

# Stream Processing and Change Data Capture

A Story with Kafka and Debezium

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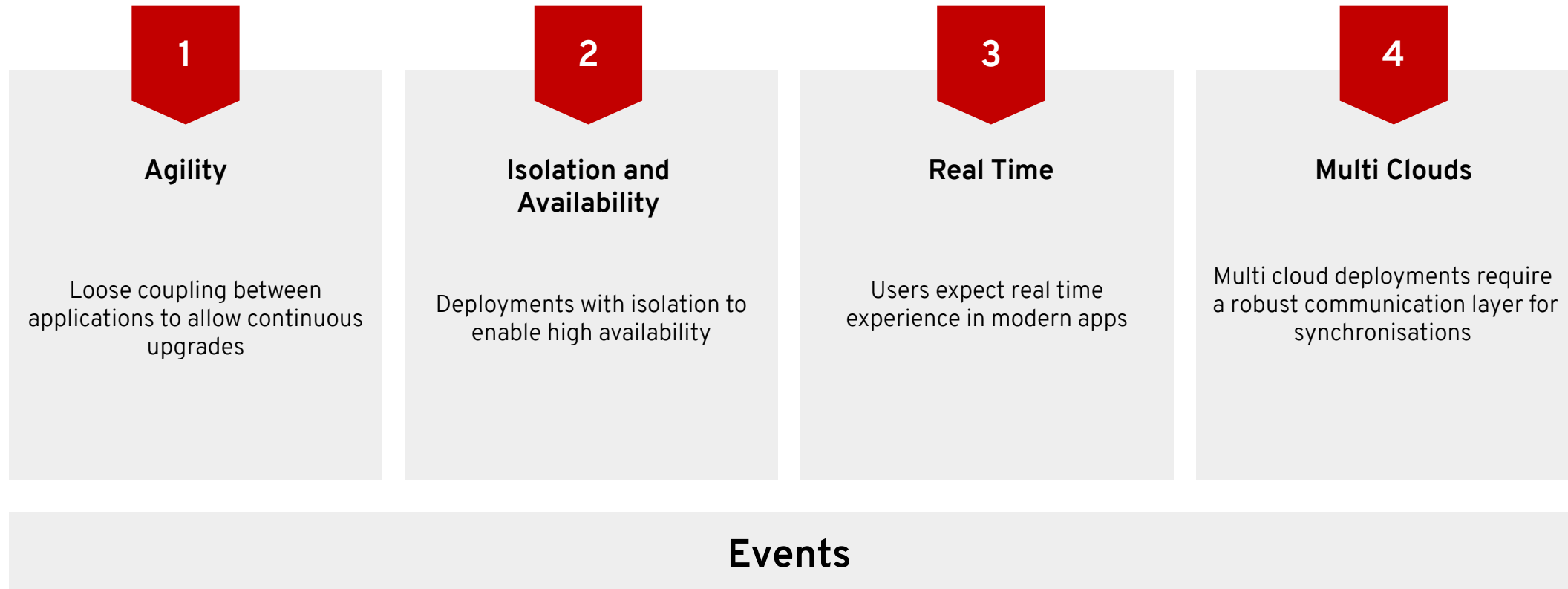
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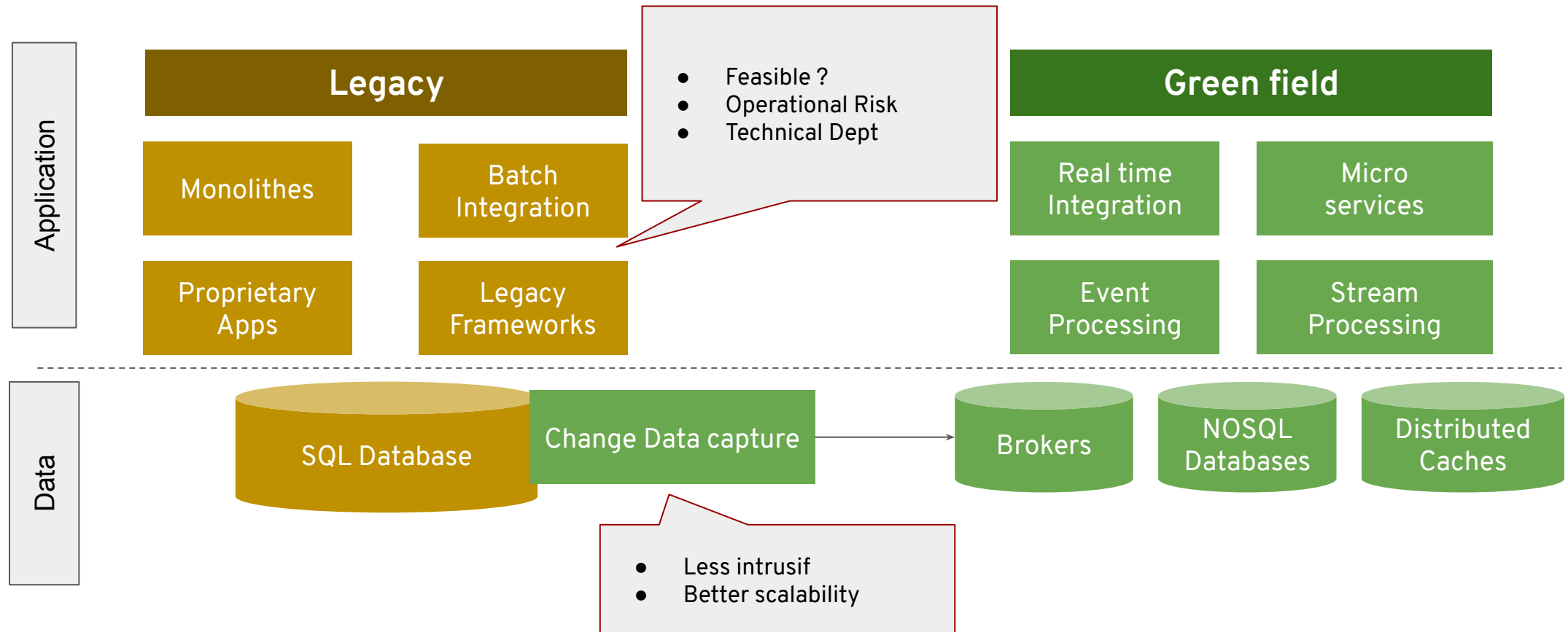
# The Why of Event Driven Architecture and Change Data Capture ?

## The Rise of Event Driven Patterns in Modern Applications



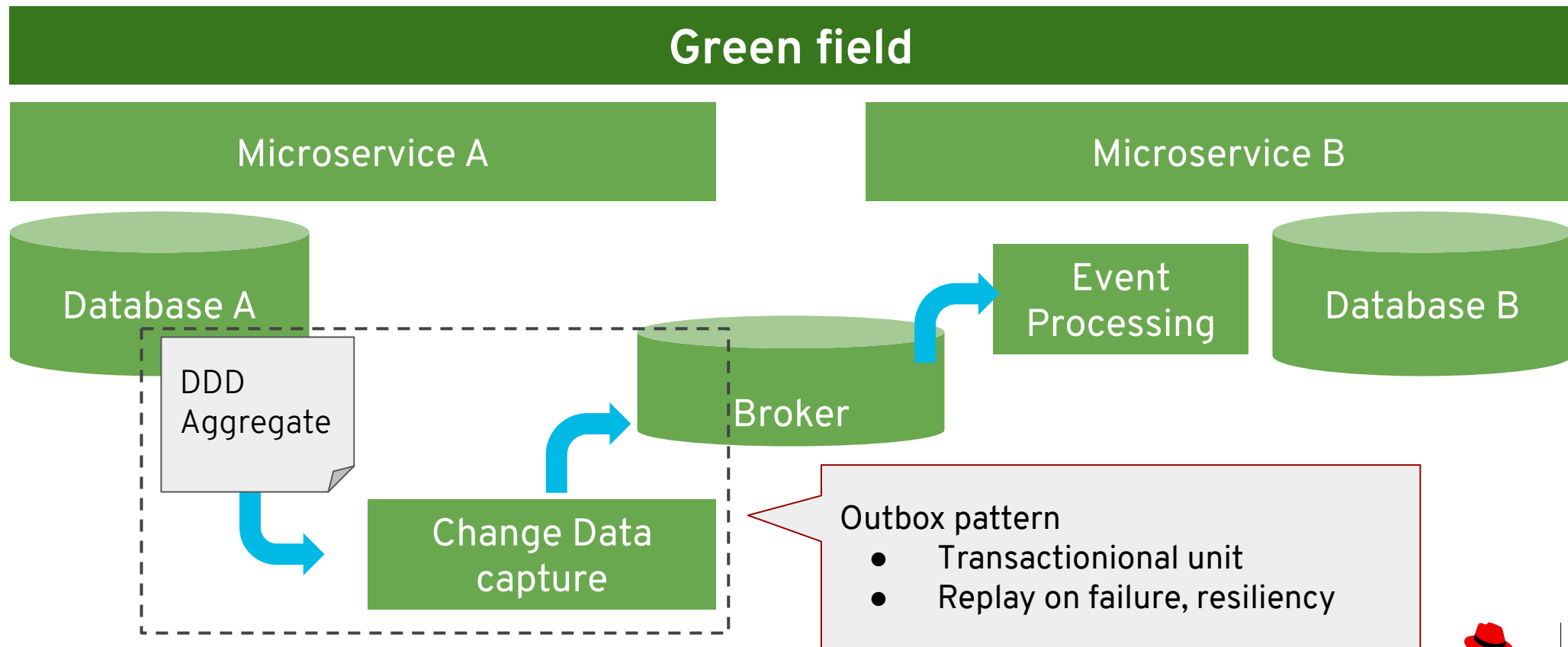
# Why Data Change Capture?

A strategy to modernize Legacy Systems



# Why Data Change Capture?

A Strategy to simplify synchronisations between microservices



# RED HAT® INTEGRATION

**RED HAT®  
FUSE**

**RED HAT® 3SCALE®  
API MANAGEMENT**

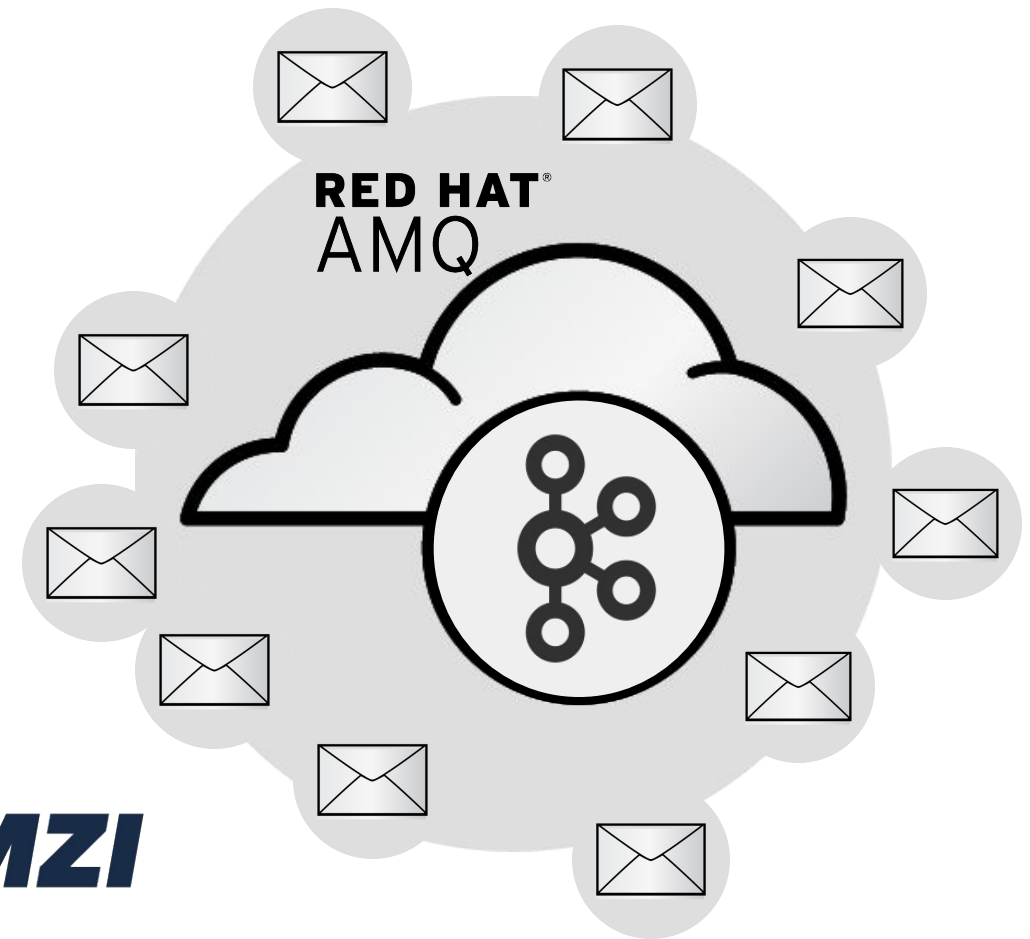
**RED HAT®  
AMQ**



Enterprise data streaming platform distribution based on Apache Kafka.

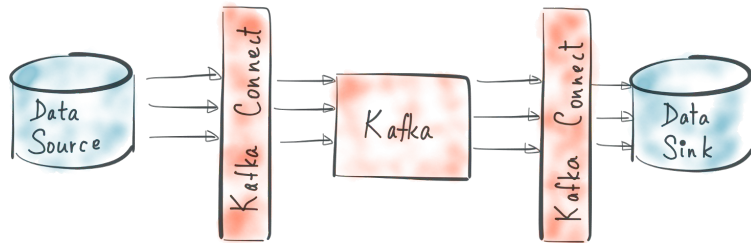
Available standalone on Red Hat Enterprise Linux VMs/bare metal or on OpenShift (based on Strimzi project).

Horizontally-scalable, fault-tolerant commit log with stream processing capabilities.



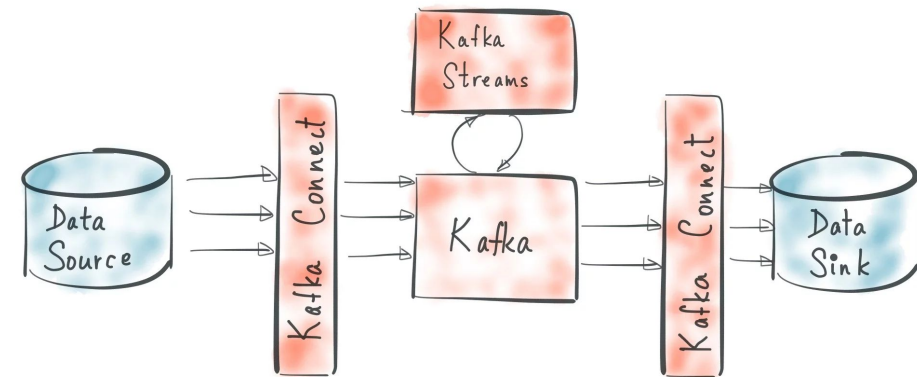
## Integration Patterns for Data Processing

### KAFKA CONNECT



Transfert de masse IN/OUT Kafka  
Single Message Transformation

### KAFKA CONNECT + STREAMS



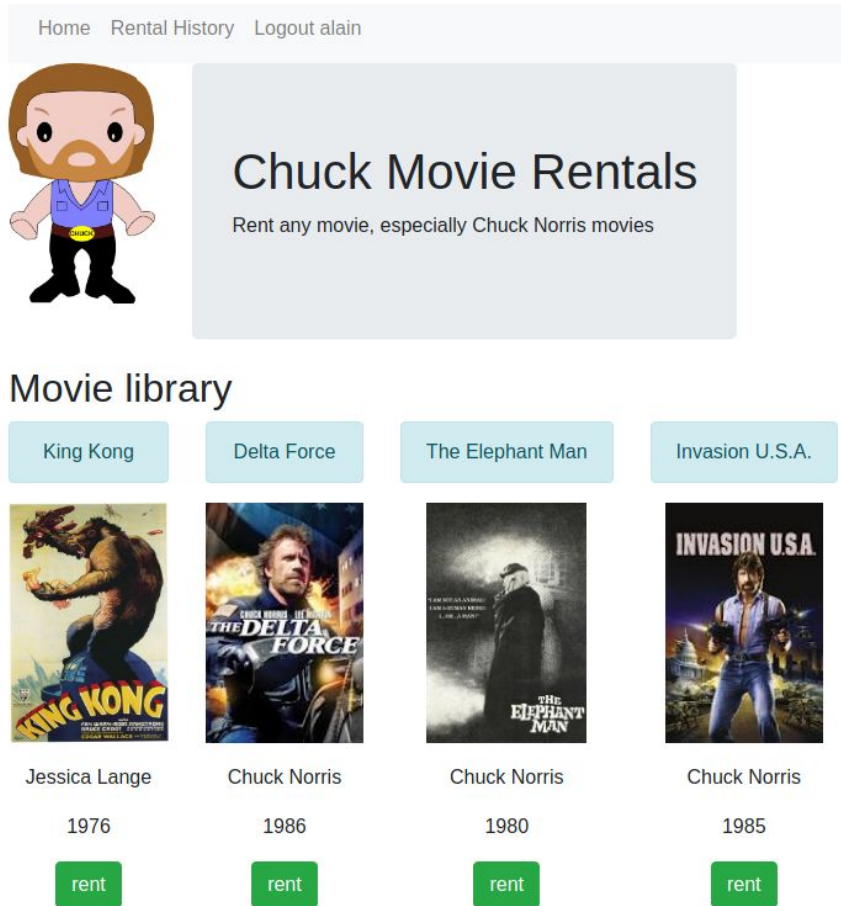
Process de masse IN Kafka  
Multiple Messages Transformation



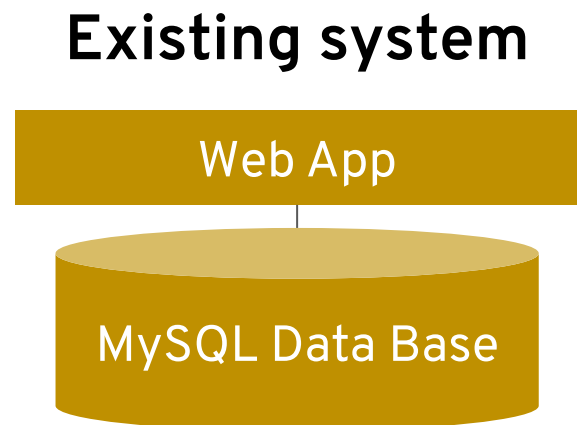
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# Use case of the day

## A company to transform



- Objectives
  - Make customers come back & grow revenue
- How ?
  - Merchandising
  - Make the rental experience more memorable
  - Especially for Chuck Norris fans!



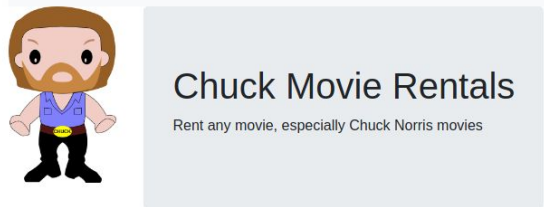
## Our plan

If customer rents a Chuck Norris movie

- Add customer as contact to prospect for merchandising in Sales Force.



- Initiate Customer/Salesman interaction with a Chuck Norris Fact through Telegram



Application Web

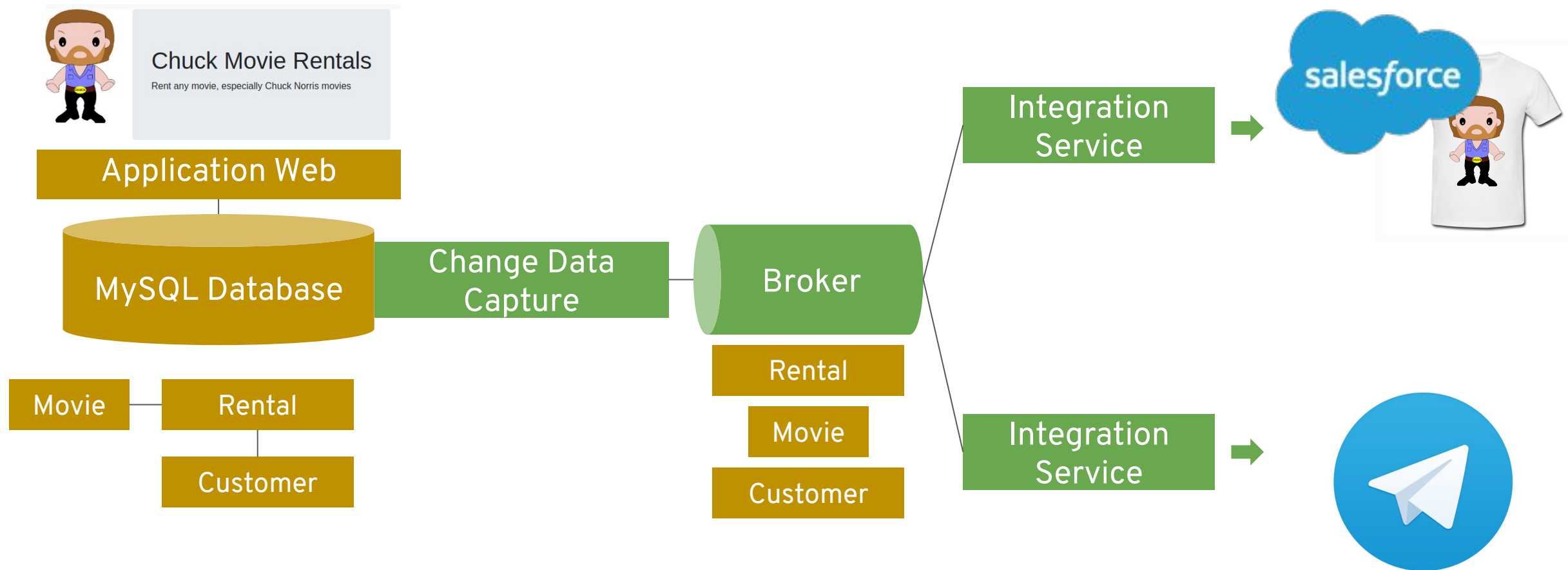
MySQL Database

Movie

Rental

Customer

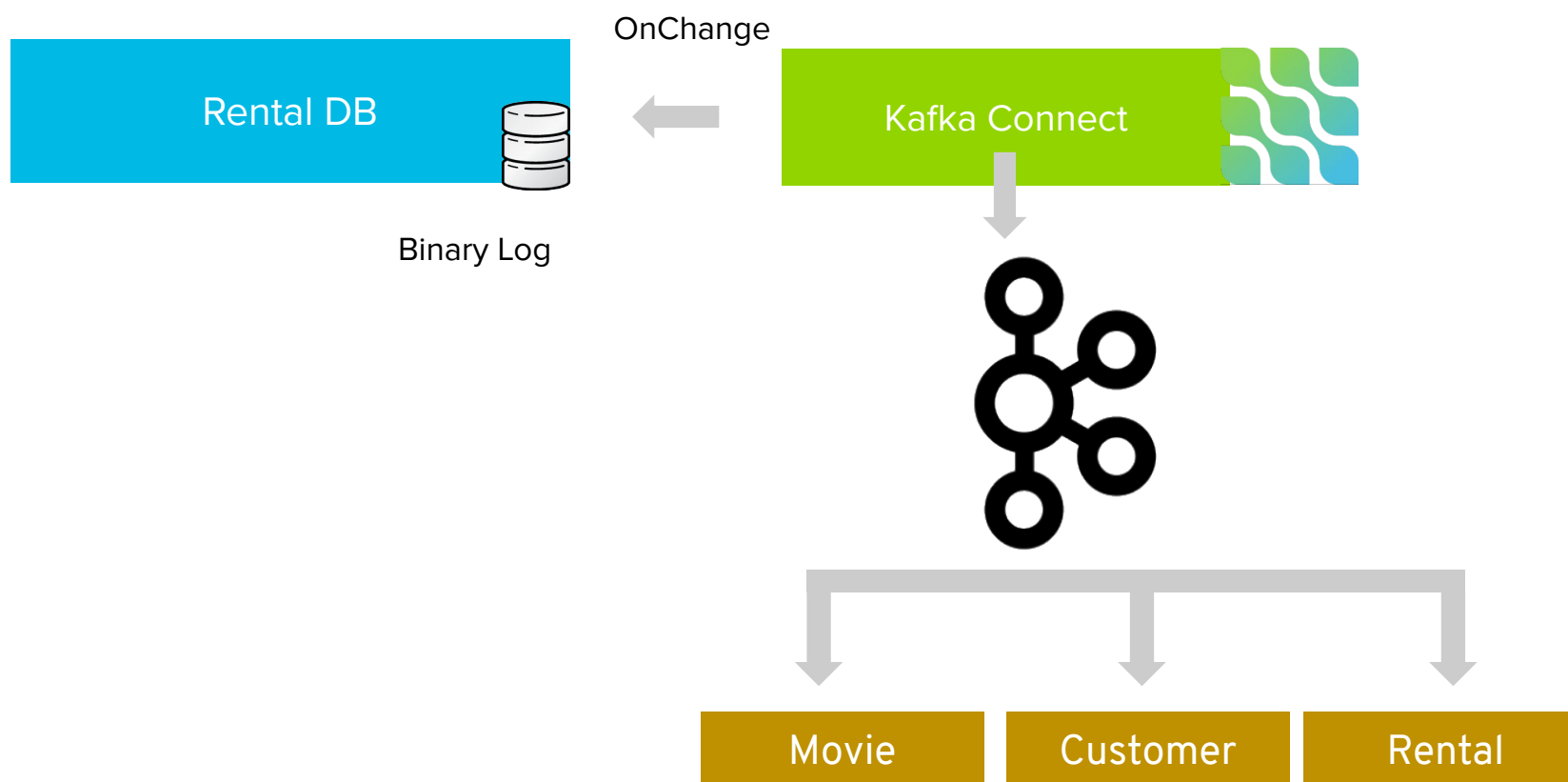
## Overview Architecture



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# Demo Time!

# Change Data Capture avec



# Structure d'un événement



```
{
  "schema": {
    "type": "struct",
    "fields": [...],
    "optional": false,
    "name": "dbserver1.rentals.customer.Envelope"
  },
  "payload": {
    "before": null,
    "after": {
      "id": 1, "first_name": "alain", "last_name": "pham", "twitter_handle": "@koint",
      "source": {
        "version": "0.9.5.Final",
        "connector": "mysql",
        "name": "dbserver1",
        "db": "rentals",
        "table": "customer",
        "query": null
      },
      "op": "c",
      "ts_ms": 1558097283698
    }
  }
}
```

Le schéma des éléments de la payload

Les snapshots de la ligne impactée (ici before==null car création)

La source de l'événement

Le type d'opération (c, u ou d pour create, update ou delete)

Le timestamp de l'événement

# Structures de données Kafka Streams



Rental

id: 1 id: 2 id: 1 id: 3 id: 1 id: 4

KStream

Sequences of un bounded facts

Movie

~~id: 1~~ ~~id: 1~~ ~~id: 2~~ id: 3 id: 2 id: 1

KTable

Sequence of limited facts  
Keep only last value  
Good for reference/master data

Customer

TABLE

map(), join(), filter(),  
groupBy(), aggregate(),  
reduce(), ....

id: 1 id: 2 id: 1 id: 3 id: 1 id: 4

id: a id: b id: a id: c id: a id: d



## Show me some code !

```
// We need to make sure that all data are loaded at every restart => we need to use KTable.  
GlobalKTable<Integer, Customer> usersTable = builder.globalTable(config.getCustomersTopic(),  
    Consumed.with(defaultIdSerde, userSerde));  
  
GlobalKTable<Integer, Movie> moviesTable = builder.globalTable(config.getMoviesTopic(),  
    Consumed.with(defaultIdSerde, movieSerde));  
  
// Create Stream for rental: we are looking at each changes.  
KStream<Integer, Rental> rentalsStream = builder.stream(config.getRentalsTopic(),  
    Consumed.with(defaultIdSerde, rentalSerde))  
    // Change key to movieId  
    .map((rentalId, rental) -> new KeyValue<>(rental.getMovieId(), rental));
```

```
// Now, let the magic happens!!
KStream<Integer, CustomerRentalMovieAggregate> chuckNorrisRentalsStream =
    rentalsStream
        // Join with movies table and build an aggregate POJO.
        .join(moviesTable,
            (leftKey, leftValue) -> leftKey,
            (rental, movie) -> new CustomerRentalMovieAggregate(rental, movie))
        // Filter only Chuck Norris movies
        .filter((movieId, urmAggregate) ->
            urmAggregate.getMovie().getMainActor().equals("Chuck Norris"))
        // Change key to customerId.
        .map((movieId, urmAggregate) -> new
            KeyValue<>(urmAggregate.getRental().getCustomerId(), urmAggregate))
        // Join with customers and complete the aggregate.
        .join(usersTableInt,
            (leftKey, leftValue) -> leftKey,
            (urmAggregate, customer) -> completeAggregate(urmAggregate, customer));

// Publish to out topic.
chuckNorrisRentalsStream.to(config.getTargetTopic(), Produced.with(Serdes.Integer(),
    aggregateSerde));
```

## The result of the aggregation

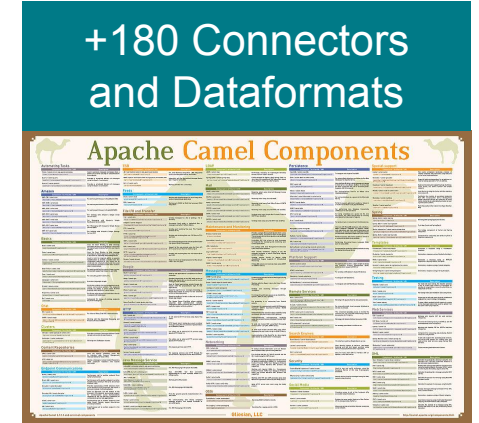
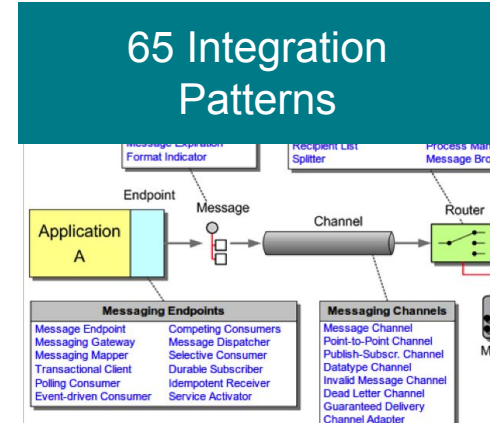
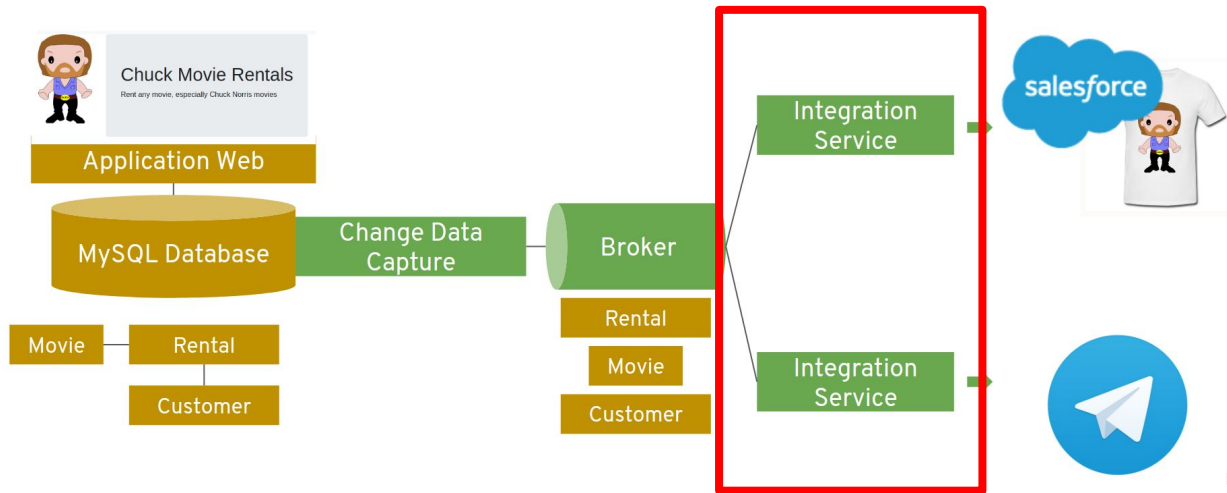
```
{
  "rental": {
    "id": 1,
    "user_id": 1,
    "movie_id": 1,
    "start_date": 1558093022000,
    "rental_duration": 3
  },
  "movie": {
    "id": 1,
    "title": "The Delta Force",
    "year": 1986,
    "main_actor": "Chuck Norris"
  },
  "customer": {
    "id": 1,
    "first_name": "Laurent",
    "last_name": "Broudoux",
    "twitter_handle": "@lbroudoux"
  }
}
```

L'objet Rental

L'objet Movie

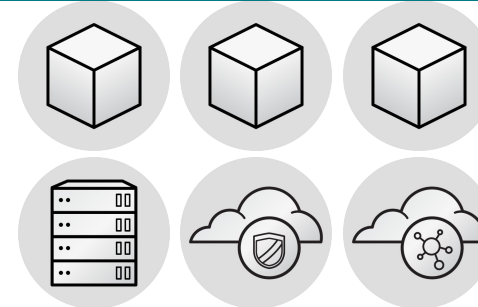
L'objet Customer

# Services d'Integration avec Red Hat Fuse



Run everywhere : Bare Metal, Virtual, Cloud..

Enable Citizen Developers



# Fuse Online Implementation

The screenshot displays the Red Hat Fuse Online web interface for configuring a data mapper. The breadcrumb navigation at the top reads: Home > Integrations > rental-event-to-telegram > Configure Mapper.

**Left Panel: Integration Flow**

- 1. SUBSCRIBE**  
Name: Kafka Connection  
Action: Subscribe  
Data Type: rental
- 2. GET /RESTSVC/FACT**  
Name: chuck-facts  
Action: GET /restsvc/fact  
Data Type: Response
- 3. DATA MAPPER** (Selected)  
Configuration
- 4. SEND A TEXT MESSAGE**  
Name: telegram  
Action: Send a Text Message  
Data Type: org.apache.camel.comp...

**Center Panel: Sources**

The Sources panel shows a tree structure of data fields:

- Properties
- Constants
- 1 - rental
  - customer
    - customer\_id
    - id
  - movie
    - id
    - main\_actor
    - title
    - year
  - movie\_id
  - rental\_duration
  - start\_date
- 2 - Response
  - body

**Right Panel: Target**

The Target panel shows the destination component and its fields:

- 4 - org.apache.camel.component.telegram.model.OutgoingTextM
  - chatId
  - disableNotification
  - disableWebPagePreview
  - parseMode
  - replyToMessageId
  - text

Two arrows indicate the mapping from the Sources panel to the Target panel: one from the 'title' field under 'movie' to the 'text' field, and another from the 'body' field under '2 - Response' to the 'text' field.

# Chuck Norris is Stronger than GDPR !!



## Nous avons vu :

### MODERNIZATION

How to add new functionality without impacting an existing system using Debezium (CDC)

### REACTIVE

How to perform stream processing in a reactive approach using Kafka Streams, work in memory with little resource usage

### INTEGRATION

How to innovate easily and quickly using Fuse Online by leveraging existing connectors and graphical mapping tools.

### COMPLÉMENTARITÉ

Stream processing offers a complementary development model to correlate events. Camel can then be used as a swiss-knife to bring the various connectors.

Repo to demo source code

<https://github.com/lbroudoux/chuck-norris-streams>



# Thank you



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