



CCDAK^{Q&As}

Confluent Certified Developer for Apache Kafka Certification
Examination

Pass Confluent CCDAK Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

<https://www.pass4itsure.com/ccdak.html>

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Confluent
Official Exam Center

- ⚙️ **Instant Download** After Purchase
- ⚙️ **100% Money Back** Guarantee
- ⚙️ **365 Days** Free Update
- ⚙️ **800,000+** Satisfied Customers



**QUESTION 1**

A bank uses a Kafka cluster for credit card payments. What should be the value of the property `unclean.leader.election.enable`?

A. FALSE

B. TRUE

Correct Answer: A

Setting `unclean.leader.election.enable` to true means we allow out-of-sync replicas to become leaders, we will lose messages when this occurs, effectively losing credit card payments and making our customers very angry.

QUESTION 2

Compaction is enabled for a topic in Kafka by setting `log.cleanup.policy=compact`. What is true about log compaction?

A. After cleanup, only one message per key is retained with the first value

B. Each message stored in the topic is compressed

C. Kafka automatically de-duplicates incoming messages based on key hashes

D. After cleanup, only one message per key is retained with the latest value Compaction changes the offset of messages

Correct Answer: D

Log compaction retains at least the last known value for each record key for a single topic partition. All compacted log offsets remain valid, even if record at offset has been compacted away as a consumer will get the next highest offset.

QUESTION 3

An ecommerce website maintains two topics - a high volume "purchase" topic with 5 partitions and low volume "customer" topic with 3 partitions. You would like to do a stream- table join of these topics. How should you proceed?

A. Repartition the purchase topic to have 3 partitions

B. Repartition customer topic to have 5 partitions

C. Model customer as a `GlobalKTable`

D. Do a `KStream / KTable` join after a repartition step

Correct Answer: C

In case of `KStream-KStream` join, both need to be co-partitioned. This restriction is not applicable in case of join with `GlobalKTable`, which is the most efficient here.



QUESTION 4

A topic has three replicas and you set `min.insync.replicas` to 2. If two out of three replicas are not available, what happens when a produce request with `acks=all` is sent to broker?

A. `NotEnoughReplicasException` will be returned

B. Produce request is honored with single in-sync replica
C. Produce request will block till one of the two unavailable partition is available again.

Correct Answer: A

With this configuration, a single in-sync replica becomes read-only. Produce request will receive `NotEnoughReplicasException`.

QUESTION 5

A consumer starts and has `auto.offset.reset=none`, and the topic partition currently has data for offsets going from 45 to 2311. The consumer group has committed the offset 10 for the topic before. Where will the consumer read from?

A. offset 45

B. offset 10

C. it will crash

D. offset 2311

Correct Answer: C

`auto.offset.reset=none` means that the consumer will crash if the offsets it's recovering from have been deleted from Kafka, which is the case here, as 10

[CCDAK Study Guide](#)

[CCDAK Exam Questions](#)

[CCDAK Braindumps](#)