

VIET NAM NATIONAL UNIVERSITY HO CHI MINH CITY
HO CHI MINH CITY UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY
FACULTY OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING



SEMESTER 241 - CO3071

LAB 1 REPORT
DISTRIBUTED SYSTEMS

Instructor: PROF. Nguyễn Mạnh Thìn

Tạ Gia Khang	- 2152642
Nguyễn Quang Thiện	- 2152994

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1 Homework

1.1 Configuration

Using Docker and generating a docker-compose.yml file to create 3 brokers with 3 different ports. The reason why using this technique is the exercise is quite similar to our assignment project: Developing A Smart Energy Consumption Prediction Pipeline, which also publishes data to Kafka and subscribes to data from Kafka.

```
1  version: '2'
2  services:
3    kafka1:
4      image: apache/kafka:3.7.0
5      hostname: kafka1
6      container_name: kafka1
7      ports:
8        - 29092:9092
9      environment:
10       KAFKA_NODE_ID: 1
11       KAFKA_PROCESS_ROLES: 'broker,controller'
12       KAFKA_LISTENER_SECURITY_PROTOCOL_MAP:
13         'CONTROLLER:PLAINTEXT,PLAINTEXT:PLAINTEXT,PLAINTEXT_HOST:PLAINTEXT'
14       KAFKA_CONTROLLER_QUORUM_VOTERS: '1@kafka1:9093,2@kafka2:9093,3@kafka3:9093'
15       KAFKA_LISTENERS:
16         'PLAINTEXT://:29092,CONTROLLER://:9093,PLAINTEXT_HOST://:9092'
17       KAFKA_INTER_BROKER_LISTENER_NAME: 'PLAINTEXT'
18       KAFKA_ADVERTISED_LISTENERS:
19         PLAINTEXT://kafka1:29092,PLAINTEXT_HOST://localhost:29092
20       KAFKA_CONTROLLER_LISTENER_NAMES: 'CONTROLLER'
21       CLUSTER_ID: '2UKPPoqNTPezeassrAogQw'
22       KAFKA_OFFSETS_TOPIC_NUM_PARTITIONS: 1
23       KAFKA_OFFSETS_TOPIC_REPLICATION_FACTOR: 1
24       KAFKA_GROUP_INITIAL_REBALANCE_DELAY_MS: 0
25       KAFKA_TRANSACTION_STATE_LOG_MIN_ISR: 1
26       KAFKA_TRANSACTION_STATE_LOG_REPLICATION_FACTOR: 1
27       KAFKA_LOG_DIRS: '/tmp/kraft-combined-logs'
28     networks:
29       - lab1_ds_kafka_network
30
31   kafka2:
32     image: apache/kafka:3.7.0
33     hostname: kafka2
34     container_name: kafka2
35     ports:
36       - 39092:9092
37     environment:
38       KAFKA_NODE_ID: 2
39       KAFKA_PROCESS_ROLES: 'broker,controller'
```

```
37 KAFKA_LISTENER_SECURITY_PROTOCOL_MAP:
38 'CONTROLLER:PLAINTEXT,PLAINTEXT:PLAINTEXT,PLAINTEXT_HOST:PLAINTEXT'
39 KAFKA_CONTROLLER_QUORUM_VOTERS: '1@kafka1:9093,2@kafka2:9093,3@kafka3:9093'
40 KAFKA_LISTENERS:
41 'PLAINTEXT://:39092,CONTROLLER://:9093,PLAINTEXT_HOST://:9092'
42 KAFKA_INTER_BROKER_LISTENER_NAME: 'PLAINTEXT'
43 KAFKA_ADVERTISED_LISTENERS:
44 PLAINTEXT://kafka2:39092,PLAINTEXT_HOST://localhost:39092
45 KAFKA_CONTROLLER_LISTENER_NAMES: 'CONTROLLER'
46 CLUSTER_ID: '2UKPPoqNTPezeassrAogQw'
47 KAFKA_OFFSETS_TOPIC_NUM_PARTITIONS: 1
48 KAFKA_OFFSETS_TOPIC_REPLICATION_FACTOR: 1
49 KAFKA_GROUP_INITIAL_REBALANCE_DELAY_MS: 0
50 KAFKA_TRANSACTION_STATE_LOG_MIN_ISR: 1
51 KAFKA_TRANSACTION_STATE_LOG_REPLICATION_FACTOR: 1
52 KAFKA_LOG_DIRS: '/tmp/kraft-combined-logs'
53 networks:
54 - lab1_ds_kafka_network
55
56 kafka3:
57 image: apache/kafka:3.7.0
58 hostname: kafka3
59 container_name: kafka3
60 ports:
61 - 49092:9092
62 environment:
63 KAFKA_NODE_ID: 3
64 KAFKA_PROCESS_ROLES: 'broker,controller'
65 KAFKA_LISTENER_SECURITY_PROTOCOL_MAP:
66 'CONTROLLER:PLAINTEXT,PLAINTEXT:PLAINTEXT,PLAINTEXT_HOST:PLAINTEXT'
67 KAFKA_CONTROLLER_QUORUM_VOTERS: '1@kafka1:9093,2@kafka2:9093,3@kafka3:9093'
68 KAFKA_LISTENERS:
69 'PLAINTEXT://:49092,CONTROLLER://:9093,PLAINTEXT_HOST://:9092'
70 KAFKA_INTER_BROKER_LISTENER_NAME: 'PLAINTEXT'
71 KAFKA_ADVERTISED_LISTENERS:
72 PLAINTEXT://kafka3:49092,PLAINTEXT_HOST://localhost:49092
73 KAFKA_CONTROLLER_LISTENER_NAMES: 'CONTROLLER'
74 CLUSTER_ID: '2UKPPoqNTPezeassrAogQw'
75 KAFKA_OFFSETS_TOPIC_NUM_PARTITIONS: 1
76 KAFKA_OFFSETS_TOPIC_REPLICATION_FACTOR: 1
77 KAFKA_GROUP_INITIAL_REBALANCE_DELAY_MS: 0
78 KAFKA_TRANSACTION_STATE_LOG_MIN_ISR: 1
79 KAFKA_TRANSACTION_STATE_LOG_REPLICATION_FACTOR: 1
80 KAFKA_LOG_DIRS: '/tmp/kraft-combined-logs'
81 networks:
82 - lab1_ds_kafka_network
```

```
78 kafka-ui:
79   container_name: kafka-ui
80   image: provectuslabs/kafka-ui:latest
81   ports:
82     - "8080:8080"
83   environment:
84     DYNAMIC_CONFIG_ENABLED: 'true'
85   depends_on:
86     - kafka1
87     - kafka2
88     - kafka3
89   networks:
90     - lab1_ds_kafka_network
91
92 networks:
93   lab1_ds_kafka_network:
94     external: true
```

This Docker Compose configuration sets up a Kafka cluster with three brokers (**kafka1**, **kafka2**, **kafka3**) and a UI service (**kafka-ui**) to manage and monitor the Kafka setup. Below is an explanation of each component.

Kafka Brokers: Each Kafka broker has the following configurations.

- **Image and Hostname:** Uses **apache/kafka:3.7.0** as the image. Each broker is assigned a unique hostname and container name for identification.
- **Ports:** Exposes internal Kafka port **9092** to different external ports **29092**, **39092**, and **49092** on the host machine.

- **Environment Variables:**

KAFKA_NODE_ID: Unique node ID for each broker (1, 2, 3).

KAFKA_PROCESS_ROLES: Specifies the roles as both **broker** and **controller**, suitable for KRaft mode.

KAFKA_LISTENER_SECURITY_PROTOCOL_MAP: Defines protocols for listeners (CONTROLLER, PLAINTEXT, PLAINTEXT_HOST).

KAFKA_CONTROLLER_QUORUM_VOTERS: Lists nodes in the controller quorum in the format <node ID>@<hostname>:<port>.

KAFKA_LISTENERS: Defines listeners including PLAINTEXT, CONTROLLER, and PLAINTEXT_HOST.

KAFKA_INTER_BROKER_LISTENER_NAME: Specifies the inter-broker communication listener (PLAINTEXT).

KAFKA_ADVERTISED_LISTENERS: Advertised addresses for external connections.

CLUSTER_ID: Shared cluster ID for all brokers.

KAFKA_OFFSETS_TOPIC_NUM_PARTITIONS, **KAFKA_OFFSETS_TOPIC_REPLICATION_FACTOR:** Configures the offset topic.

KAFKA_GROUP_INITIAL_REBALANCE_DELAY_MS: Delay in ms for consumer group rebalancing.

KAFKA_TRANSACTION_STATE_LOG_MIN_ISR, **KAFKA_TRANSACTION_STATE_LOG_REPLICATION_FACTOR:** Configures transaction state log for fault tolerance.

KAFKA_LOG_DIRS: Specifies log data storage location.

Kafka UI: The Kafka UI (**kafka-ui**) provides a web interface for Kafka management.

- **Image and Ports:** Uses **provectuslabs/kafka-ui** image and exposes port **8080**.
- **Environment Variables:**
`DYNAMIC_CONFIG_ENABLED`: Enables dynamic configuration updates.
- **Dependencies:** Depends on Kafka brokers to ensure they are running before **kafka-ui** starts.

Network Configuration: The network **lab1_ds_kafka_network** is an external Docker network that enables communication among all services.

1.2 Implementation

1.2.1 Objectives

- **Kafka Topic Setup:** Create dedicated Kafka topics for each data type with partitions representing different sensor stations.
- **Concurrent Data Streaming:** Implement a producer to send data concurrently to Kafka topics using custom serialization, partitioning, and error handling.
- **Partitioned Data Consumption:** Create multiple consumers assigned to partitions to process and log data independently.

1.2.2 Producer

```
1 KAFKA_BOOTSTRAP_SERVERS = ['localhost:29092', 'localhost:39092',  
    'localhost:49092']  
2 producer = Producer({'bootstrap.servers': ','.join(KAFKA_BOOTSTRAP_SERVERS)})  
3 partition = 2 # Set partition count for topic
```

The producer connects to local Kafka brokers. Here, two partitions are defined per topic to ensure data is distributed according to sensor station ID.

```
1 parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()  
2 parser.add_argument("--thread", type=int, default=3, help='Number of threads for  
    concurrent data streaming')  
3 parser.add_argument("--delay", type=int, default=10, help='Delay time (seconds)  
    between messages')  
4 args = parser.parse_args()
```

Arguments allow dynamic control over the number of threads (`--thread`) and message delay interval (`--delay`), enhancing flexibility in testing and real-time data flow control.

```
1 csv_files = {'air': "AIR2308.csv", 'earth': "EARTH2308.csv", 'water':  
    "WATER2308.csv"}  
2 KAFKA_TOPICS = {'air': 'AIR', 'earth': 'EARTH', 'water': 'WATER'}
```

Mappings link each data source to its respective file and Kafka topic, ensuring clarity and structure for data handling within each partitioned Kafka topic.

The `generate_data` function reads CSV data, serializes each row, and sends it to Kafka topics using the specified partition.

```
1 def generate_data(source, num):
2     csv_file = csv_files[source]
3     KAFKA_TOPIC = KAFKA_TOPICS[source]
4     df = pd.read_csv(csv_file)
5
6     for index in range(len(df)):
7         try:
8             partition_id = index % partition # Ensures data distribution across
9                                               partitions
10            row = df.iloc[index]
11            msg = {col: (value if isinstance(value, (int, float)) else str(value))
12                    for col in df.columns}
13            producer.produce(KAFKA_TOPIC, partition=partition_id,
14                             value=json.dumps(msg))
15            producer.poll(1)
16            print(f"Published {source.upper()} data: ", msg)
17            time.sleep(_delay)
18        except KeyboardInterrupt:
19            break
20        except Exception as e:
21            print(f"Error: {e}")
22            break
```

- Partitioning Logic: The modulo operation (`index % partition`) assigns each message to a specific partition.
- Serialization: Data is converted to JSON format, suitable for Kafka's message format requirements.
- Error Handling: Catch-all exception handling ensures stability in case of data or network interruptions.

The producer initiates concurrent threads for each data type (air, earth, and water) to stream data simultaneously, improving data throughput.

```
1 if __name__ == '__main__':
2     thread_lst = []
3     sources = ['air', 'earth', 'water']
4
5     for i in range(_thread):
6         source = sources[i]
7         t = threading.Thread(target=generate_data, args=(source, i))
8         t.start()
9         thread_lst.append(t)
10
11     for t in thread_lst:
12         t.join()
13     print("Data streaming completed.")
```

1.2.3 Consumer

The use of partitioned consumers enables concurrent, independent data processing across sensor stations. Each consumer only reads from one partition, maintaining a streamlined workflow where each subset of data is processed separately. This design aligns with the objective of efficient, real-time data handling, essential in applications where latency and reliability are critical.

Each consumer is configured to connect to the Kafka topic and process data exclusively from one partition. This setup ensures that each station's data is independently managed.

```
1 from confluent_kafka import Consumer, KafkaError
2 import json
3
4 # Configuration Parameters
5 KAFKA_BOOTSTRAP_SERVERS = 'localhost:29092,localhost:39092,localhost:49092'
6 GROUP_ID = 'sensor_data_group'
7 TOPIC = 'AIR' # Modify as necessary for 'EARTH' or 'WATER' consumers
8
9 # Initialize Consumer and Assign Partition
10 consumer = Consumer({
11     'bootstrap.servers': KAFKA_BOOTSTRAP_SERVERS,
12     'group.id': GROUP_ID,
13     'auto.offset.reset': 'earliest'
14 })
15
16 partition_id = 0 # Adjust to 1 for the second consumer
17 consumer.assign([{'topic': TOPIC, 'partition': partition_id}])
```

Each consumer polls for messages in its assigned partition, processes them, and logs the data for further analysis.

```
1 try:
2     while True:
3         msg = consumer.poll(1.0) # Poll for new messages
4
5         if msg is None:
6             continue # No new messages in queue
7         if msg.error():
8             if msg.error().code() == KafkaError._PARTITION_EOF:
9                 print(f"End of partition {partition_id} reached.")
10            else:
11                print(f"Error: {msg.error()}")
12            continue
13
14        # Deserialize and log message
15        message = json.loads(msg.value().decode('utf-8'))
16        print(f"Data from partition {partition_id}: ", message)
17
18 except KeyboardInterrupt:
```



```

19     print("Consumer interrupted")
20
21 finally:
22     consumer.close() # Ensure clean shutdown

```

1.2.4 Observation

Producer Observations

- **Concurrent Data Transmission:** Multi-threaded production allowed simultaneous publishing to all three topics (air, earth, water), ensuring timely data flow.
- **Partitioning:** Messages were effectively distributed across partitions by station, facilitating balanced load and independent processing.
- **Error Handling:** Exceptions were logged without disrupting the overall flow, and re-sending capabilities ensured data integrity during temporary disconnections.
- **Performance and Scalability:** The producer maintained high throughput and is scalable, though optimizations may be needed as data sources expand.

Consumer Observations

- **Partition-Specific Processing:** Each consumer was assigned to a partition, which allowed isolated and fault-tolerant data handling by station.
- **Low Latency:** Consumers processed messages promptly, crucial for real-time data monitoring.
- **Fault Tolerance:** Error handling and reconnection protocols ensured resilience, allowing consumers to resume from the last processed message.
- **Scalability:** Additional consumers could be added for new partitions, supporting future data load increases.

1.3 Results

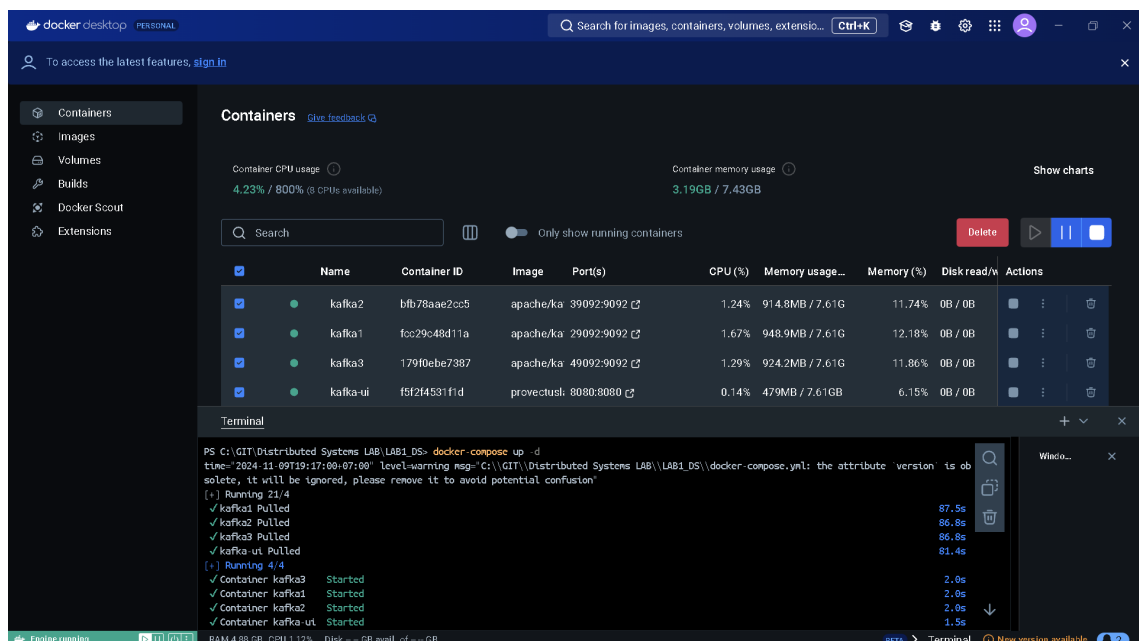


Figure 1: Docker Compose

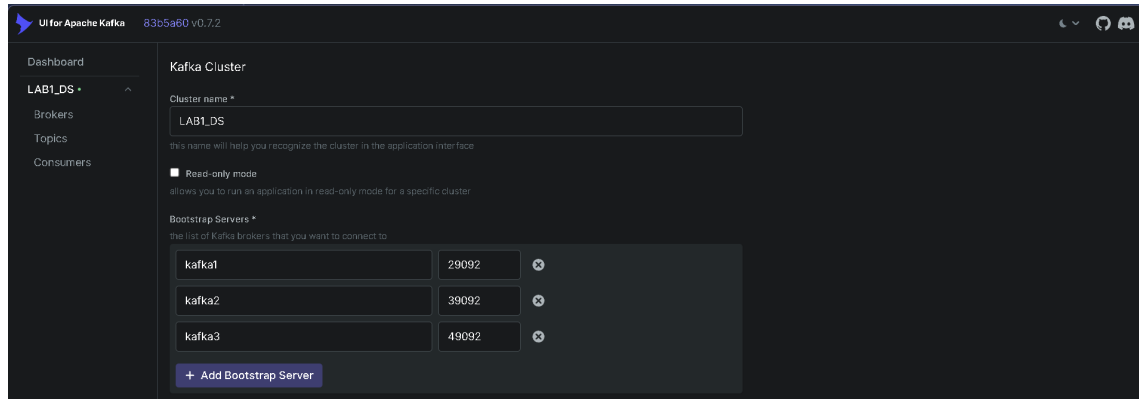


Figure 2: Configure Kafka Cluster

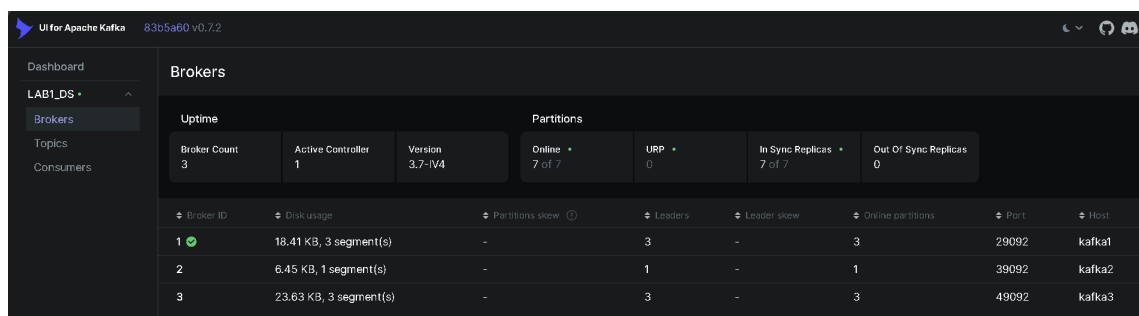


Figure 3: Brokers connected after configuring Docker compose and Kafka cluster

In a Kafka cluster with multiple brokers, a producer can send data to any broker. The receiving broker will determine the leader of the target partition and route the data there, ensuring it's logged and replicated according to the topic's replication factor. This design allows any broker to act as a gateway, distributing load and maintaining flexible data routing, which contributes to Kafka's fault tolerance and scalability.

That's why the online partition of broker 2 in the image has only 1, not the leader for a particular topic or partition but can still accept data from producers.

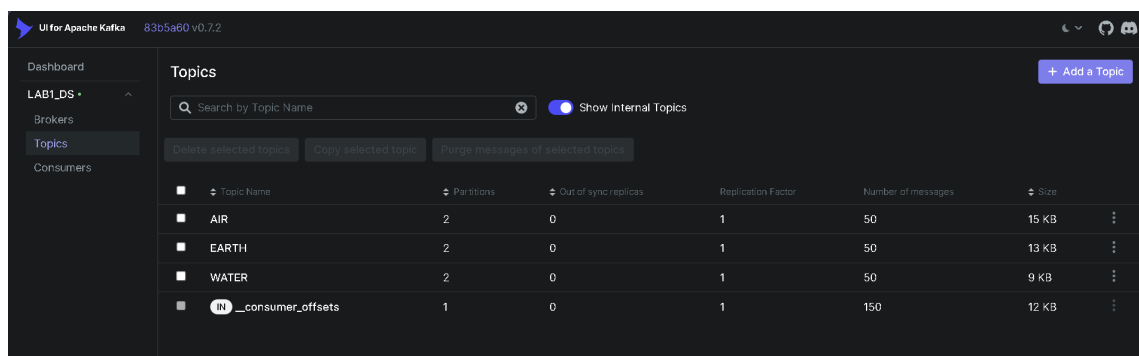


Figure 4: Topics with 2 partitions

Generating the number of partitions, and replication factors of the Producer topics. (the docker-compose file just defines the number of partitions and replication factors of the Consumer)

Topic	Consumer Lag
WATER	0
EARTH	0
AIR	0

Partition	Consumer ID	Host	Consumer Lag	Current Offset	End offset
1	0		0	25	25
0	0		0	25	25

Partition	Consumer ID	Host	Consumer Lag	Current Offset	End offset
1	0		0	25	25
0	0		0	25	25

Partition	Consumer ID	Host	Consumer Lag	Current Offset	End offset
1	0		0	25	25
0	0		0	25	25

Figure 5: Consumer Data Topics

```
python_interpreter = r".\Scripts\python.exe"
scripts = [
    '\Producer\Producer.py',
    '\Consumer\Consumer_Partition 0.py',
    '\Consumer\Consumer_Partition 1.py'
]

Publish message WATER data: {'Time': '31/08/2023 23:59:00', 'Station': 'SVDT2', 'pH': np.float64(8.5), 'DO': np.float64(3.8), 'Temperature': np.float64(27.4), 'Salinity': np.float64(115.9)}
Saved data to AIR file: {'Time': '31/08/2023 23:59:00', 'Station': 'SVDT1', 'Temperature': 26.1, 'Moisture': 98.9, 'Light': '0', 'Total_Rainfall': 3176.4, 'Rainfall': '0', 'Wind_Direction': '108', 'PM2.5': '1.1', 'PM10': '4.8', 'CO': '2', 'NOx': '0', 'SO2': '0'}
Publish message EARTH data: {'Time': '31/08/2023 23:59:00', 'Station': 'SVDT3', 'Moisture': np.float64(28.4), 'Temperature': np.float64(27.0), 'Salinity': np.float64(11.2), 'pH': np.float64(7.6), 'Water_Root': '0', 'Water_Leaf': '0', 'Water_Level': '1', 'Voltage': np.float64(16.0)}
Publish message AIR data: {'Time': '31/08/2023 23:59:00', 'Station': 'SVDT1', 'Temperature': np.float64(26.1), 'Moisture': np.float64(98.9), 'Light': '0', 'Total_Rainfall': np.float64(3176.4), 'Rainfall': '0', 'Wind_Direction': '108', 'PM2.5': '1.1', 'PM10': '4.8', 'CO': '2', 'NOx': '0', 'SO2': '0'}
Saved data to WATER file: {'Time': '31/08/2023 23:59:00', 'Station': 'SVDT2', 'pH': 8.5, 'DO': 3.8, 'Temperature': 27.4, 'Salinity': 115.9}
Saved data to EARTH file: {'Time': '31/08/2023 23:59:00', 'Station': 'SVDT3', 'Moisture': 28.4, 'Temperature': 27.0, 'Salinity': 11.2, 'pH': 7.6, 'Water_Root': '0', 'Water_Leaf': '0', 'Water_Level': '1', 'Voltage': 16.0}
Publish message WATER data: {'Time': '31/08/2023 23:58:00', 'Station': 'SVDT2', 'pH': np.float64(8.5), 'DO': np.float64(3.8), 'Temperature': np.float64(27.4), 'Salinity': np.float64(115.7)}
Saved data to WATER file: {'Time': '31/08/2023 23:58:00', 'Station': 'SVDT2', 'pH': 8.5, 'DO': 3.8, 'Temperature': 27.4, 'Salinity': 115.7}
Publish message AIR data: {'Time': '31/08/2023 23:58:00', 'Station': 'SVDT1', 'Temperature': np.float64(26.1), 'Moisture': np.float64(98.9), 'Light': '0', 'Total_Rainfall': np.float64(3176.4), 'Rainfall': '0', 'Wind_Direction': '91', 'PM2.5': '1.4', 'PM10': '5.7', 'CO': '2', 'NOx': '0', 'SO2': '0'}
Saved data to EARTH file: {'Time': '31/08/2023 23:58:00', 'Station': 'SVDT3', 'Moisture': 26.1, 'Temperature': 27.8, 'Salinity': 11.0, 'pH': 7.5, 'Water_Root': '0', 'Water_Leaf': '0', 'Water_Level': '1', 'Voltage': 16.0}
Publish message EARTH data: {'Time': '31/08/2023 23:58:00', 'Station': 'SVDT3', 'Moisture': np.float64(26.1), 'Temperature': np.float64(27.8), 'Salinity':
```

Figure 6: CPub/Sub Data Messages

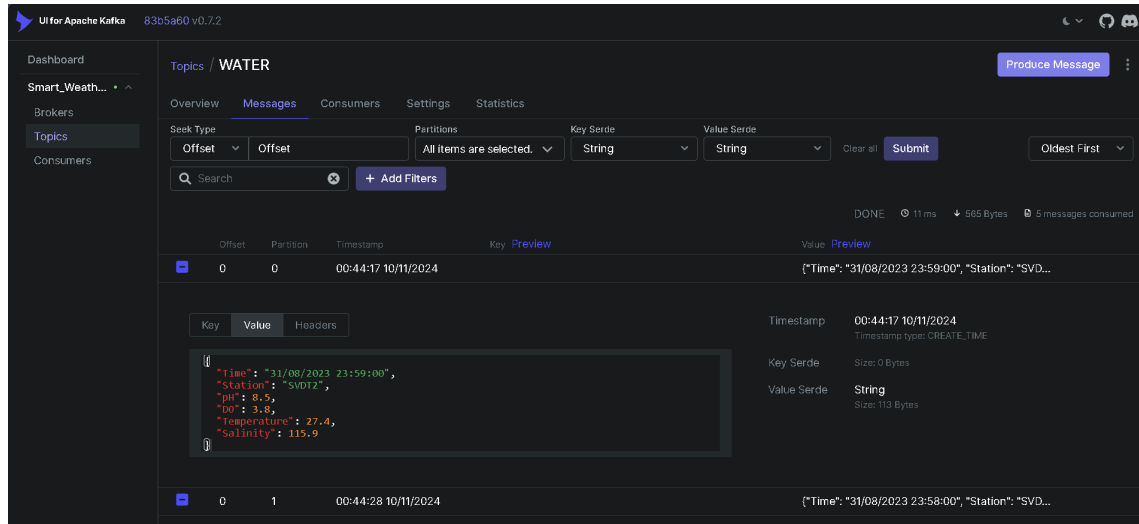


Figure 7: Data Kafka receive

The screenshot shows two Excel spreadsheets side-by-side, representing data output from two different consumers. The left spreadsheet is titled 'AIR_Consumer_1' and the right is 'AIR_Consumer_0'. Both spreadsheets have columns for Time, Station, Temperature, Moisture, Light, Total_Rain, Rainfall, Wind_Dire, PM2.5, PM10, CO, and NO2. The data is organized in rows, with each row representing a single data point received by the respective consumer.

Figure 8: Output 1

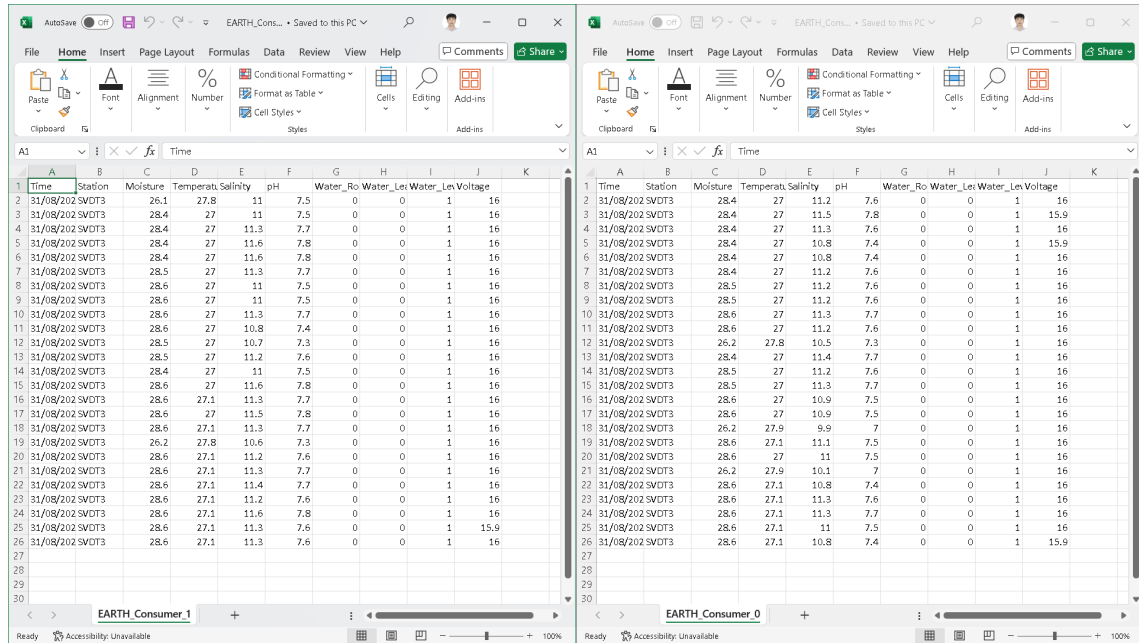


Figure 9: Output 2

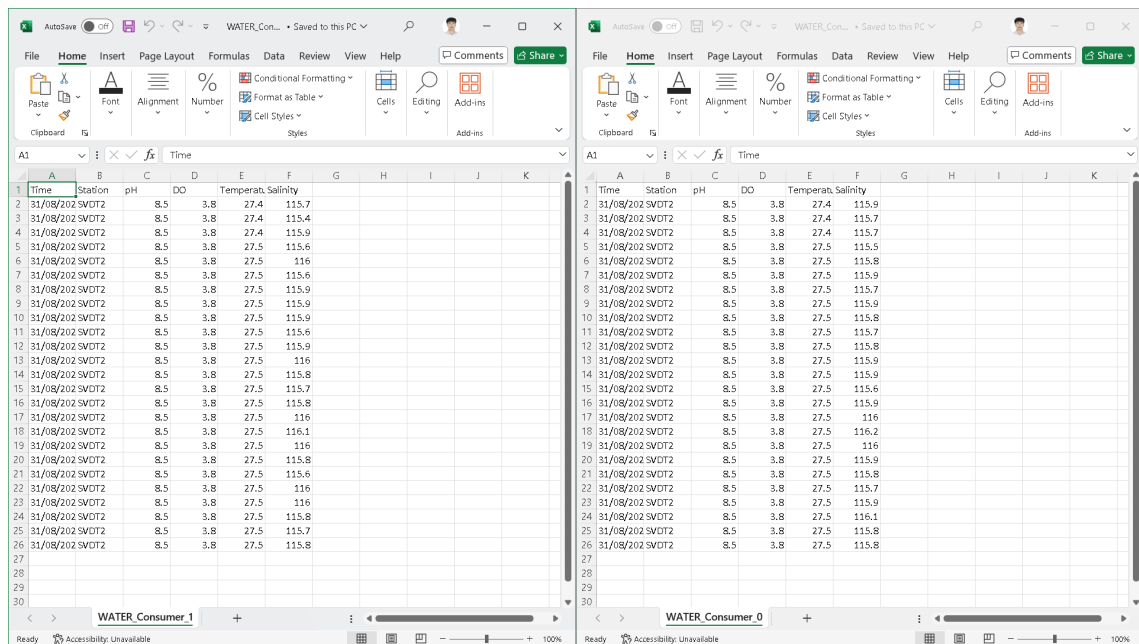


Figure 10: Output 3