## How to start with Apache Kafka

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### Description

This is step-by-step guide, which will help you to start with Apache Kafka in OTC Cloud Container Engine. There are 3 different options described in this document. You can choose by your own which exact you need, depending on your use-case.

All tools and their versions described in this article you can find in the [Requirements](#requirements) section below. Files mentioned here can be found here https://github.com/iits-consulting/otc-kafka-example

**Please keep in mind that we are not pretending to have production-ready guide that you should follow up without worries. Production systems setup and configuration must be done by persons who have enough experience in Cloud Technologies and Kafka platform.**

### Requirements

* OTC CCE cluster
* Kubectl configured for your Kubernetes cluster context properly
* Helm package manager (for options B and C)
* Kafkacat (optional)

## Option A. Plain Kubernetes manifests

### Benefits and Cautions

This option should be used for **testing** purposes. No additional tools and pre-configuration steps needed. You are using plain Kubernetes manifests with standard API objects. Configuration as transparent as possible.

Negative side – you don’t have elasticity in terms of configuration. Since there is no any packaging (like helm) you cannot use benefits of versioning and templating. If you need to apply these manifests in different environments with different configuration – you should duplicate your code below.

### Create Zookeeper

* Create namespace
* kubectl create ns kafka
* Save snippet below to zookeeper-statefullset.yml file:
* apiVersion: apps/v1  
  kind: StatefulSet  
  metadata:  
   name: zookeeper  
  spec:  
   selector:  
   matchLabels:  
   app: zookeeper  
   serviceName: zookeeper  
   replicas: 1  
   template:  
   metadata:  
   labels:  
   app: zookeeper  
   spec:  
   containers:  
   - name: zoo1  
   image: zookeeper  
   imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent  
   resources:  
   requests:  
   cpu: 128m  
   memory: 500Mi  
   limits:  
   cpu: 128m  
   memory: 500Mi  
   ports:  
   - containerPort: 2181  
   env:  
   - name: ZK\_SERVER\_HEAP  
   value: "256"  
   - name: ZOOKEEPER\_ID  
   value: "1"  
   - name: ZOOKEEPER\_SERVER\_1  
   value: zoo1
* Apply changes
* kubectl apply -f zookeeper-statefullset.yml

### Expose Zookeeper service

* Save snippet below to zookeeper-service.yml file:
* apiVersion: v1  
  kind: Service  
  metadata:  
   name: zookeeper  
   labels:  
   app: zookeeper  
  spec:  
   ports:  
   - name: client  
   port: 2181  
   protocol: TCP  
   - name: follower  
   port: 2888  
   protocol: TCP  
   - name: leader  
   port: 3888  
   protocol: TCP  
   selector:  
   app: zookeeper
* Apply changes
* kubectl apply -f zookeeper-service.yml

### Create Broker

* Save snippet below to broker-statefullset.yml file:
* apiVersion: apps/v1  
  kind: StatefulSet  
  metadata:  
   name: broker  
  spec:  
   selector:  
   matchLabels:  
   app: broker  
   serviceName: broker  
   replicas: 1  
   template:  
   metadata:  
   labels:  
   app: broker  
   spec:  
   containers:  
   - name: kafka  
   image: wurstmeister/kafka  
   imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent  
   ports:  
   - containerPort: 9092  
   - containerPort: 9094  
   resources:  
   requests:  
   cpu: 128m  
   memory: 1Gi  
   limits:  
   cpu: 128m  
   memory: 1Gi  
   env:  
   - name: "KAFKA\_HEAP\_OPTS"  
   value: "-Xmx512M -Xms512M"  
   - name: KAFKA\_LISTENERS  
   value: "INSIDE://:9094,OUTSIDE://localhost:9092"  
   - name: KAFKA\_ADVERTISED\_LISTENERS  
   value: "INSIDE://:9094,OUTSIDE://localhost:9092"  
   - name: KAFKA\_LISTENER\_SECURITY\_PROTOCOL\_MAP  
   value: "INSIDE:PLAINTEXT,OUTSIDE:PLAINTEXT"  
   - name: KAFKA\_INTER\_BROKER\_LISTENER\_NAME  
   value: INSIDE  
   - name: KAFKA\_ZOOKEEPER\_CONNECT  
   value: zookeeper:2181  
   - name: KAFKA\_BROKER\_ID  
   value: "0"
* Apply changes
* kubectl apply -f broker-statefullset.yml

### Expose Broker service

* Save snippet below to kafka-service.yml file:
* apiVersion: v1  
  kind: Service  
  metadata:  
   name: broker  
   labels:  
   app: broker  
  spec:  
   ports:  
   - port: 9092  
   name: broker-port  
   protocol: TCP  
   selector:  
   app: broker  
   type: ClusterIP
* Apply changes
* kubectl apply -f kafka-service.yml

### Try to send and receive messages

* Forward Broker service to your local machine
* kubectl port-forward service/broker -n kafka 9092:9092
* Produce something like
* kcat -b localhost:9092 -t test-topic -P <<EOF   
  hello  
  world  
  EOF
* Consume it by
* kcat -b localhost:9092 -t test-topic -C
* When tests will finish, just remove namespace
* kubectl delete ns kafka

## Option B. Official Kafka Helm chart

In this example bitnami Apache Kafka helm-chart was used https://github.com/bitnami/charts/tree/master/bitnami/kafka

### Benefits and Cautions

Most of the things that you usually need to configure Apache Kafka properly already exists in this Helm chart. Default configuration/behavior can be easily changed by overriding values. By Helm you can simplify transition to GitOps for your company now or in the future.

By the other hand entry level for maintaining this solution a bit bigger, because of templating mechanism complexity. Usually, it does not take much time to sort out with Helm templating mechanism.

### Install Helm chart with your variables

* Add Helm chart repository
* helm repo add bitnami https://charts.bitnami.com/bitnami
* Override default variables as (if) you need
* helm install kafka bitnami/kafka \  
  --create-namespace \  
  --set global.storageClass='csi-disk'

More information about variables, that can be overridden you can find [here](https://github.com/bitnami/charts/tree/master/bitnami/kafka#parameters)

### Check that everything works (Optional)

* Run Kafka Client
* kubectl run kafka-client --restart='Never' --image docker.io/bitnami/kafka:2.8.0-debian-10-r84 --namespace kafka --command -- sleep infinity
* Start consumer
* kubectl exec --tty -i kafka-client --namespace kafka -- kafka-console-consumer.sh --bootstrap-server kafka.kafka.svc.cluster.local:9092 --topic test --from-beginning
* Open another terminal instance (window or tab)
* Start producer
* kubectl exec --tty -i kafka-client --namespace kafka -- kafka-console-producer.sh --broker-list kafka-0.kafka-headless.kafka.svc.cluster.local:9092 --topic test
* Start produce messages line by line and check results in consumer

## Option C. Strimzi Kafka Operator

In this example bitnami Apache Kafka helm-chart was used https://github.com/bitnami/charts/tree/master/bitnami/kafka

### Benefits and Cautions

Operators are quite smart in how they manage applications in Kubernetes. Usually, you need to define only high-level parameters like CPU, Memory, Storage, Authentication, Encryption etc. Operator will take care about Kubernetes resources by your requirements. It can automate certificate management.

You have additional abstraction level - complexity of the system potentially can bring problems. Engineers need to have additional knowledge. Besides Cloud Technologies, Kubernetes, Helm they need to know how this exact operator works.

### Apply Strimzi installation files

* Create namespace
* kubectl create ns kafka
* This command will create all needed CRD’s inside your cluster
* kubectl create -f 'https://strimzi.io/install/latest?namespace=kafka' -n kafka
* You can check that strimzi-cluster-operator successfully started by
* kubectl logs deployment/strimzi-cluster-operator -n kafka -f

### Provision Apache Kafka cluster

* Save snippet below to kafka-cluster.yml file:
* apiVersion: kafka.strimzi.io/v1beta2  
  kind: Kafka  
  metadata:  
   name: my-cluster  
  spec:  
   kafka:  
   version: 2.8.0  
   replicas: 1  
   listeners:  
   - name: plain  
   port: 9092  
   type: internal  
   tls: false  
   - name: tls  
   port: 9093  
   type: internal  
   tls: true  
   config:  
   offsets.topic.replication.factor: 1  
   transaction.state.log.replication.factor: 1  
   transaction.state.log.min.isr: 1  
   log.message.format.version: "2.8"  
   inter.broker.protocol.version: "2.8"  
   storage:  
   type: ephemeral  
   volumes:  
   - id: 0  
   type: ephemeral  
   size: 100Gi  
   deleteClaim: false  
   zookeeper:  
   replicas: 1  
   storage:  
   type: ephemeral  
   size: 100Gi  
   deleteClaim: false  
   entityOperator:  
   topicOperator: {}  
   userOperator: {}
* Apply changes by kubectl apply -f kafka-cluster.yml
* Wait for pods starts
* kubectl wait kafka/my-cluster --for=condition=Ready --timeout=300s -n my-kafka-project

### Check that everything works (Optional)

* Start with forwarding broker port locally
* kubectl port-forward service/my-cluster-kafka-brokers -n kafka 9092:9092
* Run Kafka Client
* kubectl run kafka-client --restart='Never' --image docker.io/bitnami/kafka:2.8.0-debian-10-r84 --namespace kafka --command -- sleep infinity
* Start consumer
* kubectl exec --tty -i kafka-client --namespace kafka -- kafka-console-consumer.sh --bootstrap-server my-cluster-kafka-brokers.kafka.svc.cluster.local:9092 --topic test --from-beginning
* Open another terminal instance (window or tab)
* Start producer
* kubectl exec --tty -i kafka-client --namespace kafka -- kafka-console-producer.sh --broker-list my-cluster-kafka-brokers.kafka.svc.cluster.local:9092 --topic test
* Start produce messages line by line and check results in consumer

## Conclusion

We described here 3 different options which can be used to start with Apache Kafka in OTC CCE solution. A lot of other options also available (using different helm-chart, write your own, use any other Kafka-Operator, using kustomization or ksonnet files).

You need to keep in mind that all recommendations and best practices (as low-latency network and storage, high-availability, data protection and security) for Kafka on Kubernetes cluster should be followed as much as possible