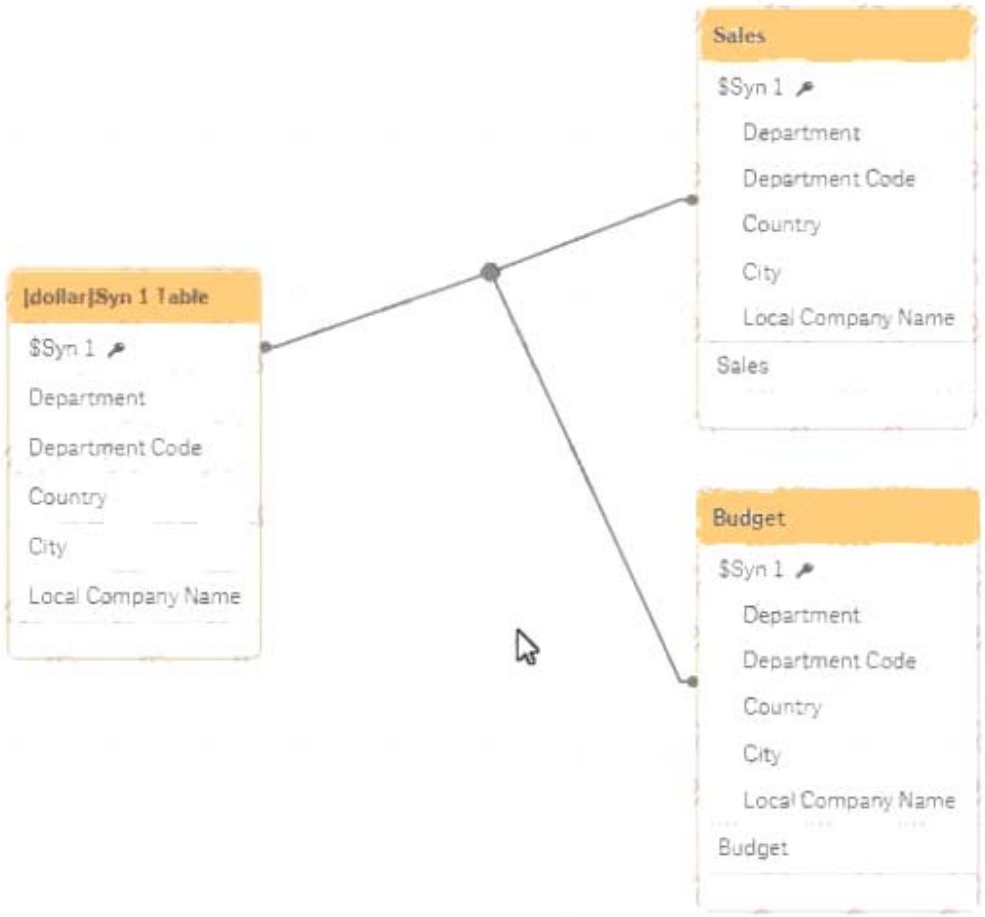
Question #:1

Refer to the exhibit.



The data model shown has a synthetic key for information that contains actual sales and budget sales for a multi-national company

As a business requirement, users must be able to drill down by department and country. Datajnust not be lost.

Due to data quality issues, some departments are NOT included in the Sales and Budget tables.

The data architect needs a method to eliminate synthetic keys that generates the fastest performing data model

Which method should the data architect use?

A. A link table to associate the two tables

B. A forced concatenation statement

C. Field aliases or comment out redundant fields

D. A Left Join statement in the script

Answer: A

Question #:2

Refer to the exhibit.

Each order can-have multiple products The data architect needs to make sure the Amount can be analyzed by Order Type and Product Category.

The Order Number field data always contains the Order Type in the first three characters Product. Product Category, and Sales Channel data are available in an Excel spreadsheet called "Categories" in the file PaperProducts xlsx.

Which two ways can the data architect use to make additions to the existing script and meet the requirements? (Choose two.)

A)

Add the line `SubField("Order Number",'-',3) as "Order Type"` in the LOAD statement for Transactions table.

B)

Add the line `Left("Order Number",3) as "Order Type"` in the LOAD statement for Transactions table.

And add the following new LOAD statement to the script:

```
OrderType:
LOAD
    Product,
    "Product Category"
FROM [lib://Sense certification/PaperProducts.xlsx]
(ooxml, embedded labels, table is OrderType);
```

C)

Add the line `Left("Order Number",3) as "Order Type"` in the LOAD statement for Transactions table.

And add the following new LOAD statement to the script:

```
Product:
LOAD
    Product,
    "Product Category"
FROM [lib://Sense certification/PaperProducts.xlsx]
(ooxml, embedded labels, table is Categories);
```

D)

Add the following new LOAD statement to the script:

```
concatenate (SalesTransactions)
LOAD
    Product,
    "Product Category"
FROM [lib://Sense certification/PaperProducts.xlsx]
(ooxml, embedded labels, table is Categories);
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: C

Question #:3

Two companies have merged and a full database integration is planned for next year. The data architect needs an interim solution to view all employee data from both companies

• The tables come from different systems

• Both companies have similar Employees tables

• Both tables have identifiers for Employee and some other attributes (eg , geographical information)

• The tables also have some fields that do NOT match (e.g.: Social Security Number and Bank Account)

Which problem occurs when the two tables are loaded into Qlik Sense?

A. Link tables are created

B. Synthetic keys are created

C. An auto concatenation occurs

D. A circular reference occurs

Answer: B

Question #:4

Refer to the exhibits

Expected View

SalesPerson	Quota	OrderNumber	Value
Alice	16000000	1281	500000
Alice	16000000	1600	102000
Alice	16000000	12345	240000
Bill	12000000	-	-
Fred	14200000	-	
Susan	12750000	1465	320000
Tom	10000000	1010	563000

Actual View

SalesPerson	Quota	OrderNumber	Value
Alice	16000000	1010	563000
Alice	16000000	1281	500000
Alice	16000000	1465	320000
Alice	16000000	1600	102000
Alice	16000000	12345	240000
Bill	12000000	1010	563000
Bill	12000000	1281	500000
Bill	12000000	1465	320000
Bill	12000000	1600	102000
Bill	12000000	12345	240000
Fred	14200000	1010	563000
Fred	14200000	1281	500000
Fred	14200000	1465	320000
Fred	14200000	1600	102000
Fred	14200000	12345	240000
Susan	12750000	1010	563000
Tom	10000000	1281	500000
Tom	10000000	1465	320000
Tom	10000000	1600	102000
Tom	10000000	12345	240000

Quotas Table:

SalesPerson	Quota
Tom	10000000
Bill	12000000
Fred	14200000
Susan	12750000
Alice	16000000

Orders Table:

Salesperson	OrderNumber	Value
Tom	1010	563000
Alice	12345	240000
Alice	1281	500000
Susan	1465	320000
Alice	1600	102000

```
Quotas:
LOAD [SalesPerson],
     [Quota]
 FROM [lib://Exam/Quotas and Orders.xlsx]
(ooxml, embedded labels, table is Quotas);

Orders:
LOAD [Salesperson],
     [OrderNumber],
     [Value]
 FROM [lib://Exam/Quotas and Orders.xlsx]
(ooxml, embedded labels, table is Orders);
```

Which corrective action should be taken to achieve the expected view?

A. Alias one of the fields in the Orders table.

B. Use distinct in the LOAD statement.

C. Use upper () to align the Salesperson fields

D. Add a link table.

Answer: A

Question #:5

Refer to the exhibit.

EmpID	Dept	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
1	A	60	63	53	61	80	57
2	A	60	62	56	73	77	65
3	B	61	62	80	66	77	75
4	B	72	72	55	70	54	77
5	B	72	72	55	55	60	57

Commission

EmpID	Dept	ManagerID	Level
1	A	10	Junior
2	A	11	Senior
3	A	10	Junior
4	B	12	Junior
5	B	11	Senior

Employee

```
22  CROSSTABLE ([Month],[Commission],2)
23  LOAD *
24  FROM [lib://cert/Book1.xlsx]
25  (ooxml, embedded labels, table is Commission);
26
27  LOAD *
28  FROM [lib://cert/Book1.xlsx]
29  (ooxml, embedded labels, table is Employee);
30
```

The two tables have been loaded by the script shown This script creates a synthetic key, which is not desired. The Dept code in the Employee table is incorrect for EmplD=3

The data architect must change line 27 to create a single table in the data model that is accurate

Which LOAD statement should the data architect use?

A. JOIN LOAD EmpID, ManagerlD, Level

B. KEEP LOAD EmpID, ManagerlD, Level

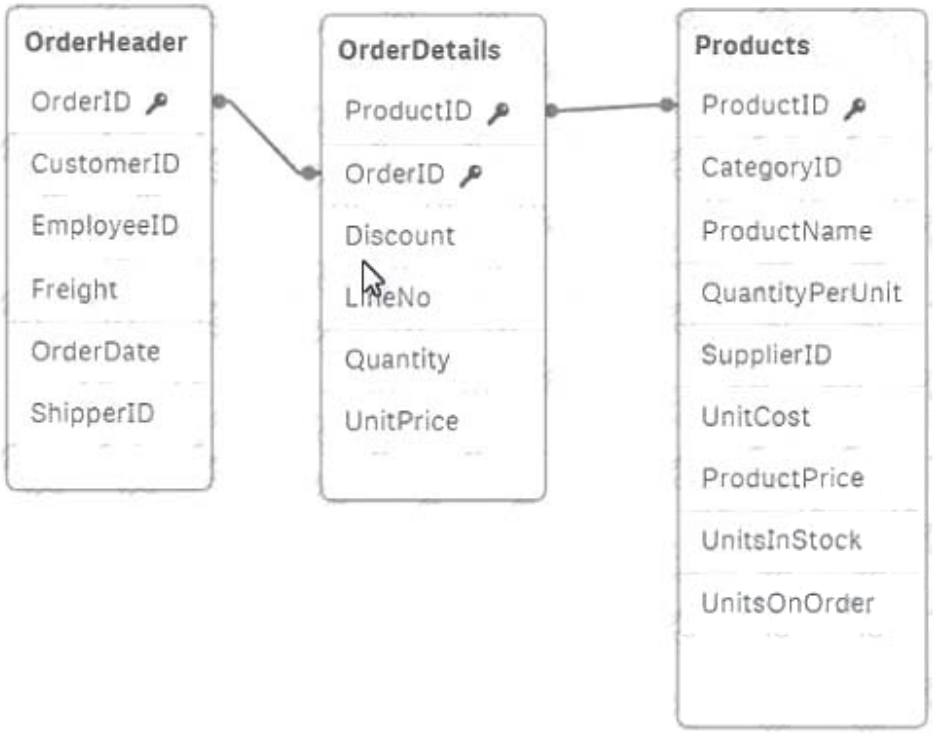
C. JOIN LOAD *

D. CONCATENATE LOAD EmpID, ManagerlD, Level

Answer: A

Question #:6

Refer to the exhibit.



In the data load editor, the tables are loaded in the following sequence;

1 OrderHeader

2. OrderDetails

3. Products

The three tables CANNOT be modified as all fields are required.

A data architect must create a Cost of Goods Sold (COGS) field calculated as UnitCost * Quantity. Some products may NOT have UnitCost so the COGS value must be zero for these products.

How should the data architect meet this requirement?

A. 1. Load the Products table as the first table

2. Create a new field in the OrderDetails table: Quantity * isNull (unitcost) as cogs

B. 1. Perform a preceding load on the Products table

2. Create a new field in the OrderDetails table, if (Unitcost = nulio or •', 0) * Quantity as cogs

C. 1 Join the Products and OrderDetails tables on ProductID

2. Create a new field in the OrderDetails table: Replace (Null, o, unitcost) * Quantity as cogs

D. 1. Create a mapping load table as the first table from the Products table

2. Create a new field to the OrderDetails table: toplyMap('unitcos^Map', ProductID, 0) * Quantity as cogs

Answer: D

Question #:7

Refer to the Exhibit.

```
For Each vSalesSheet in 'Sales 2016','Sales 2017'
Sales:
CrossTable(SalesQuarter,SalesAmount,2)
LOAD
    EmployeeID,
    '$(vSalesSheet)' as SalesYear,
    Q1,
    Q2,
    Q3,
    Q4
FROM [lib://ExcelCert/Sales.xlsx]
(ooxml, embedded labels, header is 1 lines, table is [$(vSalesSheet)]);
```

A data architect needs to transform the values for Sales Year from 'Sales 2016' and 'Sales 2017' to display only the year values '2016' and '201T in the table.

Which two functions can the data architect use to accomplish this in the script? (Select two.)

A)

```
Right('$(vSalesSheet)',4) as SalesYear
```

B)

```
Left('$(vSalesSheet)', 4) as SalesYear
```

C)

```
SubField('$(vSalesSheet)',' ',2) as SalesYear
```

D)

```
LTrim('$(vSalesSheet)') as SalesYear
```

E)

```
SubField('$(vSalesSheet)',' ',1) as SalesYear
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

E. Option E

Answer: A C

Question #:8

OrderID	Date
10251	20160303
10251	20160303
10251	20160303
10277	20160511
10277	20160511
10289	20152111
10289	20152111
10290	20162311
10290	20162311
10290	20162311
10290	20162311
10338	20142101
10338	20142101

Refer to the exhibit.

A data architect needs to build a sales dashboard. Data is stored in a legacy database. The extracted data contains the date in the format, 'YYYYDDMM'

Due to the source date format, the dates are being loaded as numbers.

Which function should the data architect use to fix this issue?

A. Timestamp

B. Date

C. Date#

D. Timestamp#

Answer: C

Question #:9

Sales managers need to see an overview of historical performance and highlight the current year's metrics App requirements:

• Display the current year's total sales

• Total sales displayed must respond to the user's selections

Which variables should a data architect create to meet these requirements?

A)

```
LET vCurrentYear = Year(Today());
SUM{$<Year={$(vCurrentYear)}>}[Sales Amount]
```

Create the variable, vCurrentYear, in the data load editor. Then create a master item, currentYTDSales, in the assets panel.

B)

```
LET vCurrentYear = Year(Today());
LET vCurrentYTDSales = '=SUM({1<Year={$(vCurrentYear)}>}[Sales Amount])';
```

Create the variables, vCurrentYear and vCurrentYTDSales, in the data load editor.

C)

```
SET vCurrentYear = Year(Today());
LET vCurrentYTDSales = '=SUM({$<Year={$(vCurrentYear)}>}[Sales Amount])';
```

Create the variables, vCurrentYear and vCurrentYTDSales, in the data load editor.

D)

```
SET vCurrentYear = Year(Today());
SUM({1<Year={$(vCurrentYear)}>}[Sales Amount])
```

Create the variable, vCurrentYear, in the data load editor. Then create a master item, currentYTDSales, in the assets panel.

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: A

Question #:10

Stock levels are stored online in a system that keeps information for the current period only.

What should the data architect do to enable analysis of the trends of the stock levels?

A. Use On-Demand App Generation (ODAG) to create new apps from the selected period

B. Capture the periodic information in an incremental QVD file for use in an app

C. Create an app for each period as it changes and use document chaining Create an app

D. for each period and use a binary load task to create a single app

Answer: B

Question #:11

Refer to the exhibit.