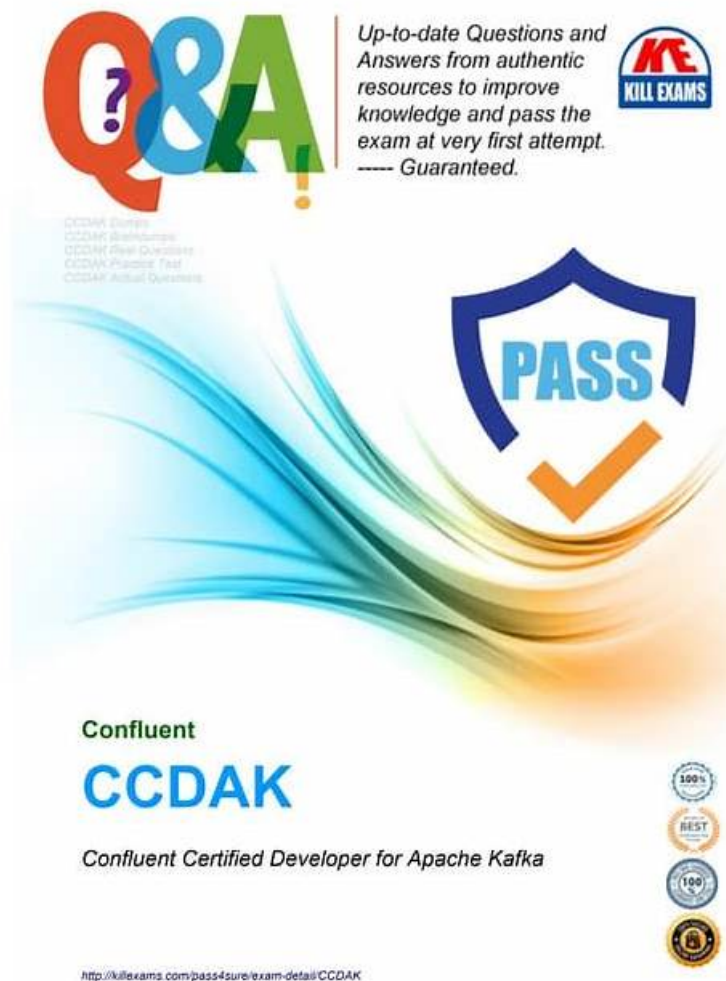


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## Confluent Certified Developer for Apache Kafka Certification Examination Sample Questions (Q34-Q39):

### NEW QUESTION # 34

The producer code below features a Callback class with a method called onCompletion(). In the onCompletion() method, when the request is completed successfully, what does the value metadata.offset() represent?

- A. Its position in the producer's batch of messages
- B. The number of bytes that overflowed beyond a producer batch of messages
- C. The ID of the partition to which the message was committed
- **D. The sequential ID of the message committed into a partition**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The offset in the RecordMetadata object returned by the producer represents the position of the record in the partition - i.e., the sequential ID assigned by Kafka once the message is committed.

From Kafka Producer API Documentation:

"The offset is the position of the record in the partition. This is a unique, sequential number assigned by the broker." D refers to metadata.partition(), not offset().

B and C are unrelated to how Kafka handles committed offsets.

Reference: Kafka Producer Java API > RecordMetadata

### NEW QUESTION # 35

You have a topic with four partitions. The application reads from it using two consumers in a single consumer group. Processing is CPU-bound, and lag is increasing. What should you do?

- A. Decrease the max.poll.records property of consumers.
- **B. Add more consumers to increase the level of parallelism of the processing.**
- C. Increase the max.poll.records property of consumers.
- D. Add more partitions to the topic to increase the level of parallelism of the processing.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

If the application is CPU-bound and lagging, adding more consumers to the group will allow better parallel processing, especially since the topic has 4 partitions, allowing up to 4 active consumers.

From Kafka Consumer Group Docs:

"Kafka achieves parallelism by distributing partitions across consumers in a group. Adding consumers helps reduce lag if partitions are underutilized." B may help but requires repartitioning and coordination.

C or D affects how much data is polled, not how fast it's processed.

Reference: Kafka Consumer Concepts > Parallelism and Scaling

### NEW QUESTION # 36

(You are writing a producer application and need to ensure proper delivery. You configure the producer with acks=all. Which two actions should you take to ensure proper error handling? Select two.)

- **A. Use a callback argument in producer.send() where you check delivery status.**
- B. Check the value of ProducerRecord.status().
- **C. Surround the call to producer.send() with a try/catch block to catch KafkaException.**
- D. Check that producer.send() returned a RecordMetadata object and is not null.

**Answer: A,C**

Explanation:

The Apache Kafka producer API is asynchronous by default, and proper error handling requires explicit mechanisms. The official documentation recommends using a callback function with `producer.send()` to determine whether a record was successfully acknowledged or failed due to an exception. The callback provides access to both `RecordMetadata` and any exception encountered during sending.

Additionally, certain errors-such as serialization errors or configuration issues-are thrown synchronously when calling `producer.send()`. These must be handled using a try/catch block that catches `KafkaException` or its subclasses.

Option A is invalid because `ProducerRecord` has no `status()` method. Option C is incorrect because `producer.send()` returns a `Future<RecordMetadata>`, not a `RecordMetadata` object directly.

Thus, combining a callback for asynchronous errors and a try/catch block for synchronous errors is the correct and officially documented approach to ensure reliable producer error handling when using `acks=all`.

### NEW QUESTION # 37

A Kafka producer application wants to send log messages to a topic that does not include any key. What are the properties that are mandatory to configure for the producer configuration? (select three)

- A. value
- B. `bootstrap.servers`
- C. `key.serializer`
- D. partition
- E. key
- F. `value.serializer`

**Answer: B,C,F**

Explanation:

Both key and value serializer are mandatory.

### NEW QUESTION # 38

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: C**

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 # 39

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