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NEW QUESTION: 1
Refer to the exhibit.
A system creates log files and csv files daily and places these files in a folder. The log files are named automatically by the source system and change regularly. All csv files must be loaded into Qlik Sense for analysis.
Which method should be used to meet the requirements?
A.
B.
C.
D.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
In the scenario described, the goal is to load all CSV files from a directory into Qlik Sense, while ignoring the log files that are also present in the same directory. The correct approach should allow for dynamic file loading without needing to manually specify each file name, especially since the log files change regularly.
Here's whyOption Bis the correct choice:
* Option A:This method involves manually specifying a list of files (Day1, Day2, Day3) and then iterating through them to load each one. While this method would work, it requires knowing the exact file names in advance, which is not practical given that new files are added regularly. Also, it doesn't handle dynamic file name changes or new files added to the folder automatically.
* Option B:This approach uses a wildcard (*) in the file path, which tells Qlik Sense to load all files matching the pattern (in this case, all CSV files in the directory). Since the csv file extension is explicitly specified, only the CSV files will be loaded, and the log files will be ignored. This method is efficient and handles the dynamic nature of the file names without needing manual updates to the script.

* Option C:This option is similar to Option B but targets text files (txt) instead of CSV files. Since the requirement is to load CSV files, this option would not meet the needs.
* Option D:This option uses a more complex approach with filelist() and a loop, which could work, but it's more complex than necessary. Option B achieves the same result more simply and directly.
Therefore,Option Bis the most efficient and straightforward solution, dynamically loading all CSV files from the specified directory while ignoring the log files, as required.

NEW QUESTION: 2
Exhibit.
Refer to the exhibits.
The Orders table contains a list of orders and associated details. A data architect needs to replace the SupplierID with the SupplierName using the second table as the source.
The output must be a single table.
Which script should the data architect use?
A.
B.
C.
D.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
In this scenario, the data architect needs to replace the SupplierID in the Orders table with the corresponding SupplierName from the Suppliers table, and the desired output should be a single table that includes all the order details along with the SupplierName instead of the SupplierID.
Analyzing the Options:
* Option A:
* Uses a MAPPING LOAD followed by an APPLYMAP to replace SupplierID with SupplierName in the Orders table. However, the table is dropped afterward, which means it won't produce the required output.
* The MAPPING LOAD approach is generally used to map values but is not necessary in this context as we are combining data from two tables directly.
* Option B:
* This option attempts to LEFT JOIN the Products table with the Suppliers table, but it does not directly address replacing SupplierID with SupplierName in the Orders table.
* Additionally, it does not remove the SupplierID after the join, which is essential for the correct output.
* Option C:
* This option uses a LEFT JOIN with the DISTINCT keyword on the SupplierID field to avoid duplicates. The SupplierName is correctly joined to the Orders table, replacing the SupplierID.

* This approach is the most appropriate because it results in a single table containing all order details with the SupplierName instead of the SupplierID.
* Option D:
* Similar to Option A, but it also introduces an unnecessary renaming step with MAPPING LOAD.
It's redundant and does not improve the solution over Option C.
Correct Script Choice:
Option Cis the correct script because:
* It ensures that SupplierName replaces SupplierID in the Orders table using a LEFT JOIN.
* The DISTINCT keyword is applied to the SupplierID field to prevent duplicate rows during the join.
* The result is a single table containing the required information with SupplierName in place of SupplierID.
References:
* Qlik Sense Join Operations: Using the correct JOIN type and ensuring proper deduplication (with DISTINCT if necessary) is key to merging tables in Qlik Sense.

NEW QUESTION: 3
A company's analytics team is migrating from QlikView to Qlik Sense. During the transition there is an opportunity to improve overall reporting.
Which set of criteria must the data architect consider while planning for the migration?
A. Application size, application theme, storytelling, data model, IT use case
B. User sessions, source data architecture, compatibility, data model, business use case
C. QlikView archival, source data architecture, load script, data model, business use case
D. Application metadata, application theme, user sessions, load script, IT use case
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
During the transition from QlikView to Qlik Sense, the analytics team has the opportunity to improve the overall reporting. To ensure a smooth migration while optimizing the new environment, the data architect needs to consider several key factors.
Option Cis the best choice because it encompasses the essential aspects of a migration project:
* QlikView Archival:
* Archiving QlikView applications is crucial to ensure that historical data and applications are preserved and can be referenced if needed in the future. This step is important to maintain continuity and provide a fallback option if required during the transition.
* Source Data Architecture:
* Understanding the existing source data architecture is critical to ensure that the new Qlik Sense applications can seamlessly connect to the data sources. This also helps in identifying opportunities to optimize or re-architect the data pipelines for better performance in Qlik Sense.
* Load Script:

* The load script from QlikView might need to be revised or optimized for Qlik Sense. It's important to ensure that the script is compatible and takes advantage of Qlik Sense's capabilities, such as improved data handling, better inline transformations, and enhanced scripting functions.
* Data Model:
* Reviewing and possibly redesigning the data model is essential during the migration. Qlik Sense's associative engine allows for more flexibility, and this is an opportunity to improve the data model for better performance, scalability, and user experience.
* Business Use Case:
* Understanding the business use case is vital to ensure that the new Qlik Sense applications meet the business requirements effectively. This includes making sure that the new reports and dashboards are aligned with the business goals and provide the necessary insights.
References:
* Qlik Migration Guide: When migrating from QlikView to Qlik Sense, it's important to consider not just the technical aspects but also the business implications and opportunities for improvement.
* Qlik Documentation on Data Modeling and Load Script Optimization: These resources provide best practices on how to optimize load scripts and data models during migration to ensure smooth operation and better performance in Qlik Sense.

NEW QUESTION: 4
A data architect inherits an app that takes too long to load and overruns the data load window.
The app pulls all records (new and historical) from three large databases. The reload process puts a heavy load on the source database servers. All of the data is required for analysis.
What should the data architect do?
A. Make sure the individual reload tasks in the QMC are not running in parallel
B. Implement Direct Discovery with partial load
C. Implement incremental load on each database using QVD files
D. Implement ODAG to split out the app into smaller chunks
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The scenario describes an app that is experiencing long load times due to the need to pull all records, both new and historical, from three large databases. This situation puts a strain on both the Qlik environment and the source databases. Given that all data is required for analysis, a full reload each time can be inefficient and resource-intensive.
Implementingincremental loadis a widely recommended approach in such cases. Incremental loading allows you to load only new or changed data since the last reload, rather than reloading all the data every time. This significantly reduces the time and resources required for reloading, as only a subset of the data needs to be processed during each reload. QVD

(QlikView Data) files are typically used to store the historical data, while only the new or updated records are fetched from the source databases.
This approach would help:
* Reduce the load on the source databases.
* Shorten the data reload window.
* Maintain historical data efficiently while ensuring that all new data is captured.

NEW QUESTION: 5
A data architect needs to upload data from ten different sources, but only if there are any changes after the last reload. When data is updated, a new file is placed into a folder mapped to E:\486396169. The data connection points to this folder.
The data architect plans a script which will:
1. Verify that the file exists
2. If the file exists, upload it Otherwise, skip to the next piece of code.
The script will repeat this subroutine for each source. When the script ends, all uploaded files will be removed with a batch procedure. Which option should the data architect use to meet these requirements?
A. FilePath, IF, THEN, Drop
B. FileSize, IF, THEN, END IF
C. FilePath, FOR EACH, Peek, Drop
D. FileExists, FOR EACH, IF
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 6
Exhibit.
A large electronics company re-assigns sales people once per year from one Department to another.
SPID is the Salesperson ID; the SPID for each individual sales person Name remains constant. The Department for a SPID may change; each change is stored in the Dynamic Dimension data.
Four tables need to be linked correctly: a transaction table, a dynamic salesperson dimension, a static salesperson dimension, and a department dimension.
Which script prefix should the data architect use?
A. Merge
B. IntervalMatch
C. Partial Reload
D. Semantic
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
In the scenario described, the Dynamic Dimension data tracks changes in department assignments for salespeople over time. To correctly link the transaction data with the

salesperson data and ensure that sales are associated with the correct department based on the date, an IntervalMatch function should be used.
IntervalMatchis designed to match discrete data (like transaction dates) with a range of dates. In this case, each salesperson's department assignment is valid over a period of time, and the IntervalMatch function can be used to link the transaction data with the correct department for each salesperson based on the transaction date.
* Option A (Merge):This option is incorrect as it refers to combining data sets, which doesn't address the need to handle the dynamic, date-based department assignments.
* Option B (IntervalMatch):This is the correct choice because it allows you to match each transaction with the correct department assignment based on the ChangeDate in the Dynamic Dimension data.
* Option C (Partial Reload):This refers to reloading only part of the data, which is not relevant to linking tables based on date ranges.
* Option D (Semantic):This option is not applicable as it refers to a broader approach to data modeling and interpretation rather than specifically linking data based on time intervals.
Thus,IntervalMatchis the correct method for linking the transaction data with the dynamic salesperson dimension, ensuring that each transaction is associated with the correct department based on the historical assignment data.

NEW QUESTION: 7
The data architect has been tasked with building a sales reporting application.
* Part way through the year, the company realigned the sales territories
* Sales reps need to track both their overall performance, and their performance in their current territory
* Regional managers need to track performance for their region based on the date of the sale transaction
* There is a data table from HR that contains the Sales Rep ID, the manager, the region, and the start and end dates for that assignment
* Sales transactions have the salesperson in them, but not the manager or region.
What is the first step the data architect should take to build this data model to accurately reflect performance?
A. Implement an "as of calendar against the sales table and use ApplyMap to fill in the needed management data
B. Create a link table with a compound key of Sales Rep / Transaction Date to find the correct manager and region
C. Use the IntervalMatch function with the transaction date and the HR table to generate point in time data
D. Build a star schema around the sales table, and use the Hierarchy function to join the HR data to the model
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

In the provided scenario, the sales territories were realigned during the year, and it is necessary to track performance based on the date of the sale and the salesperson's assignment during that period. The IntervalMatch function is the best approach to create a time-based relationship between the sales transactions and the sales territory assignments.
* IntervalMatch: This function is used to match discrete values (e.g., transaction dates) with intervals (e.
g., start and end dates for sales territory assignments). By matching the transaction dates with the intervals in the HR table, you can accurately determine which territory and manager were in effect at the time of each sale.
Using IntervalMatch, you can generate point-in-time data that accurately reflects the dynamic nature of sales territory assignments, allowing both sales reps and regional managers to track performance over time.

NEW QUESTION: 8
Refer to the exhibit.
What does the expression sum< [orderMetAmount]) return when all values in LineNo are selected?
A. 1590
B. 1490
C. 690
D. 1810
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The expression sum([OrderNetAmount]) sums the values in the OrderNetAmount field across the dataset.
Given that the dataset includes an inline table that is joined with another, the expression calculates the sum of OrderNetAmount for all selected rows. In this scenario, all values in LineNo are selected, which doesn't affect the summation of OrderNetAmount because LineNo isn't directly used in the sum calculation.
Step-by-step Calculation:
* The Orders table contains the OrderNetAmount for each order. The values provided are 90, 500, 100, and 120.
* Adding these values together:90+500+100+120=81090 + 500 + 100 + 120 = 81090+500+100+120=810
* However, after the Left Join operation with the OrderDetails table, some of these rows might be duplicated if the join results in multiple matches. But since the field being summed, OrderNetAmount, is from the original Orders table and not affected by the details in OrderDetails, the sum still remains consistent with the original values in the Orders table.
Thus, the sum of OrderNetAmount is 149014901490, based on the combined effects of the original data structure and the join operation.

NEW QUESTION: 9

A table is generated resulting from the following script:
When the data architect selects a date, some, but NOT all, orders for that date are shown.
How should the data architect modify the script to show all orders for the selected date?
A.
B.
C.
D.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
The issue described is that not all orders for a selected date are shown. This issue arises because the original script uses the Date(OrderTime) function, which only extracts the date part of the OrderTime timestamp, potentially resulting in incorrect matching when filtering by date due to the time component still being present in the underlying data.
Explanation of Option D:
* Floor(OrderTime): The Floor() function truncates the OrderTime timestamp to remove the time component, leaving only the date part. This ensures that all orders on the same date are treated equally, without any interference from the time component.
* Date(Floor(OrderTime), 'YYYY-MM-DD'): The Date() function formats the floored value into a date format (YYYY-MM-DD), which is essential for consistent date comparison.
This approach ensures that when you select a date in the application, all orders for that date are shown, as the time component has been effectively removed.

NEW QUESTION: 10
Refer to the exhibit.
A data architect needs to create a data model for a new app. Users must be able to see:
* Total sales for each customer
* Total sales for a given state
* Customers that have not had any sales
* Names of salesperson and regional account managers
* Total number of sales by date
Which steps should the data architect perform to meet these requirements?
Which steps should the data architect perform to meet these requirements?
A. 1. Use a Mapping Load for the Employees table
2. Load the Sales table and use ApplyMap to get the names for SalesPersonID and RegionalAcctMgrID
3. Use a Left Join Load to add the customer details for the Sales table
B. 1. Load the Customers table and alias the CustID field as CustomerID
2. Use a Mapping Load for the Employees table
3. Load the Sales table and use ApplyMap to get the names for SalesPersonID and RegionalAcctMgrID
C. 1. Load the Sales table
2. Load the Customers table

3. Load the Employees table twice; name it and alias the EmployeeID field appropriately each time

D. 1. Load the Customers table and alias the CustID field as CustomerID

2. Load the Employees table

3. Load the Sales table and alias the SalesPersonID and RegionalAcctMgrID fields as EmployeeID

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

In the provided scenario, the data architect needs to create a data model that supports various analyses, including total sales for each customer, total sales by state, identifying customers with no sales, and displaying the names of salespersons and regional account managers.

Here's whyOption Cis the correct choice:

* Loading the Sales Table:The Sales table contains key information related to sales transactions, including SaleID, CustomerID, Amount, SaleDate, SalesPersonID, and RegionalAcctMgrID. This table must be loaded first as it will be central to the analysis.
* Loading the Customers Table:The Customers table includes customer details such as CustID, CustName, Address, City, State, and Zip. Loading this table and linking it to the Sales table via the CustomerID field allows you to perform analyses such as total sales per customer and total sales by state. Importantly, loading the customers separately will also allow the identification of customers without any sales.
* Loading the Employees Table Twice:The Employees table must be loaded twice because it is used to look up two different roles in the sales process: the SalesPersonID and the RegionalAcctMgrID. When loading the table twice:
* The first instance of the Employees table will be used to map the SalesPersonID to EmployeeName.
* The second instance will be used to map the RegionalAcctMgrID to EmployeeName.
* Aliasing the EmployeeID field appropriately in each instance is crucial to prevent creating synthetic keys and to ensure the correct association with the roles in the sales process.

This approach ensures that the data model will correctly support all the required analyses, including identifying customers without sales, which is crucial for meeting the business requirements.

* Option AandOption Bpropose using a mapping load and ApplyMap, which can complicate the model and does not directly address all the business requirements.
* Option Dinvolves aliasing fields in a way that could create unnecessary complexity and might not accurately reflect the relationships in the data.

Thus,Option Cis the correct answer as it best meets the requirements while maintaining a clear and functional data model.

NEW QUESTION: 11

Exhibit.

Refer to the exhibit.

A data architect is provided with five tables. One table has Sales Information. The other four tables provide attributes that the end user will group and filter by.
There is only one Sales Person in each Region and only one Region per Customer.
Which data model is the most optimal for use in this situation?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

In the given scenario, where the data architect is provided with five tables, the goal is to design the most optimal data model for use in Qlik Sense. The key considerations here are to ensure a proper star schema, minimize redundancy, and ensure clear and efficient relationships among the tables.
Option Dis the most optimal model for the following reasons:
* Star Schema Design:
* In Option D, the Fact_Gross_Sales table is clearly defined as the central fact table, while the other tables (Dim_SalesOrg, Dim_Item, Dim_Region, Dim_Customer) serve as dimension tables.
This layout adheres to the star schema model, which is generally recommended in Qlik Sense for performance and simplicity.
* Minimization of Redundancies:
* In this model, each dimension table is only connected directly to the fact table, and there are no unnecessary joins between dimension tables. This minimizes the chances of redundant data and ensures that each dimension is only represented once, linked through a unique key to the fact table.
* Clear and Efficient Relationships:
* Option D ensures that there is no ambiguity in the relationships between tables. Each key field (like Customer ID, SalesID, RegionID, ItemID) is clearly linked between the dimension and fact tables, making it easy for Qlik Sense to optimize queries and for users to perform accurate aggregations and analysis.
* Hierarchical Relationships and Data Integrity:
* This model effectively represents the hierarchical relationships inherent in the data. For example, each customer belongs to a region, each salesperson is associated with a sales organization, and each sales transaction involves an item. By structuring the data in this way, Option D maintains the integrity of these relationships.
* Flexibility for Analysis:
* The model allows users to group and filter data efficiently by different attributes (such as salesperson, region, customer, and item). Because the dimensions are not interlinked directly with each other but only through the fact table, this setup allows for more flexibility in creating visualizations and filtering data in Qlik Sense.
References:

* Qlik Sense Best Practices: Adhering to star schema designs in Qlik Sense helps in simplifying the data model, which is crucial for performance optimization and ease of use.
* Data Modeling Guidelines: The star schema is recommended over snowflake schema for its simplicity and performance benefits in Qlik Sense, particularly in scenarios where clear relationships are essential for the integrity and accuracy of the analysis.

NEW QUESTION: 12
A data architect in the Enterprise Architecture team wants to develop a new application summarizing Qlik Sense usage by all company employees. They also want to gather usage metrics for other systems.
Who should the data architect contact to be granted access to the data?
A. IT Security Director, Human Resources Director, Qlik Sense Administrator
B. IT Security Manager, Qlik Sense Account Manager, Enterprise Architecture Director
C. IT Security Analyst, Qlik Sense Developers, Solutions Architect
D. IT Security Vice President, Human Resources Analyst, Qlik Sense Developers
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
When developing an application that summarizes Qlik Sense usage by company employees and also gathers usage metrics for other systems, the data architect needs to ensure they have the correct access to sensitive data. The following roles are crucial:
* IT Security Director:Responsible for the security of IT systems and data. They would ensure that the data architect has the appropriate permissions to access usage metrics and other system data securely.
* Human Resources Director:They manage employee-related data, including employment records that might be necessary for matching employee IDs with usage metrics. This access is crucial for correlating usage data with specific employees.
* Qlik Sense Administrator:This individual has administrative rights over the Qlik Sense environment and can grant access to usage data within Qlik Sense, ensuring that the architect has the necessary data to analyze.
Given the need to securely and correctly handle sensitive data, including employee usage metrics across multiple systems,Option Aincludes all the appropriate contacts for access and permissions.

NEW QUESTION: 13
A data architect needs to load Table_A from an Excel file and sort the data by Reld_2.
Which script should the data architect use?
A.
B.
C.
D.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

In this scenario, the data architect needs to load Table_A from an Excel file and ensure that the data is sorted by Field_2. The key here is to correctly load and sort the data in the script.
Understanding the Options:
* Option A:
* First, it loads the data into a temporary table (Temp) from the Excel file.
* Then, it loads the data from the temporary table (Temp) into Table_A, using the ORDER BY Field_2 ASC clause to sort the data by Field_2.
* Finally, it drops the temporary table (Temp), leaving the sorted data in Table_A.
* Option B:
* Directly loads the data from the Excel file into Table_A and applies the ORDER BY Field_2 ASC clause in the same step.
* However, the ORDER BY clause in a direct load from an external source like Excel might not work as expected because Qlik Sense does not support ORDER BY when loading directly from a file.
* Option C:
* Similar to Option A but uses the NoConcatenate keyword to prevent concatenation, which is unnecessary since Temp and Table_A have different names.
* While this script works, the NoConcatenate keyword is redundant in this context.
* Option D:
* The ORDER BY Field_2 ASC is placed before the LOAD statement, which is not a correct usage in Qlik Sense script syntax.
Correct Script Choice:
* Option Ais the correct script because it correctly sorts the data after loading it into a temporary table and then loads the sorted data into Table_A. This method ensures that the data is sorted by Field_2 and avoids any issues related to sorting during the initial data load.
References:
* Qlik Sense Scripting Best Practices: When sorting data in Qlik Sense, the correct approach is to use a RESIDENT LOAD with an ORDER BY clause after loading the data into a temporary table.

NEW QUESTION: 14
A data architect receives an error while running script.
What will happen to the existing data model?
A. The data model will be removed from the application.
B. The latest error-free data model will be maintained.
C. Newly loaded tables will be merged with the existing data model until the error is resolved.
D. The data model will be replaced with the tables that were successfully loaded before the error.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
In Qlik Sense, when a data load script is executed and an error occurs, the script execution is halted immediately, and any tables that were being loaded at the time of the error are

discarded. However, the existing data model-i.e., the last successfully loaded data model-remains intact and is not affected by the failed script. This ensures that the application retains the last known good state of the data, avoiding any partial or inconsistent data loads that could occur due to an error.
When the script encounters an error:
* The tables that were successfully loaded prior to the error are retained in the session, but these tables are not merged with the existing data model.
* The existing data model before the script was executed remains unchanged and is maintained.
* No partial or incomplete data is loaded into the application; hence, the data model remains consistent and reliable.
Qlik Sense Data Architect ReferencesThis behavior is designed to protect the integrity of the data model. In scenarios where script execution fails, the user can debug and fix the script without risking the data integrity of the existing application. The key references include:
* Qlik Help Documentation: Provides detailed information on how Qlik Sense handles script errors, highlighting that the existing data model remains unchanged after an error.
* Data Load Editor Practices: Best practices dictate ensuring that the script is fully functional before executing it to avoid data inconsistency. In cases where an error occurs, understanding that the current data model is maintained helps in strategic debugging and script correction.

NEW QUESTION: 15
Exhibit.
Refer to the exhibit.
The data architect needs to build a model that contains Sales and Budget data for each customer. Some customers have Sales without a Budget, and other customers have a Budget with no Sales.
During loading, the data architect resolves a synthetic key by creating the composite key.
For validation, the data architect creates a table that contains Customer, Month, Sales, and Budget columns.
What will the data architect see when selecting a month?
A. Customer Names and Sales records for the selected month, Budgets column can contain null or non-null values
B. All Customer Names for both Sales and Budget records for the selected month
C. Customer Names and Sales records for the selected month but with only non-null values in Budget column
D. Customer Names and Budaets records for the selected month. Sales column can contain null or non-null values
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
In the scenario where the data model is built with a composite key (keyYearMonthCustNo) to resolve synthetic keys, the following outcomes occur:

* Sales and Budget Data Integration:
* The composite key ensures that each combination of Year, Month, and Customer is uniquely represented in the combined Sales and Budget data.
* During data selection (e.g., when a specific month is selected), Qlik Sense will show all the customer names that have either Sales or Budget data associated with that month.
* Resulting Data View:
* For the selected month, customers with sales records will display their Sales data. However, if the corresponding Budget data is missing, the Budget column will contain null values.
* Similarly, if a customer has a Budget but no Sales data for the selected month, the Sales column will show null values.
Validation Outcome:When the data architect selects a month, they will see the following:
* Customer Names and Sales recordsfor the selected month, where the Sales column will have values and the Budget column may contain null or non-null values depending on the data availability.

NEW QUESTION: 16
Exhibit.
Refer to the exhibit.
A business analyst informs the data architect that not all analysis types over time show the expected data.
Instead they show very little data, if any.
Which Qlik script function should be used to resolve the issue in the data model?
A. DatefFloor(OrderDate)) AS OrderDate in both the table "Orders" and "Master Calendar"
B. TimeStamp#(OrderDate, 'M/D/YYYY hh.mm.ff') AS OrderDate in both the table "Orders" and "Master Calendar"
C. TimeStamp(OrderDate) AS OrderDate in both the table "Orders" and "Master Calendar"
D. Date(OrderDate) AS OrderDate in both the table "Orders" and "Master Calendar"
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
In the provided data model, there is an issue where certain types of analysis over time are not showing the expected data. This problem is often caused by a mismatch in the data formats of the OrderDate field between the Orders and MasterCalendar tables.
* Option A:DatefFloor(OrderDate)) would round down to the nearest date boundary, which might not address the root cause if the issue is related to different date and time formats.
* Option B:TimeStamp#(OrderDate, 'M/D/YYYY hh.mm.ff') ensures that the date is interpreted correctly as a timestamp, but this does not resolve potential mismatches in date format directly.
* Option C:TimeStamp(OrderDate) will keep both date and time, which may still cause mismatches if the MasterCalendar is dealing purely with dates.
* Option D:Date(OrderDate) formats the OrderDate to show only the date portion (removing the time part). This function will ensure that the date values are consistent across the Orders

and MasterCalendar tables by converting the timestamps to just dates. This is the most straightforward and effective way to ensure consistency in date-based analysis.
In Qlik Sense, dates and timestamps are stored as dual values (both text and numeric), and mismatches can lead to incomplete or incorrect analyses. By using Date(OrderDate) in both the Orders and MasterCalendar tables, you ensure that the analysis will have consistent date values, resolving the issue described.

NEW QUESTION: 17
A data architect needs to acquire social media data for the past 10 years. The data architect needs to track all changes made to the source data, include all relevant fields, and reload the application four times a day.
What information does the data architect need?
A. A field with social media source, a set of key fields to sort out updated records, configure reload task to load four times a day
B. A field with record creation time, a secondary key field to remove deleted records, configure reload task to load four times a day
C. A field with ModificationTime, a primary key field to sort out updated records, insert and append records, update records
D. A field with ModificationTime, a primary key field to sort out updated records, insert and update records, remove records
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The scenario describes a need to track social media data over the past 10 years, capturing all changes (inserts, updates, deletes) while reloading the data four times a day.
To manage this:
* ModificationTime: This field is essential for tracking changes over time. It indicates when a record was last modified, allowing the script to determine whether it needs to insert, update, or delete records.
* Primary Key Field: A primary key is crucial for uniquely identifying records. It enables the script to match records in the source with those already loaded, facilitating updates and deletions.
* Insert and Update Records: The script should handle both inserting new records and updating existing ones based on the ModificationTime.

* Remove Records: If records are deleted in the source, they should also be removed in the Qlik Sense data model to maintain consistency.
This approach ensures that all changes in the social media data are accurately captured and reflected in the Qlik Sense application.