



Staging Reactive data pipelines using Kafka as the backbone

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/cakesolutions /scala-kafka-client





Reactive Solutions at Cake



amazon web services











Contents

- 1. Reactive Data Pipelines
- 2. Kafka as a Reactive Message Queue
- 3. Architecture & Consumer Patterns
- 4. Streaming Application Development

Stream Processing

- Big Data
- Processing in Real-time
- Event Throughput vs Number of Queries
- IoT



Distributed Streaming Engines

- Server Applications
- Stream topologies deployed to cluster
- Framework design









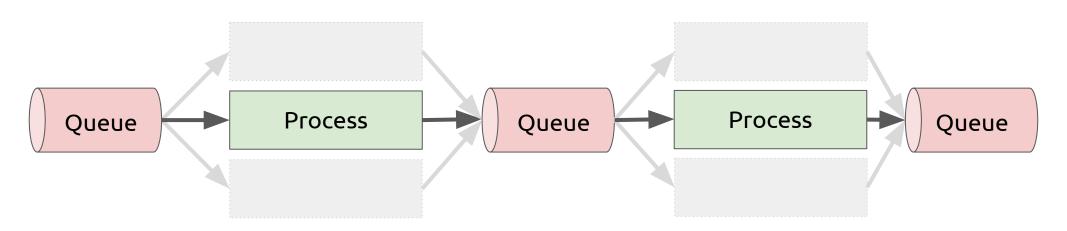


- Custom Streaming Applications
- Leverage existing tool stack



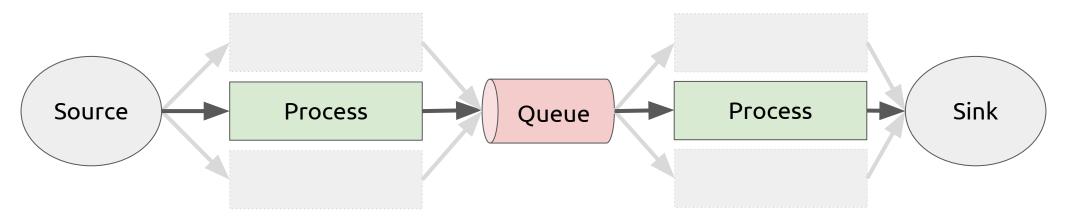
Staged data pipelines

- Staged Event Driven Architecture
- Processes separated by a queue
- Processing in stages

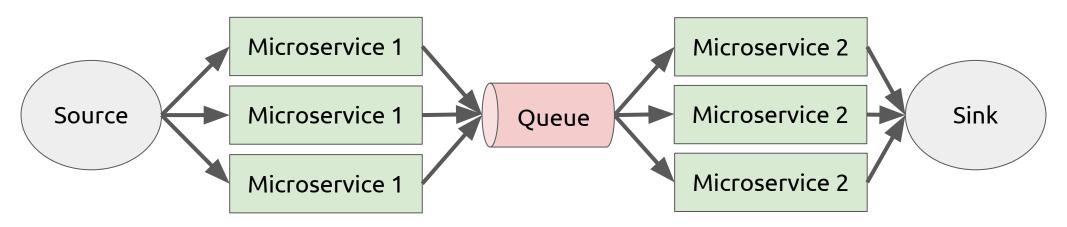


Reactive data pipelines

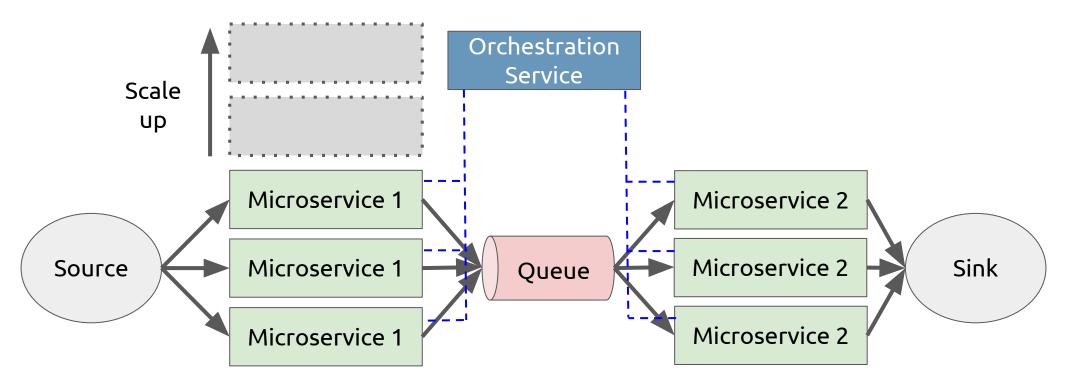
- Responsive
- Resilient
- Elastic
- Message Driven



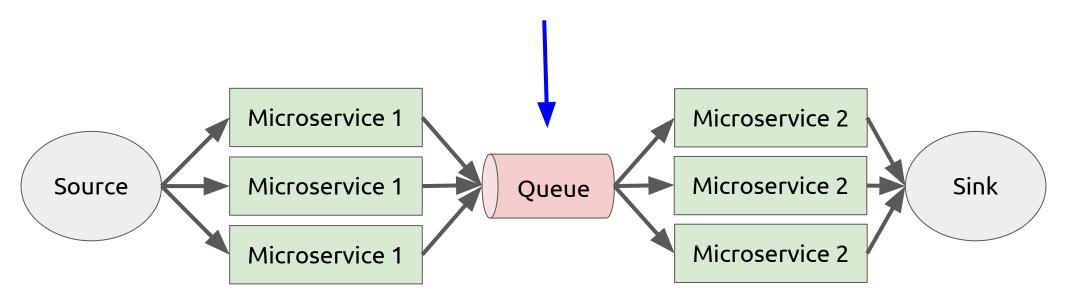
Microservices as processing components



Deployment via cluster orchestration services



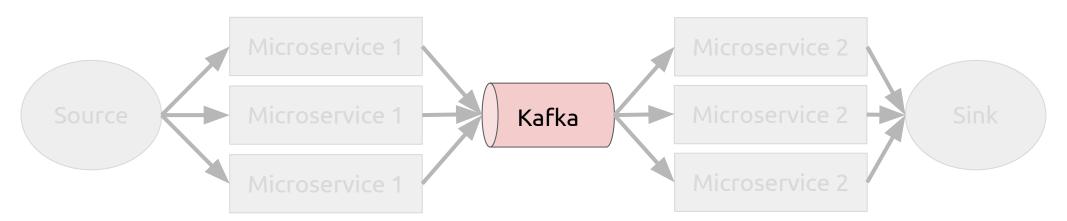
 Messaging middleware for resilient data distribution between microservices



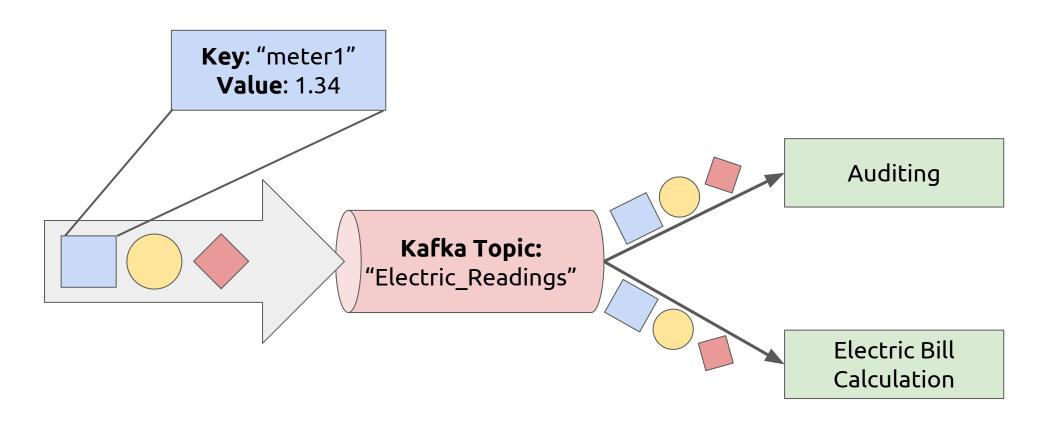
What is Kafka?

- Distributed Message Broker
- Supports Parallel Streaming
- Kafka as a Reactive MQ





Kafka: topic and message anatomy



Message Driven



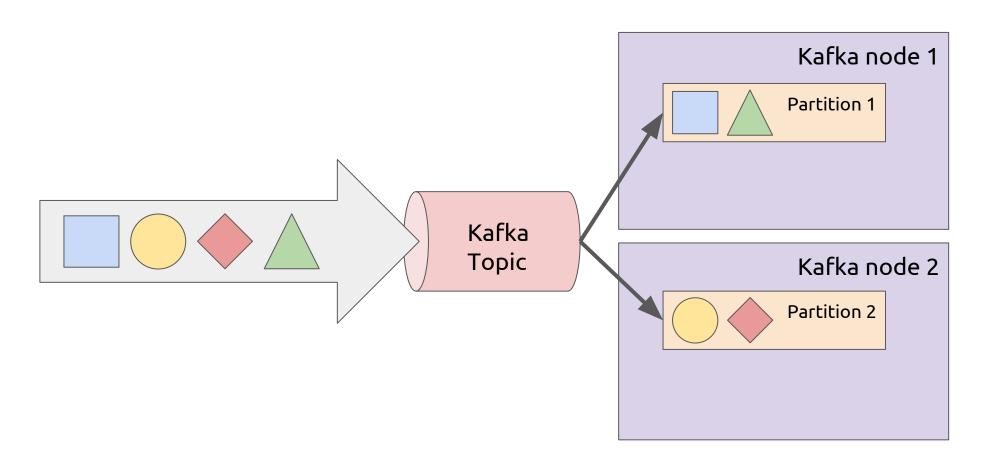
Kafka: at-least-once delivery



Resilient



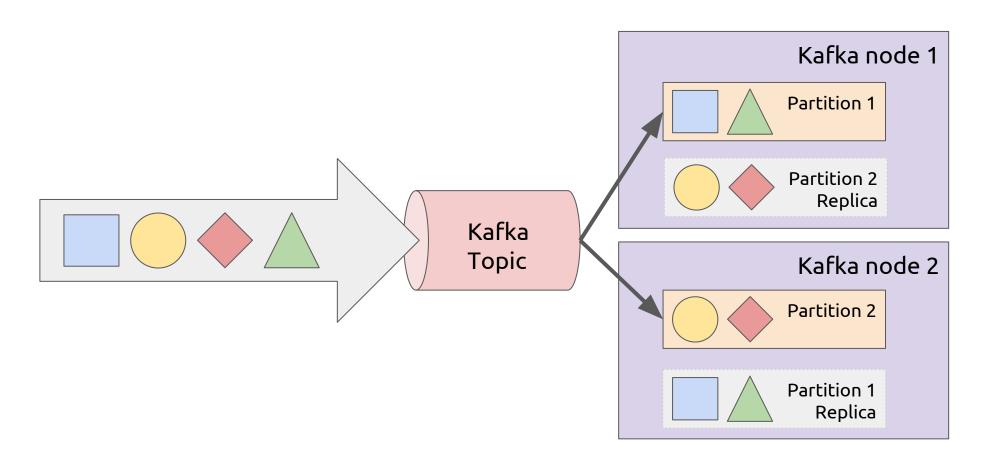
Kafka: clustering - arrangement



Elastic



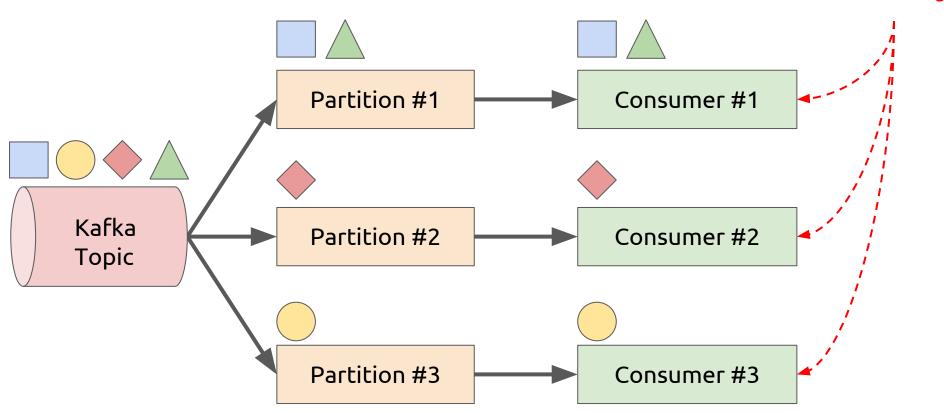
Kafka: clustering - replication



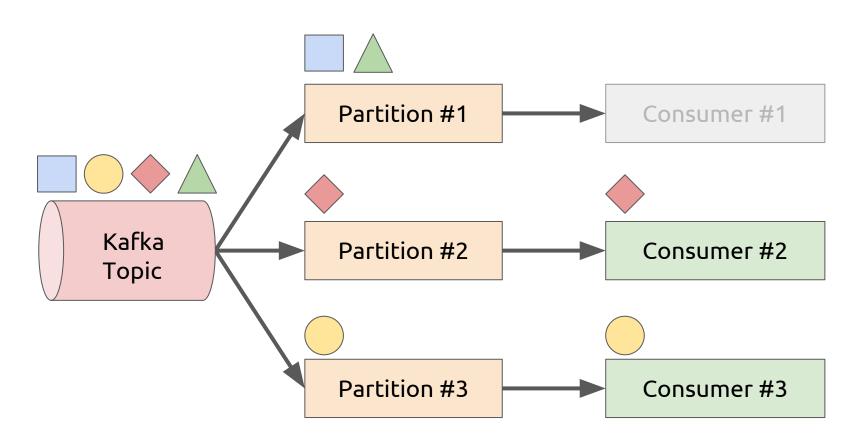
Resilient



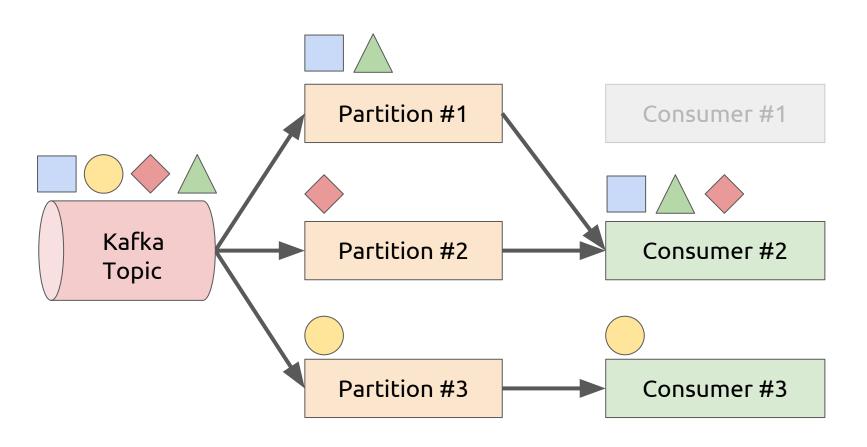
Same consumer group



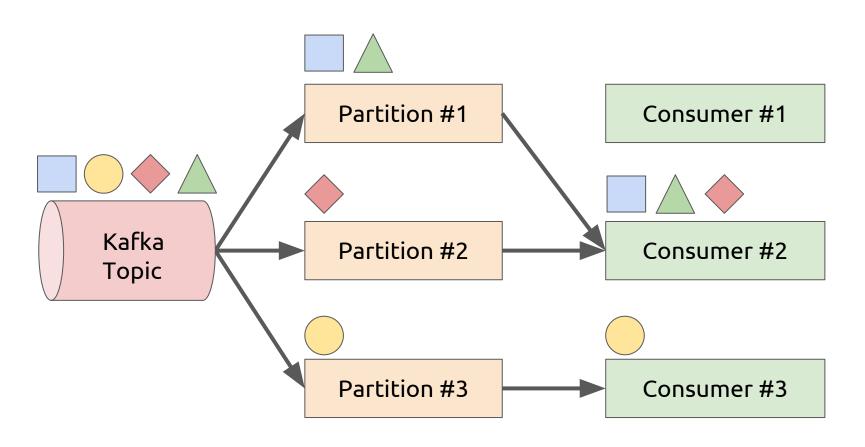




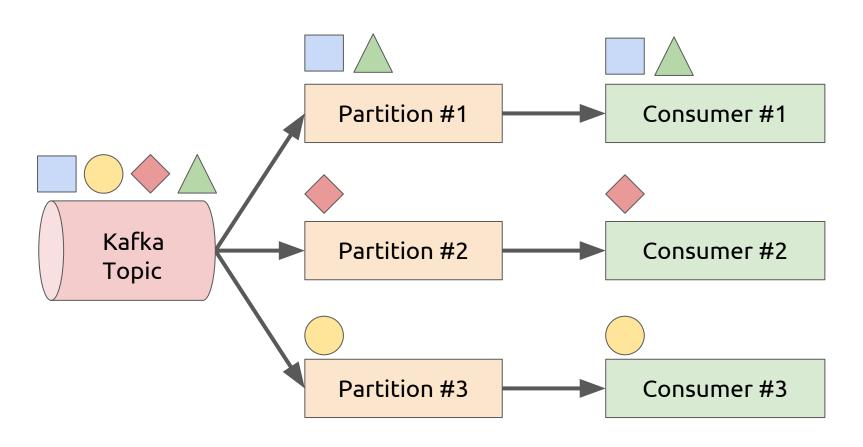




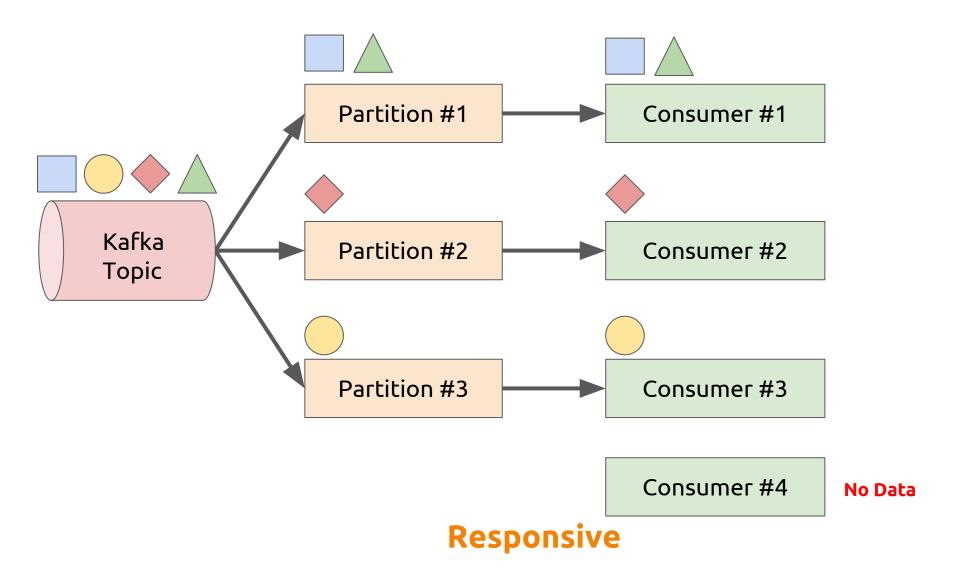














Kafka: high throughput

• Single partition consumer: 20-90 Mb/sec



Responsive



Kafka the Reactive MQ

Responsive

- Consumer clustering
- High throughput

Elastic

Linear scalability

Resilient

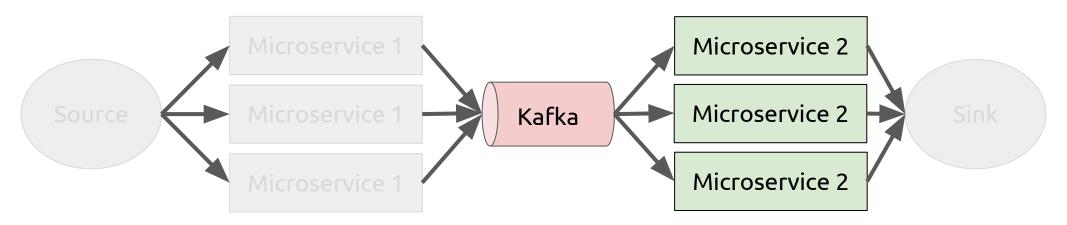
- At-least-once delivery
- Replication

Message Driven

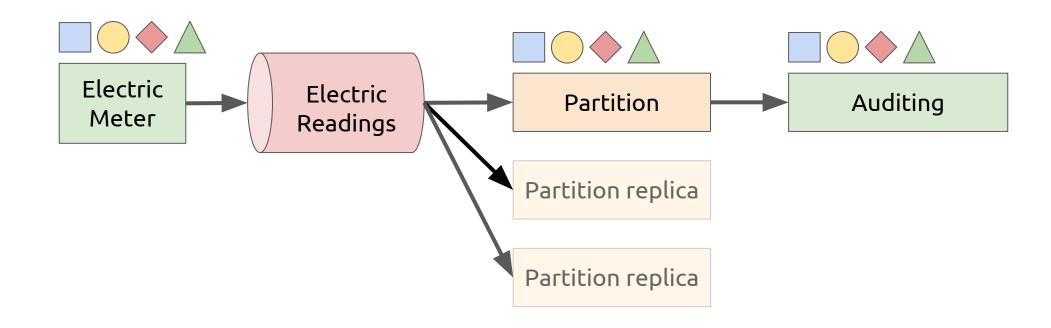
Key-value messages



Kafka consumer patterns



Simple message queue

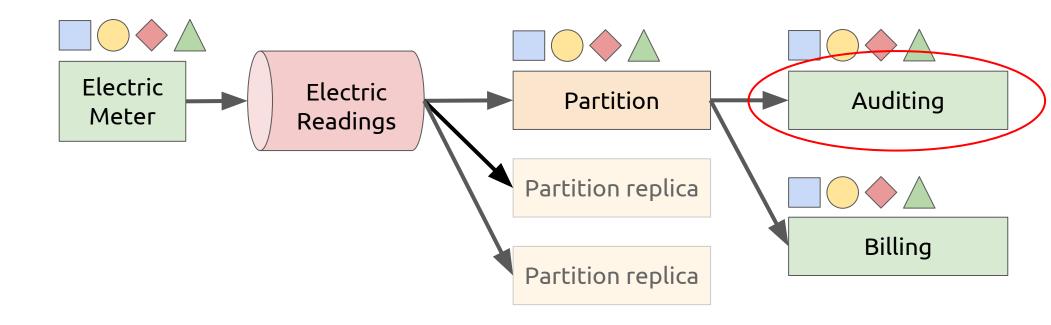


Kafka Terminology:

- Partition Count: 1



Simple message queue - fanout



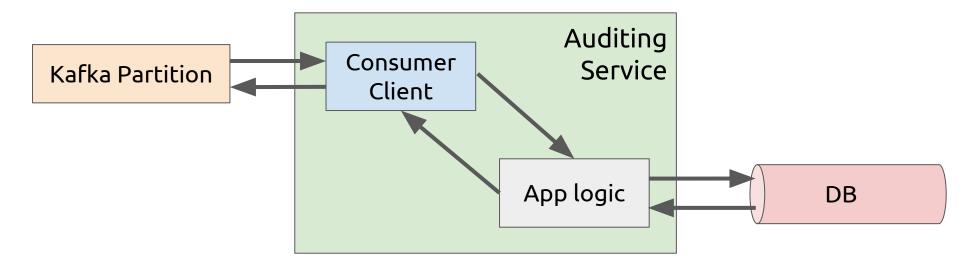
Kafka Terminology:

- Partition Count: 1
- Multiple Consumer Groups



Simple message queue - consumer

- 1. Consume a batch of messages from Kafka
- 2. Process messages and send results to wherever necessary (e.g. another Kafka topic)
- 3. Confirm delivery to Kafka



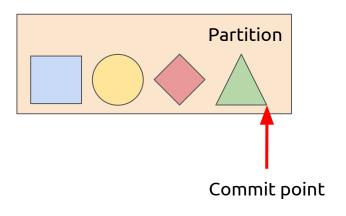
Kafka Terminology:

- Commit Mode: Manual



Kafka: message confirmation

Messages confirmed by offset (not individually)



Consumer

Consumed:

Kafka Terminology:

- Commit Mode: Manual

Kafka: message confirmation

Messages confirmed by offset (not individually)

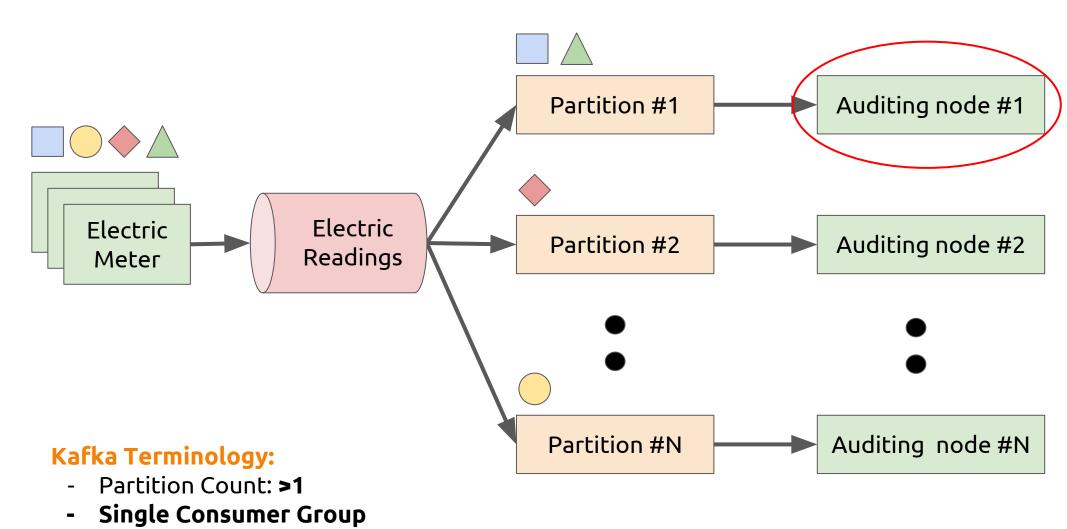


Kafka Terminology:

- Commit Mode: Manual

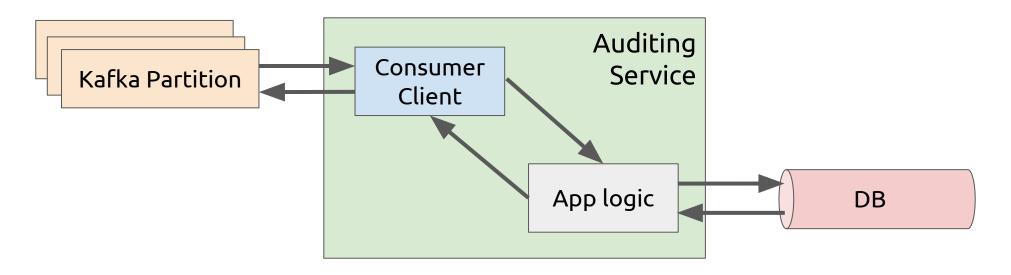


Parallel workers



Consumer for parallel processing

Same arrangement from consumer perspective



Kafka Terminology:

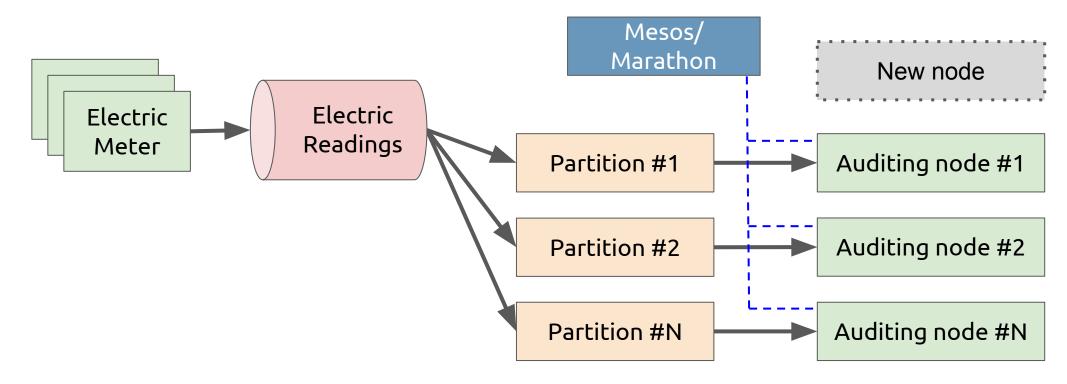
- Partition Count: >1

Commit Mode: Manual



Orchestration

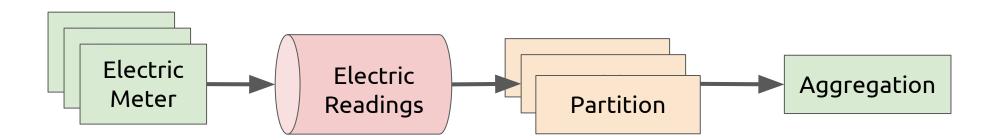
- Provide Scaling Capability
- Restart or replace failed nodes



Stateful Processing

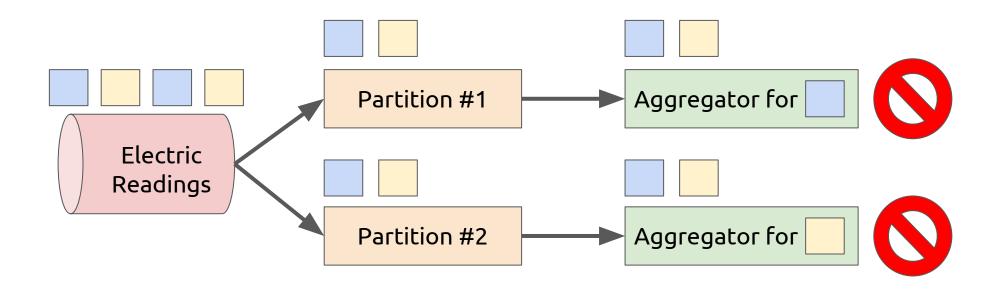
Example:

Average electricity consumption per meter for the last hour



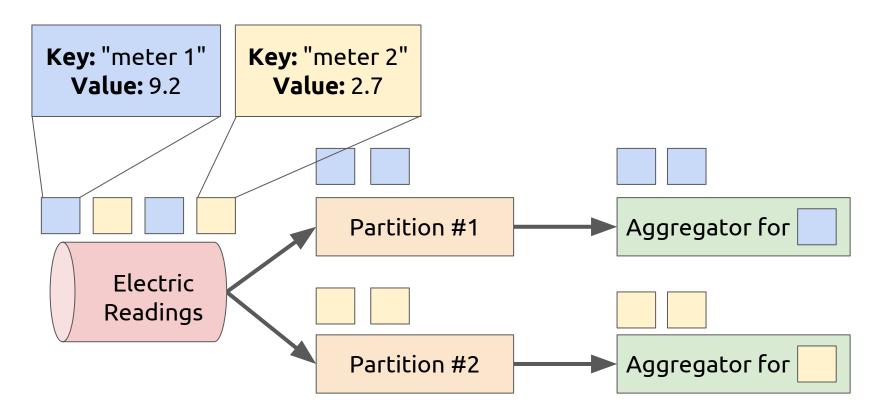
Stream and state

Data locality



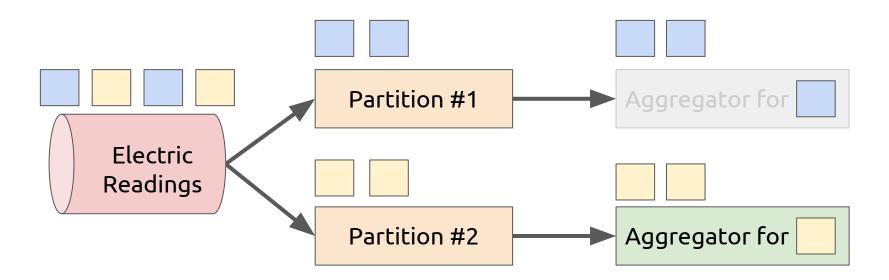
Stream and state

Data locality



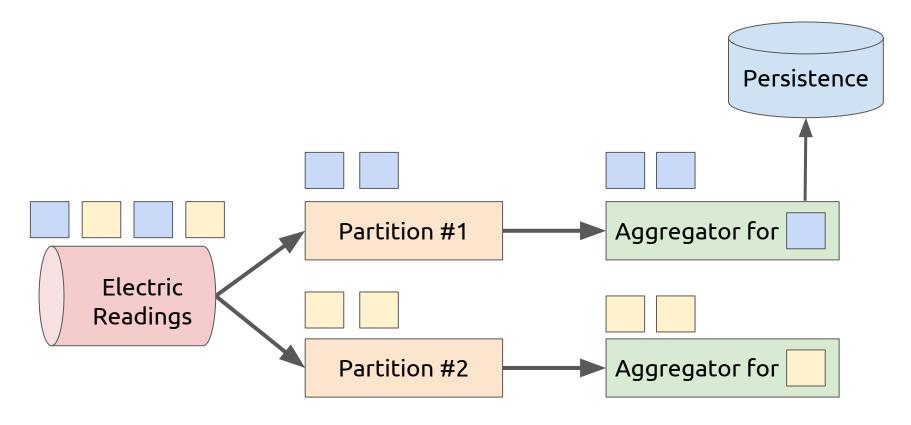
Fault tolerance

State persistence and recovery

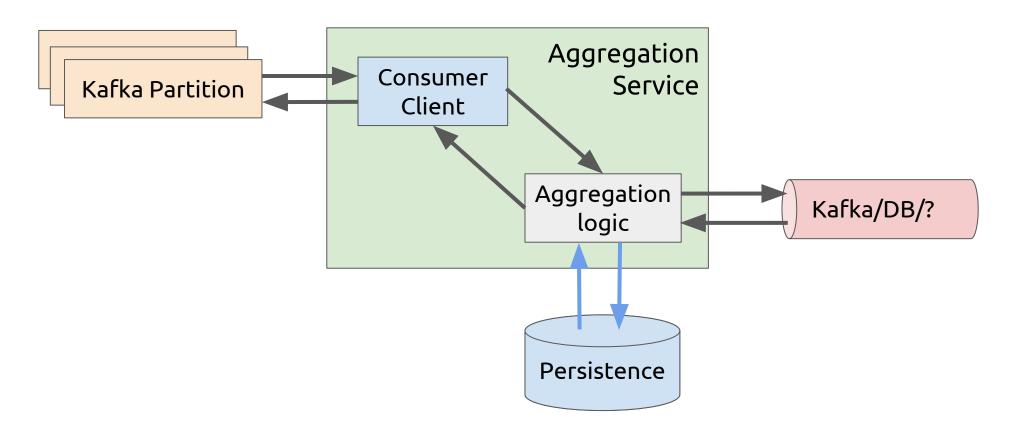


Fault tolerance

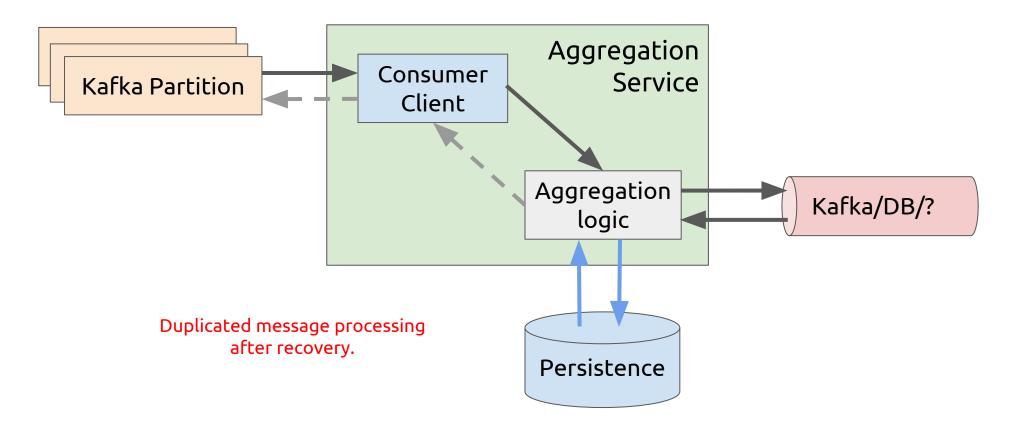
State persistence and recovery



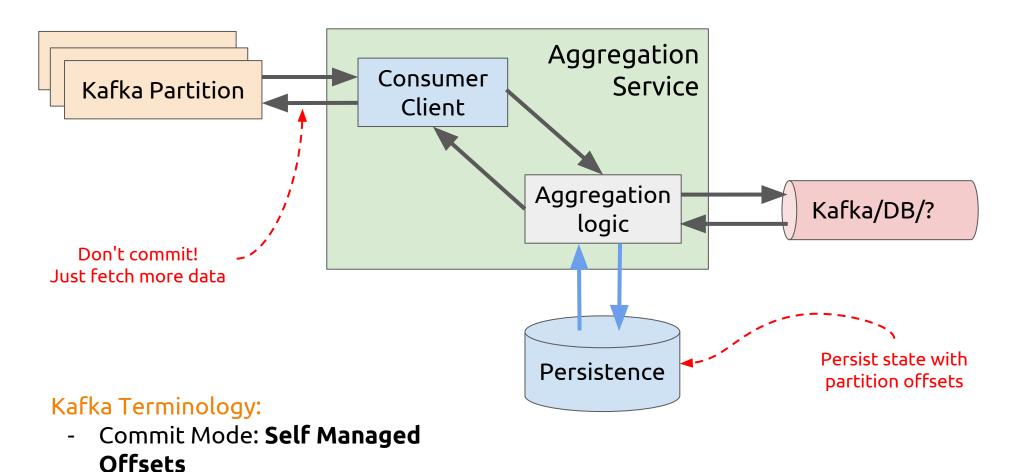
Stateful Processing app



Stateful Processing app

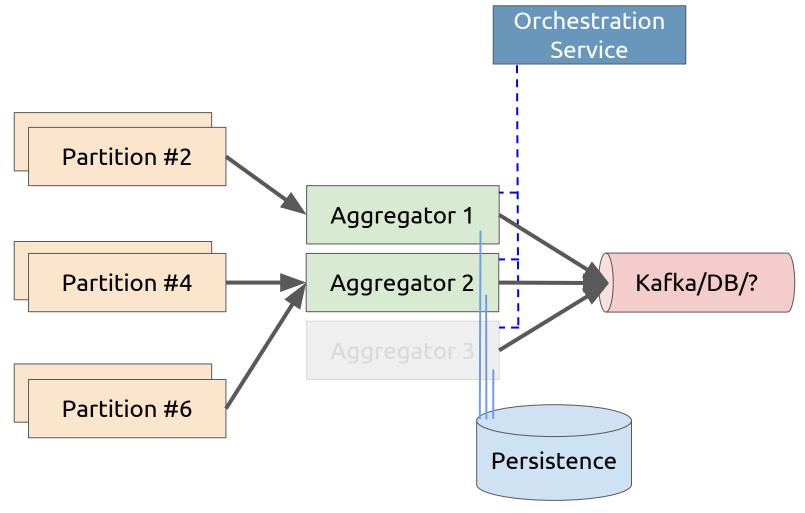


Stateful Processing app



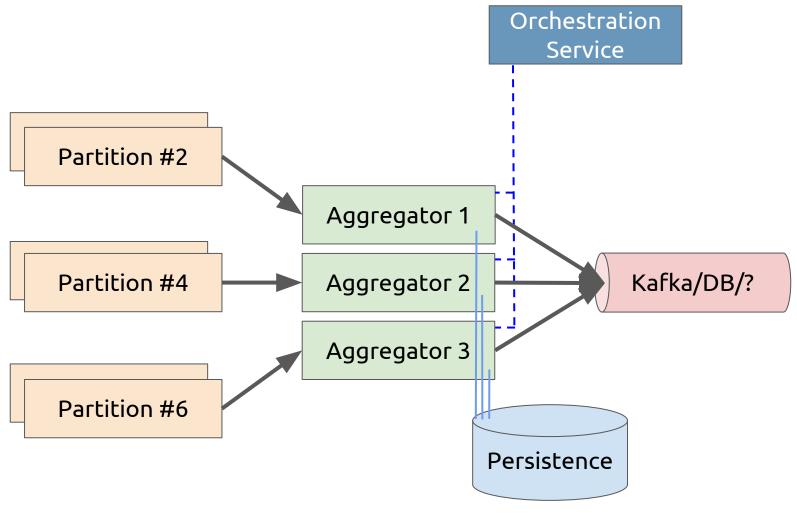
Stateful Processing architecture

- Dynamic partition assignment
- Shared Persistence for State



Stateful Processing architecture

- Dynamic partition assignment
- Shared Persistence for State



Streaming Patterns

Single Partition Topic

- Strong ordering guarantees
- Limited failure recovery
- Scalability is limited

Fanout

Independent consumer groups

Multi Partition Topic

- Parallel processing
- Limited ordering guarantees
- Kafka managed processing state

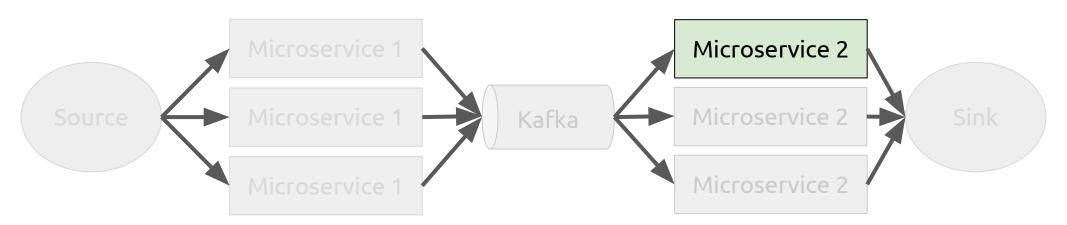
Stateful Processing

 Self-managed processing state



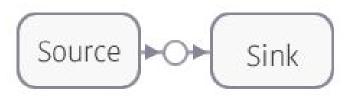
Kafka libraries

- Kafka client support in many languages
- Scala, Java, C
- C bindings -> Haskell, OCaml, Python etc.



Reactive Streaming APIs

- Similar paradigm as in real-time streaming platforms
- Reactive Kafka
 - Based on Akka Reactive Streams API
 - Scala + Java
 - Developed by Akka team
- Kafka Streams
 - Official streaming API for Kafka
 - Java
 - Developed by Confluent



scala-kafka-client

- Kafka client developed for Scala
- Async and non-blocking
- Built on top off the official Java driver
- Easy API with high performance









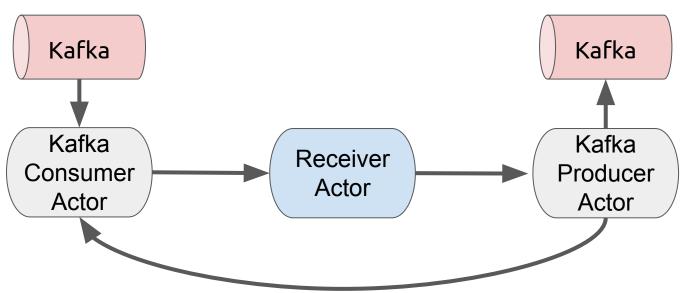
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scala-kafka-client

- Leverage extensive Akka feature set
- Processing logic implemented using Actor Model







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Summary

- Leverage Microservice based techniques.
- Streaming topologies can be varied and complex
 - Many use-cases fall under a small set of consumer patterns.
- Challenges around scalable and reactive data pipelines
- Kafka provides first-class support for reactive streaming to your applications.
- Stateful processing remains a challenging area.



We didn't discuss...

- Data serialisation
- Application rolling updates
- Complex streaming topologies

Questions?





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