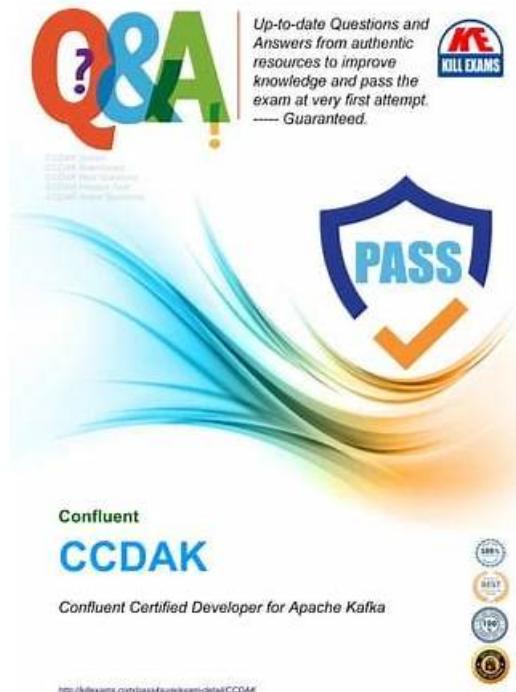


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Confluent Certified Developer for Apache Kafka Certification Examination Sample Questions (Q221-Q226):

NEW QUESTION # 221

You need to explain the best reason to implement the consumer callback interface ConsumerRebalanceListener prior to a Consumer Group Rebalance.

Which statement is correct?

- A. Previous log files are deleted.
- B. Offsets are compacted.
- C. Partition leaders may change.
- D. **Partitions assigned to a consumer may change.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The ConsumerRebalanceListener lets you handle partition assignments and revocations during rebalances.

This is critical for managing offsets, stateful processing, or external transactions.

From Kafka Consumer Rebalance Docs:

"Implementing ConsumerRebalanceListener allows your application to take action before and after partitions are reassigned."

* A is true: It lets your app react when partitions assigned to the consumer change.

* B, C, and D are unrelated to consumer rebalancing directly.

Reference: Kafka Consumer JavaDocs > ConsumerRebalanceListener

NEW QUESTION # 222

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

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

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION # 223

What are three built-in abstractions in the Kafka Streams DSL?

(Select three.)

- A. StreamTable
- B. GlobalKStream
- C. **KStream**
- D. **GlobalKTable**
- E. **KTable**

Answer: C,D,E

Explanation:

The Kafka Streams DSL provides three primary abstractions:

- * KStream: Represents an unbounded stream of records (append-only).
- * KTable: Represents a changelog stream where each key has the latest value (like a materialized view).
- * GlobalKTable: A fully replicated version of KTable across all stream instances, enabling global joins.

From Kafka Streams Developer Guide:

"Kafka Streams provides three core abstractions: KStream, KTable, and GlobalKTable, each serving different purposes in stream processing and joins."

* GlobalKStream and StreamTable do not exist in Kafka's API.

Reference: Kafka Streams Concepts > KStream, KTable, GlobalKTable

NEW QUESTION # 224

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 subscribe() passing TopicPartition as the argument
- **C. Call assign() passing a Collection of TopicPartitions as the argument**

Answer: C

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 # 225

You create a topic named stream-logs with:

- * A replication factor of 3
- * Four partitions
- * Messages that are plain logs without a key

How will messages be distributed across partitions?

- A. Messages will be distributed among all the topic partitions with strict ordering.
- **B. Messages will be distributed round-robin among all the topic partitions.**
- C. All messages will be written to the same log segment.
- D. The first message will always be written to partition 0.

Answer: B

Explanation:

If a message key is not provided, Kafka's default partitioner uses round-robin distribution across available partitions.

From Kafka Producer Design:

"If no key is provided, the default partitioner distributes messages round-robin to available partitions."

* A is incorrect - not all go to partition 0.

* C is invalid - Kafka doesn't group messages into one segment without a key.

* D is false - ordering is not preserved across partitions without a key.

Reference: Kafka Producer Partitioner Behavior

NEW QUESTION # 226

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