CERTLABZ CERTIFICATION BOARD

Certified Business Intelligence Developer (CBID)

Ten Sample Questions

These ten questions are written at the difficulty of the live exam. Six carry a figure, a data table, a configuration or a code listing; four are plain scenario questions, as on the live paper. Every one is a scenario a working business intelligence developer would meet, and none of them appears in the live question bank.

The live exam is multistage adaptive: how you score on one stage selects the difficulty of the next, so no two candidates sit the same paper. It is a performance-based exam: each form can carry up to 5 to 12 performance-based questions alongside the multiple-choice questions, which means you build, sequence or complete something rather than only choosing from a list. Answers and full explanations follow each question here; the live exam does not disclose item-level answers.

Question 1

Domain 1: Business Intelligence Foundations

DATA

Emma Wilson maps each BI layer to what it delivers, with one row missing.

Layer	Delivers
Source systems	Raw operational data
Data warehouse	(to choose)
Semantic model	Friendly field names
Dashboard	Visual summaries

Table 1.1 BI layers and output.

What does the data warehouse deliver?

A. Live app screens
B. Stored history
C. Raw source logs kept
D. A single CSV export

Correct answer: B
The data warehouse holds integrated, cleaned history from many sources so reports read from one stable place. Source systems keep raw operational data, the semantic model adds friendly names, and the dashboard shows visual summaries.

Question 2 — Domain 2: Data Modeling and Warehousing — DATA

James Carter labels each table in a star schema, with one label missing.

Table	Type
Sales	Fact
Date	Dimension
Product	(to choose)
Store	Dimension

Table 2.1 Tables in the star schema.

What type is the Product table?

A. Fact table
B. Bridge only
C. Dimension
D. Staging table

Correct answer: C
Product describes items and gives context to the Sales measures, so it is a dimension table around the central fact. The Sales table holds the numeric measures as the fact, while a staging table would be a load-time area, not part of the model.

Question 3 — Domain 3: Data Preparation and ETL — CONFIG

Olivia Davis lists the nightly ETL steps that move data into the warehouse.

```
1 Extract from source
2 Clean and standardize
3 Join and aggregate
4 Load to warehouse
```

Listing 3.1 The nightly ETL steps.

Which steps make up the transform stage?

A. Steps 2 and 3
B. Step 1 only
C. Step 4 only
D. All four steps

Correct answer: A
Transform is the work that cleans, standardizes, joins and aggregates the data, which is steps two and three. Step one is extract from the source and step four is load into the warehouse, so neither of those is part of transform.

Question 4 — Domain 4: Reports and Dashboards — DATA

Ava Thompson maps each dashboard measure to its definition, with one missing.

Measure	Definition
Total Sales	Sum of amount
Order Count	(to choose)
Avg Order	Sales over orders
Return Rate	Returns over orders

Table 4.1 Measures and definitions.

What defines Order Count?

A. Sum of amounts
B. Count of orders
C. Average per order
D. Returns divided out

Correct answer: B
Order Count is a simple tally, so it is the count of order rows in the data. Total Sales sums the amount, Avg Order divides sales by orders, and Return Rate divides returns by orders, so those measures are already defined.

Question 5 — Domain 5: Analysis and Calculations — CONFIG

Liam Anderson lists four measures written as formulas in the semantic model.

```
Profit = Sales - Cost
Margin = Profit / Sales
Growth = (New - Old) / Old
AOV    = Sales / Orders
```

Listing 5.1 Measure formulas.

Which formula gives the average order value?

A. The profit line
B. The margin line
C. The growth line
D. The AOV line

Correct answer: D
Average order value divides total sales by the number of orders, which is the AOV line. The profit line subtracts cost, the margin line divides profit by sales, and the growth line compares a new value against an old one.

Question 6

Domain 6: Governance, Sharing and Security

CONFIG

David Brown lists the access roles set up for the finance workspace.

```
Viewer   read only
Analyst  build reports
Steward  manage quality
Admin    manage access
```

Listing 6.1 Workspace access roles.

Which role suits a manager who only reads dashboards?

A. Viewer role
B. Admin role
C. Analyst role
D. Steward role

Correct answer: A
A reader who only consumes dashboards needs the viewer role, which grants read only access with no edit rights. The analyst builds reports, the steward manages data quality, and the admin controls access, so each of those grants more than a reader needs.

Question 7

Domain 1: Business Intelligence Foundations

A team builds every report straight from the live operational tables, which slows the app and makes the numbers disagree between reports. What foundation is missing?

A. More dashboards
B. Faster hardware
C. A warehouse
D. Extra SQL joins

Correct answer: C
A data warehouse gives reports one integrated, consistent source and keeps heavy queries off the live app. Adding dashboards, faster hardware, or more joins does not fix the split logic or the load placed on the operational system.

Question 8

Domain 3: Data Preparation and ETL

The nightly load keeps failing because the source sends blank dates and stray null values, and the team wants clean, reliable loads. What best addresses this?

A. Buy more storage

B. Add data checks

C. Skip the load step

D. Run it twice

Correct answer: B

Adding validation checks catches the blank dates and nulls during transform so only clean rows reach the warehouse. More storage, skipping the load, or running it twice does not deal with the bad values that cause the failures.

Question 9

Domain 4: Reports and Dashboards

A dashboard packs thirty charts onto one page and busy users cannot find the few numbers that actually drive their decisions. What best improves it?

A. Add more charts

B. Use tiny fonts

C. Show every column

D. Lead with KPIs

Correct answer: D

Leading with the key metrics puts the numbers that drive decisions where users look first and cuts the clutter around them. Adding charts, shrinking fonts, or showing every column makes the page harder to read, not easier.

Question 10

Domain 6: Governance, Sharing and Security

Anyone in the company can edit the finance dashboard and quietly change how a measure is defined, and leaders now doubt the numbers. What best protects it?

A. Let everyone edit

B. Print it monthly

C. Set access roles

D. Email it weekly

Correct answer: C

Setting access roles lets a few trusted people edit while most users only view, so measure definitions stay stable and trusted. Open editing is the cause of the drift, and printing or emailing the report does not stop anyone from changing it.

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