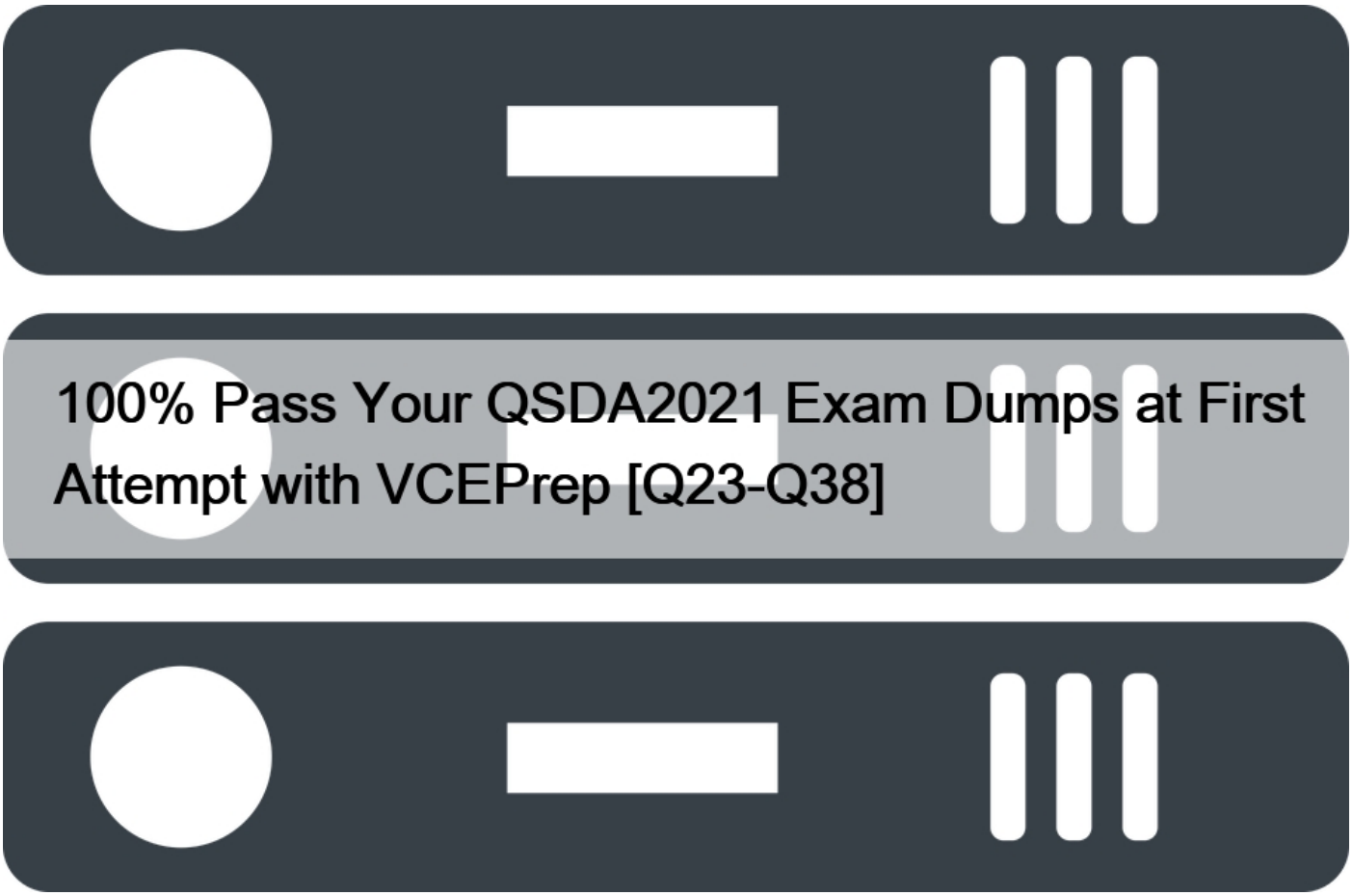
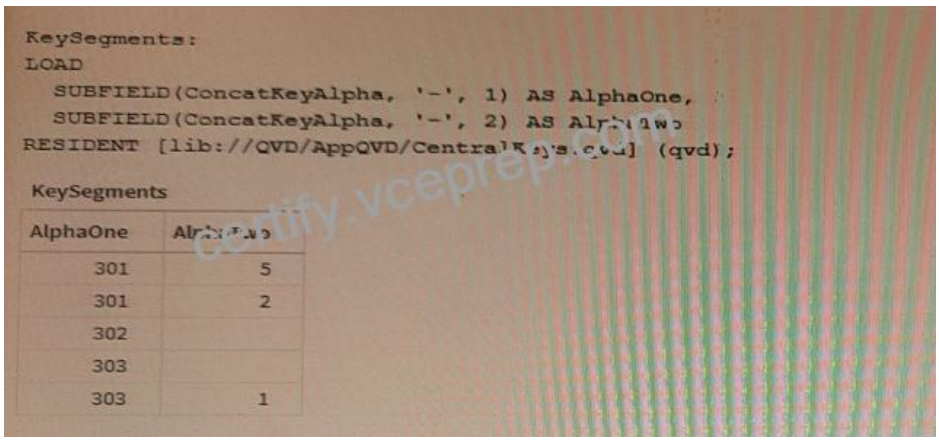
100% Pass Your QSDA2021 Exam Dumps at First Attempt with VCEPrep [Q23-Q38



100% Pass Your QSDA2021 Exam Dumps at First Attempt with VCEPrep
Penetration testers simulate QSDA2021 exam PDF

The QSDA2021 exam is an essential certification for professionals who want to advance their careers in the field of data analytics. By passing the exam, candidates can demonstrate their expertise in designing and developing data models and architectures using Qlik Sense. Qlik Sense Data Architect Certification Exam - February 2021 Release certification is recognized globally, and it can help professionals stand out in the job market. Moreover, the QSDA certification is a prerequisite for advanced certifications, such as the Qlik Sense Data Architect Qualification exam.

Q23. Refer to the exhibits.



While debugging an app, a developer loads data from an application layer QVD file.

In the process of separating a concatenated key into two parts, some split results are missing data What should the data architect do?

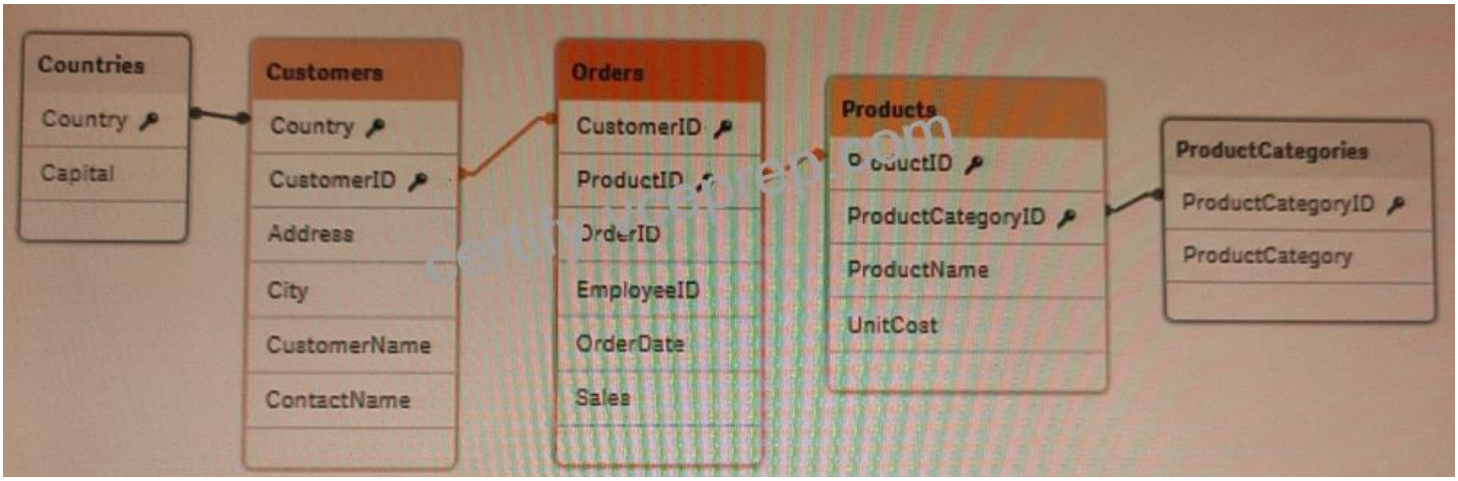
1. Utilize a combination of LEFT(), MID(), and RIGHT() functions to capture the key components

2. In the SUBFIELD function, replace the ‘_’ with a ‘|’ or ‘_’ character.

While debugging an app, a developer loads data from an application layer QVD file.

In the process of separating a concatenated key into two parts, some split results are missing data What should the data architect do?
* Utilize a combination of LEFT(), MID(), and RIGHTO functions to capture the key components
* In the SUBFIELD function, replace the ‘- with a ‘|’ or ‘-‘ character
* Instruct the developer of the QVD file to correct the generation of the ConcatKeyAlpha field
* Wrap an IF() function around the SUBFIELDQ functions to check and adapt to null values character
* Instruct the developer of the QVD file to correct the generation of the ConcatKeyAlpha field
* Wrap an IF() function around the SUBFIELD() functions to check and adapt to null values

Q24. Refer to the exhibit.



A data architect needs to add a Budget table to the current Qlik Sense app. A Budget table with the fields Budget, CustomerlD, and ProductlD is loaded into the model. What will be created?
* A circular reference with one table disconnected
* A synthetic table with two synthetic keys
* A synthetic table with three synthetic keys
* A synthetic table and one synthetic key

Q25. The Marketing department is using some similar KPIs in different apps that need to be modified frequently according to the business needs. The KPIs are created using master items with the same expression.

Which method should the data architect use to manage the modifications in all apps?
* Create a variable repository and load them using INCLUDE statements in the apps where needed
* Create a selection app with all the master items and use an on-demand app generation method.
* Create a core app with all the master items needed and use a BINARY load in the other apps.
* Create only a single app with all the master items needed and protect it with SECTION ACCESS.

This method allows the data architect to store the KPIs in a single repository and then use INCLUDE statements to load them into the other apps. This makes it easy to modify the KPIs in one place and have the changes reflected in all the apps. Source: Qlik A variable repository is a central location where all of the master items used in the apps can be stored and managed. By creating a variable repository and loading the master items into each app using INCLUDE statements, the data architect can make modifications to the master items in one place, and the changes will be automatically propagated to all of the apps that use the master items.

This method allows for easy management of the master items and eliminates the need to make changes to each app individually, which can be time-consuming and prone to errors.

Q26. 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?

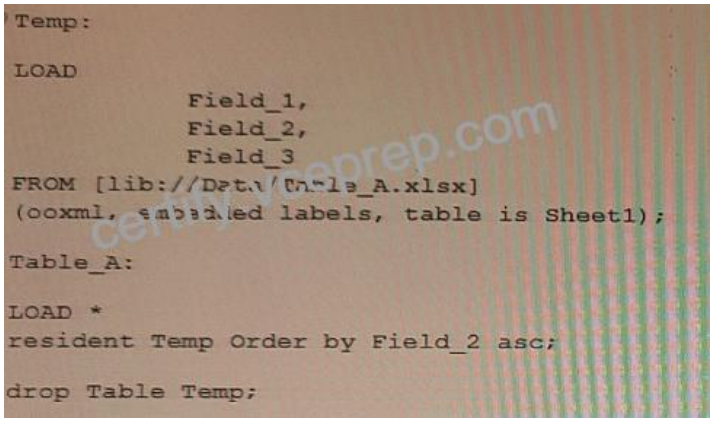
A)

```
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);
```

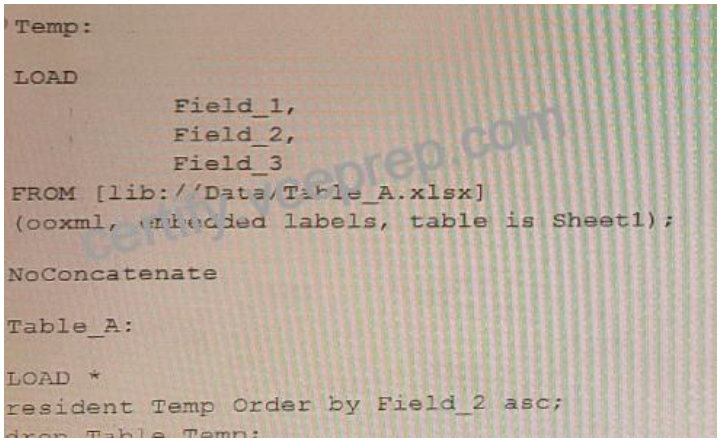
B)

```
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)



D)



* Option A
* Option B
* Option C
* Option D

Q27. Refer to the exhibit.


Mastersports - Notepad

File Edit Format View Help

Rugby Football Basketball Tennis Padel Volleyball

	A	B	C
1	TeamMember	TeamName	[illegible]
2	Antonio Ross	Yellowba"	Tennis
3	Carla Vergara	[illegible]	Rugby
4	Helena Hi[illegible]ings	M[illegible]rathon	Rugby
5	John [illegible]	Speedy	Football
6	[illegible]	WinTeam	Football
7	[illegible]uan 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?
* Apply a preceding LOAD from the TeamMembers table with the SUBFIELD function and rename the field to Sport
* Apply a preceding LOAD to the MasterSports table with the SUBFIELD function to create the Sport field
* Apply a FOR loop to load to the MasterSports table creating the values for the Sport field

Q28. A global retailer has a large database in which millions of sales transactions are added per hour.

Each regional sales manager should only see details for customers in their region. After filtering based on criteria such as region, gender, and income level, sales managers should be able to see the most current detailed transactions.

What should a data architect do to meet these requirements?
* Create an app for each sales manager with Qlik GeoAnalytics
* Use section access and include a service account in the table
* Use On-Demand App Generation (ODAG) and section access
* Use section access to restrict sales manager access by region

Q29. 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

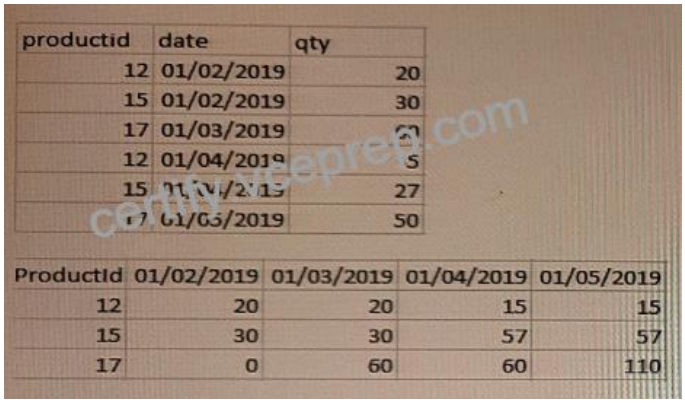
* Show all dates, even those with NO activity

* Minimize the impact on server resources and p

Which two solutions should the data architect use? (Select two.)
* Canonical calendar
* Generic load
* Data island
* Multiple calendars
* Link table

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

Q30. 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?
* 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
* 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

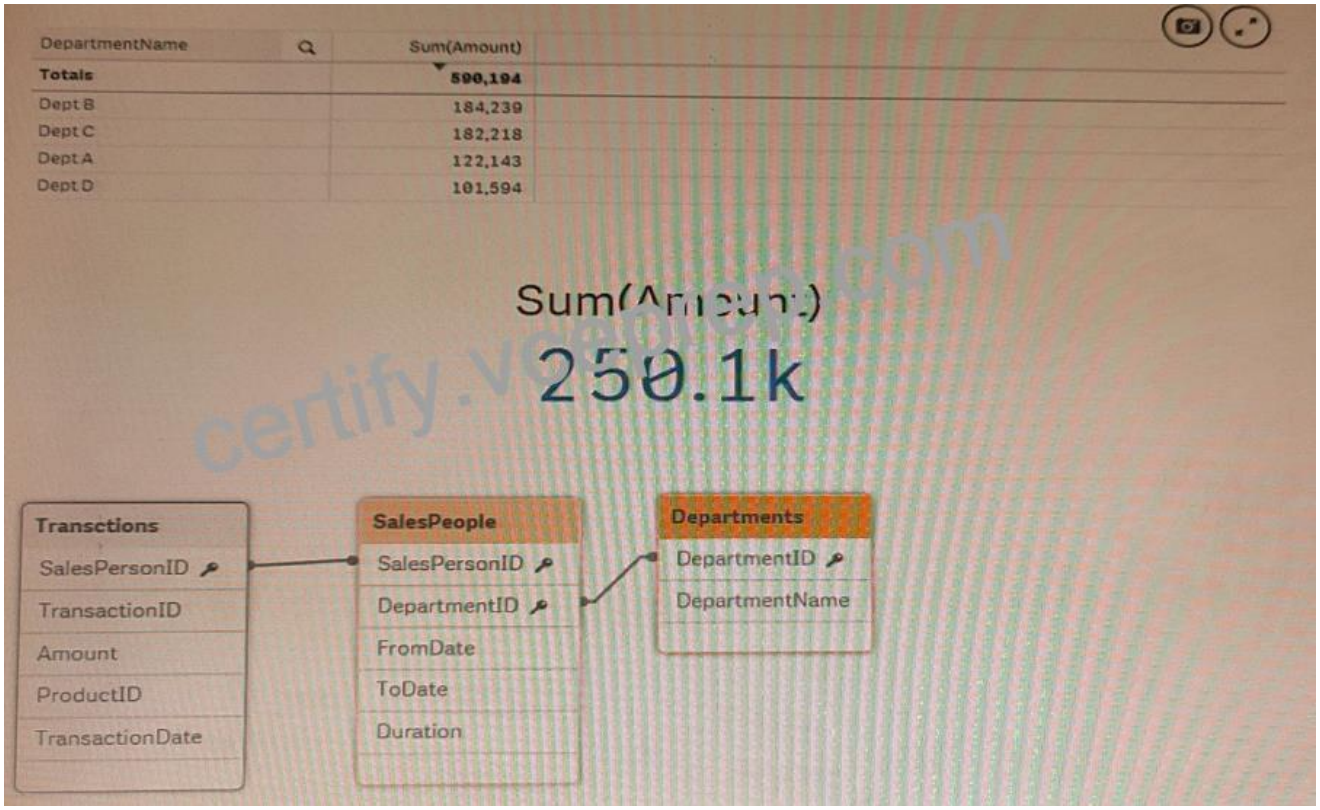
3. Use PREVIOUSO and SUM() functions to create the running quantity totals for each product for every month
* 1. Generate a Calendar table with all dates between the minimum and maximum date values in an Original table

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
* 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

Q31. Refer to the exhibit.



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?
* Create a bridge table between the Departments and Salespeople tables to resolve the many-to-many relationship
* Create a bridge table between the Transactions and Salespeople tables to resolve the many-to-many relationship
* Join the Departments and Salespeople tables to resolve the many-to-many relationship
* Join the Transactions and Salespeople tables to resolve the many-to-many relationship

Q32. A data architect wants to combine data on present and historic sales performance. The historic data is stored in a de-normalized archive, and the present data is maintained in a database. The output must be contained in a single table.

Which script should the data architect use?

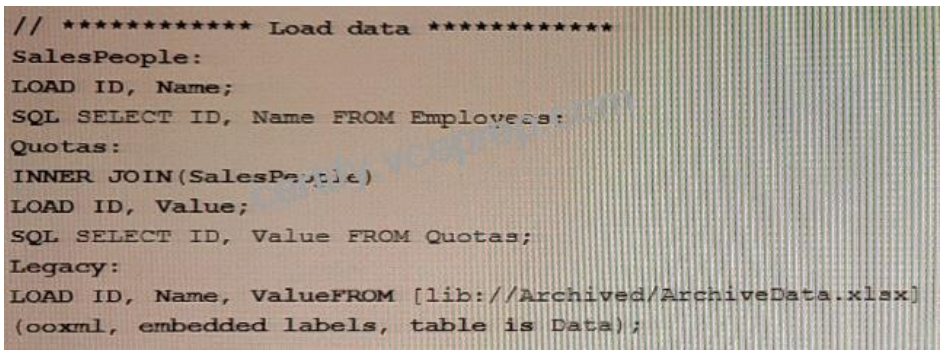
A)

```
// ************* Load data *************
SalesPeople:
LOAD ID, Name;
SQL SELECT ID, Name FROM Employees;
Quotas:
INNER JOIN(SalesPeople)
LOAD ID, Value;
SQL SELECT ID, Value FROM Quotas;
Temp:LOAD ID, Name, Value
FROM [lib://Archived/ArchiveData.xlsx]
(ooxml, embedded labels, table is Data);
CONCATENATE(SalesPerson)
LOAD * RESIDENT Temp;
```

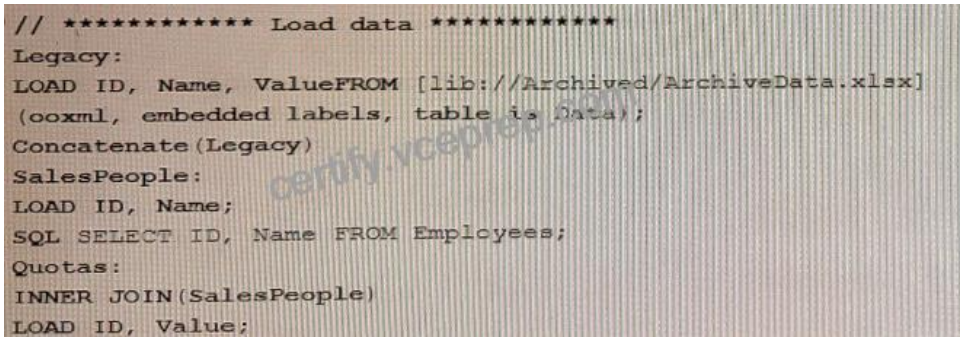
B)

```
// ************* Load data *************
Legacy:
LOADID, Name, ValueFROM [lib://Archived/ArchiveData.xlsx]
(ooxml, embedded labels, table is Data);
SalesPeople:
LOAD ID, Name;
SQL SELECT ID, Name FROM Employees;
Quotas:
INNER JOIN(SalesPeople)
LOADID, Value;
SQL SELECT ID, Value FROM Quotas;
```

C)



D)



* Option A
* Option B
* Option C
* Option D

Q33. 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 UserlD, and Department. These fields are separated by a blank space. The UserlD 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.

* LTRIM (SUBFIELD (Key, ‘ ‘, 2), 2)
* MID (SUBFIELD (Key , ‘ ‘, 2), 3)
* RIGHT(SUBFIELD (Key,’ ‘, 2), 3)
* LEFT(SUBFIELD(Key, ‘ ‘, 2), 2)

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

Q34. A data architect executes the following script:

```
Load * INLINE [

Field_1

Abcd

abcd

ABCD

ABCDABCD]
Where WildMatch(Field_1,'abcd');
```

What will Field_1 contain after this script is executed?

* Abed, abed, ABCD
* abcd
* Abcd, abcd
* Abed, abed, ABCD, ABCDABCD

Q35. 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)
```

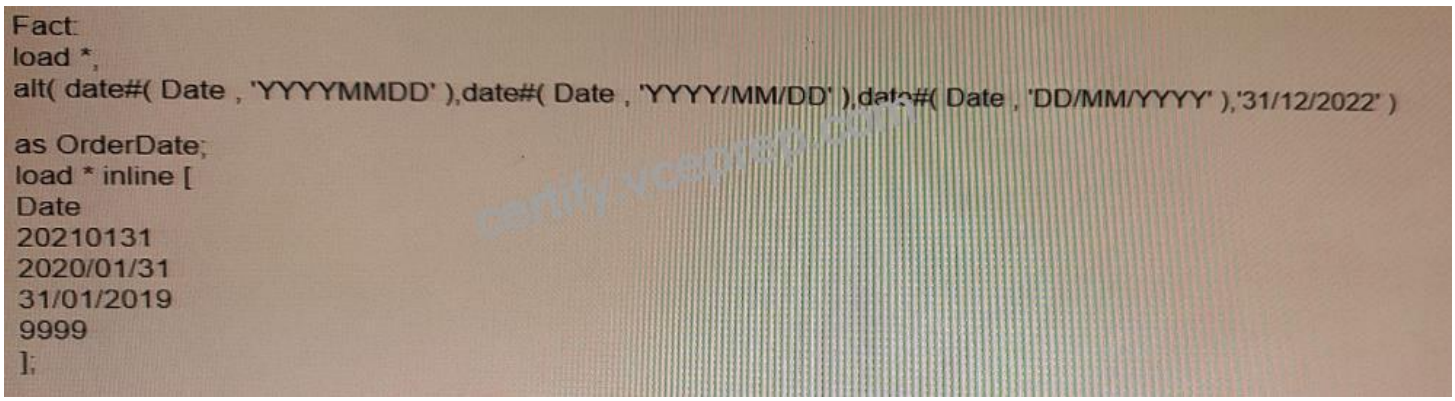
Output message after load data

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.)

* Remove the rename statement (line 24) in the ProductPriceList table leaving the Product field name as is.

* Rename the Category field in the ProductPriceLis table to PnceCategory (line 24).
* Move the preceding Load statement in line 10 between table name (line 23) and Load statement (line 24).
* insert “Join (ProductDetails)” in front of the Load statement in line 24 to combine ProductPriceList with ProductDetails

Q36. A data architect executes the following script.



Which values does the OrderDate field contain after executing the script?
* 20210131, 2020/01/31, 31/01/2019, 0
* 20210131,2020/01/31,31/01/2019
* 20210131, 2020/01/31, 31/01/2019, 9999
* 20210131, 2020/01/31, 31/01/2019, 31/12/20

Q37. 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?
* 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
* 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
* 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
* 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.

Q38. Users of a published app report incomplete visualizations. The data architect checks the app multiple times and cannot replicate the error. The error affects only one team.

What is the most likely cause?
* An Omit field has been applied
* Section access restricts too many records
* A security rule has been applied to the sheet object
* The affected users were NOT added to the Section table

Section access restricts access to certain records, and if too many records are restricted, it can lead to incomplete visualizations. Source: Qlik Section access is used to control access to the data in an app. If the section access settings are too restrictive, they can prevent certain users or teams from seeing all of the data they need, resulting in incomplete visualizations.

It is possible that the affected team has been assigned a section access that is too restrictive, preventing them from seeing all of the necessary data. This could be a misconfiguration or an oversight in the section access settings.