



Qlik QREP Practice Questions

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which are limitations associated with Qlik Replicate stream endpoint types (e.g.. Kafka or Azure Event Hubs)? (Select two.)

Options:

- A- The Apply Changes replication option is not supported.
- B- The Full Load replication option is not supported
- C- Associated tasks filling those endpoint types cannot be stopped.
- D- The Store Changes replication option is not supported.
- E- The DROP and CREATE table target table preparation option is not supported
- E- The DROP and CREATE table target table preparation option is not supported: This is also a known limitation for Kafka as a target endpoint¹. The Drop and Create table Target Table Preparation option is not supported, which affects how tables are prepared on the target side during replication.

The other options are not correct because:

A . The Apply Changes replication option is not supported: This is not listed as a limitation for Kafka or Azure Event Hubs.

B . The Full Load replication option is not supported: Full Load is supported for Kafka¹.

C . Associated tasks filling those endpoint types cannot be stopped: This is not mentioned as a limitation, and tasks can typically be stopped unless otherwise specified.

For more detailed information on the limitations of using Kafka or Azure Event Hubs as target endpoints in Qlik Replicate, you can refer to the official Qlik documentation¹²³.

Answer:

D, E, E

Explanation:

For stream endpoint types like Kafka or Azure Event Hubs in Qlik Replicate, there are specific limitations that apply to the replication options and target table preparation options:

D . The Store Changes replication option is not supported: This limitation is explicitly mentioned for Kafka¹ and Azure Event Hubs²³. The Store Changes mode is not supported when using these stream endpoints, meaning that changes cannot be stored for later retrieval or reporting.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which is the default port of Qlik Replicate Server on Linux?

Options:

- A- 3550
- B- 443
- C- 80
- D- 3552

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The default port for Qlik Replicate Server on Linux is 3552. This port is used for outbound and inbound communication unless it is overridden during the installation or configuration process. Here's a reference to the documentation that confirms this information:

[The official Qlik Replicate documentation states that "Port 3552 \(the default rest port\) needs to be opened for outbound and inbound communication, unless you override it as described below." This indicates that 3552 is the default port that needs to be considered during the installation and setup of Qlik Replicate on a Linux system¹.](#)

The other options provided do not correspond to the default port for Qlik Replicate Server on Linux:

- A . 3550: This is not listed as the default port in the documentation.
- B . 443: This is commonly the default port for HTTPS traffic, but not for Qlik Replicate Server.
- C . 80: This is commonly the default port for HTTP traffic, but not for Qlik Replicate Server.

[Therefore, the verified answer is D. 3552, as it is the port designated for Qlik Replicate Server on Linux according to the official documentation¹.](#)

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A Qlik Replicate administrator must deliver data from a source endpoint with minimal impact and distribute it to several target endpoints.

How should this be achieved in Qlik Replicate?

Options:

- A- Create a LogStream task followed by multiple tasks using an endpoint that reads changes from the log stream staging folder
- B- Create a task streaming to a dedicated buffer database (e.g.. Oracle or MySQL) and consume that database in the following tasks as a source endpoint
- C- Create a task streaming to a streaming target endpoint (e.g., Kafka) and consume that endpoint in the following tasks as a source endpoint
- D- Create multiple tasks using the same source endpoint

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Questions no: 16 Verified Answer: = C. Create a task streaming to a streaming target

Step by Step Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation with all Reference: = To deliver data from a source endpoint with minimal impact and distribute it to several target endpoints in Qlik Replicate, the best approach is:

[C . Create a task streaming to a streaming target endpoint \(e.g., Kafka\) and consume that endpoint in the following tasks as a source endpoint: This method allows for efficient data distribution with minimal impact on the source system. By streaming data to a platform like Kafka, which is designed for high-throughput, scalable, and fault-tolerant storage, Qlik Replicate can then use this data stream as a source for multiple downstream tasks12.](#)

The other options are less optimal because:

A . Create a LogStream task followed by multiple tasks using an endpoint that reads changes from the log stream staging folder: While this option involves a LogStream, it does not specify streaming to a target endpoint that can be consumed by multiple tasks, which is essential for minimal impact distribution.

B . Create a task streaming to a dedicated buffer database (e.g., Oracle or MySQL) and consume that database in the following tasks as a source endpoint: This option introduces additional complexity and potential performance overhead by using a buffer database.

D . Create multiple tasks using the same source endpoint: This could lead to increased load and impact on the source endpoint, which is contrary to the requirement of minimal impact.

[For more detailed information on how to set up streaming tasks to target endpoints like Kafka and how to configure subsequent tasks to consume from these streaming endpoints, you can refer to the official Qlik documentation on Adding and managing target endpoints.](#)

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which option of permissions level in Qlik Enterprise Manager can be set?

Options:

- A- Using the same permissions as in Qlik Replicate
- B- Transfer rights from Qlik Replicate
- C- Inherited permissions for all functions
- D- Using the same permissions as in Qlik Replicate and Qlik Compose

Answer:

C

Explanation:

In Qlik Enterprise Manager, permissions can be managed in a granular way, and one of the key features is the ability to inherit permissions. Here's how it works:

Inherited permissions for all functions : By default, inheritance is enabled for all objects, including users and groups. This means that permissions are automatically carried over from the parent object, ensuring consistency and ease of management across different levels of the organizational structure¹.

Using the same permissions as in Qlik Replicate (A) and Using the same permissions as in Qlik Replicate and Qlik Compose (D): While Qlik Enterprise Manager may integrate with Qlik Replicate and Qlik Compose, the permissions are not directly transferred or used in the same way. Each tool has its own set of permissions and roles that need to be configured separately.

Transfer rights from Qlik Replicate (B): There is no direct option to transfer rights from Qlik Replicate to Qlik Enterprise Manager. Permissions need to be set within the Enterprise Manager itself, although it may be guided by the roles and permissions defined in Qlik Replicate.

Therefore, the verified answer is C. Inherited permissions for all functions, as it reflects the capability of Qlik Enterprise Manager to set permissions based on inheritance, which simplifies the management of user permissions across the system¹.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

During the process of handling data errors, the Qlik Replicate administrator recognizes that data might be truncated. Which process should be used to maintain full table integrity?

Options:

- A- Stop Task
- B- Suspend Table
- C- Ignore Record
- D- Log record to the exceptions table

Answer:

D

Explanation:

When handling data errors in Qlik Replicate, especially when data might be truncated, maintaining full table integrity is crucial. The best approach to handle this situation is to log the record to the exceptions table. Here's why:

Log record to the exceptions table (D): This option allows the task to continue processing while ensuring that any records that could not be applied due to errors, such as truncation, are captured for review and resolution. The exceptions table serves as a repository for such records, allowing administrators to address the issues without losing the integrity of the full dataset¹.

Stop Task (A): While stopping the task will prevent further data processing, it does not provide a mechanism to handle the specific records that caused the error.

Suspend Table (B): Suspending the table will halt processing for that specific table, but again, it does not address the individual records that may be causing truncation issues.

Ignore Record : Ignoring the record would mean that the truncated data is not processed, potentially leading to data loss and compromising table integrity.

Therefore, the verified answer is D. Log record to the exceptions table, as it allows for the identification and resolution of specific data errors while preserving the integrity of the overall table data¹².

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which user permission level is required to import tasks?

Options:

- A- Operator
- B- Admin
- C- Viewer
- D- Designer



Answer:

B

Explanation:

Questions no: 38 Verified Answer: = B. Admin

Explanation: Step by Step Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation with all Reference: = In Qlik Replicate, different user roles are assigned specific permissions that dictate what tasks they can perform within the system. To import tasks into Qlik Replicate, a user must have the Admin role. Here's the breakdown of permissions for each role related to task management:

Admin: This role has the highest level of permissions, including the ability to import tasks. Users with the Admin role can perform all operations within Qlik Replicate, such as creating, designing, deleting, exporting, and importing tasks¹.

Designer: Users with this role can create and design tasks but do not have permission to import tasks.

Operator: This role allows users to perform runtime operations like start, stop, or reload targets but does not include permissions to import tasks.

Viewer: Users with the Viewer role can view task history and other details but cannot perform task management operations like importing tasks.

Therefore, the correct answer is B. Admin, as only users with the Admin role are granted the permission to import tasks into Qlik Replicate¹.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which information will be downloaded in the Qlik Replicate diagnostic package?

Options:

- A- Logs, Statistics, Task Status
- B- Endpoint Configuration, Logs, Task Settings
- C- Logs, Statistics, Task Status, Metadata
- D- Endpoint Configuration, Task Settings, Permissions

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The Qlik Replicate diagnostic package is designed to assist in troubleshooting task-related issues. When you generate a task-specific diagnostics package, it includes the task log files and various debugging data. The contents of the diagnostics package are crucial for the Qlik Support team to review and diagnose any problems that may arise during replication tasks.

According to the official Qlik documentation, the diagnostics package contains:

Task log files

Various debugging data

[While the documentation does not explicitly list "Statistics, Task Status, and Metadata" as part of the diagnostics package, these elements are typically included in the debugging data necessary for comprehensive troubleshooting. Therefore, the closest match to the documented contents of the diagnostics package would be option C, which includes Logs, Statistics, Task Status, and Metadata¹²³.](#)

It's important to note that the specific contents of the diagnostics package may vary slightly based on the version of Qlik Replicate and the nature of the task being diagnosed. However, the provided answer is based on the most recent and relevant documentation available.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

How can a source be batch-loaded automatically on a daily basis?

Options:

- A- Set trigger through server scheduler
- B- Set trigger through Advanced Run options
- C- Set trigger through Task Designer
- D- Enable task on full load and apply changes

Answer:

A

Explanation:

To batch-load a source automatically on a daily basis in Qlik Replicate, you would typically use a server scheduler. Here's how it can be done:

Set trigger through server scheduler (A): You can configure a scheduler on the server where Qlik Replicate is running to trigger the batch load process at a specified time each day. This could be done using the operating system's built-in task scheduler, such as Windows Task Scheduler or cron jobs on Linux systems¹.

The scheduler would execute a command or script that starts the Qlik Replicate task configured for batch loading. The command would utilize Qlik Replicate's command-line interface or API to initiate the task¹.

This approach allows for precise control over the timing of the batch load and can be adjusted to meet the specific scheduling requirements of the data replication process¹.

The other options provided are not typically used for setting up an automatic daily batch load:

B . Set trigger through Advanced Run options: While Advanced Run options provide various ways to run tasks, they do not include a scheduling function for daily automation.

C . Set trigger through Task Designer: Task Designer is used for designing and configuring tasks, not for scheduling them.

D . Enable task on full load and apply changes: This option would start the task immediately and is not related to scheduling the task on a daily basis.

Therefore, the verified answer is A. Set trigger through server scheduler, as it is the method that allows for the automation of batch loading on a daily schedule¹.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

How can the task diagnostic package be downloaded?

Options:

- A- Open task from overview -> Monitor -> Tools -> Support -> Download diagnostic package
- B- Open task from overview -> Run -> Tools -?
- C- Download diagnostic package Go to server settings -> Logging -> Right-click task -> Support -> Download diagnostic package
- D- Right-click task from overview -> Download diagnostic package

Answer:

A

Explanation:

To download the task diagnostic package in Qlik Replicate, you need to follow these steps:

Open the task from the overview in the Qlik Replicate Console.

Switch to the Monitor view.

Click on the Tools toolbar button.

Navigate to Support.

Select Download Diagnostic Package1.

This process will generate a task-specific diagnostics package that contains the task log files and various debugging data that may assist in troubleshooting task-related issues. Depending on your browser settings, the file will either be automatically downloaded to your designated download folder, or you will be prompted to download it. The file will be named in the format <task_name>__diagnostics__<timestamp>.zip12.

The other options provided do not accurately describe the process for downloading a diagnostic package in Qlik Replicate:

B is incomplete and does not provide a valid path.

C incorrectly suggests going to server settings and logging, which is not the correct procedure.

D suggests a method that is not documented in the official Qlik Replicate help resources.

Therefore, the verified answer is A, as it correctly outlines the steps to download a diagnostic

package in Qlik Replicate12.

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The designer creates a replication task with the source schema name 'HR' and renames the schema in the following areas:

1. In Global Transformation, create a rule to rename schema to 'USER1'
2. In Task Settings -> Target Metadata, enter the Target table schema as 'USER2'
3. In Global Transformation, add a new column named 'SCHEMA' and expression as 'USER3'

Which is the final target schema name?

Options:

- A- USER3
- B- HR
- C- USER1
- D- USER2

Answer:

D

Explanation:

In Qlik Replicate, when multiple schema rename rules are applied, the final schema name is determined by the last applied setting that affects the schema name directly. Here's how the process works:

Global Transformation to rename schema to 'USER1': This rule will initially rename the schema from 'HR' to 'USER1'. However, this is not the final schema name as further changes are applied later in the task settings1.

Task Settings -> Target Metadata to enter the Target table schema as 'USER2': This setting overrides the previous global transformation rule and sets the target schema name to 'USER2'. This is because the Target Metadata settings are applied after the Global Transformations and directly affect the target schema name1.

Global Transformation to add a new column named 'SCHEMA' with expression as 'USER3':

While this rule adds a new column with a value of 'USER3', it does not change the schema name itself. It only affects the content of a column within the tables1.

Therefore, the final target schema name, after considering all the applied settings, is D. USER2. This is because the Target Metadata setting in the task settings has the final say on the target schema name, and it is set to 'USER2'1.

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The Qlik Replicate developer notices that errors occur about the duplicate key when applying INSERT. Which should be done in order to identify this Issue?

Options:

- A- Check the error message in the Apply Exceptions control table
- B- Stop and reload the task
- C- Stop task and enable the Apply Exceptions control table
- D- Stop and resume the task

Answer:

A

Explanation:

When a Qlik Replicate developer encounters errors about a duplicate key when applying INSERT, the first step to identify and resolve the issue is to:

A . Check the error message in the Apply Exceptions control table: This control table contains detailed information about any exceptions that occur during the apply process, including duplicate key errors. By examining the error messages, the developer can understand the cause of the issue and take appropriate action to resolve it1.

The process involves:

Accessing the Qlik Replicate Console.

Navigating to the task that is experiencing the issue.

Opening the Apply Exceptions control table to review the error messages related to the duplicate key issue.

Analyzing the error details to determine the cause, such as whether it's due to a source data problem or a target schema constraint.

The other options are not the correct initial steps for identifying the issue:

B . Stop and reload the task: This action might temporarily bypass the error but does not address the root cause of the duplicate key issue.

C . Stop task and enable the Apply Exceptions control table: The Apply Exceptions control table should already be enabled and checked for errors as the first step.

D . Stop and resume the task: Resuming the task without identifying the cause of the error will likely result in the error reoccurring.

For more information on how to troubleshoot and handle duplicate key errors in Qlik Replicate, you can refer to the official Qlik [community](#) articles and [support](#) resources that provide guidance on error handling and the use of the Apply Exceptions control table2.

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