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Qlik Sense Business Analyst Certification Exam2022

Qlik QSBA2022

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 10

Total Premium Questions: 101

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Topic Break Down

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Topic 1, Identify Requirements	2
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QUESTION NO: 1

A business analyst is developing an app to track the influence of the company's mascot cat on Instagram. The marketing department has several requirements for this solution.

- Information must be updated every hour to the company's information monitor
- Data from Instagram must be fetched over a REST connection and combined with Google Analytics data
- There must be a way to visualize changes of followers on a map

Which two features are needed to meet these requirements? (Select two.)

- A. Standard map visualization
- B. Mashups
- C. Qlik Sense Mobile offline
- D. Qlik NPrinting
- E. Qlik web connectors

ANSWER: A E

Explanation:

Standard map visualization is needed because Qlik Sense map charts provide a geographic visualization for data that includes location information. The analyst can use location fields, such as a country, city, region, or latitude and longitude, to display follower changes geographically. Measures can then represent the follower count or its change over time, allowing the marketing department to see where engagement is increasing or decreasing. Qlik documents the available map layers and the ways geographic data can be presented in a map chart at [Qlik Help: Map charts](#).

Qlik web connectors is needed to bring external web-based data into the Qlik load process. Qlik Web Connectors include connectors for Google Analytics and social-media/web APIs, and REST-based requests can be used to retrieve the Instagram data. Once loaded, the Instagram and Google Analytics datasets can be associated or combined in the app data model for analysis. The app can then be reloaded on an hourly schedule so the information monitor reflects refreshed data. Qlik's connector documentation describes using web connectors to retrieve and load data from web services at [Qlik Web Connectors documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 2

A user makes a selection within a sheet and then navigates to another sheet to validate the details. However, when the user returns to the original sheet, the selection is removed. What is causing this behavior?

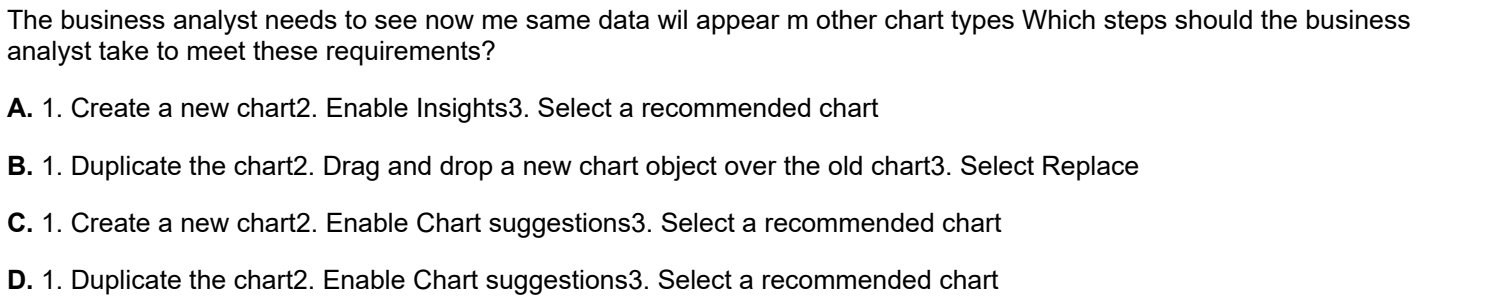
- A. The original sheet is in a different alternate state
- B. A bookmark has been applied with default selections
- C. The data has been reloaded and cleared the selection
- D. An action has been defined to clear selections

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

An action has been defined to clear selections is correct because selections ordinarily remain active as a user moves among sheets in a Qlik Sense app. Selections belong to the current user session and affect compatible visualizations throughout the app, rather than being inherently limited to the sheet where they were made. If the selection disappears after the user navigates away and returns, a navigation control or other triggered object can be configured with the Clear selections action. When that action runs, Qlik Sense clears the current selection state, so returning to the initial sheet shows unfiltered data. This can occur when a button is used for sheet navigation and has multiple actions, or when an action is configured on an

QUESTION NO: 3



ANSWER: C

Creating a new chart, enabling Chart suggestions, and selecting a recommended chart is the appropriate workflow for viewing the same data through alternative visualization types. Chart suggestions uses the fields already selected for the new visualization and evaluates the combination of dimensions and measures to recommend chart types that are suitable for representing that data. This helps the business analyst quickly compare meaningful visual alternatives without having to manually build and configure every possible chart from scratch.

After creating the chart object and turning on Chart suggestions, the analyst can choose one of the proposed visualizations. Qlik Sense then applies the recommended chart type while retaining the relevant data fields, allowing the analyst to assess how the same values and categories are presented in a different visual form. This supports rapid exploration during sheet design and helps ensure that the selected visualization fits the analytical purpose. Qlik documents the feature and its recommendation behavior in [Chart suggestions in Qlik Sense](#). Additional guidance on creating and configuring visualizations is available in the [Qlik Sense visualizations documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 4

Which two actions should the business analyst take? (Select two.)

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- B. Use state-qualified set expressions in the chart measures
- C. Use one filter pane in the default state for both groups
- D. Create two bookmarks that users apply before viewing the chart
- E. Create alternative measures for the two groups

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

The analyst should **create two alternate states** so that each group maintains an independent selection state. Filter panes assigned to the respective states allow users to select and revise the sales representatives in each comparison group separately.

The chart measures must then use **state-qualified set expressions**, such as `Sum({ [GroupA] } Sales)` and `Sum({ [GroupB] } Sales)`, to calculate Sales for the two states side by side. A single default-state filter pane cannot preserve two independent groups, and bookmarks store predefined selections rather than providing an interactive two-group comparison.

QUESTION NO: 5

A clothing manufacturer has operations throughout Europe and needs to manage access to the data.

There is data for the following countries under the field SACOUNTRY - > France, Spain, United Kingdom and Germany. The application has been designed with Section Access to manage the data displayed.

```
Section Access;
LOAD * inline [
ACCESS, USERID, SACOUNTRY
ADMIN, AUTH0\ADMIN, *
USER, AUTH0\USER1, SPAIN
USER, AUTH0\USER2, UNITED KINGDOM
USER, AUTH0\USER1, FRANCE
];
section application;
```

What is the expected outcome of this Section Access table?

- A. USER1 sees data for France and Spain, USER2 sees data for the UK. ADMIN sees data for France, Spain, Germany and United Kingdom
- B. USER1 does not see data for France and Spain. USER2 does not see data for the United Kingdom. ADMIN sees data for all countries.
- C. USER1 does not see data for France and Spain, USER2 does not see data for United Kingdom. ADMIN can not open the application
- D. USER1 sees data for France and Spain, USER2 sees data for the UK. ADMIN sees data for France, Spain and United Kingdom

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

USER1 sees data for France and Spain, USER2 sees data for the UK. ADMIN sees data for France, Spain, Germany and United Kingdom is correct because Section Access applies data reduction through the common field **SACOUNTRY**. Each USER entry associates the authenticated user with the listed reduction values. Because USER1 has entries for France and Spain, the resulting permitted set is the union of those two country values. USER2 has a permitted value for United Kingdom, so the application data available after opening the app is reduced to that country.

The ADMIN entry has an asterisk in the reduction field. In a Section Access reduction field, the asterisk represents all values in that field, giving the administrator access to every country value available in the application data, including Germany. Qlik evaluates the Section Access table when the application is opened and reduces the associated application data accordingly. For this to operate, the reduction field must exist in both the Section Access and application sections with matching values; Qlik handles field names and Section Access values in uppercase during this process. See Qlik's documentation on [managing data security with Section Access](#) and [Section Access syntax and data reduction](#).

QUESTION NO: 6

A finance team needs two visualizations for an executive review:

- Monthly Revenue and Gross Margin Percentage in one chart, with the values shown using their appropriate scales
- The contribution of price, volume, and product mix changes from budgeted profit to actual profit

Which two visualizations should the business analyst use? (Select two.)

- A. Combo chart
- B. Waterfall chart
- C. Pie chart
- D. Histogram
- E. Scatter plot

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

A **combo chart** is appropriate for Revenue and Gross Margin Percentage because it can display measures as bars and lines over a common monthly dimension. The measures can use separate axes when their scales differ substantially.

A **waterfall chart** is appropriate for explaining the movement from budgeted profit to actual profit. It displays positive and negative contributions, such as price, volume, and product mix, as sequential changes between starting and ending values.

A line chart does not communicate the contribution of intermediate profit drivers as clearly as a waterfall chart. A pie chart is not suitable for showing a trend over time or explaining sequential changes between totals.

QUESTION NO: 7

To improve efficiencies a hospital must analyze how often a surgery is started late by operating room and surgeon The business analyst must consider several factors

- Dates of each surgery
- Number of minutes the start of the surgery is delayed
- Operating room
- Surgeon name

Which visualization should the business analyst use to meet these requirements?

- A. A combo chart that shows total minutes of delayed starts by operating room and surgeon
- B. A bar chart with total minutes of delayed starts and a drill-down from operating room to surgeon
- C. A scatter plot with delayed start minutes per day operating room and surgeon
- D. A line chart with total minutes of delayed starts and a drill-down from operating room to surgeon

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

A line chart with total minutes of delayed starts and a drill-down from operating room to surgeon is the best choice because it combines time-based analysis with hierarchical operational analysis. The surgery date can be used as the line chart's continuous time dimension, allowing users to identify trends, recurring patterns, or periods in which delayed starts increase. Total delayed-start minutes provides a meaningful measure of the impact of late starts across the selected time period.

A drill-down dimension group lets the analyst initially view the trend at the operating-room level, then drill into a selected operating room to evaluate the individual surgeons responsible for surgeries in that room. This supports both a high-level assessment of operating-room efficiency and a more detailed investigation when an issue is identified. The chart therefore accommodates all required fields while keeping the initial view readable and actionable.

Qlik documents line charts as visualizations for showing trends over time and notes that they can use dimensions and measures to compare values across a continuous axis. Qlik drill-down groups enable users to move through a defined dimension hierarchy within a visualization. See [Qlik Help: Line charts](#) and [Qlik Help: Drill-down dimensions](#).

QUESTION NO: 8

A project management team uses an app to monitor different projects.

- Projects may have co-dependent tasks and processes
- Some projects include subtasks

The business analyst needs to use a diagram similar to a workflow with the processes and the sub tasks represented as boxes with lines to relate them to each other. The color of the boxes could also be determined by the status of each project or task.

Which visualization should be used?

- A. Sankey chart
- B. Grid chart
- C. Org chart
- D. Network chart

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Network chart is the appropriate visualization because it is designed to display entities as nodes and their relationships as connecting edges. In this scenario, each project, process, task, or subtask can be represented by a node (shown as a box), while the lines show the dependencies and relationships between those items. This makes it suitable for a project-management view in which tasks can be connected to multiple related or co-dependent tasks rather than being limited to a simple linear sequence.

A network chart can also use color to distinguish node categories or statuses. For example, the analyst can configure node coloring to visually identify tasks that are completed, in progress, delayed, or blocked. Combining relationship lines with status-based color provides users with both the structural context of the project workflow and an immediate indication of operational state.

Qlik documents network charts as visualizations for showing relationships between nodes, with links representing the connections in the network. This directly supports modeling dependent processes and subtasks in an app. See the [Qlik Sense network chart documentation](#) and Qlik's [visualization overview](#).

QUESTION NO: 9

Refer to the exhibit.

Employees							
EmployeeID	Employee Name	Hire Date	Termination Date	Address	State	Job Level	Salary
2100	Ann Rogers	8/13/2017		123 Infinity Ln	CA	Sales Level II	\$60,000
1100	Bob Hammond	1/11/2016		9182 Broadway	NY	Sales Manager I	\$73,000
1003	Cindy	5/2/2010	7/3/2018	555 Marty Grass	LA	Regional Director	\$87,000

The data architect loads these fields from a data source. A business analyst is creating an app for the human resources team. Several visualizations are required.

- Line chart to show the number of new hires and terminations monthly
- Treemap to show the number of employees by department and job level
- Distribution plot of annual salaries or amount of benefits received by duration of employment or location
- KPI to show average cost per employee

The cost per employee can be calculated by adding the employee salary to the amount of benefits received.

Which two additional fields does the business analyst need from the data architect to meet these requirements? (Select two.)

- A. Number of hires and termination
- B. Benefits received
- C. Average cost of employee
- D. Years employed
- E. Department

ANSWER: B D

Explanation:

Benefits received is needed because it is a required measure for the requested distribution analysis and is also an input to the cost-per-employee calculation. With employee salary already available, the app can define total employee cost as salary plus benefits received, then aggregate that value using an average to populate the KPI. Qlik measures support aggregations such as `Avg()`, so a suitable KPI expression can be based on the average of the combined salary and benefits values.

Years employed is needed to provide the duration-of-employment dimension requested for the distribution plot. This field lets the analyst segment or group salary and benefits observations by employee tenure. If the source instead supplies hire dates, tenure could be derived in the load script or in an expression; however, when identifying the additional source field required by the stated visualization requirements, a years-employed field directly provides the needed duration value.

Together, these fields complete the measures and dimensions needed for the salary/benefits distribution and average cost analysis while allowing the already loaded fields to support the hiring, termination, department, job-level, and location requirements. See Qlik guidance on [distribution plots](#) and [creating measures](#).

QUESTION NO: 10

A business analyst creates an EMEA detail sheet in a finance app. Users can make selections anywhere in the app before selecting a button that opens this sheet.

When the button is selected, it must remove the existing selections, select Region EMEA, and then open the EMEA detail sheet.

Which three button actions should the business analyst configure? (Select three.)

- A. Clear selections
- B. Select values in a field
- C. Go to sheet
- D. Apply bookmark
- E. Set variable value

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

Clear selections, **Select values in a field**, and **Go to sheet** are the required button actions. Clearing selections prevents an earlier selection, such as Country or Product, from unintentionally restricting the EMEA analysis. The select-values action can then select EMEA in the Region field, and the go-to-sheet action opens the intended detail sheet.

Applying a bookmark could impose a saved selection state that is not required, while setting a variable does not select data in the Region field. The action order should ensure that the existing state is cleared before the regional selection is applied.