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Exam : **QSDA2021**

Title : Qlik Sense Data Architect
Certification Exam - February
2021 Release

Vendor : Qlik

Version : DEMO

NO.1 Refer to the exhibit.

```

CountryTable:
load * inline [
country,          Total_Survey_Score
U.S.,            2005
US,              2389
United States,  1890
DE,              605
IT,              764
FR,              1045
];

Fact_Table:
NoConcatenate
load
    applymap('MAP_COUNTRY', country) as country,
    Total_Survey_Score
resident CountryTable;

drop table CountryTable;
    
```

Country	Q	Total Survey Score
Totals		8.698
FRANCE		1.045
GERMANY		605
ITALY		764
US		2.389
USA		3.895

On executing a load script of an app, the country field needs to be normalized.

The developer uses a mapping table to address the issue.

What should the data architect do?

- A. Use a LEFT JOIN instead of the APPLYMAP
- B. Use LOAD DISTINCT on the mapping table
- C. Create two different mapping tables
- D. Review the values of the source mapping table

Answer: D

NO.2 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:

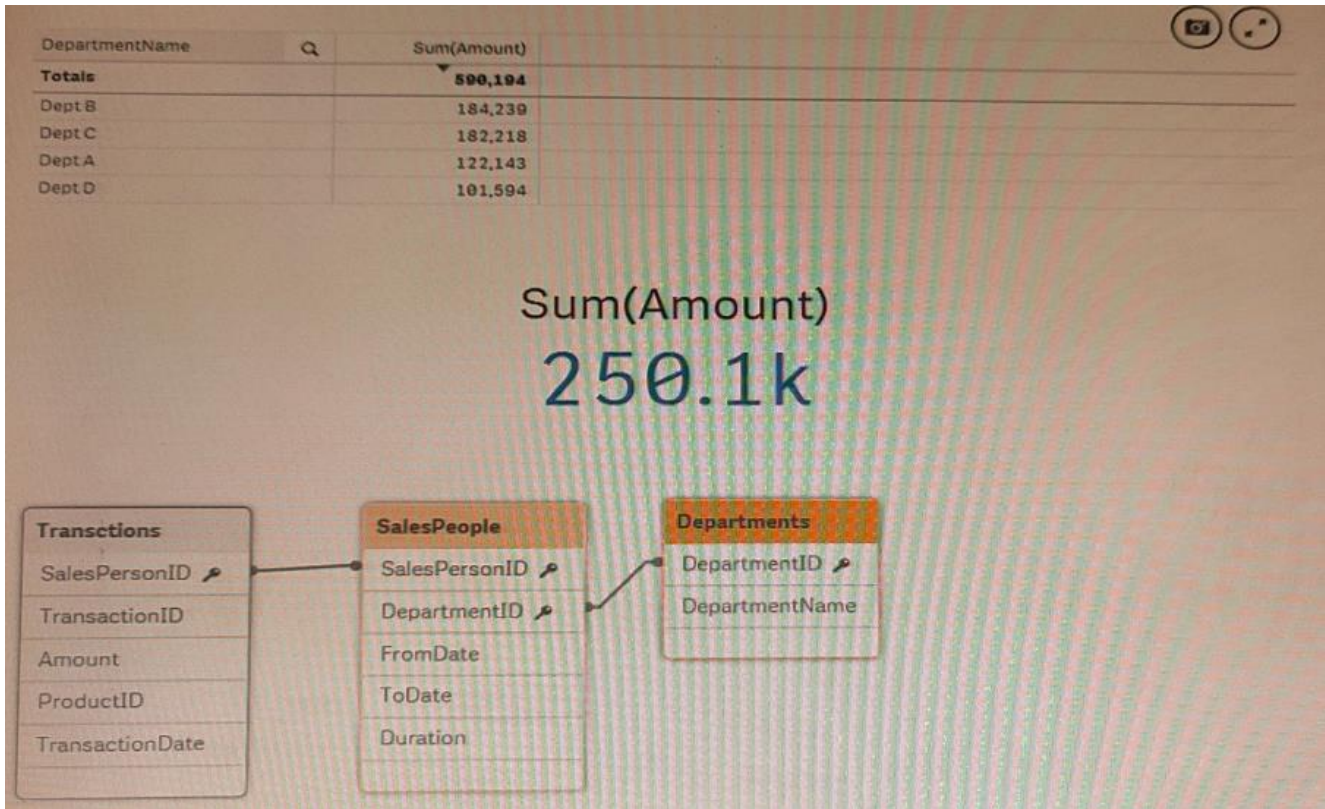
- * Show trends for orders and shipments
- * Use a single filter for both date fields
- * Analyze data over fiscal periods

Which steps should the data architect take to build the data model?

- 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: A

NO.3 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?

- 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-

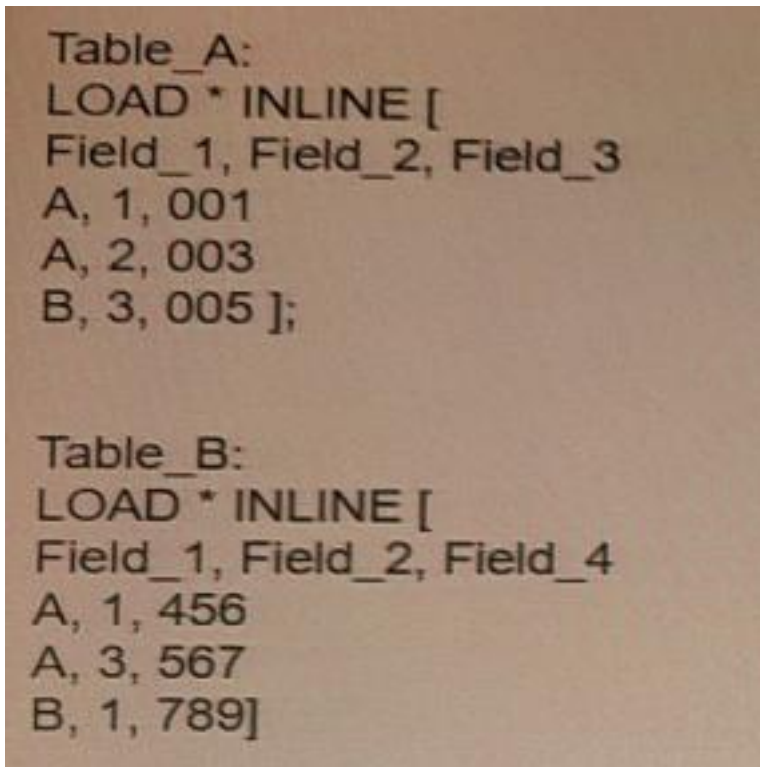
many relationship

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: A

NO.4 Refer to the exhibit.



```
Table_A:  
LOAD * INLINE [  
Field_1, Field_2, Field_3  
A, 1, 001  
A, 2, 003  
B, 3, 005 ];  
  
Table_B:  
LOAD * INLINE [  
Field_1, Field_2, Field_4  
A, 1, 456  
A, 3, 567  
B, 1, 789]
```

A data architect needs to modify the script to ONLY load rows from Table_B when Field_1 and Field_2 are the same as in Table_A.

(For example, only the row containing A, 1, 456 should be loaded from Table_B.)

Which script should the data architect use?

A.

```
Table_A:
LOAD * INLINE [
Field_1, Field_2, Field_3
A, 1, 001
A, 2, 003
B, 3, 005 ];

Table_B:
LOAD * INLINE [
Field_1, Field_2, Field_4
A, 1, 456
A, 3, 567
B, 1, 789]
Where Exists(Field_1,Field_2);
```

B.

```
Table_A:
LOAD * INLINE [
Field_1, Field_2, Field_3
A, 1, 001
A, 2, 003
B, 3, 005 ];
Right Keep(Table_A)

Table_B:
LOAD * INLINE [
Field_1, Field_2, Field_4
A, 1, 456
A, 3, 567
B, 1, 789];
```

C.

```
Table_A:
LOAD * INLINE [
Field_1, Field_2, Field_3
A, 1, 001
A, 2, 003
B, 3, 005 ];

Table_B:
Left Keep(Table_A)
LOAD * INLINE [
Field_1, Field_2, Field_4
A, 1, 456
A, 3, 567
B, 1, 789];
```

D.

```
Table_A:
LOAD * INLINE [
Field_1, Field_2, Field_3
A, 1, 001
A, 2, 003
B, 3, 005 ];

Table_B:
LOAD * INLINE [
Field_1, Field_2, Field_4
A, 1, 456
A, 3, 567
B, 1, 789]
Where Exists(Field_*);
```

Answer: B

NO.5 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?

- A. Use where exists (ID, StoreID)
- B. Use where exists (ID)
- C. Use Concatenate before loading the Stores table

Answer: B

NO.6 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.

- 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

