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QSDA2022 Exam

Qlik Sense Data Architect Certification Exam - 2022

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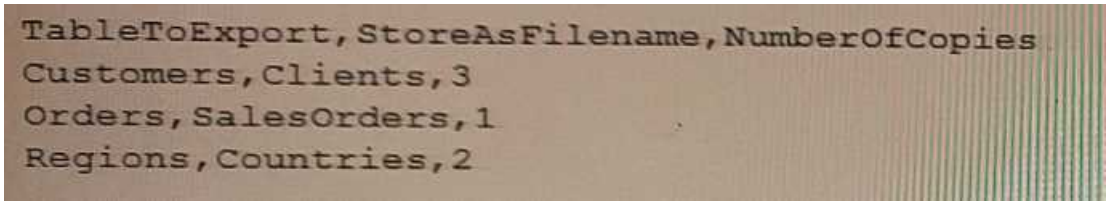
QUESTIONS & ANSWERS
(RETAIL VERSION - FULL QUESTIONS SET)

Product Questions: 77
Version: 4.0

Question: 1

A data architect needs to develop a script to export tables from a model based upon rules from an independent file. The structure of the text file with the export rules is as follows:



These rules govern which table in the model to export, what the target root filename should be, and the number of copies to export.
The TableToExport values are already verified to exist in the model.
In addition, the format will always be QVD, and the copies will be incrementally numbered.
For example, the Customer table would be exported as:
What is the minimum set of scripting strategies the data architect must use?

A. Two loops without any conditional statement
B. One loop and two IF statements
C. Two loops and one IF statement
D. One loop and one SELECT CASE statement

Answer: D

Explanation:

The data architect will need to use a single loop to iterate through the rows of the independent file containing the export rules. Within the loop, they will need to use a SELECT CASE statement to determine which table in the model to export based on the TableToExport value in the current row of the independent file. They can then use the StoreAsFilename value to determine the target root filename, and the NumberOfCopies value to determine the number of copies to export.
This approach makes use of a single loop to iterate through the rows of the independent file, and a SELECT CASE statement to determine which table to export based on the TableToExport value in the current row. It is the most efficient way to accomplish the task with minimal scripting.
You can find the Qlik scripting documentation for Store statement here: https://help.qlik.com/en-US/sense/June2020/Subsystems/Hub/Content/Scripting/ScriptPrefixes/Store.htm and SELECT CASE statement here: https://help.qlik.com/en-

US/sense/June2020/Subsystems/Hub/Content/Scripting/ScriptStatements/Select.htm

Question: 2

EmployeeID	Department
1	Executive
2	IT
3	Sales
4	Sales
5	Sales
6	IT
7	Human Resources
8	Human Resources
9	R&D
10	R&D
11	Logistics

A company has different departments. Executive and Sales should always be the first values in a Department filter pane. Which script must the data architect use to meet this requirement?

A)

```
Employees:
LOAD
    EmployeeID,
    Department
FROM [lib://Data/Departments.xlsx]
(ooxml, embedded labels, table is Sheet1)
Order by Department (Executive, Sales) Asc;
```

B)

```
CustomSort:
LOAD * INLINE [
    Department
    Executive
    Sales
];

Employees:
LOAD
    EmployeeID,
    Department
FROM [lib://Data/Departments.xlsx]
(ooxml, embedded labels, table is Sheet1);
Drop table CustomSort;
```

C)

```
Employeestemp:
LOAD
    EmployeeID,
    Department
FROM [lib://Data/Departments.xlsx]
(ooxml, embedded labels, table is Sheet1);

Employees:
LOAD
    EmployeeID,
    Department
Resident Employeestemp
Order By Department (Executive, Sales) Asc;

Drop table Employeestemp;
```

D)

```
Employees:
LOAD
    EmployeeID,
    IF(Department='Executive', Dual(Department, 1),
        IF(Department='Sales', Dual(Department, 2), 3)) AS Department
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: D

Explanation:

Question: 3

A data architect executes the following script.

```
Fact:
load *,
alt( date#( Date , 'YYYYMMDD' ),date#( Date , 'YYYY/MM/DD' ),date#( Date , 'DD/MM/YYYY' ),'31/12/2022' )

as OrderDate;
load * inline [
Date
20210131
2020/01/31
31/01/2019
9999
];
```

Which values does the OrderDate field contain after executing the script?

A. 20210131, 2020/01/31, 31/01/2019, 0
B. 20210131,2020/01/31,31/01/2019
C. 20210131, 2020/01/31, 31/01/2019, 9999
D. 20210131, 2020/01/31, 31/01/2019, 31/12/20

Answer: D

Explanation:

Question: 4

Refer to the exhibit
A data architect is working on an app that contains orders, invoices, and shipping dat
a. There are three different date fields within the data:
* OrderDate
* InvoiceDate
* ShippingDate
The business analyst needs to replicate the chart above to show Order and Shipping amounts on the same Month axis.
What should the data architect do?
A. Create a Month field for each of the three dates in the fact table and use that in the chart
B. Load the key field and the three date fields into a concatenated bridge table that contains KeyField and Date
C. Left Join the three date fields onto one bridge table using the key field containing KeyField and Date

Answer: B

Explanation:

Question: 5


Mastersports - Notepad

File Edit Format View Help

Rugby Football Basketball Tennis Padel Volleyball

	A	B	C
1	**TeamMember**	**TeamName**	**Sport**
2	Antonio Ross	Yellowball	Tennis
3	Carla Vergara	Marathon	Rugby
4	Helena Higgings	Marathon	Rugby
5	John Bell	Speedy	Football
6	Jonas Web	WinTeam	Football
7	Juan Rodriguez	WinTeam	Football
8	Kevin Peters	WinTeam	Football
9	Liam Rogers	Speedy	Football
10	Lisa Philips	Marathon	Rugby
11	Marcus Smith	Speedy	Football
12	Megan Smith	Marathon	Rugby
13	Peter Bell	Yellowball	Tennis
14	Peter Campbell	WinTeam	Football
15	Reg Dalton	Speedy	Football
16	Robert Ramirez	Yellowball	Tennis
17	Roger Davies	Yellowball	Tennis

Refer to the exhibits.

The first table, Mastersports, contains the master list of all sport names that need to be loaded into the app. The second table, TeamMembers, contains the teams and team members registered for specific sports.

In a Qlik Sense app, a data architect is loading the two tables that need to be linked together based on the Sport field. The table format cannot be changed in the source.

What should the data architect do in the data load editor?

A. Apply a preceding LOAD from the TeamMembers table with the SUBFIELD function and rename the field to Sport

B. Apply a preceding LOAD to the MasterSports table with the SUBFIELD function to create the Sport field

C. Apply a FOR loop to load to the MasterSports table creating the values for the Sport field

Answer: C

Explanation:

Question: 6

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Table_Map:
Mapping Load *;
LOAD * INLINE [
 Field_1, Field_2
 A, 1
 B, 2
 C, 3];
Table_A:
LOAD ApplyMap('Table_Map',Field_1) as Field_1;
LOAD * INLINE
[Field_1
D];
```

A data architect executes the script.
What will be the value of the first row for Field_1?

A. A
B. D
C. Null
D. 4

Answer: B

Explanation:

Question: 7

A data architect is building a model to show trends in visualizations across seven date fields. The seven date fields reside in different tables. The data architect must efficiently build this data model.
Requirements:
• A single date selector
• Show all dates, even those with NO activity
• Minimize the impact on server resources and p
Which two solutions should the data architect use? (Select two.)

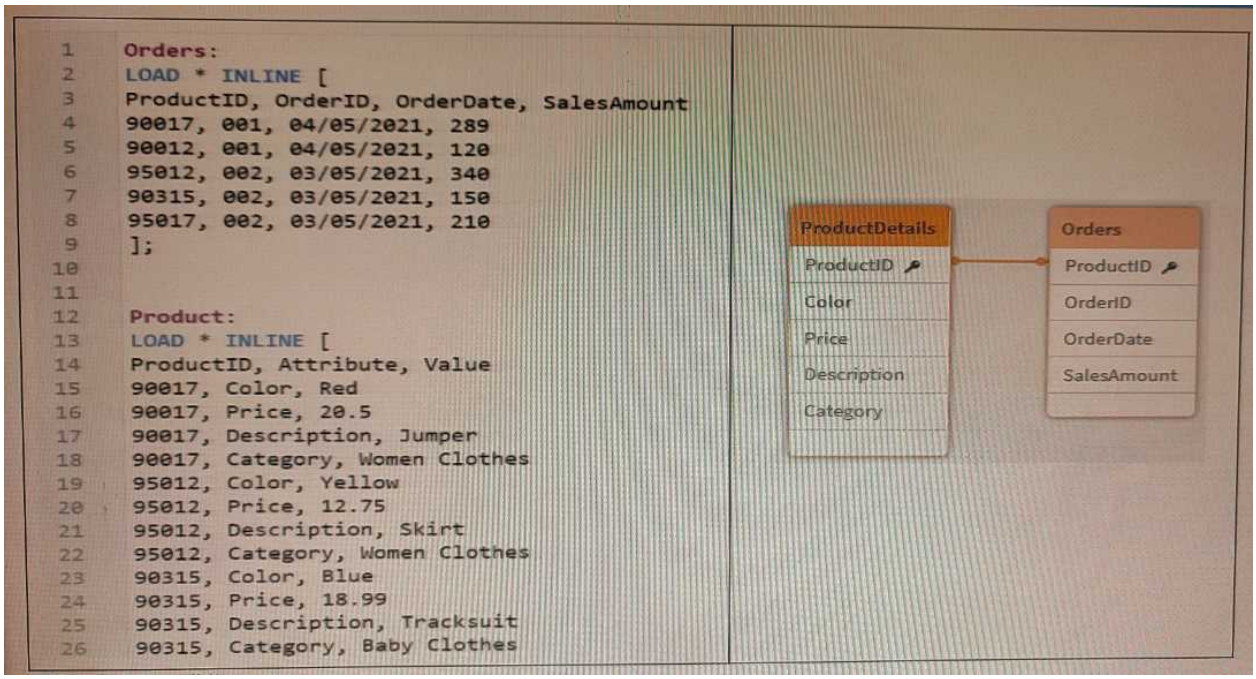
A. Canonical calendar
B. Generic load
C. Data island
D. Multiple calendars
E. Link table

Answer: A, E

Explanation:

A canonical calendar should be used to create a single date selector that can be used to show all dates, even those with no activity. A link table should be used to join the seven date fields from different tables, which will minimize the impact on server resources and performance. Source: Qlik

Question: 8



```
Orders:
LOAD * INLINE [
ProductID, OrderID, OrderDate, SalesAmount
90017, 001, 04/05/2021, 289
90012, 001, 04/05/2021, 120
95012, 002, 03/05/2021, 340
90315, 002, 03/05/2021, 150
95017, 002, 03/05/2021, 210
];


Product:
LOAD * INLINE [
ProductID, Attribute, Value
90017, Color, Red
90017, Price, 20.5
90017, Description, Jumper
90017, Category, Women Clothes
95012, Color, Yellow
95012, Price, 12.75
95012, Description, Skirt
95012, Category, Women Clothes
90315, Color, Blue
90315, Price, 18.99
90315, Description, Tracksuit
90315, Category, Baby Clothes
```


Refer to the exhibit.

A data architect is loading two tables: Orders and Product. The Product table includes attributes and values for each ProductID such as Colour, Price, Category, and Description.

The business analyst can filter by the value of these attributes. For performance reasons, the Data Model will use two tables.

Which solution should the data architect apply in the Data Load Editor to build the ProductDetails table?

For performance reasons, the Data Model will use two tables a Load Editor to build the ProductDetails table?

A. Use a For loop to concatenate all of the Products table and apply a Generic Load to the final concatenate table

B. Use a For loop to apply a Generic load to the Product table and concatenate the generic tables together

C. Use a Generic Load in the Product table and a For loop to left join each Generic table

Answer: C

Explanation:

Question: 9

EmployeeID	ManagerID	Name	JobTitle
1		Erik	CEO
2	1	James	CFO
3	1	Tom	COO
4	1	Helen	CCO
5	1	Patricia	CIO
6	5	Oliver	
7	5	Karin	Regional Manager
8	5	Michael	IT Manager
9	7	Bert	
10	7	Ernie	

A Human Resources Director needs an app to analyze organizational structure. The Directory is particularly interested in the longest levels of line management.
Two table loads are required. Both use the same basic structure.

```
LOAD
  EmployeeID,
  ManagerID,
  Name,
  JobTitle
FROM [lib://Data/Employees.xlsx]
(ooxml, embedded labels, table is IDW);
```

Which two table load prefixes are needed?

A.
- HierarchyLevel(EmployeeID, ManagerID Name Level, '/', Structure)
- HierarchyBelongsTo(EmployeeID, ManagerID, Name ManagerID, Manager, Depth)

B.
- HierarchyBelongsTo(ManagerID, Manager, ManagerID, ManagerID, Manager Level)
- Hierarchy(EmployeeID, ManagerID, Name. Manager Name, Structure '/' Depth)

C.
- Hierarchy(EmployeeID. ManagerID Name, Manager Name, Structure V, Depth)
- HierarchyLevelEmployeeID, ManagerID, Name, Manager, Name, Structure, Depth '/')

D.
- HierarchyBelongs.To(EmployeeID, ManagerID, Name ManagerID, Manager, Depth)

Answer: D

Explanation:

Question: 10

A data architect executes the following script:

```
Table_A:
LOAD * INLINE [
 Field_1, Field_2, Field_3
 01, AB, 10
 01, AC, 50
 02, AD, 75
];

Join(Table_A)
Table_B:
LOAD * INLINE [
 Field_1, Field_4, Field_5
 01, 30%, 500
 03, 60%, 1000
];
```

What will be the result of Table A?

A)

Preview of data

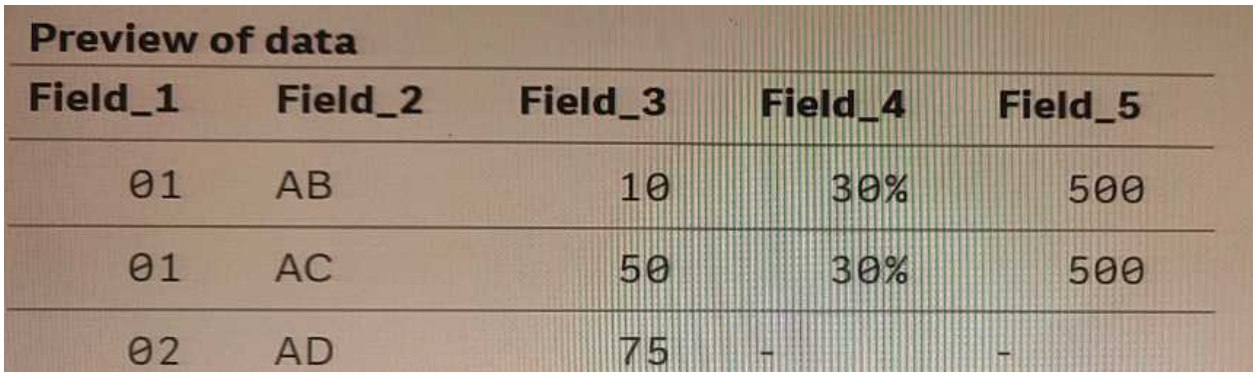
Field_1	Field_2	Field_3	Field_4	Field_5
01	AB	10	30%	500
01	AC	50	30%	500
03	-	-	60%	1000

B)

Preview of data

Field_1	Field_2	Field_3	Field_4	Field_5
01	AB	10	30%	500
01	AC	50	30%	500

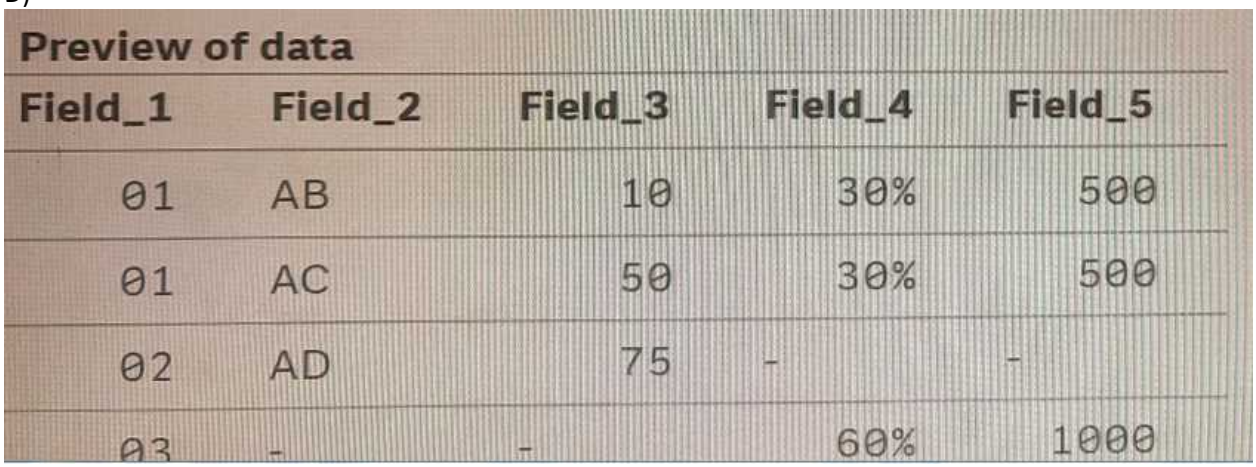
C)



Preview of data

Field_1	Field_2	Field_3	Field_4	Field_5
01	AB	10	30%	500
01	AC	50	30%	500
02	AD	75	-	-

D)



Preview of data

Field_1	Field_2	Field_3	Field_4	Field_5
01	AB	10	30%	500
01	AC	50	30%	500
02	AD	75	-	-
03	-	-	60%	1000

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: D

Explanation:

Question: 11

```
Section Access;
SecurityTable:
Load * INLINE [
ACCESS, USERID, LINK, OMIT
ADMIN, ABC\QSERVICE, LEVEL
USER, ABC\EFN, *,
USER, ABC\JCS, *,
USER, ABC\MMD, NA,
USER, ABC\MMD, SA,
USER, ABC\HDD, EMEA,
USER, ABC\PPP, * , LEVEL
];
```

The Section Access security table for an app is shown. User ABC\PPP opens a Qlik Sense app with a table using the field called LEVEL on one of the table columns.
What is the result?

A. The user gets a "Field not found" error.
B. The table is removed from the user interface.
C. The user gets an "incomplete visualization" error
D. The table is displayed without the LEVEL column.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Question: 12

Refer to the exhibits.

Conversion Table:

DateTime	Exchange Rate
2019-07-01T23:00:00Z	0.627857
2019-07-23T23:00:00Z	0.682659
2019-06-01T23:00:00Z	1
2019-06-23T23:00:00Z	44.258
2019-05-01T23:00:00Z	48.12783
2019-05-23T23:00:00Z	70.4975
2019-04-01T23:00:00Z	75.7755
2019-04-23T23:00:00Z	82.389
2019-03-23T23:00:00Z	120.69

Master Calendar:

Date
2019-07-23T23:00:00Z
2019-09-23T23:00:00Z
2019-06-01T23:00:00Z

A business analyst needs to see the currency conversion provided by a third party process, and only contains a record when the rate changes in a chart. The currency conversion rate data is
An existing master calendar exists in the data model that contains a full set of dates.
Which technique should the data architect use to meet this requirement?

A. Utilize INTERVALMATCH to load the currency conversion rate between dates the conversation changed
INNER JOIN the resultant table back into the master calendar
B. OUTER JOIN the calendar with the currency conversion table
ORDER BY the date and use the PEEK function to fill in blank values
C.
Leverage a FOR loop between the start date and end date of the master calendar
Use the MATCH function to add the currency conversion rates to the master calendar
D. Use ITERNO and AUTOGENERATE to create a new calendar from max and min dates of the currency conversion table

Answer: B

Explanation:

Question: 13

ITALY IT001 HR
GERMANY DE002 HR
SPAIN SP03 FINANCE
FRANCE FRO04 SALES
Refer to the exhibit
A company stores the employee data within a key composed of Country UserID, and Department. These fields are separated by a blank space. The UserID field is composed of two characters that indicate the country followed by a unique code of two or three digits. A data architect wants to retrieve only that unique code.

A. LTRIM (SUBFIELD (Key, ' ', 2), 2)
B. MID (SUBFIELD (Key , ' ', 2), 3)
C. RIGHT(SUBFIELD (Key,' ', 2), 3)
D. LEFT(SUBFIELD(Key, ' ', 2), 2)

Answer: D

Explanation:

This expression will extract the unique code from the key by using the SUBFIELD function to separate the key into its components, and then using the LEFT function to extract the first two characters of the second component. Source: Qlik

Question: 14

A data architect needs to create an app that combines employee data from the Sales system and the Human Resources (HR) system.
These systems identify employees differently Employees in the HR system are identified with an alpha-numeric key Employees in the Sales system are identified using an integer key.
The Human Resources manager creates a table that maps these keys to another, called Associations.
The resultant data model must meet the following requirements:
• Associations must be valid

- The model must be optimized for performance
- The option must support multiple tables added

Which solution should the data architect use to meet these requirements?

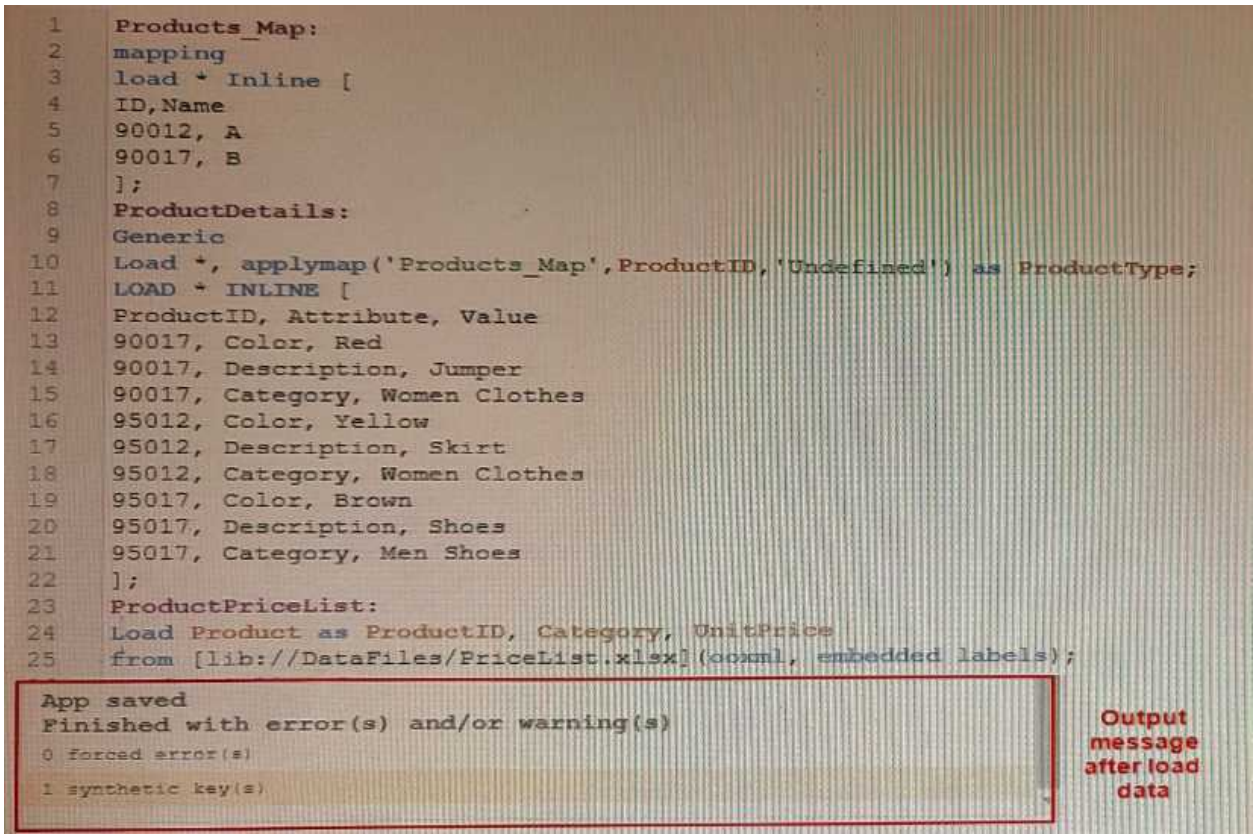
A. APPLYMAP ('Associations , EmployeeKey) as Employeekey;
B. MAPSUBSTRING ('Associations' ,EMployeekey) As Employeekey;
C. MAP EmloyeeKey USING Associations;
D. RENAME FIELDS USING Associations;

Answer: C

Explanation:

The MAP function maps the EmployeeKey in the Sales system to the EmployeeKey in the HR system using the Associations table. This allows the data architect to join the data from the Sales system and the HR system using the same key, ensuring that the associations are valid.
Using the MAP function also optimizes the performance of the data model as it eliminates the need for multiple joins between the data from the Sales and HR systems.
This solution also supports multiple tables added, as the MAP function can be applied to any table that needs to be joined with the HR system data.

Question: 15



A data architect is creating an app using three tables. After executing the script, a warning displays
Which two steps should the data architect do to resolve this warning? (Select two.)

A. Remove the rename statement (line 24) in the ProductPriceList table leaving the Product field name as is.
B. Rename the Category field in the ProductPriceLis table to PnceCategory (line 24).
C. Move the preceding Load statement in line 10 between table name (line 23) and Load statement (line 24).
D. insert "Join (ProductDetails)" in front of the Load statement in line 24 to combine ProductPriceList with ProductDetails

Answer: B

Explanation:

Question: 16

Refer to the exhibit.

A data architect is loading two tables into a data model from a SQL database These tables are related on key fields CustomerID and CustomerKey.
Which script is valid to load the tables and maintain the correct association?
A)

```
OrderDetails:
LOAD OrderKey, CustomerKey, LineTotal, ProductKey;
SQL SELECT * FROM OrderDetails;
ALIAS CustomerKey AS CustomerID;
Customers:
LOAD CustomerID AS CustomerKey, AccountNumber, CustomerName;
SQL SELECT * FROM Customers;
```

B)

```
QUALIFY CustomerID;
OrderDetails:
LOAD OrderKey, CustomerKey AS CustomerID, LineTotal, ProductKey;
SQL SELECT * FROM OrderDetails;

Customers:
LOAD CustomerID AS OrderDetails.CustomerID, AccountNumber, CustomerName;
SQL SELECT * FROM Customers;
```

C)

```
OrderDetails:
LOAD OrderKey, AUTONUMBER(CustomerKey), LineTotal, ProductKey;
SQL SELECT * FROM OrderDetails;

Customers:
LOAD AUTONUMBER(CustomerID) AS CustomerKey, AccountNumber, CustomerName;
SQL SELECT * FROM Customers;
```

D)

```
OrderDetails:
LOAD OrderKey, CustomerKey AS CustomerID, LineTotal, ProductKey;
SQL SELECT * FROM OrderDetails;
RENAME FIELD CustomerID TO CustomerKey;

Customers:
LOAD CustomerID, AccountNumber, CustomerName;
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: C

Explanation:

Question: 17

Users of a published app report incomplete visualizations. The data architect checks the app multiple times and cannot replicate the error. The error affects only one team.
What is the most likely cause?

A. An Omit field has been applied
B. Section access restricts too many records
C. A security rule has been applied to the sheet object
D. The affected users were NOT added to the Section table

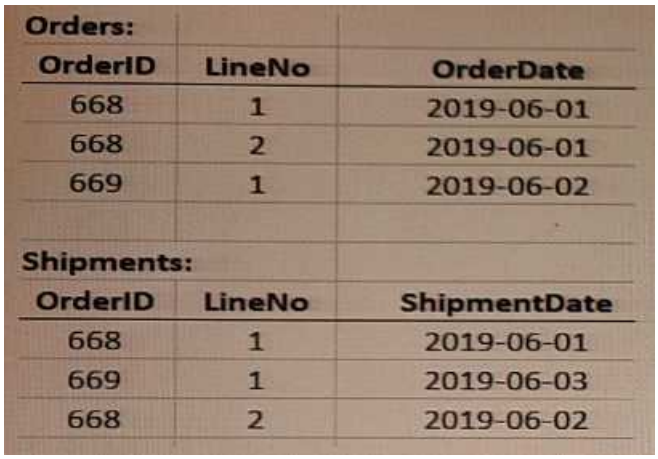
Answer: B

Explanation:

Section access restricts access to certain records, and if too many records are restricted, it can lead to incomplete visualizations. Source: Qlik
Section access is used to control access to the data in an app. If the section access settings are too restrictive, they can prevent certain users or teams from seeing all of the data they need, resulting in incomplete visualizations.
It is possible that the affected team has been assigned a section access that is too restrictive, preventing them from seeing all of the necessary data. This could be a misconfiguration or an oversight in the section access settings.

Question: 18

Refer to the exhibit.



Orders:

OrderID	LineNo	OrderDate
668	1	2019-06-01
668	2	2019-06-01
669	1	2019-06-02

Shipments:

OrderID	LineNo	ShipmentDate
668	1	2019-06-01
669	1	2019-06-03
668	2	2019-06-02

A data architect is loading the tables and a synth key is generated.
How should the data architect resolve the synthetic key?

A. Remove the LineNo field from Shipments and use the AutoNumber function on the
B. Create a composite key using OrdertD and LineNo
C. Remove the LineNo field from both tables and use the AutoNumber function on the OrderlC field
D. Create a composite key using OrderlD and LineNo. and remove OrderlD and LineNo from Shipments

Answer: D

Explanation:

Question: 19

The Marketing department is using some similar KPIs in different apps that need to be modified frequently according to the business needs. The KPIs are created using master items with the same expression.
Which method should the data architect use to manage the modifications in all apps?

A. Create a variable repository and load them using INCLUDE statements in the apps where needed
B. Create a selection app with all the master items and use an on-demand app generation method.
C. Create a core app with all the master items needed and use a BINARY load in the other apps.
D. Create only a single app with all the master items needed and protect it with SECTION ACCESS.

Answer: A

Explanation:

This method allows the data architect to store the KPIs in a single repository and then use INCLUDE statements to load them into the other apps. This makes it easy to modify the KPIs in one place and have the changes reflected in all the apps. Source: Qlik
A variable repository is a central location where all of the master items used in the apps can be stored and managed. By creating a variable repository and loading the master items into each app using INCLUDE statements, the data architect can make modifications to the master items in one place, and the changes will be automatically propagated to all of the apps that use the master items.
This method allows for easy management of the master items and eliminates the need to make

changes to each app individually, which can be time-consuming and prone to errors.

Question: 20

Refer to the exhibit.

Category	Customer	2021-01	2021-02	2021-03	2021-04
CAR	Cust1	4067	5974	8694	7713
MOTO	Cust1	3064	5921	3102	5165
VELO	Cust1	6015	6579	6611	8786
TRUCK	Cust1	7801	8853	3854	5536
CAR	Cust2	5305	8710	7610	6414
MOTO	Cust2	5628	5459	2605	5205
VELO	Cust2	6905	4603	8677	8435
TRUCK	Cust2	8492	5439	9156	5242

A customer needs to load forecast data from an Excel file.
Which preceding load statement should the data architect use to load the data?

A)

```
Crosstable (Sales, Month, 2)
Load
 Category, Customer
…
```

B)

```
Crosstable (Sales, Month, 3)
Load
 Category, Customer
…
```

C)

```
Crosstable (Category, Customer, 2)
Load
 Sales, Month
…
```

D)

```
Crosstable (Month, Sales, 2)
Load
 Category, Customer
```

A. Option
B. Option
C. Option
D. Option

Answer: D

Explanation:

Question: 21

A data architect needs to arrange data to create an app with a map where multiple location points consolidate into hexagonal areas based on postal codes
The areas will be color coded based on the number of vendors in the location.
Which GeoAnalytics operation should the data architect use?

A. Binning
B. Intersect
C. AddressLookup
D. Simplify

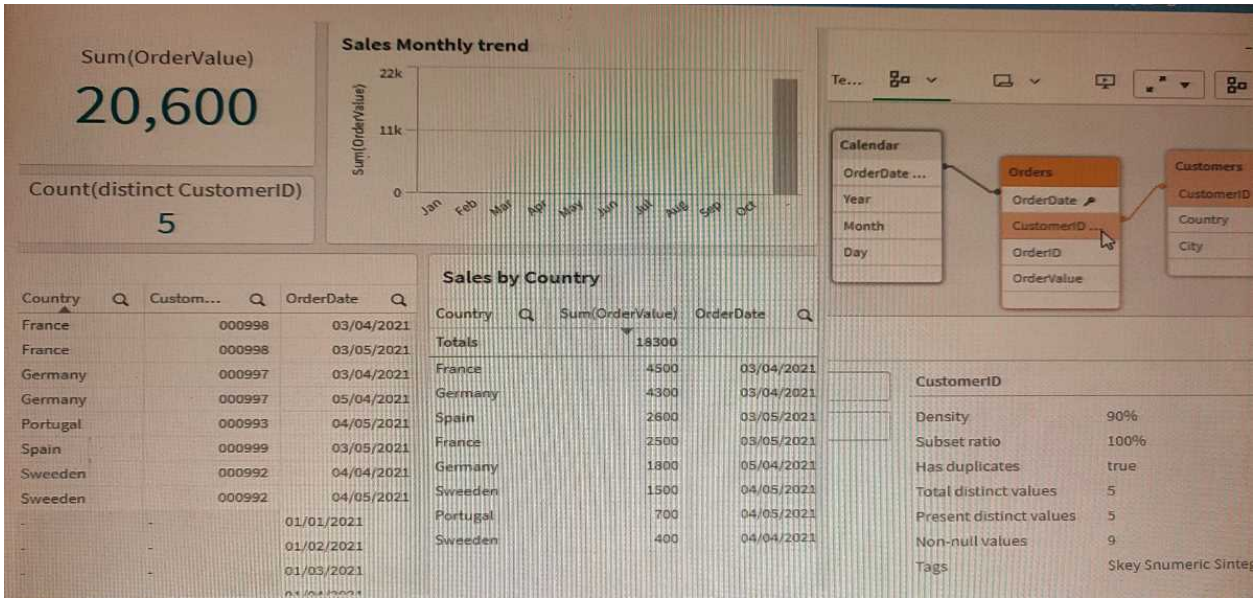
Answer: A

Explanation:

Binning is a GeoAnalytics operation that can be used to arrange data into hexagonal areas based on postal codes. The areas can then be color coded based on the number of vendors in the location. Source: Qlik
Binning is a GeoAnalytics operation that allows data points to be grouped into hexagonal areas based on a geographic field, such as postal codes. The data architect can use binning to group the location points by postal code and then color code the resulting hexagonal areas based on the number of vendors in each location.
This operation is useful for visualizing spatial data and identifying patterns or trends in the data.

Question: 22

Refer to the exhibit.



A data architect is working with an app and creates some visualizations to check the dat
a. Some visualizations show issues in the data set.
* The Sales by Country table shows a total OrderValue of 18,300 sales while the KPI shows a total OrderValue of 20,600.
* The Sales monthly trend bar chart does not work with the Month field.
Which two data issues should the data architect fix in the app? (Select two.)

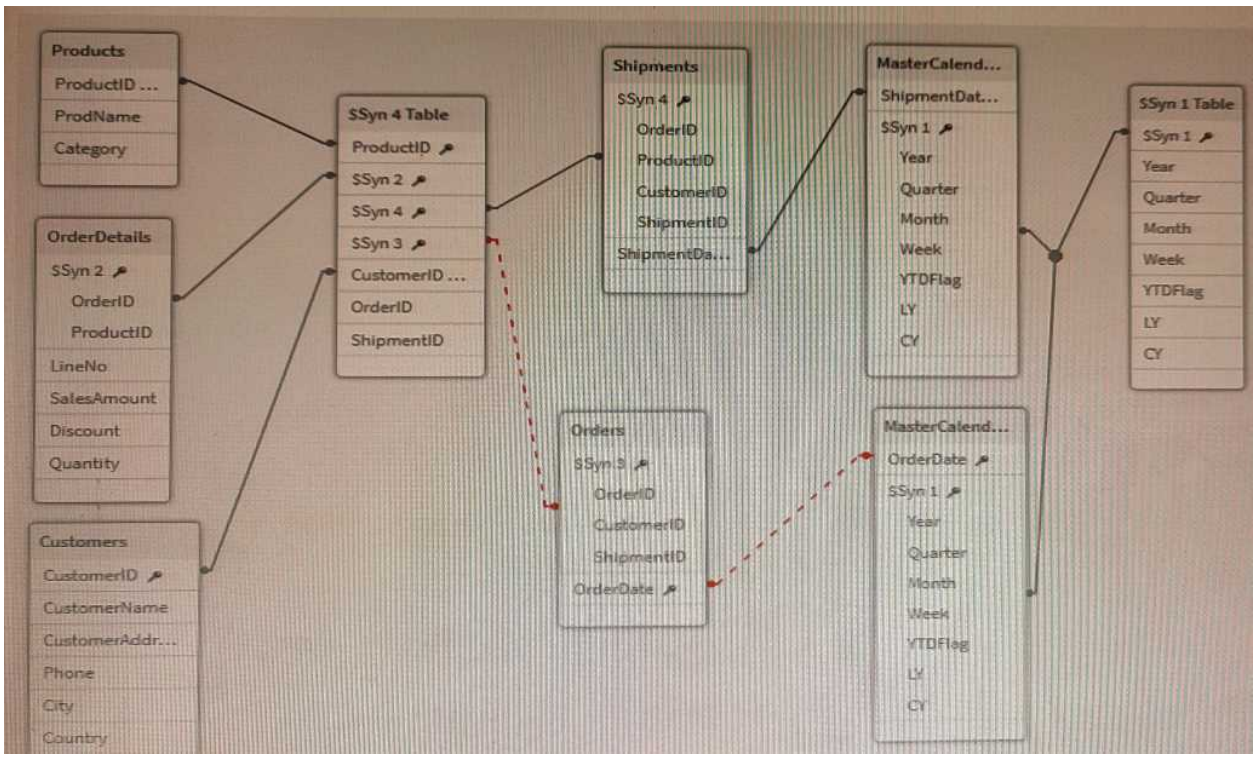
A. The Month field does not exist in the Orders table and needs to be incorporated in the table using he Calendar table.
B. In the Orders table, some CustomerID values are null because there are orders with no customer. and needs to be incorporated in the table using the Calendar table, null because there are orders with no customer
C. In the Orders table, some values in the CustomerID field do not exist in the Customers table.
D. The OrderDate field values in the Calendar table do not match with the values in the OrderDate field from the Orders table

Answer: C, D

Explanation:

Question: 23

Refer to the exhibit.



A data architect is working on a Qlik Sense app the business has created to analyze the company orders and shipments. To understand the table structure, the business has given the following summary:

- Every order creates a unique orderID and an order date in the Orders table
- An order can contain one or more order lines one for each product ID in the order details table
- Products in the order are shipped (shipment date) as soon as tliey are ready and can be shipped separately
- The dates need to be analyzed separately by Year Month, and Quarter

The data architect realizes the data model has issues that must be fixed.
Which steps should the data architect perform?
A.
1. Create a key with OrderID and ProductID in the OrderDetails table and in the Orders table

2. Delete the ShipmentID in the Shipments table
3. Delete the ProductID and OrderlD in the OrderDetails table
4. Concatenate Orders and OrderDetails
5. Create a link table using the MasterCalendar table and create a concatenated field between OrderDate and ShipmentDate

B.
1. Create a key with OrderlD and ProductID in the OrderDeta Is table and in the Shipments table
2. Delete the ShipmentID in the Orders table
3. Delete the ProductID and OrderlD in the Shipmi
4. Left join Orders and OrderDetails
5. Use Derive statement with the MasterCalendar table and apply the derive fields to OrderDate and ShipmentDate

C.
1. Create a key with OrderlD and ProductID in the OrderDetails tab e and in the Orders table
2. Delete the ShipmentID in the Shipments table
3. Delete the ProductID and OrderlD in the OrderDetails
4. Left join Orders and OrderDetails
5. Use Derive statement with the MasterCalendar table and apply the derive fields to OrderDate and ShipmentDate

D.
1. Create a key with OrderlD and ProductID in the OrderDetails table and in the Shipments table
2. Delete the ShipmentID in the Orders table
3 Delete the ProductID and OrderlD in the Shipments table
4. Concatenate Orders and OrderDetails

Answer: D

Explanation:

Question: 24

Multiple department fields in a dataset require a description
A data architect needs to add the department descriptions or a default value when the department does NOT have a description
Which strategy should the data architect use to meet these requirements?

A. ApplyMap with two parameters after the Mapping load
B. Left Join between tables and Description xlsx in every Department table
C. Enter "Missing description" in the blank rows for Description xlsx then Mapping Load
D. ApplyMap with three parameters after the Mapping load

Answer: D

Explanation:

This strategy involves using the ApplyMap function with three parameters after the Mapping load. This will allow the data architect to add the department descriptions or a default value when the department does not have a description. Source: Qlik

Question: 25

A data architect needs to develop multiple apps for various departments. More departments are requesting apps over time The company uses specific requirements for the number interpretation variables (e.g., ThousandSep, DecimalSep) found at the beginning of a LOAD script.
The data architect wants to reduce duplicate scripts but does not want to copy and paste the number interpretation variables each time new app is created. The data architect prefers to use the least amount of script in Qlik Sense.
How should the data architect meet these requirements?

A. Save the script for the number interpretation variables in a text file and use the CALL function to insert the variables.
B. Create an Excel file with the number interpretation variables and use a FOR Next loop to load the variables into Qlik Sense
C. Save the script for the number interpretation variables in a text file and INLUDE function to insert the variables
D. Create an Excel file with the number interpretation variables and apply the variables to the app using a mapping table

Answer: C

Explanation:

This method involves saving the script for the number interpretation variables in a separate text file, and then using the INCLUDE function to insert the variables into each new app script that is created. This reduces the need to copy and paste the number interpretation variables each time a new app is created and allows the data architect to use the least amount of script in Qlik Sense.
The INCLUDE function is a script statement that allows you to insert the contents of one script file into another script file. This can be used to insert common scripts, such as the number interpretation variables, into multiple app scripts.

Question: 26

A global retailer has a large database in which millions of sales transactions are added per hour.
Each regional sales manager should only see details for customers in their region. After filtering based on criteria such as region, gender, and income level, sales managers should be able to see the most current detailed transactions.
What should a data architect do to meet these requirements?

A. Create an app for each sales manager with Qlik GeoAnalytics
B. Use section access and include a service account in the table
C. Use On-Demand App Generation (ODAG) and section access
D. Use section access to restrict sales manager access by region

Answer: D

Explanation:

Question: 27

A data architect wants to combine data on present and historic sales performance. The historic data

is stored in a de-normalized archive, and the present data is maintained in a database. The output must be contained in a single table.
Which script should the data architect use?

A)

```
// ************* Load data *************
SalesPeople:
LOAD ID, Name;
SQL SELECT ID, Name FROM Employees;
Quotas:
INNER JOIN(SalesPeople)
LOAD ID, Value;
SQL SELECT ID, Value FROM Quotas;
Temp:LOAD ID, Name, Value
FROM [lib://Archived/ArchiveData.xlsx]
(ooxml, embedded labels, table is Data);
CONCATENATE(SalesPerson)
LOAD * RESIDENT Temp;
```

B)

```
// ************* Load data *************
Legacy:
LOADID, Name, ValueFROM [lib://Archived/ArchiveData.xlsx]
(ooxml, embedded labels, table is Data);
SalesPeople:
LOAD ID, Name;
SQL SELECT ID, Name FROM Employees;
Quotas:
INNER JOIN(SalesPeople)
LOADID, Value;
SQL SELECT ID, Value FROM Quotas;
```

C)

```
// ************* Load data *************
SalesPeople:
LOAD ID, Name;
SQL SELECT ID, Name FROM Employees;
Quotas:
INNER JOIN(SalesPeople)
LOAD ID, Value;
SQL SELECT ID, Value FROM Quotas;
Legacy:
LOAD ID, Name, ValueFROM [lib://Archived/ArchiveData.xlsx]
(ooxml, embedded labels, table is Data);
```

D)

```
// ************* Load data *************
Legacy:
LOAD ID, Name, ValueFROM [lib://Archived/ArchiveData.xlsx]
(ooxml, embedded labels, table is Data);
Concatenate(Legacy)
SalesPeople:
LOAD ID, Name;
SQL SELECT ID, Name FROM Employees;
Quotas:
INNER JOIN(SalesPeople)
LOAD ID, Value;
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: C

Explanation:

Question: 28

productid	date	qty
12	01/02/2019	20
15	01/02/2019	30
17	01/03/2019	60
12	01/04/2019	-5
15	01/04/2019	27
17	01/05/2019	50

ProductId	01/02/2019	01/03/2019	01/04/2019	01/05/2019
12	20	20	15	15
15	30	30	57	57
17	0	60	60	110

Refer to the exhibits.
The first table shows the source table (Original table).
This data represents the stocks stored every month for each product:
- The relevant fields are productid, qty, and date.
- The date field represents the calendar months using
- The qty field shows the product stock fluctuation from the current month versus the previous month. If there is no fluctuation between months, there are no new entries in the table.

The second table shows a Pivot table visualization the data analyst needs to create in the app displaying per each product the monthly trend of available stock.
For performance reasons, the data analyst requests the data architect to calculate the running stock quantity of each product for every month in the script.
Which approach should the data architect use?

A.

1 Generate a Cartesian JOIN between productid and date in a Combined table
2 RIGHT JOIN the Combined table with the Original table to populate the missing qty values
3. Use PREVIOUS() and RANGESUMQ functions to create the running quantity totals for each product for every month
B.
1. Generate a Cartesian JOIN between productid and date in a Combined table
2. LEFT JOIN the Combined table with the Original table to populate the missing qty values
3. Use PREVIOUSO and SUM() functions to create the running quantity totals for each product for every month
C.
1. Generate a Calendar table with all dates between the minimum and maximum date values in an Original table
2. RIGHT JOIN the Calendar table back to the Original table to populate the missing qty values
3. Use PEEK() and RANGECOUNTO functions to create the running quantity totals for each product for every month
D.
1 Generate a Calendar table with all dates between the minimum and maximum date values in an Original table
2. LEFT JOIN the Calendar table back to the Original table to populate the missing qty values

Answer: D

Explanation:

Question: 29

A data architect of an organization that has implemented Qlik Sense on Windows needs to load large amounts of data from a database that is continuously updated
New records are added, and existing records get updated and deleted. Each record has a LastModified field.
All existing records are exported into a QVD file. The data architect wants to load the records into Qlik Sense efficiently.
Which steps should the data architect take to meet these requirements?
A.
1 Load the existing data from the QVD
2. Load the new and updated data from the database without the rows that have just been loaded from the QVD and concatenate with data from the QVD
3. Load all records from the key field from the database and use an INNER JOIN on the previous table
B.
1. Load the existing data from the QVD
2. Load new and updated data from the database Concatenate with the table loaded from the QVD.
3. Create a separate table for the deleted rows and use a WHERE NOT EXISTS to remove these records
C.
1. Use a partial LOAD to load new and updated data from the database.
2. Load the existing data from the QVD without the updated rows that have just been loaded from the database and concatenate with the new and updated records
3. Use the PEEK function to remove the deleted rows
D.

1 Load the new and updated data from the database.
2. Load the existing data from the QVD without the updated rows that have just been loaded from the database and concatenate with the new and updated records.
3. Load all records from the key field from the database and use an INNER JOIN on the previous table.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Question: 30

Refer to the exhibit.

Price Groups		
Start	Stop	Price Group
0.00	9.99	0-10
10.00	19.99	10-20
20.00	29.99	20-30
30.00	39.99	30-40
40.00	49.99	40-50
50.00	59.99	50-60

A data architect must classify each product into a price group. The price groups must be the same width by default and allow users to dynamically change the width of the bucket during analysis.
Which feature should the data architect use to meet these requirements?

A. Class function in the script and use variables
B. Class function in a calculated dimension
C. Nested IFs in a calculated dimension
D. IntervalMatch and use variables

Answer: B

Explanation:

Question: 31

Refer to the exhibit.

Object	Attribute	Value
circle	color	red
circle	diameter	10
rectangle	color	black
rectangle	length	20
rectangle	width	10
square	color	peach
square	length	45

While performing a data load from the source shown, the data architect notices it is NOT appropriate for the required analysis.

The data architect runs the following script to resolve this issue:

```
Shapes:
GENERIC LOAD
 Object,
 "Attribute",
 Value
FROM [lib://Data/products.xlsx]
(ooxml, embedded labels, table is Shapes);
```

A. 3
B. 1
C. 6
D. 4

Answer: D

Explanation:

Question: 32

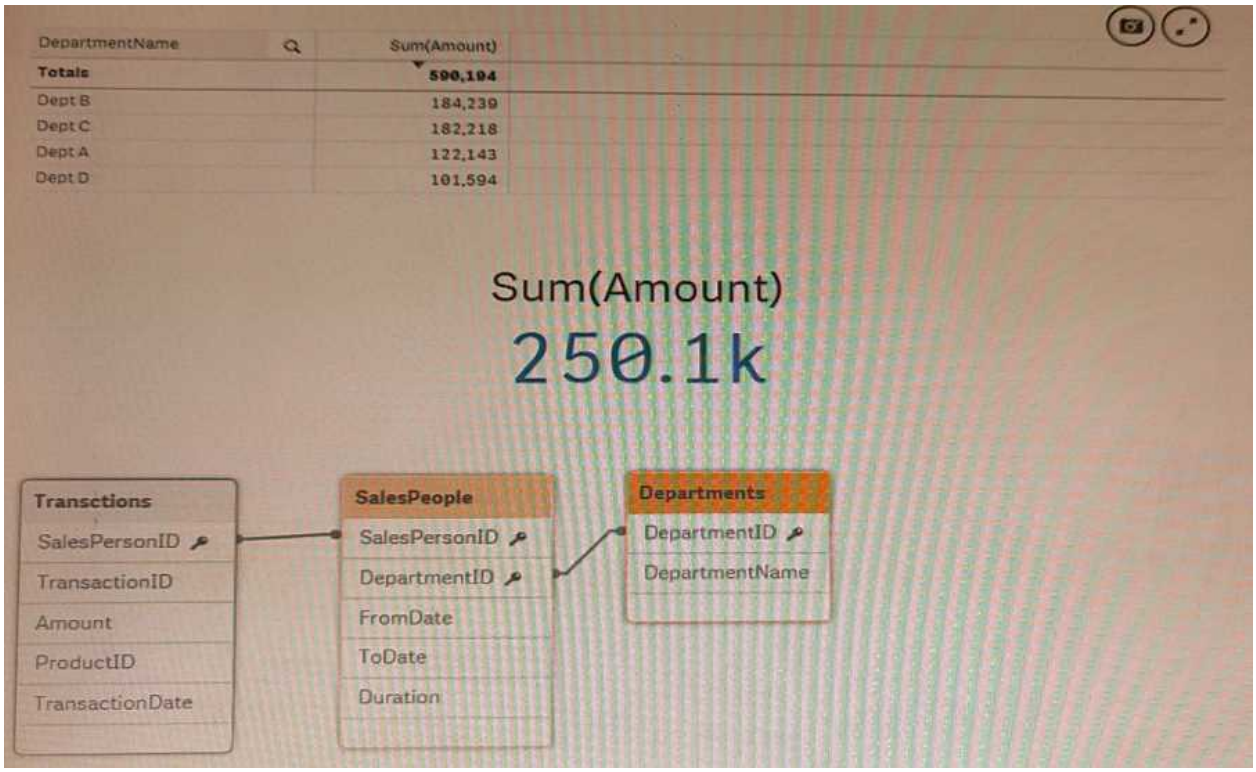
A data architect needs to build an Order Fulfillment app. The business requires front-end performance is optimized.
The OrderDate and ShipmentDate are located in different tables.
The user needs to identify the data type and must be able to:
• Show trends for orders and shipments
• Use a single filter for both date fields
• Analyze data over fiscal periods
Which steps should the data architect take to build the data model?

A.
1. Create a link table with master calendar fields
2. Create a single filter using fields from the master calendar
B.
1. Load the Shipments and Orders table via the data manager
2. Create a single filter using fields from the Orders table
C.
1. Create a master calendar and join into the Shipments and Orders table
2. Create a single filter using fields from the Shipments table
D.
1. Create a master calendar table as a data island
2. Create a single filter using fields from the master calendar

Answer: A

Explanation:

Question: 33



Refer to the exhibits.
An app is built to analyze salesperson performance by department. Departments are unique within the Departments table, but Salespeople often move between departments. A strict business rule states that a salesperson must be associated with ONLY one department at all times.
The data architect creates a summary of department performance and notices the values are incorrect. The total sales KPI shows the correct result.
How should the data architect modify the data model to correct this issue?

A. Create a bridge table between the Departments and Salespeople tables to resolve the many-to-many relationship
B. Create a bridge table between the Transactions and Salespeople tables to resolve the many-to-many relationship
C. Join the Departments and Salespeople tables to resolve the many-to-many relationship
D. Join the Transactions and Salespeople tables to resolve the many-to-many relationship

Answer: A

Explanation:

Question: 34

A data architect needs to upload data from ten different sources, but only if there are any changes after the last reload When data is updated, a new file is placed into a folder mapped to E A439926003 The data connection points to this folder.
The data architect plans a script which will:
1. Verify that the file exists
2. If the file exists, upload it Otherwise, skip to the next piece of code

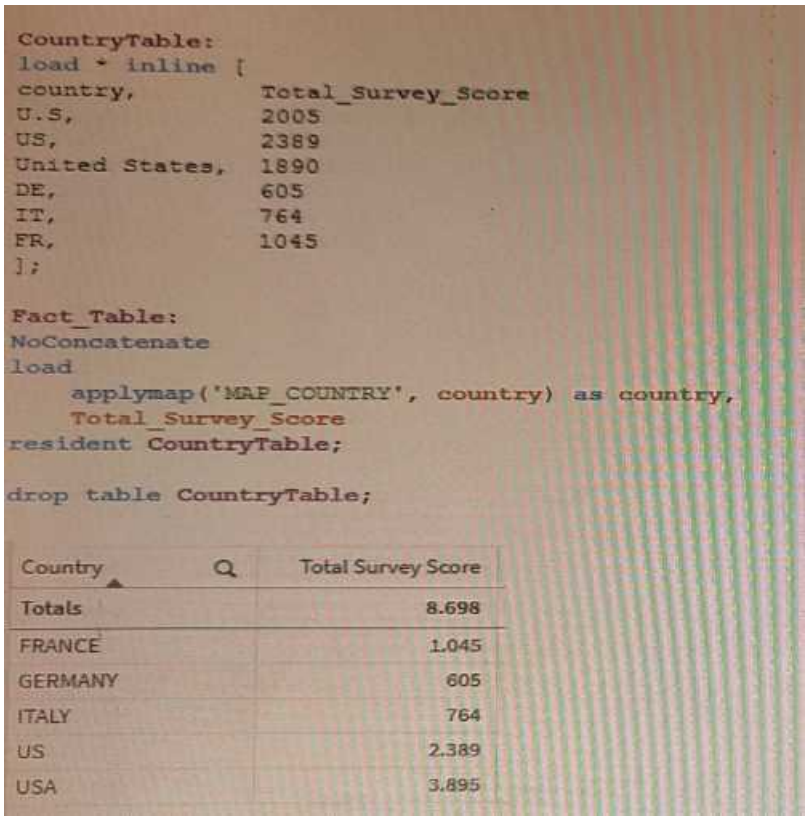
The script will repeat this subroutine for each source. When the script ends, all uploaded files will be removed with a batch procedure.
Which option should the data architect use to meet these requirements?

A. FileSize, IF, THEN, END IF
B. FilePath, IF, THEN. Drop
C. FileExists, FOR EACH, IF
D. FilePath, FOR EACH, Peek, Drop

Answer: A

Explanation:

Question: 35



```
CountryTable:
load * inline [
country,          Total_Survey_Score
U.S,              2005
US,               2389
United States,    1890
DE,               605
IT,               764
FR,               1045
];

Fact_Table:
NoConcatenate
load
    applymap('MAP_COUNTRY', country) as country,
    Total_Survey_Score
resident CountryTable;

drop table CountryTable;
```

Country	Total Survey Score
Totals	8.698
FRANCE	1.045
GERMANY	605
ITALY	764
US	2.389
USA	3.895

On executing a load script of an app, the country field needs to be normalized. The developer uses a mapping table to address the issue.
What should the data architect do?

A. Use a LEFT JOIN instead of the APPLYMAP
B. Use LOAD DISTINCT on the mapping table
C. Create two different mapping tables
D. Review the values of the source mapping table

Answer: D

Explanation:

Question: 36

A data architect executes the following script:

```
Load * INLINE [

Field_1

Abcd

abcd

ABCD

ABCDABCD]
Where WildMatch(Field_1,'abcd');
```

What will Field_1 contain after this script is executed?

A. Abed, abed, ABCD
B. abcd
C. Abcd, abcd
D. Abed, abed, ABCD, ABCDABCD

Answer: A

Explanation:

Question: 37

A data architect needs to add the UnitCost field from the ProductCost table in the Dim_Products Table.
Which script code should the data architect use?
A)

```
Dim_Products:
LOAD *,
ApplyMap('UnitCostMap',ProductID) as UnitCost
Resident Temp_Products ;

UnitCostMap:
MAPPING
LOAD ProductID, UnitCost ;
SQL Select * from ProductCost ;

Drop table UnitCostMap ;
```

B)

```
Dim_Products:
LOAD *;
ApplyMap('UnitCostMap',ProductID) as UnitCost
Resident Temp_Products ;

UnitCostMap:
MAPPING
LOAD ProductID, UnitCost ;
SQL Select *  from ProductCost ;
```

C)

```
UnitCostMap:
MAPPING
LOAD ProductID, UnitCost ;
SQL Select *  from ProductCost ;

Dim_Products:LOAD *,

ApplyMap('UnitCostMap',ProductID) as UnitCost
Resident Temp_Products ;
```

D)

```
UnitCostMap:
MAPPING
LOAD ProductID, UnitCost ;
SQL Select *  from ProductCost ;

Dim_Products:
LOAD *,
ApplyMap('UnitCostMap',ProductID) as UnitCost
Resident Temp_Products ;

Drop table UnitCostMap ;
```

A. Option
B. Option
C. Option
D. Option

Answer: C

Explanation:

Question: 38

A data architect needs to efficiently prepare a data model for a meeting in an hour.
The data source to be used contains five date fields The app needs to display sales trends and compare the current year to date (CYTD) to last year to date (LYTD) The app is NOT going to be published It will only be used for this meeting and a single user's ad-hoc analysis.
What should the data architect do to meet these requirements?

A. Use the data manager
B. Load a calendar island
C. Create a canonical calendar

D. Create five master calendars

Answer: C

Explanation:

Question: 39

```
StoresTemp:
LOAD * INLINE
[ID,STO,CT
S2537,Mall,London
S1230,Farm,London
S1242,Goya,Madrid
S0170,Tribunal,Madrid
S0045,Singerstrabe,Berlin];

Stores:
LOAD
    ID AS StoreID,
    STO AS StoreName,
    CT AS City
RESIDENT StoresTemp WHERE EXISTS (StoreID,ID);
DROP TABLE StoresTemp;
```

Refer to the exhibit
A data architect develops an app for Coffee4all, a coffee company with stores located throughout Europe
The script runs successfully, but the Stores table does not have any values.
What should the data architect do?

A. Use where exists (ID, StoreID)
B. Use where exists (ID)
C. Use Concatenate before loading the Stores table

Answer: B

Explanation:

Question: 40

A company generates 1 GB of ticketing data daily. The data is stored in multiple tables Business users need to see trends of tickets processed for the past. 2 years Users very rarely access the transaction-level data for a specific date. Only the past 2 years of data must be loaded which is 720 GB of data
Which method should a data architect use to meet these requirements?

A. Load only aggregated data for 2 years and use On-Demand App Generation (ODAG) for transaction data
B. Load only aggregated data for 2 years and apply filters on a sheet for transaction data
C. Load only 2 years of data in an aggregated app and create a separate transaction app for occasional use

D. Load only 2 years of data and use best practices in scripting and visualization to calculate and display aggregated data

Answer: A

Explanation:

Question: 41

A data architect needs to load data from two different databases Additional data will be added from a folder that contains QVDs. text files, and Excel files.
What is the minimum number of data connections required?

A. Two
B. Five
C. Four
D. Three

Answer: D

Explanation:

Question: 42

A data architect needs to load Table_A from an Excel file and sort the data by Field_2.
Which script should the data architect use?
A)

```
Table_A:

LOAD *
Order by Field_2 asc;

LOAD
        Field_1,
        Field_2,
        Field_3
FROM [lib://Data/Table_A.xlsx]
(ooxml, embedded labels, table is Sheet1);
```

B)

```
Table_A:

LOAD
        Field_1,
        Field_2,
        Field_3
FROM [lib://Data/Table_A.xlsx]
(ooxml, embedded labels, table is Sheet1)
Order by Field_2 asc;
```

C)

```
Temp:

LOAD
            Field_1,
            Field_2,
            Field_3
FROM [lib://Data/Table_A.xlsx]
(ooxml, embedded labels, table is Sheet1);

Table_A:

LOAD *
resident Temp Order by Field_2 asc;

drop Table Temp;
```

D)

```
Temp:

LOAD
            Field_1,
            Field_2,
            Field_3
FROM [lib://Data/Table_A.xlsx]
(ooxml, embedded labels, table is Sheet1);

NoConcatenate

Table_A:

LOAD *
resident Temp Order by Field_2 asc;
drop Table Temp;
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: D

Explanation:

Question: 43

A data architect needs to revise an existing app.
The number of data rows has grown rapidly recently. While the app is in production, users are becoming increasingly unhappy about the response times when they make selections
Which two methods should be used to improve performance? (Select two.)

A. Use dynamic script generation with variables
B. Denormalize the schema
C. Make sure any UI variables are preceded by '='
D. Use flags in the data model to simplify set analysis
E. Create master items for all complex expressions

Answer: A, D

Explanation:

Question: 44

A company has a stream with multiple apps One of the apps is a multi-regional sales app.
A data architect must set up security for users to access the stream, enter the app, and view specific sheets and data.
Which features should the data architect use to meet these requirements?

A. Section access and set analysis
B. QMC security rules and section access
C. QMC security rules and custom properties
D. Section access and sheet properties

Answer: B

Explanation:

Question: 45

Refer to the exhibits.

```
KeySegments:
LOAD
  SUBFIELD(ConcatKeyAlpha, '-', 1) AS AlphaOne,
  SUBFIELD(ConcatKeyAlpha, '-', 2) AS AlphaTwo
RESIDENT [lib://QVD/AppQVD/CentralKeys.qvd] (qvd);
```

KeySegments

AlphaOne	AlphaTwo
301	5
301	2
302	
303	
303	1

While debugging an app, a developer loads data from an application layer QVD file.
In the process of separating a concatenated key into two parts, some split results are missing data
What should the data architect do?

A) Utilize a combination of LEFT(), MID(), and RIGHT() functions to capture the key components
B) In the SUBFIELD function, replace the '_' with a '|' or '_' character.
While debugging an app, a developer loads data from an application layer QVD file.
In the process of separating a concatenated key into two parts, some split results are missing data
What should the data architect do?
A. Utilize a combination of LEFT(), MID(), and RIGHTO functions to capture the key components
B. In the SUBFIELD function, replace the '- with a '|' or '-' character
C. Instruct the developer of the QVD file to correct the generation of the ConcatKeyAlpha field

D. Wrap an IF() function around the SUBFIELDQ functions to check and adapt to null values character
E. Instruct the developer of the QVD file to correct the generation of the ConcatKeyAlpha field
F. Wrap an IF() function around the SUBFIELD() functions to check and adapt to null values

Answer: D

Explanation:

Question: 46

Refer to the exhibit.

```
LET vLastExecTime = Date(ReloadTime(),'YYYY-MM-DD hh:mm:ss');
LET vBeginningThisExecTime = Date(Now(),'YYYY-MM-DD hh:mm:ss');

Table:
SQL SELECT PrimaryKey, X, Y FROM DB_TABLE
WHERE ModificationTime >= #$(vLastExecTime)#
AND ModificationTime < #$(vBeginningThisExecTime)#;
Concatenate
LOAD
PrimaryKey, X, Y FROM 'lib://Folder/myfile.qvd'(qvd);
INNER JOIN
SQL SELECT PrimaryKey FROM DB_TABLE;
STORE Table INTO 'lib://Folder/myfile.qvd'(qvd);
```

Which changes on the database will the script capture?

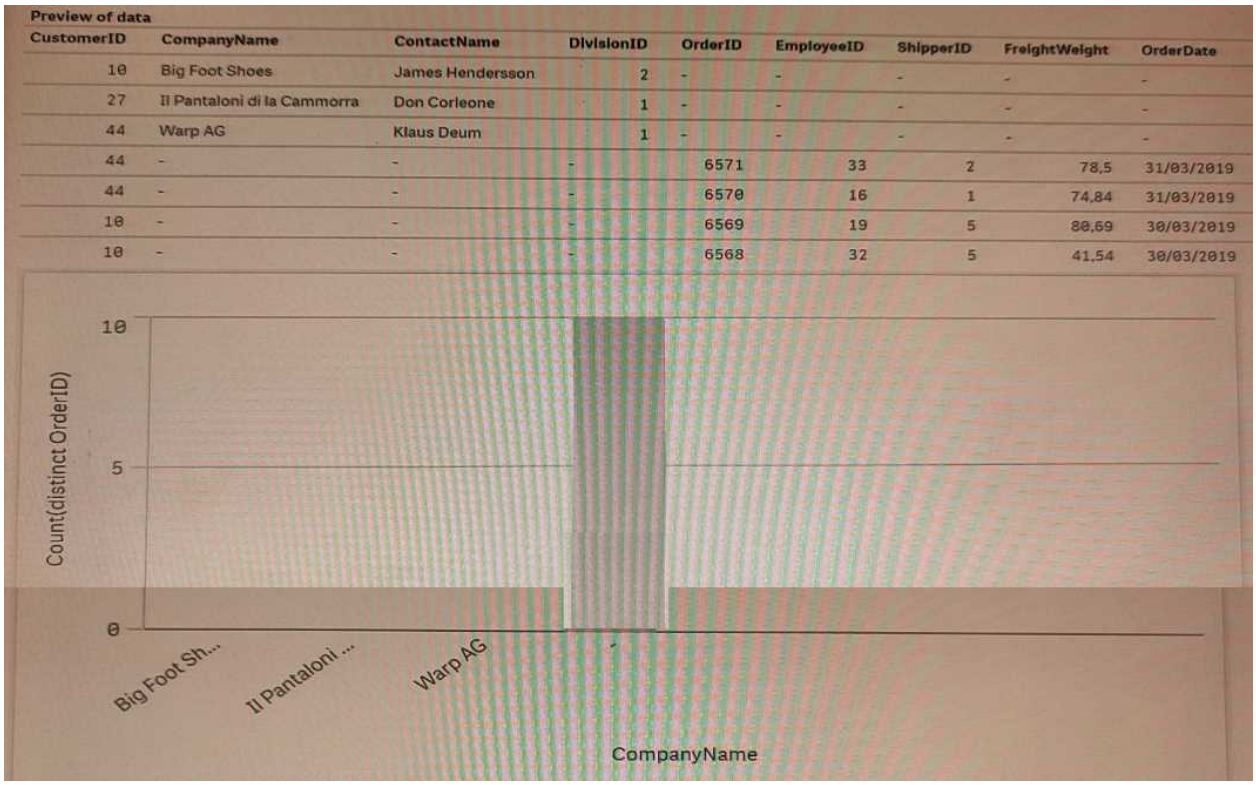
A. Insert and Remove rows
B. Insert. Update, and Remove rows
C. Insert and Update rows
D. Update and Remove rows

Answer: B

Explanation:

Question: 47

Refer to the exhibits.



Preview of data

CustomerID	CompanyName	ContactName	DivisionID	OrderID	EmployeeID	ShipperID	FreightWeight	OrderDate
10	Big Foot Shoes	James Hendersson	2	-	-	-	-	-
27	Il Pantaloni di la Cammorra	Don Corleone	1	-	-	-	-	-
44	Warp AG	Klaus Deum	1	-	-	-	-	-
44	-	-	-	6571	33	2	78,5	31/03/2019
44	-	-	-	6570	16	1	74,84	31/03/2019
10	-	-	-	6569	19	5	88,69	30/03/2019
10	-	-	-	6568	32	5	41,54	30/03/2019

Some business users created an app by using the Add data functionality and loading two Excel files Orders and Customers.
The app is used to analyze the number of orders by customer. When the users create a bar chart to review the figures, the data shown is incorrect.
What should the data architect do to resolve this issue?

A. Open the data manager, split the Customers table, and associate both tables on CustomerID field
B. Open the data manager, split the Customers table, and JOIN Orders and Customers on the CustomerID field
C. Open the data load editor and use JOIN instead of concatenate to combine Orders and Customers by CustomerID
D. Open the data load editor and apply a NOCONCATENATE function in the LOAD statement on the Orders table

Answer: C

Explanation:

Question: 48

A data architect needs to write the expression for a measure on a KPI to show the sales person with the highest sales The sort order of the values of the fields is unknown When two or more sales people have sold the same amount, the expression should return all of those sales people
Which expression should the data architect use?

A. FirstSortedValue (Salesperson, -Aggr (Sum(Sales) , Salesperson))
B. Concat(DISTINCT IF (Aggr (Rank (Sum (Sales) , 4) , Salesperson) =1, Salesperson) , ' ')

C. FirstSortedValue (DISTINCT Salesperson, -Aggr (Sum(Sales) , Salesperson))
D. Concat (DISTINCT IF (Aggr (Rank (Sum (Sales) , 1) , Salesperson) =1, Salesperson) , ' ')

Answer: D

Explanation:

Question: 49

```
Table_A:
LOAD * INLINE [
Field_1, Field_2, Field_3
A, 1, 001
A, 2, 003
B, 3, 005 ];

Table_B:
LOAD * INLINE [
Field_1, Field_2, Field_4
A, 1, 456
A, 3, 567
B, 1, 789]
```

Refer io the exhibit.
A data architect needs to modify the script to ONLY load rows from Table_B when Field_1 and Field_2 are the same as in Table_
A. (For example, only the row containing A, 1, 456 should be loaded from Table_B.)
Which script should the data architect use?
A)

```
Table_A:
LOAD * INLINE [
Field_1, Field_2, Field_3
A, 1, 001
A, 2, 003
B, 3, 005 ];

Table_B:
LOAD * INLINE [
Field_1, Field_2, Field_4
A, 1, 456
A, 3, 567
B, 1, 789]
Where Exists(Field_1,Field_2);
```

B)

```
Table_A:
LOAD * INLINE [
Field_1, Field_2, Field_3
A, 1, 001
A, 2, 003
B, 3, 005 ];
 Right Keep(Table_A)

Table_B:
LOAD * INLINE [
Field_1, Field_2, Field_4
A, 1, 456
A, 3, 567
B, 1, 789];
```

C)

```
Table_A:
LOAD * INLINE [
Field_1, Field_2, Field_3
A, 1, 001
A, 2, 003
B, 3, 005 ];

Table_B:
Left Keep(Table_A)
LOAD * INLINE [
Field_1, Field_2, Field_4
A, 1, 456
A, 3, 567
B, 1, 789];
```

D)

```
Table_A:
LOAD * INLINE [
Field_1, Field_2, Field_3
A, 1, 001
A, 2, 003
B, 3, 005 ];

Table_B:
LOAD * INLINE [
Field_1, Field_2, Field_4
A, 1, 456
A, 3, 567
B, 1, 789]
Where Exists(Field_*);
```

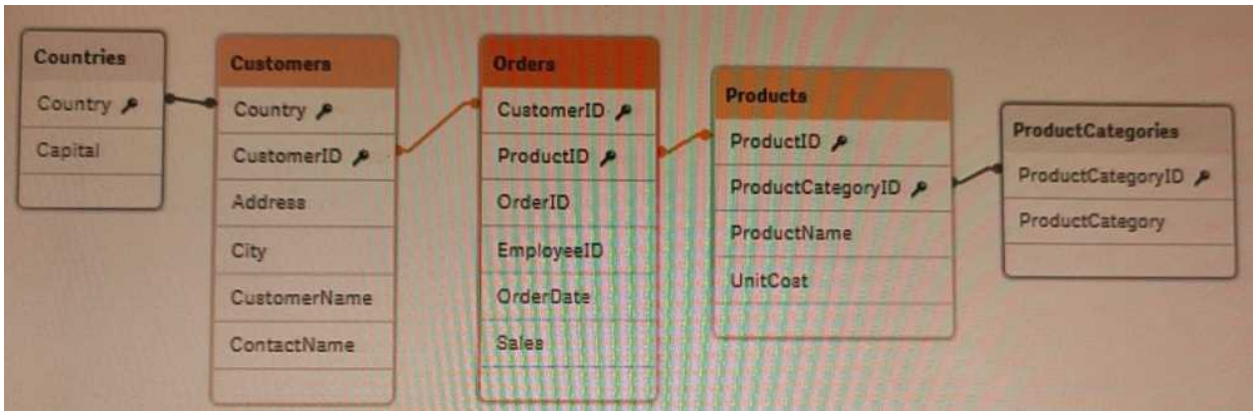
A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: B

Explanation:

Question: 50

Refer to the exhibit.



A data architect needs to add a Budget table to the current Qlik Sense app. A Budget table with the fields Budget, CustomerID, and ProductID is loaded into the model. What will be created?

A. A circular reference with one table disconnected
B. A synthetic table with two synthetic keys
C. A synthetic table with three synthetic keys
D. A synthetic table and one synthetic key

Answer: A

Explanation:

Question: 51

A data architect is using an Include statement to load the collection of variables from a TextFiles folder connection into an app. The data architect needs to load the data and generate an error if it fails.
Which statement should the data architect use?

A. $<Include=lib://TextFiles/Variables.txt);
B. $(Must_Include=lib://TextFiles/Variables.txt);
C. (Must_Include=lib://TextFiies/Variables.txt);
D. (Includs=lib://TextFiles/Variables.txt);

Answer: B

Explanation:

The MustInclude statement provides an error if the include fails and is used when including files in Qlik Sense. The other statements do not provide an error if the include fails.
https://www.qlik.com/us/-/media/files/training/global-us/qlik-sense-certification-exam-study-guide-en.pdf?la=en&hash=9DA9DEBC7D27BF1CA8373E81F2614C85
qlik-sense-certification-exam-study-guide-en.pdf
https://www.qlik.com/us/-/media/files/training/global-us/qlik-sense-certification-exam-study-guide-en.pdf?la=en&hash=9DA9DEBC7D27BF1CA8373E81F2614C85

https://community.qlik.com/t5/Support-Knowledge-Base/Talk-to-Experts-Tuesday-Migrating-from-QlikView-to-Qlik-Sense/ta-p/1746935
Talk to Experts Tuesday - Migrating from QlikView to Qlik Sense FAQ
https://community.qlik.com/t5/Support-Knowledge-Base/Talk-to-Experts-Tuesday-Migrating-from-QlikView-to-Qlik-Sense/ta-p/1746935
https://www.qlik.com/us/services/training/certifications-and-qualifications
Certifications & Qualifications | Qlik
https://www.qlik.com/us/services/training/certifications-and-qualifications

The $(Must_Include) statement is used to load a file or a set of files and generate an error if the load fails. The "Must_Include" function will stop the script execution if the file is not found or cannot be loaded. The correct syntax for using the "Must_Include" statement is $(Must_Include=lib://TextFiles/Variables.txt);

Question: 52

Refer to the exhibit.

Refer to the exhibits.
While using an app, the users report that some Sales Reps do NOT have personal details, like Division or Address Number A data architect has been called in to investigate.
The data architect uses the data model viewer to determine the relationship between the SalesRepMaster and CustomerMaster tables.
What is the cause of the issue?

A. 26 values for Sales Rep are null in CustomerMaster
B. 40.7% of the Sales Rep have CustomerMaster information
C. 59.3% of the Sales Rep have CustomerMaster information
D. Density is 100% while Total Distinct and Present Distinct are NOT the same

Answer: D

Explanation:

When using the data model viewer to investigate the relationship between the SalesRepMaster and CustomerMaster tables, the data architect would look at the density of the relationship. Density is a measure of how well the key fields of a table match the key fields of another table. A density of 100% means that all key fields in one table have a match in the other table.
When the density is 100% but the total distinct and present distinct values for the key fields of the related tables do not match, it means that some of the key fields in one table do not have a match in the other table, this is the cause of the issue.

Question: 53

A company decides to migrate all apps from QlikView to Qlik Sense. After converting an apps: there are several unconverted objects What should the data architect do?

A. Save the unconverted objects as extensions and import them into Qlik Sense
B. Remove the set analysis statements from the unconverted objects
C. Re-create the unconverted objects
D. Save the unconverted objects as master items

Answer: C

Explanation:

After migrating an app from QlikView to Qlik Sense, there may be some unconverted objects. In this case, the data architect should re-create the unconverted objects in order to ensure that the app works properly in Qlik Sense. The other options will not work, as saving the unconverted objects as extensions or master items will not ensure that the app works properly, and removing set analysis statements will not help either.
https://www.qlik.com/us/-/media/files/training/global-us/qlik-sense-certification-exam-study-guide-en.pdf?la=en&hash=9DA9DEBC7D27BF1CA8373E81F2614C85
qlik-sense-certification-exam-study-guide-en.pdf
https://www.qlik.com/us/-/media/files/training/global-us/qlik-sense-certification-exam-study-guide-en.pdf?la=en&hash=9DA9DEBC7D27BF1CA8373E81F2614C85
https://community.qlik.com/t5/Support-Knowledge-Base/Talk-to-Experts-Tuesday-Migrating-from-QlikView-to-Qlik-Sense/ta-p/1746935
Talk to Experts Tuesday - Migrating from QlikView to Qlik Sense FAQ
https://community.qlik.com/t5/Support-Knowledge-Base/Talk-to-Experts-Tuesday-Migrating-from-QlikView-to-Qlik-Sense/ta-p/1746935
https://www.qlik.com/us/services/training/certifications-and-qualifications
Certifications & Qualifications | Qlik
https://www.qlik.com/us/services/training/certifications-and-qualifications

Question: 54

A data architect builds a data model for a large user group. Some sheets will be published, and the app will allow users to create their own visualizations and analyze dat
a. Some fields must NOT appear in any field list.
How should a data architect meet these requirements?
A. Use HidePrefix variable
B. Add fields to master items
C. Use security rules
D. Use HideField variable

Answer: C

Explanation:

The best way for a data architect to meet the requirements of not allowing some fields to appear in any field list is to use security rules. Security rules can be used to restrict access to certain fields, which will ensure that they don't appear in any field list or visualization. Additionally, security rules can also be used to restrict access to certain data models, ensuring that only users with the right permissions can view and analyze the data.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/enterprise/service-admin-rls
Row-level security (RLS) with Power BI - Power BI | Microsoft Learn
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/enterprise/service-admin-rls
https://www.tableau.com/learn/articles/data-visualization
What Is Data Visualization? Definition & Examples | Tableau

https://www.tableau.com/learn/articles/data-visualization
https://www.edureka.co/blog/interview-questions/power-bi-interview-questions/
80+ Top Power BI Interview Questions and Answers [Updated 2023]
https://www.edureka.co/blog/interview-questions/power-bi-interview-questions/

Question: 55

Refer to the exhibit.

```
239
240     CompaniesDetails:
241     LOAD [CompanyID],
242          Age(Today(),CompanyStarted) as CompanyAge;
243     LOAD
244          [CompanyID],
245          [CompanyStarted]
246
247      FROM [lib://MyDataFiles/DAExam1.xlsx]
248     (ooxml, embedded labels, table is [Company Names]);
249
250     let a = FieldName(2 ,'CompaniesDetails');
251     Trace $(a);
252
253     CompaniesDesc:
254     LOAD
255          [CompanyID],
256          [CompanyDescription],
257          [CompanyName]
258      FROM [lib://MyDataFiles/DAExam1.xlsx]
259     (ooxml, embedded labels, table is [Company Names]);
260
```

A business analyst reports that the 'CompanyAge' field does NOT display for users The data architect examines the LOAD script and wants to place the breakpoint in the script to check the field name. Which line number should the data architect use?

A. 242 because field name appears in the output Panel of the debugger
B. 251 because the field name appears in the Variable panel of the debugger
C. 251 because the field name appears in the Qlik Log files
D. 251 because the field name appears in the Output panel of the debugger

Answer: D

Explanation:

Question: 56

A data architect completes development of a new app with two data sources Both data sources will also be used by other apps in the future The sources have different data refresh frequencies
• Source 1 Contains frequently updated data and must be refreshed hourly
• Source 2 Contains data that is transferred from a partner and must be refreshed weekly
Tasks must be created to load the data sources and make sure that the new app uses the most current data The data will be stored in two QVDs Which tasks should be created to meet these requirements'?
A.
1 Schedule Task 1 to run hourly and refresh data from Source 1
2 Schedule Task 2 to run weekly and refresh data from Source 2
3. Schedule a task for the app that is dependent on completion of Tasks 1 or 2 that loads the two QVDs
B.
1. Schedule Task 1 to run hourly and refresh data from Source 1
2 Schedule Task 2 that is dependent on Task 1 to refresh data from Source 2
3. Schedule a task for the app that is dependent on completion of Task 2 that loads the two QVDs
C.
1. Schedule Task 1 to run hourly and refresh data from Source 1
2 Schedule Task 2 that is dependent on Task 1 to refresh data from Source 2
3 Schedule a task for the app that is dependent on completion of Tasks 1 and 2 that loads the two QVDs
D.
1 Schedule Task 1 to run hourly and refresh data from Source 1
2 Schedule Task 2 to run weekly and refresh data from Source 2
3. Schedule a task for the app that is dependent on completion of Task 2 that loads the two QVDs

Answer: C

Explanation:
This option ensures that the data in the two data sources is always up-to-date by scheduling the data refresh tasks to run at the appropriate frequencies. Task 1 runs hourly to refresh data from Source 1, and Task 2 is dependent on Task 1 so that it runs only after Task 1 is completed. This ensures that the data from Source 2 is loaded only after the most current data from Source 1 is loaded.

Question: 57

Refer to the exhibits.

Artist	Instrument	Grades
Alice	Guitar	7
Bob	Piano	5
Chuck	Violin	4
Dan	Piano	5
Frank	Harmonica	2
Eve	Tambourine	3
Eve	Violin	3
Alice	Drums	7
Alice	Violin	7
Frank	Violin	2

Artist	Number of Instruments
Totals	**5**
Alice	3
Eve	2

A music teacher needs to know which artists are eligible to enter this year's competition.
The teacher needs to find only the artists who have a music grade rank above two and play more than one instrument.
Which expression is needed for the Number of Instruments measure in the table?

A. Count({$<Artist={"=Count(Instrument)>=2"}, Artist={"=Grade>2"}>}Instrument)
B. Count({S<Count(Instrument)={">=2"}, Grades={">2"}>}Instrument)
C. Count({$<Instrument={">=2"}, Artist={"=Grade>2"}>}Instrument)
D. Count ({S<Artist={"=Count(Instrument)>=2M}, Grades={">2"}>}Instrument)

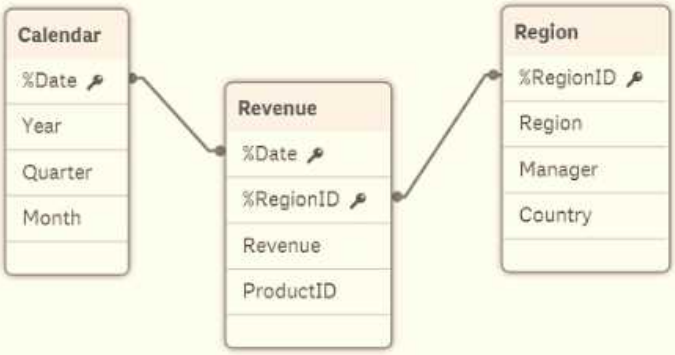
Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct expression to use for the Number of Instruments measure in the table is Option A. This expression will count the number of instruments played by artists with a music grade rank greater than two.
https://www.mckinsey.com/capabilities/mckinsey-digital/our-insights/how-to-build-a-data-architecture-to-drive-innovation-today-and-tomorrow
How to build a data architecture to drive innovation--today and ...
https://www.mckinsey.com/capabilities/mckinsey-digital/our-insights/how-to-build-a-data-architecture-to-drive-innovation-today-and-tomorrow
https://journalofbigdata.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/s40537-019-0217-0
Big data in healthcare: management, analysis and future prospects ...
https://journalofbigdata.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/s40537-019-0217-0
https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK551878/
Obtaining Data From Electronic Health Records - Tools and ...
https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK551878/

Question: 58

Refer to the exhibit.



Forecast

Region	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18
EMEA	32	40	25			
APAC	16	12	14			
LATAM	12	14	16			
NA	20	22	22			

A business department is forecasting revenue within an Excel spreadsheet.
A data architect needs to include this forecast into the existing data model, and without losing any data.
Which two sets of steps will meet these requirements? (Select two.)
A.
1. Load the Excel spreadsheet using the data load editor
2. Use the Unpivot function
3 Use the Sum function to group the forecast by date
4 Connect to the existing data model
B.
1. Load the Excel spreadsheet using the data load editor
2 Use the Crosstable function to unpivot the table
3 Create a composite key out of the date and region
4 Connect the new table to the data model
C.
1 Load the Excel spreadsheet using the data load editor
2. Change the sort order by date
3. Create a composite key out of the forecast and region 4 Connect to the existing data model
D.
1 Load the Excel spreadsheet into the data manager
2. Use the Unpivot function
3. Create a composite key from the date and region
4. Connect the new table to the data model
1 Load the Excel spreadsheet using the data manager
2 Rename the ForecastDate field to Date 3. Disable the Region
4 Connect to the existing data model

Answer: BD

Explanation:

Option B involves loading the Excel spreadsheet using the data load editor and then using the Crosstable function to unpivot the table, creating a composite key out of the date and region, and connecting the new table to the existing data model. Option D involves loading the Excel spreadsheet using the data manager, using the Unpivot function, creating a composite key from the date and region, and connecting the new table to the existing data model.

Question: 59

Refer to the exhibit.

```
// **** Set Variables ****
 LET vLoadStart = NOW();
 SET vPathExcel = 'lib://ExcelFiles (abc_user)/';


 // **** Load Employees table ****
 Employees:
 LOAD
    EmpID AS EmployeeID,
    "First Name",
    "Last Name",
    DateOfBirth,
    StartDate,
    EndDate,
    OfficeID,
    JobTitle
 FROM [$(vPathExcel)employees.xlsx]
 (ooxml, embedded labels, table is Employees);

 set vLoadComplete = now();
```

What are the values of the variables vLoadStart and vLoadComplete after the script executes?

A. vLoadStart; 'NOW{)'
vLoadComplete: current system date and time when the script ended
B. vLoadStart: system date when the app was opened vLoadComplete 'now()'
C. vLoadStart: system date when the app was opened vLoadComplete: current system date and time when the script ended
D. vLoadStart: current system date and time when the script started vLoadComplete: 'now()'

Answer: D

Explanation:

vLoadStart variable is assigned the current system date and time when the script starts, and vLoadComplete variable is assigned the current system date and time when the script ends.

Question: 60

A customer has a dataset that contains latitude and longitude data for service points around the country. The data is retrieved using the following statement:

```
Locations:
LOAD LocationName, Lat, Long;
SQL SELECT LocationName, Lat, Long FROM Locations;
```

It must be clear to the end user that this is geographic dat
a. Drag and drop, map-based visualization of this data is required. Which two steps should the data architect take to support this data? (Select two.)
A. Define Location as a master item, and set the tag to Sgeodata
B. Add GeoProject{' Point' , Lat&Long) AS Point to the preceding load
C. Add GeoKakePoint (Lat, Long} as Point to Location's preceding load
D. Add the following to the end of the script:
TAG FIELD LocationName With 'Sgeodata1, 'Srelated'; TAG FIELD Point With 'Sgeodata', 'Srelated1;
E. Add the following to the end of the script:
TAG FIELD LocationName With 'Sgeoname', •@relates_Pt';
TAG FIELD Point With 'Sgeopoint*f 'Srelates Location', '$hidden';

Answer: BE

Explanation:

Question: 61

A data architect needs to create an app to analyze 30-day re-admissions at a hospital.
• The medical record system does NOT calculate re-admission data
• The business rule to follow: if a patient is admitted to a hospital within 30 days after being discharged from a previous hospital stay, that event should be captured in the app with a flag called "30-day Re-admission"
• Data being used from the patient record includes hospital account ID, patient ID, admission dater and discharge date
Which action should the data architect perform first to meet these requirements?

A. Sequence patient records by hospital account ID and patient ID using the Peek function
B. Sequence patient records by patient ID using the Peek function
C. Calculate the days since previous discharge using admission date and discharge date
D. Order patient records by patient ID and admission date

Answer: D

Explanation:

Question: 62

A company needs to analyze sales data based on the exchange rate of the different countries every day About 30 reports must be produced with an average of 20r000 rows each. This process is estimated to take about three hours.
Reports will be in Excel and distributed to business users according to defined security rules
Which two products should the data architect use to build this solution? (Select two.)

A. OQIikGeoAnalytics

B. ODAG
C. QlikDataMarket
D. Qlik Storytelling
E. Qlik NPrinting

Answer: BE

Explanation:

The best answer choices are B. ODAG and E. Qlik NPrinting. ODAG (On Demand Application Generation) is a product from Qlik that can be used to quickly generate reports from large datasets. It can produce reports with up to 20,000 rows and can do so in less than three hours. NPrinting is a product from Qlik that can be used to distribute the reports in Excel format according to the defined security rules.

Question: 63

Refer to the exhibit.

Year	CustomerID	Sales
2018	111	75
2019	111	100
2018	222	110
2019	222	150
2019	333	200
2018	444	140
2019	444	400
2018	555	25
2018	666	45

A data architect loads sales data and creates a table which shows only customers who made purchases in 2018 and 2019. The data architect applies the following set analysis expression on the sales measure. Count<{<Year={'2 018'}, CustomerID=P({<Year={'2019*'}>})>} Customer ID)
Which option shows the resulting table after the expression is applied?
A)

Year	CustomerID	Sales
Totals		**8**
2019	111	1
2019	222	1
2019	444	1
2018	111	1
2018	222	1
2018	444	1
2018	555	1

B)

Year	CustomerID	Sales
Totals		**3**
2019	111	1
2019	222	1
2019	444	1

C)

Year	CustomerID	Sales
Totals		**5**
2018	111	1
2018	222	1
2018	444	1
2018	555	1
2018	666	1

D)

Year	CustomerID	Sales
Totals		**3**
2018	111	1
2018	222	1
2018	444	1

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: D

Explanation:

Question: 64

Refer to the exhibit.

OrderID	CustomerID	EmployeeID	ShipperID	FreightWeight	OrderDate
6571	4	16	2	43,48	2017-06-28
6570	79	13	2	29,2	2016-06-29
6569	79	45	2	79,17	2017-07-02
6568	4	33	2	43,41	2016-12-02
6567	79	19	1	23,2	2017-04-03
6566	34	45	2	66,54	2017-07-04
6565	4	13	2	49,18	2016-01-06
6564	34	19	1	43,89	2017-06-06
6563	34	13	2	22,56	2016-07-09
6562	4	32	2	33,98	2016-07-10

The data architect needs to create a KPI that displays the average amount of orders per customer. This aggregated field should be added to the existing orders table Which script should the data architect use?
A)

```
Orders:
LOAD
    OrderID,
    CustomerID,
    EmployeeID,
    ShipperID,
    FreightWeight,
    OrderDate
FROM [lib://Data/Orders.xlsx]
(ooxml, embedded labels, table is Sheet1);

Left Join(Orders)

LOAD
    CustomerID,
    Count(OrderID) AS NumberOfOrdersPerCustomer
Resident Orders
Group By CustomerID;
```

B)

```
Orders:
LOAD
    OrderID,
    CustomerID,
    EmployeeID,
    ShipperID,
    FreightWeight,
    OrderDate
FROM [lib://Data/Orders.xlsx]
(ooxml, embedded labels, table is Sheet1);

 Left Join(Orders)

 LOAD
     CustomerID,
     Count(OrderID) AS NumberOfOrdersPerCustomer
 Resident Orders;
```

C)

```
Orders:
LOAD
   OrderID,
   CustomerID,
   EmployeeID,
   ShipperID,
   FreightWeight,
   OrderDate
FROM [lib://Data/Orders.xlsx]
(ooxml, embedded labels, table is Sheet1);

CustomerOrders:
LOAD
   CustomerID,
   Count(OrderID) AS NumberOfOrdersPerCustomer
Resident Orders
Group By CustomerID;
```

D)

```
Orders:
LOAD
    OrderID,
    CustomerID,
    EmployeeID,
    ShipperID,
    FreightWeight,
    OrderDate
FROM [lib://Data/Orders.xlsx]
(ooxml, embedded labels, table is Sheet1);

CustomerOrders:
LOAD
    CustomerID,
    Count(OrderID) AS NumberOfOrdersPerCustomer
Resident Orders
Group By;
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: C

Explanation:

Question: 65

Refer to the exhibit.

FulfillmentCenter	LocationCode	LocationDate	City	latitude	longitude
A	1	03/01/2009	boston	42.35843	-71.05977
B	2	01/01/2010	chicago	41.87823	-87.6298
C	3	06/06/2012	memphis	35.14953	-90.04898
D	4	02/01/2010	los angeles	34.05223	-118.2437
A	5	08/02/2012	seattle	47.60621	-122.3321

OrderDate	Item	FulfillmentDate	FulfillmentCenter
01/01/2009	3054	02/11/2013	A
09/10/2012	4091	08/02/2012	B
04/03/2015	3056	12/09/2014	D
02/11/2013	1035	01/04/2016	B
08/02/2012	2060	02/01/2009	B
12/09/2014	3039	11/10/2014	C
01/04/2016	4050	07/12/2008	D
07/12/2008	3089	05/03/2013	C

A data architect has a data model that includes historical order fulfillment centers. The order fulfillment centers occasionally changed location. The history of order fulfillment must be tracked on a per center, per location basis.
Which scripting function should the data architect use to meet this data modeling requirement?

A. IntervalMatch
B. Peek
C. ApplyMap
D. Inner Join

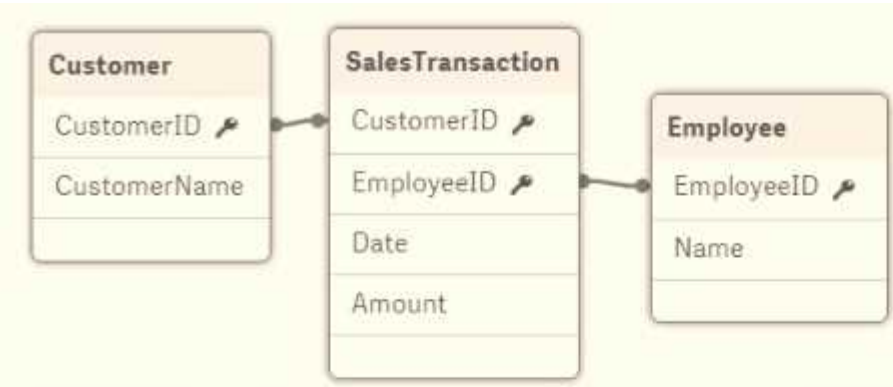
Answer: C

Explanation:

In this scenario, the data architect needs to track the history of order fulfillment centers on a per center, per location basis. This means that the data architect needs to match the historical order fulfillment center data with the current order fulfillment center data, based on the center and location.
The ApplyMap function allows you to create a mapping between the data in one table and the data in another table, based on a common field. The data architect can use ApplyMap to create a mapping between the historical order fulfillment center data and the current order fulfillment center data, based on the center and location fields.

Question: 66

Refer to the exhibit.



CustomerID	CustomerName	Country
A1537438	Durgan Ltd	United Kingdom
A3055345	Kertzmann and Sons	United States of America
I1803273	Weissnat, Morar and Mills	USA
Z5373110	Towne, Von and Gulgowski	UK
KK720402	Shanahan	U.S.A
AA82402	Globex	Japan
BB29729	Grant	France
B11764	Bernhard, Hettinger and Kautzer	New Zealand

EmployeeID	Name
AMER001	Alice
AMER99837	Bob
EMEA1207	Carlos
APAC3322	Grace
APAC92611	John
EMEA1304	Heidi

A global sales organization operates in three regions: AMERICAS, EMEA: and APAC. Each region stores its sales transactions in a separate database in which the employees update customer data through a third-party app. The data is extracted into three QVDs.

A data architect sets up a two-tier architecture for the data load. The data architect needs to add the region to the data model.
Which technique should the data architect use to create the Region field?

A. Create a Region field in the SalesTransaction table and populate using fixed region values while loading from each source
B. Create a Region field in the Employee table and populate using the LTrim function on the EmployeeID
C. Create a Region field in the Employee table and populate using the SubField function on the EmployeeID
D. Create a Region field in the SalesTransaction table and create a mapping table based on the Country field in the Customer table

Answer: A

Explanation:

Question: 67

A data architect needs to upload different data sources. To properly handle null values, the data architect decides to set all of these values to "Missing Value".
Which syntax should the data architect use?

A. NullAsValue*; Set NullValues = 'Missing Value';
B. NullasNull *;
Set NullValues = 'Missing Value';
C. NullasNull *;
Set NullValue = 'Missing Value';
D. NullAsValue*;
Set NullValue = 'Missing Value';

Answer: A

Explanation:

This syntax will set all null values to "Missing Value" in the data sources. The other options are not valid syntax and will not achieve the desired result.

Question: 68

A human resources (HR) team manager is due to go on leave. The manager needs to assign permissions to colleague to help the HR team publish apps. Which action(s) should the manager assign to the colleague before going on leave?

A. Owner Publish
B. Publish
C. Owner Publish, Read
D. Publish, Read

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Owner Publish permission allows the colleague to publish apps on behalf of the manager, allowing the HR team to continue to publish apps while the manager is away. The other options, Publish, Owner Publish, Read, and Publish, Read, do not provide the colleague with the necessary permissions to publish apps on behalf of the manager.

Question: 69

A data architect is developing an app that will generate QVDs for multiple business analysts. The field

naming conventions on the source data are NOT business friendly. For every table loaded, multiple fields will require a name change.
An Excel file is maintained centrally that lists all source data field names and the appropriate names as they should appear in the QVDs
Which strategy should the data architect use to meet these requirements?

A. Use the Rename function and a mapping load
B. Create master items using business-friendly names
C. Use the Alias function and a mapping load
D. Load in the Excel file as a data island and use the Peek function

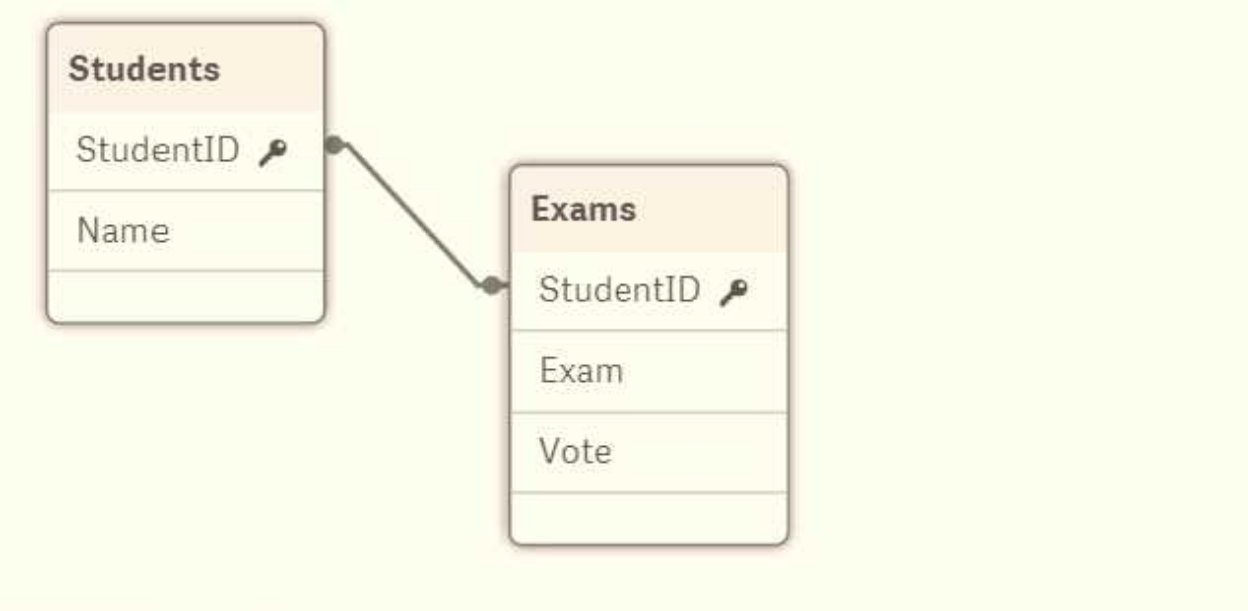
Answer: A

Explanation:

The Rename function allows the data architect to rename fields from the source data to the names specified in the Excel file. The mapping load allows the data architect to load the mapping between the source field names and the business-friendly names from the Excel file. The other options, Create master items using business-friendly names, Use the Alias function and a mapping load, and Load in the Excel file as a data island and use the Peek function, are not valid strategies for meeting these requirements.

Question: 70

Refer to the exhibit.



A data architect builds a simple data model to show the relationship between students and exams. The data is loaded. Every StudentID in the Exams table should be found in the Students table. Some students have NOT taken an exam.
The data architect selects the field "StudentID" from the Students table and sees the following:

StudentID	
Density	100%
Subset ratio	66.6%
Has duplicates	true
Total distinct values	6
Present distinct values	4
Non-null values	8
Tags	$key $numeric $integer

A data architect needs to fix this anomaly.
What should the data architect do to ensure data integrity?

A. Update the Students table and add 16.7% of the missing records
B. Remove records from the Exams table where StudentID is null
C. Update the Exams table and add 33.4% of the missing records
D. In the LOAD script, add DISTINCT before the Students and Exams tables

Answer: D

Explanation:

Question: 71

A data architect plans to build an app that contains geographically diverse data that must be specific to user run-time selections. The source contains transactional dat
a. The app must have minimal impact on already limited server resources.
Which approach should the data architect use?
A. Loop and Reduce
B. QVDs
C. In-memory
D. ODAG

Answer: B

Explanation:

Using QVDs is the best approach for this scenario, as it allows the data to be stored in a highly compressed format, which will have minimal impact on server resources. Additionally, QVDs can be loaded quickly, which allows for faster access to the data based on user run-time selections. The other options, Loop and Reduce, In-memory, and ODAG, are not valid strategies for this scenario.

Question: 72

Refer to the exhibit.

Date	PatientChange
2019-01-01	100
2019-01-02	25
2019-01-02	-30
2019-01-03	10
2019-01-03	-15
2019-01-04	20
2019-01-04	-10

This table contains information about the number of admissions and discharges of patients in a hospital. The values can be positive or negative. The data architect needs to create an extra column that contains the number of patients that are currently in the hospital.
Which script should the data architect use ?
A)

```
PatientData:
LOAD
    Date, PatientChange,
    PatientChange + FieldValue(PatientChange) AS #Patients
FROM [lib://Data/PatientData.xlsx]
(ooxml, embedded labels, table is Sheet1);
```

B)

```
PatientData:
LOAD
    Date, PatientChange,
    Above(PatientChange) AS #Patients
FROM [lib://Data/PatientData.xlsx]
(ooxml, embedded labels, table is Sheet1);
```

C)

```
PatientData:
LOAD
    Date, PatientChange,
    RangeSum(PatientChange, Peek(#Patients)) AS #Patients
FROM [lib://Data/PatientData.xlsx]
(ooxml, embedded labels, table is Sheet1);
```

D)

```
PatientData:
LOAD
    Date, PatientChange,
    PatientChange + Peek(PatientChange) AS #Patients
FROM [lib://Data/PatientData.xlsx]
(ooxml, embedded labels, table is Sheet1);
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: A

Explanation:

Question: 73

A table is generated resulting from the following script

```
LOAD *,
Date(OrderTime) as Date;
LOAD * INLINE [
Order, OrderTime
'ABC',2017-03-12 10:20:15
'XYZ',2017-03-12 11:21:15
'DEF',2017-03-12 10:21:35];
```

When the data architect selects a date, some, but NOT all, orders for that date are shown How should the data architect modify the script to show all orders for the selected date?

A)

```
LOAD *,
Date#(OrderTime,'YYYY-MM-DD') as Date;
LOAD * INLINE [
Order, OrderTime
'ABC',2017-03-12 10:20:15
'XYZ',2017-03-12 11:21:15
'DEF',2017-03-12 10:21:35];
```

B)

```
LOAD *,
Floor(MakeDate(OrderTime,'YYYY-MM-DD')) as Date;
LOAD * INLINE [
Order, OrderTime
'ABC',2017-03-12 10:20:15
'XYZ',2017-03-12 11:21:15
'DEF',2017-03-12 10:21:35];
```

C)

```
LOAD *,
Date(Floor(OrderTime),'YYYY-MM-DD') as Date;
LOAD * INLINE [
Order, OrderTime
'ABC',2017-03-12 10:20:15
'XYZ',2017-03-12 11:21:15
'DEF',2017-03-12 10:21:35];
```

D)

```
LOAD *,
Date(OrderTime,'YYYY-MM-DD') as Date;
LOAD * INLINE [
Order, OrderTime
'ABC',2017-03-12 10:20:15
'XYZ',2017-03-12 11:21:15
'DEF',2017-03-12 10:21:35];
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: C

Explanation:

Question: 74

Refer to the exhibit.

The data architect needs to build a model that contains Sales and Budget data for each customer. Some customers have Sales without a Budget, and other customers have a Budget with no Sales
During loading, the data architect resolves a synthetic key by creating the composite key
For validation, the data architect creates a table containing Customer, Month. Sales, and Budget columns.
What does the data architect see when selecting a month?

A. All Customers, all Budget and all Sales records
B. Customer and Sales records for that month, but missing values for Budget
C. Customer and Budget records for that month, but missing values for Sales

D. Customer, Sales, and Budget records for that month

Answer: D

Explanation:

Question: 75

Refer to the exhibit.

```
LIB CONNECT TO 'SQL (abc_qservice)';

OrderHeader:
LOAD CustomerID,
    EmployeeID,
    OrderDate,
    OrderID;
SQL SELECT CustomerID,
    EmployeeID,
    OrderDate,
    OrderID
FROM orders;

OrderData:
LOAD
    OrderID,
    OrderSalesAmount
FROM [lib://QVD (abc_qservice)/OrderData.qvd]
(qvd);

OrderDetail:
LOAD LineNo,
    OrderID,
    ProductNumber,
    Price;
SQL SELECT *
FROM orderdetails;
```

An existing app on Qlik Sense Enterprise is duplicated and transferred to a data architect to add some additional data When trying to manually reload the original script, the data architect receives an error
What should be done to make sure the script runs correctly?

A. Add the line lib connect to 'QVD(abc_qservice/orderData.qvd) '; before the LOAD for the Order Data table
B. Add the line lib connect to ' SQL (abc_qs9rvi.es) ‘ ;before the LOAD for the Order Detail table
C. Give the data architect the Read rights on the data connections in the QMC
D. Make the data architect the owner of the app in the QMC

Answer: C

Explanation:

Question: 76

Refer to the exhibit.

Orders:

OrderID	LineNo	OrderDate
668	1	2019-06-01
668	2	2019-06-01
669	1	2019-06-02

Shipments:

OrderID	LineNo	ShipmentDate
668	1	2019-06-01
669	1	2019-06-03
668	2	2019-06-02

A data architect is loading the tables and a synthetic key is generated.
How should the data architect resolve the synthetic key?

A. Create a composite key using OrderID and LineNo
B. Remove the LineNo field from Shipments and use the AutoNumber function on the OrderID field
C. Remove the LineNo field from both tables and use the AutoNumber function on the OrderID field
D. Create a composite key using OrderID and LineNo, and remove OrderID and LineNo from Shipments

Answer: A

Explanation:

This is the recommended approach to resolving synthetic keys, as it allows you to maintain the integrity of the data by combining two or more fields into a single key. The composite key can then be used to join the two tables together, ensuring that the data is consistent and accurate.

Question: 77

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Section Access;
LOAD * INLINE [
ACCESS, USERID, GROUP, REGION, OMIT
USER, DOMAIN\USER1, Program Manager, *, UK
USER, DOMAIN\USER2, Training, IT, Salary
USER, DOMAIN\USER3, Presales, UK, Salary
USER, DOMAIN\USER4, Training, NL, Salary
];

Section Application;
LOAD * INLINE [
REGION, Description
DE, Germany
IT, Italy
UK, United Kingdom
NL, The Netherlands
];
```

USER1 has an app protected using this Section Access statement.
Which countries can USER1 see in the app''

A. Germany. Italy, United Kingdom, The Netherlands
B. Italy, The Netherlands
C. Italy, United Kingdom, The Netherlands
D. Germany Italy, The Netherlands

Answer: C

Explanation:

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