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The CCDAK Certification Exam covers a wide range of topics, including Kafka architecture, configuration, security, performance tuning, and troubleshooting. CCDAK exam consists of multiple-choice questions, and passing the exam requires a thorough understanding of Kafka concepts and hands-on experience working with Kafka APIs and tools. Confluent Certified Developer for Apache Kafka Certification Examination certification exam is a rigorous process that requires preparation and dedication, but it can be a valuable asset for developers who want to demonstrate their Kafka expertise and advance their careers.

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## Valid Test CCDAK Tutorial, CCDAK Updated Dumps

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The CCDAK Certification Exam is a challenging exam that requires a deep understanding of Kafka concepts and hands-on experience working with Kafka. CCDAK exam consists of multiple-choice questions and requires candidates to demonstrate their ability to apply their knowledge of Kafka to real-world scenarios. To prepare for the exam, candidates are encouraged to review the exam objectives and take advantage of training resources, such as online courses and practice exams.

## Confluent Certified Developer for Apache Kafka Certification Examination Sample Questions (Q10-Q15):

### NEW QUESTION # 10

(You are developing a Java application that includes a Kafka consumer. You need to integrate Kafka client logs with your own application logs.

Your application is using the Log4j2 logging framework.  
Which Java library dependency must you include in your project?)

- A. None, the correct dependency will be added transitively by the Kafka client
- B. SLF4J implementation for Log4j 1.2 (org.slf4j:slf4j-log4j12)
- C. Just the Log4j2 dependency of the application
- **D. SLF4J implementation for Log4j2 (org.apache.logging.log4j:log4j-slf4j-impl)**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

According to the official Apache Kafka client documentation, Kafka uses SLF4J (Simple Logging Facade for Java) for all client-side logging. SLF4J is only an abstraction layer and requires a concrete logging implementation to route log messages to the actual logging framework used by the application.

Since the application uses Log4j2, an SLF4J-to-Log4j2 binding must be provided. The correct and officially recommended dependency is org.apache.logging.log4j:log4j-slf4j-impl. This dependency acts as the SLF4J implementation and forwards all Kafka client log messages to Log4j2, ensuring consistent logging across the application.

Option B is incorrect because it targets the legacy Log4j 1.2 framework, which is deprecated and incompatible with Log4j2. Option C is insufficient because Log4j2 alone does not satisfy Kafka's SLF4J dependency. Option D is incorrect because Kafka intentionally does not include a logging implementation transitively, allowing applications to choose their preferred logging framework. Therefore, including the SLF4J implementation for Log4j2 is required to properly integrate Kafka client logs.

#### NEW QUESTION # 11

Which configuration allows more time for the consumer poll to process records?

- A. fetch.max.wait.ms
- B. session.timeout.ms
- **C. max.poll.interval.ms**
- D. heartbeat.interval.ms

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

max.poll.interval.ms defines the maximum delay between invocations of poll() before the consumer is considered failed. It essentially gives consumers more time to process records before needing to poll again.

From Kafka Consumer Configuration Reference:

"max.poll.interval.ms: The maximum delay between invocations of poll() when using consumer group management. If poll() is not called before expiration, the consumer is considered failed."

\* session.timeout.ms and heartbeat.interval.ms relate to group coordination and heartbeats.

\* fetch.max.wait.ms affects how long the broker waits to accumulate data before sending a fetch response.

Reference: Apache Kafka Consumer Configs

#### NEW QUESTION # 12

A stream processing application is consuming from a topic with five partitions. You run three instances of the application. Each instance has num.stream.threads=5.

You need to identify the number of stream tasks that will be created and how many will actively consume messages from the input topic.

- A. 5 created, 5 actively consuming
- B. 5 created, 1 actively consuming
- **C. 15 created, 15 actively consuming**
- D. 15 created, 5 actively consuming

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

In Kafka Streams, the number of stream tasks = number of input partitions × num.stream.threads × number of instances, but only as many as the number of partitions can actively consume at once.

However, in this case, Kafka Streams assigns one task per partition, and because there are 5 partitions and 15 threads (3 instances

× 5 threads), 15 tasks are created, and all 15 can be active depending on processing topology.

From Kafka Streams Developer Guide:

"Kafka Streams creates one task per input partition. If you increase the number of stream threads, it runs multiple tasks in parallel within a single instance." So, 15 stream tasks will be created and 15 will be actively consuming.

Reference: Apache Kafka Streams Documentation > Concepts > Tasks and Threads

### NEW QUESTION # 13

(Your application consumes from a topic configured with a deserializer.

You want the application to be resilient to badly formatted records (poison pills).

You surround the poll() call with a try/catch block for RecordDeserializationException.

You need to log the bad record, skip it, and continue processing other records.

Which action should you take in the catch block?)

- A. Log the bad record; no other action is needed.
- B. Throw a runtime exception to trigger a restart of the application.
- C. Log the bad record and call consumer.skip() method.
- D. Log the bad record and seek the consumer to the offset of the next record.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The Apache Kafka consumer documentation explains that when a RecordDeserializationException occurs, the consumer cannot continue polling until the problematic offset is skipped. Simply logging the error is insufficient, because the consumer will repeatedly fail on the same record.

The recommended pattern is to log the malformed record, extract its topic, partition, and offset from the exception, and then call consumer.seek() to move the consumer position to the next offset (offset + 1). This allows the application to skip the poison pill and resume processing subsequent records.

Option B is invalid because Kafka does not provide a consumer.skip() API. Option C is unnecessary if the application is designed to tolerate malformed records. Option D results in an infinite failure loop.

Therefore, seeking past the bad record after logging it is the correct and officially documented way to handle poison pill records while maintaining consumer liveness and resilience.

### NEW QUESTION # 14

Your Kafka cluster has five brokers. The topic t1 on the cluster has:

\* Two partitions

\* Replication factor = 4

\* min.insync.replicas = 3 You need strong durability guarantees for messages written to topic t1. You configure a producer acks=all and all the replicas for t1 are in-sync. How many brokers need to acknowledge a message before it is considered committed?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

With acks=all, the leader waits for min.insync.replicas to acknowledge the message. Since min.insync.replicas=3, Kafka will only commit the message once 3 brokers (leader + 2 followers) confirm they have the message.

From Kafka Documentation > Acks and Durability:

"If acks=all is specified, the producer will wait until the full set of in-sync replicas has acknowledged the record. The minimum number of in-sync replicas is controlled by min.insync.replicas." Even though the replication factor is 4, only 3 acknowledgments are needed, as defined by min.insync.replicas.

Reference: Apache Kafka Producer Configs > acks, min.insync.replicas

### NEW QUESTION # 15

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