



Qlik QSBA2024 Practice Questions

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A business analyst needs to create a visualization that compares two measures over time using a continuous scale that includes a range. The measures will be Profit and Revenue.

Which visualization should the business analyst use?

Options:

- A- Line chart
- B- Bullet chart
- C- Bar chart
- D- Scatter plot

Answer:

A

Explanation:

A line chart is the most appropriate visualization for comparing two continuous measures (Profit and Revenue) over time. Line charts are designed to show trends and patterns over a continuous scale (such as time), making it ideal for this scenario where we need to observe how both Profit and Revenue vary across a period.

Key Concepts:

Continuous Scale: Line charts are specifically suited for continuous data like time, making them the preferred choice when tracking changes over time for multiple measures.

Dual Measure Comparison: A line chart allows you to plot two measures on the same axis, making it easy to compare their trends over the same period.

Why the Other Options Are Less Suitable:

B . Bullet chart: A bullet chart is used to compare a single measure against a target, not for tracking two measures over time.

C . Bar chart: Bar charts are better suited for comparing categorical data, not continuous measures over time.

D . Scatter plot: Scatter plots are used to compare relationships between two measures but are not suited for continuous time-based comparisons.

References for Qlik Sense Business Analyst:

Line Charts for Time Series Data: Line charts are the recommended visualization for comparing multiple measures over time in Qlik Sense, especially when working with continuous data like Profit and Revenue.

Thus, the line chart is the best choice for this scenario, making A the correct answer.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Refer to the exhibit.



An app that will track experiments for rodents (e.g., rats and mice) that navigate mazes (labyrinths) is being developed. Individual rodents are catalogued in the Rodent table, while the Mazes table has metadata for the mazes. The MazeEscapes table holds a record of each attempt at a maze by a rodent. A business analyst needs to build a KPI that will allow users to see how many rodents have made at least one attempt at any maze.

How should the analyst construct the KPI?

Options:

- A- * Create RodentID AS RodentID_Counter in the MazeEscapes table.
* Use Count (Distinct RodentID Counter) as the KPI expression.
- B- * Create 1 AS RodentID_Counter in the Rodent table.
* Use Sum (RodentID Counter) as the KPI expression.
- C- Create 1 AS RodentID_Counter in the MazeEscapes table.
Use Sum (RodentID Counter) as the KPI expression.
- D- * Create RodentID AS RodentID Counter in the Rodent table.
* Use Count (Distinct RodentID Counter) as the KPI expression.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

In this case, we need to count how many unique rodents have made at least one attempt at any maze. Since the relationship between the Rodent table and the MazeEscapes table is a one-to-many relationship (each rodent may attempt several mazes), the best approach is to base the calculation on the MazeEscapes table, as it holds the actual records of rodent attempts.

By creating a new field RodentID_Counter in the MazeEscapes table, the analyst ensures that each rodent's attempt is captured. Using the Count (Distinct RodentID_Counter) as the KPI expression then accurately counts each unique rodent that has made at least one attempt, without counting multiple attempts by the same rodent.

Key Concepts:

Distinct Count: The distinct count ensures that rodents who have made multiple maze attempts are only counted once.

MazeEscapes Table: This table holds the records of each attempt, making it the correct source for this KPI.

Why the Other Options Are Less Suitable:

B . Sum (RodentID_Counter) in the Rodent table: This would incorrectly sum the number of rodents rather than counting unique attempts, leading to inaccurate results.

C . Sum (RodentID_Counter) in the MazeEscapes table: Summing the counter would not account for the distinct rodents, leading to incorrect counting.

D . RodentID_Counter in the Rodent table: This would not correctly reflect the rodents that have made an attempt, as not every rodent in the Rodent table may have attempted a maze.

References for Qlik Sense Business Analyst:

Distinct Count in KPI: It is best practice to use Count(Distinct ...) when working with KPIs that require unique counts, such as counting distinct rodents in this scenario.

Thus, A is the verified answer because it ensures that each rodent is counted once, based on their attempts in the MazeEscapes table.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The business analyst creates one table by concatenating and joining several source tables. This has resulted in a table of several thousand rows that may have several columns containing

between 30% and 70% null values. The business analyst needs to understand the level of null values in each field of this table to determine if this is an issue.

Which capability should the business analyst use?

Options:

- A- Select each field in the Data model viewer and use the Density value to determine the level of nulls
- B- Enable the Preview Panel in the Data model viewer and inspect the data table visually to determine the level of null values
- C- Look at the tags fields for any indication that \$null is associated to this field
- D- Inspect each field in the Data model viewer and use the Subset ratio to determine the level of null values

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The Density value in the Data Model Viewer provides a measure of how 'dense' or 'sparse' a field is in terms of data completeness. A higher density value means fewer nulls, while a lower value indicates more nulls. By checking the density value for each field, the business analyst can determine the percentage of non-null values, which is critical for understanding data quality and completeness.

Key Concepts:

Density Value: This is a measure in Qlik Sense that indicates the proportion of non-null values in a field. A field with a high density is mostly populated, while a lower density indicates a high proportion of null values.

Data Model Viewer: This tool allows analysts to inspect the structure and quality of data fields, including metrics such as density.

Why the Other Options Are Less Suitable:

B . Preview Panel: While the Preview Panel shows sample data, it does not provide a comprehensive measure of null values and is more suited for a quick glance rather than detailed analysis.

C . Tags fields with \$null: This would show if the field contains any nulls, but it wouldn't quantify the level of nulls.

D . Subset Ratio: The subset ratio compares values across related tables, not null values within individual fields.

References for Qlik Sense Business Analyst:

Data Quality in Qlik Sense: Using the Density value is the best way to assess the proportion of null values in a field, making it ideal for the business analyst to understand the completeness of the data.

Thus, A is the correct answer because the density value provides the required insight into the level of nulls in each field.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

In the 'Sales By Product' bar chart, a customer wants to highlight a specific product bar that includes a dynamic label. The label will only be visible when conditions are met. Which feature should the business analyst add to the bar chart?

Options:

- A- A Color By Expression property under Appearance
- B- A Dimension reference line add-on
- C- An Alternative dimension with a calculation
- D- A reference line add-on under Properties

Answer:

A

Explanation:

To dynamically highlight a specific product bar in a bar chart based on conditions, the best approach is to use the Color By Expression feature under the Appearance settings in Qlik Sense. This feature allows you to apply conditional formatting to bars, changing their color dynamically based on expression logic.

A . A Color By Expression property under Appearance This is the correct answer. The Color By Expression property allows the business analyst to dynamically color bars in the chart based on specific conditions. The expression can be set to highlight a specific product bar only when certain conditions are met, and the color can be customized to make it stand out.

B . A Dimension reference line add-on Dimension reference lines are used to show thresholds or important values along the axes, but they do not dynamically color the bars or add conditional labels to them. This would not achieve the desired effect.

C . An Alternative dimension with a calculation Alternative dimensions allow users to switch

between different dimensions in the same chart, but they do not provide dynamic highlighting or conditional visibility for labels.

D . A reference line add-on under Properties Reference lines are used to mark specific values or thresholds in a chart, but they do not interact with the dynamic coloring or visibility of labels on individual bars.

Key Qlik Sense Business Analyst References:

Color By Expression is a powerful feature in Qlik Sense that allows dynamic customization of chart colors based on expressions, making it ideal for highlighting specific data points or conditions.

This feature provides great flexibility in creating visually engaging and interactive charts that respond to changes in the underlying data or user selections.

Thus, the correct way to highlight a specific product bar with a dynamic label is to use Color By Expression under Appearance.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A marketing team needs to display sales for a limited number of products by providing a bar chart that the user can control. The visualization has several requirements:

- * Starts with the top five products
- * Allows the user to change the number of products displayed
- * Allows the user to scroll through all products on a mini chart

The business analyst creates a bar chart and a variable. Which steps should the business analyst complete next?

Options:

- A- * Add the slider object and use the variable to set its value
- * Set the number of bars to custom and use the variable to set its value
- B- * Use the variable to fix the limitation
- * Add an input box to enable the user to enter the required value
- C- * Use the variable to fix the limitation
- * Add a slider object and use the variable to set its value
- D- * Add the slider object and use the variable to set its value
- * Use the properties to set the number of bars to custom

Answer:

A

Explanation:

To meet the requirement of controlling the number of products displayed in the bar chart, the business analyst should use a slider object tied to a variable. The variable will store the number of products the user wants to display. In the Appearance section of the bar chart's properties, the analyst can set the number of bars to a custom value using the variable, ensuring that the user can dynamically change the number of displayed products.

Key Concepts:

Slider Object: This provides a user-friendly way for users to adjust the number of products displayed in the bar chart.

Custom Bar Limitation: By setting the number of bars displayed to a custom value controlled by the variable, the business analyst ensures that the user can dynamically adjust how many products are shown.

Why the Other Options Are Less Suitable:

B . Use the variable to fix the limitation and add an input box: While this could work, sliders provide a better, more intuitive user experience than input boxes for adjusting values dynamically.

C . Use the variable to fix the limitation and add a slider: This is almost correct, but it misses the step of setting the number of bars to a custom value using the variable.

D . Add the slider object and set its value, but without custom bar settings: While adding a slider is correct, not setting the number of bars to custom using the variable means the user wouldn't be able to dynamically control the number of displayed products.

References for Qlik Sense Business Analyst:

Dynamic Control with Variables and Sliders: Qlik Sense best practices recommend using sliders and variables to give users control over visualizations, particularly when it comes to dynamically limiting data displayed.

Thus, adding the slider object and setting the number of bars to a custom value controlled by the variable is the best solution, making A the verified answer.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A business analyst is building an app to analyze virus outbreaks. They create a bar chart using a dimension of Continent, and a measure of Sum (Knowing sections). They require a secondary bar on the chart, so they create a second measure using Count (MajorCities).

The bar chart adjusts, but no bars are visible for this second measure. Which action should the business analyst take to resolve this issue?

Options:

- A- Enable Value labels within the Presentation section of the Appearance properties
- B- Recreate the second measure as an alternative measure
- C- Change the Y-axis Range scale from Auto to Custom and select a suitable Max value
- D- Convert the bar chart to a combo chart and reconfigure the second measure to be a bar

Answer:

D

Explanation:

In this scenario, the second measure (Count of MajorCities) is likely not being displayed because the two measures---Sum(Knowing sections) and Count(MajorCities)---are on vastly different scales. When two measures have significantly different ranges, one of them may not be visible on the same Y-axis, causing the issue you're seeing where no bars are visible for the second measure.

By converting the bar chart to a combo chart, the business analyst can display both measures with appropriate configurations. The combo chart allows you to display different measures in different ways, such as using one axis for the first measure (e.g., bars for Sum(Knowing sections)) and another axis for the second measure (e.g., bars for Count(MajorCities)), ensuring that both are visible on the chart.

Key Concepts:

Combo Chart: This type of chart allows you to display multiple measures using different axis scales or types of visualization (e.g., bars and lines).

Scale Mismatch: When two measures differ significantly in scale, they may not be displayed properly on the same axis. A combo chart helps by allowing separate Y-axes for each measure.

Why the Other Options Are Less Suitable:

A . Enable Value labels: While value labels can help show specific data points, they won't resolve the issue of one measure being invisible due to scale differences.

B . Recreate as an alternative measure: This would allow switching between measures, but the requirement is to show both measures simultaneously.

C . Change Y-axis Range to Custom: While adjusting the Y-axis manually might help, it's not the best solution because the scale difference between the two measures might still cause issues, and it would be harder to adjust dynamically.

References for Qlik Sense Business Analyst:

Combo Charts for Multiple Measures: Combo charts are recommended in Qlik Sense when you need to display multiple measures with different scales.

Thus, converting the bar chart to a combo chart ensures both measures are properly displayed, making D the correct answer.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Two customers in an organization want to use an app that contains a finance data set. With different analysis objectives, each customer will only use a subset of that data. Which procedure should the business analyst follow?

Options:

- A- Apply Section Access to manage the data for each customer
- B- Create multiple visualizations using set analysis
- C- Duplicate and rename the apps for each customer
- D- Unpivot, then re-associate the data tables for each customer

Answer:

B

Explanation:

In Qlik Sense, Set Analysis is one of the most powerful tools available to a Business Analyst for managing different subsets of data within the same app. Since both customers are working with the same finance dataset but have different objectives, creating multiple visualizations using set analysis allows the analyst to tailor the data views for each customer without duplicating the app or creating complex data models.

Key Concepts:

Set Analysis: This feature enables the creation of expressions that define subsets of data, allowing you to filter data within specific visualizations. This is ideal when multiple users need

different insights from the same underlying dataset.

Flexibility: Using set analysis, you can specify conditions within individual visualizations so that each user can focus on their own segment of the data without impacting others.

Efficiency: This method avoids redundancy by ensuring you only need one app and one data model, instead of duplicating and maintaining multiple apps or applying complex logic such as Section Access.

Why the Other Options Are Less Suitable:

A . Apply Section Access: While Section Access is useful for managing security and limiting what users can see in the entire dataset, it is primarily designed to restrict data access based on user roles. In this case, both users need access to the same dataset but will conduct different analyses. Section Access would be an overly restrictive and complex solution for this scenario.

C . Duplicate and rename the apps: This is inefficient because it leads to redundancy and makes maintenance harder (e.g., any changes to the dataset or visualizations would need to be applied to both apps). It also increases the risk of inconsistencies across versions of the app.

D . Unpivot and re-associate the data tables: This option is not relevant to the problem, as unpivoting is more appropriate for transforming datasets rather than tailoring views for different users within the same app. It does not address the need for customer-specific analysis objectives.

References for Qlik Sense Business Analyst:

Set Analysis: In the Qlik Sense Business Analyst's toolkit, Set Analysis is covered as a method to manage diverse data subsets within single apps, providing the flexibility needed in multi-user environments without duplicating content.

Efficient Application Design: Best practices suggest maintaining a single app where possible to ensure consistency and ease of maintenance, which aligns with the approach of using Set Analysis.

By using Set Analysis, you provide both customers with tailored data views that are easily managed and updated within a single app. This is why option B is the most effective and verified solution.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A business analyst is creating a new app with sales data

a. The visualizations must meet several requirements:

A Bar chart that shows sales by product group is used in multiple sheets

- * A KPI object that visualizes that the total amount of sales is used once
- * A Treemap that shows margin by product group is used one time inside a Container

Which visualization should be added to the master items library?

Options:

- A- Container
- B- KPI
- C- Bar chart
- D- Treemap

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The Bar chart is used multiple times across various sheets, which makes it a good candidate to be added to the Master Items library. Master items are reusable components that can be added to multiple visualizations across different sheets without needing to recreate them. Since the bar chart will be reused multiple times, adding it to the Master Items ensures consistency and reusability.

Key Concepts:

Master Items: These are predefined dimensions, measures, or visualizations that can be reused across multiple sheets in an app, ensuring consistency and reducing development time.

Why the Other Options Are Less Suitable:

A . Container: The container is only used once in this scenario, so it doesn't need to be a master item.

B . KPI: The KPI is only used once, so it does not require master item status.

D . Treemap: The treemap is only used once in a container, so it doesn't need to be a master item.

References for Qlik Sense Business Analyst:

Master Items for Reusability: Qlik Sense recommends adding frequently used charts or dimensions to the master items for easy reuse and consistency.

Thus, the bar chart is the best choice for adding to the master items, making C the correct answer.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A business analyst is creating a data model from several Excel files that contain several hundred thousand rows of data

a. The requirements include:

- * Users need to drill down to various details within the available data set.
- * Several final measures will be repeatedly used. These final measures require combining several fields in a single table.
- * User experience and load time is a high priority.

Which action should the business analyst take to meet these requirements?

Options:

- A- Aggregate the data to the source period
- B- Develop a master item using the required source fields
- C- Combine the various source fields in a calculated item in the Data manager
- D- Combine the source fields and create additional fields in Excel

Answer:

B

Explanation:

In Qlik Sense, creating Master Items allows business analysts to define fields, dimensions, and measures that are used consistently across the app. This is particularly important for measures that will be used repeatedly. By defining these as master items, you ensure that all calculations are consistent and optimized for user experience and performance. This approach also supports drill-down capabilities while ensuring a responsive user experience.

Key Concepts:

Master Items: Master Items are reusable definitions for dimensions, measures, and visualizations. When you create a measure as a Master Item, it becomes available for use across different visualizations, ensuring consistency and reducing duplication of effort.

User Experience and Load Time: Using Master Items optimizes performance, as Qlik Sense caches the results of these items, reducing the need for recalculating complex measures each time they are used.

Why the Other Options Are Less Suitable:

A . Aggregate the data to the source period: While aggregation could reduce the data volume, it would limit the ability to drill down to the detailed levels required by the users.

C . Combine the various source fields in a calculated item in the Data manager: While you could create calculated fields, this method would be less efficient than defining measures in the Master Items library. Calculations done outside Master Items would need to be manually repeated in each visualization, leading to inconsistencies.

D . Combine the source fields and create additional fields in Excel: This would not optimize user experience or load time, as it relies on modifying source data outside of Qlik Sense and could lead to unnecessary data duplication and inefficiencies.

References for Qlik Sense Business Analyst:

Master Items Best Practices: Qlik Sense promotes the use of Master Items for consistent measure definition and reuse, as they improve performance and ensure consistency across multiple visualizations.

By creating a Master Item, the business analyst ensures a streamlined and efficient user experience, making B the best and verified option for this scenario.

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A company CFO has requested an app that contains visualizations applicable to analyzing the finance data

a. Each regional finance team will analyze their data and should only have access to the data in their region. The app must contain a high-level sheet that navigates to relevant detail sheets.

Which features support a logical design structure?

Options:

- A- A dashboard of KPIs and section access
- B- A pivot table that filters by region
- C- A Multi KPI with set analysis
- D- A dashboard with regional bookmarks

Answer:

A

Explanation:

To fulfill the CFO's request for an app that allows each regional finance team to access only their data while navigating from a high-level sheet to detail sheets, the combination of a dashboard of KPIs and Section Access is ideal. A dashboard of KPIs provides high-level insights, and Section Access ensures that users from different regions can only see the data relevant to their region. Section Access allows for controlled access to data, ensuring data security and segregation.

Key Concepts:

Dashboard of KPIs: A dashboard displaying key performance indicators (KPIs) gives a high-level overview of financial data, allowing users to quickly assess critical metrics.

Section Access: This Qlik Sense feature controls data access based on user roles, ensuring that users only have access to the data relevant to their region.

Why the Other Options Are Less Suitable:

B . Pivot table: A pivot table is useful for detailed analysis but not suitable for designing a navigation structure or controlling access to data by region.

C . Multi KPI with set analysis: While set analysis can filter data, it doesn't control access at the regional level as effectively as Section Access.

D . Dashboard with regional bookmarks: Bookmarks are user-specific and do not offer security or access control, which is required in this scenario.

References for Qlik Sense Business Analyst:

Section Access for Regional Data Control: Qlik Sense recommends Section Access for managing data access when different users need to see only specific subsets of data.

Thus, A is the best solution because it combines high-level KPIs with robust data access controls using Section Access, making it the correct answer.

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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?

Options:

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

Answer:

D

Explanation:

A Network chart is the most suitable visualization for representing processes and tasks that have dependencies, such as projects with co-dependent tasks and subtasks. The network chart allows you to visualize relationships between nodes (in this case, tasks and subtasks) and can display them in a structured manner with lines connecting them based on their relationships. The colors of the boxes (or nodes) can be determined by the status of each project or task, which matches the requirements.

Key Concepts:

Network Chart: It's designed for showing interconnections or relationships between various elements. It is ideal when tasks or processes have dependencies or subtasks that need to be visually represented with links between them.

Color Representation: In a Network Chart, you can easily apply colors to nodes based on specific criteria, such as the status of the task, making it easier for users to track project progress at a glance.

Why the Other Options Are Less Suitable:

A . Sankey chart: While Sankey charts are used to show flow and relationships between categories, they are better suited for representing flows of data or values between stages, not hierarchical or task-related dependencies.

B . Grid chart: A grid chart is used to display values in a matrix but does not provide the relational and hierarchical representation needed for tasks and subtasks.

C . Org chart: Org charts are useful for showing hierarchies but are more structured for organization personnel or roles rather than co-dependent tasks and workflows.

References for Qlik Sense Business Analyst:

Network Diagram: Network charts are widely used for visualizing complex relationships

between entities, which aligns with the need to visualize tasks and subtasks in project management.

Thus, a Network chart provides the best solution for visualizing tasks and subtasks with their dependencies, making D the correct answer.

Question 12

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A data analyst is working on a new Qlik Sense application and realizes that some of the required data sources have already been used in previous applications. To streamline the data loading process and maintain consistency, the analyst decides to leverage existing data connections.

What actions should the analyst take to utilize the pre-existing data connections in Qlik Sense?

Options:

- A- Copy the script from the old application and paste it into the new application's script editor
- B- Access the Data load editor and select the desired data connection from the list of available connections
- C- Export the data connection from the old application and import it into the new one
- D- Use a Qlik Sense extension to search and replicate data connections from other applications

Answer:

B

Explanation:

In Qlik Sense, data connections are reusable objects that allow multiple apps to connect to the same data sources. To leverage existing connections, the business analyst should go to the Data Load Editor and select the desired connection from the list of available connections. This ensures that the analyst uses the same data sources, promoting consistency across apps.

Key Concepts:

Data Connections: Qlik Sense allows users to create and manage connections to external data sources. These connections can be reused across multiple applications.

Data Load Editor: This is where existing data connections can be accessed and used in new applications, streamlining the data loading process.

Why the Other Options Are Less Suitable:

A . Copy the script from the old application and paste it into the new application's script editor: While this could work, it's not the most efficient method, as it doesn't reuse the existing data connection object, and it's prone to errors.

C . Export the data connection from the old application and import it into the new one: Qlik Sense doesn't require exporting and importing data connections since they are already available globally for reuse across apps.

D . Use a Qlik Sense extension to search and replicate data connections: This is unnecessary because Qlik Sense already allows direct access to existing data connections through the Data Load Editor.

References for Qlik Sense Business Analyst:

Reusing Data Connections: One of the key features of Qlik Sense is its ability to reuse data connections across apps, which helps maintain consistency and reduces the need for redundant setups.

Thus, the correct approach is to access the Data Load Editor and select the pre-existing data connection, making B the verified answer.

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