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QUESTION 1

An ecommerce website maintains two topics - a high volume "purchase" topic with 5 partitions and low volume "customer" topic with 3 partitions. You would like to do a stream- table join of these topics. How should you proceed?

A. Repartition the purchase topic to have 3 partitions

B. Repartition customer topic to have 5 partitions

C. Model customer as a GlobalKTable

D. Do a KStream / KTable join after a repartition step

Correct Answer: C

In case of KStream-KStream join, both need to be co-partitioned. This restriction is not applicable in case of join with GlobalKTable, which is the most efficient here.

QUESTION 2

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

Correct Answer: B

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

QUESTION 3

What isn\\'t an internal Kafka Connect topic?

A. connect-status

B. connect-offsets

C. connect-configs

D. connect-jars

Correct Answer: D

connect-configs stores configurations, connect-status helps to elect leaders for connect, and connect-offsets store source offsets for source connectors

QUESTION 4

A kafka topic has a replication factor of 3 and min.insync.replicas setting of 2. How many brokers can go down before a producer with acks=all can\\'t produce?

A. 0

B. 2

C. 1

D. 3

Correct Answer: C

acks=all and min.insync.replicas=2 means we must have at least 2 brokers up for the partition to be available

QUESTION 5

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

Correct Answer: A

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

QUESTION 6

What is not a valid authentication mechanism in Kafka?

A. SASL/GSSAPI

B. SASL/SCRAM

C. SAML

D. SSL

Correct Answer: C

Learn more about security herehttps://kafka.apache.org/documentation/#security

QUESTION 7

Where are KSQL-related data and metadata stored?

A. Kafka Topics

B. Zookeeper

C. PostgreSQL database

D. Schema Registry

Correct Answer: A

metadata is stored in and built from the KSQL command topic. Each KSQL server has its own in-memory version of the metastore.

QUESTION 8

If I produce to a topic that does not exist, and the broker setting auto.create.topic.enable=true, what will happen?

A. Kafka will automatically create the topic with 1 partition and 1 replication factor

B. Kafka will automatically create the topic with the indicated producer settings num.partitions and default.replication.factor

C. Kafka will automatically create the topic with the broker settings num.partitions and default.replication.factor

D. Kafka will automatically create the topic with num.partitions=#of brokers and replication.factor=3

Correct Answer: C

The broker settings comes into play when a topic is auto created

QUESTION 9

If I want to have an extremely high confidence that leaders and replicas have my data, I should use

A. acks=all, replication factor=2, min.insync.replicas=1

B. acks=1, replication factor=3, min.insync.replicas=2

C. acks=all, replication factor=3, min.insync.replicas=2

D. acks=all, replication factor=3, min.insync.replicas=1

Correct Answer: C

acks=all means the leader will wait for all in-sync replicas to acknowledge the record. Also the min in-sync replica setting specifies the minimum number of replicas that need to be in- sync for the partition to remain available for writes.

QUESTION 10

Two consumers share the same group.id (consumer group id). Each consumer will

A. Read mutually exclusive offsets blocks on all the partitions

B. Read all the data on mutual exclusive partitions

C. Read all data from all partitions

Correct Answer: B

Each consumer is assigned a different partition of the topic to consume.

QUESTION 11

How will you read all the messages from a topic in your KSQL query?

A. KSQL reads from the beginning of a topic, by default.

B. KSQL reads from the end of a topic. This cannot be changed.

C. Use KSQL CLI to set auto.offset.reset property to earliest

Correct Answer: C

Consumers can set auto.offset.reset property to earliest to start consuming from beginning. For KSQL, SET \\'auto.offset.reset\\'=\\'earliest\\';

QUESTION 12

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

Correct Answer: A

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

QUESTION 13

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

Correct Answer: C

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

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QUESTION 14

What information isn\\'t stored inside of Zookeeper? (select two)

A. Schema Registry schemas

B. Consumer offset

C. ACL inforomation

D. Controller registration

E. Broker registration info

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 15

You are building a consumer application that processes events from a Kafka topic. What is the most important metric to monitor to ensure real-time processing?

A. UnderReplicatedPartitions

B. records-lag-max

C. MessagesInPerSec

D. BytesInPerSec

Correct Answer: B

This metric shows the current lag (number of messages behind the broker)

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