DAMA SAUDI

Chapter10

Reference & Master Data

CDMP Certified Data Management Professional

Internationally Recognized Codes for Countries

- **ISO 3166 is an internationally standardized set of codes used by most organizations.**
- ISO 3166 provides standardized codes for countries, making it widely used for consistency in international data interchange.
- **Reference:** ISO 3166 codes are essential for consistent country identification in global data systems.

Data to Capture in Reference Data Stewardship

- In the reference data stewardship process, it is helpful to capture **steward name, originating organization, expected frequency of updates, and processes using the reference data.**
- This information provides context, accountability, and update schedules for managing reference data effectively.

Reference: Capturing basic information aids in the governance and lifecycle management of reference data.

Interchangeability of ISO Codes for Countries and Languages

- **ISO codes for countries (ISO 3166) and languages (ISO 639) serve different purposes and are managed separately, with no overlap.**

Reference: ISO 3166 and ISO 639 provide distinct codes for countries and languages, respectively, for precise data categorization.

Benefit of Pursuing a Reference Data or Master Data Management Initiative

- **By centralizing the management of reference and master data, the organization can conform critical data needed for analysis.**

- Centralized management ensures consistent, accurate data for analysis and reporting across the organization.

Reference: Master and reference data management initiatives improve data quality and support better data-driven decision-making.

Non-Focus Area in Master Data Management

- **Producing read-only versions of key data items** is **not** a primary focus of Master Data Management.
- MDM focuses on data accuracy, deduplication, and creating a "golden record," not on making data read-only.

Reference: Master Data Management is concerned with maintaining a single, authoritative source of truth.

Importance of Data Model in Master Data Management

- **Master Data Management needs consistent logical definitions.**

- A data model provides consistent definitions and structures that are essential for effective Master Data Management.

Reference: Consistent data models support the integration, standardization, and accuracy of master data across systems.

Difference Between Master Data and Reference Data

- **Unlike reference data, master data is not usually limited to predefined domain values.**
- Master data typically includes core business entities (e.g., customers, products) and is more dynamic, while reference data provides standardized, often static values for categorization.

Reference: Master data represents critical business entities, while reference data categorizes and supports master data usage.

Consumer of Master Data Content

- The "consumer" of master data content received from a Master Data Management platform is referred to as a **Subscriber**.
- Subscribers utilize the standardized master data for various applications, analytics, or reporting within the organization.

Reference: Subscribers rely on MDM for consistent and up-to-date master data across systems.

Master Data Representation at Any Given Time

- Master data values should represent **the organization's best understanding of what is accurate and current.**

- Master data is maintained to reflect the most accurate and current information about core entities.

Reference: MDM aims to provide an accurate, up-to-date view of important business entities..

True Statement Regarding Master Data Management

- **Master Data Management requires techniques for splitting and merging an instance of a business entity.**

- These techniques help manage duplicate records, ensuring that data remains accurate and non-redundant.

Reference: : MDM uses merging and deduplication to create a single, unified view of entities like customers or products.

System with "Best Version" of Master Data

- The system containing the "best version" of the master data is known as the System of **Record.**

- This is the authoritative source for accurate master data within the organization.

Reference: The system of record ensures data consistency across applications by providing the trusted version of master data..

Dataset of X, Y Coordinates of Company Stores

- A dataset comprised of X, Y coordinates of company stores would be an example of **Master Data.**

- Master data includes key business information such as store locations, which are essential for business operations and analysis.

Reference: Location data for assets like company stores is core to business processes and categorized under master data.

Example of Plant Equipment Data

- **Plant equipment** is an example of **Master Data.**

- It represents key business assets that need to be managed accurately within enterprise systems.

Reference: Master data includes information on core assets, enabling better management and maintenance.

Purpose of Reference Data

- **Reference Data is used to categorize and classify other data.**

- This type of data provides consistent codes or values for categorizing information, such as industry codes or country codes.

Reference: Reference data supports structured data classification and helps maintain data integrity across systems.

Motivation for Reference and Master Data Management

- A common motivation for Reference and Master Data Management is **the need to improve Data Quality and data integrity across multiple data sources.**
- These initiatives help create consistent and reliable data, which is critical for data-driven decision-making and compliance.

Reference: Master and reference data management improve data accuracy and support organizational objectives

Forms of Master and Reference Data

- Master and reference data are forms of **Data Integration**.

- They bring together core data from multiple sources, standardizing and consolidating it for consistent use.

Reference: Master and reference data play a key role in integrating diverse data sources within an organization

Driver for Reference Data Management Program

- A common driver for initiating a Reference Data Management program is **improving Data Quality and facilitating analysis across the organization.**

- Standardized reference data supports better analytics and decision-making by ensuring consistency in categorization

Reference: Reference data management enhances data quality and makes it easier to analyze and compare data across departments.

Non-Method for Storing Master Data

- **Transaction Hub** is **not** a typical way of storing Master Data.

- Master data is generally stored in repositories, consolidated systems, registries, or virtual environments, while transaction hubs are focused on transactional data

Reference: Master data storage involves systems designed for stability and consistency, separate from transactional systems.

Reason for Purchasing Reference Data

- An organization may choose to purchase reference data **to enhance data quality and to facilitate analysis across the organization.**
- Purchased reference data, such as industry codes, can standardize classification and support more effective analytics.

Reference: Third-party reference data enhances internal data quality and can be a cost-effective alternative to creating it in-house.

Master Data Management (MDM) Purpose

- **Master Data Management controls the definition of business entities.**

- MDM standardizes the core entities (like customers, products) to ensure consistent data usage across the organization.

Reference: MDM provides a single, authoritative source for core business entities, ensuring data integrity and consistency.

Example of Purchased Customer Credit Reports

- A dataset comprised of customer credit reports purchased from a third-party vendor is an example of **Reference Data.**
- Reference data from third-party vendors supplements internal data, providing standardized external information for analysis.

Reference: External data like credit reports supports decision-making by providing validated, third-party data points.

Master Data in Organizations

- **All organizations have master data even if it is not labeled as such.**

- Core business data, such as customer or product information, is present in every organization and functions as master data.

Reference: Master data is foundational to business operations and exists in various forms in all organizations.

Biggest Challenge to Implementing MDM

- The biggest challenge in implementing MDM is **the disparity between sources.**
- Different systems may store data in varied formats, creating inconsistencies that MDM needs to address to create a unified view.

Reference: Consolidating data from disparate sources is a primary challenge in establishing a reliable master data system.

Definition of Master Data Metadata

- Master data metadata **provides the who, what, and where context about master data content.**

- This metadata offers details about the origins, purpose, and structure of master data, supporting its effective use.

Reference: Metadata provides essential context for understanding and managing master data.

Types of Master Data Architecture

- Types of Master Data Architecture include **Hybrid, Registry, Virtualized, Repository, and All of the above.**

- Each type provides different methods for storing and managing master data based on organizational needs.

Reference: Master data architecture can be tailored to specific requirements, from centralized repositories to virtualized solutions.

False Statement about Value Domain

- **Value domains are defined by external standard organizations** is **FALSE**, as organizations often define value domains based on their internal data needs.

- Value domains refer to permissible values for data elements, supporting data integrity and consistency.

Reference: Value domains help standardize data usage but can be defined both internally and by external standards.

Attributes of Reference Data

- **Reference data usually has fewer attributes than master data.**

- Reference data typically consists of standardized values or codes, making it simpler and less detailed than master data.

Reference: Reference data is generally more concise, serving as a classification tool rather than a detailed data source..

Definition of Master Data

- A valid definition of master **data is data about business entities that provide context for business transactions**.
- Master data includes core information on entities like customers, products, and suppliers, enabling consistent reference in transactions.

Reference: Master data provides a stable reference for important business entities across processes and systems.

Example of County-Level Statistics from Government

- A dataset comprised of county-level statistics provided by the national government would be an example of **Reference Data.**
- Government-provided data is commonly used as reference data to support consistency in classification and analysis.

Reference: Reference data includes external datasets that provide standard information for internal use, such as geographic or demographic statistics.

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- In the reference data stewardship process, it is helpful to capture **steward name, originating organization, expected frequency of updates, and processes using the reference data.**
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Thank You

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