

## Exam Questions CCDAK

Confluent Certified Developer for Apache Kafka Certification Examination

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#### NEW QUESTION 1

Suppose you have 6 brokers and you decide to create a topic with 10 partitions and a replication factor of 3. The brokers 0 and 1 are on rack A, the brokers 2 and 3 are on rack B, and the brokers 4 and 5 are on rack C. If the leader for partition 0 is on broker 4, and the first replica is on broker 2, which broker can host the last replica? (select two)

- A. 6
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 5
- E. 3

**Answer:** BE

#### Explanation:

When you create a new topic, partitions replicas are spread across racks to maintain availability. Hence, the Rack A, which currently does not hold the topic partition, will be selected for the last replica

#### NEW QUESTION 2

You want to perform table lookups against a KTable everytime a new record is received from the KStream. What is the output of KStream-KTable join?

- A. KTable
- B. GlobalKTable
- C. You choose between KStream or KTable
- D. Kstream

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Here KStream is being processed to create another KStream.

#### NEW QUESTION 3

There are two consumers C1 and C2 belonging to the same group G subscribed to topics T1 and T2. Each of the topics has 3 partitions. How will the partitions be assigned to consumers with Partition Assigner being Round Robin Assigner?

- A. C1 will be assigned partitions 0 and 2 from T1 and partition 1 from T2. C2 will have partition 1 from T1 and partitions 0 and 2 from T2.
- B. Two consumers cannot read from two topics at the same time
- C. C1 will be assigned partitions 0 and 1 from T1 and T2, C2 will be assigned partition 2 from T1 and T2.
- D. All consumers will read from all partitions

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

The correct option is the only one where the two consumers share an equal number of partitions amongst the two topics of three partitions. An interesting article to read is <https://medium.com/@anyili0928/what-i-have-learned-from-kafka-partition-assignment-strategy-799fdf15d3ab>

#### NEW QUESTION 4

A consumer has `auto.offset.reset=latest`, and the topic partition currently has data for offsets going from 45 to 2311. The consumer group never committed offsets for the topic before. Where will the consumer read from?

- A. offset 2311
- B. offset 0
- C. offset 45
- D. it will crash

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Latest means that data retrievals will start from where the offsets currently end

#### NEW QUESTION 5

A bank uses a Kafka cluster for credit card payments. What should be the value of the property `unclean.leader.election.enable`?

- A. FALSE
- B. TRUE

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Setting `unclean.leader.election.enable` to true means we allow out-of-sync replicas to become leaders, we will lose messages when this occurs, effectively losing credit card payments and making our customers very angry.

#### NEW QUESTION 6

When using the Confluent Kafka Distribution, where does the schema registry reside?

- A. As a separate JVM component

- B. As an in-memory plugin on your Zookeeper cluster
- C. As an in-memory plugin on your Kafka Brokers
- D. As an in-memory plugin on your Kafka Connect Workers

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Schema registry is a separate application that provides RESTful interface for storing and retrieving Avro schemas.

**NEW QUESTION 7**

Which Kafka CLI should you use to consume from a topic?

- A. kafka-console-consumer
- B. kafka-topics
- C. kafka-console
- D. kafka-consumer-groups

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Example `kafka-console-consumer --bootstrap-server 127.0.0.1:9092 --topic test --from-beginning`

**NEW QUESTION 8**

In Avro, removing or adding a field that has a default is a schema evolution

- A. full
- B. backward
- C. breaking
- D. forward

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Clients with new schema will be able to read records saved with old schema and clients with old schema will be able to read records saved with new schema.

**NEW QUESTION 9**

Which of the following is not an Avro primitive type?

- A. string
- B. long
- C. int
- D. date
- E. null

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

date is a logical type

**NEW QUESTION 10**

You have a consumer group of 12 consumers and when a consumer gets killed by the process management system, rather abruptly, it does not trigger a graceful shutdown of your consumer. Therefore, it takes up to 10 seconds for a rebalance to happen. The business would like to have a 3 seconds rebalance time. What should you do? (select two)

- A. Increase `session.timeout.ms`
- B. Decrease `session.timeout.ms`
- C. Increase `heartbeat.interval.ms`
- D. decrease `max.poll.interval.ms`
- E. increase `max.poll.interval.ms`
- F. Decrease `heartbeat.interval.ms`

**Answer:** BE

**Explanation:**

`session.timeout.ms` must be decreased to 3 seconds to allow for a faster rebalance, and the heartbeat thread must be quicker, so we also need to decrease `heartbeat.interval.ms`

**NEW QUESTION 10**

Your topic is log compacted and you are sending a message with the key K and value null. What will happen?

- A. The broker will delete all messages with the key K upon cleanup
- B. The producer will throw a Runtime exception
- C. The broker will delete the message with the key K and null value only upon cleanup
- D. The message will get ignored by the Kafka broker

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Sending a message with the null value is called a tombstone in Kafka and will ensure the log compacted topic does not contain any messages with the key K upon compaction

**NEW QUESTION 12**

In the Kafka consumer metrics it is observed that fetch-rate is very high and each fetch is small. What steps will you take to increase throughput?

- A. Increase fetch.max.wait
- B. Increase fetch.max.bytes
- C. Decrease fetch.max.bytes
- D. Decrease fetch.min.bytes
- E. Increase fetch.min.bytes

**Answer:** E

**Explanation:**

This will allow consumers to wait and receive more bytes in each fetch request.

**NEW QUESTION 17**

A Zookeeper ensemble contains 3 servers. Over which ports the members of the ensemble should be able to communicate in default configuration? (select three)

- A. 2181
- B. 3888
- C. 443
- D. 2888
- E. 9092
- F. 80

**Answer:** ABD

**Explanation:**

2181 - client port, 2888 - peer port, 3888 - leader port

**NEW QUESTION 18**

How will you find out all the partitions where one or more of the replicas for the partition are not in-sync with the leader?

- A. kafka-topics.sh --bootstrap-server localhost:9092 --describe --unavailable- partitions
- B. kafka-topics.sh --zookeeper localhost:2181 --describe --unavailable- partitions
- C. kafka-topics.sh --broker-list localhost:9092 --describe --under-replicated-partitions
- D. kafka-topics.sh --zookeeper localhost:2181 --describe --under-replicated-partitions

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 23**

What is a generic unique id that I can use for messages I receive from a consumer?

- A. topic + partition + timestamp
- B. topic + partition + offset
- C. topic + timestamp

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

(Topic,Partition,Offset) uniquely identifies a message in Kafka

**NEW QUESTION 28**

We have a store selling shoes. What dataset is a great candidate to be modeled as a KTable in Kafka Streams?

- A. Money made until now
- B. The transaction stream
- C. Items returned
- D. Inventory contents right now

**Answer:** AC

**Explanation:**

Aggregations of stream are stored in table, whereas Streams must be modeled as a KStream to avoid data explosion

**NEW QUESTION 30**

You are running a Kafka Streams application in a Docker container managed by Kubernetes, and upon application restart, it takes a long time for the docker container to replicate the state and get back to processing the data. How can you improve dramatically the application restart?

- A. Mount a persistent volume for your RocksDB
- B. Increase the number of partitions in your inputs topic
- C. Reduce the Streams caching property
- D. Increase the number of Streams threads

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Although any Kafka Streams application is stateless as the state is stored in Kafka, it can take a while and lots of resources to recover the state from Kafka. In order to speed up recovery, it is advised to store the Kafka Streams state on a persistent volume, so that only the missing part of the state needs to be recovered.

**NEW QUESTION 31**

In Java, Avro SpecificRecords classes are

- A. automatically generated from an Avro Schema
- B. written manually by the programmer
- C. automatically generated from an Avro Schema + a Maven / Gradle Plugin

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

SpecificRecord is created from generated record classes

**NEW QUESTION 35**

What happens if you write the following code in your producer? `producer.send(producerRecord).get()`

- A. Compression will be increased
- B. Throughput will be decreased
- C. It will force all brokers in Kafka to acknowledge the producerRecord
- D. Batching will be increased

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Using `Future.get()` to wait for a reply from Kafka will limit throughput.

**NEW QUESTION 38**

What is true about partitions? (select two)

- A. A broker can have a partition and its replica on its disk
- B. You cannot have more partitions than the number of brokers in your cluster
- C. A broker can have different partitions numbers for the same topic on its disk
- D. Only out of sync replicas are replicas, the remaining partitions that are in sync are also leader
- E. A partition has one replica that is a leader, while the other replicas are followers

**Answer:** CE

**Explanation:**

Only one of the replicas is elected as partition leader. And a broker can definitely hold many partitions from the same topic on its disk, try creating a topic with 12 partitions on one broker!

**NEW QUESTION 39**

A topic "sales" is being produced to in the Americas region. You are mirroring this topic using Mirror Maker to the European region. From there, you are only reading the topic for analytics purposes. What kind of mirroring is this?

- A. Passive-Passive
- B. Active-Active
- C. Active-Passive

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

This is active-passing as the replicated topic is used for read-only purposes only

**NEW QUESTION 42**

A consumer wants to read messages from a specific partition of a topic. How can this be achieved?

- A. Call `subscribe(String topic, int partition)` passing the topic and partition number as the arguments
- B. Call `assign()` passing a Collection of TopicPartitions as the argument
- C. Call `subscribe()` passing TopicPartition as the argument

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

`assign()` can be used for manual assignment of a partition to a consumer, in which case `subscribe()` must not be used. `Assign()` takes a collection of TopicPartition object as an argument <https://kafka.apache.org/23/javadoc/org/apache/kafka/clients/consumer/KafkaConsumer.html#assign-java.util.Collection->

**NEW QUESTION 44**

How does a consumer commit offsets in Kafka?

- A. It directly sends a message to the consumer\_offsets topic
- B. It interacts with the Group Coordinator broker
- C. It directly commits the offsets in Zookeeper

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Consumers do not directly write to the consumer\_offsets topic, they instead interact with a broker that has been elected to manage that topic, which is the Group Coordinator broker

**NEW QUESTION 47**

If a topic has a replication factor of 3...

- A. 3 replicas of the same data will live on 1 broker
- B. Each partition will live on 4 different brokers
- C. Each partition will live on 2 different brokers
- D. Each partition will live on 3 different brokers

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Replicas are spread across available brokers, and each replica = one broker. RF 3 = 3 brokers

**NEW QUESTION 49**

Which of the following setting increases the chance of batching for a Kafka Producer?

- A. Increase batch.size
- B. Increase message.max.bytes
- C. Increase the number of producer threads
- D. Increase linger.ms

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

linger.ms forces the producer to wait to send messages, hence increasing the chance of creating batches

**NEW QUESTION 52**

Which of the following event processing application is stateless? (select two)

- A. Read events from a stream and modifies them from JSON to Avro
- B. Publish the top 10 stocks each day
- C. Read log messages from a stream and writes ERROR events into a high-priority stream and the rest of the events into a low-priority stream
- D. Find the minimum and maximum stock prices for each day of trading

**Answer:** AC

**Explanation:**

Stateless means processing of each message depends only on the message, so converting from JSON to Avro or filtering a stream are both stateless operations

**NEW QUESTION 55**

Partition leader election is done by

- A. The consumers
- B. The Kafka Broker that is the Controller
- C. Zookeeper
- D. Vote amongst the brokers

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The Controller is a broker that is responsible for electing partition leaders

**NEW QUESTION 57**

How do Kafka brokers ensure great performance between the producers and consumers? (select two)

- A. It compresses the messages as it writes to the disk
- B. It leverages zero-copy optimisations to send data straight from the page-cache
- C. It buffers the messages on disk, and sends messages from the disk reads
- D. It transforms the messages into a binary format
- E. It does not transform the messages

**Answer:** BE

**Explanation:**

Kafka transfers data with zero-copy and sends the raw bytes it receives from the producer straight to the consumer, leveraging the RAM available as page cache

#### NEW QUESTION 60

How much should be the heap size of a broker in a production setup on a machine with 256 GB of RAM, in PLAINTEXT mode?

- A. 4 GB
- B. 128 GB
- C. 16 GB
- D. 512 MB

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

In Kafka, a small heap size is needed, while the rest of the RAM goes automatically to the page cache (managed by the OS). The heap size goes slightly up if you need to enable SSL

#### NEW QUESTION 61

How will you find out all the partitions without a leader?

- A. `kafka-topics.sh --broker-list localhost:9092 --describe --under-replicated-partitions`
- B. `kafka-topics.sh --bootstrap-server localhost:2181 --describe --unavailable-partitions`
- C. `kafka-topics.sh --zookeeper localhost:2181 --describe --unavailable-partitions`
- D. `kafka-topics.sh --zookeeper localhost:2181 --describe --under-replicated-partitions`

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

Please note that as of Kafka 2.2, the `--zookeeper` option is deprecated and you can now use `kafka-topics.sh --bootstrap-server localhost:9092 --describe --unavailable-partitions`

#### NEW QUESTION 62

What is the risk of increasing `max.in.flight.requests.per.connection` while also enabling retries in a producer?

- A. At least once delivery is not guaranteed
- B. Message order not preserved
- C. Reduce throughput
- D. Less resilient

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Some messages may require multiple retries. If there are more than 1 requests in flight, it may result in messages received out of order. Note an exception to this rule is if you enable the producer setting `enable.idempotence=true` which takes care of the out of ordering case on its own. See <https://issues.apache.org/jira/browse/KAFKA-5494>

#### NEW QUESTION 66

A consumer wants to read messages from partitions 0 and 1 of a topic `topic1`. Code snippet is shown below.

```
consumer.subscribe(Arrays.asList("topic1")); List<TopicPartition> pc = new ArrayList<>();  
pc.add(new PartitionTopic("topic1", 0));  
pc.add(new PartitionTopic("topic1", 1)); consumer.assign(pc);
```

- A. This works fine
- B. `subscribe()` will subscribe to the topic and `assign()` will assign partitions to the consumer.
- C. Throws `IllegalStateException`

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

`subscribe()` and `assign()` cannot be called by the same consumer, `subscribe()` is used to leverage the consumer group mechanism, while `assign()` is used to manually control partition assignment and reads assignment

#### NEW QUESTION 68

The Controller is a broker that is... (select two)

- A. elected by Zookeeper ensemble
- B. is responsible for partition leader election
- C. elected by broker majority
- D. is responsible for consumer group rebalances

**Answer:** AB

#### Explanation:

Controller is a broker that in addition to usual broker functions is responsible for partition leader election. The election of that broker happens thanks to Zookeeper and at any time only one broker can be a controller

#### NEW QUESTION 72

You are sending messages with keys to a topic. To increase throughput, you decide to increase the number of partitions of the topic. Select all that apply.

- A. All the existing records will get rebalanced among the partitions to balance load
- B. New records with the same key will get written to the partition where old records with that key were written
- C. New records may get written to a different partition
- D. Old records will stay in their partitions

**Answer:** CD

**Explanation:**

Increasing the number of partition causes new messages keys to get hashed differently, and breaks the guarantee "same keys goes to the same partition". Kafka logs are immutable and the previous messages are not re-shuffled

**NEW QUESTION 73**

A consumer is configured with `enable.auto.commit=false`. What happens when `close()` is called on the consumer object?

- A. The uncommitted offsets are committed
- B. A rebalance in the consumer group will happen immediately
- C. The group coordinator will discover that the consumer stopped sending heartbeat
- D. It will cause rebalance after `session.timeout.ms`

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Calling `close()` on consumer immediately triggers a partition rebalance as the consumer will not be available anymore.

**NEW QUESTION 76**

The exactly once guarantee in the Kafka Streams is for which flow of data?

- A. Kafka => Kafka
- B. Kafka => External
- C. External => Kafka

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Kafka Streams can only guarantee exactly once processing if you have a Kafka to Kafka topology.

**NEW QUESTION 81**

Select all the way for one consumer to subscribe simultaneously to the following topics - `topic.history`, `topic.sports`, `topic.politics`? (select two)

- A. `consumer.subscribe(Pattern.compile("topic\\..*"));`
- B. `consumer.subscribe("topic.history"); consumer.subscribe("topic.sports"); consumer.subscribe("topic.politics");`
- C. `consumer.subscribePrefix("topic.");`
- D. `consumer.subscribe(Arrays.asList("topic.history", "topic.sports", "topic.politics"));`

**Answer:** AD

**Explanation:**

Multiple topics can be passed as a list or regex pattern.

**NEW QUESTION 86**

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