

Qlik Sense Business Analyst Certification Exam - February 2021 Release

Qlik QSBA2021

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 7

Total Premium Questions: 76

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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Identify Requirements	3
Topic 2, Design Applications	43
Topic 3, Develop Applications	24
Topic 4, Deliver Applications	6
Total	76

QUESTION NO: 1

Refer to the exhibit.

Employees							
EmployeeID	Employee Name	Hire Date	Termination Date	Address	State	Job Level	Salary
2100	Ann Rogers	8/13/2017		123 Infinity Ln	CA	Sales Level II	\$60,000
1100	Bob Hammond	1/11/2016		9182 Broadway	NY	Sales Manager I	\$73,000
1003	Cindy	5/2/2010	7/3/2018	555 Marty Grass	LA	Regional Director	\$87,000

The data architect loads these fields from a data source. A business analyst is creating an app for the human resources team. Several visualizations are required:

- Line chart to show the number of new hires and terminations monthly
- Treemap to show the number of employees by department and job level
- Distribution plot of annual salaries or amount of benefits received by duration of employment or location
- KPI to show average cost per employee

The cost per employee can be calculated by adding the employee salary to the amount of benefits received.

Which two additional fields does the business analyst need from the data architect to meet these requirements? (Select two)

- A. Number of hires and termination
- B. Benefits received
- C. Average cost of employee
- D. Years employed
- E. Department

ANSWER: B D

Explanation:

Benefits received is needed because it is a required analysis measure in its own right for the distribution plot and is also an input to the cost-per-employee calculation. With annual salary and benefits available at the employee level, the analyst can define a measure such as `Avg([Annual Salary] + [Benefits received])` for the KPI. Qlik measures are expressions that aggregate or calculate values in visualizations, so retaining the underlying benefits field provides the flexibility to use it separately and in the combined cost calculation.

Years employed supplies the duration-of-employment dimension explicitly required for the distribution plot. It lets the analyst compare the distribution of salary or benefits across employment-duration groups, while location can support the alternative grouping described in the requirement. A distribution plot is intended to display the range and spread of a measure across dimension values; therefore, an employment-duration field is necessary to create that requested analysis without relying on an unstated derivation. Together, these fields complete the source data needed for both the compensation-cost KPI and the employment-tenure distribution analysis. See Qlik's guidance on [measures in Qlik Sense](#) and the [distribution plot visualization](#).

QUESTION NO: 2

A business analyst must add data from several tables to an existing app. This app was built by a previous business analyst who used the data load editor to load some simple tables.

The changes must be implemented in the data manager.

Which three actions should the business analyst take to meet these requirements? (Select three)

- A. Associate the new tables with the old tables

- B. Synchronize the scripted tables and modify the associations
- C. Synchronize the new tables and modify the tables
- D. Add the new tables via the Add data icon
- E. Delete the existing tables and re-import the tables

ANSWER: A B D

Explanation:

The business analyst should first use *Add data* to bring the additional tables into the app through Data manager. This is the Data manager workflow for selecting a data connection, choosing tables, profiling them, and adding them to the app. Because the existing tables were loaded in the Data load editor, they must be synchronized before Data manager can include them in its data model view and use them alongside the tables added through Data manager. Synchronization makes the scripted-table metadata available to Data manager without requiring the analyst to rebuild the original load script. Once both sets of tables are available in Data manager, the analyst can create or adjust the associations between the new and existing tables so that the resulting data model reflects the intended relationships. Qlik recommends reviewing associations carefully, including any associations suggested automatically by Data manager, to ensure that common fields represent the intended keys. See Qlik's documentation on [synchronizing scripted tables](#) and [associating data in Data manager](#).

QUESTION NO: 3

A business analyst needs to share a link to a specific visualization with colleagues

Which steps should the business analyst use?

- A. 1. Go to the OMC and select App Object
2. Right-click the correct visualization to get the URL
3. Share the URL with colleagues
- B. 1. Go to the Dev Hub and select Single Configurator
2. Select Add data
3. Copy the URL from the browser and share with colleagues
- C. 1. Right-click the visualization and select Share
2. Select Embed
3. Copy the URL and share with colleagues
- D. 1. Right-click the visualization and select View data
2. Select Export data
3. Share the provided link with colleagues
- E. 1. Right-click the visualization and select Share
2. Select Link
3. Copy the link and share it with colleagues

ANSWER: E

Explanation:

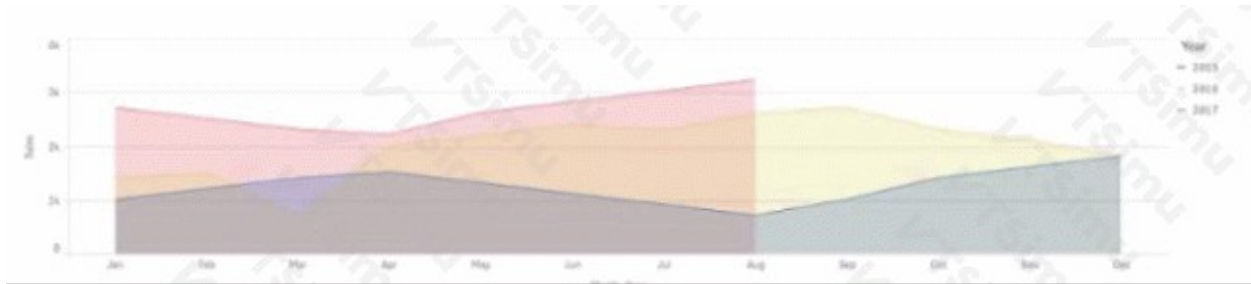
The appropriate method is to open the visualization in the app, use the visualization's **Share** action, choose the link-sharing option, and copy the generated link for colleagues. Qlik Sense creates a direct navigation link for the selected app object, allowing authorized colleagues to open that particular visualization in its app context. This is useful when the analyst wants recipients to review the same chart, table, or KPI rather than merely navigate to the app or sheet generally.

Access remains governed by Qlik Sense security rules. Recipients must be able to access the Qlik Sense environment and the app containing the visualization; sharing a link does not grant data or app permissions. If selections are included when the link is generated, the link can also preserve the relevant selection state, helping colleagues view the visualization in the

intended analytical context. Qlik documents sharing as a visualization-level capability in the hub, separate from embedding a visualization in an external web page. See [Qlik Sense February 2021: Sharing visualizations](#) and [Qlik Sense February 2021: Embedding visualizations](#).

QUESTION NO: 4

Refer to the exhibit.



A CEO wants to use a similar visualization on the company's dashboards

The visualization must meet several requirements

- Show three years of sales data
- Display sales trends by month
- Allow comparison of years using an area style display

Which set of actions should a business analyst take to meet these requirements?

A. Add an area chart

- Add Month first then Year as the dimensions
- Add Sum(Sales) as the measure
- In the properties panel under Area select the dimension Year

B. Add a line chart

- Add Month first then Year as the dimensions
- Add Sum(Sales) as the measure
- In the properties panel under Presentation select Area

C. Add a line chart

- Add a master drill-down dimension with Year and Month
- Add Sum(Sales) as the measure
- In the properties panel under Presentation, select Area

D. Add an area chart

- Add Year first then Month as the dimensions
- Add Sum(Sales) as the measure
- In the properties panel under Area select the dimensions

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The correct approach is to use a line chart, add *Month* as the first dimension and *Year* as the second dimension, use the sales aggregation as the measure, and select the *Area* presentation. In a Qlik Sense line chart, the first dimension defines the x-axis, so Month provides the sequential monthly timeline needed to show sales trends. The second dimension splits the measure into separate series, allowing each of the three years to be displayed and compared across the same monthly axis. Selecting the Area presentation renders those series with an area-style visualization while retaining the underlying line-chart dimension and measure behavior. This configuration supports direct month-by-month comparison between years rather than requiring the user to drill into a single year or using years as the primary x-axis category. The measure should aggregate the

sales field, such as `Sum(Sales)`, so that the displayed values represent total sales for each Month-and-Year combination. Qlik documents that line charts can use one or two dimensions and that presentation can be configured as lines or areas. See the [Qlik Sense line chart documentation](#) and [line chart properties documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 5

A company that manages several tennis clubs uses an app that includes three master measures `TotalCost`, `TotalIncome`, and `TotalMargin`. A business analyst needs to create a new table that utilizes master items and meets the following requirements:

- Number of bookings that users make
- Cost associated with booking (including electricity and indirect costs)
- Income obtained and profit originated in each booking
- Sales margin: percentage of margin over income
- Detail by tennis clubs

Which optimal expressions should the business analyst use?

- A. `• count(BookingID) • [TotalCost] • [TotalIncome] • sum([TotalIncome] - [TotalCost] • [TotalMargin] - [TotalCost]) / sum([TotalIncome]) * 100`
- B. `• count(distinct BookingID) • [TotalCost] • [TotalIncome] • ([TotalIncome] - [TotalCost] • [TotalMargin]) / [TotalIncome] * 100`
- C. `• count(distinct BookingID) • [TotalCost] • [TotalIncome] • ([TotalIncome] - [TotalCost] • [TotalMargin]) / [TotalIncome] * 100`
- D. `• count(distinct BookingID) • [TotalCost] • [TotalIncome] • ([TotalIncome] - [TotalCost] • [TotalMargin]) / [TotalIncome] * 100`

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The expression set containing `count(distinct BookingID)`, the `TotalCost` and `TotalIncome` master measures, `[TotalIncome] - [TotalCost]`, and `[TotalMargin] / [TotalIncome] * 100` is correct because it produces every required result while retaining the table's tennis-club dimensional context. Counting distinct booking identifiers prevents multiple underlying rows associated with one booking from inflating the booking count. Qlik's `Count()` aggregation supports the `DISTINCT` qualifier specifically for counting unique field values; see [Qlik Count\(\) documentation](#).

Using the `TotalCost` and `TotalIncome` master measures reuses the centrally governed definitions that already incorporate the stated cost and income logic. Subtracting cost from income derives profit for the current chart row, so each tennis club receives its own result. Dividing the `TotalMargin` master measure by `TotalIncome` derives margin as a share of income, and multiplying by 100 expresses that ratio as a percentage. Master measures are intended to provide reusable, consistently defined calculations across visualizations, as described in [Qlik master items documentation](#). The tennis-club dimension then automatically scopes these aggregations to each club without requiring a separate set-analysis expression.

QUESTION NO: 6

Several departments use an app. The business analyst needs to modify access to the sheets so that each department can access their sheets only. What should the business analyst do?

- A. Use the Stories feature to create a story with embedded sheets for each department
- B. Edit the Show condition expression field in the sheets for each department
- C. Choose to add a bookmark for each department
- D. Create sheets with alternate states for each department

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Edit the Show condition expression field in the sheets for each department. A sheet's show condition controls whether that sheet is displayed to a user in the app's sheet navigation and overview. The business analyst can define an expression that evaluates the current user's department or role—for example, by using user-related information made available through variables, section access design, or identity functions configured for the environment. Each department-specific sheet can then have a condition that returns true only for members of the intended department. This provides a focused app experience in which users see the sheets relevant to their department while working in the same shared app. The expression must be designed and tested with representative user identities to ensure it evaluates correctly for every department. Sheet visibility is an interface-level control; where departmental data itself must be protected, the app should also use an appropriate data-security implementation, such as Section Access, so that users are authorized only for the data they may access. Qlik documents sheet show conditions in its guidance on [adding and configuring sheets](#), and describes authorization concepts including [Section Access](#).

QUESTION NO: 7

A business analyst is creating an app that requires several visualizations

- A scatter plot that shows the margin percentage and total sales by product category
- A map with a layer that visualizes lines between retail stores and locations
- A KPI that shows total cost

Margin% can be calculated by dividing profit by revenue. Profit is the difference between total cost and total sales.

Which two sets of fields can the business analyst use to meet these requirements? (Select two.)

- A. Margin%
- B. Location
- C. Total Cost
- D. Retail Store Location
- E. Line Geometry

ANSWER: C E

Explanation:

Total Cost is required because it directly supports the KPI and is also an input to the profit calculation used for Margin%. In Qlik Sense, a KPI can display an aggregation such as `Sum([Total Cost])`. The same field can participate in a master measure or chart expression that calculates profit and then divides that result by revenue to produce the margin percentage. Qlik Sense measures are calculated dynamically from the fields in the data model, so a separately stored Margin% field is not necessary when the underlying numeric fields are available.

Line Geometry is required for the map requirement because a map line layer needs geographic line data that defines the path between locations. A line geometry field can hold the spatial representation of each connection, enabling Qlik Sense to render lines from retail stores to the specified destination locations. With this geometry available, the analyst can configure a line layer and style or filter the connections as needed. Qlik's documentation describes the use of line layers for visualizing geographic connections and paths, while its measure guidance covers aggregations and calculated expressions: [Qlik Sense map line layers](#) and [Qlik Sense measures](#).