



Vendor: Confluent

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Kafka

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QUESTION 1

You want to increase Producer throughput for the messages it sends to your Kafka cluster by tuning the batch size ('batch.size') and the time the Producer waits before sending a batch ('linger.ms'). According to best practices, what should you do?

- A. Decrease 'batch.size' and decrease 'linger.ms'
- B. Decrease 'batch.size' and increase 'linger.ms'
- C. Increase 'batch.size' and decrease 'linger.ms'
- D. Increase 'batch.size' and increase 'linger.ms'

Answer: D

Explanation:

Increasing batch.size allows the producer to accumulate more messages into a single batch, improving compression and reducing the number of requests sent to the broker.

Increasing linger.ms gives the producer more time to fill up batches before sending them, which improves batching efficiency and throughput.

This combination is a best practice for maximizing throughput, especially when message volume is high or consistent latency is not a strict requirement.

QUESTION 2

When is the resource authorization checked while using Kafka ACLs?

- A. Each time the resource is accessed.
- B. The first time the resource is accessed.
- C. Each time the resource is accessed within the configured authorization interval.
- D. When the client connection is first established.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Kafka ACLs (Access Control Lists) perform authorization checks every time a client attempts to access a resource (e.g., topic, consumer group). This ensures continuous enforcement of permissions, not just at connection time or intervals. This approach provides fine-grained security, preventing unauthorized actions at any time during a session.

QUESTION 3

An employee in the reporting department needs assistance because their data feed is slowing down.

You need to check the consumer lag for the clients on the data stream.

Which command will allow you to quickly check for lag on the consumers?

- A. bin/kafka-consumer-lag.sh
- B. bin/kafka-consumer-groups.sh
- C. bin/kafka-consumer-group-throughput.sh
- D. bin/kafka-reassign-partitions.sh

Answer: B

Explanation:

The kafka-consumer-groups.sh script is used to inspect consumer group details, including

consumer lag, which indicates how far behind a consumer is from the latest data in the partition.

The typical usage is `bin/kafka-consumer-groups.sh --bootstrap-server <broker> --describe --group <group_id>`

QUESTION 4

What are benefits to gracefully shutting down brokers? (Choose two.)

- A. It will sync all its logs to disk to avoid needing to do any log recovery when it restarts.
- B. It will migrate any partitions the server is the leader for to other replicas prior to shutting down.
- C. It will automatically re-elect leaders on restart.
- D. It will balance the partitions across brokers before restarting.

Answer: AB

Explanation:

A graceful shutdown ensures that logs are flushed to disk, minimizing recovery time during restart.

Kafka performs controlled leader migration during a graceful shutdown to avoid disruption and ensure availability.

QUESTION 5

How does Kafka guarantee message integrity after a message is written on a disk?

- A. A message can be edited by the producer, producing to the message offset.
- B. A message cannot be altered once it has been written.
- C. A message can be grouped, with message sharing the same key to improve read performance.
- D. Only message metadata can be altered using command line (CLI) tools.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Kafka ensures message immutability for data integrity. Once a message is written to a Kafka topic and persisted to disk, it cannot be modified. This immutability guarantees that consumers always receive the original message content, which is critical for auditability, fault tolerance, and data reliability.

QUESTION 6

Which option is a valid Kafka Topic cleanup policy? (Choose two.)

- A. delete
- B. default
- C. compact
- D. cleanup

Answer: AC

Explanation:

The delete policy deletes old log segments when they exceed the retention period or size.

The compact policy retains only the latest record for each key, enabling efficient key-based storage.

QUESTION 7

What is the correct permission check sequence for Kafka ACLs?

- A. Super Users -> Deny ACL -> Allow ACL -> Deny
- B. Allow ACL -> Deny ACL -> Super Users -> Deny
- C. Deny ACL -> Deny -> Allow ACL -> Super Users
- D. Super Users -> Allow ACL -> Deny ACL-> Deny

Answer: D

Explanation:

Kafka checks permissions in the following sequence:

1. Super Users: If the user is a super user (defined via super.users), access is granted immediately.
2. Allow ACL: If there is a matching Allow ACL, Kafka proceeds to the next step.
3. Deny ACL: If there is a matching Deny ACL, access is denied (even if an Allow exists).
4. Deny: If no matching ACLs are found, access is denied by default.

This order ensures that super users bypass ACLs, denials override allows, and default is deny.

QUESTION 8

The Consumer property 'auto offset reset' determines what to do if there is no valid offset for a Consumer Group. Which scenario is an example of a valid offset and therefore the 'auto.offset.reset' does NOT apply?

- A. The Consumer offset is greater than the last offset in the partition (log end offset).
- B. The Consumer offset is less than the smallest offset in the partition (log start offset).
- C. The Consumer Group started for the first time.
- D. When an offset points to a message that has been removed by compaction but is still within the current partition.offset range.

Answer: D

Explanation:

In this scenario, the offset itself is still valid, even though the record at that offset was compacted away. The consumer can continue consuming from the next available record. Therefore, auto.offset.reset does NOT apply, because there is a valid offset present.

QUESTION 9

Which ksqliDB statement produces data that is persisted into a Kafka topic?

- A. SELECT (Pull Query)
- B. SELECT (Push Query)
- C. INSERT VALUES
- D. CREATE TABLE

Answer: C

Explanation:

INSERT VALUES is used to write data directly into a Kafka topic through a ksqliDB stream or table. This data is persisted.

QUESTION 10

A broker in the Kafka cluster is currently acting as the Controller. Which statement is correct?

- A. It can have topic partitions.
- B. It is given precedence for replication to and from replica followers.
- C. All consumers are allowed to fetch messages only from this server.
- D. It is responsible for sending leader information to all producers.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Controller broker is a regular broker that also takes on additional responsibilities for managing cluster metadata, such as leader elections and partition assignments. It still hosts topic partitions and participates in replication like any other broker.

QUESTION 11

Why does Kafka use ZooKeeper? (Choose two.)

- A. To access information about the leaders and partitions
- B. To scale the number of brokers in the cluster
- C. To prevent replication between clusters
- D. For controller election

Answer: AD

Explanation:

ZooKeeper stores metadata such as partition leadership and ISR (in-sync replicas), which brokers use to coordinate.

Kafka uses ZooKeeper to perform leader election for the Controller broker, which manages cluster metadata and leadership changes.

QUESTION 12

What are important factors in sizing a ksqlDB cluster? (Choose three.)

- A. Data Schema
- B. Number of Queries
- C. Number of Partitions
- D. Data Encryption
- E. Topic Data Retention

Answer: ABC

Explanation:

The complexity of the schema (number of fields, data types, etc.) affects processing and memory usage.

Each ksqlDB persistent query consumes resources (CPU, memory), so more queries require more capacity.

More partitions increase parallelism, but also resource usage, especially in scaling and state management.

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