Real-Time Log Analytics Service

The Architect Phase:

Problem Statement: Application teams currently lack a centralized, real-time system to analyze high-volume log data. This fragmentation delays incident response, makes performance monitoring difficult, and prevents effective analysis of user behavior.

Define the Requirements:

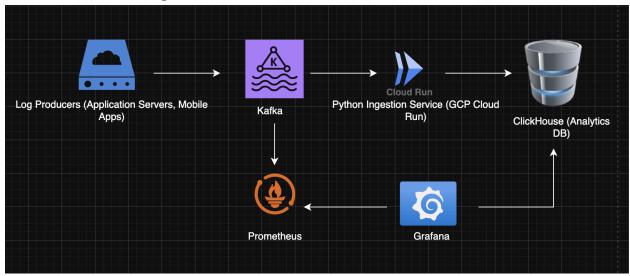
Functional Requirements (What it does):

- Ingest log events from multiple sources.
- Store log data efficiently.
- Provide an interface for fast, real-time queries.
- Visualize key metrics on a dashboard.

Non-Functional Requirements (How well it does it):

- Throughput: Must process over 1 million events per day.
- **Performance:** P99 query latency must be under 400ms.
- Scalability: The ingestion service must scale automatically with load.
- **Durability:** The system must guarantee no data loss during ingestion.

The Architecture Diagram:



Technology Justification:

- GCP Cloud Run: Chosen for its serverless, auto-scaling capabilities. It allows us
 to handle variable log traffic cost-effectively without managing any underlying
 server infrastructure
- 2. Apache Kafka: Selected as a fault-tolerant message bus. It decouples our log producers from the consumer service, providing a durable buffer that prevents data loss during service outages or traffic spikes
- **3.** ClickHouse:Its columnar storage engine is purpose-built for high-speed analytical queries (OLAP). This is critical for meeting our requirement of sub-400ms query performance on terabytes of log data.
- 4. Prometheus & Grafana: Chosen as the industry-standard open-source stack for monitoring and visualization. Prometheus provides robust time-series data collection, while Grafana offers a powerful and flexible platform for creating insightful dashboards.

The Engineer Phase:

Python Ingestion Service:

- 1. Create database schema
- 2. Build Your Local Environment : pinning up the core backend services (Kafka + ClickHouse) on your own laptop using Docker.

3. Docker Compose:

- Docker Compose is like a recipe book.
- It lets you describe multiple services (Kafka, ClickHouse, Zookeeper) in one YAML file and start them all together with a single command (docker-compose up).

4. Zookeeper

- Required by Kafka.
- Manages Kafka brokers, keeps track of who's the leader, coordinates distributed state.
- You don't use Zookeeper directly it's just plumbing for Kafka.

5. Kafka (Message Broker)

- Think of Kafka as your "data bus."
- Producers (apps, servers) send logs → Kafka stores them temporarily → Consumers (like your Python service) read them.
- It's designed for high-throughput, fault-tolerant streaming.

6. ClickHouse (Analytics Database)

- A super-fast database optimized for analytics and logs.
- Instead of traditional row-based storage (like Postgres), it uses columnar storage — making queries over billions of rows very fast.
- This is where your logs will ultimately be stored for querying and dashboards.

7. Docker Volumes

volumes:

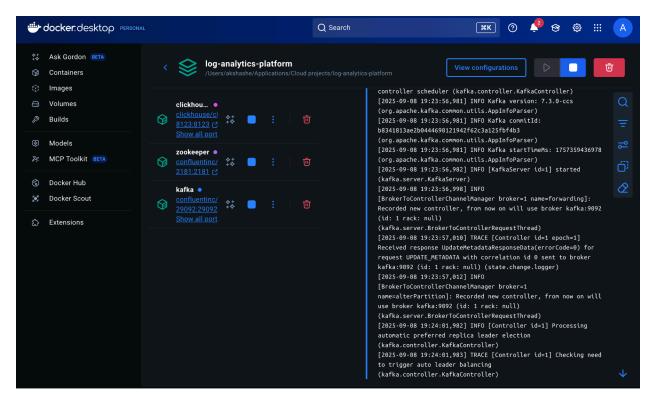
- ./clickhouse-data:/var/lib/clickhouse
 - o That means: "Save database files to my local folder clickhouse-data."
 - Without this, data would vanish every time you stopped the container.

The flow:

Producers (your test apps) → send logs → **Kafka**

Python ingestion service \rightarrow consumes logs \rightarrow stores them into **ClickHouse Grafana** \rightarrow queries ClickHouse + Prometheus \rightarrow shows dashboards





Zookeeper: The Coordinator

Of course. Let's break down what each service in your docker-compose.yml file does. Think of this file as a blueprint for creating a mini, virtual data center on your computer.

Zookeeper: The Coordinator 🦬

What it is: Apache Zookeeper is a centralized service for maintaining configuration information, naming, and providing distributed coordination.

Its role in our project: Zookeeper acts as the **manager or "brain" for Kafka**. In older Kafka versions, it was responsible for keeping track of critical metadata, such as:

- Which brokers (Kafka servers) are currently alive.
- Who is the "leader" for a specific data topic.
- Configuration settings for all topics.

In short, Kafka brokers talk to Zookeeper to coordinate their work. Without it, the Kafka cluster wouldn't know how to function.

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Key Configuration: The line KAFKA_Z00KEEPER_C0NNECT: 'zookeeper:2181' in the Kafka service is the explicit instruction telling Kafka where to find its manager.

Note: Newer versions of Kafka can now run without Zookeeper in a mode called KRaft, but using Zookeeper is still very common in many production environments and is great for learning.

Kafka: The Data Superhighway

What it is: Apache Kafka is a distributed event streaming platform. It's designed to move huge amounts of data from a source to a destination, reliably and in real-time.

Its role in our project: Kafka is our **central message bus**. It acts like a highly organized post office.

- 1. **Log Producers** (your applications) send log messages (letters) to a specific Kafka **Topic** (a P.O. Box).
- 2. Kafka stores these messages durably for a configured amount of time.
- 3. **Your Python Service** (the consumer) connects to Kafka and picks up the messages from the topic to process them.

It creates a buffer that separates the application writing the logs from the service processing them. If your Python service goes down for 5 minutes, Kafka holds onto the logs, and the service can pick them right up when it comes back online.

ClickHouse: The Analytics Engine

What it is: ClickHouse is a high-performance, columnar database management system.

Its role in our project: This is our specialized warehouse and query engine. While a normal database stores data in rows (like a spreadsheet), ClickHouse stores it in columns. This structure makes it incredibly fast for analytical queries that scan and aggregate large amounts of data, like:

- "Count all ERROR logs from the payment-service in the last hour."
- "Find the average response time for user_id '123'."

This is why it can meet our sub-400ms query performance goal.

Next task: To create the Python consumer that reads data from Kafka

```
ModuleNotFoundError: No module named 'kafka'

(base) akshashe@Akshays—MacBook—Air log—analytics—platform % python producer.py
Sending a test log message to Kafka...

Message sent successfully. 
(base) akshashe@Akshays—MacBook—Air log—analytics—platform % python producer.py
Sending a test log message to Kafka...

Message sent successfully. 
(base) akshashe@Akshays—MacBook—Air log—analytics—platform % 

(base) akshashe@Akshays—MacBook—Air log—analytics—platform % 

>
```

```
AttributeError: 'float' object has no attribute 'timestamp'
○ (base) akshashe@Akshays-MacBook-Air app % python main.py
Topic 'logs' already exists.
Connecting to ClickHouse...
Successfully connected to ClickHouse. ✓
Consumer is now listening for messages on topic 'logs'...
Inserted log for service 'test-producer' into ClickHouse.
Inserted log for service 'test-producer' into ClickHouse.
```

Your local data pipeline is now **fully functional**: data flows from the producer, through Kafka, is processed by your Python service, and is correctly stored in ClickHouse.

Now, let's optimize it. A high-throughput service can't insert logs one by one; it's too slow. The key to performance is **batching**.

```
    (base) akshashe@Akshays-MacBook-Air log-analytics-platform % python producer.py Sending 250 log messages to Kafka...
        All messages sent successfully. ✓
    (base) akshashe@Akshays-MacBook-Air app % python main.py Topic 'logs' already exists.
        Connecting to ClickHouse...
        Successfully connected to ClickHouse. ✓
        Consumer is now listening for messages on topic 'logs'...
        Inserted batch of 3 logs into ClickHouse.
        Inserted batch of 1 logs into ClickHouse.
        Inserted batch of 100 logs into ClickHouse.
        Inserted batch of 100 logs into ClickHouse.
        Inserted batch of 100 logs into ClickHouse.
```

The DevOps Phase

Your goal is to containerize the application so it can be deployed on Google Cloud Run. This involves creating a Dockerfile, which is a recipe for building a portable image of your service.

The **Dockerfile** provides a consistent, reproducible environment for your application. GCP Cloud Run will use this file to build and run your service exactly as you've defined

it, eliminating "it works on my machine" problems. The **.dockerignore** file ensures the container is as lean as possible.

Prerequisites

- You have a GCP project created.
- You have installed and authenticated the gcloud CLI.
- Your Kafka and ClickHouse instances are accessible from the internet (e.g., using a managed service like Confluent Cloud, Aiven, or ClickHouse Cloud). The localhost addresses will not work from GCP.

```
y.

(base) akshashe@Akshays-MacBook-Air log-analytics-platform % gcloud artifacts repositories create log-analytics-repo \
--repository-format=docker \
--location=us-central1 \
--description="Docker repository for log analytics project"

Create request issued for: [log-analytics-repo]
Waiting for operation [projects/graceful-trees-471716-s6/locations/us-central1/oper ations/1a1a1a91-5630-41ea-b613-29432ea4d423] to complete...done.

Created repository [log-analytics-repo].
(base) akshashe@Akshays-MacBook-Air log-analytics-platform %
```

Next Step: Build and Push Your Image

1. Authorize Docker

```
(base) akshashe@Akshays-MacBook-Air log-analytics-platform % gcloud auth configure-docker us-central 1-docker.pkg.dev
Adding credentials for: us-central1-docker.pkg.dev
After update, the following will be written to your Docker config file located at [/Users/akshashe/.docker/config.json]:
{
    "credHelpers": {
        "us-central1-docker.pkg.dev": "gcloud"
     }
}

Do you want to continue (Y/n)? y

Docker configuration file updated.
```

2. Build and Tag the Image

3. Push the Image to GCP

```
• (base) akshashe@Akshays-MacBook-Air log-analytics-platform % docker push us-centrall-docker.pkg.dev/graceful-trees-471716-s6/log-analy tics-repo/ingestion-service: latest
The push refers to repository [us-centrall-docker.pkg.dev/graceful-trees-471716-s6/log-analytics-repo/ingestion-service]
b2fefff975e6d: Pushed
7f778ec53244: Pushed
0dc000d23e1f: Pushed
440ff9e33d74: Pushed
7c32de6c73aa: Pushed
2f4c010f55c3: Pushed
e2y4df522e03: Pushed
057565063e5e: Pushed
057565063e5e: Pushed
d9860368ff97: Pushed
latest: digest: sha256:f416bc845961634624796ef6a7f871f6c8a528f88461b1f2e1475cc0454da315 size: 856
```

Final Step: Deploy and Go Live

```
Updated property [core/project].

Updated property [core/project].

Updated are available for some Google Cloud CLI components. To install them, please run:

$ gcloud components update

—— Creating VM instance: data-services-vm —— Created [https://www.googleapis.com/compute/v1/projects/graceful-trees-471716-s6/zones/us-central1-c/instances/data-services-vm].

NAME ZONE MACHINE_TYPE PREEMPTIBLE INTERNAL_IP EXTENNAL_IP STATUS
data-services-vm us-central1-c e2-medium 10.128.0.2 34.71.31.191 RINNING

—— Reserving a static IP address —— Created [https://www.googleapis.com/compute/v1/projects/graceful-trees-471716-s6/regions/us-central1/addresses/data-services-vm-static-ip].

ERROR: (gcloud.compute.instances.add-access-config) Could not fetch resource:

— At most one access config currently supported.

—— Creating firewall rule for Follow link (cmd + click)

Creating firewall... "Created [https://www.googleapis.com/compute/v1/projects/graceful-trees-471716-s6/global/firewalls/allow-kafka].

Creating firewall III. done.

NAME NETWORK DIRECTION PRIORITY ALLOW DENY DISABLED
allow-kafka default INGRESS 1000 tcp:2909 False

—— Creating firewall... "Created [https://www.googleapis.com/compute/v1/projects/graceful-trees-471716-s6/global/firewalls/allow-clickhouse].

Creating firewall... "Created [https://www.googleapis.com/compute/v1/projects/graceful-trees-471716-s6/global/firewalls/allow-clickhouse].

Creating firewall... "Greated [https://www.googleapis.com/compute/v1/pr
```

Install Software on the VM

1. Ssh into vm

2. Install Docker and Run Services

Once you are inside the VM, you'll need to run the commands from **Step 3 and Step 4** of the "DIY" guide. This involves:

Installing Docker and Docker Compose.

```
Setting up december 1.2 Settlemin 2-2 64.1) ... 
Setting up december 1.2 Settlemin 2-2 64.1) ... 
Setting up december 1.3 Settlemin 2-2 64.1) ... 
Settlemin up plaz (2-6-1) ... 2-8 debumtus 2-2 64.1) ... 
Settlemin up plaz (2-6-1) ... 
Settlemin up december 1.3 Settlemin 2-2 64.1) ... 
Settlemin up december 1.3 Settlemin 2-2 64.1) ... 
Settlemin up december 1.3 Settlemin 2-2 64.2) ... 
Scanning in Settlemin 2-2 Settlemin 2-
```

- Creating the docker-compose.yml file (remember to use your static IP 34.29.233.31 in this file).
- Running docker-compose up -d.

```
akshashe@data-services-vm:~$ mkdir services && cd services
akshashe@data-services-vm:~/services$ nano docker-compose.yml
akshashe@data-services-vm:~/services$ docker-compose up -d
```

```
Updated Inttps://www.googleapis.com/compute/vi/projects/graceful-trees-4/1/16-56/zones/us-centrali-c/instances/data-services-vm].
(base) akshashe@Akshays-MacBook-Air log-analytics-platform % gcloud compute instances start data-services-vm --zone=us-centrali-c
Starting instance(s) data-services-vm...done.
Updated [https://compute.googleapis.com/compute/v1/projects/graceful-trees-471716-s6/zones/us-centrali-c/instances/data-services-vm].
Instance internal IP is 10.128.0.2
Instance external IP is 35.223.146.238
```

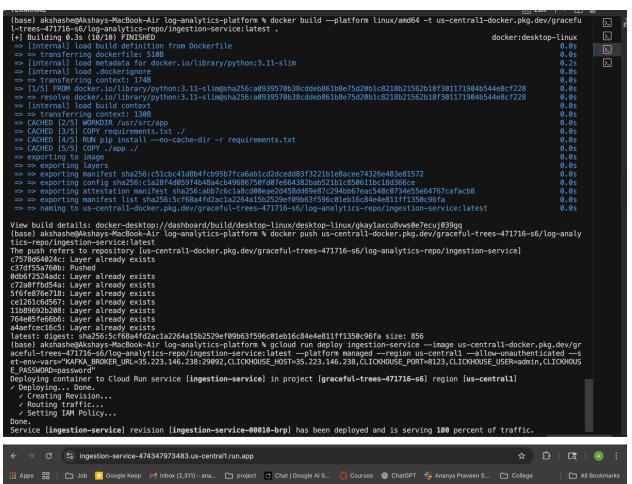
After that, your Kafka and ClickHouse services will be running in the cloud, and you'll be ready for the final deployment of your Cloud Run application

```
Digest: sha256:3b28daecdf0625bd7dc27d555ae8f39042882045e49b04668ceccdd282f67d9b
Status: Downloaded newer image for clickhouse/clickhouse-server:latest
Creating zookeeper ... done
Creating clickhouse ... done
Creating kafka ... done
akshashe@data-services-vm:~/services$
```

Success! Your Kafka and ClickHouse services are now live on your GCP server.

You have reached the final step of your entire project: deploying your application to Cloud Run to bring everything online.

Final Mission: Go Live



Consumer is running.

SEVERITY		TIME	SUMMARY
/	Т	ZUZU U7 17 17.UU.UU.ZU1	July The Strong Service
>	*	2025-09-17 19:53:55.201	Attempt 1/5 to connect to ClickHouse at 35.223.146.238:8123
>	*	2025-09-17 19:53:55.201	* Serving Flask app 'main'
>	*	2025-09-17 19:53:55.202	* Debug mode: off
>	*	2025-09-17 19:54:05.942	Successfully connected to ClickHouse. $lacktriangle$
>	*	2025-09-17 19:54:05.942	Attempt 1/5 to connect to Kafka at 35.223.146.238:29092
>	*	2025-09-17 19:54:05.942	Successfully connected to Kafka. 🔽
>	*	2025-09-17 19:54:05.942	Consumer is now listening for messages on topic 'logs' ☐ ▼
>	*	2025-09-17 19:54:05.942 PDT	Starting ingestion service
>	*	2025-09-17 19:55:09.213	Attempt 1/5 to connect to ClickHouse at 35.223.146.238:8123
>	*	2025-09-17 19:55:09.213	* Serving Flask app 'main'
>	*	2025-09-17 19:55:09.213	* Debug mode: off
>	*	2025-09-17 19:55:19.435	Successfully connected to ClickHouse. $lacksquare$
>	*	2025-09-17 19:55:19.435	Attempt 1/5 to connect to Kafka at 35.223.146.238:29092
>	*	2025-09-17 19:55:19.435	Successfully connected to Kafka. ☑
>	*	2025-09-17 19:55:19.435	Consumer is now listening for messages on topic 'logs'
>	*	2025-09-17 19:55:50.042	Starting ingestion service
>	*	2025-09-17 19:55:50.042	Attempt 1/5 to connect to ClickHouse at 35.223.146.238:8123
>	*	2025-09-17 19:55:50.042	* Serving Flask app 'main'

done!!