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QlikView 12 Business Analyst Certification Exam

Qlik QV12BA

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 9

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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Data Modeling	34
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Topic 3, Visualizations	42
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QUESTION NO: 1

A business analyst needs to analyze average sales by product number and country by year. Which measure(s) should the business analyst use?

A. Year

B. Average Sales

C. Average Sales and Year

D. Product Number and Average Sales

ANSWER: B

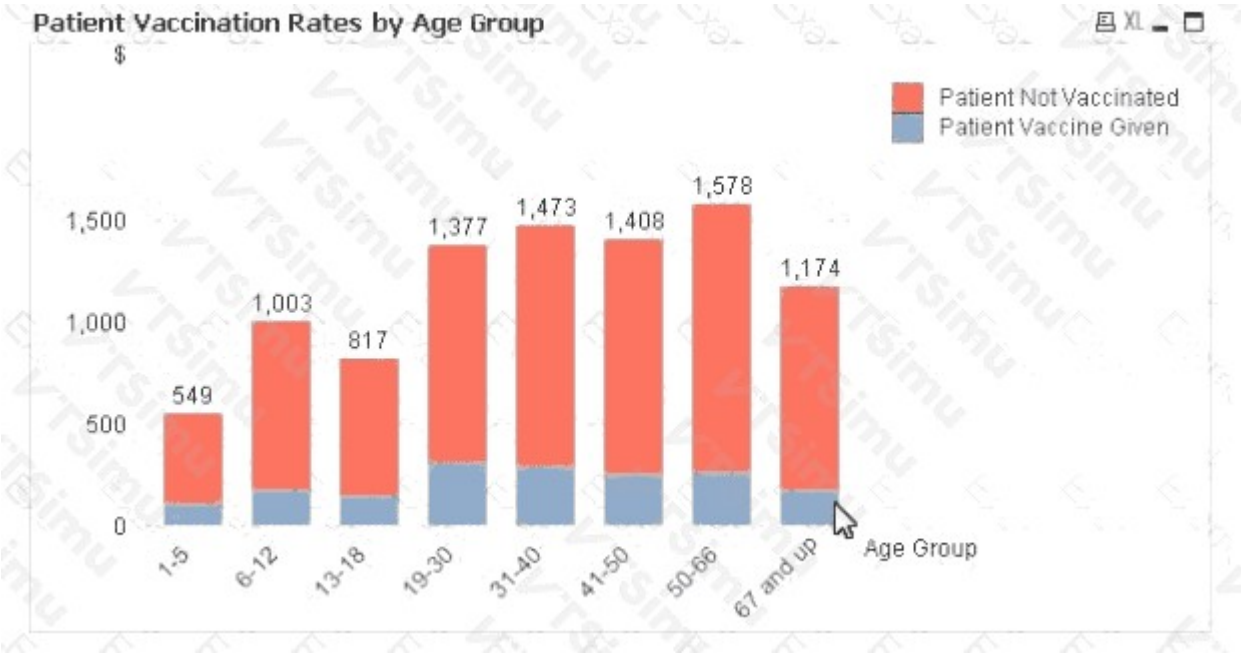
Explanation:

“Average Sales” is the appropriate measure because the requested analysis requires an aggregation of the Sales values: the arithmetic average. In QlikView, this is normally defined with the expression `Avg(Sales)`, where `Sales` is the numeric field containing the sales amounts. QlikView evaluates an aggregation expression in the context of the chart’s dimensional values, so the same measure will produce a separate average for each combination of product number, country, and year. Those fields describe how the result is grouped and compared; they are dimensions rather than measures. For example, a chart could use Product Number, Country, and Year as dimensions and use `Avg(Sales)` as its expression. The resulting values answer the analytical request directly, showing the mean sales amount for each relevant grouping. Qlik documents the `Avg()` chart function as returning the aggregate average of the expression values, which is precisely the calculation needed here. See the QlikView Avg() function documentation and the QlikView chart functions documentation.

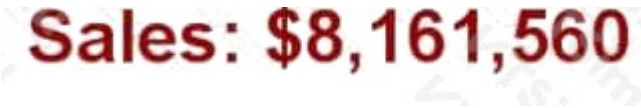
QUESTION NO: 2

Which two objects are created with ONLY measures? (Select two.)

A)

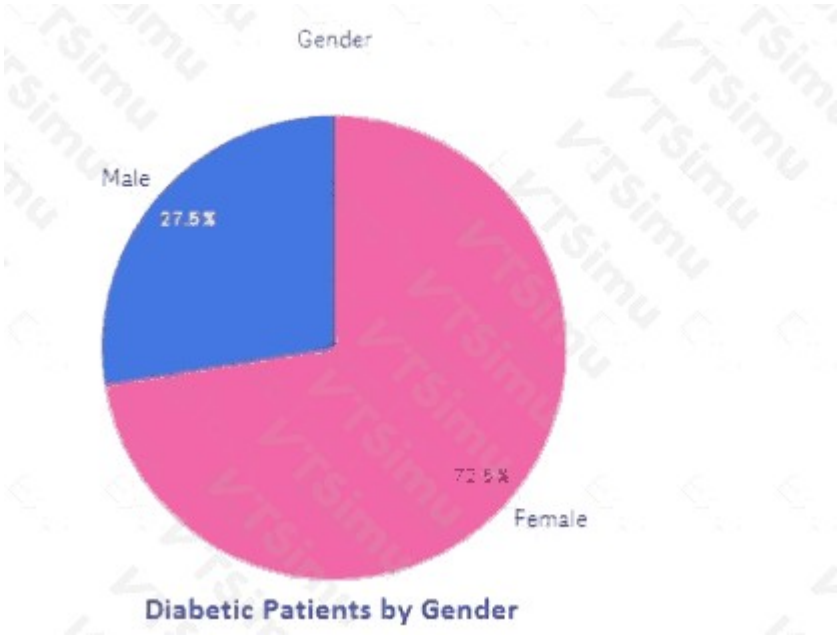


B)

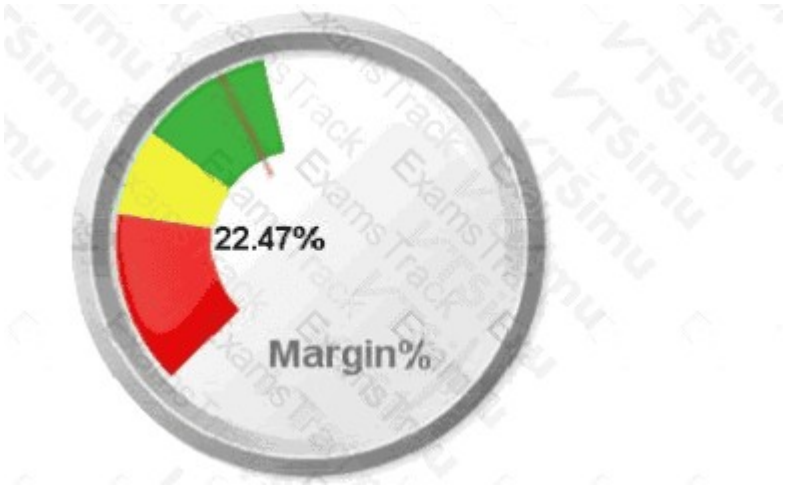


C)

D)



E)



A. Exhibit A

B. Exhibit B

C. Exhibit C

D. Exhibit D

E. Exhibit E

ANSWER: C D

Explanation:

Exhibit C and Exhibit D are the objects that can be created using measures alone. In QlikView, a measure is implemented as an expression that calculates an aggregated or otherwise derived value, such as `Sum(Sales)`, `Count(OrderID)`, or a ratio of aggregations. These object types are intended to present one or more calculated results directly, rather than to partition those results by a field value. Consequently, their setup can be completed by defining the required expression or expressions without first supplying a dimension.

This distinction is important in QlikView chart design. Dimensions establish categorical grouping and determine the level at which an expression is evaluated, whereas measure-only objects display the resulting expression value itself. A business analyst can therefore use these objects for prominent summary metrics, targets, indicators, or single-value calculations that respond dynamically to the current selections in the application. QlikView evaluates chart expressions in the current selection state, so the displayed measure remains interactive even when no dimension is configured. Qlik's documentation describes expressions as the calculations used to derive values in visualizations and documents the available chart-object configuration concepts at QlikView chart functions and QlikView charts.

QUESTION NO: 3

Refer to the exhibit

Transactions

TransactionNumber	TransactionTime
12003	04:15
12004	13:50
12005	16:00
12006	20:25

TimePeriods

FromTime	ToTime	Period
00:00	11:59	Morning
12:00	17:58	Afternoon
18:00	23:59	Evening

A customer has loaded the two tables and then added the script:

```
Interval:
IntervalMatch( TransactionTime ) LOAD FromTime, ToTime RESIDENT TimePeriods;
```

What will be the result?

A. The Interval table will be joined with the Transactions table

B. The TransactionTime table will be joined with the Interval table

C. The Interval table will be associated with the Transactions table on the TransactionTime field and with the TimePeriods table by a synthetic table

D. The Interval table will be associated with the Transactions table on the TimePeriods field, and with the TransactionTime table by a synthetic table

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The Interval table will be associated with the Transactions table on the TransactionTime field and with the TimePeriods table by a synthetic table. An IntervalMatch load creates an association table that relates each discrete value in the match field, here TransactionTime, to the interval boundaries for the interval in which that value falls. Consequently, the generated Interval table includes TransactionTime and can associate directly to the Transactions table through that common field.

The interval-boundary fields are also retained from the TimePeriods data. Because the Interval table and TimePeriods table share more than one field, QlikView automatically creates a synthetic key and its associated synthetic table to represent the composite association. This is QlikView's standard data-model behavior when two tables have two or more fields with identical names. The resulting model therefore lets selections made through the time-period intervals propagate to transaction records based on each transaction's timestamp.

Qlik documents that IntervalMatch is used to match discrete numeric values to numeric intervals and produces a table connecting the matched values and interval limits. Its guidance on synthetic keys also confirms that QlikView creates them automatically when tables share multiple common fields. See QlikView IntervalMatch documentation and QlikView synthetic keys documentation.

QUESTION NO: 4

A business analyst loads sales records from separate files for 2023 and 2024. Both files contain the same fields, and the records must be combined into one Sales table.

Which load-script prefix should the analyst use for the second load?

A. Concatenate

B. Join

C. Keep

D. Mapping

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

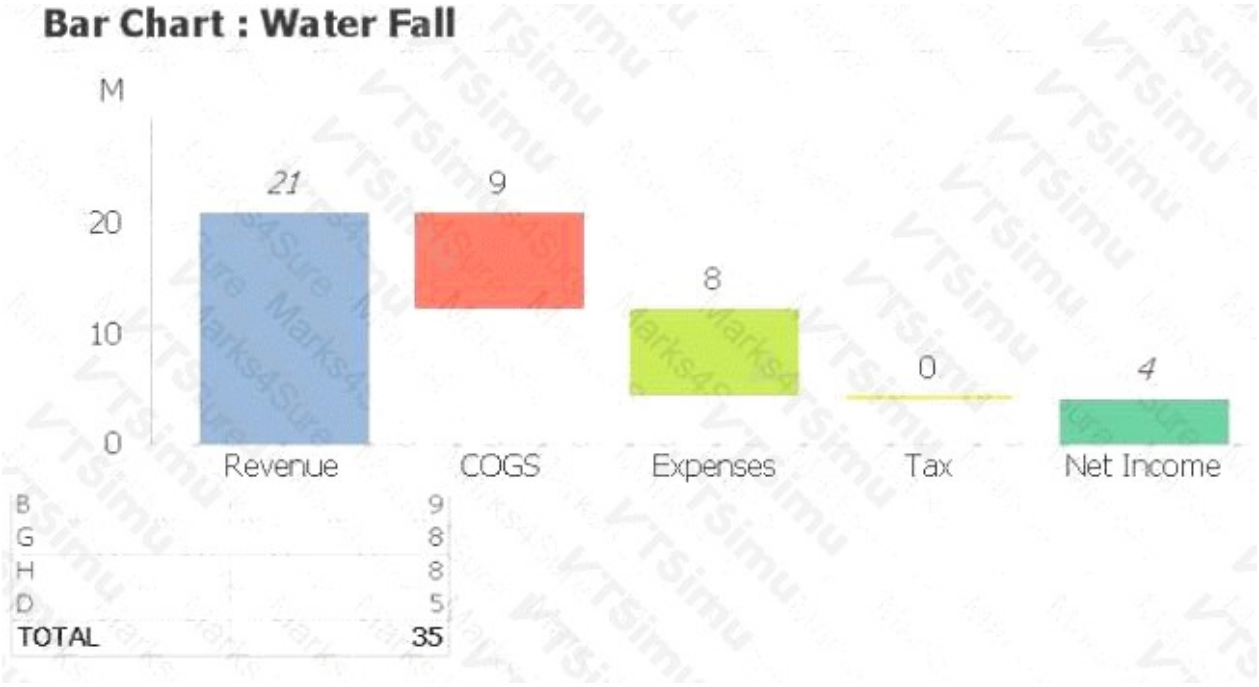
The **Concatenate** prefix is correct because it appends the rows from the second load to an existing table. Since the 2023 and 2024 files contain the same fields, the resulting Sales table contains all records from both years.

Using Concatenate makes the intended data-model structure explicit and prevents QlikView from creating separate tables when field names differ slightly or when the automatic concatenation rules do not apply. Fields that exist in only one source are added to the resulting table, with null values populated for records from the other source.

See the QlikView Concatenate prefix documentation.

QUESTION NO: 5

Refer to the exhibit.



A business analyst creates a water fall chart to understand how an initial value is affected by a series of intermediate positive and negative values.

Which two actions must a business analyst perform to create the water fall chart shown? (Select two)

A. Add five dimensions *

B. Add five measures

C. Check " Show as water fall " on the Style tab of the bar chart properties

D. On the dimension limit properties sheet set limit to only show the first five values .

E. Use the Bar Offset property with the correct expression

ANSWER: C E

Explanation:

Checking **" Show as water fall " on the Style tab of the bar chart properties** changes the bar chart's presentation to a waterfall. This visualization is intended to show how a starting amount changes through successive positive and negative contributions, making the progression to the resulting total easy to follow. The waterfall style causes bars to be displayed as connected steps rather than all starting from the same baseline, which is essential to the visual meaning of the chart.

Use the Bar Offset property with the correct expression supplies the calculated baseline for each intermediate bar. The offset expression should represent the running balance before the current change is applied. Consequently, a positive or negative value is positioned at the prior cumulative total, while the initial and final values can remain anchored appropriately. Together, the waterfall display setting and a correct running-offset calculation produce the floating increases and decreases shown in the exhibit. QlikView bar-chart configuration and presentation behavior are documented in the QlikView Bar chart documentation. Qlik's visualization guidance also describes waterfall charts as a way to show the cumulative effect of sequential values: Qlik Waterfall chart documentation.

QUESTION NO: 6

A customer needs to see sales data by month, with a rolling six month average of margin percent for any selected twelve month period. Which chart will meet these requirements?

A. A combo chart of sales as bars and rolling six month average margin percent as a line by Month Year

B. A pie chart of sales by Month Year and a line chart of rolling six month average margin percent by MonthYear

C. A bar chart of sales by month by year and a straight table of rolling six month average margin percent by MonthYear

D. A trellis chart of bar charts as sales by month by year and a pivot table of rolling six month average margin percent by month by year

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

A combo chart of sales as bars and rolling six month average margin percent as a line by Month Year meets the requirement because it presents both measures against the same chronological Month Year dimension. Sales are well suited to bars because each month's value can be compared directly, while a margin percentage trend is clearly represented by a line. In QlikView, a combo chart supports combining bar and line representations for separate expressions, and it can use separate axes when the scales of sales values and percentages differ. This makes the monthly sales pattern and the rolling margin trend readable in one analytical object.

The rolling six-month calculation can be defined as a chart expression using QlikView inter-record chart functions, such as `RangeAvg(Above(...,0,6))`, over a correctly sorted Month Year dimension. When the user selects any twelve-month period, QlikView recalculates the chart in the current selection state, so the displayed sales and rolling average reflect that selected period. Qlik's documentation describes combo-chart presentation options and the RangeAvg function used to average a range of values: QlikView Combo Chart and RangeAvg chart function.

QUESTION NO: 7

What are two ways to calculate the Sales for the ProductCategory. Shoes? {Select two)

A. Money(Sum(Sales))

B. Money(Sum({}Sales))

C. Money(Sum(Sales))

D. Money(Sum({}Sales))

E. Money(Sum({}Sales))

ANSWER: D E

Explanation:

`Money(Sum({<ProductCategory={'Shoes'}>}Sales))` and `Money(Sum({<ProductCategory={"Shoes"}>}Sales))` both apply a set modifier to the aggregation. The modifier limits the records considered by `Sum()` to those whose `ProductCategory` value is Shoes, and `Money()` formats the resulting numeric total using the document's currency-format settings. In a set modifier, a single-quoted value is a literal field-value match. A double-quoted value is interpreted as a search expression; the search text `Shoes`, with no wildcard characters, also selects the Shoes field value. Consequently, either expression produces the sales total for the Shoes product category regardless of current selections in that field, while retaining relevant selections in other fields. Qlik set analysis is evaluated before the chart aggregation is calculated, which makes it appropriate when the required measure must explicitly define the ProductCategory selection. See Qlik's documentation on set modifiers and the Money function.

QUESTION NO: 8

Refer to the exhibit.

The TOTAL in Table_1 equals 35 instead of 52

What will this indicate about a data model?

A. There is at least one synthetic key in the data model

B. The Expression Total is selected as Total Mode in Table_1

C. There is a many-to-many relationship between Field_3 and Field_5

D. Dimension Limits are used in Table 1 to restrict the displayed values

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

There is at least one synthetic key in the data model. A synthetic key is automatically created by QlikView when two or more tables share more than one field name. It represents a composite association between those tables. Although QlikView can create synthetic keys to resolve such associations, their presence commonly signals that the model has unintended or ambiguous relationships. Those relationships can alter the record set associated with chart dimensions and measures, producing aggregations that do not reconcile with the apparent sum of the displayed row values. In this case, the unexpected total is an indication that the associations in the model need to be inspected in Table Viewer, including the generated synthetic-key table and the common fields that caused it. The preferred modeling practice is to explicitly create the intended key where appropriate, such as a deliberate composite key, and then remove or rename unnecessary common fields so each relationship is unambiguous. Qlik documents synthetic keys and recommends reviewing them carefully because they can make the data model harder to understand and can affect results when the associations are not intentional. See QlikView Help: Synthetic keys and QlikView Help: Associations.

QUESTION NO: 9

An OrderDate field contains valid QlikView dates. A chart dimension must display month and year values such as Jan 2024 and Feb 2024 while sorting the values chronologically.

Which two expressions can be used as the chart dimension? (Select two.)

A. Date(MonthStart(OrderDate),'MMM YYYY')

B. Dual(Date(MonthStart(OrderDate),'MMM YYYY'),MonthStart(OrderDate))

C. Text(Month(OrderDate))

D. Left(OrderDate,3) & ' ' & Year(OrderDate)

E. Upper(MonthName(OrderDate))

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

`Date(MonthStart(OrderDate),'MMM YYYY')` is correct because `MonthStart()` returns the numeric date value for the first day of the month. Applying `Date()` formats that numeric value for display while retaining the numeric representation required for chronological sorting.

`Dual(Date(MonthStart(OrderDate),'MMM YYYY'),MonthStart(OrderDate))` also meets the requirement. `Dual()` explicitly creates a display value and a numeric sort value. The display text is Jan 2024, Feb 2024, and so on, while the numeric month-start date determines the correct sequence. See Qlik documentation for the MonthStart function and the Dual function.