

# **Free Questions for QSBA2024**

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# Question 1

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## Question Type: MultipleChoice

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Refer to the exhibit.

TransactionName
1_ABCDEFGH_23454
2_XLLKJSDF_84578
3_EIOURZRF_94310

The users of a Qlik Sense app report slow performance. The app contains approximately 10 million rows of data

a. The business analyst notices the following KPI master measure definition:

$\text{Left}(\text{Trim}(\text{TransactionName}), 1) * \text{Right}(\text{TransactionName}, 5)$  Which steps should the business analyst complete to improve app performance?

### Options:

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- A-** Ask the developer of the underlying database to change the structure of the field TransactionName.
- B-** \* In the Data manager, use the Split function to split the field values with the underscore character as the separator.
  - \* In the Data manager, use the Add calculated field function to multiply the 1st and the 3rd column of the split field.
  - \* Reload the data.

**C-** Change the master measure definition as follows:

```
subfield( TransactionName, ",!")* subfield( TransactionName, ' ', 3)
```

**D-** In the Data manager, use the Replace function to remove the middle part of the field TransactionName

## **Answer:**

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B

## **Explanation:**

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The app is experiencing performance issues due to inefficient calculations in a master measure that processes the field TransactionName, which has a complex structure (e.g., '1\_ABCDEFGHI\_23454'). Let's analyze the available options and why Option B is the best solution.

A . Ask the developer of the underlying database to change the structure of the field TransactionName.

While modifying the data structure in the underlying database might improve performance, this approach is not ideal. It's a time-consuming process that might not be feasible, especially when working with large datasets that have already been integrated into the Qlik Sense app. The performance improvement should focus on optimizing the Qlik app itself.

B . In the Data manager, use the Split function to split the field values with the underscore character as the separator. In the Data manager, use the Add calculated field function to multiply the 1st and the 3rd column of the split field. Reload the data.

This is the most efficient approach. By using the Split function in the Data Manager to break down the TransactionName field based on the underscore separator, the data becomes more accessible for calculations. You can then create a calculated field that multiplies the

first and third components of the split data (corresponding to the 1st part and the numeric identifier at the end). This reduces the need for complex string manipulation functions (e.g., Left, Right, Trim) within the master measure, which can be resource-intensive when applied to large datasets.

C . Change the master measure definition as follows: `subfield( TransactionName, ",!") * subfield( TransactionName, ", 3)`

This option suggests using the `subfield()` function to split the string within the master measure itself. While this approach is valid, it doesn't provide as significant a performance improvement compared to pre-processing the data in the Data Manager. Calculating fields directly within the visualizations is more computationally expensive compared to handling it during the data load phase.

D . In the Data manager, use the Replace function to remove the middle part of the field TransactionName.

The Replace function would remove the middle section of the transaction name, but it doesn't address the need to split the field for efficient multiplication. It would also result in a loss of important data that may be required for other analyses.

Key Qlik Sense Business Analyst References:

The Data Manager provides powerful tools for transforming and optimizing data before it is used in visualizations. Pre-processing the data using functions like Split significantly reduces the load on front-end visualizations.

Splitting fields during the data load rather than in the master measures improves performance, especially in large datasets where string manipulation functions in visualizations can degrade performance.

Calculated fields allow analysts to create new expressions based on transformed data, ensuring that the app remains efficient while meeting analytical needs.

Thus, the correct solution is to use the Split function to separate the field values and then use a calculated field to multiply the required components, which enhances app performance.

## Question 2

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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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:

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- 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:

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A

### Explanation:

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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 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Refer to the exhibit.

Q Decade	Q Year	Q Director	Q 6 Titles	Q Length R...	Q Rating
1920's	1920	Charlie Chaplin	Female	- ✓	2
1930's	1921	Frank McDonald	Isle of Fury	< 60	3
1910's	1930	John G. Adolfi	Pollyanna	> 2.5 hrs	1
1940's	1933	Leon Barsha	Sinner's Holiday	1 to 1.5 hrs	4
1950's	1936	Michael Curtiz	The Kid	1.5 to 2 hrs	5
1960's	1938	Paul Powell	Who Killed Gail Prest...	2 to 2.5 hrs	
1970's	1914	-	... And Justice for All		
1980's	1915	A. Edward Sutherland	3 Godfathers		
1990's	1916	Adrian Brunel	4 Clowns		
	1917	Akira Kurosawa	5th Ave. Girl		
	1918	Alan Alda	7 Women		

A movie analyst is using an app to gain insights into films created in the early 20th century. The analyst reviews the filter for Length Range, notices a hyphen "-", and selects it.

What can the analyst determine from the resulting filter panes?

### Options:

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- A- Six movies in the source data contain illegal characters for the Length Range field.
- B- Movies at the start of the 20th century often varied in length.
- C- All movies from the 1920s or 1930s contain no data for Length Range.
- D- The source data for six movies is missing a Length Range.

### Answer:

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D

### Explanation:

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In the provided exhibit, the movie analyst filters by the Length Range field and notices a hyphen ("-"), which typically indicates missing data in Qlik Sense. When the analyst selects this hyphen, it filters out the rows where no data exists for the Length Range field.

Let's review the options:



A . Six movies in the source data contain illegal characters for the Length Range field. This statement is incorrect. The hyphen ("-") is not an indicator of illegal characters. In Qlik Sense, it usually represents null values or missing data, not improperly formatted data.

B . Movies at the start of the 20th century often varied in length. This answer is not relevant to the specific observation of the hyphen in the Length Range field. The hyphen does not provide insights into the variation of movie lengths; it indicates missing data.

C . All movies from the 1920s or 1930s contain no data for Length Range. While the screenshot shows some movies from different decades, we cannot definitively conclude that all movies from a particular era are missing the Length Range data. The hyphen indicates that some movies across various years are missing data, but this does not apply to all movies from the 1920s or 1930s.

D . The source data for six movies is missing a Length Range. This is the correct interpretation. The hyphen in the Length Range column indicates that these six movies lack data for this field. Selecting the hyphen allows the analyst to identify movies with missing values in the Length Range field.

Key Qlik Sense Business Analyst References:

Hyphen ("-") in Qlik Sense typically represents null or missing values in a field.

Filter panes in Qlik Sense allow users to quickly see where data may be incomplete or missing, and selecting these null values provides immediate insight into which records are affected.

Thus, the correct determination is that the source data for six movies is missing a Length Range.

## Question 4

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**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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A business analyst is creating an app that contains a bar chart showing the top-selling product categories. The users must be able to control the number of product categories shown.

Which action should the business analyst take?

**Options:**

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- A-** Create a variable and variable input object and use variable in dimension limit field
- B-** Use firstsortedvalue() function to extract the required product categories
- C-** Create a variable and variable input object and use variable in the sales expression
- D-** Use a rankQ function in the sales expression

**Answer:**

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A

**Explanation:**

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When users need control over how many product categories are shown in a bar chart, the most effective solution is to use a variable input object. This allows users to dynamically adjust the number of categories displayed.

A . Create a variable and variable input object and use the variable in the dimension limit field. This is the correct solution. By creating a variable and using the Variable Input object, the user can dynamically control the number of product categories shown in the bar chart by adjusting the dimension limit. This method provides flexibility and an intuitive interface for the user.

B . Use firstsortedvalue() function to extract the required product categories. The firstsortedvalue() function is typically used to extract the first occurrence of a value based on sorting criteria, but it's not the best approach for controlling the number of displayed categories dynamically.

C . Create a variable and variable input object and use the variable in the sales expression. While variables can be used in expressions, this approach is less efficient than using the dimension limit field, which is specifically designed for controlling the number of displayed values.

D. Use a rankQ function in the sales expression. The rankQ function ranks data, but it's not the most efficient or intuitive method for dynamically controlling the number of product categories displayed in a bar chart. It would require more complex expressions compared to the straightforward use of a variable in the dimension limit field.

Key Qlik Sense Business Analyst References:

The Variable Input object allows users to interact with and adjust variables within the app. This is ideal for giving users control over visual elements like the number of categories displayed in a chart.

The Dimension Limit field is specifically designed to control how many items (like product categories) are shown in a chart based on a ranking or expression.

Thus, the best approach to allow users to control the number of product categories displayed is to create a variable and variable input object, and use the variable in the dimension limit field.

## Question 5

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### Question Type: MultipleChoice

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A customer is developing over 100 apps, each with several sheets that contain multiple visualizations and text objects. The customer wants to standardize all colors used every object across every app. The customer also needs to be able to change these colors quickly, as required.

Which steps should the business analyst take to make sure the color palette is easily maintained in every app?

### Options:

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- A-** \* Design all base objects as master visualizations
  - \* Link each object in each app to the relevant master visualization
  - \* Adjust the data properties as required
- B-** \* Develop the first app with every variation of object and visualization that will be required
  - \* Duplicate this app to create every other app
  - \* Remove the variations that are not required and adjust the ones needed
- C-** \* Create all color expressions as variables in a text file
  - \* Load it in each app with an include statement
  - \* Use these variables in the color property of all objects
- D-** \* Store color definitions within a .qvz file

- \* Have each app load this file as a data island in the model
- \* Have every object select its required color property from the rows within the data island

## **Answer:**

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C

## **Explanation:**

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In scenarios where a customer needs to standardize colors across multiple apps and be able to update them quickly, using variables in combination with an include statement is the most flexible and maintainable approach.

A . Design all base objects as master visualizations and link each object in each app to the relevant master visualization.

While master visualizations help with consistency within a single app, they don't offer an easy way to update all apps globally. You would need to manually update the colors in every master visualization in each app, which is not efficient for large-scale management.

B . Develop the first app with every variation of object and visualization and duplicate this app.

Duplicating apps will create maintenance challenges. Each app would need to be updated individually if colors or other settings change, which is not scalable for over 100 apps.

C . Create all color expressions as variables in a text file, load it in each app with an include statement, and use these variables in the color property of all objects.

This is the most efficient solution. By storing color definitions in a text file and loading them with an include statement, the business analyst can update the colors in one place, and these updates will be reflected across all apps that use the file. This method ensures easy maintenance and flexibility.

D . Store color definitions within a .qvd file and load it as a data island.

While using a .qvd file is possible, it's not as straightforward as using variables and an include statement. Data islands are typically used for selection purposes, and this method would introduce unnecessary complexity in managing colors.

Key Qlik Sense Business Analyst References:

Variables are widely used in Qlik Sense for managing repeated expressions or values like colors. They can be defined once and reused throughout the app.

Include statements allow external files (like text files containing variables) to be loaded into apps, ensuring that updates made to the text file are automatically reflected in all apps that use it. This creates a flexible and scalable solution for managing standardization across multiple apps.

Thus, the best way to maintain a standardized color palette across all apps is to create all color expressions as variables in a text file and load them into each app using an include statement.

## Question 6

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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A business analyst receives multiple requests for a variety of different filter panes to be placed on a dashboard. Users need to filter on many different values across different fields.

Which Qlik Sense feature do the users need to learn about to meet their needs?

**Options:**

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- A- Smart search
- B- Data model viewer
- C- Insight Advisor
- D- Governed self-service

**Answer:**

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A

**Explanation:**

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When users need to filter across many different fields and values in a Qlik Sense dashboard, the most efficient feature they can use is Smart Search. Smart Search allows users to quickly search across all fields within the data model, enabling them to find relevant information and apply filters in a streamlined manner.

A . Smart search This is the correct option. Smart Search enables users to enter search terms and find matches across all fields in the data model, allowing for quick and intuitive filtering. It helps users locate specific data points or filter across multiple fields at once, making it highly efficient when multiple filter panes are needed.

B . Data model viewer The Data Model Viewer provides a visual representation of the relationships between data tables in the model. While it's useful for understanding the data structure, it's not a tool for filtering or user interaction with data.

C . Insight Advisor The Insight Advisor is designed for guided analytics, providing suggestions and generating visualizations based on user queries. It does not offer the comprehensive filtering capabilities that Smart Search does.

D . Governed self-service Governed self-service refers to the balance between providing users with flexibility in creating their own visualizations while maintaining control over data governance. It's not related to filtering or searching data in the same way as Smart Search.

Key Qlik Sense Business Analyst References:

Smart Search in Qlik Sense is designed to provide fast, interactive search capabilities that span across all fields, enabling complex filtering in an easy-to-use interface.

This feature allows users to filter multiple fields simultaneously, saving time and effort when analyzing diverse data sets.

Thus, the correct feature for filtering on multiple values across different fields is Smart Search.

## Question 7

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**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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A company has recently implemented Qlik Sense. A user is looking to use natural language questions to help create content. Which feature can achieve this goal?

**Options:**

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- A- Advanced Authoring
- B- Story and Bookmarks
- C- Insights Advisor Chat
- D- Associative Engine

**Answer:**

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C

**Explanation:**

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In Qlik Sense, the Insights Advisor Chat is the feature that allows users to interact with the app through natural language questions. This tool leverages Qlik's advanced AI and machine learning capabilities to interpret natural language queries and generate relevant insights, visualizations, or suggestions for analysis.

A . Advanced Authoring Advanced Authoring is a set of tools in Qlik Sense designed for creating detailed visualizations and reports, but it does not include natural language interaction capabilities. It is focused more on customization and precise design rather than conversational querying.

B . Story and Bookmarks Storytelling and bookmarks in Qlik Sense are tools for narrative data presentations and saving specific states of analysis. They do not provide the ability to ask natural language questions or automatically generate insights.

C . Insights Advisor Chat Insights Advisor Chat is the correct answer. This feature allows users to interact with their data by typing natural language questions, which the system interprets to generate appropriate responses, including charts, KPIs, and other insights. It is designed to assist non-technical users by making data exploration more intuitive and accessible through natural language.

D . Associative Engine The Associative Engine is the underlying technology that allows Qlik Sense to handle large datasets and perform associative searches across them. While it is powerful for data exploration, it does not provide a direct interface for natural language querying like Insights Advisor Chat does.

Key Qlik Sense Business Analyst References:

Insights Advisor Chat is a feature in Qlik Sense that empowers users to ask questions in natural language and get meaningful responses without needing to be data experts.

It is part of Qlik Sense's broader set of augmented intelligence tools that enhance the user experience by providing guided insights and helping users discover relationships in data through natural language queries.

This feature simplifies data exploration for business users who might not be familiar with complex data querying techniques.

Thus, the feature that allows users to use natural language questions in Qlik Sense is Insights Advisor Chat.

## Question 8

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### Question Type: MultipleChoice

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A dashboard developer finishes creating a supply chain analysis app and is presenting it to leadership for review. The landing page shows four visualizations including:

- \* Bar chart showing available supply by product category
- \* Line chart showing total cost of deliveries to the warehouse by month-year
- \* Scatter plot showing cost of delivery and time-to-deliver by product
- \* A map that shows the volume of delivery from suppliers to warehouses using a line layer

Leadership asks the developer how they can see the total cost of delivery overall. How can the analyst show this information to leadership?

### Options:

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- A-** Use the line chart to add up each month-year to get to the number required
- B-** Create a KPI object that shows the total cost of delivery
- C-** Adjust the line layer on the map to reflect cost of delivery

**D-** Select all products in the scatter plot to see the total delivery cost

## **Answer:**

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B

## **Explanation:**

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In Qlik Sense, when leadership requests a high-level summary such as the total cost of delivery overall, the most efficient way to present this information is by using a KPI object. The KPI object is specifically designed to display a single, important metric in a simple and clear format.

A . Use the line chart to add up each month-year to get to the number required. This option is not efficient because it requires manual effort to add up the values from the line chart for each period. Additionally, this method is prone to human error and would be time-consuming during a presentation.

B . Create a KPI object that shows the total cost of delivery. The most appropriate action here is to use a KPI object to display the overall total cost of delivery. A KPI in Qlik Sense is specifically designed to display single, aggregate measures in a clean and concise way, making it the perfect choice for presenting high-level summaries to leadership.

C . Adjust the line layer on the map to reflect the cost of delivery. While it is possible to adjust the map, the map is primarily used for spatial analysis. Modifying it to reflect the overall cost of delivery would not be as intuitive or effective as using a KPI object. Additionally, it could lead to unnecessary clutter and confusion for the audience.

D . Select all products in the scatter plot to see the total delivery cost. Selecting all products in the scatter plot would not give the desired result because the scatter plot is designed to show relationships between variables (cost of delivery and time-to-deliver). It's not ideal for

displaying aggregate values like total cost.

Key Qlik Sense Business Analyst References:

KPI objects are ideal for presenting single, key metrics such as the total cost of delivery. They provide a straightforward, visually clear representation of high-level performance indicators.

Best practices in dashboard development emphasize the importance of creating specific visualizations that address both granular and high-level data needs. KPI objects fulfill the need for high-level summaries, particularly in leadership presentations.

Thus, the best way to show the total cost of delivery to leadership is to create a KPI object.

## Question 9

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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A business analyst is developing an app that requires a complex visualization. The visualization is very similar in style and configuration to another visualization in a different app, but the data models are completely different.

Which action should the business analyst take to most efficiently create the new visualization?

**Options:**

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- A-** Add the base visualization to the master items and use it as a template for the new visualization.
- B-** Note the properties of the base visualization and create the new visualization from scratch.
- C-** Copy and paste the visualization between the apps, and update the data properties in the new app.
- D-** Open both apps at the same time. Drag the base visualization between apps, then update the data properties.

### **Answer:**

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C

### **Explanation:**

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When working with Qlik Sense apps, a business analyst often encounters situations where visualizations may be highly similar between different apps, even if the underlying data models differ. In such cases, efficiency is crucial, and Qlik Sense provides several methods to reuse visualizations across apps. Let's break down the options:

**A .** Add the base visualization to the master items and use it as a template for the new visualization. This option suggests adding the base visualization to the master items. While master items are useful for reusing dimensions, measures, and visualizations within the same app, they do not easily transfer across apps. In this case, since the visualization is required in a different app, this approach would not be the most efficient or feasible.

**B .** Note the properties of the base visualization and create the new visualization from scratch. This option involves manually noting the properties and then replicating them in the new app. While this would work, it is labor-intensive and increases the likelihood of human error, especially in complex visualizations. It is not an efficient solution for business analysts looking to save time.

C . Copy and paste the visualization between the apps, and update the data properties in the new app. This is the most efficient solution. Qlik Sense allows for the copying and pasting of visualizations between different apps, and you can then adjust the properties to fit the new data model. This option enables the business analyst to leverage existing visual work without having to recreate it from scratch. Updating the data properties, such as dimensions and measures, ensures that the visualization functions correctly with the new data model.

D . Open both apps at the same time. Drag the base visualization between apps, then update the data properties. While this seems like a practical option, Qlik Sense does not allow users to drag and drop visualizations directly between different apps. As a result, this method is not possible.

Key Qlik Sense Business Analyst References:

Copying and pasting visualizations is a common practice in Qlik Sense when working between different apps. The ability to quickly replicate and adapt visualizations across apps helps streamline the development process.

Adjusting data properties such as dimensions and measures ensures that visualizations adapt to different data models without the need for full recreation.

Efficiency and error reduction are critical in app development, and copy-paste functionalities are specifically designed to reduce manual work in such scenarios.

In conclusion, the correct and most efficient action for the business analyst to take is C, copy and paste the visualization, and then update the relevant data properties.

# Question 10

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## Question Type: MultipleChoice

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A business analyst has access to all of a company's data for the past 10 years. The source table consists of the following fields: TransactionID, TransactionTime, Transaction Date, Transaction Year, Cardholder, Cardholder address, Cardissuer, and Amount.

Users request to create an app based on this source with the following requirements:

- \* Users only review the data for the past 2 years
- \* Data must be updated daily
- \* Users should not view cardholder info

Which steps should the business analyst complete to improve the app performance?

### Options:

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- A-** \* Delete Cardholder and time fields in Data manager
- \* Use a bookmark based on auto-calendar fields
- \* Use the reload function in the sheet Editor asset panel
- B-** \* Delete Cardholder and time fields in Data manager
- \* Use set analysis to show data based on transaction year
- \* Use an API to perform a daily reload task



**C-** \* Deselect Cardholder and time fields in Data manager

\* Use a filter pane based on auto-calendar fields

\* Perform a daily reload via the Data manager

**D-** \* Deselect Cardholder and time fields in Data manager

\* Apply a filter to extract data based on transaction year

\* Request a daily reload task from the system admin

### **Answer:**

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D

### **Explanation:**

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The business analyst needs to optimize the app for performance and ensure that users only see data from the past two years, without cardholder information, and that the data is updated daily. By deselecting the Cardholder and time fields in the Data Manager, the analyst ensures that sensitive information is not loaded. Applying a filter to extract data based on transaction year ensures that only relevant data (the last two years) is included in the app, improving performance. Lastly, requesting a daily reload task from the system administrator ensures that the app stays up to date.

Key Concepts:

**Deselecting Fields:** This removes unnecessary fields, such as Cardholder information, from the data model, which improves performance and ensures privacy.

**Filtering Data:** Applying a filter to limit data to the last two years reduces the dataset size and improves app responsiveness.

Daily Reload Task: Requesting a daily reload ensures that the app's data stays current, meeting the requirement for daily updates.

Why the Other Options Are Less Suitable:

A . Delete Cardholder and time fields, use bookmark: A bookmark is not an efficient solution for filtering by transaction year.

B . Set analysis and API reload: Set analysis works within the app but does not optimize the data load itself. Using an API for reload tasks is unnecessarily complex.

C . Use filter pane and auto-calendar: While auto-calendar fields can be useful, they don't optimize the data loading process for performance.

References for Qlik Sense Business Analyst:

Efficient Data Loading: Qlik Sense recommends filtering data at the load stage to improve performance, especially when dealing with large datasets.

Thus, D is the correct solution, making it the verified answer.

## Question 11

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Refer to the exhibit.





**Recommended associations** ? X

Total tables: 7  
Unassociated tables: 2  
Recommendations: 2

[Preview all](#) [Apply all](#)

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**Team**  
employees: Team  
InternEmp: InternEmp.Team

[Apply](#)

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**Offices-Sales type**  
Offices: Offices  
orders: Sales type

[Apply](#)

\* This table has not been loaded or has changed since the last time it was loaded.

InternEmp				
EmpID	EmpName	Team	JobTitle	Type
E90001	Peter Bells	Marketing	Marketing Assistant	Intern
E90002	Rebecca Thomsom	IT	Network Assistant	Intern

  

Employees				
EmployeeID	Last Name	First Name	Team	JobTitle
E00001	Fredriksen	Erik	Executive	CEO
E00010	Nilsson	Frank	IT	IT Manager

Refer to the exhibits.

A business analyst must add a list of temporary employees (interns) to the current sales app. The app contains an existing employees table. When the business analyst profiles the data, the association view displays possible associations as shown.

Which action should the business analyst take in Data manager to meet the requirements?

### Options:

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- A-** Create a concatenated key to associate the Employees and InternEmp tables
- B-** Concatenate the InternEmp table to the Employees tables within Data manager
- C-** Force an association between the InternEmp and the Orders tables
- D-** Create an association between the EmpID and EmployeeID fields

### Answer:

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D

## **Explanation:**

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The InternEmp table contains information about temporary employees (interns), and the Employees table contains regular employee data. To properly link these two tables, the business analyst needs to create an association between the EmpID in the InternEmp table and the EmployeeID in the Employees table. This will ensure that the two tables are correctly associated based on the employee identifiers, allowing the system to relate both tables in the data model.

### Key Concepts:

**Association:** Qlik Sense automatically suggests associations between tables based on field names. By linking EmpID from InternEmp with EmployeeID from Employees, the tables can be properly related in the data model.

**Association View:** The association view in Data Manager helps visualize how tables are connected and suggests appropriate links between tables based on common fields.

### Why the Other Options Are Less Suitable:

**A . Create a concatenated key:** Concatenation is unnecessary for this scenario since the data model relies on direct associations between keys.

**B . Concatenate the tables:** Concatenating the InternEmp table into the Employees table would combine the records, but it's not appropriate since the two tables should remain separate entities.

**C . Force an association between InternEmp and Orders:** There's no need to associate InternEmp with Orders directly since the focus is on employees and interns.

References for Qlik Sense Business Analyst:

Field Associations in Qlik Sense: Properly associating fields between tables is crucial for building a clean and efficient data model in Qlik Sense.

Thus, creating an association between EmpID and EmployeeID is the best approach, making D the correct answer.

## Question 12

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**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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A customer needs to distribute sales data to a variety of teams. The internal analyst team requires a global view of data.

a. The sales team requires mobile device access.

Which solution will meet the needs of both teams?

### Options:

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**A-** One app with a specific extension for mobile users

**B-** Two apps: one designed for mobile and one for internal use

**C-** A mashup with various objects

**D-** One app with various objects

### **Answer:**

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B

### **Explanation:**

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To meet the needs of both the internal analyst team and the sales team, the best solution is to create two separate apps: one designed specifically for mobile use and another for internal use. Mobile devices require different UI considerations, such as simpler, touch-optimized layouts, while the internal team can benefit from a more detailed app optimized for desktop use. Designing separate apps ensures that both teams have a tailored experience that suits their specific devices and use cases.

#### Key Concepts:

**Mobile Optimization:** Mobile devices require apps that are streamlined and optimized for smaller screens, while internal users on desktop computers can handle more complex layouts and detailed reports.

**Separate Apps:** Creating separate apps ensures that each team gets the best user experience tailored to their needs.

#### Why the Other Options Are Less Suitable:

**A . One app with a specific extension for mobile users:** While extensions can provide some mobile functionality, they don't offer the flexibility and optimization needed for a fully mobile-friendly experience.



C . A mashup with various objects: A mashup may provide flexibility, but it could be overly complex for this requirement and wouldn't necessarily offer an optimal mobile experience.

D . One app with various objects: This could complicate the user experience for both teams, as mobile users may struggle with objects that are not optimized for their devices.

References for Qlik Sense Business Analyst:

Mobile vs. Desktop App Design: Qlik Sense recommends optimizing apps for specific devices to ensure the best user experience for both desktop and mobile users.

Thus, B is the correct answer because it provides the best solution for both the mobile sales team and the internal analyst team, making it the verified answer.

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