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Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

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: 2

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Table_Map:
Mapping Load *;
LOAD * INLINE [
  Field_1, Field_2
  A, 1
  B, 2
  C, 3];
Table_A:
LOAD ApplyMap('Table_Map',Field_1) as Field_1;
LOAD * INLINE
[Field_1
D];
```

A data architect executes the script.

What will be the value of the first row for Field_1?

- A. A
- B. D
- C. Null
- D. 4

ANSWER: B

QUESTION NO: 3

A data architect needs to revise an existing app.

The number of data rows has grown rapidly recently. While the app is in production, users are becoming increasingly unhappy about the response times when they make selections

Which two methods should be used to improve performance? (Select two.)

- A. Use dynamic script generation with variables
- B. Denormalize the schema
- C. Make sure any UI variables are preceded by '='
- D. Use flags in the data model to simplify set analysis
- E. Create master items for all complex expressions

ANSWER: A D

QUESTION NO: 4

The screenshot displays a data load editor with two sections: SQL code and a data model diagram.

SQL Code:

```

1  Orders:
2  LOAD * INLINE [
3  ProductID, OrderID, OrderDate, SalesAmount
4  90017, 001, 04/05/2021, 289
5  90012, 001, 04/05/2021, 120
6  95012, 002, 03/05/2021, 340
7  90315, 002, 03/05/2021, 150
8  95017, 002, 03/05/2021, 210
9  ];
10
11
12  Product:
13  LOAD * INLINE [
14  ProductID, Attribute, Value
15  90017, Color, Red
16  90017, Price, 20.5
17  90017, Description, Jumper
18  90017, Category, Women Clothes
19  95012, Color, Yellow
20  95012, Price, 12.75
21  95012, Description, Skirt
22  95012, Category, Women Clothes
23  90315, Color, Blue
24  90315, Price, 18.99
25  90315, Description, Tracksuit
26  90315, Category, Baby Clothes

```

Data Model Diagram:

The diagram shows two tables: **ProductDetails** and **Orders**. The **ProductDetails** table has columns: ProductID (PK), Color, Price, Description, and Category. The **Orders** table has columns: ProductID (FK), OrderID, OrderDate, and SalesAmount. An arrow points from the ProductID column in the ProductDetails table to the ProductID column in the Orders table, indicating a left join relationship.

Refer to the exhibit.

A data architect is loading two tables: Orders and Product. The Product table includes attributes and values for each ProductID such as Colour, Price, Category, and Description.

The business analyst can filter by the value of these attributes. For performance reasons, the Data Model will use two tables.

Which solution should the data architect apply in the Data Load Editor to build the ProductDetails table?

For performance reasons, the Data Model will use two tables a Load Editor to build the ProductDetails table?

- A. Use a For loop to concatenate all of the Products table and apply a Generic Load to the final concatenate table
- B. Use a For loop to apply a Generic load to the Product table and concatenate the generic tables together
- C. Use a Generic Load in the Product table and a For loop to left join each Generic table

ANSWER: C

QUESTION NO: 5

```
CountryTable:
load * inline [
country,      Total_Survey_Score
U.S.,        2005
US,          2389
United States, 1890
DE,          605
IT,          764
FR,          1045
];

Fact_Table:
NoConcatenate
load
  applymap('MAP_COUNTRY', country) as country,
  Total_Survey_Score
resident CountryTable;

drop table CountryTable;
```

Country	Q	Total Survey Score
Totals		8.698
FRANCE		1.045
GERMANY		605
ITALY		764
US		2.389
USA		3.895

On executing a load script of an app, the country field needs to be normalized. The developer uses a mapping table to address the issue.

What should the data architect do?

- A. Use a LEFT JOIN instead of the APPLYMAP
- B. Use LOAD DISTINCT on the mapping table
- C. Create two different mapping tables
- D. Review the values of the source mapping table

ANSWER: D

QUESTION NO: 6

A data architect wants to combine data on present and historic sales performance. The historic data is stored in a de-normalized archive, and the present data is maintained in a database. The output must be contained in a single table.

Which script should the data architect use?

A)

```
// ***** Load data *****  
SalesPeople:  
LOAD ID, Name;  
SQL SELECT ID, Name FROM Employees;  
Quotas:  
INNER JOIN(SalesPeople)  
LOAD ID, Value;  
SQL SELECT ID, Value FROM Quotas;  
Temp:LOAD ID, Name, Value  
FROM [lib://Archived/ArchiveData.xlsx]  
(ooxml, embedded labels, table is Data);  
CONCATENATE(SalesPerson)  
LOAD * RESIDENT Temp;
```

B)

```
// ***** Load data *****  
Legacy:  
LOAD ID, Name, Value FROM [lib://Archived/ArchiveData.xlsx]  
(ooxml, embedded labels, table is Data);  
SalesPeople:  
LOAD ID, Name;  
SQL SELECT ID, Name FROM Employees;  
Quotas:  
INNER JOIN(SalesPeople)  
LOAD ID, Value;  
SQL SELECT ID, Value FROM Quotas;
```

C)

```
// ***** Load data *****  
SalesPeople:  
LOAD ID, Name;  
SQL SELECT ID, Name FROM Employees;  
Quotas:  
INNER JOIN(SalesPeople)  
LOAD ID, Value;  
SQL SELECT ID, Value FROM Quotas;  
Legacy:  
LOAD ID, Name, Value FROM [lib://Archived/ArchiveData.xlsx]  
(ooxml, embedded labels, table is Data);
```

D)

```
// ***** Load data *****
Legacy:
LOAD ID, Name, Value FROM [lib://Archived/ArchiveData.xlsx]
(ooxml, embedded labels, table is Data);
Concatenate(Legacy)
SalesPeople:
LOAD ID, Name;
SQL SELECT ID, Name FROM Employees;
Quotas:
INNER JOIN(SalesPeople)
LOAD ID, Value;
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

ANSWER: C

QUESTION NO: 7

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 the 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: 8

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