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IBM Cognos Analytics Developer V11.1.x

IBM C1000-065

Version Demo

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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Data modules	20
Topic 2, Reports	44
Topic 3, Dashboards	20
Topic 4, Stories	2
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Total	87

QUESTION NO: 1

Which two statements are true about dashboard filters?

A. A global filter can affect multiple visualizations that use the selected data source.

B. A local filter applies to an individual visualization.

C. A dashboard filter can only be created in a data module.

D. A global filter always applies to all dashboard data sources.

E. A local filter cannot use a filter condition.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

A global filter can affect multiple visualizations that use the selected data source and **a local filter applies to an individual visualization** are correct. A global filter is used when an author wants a common filtering context across applicable dashboard visualizations. For example, a global Year filter can affect several charts and tables that use the same source.

A local filter is scoped to one visualization. It is useful when one chart must show a specialized subset of data while other visualizations on the dashboard continue to display the broader data set. Using the appropriate filter scope helps authors control dashboard interaction and maintain a clear analytical context.

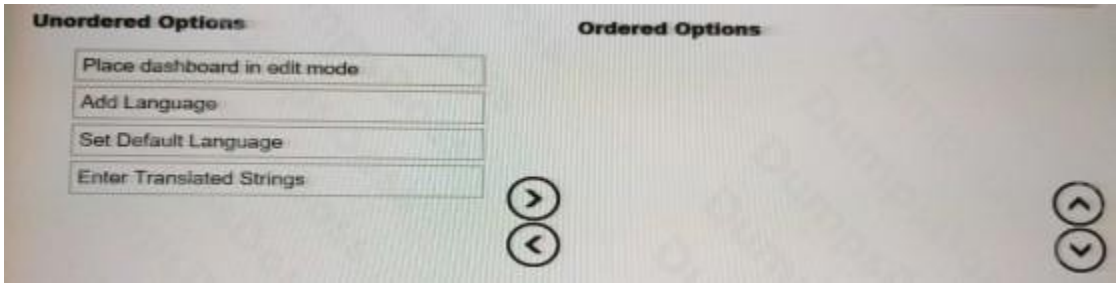
See the IBM Cognos Analytics documentation on filtering dashboard data.

QUESTION NO: 2 - (DRAG DROP)

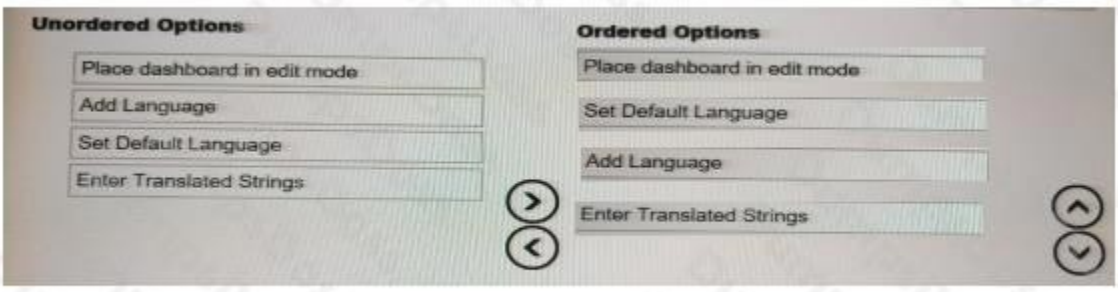
DRAG DROP

Select all that apply

Place in order the steps that need to performed in order to set up a Multilingual Dashboard.



ANSWER:



Explanation:

A multilingual dashboard must first be opened in edit mode because language configuration and dashboard text maintenance are authoring actions. Edit mode provides access to the dashboard settings needed to define how dashboard content is presented and maintained across locales. The next step is to set the default language. This establishes the dashboard's primary language context and provides the baseline text that is used for the dashboard before localized versions are entered. It is important that this base context is defined before translation work begins, because translated strings are maintained in relation to the dashboard's configured language setup.

After the default language is established, an additional language is added to the dashboard. Adding the language makes it available as a supported translation locale for the dashboard. Once that language exists in the dashboard configuration, the author can enter translated strings for dashboard text, such as titles, labels, text objects, and other translatable content. The translated strings are therefore entered last, because there must already be a selected default language and an added target language in which those translations can be stored. This sequence keeps the dashboard's language definitions and its localized content aligned. IBM's Cognos Analytics documentation describes dashboard authoring and language-related capabilities in the IBM Cognos Analytics 11.1 documentation.

QUESTION NO: 3

A Framework Manager developer wants a numeric data item to aggregate as an average by default when it is used in reports. Which property should be changed?

A. Regular Aggregate

B. Usage

C. Caption

D. Screen Tip

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

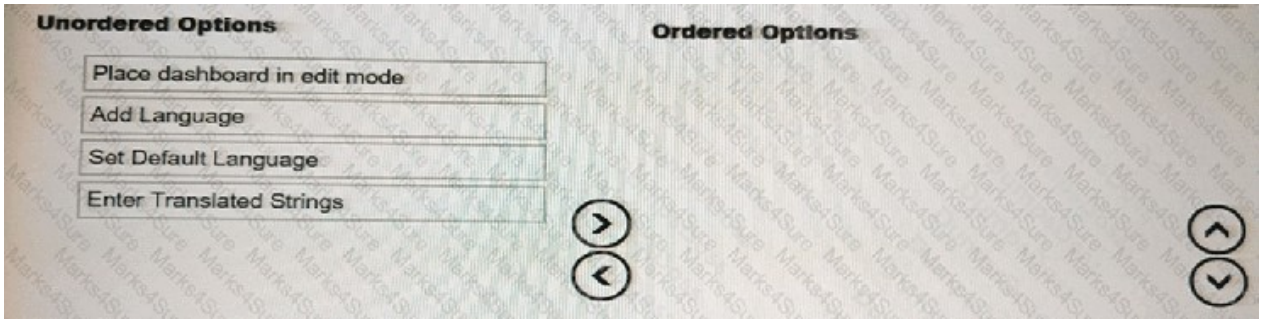
Regular Aggregate is correct. In Framework Manager, the Regular Aggregate property defines the default aggregation behavior for a data item when it is used in relational reporting. Setting the property to Average causes Cognos Analytics to use an average aggregation unless the report author explicitly overrides it.

This property is important for numeric items whose business meaning is not additive. For example, inventory levels, unit prices, and percentages often require an average, maximum, minimum, or calculated aggregation rather than a total. See the IBM Cognos Analytics Framework Manager documentation.

QUESTION NO: 4 - (SIMULATION)

Select all that apply

Place in order the steps that need to performed in order to set up a Multilingual Dashboard.



ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

The correct order for setting up a multilingual dashboard is:

Editing mode is required before dashboard language settings can be changed. Add each required language, provide the translations for dashboard text, and then select the language that should be used as the dashboard's default.

QUESTION NO: 5

Which of the following can result in poor report performance?

A. reports with filters

B. models with outer joins and cross joins

C. queries with database only processing

D. an optimized metadata model

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Models with outer joins and cross joins can result in poor report performance because the joins defined in a metadata model directly shape the SQL sent to the data source. A cross join creates a Cartesian product, pairing every qualifying row from one table with every qualifying row from another. Even modest source-table sizes can therefore produce a very large intermediate result set, increasing database CPU, memory, temporary-space use, network transfer, and report execution time. Outer joins can also be resource-intensive when they preserve unmatched rows and require the database optimizer to process broader result sets or use more complex join strategies. In Cognos Analytics, these effects can be amplified when report queries include multiple query subjects, detail-level data, or additional calculations and sorting. Developers should model relationships deliberately, use appropriate join cardinalities and determinants, and validate generated SQL and query plans against representative data volumes. IBM's Cognos Analytics documentation discusses modeling query subjects and relationships in Framework Manager, while IBM's Db2 documentation describes the potentially expansive behavior of Cartesian products in joins. See IBM Cognos Analytics: Relationships and IBM Db2: Table joins.

QUESTION NO: 6

Which two filter types can be created in a relational report query?

A. Detail filter

B. Summary filter

C. Presentation filter

D. Layout filter

E. Render filter

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Detail filters and **summary filters** are correct. A detail filter restricts individual records before aggregation occurs. For example, a detail filter can limit a query to orders with an Order Date in the current year.

A summary filter restricts grouped or aggregated results after the query has calculated values. For example, a summary filter can return only product lines whose total Revenue exceeds a specified amount. IBM Cognos Analytics reporting supports both filter types so authors can apply conditions at the appropriate stage of query processing. See the IBM Cognos Analytics documentation on report filters.

QUESTION NO: 7

After upgrading from Cognos version 10 what needs to be selected in order to create a data module on a data server?

A. Select "Allow web-based modeling" in Cognos Configuration when starting the server

B. Select "Allow web-based modeling" in the Cognos installer when upgrading the server components.

C. Under the Data Server Connection in the Administration Console configuration select "Allow Framework Manager".

D. Under the Data Source Connection in the Administration Console configuration select "Allow web-based modeling".

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

After an upgrade from Cognos Analytics version 10, the data source connection must have **Allow web-based modeling** selected before it can be used to create a data module. This setting is managed in the Cognos Administration console: an administrator opens the data source connection, edits its properties, and enables web-based modeling. It explicitly authorizes Cognos Analytics' browser-based modeling environment to access the connection for importing metadata and building data modules. The setting is particularly relevant to upgraded environments because existing data source connections may not automatically be enabled for the newer web-based modeling capability. After the administrator saves the updated connection properties, authorized users can select the connection when creating a data module in the Manage area or from the New menu. Access still depends on the user having the appropriate Data Modeling capabilities and permissions, but enabling this connection property is the required server-side selection stated in the question. IBM documents data-module creation and its use of data server connections in its Cognos Analytics modeling documentation, and documents administration of data source connections separately. See IBM Cognos Analytics: Creating data modules and IBM Cognos Analytics: Data source connections.

QUESTION NO: 8

Which two types of saved report outputs can be used when the Drill-through target type is set to Bookmark?

A. Excel Data

B. HTML

C. XML

D. CSV

E. PDF

ANSWER: B E

Explanation:

When a drill-through definition uses *Bookmark* as its target type, the destination is a specific bookmarked location within an already saved report output rather than a newly executed report. Cognos Analytics supports this bookmarked navigation for saved **HTML** and **PDF** outputs. These formats retain the report's navigable bookmark structure and provide stable locations that Cognos can address when it opens the saved output at the requested destination.

This is useful for directing users from one report context to a specific section, heading, or detail area in a previously generated report, while preserving the saved output experience. The saved output must be available to the user, and the bookmark name used by the drill-through definition must correspond to a bookmark in the target report. IBM's documentation on drill-through behavior and report-output navigation describes bookmark targets as applying to saved HTML and PDF report outputs. See the IBM Cognos Analytics documentation on creating drill-through definitions and the IBM Cognos Analytics documentation on report bookmarks.