

Confluent

CCDAK

Confluent Certified Developer for Apache Kafka Certification Examination



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Latest Version: 6.0

Question: 1

Where are the ACLs stored in a Kafka cluster by default?

- A. Inside the broker's data directory
- B. Under Zookeeper node /kafka-acl/
- C. In Kafka topic __kafka_acls
- D. Inside the Zookeeper's data directory

Answer: A

Explanation:

ACLs are stored in Zookeeper node /kafka-acls/ by default.

Question: 2

is KSQL ANSI SQL compliant?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

KSQL is not ANSI SQL compliant, for now there are no defined standards on streaming SQL languages

Question: 3

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

- A. Schema Registry schemas
- B. Consumer offset
- C. ACL information
- D. Controller registration
- E. Broker registration info

Answer: B

Explanation:

Consumer offsets are stored in a Kafka topic `__consumer_offsets`, and the Schema Registry stored schemas in the `_schemas` topic.

Question: 4

Which KSQL queries write to Kafka?

- A. COUNT and JOIN
- B. SHOW STREAMS and EXPLAIN <query> statements
- C. CREATE STREAM WITH <topic> and CREATE TABLE WITH <topic>
- D. CREATE STREAM AS SELECT and CREATE TABLE AS SELECT

Answer: C, D

Explanation:

SHOW STREAMS and EXPLAIN <query> statements run against the KSQL server that the KSQL client is connected to. They don't communicate directly with Kafka. CREATE STREAM WITH <topic> and CREATE TABLE WITH <topic> write metadata to the KSQL command topic. Persistent queries based on CREATE STREAM AS SELECT and CREATE TABLE AS SELECT read and write to Kafka topics. Non-persistent queries based on SELECT that are stateless only read from Kafka topics, for example `SELECT 'Ä¶' FROM foo WHERE 'Ä¶'`. Non-persistent queries that are stateful read and write to Kafka, for example, COUNT and JOIN. The data in Kafka is deleted automatically when you terminate the query with CTRL-C.

Question: 5

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>

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