Sink and source connectors

A source connector is able to controls and relegate the stream of information and data which is being sent to the Kafka. On the other hand, the sing connector is able to retrieve the information as well as the data from the registered Kafka. These sorts of connectors are able to work with the support of the sink and source tasks respectively.

The applications/advantages of using Kafka Connectors with data storage?

Some major advantages that was highlighted in the video is the way that the data flows from the outside of the system which can manipulate itself into the Kafka with ease, this is proportional to the stream on the other side as well. The Kafka connectors is integrated within another external system with complete ease as well. One thing that needs to be improved is the direct streaming process of the Kafka.

How do kafka connectors maintain availability?

The kafka connectors maintain availability in the sense of it being a “standalone application” as well as it being a distributed application. This maintains availability because if one system achieves failure the connectors can have a safety net known as a back up connection. This is all done while its running on its distributed application platform.

List the popular Kafka convertors for values and the properties/adnagtes of each

The most mainstream or most popular Kafka convertors is the Json schema converter which is used for reading and the insertion of JSON data from its parent topic right into a connected sink otherwise known as a sink connection

What’s a key-value database

A key value database is a form of nonrelational databases which is formed by using a simple key-valued in order to be able to store data. The key-value database is able to store the information as sets of key-values that are able to be pairs in order for the key to serve as a identifier. Values and its keys can be in the form of simple objects all the way up to a complex compound. Key-value databases are easily able to be partitioned and thus able to allow horizontal scaling that most databases are not able to do.

What are some advantages and disadvantages of key-value databases?

A major advantage that allow key-value databases to thrive is its ability to format its valuable data that is labeled by a name, which in this case is the key-value is able to store and accomplish the read and write operation in an accelerated rate. Additionally, the way key-value stores its data is widely versatile in the sense of flexibility. Key-value database is considered an essential transition into a more technological shift.

Some concerning disadvantages include compatibility issues for application that need to be frequently updated, as well as queries that include specific data values. Lastly it is not suitable

List some popular KV database

The most popular key-value database I say is amazons DynamoDB as well as the sister database ElastiCache, the following list goes as followed:

Redis

CoucheBase

SycallaDB

Aerospike

Hbase

Intersystem IRIS.

List some possible application that can be implemented by using the uploaded dataset:

* In the agricultural sense, it is able to define boarders for maps
* Data anylasis for companies
* Foot traffic for websites
* It is able to store real time deliveries for products.