semantic rules
- C- Processing rules
- D- Engagement rules
- E- Database limitations

Answer:

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A

Explanation:

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The format and allowable ranges of Master Data values are primarily dictated by business rules.

Business Rules:

Business rules define the constraints, formats, and permissible values for master data based on the organization's operational and regulatory requirements.

These rules ensure that data conforms to the standards and requirements necessary for effective business operations.

Semantic Rules:

These rules pertain to the meaning and context of the data but do not directly dictate formats and ranges.

Processing Rules:

These rules focus on how data is processed but not on the allowable values or formats.

Engagement Rules:

These rules govern interactions and workflows rather than data formats and ranges.

Database Limitations:

While database limitations can impose constraints, they are typically secondary to the business rules that drive data requirements.

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## Question 4

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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Every process within a MDM framework includes:

Options:

- A- Reference data
- B- Automation of all process tasks
- C- A separate data steward
- D- A degree of governance
- E- Data enrichment

Answer:

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D

## Explanation:

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Every process within an MDM framework includes a degree of governance. Here's why:

Governance Definition:

Policies and Standards: Governance involves the establishment of policies, standards, and procedures to ensure data quality, consistency, and compliance.

Oversight: Provides oversight and accountability for data management practices.

MDM Processes:

Inherent Governance: All MDM processes, from data integration to data quality management, incorporate governance to ensure the integrity and reliability of master data.

Data Stewardship: Involves data stewards who oversee data governance activities, ensuring adherence to established standards and policies.

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 5

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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Master Data is similar to a physical product produced and sold by a company except for which of the following characteristics?

Options:

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- A- Unavailability may impact the business
- B- Must fit the consumers' required use
- C- Need for information about its characteristics
- D- Depletes when pulled from inventory
- E- Has a useful life span

Answer:

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D

### Explanation:

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Master Data, similar to a physical product, must meet certain requirements such as fitting consumers' needs, needing information about its characteristics, impacting business when unavailable, and having a useful lifespan. However, unlike physical products, Master Data does not deplete when pulled from inventory. Master Data remains available for use even after being accessed multiple times, as it is digital information that can be replicated and shared without loss.

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

'Master Data Management and Data Governance' by Alex Berson and Larry Dubov.



## Question 6

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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What statement is NOT correct as a key point of a MDM program?

### Options:

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- A- Must continually prove and promote its accomplishments and benefits
- B- Program funding requirements typically grow over time as the data inventory grows
- C- Has an indefinite life span
- D- Should be in scope for Big Data and IoT initiatives
- E- Can be effectively created and managed long-term using the same methodology

### Answer:

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E



### Explanation:

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A key point of a Master Data Management (MDM) program is that it must adapt and evolve over time. The statement that an MDM program 'can be effectively created and managed long-term using the same methodology' is not correct. MDM programs must continually evolve to address new data sources, changing business requirements, and advancements in technology. As data inventory grows and the data landscape changes, MDM methodologies and strategies need to be reassessed and updated to remain effective. This adaptability is crucial for maintaining data quality and relevance.

DAMA-DMBOK2 Guide: Chapter 10 -- Master and Reference Data Management

'Master Data Management and Data Governance' by Alex Berson, Larry Dubov

## Question 7

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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Which option best best describes Mister Data?

Options:

- A- Master Data is another name for Reference Data
- B- Master Data is data that is mastered by business users
- C- Master Data is data about business entities that provide visibility into organizational functions
- D- Master Data is data about business entities that provide context for business transactions and analysis
- E- Master Data is data about technical entities that provide context for transactions

Answer:

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D

Explanation:

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Master data represents the critical business information that is used across the organization. It provides context and structure for business transactions and analytical processes.

Data about Business Entities:

Master data typically includes key entities such as customers, products, suppliers, employees, and locations.

These entities are fundamental to business operations and provide the necessary context for transactions and analysis.

Providing Context for Business Transactions:

Master data provides the foundational information required to conduct business transactions.

For example, customer master data is used in sales transactions, while product master data is used in inventory management.

Supporting Business Analysis:

Master data is critical for business intelligence and analytics, providing a consistent and accurate view of the core business entities.

It enables effective reporting, analysis, and decision-making by ensuring that the data used in these processes is reliable and standardized.

Other Options:

A: Master data and reference data are distinct; reference data is used to categorize master data.

B: Master data is not necessarily mastered by business users but involves collaboration between IT and business stakeholders.

C: Provides visibility but also context for transactions and analysis.

E: Master data is about business entities, not technical entities.

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## Question 8

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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MDM is a lifecycle management process that includes the following activities with the exception of which activity?

Options:

A- Provisioning of access to trusted data across applications, either through direct reads, data services, or by replication feeds to transactional, warehousing or analytical data stores

B- Identifying multiple instances of the same entity represented within and across data sources: building and maintaining identifiers and cross-references to enable information integration

C- Ensuring effective and efficient retrieval and use of data and information by ETL logic

D- Enforcing the use of Master Data values within the organization

E- Identifying improperly matched or merged instances and ensuring they are resolved and correctly associated with identifiers

Answer:

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C

## Explanation:

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MDM (Master Data Management) is a lifecycle management process that includes various activities to ensure the quality, consistency, and accessibility of master data across an organization. These activities include:

**Provisioning of Access:** Ensuring that trusted master data is accessible across applications through various methods such as direct reads, data services, or replication feeds.

**Identifying Multiple Instances:** Detecting and managing multiple representations of the same entity within and across data sources. This involves creating and maintaining identifiers and cross-references for integration.

**Enforcing Use of Master Data:** Ensuring that the organization consistently uses master data values in processes and applications.

**Resolving Improper Matches:** Identifying and resolving improperly matched or merged data instances to maintain data integrity.

The activity of 'Ensuring effective and efficient retrieval and use of data and information by ETL logic' (C) is not specific to MDM. While ETL (Extract, Transform, Load) processes are crucial for data integration and warehousing, they are not a core activity unique to the MDM lifecycle.

DAMA-DMBOK: Data Management Body of Knowledge, 2nd Edition.

'Master Data Management and Data Governance' by Alex Berson and Larry Dubov.

## Question 9

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Location related attributes used exclusively by a group of Financial applications are considered as:

### Options:

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- A- Reference Data
- B- Metadata
- C- Application Suite Master Data
- D- Application Master Data
- E- Enterprise Master Data

## Answer:

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D

## Explanation:

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Understanding the Context: Location-related attributes are specific details that describe the physical or logical location of an entity. These attributes can include information such as geographical coordinates, address details, or logical identifiers used in software applications.

Categories of Data:

Reference Data: This is data that is used to define other data. It often includes code lists, taxonomies, and hierarchies. Examples are country codes or currency codes.

Metadata: This is data about data, providing context or additional information about other data. Examples include schema definitions or data dictionaries.

Application Suite Master Data: This refers to the master data used across an entire suite of applications but not necessarily enterprise-wide.

Application Master Data: This is master data specific to a single application or a closely related group of applications within a specific function.

Enterprise Master Data: This is master data that is used across the entire enterprise, supporting multiple functions and applications.

Application Master Data Identification: The question specifies that these location-related attributes are used exclusively by a group of financial applications. This exclusivity implies that the data is tailored for specific applications rather than being used across the entire enterprise or just for reference purposes.

Conclusion: Since the data is used specifically within a group of financial applications, it best fits the category of 'Application Master Data' rather than enterprise-wide or reference data.

DMBOK Guide: Data Management Body of Knowledge, specifically sections on Data Governance and Master Data Management.

## Question 10

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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What statement is most accurate about master data metadata?

### Options:

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- A- Includes a sample of content
- B- Does little to improve fit-for-purpose choices on when and where to apply the ' data
- C- Secures the content
- D- Provides the who, what, and where context about master data content
- E- Can either be related to technical or business perspectives of content, but not

### Answer:

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D

### Explanation:

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Master data metadata provides crucial information about the master data, offering context and supporting its management and use within the organization.

#### Who, What, and Where Context:

Metadata provides descriptive information about the master data, including details about who created or modified the data, what the data represents, and where it is used.

This contextual information is essential for understanding the origins, purpose, and usage of the master data.

#### Includes a Sample of Content:

While metadata might include examples or samples of the data, this is not its primary purpose.

#### Improving Fit-for-Purpose Choices:

Metadata helps improve the application and governance of master data by providing context and supporting data management decisions.

#### Securing the Content:

Metadata itself is not primarily focused on security, though it can support data governance and access control processes.

#### Technical or Business Perspectives:

Metadata can encompass both technical and business perspectives, providing a holistic view of the data's context and usage.

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