DUMPSARENA

Qlik Sense Data Architect Certification Exam 2022

Qlik QSDA2022

Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

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

QUESTION NO: 2

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 data. 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: B E

QUESTION NO: 3

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. OQlikGeoAnalytics

B. ODAG

C. QlikDataMarket

D. Qlik Storytelling

E. Qlik NPrinting

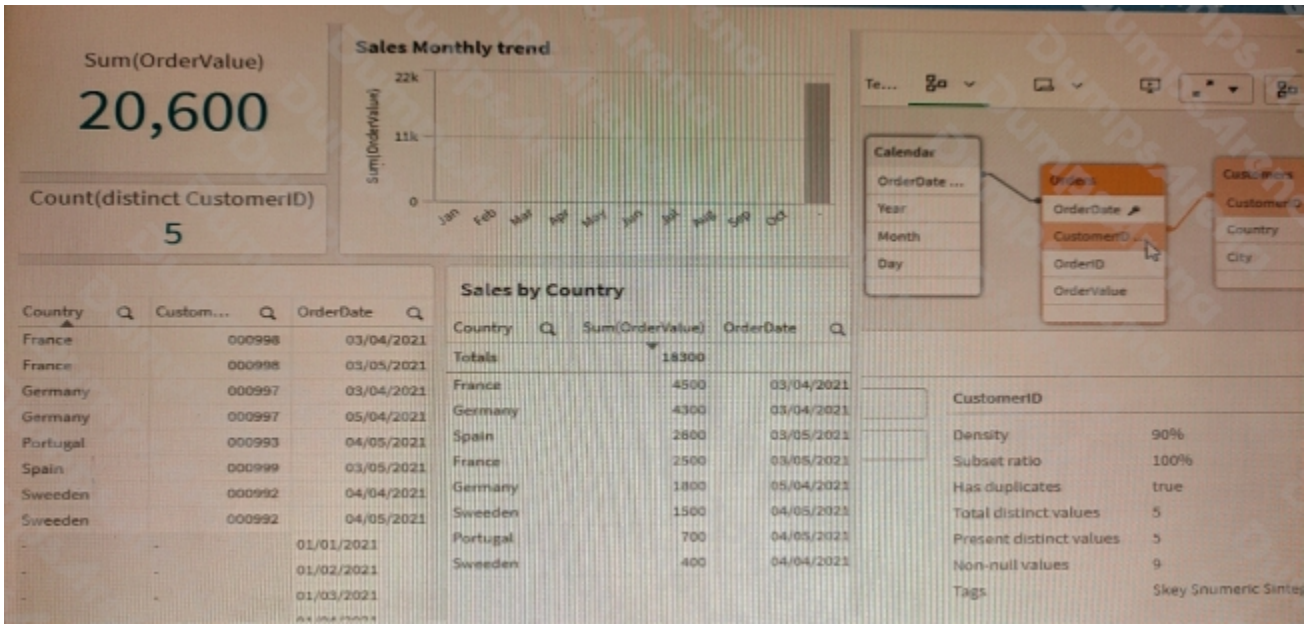
ANSWER: B E

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 NO: 4

Refer to the exhibit.



A data architect is working with an app and creates some visualizations to check the data. 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

QUESTION NO: 5

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 NO: 6

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

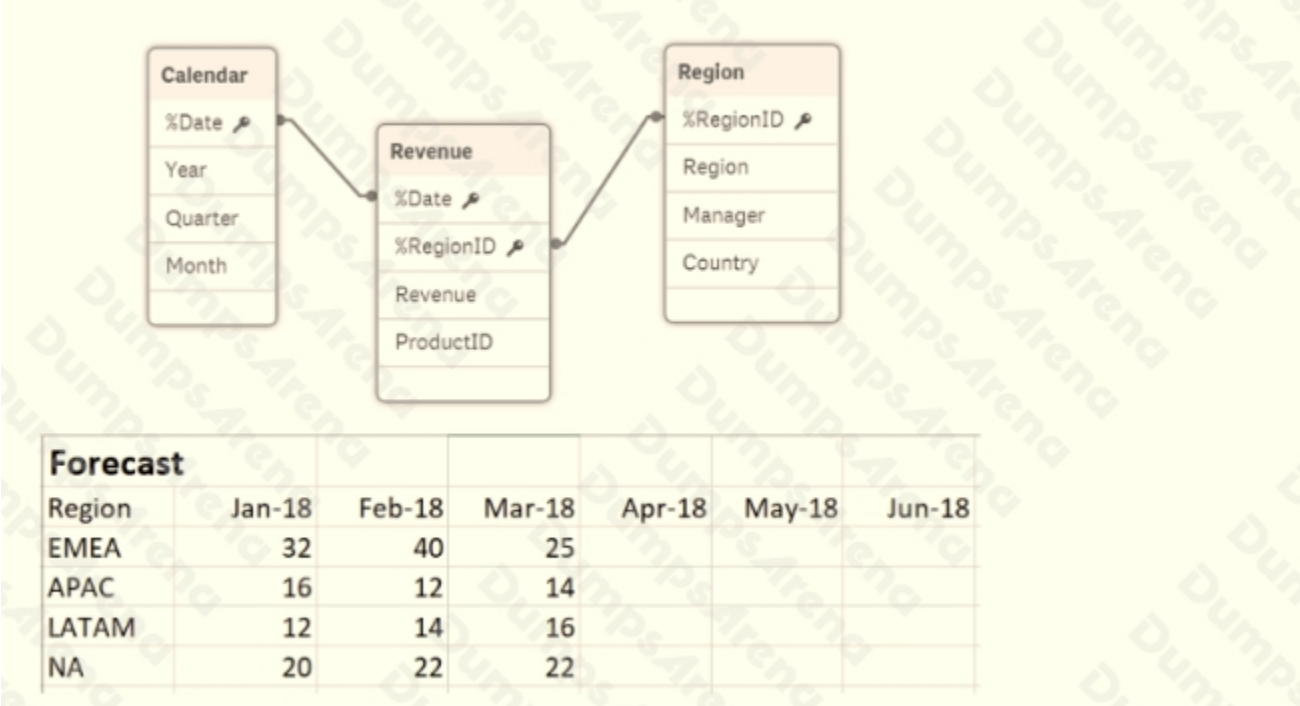
Explanation:

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 NO: 7

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

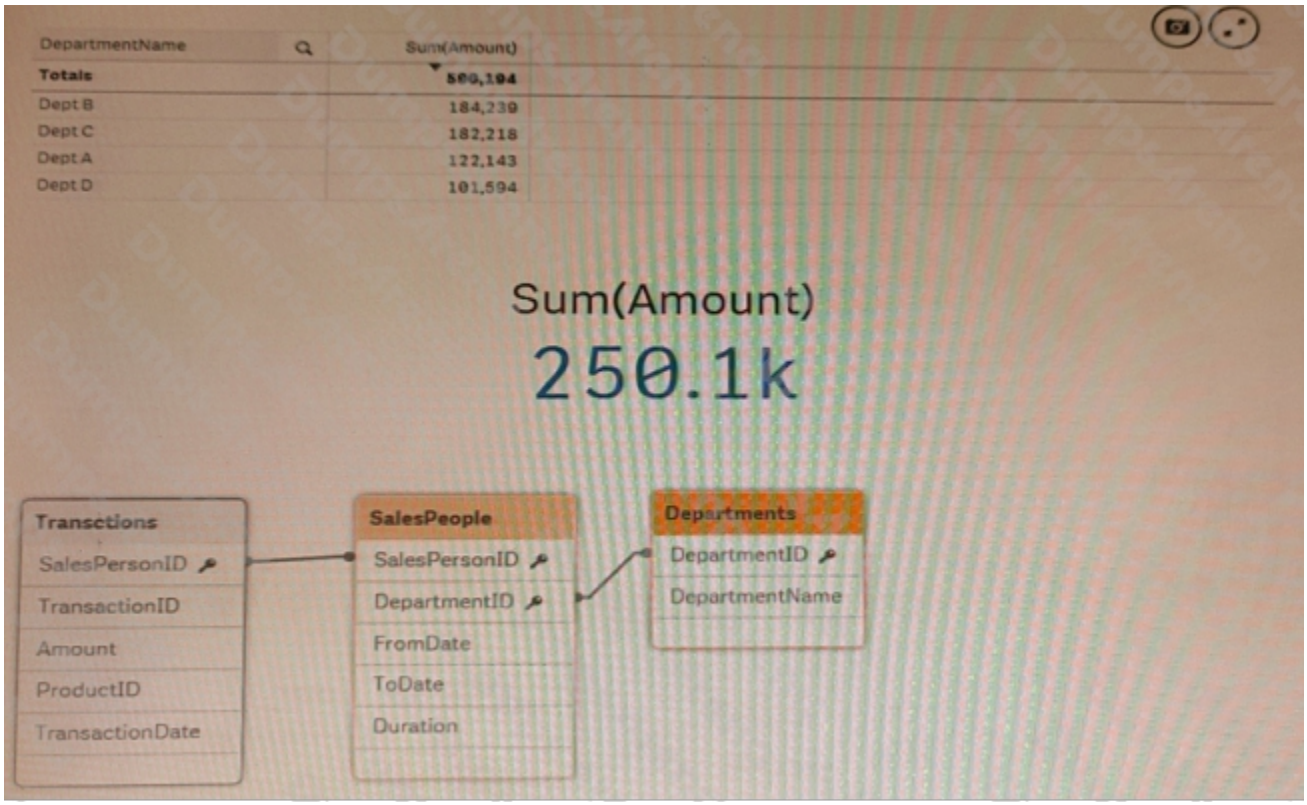
D. 1. Load the Excel spreadsheet into the data manager
2. Use the Unpivot function
3. Create a composite key from the date and region
4. Connect the new table to the data model
1. Load the Excel spreadsheet using the data manager
2. Rename the ForecastDate field to Date
3. Disable the Region
4. Connect to the existing data model

ANSWER: B D

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 NO: 8



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

QUESTION NO: 9

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

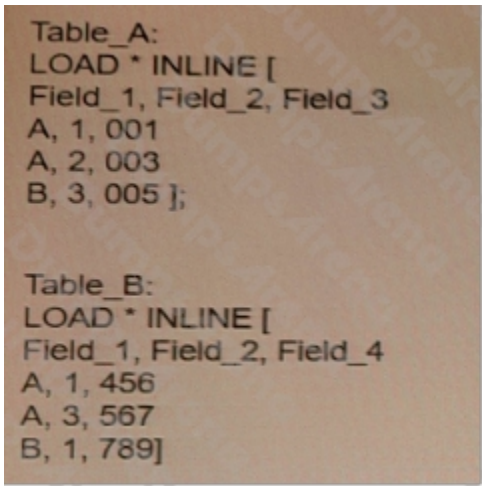
B. 1

C. 6

D. 4

ANSWER: D

QUESTION NO: 10



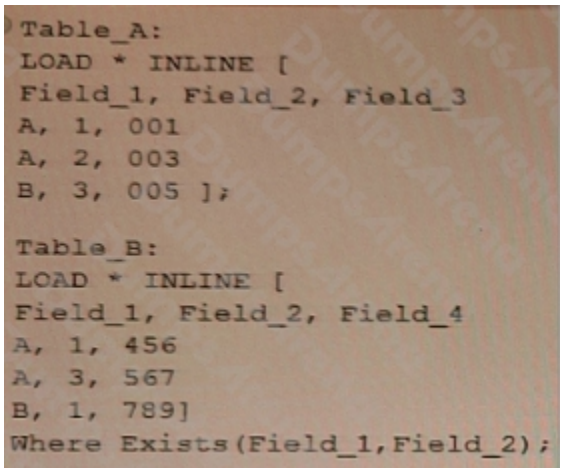
```
Table_A:
LOAD * INLINE [
Field_1, Field_2, Field_3
A, 1, 001
A, 2, 003
B, 3, 005 ];

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