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Kafka Cluster Topic Key Distribution Test Tool

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1.0 To get started

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1.1 Download the Tool

Clone the repo: shell git clone https://github.com/j3-signalroom/kafka_cluster-topic-key_distribution_test-tool.git

Since this project was built using **uv**, please install it, and then run the following command to install all the project dependencies:

uv sync

1.2 Configure the Tool

Now, you need to set up the tool by creating a env file in the root directory of your project.

1.3 Run the Tool

Navigate to the Project Root Directory

Open your Terminal and navigate to the root folder of the kafka_cluster-topickey_distribution_test-tool/ repository that you have cloned. You can do this by executing:

cd path/to/kafka_cluster-topic-key_distribution_test-tool/

Replace path/to/ with the actual path where your repository is located.

Then enter the following command below to run the tool:

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```
uv run python src/tool.py
```

1.3.1 Did you notice we prefix uv run to python src/tool.py?

You maybe asking yourself why. Well, uv is an incredibly fast Python package installer and dependency resolver, written in **Rust**, and designed to seamlessly replace pip, pipx, poetry, pyenv, twine, virtualenv, and more in your workflows. By prefixing uv run to a command, you're ensuring that the command runs in an optimal Python environment.

Now, let's go a little deeper into the magic behind uv run:

- When you use it with a file ending in •py or an HTTP(S) URL, uv treats it as a script and runs it with a Python interpreter. In other words, uv run file•py is equivalent to uv run python file•py. If you're working with a URL, uv even downloads it temporarily to execute it. Any inline dependency metadata is installed into an isolated, temporary environment—meaning zero leftover mess! When used with —, the input will be read from stdin, and treated as a Python script.
- If used in a project directory, uv will automatically create or update the project environment before running the command.
- Outside of a project, if there's a virtual environment present in your current directory (or any parent directory), uv runs the command in that environment. If no environment is found, it uses the interpreter's environment.

So what does this mean when we put uv run before python src/tool.py? It means uv takes care of all the setup—fast and seamless—right in your local environment. If you think AI/ML is magic, the work the folks at Astral have done with uv is pure wizardry!

Curious to learn more about Astral's uv? Check these out:

- Documentation: Learn about uv.
- Video: uv IS THE FUTURE OF PYTHON PACKING!.

If you have Kafka connectivity issues, you can verify connectivity using the following command:

1.3.2 Troubleshoot Connectivity Issues (if any)

To verify connectivity to your Kafka cluster, you can use the kafka-topics.sh command-line tool. First, download the Kafka binaries from the Apache Kafka website and extract them. Navigate to the bin directory of the extracted Kafka folder. Second, create a client.properties file with your Kafka credentials:

```
# For SASL_SSL (most common for cloud services)
security.protocol=SASL_SSL
sasl.mechanism=PLAIN
sasl.jaas.config=org.apache.kafka.common.security.plain.PlainLoginModule
required \
    username="<YOUR_KAFKA_API_KEY>" \
    password="<YOUR_KAFKA_API_SECRET>";
```

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```
# Additional SSL settings if needed
ssl.endpoint.identification.algorithm=https
```

Finally, run the following command to list all topics in your Kafka cluster:

```
./kafka-topics.sh --list --bootstrap-server <YOUR_BOOTSTRAP_SERVER_URI> -- command-config ./client.properties
```

If the connection is successful, you should see a list of topics in your Kafka cluster. If you encounter any errors, double-check your credentials and network connectivity.

1.4 The Results

2.0 How the Tool Works

3.0 Resources

- The Importance of Standardized Hashing Across Producers
- librdkafka Configuration