

BDT CCA 3

# APACHE KAFKA

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### INTRODUCTION

Apache Kafka is a **distributed event store** and **stream-processing** platform developed by the Apache Software Foundation. Built for **real-time data management**, it allows efficient **publishing and subscribing** to data streams. Kafka Connect enables smooth integration with other applications, while Kafka Streams supports **real-time data processing**. Originally created at **LinkedIn** and open-sourced in 2011, Kafka is now widely used for its scalability, reliability, and ability to handle large volumes of data in real time.

### APACHE KAFKA CORE CONCEPTS

**Topics** - A topic in Kafka is a category or feed name to which records are sent. Data in Kafka is stored in topics, which are partitioned and replicated across the Kafka cluster.

**Producers** - Producers are client applications that send records to Kafka topics. Producers can decide which partition a record should go to based on the key of the record.

**Consumers** - Consumers read data from Kafka topics. A consumer subscribes to one or more topics and processes the records.

**Brokers** - A Kafka broker is a server that stores and serves the data in Kafka. Each broker is responsible for maintaining the data for its partitions and handling data requests from producers and consumers.

### APACHE KAFKA CORE CONCEPTS

**Partitions** - A topic is split into partitions to allow Kafka to scale horizontally. Each partition is an ordered sequence of records, and Kafka guarantees order within a partition.

**Offsets** - Each record in a partition has an offset, a unique ID that identifies the position of the record within the partition.

**Replication** - Kafka provides replication of partitions for fault tolerance. Each partition has a "leader" and multiple "replicas." If the leader fails, one of the replicas becomes the new leader.

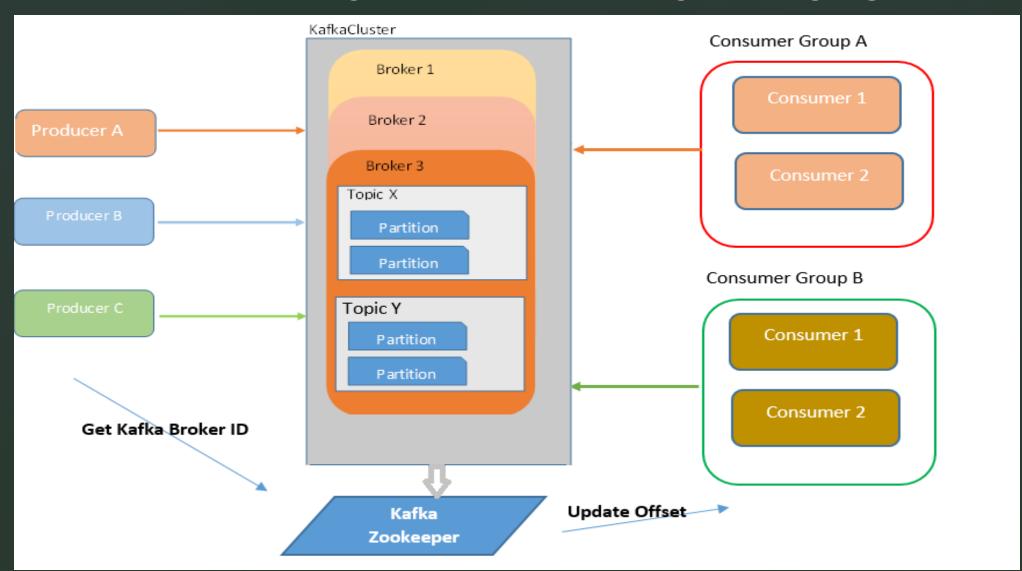
**Consumer Groups** - Kafka consumers can be grouped into consumer groups, where each consumer in the group reads from different partitions. This allows for scaling the consumption of data.

### APACHE KAFKA CORE CONCEPTS

**Zookeeper** - Kafka uses Zookeeper to manage metadata, track cluster health, leader election, and configuration changes. It ensures fault tolerance in the Kafka cluster.

**Log Compaction** - Kafka provides log compaction, which ensures that only the most recent record for a key is retained in a topic, useful for keeping latest state changes.

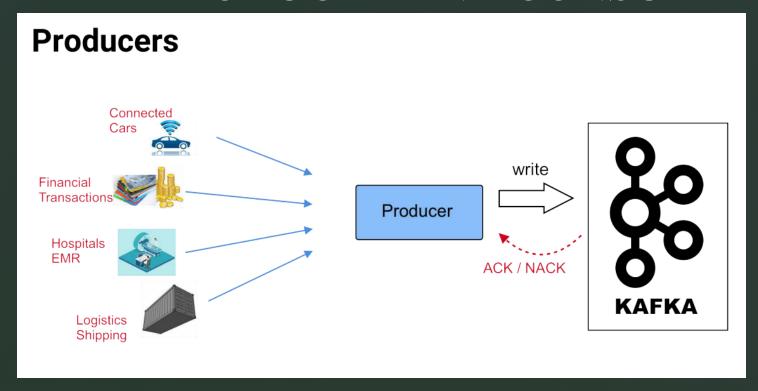
### APACHE KAFKA ARCHITECTURE



### APACHE KAFKA ARCHITECTURE

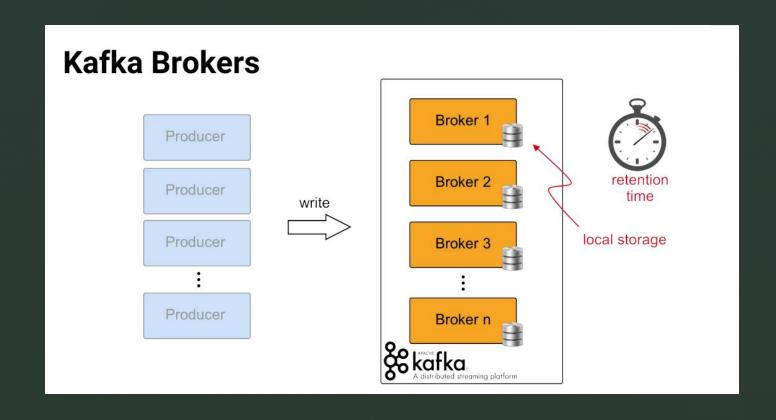
Apache Kafka's architecture is a distributed system with key components: producers publish messages to topics (divided into partitions), brokers manage and replicate data across servers for fault tolerance, and consumers process messages in real time. Kafka also offers Kafka Connect for external data integration and Kafka Streams for stream processing. This design ensures high throughput, low latency, scalability, and reliable data handling.

### KAFKA PRODUCER AND CONSUMER



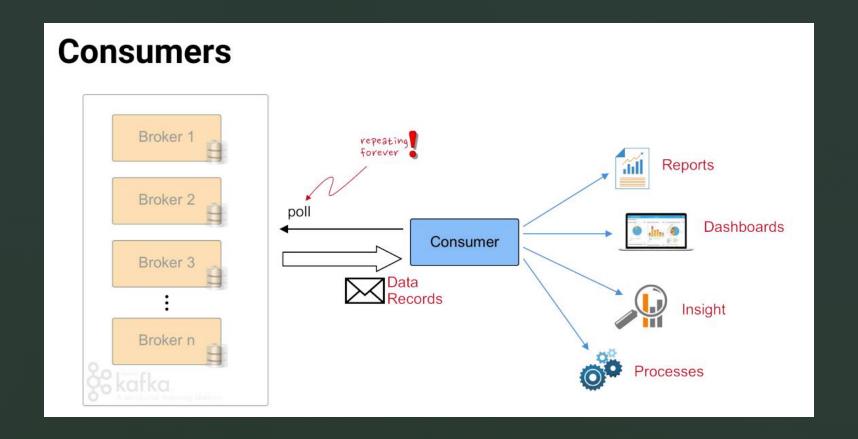
#### **Producer:**

Producers are responsible for publishing messages to Kafka topics. They send data to specific topics, which are divided into partitions. The producer controls which partition a message goes to, often based on keys or custom logic, ensuring efficient data distribution.



#### **Broker:**

Brokers are Kafka servers that manage topics and partitions. They store incoming messages and handle the replication of data across multiple brokers, ensuring fault tolerance and high availability. Brokers play a critical role in distributing and managing the load in a Kafka cluster.



#### **Consumer:**

Consumers read messages from Kafka topics, processing them in real-time. They subscribe to one or more topics and can process messages individually or in batches. Consumers are designed to be fault-tolerant and can reprocess data if needed, ensuring that no messages are lost.

### KEY FEATURES

#### •High Throughput:

- •Kafka is designed to handle large volumes of data at high speed. It can process millions of messages per second with minimal delay.
- •This makes it ideal for applications requiring fast, real-time data processing, such as streaming platforms, monitoring systems, or financial transactions.

#### •Scalability and Fault Tolerant:

•Kafka scales by adding brokers and partitioning data to handle growing loads, while its fault tolerance ensures high availability through data replication across brokers.

#### •Real-Time Stream Processing:

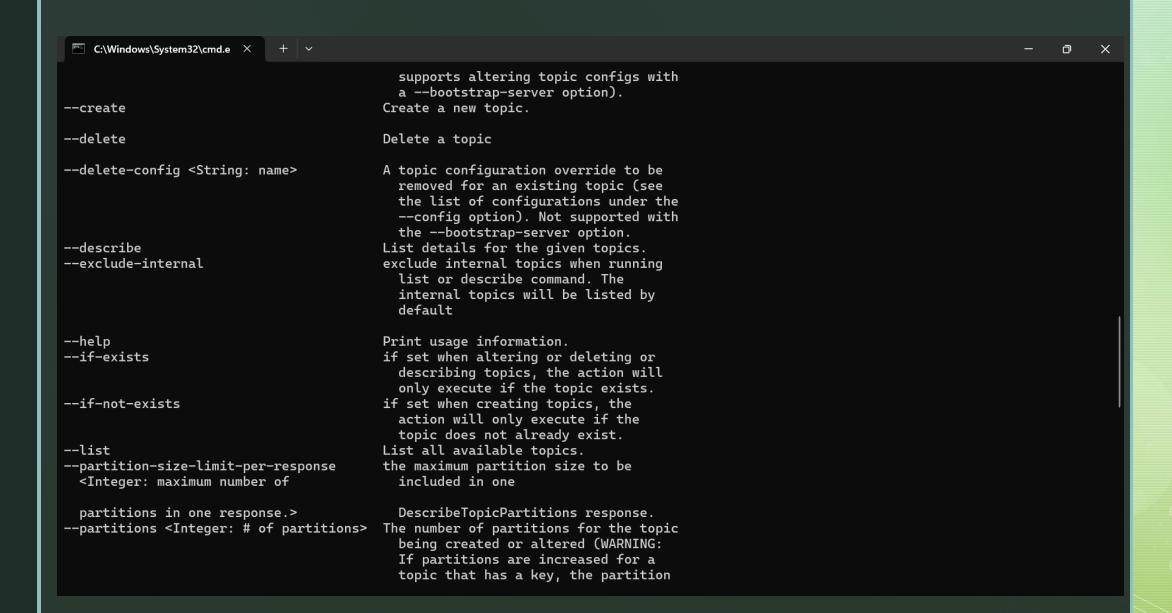
- •Kafka supports real-time stream processing, allowing you to process data as it arrives.
- •Tools like **Kafka Streams** and **Apache Flink** integrate with Kafka, enabling complex event processing, aggregations, and transformations in real time, which is crucial for applications like fraud detection, monitoring systems, and recommendation engines.

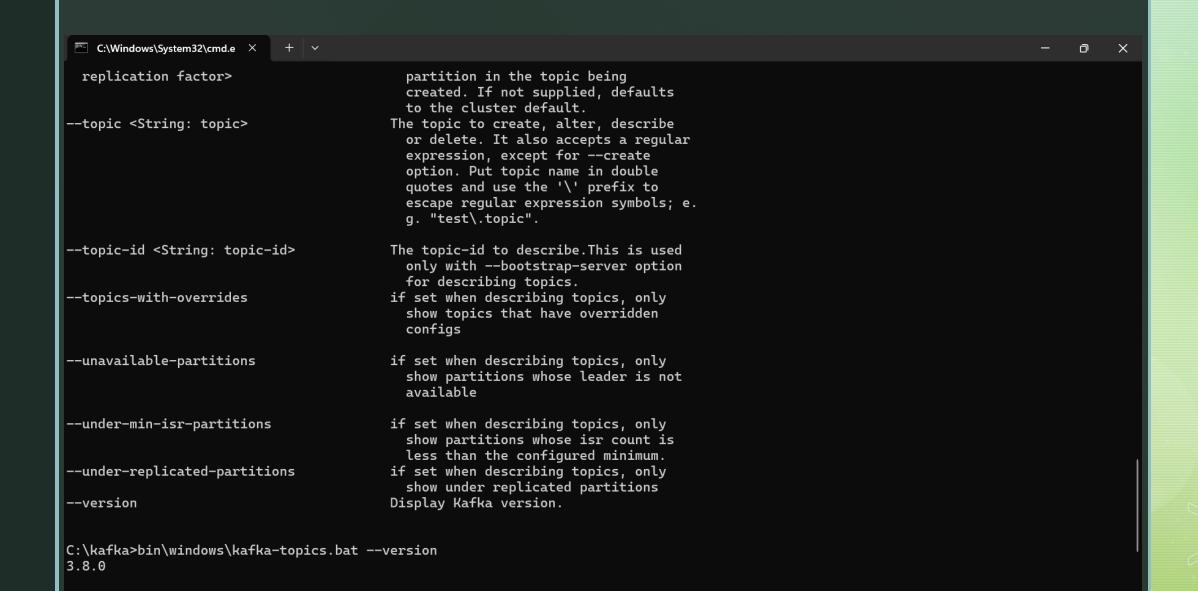
### COMPANIES THAT USE KAFKA -

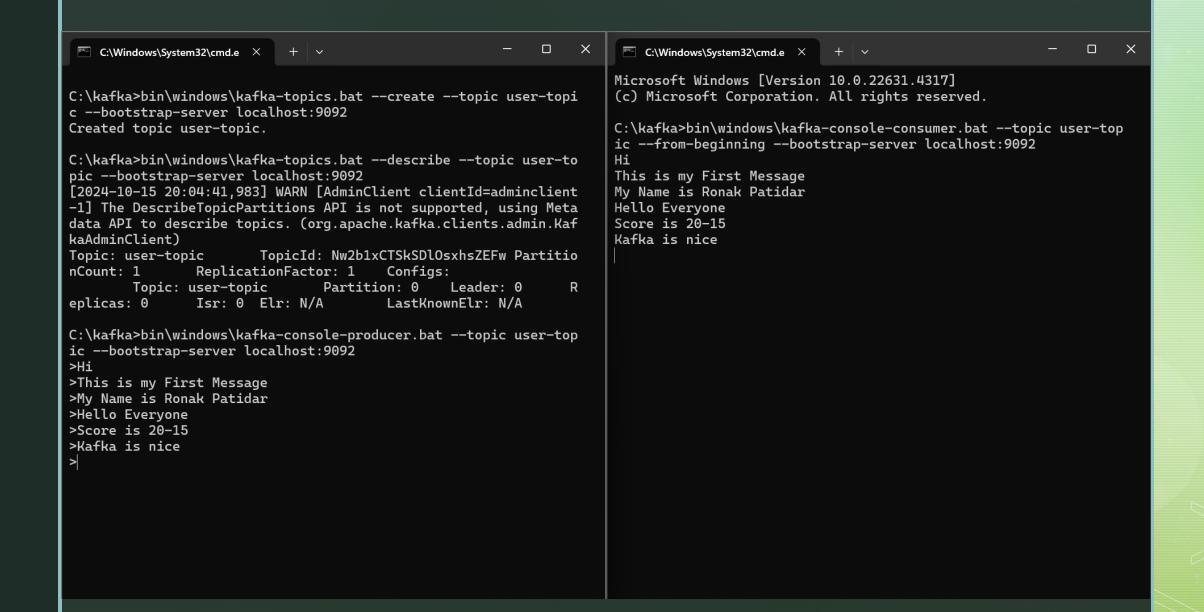


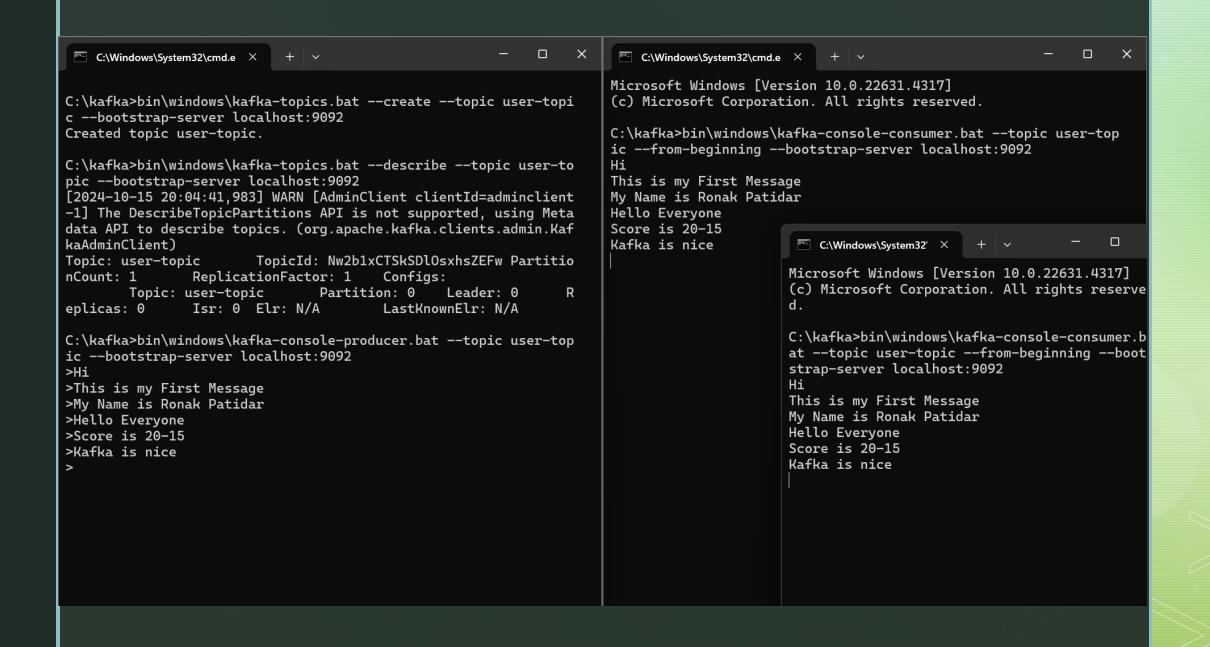
### **IMPLEMENTATION**

C:\Windows\System32\cmd.e X C:\kafka>bin\windows\kafka-topics.bat Create, delete, describe, or change a topic. Description Option --alter Alter the number of partitions and replica assignment. Update the configuration of an existing topic via --alter is no longer supported here (the kafka-configs CLI supports altering topic configs with a -bootstrap-server option). --at-min-isr-partitions if set when describing topics, only show partitions whose isr count is equal to the configured minimum. --bootstrap-server <String: server to REQUIRED: The Kafka server to connect connect to> to. --command-config <String: command Property file containing configs to be passed to Admin Client. This is used config property file> only with --bootstrap-server option for describing and altering broker configs. --config <String: name=value> A topic configuration override for the topic being created. The following is a list of valid configurations: cleanup.policy compression.gzip.level compression.lz4.level compression.type









### CONCLUSION

Apache Kafka is a scalable, high-performance platform for real-time data processing, enabling organizations to handle vast data streams with low latency for quick decisions. Its event-driven architecture supports decoupled systems, enhancing resilience and ease of maintenance. Kafka integrates seamlessly with big data frameworks like Apache Spark and Hadoop, making it versatile across industries. Backed by a strong community, Kafka is vital for businesses aiming to fully leverage real-time data.

## THANK YOU!!