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QlikView 12 System Administrator Certification Exam

Qlik QV12SA

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 9

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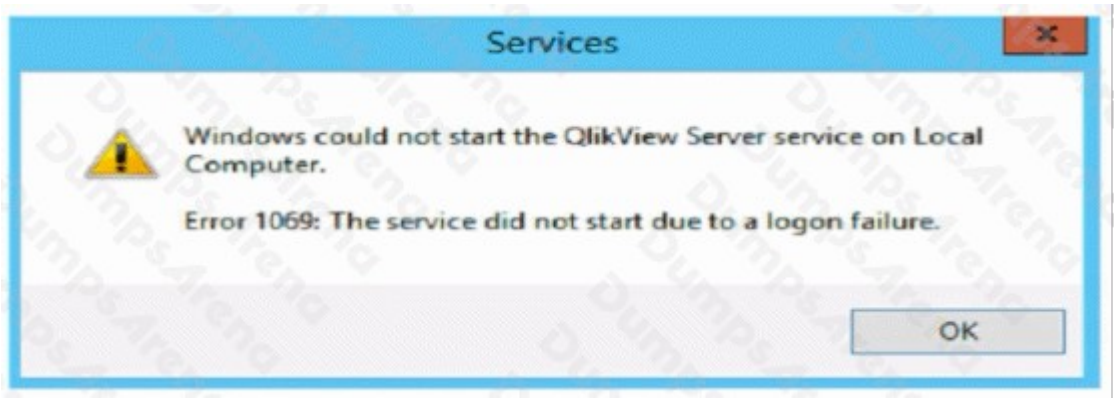
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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, QlikView Server Installation and Configuration	10
Topic 2, QlikView Publisher Installation and Configuration	8
Topic 3, QlikView Server and Publisher Management	36
Topic 4, Security	18
Topic 5, Troubleshooting	24
Total	96

QUESTION NO: 1

Refer to the exhibit.



End users report they cannot access the AccessPoint. The system administrator tries to fix the issue and realizes no QlikView services have started When the administrator tries to manually start the services, the error message shown in the exhibit is displayed

What is the likely cause of this error?

A. The UserDocs folder is Read Only

B. The QlikView server license has expired

C. The QlikView Publisher license has expired

D. The QlikView services account password has expired

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

The QlikView services account password has expired is the likely cause. QlikView Server, QlikView Distribution Service, and related QlikView components are commonly configured to run under a dedicated Windows domain or local service account. Windows must authenticate that account whenever a service starts. If its password has expired, or if the account is configured so that it must change its password at next sign-in, the Service Control Manager cannot create the service logon session. Consequently, the QlikView services remain stopped and AccessPoint is unavailable because its supporting QlikView web and server components cannot operate normally. The administrator should reset or update the account password in accordance with the organization's account policy, then update the configured Log On credentials for every QlikView service that uses that account and start the services again. Using a dedicated account with a non-expiring password, where permitted by the organization's security policy, or implementing a controlled password-rotation process helps prevent an unplanned outage. Qlik's QlikView Management Console documentation describes the QlikView service architecture and administration context: QlikView services. Microsoft also documents that services run by using configured service logon accounts and credentials: Service accounts.

QUESTION NO: 2

A developer requests access to an API to execute reloads from external software The developer is using NTFS security to authorize against the system

Which two steps should a system administrator complete to provide the developer with the appropriate permissions? (Select two.)

A. Turn off the firewall on the server with the QlikView Management Service

B. Ensure the QlikView Management Service runs in DMS mode and the developer's username and password are correct

C. Ensure the developer's external software can access the QlikView Management Service on TCP port 4799 if a firewall is configured

D. Add the developer to the QlikView Administrators local security group on the server with the QlikView Management Service

E. Add the developer to the QlikView Management API local security group on the server with the QlikView Management Service

ANSWER: C E

Explanation:

Access to the QlikView Management Service API requires both network connectivity to the service and authorization through the local security group created for API consumers. The QlikView Management Service exposes its API on TCP port 4799. Therefore, when a firewall is present, the external software running under the developer's credentials must be able to establish a connection to that port on the server hosting the QlikView Management Service. This permits the API request to reach the QMS endpoint without broadly disabling firewall protection.

With NTFS/Windows-integrated security, QMS API authorization is based on Windows group membership. Adding the developer's Windows account to the local *QlikViewManagementAPI* security group authorizes that account to use the Management Service API, including submitting supported management operations such as reload-related requests. The service evaluates the caller's Windows identity and group membership, so this is the appropriate least-privilege access assignment rather than granting full QlikView administrator rights. Qlik's QlikView Server documentation describes the QlikView Management Service and its management interfaces at QlikView Management Service. Qlik's API reference is available at QlikView Management Service API.

QUESTION NO: 3

An organization purchases two servers to host its production and development QlikView Server environments

The system administrator needs to plan the deployment so the QlikView Publisher Repository (QVPR) from the production server can be easily migrated to the development server in a disaster recovery scenario.

Which strategy should the administrator use when planning the deployment to ensure the QVPR can be migrated between servers with minimal changes'?

A. Configure QlikView services on all servers to use the same Active Directory service account

B. Configure drive letters and installation folder paths identically on all servers in the deployment

C. Apply the same license key LEF information, and control number on all servers in the deployment

D. Configure all servers in the QlikView deployment to be a part of the same QlikView Server cluster

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Configure drive letters and installation folder paths identically on all servers in the deployment is the appropriate disaster-recovery planning strategy. The QlikView Publisher Repository stores the configuration and metadata used by QlikView services, including references to folders, document locations, source documents, distribution settings, and related service configuration. Many of these references depend on the paths defined on the original server. When a repository backup is restored to another server, matching the drive letters and directory structure allows those stored references to resolve without extensive manual editing after the restore.

For example, if production uses a particular drive and path for the QlikView installation, source documents, and mounted folders, the standby or development server should use the same drive designations and equivalent folder structure. This makes it practical to restore the QVPR and bring services online quickly, while reducing the risk that document tasks, distribution configurations, or folder references point to unavailable locations. This is particularly important when the development server is intended to act as a recovery target rather than merely as an unrelated test environment. Qlik documentation describes the QVPR as the repository for QlikView service configuration and provides guidance for managing QlikView Publisher and its repository data. See QlikView QVPR documentation and QlikView Publisher repository documentation.

QUESTION NO: 4

A QlikView Server is using more than 93% of its total memory. Users report slow performance when working within a QlikView document. The Working Set Low value is 70% and the Working Set High value is 90%.

What is causing the performance issue on the server?

A. The QlikView Server PGO files have been removed

B. The Object Calculation Time Limit has been reached

C. The QlikView Server swapped physical RAM to virtual memory

D. The QlikView Server has begun to drop cached results from memory

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The QlikView Server swapped physical RAM to virtual memory is correct. The server is using more than 93% of total memory, which is above the configured 90% Working Set High threshold. Under this degree of memory pressure, available physical RAM is insufficient to hold the active QlikView document data and working set efficiently. Windows consequently pages some memory to virtual memory on disk. Disk-based paging is much slower than accessing RAM, so document interactions, calculations, and object rendering can become noticeably slow for users.

The Working Set limits are intended to help QlikView Server manage memory consumption and protect the server from sustained memory exhaustion. The low limit provides a point at which memory-reduction behavior can begin, while the high limit identifies a critical pressure level. Once actual use exceeds the high limit, the system is already in a condition where paging is likely, and performance degradation is an expected symptom. Administrators should investigate concurrent document usage, document size, reload activity, and available RAM, then adjust capacity or workload so normal operation remains below the high working-set threshold. See Qlik's QlikView Server performance settings documentation and QlikView Server resource-management documentation.

QUESTION NO: 5

An organization plans to make AccessPoint available to users by using HTTPS.

Which two actions should the system administrator take? (Select two.)

A. Install and bind a valid SSL/TLS certificate to the AccessPoint web site

B. Allow TCP port 443 to the AccessPoint web server

C. Change the QlikView Server QVP port from 4747 to 443

D. Disable the QlikView Management Service

E. Assign all users Local Administrator rights on the web server

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

A valid SSL/TLS certificate must be installed and configured for the web site that provides AccessPoint. The certificate name must match the host name that users enter in the AccessPoint URL so browsers can validate the secure connection.

The administrator must also ensure that TCP port **443** is permitted through the applicable firewall between users and the web server. Port 443 is the default HTTPS port. Opening the QlikView Server QVP port alone does not provide browser-based HTTPS access to AccessPoint. See the Microsoft IIS SSL configuration documentation.

QUESTION NO: 6

A system administrator determines the QlikView Server was unresponsive over the weekend. The administrator finds this error message in the event log file:

Failed tadven9\QlikViewStorage\QVSSetting \CalData.pgo. Error: 3

Which is the most likely cause of the error?

A. The root folder was NOT available

B. The QlikView Server had no remaining CALs

C. The CalData pgo file was re-created by QVS

D. The QlikView Server was restarted for maintenance

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The root folder was NOT available is the most likely cause. QlikView Server stores server configuration and licensing-related metadata in its configured QlikView Server root folder, including PGO files such as `CalData.pgo`. The logged path identifies an attempted access to that storage location. Windows system error code 3 means that the system cannot find the path specified, which indicates that the server could not resolve or reach the folder path needed to access the file. This commonly occurs when the configured root folder is on a network share that is offline or inaccessible, when a drive or share is unavailable after a restart, or when the expected directory structure has been removed or is not mounted. Because QlikView Server depends on its root folder to read and maintain operational metadata, loss of access can prevent normal server operation and can make the service appear unresponsive. The administrator should verify that the configured root folder exists, that the host and network share are reachable, and that the QlikView Server service account has the required permissions to the folder and its subfolders. Microsoft documents error 3 as “The system cannot find the path specified” in its System Error Codes. Qlik’s QlikView Server documentation also describes the server’s configuration and storage settings: QlikView Server settings.

QUESTION NO: 7

An organization plans to purchase CALs for a new QlikView Server

Users are grouped into three categories based on how they will access and use QlikView

1. Two hundred and twenty users access a single application infrequently for short periods of time with a maximum of five concurrent users.

2. Five users work standard business hours and have access to four QlikView documents, each with a maximum of five concurrent users.

3. Two users are developers and only work on one QlikView document at a time. The developers must be able to use the Qlikview Desktop Client for development and the AccessPoint for testing.

Which is the most cost effective CAL configuration to meet the requirements?

A. 227 Named CALs

B. 5 Session CALs and 7 Named CALs

C. 220 Document CALs and 7 Named CALs

D. 10 Session CALs and 2 Document CALs

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

5 Session CALs and 7 Named CALs is the most cost-effective configuration because it aligns each access pattern with the intended QlikView client access license. The 220 occasional users require access to only one application and, crucially, no

more than five will be active at once. Five Session CALs therefore cover the maximum simultaneous demand without dedicating a license to every individual occasional user. Session access is designed for temporary, shared access and is allocated when a user opens a QlikView document through AccessPoint.

The five regular business users need dependable access throughout the workday to several documents, so each should receive a Named CAL. The two developers also require Named CALs because named users can use both the QlikView Desktop client and AccessPoint. Assigning seven Named CALs covers the five regular users plus the two developers, while retaining the five shared Session CALs for intermittent users. This combines persistent named access where it is needed with concurrent, reusable session access for the large occasional-user population. QlikView CAL concepts and client access are documented in the QlikView Management Console CAL documentation and the QlikView client documentation.

QUESTION NO: 8

A QlikView server environment is restarted multiple limes. The system administrator finds this message in the QlikView Server event

logs:

Restart: Server aborted trying to recover by restart. Reason for restart: Phoenix detected: Performance monitor stuck.

Which are threepossible causes for this error? (Select three)

A. File locking

B. Memory shortage

C. Corrupt PGO files

D. Lack of permission

E. Corruption in performance counter library

ANSWER: B D E

Explanation:

“Memory shortage,” “Lack of permission,” and “Corruption in performance counter library” are valid causes of a QlikView Server Phoenix restart reporting that the performance monitor is stuck. Phoenix is QlikView Server’s self-monitoring and recovery mechanism. It expects internal monitoring activity, including collection of server and Windows performance information, to continue responding. When that activity does not respond within the expected interval, Phoenix treats the server as unhealthy and attempts recovery through a restart.

Memory pressure can prevent the server or its monitoring work from obtaining resources promptly, producing an apparent monitoring hang. The QlikView Server service account also requires appropriate rights to access the relevant system and performance-monitoring resources; insufficient access can prevent the monitoring component from reading required information. Finally, Windows performance counters depend on registered counter libraries. If those libraries are damaged or their registrations are inconsistent, queries for performance data can stall or fail in ways that leave QlikView Server’s performance monitor unresponsive.

Administrators should review QlikView Server and Windows event logs around the restart time, verify the service account’s permissions, check available memory, and repair or rebuild Windows performance counters where corruption is indicated. See Qlik’s QlikView Server documentation and Microsoft’s Performance Counters documentation.

QUESTION NO: 9

A QlikView server environment is restarted multiple limes. The system administrator finds this message in the QlikView Server event

logs:

Restart: Server aborted trying to recover by restart. Reason for restart: Phoenix detected: Performance monitor stuck.

Which are three possible causes for this error? (Select three)

A. File locking

B. Memory shortage

C. Corrupt PGO files

D. Lack of permission

E. Corruption in performance counter library

ANSWER: B D E

Explanation:

“Memory shortage,” “Lack of permission,” and “Corruption in performance counter library” are possible causes because the QlikView Server Phoenix mechanism supervises essential server activity, including the performance-monitoring component. If the server is under severe memory pressure, the monitored component may not receive enough resources to respond within the expected interval, causing Phoenix to classify it as stuck and initiate recovery. The QlikView Server service account must also be able to access the relevant operating-system performance information; missing rights can prevent collection of performance data and leave the monitor unable to complete its work. In addition, damaged or inconsistent Windows performance-counter registrations or libraries can make performance-counter queries hang or fail, producing the same watchdog condition. Restoring adequate available memory, ensuring the service identity has the necessary local rights and performance-counter access, and repairing or rebuilding Windows performance counters are appropriate areas to investigate. QlikView Server relies on Windows-host resources and its server services for stable operation; see the QlikView Server documentation. Microsoft also documents how to rebuild corrupted performance-counter settings using lodctr.