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## Data Build Tool

dbt-Analytics-Engineering

dbt Analytics Engineering Certification

QUESTION & ANSWERS

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## dbt Labs dbt Analytics Engineering Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q50-Q55):

### NEW QUESTION # 50

Which is true about writing generic tests?

Choose 1 option.

- A. They are written using the `{% macro %}` wrapper.
- B. They must contain a `{{ ref() }}` snippet to a model.
- C. They should always accept a `column_name`.
- D. They should accept one or both of these arguments: `model` and `column_name`.
- E. They do not need to be specified under a model's YAML configurations.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The correct answer is E: They are written using the `{% macro %}` wrapper.

Generic tests in dbt are implemented as macros, which means they must be defined using the `{% macro %}` Jinja syntax. These macros return a SQL query that evaluates to rows representing test failures. dbt executes these queries and marks the test as failed if any rows are returned. This requirement is explicitly documented:

all generic tests are macros located in a test directory or within a package.

Option A is partially correct but not universal. Generic tests typically accept arguments such as `model` or `column_name`, but dbt does not require both or either. Custom tests can accept any parameters defined by the user. Option B is incorrect because tests do not require `ref()`; dbt injects the model relation for you when the test is executed. Option C is false because generic tests must be declared in YAML under a model or source for dbt to run them. Option D is incorrect because tests do not always need a `column_name` (e.g., relationship tests, row-count tests, table-level validations).

Therefore, the defining and universally required characteristic is that generic tests are written as macros, making E the correct answer.

### NEW QUESTION # 51

You have written this new `agg_completed_tasks` dbt model:

with tasks as (

```
select * from {{ ref('stg_tasks') }}
```

```
)
```

```
select
```

```
user_id,
```

```
{% for task in tasks %}
```

```
sum(
```

```
case
```

```
when task_name = '{{ task }}' and state = 'completed'
```

```
then 1
```

```
else 0
```

```
end
```

```
) as {{ task }}_completed
```

```
{% endfor %}
```

```
from tasks
```

```
group by 1
```

The dbt model compiles to:

with tasks as (

```
select * from analytics.dbt_user.stg_tasks
```

```
)
```

```
select
```

```
user_id,
```

```
from tasks
```

group by 1

The case when statement did not populate in the compiled SQL. Why?

- A. Because there is not a `{% if not loop.last %} {% endif %}` to compile a valid case when statement.
- B. Because the Jinja for-loop should be written with `{{ }}` instead of `{% %}`.
- **C. Because there is no `{% set tasks %}` statement in the model defining the tasks variable.**
- D. Because there is not a `task_name` column in `stg_tasks`.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

In dbt, Jinja runs at compile time and operates only on Python objects that exist in the Jinja context (variables, lists, dictionaries, etc.). The tasks inside your with clause:

with tasks as (

select \* from {{ ref('stg\_tasks') }}

)

defines a SQL CTE named tasks, not a Jinja variable. Jinja cannot iterate over a SQL CTE; it can only loop over a Python iterable that has been created or passed into the template. Because there is no Jinja variable named tasks defined with something like:

`{% set tasks = ['task_a', 'task_b', 'task_c'] %}`

the for task in tasks loop has nothing to iterate over. As a result, the entire loop body is effectively skipped during compilation, and the compiled SQL only contains:

select

user\_id,

with no generated case when expressions.

Option A is incorrect because `loop.last` is only needed for formatting (e.g., commas), not for the loop to render. Option B is wrong because Jinja control structures correctly use `{% %}`, while `{{ }}` is for output.

Option D is irrelevant to compilation; missing columns would cause a runtime database error, not an empty compiled block.

Therefore, the problem is that no Jinja variable tasks was defined, making C the correct answer.

## NEW QUESTION # 52

You want to add new columns to an existing model with a new version.

What will trigger warnings for removal of older model versions?

Choose 1 option.

- A. Configure the old model as enabled: false
- B. Include "deprecated" in the description of the model
- **C. Provide a configuration for `deprecation_date`**
- D. Create a new version of the model

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

dbt includes built-in support for model versioning and controlled deprecation. When you introduce a new version of a model, dbt will only warn about the old version being removed if the old version explicitly includes a `deprecation_date` configuration. This parameter signals to dbt that the model is scheduled for removal after a certain date, allowing dbt to produce structured warnings to users and downstream systems.

These warnings serve as a formal notice that the old version should no longer be referenced and will eventually be removed.

Option A, simply creating a new version, does not trigger warnings by itself. dbt allows multiple versions to coexist without any deprecation messaging unless you explicitly configure it. Option C (`enabled: false`) disables the model entirely, which is not a graceful deprecation strategy and does not result in version-removal warnings. Option D (adding "deprecated" in the description) is only informational text and has no functional effect on dbt's deprecation system.

Thus, only B-setting `deprecation_date` on the old version-activates dbt's official deprecation warning mechanism, making it the correct answer.

## NEW QUESTION # 53

Match the macro to the appropriate hook so that the correct execution steps comply with these rules:

\* `macro_1()` needs to be executed after every dbt run.

\* `macro_2()` needs to be executed after a model runs.

\* `macro_3()` needs to execute before every dbt run.

\* macro\_4() needs to be executed before a model runs.

Match the macro to the appropriate hook so that the correct execution steps comply with these rules:

- macro\_1() needs to be executed after every dbt run.
- macro\_2() needs to be executed after a model runs.
- macro\_3() needs to execute before every dbt run.
- macro\_4() needs to be executed before a model runs.

on-run-end: "{{ macro\_x() }}"

Select a match:

macro\_1  
macro\_2  
macro\_3  
macro\_4

models:  
<my\_dbt\_project>:  
post-hook: "{{ macro\_x() }}"

Select a match:

macro\_1  
macro\_2  
macro\_3  
macro\_4

on-run-start: "{{ macro\_x() }}"

Select a match:

macro\_1  
macro\_2  
macro\_3  
macro\_4

{{  
  config(  
    pre-hook: "{{ macro\_x() }}"  
  )  
}}

Select a match:

macro\_1  
macro\_2  
macro\_3  
macro\_4

**Answer:**

**Explanation:**

Match the macro to the appropriate hook so that the correct execution steps comply with these rules:

- macro\_1() needs to be executed after every dbt run.
- macro\_2() needs to be executed after a model runs.
- macro\_3() needs to execute before every dbt run.
- macro\_4() needs to be executed before a model runs.

on-run-end: "{{ macro\_x() }}"

Select a match:

macro\_1  
macro\_2  
macro\_3  
macro\_4

models:  
<my\_dbt\_project>:  
post-hook: "{{ macro\_x() }}"

Select a match:

macro\_1  
macro\_2  
macro\_3  
macro\_4

on-run-start: "{{ macro\_x() }}"

Select a match:

macro\_1  
macro\_2  
macro\_3  
macro\_4

```
{{
  config(
    pre-hook: "{{ macro_x() }}"
  )
}}
```

Select a match:

macro\_1  
macro\_2  
macro\_3  
macro\_4

Explanation:

Hook 1

on-run-end: "{{ macro\_x() }}"

The Answer:

macro\_1

Hook 2

models:

<my\_dbt\_project>:

post-hook: "{{ macro\_x() }}"

The Answer:

macro\_2

Hook 3

on-run-start: "{{ macro\_x() }}"

The Answer:

macro\_3

Hook 4

```
{{
  config(
    pre-hook: "{{ macro_x() }}"
  )
}}
```

macro\_4

dbt supports run-level hooks and model-level hooks.

Run-level hooks fire once per invocation, while model-level hooks fire around each individual model.

on-run-end is a run-level after hook that executes once after the entire dbt command completes.

Because macro\_1() must run after every dbt run, it correctly belongs here.

The post-hook configured under the models: section runs after each model in that scope finishes building.

This matches the requirement for macro\_2() to execute after a model runs.

on-run-start is a run-level before hook and fires once before dbt begins executing any models for that command, making it the right place for macro\_3() which must run before every dbt run.

Finally, the pre-hook specified inside a model's config() block runs before that specific model is built.

Since macro\_4() must execute before a model runs, it belongs in the pre-hook configuration.

Thus the correct mapping is:

- \* on-run-end # macro\_1
- \* model post-hook # macro\_2
- \* on-run-start # macro\_3
- \* model pre-hook # macro\_4.

## NEW QUESTION # 54

31. Your entire DAG looks like the image shown.



(Several stg\_ models appear upstream, feeding into int\_ and fct\_ models.) The question asks:

"Was this modeling rule violated?"

Staging models dependent on other staging models"

- A. No
- B. Yes

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

In dbt's recommended layered modeling architecture, the staging layer is intended to provide a clean, one- to-one representation of raw source tables. Each stg\_ model should depend only on sources, not on other staging models. This ensures staging remains a simple, transparent layer where data is renamed, recast, standardized, and lightly transformed before being passed to intermediate and mart layers.

In the DAG shown, at least one staging model (for example, stg\_line\_items or stg\_tpch\_line\_items) appears downstream of another staging model, meaning a stg\_ model is referencing another stg\_ model. This violates dbt's recommended modeling practice, because it creates unnecessary complexity in the staging layer and reduces modularity and transparency. Downstream layers such as intermediate (int\_) and marts (fct\_) should be used to combine, enrich, or join multiple staging outputs.

When staging models depend on each other, it becomes harder to trace lineage, reduces clarity about where transformations occur, and complicates the entire DAG. The proper pattern is:

\* Sources # Staging (stg\_) # Intermediate (int\_) # Marts (fct\_)

Since the DAG shows staging models referencing other staging models, the rules have indeed been violated.

## NEW QUESTION # 55

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