

# Pass Guaranteed 2026 Authoritative dbt Labs dbt-Analytics-Engineering: dbt Analytics Engineering Certification Exam Exam Cram Review

## dbt Analytics Engineering Certification Exam Pre Questions Already Solved Correct 2025-2026 Update.

with Exposures you can - Answer run, test, and list resources that feed into your exposure populate a dedicated page in the auto-generated documentation site with context relevant to data consumers

Variables can be used to - Answer configure timezones, avoid hardcoding table names

vars can be scoped globally, or to a specific package imported in your project. - Answer name: my\_dbt\_project

version: 1.0.0

config-version: 2

vars:

# The 'start\_date' variable will be accessible in all resources

start\_date: '2016-06-01'

# The 'platforms' variable is only accessible to resources in the my\_dbt\_project project

my\_dbt\_project:

platforms: ['web', 'mobile']

# The 'app\_ids' variable is only accessible to resources in the snowplow package

snowplow:

app\_ids: ['marketing', 'app', 'landing-page']

models: ...

partial parsing - Answer In dbt Cloud, partial parsing of a project can lead to issues. If you find that your dbt project is not compiling to the values you have set, deleting the target/partial parse.msgpack file in your project can help. Doing so will force dbt to recompile your entire project and may help resolve any issues caused by partial parsing.

just like SQL models, there are three ways to configure Python models: - Answer In dbt\_project.yml, where you can configure many models at once

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>> dbt-Analytics-Engineering Exam Cram Review <<

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**dbt Labs dbt Analytics Engineering Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q58-Q63):**

**NEW QUESTION # 58**

15. The `dbt_project.yml` contains this configuration for grants:

```
models:
  +grants:
  +select: ['reporter', 'bi']
  finance:
    +grants:
    +select: ['finance']
```

The tables/views for the models not stored under the `finance` folder will be accessible in the data warehouse to the users

▼ , and the tables/views for the models

selected will be accessible in the data warehouse to

the

- finance
- finance, reporter, and bi
- reporter and bi
- finance, report, bi, and public

stored under the folder `finance` will be accessible in the data warehouse to the users

▼

- finance, reporter, bi, and public
- reporter and bi
- finance
- finance, reporter, and bi

Previous page

Submit page

**Answer:**

Explanation:

15. The `dbt_project.yml` contains this configuration for grants:

```
models:
  +grants:
  +select: ['reporter', 'bi']
  finance:
    +grants:
    +select: ['finance']
```

The tables/views for the models not stored under the `finance` folder will be accessible in the data warehouse to the users

... , and the tables/views for the models  
... will be accessible in the data warehouse to  
the users

finance  
finance, reporter, and bi  
reporter and bi  
finance, report, bi, and public

stored under the folder `finance` will be accessible in the data warehouse to the users

finance, reporter, bi, and public

reporter and bi

finance

finance, reporter, and bi

Previous page

Submit page

Explanation:

For models not stored under `finance`:

# reporter and bi

For models inside the `finance` folder:

# finance, reporter, bi, and public

In dbt, grants configured at the root level apply to all models unless overridden by a more specific folder- or model-level configuration.

The root-level grant is:

+grants:

+select: ['reporter', 'bi']

This means all models by default are selectable by:

\* reporter

\* bi

Now the `finance` folder contains its own override:

finance:

+grants:

+select: ['finance']

When dbt merges grants, overrides do not replace the entire list—they add onto inherited grants unless explicitly cleared. Therefore, models inside the `finance` folder inherit the parent grants and add the `finance` grant.

So models under `finance` are accessible to:

\* finance

\* reporter

\* bi

\* and public (implicit default in most warehouses unless denied)

Models not inside `finance` use only the root grants:

\* reporter

\* bi

Thus the correct dropdown answers are:

\* reporter and bi

\* finance, reporter, bi, and public

### NEW QUESTION # 59

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. No
- B. Yes

**Answer: A**

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 # 60

Match the information generated from the dbt docs command to where the information is retrieved from.

#### singular tests

Select a match:

data platform information schema  
.yml configuration  
.sql files

#### column data types

Select a match:

data platform information schema  
.yml configuration  
.sql files

#### generic tests

Select a match:

data platform information schema  
.yml configuration  
.sql files

#### SQL code

Select a match:

data platform information schema  
.yml configuration  
.sql files

#### column descriptions

Select a match:

data platform information schema  
.yml configuration  
.sql files

#### model dependencies

Select a match:

data platform information schema  
.yml configuration  
.sql files

**Answer:**

**Explanation:**

Match the information generated from the `dbt docs` command to where the information is retrieved from.

#### singular tests

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#### SQL code

Select a match:

data platform information schema  
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#### column descriptions

Select a match:

data platform information schema  
.yaml configuration  
.sql files

#### model dependencies

Select a match:

data platform information schema  
.yaml configuration  
.sql files

Explanation:

Information Type

Retrieved From

Singular tests

.sql files

Column data types

Data platform information schema

Generic tests

.yaml configuration

SQL code

C. .sql files

Column descriptions

.yaml configuration

Model dependencies



.sql files

The dbt docs command compiles metadata about your project by gathering information from three primary sources: your warehouse's information schema, your YAML configuration files, and your SQL model files. Understanding which metadata comes from which source is essential for debugging and for effective documentation practices.

Singular tests live inside .sql files within the /tests directory. Since dbt renders these tests directly from SQL files, their definitions appear in documentation sourced from that location.

Column data types come from the warehouse itself. dbt introspects the data platform information schema to retrieve actual types because dbt does not infer or define column types-only the warehouse does.

Generic tests (e.g., unique, not\_null, accepted\_values) are declared in .yml files. These YAML definitions contain test configurations, descriptions, and parameters, which dbt uses to document and execute these tests.

SQL code for models is naturally sourced from .sql files where the models are defined. This includes logic such as SELECT statements, CTEs, and transformations.

Column descriptions are written exclusively in .yml files. dbt never extracts descriptions from SQL comments-only from YAML.

Model dependencies come from the ref() and source() calls inside .sql model files, which dbt parses to build the DAG.

### NEW QUESTION # 61

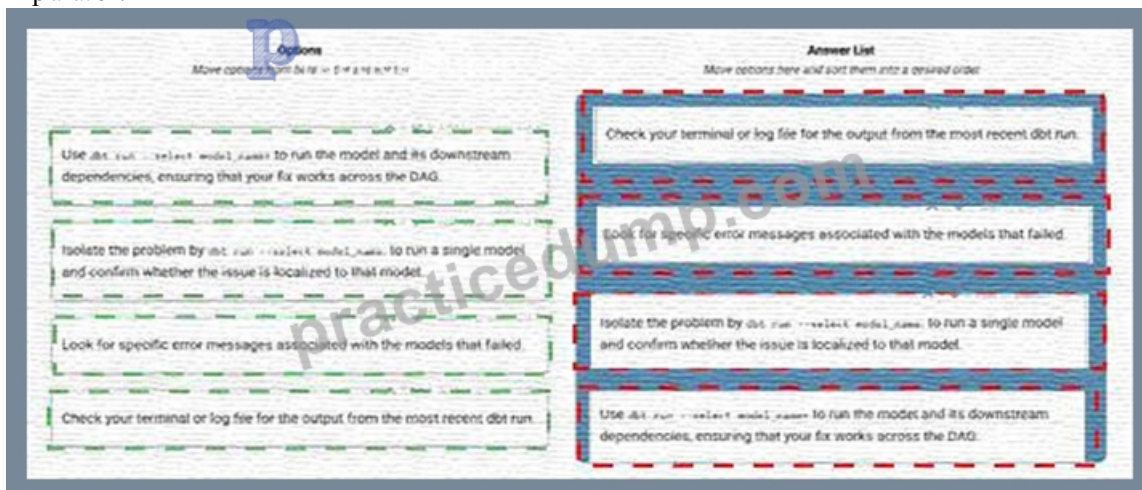
A dbt run failed with an error message.

Order these steps to fix your pipeline.



**Answer:**

**Explanation:**



**Explanation:**

Check your terminal or log file for the output from the most recent dbt run.

Look for specific error messages associated with the models that failed.

3## Isolate the problem by dbt run --select model\_name to run a single model and confirm whether the issue is localized to that model.

4## Use dbt run --select model\_name+ to run the model and its downstream dependencies, ensuring that your fix works across the DAG.

**Brief Explanation**

\* First, you always inspect the latest run output (step 1).

\* Then, identify the exact failing models and error messages (step 2).

\* Next, you reproduce the issue on the individual model to be sure the fix works locally (step 3).

\* Finally, you re-run the model plus its downstream dependencies to validate the fix across the DAG (step 4).

### NEW QUESTION # 62

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. Check your SQL to see if you quoted something incorrectly.
- C. Take a look at the compiled code.
- 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 # 63

.....

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