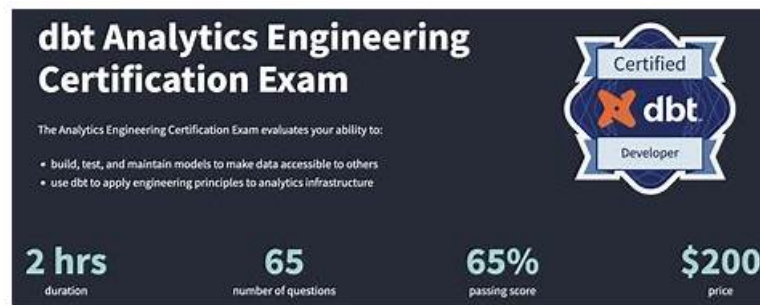


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dbt Labs dbt Analytics Engineering Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q10-Q15):

NEW QUESTION # 10

Which two statements about Exposures are true?
Choose 2 options.

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

Answer: C,D

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 # 11

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:
    orders:
      materialized: table
```

When executing a dbt run your models build as views instead of tables:

19:36:14 Found 1 model, 0 tests, 0 snapshots, 0 analyses, 179 macros, 0 operations, 0 seed files, 0 sources, 0 exposures, 0 metrics

19:36:16 Concurrency: 1 threads (target='default')

19:36:17 Finished running 1 view model in 3.35s.

19:36:17 Completed successfully

19:36:17 Done. PASS=1 WARN=0 ERROR=0 SKIP=0 TOTAL=1

Which could be a root cause of why the model was not materialized as a table?

The target-path is incorrectly configured.

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

The behavior described-dbt running the orders model as a view despite being explicitly configured as a table

-indicates that dbt is not correctly detecting or applying the model-level configuration during compilation.

dbt relies heavily on the target-path directory to write compiled SQL, manifest files, and run artifacts. If the target-path is misconfigured, pointing to a location that dbt does not handle correctly or that overlaps with another folder used internally, dbt may fail to load the correct configuration from the merged project settings.

When dbt cannot locate the compiled configuration for a model, it defaults to its standard materialization type, which is view. This explains why the logs show:

"Finished running 1 view model"

even though the `dbt_project.yml` clearly declares:

`materialized: table`.

Additionally, the logs indicate no warnings or parsing errors, meaning dbt ran successfully but with incorrect settings-another

indicator of configuration metadata being overridden or misplaced due to an incorrect target- path.

By resolving the target-path issue, dbt will successfully load the model configuration and materialize the orders model as a table as intended.

NEW QUESTION # 12

You have just executed dbt run on this model:

```
select * from {{ source('{{ env_var('input') }}', 'table_name') }}
```

and received this error:

Compilation Error in model my_model

expected token '.', got '}'

line 14

```
{{ source('{{ env_var('input') }}', 'table_name') }}
```

How can you debug this?

- A. Check your Jinja and see if you nested your curly brackets.
- B. Take a look at the compiled code.
- C. Check your SQL to see if you quoted something incorrectly.
- D. Incorporate a log function into your macro.

Answer: A

Explanation:

This error is caused by invalid Jinja syntax, specifically by nesting `{{ }}` blocks inside another Jinja expression. The expression:

```
{{ source('{{ env_var('input') }}', 'table_name') }}
```

compiles to:

```
{{ source('{{ env_var('input') }}', 'table_name') }}
```

Here, Jinja sees `{{ }}` inside another `{{ ... }}` block. Jinja does not allow nested print statements like this; instead, functions should be called directly inside a single pair of curly braces. The parser encounters an unexpected `}` where it expects part of a valid expression (hence "expected token '.', got '}'"), which is a classic symptom of mismatched or nested curly braces.

The correct usage is:

```
select * from {{ source(env_var('input'), 'table_name') }}
```

In this form, `env_var('input')` is evaluated first, and its result is passed as the first argument to `source()` within one Jinja expression.

Option C is therefore the correct debugging approach: inspect your Jinja and look for incorrectly nested curly brackets. Options A and D are generic and don't address the root cause, while B talks about quoting in SQL, which is not the problem-the error arises before SQL compilation, at Jinja parse time.

NEW QUESTION # 13

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

Choose 2 options.

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

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 # 14

Your model has a contract on it.

When renaming a field, you get this error:

This model has an enforced contract that failed.

Please ensure the name, data_type, and number of columns in your contract match the columns in your model's definition.

column_name	definition_type	contract_type	mismatch_reason
ORDER_ID	TEXT	TEXT	missing in definition
ORDER_KEY	TEXT		missing in contract

Which two will fix the error? Choose 2 options.

- A. Add order_key to the model SQL.
- B. Remove order_id from the model SQL.
- C. Remove order_key from the contract.
- D. Add order_key to the contract.
- E. Remove order_id from the contract.

Answer: D,E

Explanation:

dbt model contracts enforce that the column names, data types, and number of columns defined in the contract exactly match the columns produced by the compiled SQL. If any column appears in one location (the contract or the SQL) but not in the other, dbt raises an enforcement error.

In this scenario, the error message shows:

* ORDER_ID is missing in the model definition, meaning the SQL no longer contains a column named order_id, but the contract still expects it.

* ORDER_KEY is missing in the contract, meaning the model SQL now contains a new column, but this column has not been added to the contract.

To fix the mismatch, you must remove columns from the contract that no longer exist in the SQL and add to the contract any new columns that now appear in the SQL.

Therefore:

* Option A - Remove order_id from the contract - is correct because the column no longer exists in the model SQL.

* Option D - Add order_key to the contract - is correct because the SQL now produces this column.

Options B and C incorrectly alter the wrong side of the definition, and Option E would create a mismatch in the opposite direction.

Thus, the correct fixes are A and D.

NEW QUESTION # 15

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