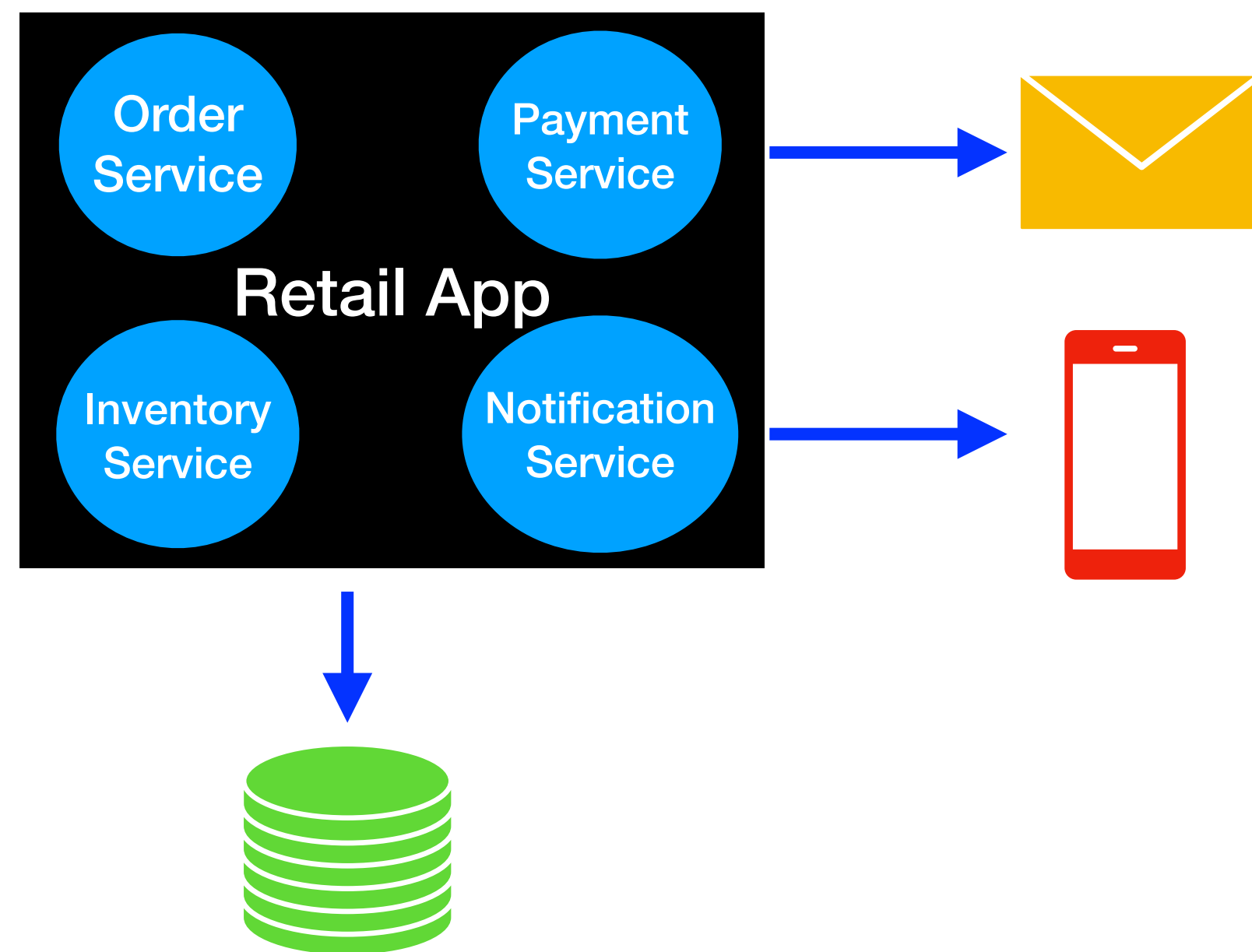


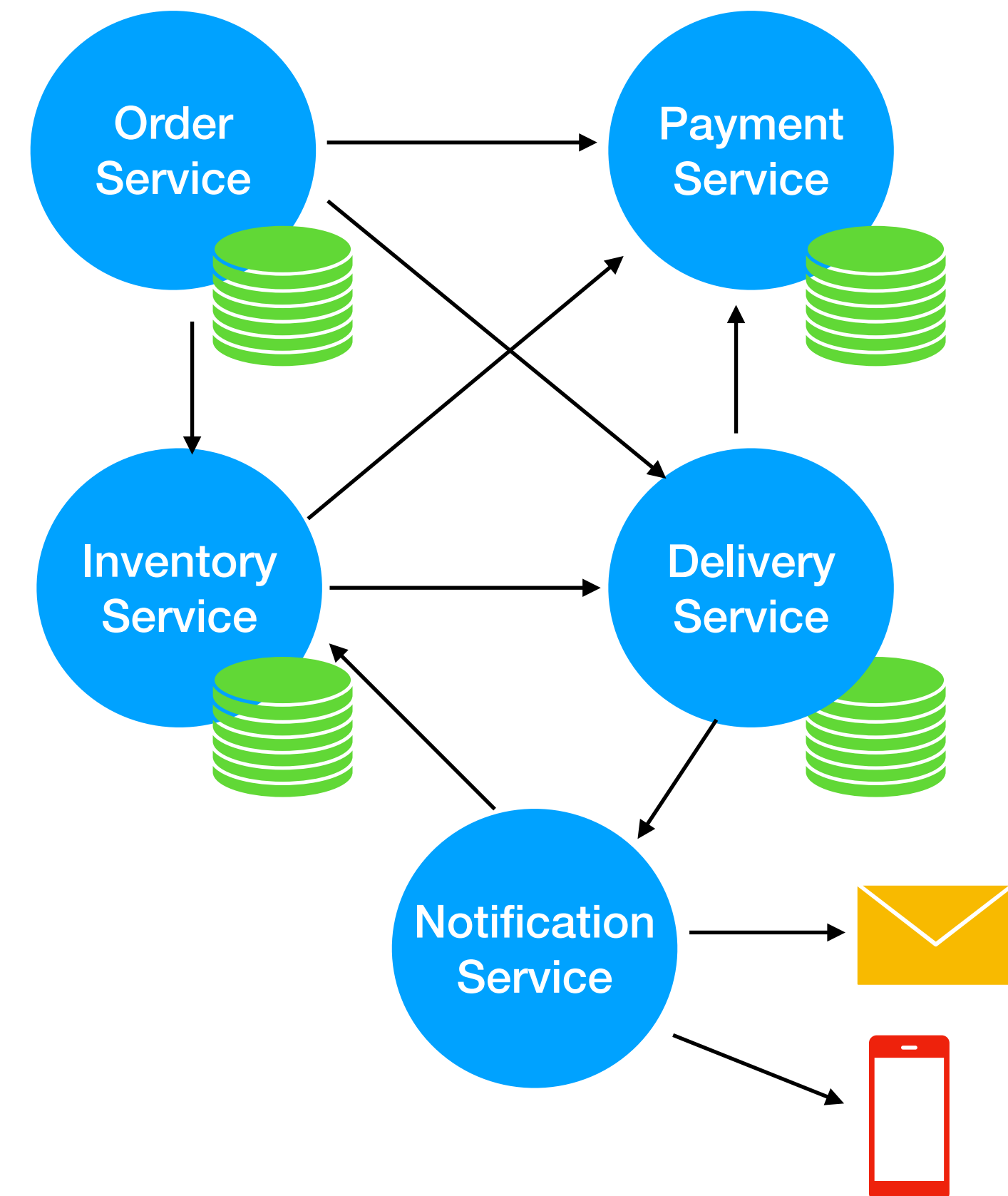
Introduction to Apache Kafka

Software Development

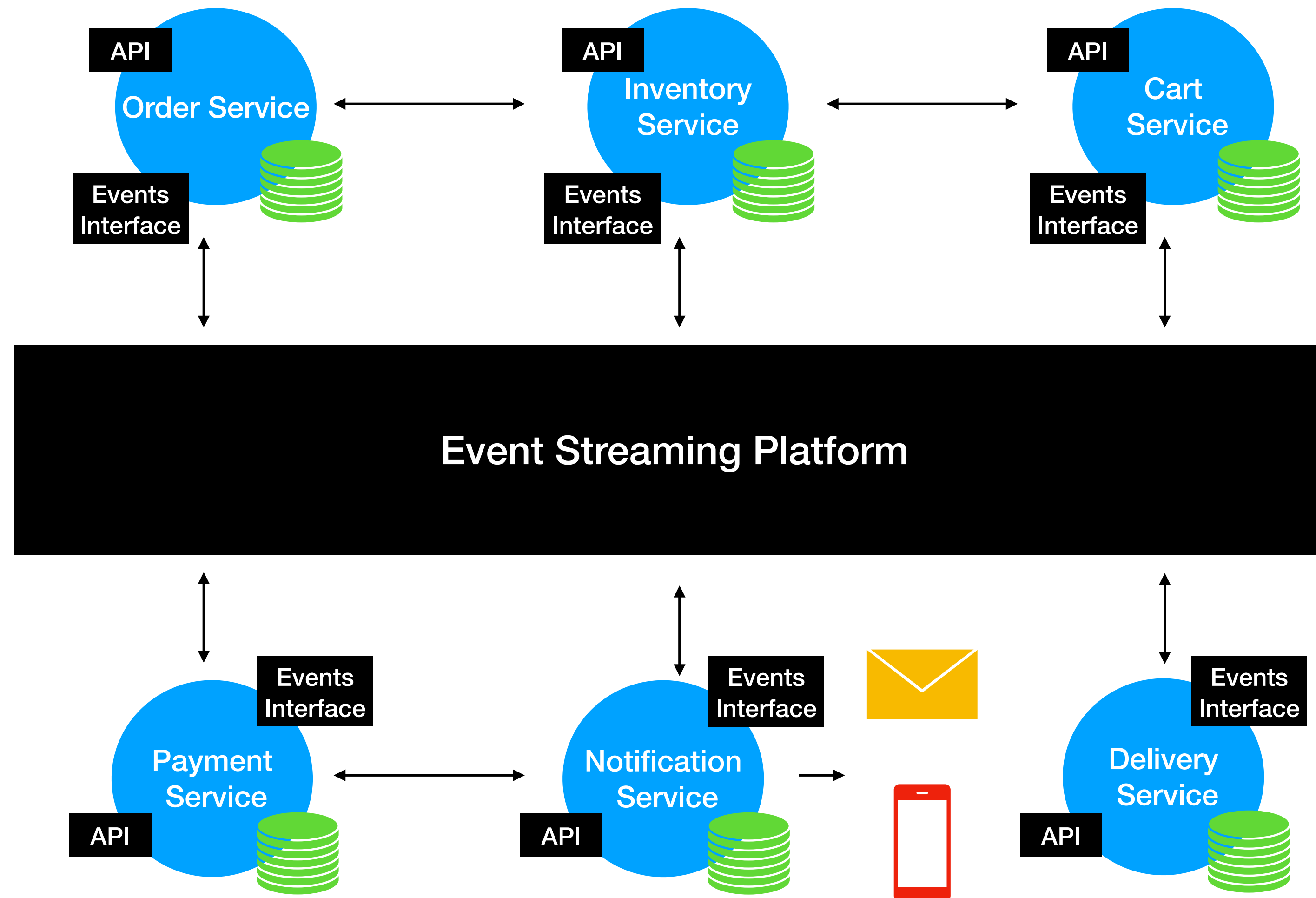
Past



Current

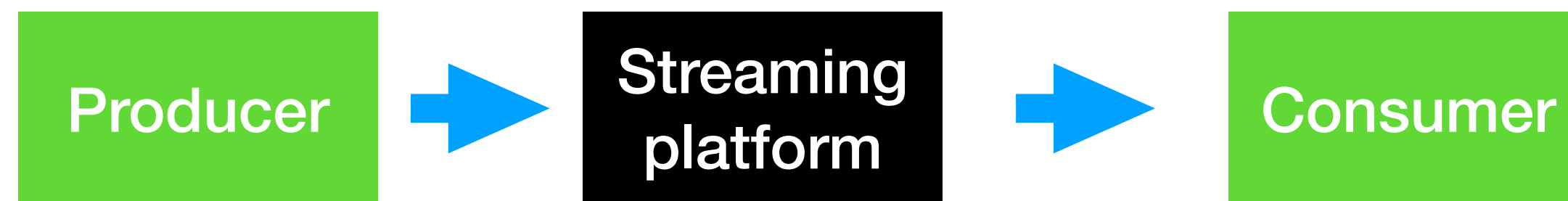


MicroServices Architecture

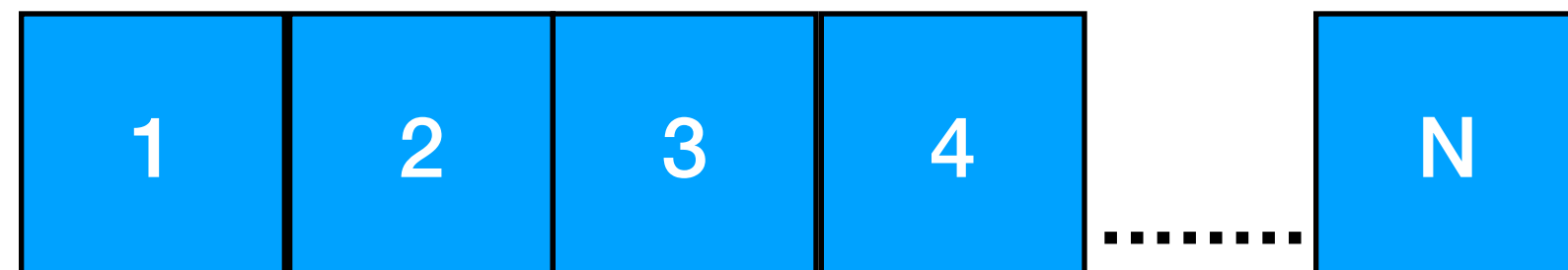


What is an Event Streaming Platform?

- Producers and Consumers subscribe to a stream of records

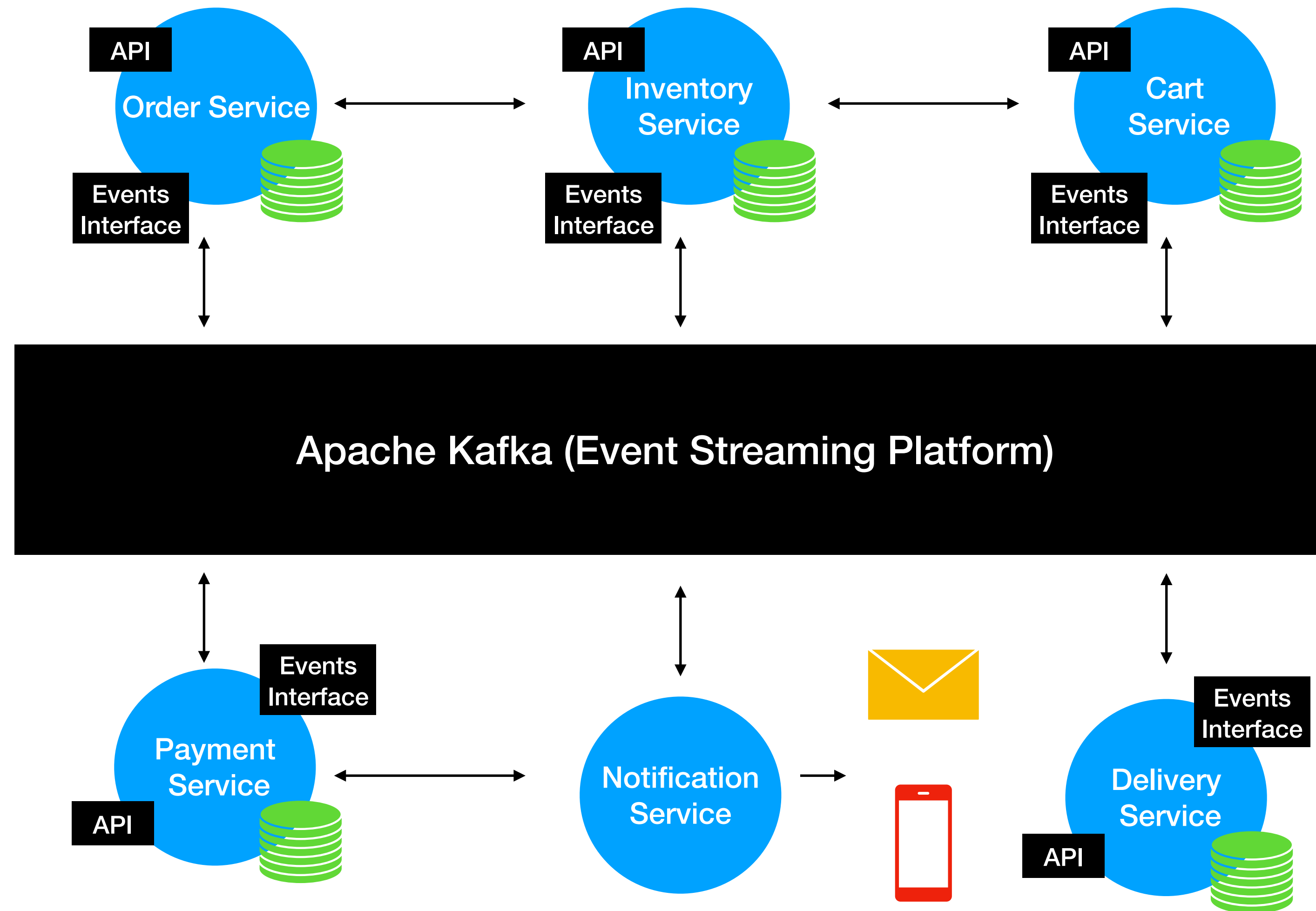


- Store stream of Events



- Analyze and Process Events as they occur

Apache Kafka (Event Streaming Platform)



Traditional Messaging System

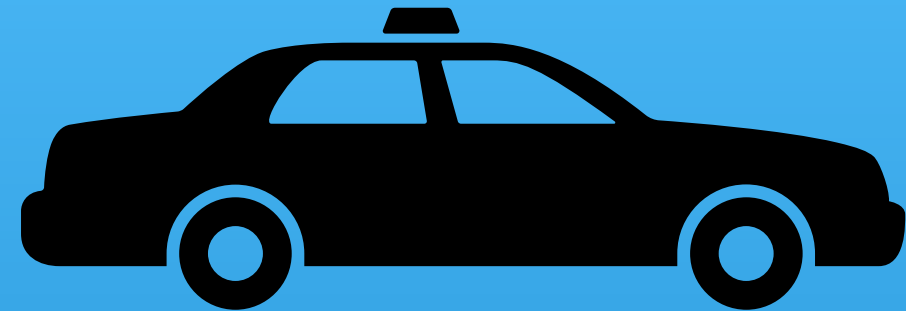
- Transient Message Persistence
- Brokers responsibility to keep track of consumed messages
- Target a specific Consumer
- Not a distributed system

Kafka Streaming Platform

- Stores events based on a retention time. Events are Immutable
- Consumers Responsibility to keep track of consumed messages
- Any Consumer can access a message from the broker
- It's a distributed streaming system

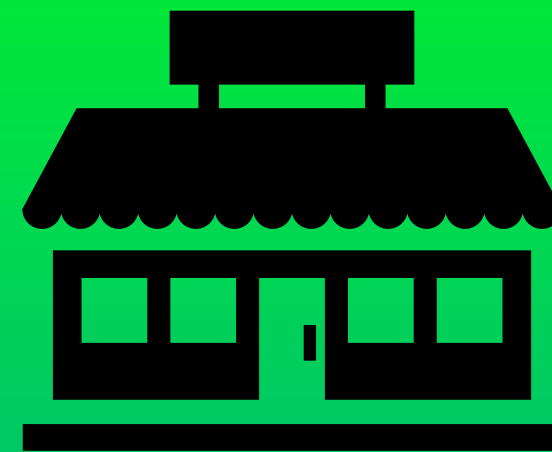
Kafka Use Cases

Transportation



Driver-Rider Notifications
Food Delivery Notifications

Retail



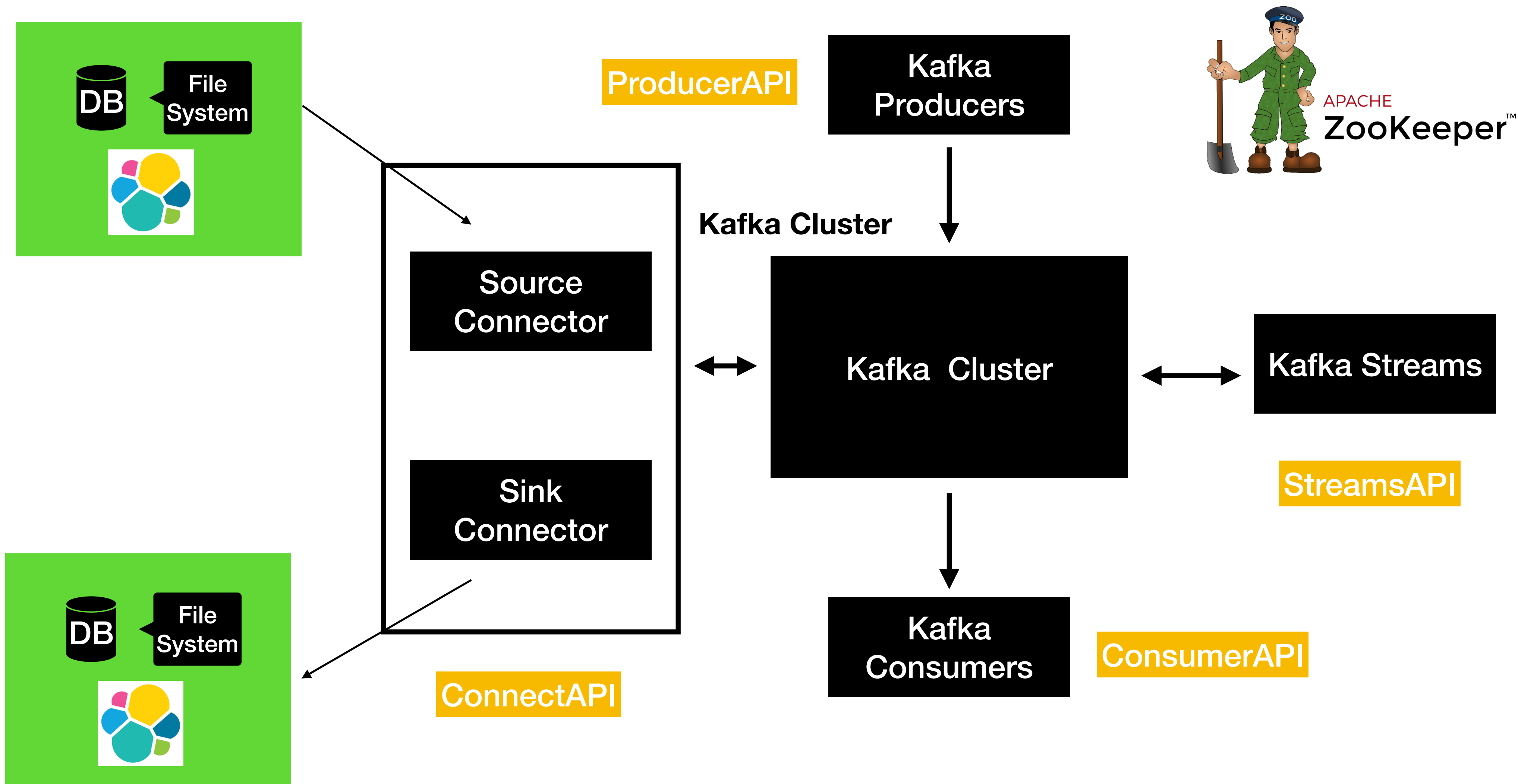
Sale Notifications
**RealTime Purchase
recommendations**
**Tracking Online Order
Deliveries**

Banking



Fraud Transactions
**New Feature/Product
notifications**

Kafka Terminology & Client APIs



Download Kafka

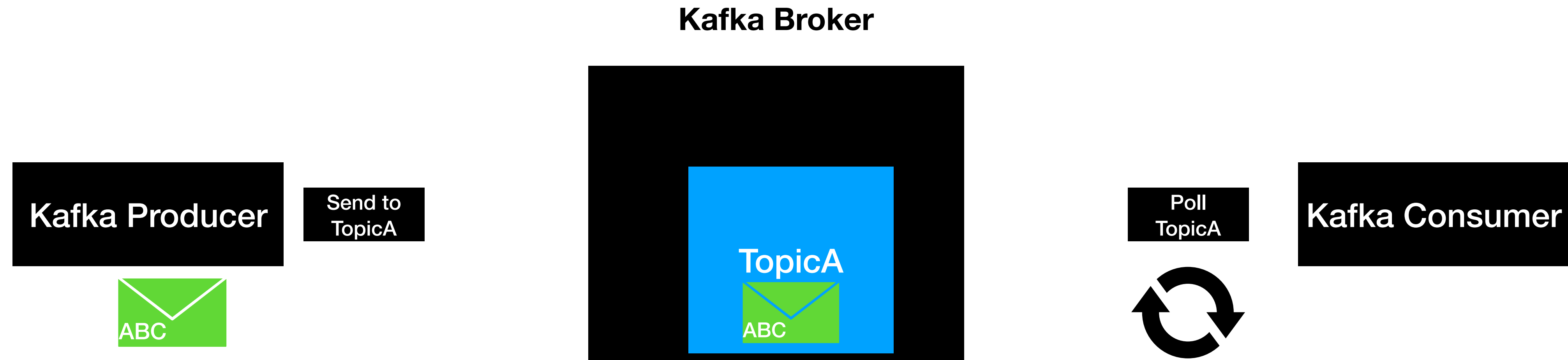
Kafka Topics & Partitions

Kafka Topics

- Topic is an **Entity** in Kafka with a name

Kafka Topics

- Topic is an **Entity** in Kafka with a name

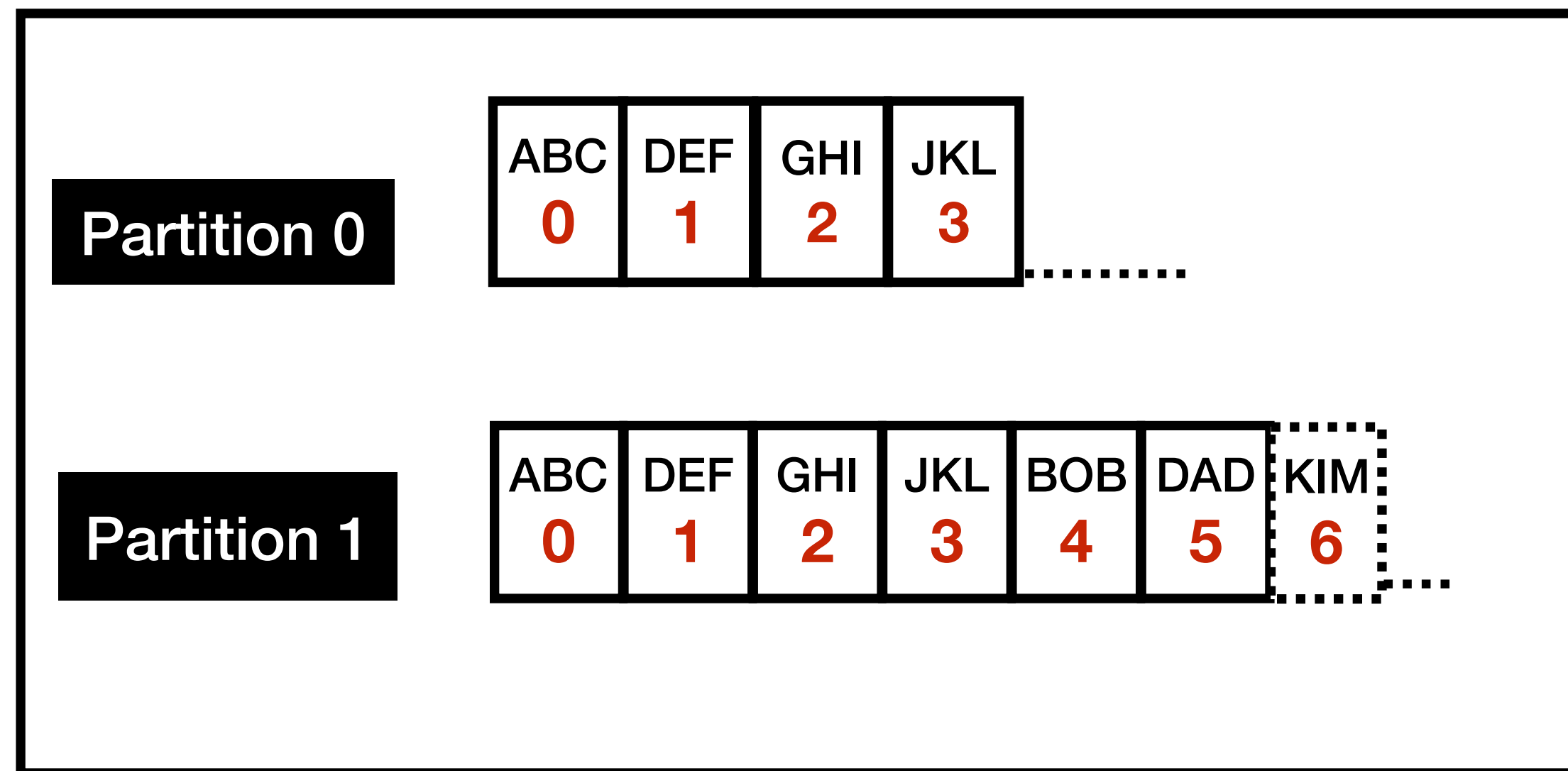


Topic and Partitions

- Partition is where the message lives inside the topic
- Each Topic will be create with one or more partitions

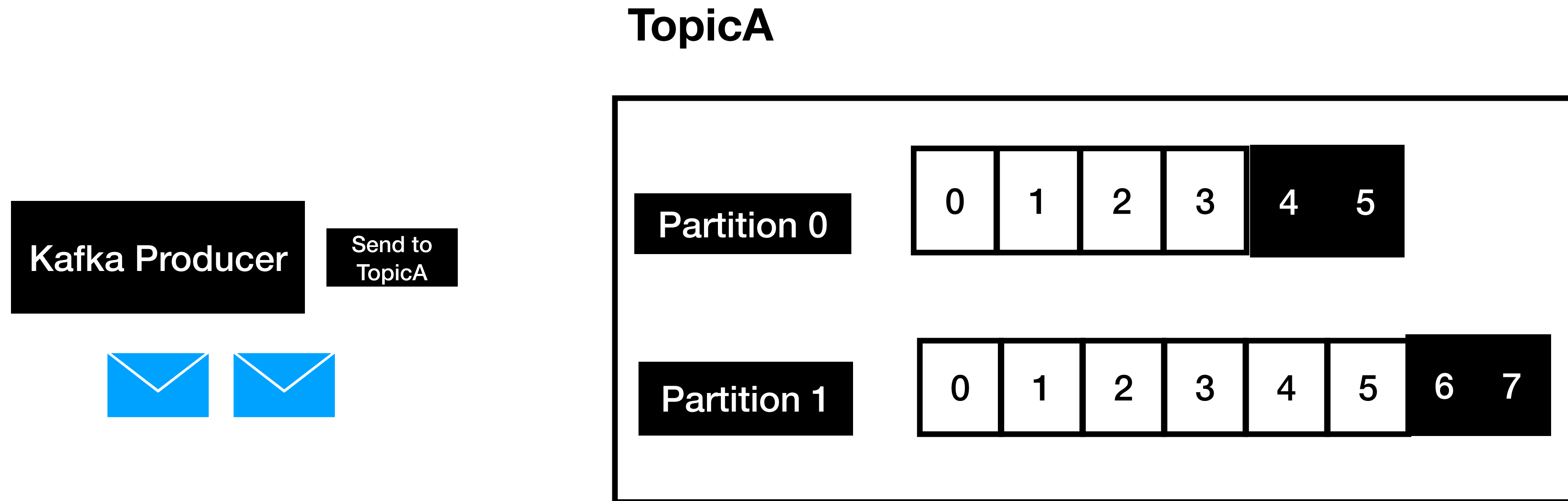
Topic and Partitions

TopicA



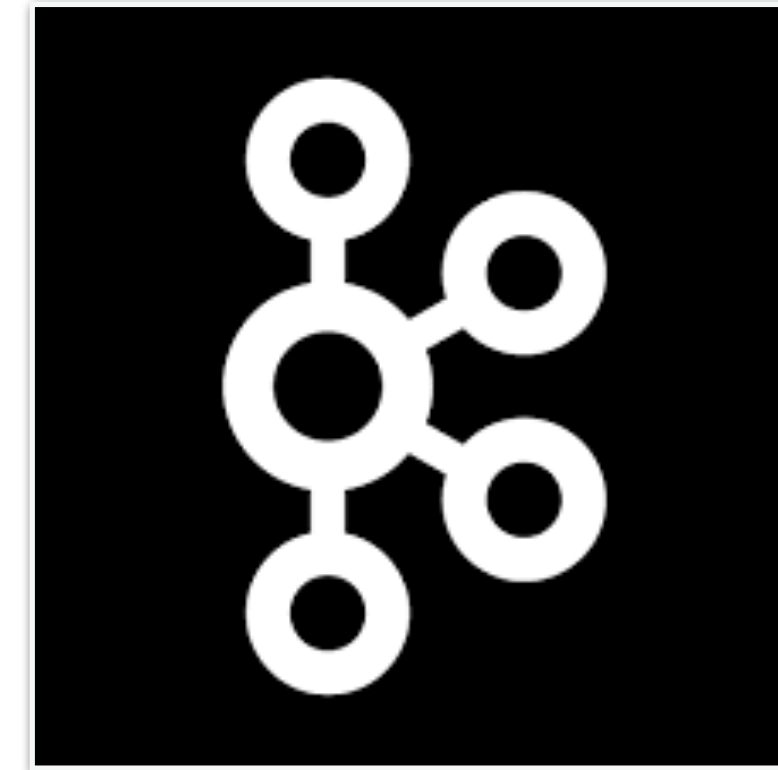
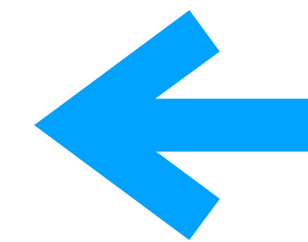
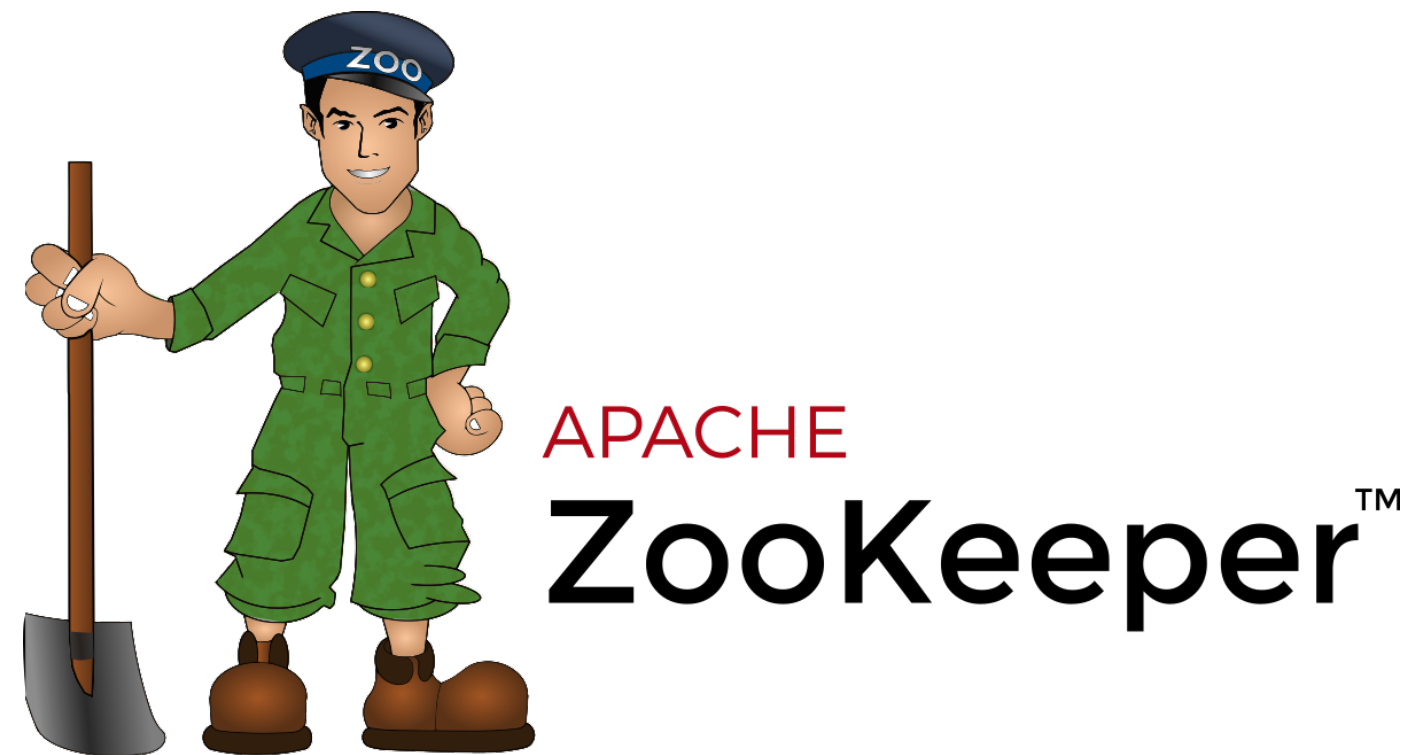
- Each Partition is an ordered , immutable sequence of records
- Each record is assigned a sequential number called **offset**
- Each partition is independent of each other
- Ordering is guaranteed only at the partition level
- Partition continuously grows as new records are produced
- All the records are persisted in a commit log in the file system where Kafka is installed

Topics and Partitions



Setting up Zookeeper & Kafka Broker

Setting up Kafka in Local



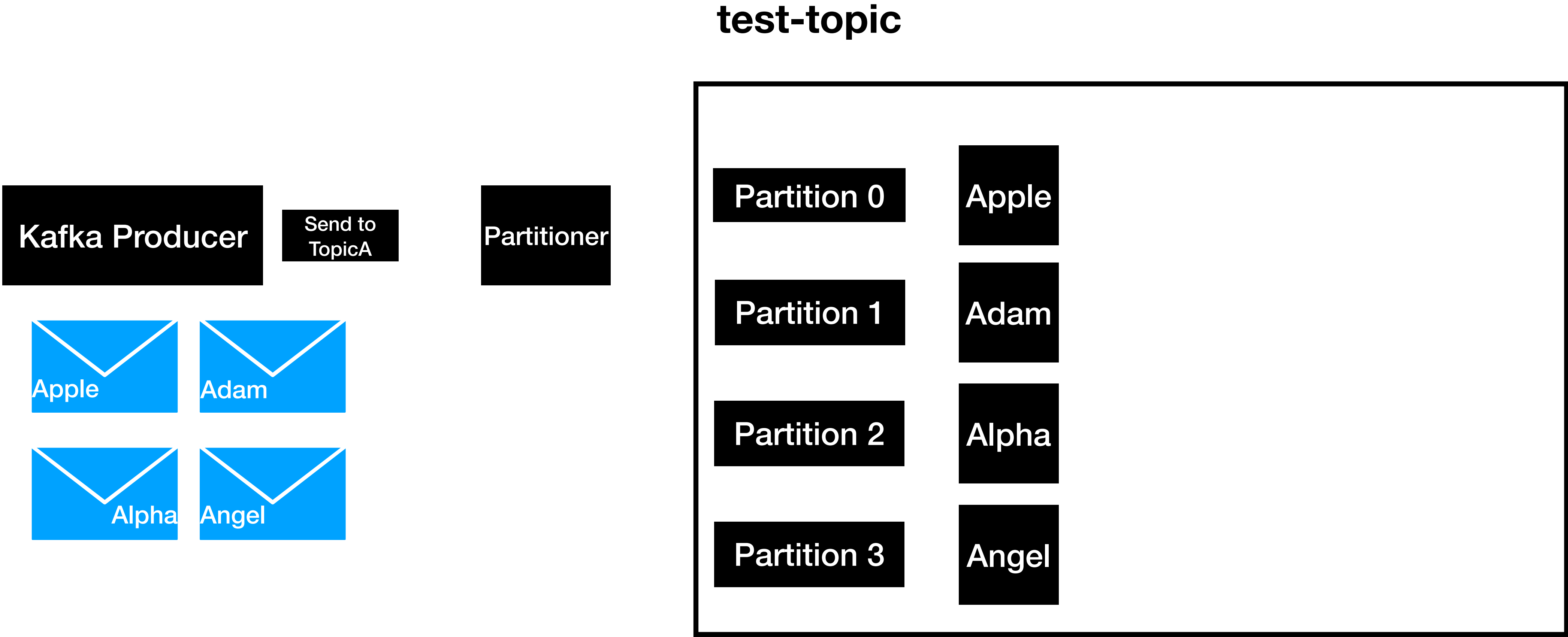
Broker registered
with zookeeper

Sending Kafka Messages With Key and Value

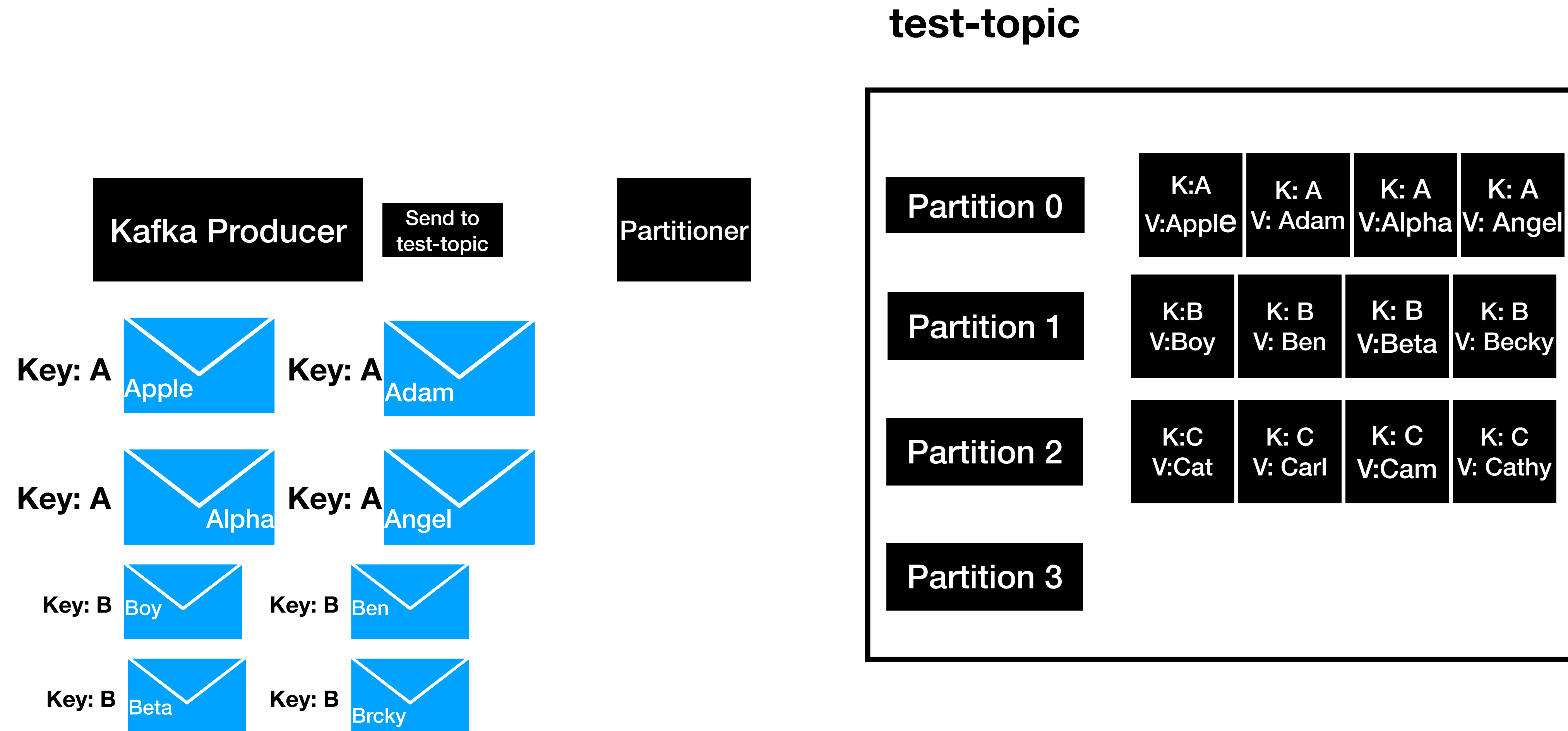
Kafka Message

- Kafka Message these sent from producer has two properties
 - Key (optional)
 - Value

Sending Message Without Key



Sending Message With Key

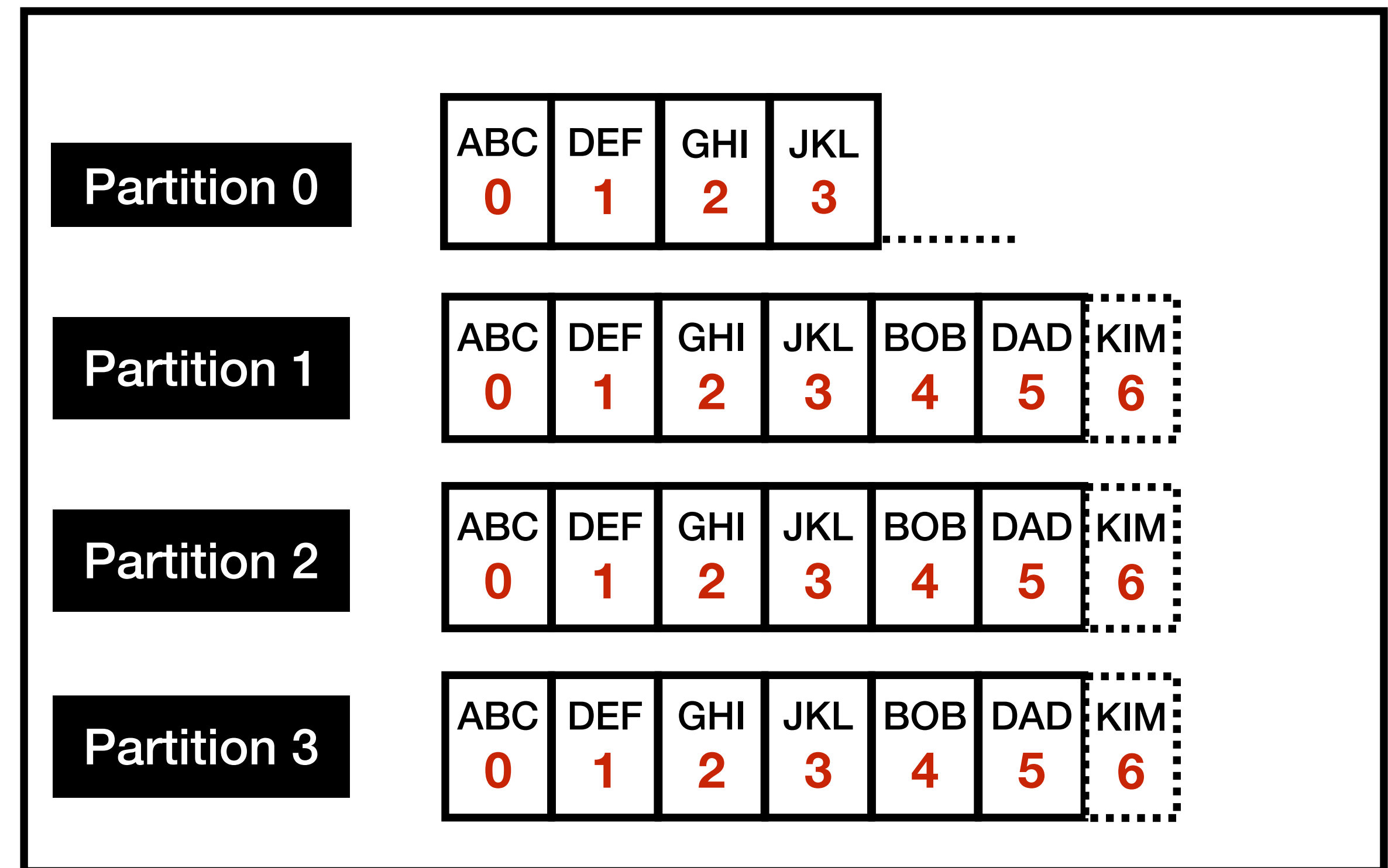


Consumer Offsets

Consumer Offsets

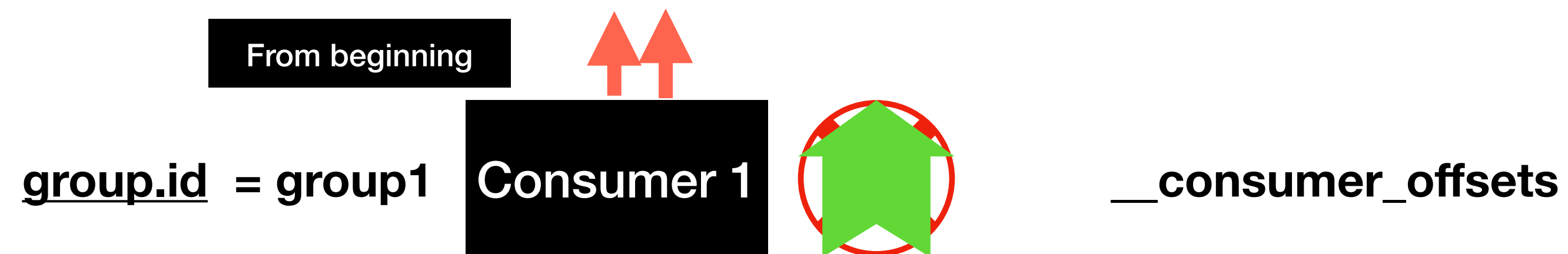
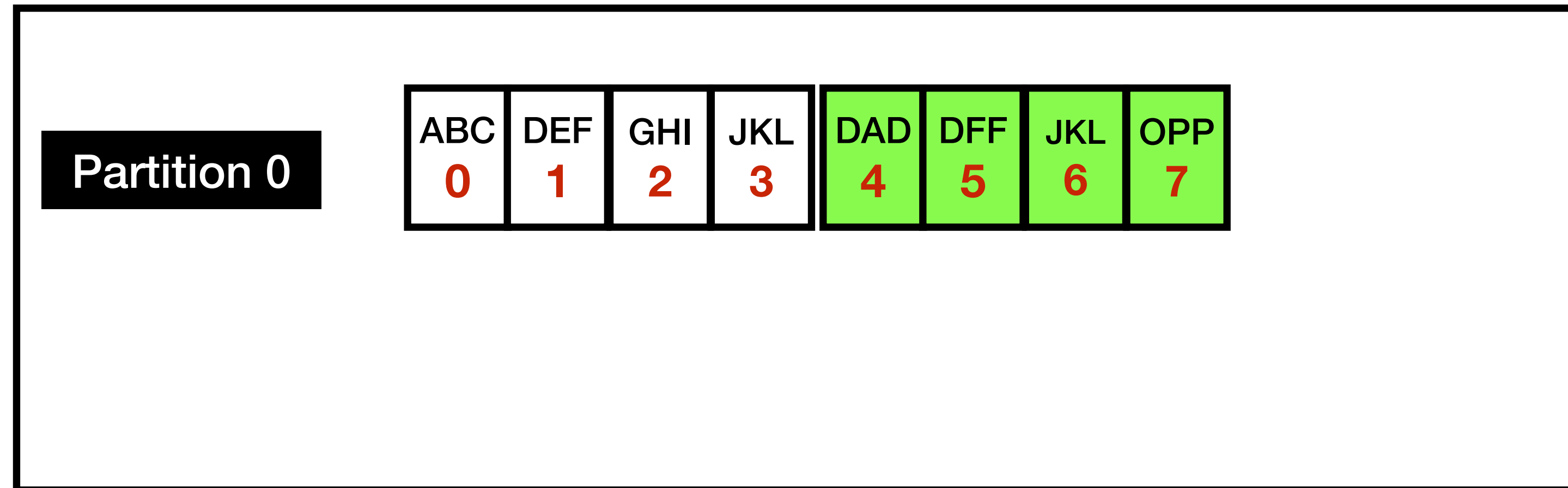
- Consumer have three options to read
 - from-beginning
 - latest
 - specific offset

test-topic



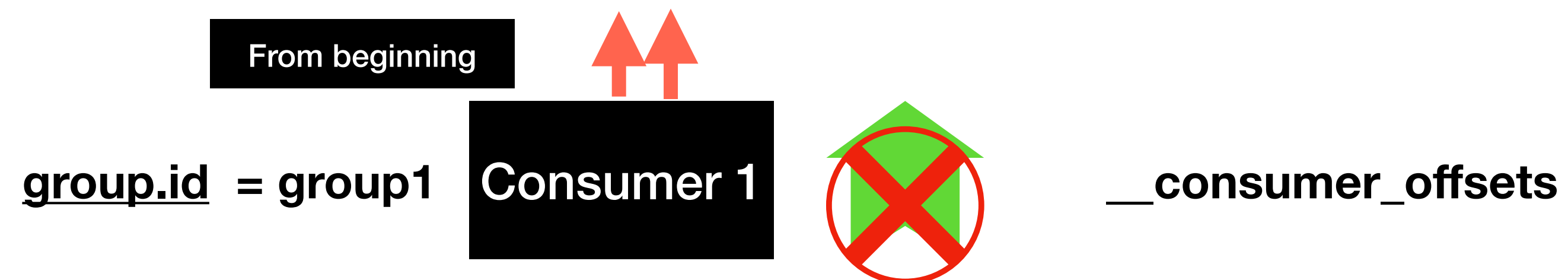
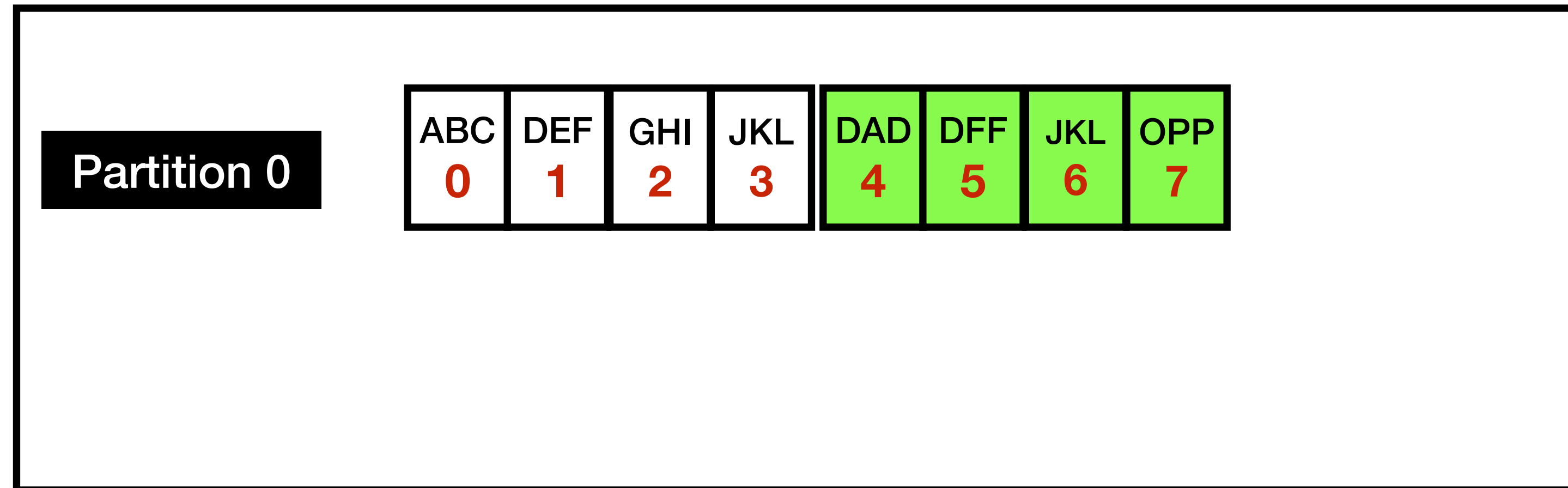
Consumer Offsets

test-topic



Consumer Offsets

test-topic



Consumer Offset

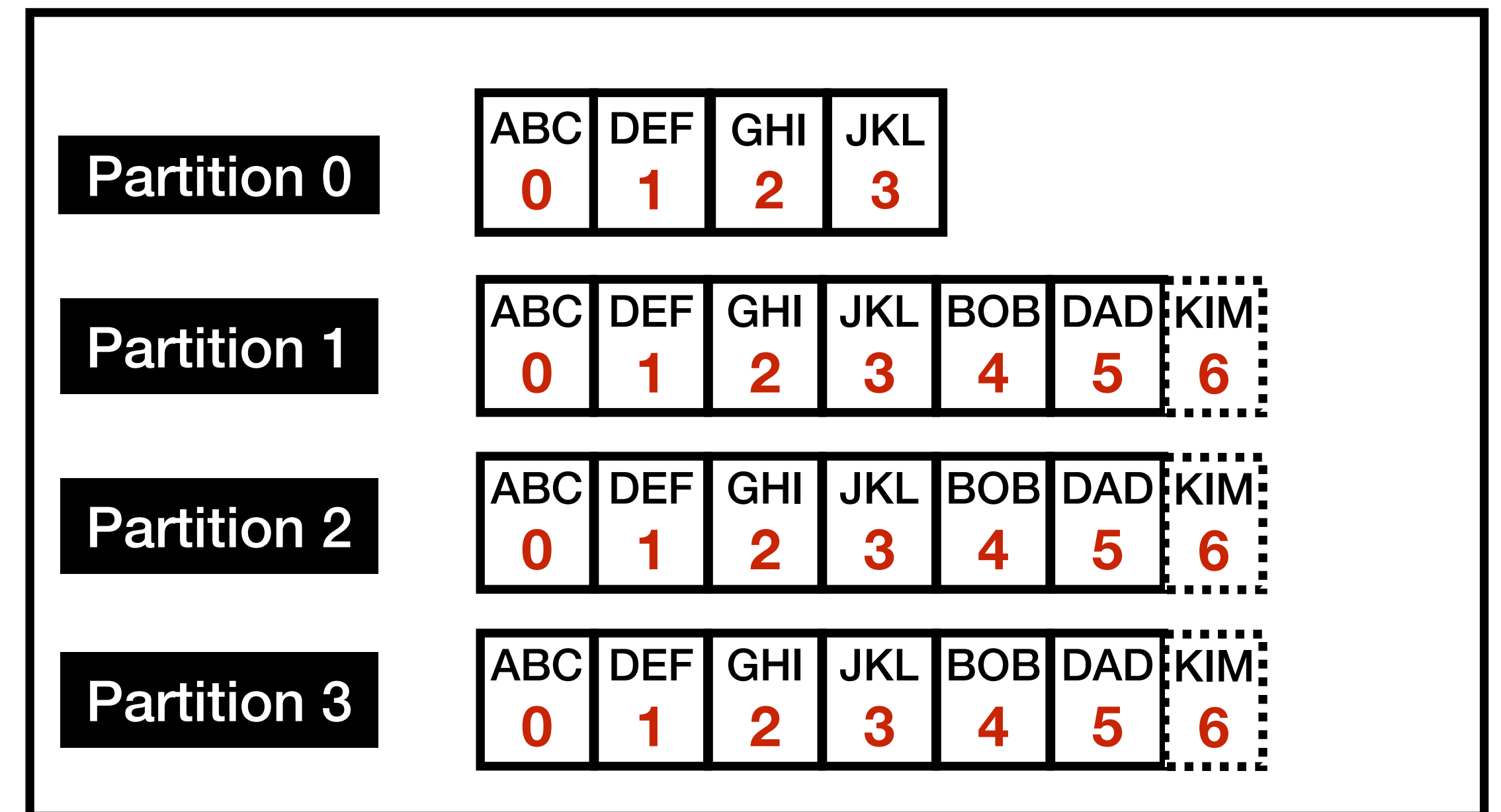
- Consumer offsets behaves like a bookmark for the consumer to start reading the messages from the point it left off.

Consumer Groups

Consumer Groups

- group.id is mandatory
- group.id plays a major role when it comes to scalable message consumption.

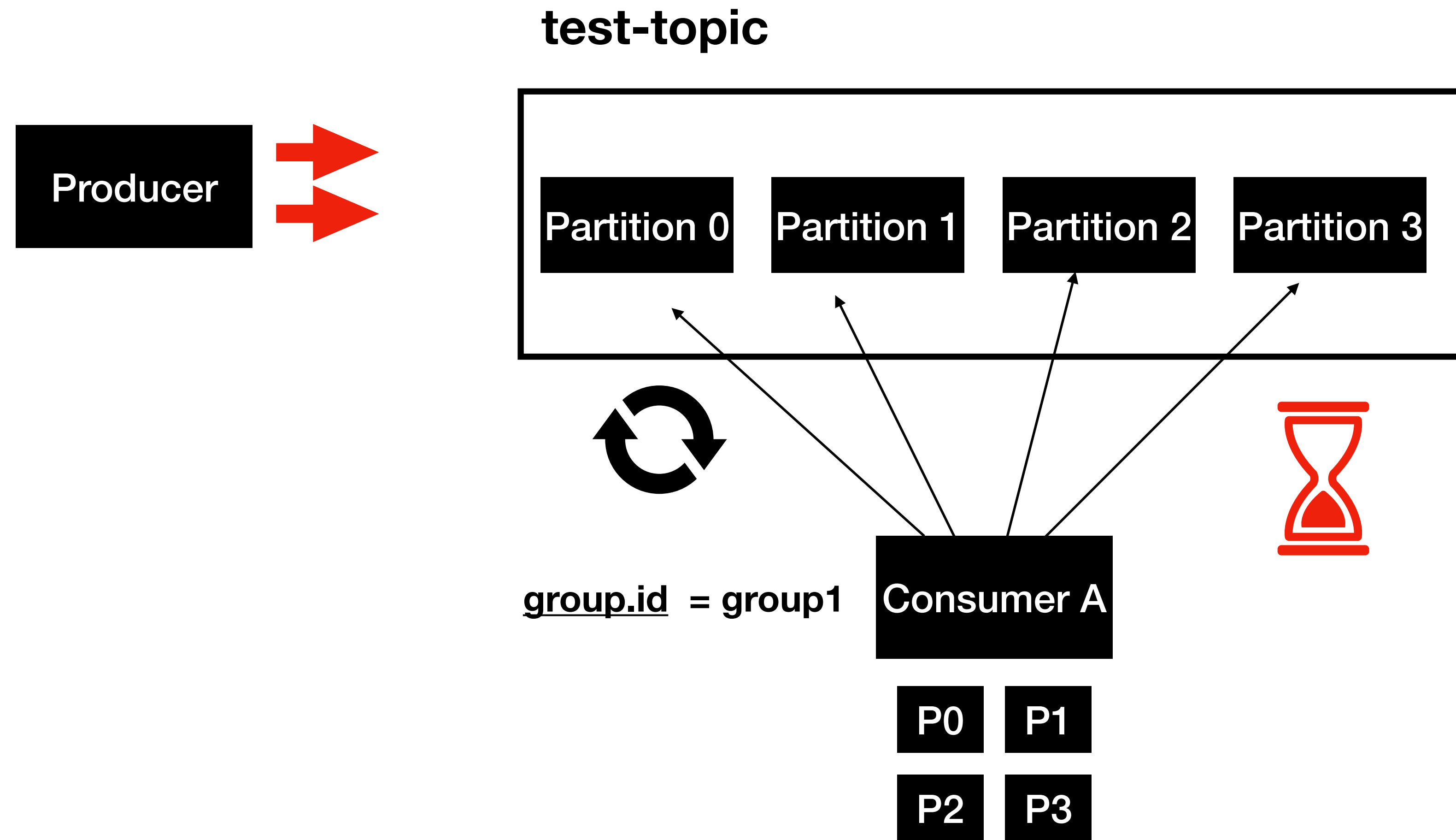
test-topic



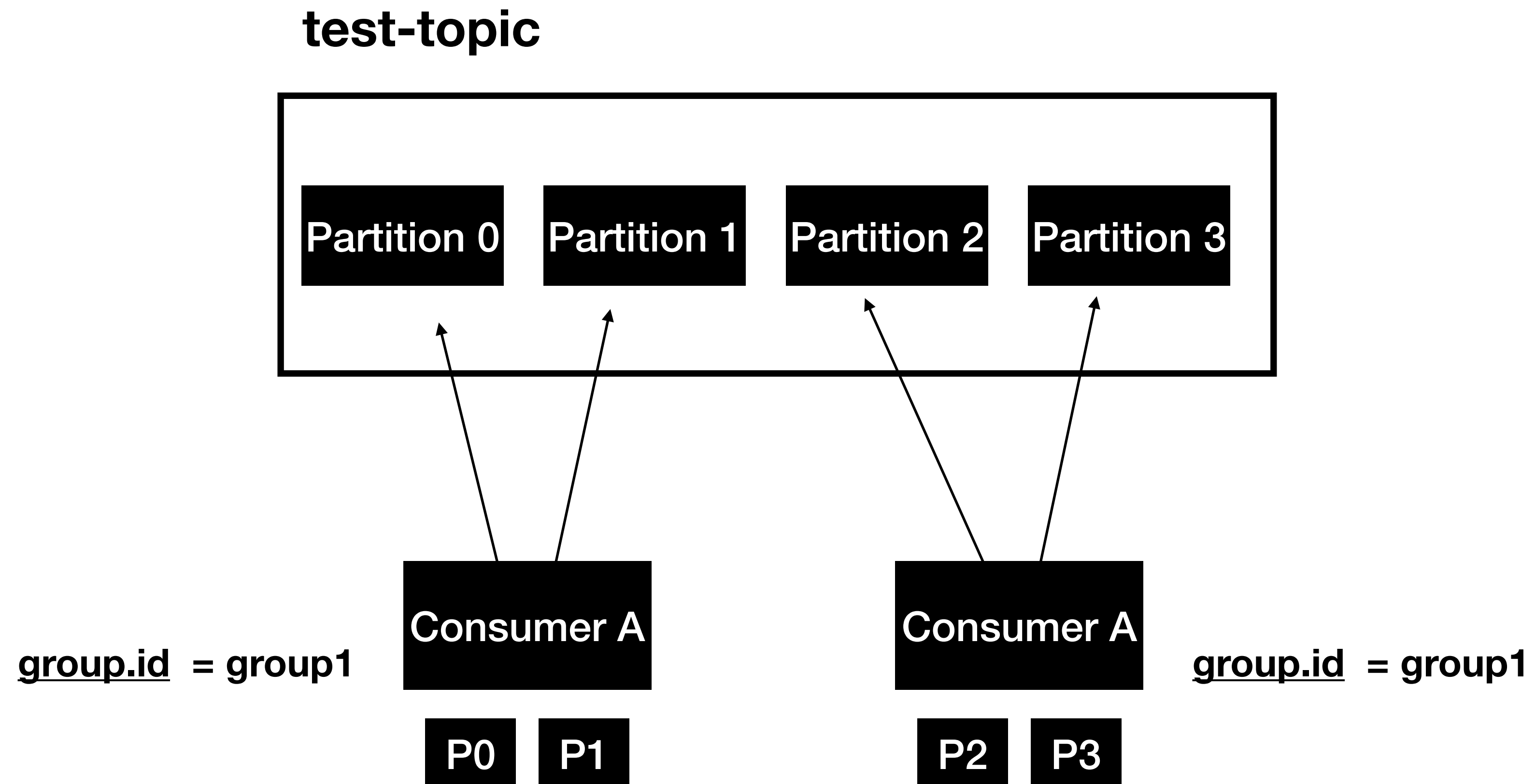
group.id = group1

Consumer 1

Consumer Groups

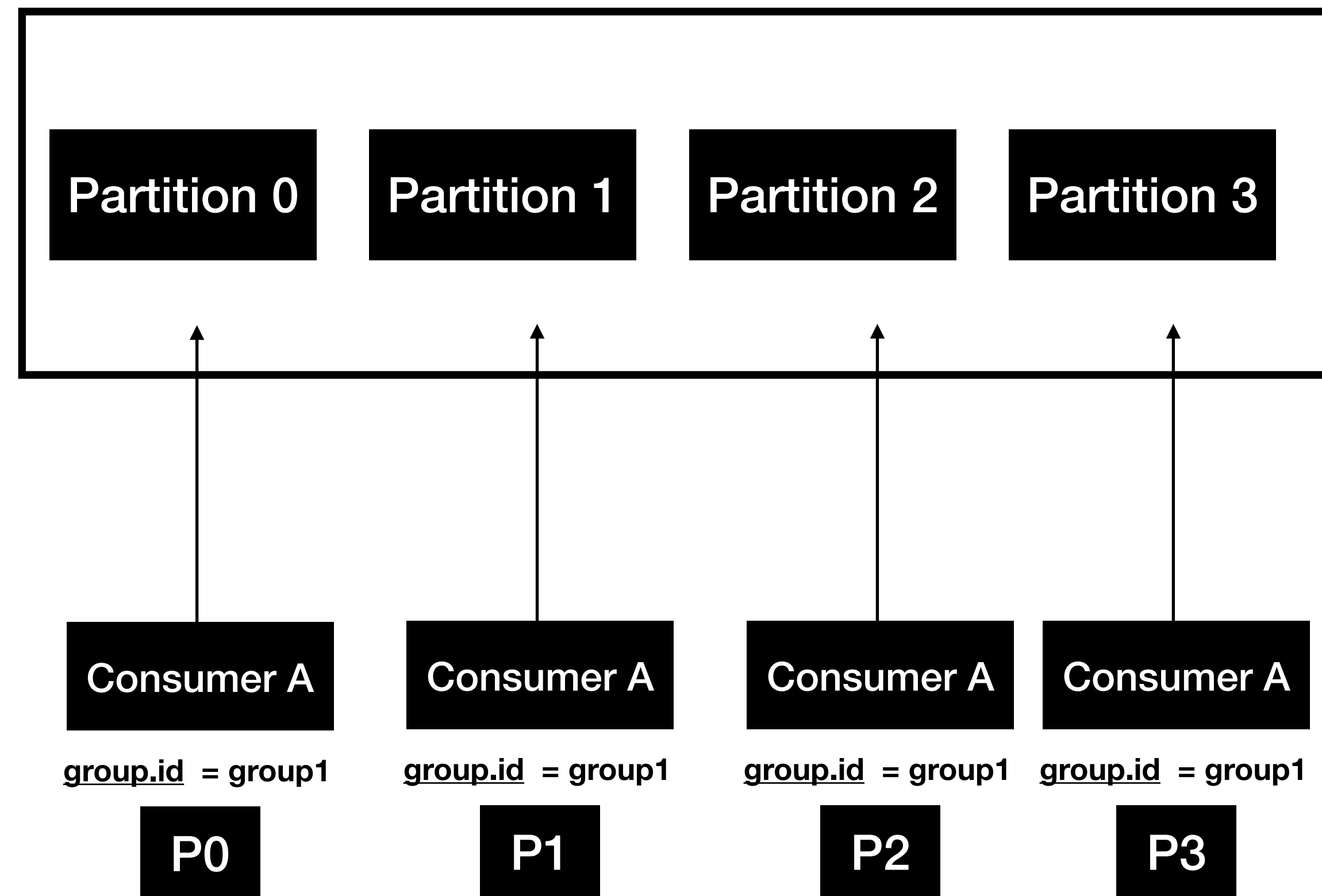


Consumer Groups



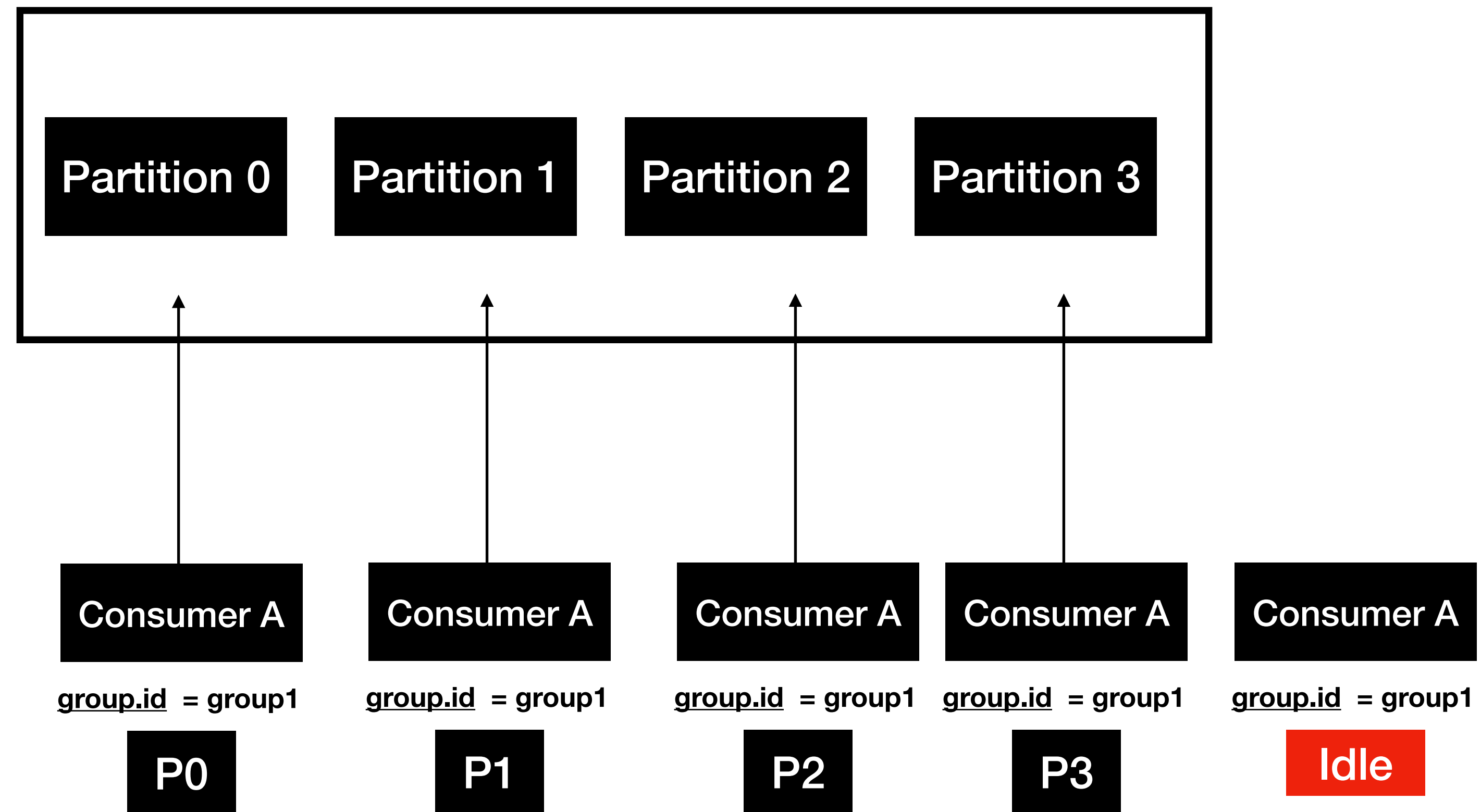
Consumer Groups

test-topic



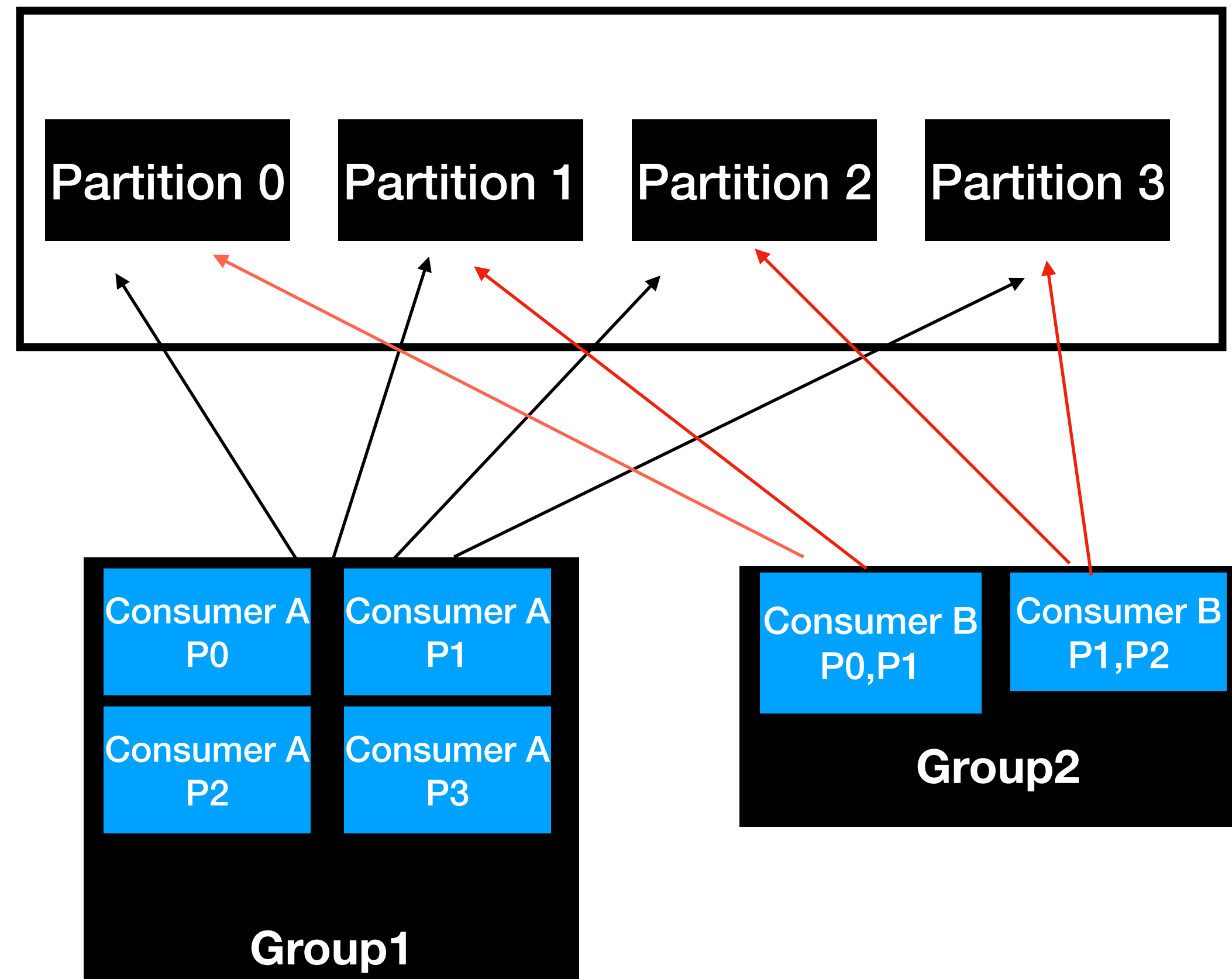
Consumer Groups

test-topic



Consumer Groups

test-topic

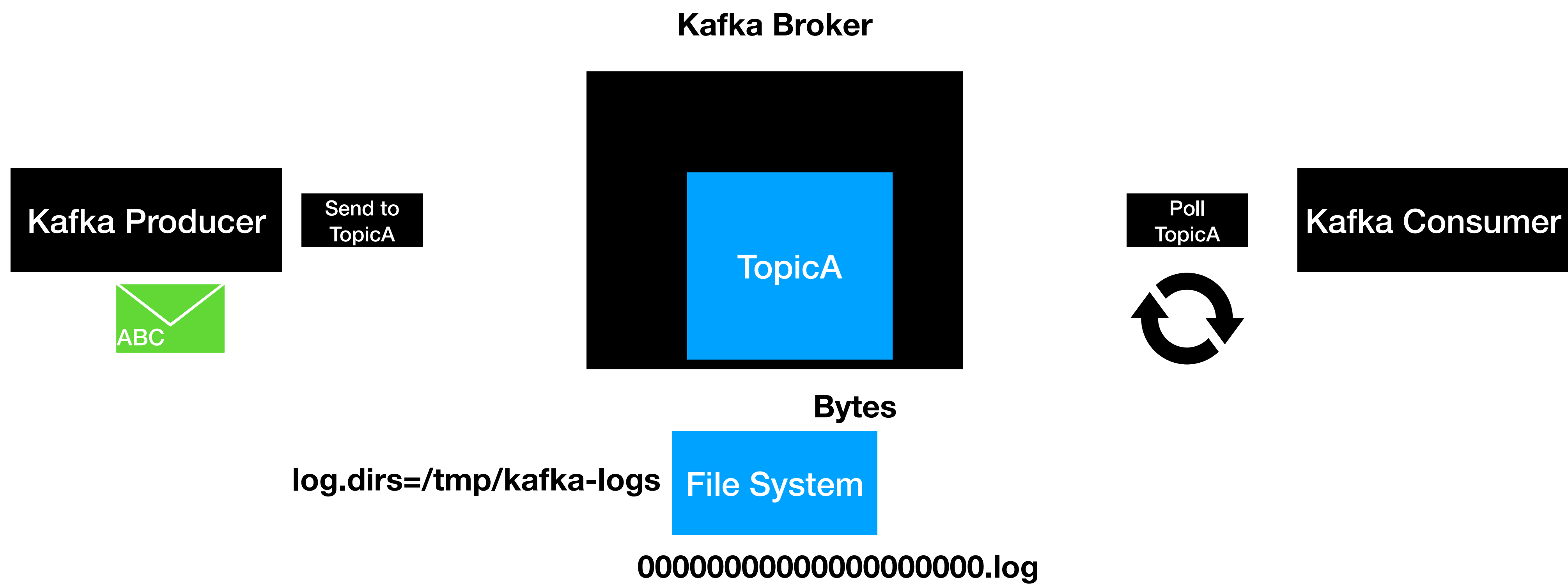


Consumer Groups : Summary

- Consumer Groups are used for scalable message consumption
- Each different application will have a unique consumer group
- Who manages the consumer group?
 - Kafka Broker manages the consumer-groups
 - Kafka Broker acts as a Group Co-ordinator

Commit Log & Retention Policy

Commit Log



Retention Policy

- Determines how long the message is retained ?
- Configured using the property **log.retention.hours** in **server.properties** file
- Default retention period is **168 hours** (7 days)

Kafka

as a

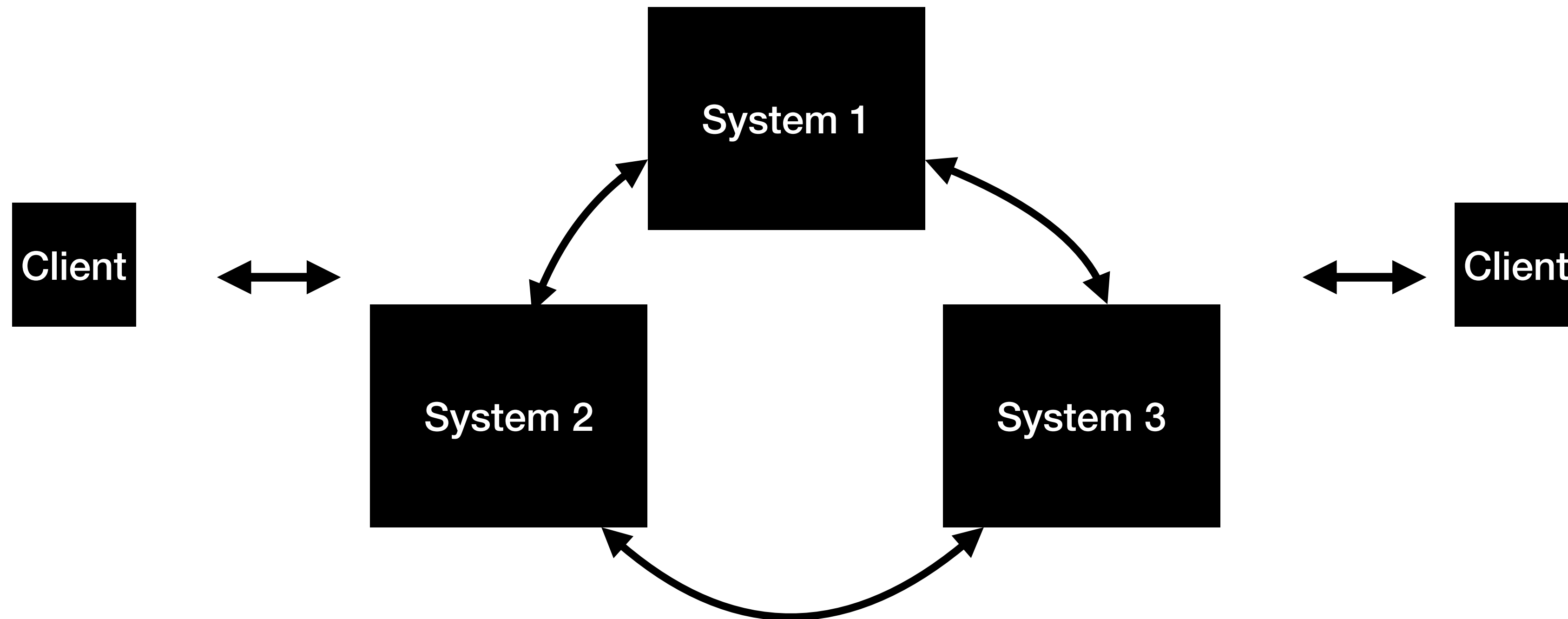
Distributed Streaming

System

Apache Kafka® is *a distributed streaming platform*

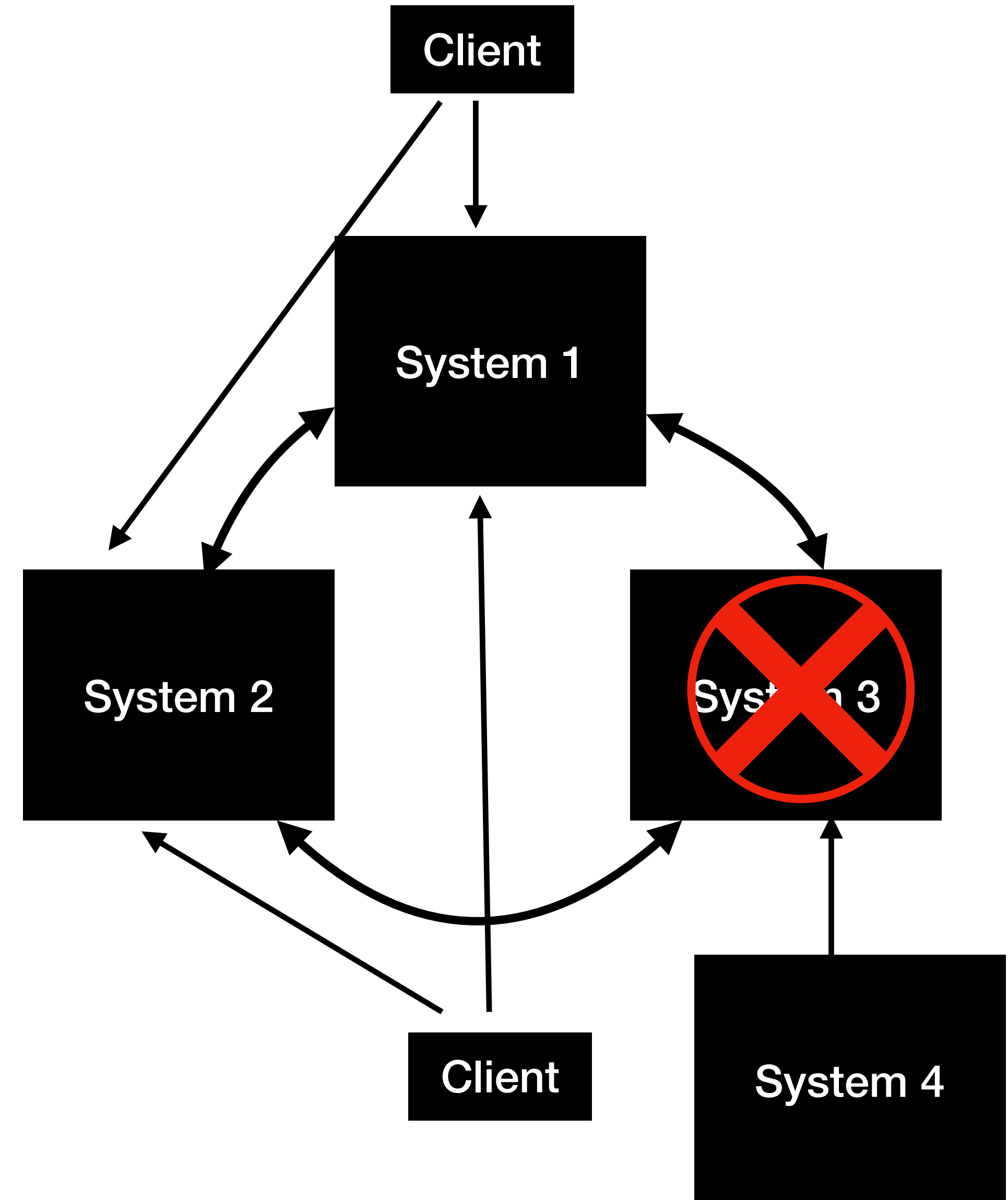
What is a Distributed System?

- Distributed systems are a collection of systems working together to deliver a value

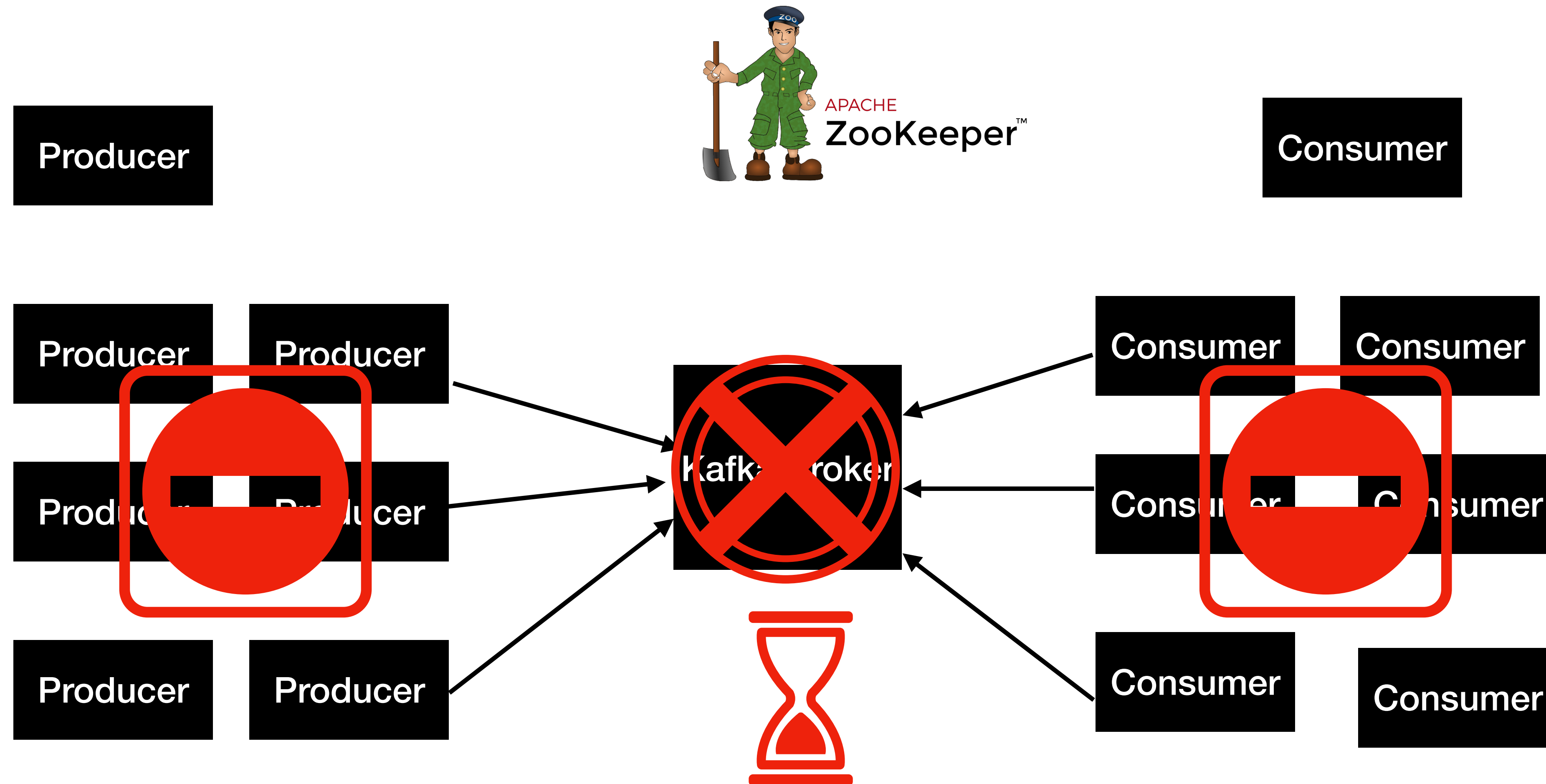


Characteristics of Distributed System

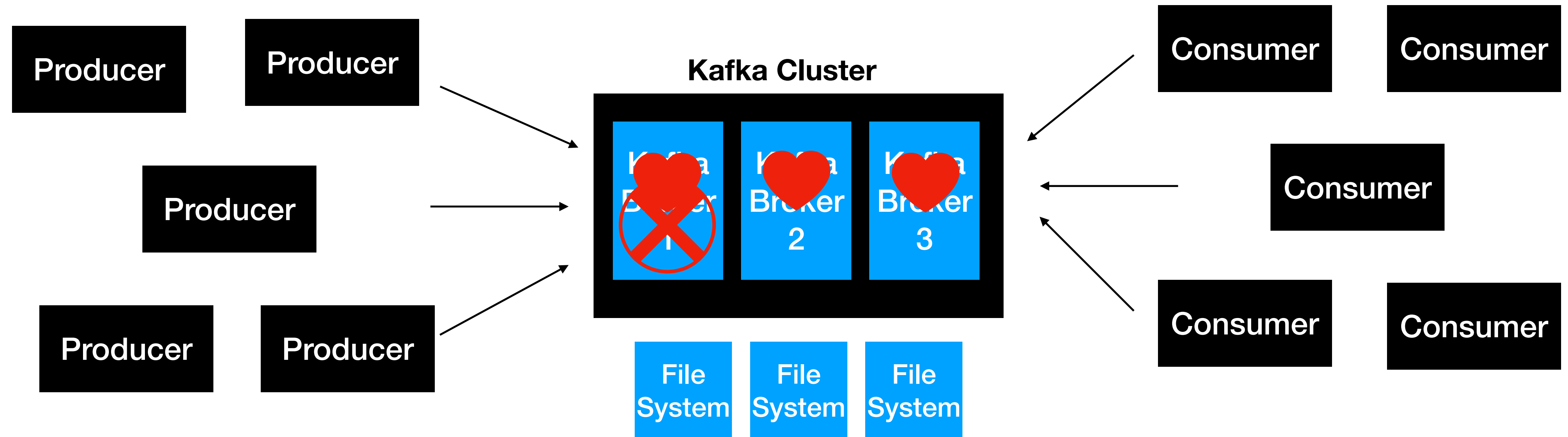
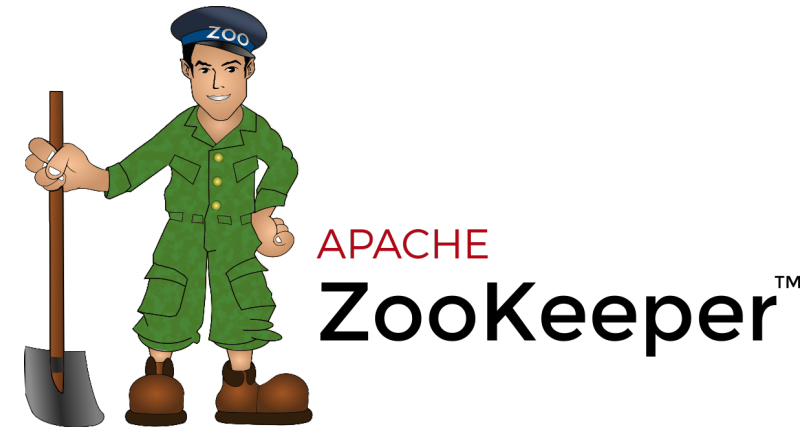
- Availability and Fault Tolerance
- Reliable Work Distribution
- Easily Scalable
- Handling Concurrency is fairly easy



Kafka as a Distributed System



Kafka as a Distributed System



- Client requests are distributed between brokers
- Easy to scale by adding more brokers based on the need
- Handles data loss using Replication

SetUp Kafka Cluster Using Three Brokers

Start Kafka Broker

```
./kafka-server-start.sh ../config/server.properties
```

Setting up Kafka Cluster

- New **server.properties** files with the new broker details.

```
broker.id=<unique-broker-d>  
listeners=PLAINTEXT://localhost:<unique-port>  
log.dirs=/tmp/<unique-kafka-folder>  
auto.create.topics.enable=false(optional)
```

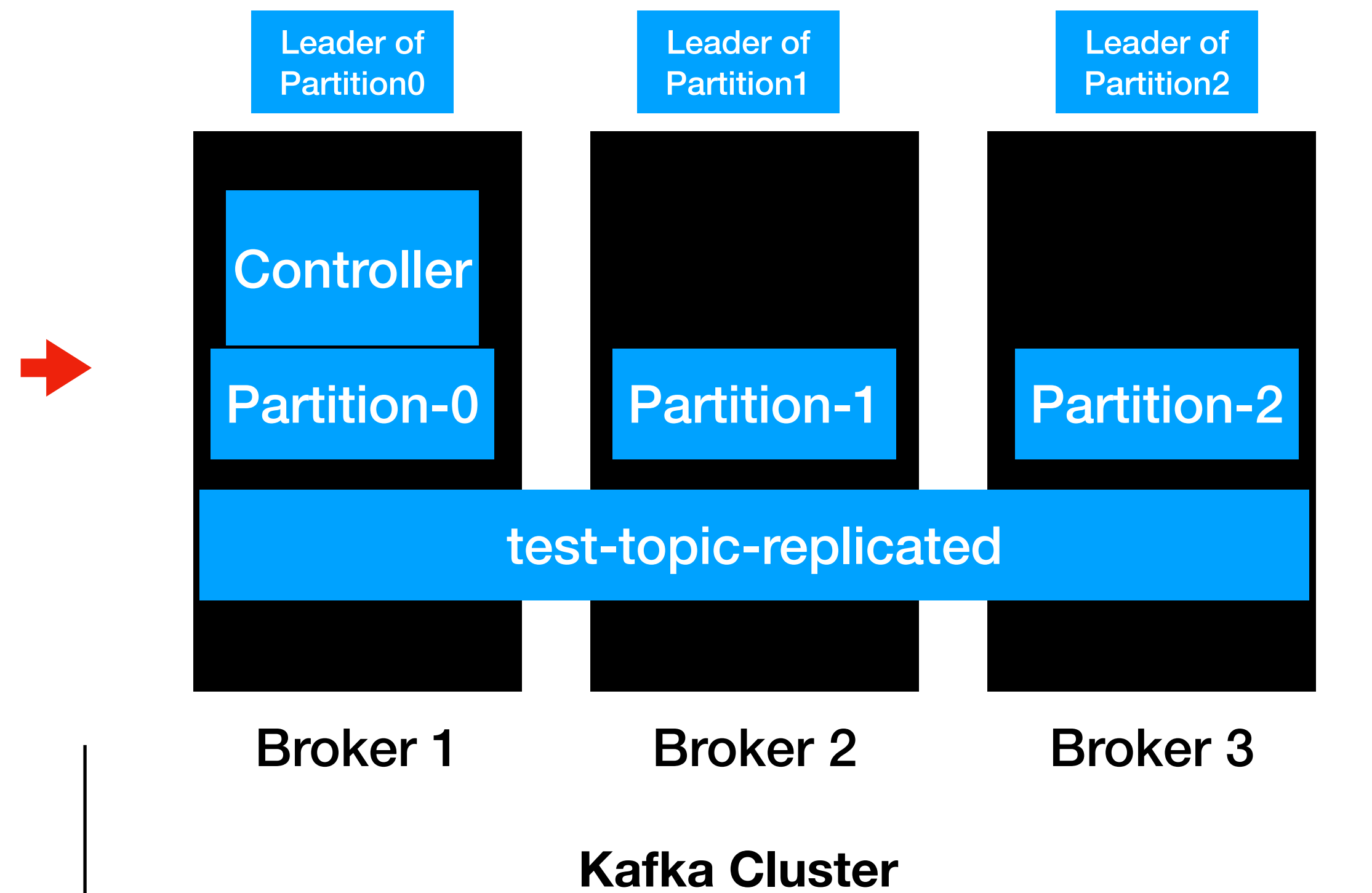
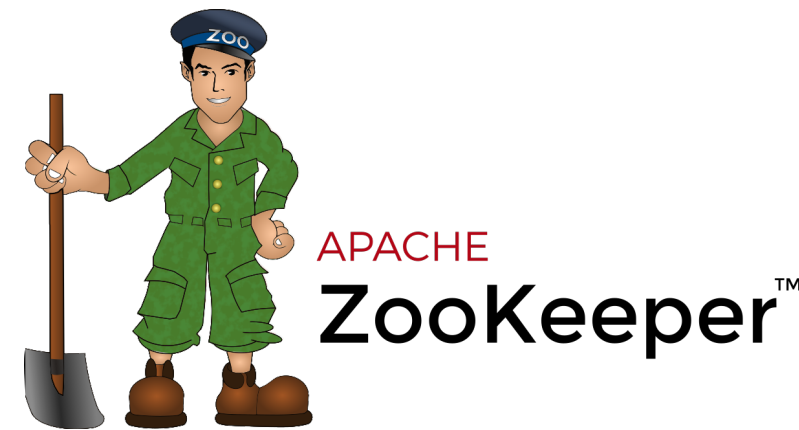
Example: **server-1.properties**

```
broker.id=1  
listeners=PLAINTEXT://localhost:9093  
log.dirs=/tmp/kafka-logs-1  
auto.create.topics.enable=false(optional)
```

How Kafka Distributes the Client Requests?

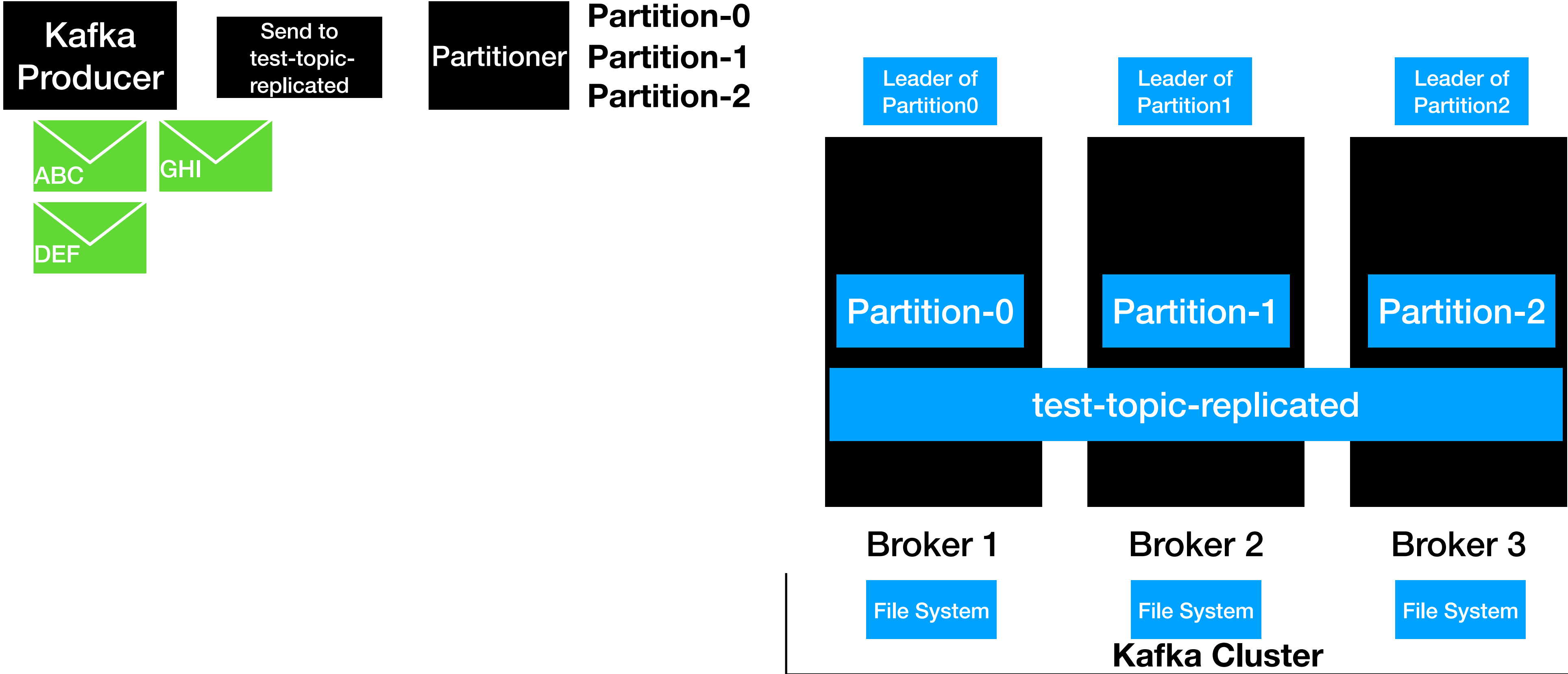
How Topics are distributed?

```
./kafka-topics.sh -  
-create --topic test-topic-replicated  
-zookeeper localhost:2181  
--replication-factor 3  
--partitions 3
```



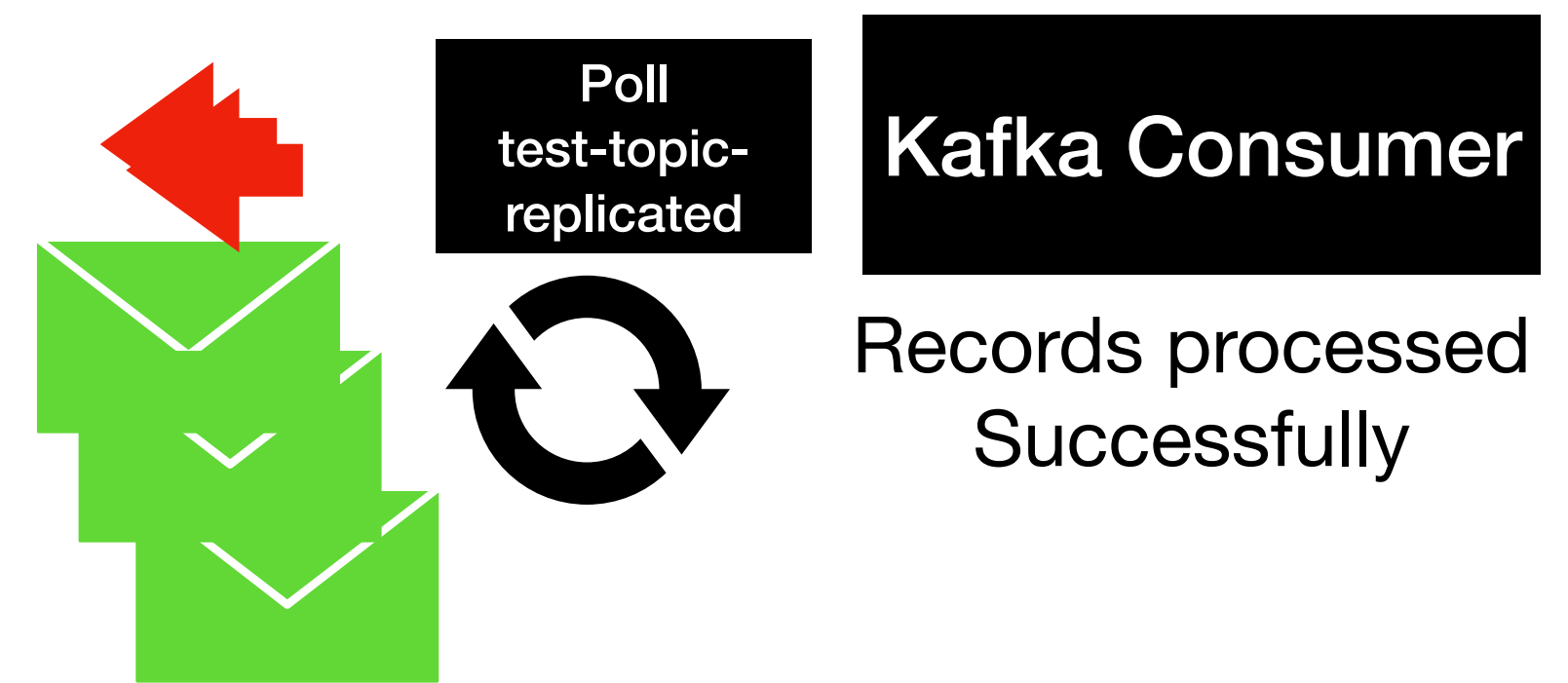
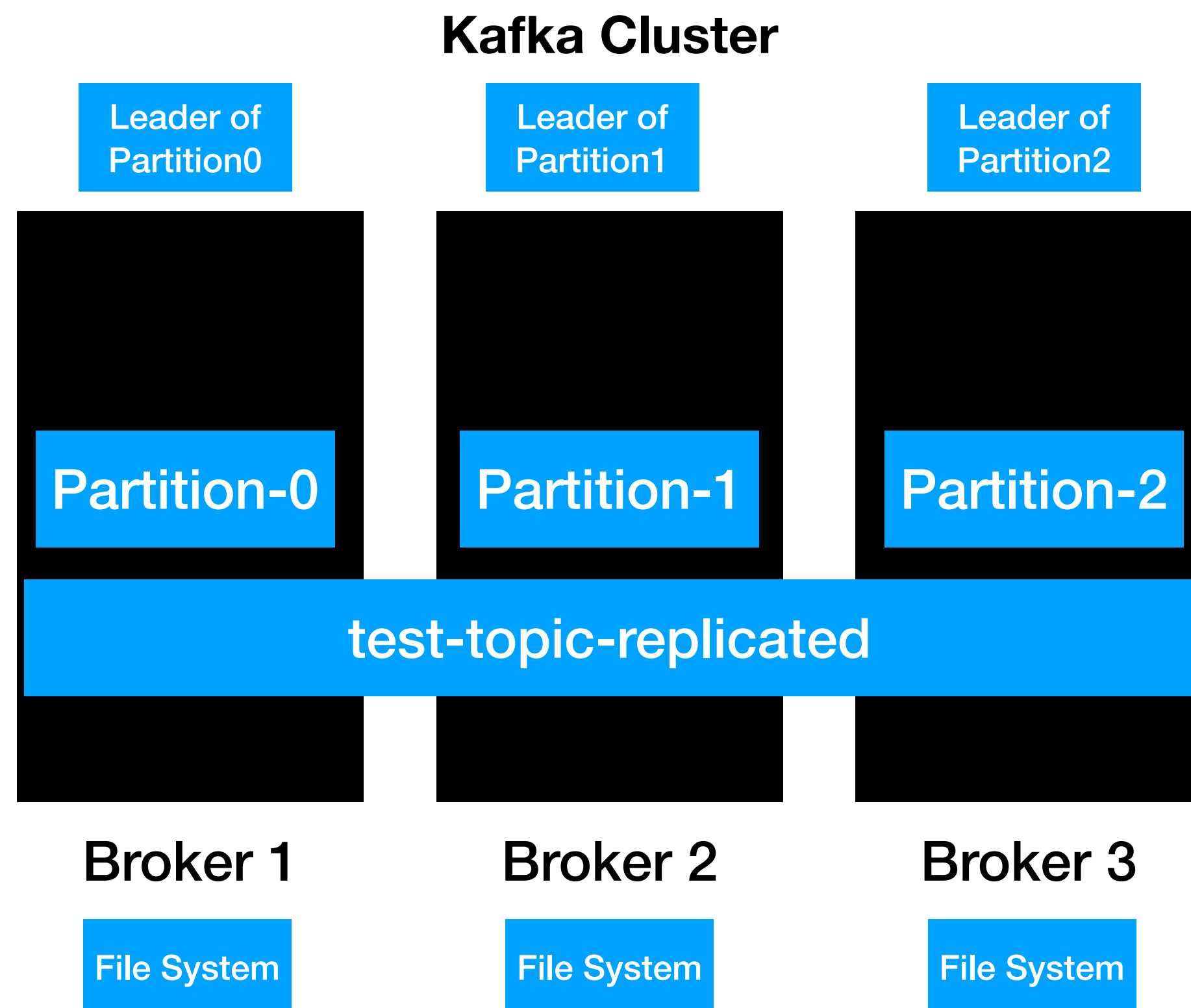
How Kafka Distributes Client Requests?

Kafka Producer



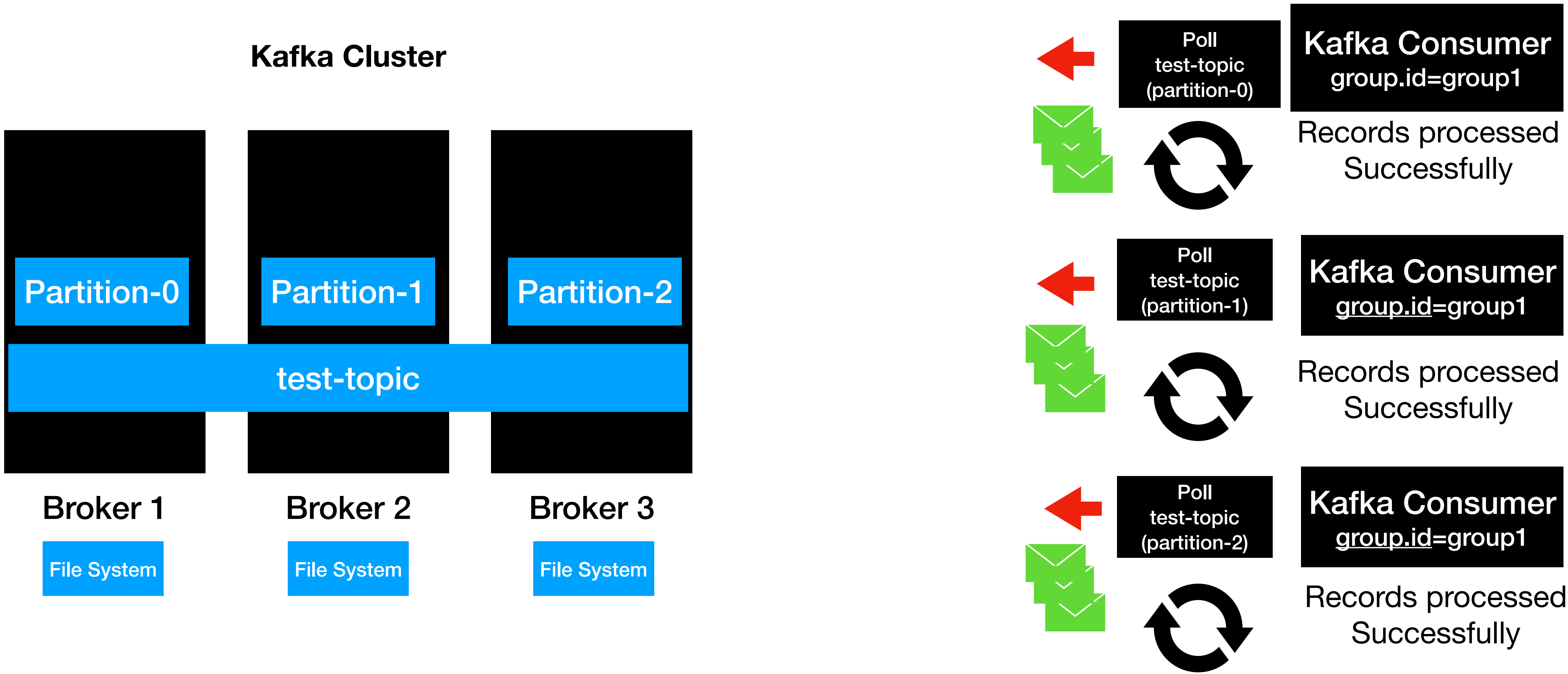
How Kafka Distributes Client Requests?

Kafka Consumer



How Kafka Distributes Client Requests?

Kafka Consumer Groups

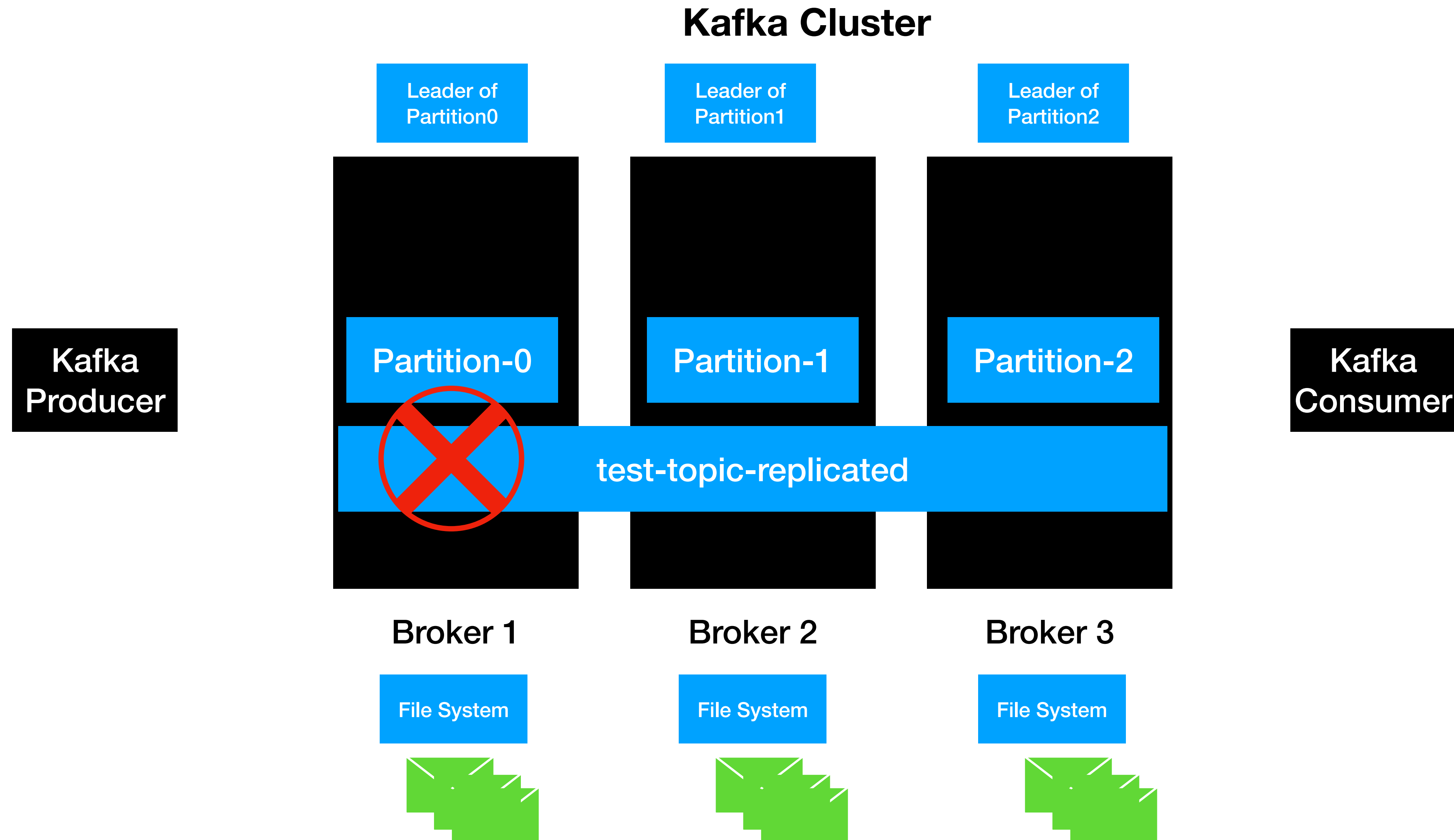


Summary : How Kafka Distributes the Client Requests?

- Partition leaders are assigned during topic Creation
- Clients will only invoke leader of the partition to produce and consume data
 - Load is evenly distributed between the brokers

How Kafka handles Data Loss ?

How Kafka handles Data loss?



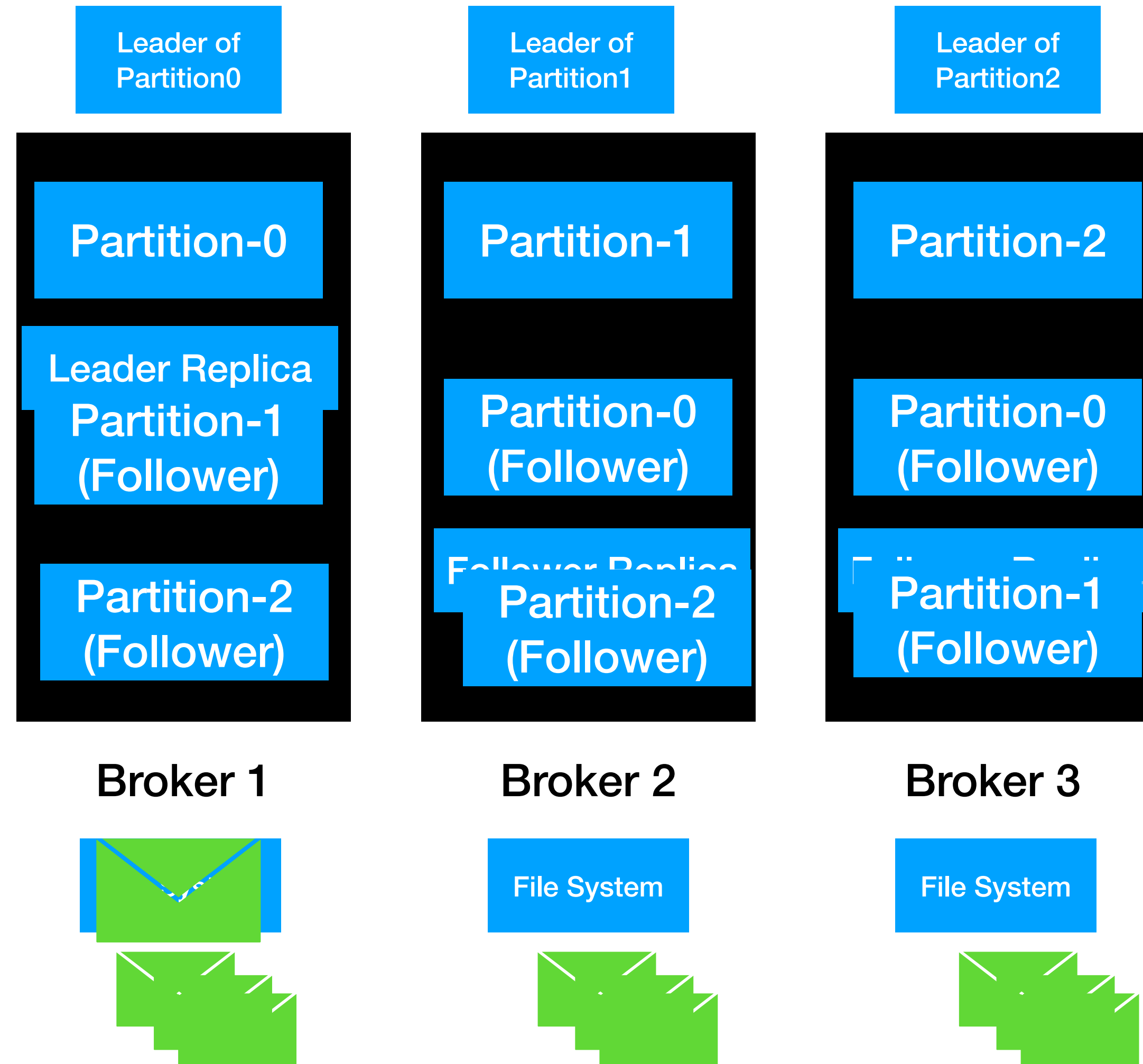
Replication

```
./kafka-topics.sh -  
-create --topic test-topic-replicated  
-zookeeper localhost:2181  
--replication-factor 3  
--partitions 3
```

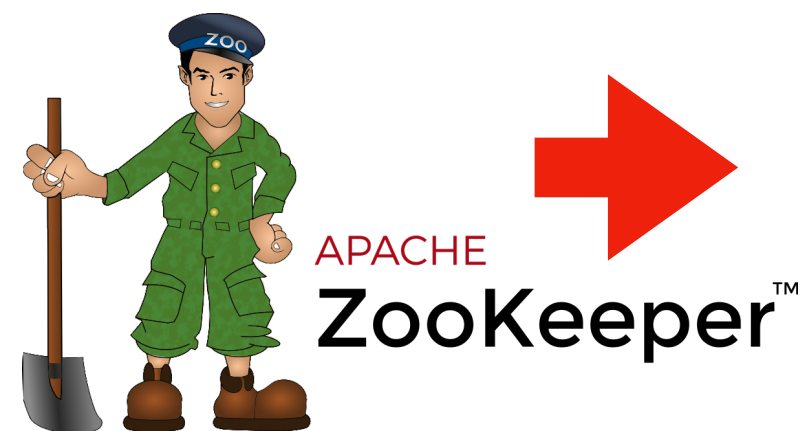
Replication

Kafka Cluster

Replication factor = 3

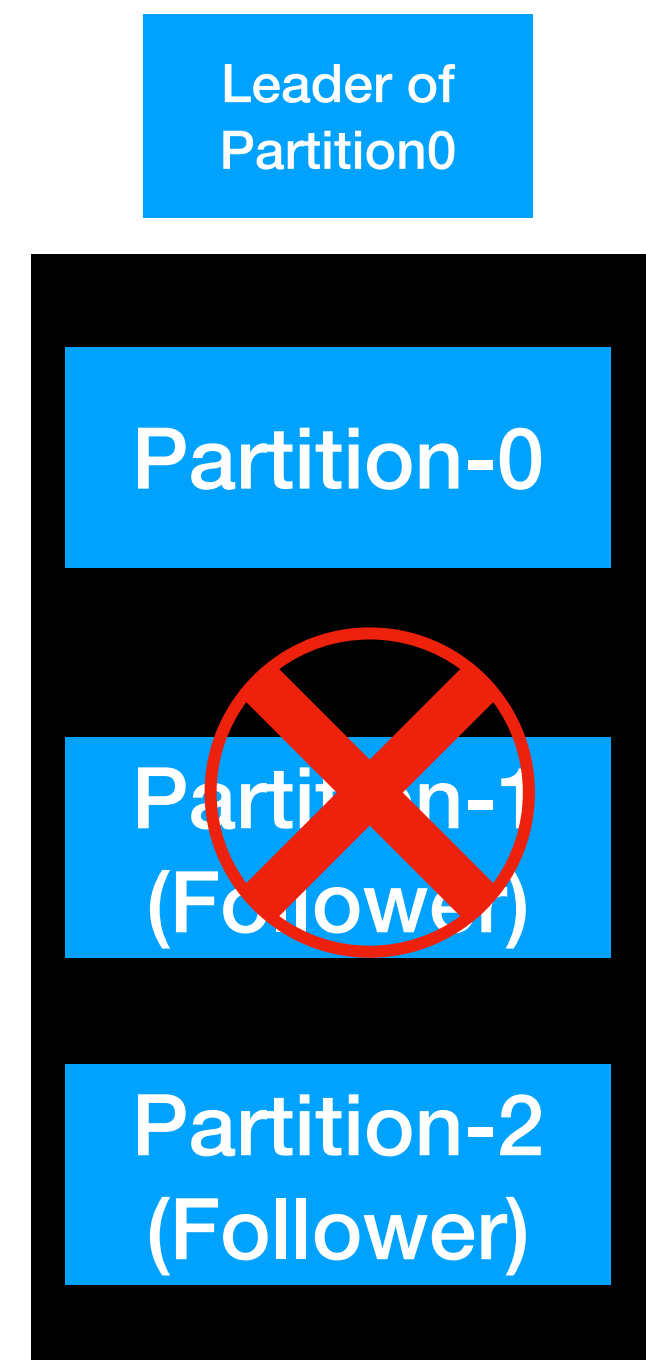
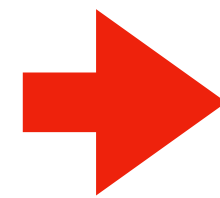


Replication



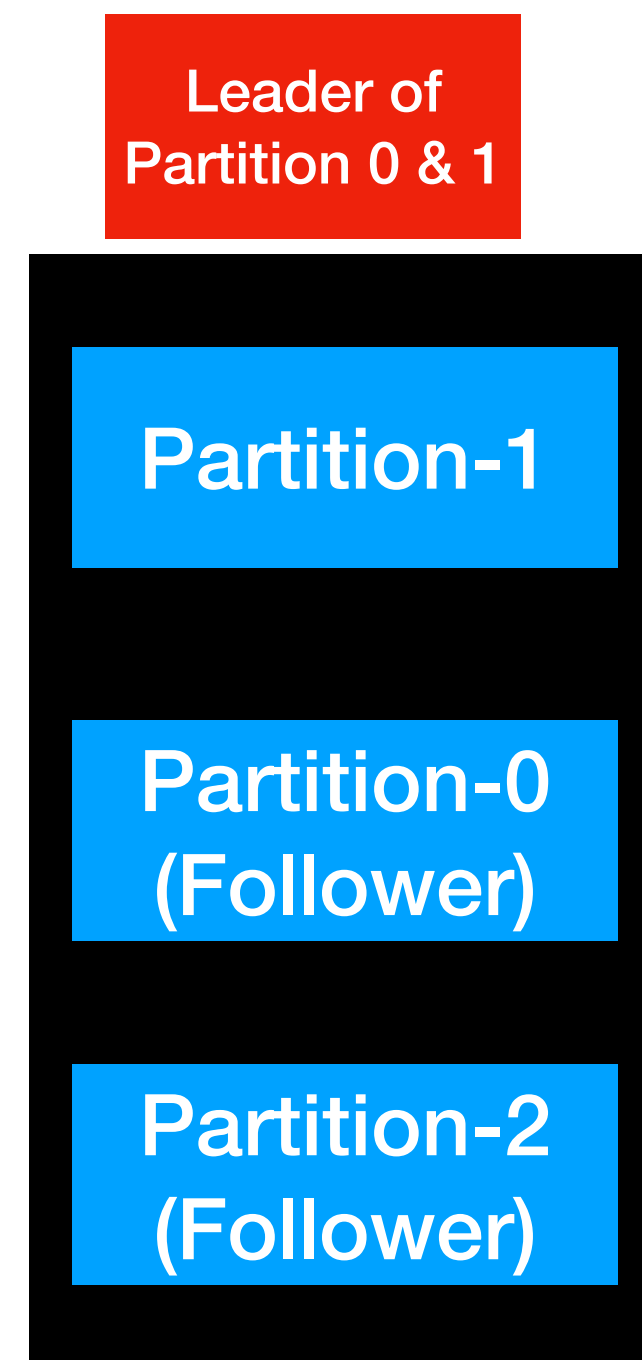
Kafka Cluster

Kafka
Producer



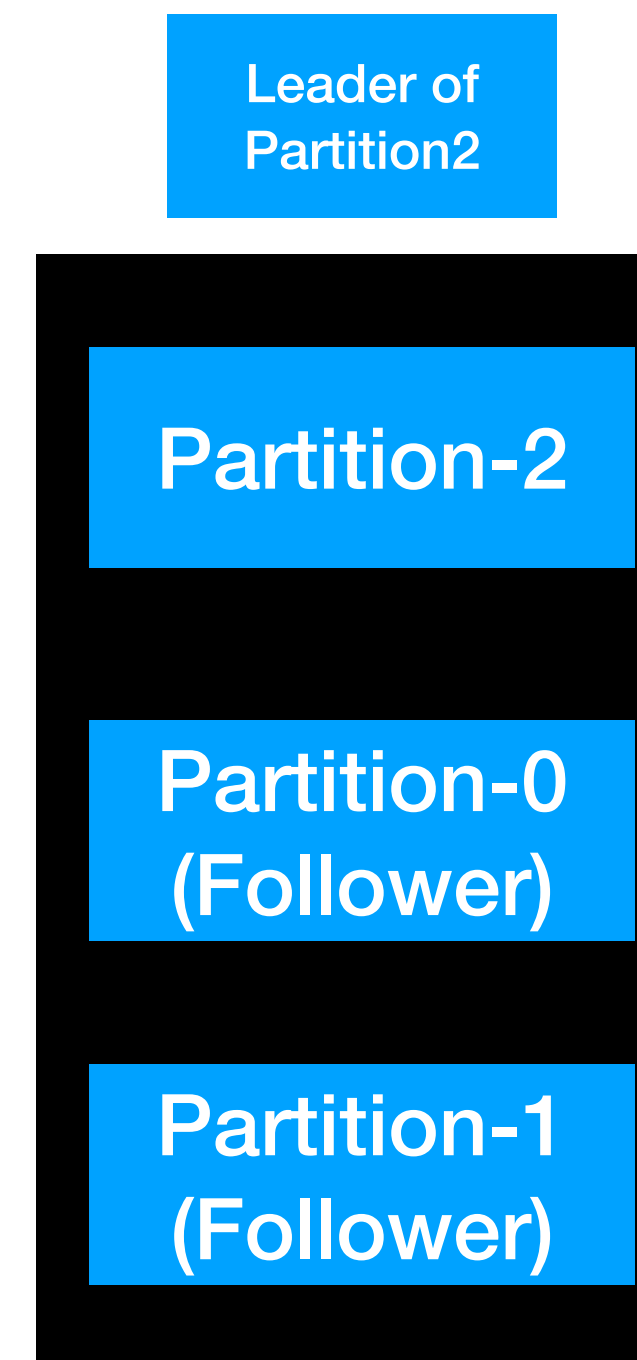
Broker 1

File System



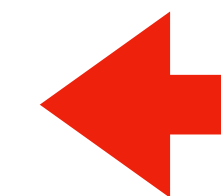
Broker 2

File System



Broker 3

File System



Kafka
Consumer

In-Sync Replica(ISR)

- Represents the number of replica in sync with each other in the cluster
 - Includes both **leader** and **follower** replica
- Recommended value is always greater than 1
- Ideal value is **ISR == Replication Factor**
- This can be controlled by **min.insync.replicas** property
 - It can be set at the **broker** or **topic** level

Fault Tolerance & Robustness

Application Overview

Library Inventory



Library Inventory Flow

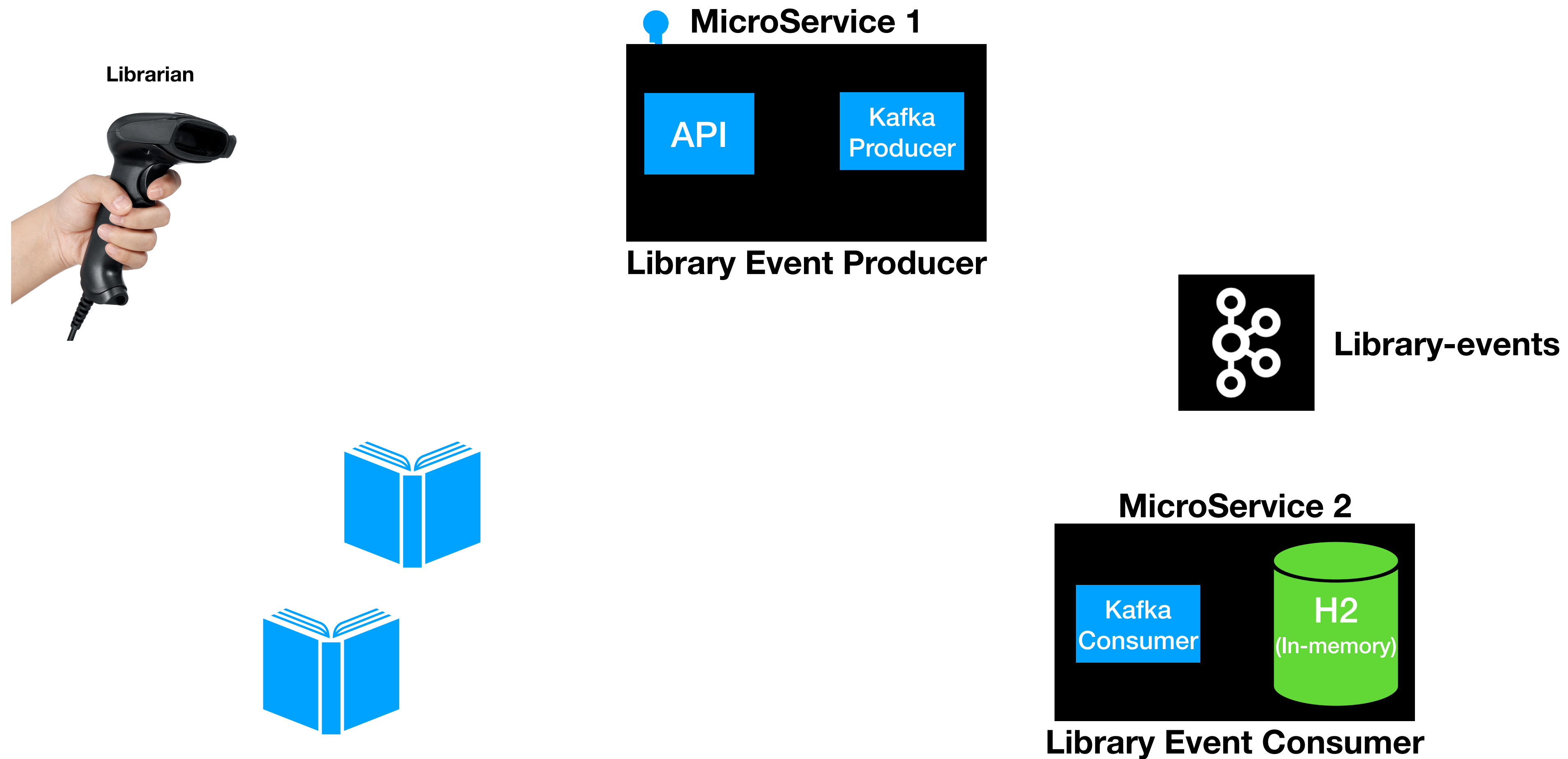
Librarian



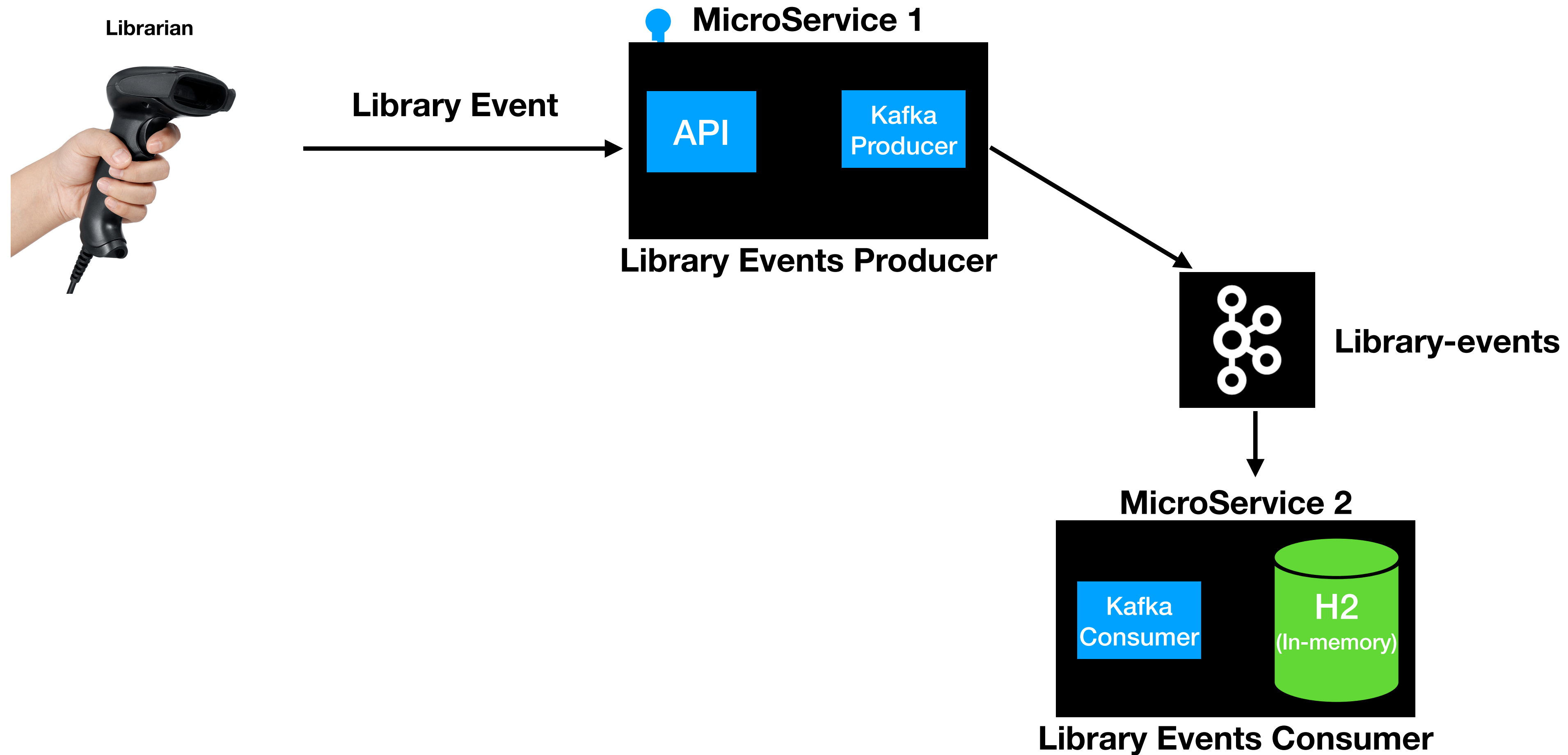
Library Inventory



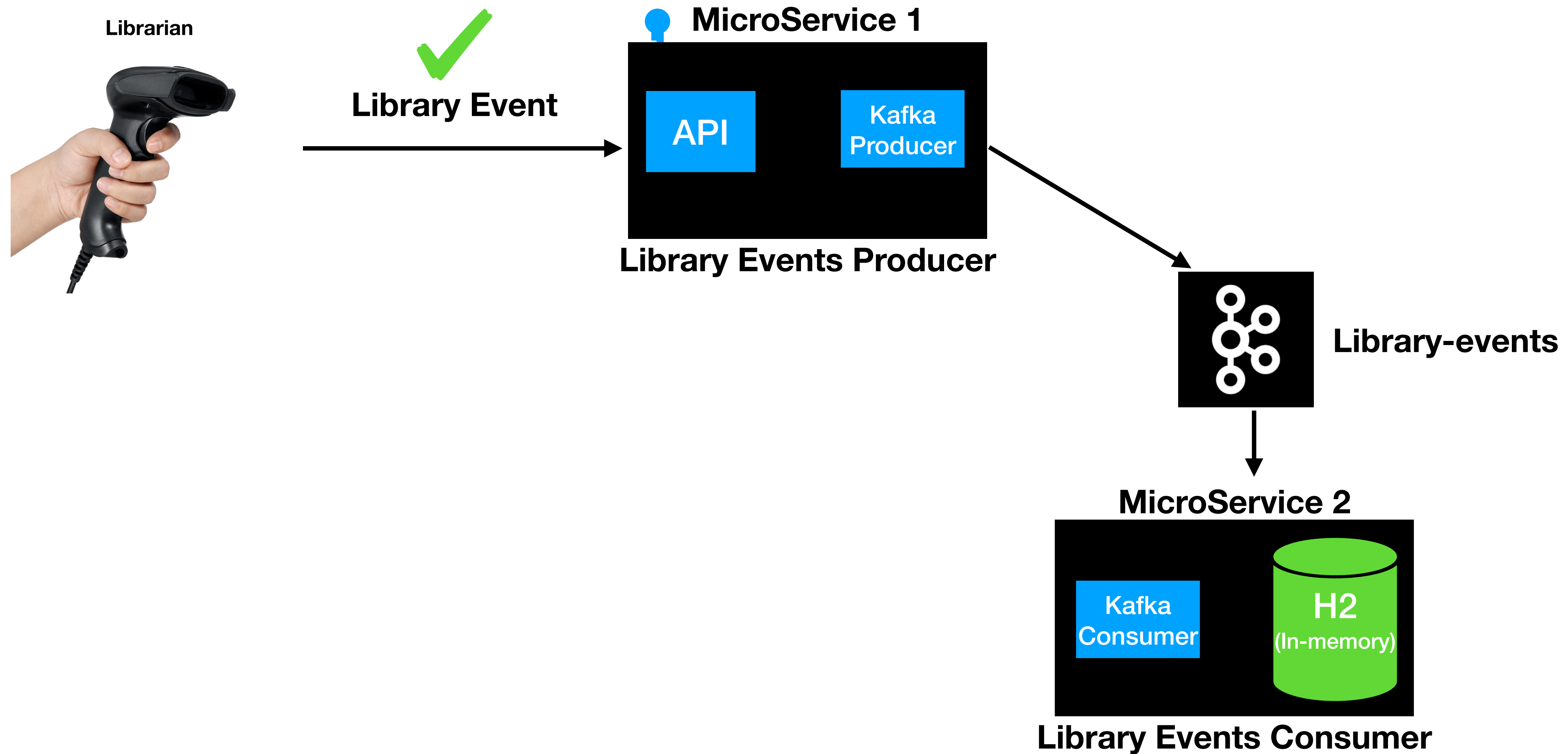
Library Inventory Architecture



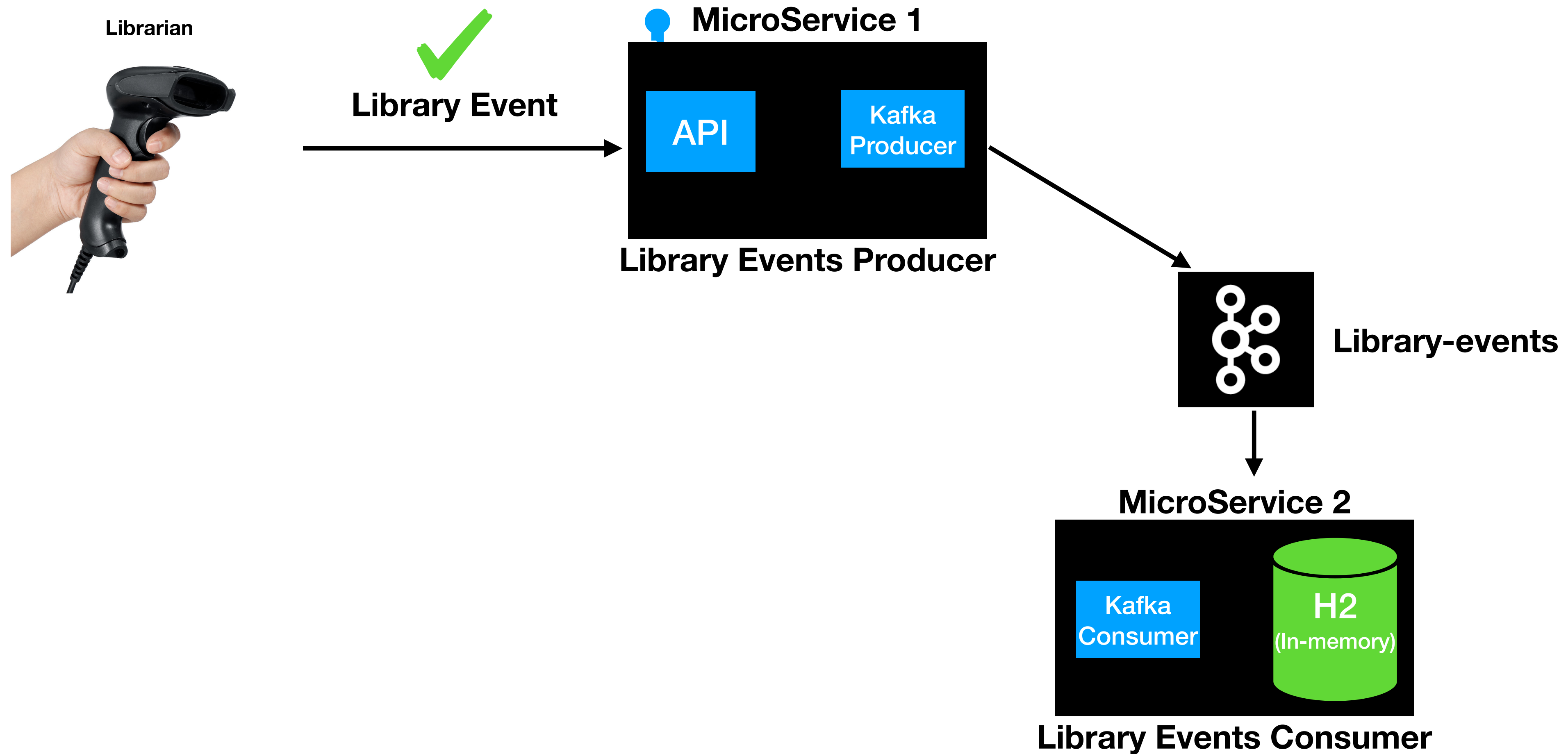
Library Inventory Domain



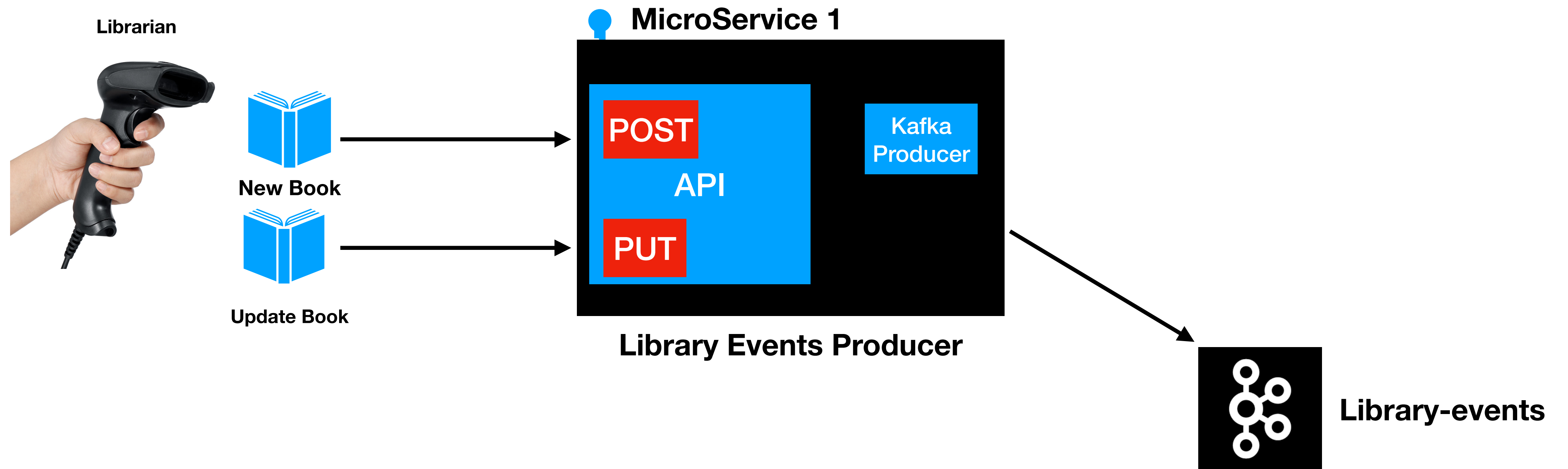
Library Event Domain



Library Event Domain



Library Events Producer API



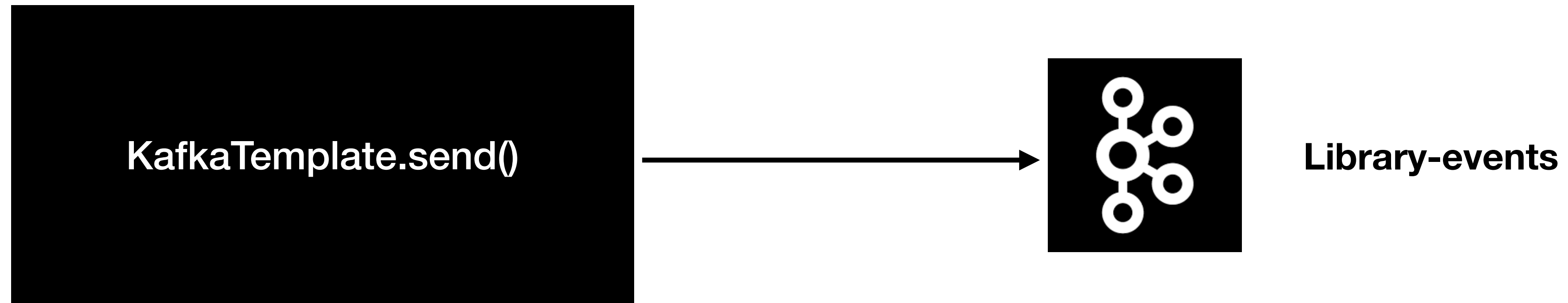
KafkaTemplate

Kafka Producer in Spring

KafkaTemplate

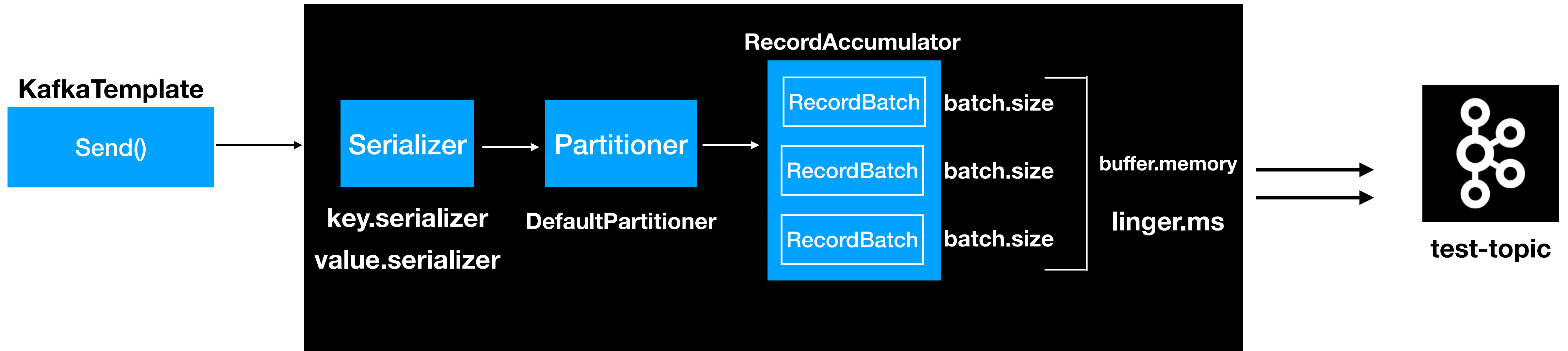
- Produce records in to Kafka Topic
 - Similar to JdbcTemplate for DB

How KafkaTemplate Works ?



KafkaTemplate.send()

Behind the Scenes



Configuring KafkaTemplate

Mandatory Values:

bootstrap-servers: localhost:9092,localhost:9093,localhost:9094

key-serializer: org.apache.kafka.common.serialization.IntegerSerializer

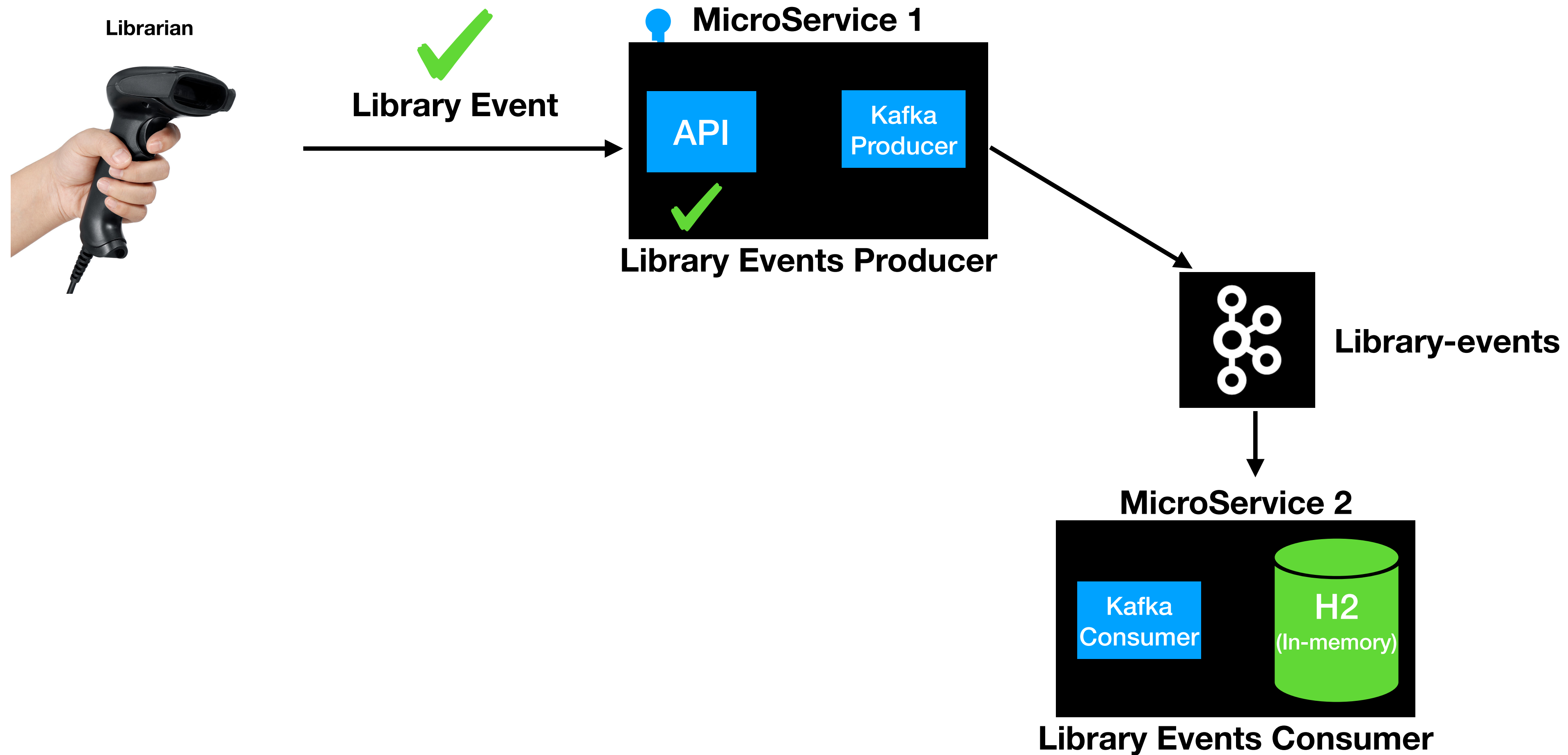
value-serializer: org.apache.kafka.common.serialization.StringSerializer

KafkaTemplate AutoConfiguration

application.yml

```
spring:
  profiles: local
  kafka:
    producer:
      bootstrap-servers: localhost:9092,localhost:9093,localhost:9094
      key-serializer: org.apache.kafka.common.serialization.IntegerSerializer
      value-serializer: org.apache.kafka.common.serialization.StringSerializer
```

Library Inventory Architecture



KafkaAdmin

- Create topics Programmatically
- Part of the **SpringKafka**
- How to Create a topic from Code?
 - Create a Bean of type **KafkaAdmin** in SpringConfiguration
 - Create a Bean of type **NewTopic** in SpringConfiguration

Introduction To Automated Tests

Why Automated Tests ?

- Manual testing is time consuming
- Manual testing slows down the development
- Adding new changes are error prone

What are Automated Tests?

- Automated Tests run against your code base
- Automated Tests run as part of the build
- This is a requirement for today's software development
- Easy to capture bugs
- Types of Automated Tests:
 - UnitTest
 - Integration Tests
 - End to End Tests

Tools for Automated

- JUnit
- Spock

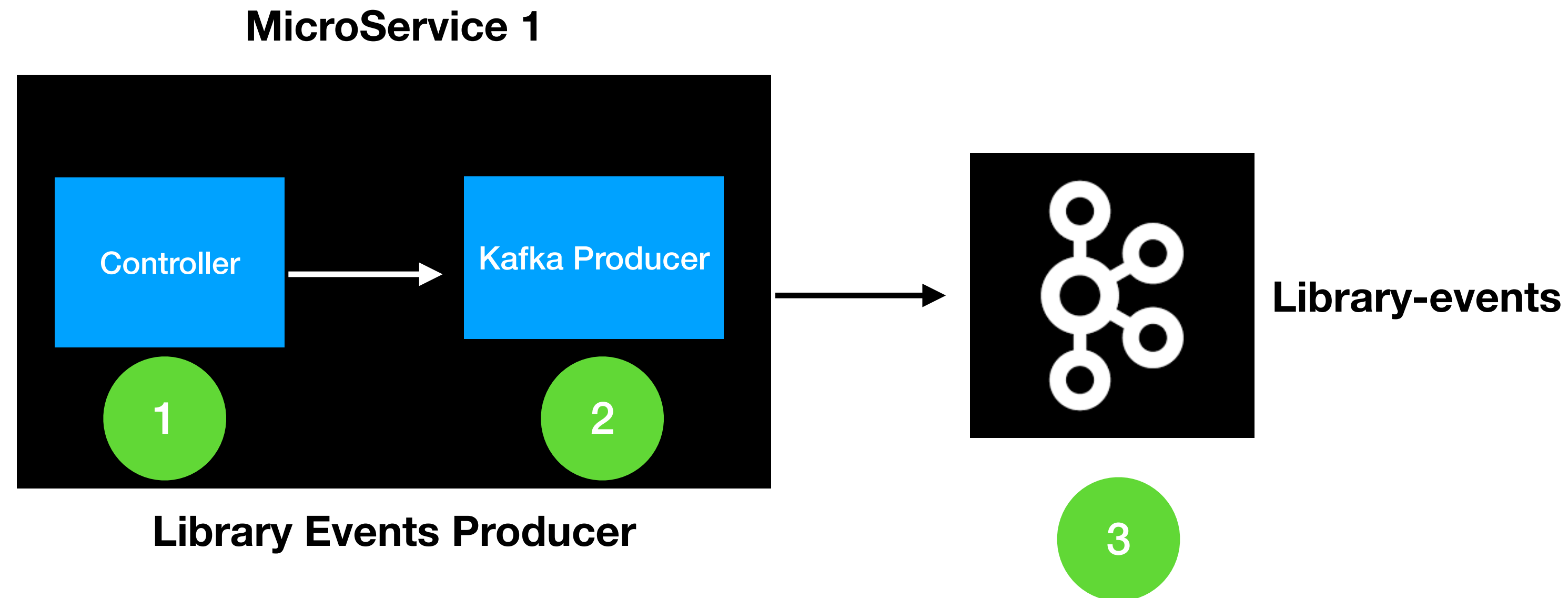
Integration Tests

Using

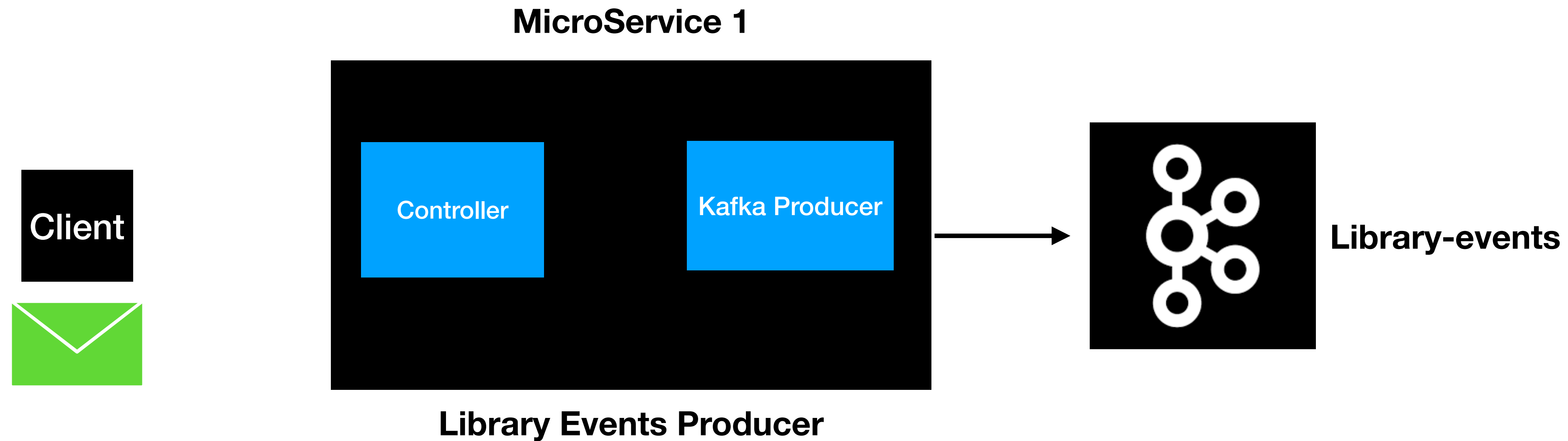
JUnit5

What is Integration Test?

- Test combines the different layers of the code and verify the behavior is working as expected.



Integration Test

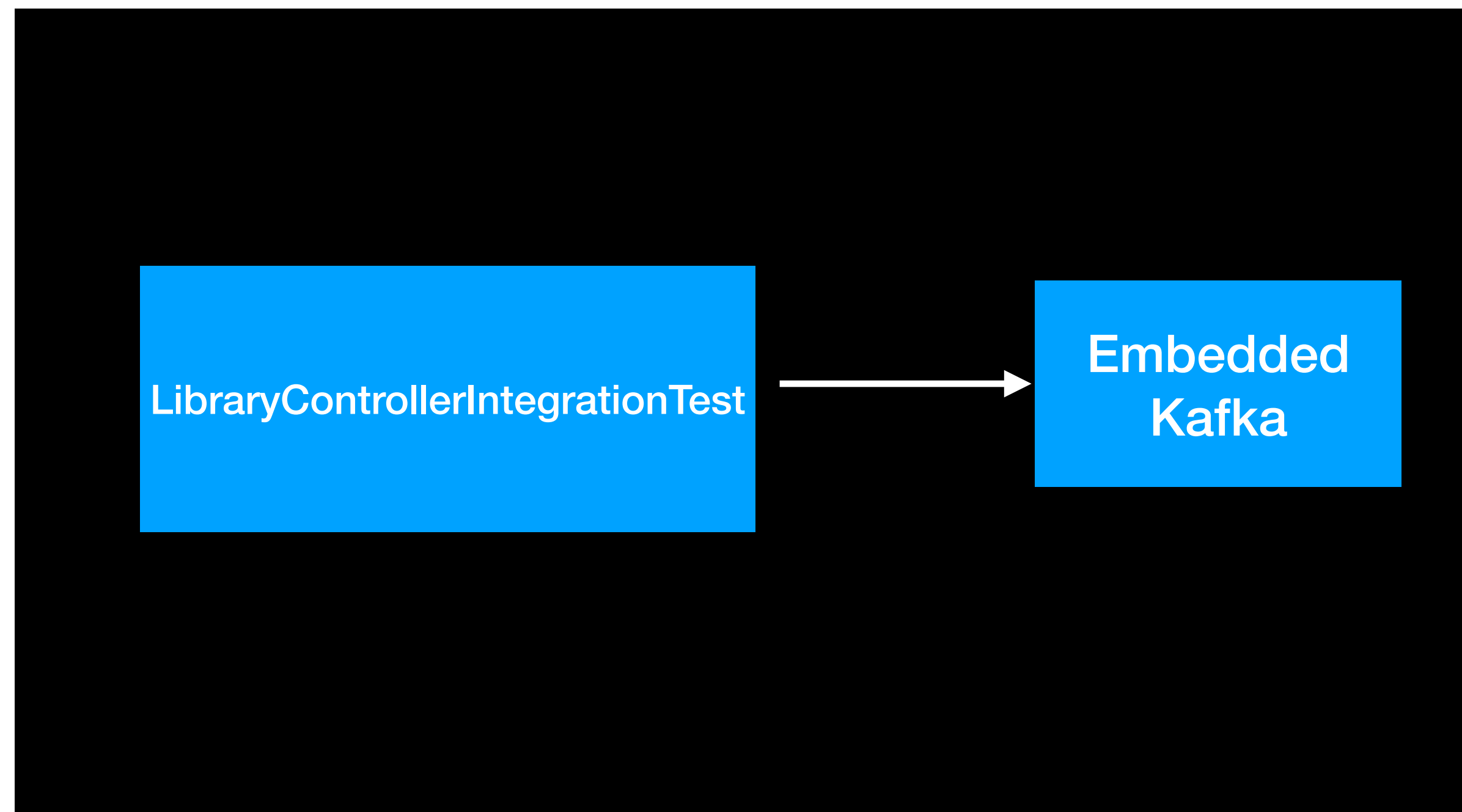


Embedded Kafka

What is EmbeddedKafka?

- In-Memory Kafka
- Integration Tests can interact with EmbeddedKafka

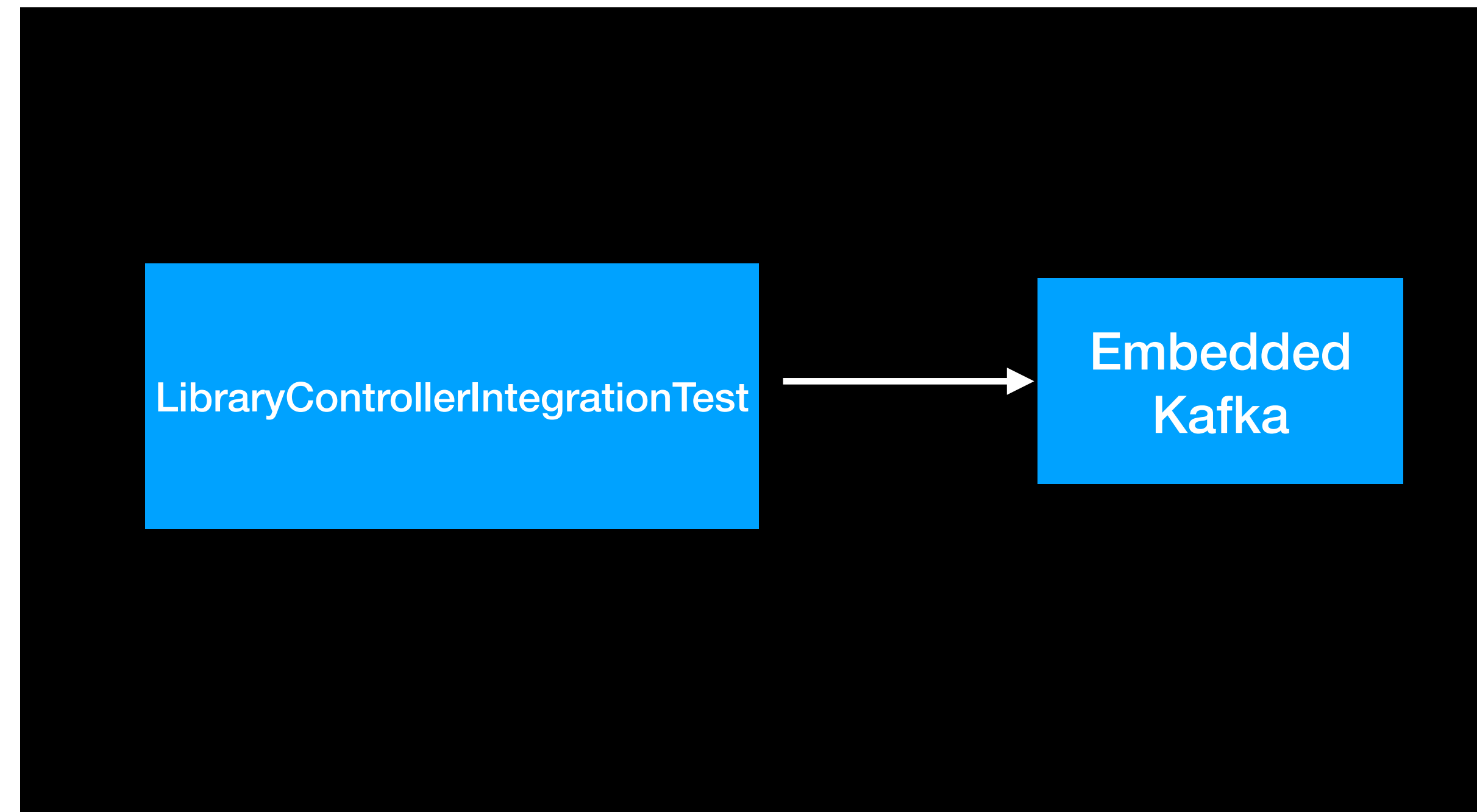
Library Events Producer



Why Embedded Kafka ?

- Easy to write Integration Tests
- Test all the code as like you interact with Kafka

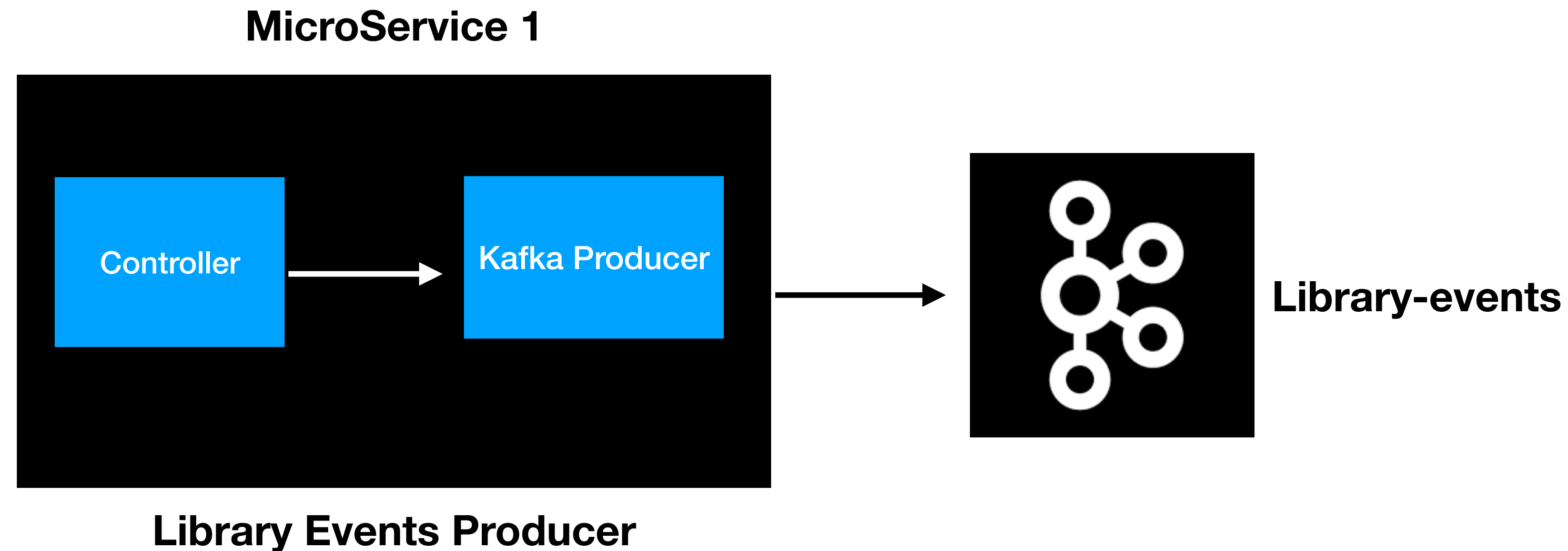
Library Events Producer



Unit Tests Using JUnit5

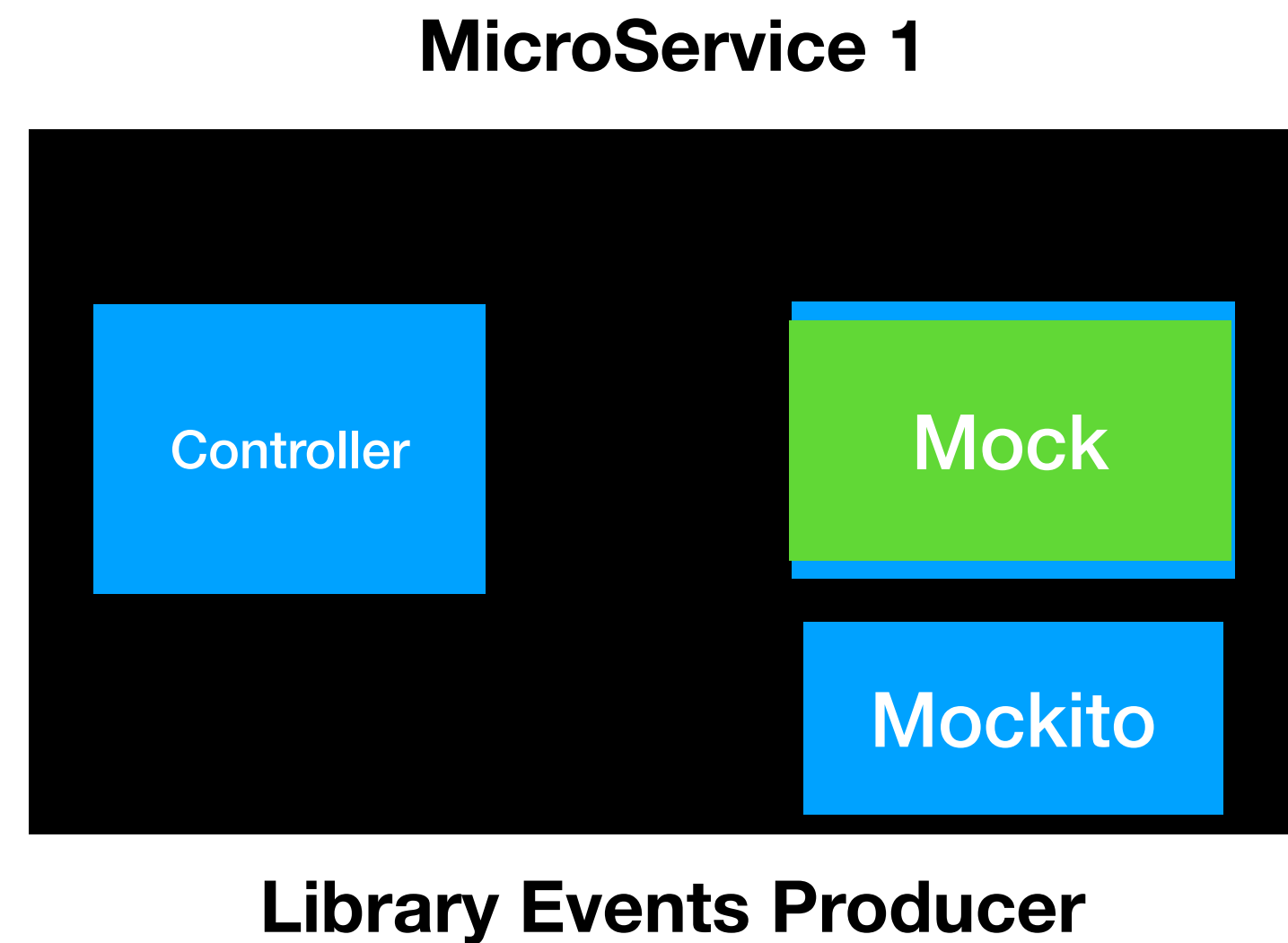
What is Unit Test?

- Test the just focuses on a single unit (method)
- Mocks the external dependencies



What is Unit Test?

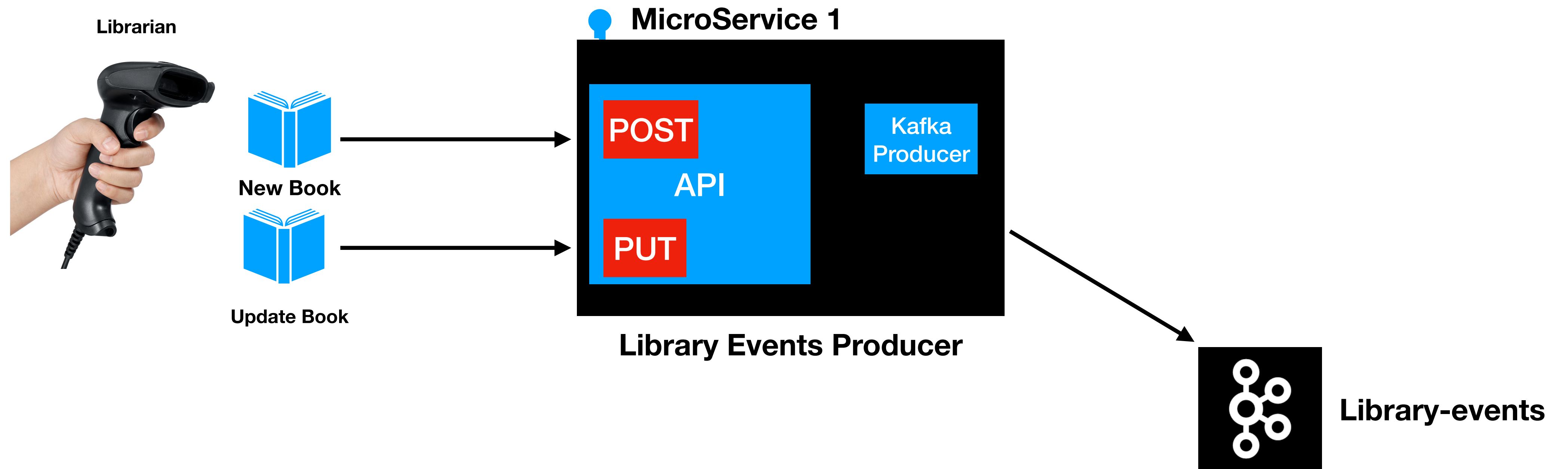
- Test the just focuses on a single unit (method)
- Mocks the external dependencies



Why Unit Test?

- Unit Tests are handy to mock external dependencies
- Unit Tests are faster compared to Integration tests
- Unit Tests cover scenarios that's not possible with Integration tests

Library Events Producer API






PUT - “/v1/libraryevent”

- libraryEventId is a mandatory field

```
{  
  "libraryEventId": 123,  
  "eventStatus": null,  
  "book": {  
    "bookId": 456,  
    "bookName": "Kafka Using Spring Boot",  
    "bookAuthor": "Dilip"  
  }  
}
```

Kafka Producer Configurations

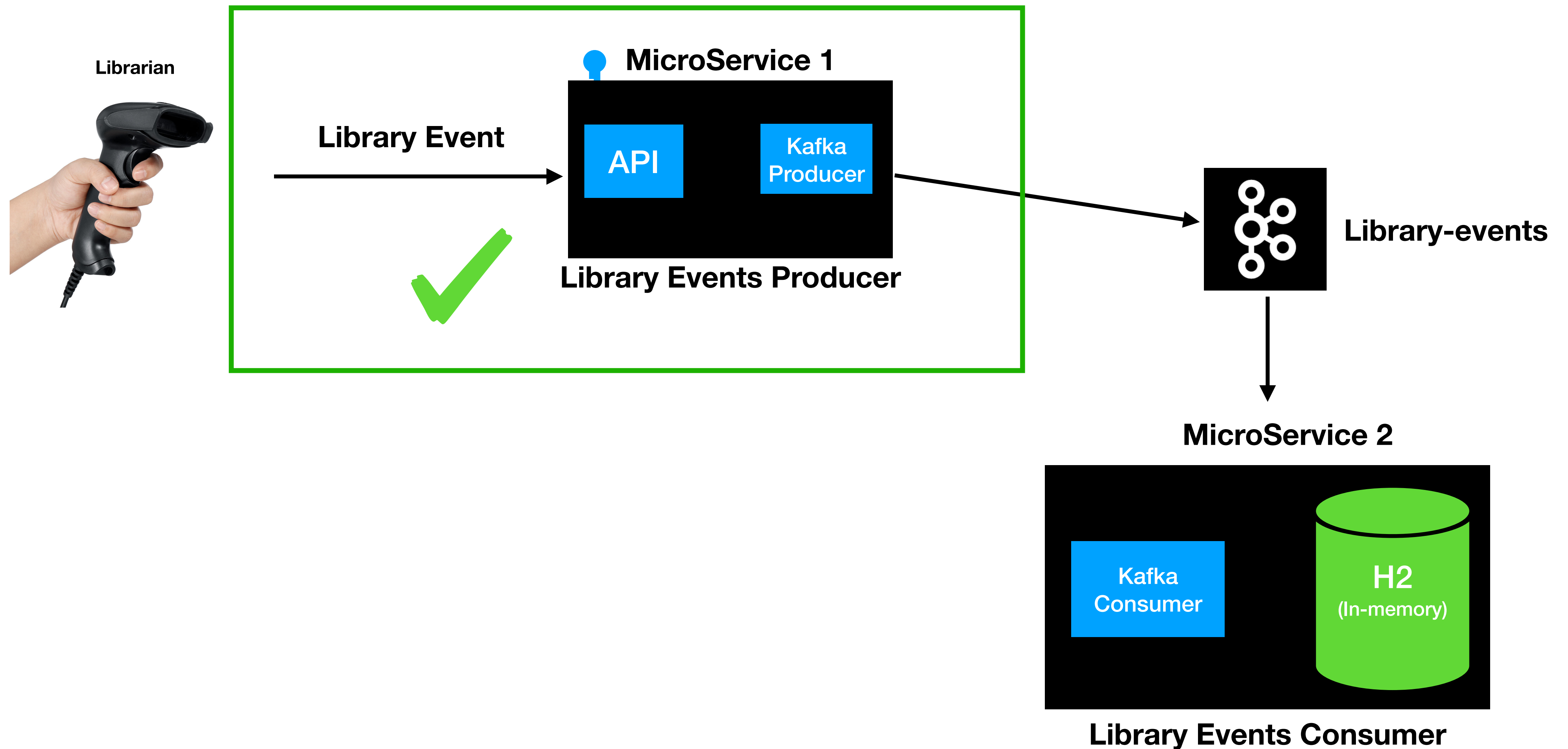
Kafka Producer Configurations

- acks
 - acks = 0, 1 and -1(all)
 - acks = 1 -> guarantees message is written to a leader 
 - acks = -1(all) -> guarantees message is written to a leader and to all the replicas (Default) 
 - acks=0 -> no guarantee (Not Recommended) 

Kafka Producer Configurations

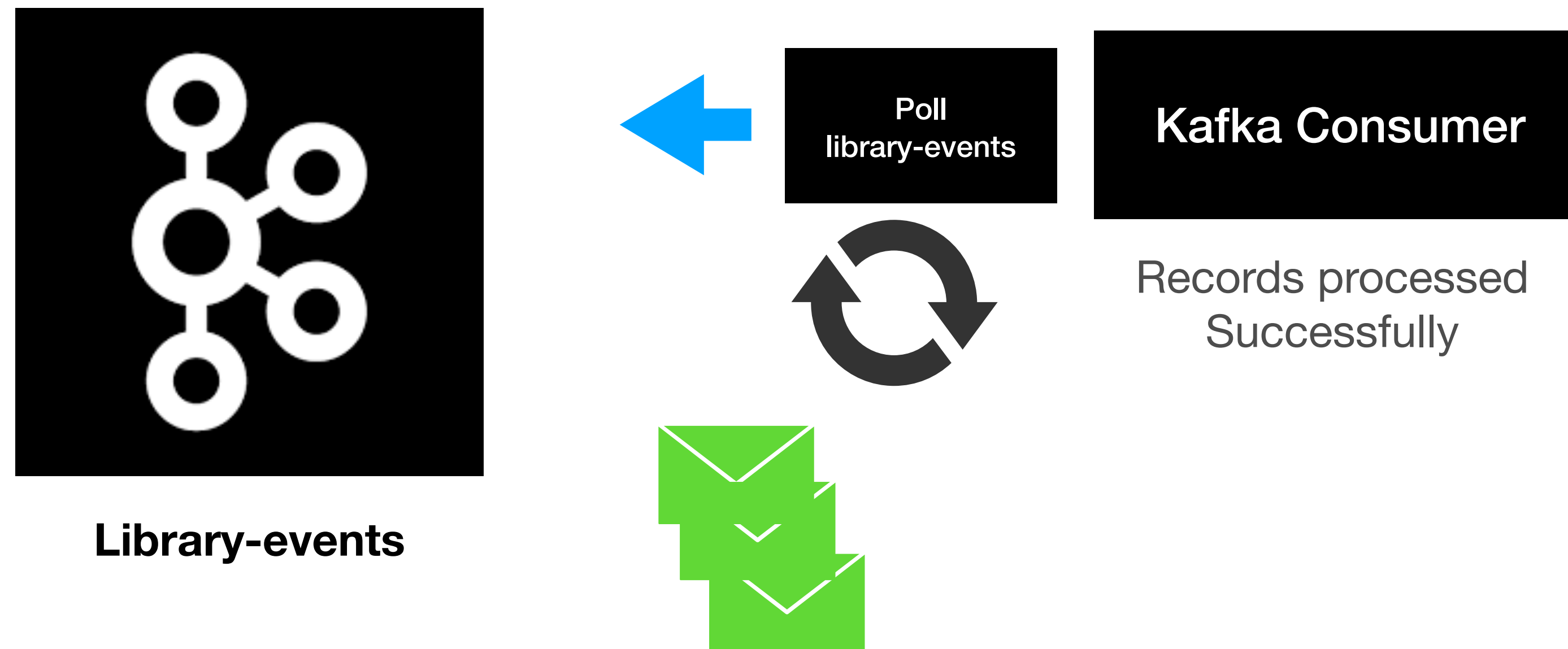
- retries
 - Integer value = [0 - 2147483647]
 - In Spring Kafka, the default value is -> **2147483647**
- retry.backoff.ms
 - Integer value represented in milliseconds
 - Default value is 100ms

Library Events Consumer



Spring Kafka Consumer

Kafka Consumer



Spring Kafka Consumer

- MessageListenerContainer
 - KafkaMessageListenerContainer
 - ConcurrentMessageListenerContainer
- **@KafkaLisener** Annotation
 - Uses ConcurrentMessageListenerContainer behind the scenes

KafkaMessageListenerContainer

- Implementation of MessageListenerContainer
- Polls the records
- Commits the Offsets
- Single Threaded

ConcurrentMessageListenerContainer

Represents multiple **KafkaMessageListenerContainer**

@KafkaListener

- This is the easiest way to build Kafka Consumer
- KafkaListener Sample Code

```
@KafkaListener(topics = {"${spring.kafka.topic}"})  
public void onMessage(ConsumerRecord<Integer, String> consumerRecord) {  
    log.info("OnMessage Record : {}", consumerRecord);  
}
```

- Configuration Sample Code

```
@Configuration  
@EnableKafka  
@Slf4j  
public class LibraryEventsConsumerConfig {
```

KafkaConsumer Config

key-deserializer: org.apache.kafka.common.serialization.IntegerDeserializer

value-deserializer: org.apache.kafka.common.serialization.StringDeserializer

group-id: library-events-listener-group

Consumer Groups & Rebalance

Consumer Groups

Multiple instances of the same application with the same group id.

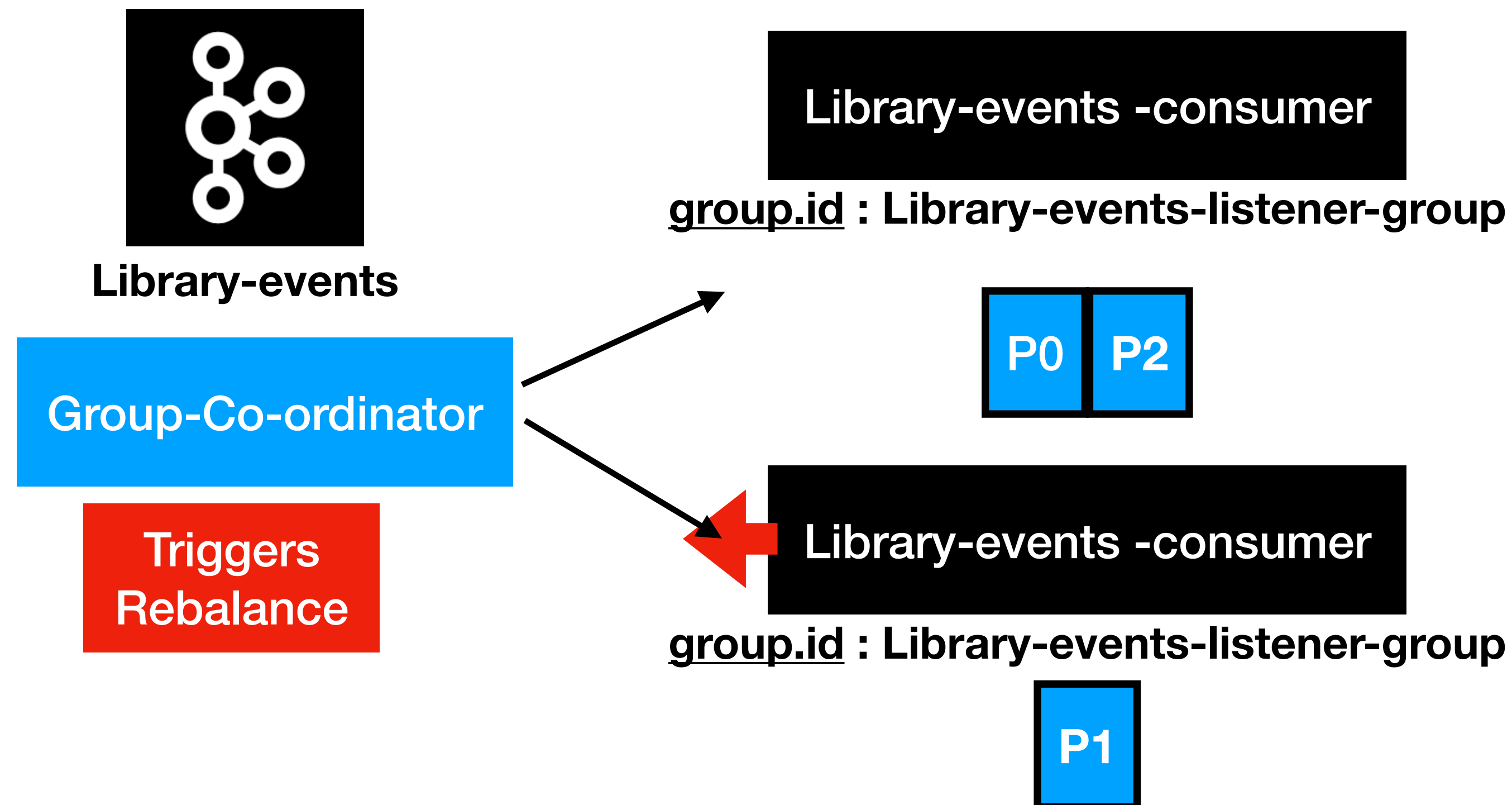
Rebalance

- Changing the partition ownership from one consumer to another



Rebalance

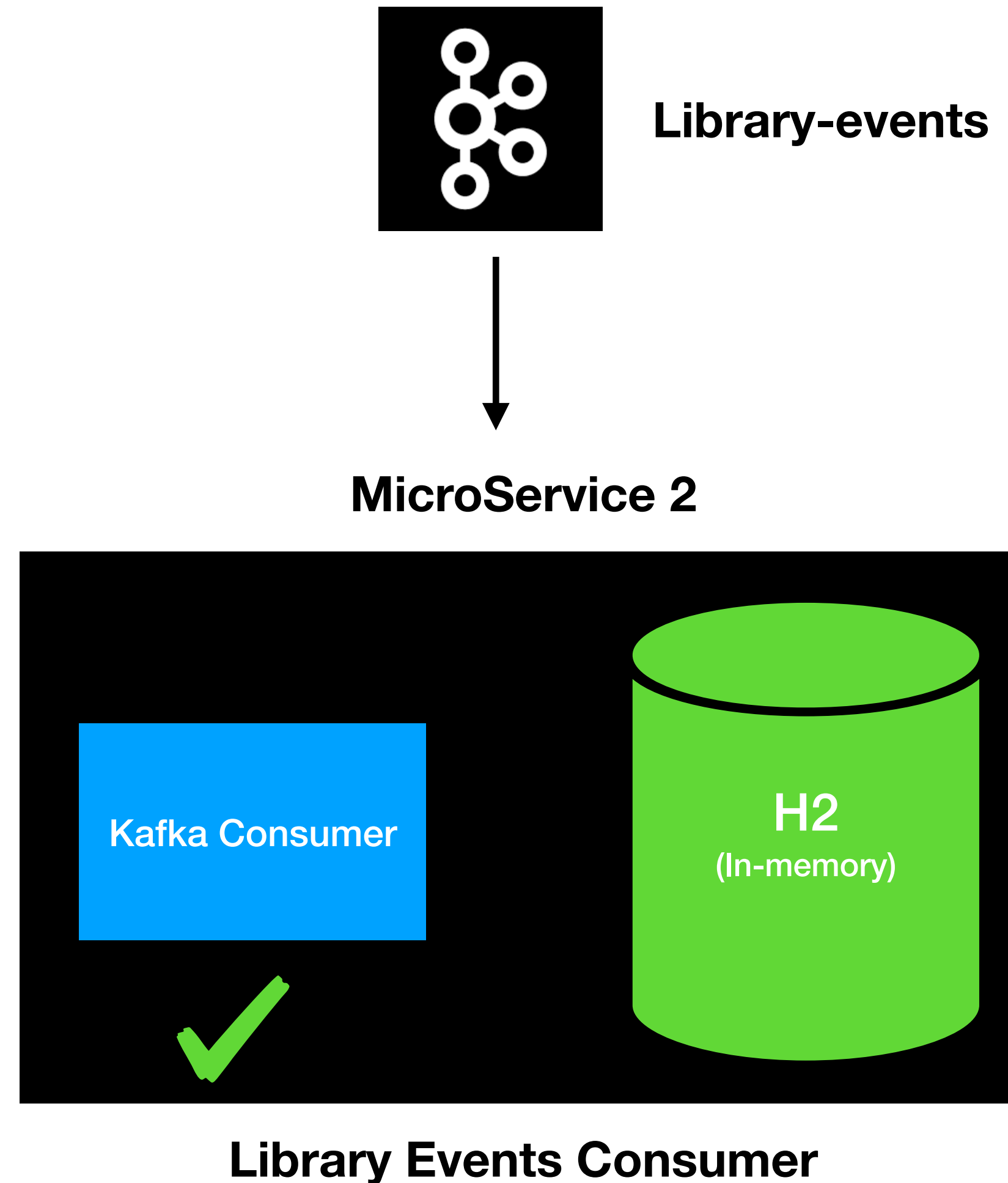
- Changing the partition ownership from one consumer to another



Committing Offsets



Library Events Consumer



Integration Testing For Real DataBases

Integration Testing using Real Databases

- Different aspects of writing unit and integration testing
- Integration testing using **TestContainers**



SpringOne Platform by Pivotal

Testing Spring Boot Applications

Andy Wilkinson
@ankinson

SpringOne Platform by Pivotal

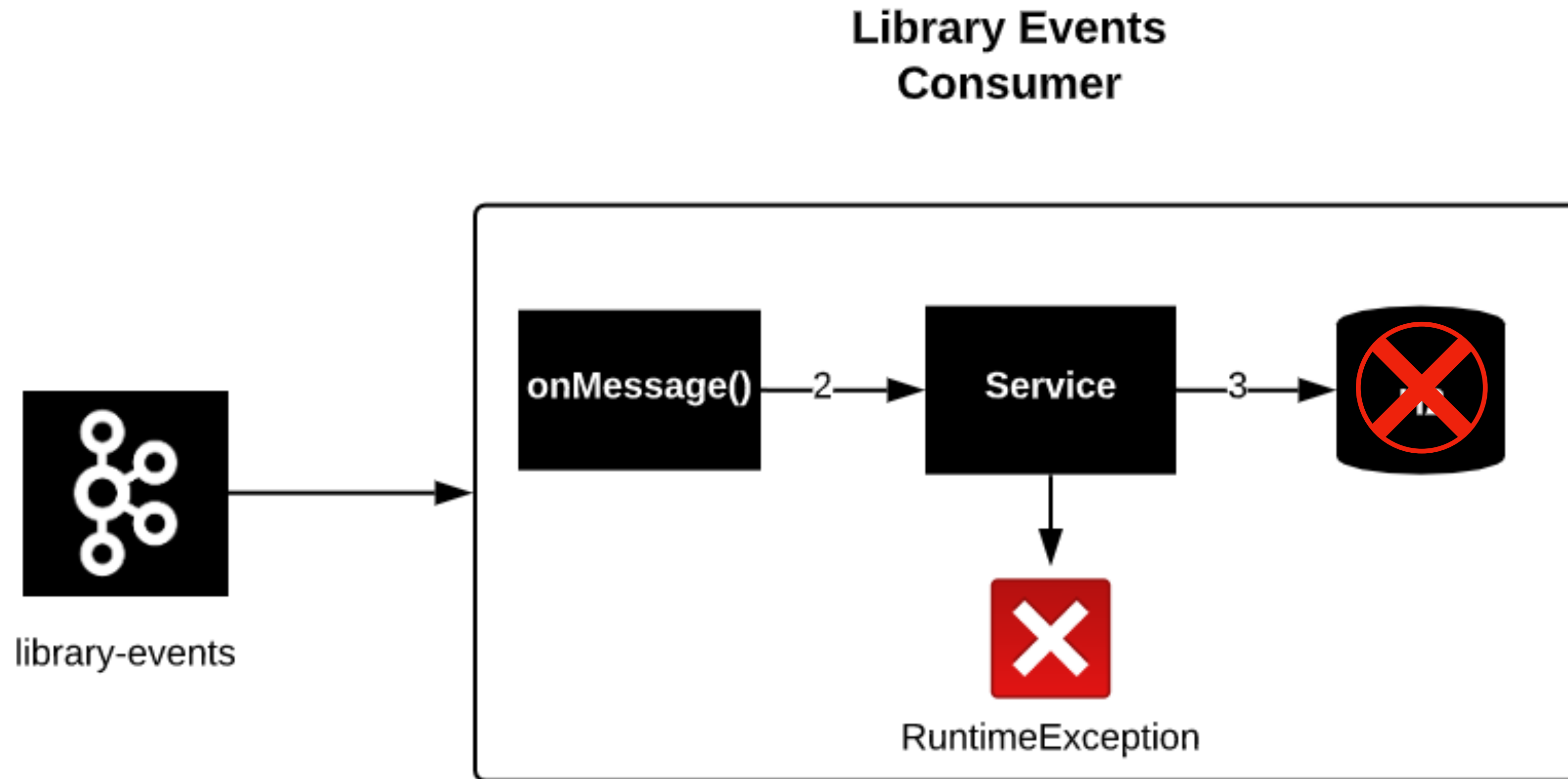
October 7-10 / Austin, TX P

TestContainers

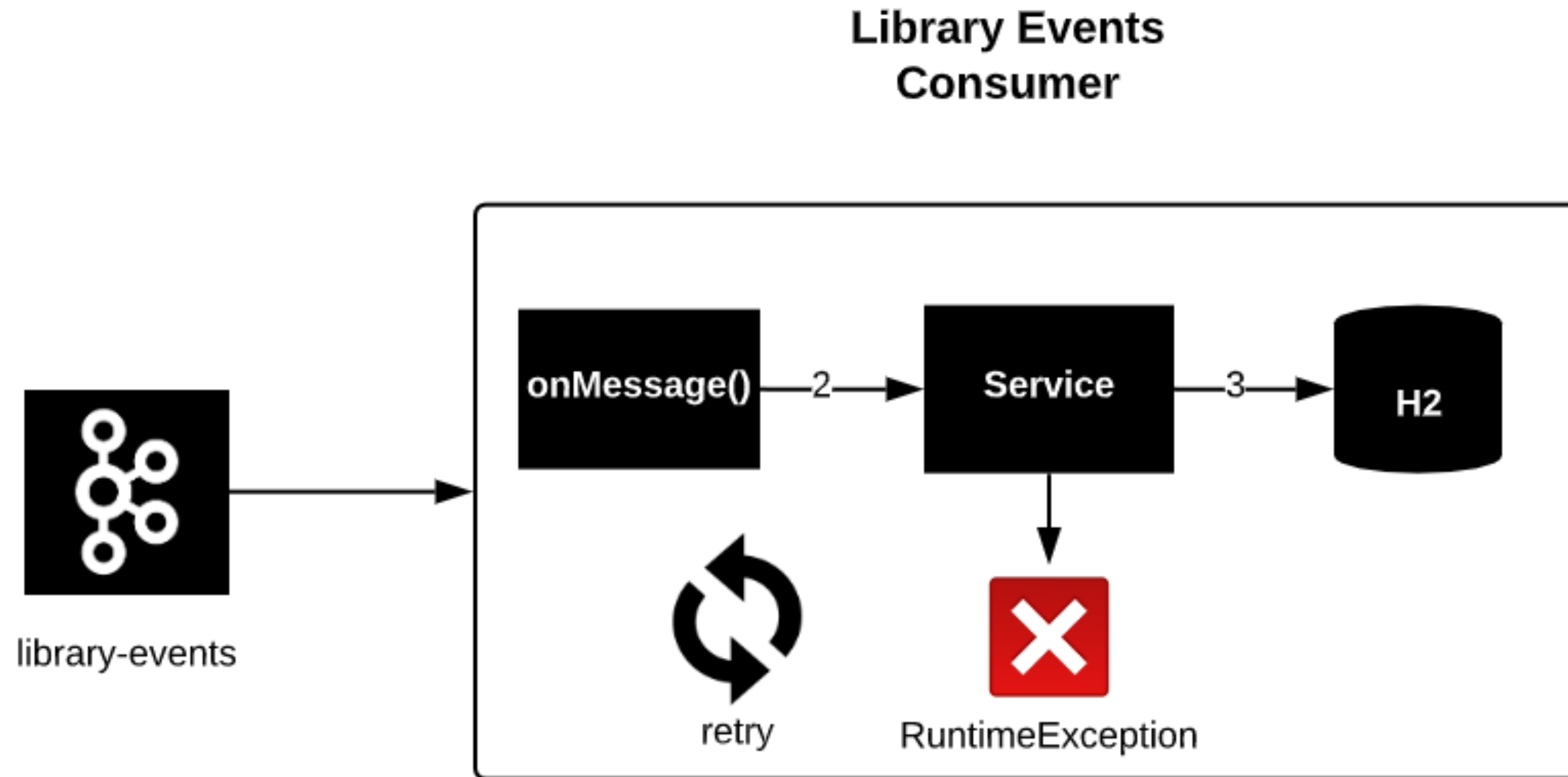
- What are TestContainers?
 - Testcontainers is a Java library that supports JUnit tests, providing lightweight, throwaway instances of common databases, Selenium web browsers, or anything else that can run in a **Docker** container.
- More Info about TestContainers - <https://www.testcontainers.org/>

Retry in Kafka Consumer

Error in Kafka Consumer

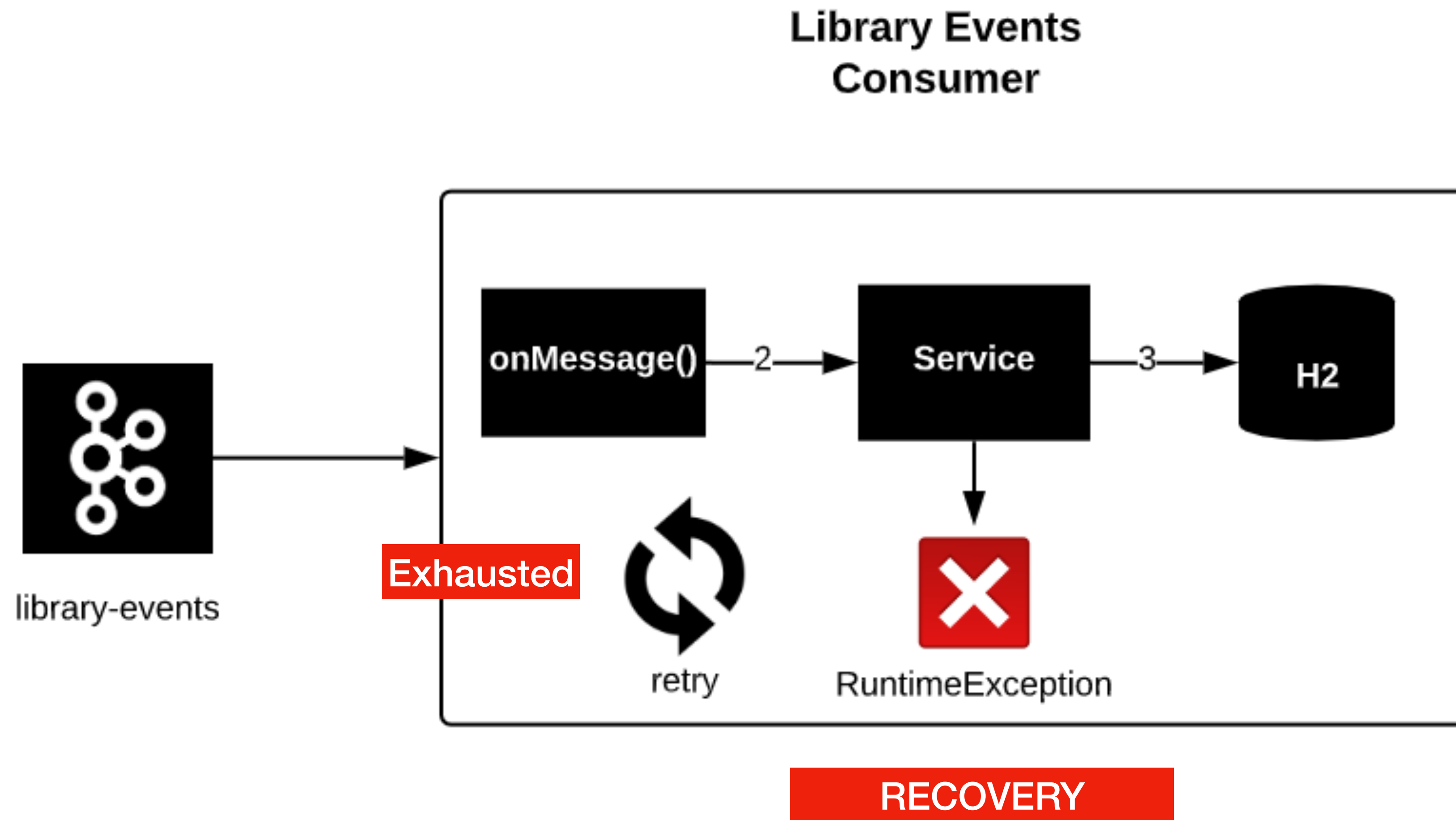


Retry in Kafka Consumer

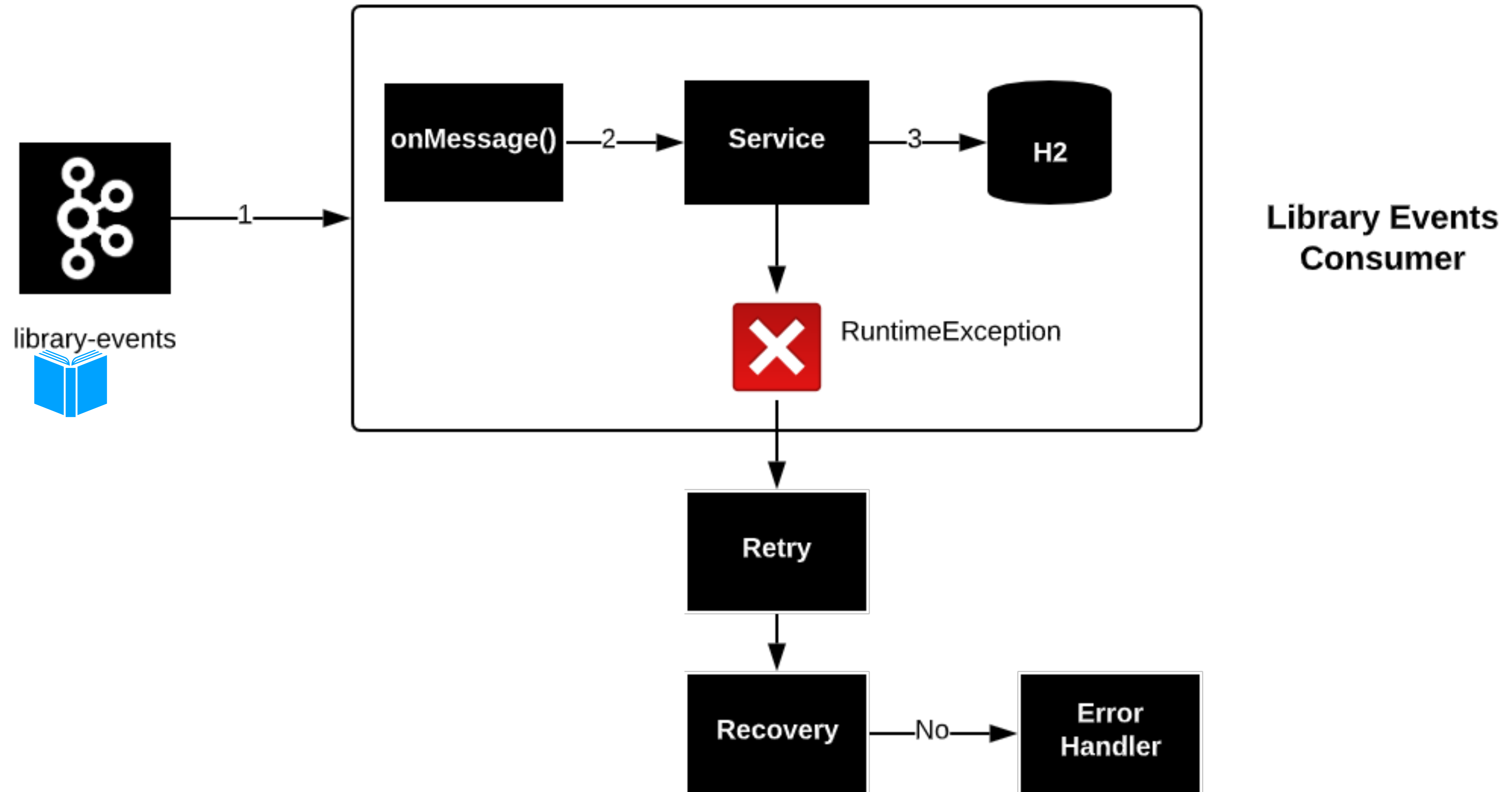


Recovery in Kafka Consumer

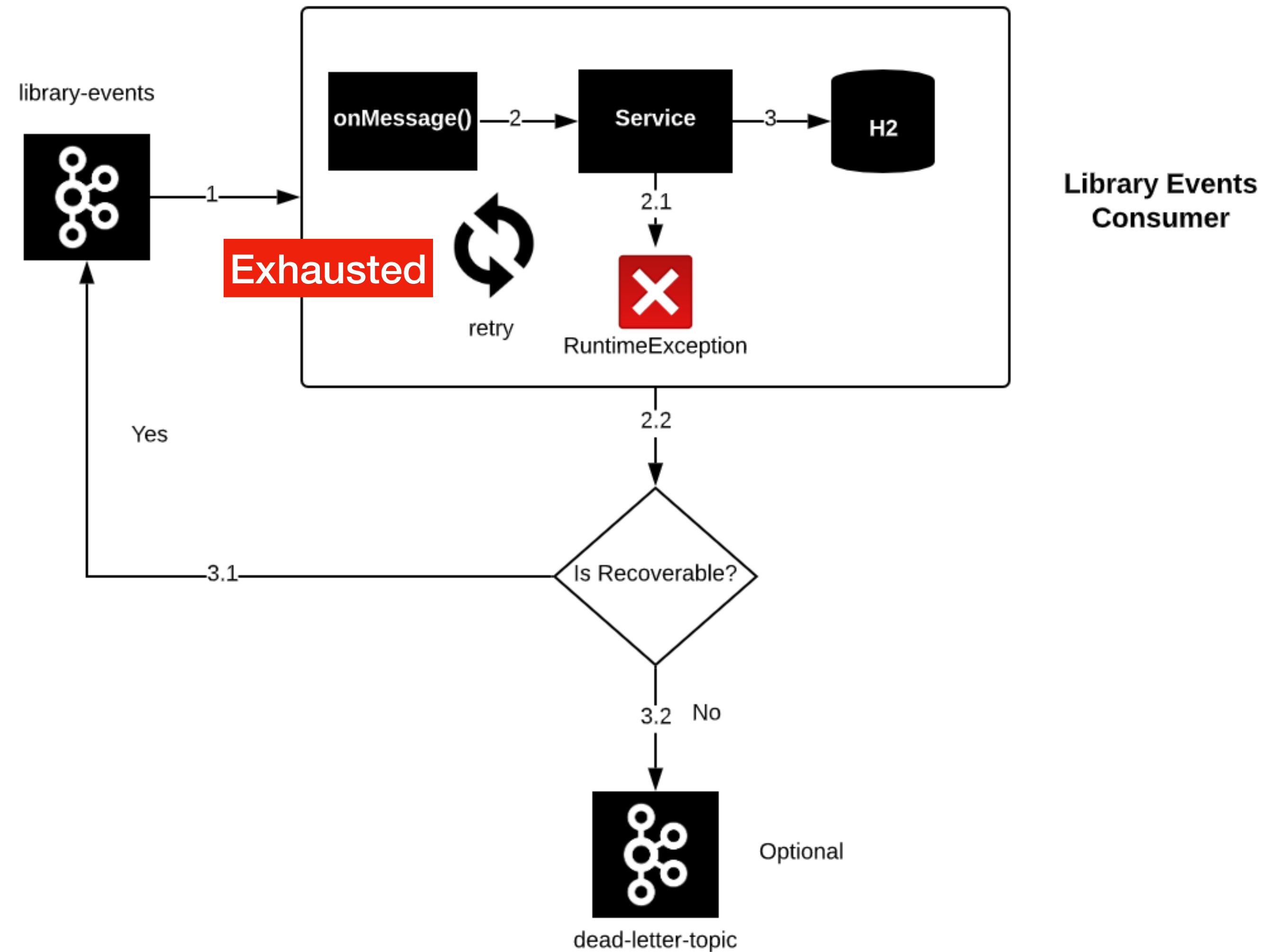
Recovery in Kafka Consumer



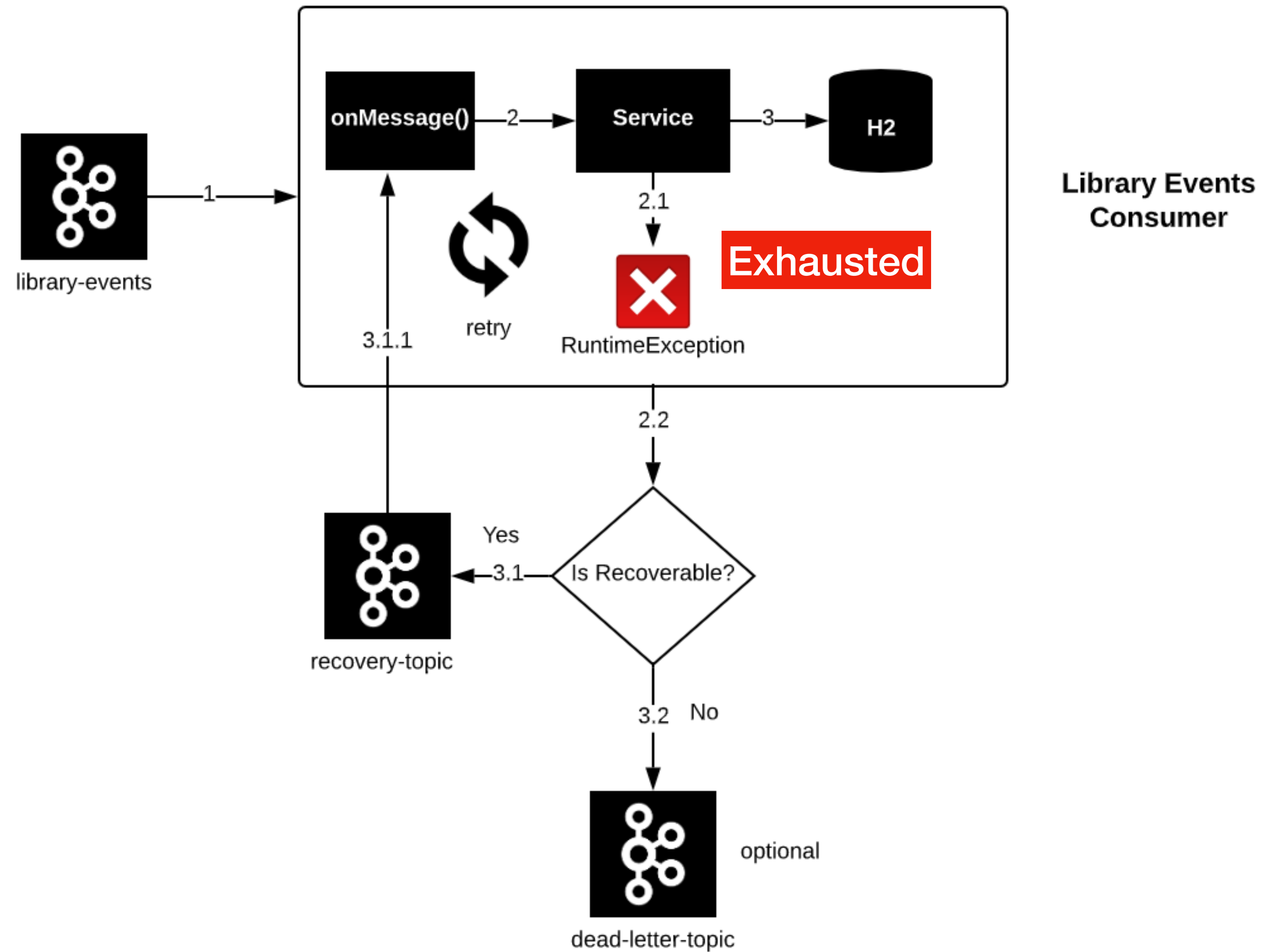
Retry and Recovery



Recovery - Type 1



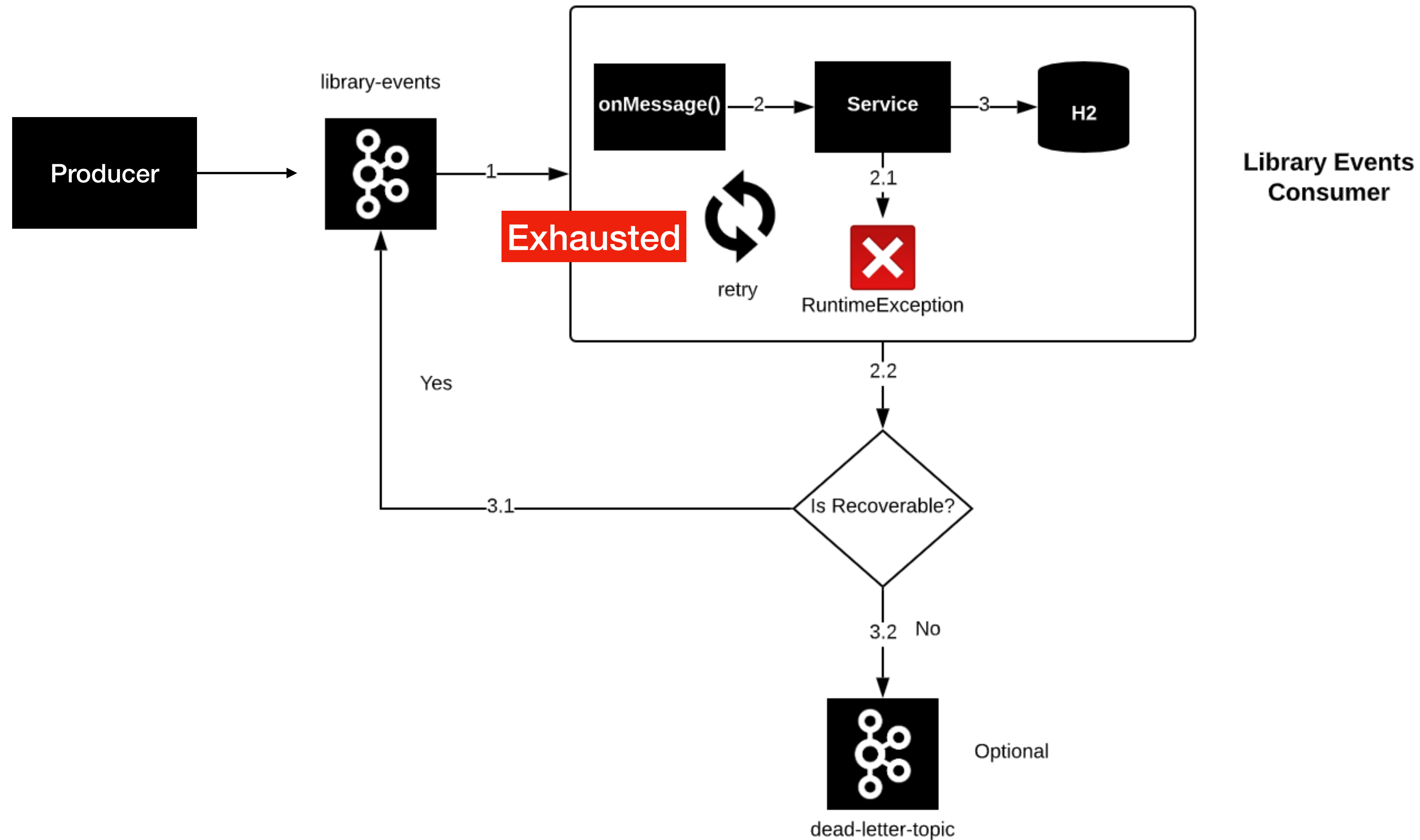
Recovery - Type 2



Issues with Recovery ?

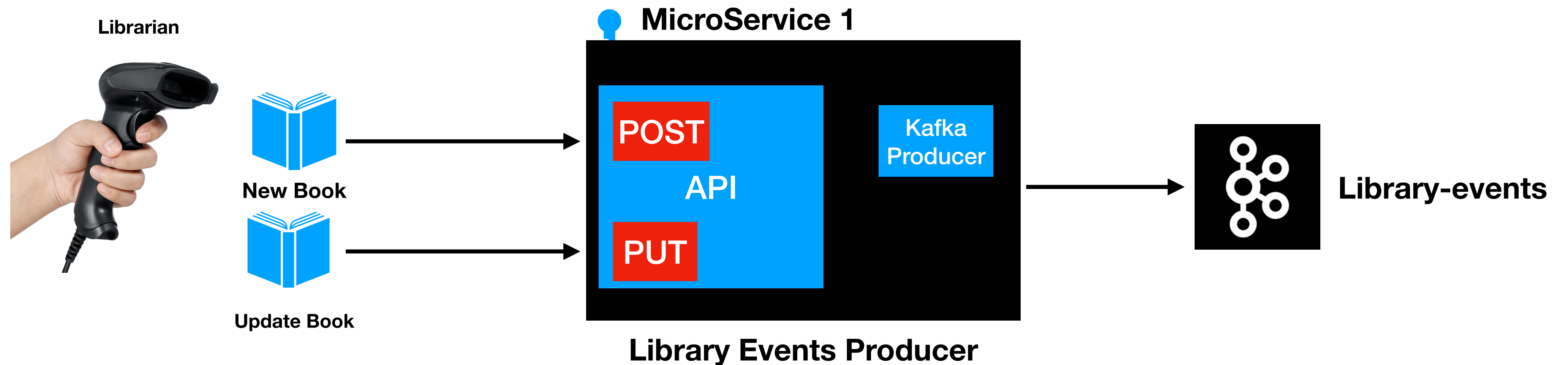
- Recovery can alter the order of events

Recovery - Type 1



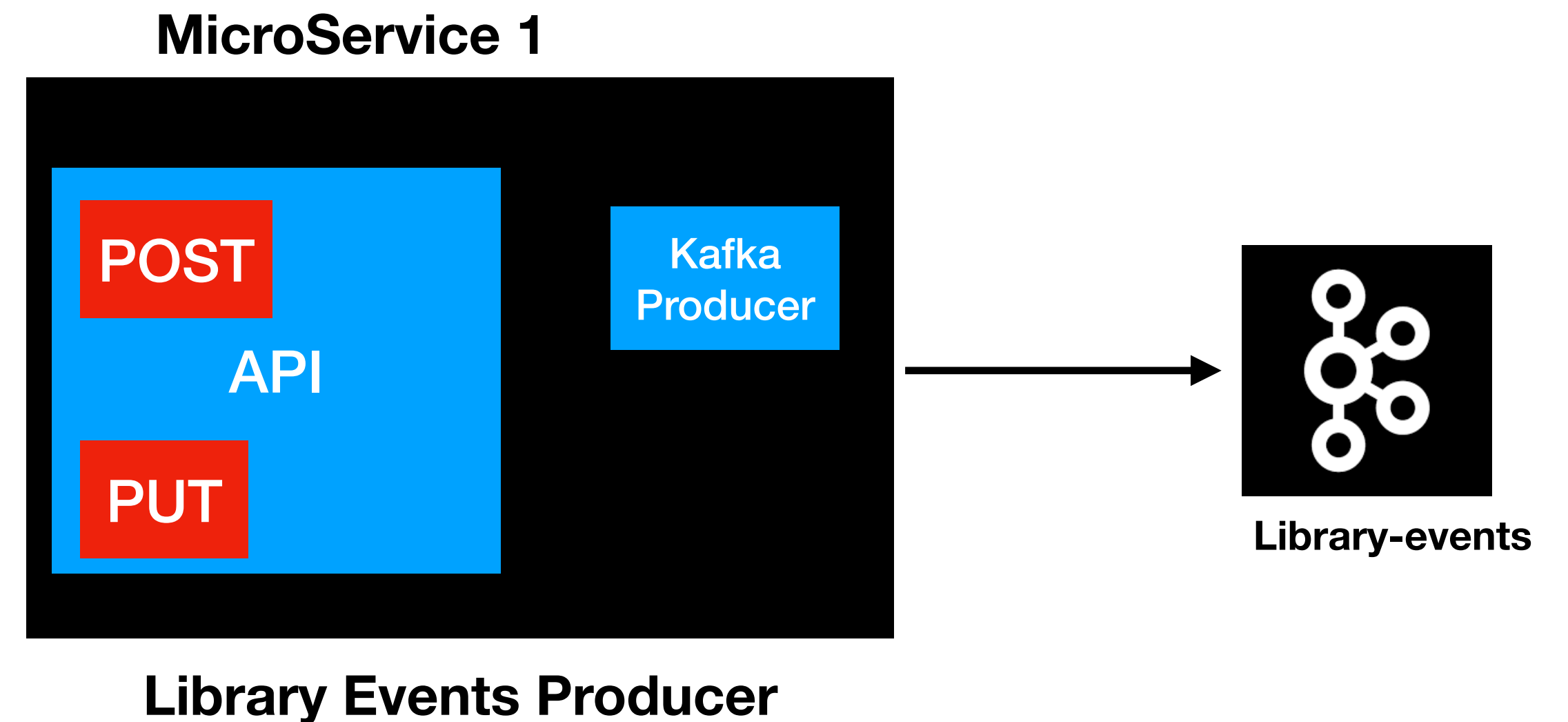
Error Handling in Kafka Producer

Library Events Producer API



Kafka Producer Errors

- Kafka Cluster is not available
- If **acks= all** , some brokers are not available
- **min.insync.replicas** config
 - **Example : min.insync.replicas = 2**, But only one broker is available



min.insync.replicas



min.insync.replicas = 2

Kafka Cluster



Broker 1



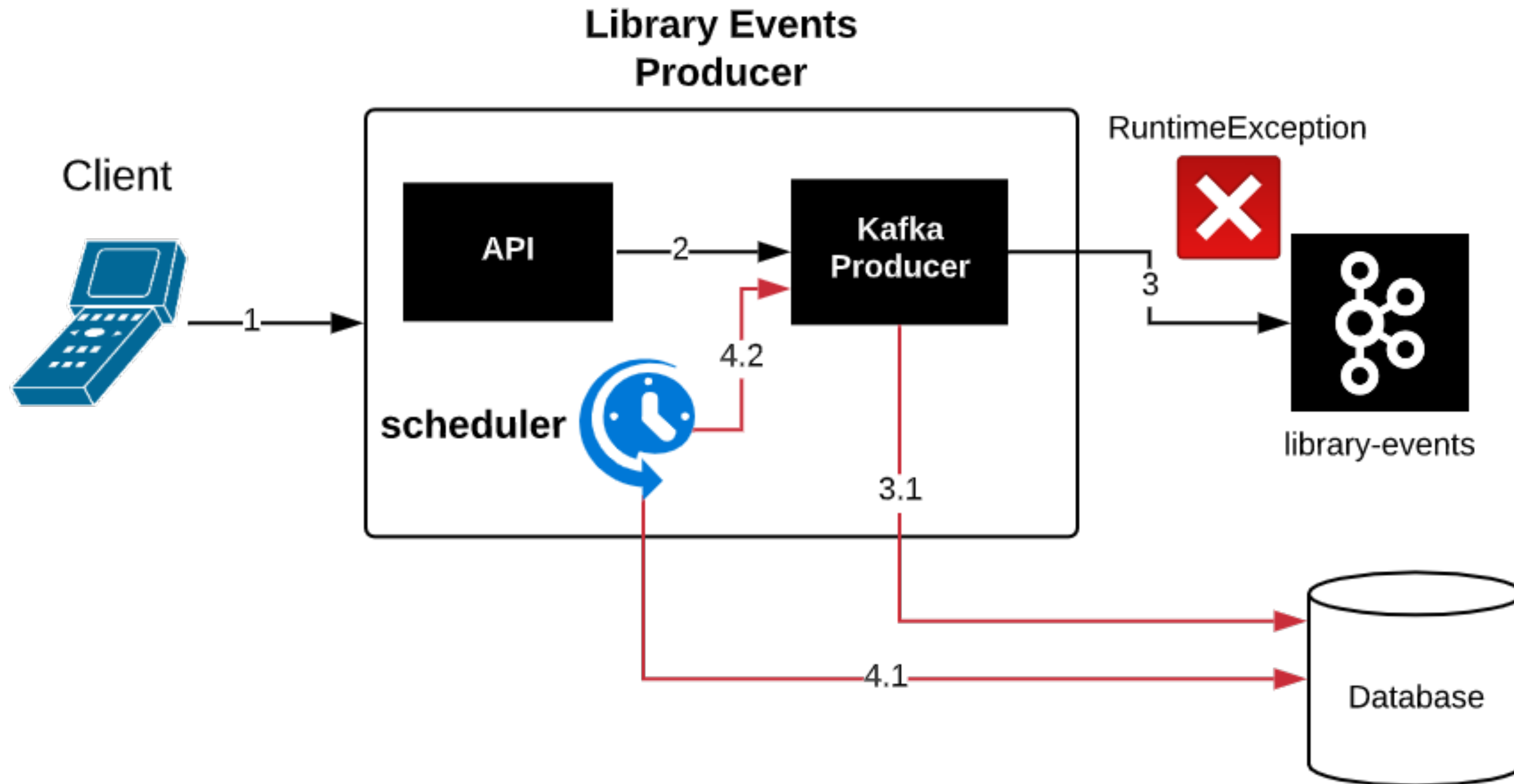
Broker 2



Broker 2

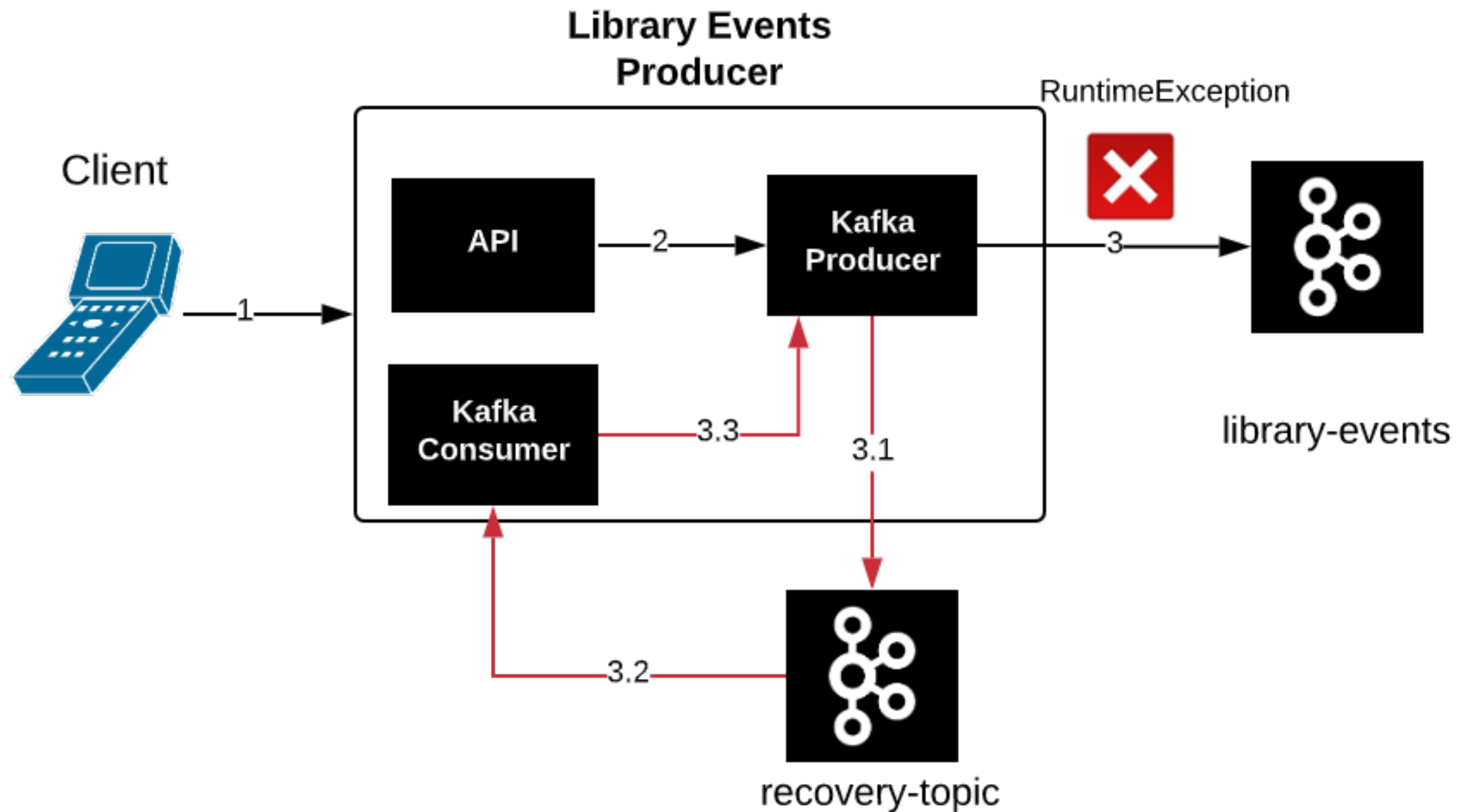
**Retain/Recover
Failed
Records**

Retain/Recover Failed Records



Retain/Recover Failed Records

Producer Misconfiguration - Option 2



Kafka Security

Kafka Security

- Kafka is used in variety of business:
 - Banking
 - Retail
 - Insurance
- Confidential Information:
 - Credit Card Details
 - Customer Information and etc.,

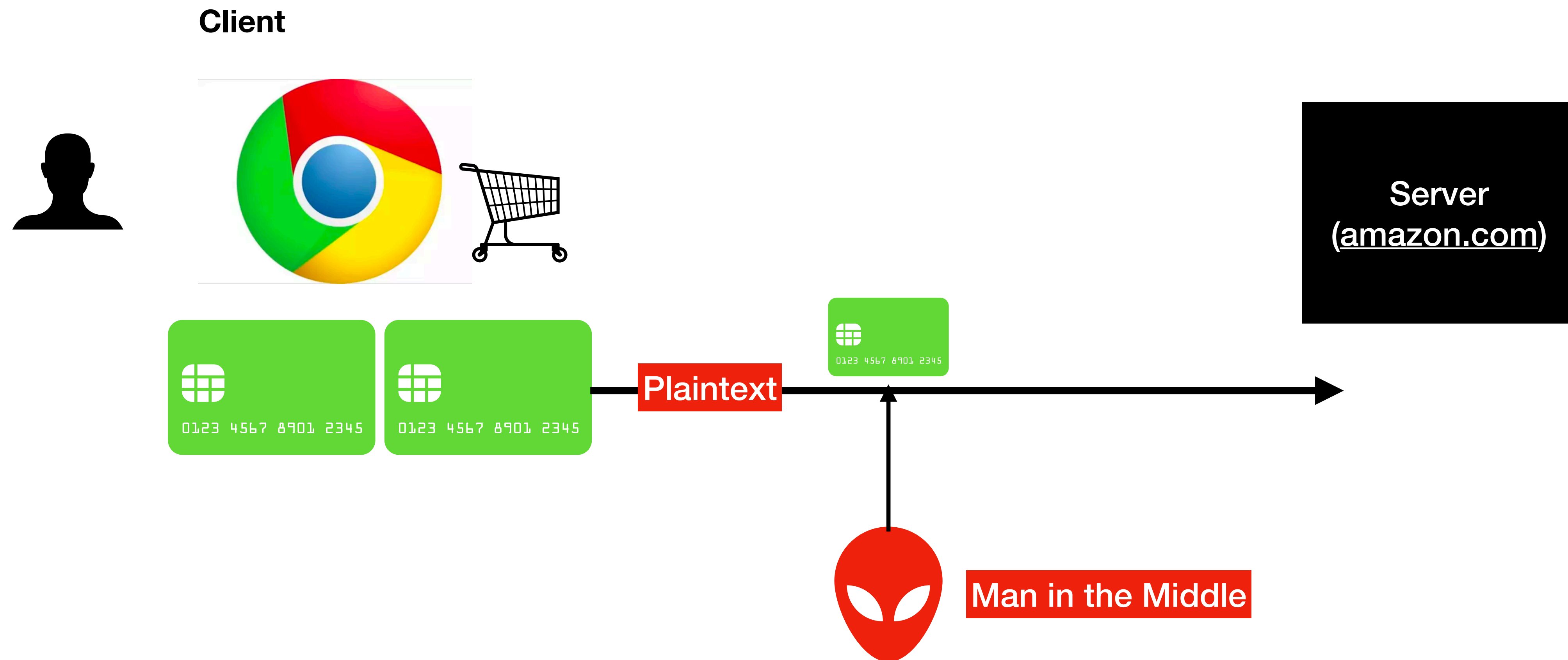
What Kafka Security Offers?

- Kafka supports two popular protocols:
 - **SSL** (Secured Sockets Layer), which is **TLS** (Transport Layer Security) now
 - **SASL** (Simple Authentication and Security Layer)

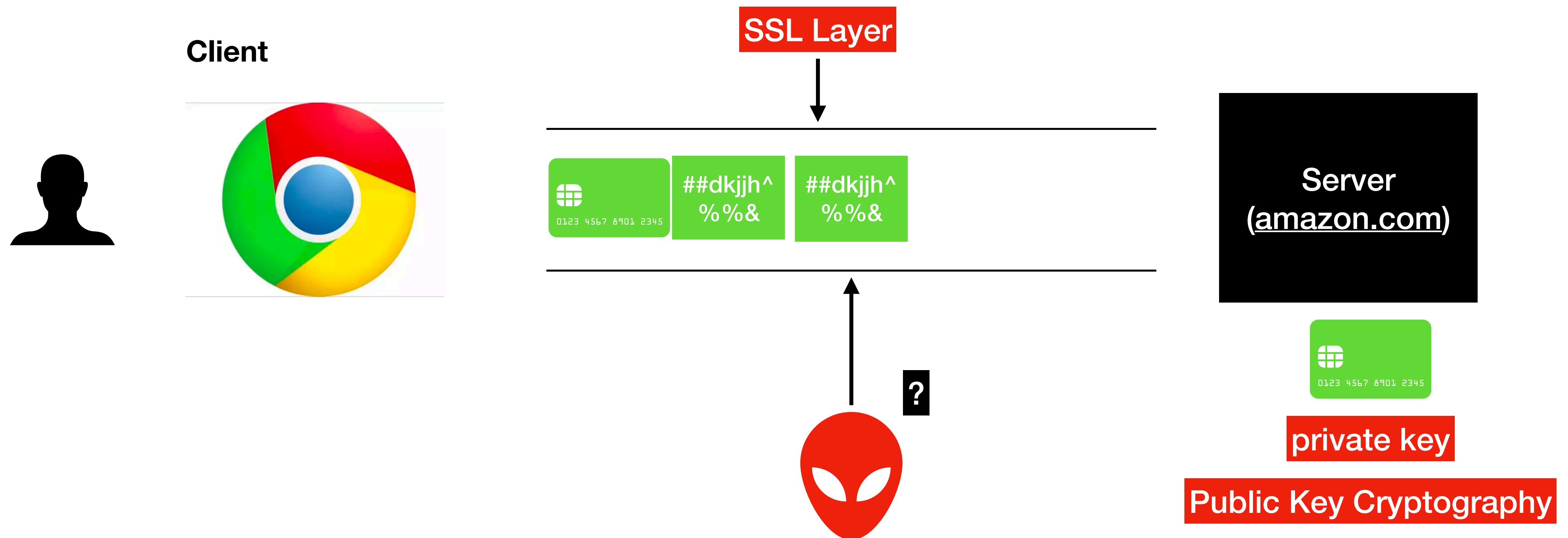
How SSL works?

- SSL used for two things:
 - Encryption
 - Authentication

Without SSL Encryption

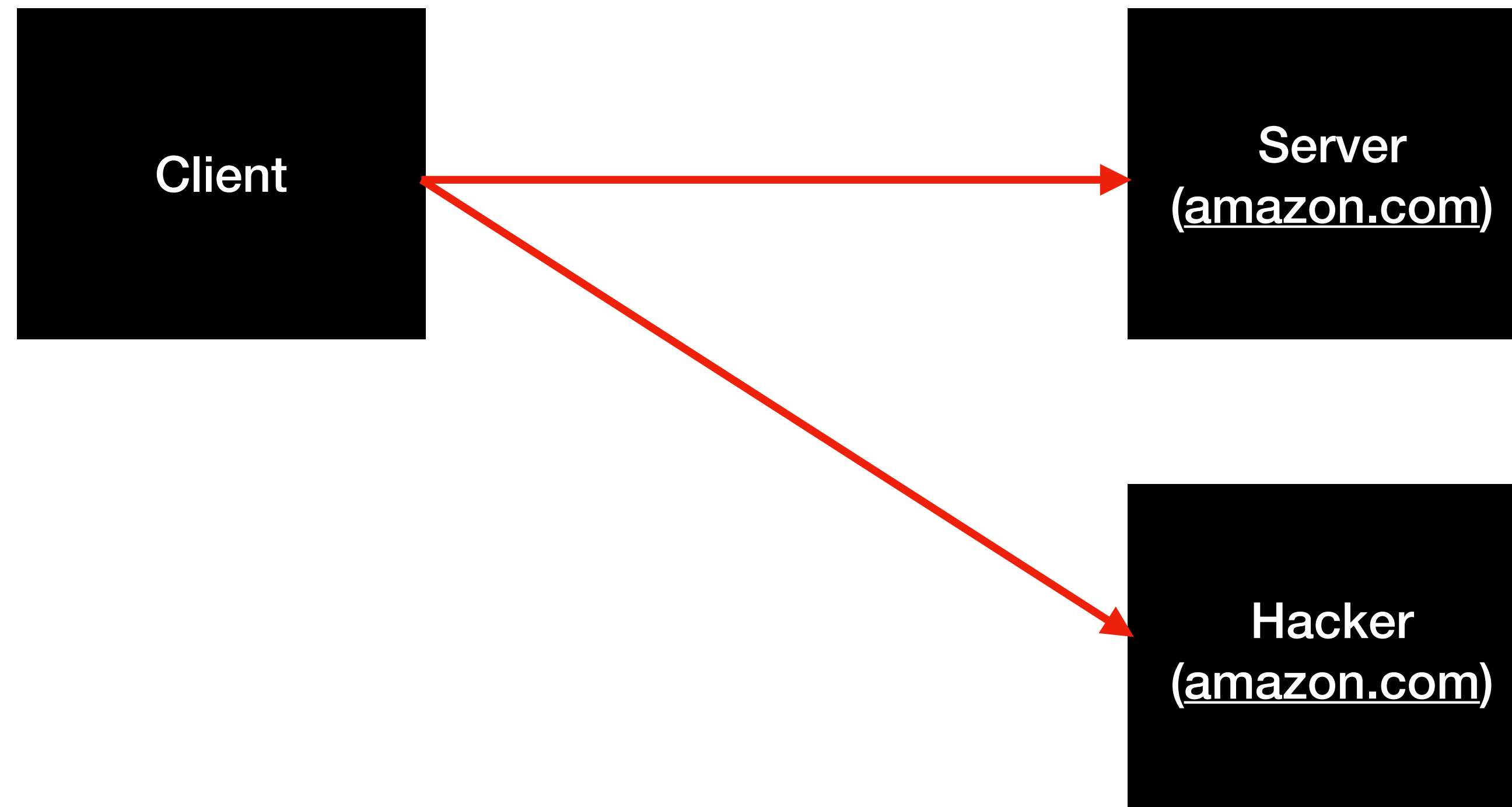


With SSL Encryption

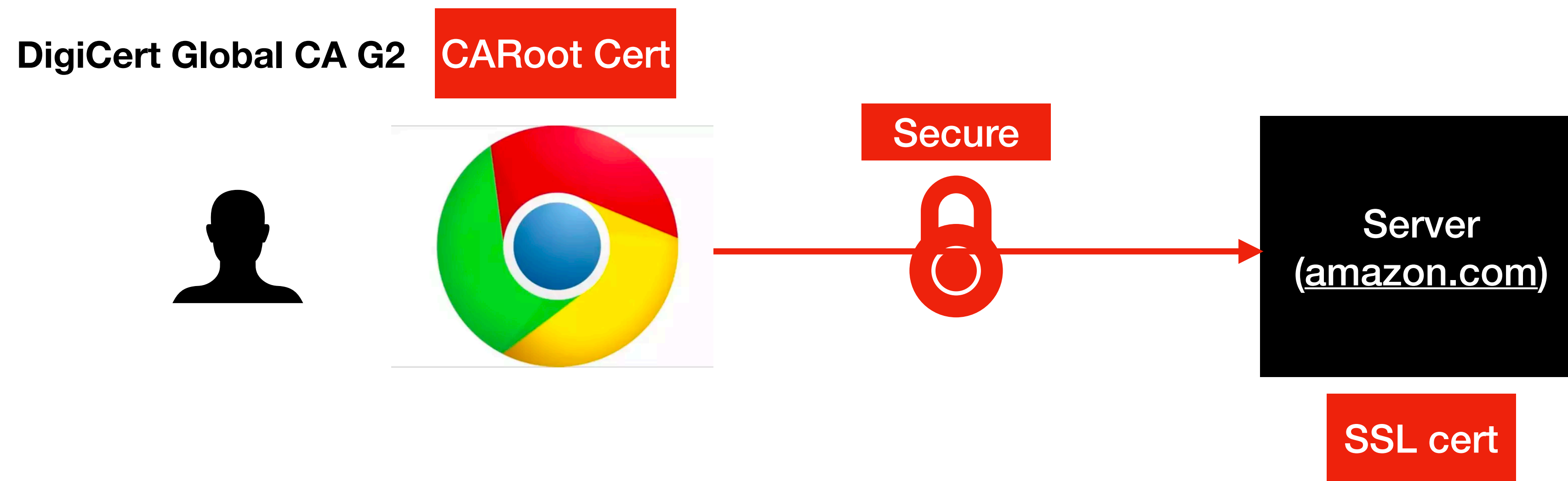


SSL Authentication

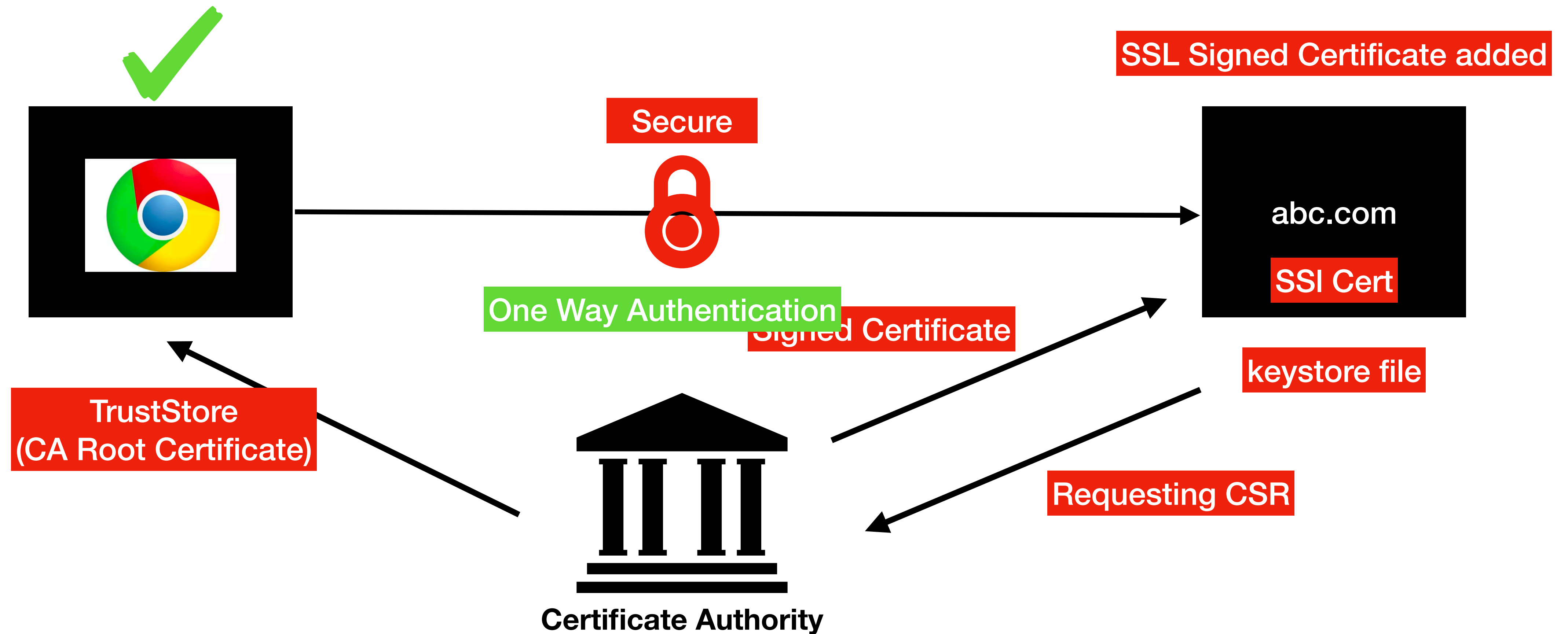
- SSL Authentication is to make sure you are talking to the correct server



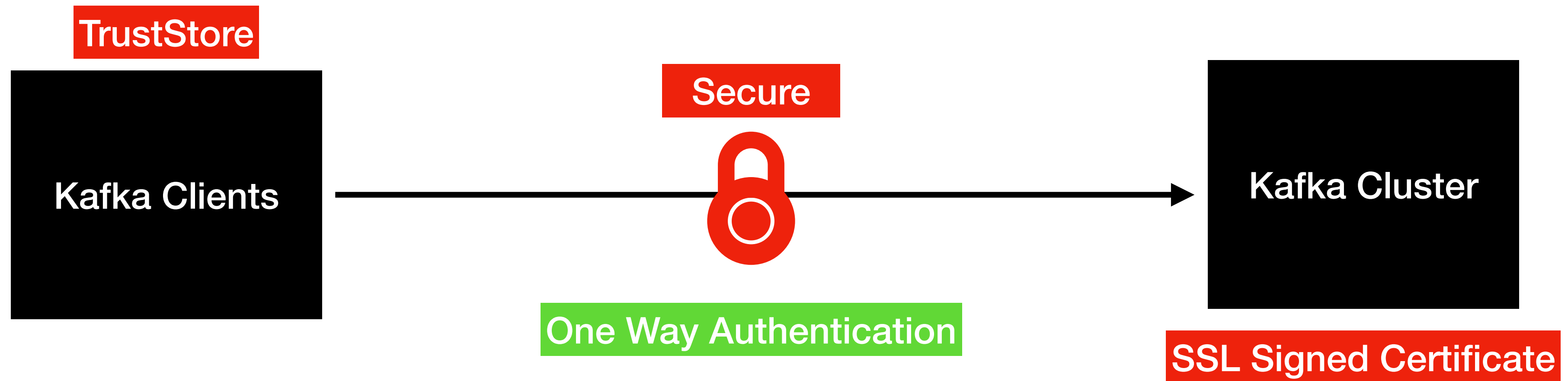
How SSL Authentication works ?



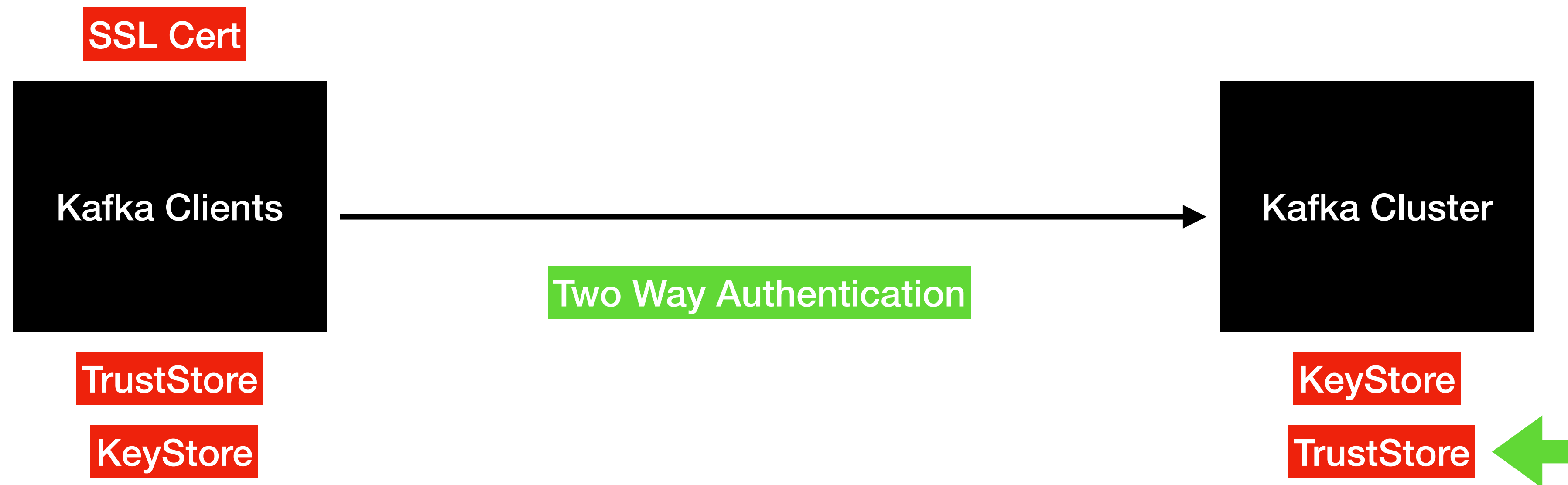
SSL Requests by Enterprise



SSL Authentication



2 Way SSL Authentication



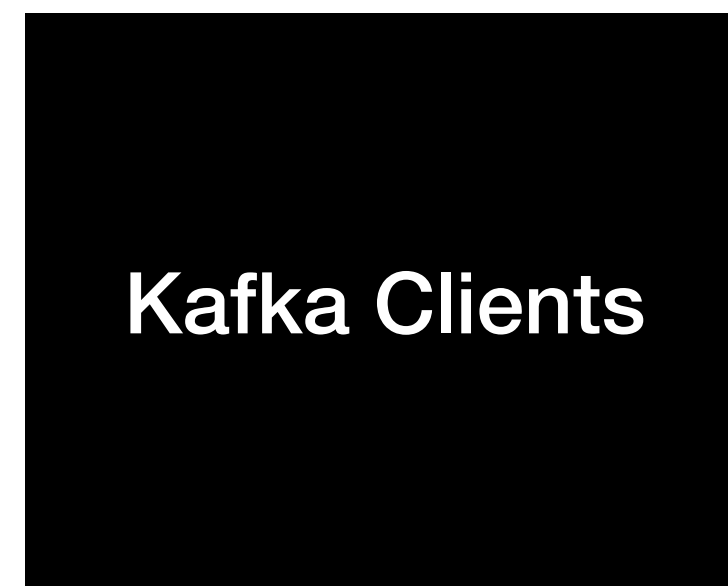
Kafka SSL SetUp

SSL Set Up Steps

1. Generate **server.keystore.jks**
2. SetUp Local Certificate Authority
3. Create CSR(Certificate Signing Request)
4. Sign the SSL Certificate
5. Add the Signed SSL Certificate to **server.keystore** file
6. Configure the **SSL cert** in our Kafka Broker
7. Create **client.truststore.jks** for the client

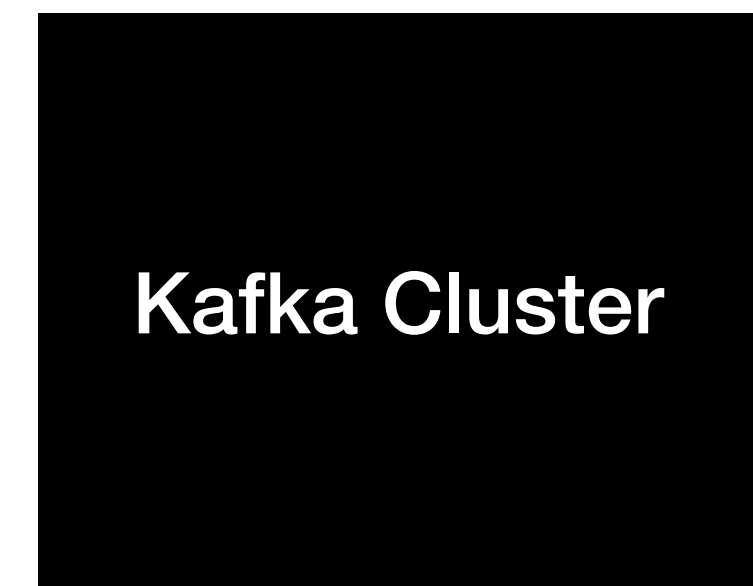


Kafka SSL SetUp



Kafka Clients

client.truststore



Kafka Cluster

SSL Signed Certificate



Local Certificate Authority