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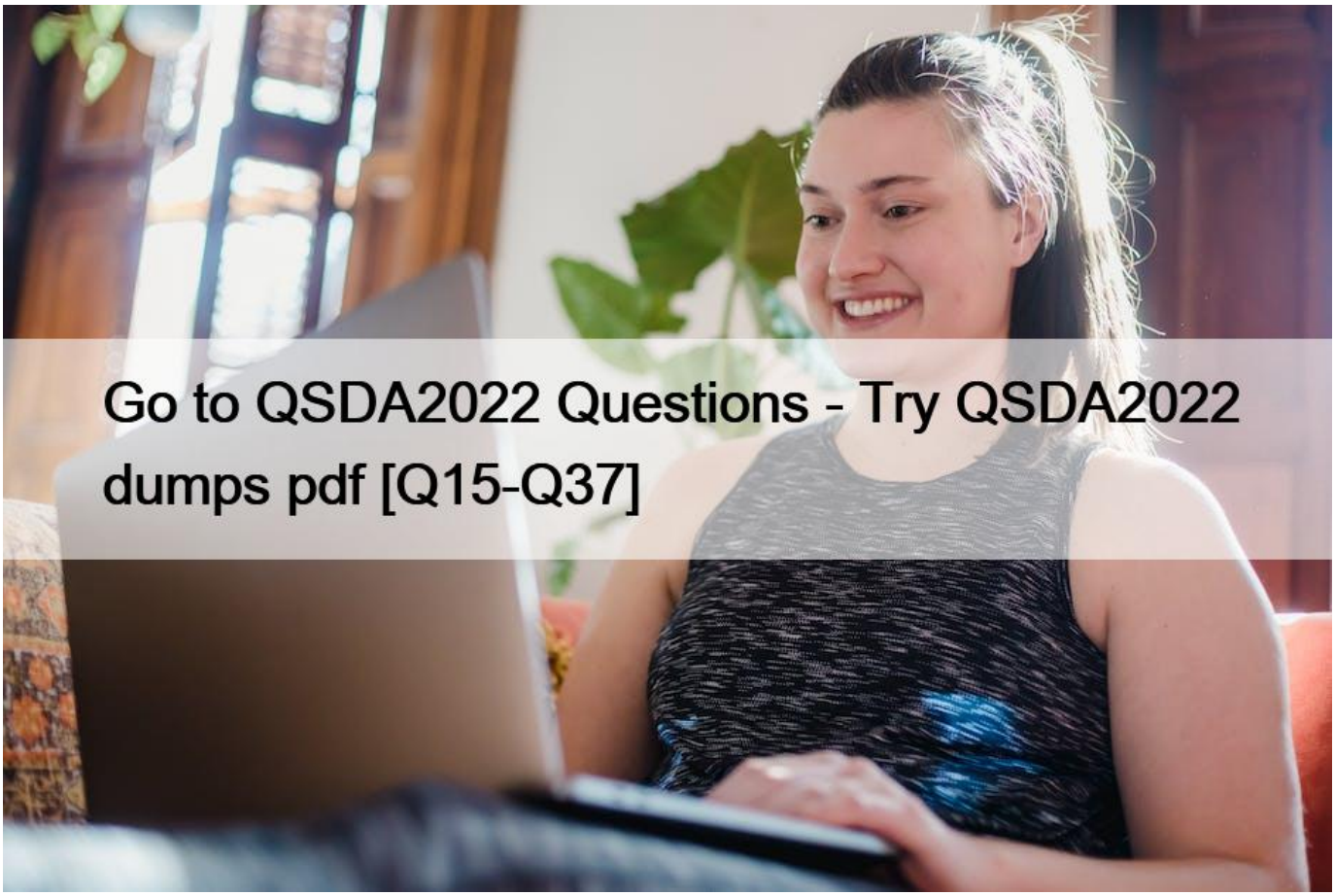

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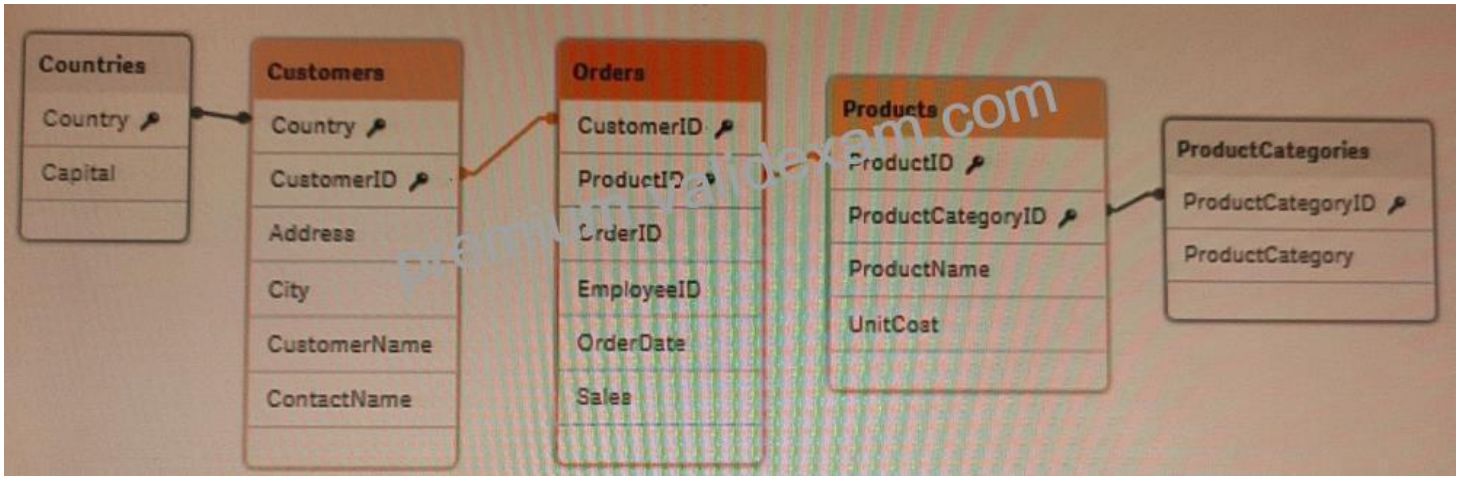
QUESTION 15

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, CustomerlD, and ProductlD is loaded into the model. What will be created?
* A circular reference with one table disconnected
* A synthetic table with two synthetic keys
* A synthetic table with three synthetic keys
* A synthetic table and one synthetic key

QUESTION 16

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.)
* OQIikGeoAnalytics
* ODAG
* QIikDataMarket
* Qlik Storytelling
* QIik NPrinting

Explanation

The best answer choices are B.

ODAG and E. QIik 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 17

A data architect needs to develop multiple apps for various departments.

More departments are requesting apps over time The company uses specific requirementsfor 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 appis created. The data architect prefers to use the least amount of script in Qlik Sense.

How should the data architect meet these requirements?
* Save the script for the number interpretation variables in a text file and use the CALL function to insert the variables.
* Create an Excel file with the number interpretation variables and use a FOR Next loop to load the variables into Qlik Sense
* Save the script for the number interpretation variables in a text file and INLUDE function to insert the variables
* Create an Excel file with the number interpretation variables and apply the variables to the app using a mapping table

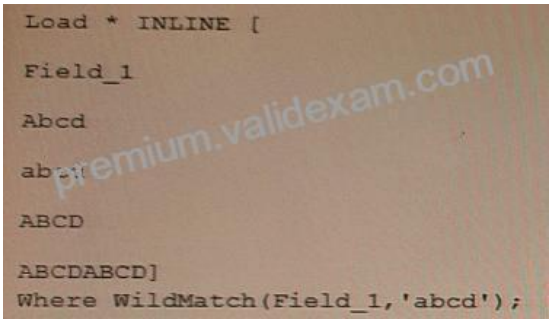
Explanation

This method involves saving the script for the number interpretation variables in a separate text file, and then using theINCLUDE 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 18

A data architect executes the following script:



What will Field_1 contain after this script is executed?
* Abed, abed, ABCD
* abcd
* Abcd, abcd
* Abed, abed, ABCD, ABCDABCD

QUESTION 19

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?
* Save the unconverted objects as extensions and import them into Qlik Sense
* Remove the set analysis statements from the unconverted objects
* Re-create the unconverted objects
* Save the unconverted objects as master items

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.

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https://www.qlik.com/us/-/media/files/training/global-us/qlik-sense-certification-exam-study-guide-en.pdf?la=en 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 Certifications & Qualifications | Qlik

https://www.qlik.com/us/services/training/certifications-and-qualifications

QUESTION 20

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?
* APPLYMAP (‘Associations , EmployeeKey) as Employeekey;
* MAPSUBSTRING (‘Associations’ ,EMployeekey) As Employeekey;
* MAP EmloyeeKey USING Associations;
* RENAME FIELDS USING Associations;

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 21

A data architect needs to write theexpression 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?
* FirstSortedValue (Salesperson, -Aggr (Sum(Sales) , Salesperson))
* Concat(DISTINCT IF (Aggr (Rank (Sum (Sales) , 4) , Salesperson) =1, Salesperson) , ‘ ‘)
* FirstSortedValue (DISTINCT Salesperson, -Aggr (Sum(Sales) , Salesperson))
* Concat (DISTINCT IF (Aggr (Rank (Sum (Sales) , 1) , Salesperson) =1, Salesperson) , ‘ ‘)

QUESTION 22

Users of a published app report incomplete visualizations. The data architect checks the app multiple timesand cannot replicate the error. The error affects only one team.

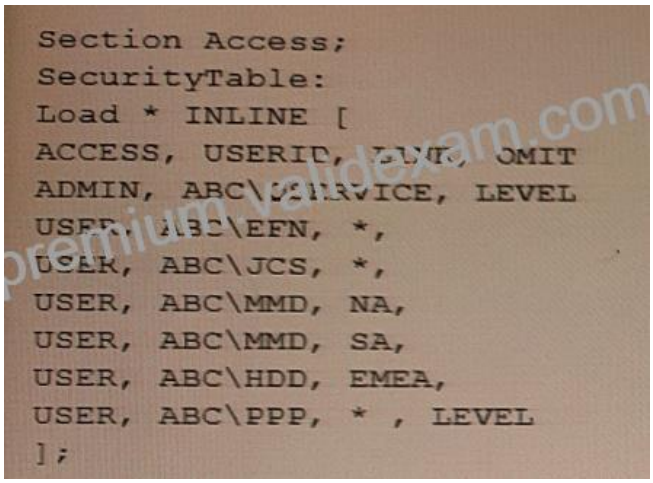
What is the most likely cause?
* An Omit field has been applied
* Section access restricts too many records
* A security rule has been applied to the sheet object
* The affected users were NOT added to the Section table

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 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.

What is the result?
* The user gets a “Field not found” error.
* The table is removed from the user interface.
* The user gets an “incomplete visualization” error
* The table is displayed without the LEVELcolumn.

QUESTION 24

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?
* IntervalMatch
* Peek
* ApplyMap
* Inner Join

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 25

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 thedata 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?
* 1. Create a link table with master calendar fields

2. Create a single filter using fields from the master calendar
* 1. Load the Shipments and Orders table via the data manager

2. Create a single filter using fields from the Orders table
* 1. Create a master calendar andjoin into the Shipments and Orders table

2. Create a single filter using fields from the Shipments table
* 1. Create a master calendar table as a data island

2. Create a single filter using fields from the master calendar

QUESTION 26

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?
*

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

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

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

*
```
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;
```

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

QUESTION 27

Refer to the exhibit.

Price Groups		
Start	Stop	Price Group
0.00	[illegible]	0-10
[illegible]	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 duringanalysis.

Which feature should the data architect use to meet these requirements?
* Class function in the script and use variables
* Class function in a calculated dimension
* Nested IFs in a calculated dimension
* IntervalMatch and use variables

QUESTION 28

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);
```

* Option A
* Option B
* Option C
* Option D

QUESTION 29

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?
* 26 values for Sales Rep are null in CustomerMaster

* 40.7% of the Sales Rep have CustomerMaster information
* 59.3% of the Sales Rep have CustomerMaster information
* Density is 100% while Total Distinct and Present Distinct are NOT the same

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 30

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?

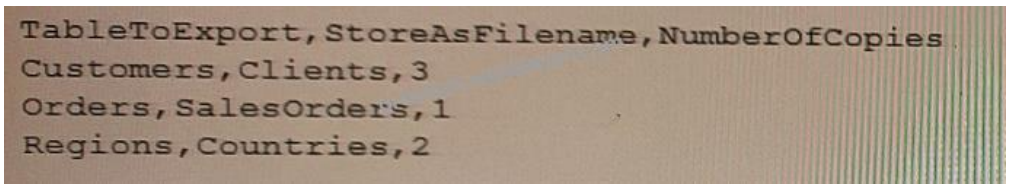
* Create a composite key using OrderlD and LineNo
* Remove the LineNo field from Shipments and use the AutoNumber function on the OrderlD field
* Remove the LineNo field from both tables and use the AutoNumber function on the OrderlD field
* Create a composite key using OrderlD and LineNo, and remove OrderlD and LineNo from Shipments

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 31

A data architect needs to develop a script to export tables from a model based upon rules from an independent file. Thestructure 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 existin 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?
* Two loopswithout any conditional statement
* One loop and two IF statements
* Two loops and one IF statement
* One loop and one SELECT CASE statement

Explanation

The data architect will need to use a single loop to iterate through the rows of the independent filecontaining 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 StoreAsFilenamevalue 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.htman SELECT CASE statement here:https://help.qlik.com/en-US/sense/June2020/Subsystems/Hub/Content/Scripting/ScriptStatements/Select.htm

QUESTION 32

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.)

* Define Location as a master item, and set the tag to Sgeodata
* Add GeoProject{‘ Point’ , Lat&Long) AS Point to the preceding load
* Add GeoKakePoint (Lat, Long} as Point to Location’s preceding load
* Add the following to the end of the script:

TAG FIELD LocationName With ‘Sgeodata1, ‘Srelated’; TAG FIELD Point With ‘Sgeodata’, ‘Srelated1;
* 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’;

QUESTION 33

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?
* NullAsValue*; Set NullValues = ‘Missing Value’;
* NullasNull *;

Set NullValues = ‘Missing Value’;
* NullasNull *;

Set NullValue = ‘Missing Value’;
* NullAsValue*;

Set NullValue = ‘Missing Value’;
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 34

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?
* ApplyMap with two parameters after the Mapping load
* Left Join between tables and Description xlsx in every Department table
* Enter “Missing description” in the blank rows for Description xlsx then Mapping Load
* ApplyMap with three parameters after the Mapping load
Explanation

This strategy involves using the ApplyMap function with threeparameters 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 35

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”
* Germany. Italy, United Kingdom, The Netherlands
* Italy, The Netherlands
* Italy, United Kingdom, The Netherlands
* Germany Italy, The Netherlands

QUESTION 36

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?
* Sequence patient records by hospital account ID and patient ID using the Peek function
* Sequence patient records by patient ID using the Peek function
* Calculate the days since previous discharge using admission date and discharge date
* Order patient records by patient ID and admission date

QUESTION 37

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 UserlD, and Department. These fields are separated by a blank space. The UserlD field iscomposed 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.

* LTRIM (SUBFIELD (Key, ‘ ‘, 2), 2)
* MID (SUBFIELD (Key , ‘ ‘, 2), 3)
* RIGHT(SUBFIELD (Key,’ ‘, 2), 3)
* LEFT(SUBFIELD(Key, ‘ ‘, 2), 2)

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