Building Kafka-based Microservices with Akka Streams and Kafka Streams

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Outline

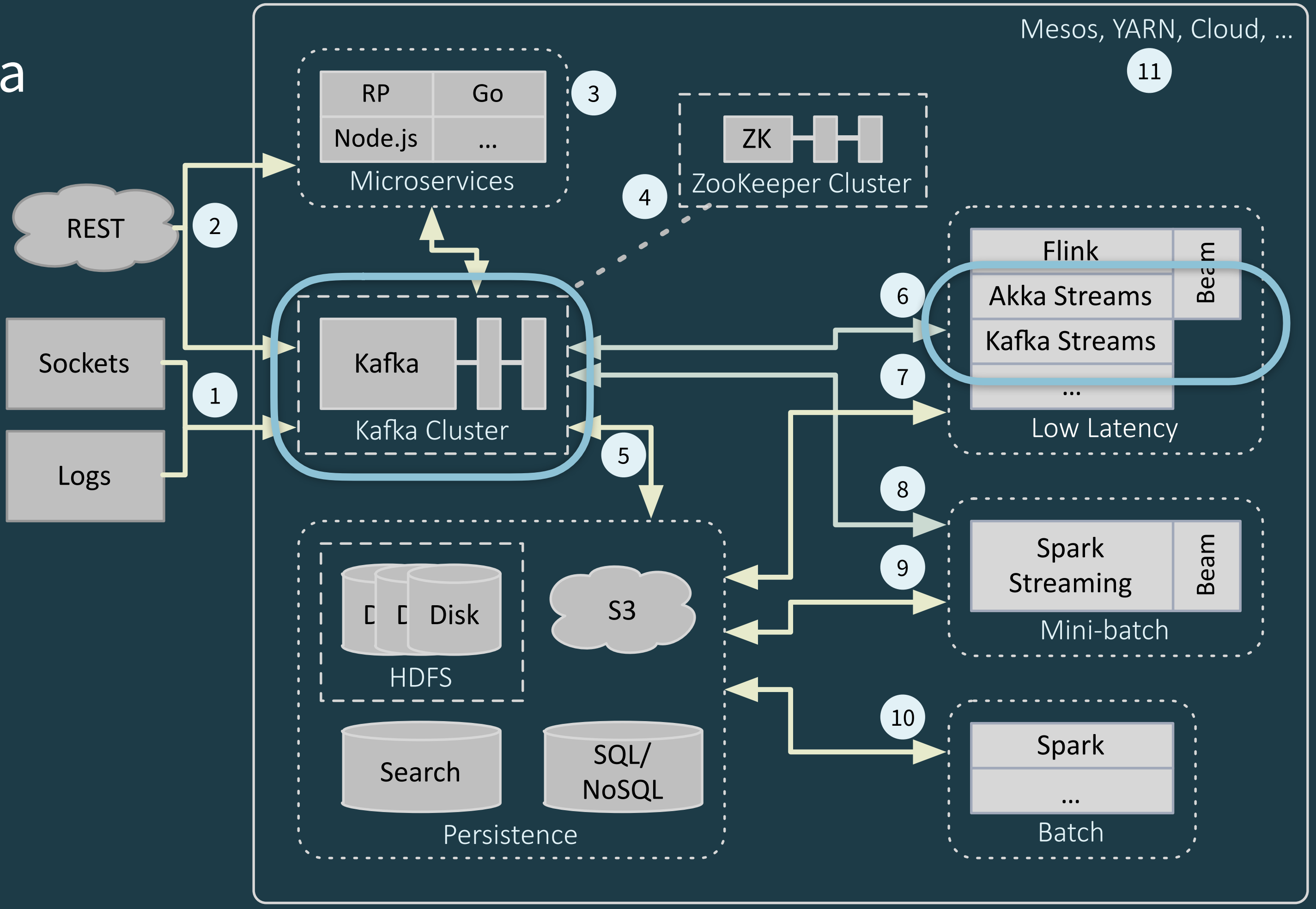
- Overview of streaming architectures
    - Kafka, Spark, Flink, Akka Streams, Kafka Streams
- Running example: Serving machine learning models
- Streaming in a microservice context
    - Akka Streams
    - Kafka Streams
- Wrap up

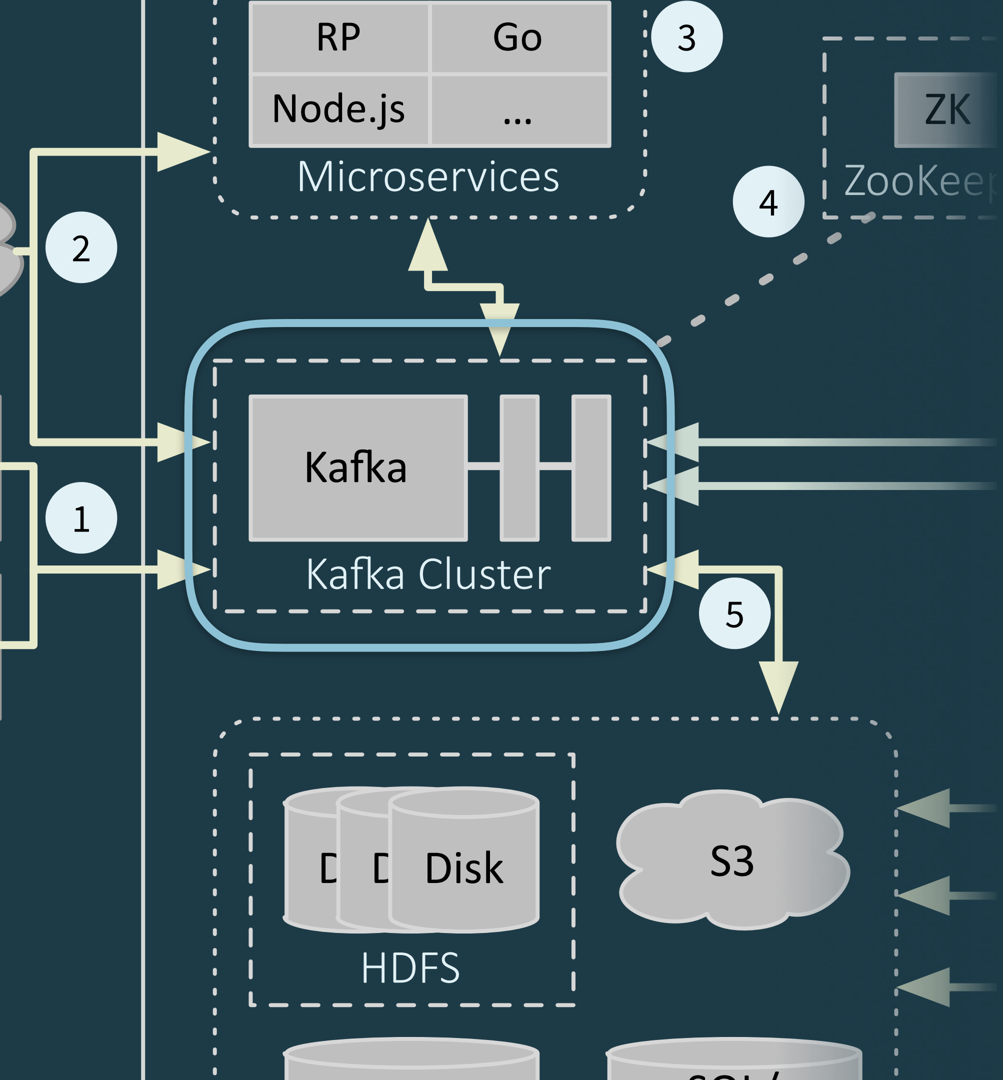
About Streaming Architectures

Why Kafka, Spark, Flink, Akka Streams, and Kafka Streams?

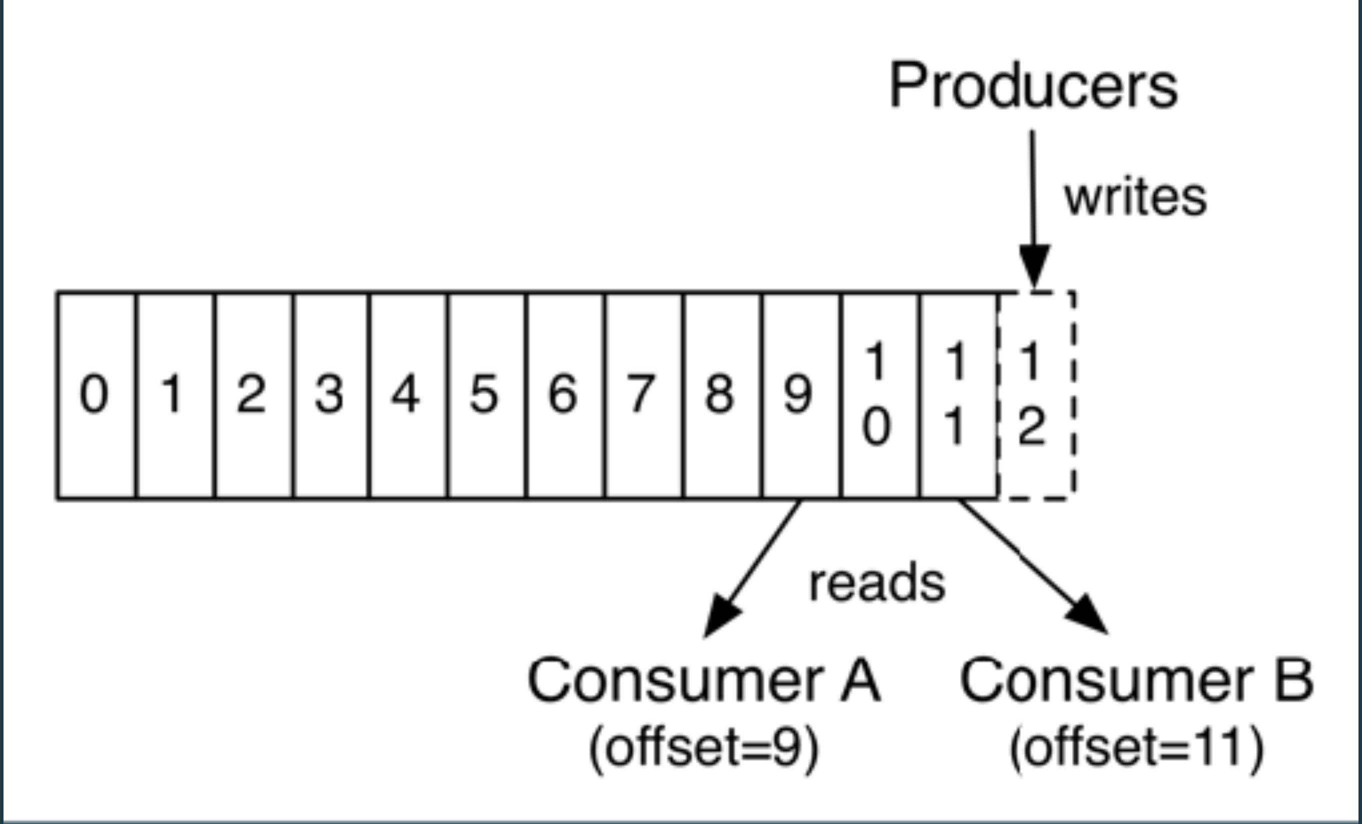
Today's focus:

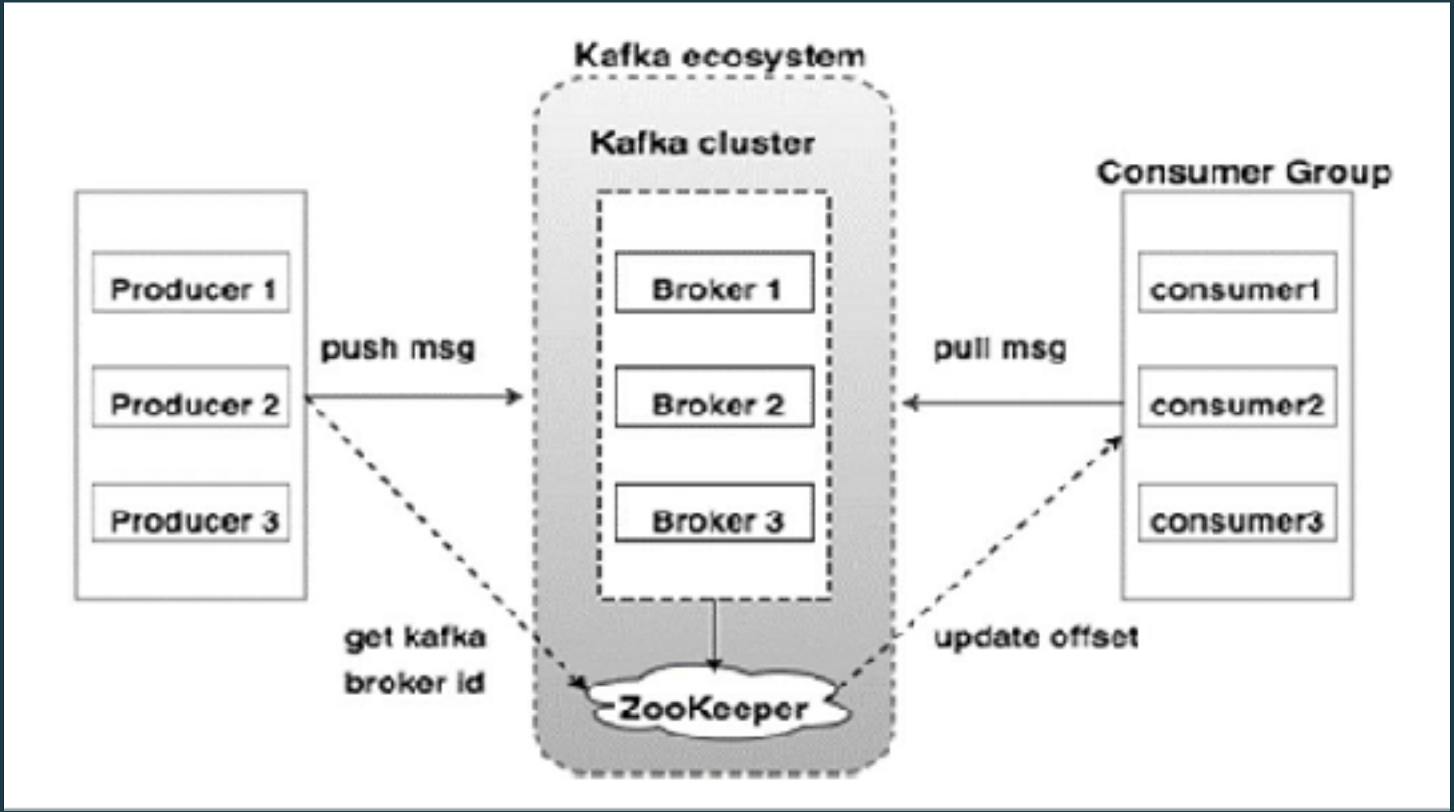
- Kafka - the data backplane
- Akka Streams and Kafka Streams - streaming microservices



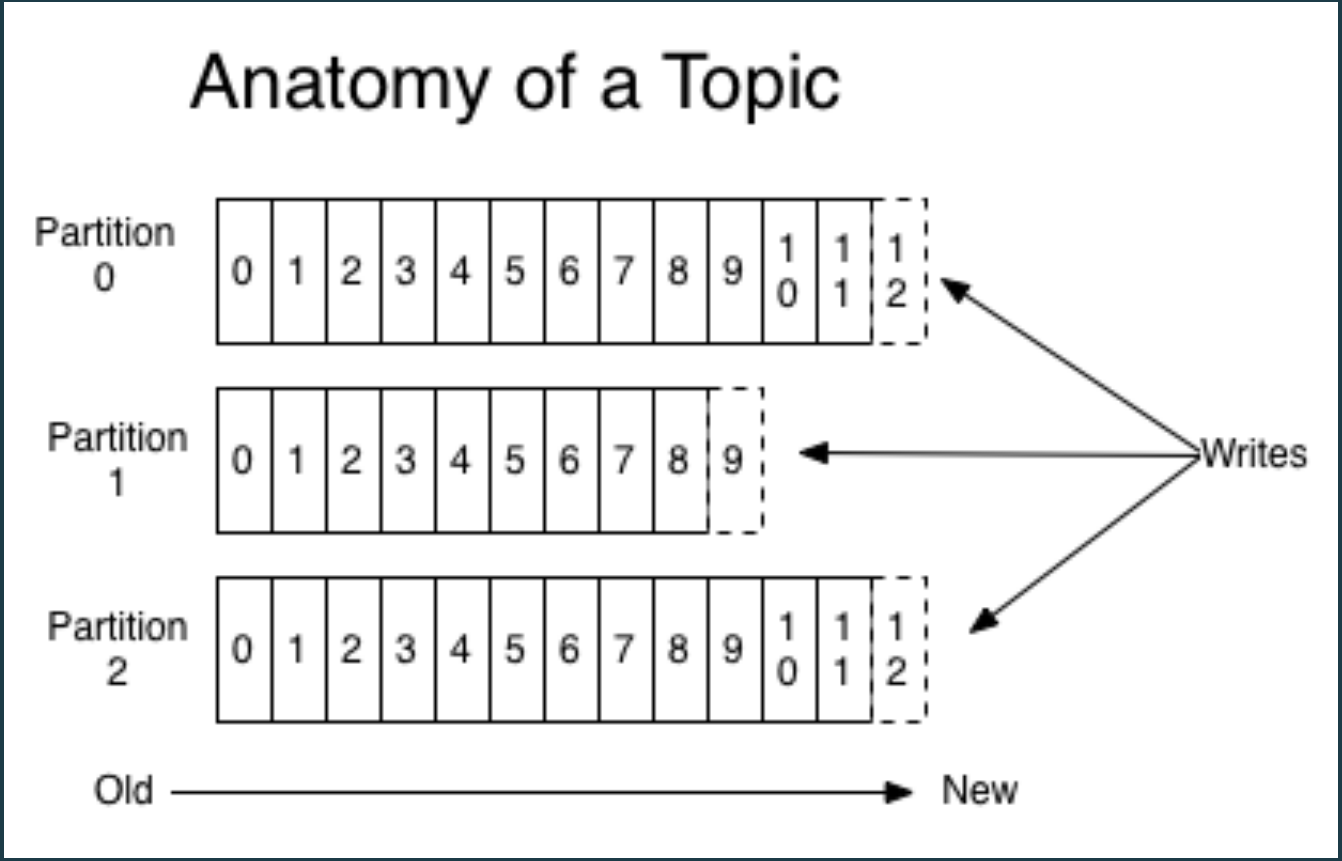


What is Kafka?

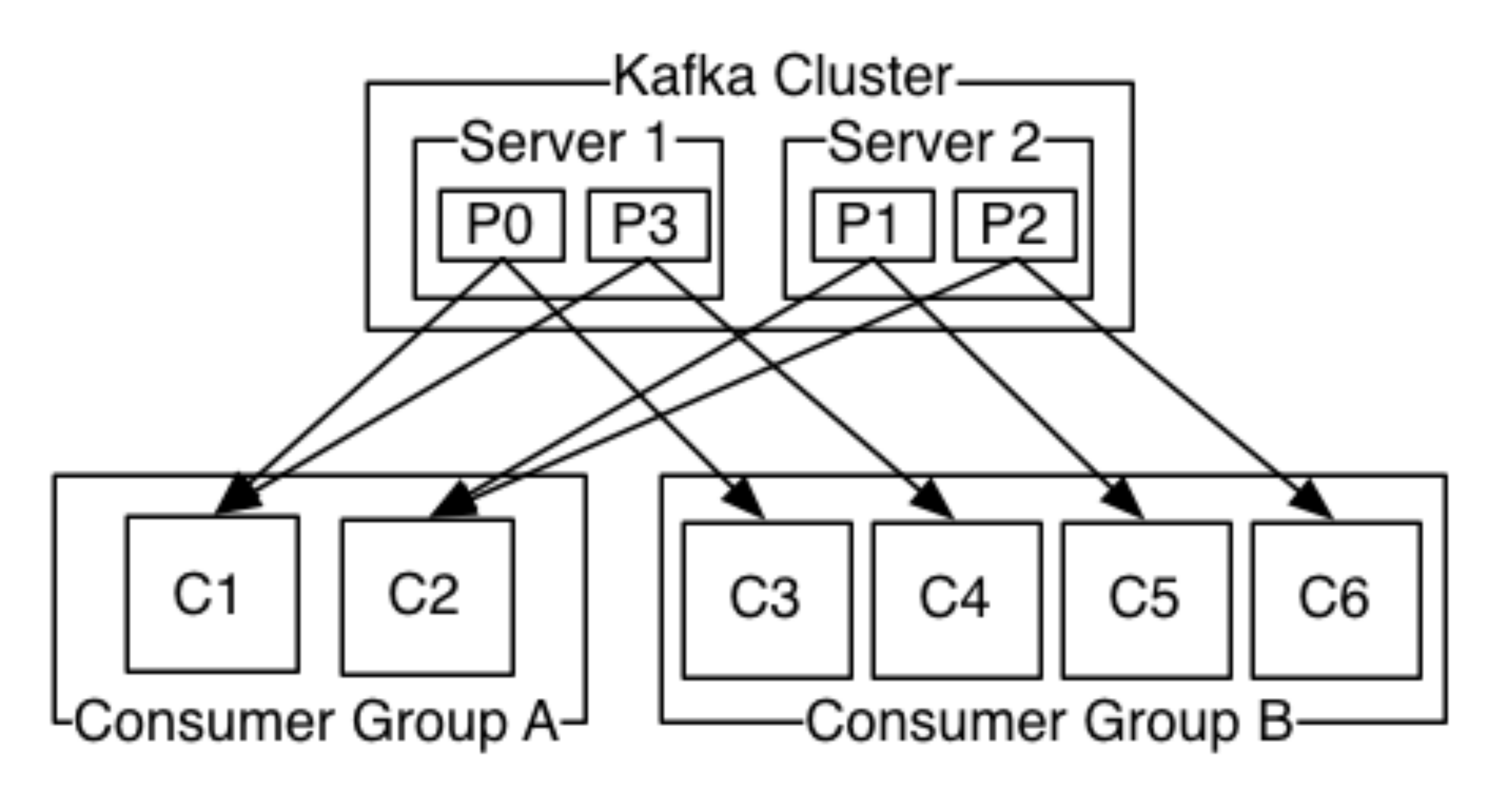

Producers
writes
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
reads
Consumer A
(offset=9)
Consumer B
(offset=11)


Kafka ecosystem
Kafka cluster
Consumer Group
Producer 1
Producer 2
Producer 3
push msg
Broker 1
Broker 2
Broker 3
pull msg
consumer1
consumer2
consumer3
get kafka
broker id
ZooKeeper
update offset

A Topic and Its Partitions



Consumer Groups



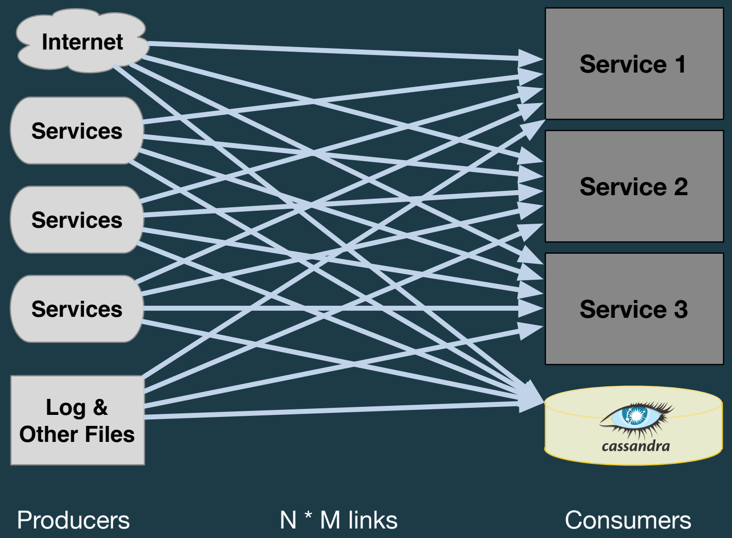
Kafka Producers and Consumers

Code time

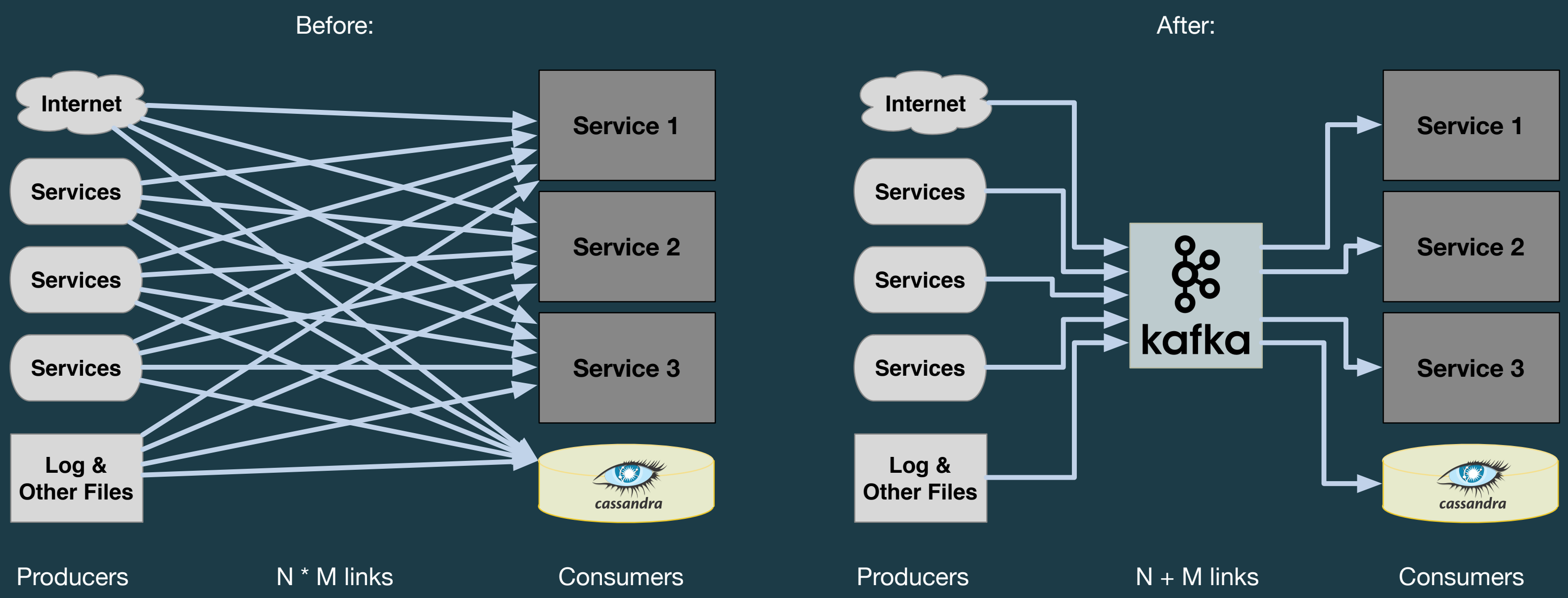
1. Project overview
2. Explore and run the *client* project
   - Creates in-memory (“embedded”) Kafka instance and our topics
   - Pumps data into them

Why Kafka for Connectivity?

Before:



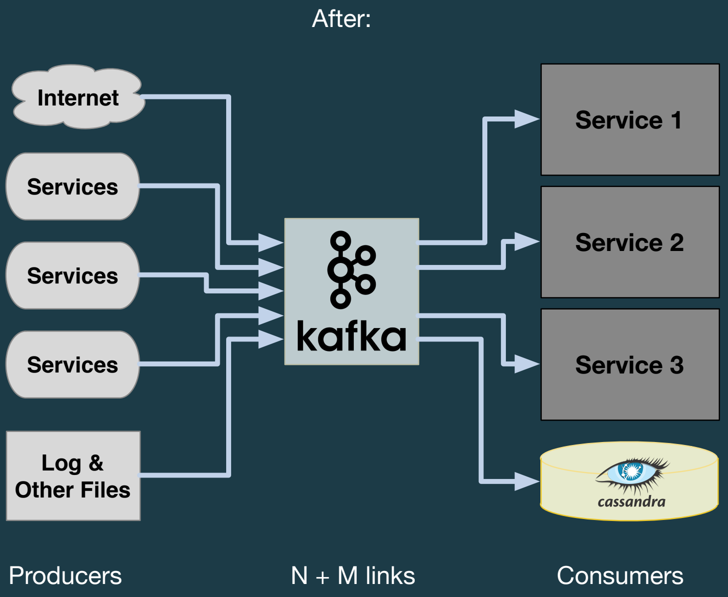
Why Kafka for Connectivity?



Why Kafka for Connectivity?

Kafka:

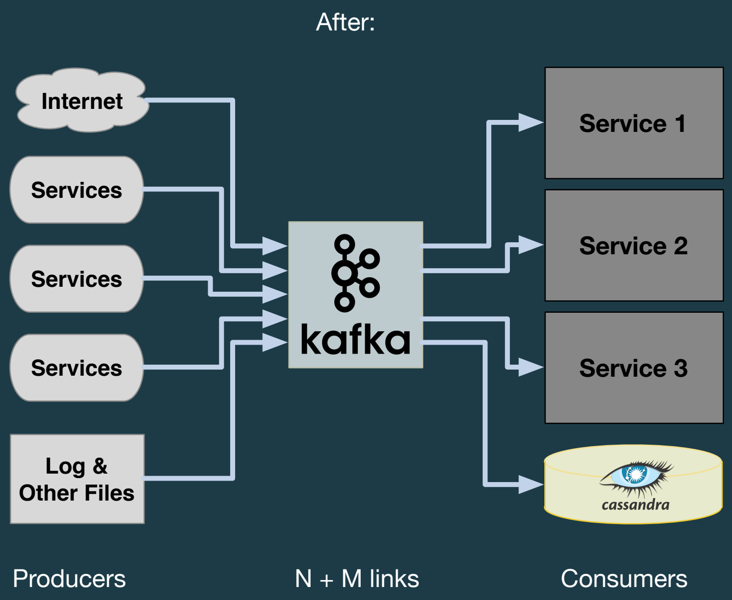
- Simplify dependencies between services
    - Improved data consistency
- Minimize data transmissions
- Reduce data loss when a service crashes



Why Kafka for Connectivity?

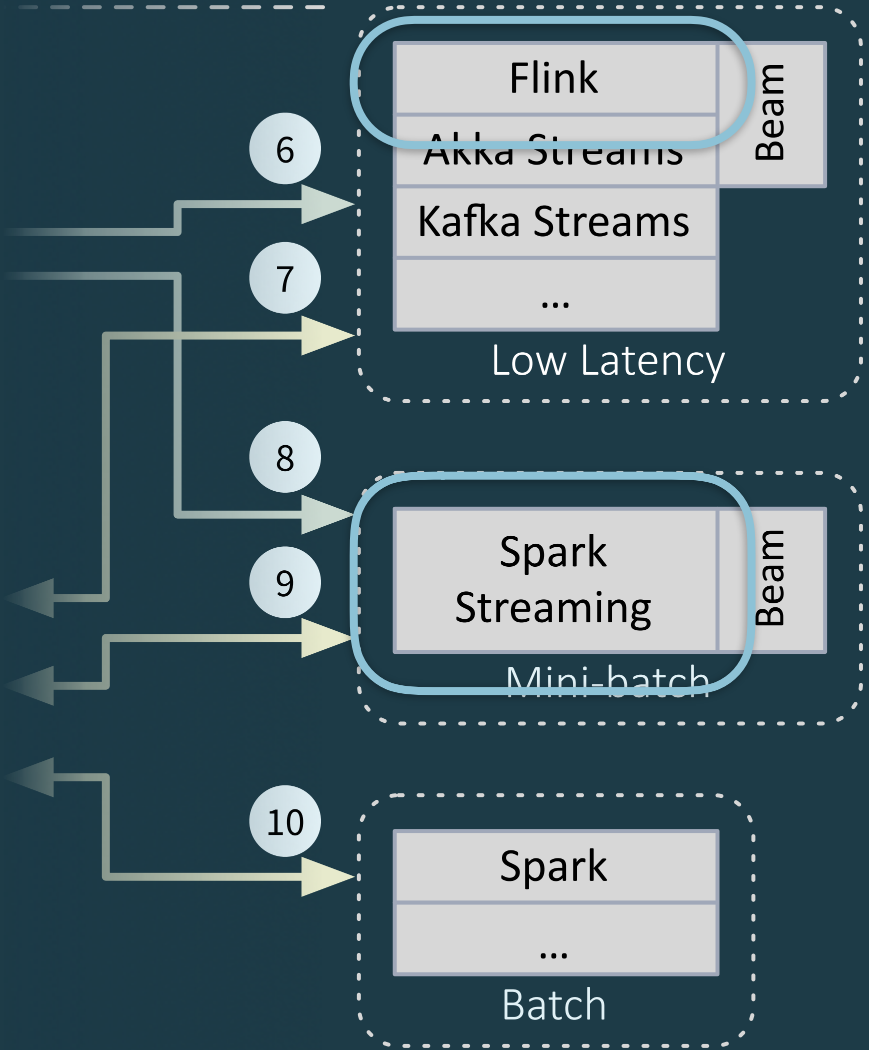
Kafka:

- M producers, N consumers
    - Improved extensibility
- Simplicity of one "API" for communication



Streaming Engines:

Spark, Flink - services to which you submit work. Large scale, automatic data partitioning.



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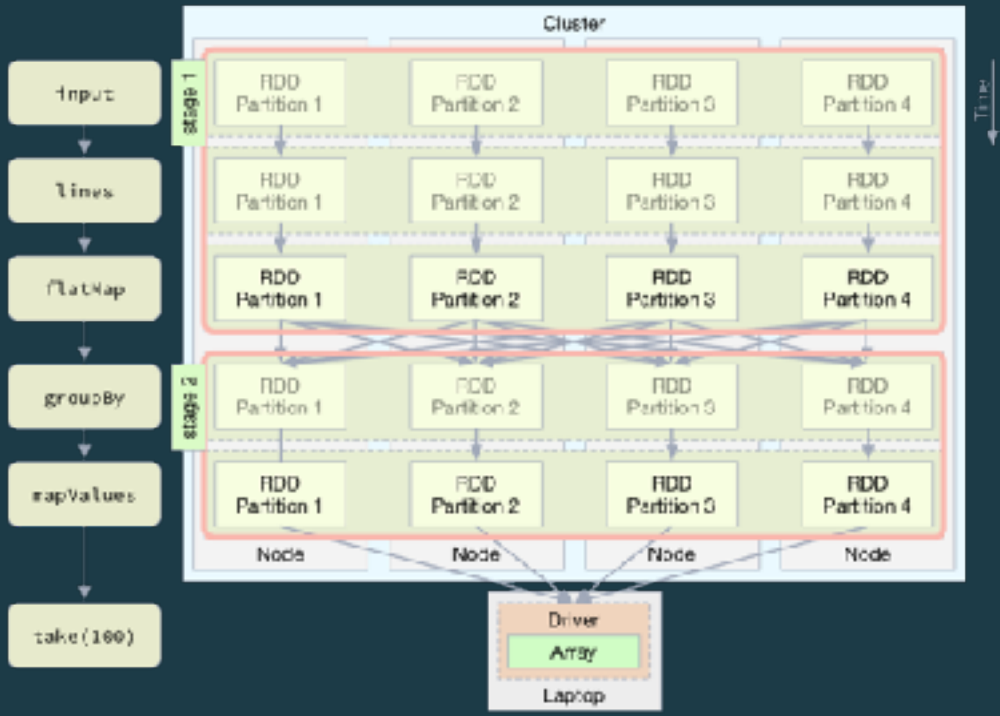
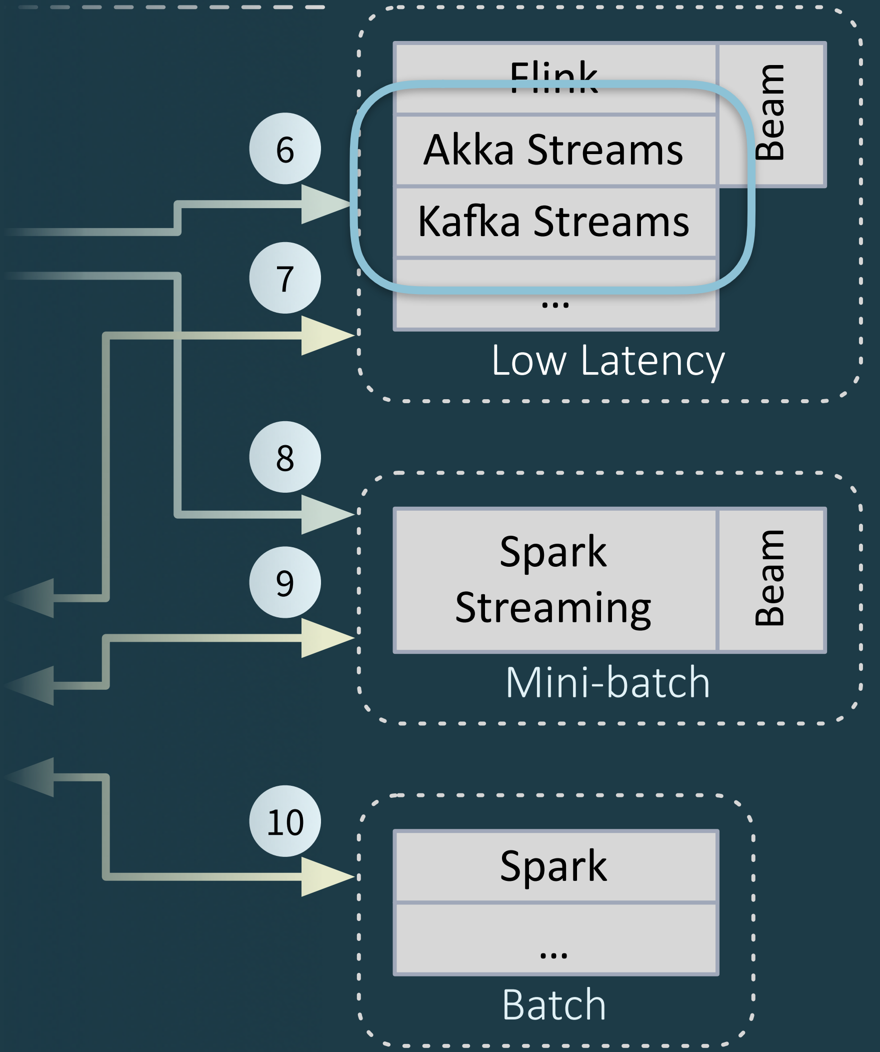


Streaming Frameworks:

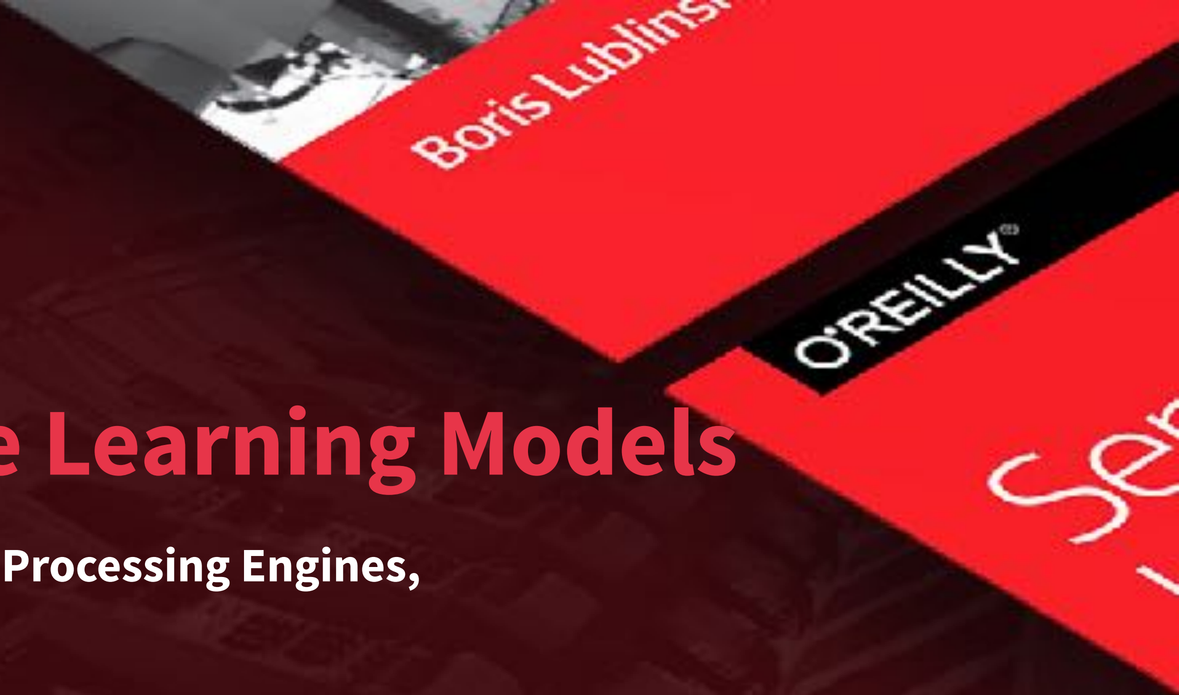
Akka Streams, Kafka Streams - libraries for "data-centric micro services". Smaller scale, but great flexibility.



Machine Learning and Model Serving: A Quick Introduction

Lightbend

O'REILLY



Serving Machine Learning Models

A Guide to Architecture, Stream Processing Engines, and Frameworks

By Boris Lublinsky, Fast Data Platform Architect

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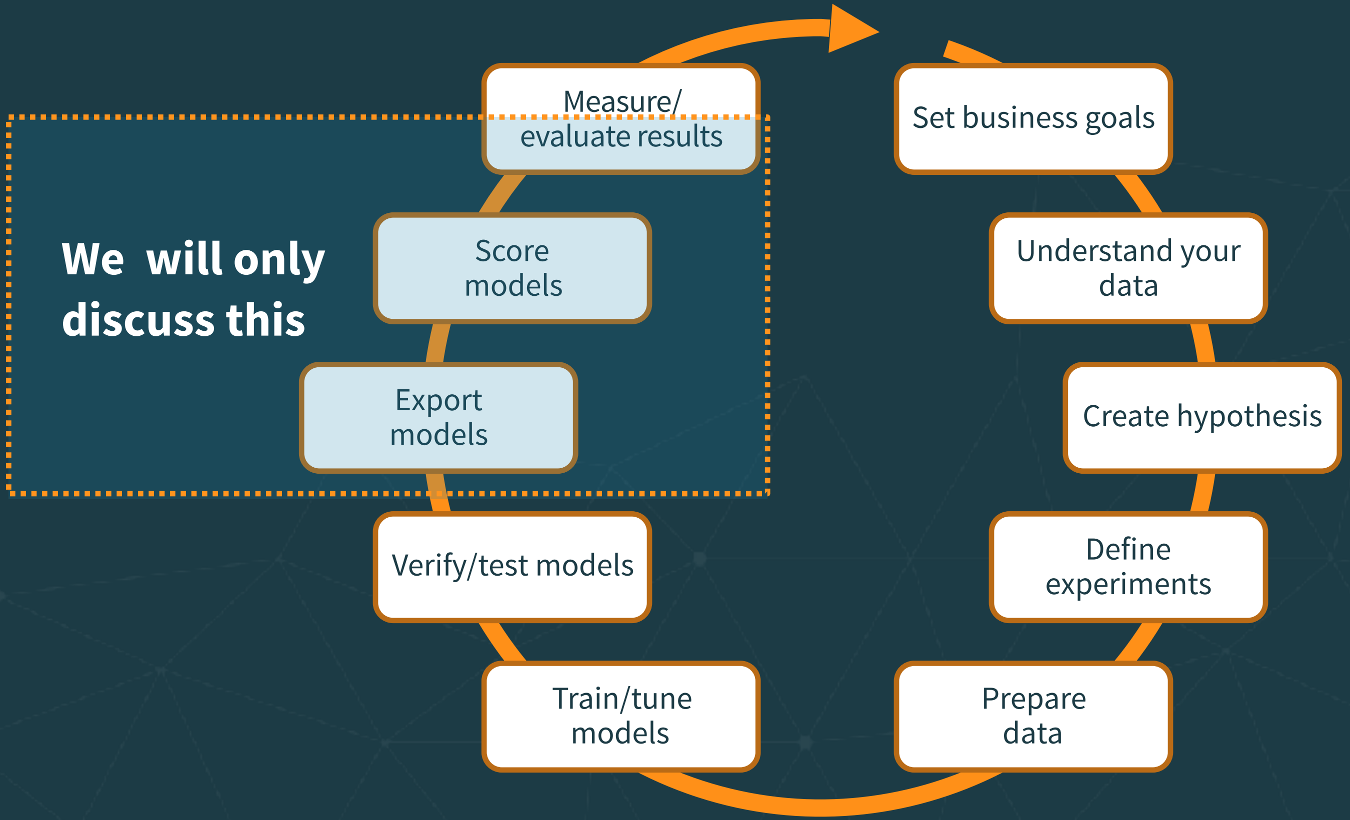
ML Is Simple

Maybe Not

Even If There Are Instructions

The Reality



Measure/ evaluate results
We will only discuss this
Score models
Export models
Verify/test models
Train/tune models
Prepare data
Define experiments
Create hypothesis
Understand your data
Set business goals

What Is The Model?

A model is a function transforming inputs to outputs - $y = f(x)$

for example:

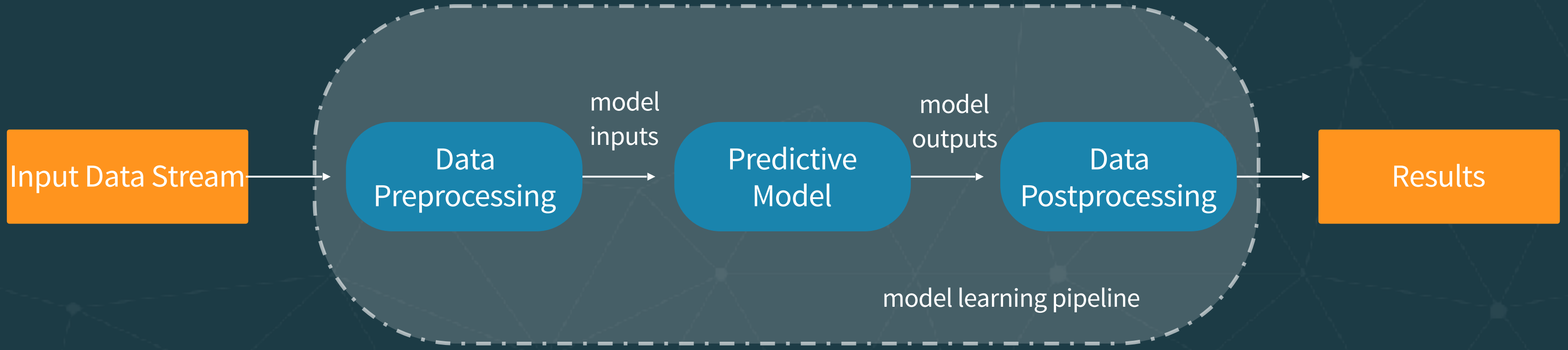
Linear regression: $y = a_c + a_1 * x1 + \ldots + a_n * x_n$

Neural network: $f(x) = K\left(\sum_i w_i\, g_i(x)\right)$

Such a definition of the model allows for an easy implementation of model's composition. From the implementation point of view it is just function composition

Model Learning Pipeline

UC Berkeley AMPLab introduced machine learning pipelines as a graph defining the complete chain of data transformation.



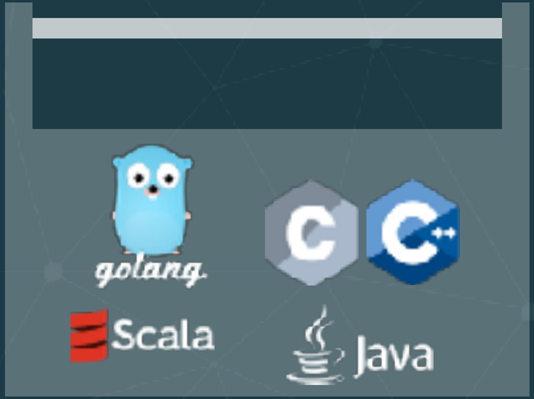
Traditional Approach to Model Serving

- Model is code
- This code has to be saved and then somehow imported into model serving

Why is this problematic?

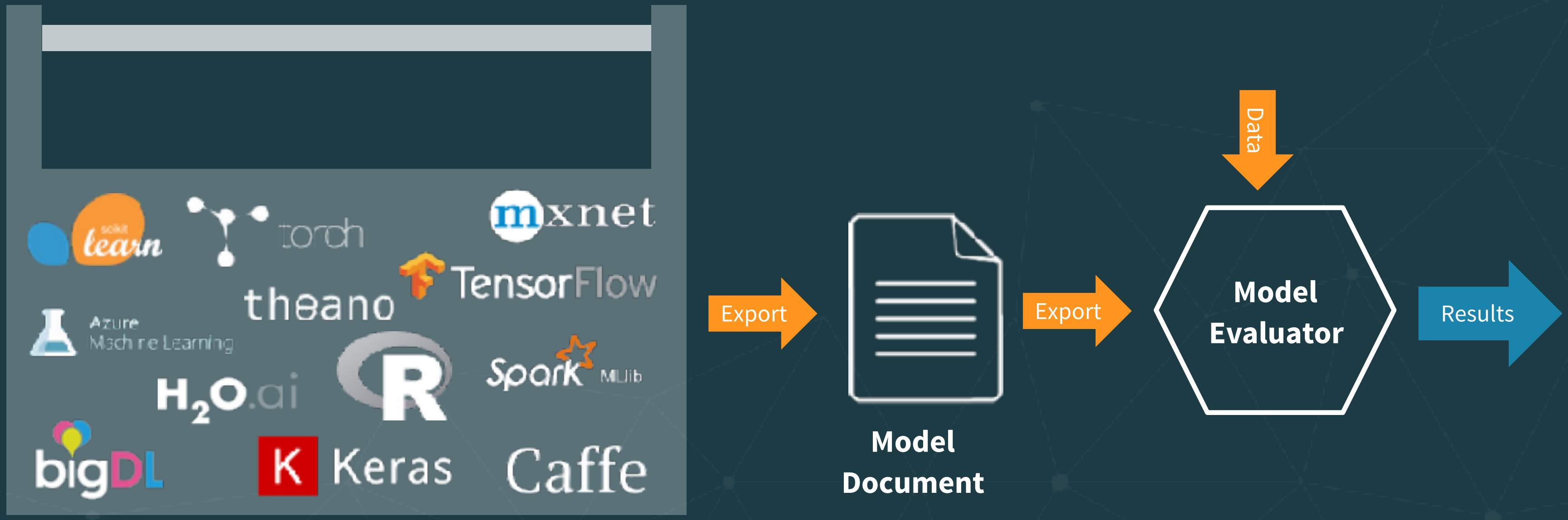
Impedance Mismatch

Continually expanding
Data Scientist toolbox



Defined Software
Engineer toolbox

Alternative - Model As Data



Standards

PMML Predictive Model Markup Language

Portable Format for Analytics **(PFA)**

TensorFlow

Exporting Model As Data With PMML

There are already a lot of export options

Spark MLlib https://github.com/jpmml/jpmml-sparkml

scikit-learn https://github.com/jpmml/jpmml-sklearn

R https://github.com/jpmml/jpmml-r

TensorFlow https://github.com/jpmml/jpmml-tensorflow

Evaluating PMML Model

There are also a few PMML evaluators

Java https://github.com/jpmml/jpmml-evaluator

python https://github.com/opendatagroup/augustus

Exporting Model As Data With Tensorflow

- Tensorflow execution is based on Tensors and Graphs
- Tensors are defined as multilinear functions which consist of various vector variables
- A computational graph is a series of Tensorflow operations arranged into graph of nodes
- Tensorflow supports exporting graphs in the form of binary protocol buffers
- There are two different export format - optimized graph and a new format - saved model

Evaluating Tensorflow Model

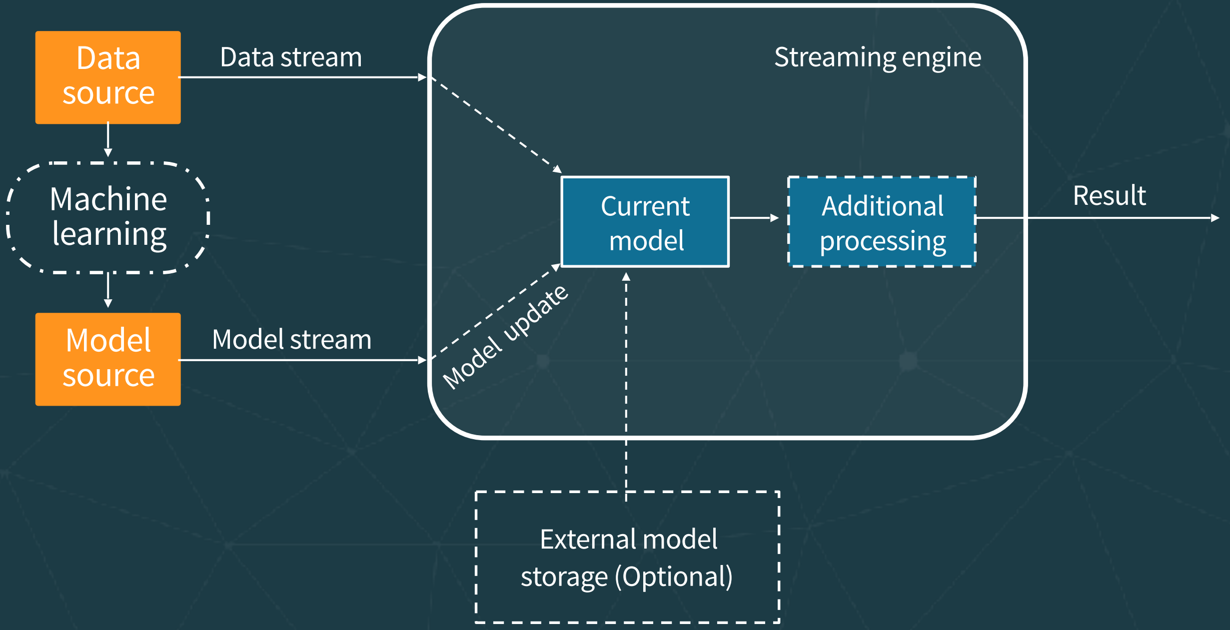
- Tensorflow is implemented in C++ with a Python interface.
- In order to simplify Tensorflow usage from Java, in 2017 Google introduced Tensorflow Java API.
- Tensorflow Java API supports importing an exported model and allows to use it for scoring.

Additional Considerations – Model Lifecycle

- Models tend to change
- Update frequencies vary greatly – from hourly to quarterly/yearly
- Model version tracking
- Model release practices
- Model update process

The Solution

A streaming system allowing to update models without interruption of execution (dynamically controlled stream).



Model Representation (Protobufs)

```
// On the wire
syntax = "proto3";
// Description of the trained model.
message ModelDescriptor {
  string name = 1;     // Model name
  string description = 2;     // Human readable
  string dataType = 3;  // Data type for which this model is applied.
  enum ModelType {    // Model type
    TENSORFLOW  = 0;
    TENSORFLOWSAVED = 2;
    PMML = 2;
  };
  ModelType modeltype = 4;
  oneof MessageContent {
    // Byte array containing the model
    bytes data = 5;
    string location = 6;
  }
}
```

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Model Representation (Scala)

```
trait Model {
  def score(input : Any) : Any
  def cleanup() : Unit
  def toBytes() : Array[Byte]
  def getType : Long
}

def ModelFactoryl {
  def create(input : ModelDescriptor) : Model
  def restore(bytes : Array[Byte]) : Model
}
```

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Side Note: Monitoring

Model monitoring should provide information about usage, behavior, performance and lifecycle of the deployed models

```
case class ModelToServeStats(
name: String,                                    //  Model name
    description: String,                         // Model descriptor
    modelType: ModelDescriptor.ModelType,        // Model type
    since : Long,                                // Start time of model usage
    var usage : Long = 0,                        // Number of servings
    var duration : Double = 0.0,                 // Time spent on serving
    var min : Long = Long.MaxValue,              // Min serving time
    var max : Long = Long.MinValue               // Max serving time
)
```

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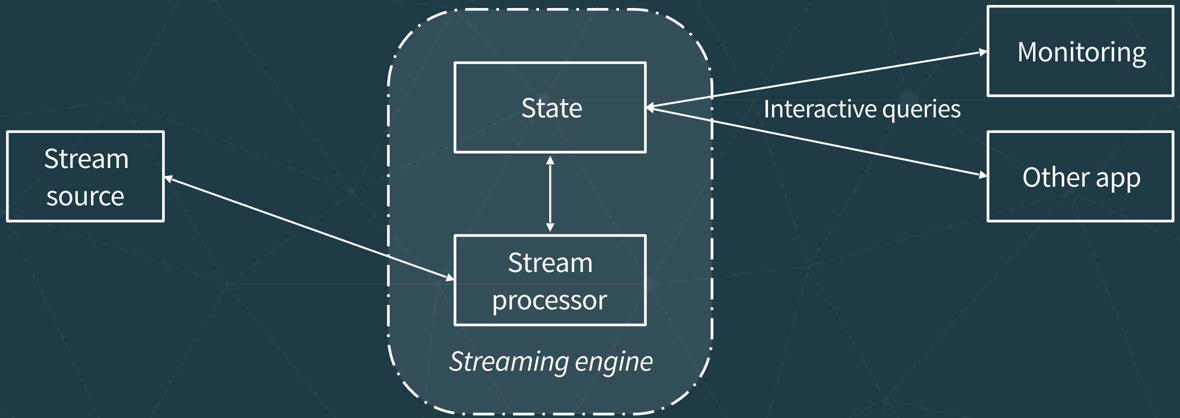
Queryable State

Queryable state: ad hoc query of the state in the stream. Different than the normal data flow.

Treats the stream processing layer as a lightweight embedded *database. Directly query the current state* of a stream processing application. No need to materialize that state to a database, etc. first.



Microservice All the Things!

Scott Hanselman
@shanselman

Follow

Microservices, for when your in-process methods have too little latency.

> **Dave Cheney** @davecheney
> Microservices, for when function calls are too reliable.

4:11 AM - 25 Feb 2018

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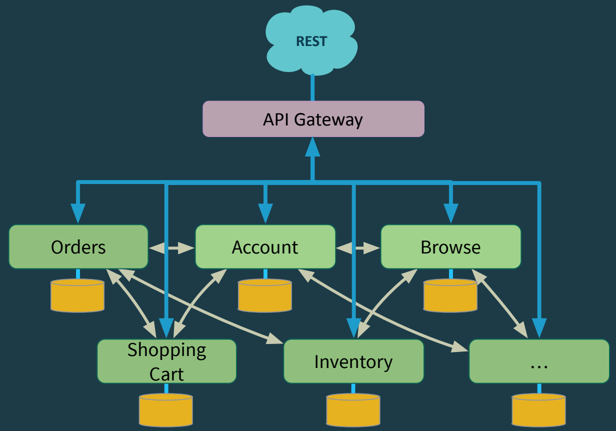
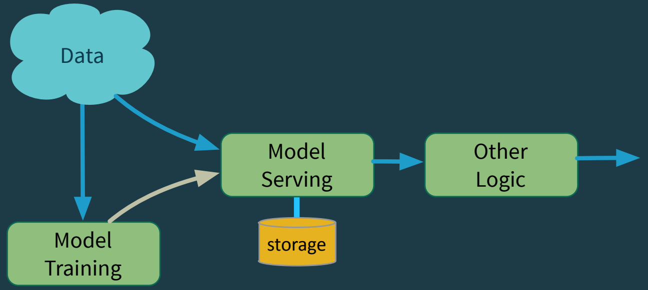
A Spectrum of Microservices

Event-driven µ-services



“Record-centric” µ-services

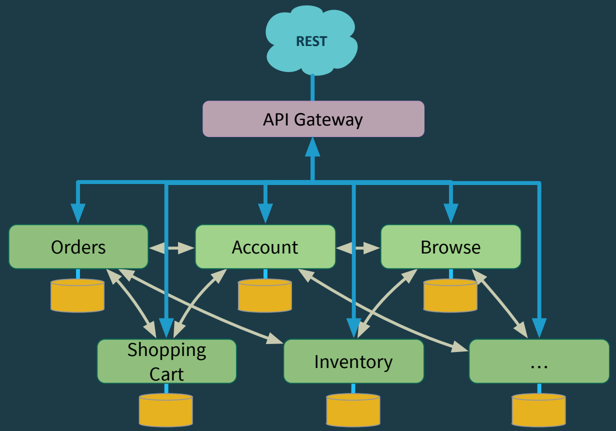


Events

Records

A Spectrum of Microservices

Event-driven μ-services



Akka emerged from the left-hand side of the spectrum, the world of highly *Reactive* microservices.

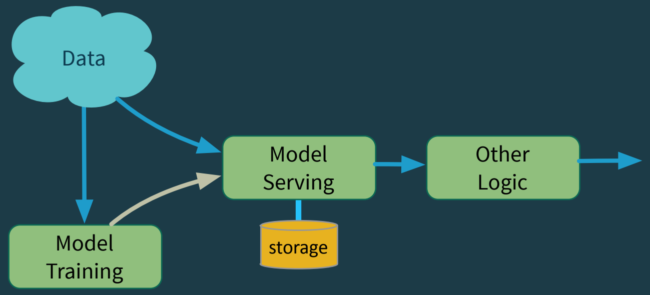
Akka Streams pushes to the right, more data-centric.

A Spectrum of Microservices

Emerged from the right-hand side.

Kafka Streams pushes to the left, supporting many event-processing scenarios.

“Record-centric” μ-services



Events

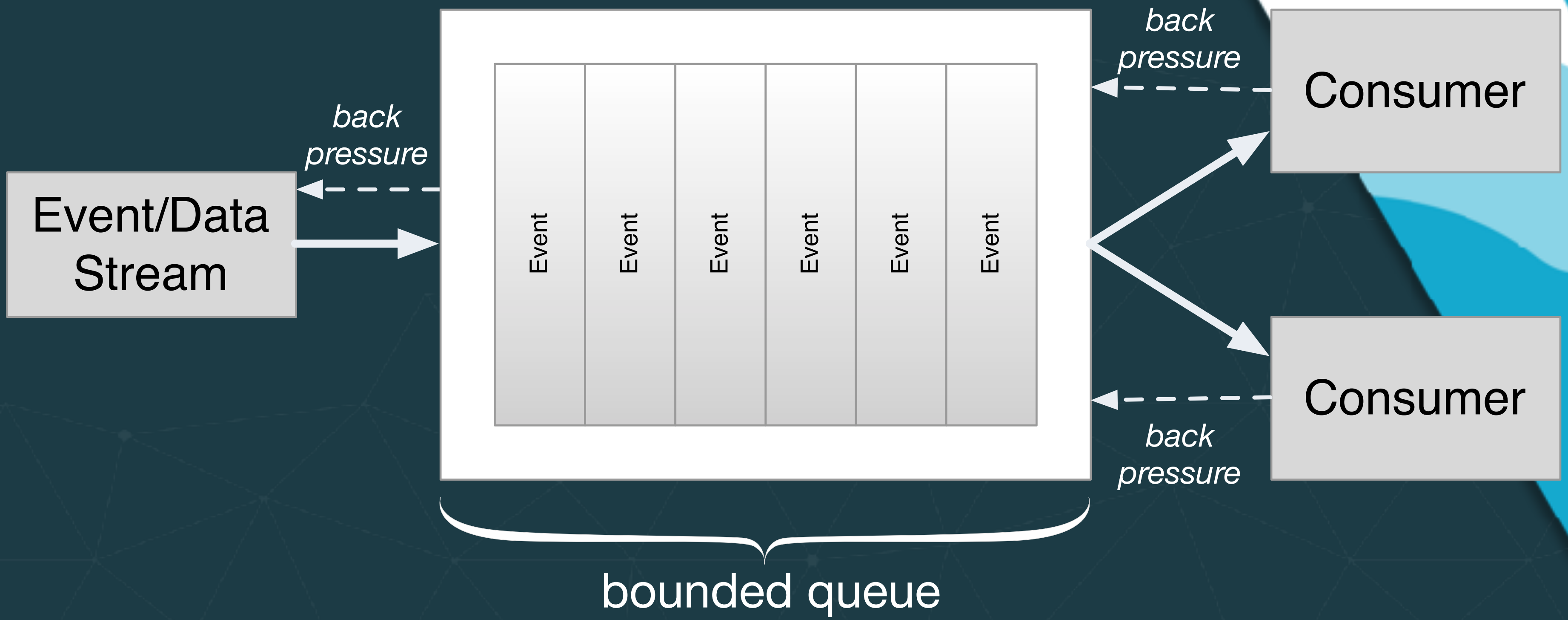
Records

Akka Streams

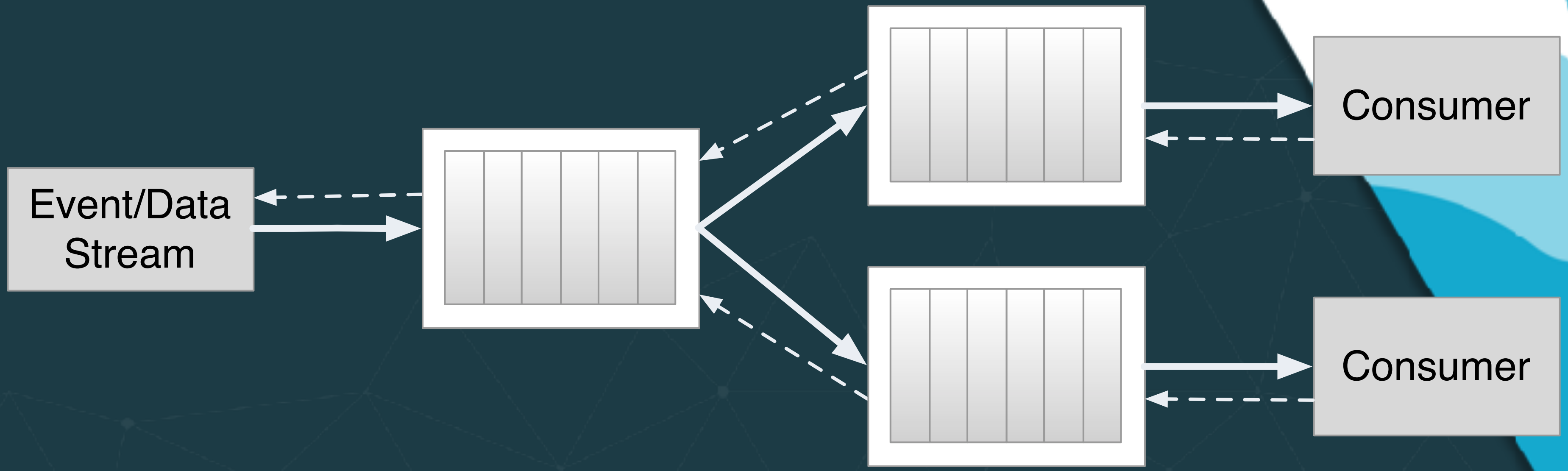
akka streams

- A *library*
- Implements Reactive Streams.
  - http://www.reactive-streams.org/
  - *Back pressure* for flow control

akka streams



akka streams



akka streams

- Part of the Akka ecosystem
  - Akka Actors, Akka Cluster, Akka HTTP, Akka Persistence, …
  - Alpakka - rich connection library
    - like Camel, but implements Reactive Streams
  - Commercial support from Lightbend

akka streams

- A very simple example to get the “gist”…

```scala
import akka.stream._
import akka.stream.scaladsl._
import akka.NotUsed
import akka.actor.ActorSystem
import scala.concurrent._
import scala.concurrent.duration._

implicit val system = ActorSystem("QuickStart")
implicit val materializer = ActorMaterializer()

val source: Source[Int, NotUsed] = Source(1 to 10)
val factorials = source.scan(BigInt(1)) ( (acc, next) => acc * next )
factorials.runWith(Sink.foreach(println))
```

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import akka.stream._
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```

Imports!

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val source: Source[Int, NotUsed] = Source(1 to 10)
val factorials = source.scan(BigInt(1)) ( (acc, next) => acc * next )
factorials.runWith(Sink.foreach(println))
```

Initialize and specify now the stream is "materialized"

```scala
import akka.stream._
import akka.stream.scaladsl._
import akka.NotUsed
import akka.actor.ActorSystem
import scala.concurrent._
import scala.concurrent.duration._

implicit val system = ActorSystem("QuickStart")
implicit val materializer = ActorMaterializer()

val source: Source[Int, NotUsed] = Source(1 to 10)
val factorials = source.scan(BigInt(1)) ( (acc, next) => acc * next )
factorials.runWith(Sink.foreach(println))
```

Create a Source of Ints. Second type is for “side band” data (not used here)

```scala
import akka.stream._
import akka.stream.scaladsl._
import akka.NotUsed
import akka.actor.ActorSystem
import scala.concurrent._
import scala.concurrent.duration._

implicit val system = ActorSystem("QuickStart")
implicit val materializer = ActorMaterializer()

val source: Source[Int, NotUsed] = Source(1 to 10)
val factorials = source.scan(BigInt(1)) ( (acc, next) => acc * next )
factorials.runWith(Sink.foreach(println))
```

Scan the Source and compute factorials, with a seed of 1, of type BigInt

```scala
import akka.stream._
import akka.stream.scaladsl._
import akka.NotUsed
import akka.actor.ActorSystem
import scala.concurrent._
import scala.concurrent.duration._

implicit val system = ActorSystem("QuickStart")
implicit val materializer = ActorMaterializer()

val source: Source[Int, NotUsed] = Source(1 to 10)
val factorials = source.scan(BigInt(1)) ( (acc, next) => acc * next )
factorials.runWith(Sink.foreach(println))
```

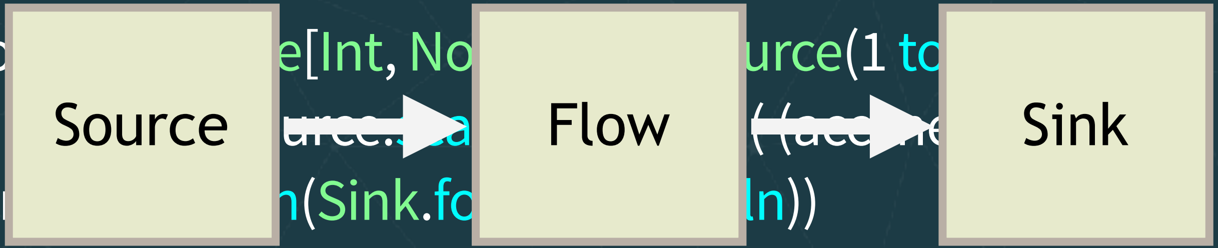
Output to a Sink,
and run it

```scala
import akka.stream._
import akka.stream.scaladsl._
import akka.NotUsed
import akka.actor.ActorSystem
import scala.concurrent._
import scala.concurrent.duration._

implicit val system = ActorSystem("QuickStart")
implicit val materializer = ActorMaterializer()
```

A source, flow, and sink constitute a graph

```scala
val so e[Int, No urce(1 to
val fa urce.sca ((acc, ne next )
factor n(Sink.fo ln))
```



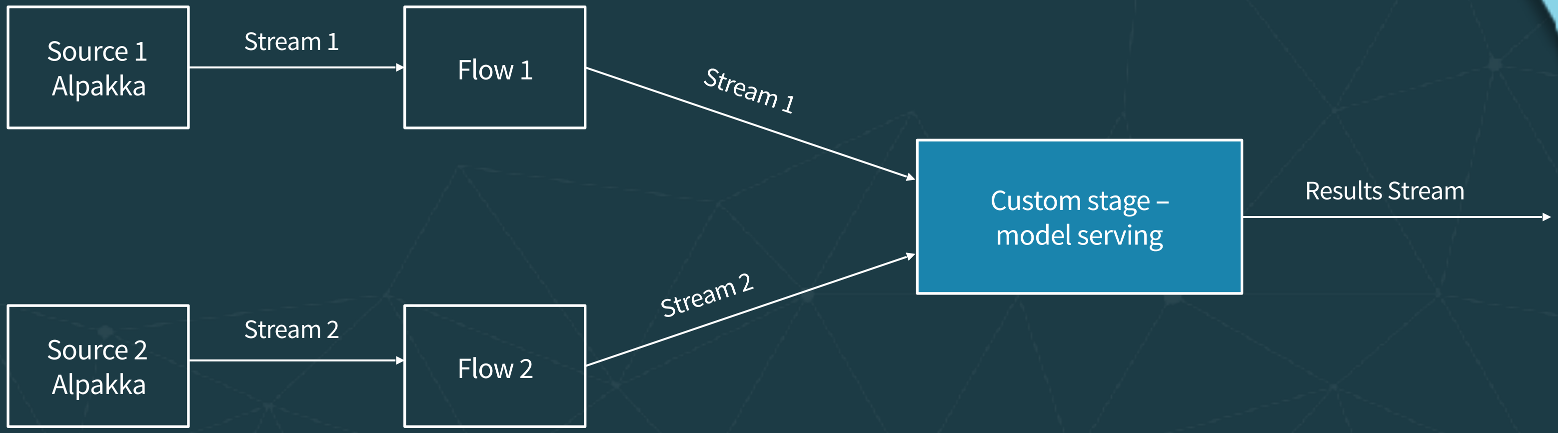
akka streams

- This example is included in the project:
  - akkaStreamsCustomStage/simple-akka-streams-example.sc
- To run it (showing the different prompt!):

```
$ sbt
sbt:akkaKafkaTutorial> project akkaStreamsCustomStage
sbt:akkaStreamsCustomStage> console
scala> :load akkaStreamsCustomStage/simple-akka-streams-example.sc
```

Using Custom Stage

Create a custom stage, a fully type-safe way to encapsulate new functionality. Like adding a new “operator”.



Using a Custom Stage

Code time

1. Run the *client* project (if not already running)
2. Explore and run *akkaStreamsCustomStage* project

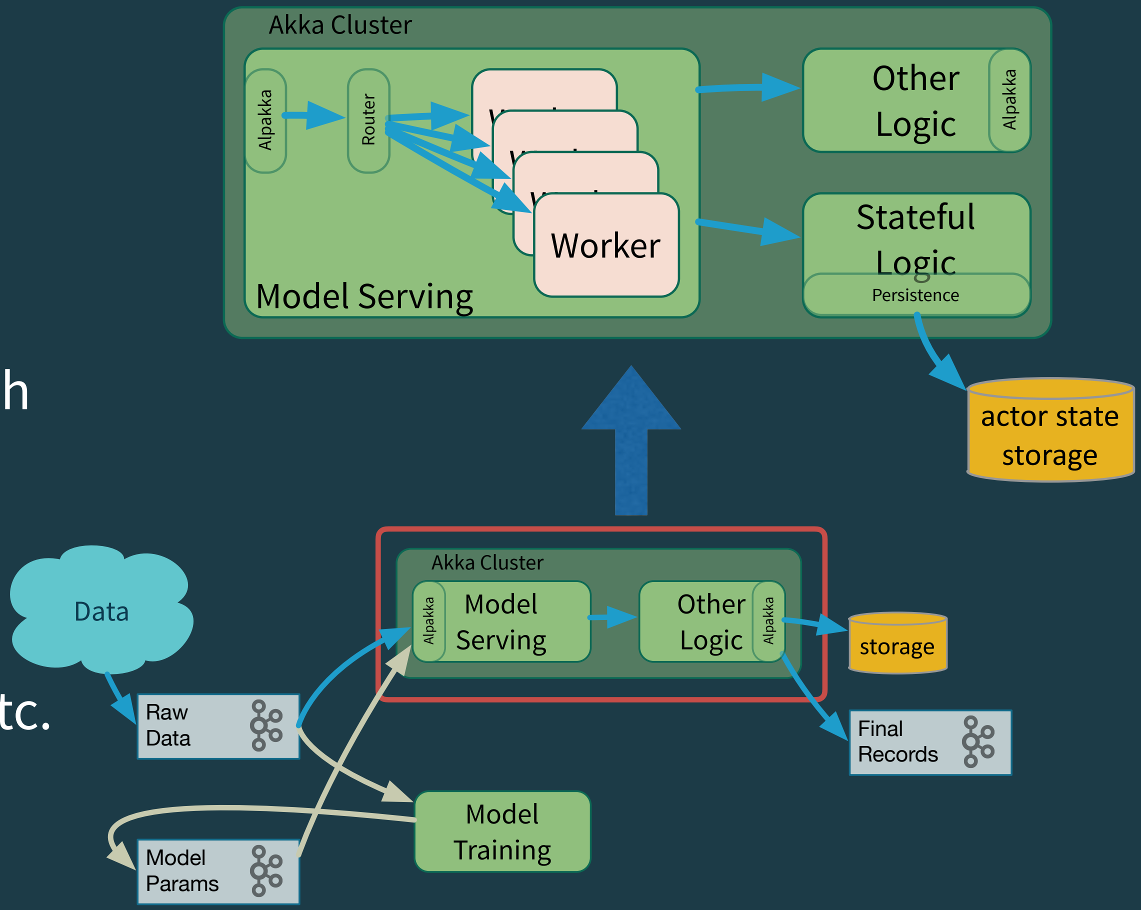
Exercises!

We’ve prepared some exercises. We may not have time during the tutorial to work on them, but take a look at the *exercise* branch in the Git project (or the separate X.Y.Z_exercise download).

To find them, search for “// Exercise”. The *master* branch implements the solutions for most of them.

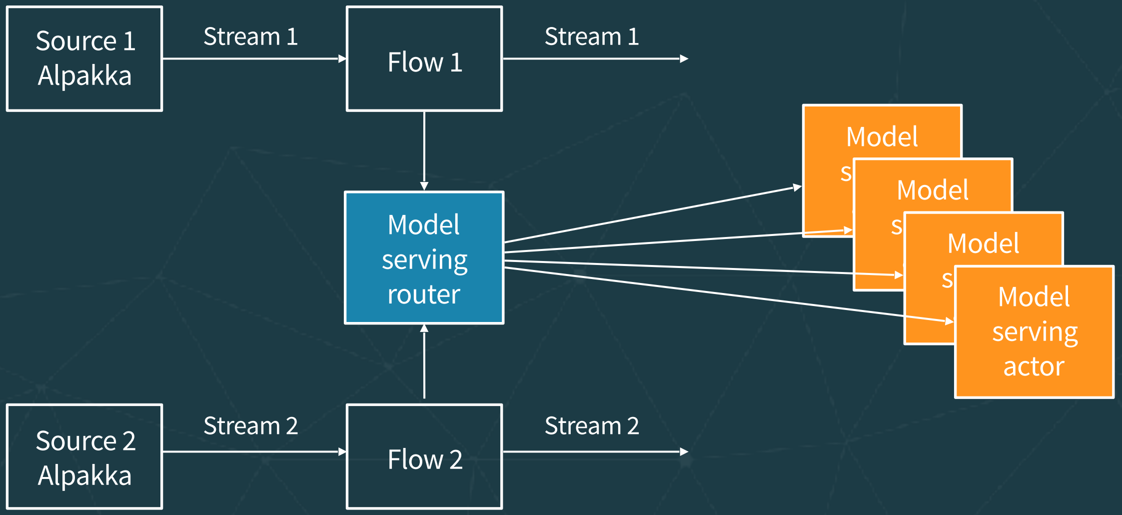
Other Production Concerns

- Scale scoring with workers and routers, across a cluster
- Persist actor state with Akka Persistence
- Connect to *almost* anything with Alpakka
- *Lightbend Enterprise Suite*
    - for production monitoring, etc.



Improve Scalability for Model Serving

Use a router actor to forward requests to the actor responsible for processing requests for a specific model type.



Akka Streams with Actors and Persistence

Code time

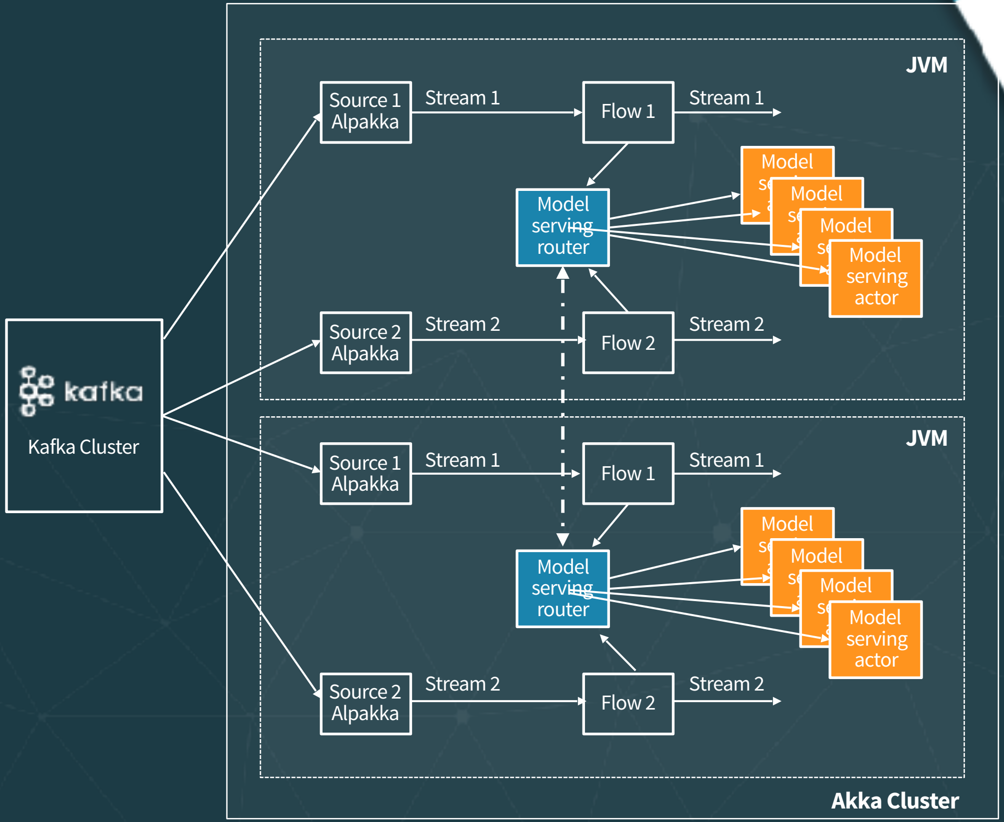
1. While still running the *client* project…
2. Explore and run *akkaActorsPersistent* project

More Production Concerns

Using Akka Cluster

Two levels of scalability:

- Kafka partitioned topic allow to scale listeners according to the amount of partitions.
- Akka cluster sharing allows to split model serving actors across clusters.



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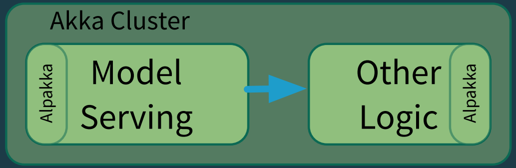
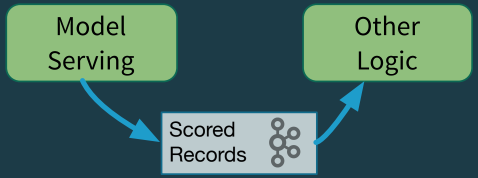
Go Direct or Through Kafka?



vs.

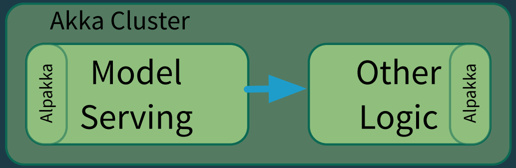


?

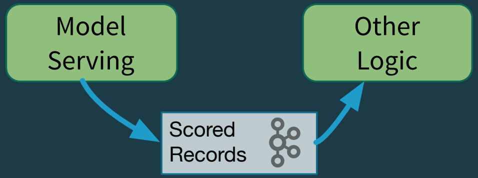
- Extremely low latency
- Minimal I/O and memory overhead
- No marshaling overhead

- Higher latency (including queue depth)
- Higher I/O and processing (marshaling) overhead
- Better potential reusability

Go Direct or Through Kafka?



vs.



?

- *Reactive Streams* back pressure
- Direct coupling between sender and receiver, but indirectly through a URL

- Very deep buffer (partition limited by disk size)
- Strong decoupling - M producers, N consumers, completely disconnected

Kafka Streams

Kafka Streams

- Important stream-processing concepts, e.g.,
  - Distinguish between *event time* and *processing time*
  - Windowing support.
  - For more on these concepts, see
    - Dean’s book ;)
    - Talks, blog posts, writing by Tyler Akidau

Kafka Streams

- KStream - per-record transformations
- KTable - key/value store of supplemental data
    - Efficient management of application state

Kafka Streams

- Low overhead
- Read from and write to Kafka topics, memory
  - Could use Kafka Connect for other sources and sinks
- Load balance and scale based on partitioning of topics
- Built-in support for Queryable State

Kafka Streams

- Two types of APIs:
  - Process Topology
    - Compare to Apache Storm
  - DSL based on collection transformations
    - Compare to Spark, Flink, Scala collections.

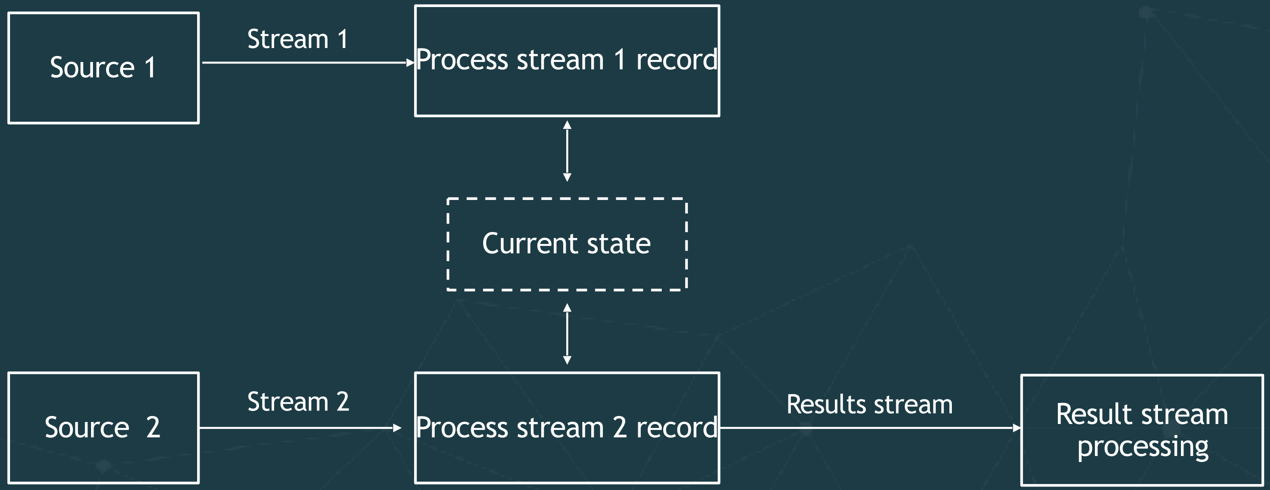
Kafka Streams

- Provides a Java API
- Lightbend donating a Scala API to Apache Kafka
  - https://github.com/lightbend/kafka-streams-scala
  - See also our convenience tools for distributed, queryable state: https://github.com/lightbend/kafka-streams-query
- SQL - kind off, through a specialized application

Kafka Streams

- Ideally suited for:
  - ETL -> KStreams
  - State -> KTable
  - Joins, including Stream and Table joins
  - “Effectively once” semantics
- Commercial support from Confluent, Lightbend, and others

Model Serving With Kafka Streams



State Store Options We'll Explore

- "Naive", in memory store
- Built-in key/value store provided by Kafka Streams
- Custom store

Model Serving With Kafka Streams

Code time

1. Still running the *client* project…
2. Explore and run: *kafkaStreamsModelServerInMemoryStore*
   - The “naive” model
   - Uses the processor topology API

Model Serving With Kafka Streams, KV Store

Code time

1. Still running the *client* project…
2. Explore and run: *kafkaStreamsModelServerKVStore*
   - Uses the collections-like DSL
   - Uses the built-in key-value store
   - *ModelServer.scala* - Uses the KS Java API
   - *ModelServerFluent.scala* - the LB Scala API

Model Serving With Kafka Streams, Custom S[...]

Code time

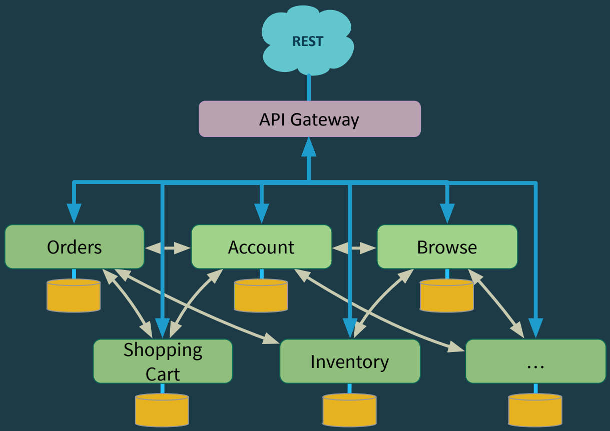
1. Still running the *client* project…
2. Explore and run:
   kafkaStreamsModelServerCustomStore
   - Also uses the collections-like DSL
   - Uses a customer data store
   - *ModelServer.scala* - Uses the KS Java API
   - *ModelServerFluent.scala* - the LB Scala API

Wrapping Up

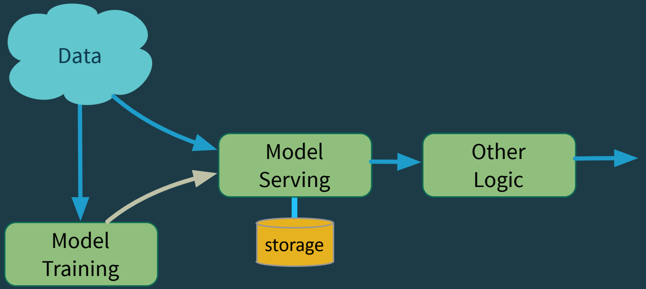
To Wrap Up

akka

Event-driven μ-services



“Record-centric” μ-services



Events

Records

In Our Remaining Time Today…

1. Try the exercises in the exercise branch (or the X.Y.Z_exercise
   - Search for “// Exercise” in the code
2. Explore the code we didn’t discuss (a lot ;)
3. Ask us for help on anything now…
4. Visit lightbend.com/fast-data-platform
5. Profit!!

Thank You

Questions?

- Kafka streaming applications with Akka Streams and Kafka Streams (Dean)
  - Thursday 11:00 - 11:40, Expo Hall 1
- Meet the Expert (Dean)
  - Thursday 11:50 - 12:30, O'Reilly Booth, Expo Hall
- AMA, (Boris and Dean)
  - Thursday 2:40 - 3:20, 212 A-B

And don't miss:

- Approximation data structures in streaming data processing (Debasish Ghosh)
  - Wednesday 1:50 - 2:30, 230A
- Machine-learned model quality monitoring in fast data and streaming applications (Emre Velipasaoglu)
  - Thursday 1:50 - 2:30, LL21 C/D

lightbend.com/products/fast-data-platform

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