

Apache Kafka with Spring Boot - 100 Interview Questions and Answers

Core Kafka Concepts (1-30)

1. What is Apache Kafka?

- A distributed streaming platform used for building real-time data pipelines and applications.

2. How does Kafka differ from traditional messaging systems?

- Kafka is more scalable, durable, and fault-tolerant.

3. What are the main components of Kafka?

- Producer, Consumer, Broker, Topic, Partition, Zookeeper.

4. What is a Kafka Broker?

- A Kafka server that stores data and serves clients.

5. What is a Topic in Kafka?

- A category or feed to which records are published.

6. What is a Kafka Partition?

- A log that allows Kafka to parallelize data.

7. What is an Offset?

- A unique identifier for each message in a partition.

8. How does Kafka ensure fault tolerance?

- Through replication of partitions across brokers.

9. What is a Consumer Group?

- A group of consumers sharing the load of reading messages.

10. What is ZooKeeper's role in Kafka?

- Coordinates brokers and manages metadata.

11. How does Kafka achieve high throughput?

- Batching, compression, and efficient disk I/O.

12. What is Kafka Retention Policy?

- Configurable period for which Kafka retains messages.

13. What is a Kafka Leader and Follower?

- The leader handles all reads and writes, while followers replicate data.

14. Explain Kafka replication.

- Partitions are replicated to multiple brokers for fault tolerance.

15. What is ISR in Kafka?

- In-Sync Replica: set of replicas that are fully caught up with the leader.

16. What is the role of Kafka Producer?

- Publishes records to one or more topics.

17. What is the role of Kafka Consumer?

- Reads records from topics.

18. How does Kafka ensure message ordering?

- Within a partition, messages are strictly ordered.

19. How are messages distributed among partitions?

- Based on partition key or round-robin.

20. What happens when a Kafka broker goes down?

- Another broker with replica becomes the leader.

21. What is log compaction in Kafka?

- Retains latest value for each key.

22. What are Kafka serializers and deserializers?

- Convert objects to byte arrays and vice versa.

23. How does Kafka handle schema evolution?

- Using schema registry and versioned schemas.

24. What is Kafka Connect?

- Tool for scalable and reliable data import/export.

25. Difference between Kafka and RabbitMQ?

- Kafka is distributed, log-based, better for large-scale data; RabbitMQ is message-based.

26. Can Kafka lose messages?

- Rarely, unless not configured properly.

27. How does Kafka handle message duplication?

- Idempotent producer and exactly-once semantics.

28. What is Kafka throughput?

- Number of messages Kafka can process in a given time.

29. What is Kafka latency?

- Time taken for a message to reach the consumer.

30. How to monitor Kafka?

- Using tools like Kafka Manager, JMX, Prometheus.

Kafka with Spring Boot (31-70)

31. How to produce messages using Spring Boot?

- Use `KafkaTemplate` to send messages.

32. How to consume messages using Spring Boot?

- Use `@KafkaListener` annotation.

33. How to configure Kafka in Spring Boot?

- Use `application.yml` or `application.properties`.

34. What is `KafkaTemplate`?

- Helper class to send messages.

35. What is `@KafkaListener`?

- Annotation to consume Kafka messages.

36. How to send JSON data with Kafka?

- Configure JSON serializer/deserializer.

37. How to create Kafka topic in Spring Boot?

- Use `NewTopic` bean configuration.

38. How to configure consumer group in Spring Boot?

- Set `spring.kafka.consumer.group-id` property.

39. What is `spring.kafka.bootstrap-servers`?

- Specifies Kafka server addresses.

40. How to handle deserialization errors?

- Use `ErrorHandlingDeserializer`.

41. How to implement retry mechanism in Spring Kafka?

- Use `RetryTemplate` or `DeadLetterPublishingRecoverer`.

42. What is a dead-letter topic?

- Topic to which failed messages are routed.

43. How to batch consume messages in Spring Kafka?

- Set containerFactory to support batch mode.

44. What is ConcurrentKafkaListenerContainerFactory?

- Factory to configure Kafka listener containers.

45. How to enable logging in Spring Kafka?

- Use logback or log4j configuration.

46. Can you run Kafka locally in Spring Boot?

- Yes, using embedded Kafka or Docker.

47. How to test Kafka consumers in Spring Boot?

- Use @EmbeddedKafka and Test Kafka setup.

48. What is a Kafka Avro serializer?

- Serializes messages using Avro schemas.

49. What is Schema Registry?

- Stores and retrieves Avro schemas.

50. How to handle offsets manually?

- Disable auto-commit and commit manually.

51. What is KafkaHeaderMapper?

- Maps headers between Kafka and message objects.

52. How to use Kafka Streams in Spring Boot?

- Use spring-kafka-streams dependency and define stream processing beans.

53. Difference between Kafka and Kafka Streams?

- Kafka is a messaging system; Streams is for processing data.

54. What is the use of @SendTo in Kafka?

- Sends reply to another topic.

55. How to consume from multiple topics?

- List multiple topics in @KafkaListener.

56. How to handle exceptions globally?

- Use ErrorHandler bean.

57. What is KafkaMessageListenerContainer?

- Container that handles Kafka listener lifecycle.

58. What are record filters?

- Skip messages based on logic before processing.

59. What is KafkaTransactionManager?

- Manages Kafka transactions.

60. How to make producer transactional?

- Enable transactions and use KafkaTransactionManager.

61. What is @KafkaHandler?

- Handles multiple types in a single listener.

62. How to control concurrency in Kafka consumers?

- Set concurrency on container factory.

63. How to configure Kafka SSL in Spring Boot?

- Set truststore and keystore properties.

64. What is idempotent producer?

- Prevents message duplication.

65. How to commit offset after processing?

- Use `acknowledgment.acknowledge()`.

66. What is acknowledgment mode?

- Defines when offset is committed (manual, batch, etc).

67. How to integrate Kafka with REST APIs?

- REST controller sends messages via `KafkaTemplate`.

68. What is KafkaAdmin?

- Creates topics programmatically.

69. How to pause and resume Kafka consumers?

- Use `KafkaMessageListenerContainer` methods.

70. What are Kafka headers used for?

- Pass metadata with messages.

Advanced Kafka Topics (71-100)

71. What is Kafka Streams API?

- A Java library for real-time processing.

72. What is a KStream?

- Stream of records.

73. What is a KTable?

- Table of changelogs.

74. What is GlobalKTable?

- Replicated KTable across all instances.

75. What is repartitioning in Kafka Streams?

- Re-distributes data to new partitions.

76. What is windowing in Kafka Streams?

- Time-based data aggregation.

77. What is a session window?

- Based on user activity/session.

78. What is join in Kafka Streams?

- Combines data from different streams/tables.

79. What is punctuator in Kafka Streams?

- Triggers actions periodically.

80. How does state store work?

- Stores intermediate results.

81. What are DSL and Processor API?

- High-level (DSL) and low-level (Processor) APIs.

82. How does Kafka achieve exactly-once processing?

- Idempotent producer + transactional consumer.

83. How to handle out-of-order messages?

- Use timestamps and windowing.

84. What is watermarking?

- Helps with late-arriving data.

85. What is changelog topic?

- Internal topic to back up state stores.

86. What is standby replica in Kafka Streams?

- Hot backup of state store.

87. What is Serde in Kafka Streams?

- Serializer/Deserializer wrapper.

88. How to deploy Kafka Streams in Spring Boot?

- Use `@Bean` for KStream processing.

89. What is the role of Kafka metrics?

- Monitor performance and health.

90. How to handle Kafka rebalancing?

- Use cooperative rebalancing or control with listeners.

91. What is Kafka MirrorMaker?

- Tool for replicating data between clusters.

92. What is Kafka lag?

- Difference between last produced and consumed offset.

93. How to reduce consumer lag?

- Increase consumer threads or optimize processing.

94. How to implement backpressure in Kafka?

- Control poll rate and processing speed.

95. What is the difference between at-least-once and exactly-once delivery?

- At-least-once: no loss, possible duplicates; Exactly-once: no duplicates.

96. What is compaction vs retention?

- Compaction: latest value per key; Retention: keeps messages for a time.

97. How to encrypt Kafka messages?

- Use SSL or message-level encryption.

98. What is SASL in Kafka?

- Authentication mechanism.

99. How to audit Kafka messages?

- Use interceptors or log to audit topics.

100. What tools can be used with Kafka? - Confluent Control Center, Kafka Manager, Burrow, Prometheus.