

Kafka Streams



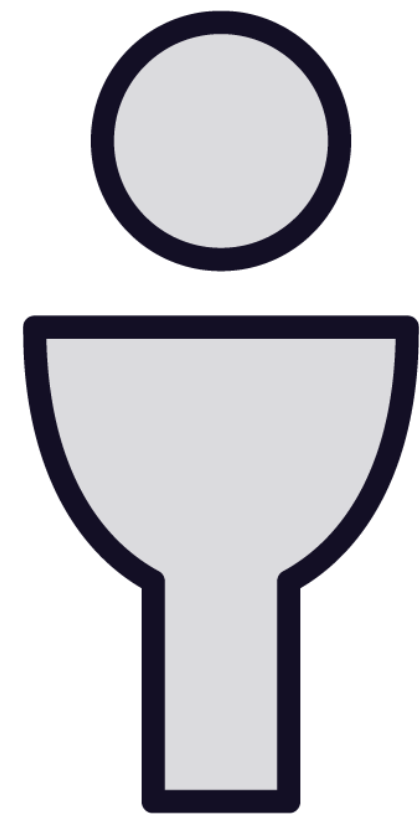
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The WAL is the source of truth!



Update table with
this record

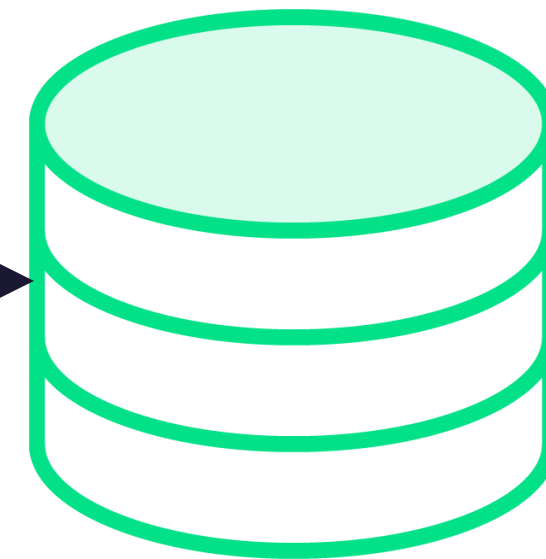


Table + Indexes

WAL

In case of failure, all items that the operation
“touches” can be replayed



**Each of these services will
be a Kafka Streams app in
general**



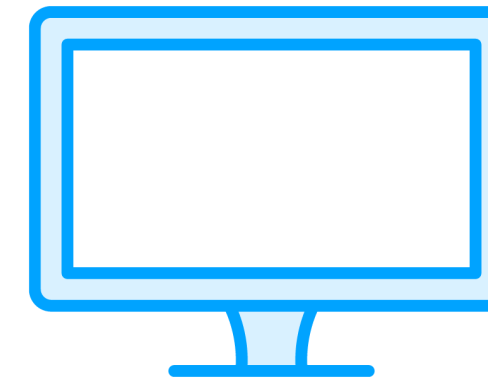
Synchronous Microservices via REST, gRPC

Asynchronous Microservices via messaging (Kafka, Message Bus, etc...)

**We are going
to evaluate this
one!**



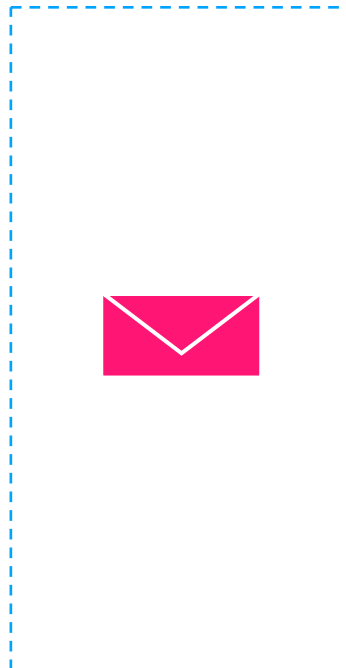
All of the serices are decoupled,
declaring dependencies in an
implicit way



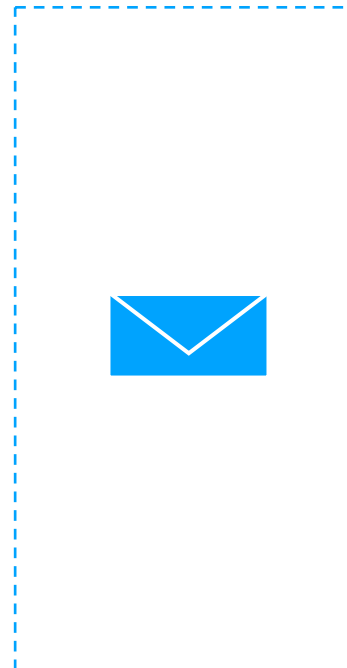
UI Service



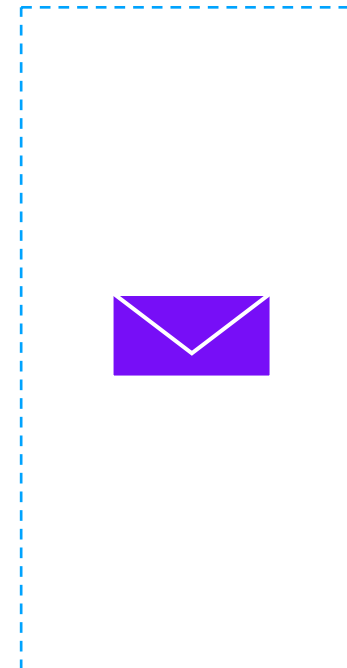
OrderFinalized
Topic



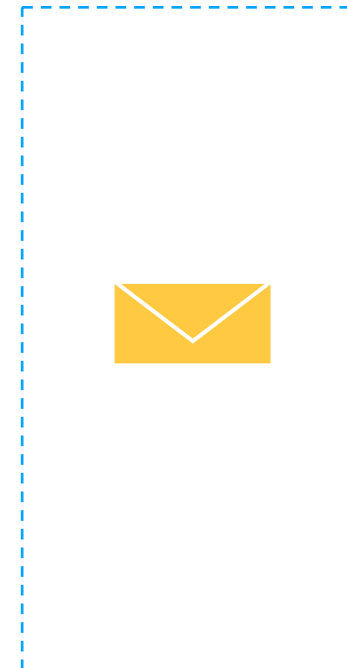
Checkout
Topic



OrderPlaced
Topic



OrderPaid
Topic



Fulfilment
Service



Order Service



Payment
Service



Reasons

1ST

Every event happening in your application can be traced back to a Kafka topic, and that is stored

2ND

Not only this means that if each of these microservices are Kafka Streams apps, then everything in your app goes through Kafka. And Kafka topics have an abstraction called the log that makes it possible replay messages

3RD

Which means Kafka becomes the WAL of the application and allows for things like multi-phase transactions

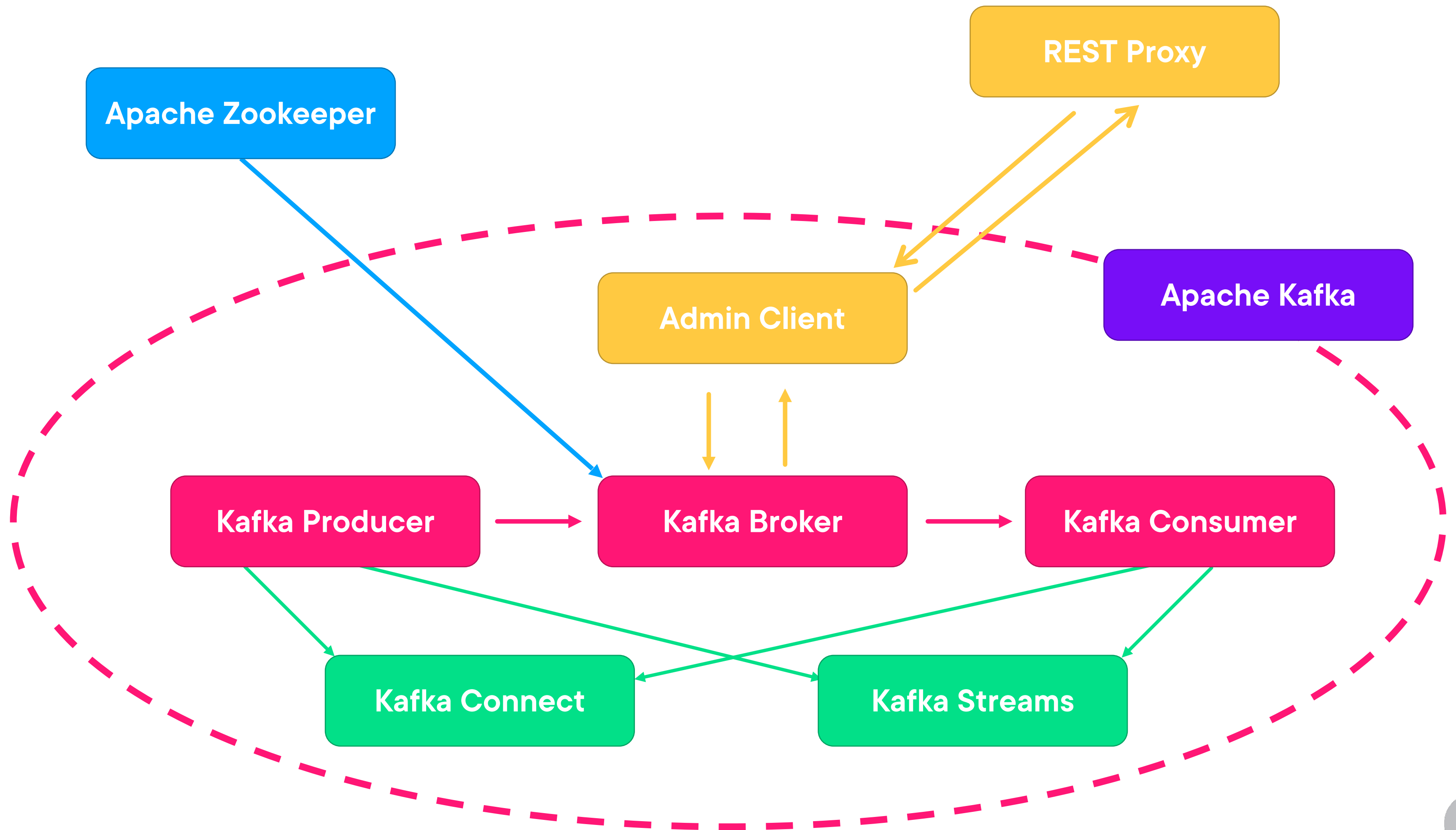
So the only remaining part missing is: can we query Kafka?

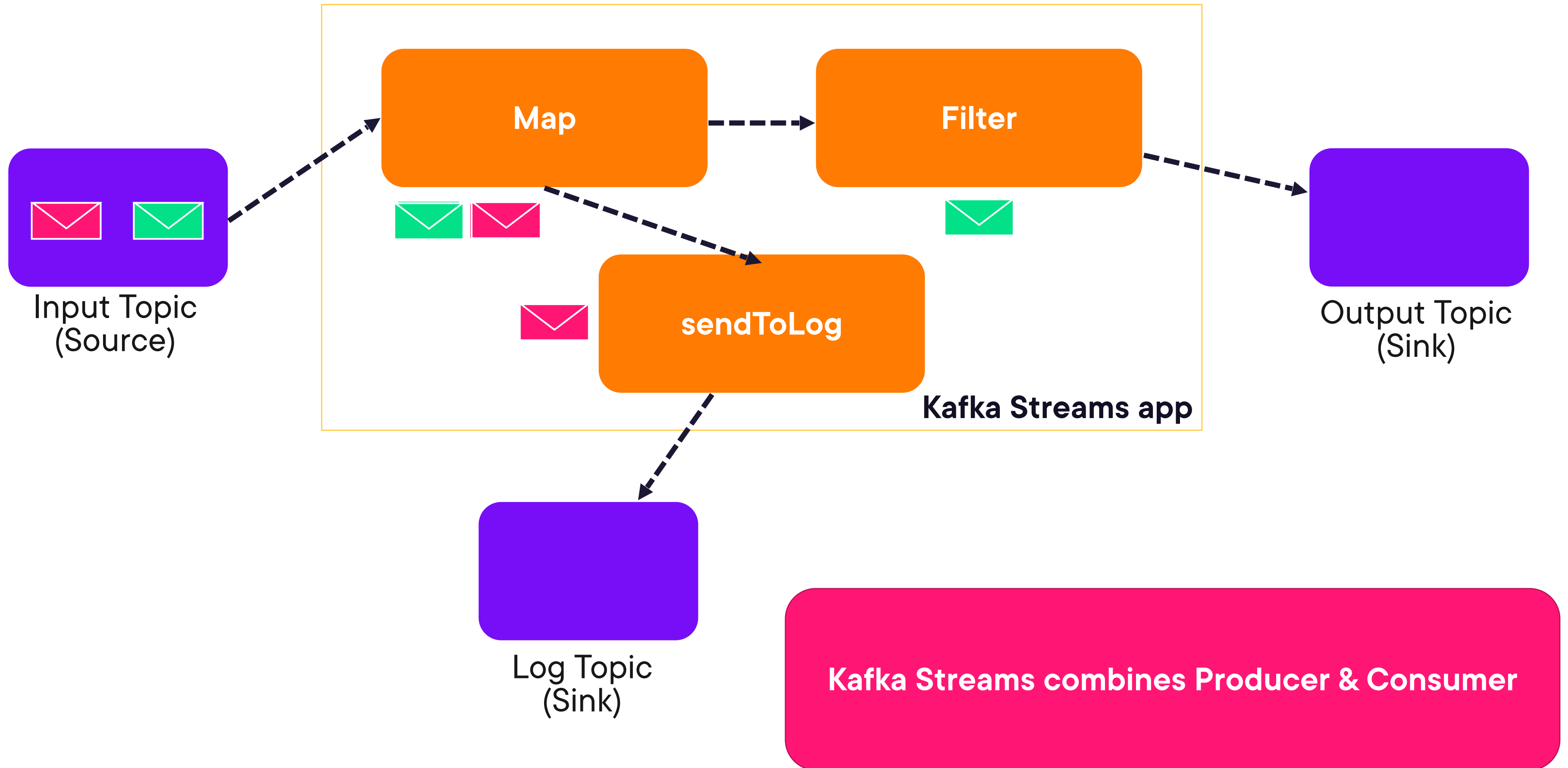




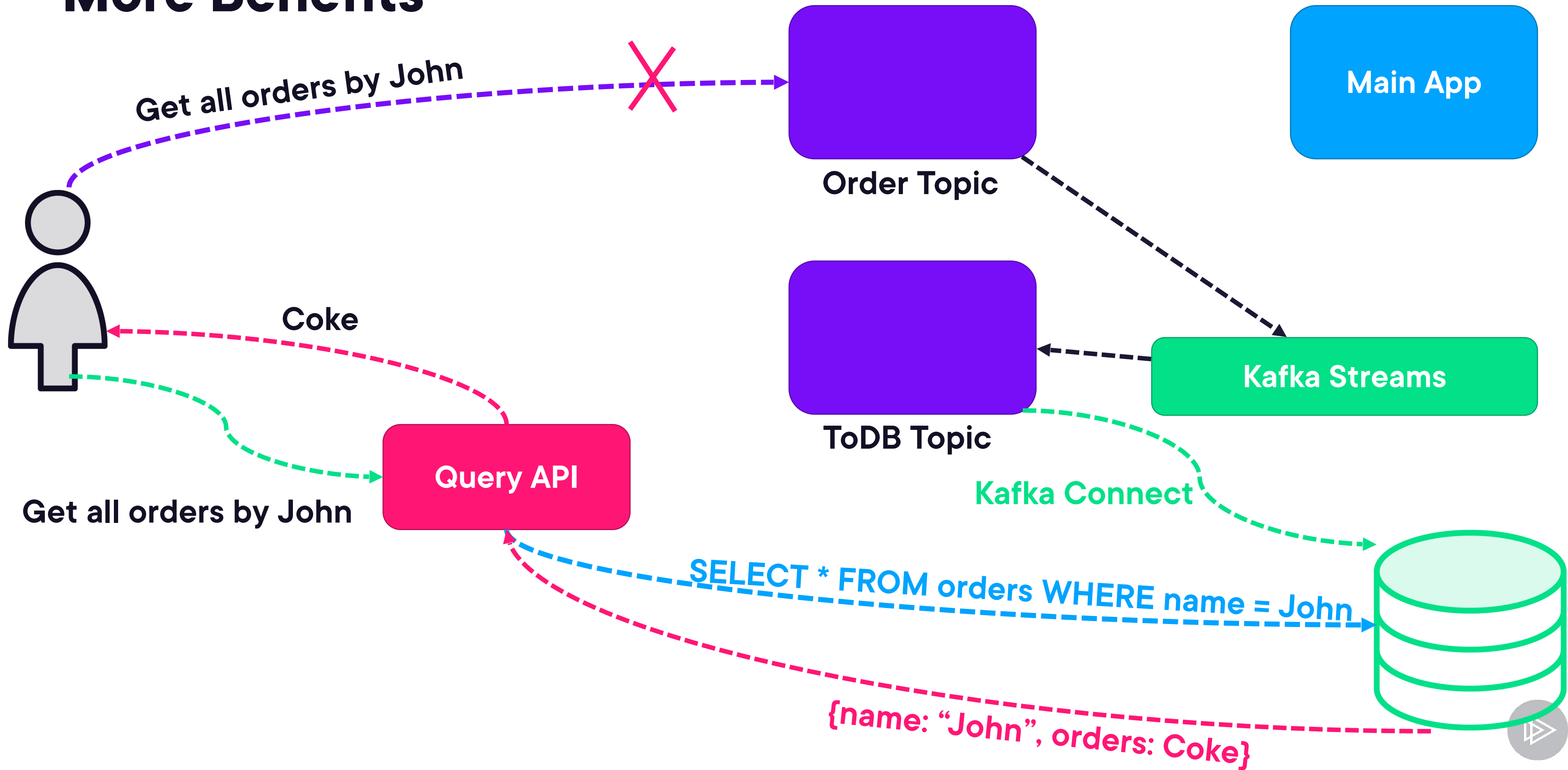
Kafka Streams and Stateless Stream Processing







More Benefits



Creating a Kafka Streams Application



```
Properties props = new Properties();  
props.put(StreamsConfig.APPLICATION_ID_CONFIG, "my_stream_app");  
props.put(StreamsConfig.BOOTSTRAP_SERVERS_CONFIG, "localhost:9092");  
props.put(StreamsConfig.DEFAULT_KEY_SERDE_CLASS_CONFIG, Serdes.String().getClass());  
props.put(StreamsConfig.DEFAULT_VALUE_SERDE_CLASS_CONFIG, Serdes.Integer().getClass());  
props.put("schema.registry.url", "http://localhost:8081");
```

Establishing Properties

- Create an application.id that represents your application group or “team”
- Serde is combination of Serializer/Deserializer
- Every stream application and KSQL app (later) is a consumer-producer



```
StreamsBuilder builder = new StreamsBuilder();
```

```
KStream<String, DisasterValue> rawReadings = builder.stream("DisasterReadings",  
Consumed.with(Serdes.String(), Serdes.Integer()))
```

Create a Stream Builder

- Always start with a **StreamBuilder** object
- This is the GoF builder pattern, where we will create a **Topology** object that represents our data pipeline



Standard Functional Programming

- map
- filter
- flatMap
- groupBy
- reduce
- window
- join
- leftJoin
- outerJoin



Given a Stream

Mapping

```
(1, "Hello"), (2, "Zoom"), (3, "Fold")
```

```
stream.map((key, value) -> new KeyValue<>(key +  
1, value + "!!"));
```

```
(2, "Hello!!"), (3, "Zoom!!"), (4, "Fold!!")
```



Applying map

Mapping

(1, "Hello"), (2, "Zoom"), (3, "Fold")

```
stream.map((key, value) -> new KeyValue<>(key +  
1, value + "!"));
```

(2, "Hello!"), (3, "Zoom!"), (4, "Fold!")



Resulting in

Mapping

```
(1, "Hello"), (2, "Zoom"), (3, "Fold")
```

```
stream.map((key, value) -> new KeyValue<>(key +  
1, value + "!!"));
```

```
(2, "Hello!!"), (3, "Zoom!!"), (4, "Fold!!")
```



Given a Stream

Filtering

```
(1, "Hello"), (2, "Zoom"), (3, "Fold")
```

```
stream.filter((key, value) -> key % 2 == 0);
```

```
(2, "Zoom"), (4, "Past")
```



Applying filter

Filtering

(1, "Hello"), (2, "Zoom"), (3, "Fold")

```
stream.filter((key, value) -> key % 2 == 0);
```

(2, "Zoom"), (4, "Past")



Resulting in

Filtering

```
(1, "Hello"), (2, "Zoom"), (3, "Fold")
```

```
stream.filter((key, value) -> key % 2 == 0);
```

```
(2, "Zoom"), (4, "Past")
```



```
KStream stream = builder.stream("my_topic");  
stream.filter(...).through("new_topic").flatMap(...).to("other_topic")
```

Dump Results to a Topic

Dump the results to a topic using through to post to topic and continue



And Run

Build the Topology and Stream

```
Topology topology = builder.build();
```

```
KafkaStreams streams = new  
KafkaStreams(topology, props);
```

```
streams.start();
```



```
Runtime.getRuntime().addShutdownHook(new Thread(streams::close));
```

Adding a Shutdown Hook

As always, be a good citizen, properly shutdown resources





Creating a Kafka Streams Application





Querying a Stream with ksql





Key, Takeaways, and Tips



Takeaways



Kafka can effectively act as the WAL for your app when using Kafka Streams



A streams app is just a topology of functional applications to a stream of incoming messages



One can deploy as many streams as you want and they act as microservices



KSQL is the CLI to query KSQLDB which is a thin layer over Kafka Streams and permits to do simple stuff without creating an streams app with code



Keys



Try to create a table instead of a stream and query it



Try to investigate how to use groupBy and perform JOINS



Try to deploy the architecture we mentioned above to query a topic



Up Next:

Administrative Tasks on Kafka

