



SEOUL - 18. OCT. 2019



**Mark Teehan**

Sales Engineer at Confluent

## **KSQL and Kafka Streams**

When to use which, and when to use both

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# Agenda

- KSQL and Kafka Streams in 3 minutes
- Example Use Cases
- Similarities & Differences
- Guidance

**Mark Teehan**

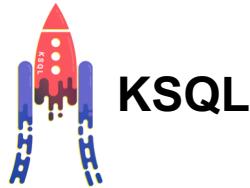
Sales Engineer at Confluent

Duration: ~40m

Author Credit: Dr. Michael Noll, Confluent

# KSQL and Kafka Streams in 3 minutes

# In a nutshell

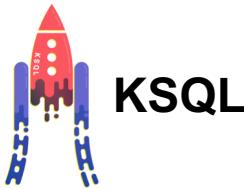


The streaming SQL engine  
for Apache Kafka® to write  
real-time applications in SQL



Apache Kafka® library to write  
real-time applications and  
microservices in Java and Scala

# Hello, Streaming World



```
CREATE STREAM fraudulent_payments AS  
SELECT * FROM payments  
WHERE fraudProbability > 0.8;
```

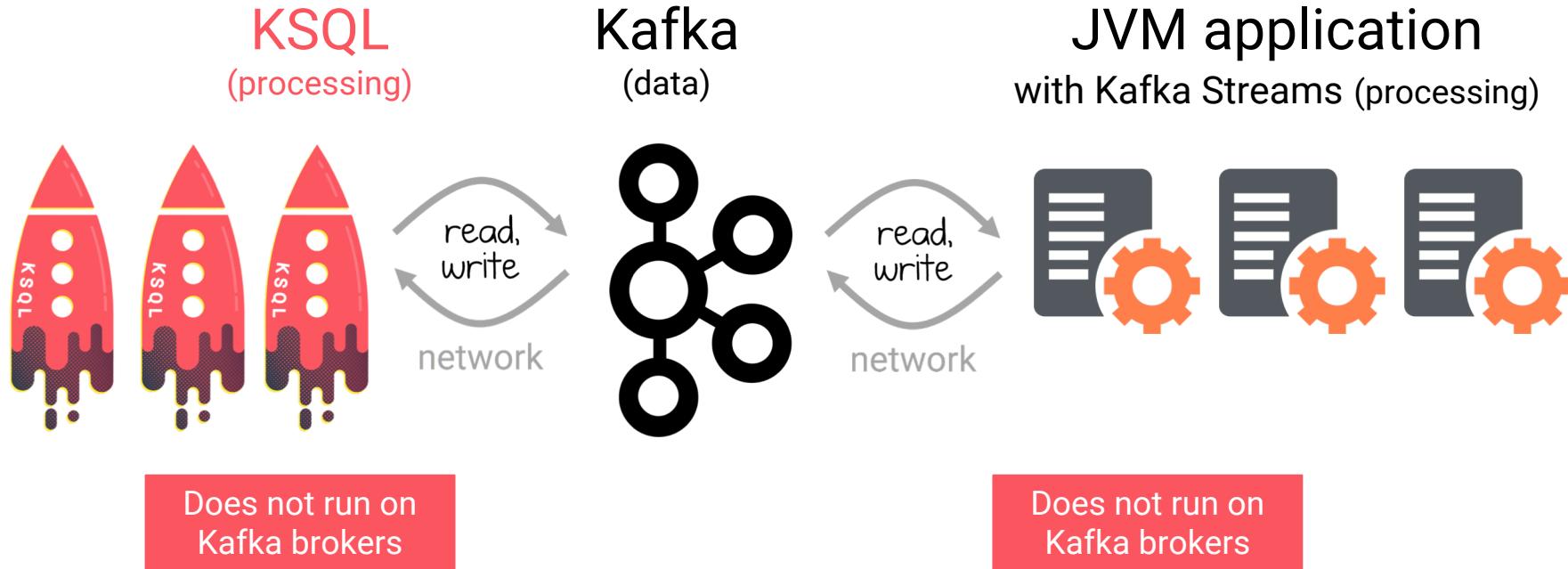
You write **only** SQL. No Java, Python, or other boilerplate to wrap around it!

But you can create KSQL User Defined Functions in Java, if you want to.

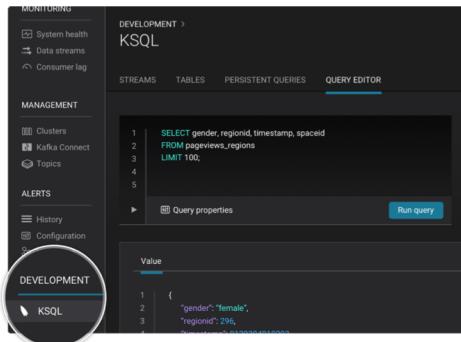


```
object FraudFilteringApplication extends App {  
  
    val config = new java.util.Properties  
    config.put(StreamsConfig.APPLICATION_ID_CONFIG, "fraud-filtering-app")  
    config.put(StreamsConfig.BOOTSTRAP_SERVERS_CONFIG, "kafka-broker1:9092,kafka-broker2:9092")  
  
    val builder: StreamsBuilder = new StreamsBuilder()  
    val fraudulentPayments: KStream[String, Payment] = builder  
        .stream[String, Payment]("payments-kafka-topic")  
        .filter(_.payment) => payment.fraudProbability > 0.8)  
  
    val streams: KafkaStreams = new KafkaStreams(builder.build(), config)  
    streams.start()  
}
```

# Interaction with Kafka



# KSQL can be used interactively + programmatically



ksql>

POST /query



1 UI

2 CLI

3 REST

4 Headless

# Example Use Cases

(focus on KSQL)

# KSQL for Data Exploration

An easy way to inspect your data in Kafka

```
SHOW TOPICS;
```

```
PRINT 'my-topic' FROM BEGINNING;
```

```
SELECT page, user_id, status, bytes
  FROM clickstream
 WHERE user_agent LIKE 'Mozilla/5.0%';
```

# KSQL for Data Transformation

Quickly make derivations of existing data in Kafka

```
CREATE STREAM clicks_by_user_id
  WITH (PARTITIONS=6,
        TIMESTAMP='view_time',
        VALUE_FORMAT='JSON') AS
SELECT * FROM clickstream
PARTITION BY user_id;
```

- 1 Change number of partitions
- 2 Convert data to JSON
- 3 Repartition the data

# KSQL for Real-Time, Streaming ETL

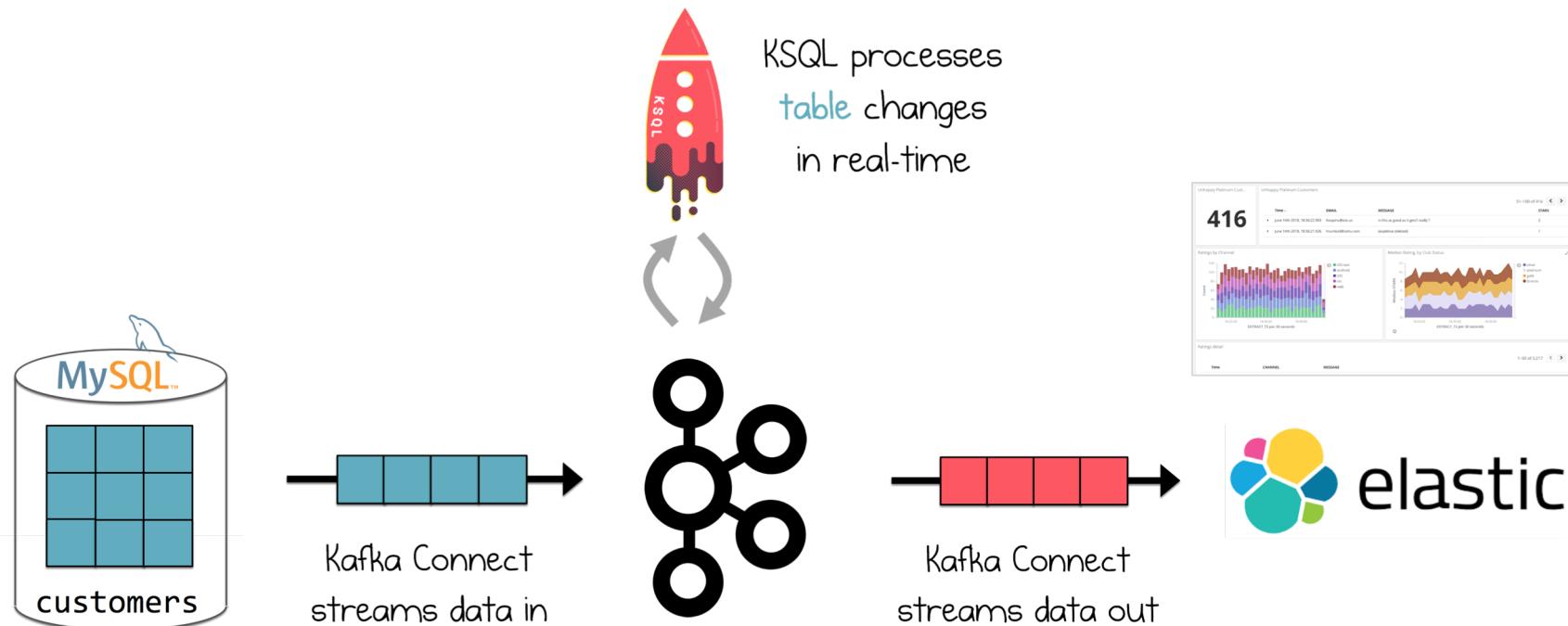
Filter, cleanse, process data while it is in motion

```
CREATE STREAM clicks_from_vip_users AS  
    SELECT user_id, u.country, page, action  
    FROM clickstream c  
    LEFT JOIN users u ON c.user_id = u.user_id  
    WHERE u.level = 'Platinum';
```

1

Pick only VIP users

# Example: CDC from DB via Kafka to Elastic



# KSQL for Real-time Data Enrichment

Join data from a variety of sources to see the full picture

```
CREATE STREAM enriched_payments AS  
    SELECT payment_id, c.country, total  
    FROM payments_stream p  
    LEFT JOIN customers_table c  
        ON p.user_id = c.user_id;
```

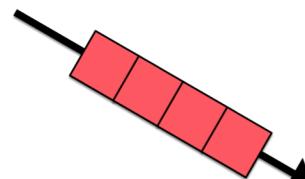
1

Stream-Table Join

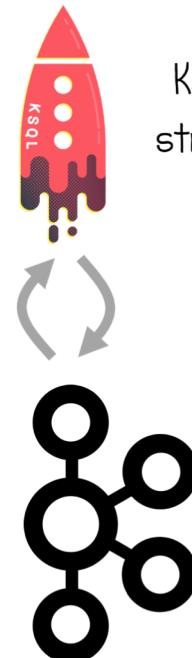
# Example: Retail



Stream of Sales  
from online and  
offline stores



Stream of Shipments  
that arrive



KSQL joins the two  
streams in real-time



inventory  
on hand

# KSQL for Real-Time Monitoring

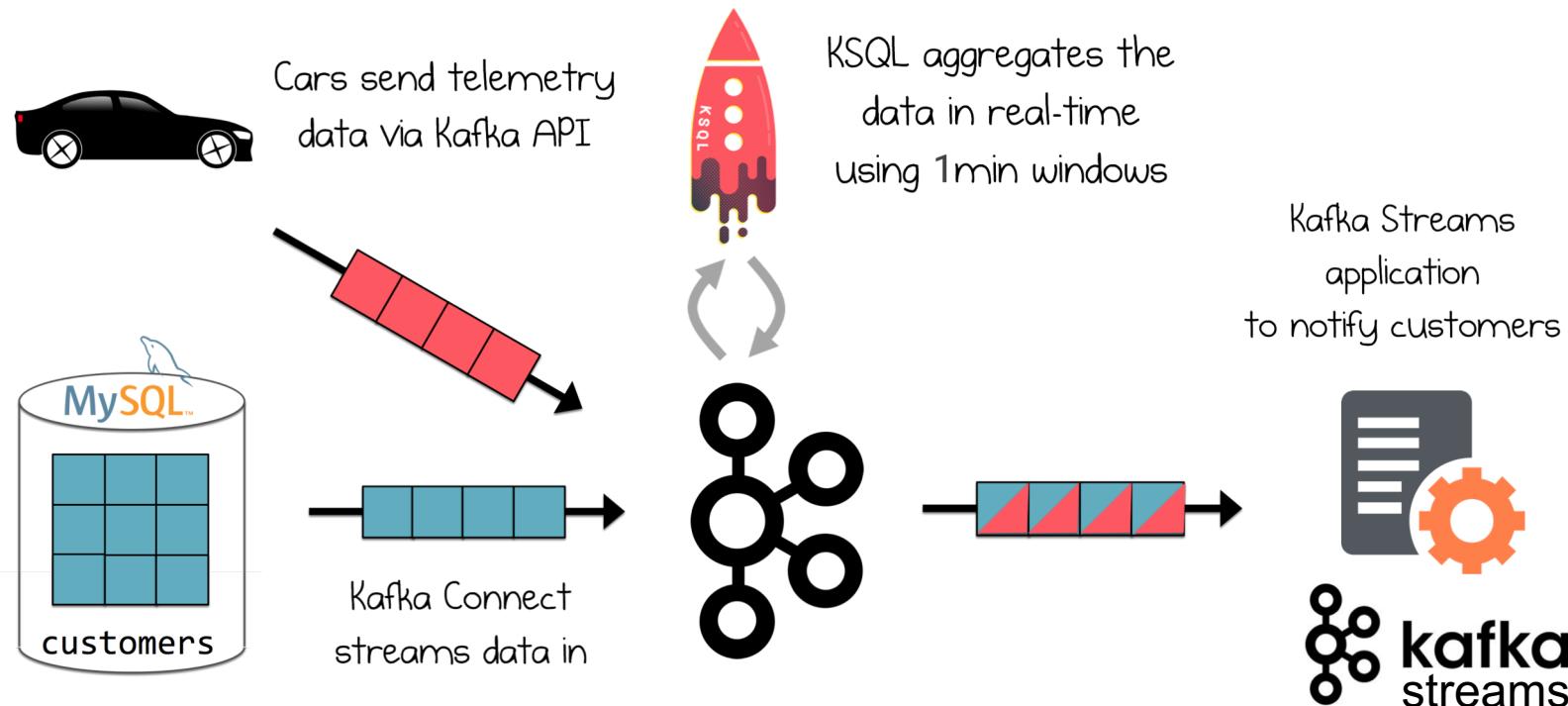
Derive insights from events (IoT, sensors, etc.) and turn them into actions

```
CREATE TABLE failing_vehicles AS
  SELECT vehicle, COUNT(*)
  FROM vehicle_monitoring_stream
  WINDOW TUMBLING (SIZE 1 MINUTE)
  WHERE event_type = 'ERROR'
  GROUP BY vehicle
  HAVING COUNT(*) >= 5;
```

1

Now we know to alert, and whom

# Example: IoT, Automotive, Connected Cars



# KSQL for Anomaly Detection

Aggregate data to identify patterns and anomalies in real-time

```
CREATE TABLE possible_fraud AS  
SELECT card_number, COUNT(*)  
FROM authorization_attempts  
WINDOW TUMBLING (SIZE 30 SECONDS)  
GROUP BY card_number  
HAVING COUNT(*) > 3;
```

1

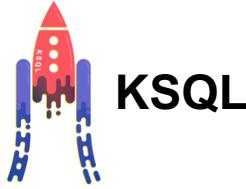
Aggregate data

2

... per 30-sec windows

# Workflow Comparison

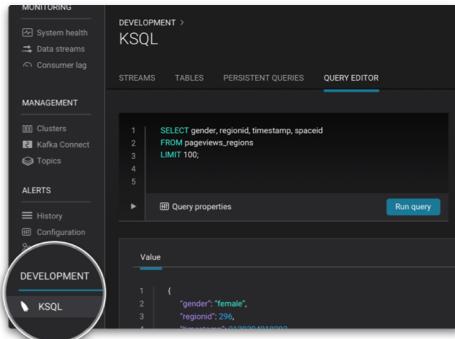
# Typical developer interaction



## write KSQL queries



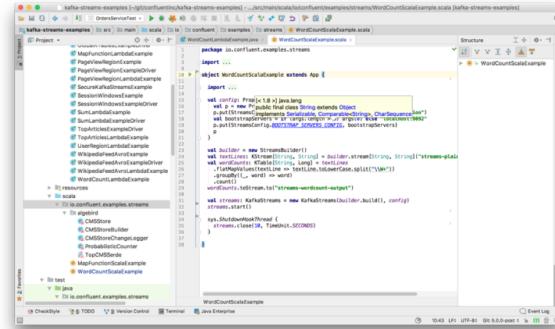
View results  
in real-time



write code in  
Java or Scala



recompile,  
then run/test  
your app



# KSQL: typical workflow from development to production

Interactive KSQL  
for development



A screenshot of the Interactive KSQL interface. The left sidebar shows 'MONITORING' (System health, Data streams, Consumer lag), 'MANAGEMENT' (Clusters, Kafka Connect, Topics), and 'ALERTS' (History, Configuration). The 'DEVELOPMENT' section is selected, showing 'KSQL'. The main area has tabs for STREAMS, TABLES, PERSISTENT QUERIES, and QUERY EDITOR. The QUERY EDITOR tab is active, displaying the following KSQL code:

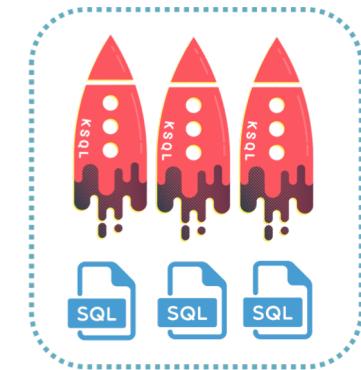
```
1 SELECT gender,regionid,timestamp,spaced
2 FROM pageviews,regions
3 LIMIT 100;
```

Below the code is a 'Run query' button and a 'Value' section showing a JSON object:

```
1 {
2   "gender": "female",
3   "regionid": 296,
4   "timestamp": "2016-01-01T00:00:00.000Z"
5 }
```

develop your application  
and its queries

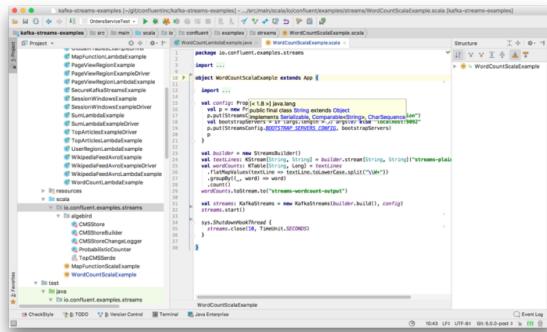
Headless KSQL  
in production



deploy & run application

# Kafka Streams: typical workflow from development to production

Local development and testing  
with Java/Scala IDE

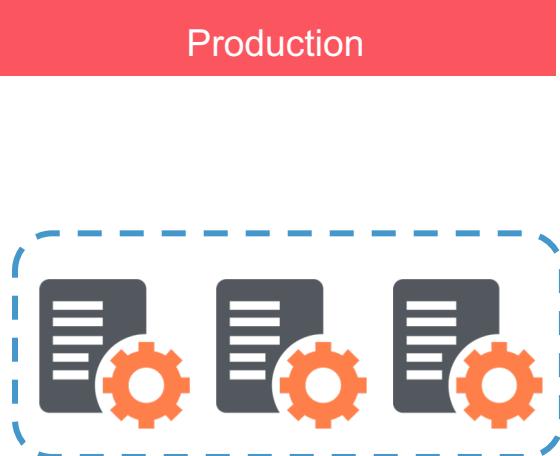


A screenshot of a Java/Scala IDE showing the code for a Kafka Streams application named `WordCountScalaExample`. The code imports various Kafka Stream API classes and defines a `WordCountScalaExample` class that extends `App`. It includes logic for reading from a Kafka topic, processing the data using a `KeyValueMapper`, and writing the results to another Kafka topic. The IDE interface shows the project structure with other examples like `PageViewRegionExample` and `SessionInducedExample`.

develop your application



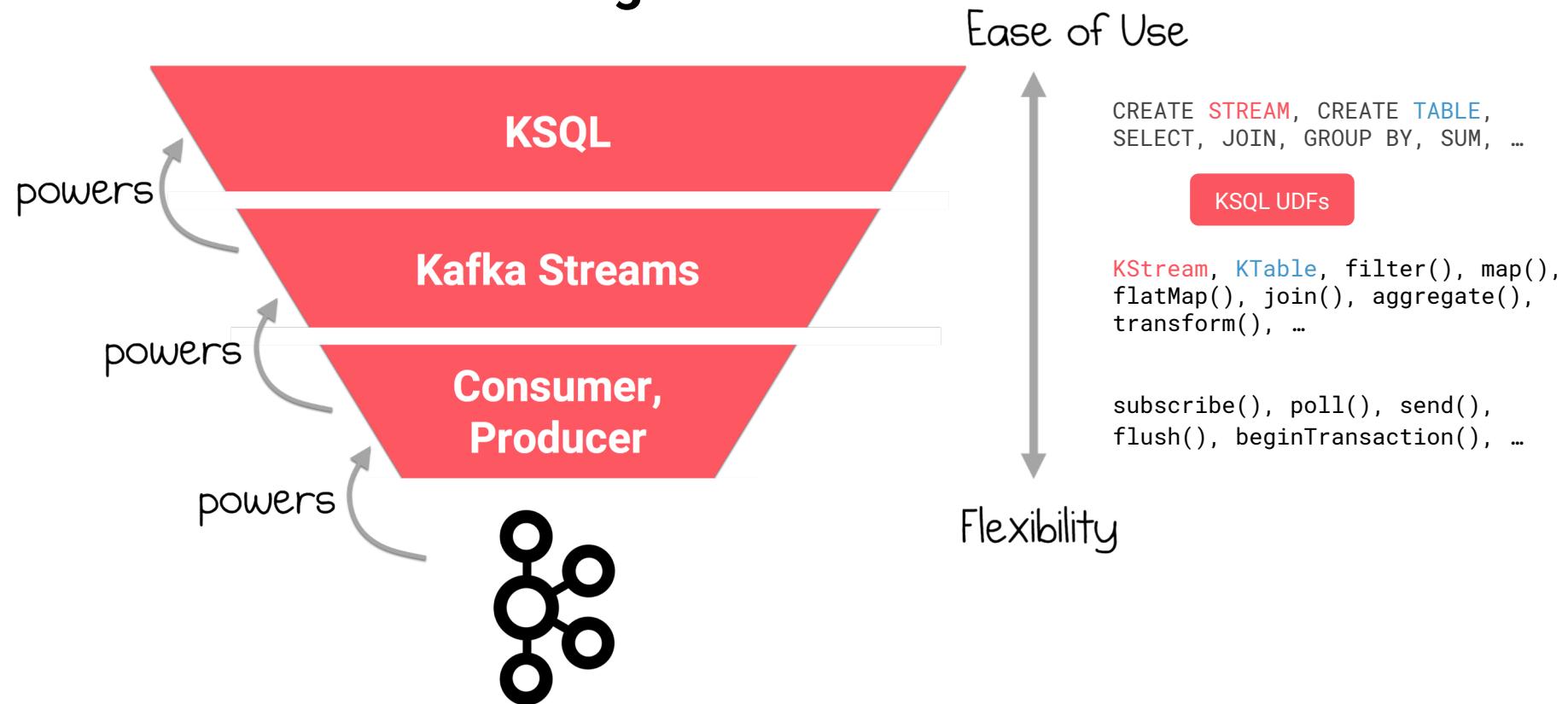
build & package the  
Java/Scala application



deploy & run application

# Similarities

# Shoulders of Streaming Giants



# Similarities of KSQL & Kafka Streams



Enterprise Support



Open Source



Runs Everywhere



Elastic, Scalable,  
Fault-tolerant



Kafka Security  
Integration



Powerful Processing incl.  
Filters, Transforms, Joins,  
Aggregations, Windowing



Supports Streams  
and Tables



Exactly-Once  
Processing



Event-Time  
Processing



Can Be Used  
Together

# Runs Everywhere, Integrates Smoothly with What You Have



Physical



MESOS



VAGRANT



TERRAFORM



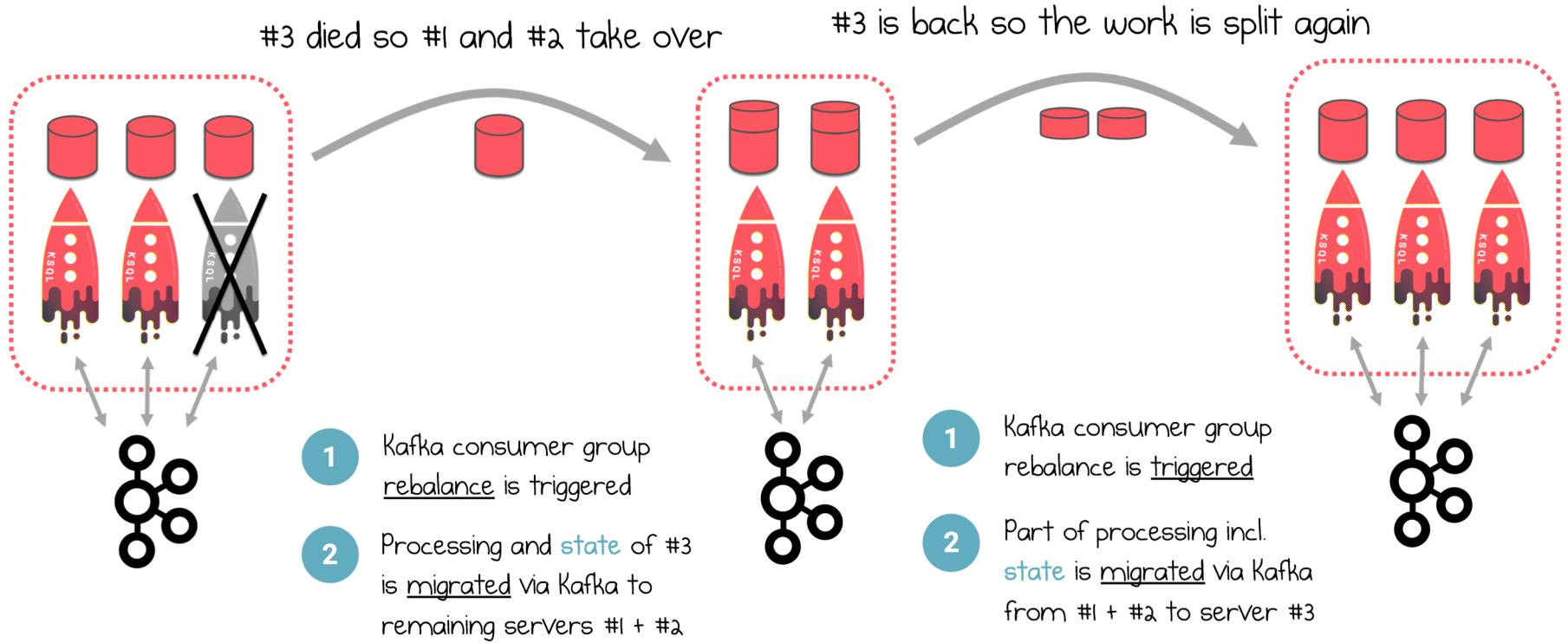
ANSIBLE



Jenkins

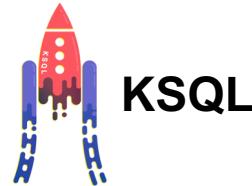
*...and many more...*

# Fault-Tolerance, powered by Kafka (here: KSQL)



# Differences

# Differences



You write...	KSQL statements	JVM applications
UI included for human interaction	<b>Yes</b> , in Confluent Enterprise	No
CLI included for human interaction	<b>Yes</b>	No
Data formats	Avro, JSON, CSV (today)	<b>Any data format</b> , including Avro, JSON, CSV, Protobuf, XML
REST API included	<b>Yes</b>	No, but you can DIY
Runtime included	<b>Yes</b> , the KSQL server	<b>Not needed</b> , applications run as standard JVM processes
Queryable state	Not yet	<b>Yes</b>

# Guidance



## Start with KSQL when...

- New to streaming and Kafka
- To quicken and broaden the adoption & value of Kafka in your organization
- Prefer an interactive experience with UI and CLI
- Prefer SQL to writing code in Java or Scala
- Use cases include enriching data; joining data sources; filtering, transforming, and masking data; identifying anomalous events
- Use case is naturally expressible through SQL, with optional help from User Defined Functions as “get out jail free” card
- Want the power of Kafka Streams but you are not on the JVM: use the KSQL REST API from Python, Go, C#, JavaScript, shell

KSQL is usually not yet a good fit for:

BI reports & ad-hoc querying, queries with random access patterns (because no indexes, no native JDBC)



## Start with Kafka Streams when...

- Prefer writing and deploying JVM applications like Java and Scala; e.g. due to people skills, tech environment
- Use case is not naturally expressible through SQL, e.g. finite state machines
- Building microservices
- Must integrate with external services, or use 3rd-party libraries (but KSQL UDFs may help)
- To customize or fine-tune a use case, e.g. with Kafka Streams’ Processor API; examples: custom join variants, probabilistic counting at very large scale with Count-Min Sketch
- Need for queryable state, which is not yet supported by KSQL

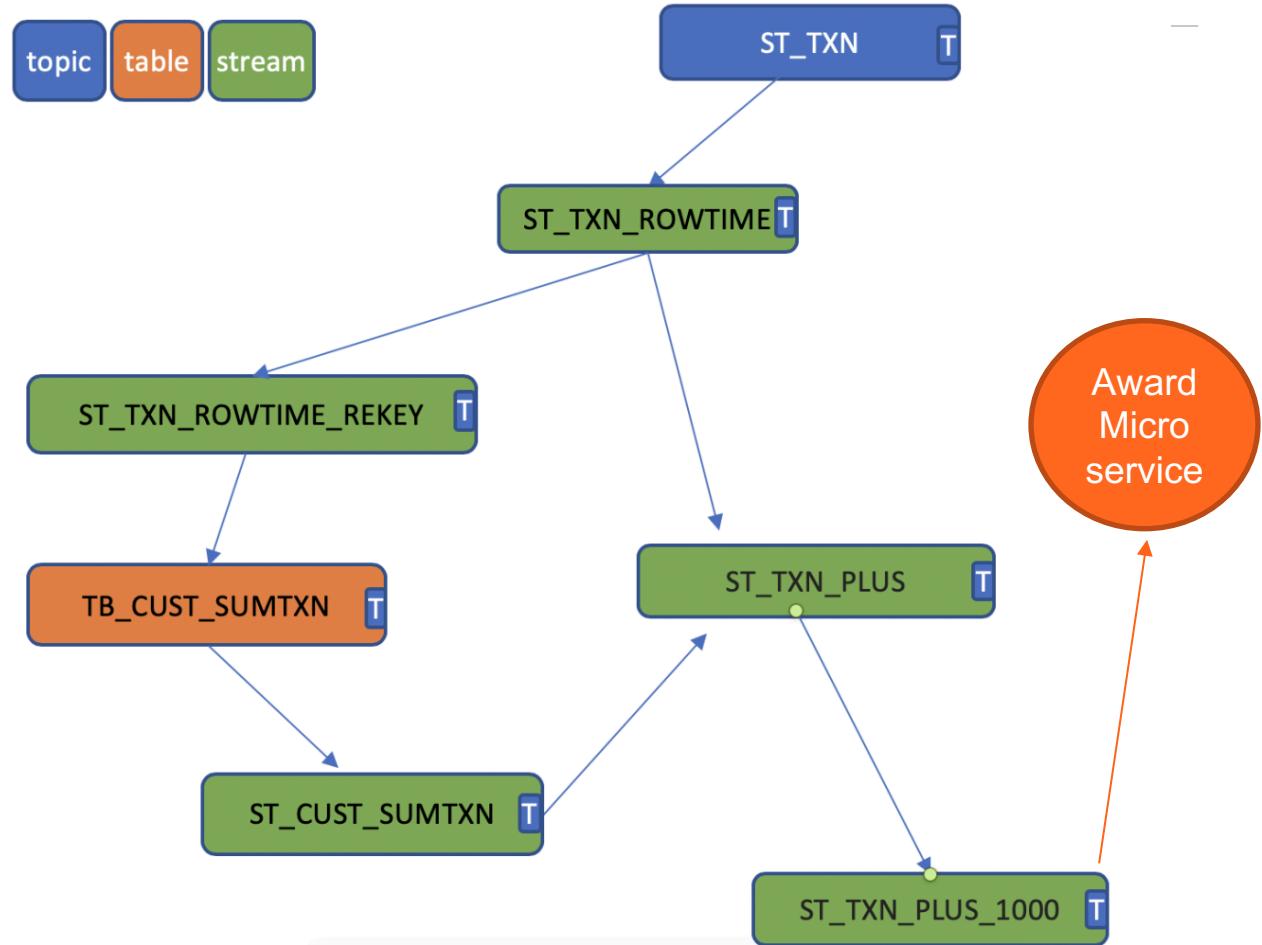
And remember: They can also be used together!

# KSQL Recipes

Credit Card promotion:

*Monitor the first 3 million customers that spend \$1000 using a new credit card*

*Based on Confluent kSQL Recipe "Inline Streaming Aggregation"*



## STREAM PROCESSING COOKBOOK

# KSQL Recipes

```
CREATE STREAM ST_TXN  
WITH  
(kafka_topic='CC_TXN',  
value_format='AVRO');
```

```
CREATE STREAM ST_TXN_ROWTIME  
AS SELECT CUSTID, THISAMOUNT,  
TXNDATE, ROWTIME as C_ROWTIME  
FROM ST_TXN;
```

```
CREATE STREAM  
ST_TXN_ROWTIME_REKEY AS  
SELECT * FROM ST_TXN_ROWTIME  
PARTITION BY CUSTID;
```

```
CREATE TABLE TB_CUST_SUMTXN AS  
SELECT CUSTID as C_CUSTID  
, cast(count(*) as bigint) as C_COUNTTXN  
, SUM(cast(THISAMOUNT as DOUBLE)) as C_SUMTXN  
, max(UNIQ) as MAX_TS  
FROM ST_TXN_ROWTIME_REKEY  
GROUP BY CUSTID;
```

```
CREATE STREAM ST_CUST_SUMTXN WITH  
(KAFKA_TOPIC='TB_CUST_SUMTXN',  
VALUE_FORMAT='AVRO');
```

```
CREATE STREAM ST_TXN_PLUS AS  
SELECT  
CUSTID, THISAMOUNT  
, cast(C_SUMTXN as INT) as C_SUMTXN  
, cast(C_COUNTTXN as INT) as C_COUNTTXN  
FROM ST_TXN_ROWTIME_KEY  
JOIN ST_CUST_SUMTXN WITHIN 60 MINUTES  
ON (CUSTID = C_CUSTID)  
WHERE C_ROWTIME = MAX_TS;
```

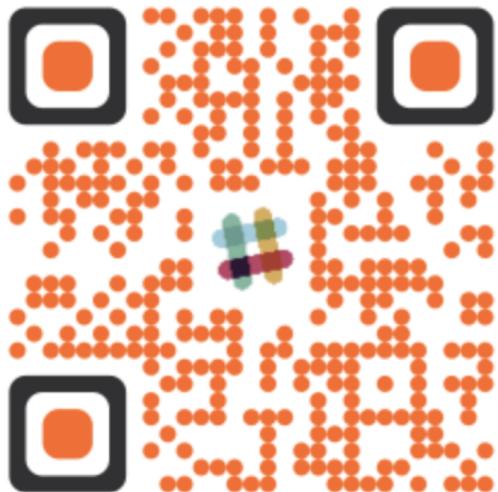
```
CREATE STREAM ST_TXN_PLUS_1000  
AS  
SELECT * FROM ST_TXN_PLUS  
WHERE (C_SUMTXN > 1000)  
AND (C_SUMTXN - THISAMOUNT) <= 1000;
```

# Confluent Community - What next?



## Join the Confluent Community Slack Channel

About 10,000 Kafkateers are collaborating every single day on the Confluent Community Slack channel!



[cnfl.io/community-slack](https://cnfl.io/community-slack)

## The Confluent Community Catalyst Program

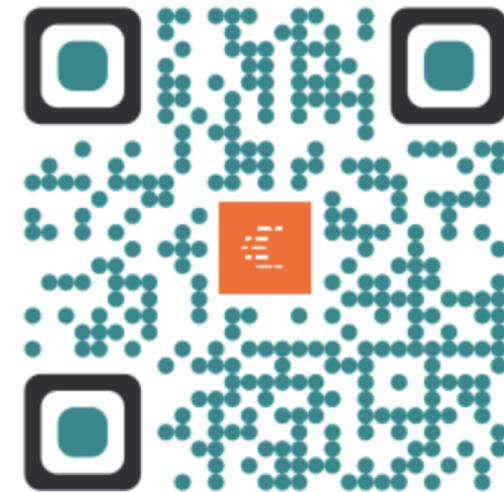


NOMINATE YOURSELF OR A PEER AT  
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## Here's advice on how to use this promotion to try Confluent Cloud for free!

### Sign up for a Confluent Cloud account

Please bear in mind that you will be required to enter credit card information but will not be charged unless you go over the \$50 usage in any of the first 3 months or if you don't cancel your subscription before the end of your promotion.

You won't be charged if you don't go over the limit!

Get the benefits of Confluent Cloud, but keep an eye on your account making sure that you have enough remaining free credits available for the rest of your subscription month!!

Cancel before the 3 months end If you don't want to continue past the promotion

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Available on



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