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dbt Labs dbt Analytics Engineering Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q50-Q55):

NEW QUESTION # 50

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

Answer:

Explanation:

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

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

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PassTestking

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.

NEW QUESTION # 51

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'"

Answer: D

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 52

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', 'orders') }}
- D. {{ source('jaffle_shop_raw_current', 'orders') }}

Answer: C

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 53

You run this command:

```
dbt build --select "source_status:fresher+" --state path/to/prod/artifacts
```

Which two need to happen before it can be executed successfully?

Choose 2 options.

- A. Test your sources with dbt test.
- B. Define a freshness block on your source(s).
- C. Add generic tests to your sources.
- D. Invoke either dbt run or dbt build.
- E. Invoke the command: dbt source freshness.

Answer: B,E

Explanation:

The selector `source_status:fresher+` depends entirely on freshness metadata created by a previous dbt source freshness run. Source freshness results are stored in artifacts, and the `--state` flag points dbt to the location where these artifacts were previously generated. Without first running dbt source freshness, dbt has no stored freshness status and therefore cannot filter sources by "fresher" status. This makes option A required.

Additionally, source freshness checks only work when sources include a freshness block in their YAML configuration. This block specifies the `loaded_at` field and the `warn_after` / `error_after` thresholds. If no freshness block exists, dbt does not compute freshness at all, meaning such sources cannot appear in the `source_status:fresher+` selector. Therefore D is also required.

Options B and E are unrelated to source freshness artifacts and do not contribute to the preconditions for this selector. Option C does not impact freshness logic, as generic tests have no role in generating freshness metadata.

Thus, the two prerequisites are:

- * Running dbt source freshness (to create freshness metadata).
- * Defining a freshness configuration on the relevant sources.

NEW QUESTION # 54

Ignoring indentation, arrange these YAML code snippets in the correct order to generate descriptions on the source, table, and column:

Options
Move options from here to the answer list

```
- name: blue
  schema: fpch
  database: raw
  description: This is a description
```

sources:

```
- name: yellow
  description: >
    extremely important info
```

tables:

```
- name: red
  description: This is a description
  tests:
    - unique
    - not_null
```

columns:

Answer List
Move options here and sort them into a desired order

▼

Answer:

Explanation:

Options
Move options from here to the answer list

```
- name: blue
  schema: fpch
  database: raw
  description: This is a description
```

sources:

```
- name: yellow
  description: >
    extremely important info
```

tables:

```
- name: red
  description: This is a description
  tests:
    - unique
    - not_null
```

columns:

Answer List
Move options here and sort them into a desired order

sources:

```
- name: blue
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tables:

```
- name: yellow
  description: >
    extremely important info
```

columns:

```
- name: red
  description: This is a description
  tests:
    - unique
    - not_null
```

Explanation:

Here is the correct sequence:

Correct Order

* sources:

* - name: blue (source definition)

* tables:

- * - name: yellow (table definition)
- * columns:
- * - name: red (column definition + tests)

In dbt, source documentation follows a strict YAML hierarchy. At the top level, the sources: key declares that you are defining source metadata. Inside this block, each source is listed as an item beginning with - name:.

Therefore, the snippet describing the source (blue) must come immediately after sources:

Next, dbt requires a tables: block inside each source to define the raw tables belonging to that source. Thus, the snippet containing tables: must follow the source definition. The table description (yellow) is then placed directly under this key because it represents a table within that source.

Finally, dbt allows column-level metadata under a columns: block inside a table definition. Therefore, columns: appears next, followed by the snippet defining a specific column (red) which includes both a description and tests (unique, not _null).

Arranging the YAML in this hierarchical order ensures dbt can correctly assign documentation to the source object, the table object, and the individual column. Misordering these snippets would break the structure and prevent dbt from generating documentation properly.

NEW QUESTION # 55

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