# **ASSIGNMENT 4**

# Implementing Kafka Messaging Scenarios using Scala

#### **GROUP 7**

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## Table of Contents

Description of the Project	2
Scenario 1: Console Consumer / App Producer	2
Steps Involve in the Scenario:	2
Scenario 2: Console Producer / App Consumer	2
Steps Involve in the Scenario:	3
Scenario 3: App Producer / App Consumer	3
Steps Involve in the Scenario:	3
Illustrating Our Work: A Detailed Explanation with Screenshots	4
Step 1: Installing Kafka locally	4
Step 2: Running Zookeeper on the local machine	5
Step 3: Starting Kafka Server on the local machine	6
Step 4: Creating a Kafka topic	7
Step 5: Running Kafka Consumer	8
Step 6: Implementing Kafka Initiator and Producer in the Scala Application	9
Step 7: Writing Console Consumer and Initiator Code	10
Step 8: Developin <mark>g App-level Kafka Producer</mark>	11
Step 9: Building <mark>Scala Application with App Produ</mark> cer and Consumer	12
Achievement	13
Project Participation Table	14

### Description of the Project

The goal of this project is to demonstrate various Kafka messaging scenarios using Scala programming language. Kafka is a distributed event streaming platform that enables the exchange of real-time data between multiple applications and systems. The project explores three distinct scenarios, each showcasing different aspects of Kafka's capabilities.

#### Scenario 1: Console Consumer / App Producer

In this scenario, the focus is on creating a Kafka consumer that listens for incoming messages in the console while an independent Scala application acts as the producer. The steps involve setting up Kafka locally, running Zookeeper and Kafka server, and creating a Kafka topic for message exchange. The Scala code for the Kafka Initiator and Producer is written within the application, allowing it to send messages to the Kafka topic. The Console Consumer and Initiator code then receive and display the messages produced by the Scala application.

#### Steps Involve in the Scenario:

- Install Kafka locally on the machine.
- Start Zookeeper locally to manage Kafka brokers.
- Start Kafka server on the local machine.
- Create a Kafka topic to exchange messages.
- Run the Kafka Consumer to listen for incoming messages.
- Write Scala code for the Kafka Initiator and Producer from the App to produce messages to the Kafka topic.
- Implement the Console Consumer and Initiator code to consume and display the messages from Kafka.

### Scenario 2: Console Producer / App Consumer

This scenario reverses the roles of the producer and consumer from Scenario 1. Here, the Kafka Console Producer is utilized to send messages from the command line to the Kafka topic. On the other hand, a separate Scala application serves as the consumer, processing the messages received from the Kafka topic using the Kafka App Consumer and Initiator code.

#### Steps Involve in the Scenario:

- Ensure Kafka, Zookeeper, and the topic are already set up as mentioned in the previous steps.
- Run the Kafka Console Producer to send messages to the Kafka topic from the command line.
- Write Scala code for the App Consumer and Initiator to consume messages from the Kafka topic and process them within the Scala application.

#### Scenario 3: App Producer / App Consumer

The final scenario aims to integrate the producer and consumer within the Scala application itself. The project demonstrates how Scala code can be used to act both as a producer, generating messages, and as a consumer, receiving and processing messages from the Kafka topic. This scenario showcases the versatility of Kafka, allowing applications to seamlessly communicate with each other via message exchange.

#### Steps Involve in the Scenario:

- Continue with the previously installed and set up Kafka environment.
- Develop Scala code for the App Producer to produce messages within the Scala application and send them to the Kafka topic.
- Implement Scala code for the App Consumer and Initiator to consume messages from the Kafka topic and process them within the Scala application.

Throughout the project, Kafka is set up locally, and the Scala code is written to utilize the Kafka libraries and APIs effectively. It includes necessary configurations to connect to Kafka brokers, define topics, and enable message exchange between the producer and consumer components.

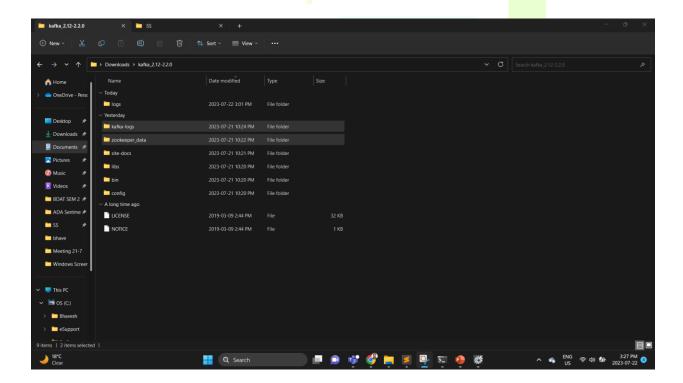
### Illustrating Our Work: A Detailed Explanation with Screenshots

By completing all these steps and integrating the various components, the project demonstrates different Kafka messaging scenarios using Scala code, highlighting the versatility and real-time data exchange capabilities of the Kafka messaging system.

Step-by-Step Explanation for Implementing Kafka Messaging Scenarios using Scala Project:

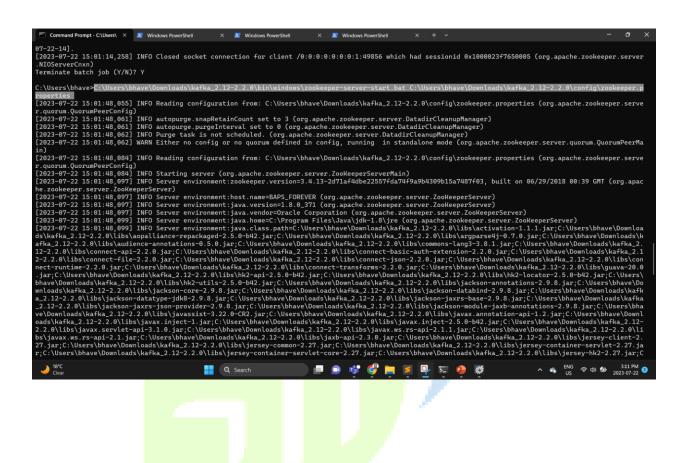
#### Step 1: Installing Kafka locally

This step involves downloading and installing Apache Kafka on the local development machine. Kafka is open-source software, and it can be downloaded from the Apache Kafka website or other repositories. After installation, the Kafka binaries, libraries, and command-line tools are available for use.



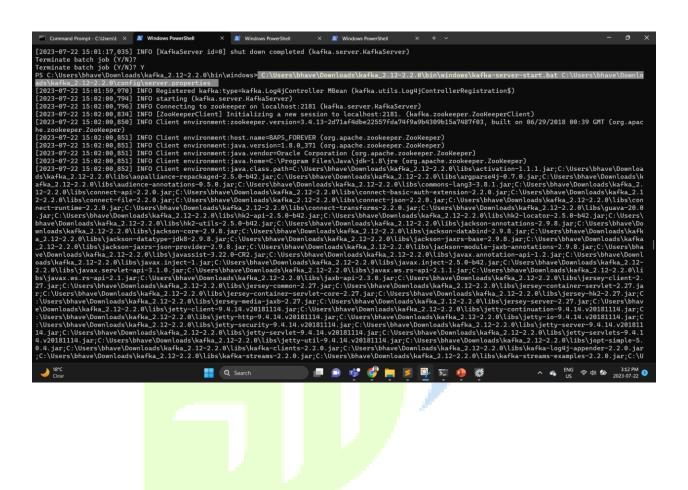
#### Step 2: Running Zookeeper on the local machine

Apache Zookeeper is a centralized service used to manage configuration information, synchronization, and coordination across distributed systems like Kafka. Kafka relies on Zookeeper for maintaining metadata, cluster state, and configuration details. In this step, Zookeeper needs to be started and running on the local machine to support Kafka's operation.



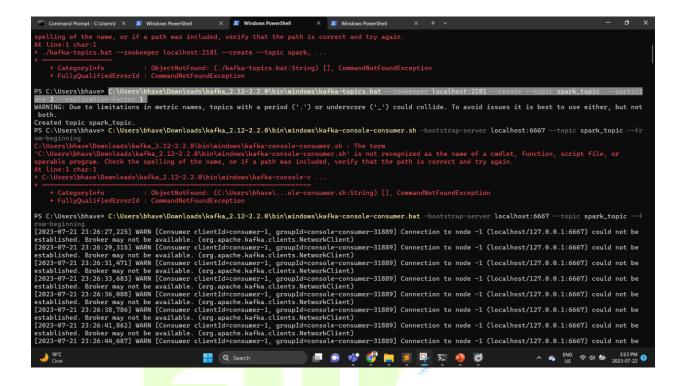
#### Step 3: Starting Kafka Server on the local machine

With Zookeeper running, the next step is to start the Kafka server on the local machine. The Kafka server, also known as a Kafka broker, is responsible for handling incoming messages, managing topics and partitions, and coordinating with other brokers in a Kafka cluster. It connects to the running Zookeeper instance to register itself and become part of the Kafka cluster.



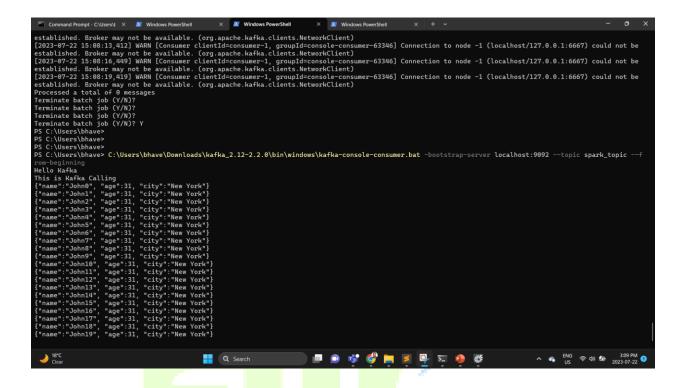
#### Step 4: Creating a Kafka topic

A Kafka topic is a logical channel or category to which messages are published by producers and consumed by consumers. Before the messaging can take place, a topic needs to be created on the Kafka cluster. Topics can have multiple partitions to enable parallel message processing. The configuration details like the number of partitions, replication factor, and other settings can be specified during topic creation.



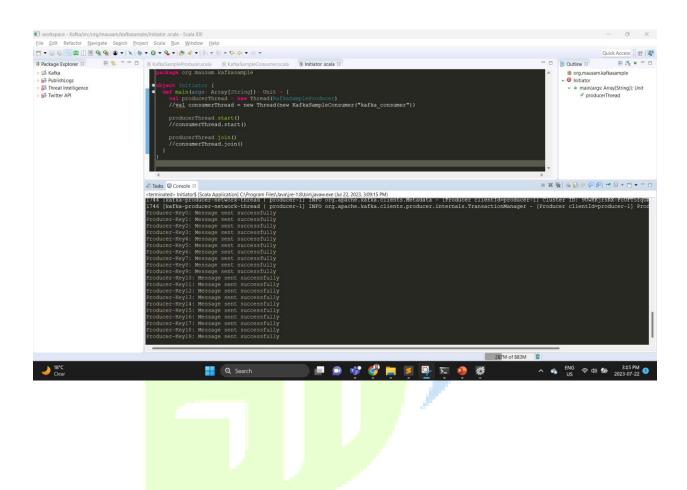
#### Step 5: Running Kafka Consumer

To consume messages from a Kafka topic, a Kafka consumer needs to be running. The consumer subscribes to one or more topics and continuously polls the Kafka broker for new messages. Once a message is received, the consumer can process and utilize the data as required. In this project, it is essential to have a consumer up and running to receive and display messages sent by producers.



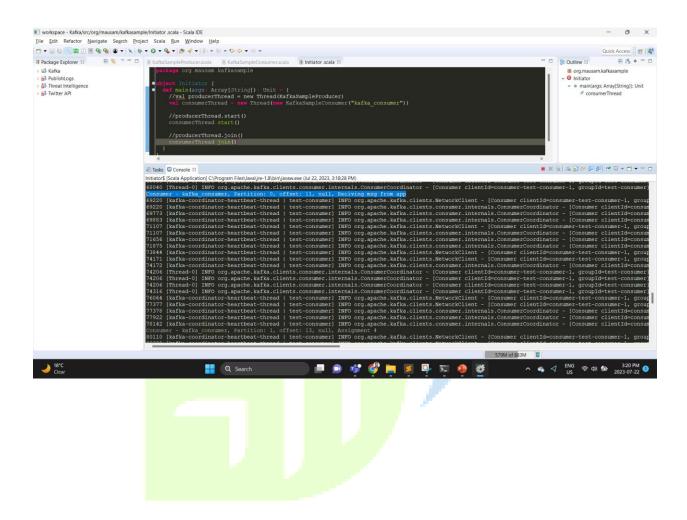
#### Step 6: Implementing Kafka Initiator and Producer in the Scala Application

In this step, the Scala application is developed to act as a Kafka producer. The producer component initiates message generation and sends the messages to the Kafka topic. The Initiator part of the code may handle additional tasks before producing the messages, such as data preparation or aggregation, depending on the specific requirements of the project.



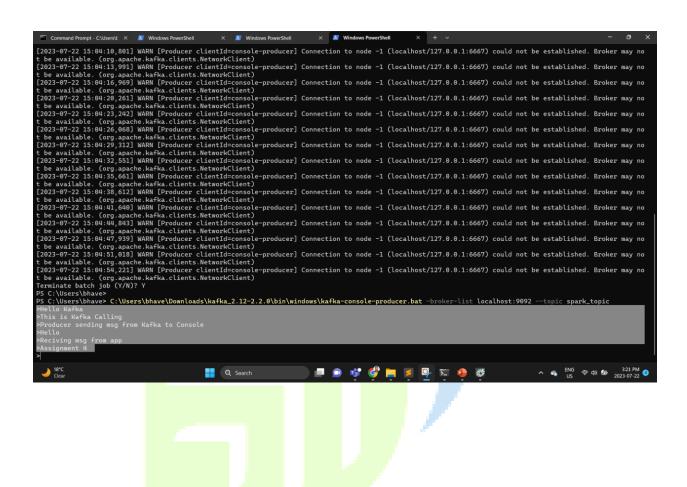
#### Step 7: Writing Console Consumer and Initiator Code

For Scenario 1, the project involves implementing a console consumer that listens for incoming messages from the Kafka topic. The consumer should be able to display the received messages in the console. The Initiator code, as mentioned earlier, might handle some pre-processing tasks before passing the messages to the Kafka producer for publishing.



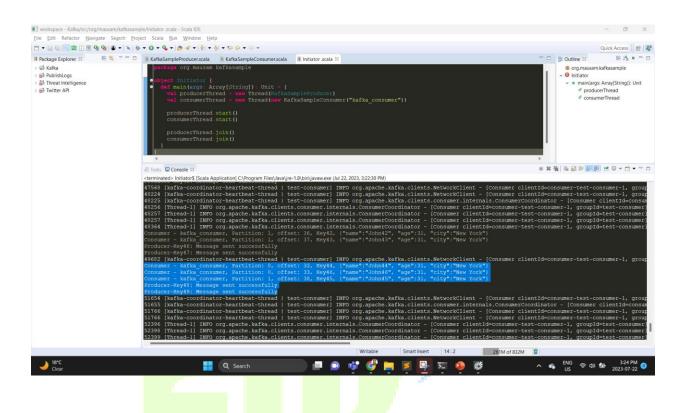
#### Step 8: Developing App-level Kafka Producer

In this step, the Scala application is further developed to act as an app-level Kafka producer. It generates messages within the application and sends them to the Kafka topic. This producer code is distinct from the console producer used in Scenario 2, as it is integrated within the application.



#### Step 9: Building Scala Application with App Producer and Consumer

For Scenario 3, the project involves developing the Scala application to encompass both the producer and consumer functionalities within itself. The application generates messages as a producer and simultaneously consumes and processes messages from the Kafka topic as a consumer. The Initiator code might still be used to manage the message generation process before publishing them to the Kafka topic.



#### Achievement

Through the project "Implementing Kafka Messaging Scenarios using Scala," several valuable learnings have been acquired in working with Kafka and leveraging Scala for real-time data exchange. The project's primary goal was to demonstrate different Kafka messaging scenarios, each shedding light on various aspects of Kafka's capabilities.

In Scenario 1, we learned how to set up Kafka locally by installing it on the machine, starting Zookeeper for managing Kafka brokers, and running the Kafka server. Creating Kafka topics for message exchange was a crucial step, and we successfully developed Scala code for both the Kafka Initiator and Producer within the application. This allowed us to send messages to the Kafka topic and receive and display them using the Console Consumer and Initiator code.

Scenario 2 reversed the roles of producer and consumer, showcasing how to use the Kafka Console Producer to send messages from the command line to the Kafka topic. Meanwhile, a separate Scala application acted as the consumer, processing the messages using the Kafka App Consumer and Initiator code.

The most comprehensive learning came in Scenario 3, where we integrated both the producer and consumer within the Scala application itself. This scenario demonstrated the flexibility of Kafka, enabling seamless communication between components through message exchange.

Throughout the project, we learned to effectively use Kafka libraries and APIs with Scala, gaining proficiency in connecting to Kafka brokers, defining topics, and enabling smooth communication between producer and consumer components.

The step-by-step explanation illustrated the importance of installing Kafka locally, running Zookeeper, starting the Kafka server, and creating Kafka topics to facilitate real-time data exchange. Additionally, we learned to develop Scala code for the App Producer to produce messages and send them to the Kafka topic, while also implementing code for the App Consumer and Initiator to receive and process messages within the Scala application.

Overall, this project has provided valuable insights into the capabilities of Kafka and the power of Scala for building robust and efficient messaging systems. It has been an enriching experience to explore the world of real-time data streaming and messaging architectures, equipping us with essential skills for future endeavors in distributed systems and big data applications.

# Project Participation Table

Name of students who has participated in the assignment.
Student name: Deema Sami Barham Al Dogom - 200548717
Student name: Rimi Mondal - 200543066
Student name: Navid Saleh Sadik - 200544271
Student name: Bhavesh Natwarlal Waghela - 200532173
Student name:

Name of students who has not participated in the assignment.	
Student name:	
Student name:	