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Candidates who want to be satisfied with the Confluent Certified Administrator for Apache Kafka (CCAAK) preparation material before buying can try a free demo. Customers who choose this platform to prepare for the Confluent Certified Administrator for Apache Kafka (CCAAK) exam require a high level of satisfaction. For this reason, Actual4Cert has a support team that works around the clock to help CCAAK applicants find answers to their concerns.

Confluent CCAAK Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Observability: This section of the exam measures skills of a Site Reliability Engineer and focuses on monitoring Kafka clusters. It assesses knowledge of metrics, logging, and alerting tools, including how to use them to maintain cluster health and performance visibility.
Topic 2	• Kafka Connect: This section of the exam measures skills of a Site Reliability Engineer and addresses the use and management of Kafka Connect for data integration. It includes setting up connectors, managing configurations, and ensuring efficient movement of data between Kafka and external systems.
Topic 3	• Apache Kafka® Fundamentals: This section of the exam measures skills of a Kafka Administrator and covers core concepts such as Kafka architecture, components, and data flow. It assesses the candidate's understanding of topics like topics and partitions, brokers, producers, consumers, and message retention.
Topic 4	• Deployment Architecture: This section of the exam measures skills of a Kafka Administrator and covers different Kafka deployment topologies. It evaluates understanding of high availability, disaster recovery, multi-data center replication, and the roles of Zookeeper or KRaft in the cluster architecture.

Topic 5	• Apache Kafka® Security: This section of the exam measures skills of a Site Reliability Engineer and focuses on securing Kafka environments. It includes authentication mechanisms such as TLS and SASL, authorization using ACLs, and encrypting data at rest and in transit to ensure secure communication and access control.
Topic 6	• Troubleshooting: This section of the exam measures skills of a Kafka Administrator and includes diagnosing common issues in Kafka clusters. It covers problem areas such as performance bottlenecks, message delivery failures, replication issues, and consumer lag, along with techniques to resolve them effectively.

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Confluent Certified Administrator for Apache Kafka Sample Questions (Q12-Q17):

NEW QUESTION # 12

What is the correct permission check sequence for Kafka ACLs?
What is the correct permission check sequence for Kafka ACLs?

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

Answer: C

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.

NEW QUESTION # 13

By default, what do Kafka broker network connections have?

- A. Encryption, but no authentication or authorization
- B. Encryption and authentication, but no authorization
- C. No encryption, no authorization, but have authentication
- **D. No encryption, no authentication and no authorization**

Answer: D

Explanation:

By default, Kafka brokers use the PLAINTEXT protocol for network communication. This means:

- * No encryption - data is sent in plain text.
- * No authentication - any client can connect without verifying identity.
- * No authorization - there are no access control checks by default.

Security features like TLS, SASL, and ACLs must be explicitly configured.

NEW QUESTION # 14

Your organization has a mission-critical Kafka cluster that must be highly available. A Disaster Recovery (DR) cluster has been set up using Replicator, and data is continuously being replicated from source cluster to the DR cluster. However, you notice that the message on offset 1002 on source cluster does not seem to match with offset 1002 on the destination DR cluster.

Which statement is correct?

- A. The message was updated on source cluster, but the update did not flow into destination DR cluster and errored.
- **B. The offsets for the messages on the source, destination cluster may not match.**
- C. The message on DR cluster got over-written accidentally by another application.
- D. The DR cluster is lagging behind updates; once the DR cluster catches up, the messages will match.

Answer: B

Explanation:

When using Confluent Replicator (or MirrorMaker), offsets are not preserved between the source and destination Kafka clusters. Messages are replicated based on content, but they are assigned new offsets in the DR (destination) cluster. Therefore, offset 1002 on the source and offset 1002 on the DR cluster likely refer to different messages, which is expected behavior.

NEW QUESTION # 15

Which tool is used for scalably and reliably streaming data between Kafka and other data systems?

- A. Kafka REST Proxy
- B. Kafka Streams
- C. Kafka Schema Registry
- **D. Kafka Connect**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Kafka Connect is the tool designed for scalable and reliable integration between Kafka and external data systems (e.g., databases, cloud storage, key-value stores). It supports source connectors (to pull data into Kafka) and sink connectors (to push data from Kafka).

NEW QUESTION # 16

You are managing a Kafka cluster with five brokers (broker id '0', '1','2','3','4') and three ZooKeepers. There are 100 topics, five partitions for each topic, and replication factor three on the cluster. Broker id '0' is currently the Controller, and this broker suddenly fails.

Which statements are correct? (Choose three.)

- **A. The Controller uses the epoch number to prevent a split brain scenario.**
- B. The broker id is used as the epoch number to prevent a split brain scenario.
- C. The Controller is responsible for reassigning partitions to the consumers in a Consumer Group.
- D. The number of Controllers should always be equal to the number of brokers alive in the cluster.
- **E. The Controller is responsible for electing Leaders among the partitions and replicas.**
- **F. Kafka uses ZooKeeper's ephemeral node feature to elect a controller.**

Answer: A,E,F

Explanation:

Kafka relies on ZooKeeper's ephemeral nodes to detect if a broker (controller) goes down and to elect a new controller. The controller manages partition leadership assignments and handles leader election when a broker fails. The epoch number ensures coordination and avoids outdated controllers acting on stale data.

NEW QUESTION # 17

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