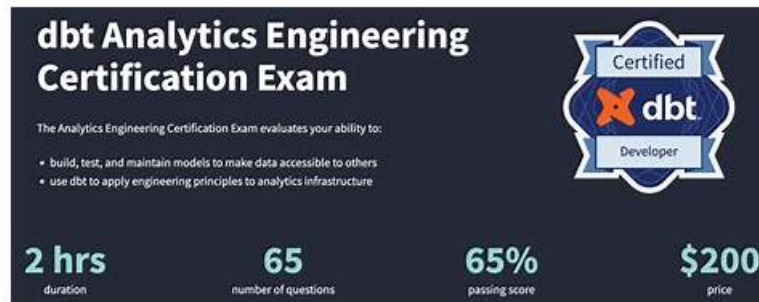


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dbt Labs dbt Analytics Engineering Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q43-Q48):

NEW QUESTION # 43

You're onboarding new developers to your dbt project. To simplify their setup, you want to provide a standard profiles.yml template. What should you consider when doing this?

- A. Providing example dbt commands as comments directly within the file to guide new users.
- B. Including different target configurations to illustrate switching between development and production.
- C. Referencing environment variables to allow for easy customization by developers.
- D. Prepopulating common credentials to make the initial setup hassle-free.

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:

B promotes flexibility and security (avoids storing sensitive data). C demonstrates good practices. D enhances usability A is a major security risk!

NEW QUESTION # 44

Examine model `stg_customers_sales` that exists in the main branch:

```
select
id as customer_id,
name as customer_name
from {{ source('my_data','my_source') }}
```

A developer creates a branch `feature_a` from `main` and modifies the model as:

```
select
id as customer_id,
name as customer_name,
country as customer_country
from {{ source('my_data','my_source') }}
```

A second developer also creates a branch `feature_b` from `main` and modifies the model as:

```
select
id as customer_id,
name as customer_name,
address as customer_address
from {{ source('my_data','my_source') }}
```

The first developer creates a PR and merges `feature_a` into `main`.

Then the second developer creates a PR and attempts to merge `feature_b` into `main`.

How will git combine the code from `feature_b` and the code from `main`, which now contains the changes from `feature_a` as well?

Statement:

"As `feature_a` is already approved and merged to `main`, the code for the model `stg_customers_sales` will stay as-is and the changes from `feature_b` won't be added."

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Git does not automatically reject or ignore changes from the second branch (`feature_b`). Instead, Git attempts to merge both sets of changes, and if they modify the same lines or nearby blocks of code, Git produces a merge conflict that must be manually resolved. In this scenario, both `feature_a` and `feature_b` introduce new columns into the same `SELECT` statement of the same model file, meaning Git must reconcile two different edits made in parallel on branches that diverged from the same commit.

Once `feature_a` is merged into `main`, the code in `main` contains the new column `customer_country`. When developer B then tries to merge `feature_b`, Git compares the modified file in `feature_b` with the updated file in `main`. Since both branches changed the same section of SQL, Git cannot automatically determine the correct combined output. It will not discard `feature_b`'s changes; instead, Git requires the developer to manually merge both sets of additions, typically resulting in a combined `SELECT` clause with both `customer_country` and `customer_address`, unless the developer chooses otherwise.

This behavior is documented in Git fundamentals: when multiple developers modify the same file region, manual conflict resolution is required. Therefore, the statement claiming `feature_b`'s changes "won't be added" is incorrect.

NEW QUESTION # 45

You are working with git to version control the dbt logic.

Order these steps to add or modify transformations to your dbt project.

Answer:

Explanation:

* Create a new branch in git and switch to itB. Update the dbt code according to the new logic

C. Create a Pull / Merge RequestD. Run some automated CI checks and/or manual review of the updated codeE. Merge the updated code to the main git branch

* Version control best practices in dbt follow the same engineering workflow used in modern software development. The first step is always to create a new git branch and switch into it, ensuring all work is isolated from production-ready code and allowing your team to develop safely without affecting others.

Once inside the feature branch, you update the dbt code according to the new logic, which may include modifying models, tests, macros, or documentation.

* Next, you create a Pull Request (PR), also known as a Merge Request, to propose integrating your changes into the main branch. This is important because dbt projects are collaborative, and PRs facilitate peer review, enforce project standards, and prevent regressions. Once the PR is created, automated CI pipelines-such as running dbt build, schema tests, data quality checks, and code-

style checks-are executed. Reviewers may also manually inspect code for logic correctness, naming conventions, and modeling consistency.

* After all checks have passed and reviewers approve the PR, the final step is to merge the updated code into the main branch, making the new transformations part of the production dbt project. This workflow ensures governance, reliability, and auditable development practices, all of which are core principles in analytics engineering.

NEW QUESTION # 46

Security best practices dictate that data warehouse access should follow a "least privilege" principle. How would you implement this within dbt environments?

- A. Create separate data warehouse user accounts for development, staging, and production, each with minimal required permissions.
- **B. A combination of the above approaches.**
- C. Restrict access to sensitive data in development and staging environments using encryption or masking techniques.
- D. Leverage dbt's built-in grants mechanism to fine-tune object-level access within models.

Answer: B

Explanation:

A: Separate accounts limit the impact of any security breach- B: dbt grants provide model-aware access control. C: Data protection should be present even in non-production environments.

NEW QUESTION # 47

Which two are true about dbt tests?

Choose 2 options.

- **A. Tests can be built as .sql files within the /tests/ folder.**
- B. Tests for unique and not_null are automatically applied on the primary key of the table.
- C. The full list of tests that can be applied natively can be found on dbt's package hub.
- D. You can apply dbt's native tests using the constraints configuration in the model's YAML.
- **E. dbt ships natively with unique, not_null, relationships, and accepted_values tests.**

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

The correct answers are C and D.

dbt supports two main categories of tests: generic tests and singular tests. Generic tests are defined in YAML and applied to models or columns, while singular tests are written as SQL files placed in the /tests/ directory.

This makes Option C correct-singular tests must be created as .sql files inside that folder, and dbt will execute each file as a test query.

Option D is also correct. dbt includes four built-in generic tests: unique, not_null, relationships, and accepted_values. These are considered "native" tests and are available without requiring any additional packages. They cover the most common data quality checks and are applied through YAML configurations on models or columns.

Option A is incorrect because dbt does not automatically apply any tests. All tests-native or custom-must be explicitly defined in YAML or created manually. Nothing is inferred from primary keys.

Option B is incorrect because dbt's package hub contains community packages, not the list of native tests.

Native tests are documented directly within dbt's core functionality.

Option E is incorrect because the constraints configuration is used to create database-level constraints on supported warehouses, not to run dbt tests. Tests still require YAML test definitions or .sql files.

Thus, only C and D accurately describe dbt's testing behavior.

NEW QUESTION # 48

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