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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 (Q53-Q58):

NEW QUESTION # 53

Choose whether these scenarios describe a test or a contract:

Choose whether these scenarios describe a test or contract:

Can only be defined on SQL models

Select a match:

test
contract

Errors are returned before the model is built

test
contract

May be configured to customize severity

test
contract

May be run on ephemeral models

test
contract

Answer:

Explanation:

Choose whether these scenarios describe a test or contract:

Can only be defined on SQL models

Select a match:

test

contract

Errors are returned before the model is built

test

contract

May be configured to customize severity

test

contract

May be run on ephemeral models

test

contract



Explanation:

1. Can only be defined on SQL models

The Answer:

contract

2. Errors are returned before the model is built

The Answer:

contract

3. May be configured to customize severity

The Answer:

test

4. May be run on ephemeral models

The Answer:

test

dbt tests and contracts serve different purposes in ensuring data quality and model correctness.

Tests evaluate data after it is produced, while contracts validate the structure of a model before dbt attempts to build it.

A model contract is schema-level enforcement that describes required columns, data types, and constraints.

Contracts can only be applied to SQL models, not Python or ephemeral models. Because contracts validate the model's schema before executing any SQL, dbt surfaces those errors before the model is built, preventing invalid schemas from being deployed.

In contrast, tests evaluate the data after dbt builds a model. Tests can be written generically (unique, not_null, relationships, accepted_values) or as custom SQL tests.

They run after the model is materialized. Tests also allow severity configuration, enabling warnings instead of failures for less critical issues-something contracts do not support.

Tests also run on ephemeral models, because dbt expands ephemeral SQL inline within downstream models, allowing tests to still execute logically against the resulting compiled SQL. Contracts, however, do not apply because ephemeral models never materialize into database objects.

Thus:

```
* "SQL-only" and "errors before build" # contract
```

```
* "custom severity" and "run on ephemeral models" # test
```

If you want the next question formatted the same way, send it!

NEW QUESTION # 54

Given this dbt_project.yml:

```
name: "jaffle_shop"
version: "1.0.0"
config-version: 2
profile: "snowflake"
model-paths: ["models"]
macro-paths: ["macros"]
snapshot-paths: ["snapshots"]
target-path: "target"
clean-targets:
- "logs"
- "target"
- "dbt_modules"
- "dbt_packages"
models:
jaffle-shop:
+materialized: table
```

...and this warning when compiling your project:

```
[WARNING]: Configuration paths exist in your dbt_project.yml file which do not apply to any resources.
```

There are 1 unused configuration paths:

```
- models.jaffle-shop
```

What is the root cause?

A run hook in the jaffle_shop project was defined with an incorrect regular expression.

- A. No
- B. Yes

Answer: A

Explanation:

The true root cause is not related to run hooks or regular expressions. The warning clearly indicates that dbt found a configuration path that does not match any actual model path inside the project. In this case, the config block uses the key models.jaffle-shop, which is incorrect because dbt model paths must match the folder structure and cannot contain hyphens unless the folder itself contains a hyphen. Since the project folder is named jaffle_shop (with an underscore), dbt cannot map the configuration to any model.

dbt evaluates configuration paths based on directory names under the models/ folder. A mismatch between the folder name and the configuration key causes dbt to ignore the configuration entirely. This results in the warning:

```
"Configuration paths exist in your dbt_project.yml file which do not apply to any resources." This warning is specifically triggered when dbt identifies unused configuration paths due to typos, incorrect nesting, or invalid identifiers. dbt does not interpret hyphens (-) as valid Python identifiers for resource names, so a config path like models.jaffle-shop will never be applied.
```

Therefore, the assertion that the cause is a "run hook with an incorrect regular expression" is incorrect. The actual root cause is that the configuration path uses the wrong name (jaffle-shop instead of jaffle_shop).

NEW QUESTION # 55

Which two statements about Exposures are true?

Choose 2 options.

- A. Exposures describe a downstream use of your dbt project.
- B. Exposures are materialized in the database.
- C. Exposures are defined in .sql files.
- D. Models, sources, and metrics are downstream from Exposures.
- E. You can run, test, and list resources that feed into your Exposure.

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

The correct answers are C: Exposures describe a downstream use of your dbt project and E: You can run, test, and list resources that feed into your Exposure.

Exposures in dbt are documentation constructs that describe how the outputs of your dbt project are used downstream—such as dashboards, machine learning models, applications, reporting layers, or external tools.

They exist to provide visibility into the final layer of the analytics workflow, making it easier to track lineage from raw data # models # downstream consumers.

Option C is correct because the official dbt documentation explicitly states that exposures define the downstream use cases of dbt models. They create transparency about dependencies outside the dbt DAG itself.

Option E is also correct. Using commands like `dbt ls --select +exposure:<name>` or `dbt run --select +exposure:<name>`, dbt enables users to run, test, and inspect the upstream resources feeding into the exposure. This is extremely valuable for impact analysis and CI workflows.

Option A is incorrect because exposures are downstream, not upstream—meaning models feed into exposures, not the other way around.

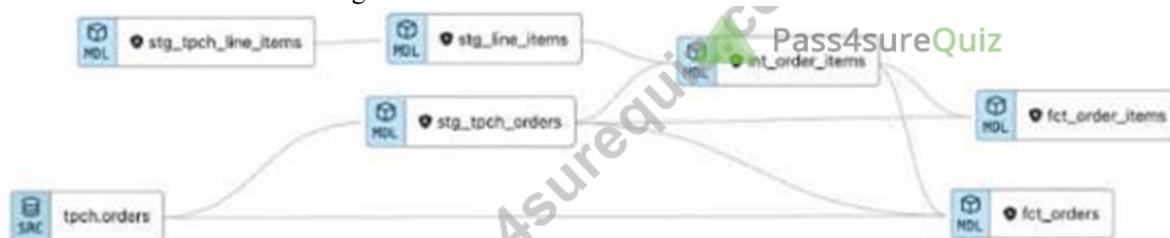
Option B is incorrect because exposures are not materialized in the warehouse; they are metadata stored in YAML.

Option D is incorrect because exposures are defined in YAML files, not SQL files.

Thus, C and E are the correct statements.

NEW QUESTION # 56

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. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

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 # 57

Examine how freshness is defined at the database level:

- name: raw

database: raw

freshness: # default freshness

warn_after: {count: 12, period: hour}

error_after: {count: 24, period: hour}

loaded_at_field: _etl_loaded_at

How can one table from the source raw be excluded from source freshness?

- A. Add freshness: null to the table configuration.
- B. Add loaded_at_field: null to the table configuration.
- C. Since freshness is defined at the source level, all tables in the source must adhere to the freshness parameters.
- D. Add error_after: null to the table configuration.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In dbt, source freshness can be defined at the source level (affecting all tables) or overridden at the individual table level. When freshness is declared at the source root, dbt applies the freshness policy to every table within that source unless a specific table opts out. The official dbt documentation states that setting:

```
freshness: null
```

at the table level disables freshness checks for that specific table, even when the source itself defines default freshness rules. This is the only documented way to exclude an individual table from a source freshness policy.

Option B is incorrect because tables can override and disable freshness even when the parent source defines it. dbt's configuration hierarchy supports overriding child-level settings on a per-resource basis.

Option C (loaded_at_field: null) does not disable freshness-it simply removes the loaded_at_field, which would cause dbt to error because a freshness check requires a timestamp field to operate.

Option D (error_after: null) only removes the error threshold but does not disable freshness. The table would still participate in freshness checks and could trigger warnings.

Thus, the correct and dbt-supported method to exclude a table from freshness is to explicitly set:

```
freshness: null
```

making A the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION # 58

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