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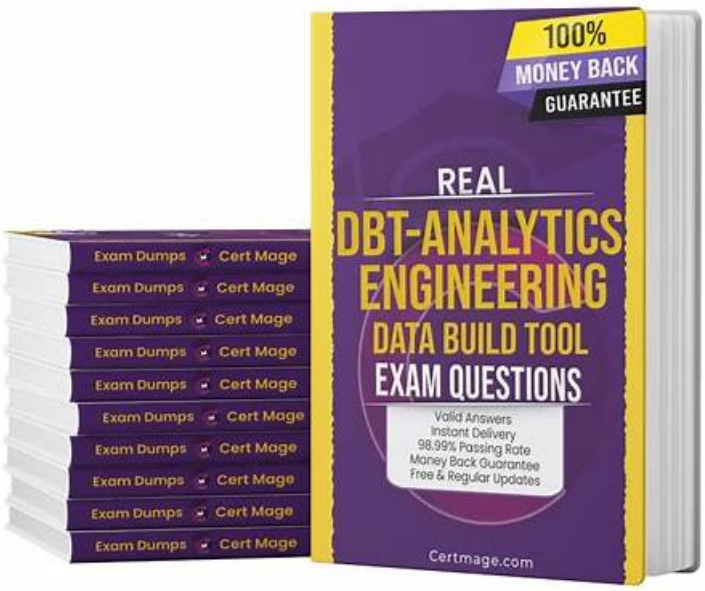

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dbt Labs dbt Analytics Engineering Certification Exam Sample Questions

(Q14-Q19):

NEW QUESTION # 14
You have written this new agg_completed_tasks dbt model:
```
with tasks as (
select * from {{ ref('stg_tasks') }}
)
select
user_id,
{% for task in tasks %}
sum(
case
when task_name = '{{ task }}' and state = 'completed'
then 1
else 0
end
) as {{ task }}_completed
{% endfor %}
from tasks
group by 1
```
The dbt model compiles to:
```
with tasks as (
select * from analytics.dbt_user.stg_tasks
)
select
user_id,
from tasks
group by 1
```
The case when statement did not populate in the compiled SQL. Why?

- A. Because there is no {% set tasks %} statement in the model defining the tasks variable.
- B. Because the Jinja for-loop should be written with {{ }} instead of {% %}.
- C. Because there is not a {% if not loop.last %} {% endif %} to compile a valid case when statement.
- D. Because there is not a task_name column in stg_tasks.

Answer: A

Explanation:
In dbt, Jinja runs at compile time and operates only on Python objects that exist in the Jinja context (variables, lists, dictionaries, etc.). The tasks inside your with clause:
```
with tasks as (
select * from {{ ref('stg_tasks') }}
)
```
defines a SQL CTE named tasks, not a Jinja variable. Jinja cannot iterate over a SQL CTE; it can only loop over a Python iterable that has been created or passed into the template. Because there is no Jinja variable named tasks defined with something like:
{% set tasks = ['task_a', 'task_b', 'task_c'] %}
the for task in tasks loop has nothing to iterate over. As a result, the entire loop body is effectively skipped during compilation, and the compiled SQL only contains:
```
select
user_id,
```
with no generated case when expressions.
Option A is incorrect because loop.last is only needed for formatting (e.g., commas), not for the loop to render. Option B is wrong because Jinja control structures correctly use {% %}, while {{ }} is for output.
Option D is irrelevant to compilation; missing columns would cause a runtime database error, not an empty compiled block.
Therefore, the problem is that no Jinja variable tasks was defined, making C the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION # 15
Which two are true for a dbt clone command?
Choose 2 options.

- A. It allows comparison between manifests of source and target dbt runs, but does not create any objects itself.
- B. It allows testing your code changes on downstream dependencies outside of dbt (such as a BI tool).
- C. It requires the reference to a manifest from a previous dbt invocation.
- D. It can be used to replicate data across different data warehouses.
- E. It creates new versions of your dbt models suffixed with _v#.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
The correct answers are A and C.
dbt clone is a command introduced to efficiently replicate existing relations (tables/views) from one schema /environment to another within the same warehouse without fully rebuilding them. It typically leverages warehouse-level "clone" functionality (e.g., Snowflake zero-copy clone). To know what to clone, dbt needs information about previously built models; this is stored in artifacts like manifest.json. Therefore, A is correct:
it requires a reference to a previous manifest/state to know which models and locations to operate on.
C is also correct because cloning a production schema into a development schema enables you to test code changes while pointing downstream tools (like BI dashboards) at the cloned data. That way, BI or ML systems can exercise new dbt logic without impacting real production objects.
Option B describes state:modified / state comparison behavior, but dbt clone does create (or clone) objects, so B is false.
Option D is incorrect because clone works within a warehouse, not across different warehouses.
Option E is wrong: _v# suffixing is for model versioning, not cloning.
Thus, A and C correctly describe the behavior and purpose of dbt clone.

NEW QUESTION # 16
Is this materialization supported by Python models in dbt?
Ephemeral

- A. Yes
- B. No

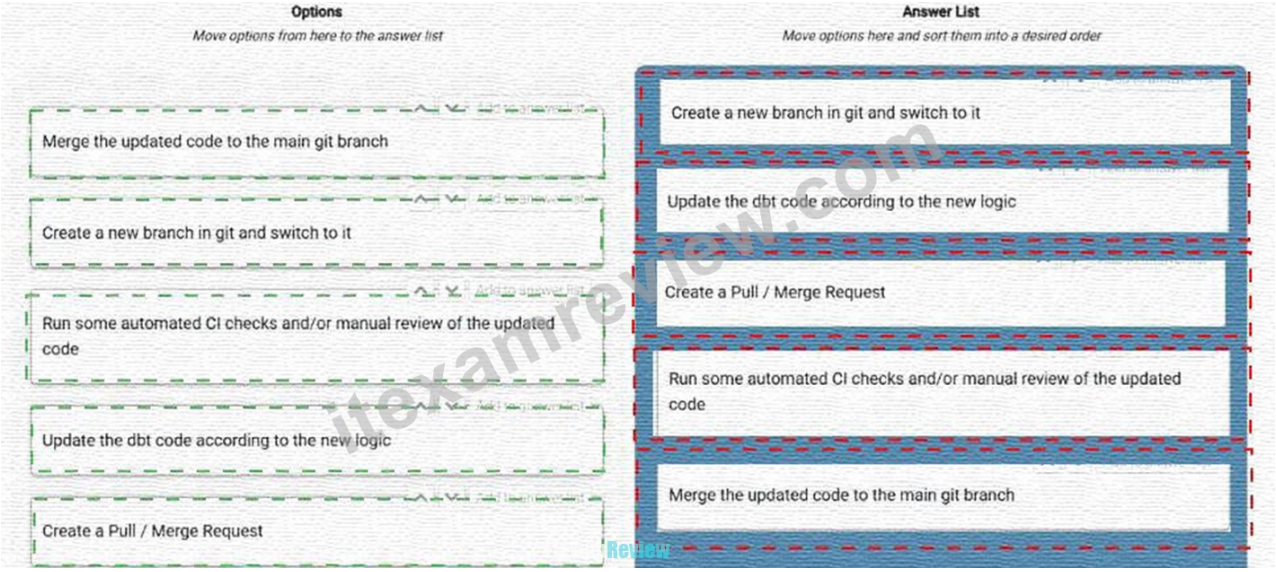
Answer: B

Explanation:
dbt Python models support a limited set of materializations because they rely on execution within the data platform's Python compute engine (such as Snowpark for Snowflake, Dataproc for BigQuery, or Spark).
These engines require models to materialize into actual relations-tables or views-in order to persist the results of Python-based transformations.
The ephemeral materialization, however, is fundamentally incompatible with this behavior. Ephemeral models do not create relations in the warehouse; instead, dbt inlines their SQL logic directly into downstream models. Since Python models cannot be inlined (they execute Python code, not SQL), dbt does not allow ephemeral Python models. dbt requires Python model outputs to be materialized as either:
* table
* view
* incremental
Therefore, ephemeral is not supported for Python models, and attempting to configure a Python model as ephemeral will result in a compilation error.
The reason is straightforward: ephemeral logic depends on SQL compilation, while Python models depend on executing Python code in the data platform. Because these mechanisms are incompatible, dbt restricts Python models to relational materializations only.
Thus, the correct answer is No - ephemeral is not supported for Python models.

NEW QUESTION # 17
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 # 18
Consider these SQL and YAML files for the model model_a:
models/staging/model_a.sql

{{ config(
materialized = "view"
) }}
with customers as (
...
)
dbt_project.yml
models:
my_new_project:
+materialized: table
staging:
+materialized: ephemeral
Which is true about model_a? Choose 1 option.
Options:

- A. Select statements made from the database on top of model_a will result in an error.
- B. Select statements made from the database on top of model_a will be slower, but the data will always be up to date.
- C. Select statements made from the database on top of model_a and transformation processing within model_a will be quicker, but the data will only be as up to date as the last dbt run.
- D. Select statements made from the database on top of model_a will be quicker, but the data will only be as up to date as the last dbt run.
  (Note: A and D are duplicates - typical exam formatting.)

Answer: B

Explanation:
model_a contains an in-model config explicitly setting:
{{ config(materialized = "view") }}
In dbt, in-model config overrides project-level config, including folder-level defaults. Even though the staging/ folder is configured as:
staging:
+materialized: ephemeral
...this does not apply because the in-file config has higher precedence.
So model_a is materialized as a view.
A view in dbt is not persisted as data; instead, it stores the SQL definition. When a downstream query selects from that view, the database executes the underlying SQL at query time. As a result:
* Queries run slower than selecting from a table, because the underlying computation happens each time.
* But the data is always up to date, because views read directly from the current underlying tables.
This matches Option C.
Why the other options are wrong
* A & D describe table behavior (faster queries, data only as fresh as last run). model_a is not materialized as a table.
* B is incorrect because views are fully queryable; no error occurs.

NEW QUESTION # 19
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