QlikView Question and Answer for Fresher/Experienced

Q1.What is Dashboard
Q2.What type of architecture are you using in your project
Q3. What type of schema are you using in your project. and why
Q4. Difference between Star & Snowflake schema
Q5. What is Peek, Previous, Apply map, Interval Match
Q6.Difference between Row_No() and Rec_No()?
Q7. Whats is the difference between Pick and Match
Q8. What is Fuzzy search
Q9. How many charts are you used till now
Q10. Have you used macros in your project and why
Q11. Whats the difference between QV versions
Q12. Have you used Alternate states and why
Q13. How many dimensions are used in Guage Chart
Q14. What is set analysis
Q15. Best datamodelling techniques
Q16.What is the Difference between Relational and Dimensional Modeling?
Q17. You have any knowledge about QV server and Publisher
Q18. What is Incremental Load
Q19. Have you Create Add hoc reports in your project And how
Q20. Any knowledge about Data Island
Q21. DMS authorization
Q22. Section Access
Q23. Conditional enabling
Q24. Difference between join and keep
Q25. Difference between Concatenate and join
Q26. String Functions
Q27. Binary Load, Preceding Load, Partial Load
Q28. How many ways you can maintain to store the QVD's
Q29.What is the difference between ODBC, OLE DB & JDBC?
Q30.What is the use of Crosstable prefix in QlikView Load Script?
Q31.What is Mapping Load & ApplyMap() ?
Q32.Synthetic Keys in QlikView and how & when to avoid them?
Q33.Different flavours of Joins in QlikView?
Q34.What is the difference between Join & Keep?
Q35.How do you use Having clause (SQL Equivalent) along with Groupby in QlikView?
Q36.Explain IntervalMatch function in QlikView?
Q37.Explain Concatenation, No Concatenation & Auto Concatenation?
Q38.Explain how to implement Incremental Load?
Q39.What is Circular Loop and how do you avoid it?
Q40.Explain Exists() function in QlikView and when do you use this function?
Q41.What is Generic Load in QlikView?
Q42.What is the use of FirstSortValue in QlikView?

Q43.What are Set Modifiers and Set Identifiers?
Q44.What is P() & E() and where do you use them?
Q45.What is the difference between ValueList() and ValueLoop()?
Q46.What is Partial Reload? and why do you use "ONLY" Qualifier?
Q47.What is the difference between Cyclic Group & Drilldown Group?
Q48.Explain alternate states and where do you use them?
Q49.QlikView Security :
Describe Section Access architecture?
What is the difference between Authentication & Authorization in QlikView? And how to implement them?
What is the difference between File System Security vs Section Access?
Explain "Strict Exclusion" while implementing Section Access and what are the implications of not using this option?
How do you implement Section Access on hierarchy based data?
Q50.QlikView Server & Publisher :
What are the multiple protocols defined for client communication with QVS?
Explain different communication encryptions for Windows Client & AJAX Client?
What is the use of Anonymous User Account in QVS?
What are the different types of CALs and explain them?
What are the different editions of QlikView Server?
Q51.General :
Difference between Star Schema & Snow Flake Schema?
Difference between RDBMS & Associative Database?
Q52.Ragged Hierarchies in Datawarehousing
Q53.Explain EAV data modelling technique?
Q54.What are slowly changing dimensions?
Q55.What is the difference between Set and Let?

1. What P() and E() in Set analysis?
2. What is Comparitive analysis?
3. What is Mekko chart and what is the difference between bar and Mekko chart?
4. What is the difference between Pivot, Straight and Table box?
5. How you connect to Database?
6. What are the various data sources for Qlikview?
7. What is partial reloading?
8. How you refresh you dashboards periodically?
9. What are the different types of CALs available?
10. What are the various joins available in Qlikview?
11. How you use Macros in Qlikview?
12. How you optimize Qlikview dashboards?
13. What care should be taken while designing a datamodel?
14. How you test your Dashboard?
15. Types of authorization in Qlikview?
16. Difference between Join and Concatenate?
17. What is NoConcatenate?

➢ What is Link Table?

QlikView Architecture :

- Optimized and unoptimized QVD Load Situations?
- Explain 3 tier architecture implementation while deploying QlikView application?
- Briefly explain how does QlikView storage the data internally?
- What are the restrictions of Binary Load?
- How are NULLS implemented in QlikView?
- How do you optimize QlikView Application? (What tools are used and where do you start?)
- What is the difference between Subset ratio & Information Density?

QlikView Scripting :

- What is the difference between ODBC, OLE DB & JDBC?
- What is the use of Crosstable prefix in QlikView Load Script?
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- Different flavours of Joins in QlikView?
- What is the difference between Join & Keep?
- How do you use Having clause (SQL Equivalent) along with Groupby in QlikView?
- Explain IntervalMatch function in QlikView?
- Explain Concatenation, No Concatenation & Auto Concatenation?
- Explain how to implement Incremental Load?
- What is Circular Loop and how do you avoid it?
- Explain Exists() function in QlikView and when do you use this function?
- What is Generic Load in QlikView?

QlikView Expression Language / UI :

- Explain Aggr Function?
- What is the use of FirstSortValue in QlikView?
- What are Set Modifiers and Set Identifiers?
- What is P() & E() and where do you use them?
- What is the difference between ValueList() and ValueLoop()?
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- What is the difference between Cyclic Group & Drilldown Group?
- Explain alternate states and where do you use them?

QlikView Security :

- Describe Section Access architecture?
- What is the difference between Authentication & Authorization in QlikView? And how to implement them?
- What is the difference between File System Security vs Section Access?
- Explain "Strict Exclusion" while implementing Section Access and what are the implications of not using this option?.How do you implement Section Access on hierarchy based data?

QlikView Server & Publisher :

- What are the multiple protocols defined for client communication with QVS?
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- What is the use of Anonymous User Account in QVS?
- What are the different types of CALs and explain them?
- What are the different editions of QlikView Server?

General :

- Difference between Star Schema & Snow Flake Schema?
- Difference between RDBMS & Associative Database?
- Ragged Hierarchies in Data warehousing?

- Explain EAV data modelling technique?
- What are slowly changing dimensions?

Question&Answers

1.What is cross table?

cross table is common type of table featuring a matrix of values between two orthogonal lists of header data. To turn cross table into straight table use cross table prefix Ex. Cross table(attribute field, data field[in])(load/select statement).

2.What is Inline memory in QlikView?

create table or add field to the table.

3.what is Set and let in QlikView and difference between it?

SET or a LET statement is often used To define the variable. The SET statement is used when you want a variable to hold the string or numeric value that is to the right of the Equal (=) sign.The LET statement is used when you need to evaluate what is to the right of the Equal sign

e.set myVar=5*2* the result is "52"*

Let myVar=5*2 the result is "10"

4. Explain Join?

Joins are mainly used for retrieving the data from 2 or more tables - in QLIKVIEW join will join two or more tables and convert into one table. - joins are classified into 4 types :

i)*inner join:* by using this join we can get the all matched records from the both tables

ii)*outer join:* by using this join we can get the all matched and unmatched records from both tables.

iii)*left outer join:* by using this join we can get all records from left side table and matched records from the right table.

 iv)*right outer join:* by using this join we can get all records from right side table and matched records from the left table.

5.Explain Concatenation?

Concatenation means series of interconnected things i.e. any table or columns which are related to each other will be interconnected through Concatenation.

6.Explain QlikView architecture?

QlikView is the world's first associative, in-memory business intelligence platform. QlikView manages associations among data sets at the engine level, not the application level, by storing individual tables in its in-memory associative engine. QlikView is the most flexible Business Intelligence platform for turning data into knowledge. Effective decision-making is based on having the right information available and easy accessible.

7.Explain keep?

it will not join two tables and they will be stored in QlikView as two separate named tables. Keep will always preceded by one of the prefix
i)Inner ii)Left iii)Right Ex. Right Keep.

8.Explain NoConcatenation?

if the two tables have same fields also NoConcatenate treats as separate internal tables.

9.Explain about connect statement in QlikView?

The connect statement is used to establish a connection to the database through an ODBC or OLEDB interface.

10.Difference between star schema and snow flake schema?

Star Schema: In a star schema, the fact table will be at centre and in connected to dimensional tables. The tables are completely in Denormalized Structure. SQL queries performance in good as there are less number of joins involved. Data redundancy is high and occupies more disk spaces.

Snowflake Schema: is an extension of star schema where the dimension tables are further connected to one or more dimensions. The tables are partially denormalized in structure. The performance of SQL queries is little bit less compared to star schema as more no. of joins are involved. Data redundancy is low and occupies less disk space compared to star schema.

11.What is Fact Constellation Schema?

Fact Constellation Schema is describes a logical database structure of Data Warehouse or Data Mart. Fact Constellation Schema can design with collection of De Normalized Fact, Shared and conformed dimensional tables. Fact Constellation Schema is an extended Decomposed Star Schema.

12.Difference between RDBMS and Associative Data Model?

RDBMS: stands for Relational Database Management   System. It organizes data into related rows and columns. It stores data in Tables having rows and columns . These tables are created and data retrieving using SQL Associative Database: The Associative Data Model is an alternative data model for database systems other data models are record based.

13.Types of CALS how do you assign them?

To connect a QlikView server (QVS) each client needs a CAL(client access license) The CAL's are purchased with QlikView Server and tied to the server serial number. A CAL is never transformed to the client but a client uses the CAL when connecting to the server.

CAL Types:

i)*Named User CAL:* Named CAL can access all the documents ii)*Document CAL:* Document CAL can access particular document iii)*Session CAL:* A session allows any user identified or anonymous/unidentified on one QV client to access many QV documents as may reside on the server.

iv)*Usage CAL:* allows any user to access only one QV document residing on the server.

14.what is difference between QV Server and Publisher?

QV Server: is a program that is installed in a physical server(computer) with number of CAL's these allow user to access QV files on the server. QVS controls the people who can access the documents on server using client access license(CAL).

QV Publisher: is a program which allows you to maintain centralized control of all your QV files and to schedule when and how they reloaded and distributed. You can automatically reload files and distribute them to web access points or by email or intranet. You can do data reduction also.

15. if server crashes then how do you check behind it or error log where you will find that log?   programdataQliktechwebserverlog.

16. What is Set and Let?   Set:
this command assigns the variable the text to the right of equal   sign.   **Let:** assigns the variable whereas Let command evaluates expression.   Ex. Set Variablename = String. Let variablename= operation.

17.When you reload a QVW file. If you get error how will you resolve it?

By debugger.

18.QV provides a tool for getting a snapshot view of your table what is it? How it is helpful?

Table Viewer: we can see no of tables and associations and by right click-preview we can see data.

19.What type of data connections do you use?

ODBC, OLEDB, SAP connectors.

20.How do you bring data into QV? Explain the script? We can load data from ODBC, OLEDB,SAP connectors by connect, select statements and also we can load flat files like excel, word, xml etc by using Table files syntax will be Directory: Load tables, from Ramsample.txt;

21.What type of data did you used?
flat files, excel, QVD's etc.

22.What type of charts did you used?
Bar chart, line chart, combo chart, gauge chart, scatter chart, grid chart, pie chart, funnel chart etc.

23. What is Trellis chart?
Trellis: open the Trellis setting in chart properties , you can create an array of charts based on first dimension any type of bitmap chart can be made into trellis display.

i)We can enable trellis chart.ii)Enable secondary Trellis Dimension. iii)we can give no of columns to display in chart.

24.What is Mini chart?
It is only available when the mini chart option has been selected in the expression page of straight table properties dialog. Opens a dialog for setting the properties of the mini chart we can set mode type instead of values in table mode are: spark lines, line with dots, dots, bars or whiskers we can set colour also.

25.How many dimensions can be used in bar chart? Two.

26.Which QV object has only expression, no dimension? List box, gauge chart.

27. What is Incremental load?
incremental load is a very common task in relation to database. It is defined as loading only new or changed records from the database. The rest should already be available one way or another.

28.Have you used macros in your application? What you have used?

we can use macros for various things i)we can call the macro to reload the application ii)we can call the macro to create objects.

29.What are the differences between Pivot table and straight table? pivot

data is grouped, partial sums can be shown in pivot table but not in straight table.

30.What are the layers in QV?   The

layer are set on the sheet object properties layout where bottom, top, normal corresponding to the numbers -1,0,and 1 choose custom to enter value of your choice valid layer numbers are -128 to 127.

31. Difference between QVD and QVW?

QVW: A qlikview file saved in binary format having the default expression QVW. Also called Qlik View file.qvw file contains tables, charts script etc. **QVD:** a native Qlik View file format, A QVD file contains one data table, no layout and no security. It is basically a binary CSV file optimized for fast loading.

32. What is Interval Match?

The interval match prefix to load or select statement is used for linking discrete numeric values to one or more numeric intervals Ex. Intervalmatch(field)(load statement/select statement).

33. What is cluster?

For load balancing we have to install it with separate license when availability small business server only we can install Clusters. It will give high availability to the application(Zero Down time)

34. What is Interval match function()?

It is use generate data buckets of different sizes.

35. What is extended Interval Match function()?

It is used for slowly changing dimensions.

36. Difference between Straight Table and Pivot Table?

Pivot Straight 1) Multi-dimensional with one or more 1) one dimension with multiple Measurements 2) Displays Sub Totals 2) do not display sub totals 3) Pivot table will show cross table 3) can't show cross table.

37. What is Relative Path?

If we select Relative path, then we the work path is defined by directory statement. If it is not selected, the path of the QVW defines work directory. The work directory can be found in the system variable QVWORKROOT which should not be changed manually.

38. What is Info Load?

if a piece of external information, such as text file a picture, or multimedia presentation is to be linking information to field value to field value. Ex: info load * from Fagoeed.csv.

39. What are the new features in QV 11?

i) Container Object- Grid Style. ii)Granular Chart – Dimension Control. iii)Actions like, clear filed, reset button. iv)conditional enabling of dimensions and expressions. v)meta data vi)comparative analysis(multiple state selections).

40. New Features in QlikView Server?

i) Content Sensitive Help. ii) Configurable LDAP. iii)audit logging by document. iv) Enable/Disable document download exporting and printing document and user. v) supporting task for QVD creation. vi) Distribution to Email with in a QVW document. vii) Alert Email to Document Administrators. Viii) License tracking. ix) Distribution and Reload Performance. x) Loop and Reduce. xi)QlikView Management Console(QMC) user interface. xii) Reduction with log files. Xiii) Improved logging. xiv) QMC and QEMC are QMC. xv) Access point remake. xvi) Load Balancing Improved.

41. What are the differences in QlikView vs. Business Objects(BO)?

Qlik View BO 1. Qlik View has strong community 1. Has poor Support support and generally has vendor support 2. Does not require data warehouse, 2. Requires Data Warehouse and a full time to go- line trends to be much scale long term project shorter

than BO(QV claims ¼ of the time) 3. Has a pack and go solution of for 3. Has no pack and go solution and very offline work and supports smart partial smart phone support(only for phones, iphones, ipads web reporting tool) 4. Has both a web-only(AJAX) and 4. Uses web browser as its only client client application, the later tending application to provide significantly better performance.

42.QVD Optimized?   The
QVD which doesn't have any transformations or calculations is called QVD optimized/ Super-Fast QVD.

43. QVD Unoptimized?   The
QVD has any transformations or calculations is called QVD Un optimized/ Stand Fast QVD.

44. Difference between Optimized and Un optimized in QVD?
When retrieving from QVD optimized mode mode is upto 100* quicker-only works if you follow set of rules.

45. What are the purpose and Uses of QVD files?
i) To increase load speed. ii) Decreasing load on database servers. iii)Consolidating data from multiple QlikView files/ Applications iv)Incremental Load.v)Easy of Maintenance vi)Separation of Roles.

46. Types of QVD Creation?
1. By using Store command 2.By using buffer before load/select 3.via UI-[chart export] and go to object? export.

47. What is QVX?
It is new with QV-10 (QlikView Data Exchange) 1. Open variant of QVD 2.Not as quick as fast as QVD 3.may be used to create high performance input files from sources where ODBC Drivers are not available. 4. Read by standard load scripts 5. It can be created by another software's which does not doesn't support ODBC and also we can create in QV as same as QVD Store * from categories into 'pathcategories.qvx'.

48. what is Synthetic Keys ?

when two or more tables have two or more fields in common is called synthetic key. Below are the ways to remove synthetic keys
1. Join 2. Alias 3. Concatenated key 4. Link table 5. Qualify.

49. What is mapping load and apply map()?

Mapping Load: The mapping prefix is used on a load or select statement to create a mapping table, these tables are different from other tables. They will be stored in separate area of memory and used as mapping tables during script execution. After execution they will automatically drop .**Ex**. Mapping (Load Statement/Select Statement)
Apply Map: used for mapping data from one source to another at load time.   Ex. Applymap('Mapname', expr,[default expr]).

50. How do you optimize QV Application?

Merge tables to reduce joins at run time, create flatter structure at load time.

Optimize QV in UI/Application level
    i) Try to avoid no of macros
    ii) Try to implement or use all complex calculation in script level not in UI
    iii)Avoid same charts in different tabs

    Optimization in script level
    i) Avoid synthetic keys and circular loops
    ii)use QVD's iii)try to use star schema instead of snowflake schema.

51. How can we prohibit binary load?

Go to settings --> Document properties --> opening tab --> enable the prohibit binary load check box(then it will not possible to load data from .QVW file via Binary load statement in another QVW statement).

52. What is Binary Load?

Loading one QVW file of source into another QVW file is called Binary Load. The Binary Statement is used for loading the access and data parts of a QlikView document only one Binary Statement is allowed in the script and it can be put only as first statement of script.   Ex. Binary Customers.QVW