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QlikView

QSDA2022

Qlik Sense Data Architect Certification



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Question: 15

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

Question: 16

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: 17

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://TextFiles/Variables.txt);`
- D. `(Includes=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.

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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: 18

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

Question: 19

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 OrderID and LineNo
- C. Remove the LineNo field from both tables and use the AutoNumberfunction on the OrderID field
- D. Create a composite key using OrderID and LineNo. and remove OrderID and LineNo from Shipments

Answer: D

Question: 20

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: 21

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 data. 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: 22

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

Question: 23

The Section Access security table for an app is shown. User ABCPPP opens a Qlik Sense app with a table using the field called LEVEL on one of the table columns.

```
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
];
```

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

Question: 24

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. Address Lookup
- 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.



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