

Kafka

Technical overview / Hands on

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INTRODUCTION



- Open-source
 - Created by Linkedin 2009 / 2010Apache product 2012JVM Scala

 - Supported by Confluent
- Distributed real-time stream processing platform
 - Message broker
 High throughput
 Low latency
 Scalable







- Enterprise's challenges with Data
 - Extract, Transform and Load (ETL)
 - + Usually proprietary and costly
 + Lots of custom development
 + Scalability is not obvious
 + Performance issues
 - Database replication & log shipping
 - Database dependent because database-specific
 - Tight coupling
 - Performance challenges while log shipping
 - Heavy



- Messaging broker challenges
 - > Scalability
 - > Message size
 - > High Volume
 - + Speed
 - + Quantity
 - > Throttle
 - > Fault Tolerance
 - > Complex : architecture, broker, replication...
 - > Consistency across system



- Example of Linkedin
 - > 1.4 Trillion messages per Day
 - > 175 TB / Day
 - > Peak
 - + 14 Million messages per Second
 - + 2.75 GB / Second





Principles

- Producer / Consumer
 - > Publish / Subscribe
- Topic
 - Grouping of messages Several partitions
- Partition
 - **Commit log**
- Offset
- Broker
- Consumer group

 > Share message consumption and processing load



Architecture

- Zookeeper
 - Manage metadata
- Replication factor
 - Risk policy between workers
- Partitions issues

 - The more partitions the greater the zookeeper overhead Message ordering
 The more partitions the longer it takes to recover from failure



HANDS-ON

Scenario 1:

- Start Zookeeper
- > Start one broker of Kafka
- Start Kafka Manager
- Create topic
- List topics
- Describe created topic
- Console producing
- Console consuming (open a new console)
- Go to logs, check messages have been committed
- Go to kafka manager page and find your topic
- Delete your topic using CLI
- ➤ Go to kafka manager (YOUR_IP:9000), create a new topic
- > try producing
- try consuming (open a new console)

PAUSE

➤ kill all



HANDS-ON

Scenario 2:

- Start Zookeeper
- > Start 3 kafka brokers
- Start Kafka Manager
- Go on kafka manager :
 - Create broker
 - Check your brokers are listed
- Create new fopic for cluster & set replica (3) using CLI
- Describe your new topic and find your leader
- Check on kafka manager you have the same result
- > kill it
- Describe and see the change
- Restart stopped broker
- Produce from java app
- Consume from java app
- > See result
- ➤ Kill all



HANDS-ON SUMMARY & QUESTIONS





Annexe

Useful commands

- bin/zookeeper-server-start.sh config/zookeeper.properties &
- bin/kafka-server-start.sh config/server.properties &
- bin/kafka-manager -Dkafka-manager.zkhosts="localhost:2181" &
- bin/kafka-manager ./config..... (config file must be edited with address of ZK)
- bin/kafka-topics.sh --create --topic pilotTopic --zookeeper localhost:2181 --partitions 1 --replication-factor 1
- bin/kafka-topics.sh --list --zookeeper localhost:2181
- bin/kafka-topics.sh --describe --topic pilotTopic --zookeeper localhost:2181
- bin/kafka-console-producer.sh --broker-list localhost:9092 --topic pilotTopic
- bin/kafka-console-consumer.sh --bootstrap-server localhost:9092 --topic pilotTopic --from-beginning



Steps to install kafka on EC2 instance: (did not precise the change folder steps)

- chmod MY-KEY.pem
- ssh -i "MY-KEY.pem" ec2-user@TODEFINE.ap-southeast-2.compute.amazonaws.com
- wget http://apache.mirror.amaze.com.au/kafka/0.10.2.0/kafka_2.12-0.10.2.0.tgz
- tar xzf kafka_2.12-0.10.2.0.tgz
- sudo yum install java-1.8.0
- sudo alternatives --config java
- export KAFKA_HEAP_OPTS="-Xmx256M -Xms128M"
- wget https://github.com/yahoo/kafka-manager/archive/master.zip
- unzip master.zip
- mv kafka-manager-master/ kafka-manager
- curl https://bintray.com/sbt/rpm/rpm | sudo tee /etc/yum.repos.d/bintray-sbt-rpm.repo
- sudo yum install sbt
- cd kafka-manager
- sbt clean dist
- > sudo mv target/universal/kafka-manager-1.3.3.6.zip ~/
- unzip kafka-manager-1.3.3.6.zip
- rm kafka-manager-1.3.3.6.zip

