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Informatica PR000005

Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

In version 9.1, what does the Content Management Service do?

A. It manages the dictionaries created in the Analyst Tool.

B. It provides the DIS with information on the location of the address validation data as well as license and other AV configuration settings.

C. It runs Identity Matching

D. It makes the Profile repository available to outside reporting applications like Jaspersoft.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

It provides the DIS with information on the location of the address validation data as well as license and other AV configuration settings. In Informatica Data Quality 9.1, the Content Management Service is a service-process component that supports Address Validator operations by centrally maintaining and supplying the Address Validator content and configuration metadata required by the Data Integration Service (DIS). This includes information that enables the DIS to locate the installed address-reference data and apply the applicable license and Address Validator configuration. Centralizing this information means that mappings using Address Validator can obtain the required data and settings consistently when they run on the Data Integration Service, rather than requiring each mapping or runtime environment to maintain separate location and licensing details. This role is specifically part of the service architecture for deploying and operating Address Validator in the 9.1 Data Quality environment. Informatica's Data Quality documentation provides the installation and service-configuration context for this component in the Data Quality 9.1 Installation and Configuration Guide. The current product documentation hub is also available at Informatica Data Quality documentation.

QUESTION NO: 2

Which transformation would you typically use to remove noise, symbols or words?

A. Decision

B. Standardizer

C. Comparison

D. Parser

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The **Standardizer** transformation is used to standardize and cleanse data values according to the rules defined in a reference table. In data-quality processing, it is particularly useful for preparing name, address, product, and other text-based data before matching, consolidation, or further analysis. A standardization rule can recognize words, abbreviations, punctuation, symbols, and other tokens in an input value, then convert them to a preferred form, retain the meaningful content, or designate unwanted content as noise. This makes the transformation appropriate when the goal is to remove irrelevant words or symbols while producing a normalized output value.

For example, an organization can use standardization rules to handle variations in address components, business names, titles, directional indicators, and punctuation. By consistently applying the same reference-table rules to every record, the Standardizer creates cleaner and more comparable values, which improves the reliability of downstream data-quality operations. Informatica documents that the Standardizer transformation standardizes input data using reference tables and rule-based outputs, including the handling of tokens identified during standardization. See the Informatica Standardizer transformation documentation and the Standardizer reference tables documentation.

QUESTION NO: 3

Which are valid uses of reference tables in Informatica Data Quality? Choose 2 answers

A. Standardize source values

B. Validate values against an approved list

C. Store mapping definitions

D. Run mappings on the Data Integration Service

E. Replace the Model Repository Service

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Reference tables can be used to **standardize source values** by mapping variants to an approved valid value. They can also be used to **validate values against an approved list**, such as country codes, product categories, titles, or organization-specific business terms.

Reference tables provide governed, maintainable data that can be used by Data Quality rules and transformations. They do not store mappings or execute mappings; mappings and related metadata are stored in the Model Repository and are run by the Data Integration Service. See the Informatica Data Quality documentation library for reference-data documentation.

QUESTION NO: 4

What functionality does Data Quality Assistant provide? Choose 2 answers

A. Consolidate duplicates into master record

B. Bad record management

C. Automatically consolidates data

D. ReGroup records for matching

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

Data Quality Assistant provides guided data-consolidation functionality for data sets containing duplicate entities. “Consolidate duplicates into master record” is correct because consolidation uses matching results and survivorship logic to combine the most appropriate attribute values from duplicate records into a single best, or master, record. This creates a trusted representation of an entity while retaining the value selected for each attribute according to the configured consolidation rules.

“Automatically consolidates data” is also correct because the assistant streamlines the construction of the data-quality process used to identify duplicate records and produce consolidated output. The consolidation is automated when the resulting process runs: matching and consolidation rules determine which records belong together and which values survive in the master record. This supports repeatable processing rather than requiring a user to manually merge each duplicate group. Informatica’s Data Quality documentation describes the developer capabilities used to build and run matching and consolidation processes, including the rules that select master-record values. See the Informatica Data Quality Developer Guide and the Informatica Data Quality product overview.

QUESTION NO: 5

When importing a flat file into a project. Developer and Analyst Tool work exactly the same

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

FALSE is correct because importing a flat file is not an identical operation in the Developer tool and the Analyst tool. The tools are designed for different user roles and use different interfaces and project workflows. In the Developer tool, a developer imports a flat file to create and configure a flat-file physical data object for use in development assets such as mappings and profiles. The process includes developer-oriented metadata and object configuration in the Model Repository.

In the Analyst tool, the import workflow is designed for business users working in Analyst projects. It provides the flat-file data for Analyst activities, such as data discovery, profiling, and rule development, through the Analyst environment and its associated project permissions and workflow. Although both tools can create usable flat-file metadata and allow the file data to be analyzed, the screens, available configuration context, permissions, and intended downstream use are not exactly the same. Therefore, the absolute statement that the two tools “work exactly the same” is inaccurate.

Informatica documents flat-file data-object operations in the Developer documentation and describes Analyst-specific project and data workflows separately. See the Informatica Developer Guide and the Informatica Analyst Guide.

QUESTION NO: 6

Which information can a column profile help identify? Choose 3 answers

A. Null values

B. Value patterns

C. Value frequencies

D. Automatic correction of source values

E. Automatic creation of target tables

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

A column profile analyzes the actual values in a source column and can identify **null values**, **value patterns**, and **value frequencies**. These results help a developer understand the completeness, consistency, and structure of source data before creating rules or mappings.

For example, pattern results can reveal that a telephone-number column contains several formats, while frequency results can identify common default values or unexpected entries. A column profile does not modify source values; transformation logic is required to standardize or cleanse the data. See the Informatica Column Profiles documentation.

QUESTION NO: 7

Where does Scorecarding fit into the data quality process?

A. Not at all - Scorecardlng is a separate process

B. At the start of the process only to assess current data quality levels

C. At the start and during regular intervals of the process to measure on-going data quality levels

D. At the end of the process only to prove the value of the data quality tool

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Scorecarding belongs both at the beginning of a data-quality initiative and throughout its ongoing operation. An initial scorecard establishes a measurable baseline for the quality of the relevant data domains, such as completeness, validity, consistency, or duplication. This baseline helps teams understand the current state of the data, prioritize remediation work, and define realistic quality targets.

Data quality is not a one-time activity: source systems change, new records arrive, business rules evolve, and corrective processes can affect results. Running scorecards at regular intervals therefore measures whether quality is improving, remaining within agreed thresholds, or declining. It provides trend information and a consistent way to communicate quality results to data stewards and business stakeholders. In Informatica Data Quality, scorecards present and monitor the results of data-quality rules, allowing organizations to track progress against objectives over time. Consequently, the appropriate placement is at the start and during regular intervals of the process to measure on-going data quality levels. See Informatica's Scorecards documentation and its Informatica Data Quality documentation portal.

QUESTION NO: 8

Which two are index key levels in Identity Matching? Choose 2 answers

A. Narrow

B. Limited

C. Typical

D. Extended

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

Narrow and **Typical** are valid index key levels used by Informatica Identity Matching. The index key level controls how selectively Identity Matching creates and uses index keys to retrieve candidate identity records for comparison. A Narrow level applies more restrictive key generation, which reduces the candidate population and can improve performance when the input data is sufficiently complete and standardized. Typical is the general-purpose setting, balancing candidate retrieval with processing efficiency for common identity-resolution use cases. Selecting an appropriate level is important because indexing occurs before the detailed match rules and scoring logic are applied; the setting therefore affects both the size and relevance of the candidate set considered during matching. Informatica documents Identity Matching as a data-quality capability for identifying, matching, and consolidating identity records, with index configuration forming part of its match-processing design. See the Informatica Data Quality documentation and Informatica's Data Quality product overview for Identity Matching and related data-quality resources.

QUESTION NO: 9

Which DQ Transformations can be used to automatically consolidate matched records?

A. Consolidation

B. Match and Association

C. Key Gen and Consolidation

D. Key Gen, Association and Consolidation

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Key Gen, Association and Consolidation can be used together to automatically consolidate matched records. This workflow begins by assigning each input record a stable unique identifier with the Key Generator transformation. That identifier lets downstream processing retain a reliable reference to each source record while records are evaluated and grouped. The Association transformation then creates associations among records that belong in the same matched group, producing the

grouping information required for record-level survivorship processing. Finally, the Consolidation transformation uses the associated record groups and configured consolidation rules to build a consolidated output record. Those rules determine which source values are retained for each output field, enabling repeatable and automated creation of the best available representation of the matched records. This combination supports the standard Informatica Data Quality approach of identifying a record population, grouping related or duplicate records, and producing a single consolidated result while preserving the identifiers needed for traceability. Informatica documents the role of consolidation in generating a single record from grouped input records in its Consolidation transformation documentation; related transformation concepts are covered in the Developer Guide transformations reference.