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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Refer to the exhibit.

```
1 Products_Map:
2 mapping
3 load * Inline [
4 ID,Name
5 90012, A
6 90017, B
7 ];
8 ProductDetails:
9 Generic
10 Load *, applymap('Products_Map',ProductID,'Undefined') as ProductType;
11 LOAD * INLINE [
12 ProductID, Attribute, Value
13 90017, Color, Red
14 90017, Description, Jumper
15 90017, Category, Women Clothes
16 95012, Color, Yellow
17 95012, Description, Skirt
18 95012, Category, Women Clothes
19 95017, Color, Brown
20 95017, Description, Shoes
21 95017, Category, Men Shoes
22 ];
23 ProductPriceList:
24 Load Product as ProductID, Category, UnitPrice
25 from [lib://DataFiles/PriceList.xlsx] (ooxml, embedded labels);
```

```
App saved
Finished with error(s) and/or warning(s)
0 forced error(s)
1 synthetic key(s)
```

**Output
message
after load
data**

A data architect is creating an app using three tables. After executing the script, a warning displays

Which two steps should the data architect do to resolve this warning? (Select two.)

Options:

- A- Remove the rename statement (line 24) in the ProductPriceList table leaving the Product field name as is.
- B- Rename the Category field in the ProductPriceLis table to PnceCategory (line 24).
- C- Move the preceding Load statement in line 10 between table name (line 23) and Load statement (line 24).
- D- insert 'Join (ProductDetails)' in front of the Load statement in line 24 to combine ProductPriceList with ProductDetails

Answer:

B

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A data architect needs to create an app that combines employee data from the Sales system and the Human Resources (HR) system.

These systems identify employees differently Employees in the HR system are identified with an alpha-numeric key Employees in the Sales system are identified using an integer key.

The Human Resources manager creates a table that maps these keys to another, called Associations.

The resultant data model must meet the following requirements:

- * Associations must be valid
- * The model must be optimized for performance
- * The option must support multiple tables added

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

Options:

- A-** APPLYMAP ('Associations , EmployeeKey) as Employeekey;
- B-** MAPSUBSTRING ('Associations' ,Employeekey) As Employeekey;
- C-** MAP EmployeeKey USING Associations;
- D-** RENAME FIELDS USING Associations;

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The MAP function maps the EmployeeKey in the Sales system to the EmployeeKey in the HR system using the Associations table. This allows the data architect to join the data from the Sales system and the HR system using the same key, ensuring that the associations are valid.

Using the MAP function also optimizes the performance of the data model as it eliminates the need for multiple joins between the data from the Sales and HR systems.

This solution also supports multiple tables added, as the MAP function can be applied to any table that needs to be joined with the HR system data.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

ITALY IT001 HR

GERMANY DE002 HR

SPAIN SP03 FINANCE

FRANCE FRO04 SALES

Refer to the exhibit

A company stores the employee data within a key composed of Country UserID, and Department. These fields are separated by a blank space. The UserID field is composed of two characters that indicate the country followed by a unique code of two or three digits. A data architect wants to retrieve only that unique code.

Options:

- A- LTRIM (SUBFIELD (Key, ' ', 2), 2)
- B- MID (SUBFIELD (Key , ' ', 2), 3)
- C- RIGHT(SUBFIELD (Key,' ', 2), 3)
- D- LEFT(SUBFIELD(Key, ' ', 2), 2)

Answer:

D

Explanation:

This expression will extract the unique code from the key by using the SUBFIELD function to separate the key into its components, and then using the LEFT function to extract the first two characters of the second component. Source: Qlik

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Refer to the exhibits.

Conversion Table:		Master Calendar:	
DateTime	Exchange Rate	Date	
2019-07-01T23:00:00Z	0.627857	2019-07-23T23:00:00Z	
2019-07-23T23:00:00Z	0.682659	2019-09-23T23:00:00Z	
2019-06-01T23:00:00Z	1	2019-06-01T23:00:00Z	
2019-06-23T23:00:00Z	44.258		
2019-05-01T23:00:00Z	48.12783		
2019-05-23T23:00:00Z	70.4975		
2019-04-01T23:00:00Z	75.7755		
2019-04-23T23:00:00Z	82.389		
2019-03-23T23:00:00Z	120.69		

A business analyst needs to see the currency conversion provided by a third party process, and only contains a record when the rate changes in a chart. The currency conversion rate data is

An existing master calendar exists in the data model that contains a full set of dates.

Which technique should the data architect use to meet this requirement?

Options:

- A-** Utilize INTERVALMATCH to load the currency conversion rate between dates the conversation changed
INNER JOIN the resultant table back into the master calendar
- B-** OUTER JOIN the calendar with the currency conversion table
ORDER BY the date and use the PEEK function to fill in blank values
- C.**
Leverage a FOR loop between the start date and end date of the master calendar
Use the MATCH function to add the currency conversion rates to the master calendar
- D-** Use ITERNO and AUTOGENERATE to create a new calendar from max and min dates of the currency conversion table

Answer:

B

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Section Access;  
SecurityTable:  
Load * INLINE [  
ACCESS, USERID, LINK, OMIT  
ADMIN, ABC\QSERVICE, LEVEL  
USER, ABC\EFN, *,  
USER, ABC\JCS, *,  
USER, ABC\MMD, NA,  
USER, ABC\MMD, SA,  
USER, ABC\HDD, EMEA,  
USER, ABC\PPP, * , LEVEL  
];
```

The Section Access security table for an app is shown. User ABC\PPP opens a Qlik Sense app with a table using the field called LEVEL on one of the table columns.

What is the result?

Options:

- A- The user gets a 'Field not found' error.
- B- The table is removed from the user interface.

- C- The user gets an 'incomplete visualization' error
- D- The table is displayed without the LEVEL column.

Answer:

C

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A data architect executes the following script:

```
Table_A:
LOAD * INLINE [
  Field_1, Field_2, Field_3
  01, AB, 10
  01, AC, 50
  02, AD, 75
];

Join(Table_A)
Table_B:
LOAD * INLINE [
  Field_1, Field_4, Field_5
  01, 30%, 500
  03, 60%, 1000
];
```

What will be the result of Table A?

A)

Preview of data				
Field_1	Field_2	Field_3	Field_4	Field_5
01	AB	10	30%	500
01	AC	50	30%	500
03	-	-	60%	1000

B)

Preview of data				
Field_1	Field_2	Field_3	Field_4	Field_5
01	AB	10	30%	500
01	AC	50	30%	500

C)

Preview of data				
Field_1	Field_2	Field_3	Field_4	Field_5
01	AB	10	30%	500
01	AC	50	30%	500
02	AD	75	-	-

D)

Preview of data				
Field_1	Field_2	Field_3	Field_4	Field_5
01	AB	10	30%	500
01	AC	50	30%	500
02	AD	75	-	-
03	-	-	60%	1000

Options:

A- Option A

B- Option B

C- Option C

D- Option D

Answer:

D

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Refer to the exhibit.

EmployeeID	ManagerID	Name	JobTitle
1		Erik	CEO
2	1	James	CFO
3	1	Tom	COO
4	1	Helen	CCO
5	1	Patricia	CIO
6	5	Oliver	
7	5	Karin	Regional Manager
8	5	Michael	IT Manager
9	7	Bert	
10	7	Ernie	

A Human Resources Director needs an app to analyze organizational structure. The Directory is particularly interested in the longest levels of line management.

Two table loads are required. Both use the same basic structure.

```
LOAD
  EmployeeID,
  ManagerID,
  Name,
  JobTitle
FROM [lib://Data/Employees.xlsx]
(ooxml, embedded labels, table is IDW);
```

Which two table load prefixes are needed?

Options:

- A- * HierarchyLevel(EmployeeID, ManagerID Name Level, '/', Structure)
- * HierarchyBelongsTo(EmployeeID, ManagerID, Name ManagerID, Manager, Depth)
- B- * HierarchyBelongsTo(ManagerID, Manager, ManagerID, ManagerID, Manager Level)
- * Hierarchy(EmployeeID, ManagerID, Name. Manager Name, Structure '/' Depth)
- C- * Hierarchy(EmployeeID. ManagerID Name, Manager Name, Structure V, Depth)
- * HierarchyLevelEmployeeID, ManagerID, Name, Manager, Name, Structure, Depth '/')
- D- * HierarchyBelongs.To(EmployeeID, ManagerID, Name ManagerID, Manager, Depth)

Answer:

D

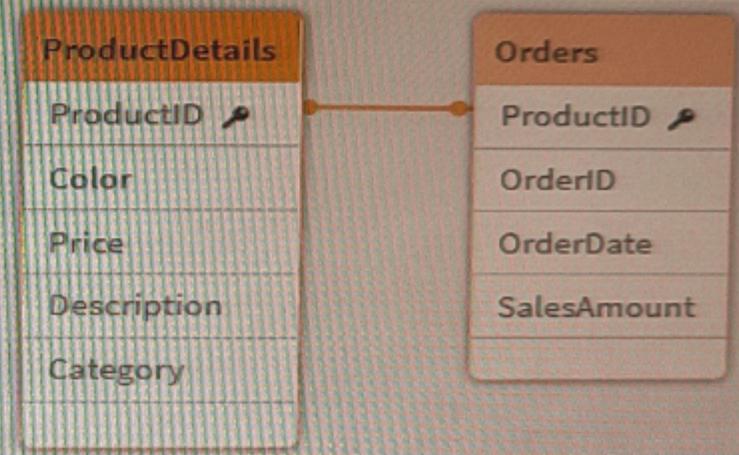
Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Refer to the exhibit.

```
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 ];
```

```
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
```



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?

Options:

- 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 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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.)

Options:

- 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 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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?

Options:

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

Answer:

B

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Refer to the exhibit.

Mastersports - Notepad

File Edit Format View Help

Rugby Football Basketball Tennis Padel Volleyball

	A	B	C
1	TeamMember	TeamName	Sport
2	Antonio Ross	Yellowball	Tennis
3	Carla Vergara	Marathon	Rugby
4	Helena Higgings	Marathon	Rugby
5	John Bell	Speedy	Football
6	Jonas Web	WinTeam	Football
7	Juan Rodriguez	WinTeam	Football
8	Kevin Peters	WinTeam	Football
9	Liam Rogers	Speedy	Football
10	Lisa Philips	Marathon	Rugby
11	Marcus Smith	Speedy	Football
12	Megan Smith	Marathon	Rugby
13	Peter Bell	Yellowball	Tennis
14	Peter Campbell	WinTeam	Football
15	Reg Dalton	Speedy	Football
16	Robert Ramirez	Yellowball	Tennis
17	Roger Davies	Yellowball	Tennis

Refer to the exhibits.

The first table, Mastersports, contains the master list of all sport names that need to be loaded into the app. The second table, TeamMembers, contains the teams and team members registered for specific sports.

In a Qlik Sense app, a data architect is loading the two tables that need to be linked together based on the Sport field. The table format cannot be changed in the source.

What should the data architect do in the data load editor?

Options:

- A- Apply a preceding LOAD from the TeamMembers table with the SUBFIELD function and rename the field to Sport
- B- Apply a preceding LOAD to the MasterSports table with the SUBFIELD function to create the Sport field
- C- Apply a FOR loop to load to the MasterSports table creating the values for the Sport field

Answer:

C

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