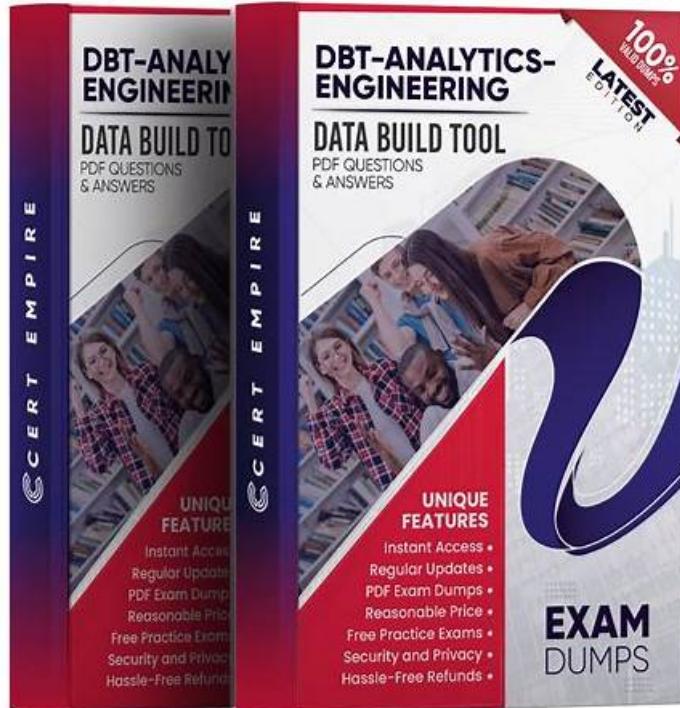


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### dbt Labs dbt Analytics Engineering Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q62-Q67):

**NEW QUESTION # 62**

Which two mechanisms allow dbt to write DRY code by reusing logic, preventing writing the same code multiple times?  
Choose 2 options.

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

**Answer: D,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 # 63

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\_raw\_current', 'orders') }}
- C. {{ source('jaffle\_shop', 'orders') }}
- D. {{ source('jaffle\_shop', 'customer\_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 # 64

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. tests should be a dictionary key, not a list
- B. unique and not\_null should not be elements in a list
- C. unique and not\_null should be indented at the same level as tests
- D. tests should be wrapped in double quotes ("")

**Answer: C**

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 # 65

You are working on a complex dbt model with many Common Table Expressions (CTEs) and decide to move some of those CTEs into their own model to make your code more modular.

Is this a benefit of this approach?

The new model can be documented to explain its purpose and the logic it contains.

- A. No
- B. Yes

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Yes, this is a benefit of breaking large CTE-heavy SQL models into modular dbt models. According to dbt and Analytics Engineering best practices, modularity improves clarity, maintainability, and documentation quality. When CTEs remain embedded inside a single large SQL file, their purposes are often unclear, difficult to document, and hard for other developers to reuse. By extracting a logical CTE into its own model, dbt treats it as a first-class resource-meaning it can have its own description, tests, documentation, lineage, and metadata defined in YAML.

dbt's documentation system allows each model to include a description explaining what the transformation does, the assumptions being made, and the expected behavior of the data. This aligns with the Analytics Engineering principle of creating self-documenting pipelines, where transformations are transparent and easier for downstream users to understand.

Additionally, modular models improve lineage visualization in the DAG. Instead of a single model hiding multiple transformation layers, a modular structure reveals how data flows through each intermediate step, helping both debugging and governance. Modularization also enables reusability-other models can reference the intermediate model rather than rebuilding the same logic through duplicated CTEs, supporting DRY (Don't Repeat Yourself) principles. Therefore, moving CTEs into separate dbt models absolutely provides a documentation benefit and improves the overall engineering quality of the project.

#### NEW QUESTION # 66

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  
**Free** checkout  
pull

Once all the required logic has been added, the developer can create a

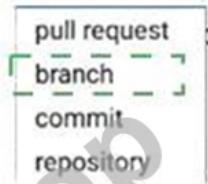
- to have the code go through Continuous Integration and allow manual review.

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 those changes so that they are saved in git.



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.



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 # 67

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