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dbt Labs dbt Analytics Engineering Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q57-Q62):

NEW QUESTION # 57
You define a new generic test on model customers in a YAML file:
version: 2
models:
- name: customers
columns:
- name: customer_id
tests:
- unique
- not_null
The next time your project compiles you get this error:
Raw Error:
mapping values are not allowed in this context
in "<unicode string>", line 7, column 21
What is the cause of this error?

- A. unique and not_null should be indented at the same level as tests
- B. tests should be wrapped in double quotes (")

- C. tests should be a dictionary key, not a list
- D. unique and not_null should not be elements in a list

Answer: A

Explanation:
This error occurs because the YAML structure is incorrectly indented, causing dbt's parser (and YAML itself) to misinterpret the test definitions. In dbt, generic tests must be declared as a list under the tests: key, but YAML is extremely sensitive to indentation levels. In the faulty YAML, unique and not_null are indented incorrectly relative to the tests: key, which produces the error: "mapping values are not allowed in this context." According to the dbt Testing documentation, valid generic test syntax follows this exact pattern:
columns:
- name: id
tests:
- unique
- not_null
The indentation under tests: must be consistent and aligned so that YAML interprets the items as list elements, not as malformed mappings. When indentation is wrong, YAML attempts to parse list entries as key-value mappings, which leads to the error seen during compilation.
dbt does not require generic test names to be quoted, nor does it expect tests to be a dictionary. The test list format is correct-only the indentation is wrong. Therefore, the root cause is incorrect YAML indentation, making Option D correct.

NEW QUESTION # 58
You work at an e-commerce company and a vendor provides their inventory data via CSV file uploads to an S3 bucket.
How do you prep the data for dbt transformations?
Choose 1 option.

- A. Use dbt seed to stage the data in your data platform.
- B. Run a pre-hook to create a temporary table and query from it in a staging model.
- C. Declare the external table as a source using the external configuration.
- D. Create a dbt model with a view querying the external table directly.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer is D: Declare the external table as a source using the external configuration.
When data arrives in an external storage system such as S3, many warehouses (like Snowflake, BigQuery, and Databricks) support external tables that reference data stored outside the warehouse. dbt fully supports external tables by allowing them to be declared as sources using the external: configuration block inside sources: in a YAML file. This tells dbt that the upstream object exists outside the warehouse and should not be materialized or transformed by dbt directly. It also enables dbt to include external data in lineage graphs, freshness checks, and downstream model dependencies.
Option A is not ideal because you still need to formally register the external table as a source; simply querying it in a model breaks the data lineage structure. Option B is unnecessary and operationally brittle- temporary tables are not required for external data ingestion. Option C is incorrect because dbt seed is intended for uploading local static CSV files, not files arriving via S3 or controlled by external vendors. Seeds do not support dynamic ingestion patterns.
Thus, the correct and documented method is to declare the external table as a source with the external configuration, allowing dbt to consume the data appropriately while maintaining proper governance and lineage.

NEW QUESTION # 59
You are building an incremental model.
Identify the circumstances in which is_incremental() would evaluate to True or False.

You are building an incremental model.

Identify the circumstances in which `is_incremental()` would evaluate t[...]
True or False.

There is a config block at the top of the model with `materialized = 'table'`

Select a match:

True

False

The corresponding table already exists in the data warehouse

Select a match:

True

False

The incremental model was executed with the `--full-refresh` flag

Select a match:

True

False

The corresponding table does not already exist in the data warehouse

Select a match:

True

False

Answer:

Explanation:

Explanation:
1. There is a config block at the top of the model with materialized = 'table'
Answer: False
2. The corresponding table already exists in the data warehouse
Answer: True
3. The incremental model was executed with the --full-refresh flag
Answer: False
4. The corresponding table does not already exist in the data warehouse
Answer: False

The is_incremental() macro in dbt is used within an incremental model to determine whether the current invocation should perform an incremental update or a full rebuild. It evaluates to True only during an incremental run when the target table already exists in the data warehouse and dbt is not performing a full refresh.

For is_incremental() to return True, two conditions must be met:
* The model must be materialized as incremental, not table or view. Therefore, if the config specifies materialized = 'table', the model is not incremental, and the function evaluates to False.
* The table already exists in the target schema. In this case, dbt will run the model in incremental mode, making is_incremental() return **True`.

If the incremental model is run with --full-refresh, dbt intentionally rebuilds the entire table, meaning is_incremental() evaluates to False, even if the table exists.

Lastly, if the target table does not exist yet, dbt must create it from scratch, so the run is treated as a full rebuild, not an incremental update, causing is_incremental() to evaluate to False.

Thus, the only scenario where is_incremental() returns True is when the table exists and the model is actually incremental.

NEW QUESTION # 60
Examine the code:
select
left(customers.id, 12) as customer_id,
customers.name as customer_name,
case when employees.employee_id is not null then true else false end as is_employee, event_signups.event_name,
event_signups.event_date, sum(case when visit_accomodations.type = 'hotel' then 1 end)::boolean as booked_hotel, sum(case when visit_accomodations.type = 'car' then 1 end)::boolean as booked_ride from customers
-- one customer can sign up for many events
left join event_signups
on left(customers.id, 12) = event_signups.customer_id
-- an event signup for a single customer can have many types of accommodations booked left join visit_accomodations on
event_signups.signup_id = visit_accomodations.signup_id and left(customers.id, 12) = visit_accomodations.customer_id
-- an employee can be a customer
left join employees
on left(customers.id, 12) = employees.customer_id
group by 1, 2

sum(case when visit_accomodations.type = 'hotel' then 1 end)::boolean as booked_hotel,
sum(case when visit_accomodations.type = 'car' then 1 end)::boolean as booked_ride

Select a match:

	∨

In the first layer of models
In a model between the first layer and final layer of models
In a model dedicated to pre-aggregate data for reporting

left(customers.id, 12) as customer_id

Select a match:

In the first layer of models
In a model between the first layer and final layer of models
In a model dedicated to pre-aggregate data for reporting

customers.name as customer_name

Select a match:

In the first layer of models
In a model between the first layer and final layer of models
In a model dedicated to pre-aggregate data for reporting

left join employees
on left(customers.id, 12) = employees.customer_id

Select a match:

In the first layer of models
In a model between the first layer and final layer of models
In a model dedicated to pre-aggregate data for reporting

Answer:

Explanation:

Match the operations to the locations which will centralize the transformation steps for downstream use:

sum(case when visit_accomodations.type = 'hotel' then 1 end)::boolean as booked_hotel,
sum(case when visit_accomodations.type = 'car' then 1 end)::boolean as booked_ride

Select a match:

	∨

In the first layer of models
In a model between the first layer and final layer of models
In a model dedicated to pre-aggregate data for reporting

left(customers.id, 12) as customer_id

Select a match:

In the first layer of models
In a model between the first layer and final layer of models
In a model dedicated to pre-aggregate data for reporting

customers.name as customer_name

Select a match:

In the first layer of models
In a model between the first layer and final layer of models
In a model dedicated to pre-aggregate data for reporting

left join employees
on left(customers.id, 12) = employees.customer_id

Select a match:

In the first layer of models
In a model between the first layer and final layer of models
In a model dedicated to pre-aggregate data for reporting

Explanation:
Operation
Correct Location
Aggregations (booked_hotel, booked_ride)

In a model dedicated to pre-aggregate data for reporting
Standardizing customer_id
In the first layer of models
Selecting customer_name
In the first layer of models
Joining employees
In a model between the first layer and final layer of models
In dbt's recommended modeling framework, transformations should be centralized according to their purpose and level of abstraction. Basic cleaning and column standardization-such as shortening customers.id using left(customers.id, 12)-belongs in the first layer of models, commonly known as staging models. This layer is responsible for producing clean, consistent, analytics-ready fields. Selecting raw descriptive fields like customers.name also belongs in this layer.
Joins that enrich a dataset by combining cleaned staging outputs across domains-such as joining customers with employees-belong in intermediate models. These models unify business logic that sits between the raw staging layer and the final aggregations used for reporting.
Finally, aggregations like counting types of accommodations (booked_hotel and booked_ride) belong in marts or reporting models, especially when they involve summarization that downstream tools (dashboards, BI reports) will consume. This keeps heavy business logic centralized and reusable.

NEW QUESTION # 61
Which of the following is true about restricting the usage of models in dbt?
Choose 1 option.

- A. You must map your data platform roles to groups by specifying the role name in the configurations.
- B. Model groups can limit references by other models which aren't in the same group.
- C. Data platform user emails can be used to determine who can reference a model.
- D. Restrictions are set by defining the models and Git user groups approved for usage.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct answer is C: Model groups can limit references by other models which aren't in the same group.
According to the dbt documentation, dbt provides a formal access-control mechanism for models through model groups and the access property. Models can be assigned to groups, and each model can be marked as public, protected, or private. The purpose of this system is to create clear boundaries within a project, making it possible to control which models are allowed to reference others. Specifically, dbt enforces rules where models in a group can restrict references from models outside that group, which helps maintain modularity and prevents accidental coupling of unrelated data layers. This is extremely valuable in large analytics engineering projects where teams manage different domains or data products.
Option A is incorrect because dbt does not use Git user groups or any form of identity-based access control for model usage.
Option B is incorrect because dbt does not integrate with warehouse roles for controlling model references-access is handled strictly within the dbt project's metadata. Option D is incorrect because user emails or platform identities have no role in determining which models can reference others. dbt enforces usage rules only through its metadata-driven grouping and access configuration system.

NEW QUESTION # 62
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