

SDMX self-learning package No. 1
Introduction to SDMX

TEST

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1 Self-test: Introduction to SDMX

- 1) SDMX is:
 - a) A standard that facilitates the exchange of statistical data and metadata with an emphasis on aggregated data.
 - b) Based on XML and web-services technologies.
 - c) All of the above.

- 2) The use of statistical standards such SDMX:
 - a) Promotes interoperability and automation within a data-sharing community.
 - b) Reduces the size of data messages.
 - c) Minimises the need for checking data quality.
 - d) Reduces time for data collection.

- 3) SDMX-ML is:
 - a) A standard for the exchange of statistical data and metadata.
 - b) The XML format for the exchange of SDMX-structured data and metadata.
 - c) A programming language for publishing data on the web.
 - d) All of the above.

- 4) SDMX supports the exchange of:
 - a) Statistical data.
 - b) Structural metadata.
 - c) Reference metadata.
 - d) All of the above.

- 5) SDMX Registry services are concerned with the storage of (several possible):
 - a) Statistical data.
 - b) Structural metadata.
 - c) Provisioning metadata.
 - d) Reference metadata.

- 6) SDMX enables the exchange of data and metadata in the following mode:
 - a) Traditional push transmission.
 - b) Pull transmission.
 - c) Both.

- 7) Content Oriented guidelines are a set of recommendations for:
 - a) Cross-domain concepts.
 - b) Statistical subject-matter domains.
 - c) A vocabulary common to all Metadata.
 - d) All of the above.

- 8) The SDMX Cross-domain concepts contains specific guidance for statistical organisations for setting up:
- SDMX compliant data and metadata structure definitions.
 - Common dataset structure definitions.
 - An exhaustive list of concepts used by the contributing international organisations.
- 9) What is not a function of the Statistical Subject-Matter Domains? (several possible):
- An identifier framework for registering and searching statistical data on SDMX registries.
 - A standard scheme allowing mapping of national and international organisation domain lists.
 - A recommended list of domains to be used for data metadata exchange.
- 10) What's the Metadata Common Vocabulary (MCV):
- A dictionary for the SDMX terminology.
 - A vocabulary that recommends a common terminology to be used in order to facilitate communication and understanding.
 - A document describing common statistical methodologies and data quality.
- 11) The SDMX Information Model (SDMX-IM) defines structures that can be implemented in:
- Only EDIFACT (used for SDMX-EDI format).
 - Only XML (used for SDMX-ML formats).
 - Both EDIFACT and XML.
 - Unstructured text.
- 12) To exchange and share statistics efficiently, which basic process patterns SDMX identifies:
- Bilateral.
 - Gateway.
 - Data-sharing.
 - All of the above.
- 13) In the SDMX framework, the pull mode means:
- The data consumer retrieves the data from the provider's web server.
 - The data provider sends the data file with eDAMIS.
 - All of the above.
- 14) Which mean of transmission is often used in the push mode? (several possible):
- Email.
 - Web service.
 - File transfer.
 - All of the above.
- 15) What is the SDMX Registry in the SDMX IT architecture? (several possible):
- A central application which provides information needed to facilitate statistical tasks.
 - An application which can accept SDMX query messages and return the locations of SDMX-compliant information.
 - An application which provides statistical data in SDMX-ML format.
 - All of the above.
- 16) Freely available SDMX IT tools can be used in the implementation of SDMX standards in local IT systems, they covers:

- a) The management of Dataset Structure Definitions (DSD).
- b) The visualisation of the SDMX data files.
- c) The visualisation of business cycles.
- d) The reading and checking SDMX-EDI data files.
- e) The conversion of files from/to SDMX.
- f) All of the above.

17) Which of the following is not a component of a Data Structure Definition:

- a) Attribute.
- b) Dataflow.
- c) Dimension.
- d) Sibling Group.

18) Dimensions:

- a) Only identify data.
- b) Only describe data.
- c) Identify and describe data.
- d) Classify data.

19) Keys are concepts that: (several possible):

- a) Identify a data series.
- b) Represent mandatory attributes.
- c) Can be used to split data into groups of series.
- d) All of the above.

20) Reference metadata cover:

- a) Conceptual metadata.
- b) Methodological metadata.
- c) Quality metadata.
- d) All of the above.

2 Answers

Question 1: c).

Question 2: a).

Question 3: b).

Question 4: d).

Question 5: b) & c).

Question 6: c).

Question 7: d).

Question 8: a).

Question 9: a) & b).

Question 10: b).

Question 11: c).

Question 12: d).

Question 13: a).

Question 14: a) & c).

Question 15: a) & b).

Question 16: f).

Question 17: b).

Question 18: c).

Question 19: a) & c).

Question 20 : d).