QLIK SENSE DATA ARCHITECT CERTIFICATION PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

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How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

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1. **What will the result be if you perform a join operation without any matching keys?**

   A. All rows are included from both tables

   B. No rows are returned

   C. Rows with null values are created

   D. Only the first table's rows are returned

2. **What is the purpose of the Upper function in string manipulation?**

   A. Returns the string in lower case

   B. Capitalizes each word in the string

   C. Converts the string to upper case

   D. Returns a substring found between texts

3. **In a tree map, what does the size of the blocks represent?**

   A. Values of the measured data

   B. The chronological order of data

   C. Percentage of whole data

   D. Nominal categories

4. **What does the unary operator "-" return in Qlik Sense?**

   A. The total count of records

   B. The records that belong to both operand sets

   C. The complement set of the given operand

   D. The records with null values

5. **What does the operator "/" achieve in Qlik Sense?**

   A. It returns records common to both sets

   B. It returns a set consisting of the records that belong to either operand, but not both

   C. It calculates the union of two sets

   D. It subtracts one set from another

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6. What should you avoid applying 'OMIT' on, according to best practices?

A. Descriptive fields

B. Key fields

C. Numeric values

D. Text fields

7. What is the purpose of Dollar-Sign Expansion in Qlik Sense?

A. To format strings for better readability

B. To evaluate and expand an expression stored as text in a variable

C. To create a new data table in a report

D. To assign values dynamically to variables

8. What characterizes a Normalized Model in data architecture?

A. A single fact table with few dimension tables

B. One or more fact tables and many dimension tables

C. A flat structure with all data combined

D. An unstructured format

9. What is a common use of a map visualization in data analysis?

A. Display trends over time

B. Display point and area data

C. Show hierarchical data

D. Summarize data

10. Which chart type is best for displaying a ratio to total?

A. Tree map

B. Bar chart

C. Pie chart

D. Line chart

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Answers

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1. C
2. C
3. A
4. C
5. B
6. B
7. B
8. B
9. B
10. C

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Explanations

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1. What will the result be if you perform a join operation without any matching keys?

A. All rows are included from both tables

B. No rows are returned

C. Rows with null values are created

D. Only the first table's rows are returned

When performing a join operation on two tables in Qlik Sense or similar environments, the result of the operation depends on the type of join used. If there are no matching keys between the two tables and a regular (inner) join is performed, no rows will be returned because the join requires matching values to create new rows. However, the answer indicating that rows with null values are created suggests that a left or outer join might be in context rather than strictly an inner join. In such cases, when using a left join, all rows from the first (left) table would be retained, and for those rows that do not find a match in the second (right) table, null values will populate the columns originating from the right table. This means that the final outcome retains all data from the left table while appending nulls for non-matching entries from the right table. This understanding reflects how Qlik Sense manages data during joins, especially in scenarios where there aren't any matching keys. It clarifies the behavior and results based on the type of join applied in the data model.

2. What is the purpose of the Upper function in string manipulation?

A. Returns the string in lower case

B. Capitalizes each word in the string

C. Converts the string to upper case

D. Returns a substring found between texts

The Upper function in string manipulation is designed to convert all characters in a given string to upper case. This is useful in various scenarios, such as when you need to standardize data for comparison, formatting reports, or simply ensuring consistency in the presentation of text. By transforming a string to upper case, any variations in letter casing are eliminated, making it easier to match or organize data. This is a fundamental function in many programming languages and data manipulation tools, including Qlik Sense. It is particularly relevant when dealing with textual data where consistency is crucial for analysis and reporting. The other functions listed are focused on different transformations or manipulations of strings that do not involve converting characters to upper case, making them unsuitable in this context.

3. In a tree map, what does the size of the blocks represent?

A. Values of the measured data

B. The chronological order of data

C. Percentage of whole data

D. Nominal categories

In a tree map, the size of the blocks is representative of values of the measured data. This visualization technique is specifically designed to convey quantitative information through the area of each block, thereby allowing users to easily identify and compare different values at a glance. Each block's area correlates directly to the measure being represented, enabling an immediate understanding of the relative sizes of the various categories or segments. While there are other aspects to a tree map, such as the arrangement of blocks that can indicate hierarchical relationships (leading towards nominal categories) or how they might reflect percentages of the whole, it is the actual size corresponding to the measured data that is a defining characteristic of this visualization tool. This makes it particularly useful in scenarios where users need to assess part-to-whole relationships and quantitative sizes simultaneously.

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4. What does the unary operator "-" return in Qlik Sense?

A. The total count of records

B. The records that belong to both operand sets

C. The complement set of the given operand

D. The records with null values

The unary operator "-" in Qlik Sense is used to denote the complement set of the given operand. This function is essential in set analysis, allowing you to exclude specific data from your analysis. When you apply the unary operator to a specific set of records, it essentially returns all the records that are not included in that set. This is a powerful tool for creating filtered views of your data and helps in performing in-depth analysis by focusing on the data that is not part of a particular set. In set analysis, being able to define a complement is valuable because it allows for comparative analysis against the excluded items, helping to clarify insights into what exists outside of a specified context. This operator can simplify complex queries by making it easier to represent exclusions without the need for additional logic to filter out unwanted records. Understanding this operator and its output is crucial for building effective data models and analyses in Qlik Sense.

5. What does the operator "/" achieve in Qlik Sense?

A. It returns records common to both sets

B. It returns a set consisting of the records that belong to either operand, but not both

C. It calculates the union of two sets

D. It subtracts one set from another

The operator "/" in Qlik Sense is designed to subtract one set from another. When using this operator, you are essentially specifying that you want to take all the records from the first set and remove any records that are present in the second set. This is particularly useful for filtering out data or determining the difference between two datasets. The choice that states it returns a set consisting of the records that belong to either operand but not both describes the operator used for symmetric differences, which is not applicable here. Therefore, the correct interpretation of the "/" operator is that it performs a set subtraction, which aligns with the functionality of removing records of the second operand from the first operand. This provides clarity and precision in data analysis and reporting within Qlik Sense.

6. What should you avoid applying 'OMIT' on, according to best practices?

A. Descriptive fields

B. Key fields

C. Numeric values

D. Text fields

Applying 'OMIT' on key fields is discouraged because key fields are essential for accurately linking different tables in a data model. They play a critical role in establishing relationships and ensuring data integrity within the Qlik Sense application. When key fields are omitted, it can lead to incomplete or inaccurate data associations, which negatively impacts the overall effectiveness of the data model. This disruption can compromise analytical capabilities and lead to erroneous insights derived from the data. In contrast, descriptive fields, numeric values, and text fields may not have the same level of importance in terms of linking tables and may be handled differently in the context of data cleaning or preparation without jeopardizing the relational structure of the data model. Therefore, it is best practice to be cautious when applying 'OMIT' to key fields to maintain the robustness and reliability of the data architecture.

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7. What is the purpose of Dollar-Sign Expansion in Qlik Sense?

A. To format strings for better readability

B. To evaluate and expand an expression stored as text in a variable

C. To create a new data table in a report

D. To assign values dynamically to variables

Dollar-Sign Expansion is a feature in Qlik Sense that allows for the dynamic evaluation of expressions stored in variables. When an expression is placed within dollar-sign notation, Qlik Sense interprets this notation and replaces it with the result of the expression rather than treating it as a literal string. This capability is particularly useful for creating dynamic calculations and for situations where the same expression may need to be reused in various contexts throughout a Qlik app. By storing an expression in a variable, developers can write cleaner and more maintainable code, enabling changes to be made in a single location rather than modifying multiple occurrences of the same expression. In scenarios where the need arises to evaluate expressions that can change based on user selections or other inputs, dollar-sign expansion efficiently evaluates and incorporates these expressions into charts, calculations, or scripts, providing a flexible and powerful approach to data analysis. The other options do not accurately represent the functionality of dollar-sign expansion. Formatting strings for readability relates more to presentation than evaluation. Creating a new data table is done through other means, such as using LOAD statements or the Data Manager. Dynamically assigning values to variables also does not capture the essence of dollar-sign expansion, which specifically pertains to the evaluation of text expressions.

8. What characterizes a Normalized Model in data architecture?

A. A single fact table with few dimension tables

B. One or more fact tables and many dimension tables

C. A flat structure with all data combined

D. An unstructured format

A normalized model in data architecture is characterized by the organization of data into multiple tables that minimize redundancy and ensure data integrity. The approach typically involves having one or more fact tables that hold quantitative data for analysis, along with several dimension tables that provide context to that data, such as attributes related to the facts. In this model, dimension tables are designed to be connected to the fact tables through keys, allowing for efficient querying and reporting. This structure supports a clear distinction between different types of data, helping users to maintain a clean and manageable database design. It is well-suited for transactional databases where updates, insertions, and deletions occur frequently, as it helps to maintain data accuracy and reduces the risk of anomalies. The other options describe different types of data models. A single fact table with few dimension tables indicates a denormalized model or a simple structure rather than a comprehensive normalized one. A flat structure with all data combined typically refers to a denormalized approach, where data from multiple tables is merged into one large table, which can make data management less efficient. An unstructured format does not apply to normalized models, as they rely on a structured approach to data organization.

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9. What is a common use of a map visualization in data analysis?

A. Display trends over time

B. Display point and area data

C. Show hierarchical data

D. Summarize data

Map visualizations are particularly useful in data analysis for displaying point and area data. This type of visualization allows analysts to represent geographic locations, such as cities or regions, and illustrate data associated with these locations effectively. By plotting data points on a map, users can quickly identify patterns, clusters, or distributions within the data that may not be as apparent in other types of visualizations. For instance, when analyzing sales data by region, a map can provide insight into which areas are performing well and which are not, making it easier to spot geographical trends or outliers. Additionally, maps can also represent area data through choropleth mapping, where varying colors indicate different values or densities in defined geographic areas. This capability makes map visualizations an essential tool when location is a critical factor in data interpretation, as it combines spatial awareness with data analysis.

10. Which chart type is best for displaying a ratio to total?

A. Tree map

B. Bar chart

C. Pie chart

D. Line chart

A pie chart is particularly effective for displaying a ratio to total because it visually represents the proportion of each segment in relation to the whole. Each slice of the pie conveys a part of the total, making it intuitive for users to understand the contribution of each category. The circular form emphasizes the concept of parts-to-whole relationships, easily allowing viewers to see how each category compares with others and how they collectively contribute to the total. In contrast, tree maps are primarily used for representing hierarchical data, which may not directly indicate total ratios as effectively as a pie chart. Bar charts can compare amounts across different categories but tend to be better suited for showing individual values rather than their proportions relative to a total. Line charts are ideal for displaying trends over time, but they do not represent part-to-whole relationships clearly, making them less suitable for demonstrating ratios to a total. Overall, the pie chart stands out as the optimal choice for effectively illustrating ratios to totals.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://qilksensedataarchitect.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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