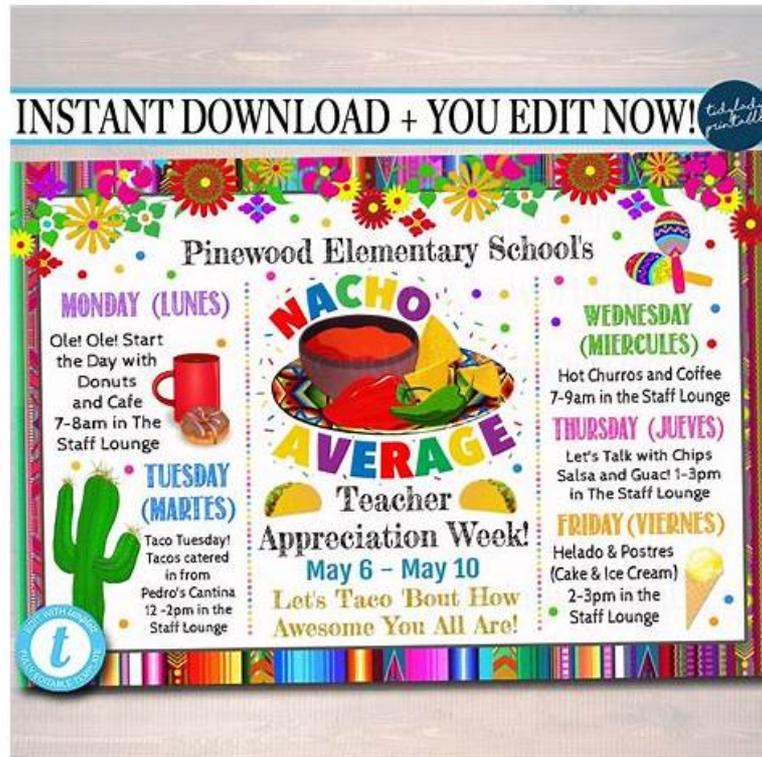


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dbt Labs dbt Analytics Engineering Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q22-Q27):

NEW QUESTION # 22

Choose a correct command for each statement.

14. Choose a correct command for each statement.

Will always point to the latest version of the source schema

Select a match:

- dbt clone
- defer

Select a match:

Allows to use objects built in the target schema with any downstream tool

- dbt clone
- defer

Allows to safely modify objects built in the target schema

Select a match:

- dbt clone
- defer

Is a point-in-time operation

- dbt clone
- defer

Allows to use objects built in the target schema with any downstream tool

Select a match:

- dbt clone
- defer

Allows to safely modify objects built in the target schema

Select a match:

- dbt clone
- defer

Answer:

Explanation:

14. Choose a correct command for each statement.

Will always point to the latest version of the source schema

Select a match

dbt clone
defer

Allows to use objects built in the target schema with any downstream tool

dbt clone
defer

Allows to safely modify objects built in the target schema

Select a match

dbt clone
defer

Is a point-in-time operation

Select a match

dbt clone
defer

Allows to use objects built in the target schema with any downstream tool

Select a match

dbt clone
defer

Allows to safely modify objects built in the target schema

Select a match

dbt clone
defer

Explanation:

Will always point to the latest version of the source schema

Correct Match: # defer

Allows to use objects built in the target schema with any downstream tool Correct Match: # dbt clone

3## Allows to safely modify objects built in the target schema

Correct Match: # defer

4## Is a point-in-time operation

Correct Match: # dbt clone

defer and dbt clone serve very different purposes in dbt, and understanding their behavior is essential for choosing the right command.

The --defer flag tells dbt to use already-built objects from a previous environment (often production) instead of rebuilding them.

Because it always references the existing target schema's most recent objects, it "always points to the latest version of the source schema." Since no objects are overwritten when using defer, it also

"allows safely modifying objects built in the target schema"-your development environment uses production objects without altering them.

By contrast, dbt clone creates a point-in-time copy of existing relations. This cloned schema is static; it does not auto-update when source data changes. Therefore, clone is classified as a "point-in-time operation." Since clone copies physical tables/views into a new schema, downstream tools (BI dashboards, ML pipelines) can safely query the cloned environment without affecting production, making "allows to use objects built in the target schema with any downstream tool" the correct match.

Thus, defer is used for logic substitution without copies, while clone is used for replicable, point-in-time snapshots.

NEW QUESTION # 23

Which two are true about version controlling code with Git?

Choose 2 options.

- A. All the code changes along the lifecycle of a project are tracked.
- B. Git automatically creates versions of files with suffixes.
- C. Code can be reverted to a previous state.
- D. When bugs are raised, email notifications are automatically sent by Git to repository users.
- E. Git prevents any sensitive fields from being saved in code.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

The correct answers are B: All the code changes along the lifecycle of a project are tracked, and E: Code can be reverted to a previous state.

Git is a distributed version control system designed to maintain a complete, chronological history of all code changes. Every commit records who made the change, when it occurred, and what the modification included.

This ensures transparency, reproducibility, and accountability across the development lifecycle, which makes B correct. Git also allows users to revert code to any previous commit, branch, or tag, making E correct as well. This capability is critical for recovering from mistakes, undoing faulty deployments, and ensuring stable releases.

Option A is incorrect because Git does not create file versions with suffixes; instead, it stores changes as snapshots within a repository. File suffixing is not part of Git's functionality.

Option C is incorrect because Git does not automatically send email notifications. Notification mechanisms come from hosting platforms like GitHub, GitLab, or Bitbucket-not from Git itself.

Option D is incorrect because Git does not prevent committing sensitive information. Developers must manually ensure secrets are excluded via .gitignore, secret managers, or pre-commit hooks. Git will store whatever is committed unless prevented through tooling.

Thus, only B and E correctly describe how Git supports version control in analytics engineering and dbt workflows.

NEW QUESTION # 24

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

Answer: A

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 # 25

Which two mechanisms allow dbt to write DRY code by reusing logic, preventing writing the same code multiple times?

Choose 2 options.

- A. Writing and using dbt macros
- B. Changing a model materialization from view to ephemeral
- C. Creating singular tests
- D. Copy/pasting folders containing multiple models
- E. Using dbt packages

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

The correct answers are B: writing and using dbt macros and D: using dbt packages.

dbt strongly encourages DRY (Don't Repeat Yourself) principles, and two of the core mechanisms that support reusable logic are macros and packages. Macros allow you to write Jinja-powered reusable functions that can generate SQL statements dynamically, reducing duplication across models, tests, and project logic.

Macros can encapsulate filters, joins, auditing logic, timestamps, and more—allowing developers to centralize logic in one place while referencing it across many models.

Packages extend this concept even further by allowing entire sets of macros, models, tests, and utilities to be imported into a project.

Packages like dbt-utils contain widely used generic macros that help standardize transformations and testing. Using packages ensures consistent logic across teams and eliminates the need to rewrite common transformations.

Option A contradicts DRY principles because copy/pasting increases maintenance burden. Option C is not a mechanism for reusing logic; singular tests validate logic but do not reduce duplication. Option E simply changes a model's materialization and does not support code reuse.

Thus, macros and packages are the only correct dbt mechanisms that provide reusable, modular, DRY logic.

NEW QUESTION # 26

Match the description to the materialization.



Drops and recreates a definition of a query which is executed at the time it's referenced

Select a match:

▼

table

view

ephemeral

incremental

Inserts or updates records of an existing object in the warehouse using a delta

Select a match:

table

view

ephemeral

incremental

Code belonging to the model is inserted into the places the model is referenced

Select a match:

table

view

ephemeral

incremental

Drops and recreates an object in the warehouse as stored results when using `dbt run`

Select a match:

table

view

ephemeral

Answer:

Explanation:

Match the description to the materialization.

Drops and recreates a definition of a query which is executed at the time it's referenced
 Select a match:

table
 view
 ephemeral
 incremental

Inserts or updates records of an existing object in the warehouse using a delta
 Select a match:

table
 view
 ephemeral
 incremental

Code belonging to the model is inserted into the places the model is referenced
 Select a match:

table
 view
 ephemeral
 incremental

Drops and recreates an object in the warehouse as stored results when using dbt run
 Select a match:

table
 view
 ephemeral
 incremental

Explanation:

Drops and recreates a definition of a query which is executed at the time it's referenced

view

Inserts or updates records of an existing object in the warehouse using a delta

incremental

Code belonging to the model is inserted into the places the model is referenced

ephemeral

Drops and recreates an object in the warehouse as stored results when using dbt run

table

NEW QUESTION # 27

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