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Confluent CCDAK (Confluent Certified Developer for Apache Kafka Certification Examination) is an exam designed for professionals seeking to validate their knowledge and skills in Apache Kafka. CCDAK exam is administered by Confluent, a leading provider of enterprise data streaming platforms, and is intended for developers who have experience with Kafka and want to demonstrate their proficiency in the technology. The CCDAK exam is a crucial step for professionals who want to pursue a career in data streaming and messaging, and it is highly regarded in the industry.

The CCDAK Certification Exam covers a wide range of topics related to Kafka and Confluent's platform. This includes topics such as Kafka architecture, Kafka APIs, Kafka configuration, Kafka security, Confluent Schema Registry, and Confluent Kafka Connect. Developers who pass the CCDAK Certification Exam have demonstrated their ability to work with Kafka and Confluent's platform at a high level.

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Confluent Certified Developer for Apache Kafka Certification Examination Sample Questions (Q31-Q36):

NEW QUESTION # 31

When `auto.create.topics.enable` is set to true in Kafka configuration, what are the circumstances under which a Kafka broker automatically creates a topic? (select three)

- A. Consumer reads message from a topic
- B. Client requests metadata for a topic
- C. Client alters number of partitions of a topic
- D. Producer sends message to a topic

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:

A kafka broker automatically creates a topic under the following circumstances- When a producer starts writing messages to the topic - When a consumer starts reading messages from the topic - When any client requests metadata for the topic

NEW QUESTION # 32

A producer application in a developer machine was able to send messages to a Kafka topic. After copying the producer application into another developer's machine, the producer is able to connect to Kafka but unable to produce to the same Kafka topic because of an authorization issue. What is the likely issue?

- A. Broker configuration needs to be changed to allow a different producer
- **B. The Kafka ACL does not allow another machine IP**
- C. The Kafka Broker needs to be rebooted
- D. You cannot copy a producer application from one machine to another

Answer: B

Explanation:

ACLs take "Host" as a parameter, which represents an IP. It can be * (all IP), or a specific IP. Here, it's a specific IP as moving a producer to a different machine breaks the consumer, so the ACL needs to be updated

NEW QUESTION # 33

(What are two stateless operations in the Kafka Streams API? Select two.)

- A. Reduce
- **B. GroupBy**
- **C. Filter**
- D. Join

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

In the Kafka Streams API, operations are classified as stateless or stateful based on whether they require maintaining local state stores. According to the official Kafka Streams documentation, stateless operations process each record independently, without storing or accessing prior records.

Filter is a stateless operation because it evaluates each record individually and decides whether to pass it downstream. It does not require any state or historical context.

GroupBy is also considered stateless because it merely repartitions the stream by assigning a new key and forwarding records to downstream processors. While it triggers the creation of an internal repartition topic, the GroupBy operation itself does not maintain a state store.

In contrast, Reduce is a stateful operation because it aggregates records over time and requires maintaining intermediate results in a state store. Similarly, Join operations are stateful because Kafka Streams must buffer and store records from one or both input streams or tables to perform the join within a defined time window.

Thus, the correct stateless operations are Filter and GroupBy, as documented in the Kafka Streams developer guide.

NEW QUESTION # 34

If I want to have an extremely high confidence that leaders and replicas have my data, I should use

- **A. acks=all, replication factor=3, min.insync.replicas=2**
- B. acks=all, replication factor=3, min.insync.replicas=1
- C. acks=1, replication factor=3, min.insync.replicas=2
- D. acks=all, replication factor=2, min.insync.replicas=1

Answer: A

Explanation:

