

End-to-end large messages processing with Kafka Streams & Kafka Connect

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Text-heavy data











Icons made by Pause08, Freepik, Zlatko Najdenovski, monkik from www.flaticon.com



Load data into Kafka, process and index in Elasticsearch



nttps://aww.seekpng.com/ipng/u2q8r5r5wFe6q8t4_white-on-transparent-kafka-logo-svg/



Large messages in Kafka

NLP-Operations require full document

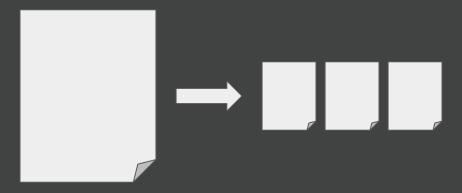
But:

- Kafka prefers many small messages
- max.message.bytes defined by brokers (default 1MB)
- Limit cannot be configured in some scenarios (e.g., Confluent Cloud)
- There will always be (few) messages exceeding the limit



Solutions: Chunking

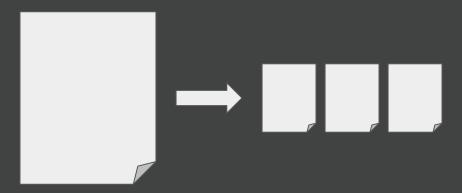
Split document into multiple small parts





Solutions: Chunking

Split document into multiple small parts



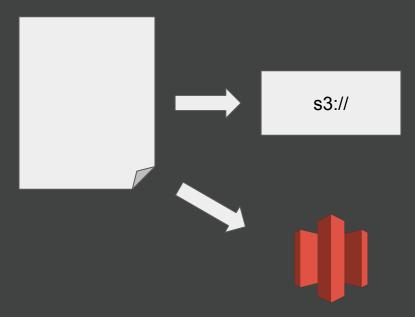
But: requires change of processing logic

- User must be aware of partial documents
- Expensive aggregations required



Solutions: External Storage

Store large messages in external system, e.g., Amazon S3, and send pointers to Kafka





Kafka Streams SerDe

Kafka stores binary messages

SerDes offer an API to interpret raw messages with Kafka Streams (Java)

KStream<String, String> stream = builder.stream("my_topic", Consumed.with(Serdes.String(), Serdes.String()));



S3-backed SerDe

Our S3-backed SerDe transparently handles storage and retrieval of messages

- Delegates actual (de-)serialization to a wrapped SerDe
- No changes to processing logic required, only configuration changes
- Small messages are sent to Kafka (almost) as before

Similar implementations for Kafka Connect and Faust (Python)

<u>bakdata/kafka-s3-backed-serde (GitHub)</u> bakdata/faust-s3-backed-serializer (GitHub`



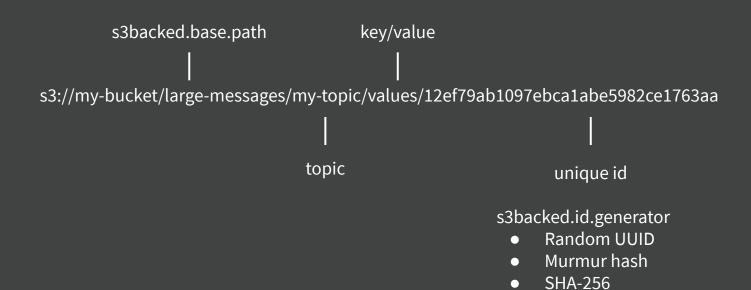
Serialization

- 1. Serialize message using actual SerDe
- 2. Check if message size in bytes exceeds configured limit
- 3.
- a. If message is small enough
 - i. Send actual message small message flag to Kafka
- b. If message is too large
 - i. Store message on S3
 - ii. Send S3 URI and large message flag to Kafka



Serialization - S3 URI

S3 URIs must be unique





Deserialization

- 1. Check flag
- 2.
- a. If flag denotes small message
 - i. Proceed
- b. If denotes large message
 - i. Retrieve message from S3
- 3. Deserialize message using actual SerDe



Demo

https://github.com/bakdata/s3-backed-serde-demo



https://aws.amazon.com/architecture/icons ps://www.seekpng.com/ipng/u2q8r5r5w7e6q8t4_white-on-transparent-kafka-logo-svg



tf-idf

... is a numerical statistic that is intended to reflect how important a word is to a document in a collection or corpus.

$$\operatorname{tf}(t,D) = \frac{\#(t,D)}{\max_{t' \in D} \#(t',D)} \qquad \qquad \operatorname{idf}(t) = \log \frac{N}{\sum_{D:t \in D} 1}$$

$$tf. idf(t, D) = tf(t, D) \cdot idf(t)$$

<u>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tf%E2%80%93idf</u> https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tf-idf-Ma%C3%9F



S3-backed SerDe - Retention

Kafka topics have a message retention

S3 supports object expiration

- Each rule applies to a prefix → each topic has its own prefix
- Timestamp of S3 object and Kafka message can differ



S3-backed SerDe - Limitations

- Communication with S3 is costly
- Small message overhead (1 byte)
- Partitioning affected if used for keys
- Dangling references if compaction is used
- No KSQL support (<u>KSQL Formats</u>)



Read more

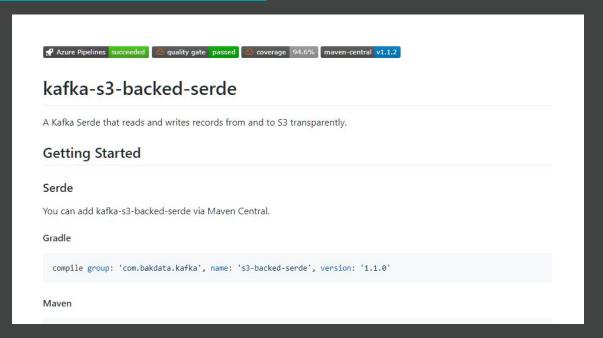
<u>Processing Large Messages with Kafka Streams (Medium)</u>





Read more

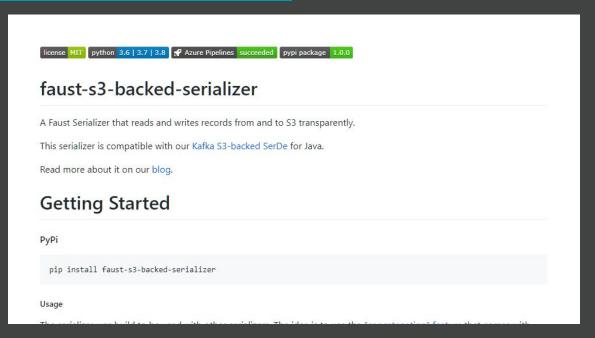
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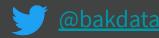




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