1. ESPs are a middle layer between multiple event sources and destinations. ESPs may have different architectures and components but also some common components. Which of the following common components receives and consumes events? **1 / 1 point**

- ○ Query engine
- ○ Analytic engine
- ◉ Event broker
- ○ Event storage

Correct
Correct, this is the core component of an ESP that receives and consumes events.

2. The core component of any ESP is the event broker. Which event broker sub-component performs encryption on data? **1 / 1 point**

- ○ Consumption
- ◉ Processor
- ○ Storage
- ○ Ingester

Correct
Correct, the processor performs operations on data like serializing, compressing, and encryption.

3. The Kafka server side is a cluster with many associated servers. What are the associated servers called? **1 / 1 point**

- ○ Associates
- ○ Controllers
- ◉ Brokers
- ○ Sub-servers

Correct
Correct, Kafka associated servers are called brokers that act as the event broker.

4. Which of the following Kafka main features provides consumption without a deadline? **1 / 1 point**

- ○ Reliability
- ○ Open source
- ◉ Permanent persistency
- ○ Distribution system

Correct
Correct, Kafka stores events permanently so consumers can access streaming events at any time.

5. Which of the following Kafka core components publish events into topics? **1 / 1 point**

- ○ Consumers
- ○ Partitions
- ◉ Producers
- ○ Brokers

Correct
Correct, these are client applications that publish events into topics.

6. Which of the Kafka CLI script files manages topics? **1 / 1 point**

- ◉ Kafka-topics
- ○ Kafka-console-consumer
- ○ Kafka-console
- ○ Kafka-console-producer

Correct
Correct, this CLI manages topics.

7. Which of the following is Kafka Streams API based on? **1 / 1 point**

- ○ Gantt chart
- ○ Transformational graph
- ◉ Computational graph
- ○ Java

Correct
Correct, the Streams API is based on a computational graph called a stream-processing topology.

8. Which of the following do stream processors do? **1 / 1 point**

- ◉ Receives, transforms, and forwards
- ○ Extracts, loads, and transforms
- ○ Extracts, transforms, and loads
- ○ Processes and forwards

Correct
Correct, stream processors receive, transform, and forward the streams.

9. Kafka Streams API is based on a computational graph called a stream processing topology. And in the topology, each node is a stream processor, while edges are the I/O streams. In this topology we find two special types of processors: What are they called? **1 / 1 point**

- ○ Aggregation and stream processor
- ○ Mapping and transformation processor
- ○ Stream and topic processor
- ◉ Source and sink processor

Correct
Correct, there are two special types of processors in the topology: The source processor and the sink processor.

10. Once events are published and properly stored in topic partitions, you can create _____ to read them. **1 / 1 point**

- ○ Brokers
- ○ Producers
- ○ Partitions
- ◉ Consumers

Correct
Correct, once events are published and properly stored in topic partitions, you can create consumers to read them.