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# Question 1

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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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.)

## Options:

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- 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:

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A, D

## Question 2

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### Question Type: MultipleChoice

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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;
```

### Options:

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

### Answer:

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D

## Question 3

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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A data architect needs to load data from two different databases. Additional data will be added from a folder that contains QVDs, text files, and Excel files.

What is the minimum number of data connections required?

**Options:**

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**A-** Two

**B-** Five

**C-** Four

**D-** Three

**Answer:**

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D

## Question 4

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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A company generates 1 GB of ticketing data daily. The data is stored in multiple tables. Business users need to see trends of tickets processed for the past 2 years. Users very rarely access the transaction-level data for a specific date. Only the past 2 years of data must be loaded, which is 720 GB of data.

Which method should a data architect use to meet these requirements?

### Options:

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- A- Load only aggregated data for 2 years and use On-Demand App Generation (ODAG) for transaction data
- B- Load only aggregated data for 2 years and apply filters on a sheet for transaction data
- C- Load only 2 years of data in an aggregated app and create a separate transaction app for occasional use
- D- Load only 2 years of data and use best practices in scripting and visualization to calculate and display aggregated data

### Answer:

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A

## Question 5

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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Refer to the exhibit.

```
StoresTemp:
LOAD * INLINE
[ID,STO,CT
S2537,Mall,London
S1230,Farm,London
S1242,Goya,Madrid
S0170,Tribunal,Madrid
S0045,Singerstrabe,Berlin];

Stores:
LOAD
  ID AS StoreID,
  STO AS StoreName,
  CT AS City
RESIDENT StoresTemp WHERE EXISTS (StoreID, ID);
DROP TABLE StoresTemp;
```

Refer to the exhibit

A data architect develops an app for Coffee4all, a coffee company with stores located throughout Europe

The script runs successfully, but the Stores table does not have any values.



What should the data architect do?

**Options:**

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**A-** Use where exists (ID, StoreID)

**B-** Use where exists (ID)

**C-** Use Concatenate before loading the Stores table

**Answer:**

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B

## Question 6

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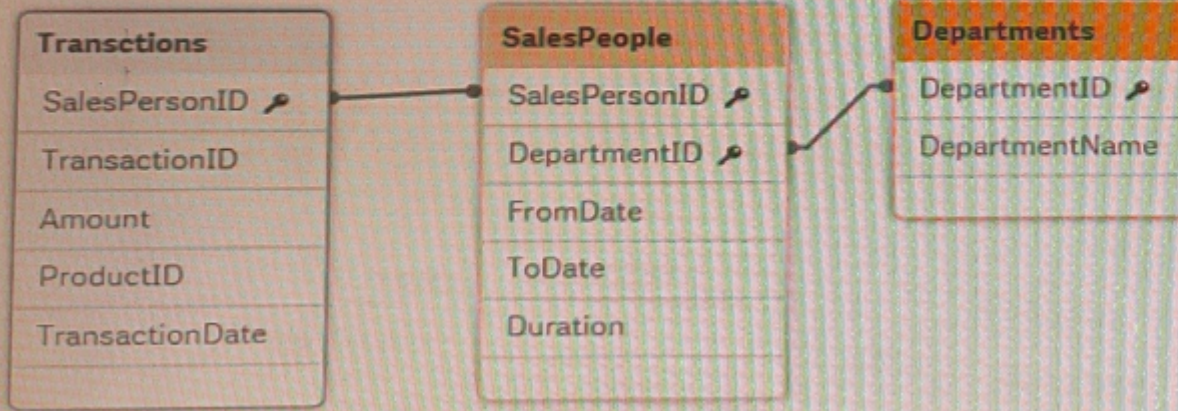
**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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Refer to the exhibit.

DepartmentName	Sum(Amount)
<b>Totals</b>	<b>590,194</b>
Dept B	184,239
Dept C	182,218
Dept A	122,143
Dept D	101,594

Sum(Amount)  
250.1k



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?

**Options:**

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- 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:**

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A

## Question 7

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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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 the data 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?

### Options:

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- A-** 1. Create a link table with master calendar fields  
2. Create a single filter using fields from the master calendar
- B-** 1. Load the Shipments and Orders table via the data manager  
2. Create a single filter using fields from the Orders table
- C-** 1. Create a master calendar and join into the Shipments and Orders table  
2. Create a single filter using fields from the Shipments table
- D-** 1. Create a master calendar table as a data island  
2. Create a single filter using fields from the master calendar

**Answer:**

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A

## Question 8

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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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);
```

**Options:**

---

A- 3

B- 1

C- 6

D- 4

**Answer:**

---

D

## Question 9

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Refer to the exhibit.

Price Groups		
Start	Stop	Price Group
0.00	9.99	0-10
10.00	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 during analysis.

Which feature should the data architect use to meet these requirements?

**Options:**

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- A- Class function in the script and use variables
- B- Class function in a calculated dimension
- C- Nested IFs in a calculated dimension
- D- IntervalMatch and use variables

**Answer:**

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B

## Question 10

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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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?

**Options:**

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- 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:**

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D

## Question 11

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Refer to the exhibit.

productid	date	qty
12	01/02/2019	20
15	01/02/2019	30
17	01/03/2019	60
12	01/04/2019	-5
15	01/04/2019	27
17	01/05/2019	50

Productid	01/02/2019	01/03/2019	01/04/2019	01/05/2019
12	20	20	15	15
15	30	30	57	57
17	0	60	60	110

Refer to the exhibits.

The first table shows the source table (Original table).

This data represents the stocks stored every month for each product:

- \* The relevant fields are productid, qty, and date.
- \* The date field represents the calendar months using
- \* The qty field shows the product stock fluctuation from the current month versus the previous month. If there is no fluctuation between months, there are no new entries in the table.

The second table shows a Pivot table visualization the data analyst needs to create in the app displaying per each product the monthly trend of available stock.

For performance reasons, the data analyst requests the data architect to calculate the running stock quantity of each product for every month in the script.

Which approach should the data architect use?

### Options:

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- A-** 1. Generate a Cartesian JOIN between productid and date in a Combined table  
2. RIGHT JOIN the Combined table with the Original table to populate the missing qty values  
3. Use PREVIOUS() and RANGESUMQ functions to create the running quantity totals for each product for every month
- B-** 1. Generate a Cartesian JOIN between productid and date in a Combined table  
2. LEFT JOIN the Combined table with the Original table to populate the missing qty values  
3. Use PREVIOUSO and SUM() functions to create the running quantity totals for each product for every month
- C-** 1. Generate a Calendar table with all dates between the minimum and maximum date values in an Original table  
2. RIGHT JOIN the Calendar table back to the Original table to populate the missing qty values  
3. Use PEEK() and RANGECOUNTO functions to create the running quantity totals for each product for every month
- D-** 1. Generate a Calendar table with all dates between the minimum and maximum date values in an Original table  
2. LEFT JOIN the Calendar table back to the Original table to populate the missing qty values

### Answer:

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D

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