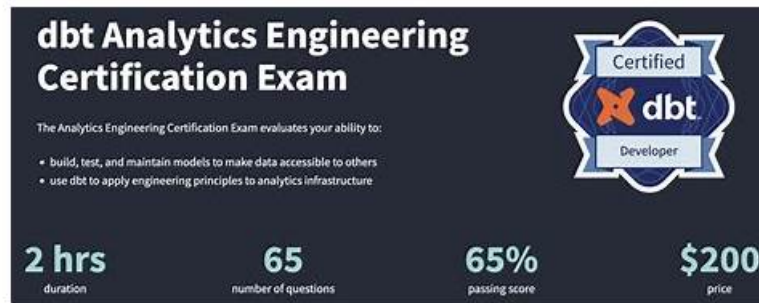


dbt-Analytics-Engineering인기덤프 - dbt-Analytics-Engineering완벽한덤프문제자료



Pass4Test에서는 dbt Labs인증 dbt-Analytics-Engineering시험을 도전해보시려는 분들을 위해 퍼펙트한 dbt Labs인증 dbt-Analytics-Engineering덤프를 가벼운 가격으로 제공해드립니다.덤프는dbt Labs인증 dbt-Analytics-Engineering시험의 기출문제와 예상문제로 제작된것으로서 시험문제를 거의 100%커버하고 있습니다. Pass4Test제품을 한번 믿어주시면 기적을 가져다 드릴것입니다.

지금21세기 IT업계가 주목 받고 있는 시대에 그 경쟁 또한 상상할만하죠, 당연히 it업계 중dbt Labs dbt-Analytics-Engineering인증시험도 아주 인기가 많은 시험입니다. 응시자는 매일매일 많아지고 있으며, 패스하는 분들은 관련it 업계에서 많은 지식과 내공을 지닌 분들뿐입니다.

>> dbt-Analytics-Engineering인기덤프 <<

dbt-Analytics-Engineering인기덤프 시험준비에 가장 좋은 시험기출문제 모음집

Pass4Test에서 제공되는dbt Labs dbt-Analytics-Engineering인증시험덤프의 문제와 답은 실제시험의 문제와 답과 아주 유사합니다. 아니 거의 같습니다. 우리Pass4Test의 덤프를 사용한다면 우리는 일년무료 업뎃서비스를 제공하고 또 100%통과 율을 장담합니다. 만약 여러분이 시험에서 떨어졌다면 우리는 덤프비용전액을 환불해드립니다.

최신 Analytics Engineers dbt-Analytics-Engineering 무료샘플문제 (Q61-Q66):

질문 # 61

28. Consider this DAG:

* model_a # model_c # model_e

* model_b # model_d # model_f

(With model_c and model_d both feeding into the final layer.)

You execute:

dbt run --fail-fast

in production with 2 threads. During the run, model_b and model_c are running in parallel when model_b returns an error.

Assume there are no other errors in the model files, and model_c was still running when model_b failed.

Which model or models will successfully build as part of this dbt run? Choose 1 option.

- A. model_a, model_c, model_d, model_e, model_f
- B. model_a, model_c
- C. model_a
- D. model_a, model_c, model_e

정답: B

설명:

The --fail-fast flag tells dbt to stop scheduling any new nodes as soon as one node fails. Importantly, dbt does not kill models that are already running; in-flight nodes are allowed to finish.

Here's what happens step by step with 2 threads:

* Roots model_a and model_b start first.

- * model_a finishes successfully. That makes model_c eligible to run.
- * dbt now runs model_b and model_c in parallel.
- * While they are running, model_b fails.
- * Because --fail-fast is set, dbt immediately stops scheduling any additional models (like model_d, model_e, or model_f).
- * model_c was already running when model_b failed, so it is allowed to complete successfully.

Downstream models of either branch (model_d, model_e, and model_f) never start, because fail-fast prevents any further nodes from being queued after the first failure.

So, the only models that successfully build during this run are:

- * model_a (completed before model_b failed)
- * model_c (already running at the time of failure and allowed to finish)

Hence the correct choice is B: model_a, model_c.

질문 # 62

You have created a model called stg_tasks and now you need to implement tests.

You provide this in schema.yml:

```
version: 2
models:
- name: stg_tasks
columns:
- name: completed_at
tests:
- not_null:
- config:
  where: "state = 'completed'"
```

You receive this compilation error:

[WARNING]: Did not find matching node for patch with name 'stg_tasks' in the 'models' section of file 'models/example/schema.yml'

How can you change the configuration on the not_null test to fix this compiler error?

- A. tests:
 - not_null:
 - config:
 - where: "state = 'completed'"
 Choose 1 option.
- B. tests:
 - not_null:
 - config:
 - where: "state = 'completed'"
- C. tests:
 - not_null:
 - config:
 - where: "state = 'completed'"
- D. tests:
 - not_null:
 - config:
 - where: "state = 'completed'"

정답: D

설명:

In dbt, when you configure a generic test like not_null in YAML, the configuration for that test must be a mapping, not another list item. The correct structure is:

```
tests:
- not_null:
  config:
    where: "state = 'completed'"
```

In your original YAML, you wrote:

```
tests:
- not_null:
- config:
  where: "state = 'completed'"
```

The extra dash (- config) makes config an element of a list rather than a key under the not_null test. This breaks the expected shape of the test definition. When dbt parses the schema.yml, it fails to correctly interpret the patch for the stg_tasks model, which leads to the warning: "Did not find matching node for patch with name 'stg_tasks'..."

By removing the extra dash and nesting config directly under not_null, dbt now reads this as a single generic test named not_null with a config block that passes the where argument. This allows dbt to correctly attach the test to the completed_at column of the stg_tasks model and eliminates the compiler warning.

Therefore, Option B is the only structurally valid configuration and is the correct answer.

질문 # 63

59. When a dbt project is stored in a git repository, a developer wanting to add new models to the dbt project starts by creating a new

- pull request
- branch
- commit
- repository

Once created, the developer can then modify the code of the project and

- those changes so that they are saved in git.

- commit
- push
- checkout
- pull

Once all the required logic has been added, the developer can create a

- to have the code go through Continuous Integration and allow manual review.

- push request
- clone
- merge request
- remote
- pull request
- checkout

정답:

설명:

59. When a dbt project is stored in a git repository, a developer wanting to add new models to the dbt project starts by creating a new

pull request
branch
commit
repository

Once created, the developer can then modify the code of the project and those changes so that they are saved in git.

commit
push
checkout
pull

Once all the required logic has been added, the developer can create a to have the code go through Continuous Integration and allow manual review.

push request
clone
merge request
remote
pull request
checkout

Explanation:

(branch)

(commit)

(pull request)

In dbt development workflows, version control using Git is essential for ensuring collaborative, safe, and trackable changes to analytics code. The correct first step when making updates-such as adding new models-is to create a new Git branch. This isolates development work from the production (main) branch, preventing incomplete or experimental logic from affecting deployed transformations. Branching supports dbt's modular development approach and aligns with best practices for analytics engineering. Once the branch is created, the developer modifies SQL models, tests, macros, or documentation as required.

To permanently record these modifications in Git, the developer must commit the changes. A commit serves as a snapshot of progress and creates an auditable history of transformations made to the project, enabling rollbacks, diffs, and peer review.

After development is complete, the developer submits a pull request (PR). The pull request triggers CI checks-often including dbt build, schema tests, and contract validations-to ensure code quality and identify impacts on downstream models. PRs allow team members to review and comment before changes merge into the main branch, enforcing governance, consistency, and reliability. This workflow embodies the engineering rigor dbt encourages: modular development, testing, versioning, and peer review.

질문 # 64

Examine the configuration for the source:

sources:

- name: jaffle_shop

schema: jaffle_shop_raw_current

tables:

- name: orders

identifier: customer_orders

Which reference to the source is correct?

- A. {{ source('jaffle_shop_raw_current', 'customer_orders') }}
- B. {{ source('jaffle_shop', 'customer_orders') }}
- C. {{ source('jaffle_shop_raw_current', 'orders') }}
- D. {{ source('jaffle_shop', 'orders') }}

정답: D

설명:

In dbt, the source() function resolves a source by its declared source name and table name, not by the physical schema or identifier in the warehouse. The YAML block defines a source named jaffle_shop, and under that source, a table named orders. The identifier: customer_orders field tells dbt that although the logical table name is orders, the actual physical object in the warehouse is named customer_orders.

dbt always expects the syntax:

```
{{ source(source_name, table_name) }}
```

Here, the correct reference uses jaffle_shop as the source name and orders as the table name because these are the logical names assigned in the YAML. dbt internally resolves the physical table name via the identifier field, so the model should not reference customer_orders directly.

Option A and B are incorrect because the first argument is not the schema; dbt does not use schemas in the source() call. Option D is incorrect because customer_orders is the warehouse identifier, not the logical table name recognized by dbt.

Therefore, the correct reference is:

```
{{ source('jaffle_shop', 'orders') }}
```

This ensures consistent modeling, dependency tracking, and accurate documentation.

질문 # 65

Which explanation describes how dbt infers dependencies between models?

Choose 1 option.

- A. All source and ref macros are resolved to database objects and dbt queries them for dependencies.
- B. .yml configurations for sources and refs are parsed for dependency information.
- C. Information is gathered from the use of source and ref macros.
- D. The underlying SQL code is parsed and relationships are created from explicit table references.

정답: C

설명:

The correct answer is A: Information is gathered from the use of source and ref macros.

dbt determines the dependency graph - the DAG - by analyzing calls to ref() and source() inside model SQL files. These macros explicitly declare relationships between models. When a developer writes ref('orders'), dbt interprets this as: "the current model depends on the orders model." Similarly, source() indicates dependencies on upstream raw data sources. This declarative approach allows dbt to build a structured and deterministic DAG without scanning SQL for implicit table references.

Option B is incorrect because dbt does not query database objects to infer dependencies; it resolves dependencies at compile time through metadata generated from model files. Option C is incorrect because dbt intentionally does not parse SQL to detect table names-this would be brittle and error-prone across warehouses. Instead, dbt requires explicit references to maintain reliability.

Option D is incorrect because YAML files define metadata about models and sources but do not create dependency relationships between them.

Thus, the dependency graph is built exclusively by reading ref() and source() macro calls, which ensures clarity, correctness, and maintainability within the analytics engineering workflow.

질문 # 66

.....

dbt Labs인증사에서 주체하는 dbt-Analytics-Engineering시험은 IT업계에서 종사하는 분이라면 모두 패스하여 자격증을 취득하고 싶으리라 믿습니다. Pass4Test에서는 여러분이 IT인증자격증을 편하게 취득할 수 있게 도와드리는 IT자격증시험대비시험자료를 제공해드리는 전문 사이트입니다. Pass4Test덤프로 자격증취득의 꿈을 이루세요.

dbt-Analytics-Engineering완벽한 덤프문제자료 : <https://www.pass4test.net/dbt-Analytics-Engineering.html>

착한 가격으로 고객님의 적응을 높은 dbt-Analytics-Engineering자료를 제공해드릴 수 있는 것을 늘 뿌듯하게 생각하고 있습니다, 그 방법은 바로 Pass4Test의 dbt Labs인증 dbt-Analytics-Engineering시험준비덤프자료를 구매하여 공부하는

그를 위험에 빠뜨릴 일도 없을 테니 정말이지, 약간 질린 표정을 짓는 중년 남성에게 레토는 가볍게 손사래를 쳤다. 착한 가격으로 고객님의 적응을 높은 dbt-Analytics-Engineering 자료를 제공해드릴수 있는것을 늘 뿌듯하게 생각하고 있습니다.

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- dbt-Analytics-Engineering인기덤프 덤프공부자료 □ “ www.itdumpskr.com ”을(를) 열고☼ dbt-Analytics-Engineering □ ☼ □를 입력하고 무료 다운로드를 받으십시오dbt-Analytics-Engineering시험대비 덤프데모
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