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[Home](#) / [Conformed Standard](#) / List of Conformed Dimensions of Data Quality

List of Conformed Dimensions of Data Quality

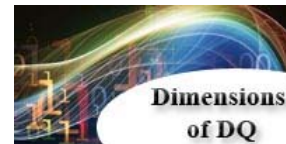
The following is the current version of the Conformed Dimensions of Data Quality (r3.3) and their underlying concepts. Each Dimension has one or more underlying concepts. The definitions of each of those are available [here](#).

| Conformed Dimension | Conformed Dimension Definition | Underlying Concepts | Non Standard Terminology for Dimension |
|---------------------|--|--|---|
| Completeness | Completeness measures the degree of population of data values in a data set. | Record Population, Attribute Population, Truncation, Existence | Fill Rate, Coverage, Usability, Scope |
| Accuracy | Accuracy measures the degree to which data factually represents its associated real-world object, event, concept or alternatively matches the agreed upon source(s). | Agree with Real-world, Match to Agreed Source | Consistency |
| Consistency | Consistency measures whether or not data is equivalent across systems or location of storage. | Equivalence of Redundant or Distributed Data, Format Consistency | Integrity, Concurrence, Coherence |
| Validity | Validity measures whether a value conforms to a preset standard. | Values in Specified Range, Values Conform to Business Rule, Domain of Predefined Values, Values Conform to Data Type, Values Conform to Format | Accuracy, Integrity, Reasonableness, Compliance |
| Timeliness | Timeliness is a measure of time between when data is expected versus made available. | Time Expectation for Availability, Manual Float | Currency, Lag Time, Latency, Information Float |

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- All blog posts
- 2017 [6]
 - May [1]
 - April [2]
 - March [1]
 - February [1]
 - January [1]

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List of Underlying Concepts

The following is the current version of the underlying concepts for each of the Conformed Dimensions of Data Quality (r3.3). The definition of each of the dimensions is available [here](#).

| Conformed Dimension | Underlying Concepts | Definition of Underlying Concept |
|---------------------|--|---|
| Completeness | Record Population | This measures whether a row is present in a data set (table). |
| | Attribute Population | This measures whether a value is present (not null) for an attribute (column). |
| | Truncation | This measures whether the value contains all characters of the correct value. |
| | Existence | Existence identifies whether a real-life fact has been captured as data. |
| Accuracy | Agree with Real-world | Degree that data factually represents its associated real-world object, event, or concept. |
| | Match to Agreed Source | Measure of agreement between data and the source of that data. This is used when the data represent intangible objects or transactions that can't be observed visually. |
| Consistency | Equivalence of Redundant or Distributed Data | The measure of similarity with other sources of data that represent the same concept. |

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 - April [2]
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| | | |
|------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| | Format Consistency | This measures the conformity of format of the same data in different places. |
| | Logical Consistency | Logical consistency measures whether two attributes of related data are conceptually in agreement, even though they may not record the same characteristic of a fact. |
| Validity | Values in Specified Range | Values must be between some lower number and some higher number. |
| | Values Conform to Business Rule | Validity measures whether values adhere to some declarative formula. |
| | Domain of Predefined Values | This is a set of permitted values. |
| | Values Conform to Data Type | Validity measures whether values have a specific characteristic (e.g. Integer, Character, Boolean). Data types restrict what values can exist, the operations that can be use on it, and the way that the data is stored. |
| Timeliness | Values Conform to Format | Validity measures whether the data are arranged or composed in a predefined way. |
| | Time Expectation for Availability | The measure of time between when data is expected versus made available. |
| | Manual Float | Manual float is a measure of the time from when an observation is made to the point it is recorded in electronic format. |
| Currency | Current with World it Models | Data is current if it reflects the present state of the concept it models. |
| Integrity | Referential Integrity | Referential integrity measures whether if when a value (foreign key) is used it must reference an existing key (primary key) in the parent |

| | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|---|
| | | table. |
| | Uniqueness | Uniqueness measures whether each fact is uniquely represented. |
| | Cardinality | Cardinality describes the relationship between one table to another, such as one-to-one, one-to-many, or many-to-many. |
| Accessibility | Ease of Obtaining Data | This measures how easy it is to obtain data. |
| | Access Control | Access control includes the identification of a person that wants to access data, authentication of their identity, review and approval to access required data, and lastly auditing the access of that data. |
| | Retention | Retention refers to the period of time that data is kept before being removed from a database through purge or archive processing. |
| Precision | Precision of Data Value | The measure of preciseness of numeric data using decimal places, rounding and truncation. |
| | Granularity | The detail or summary of data defines the granularity measured by the number of attributes used to represent a single concept. |
| Lineage | Source Documentation | Source documentation provides data provenance which describes the origin of the data. |
| | Segment Documentation | Segment documentation provides how data is transformed and transported from one location to another. |
| | Target Documentation | Documentation about the target explains where the data moved to and how it is stored. |

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