

**Exam : MD-1220**

**Title : Meta Data**

**Version : DEMO**

1. Two departments use the term “customer” differently in reports. One includes registered users, while the other includes only buyers.

What should the metadata team address first?

- A. Add column descriptions in each source database
- B. Publish calculation notes in each reporting tool
- C. Govern shared terms through a business glossary
- D. Map customer fields across the main systems

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

The issue is semantic inconsistency. A business glossary, supported by governance, helps establish approved business terms, definitions, ownership, and usage rules.

2. Which statement best defines metadata in data management?

- A. Context that describes data and its management
- B. Historical records copied from operational systems
- C. Aggregated values prepared for analytics users
- D. Backup data retained for recovery purposes

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Metadata describes data and its management context, including meaning, structure, origin, ownership, quality, usage, and controls.

3. Business users want to search for datasets, view definitions, identify owners, and check quality indicators.

Which capability best supports this need?

- A. Data replication across reporting platforms
- B. Database tuning for faster query execution
- C. Storage classification by access frequency
- D. A searchable enterprise data catalog

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

A data catalog supports data discovery and understanding. It commonly connects searchable assets with definitions, ownership, lineage, quality indicators, and usage guidance.

4. Which item is the best example of technical metadata?

- A. Approved meaning of the term “net sales”
- B. Column data type and table relationship
- C. Data owner for the finance domain
- D. Policy for customer record retention

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Technical metadata describes technical structures and implementation details, such as tables, columns, data types, keys, relationships, files, interfaces, and transformations.

5.A catalog contains table names and column names, but users still cannot tell which data is trusted for business reporting.

What is the most likely gap?

- A. Limited job execution statistics
- B. Missing database storage metrics
- C. Limited business curation and stewardship
- D. Incomplete system availability history

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Technical metadata alone does not establish business trust. Users also need definitions, ownership, stewardship, quality indicators, classifications, and usage guidance.