

Apache Kafka

Introduction

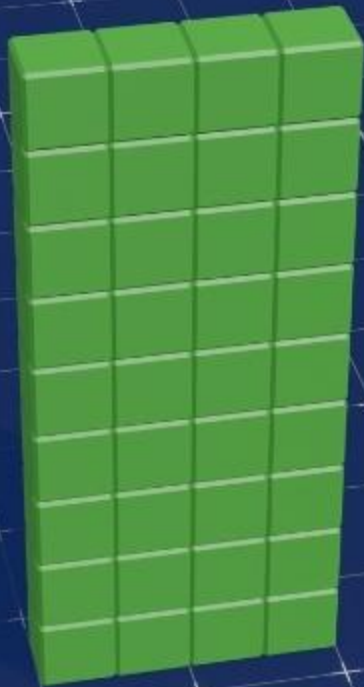
An Evolving System will
require **change**

Blocker:

The Monolith Arch

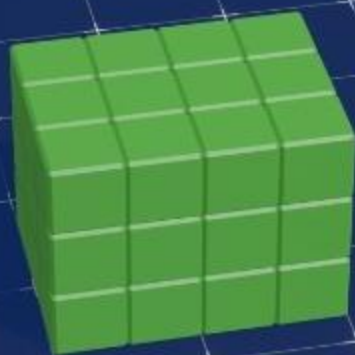


Monolith



Modules

Monolith



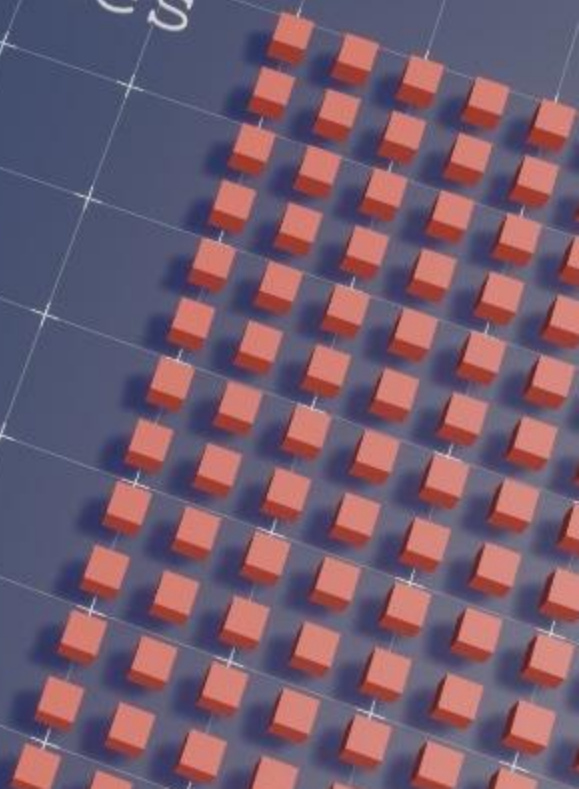
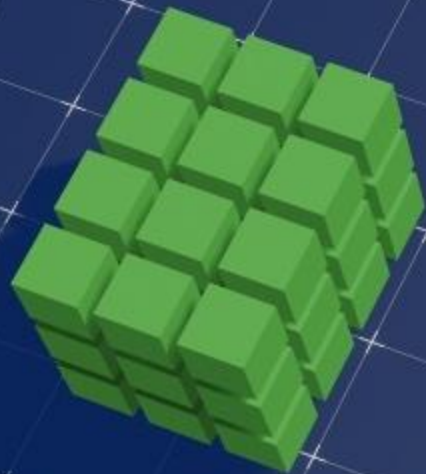
Modules

Monolith

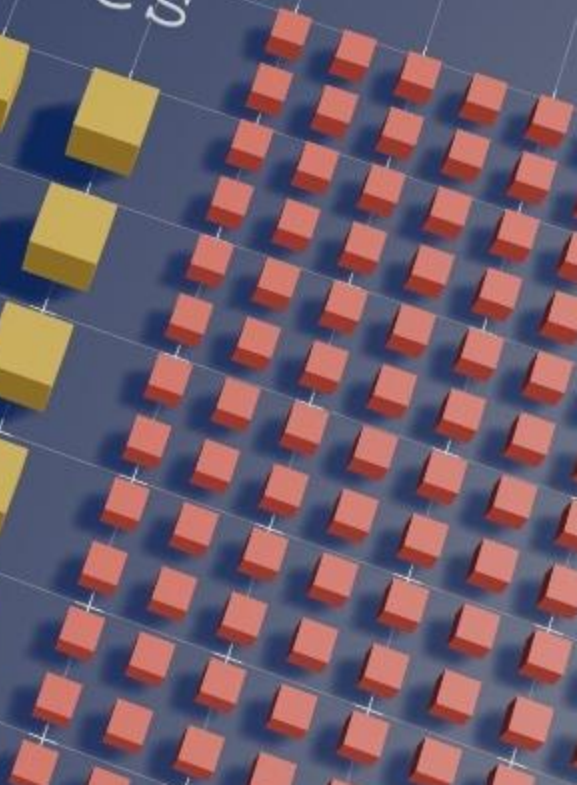
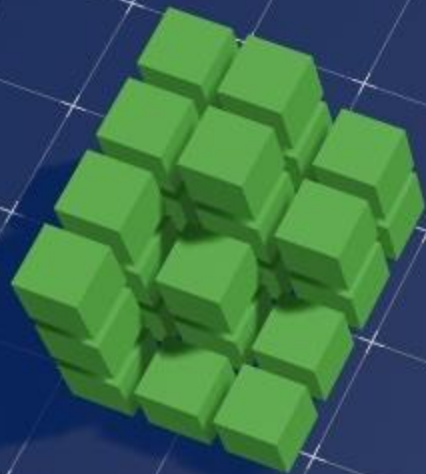
Solution:

The Distributed Systems

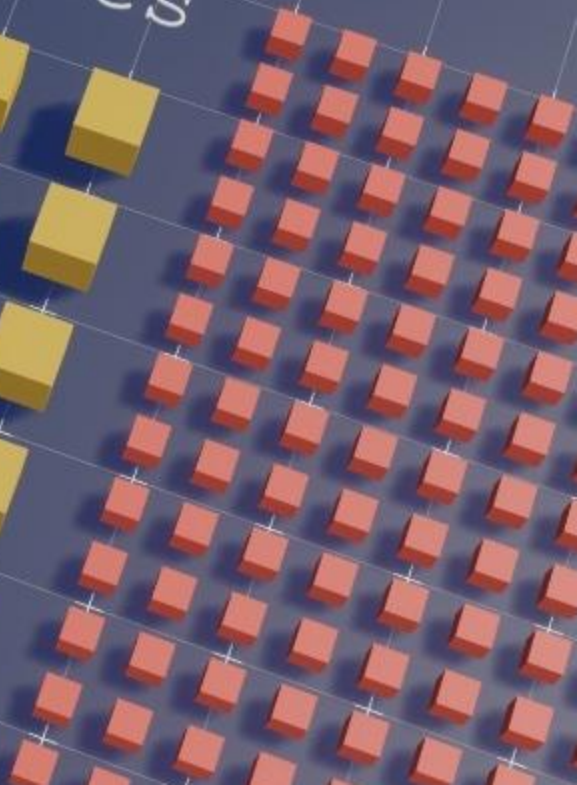
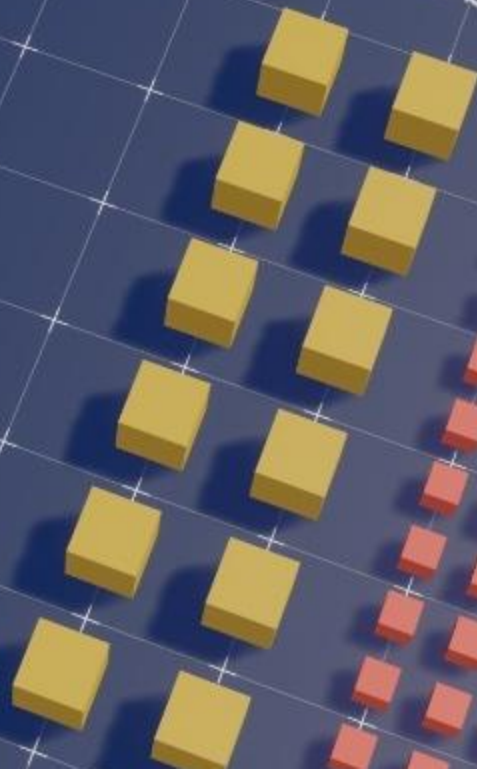
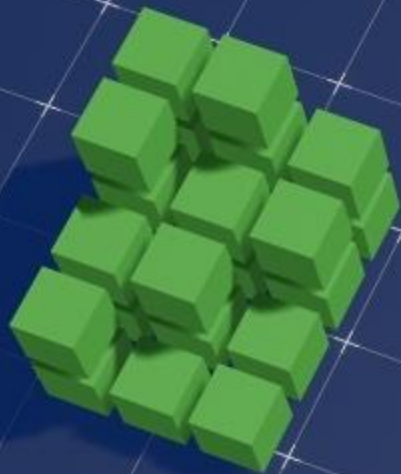
Microservices



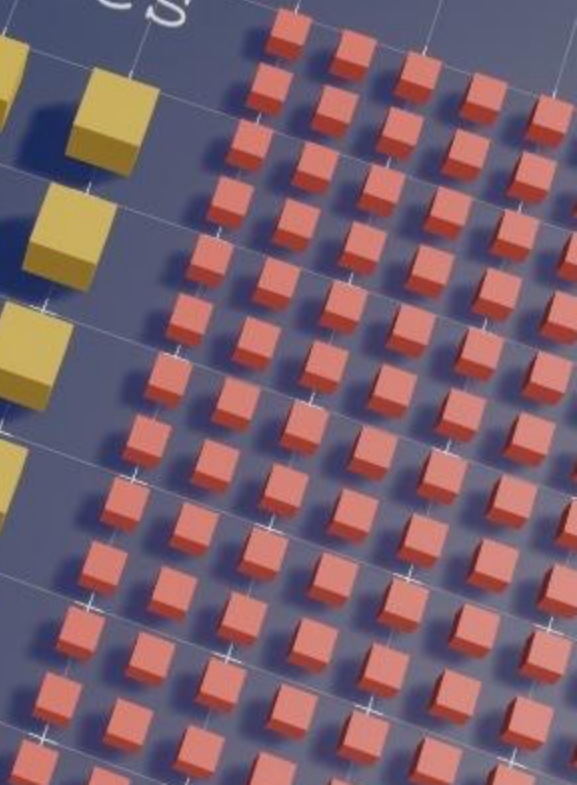
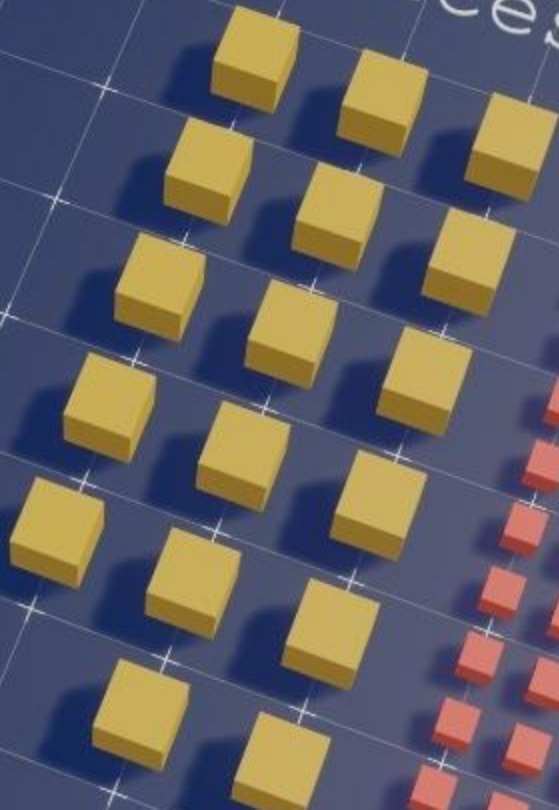
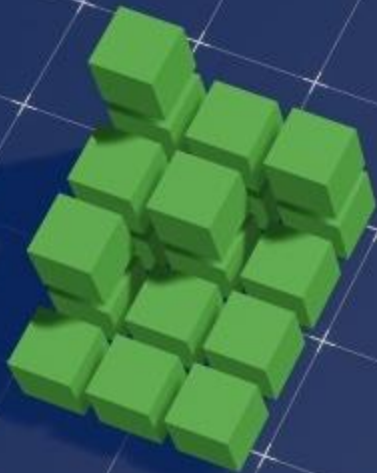
Microservices



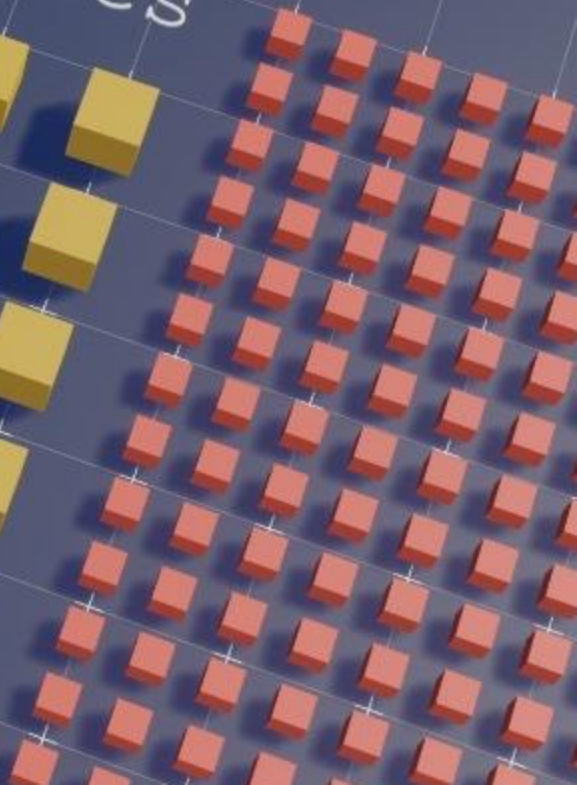
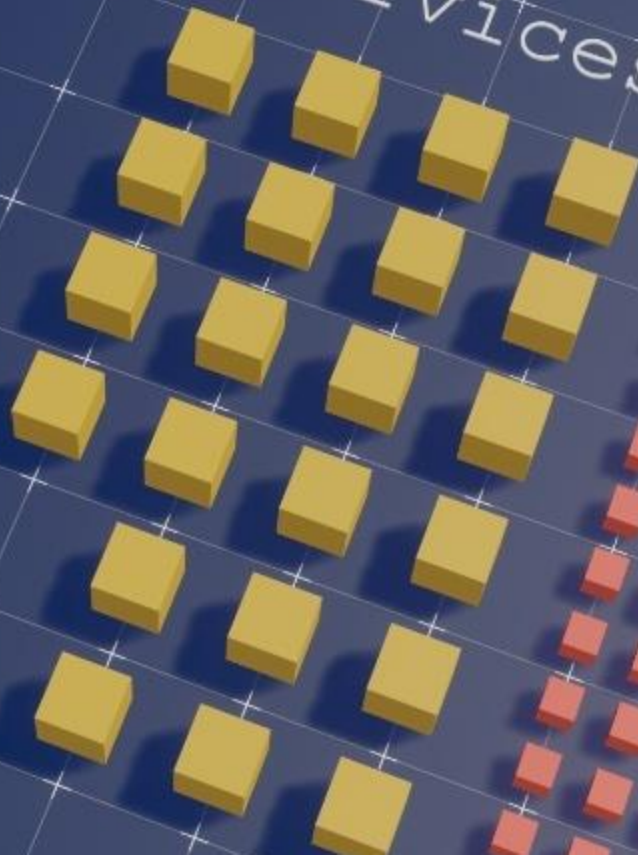
Microservices



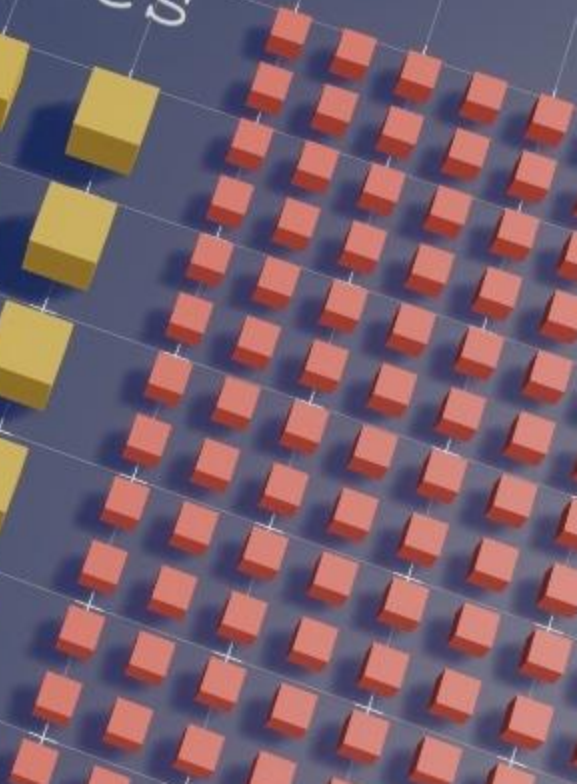
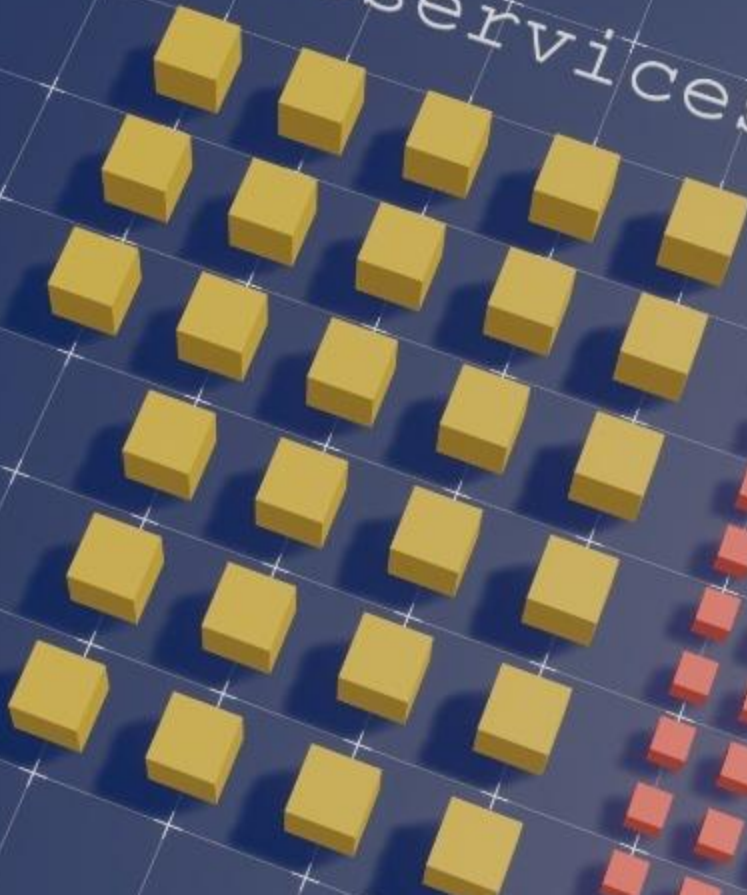
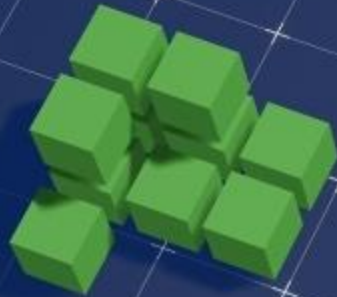
Microservices



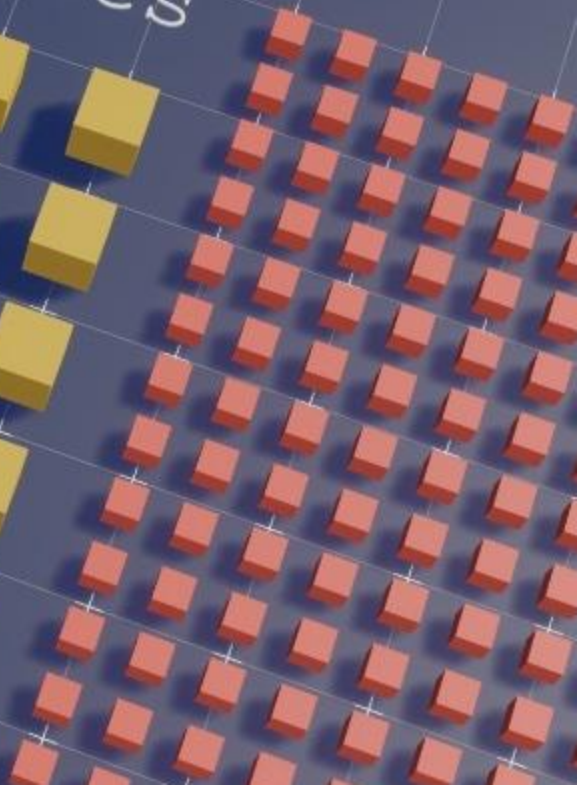
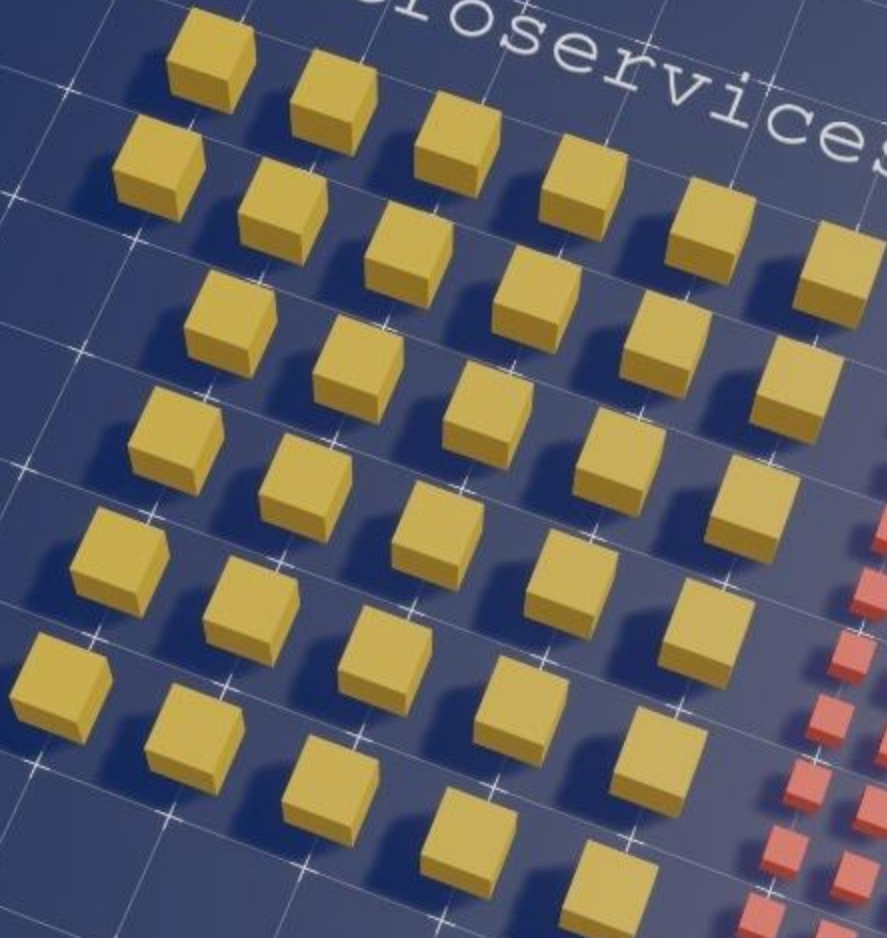
Microservices



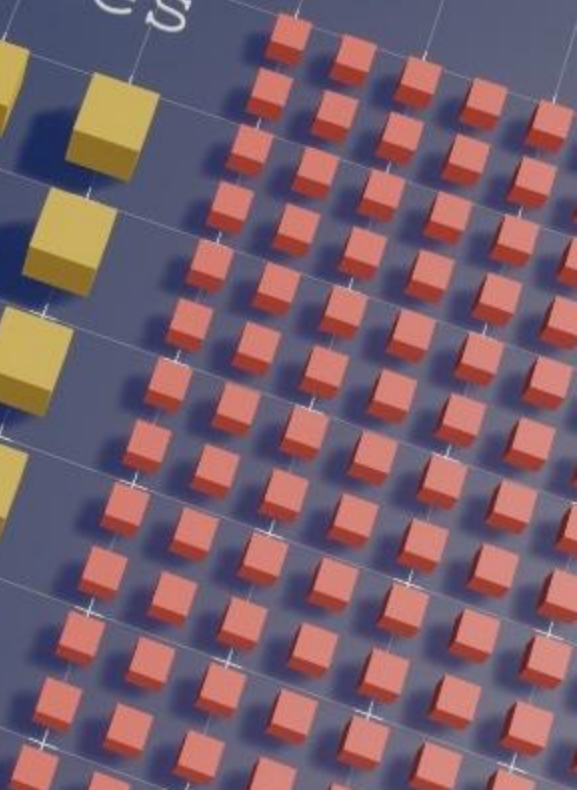
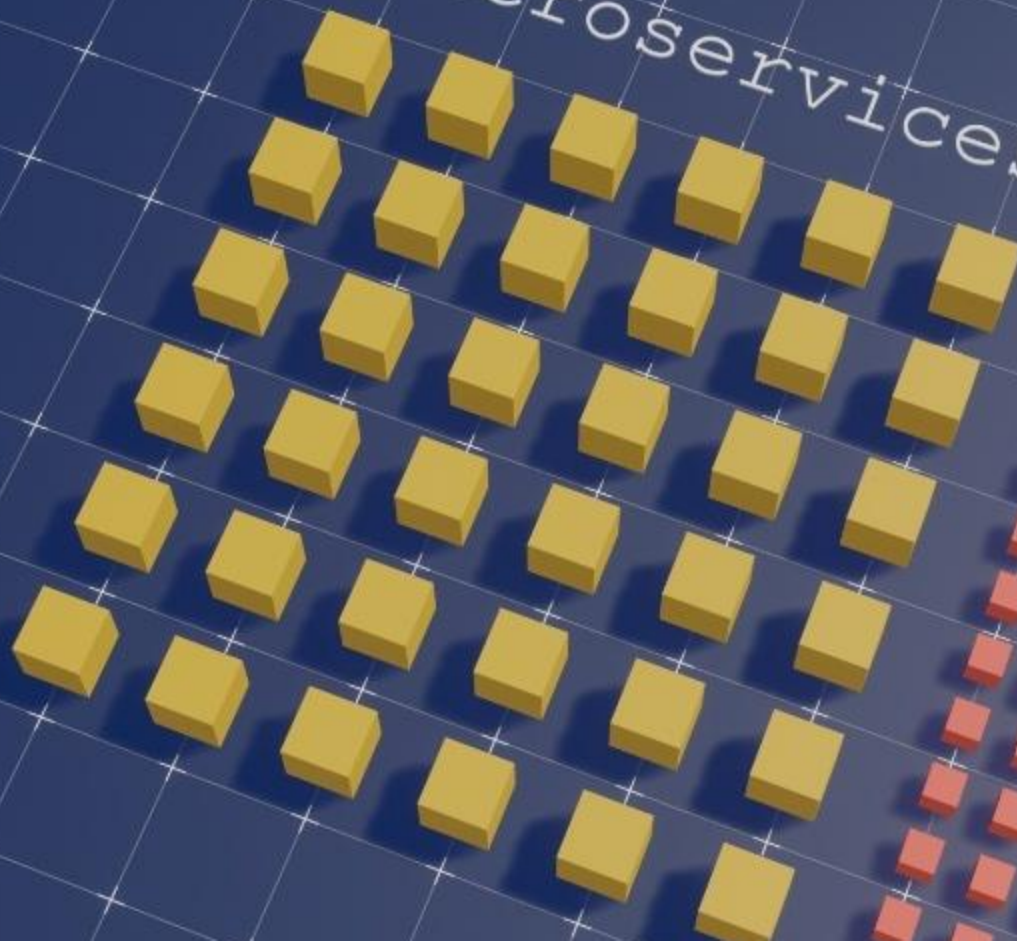
Microservices

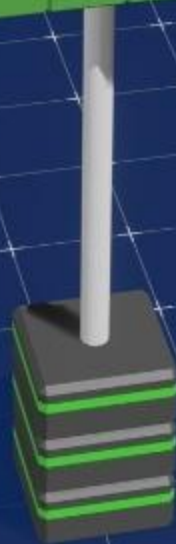
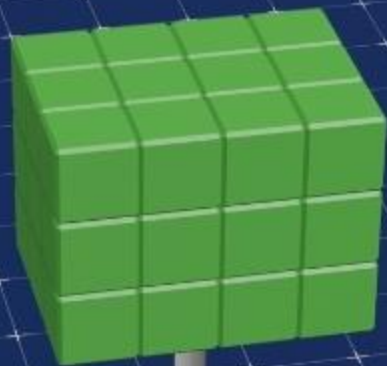


Microservices

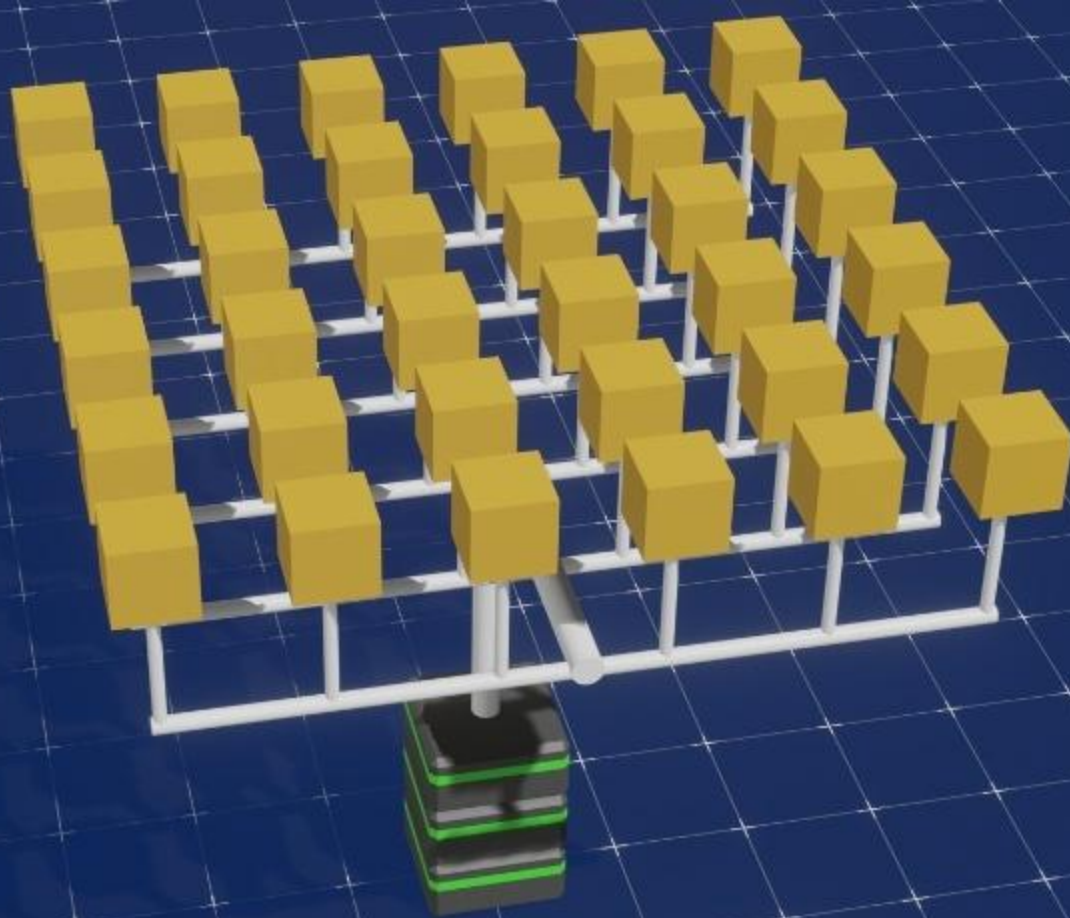


Microservices

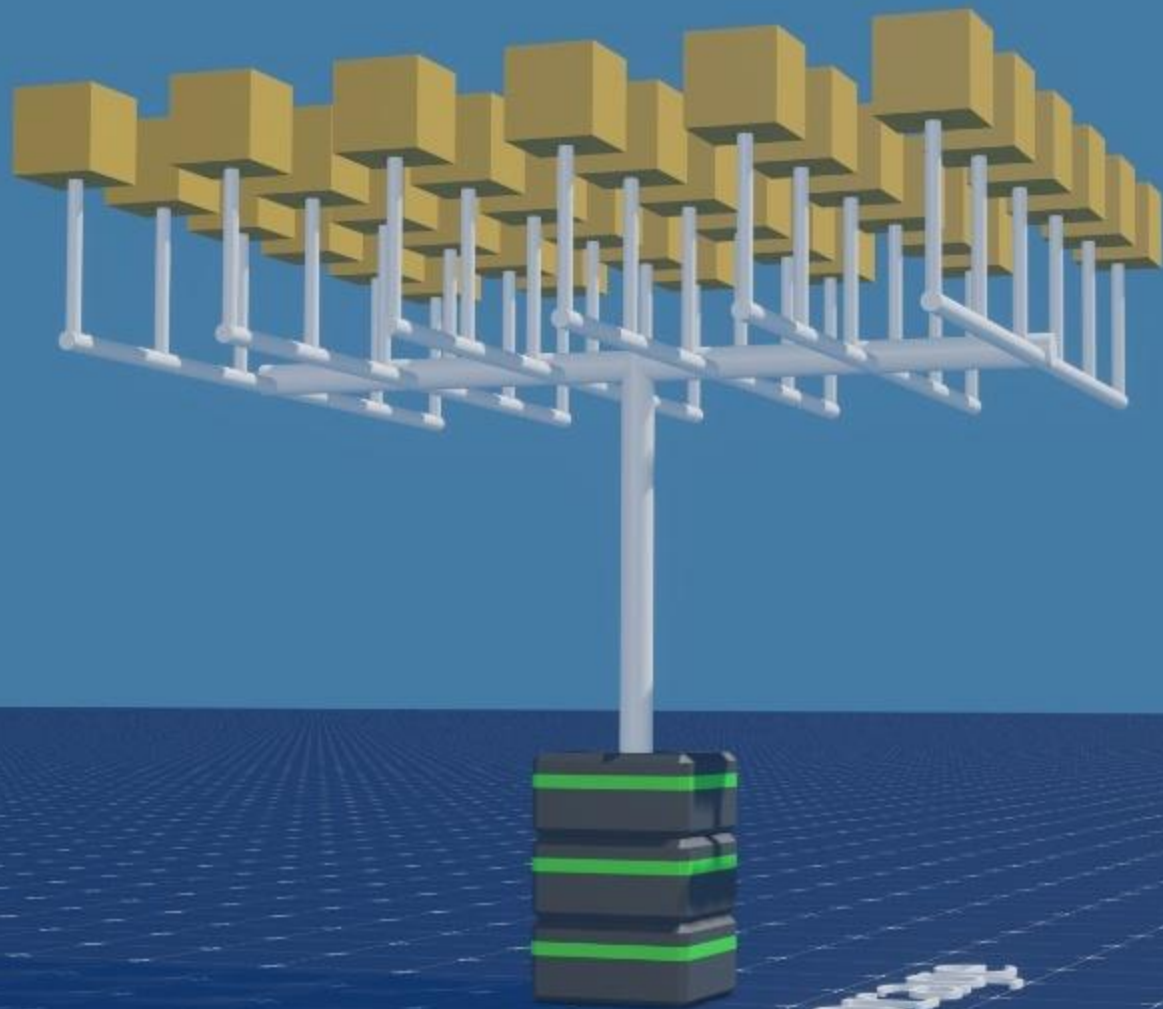


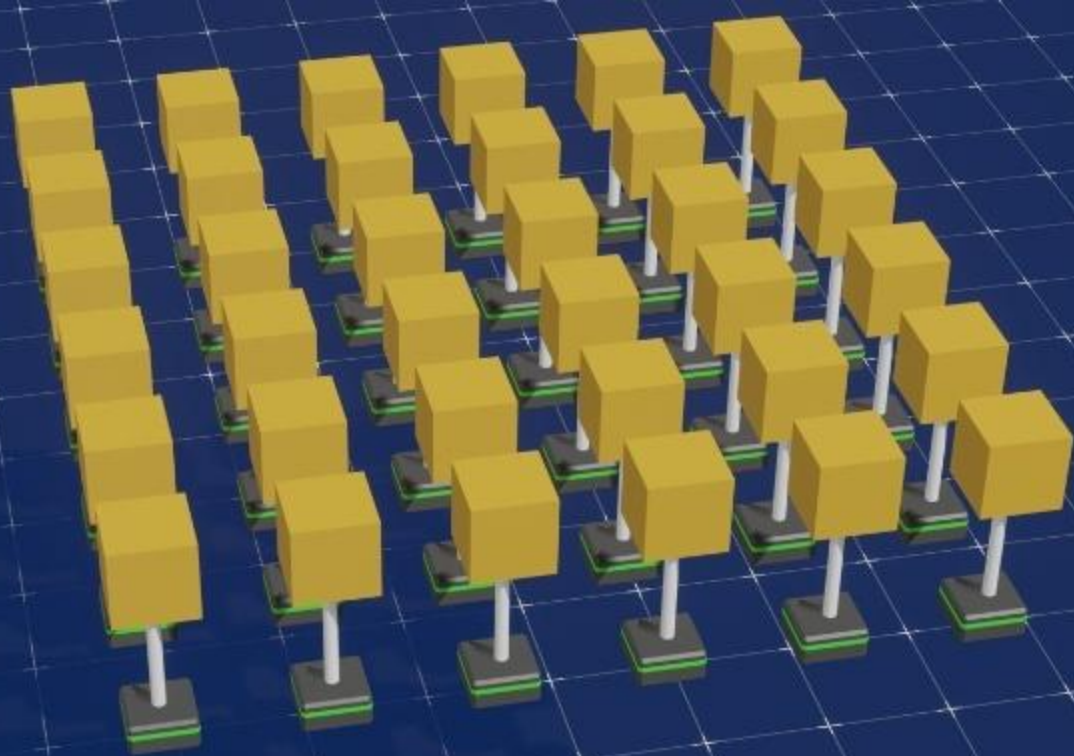


Storage

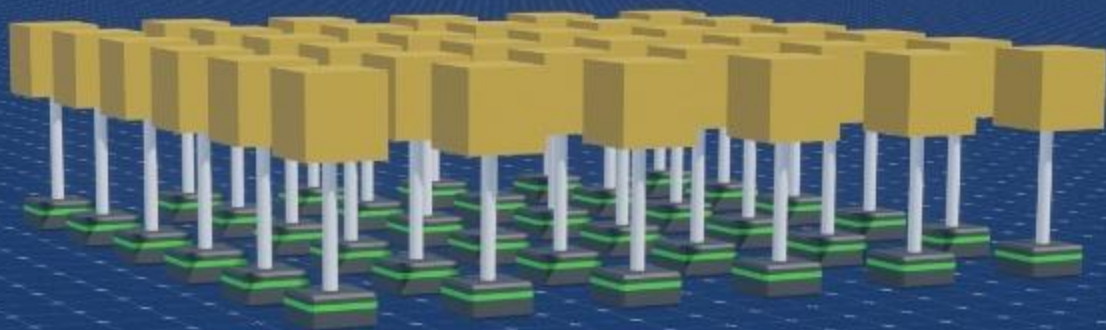


Storage

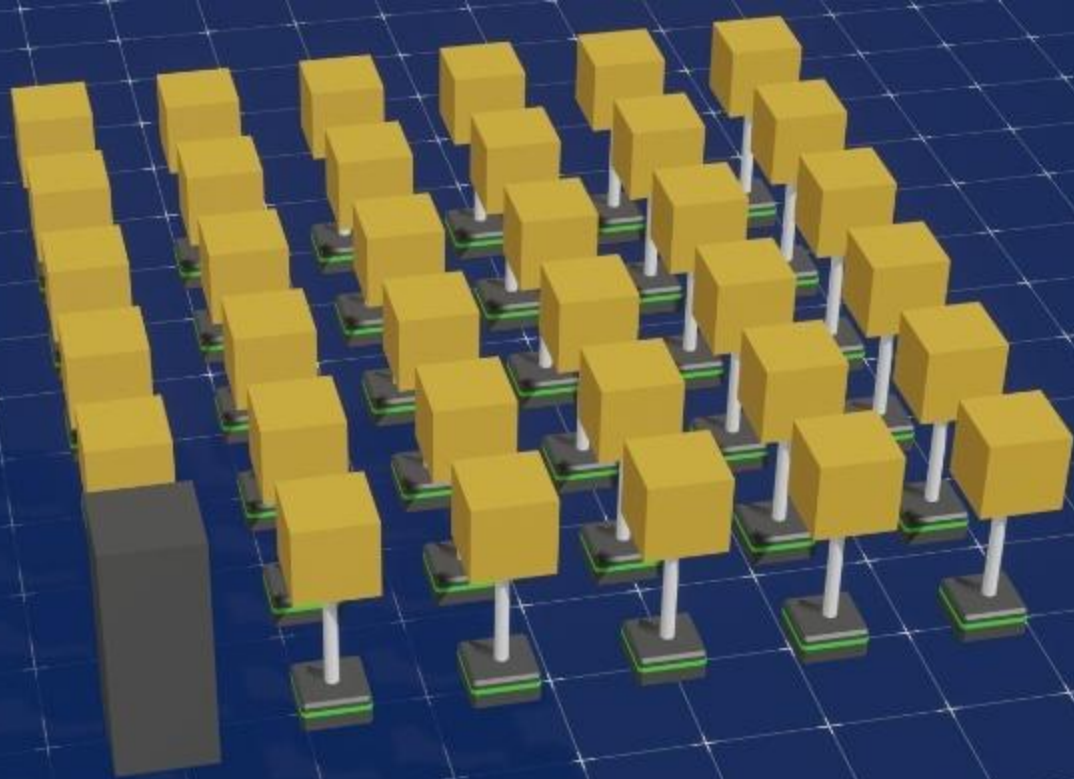




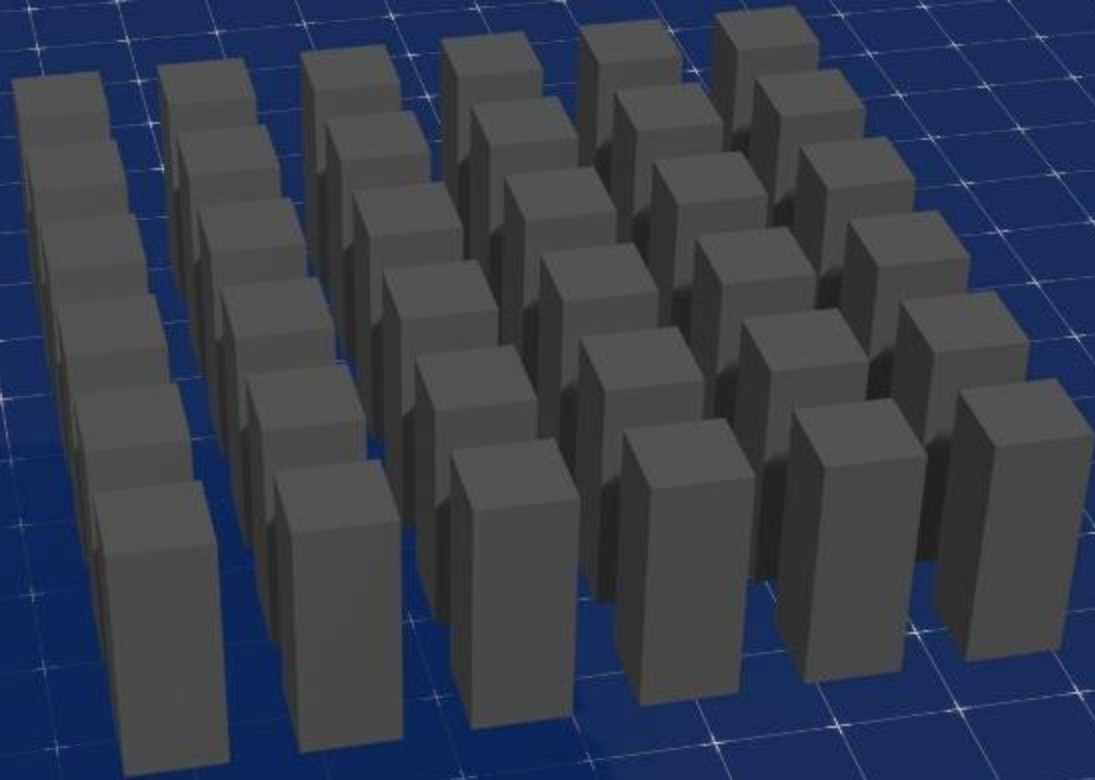
loosely coupled



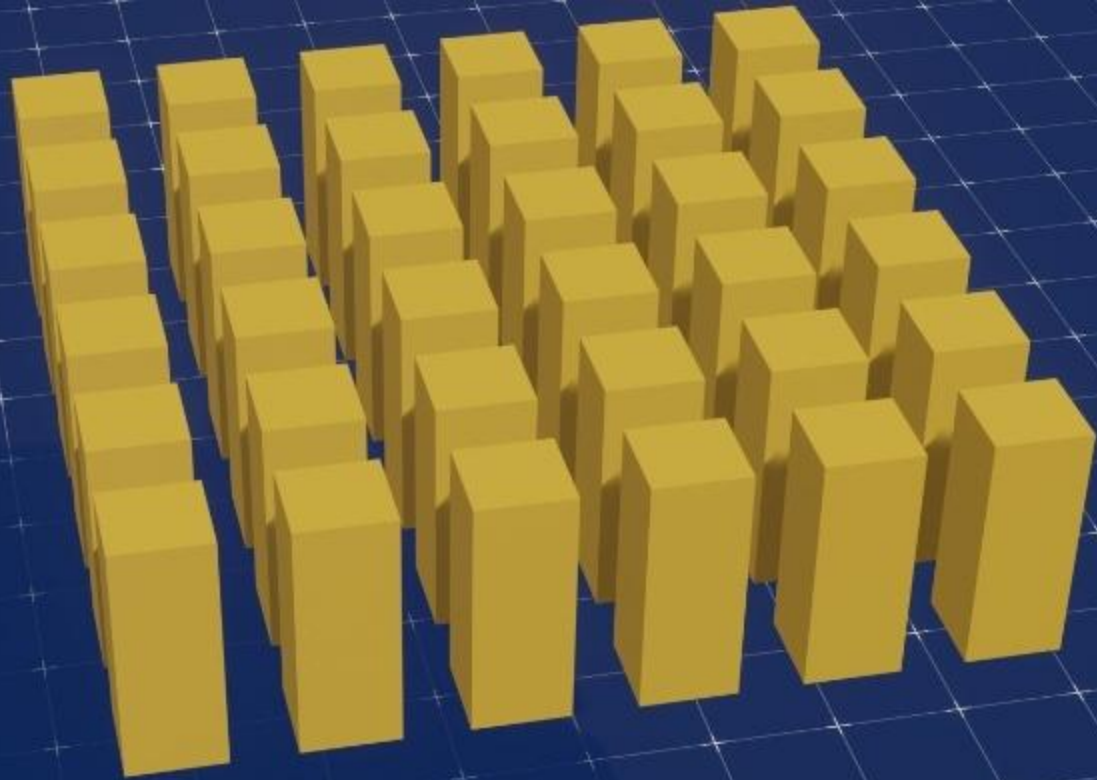
loosely coupled



loosely coupled



loosley coupled



loosley coupled

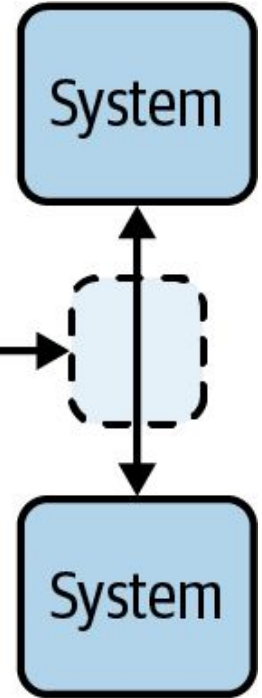
Traditional Communication Model

Client-Server Communication

The Client-Server Communication Model

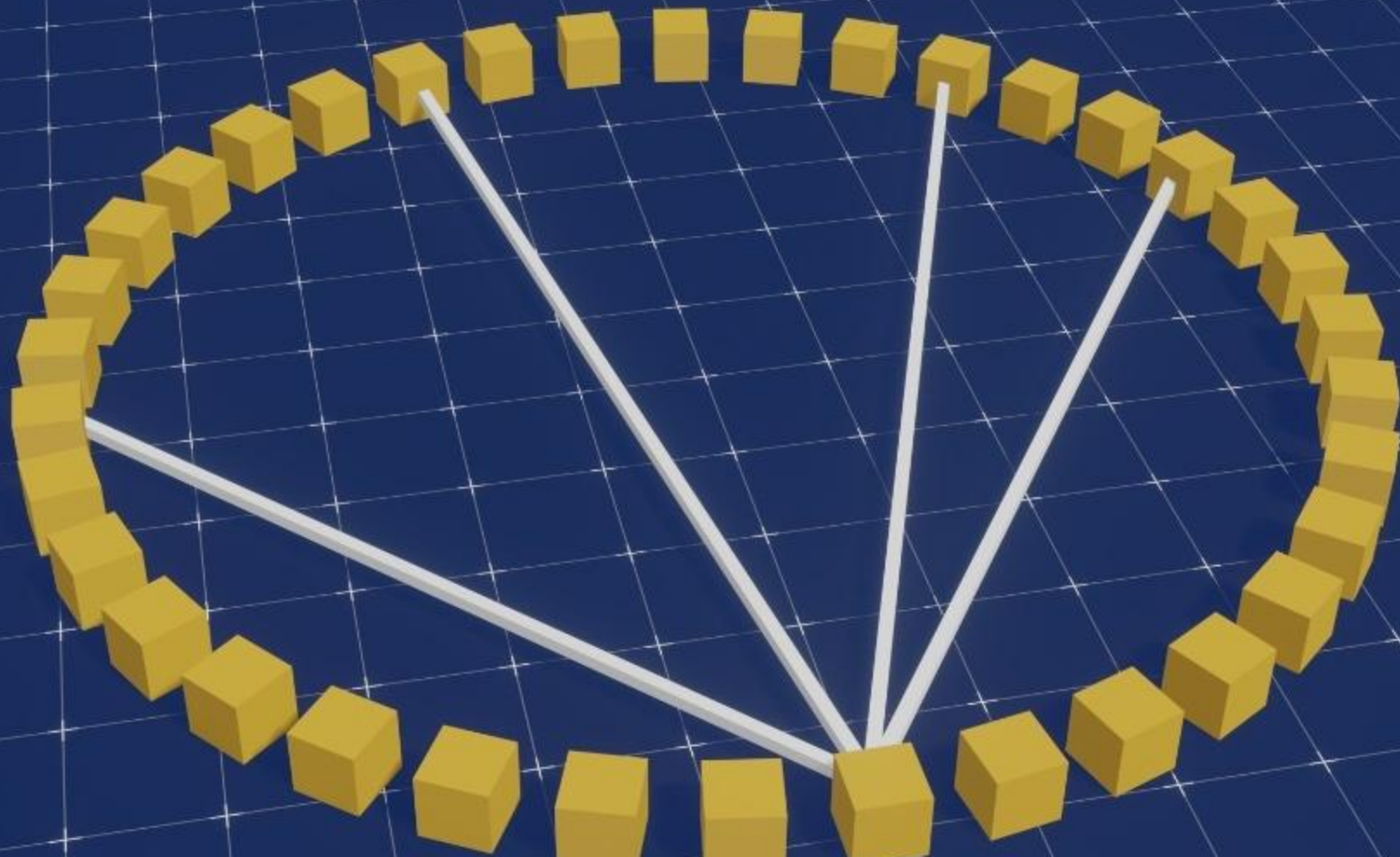
- Common in applications, microservices, and databases
- Simple and direct but becomes complex with scale

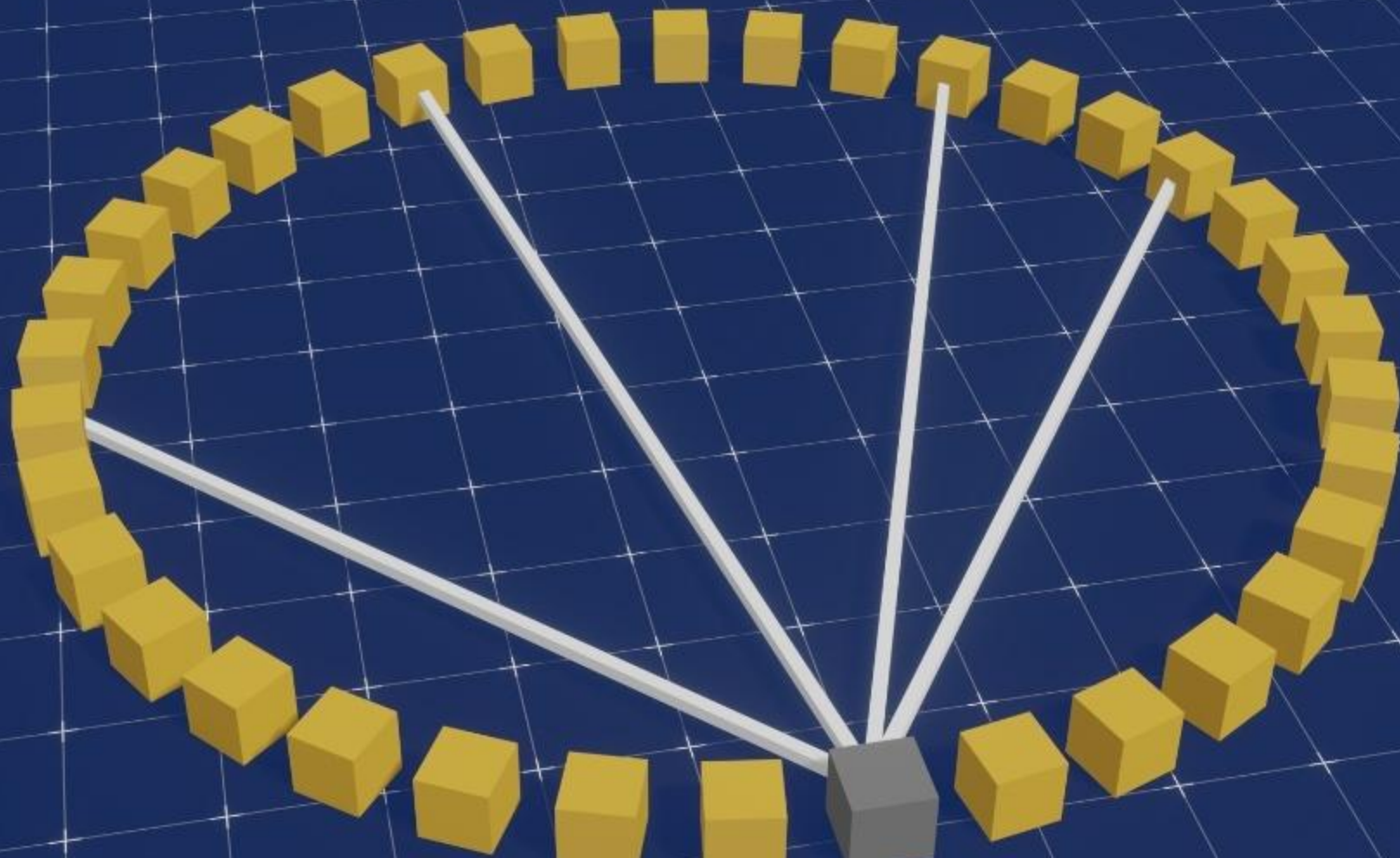
Direct communication
is simple at first

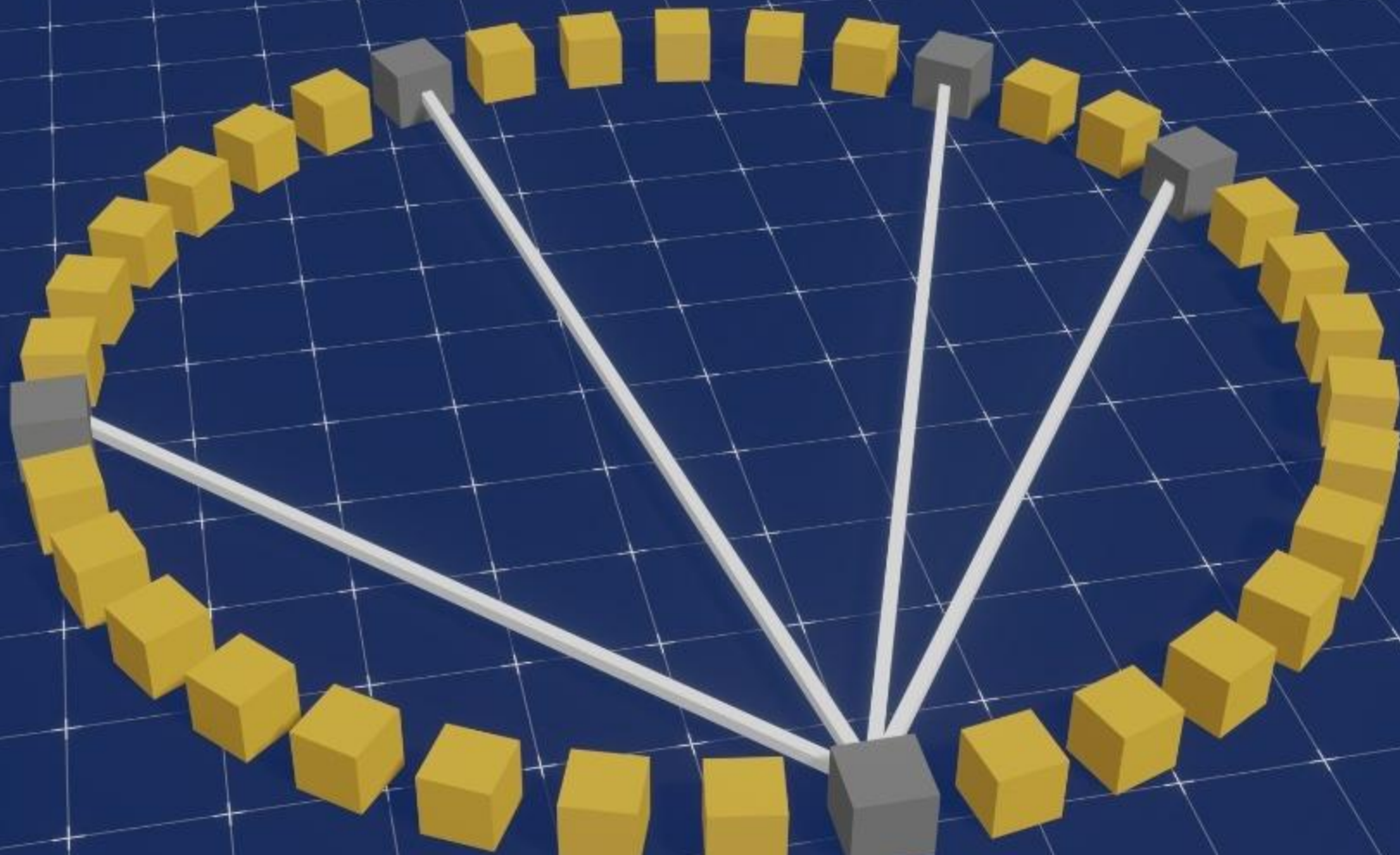


A diagram illustrating a microservice system. It features a circular arrangement of 24 yellow 3D cubes on a dark blue background with a white grid. The cubes are arranged in a ring, with some overlapping, creating a sense of depth. In the center of the ring, the words "microservice" and "system" are written in a white, monospaced font, stacked vertically.

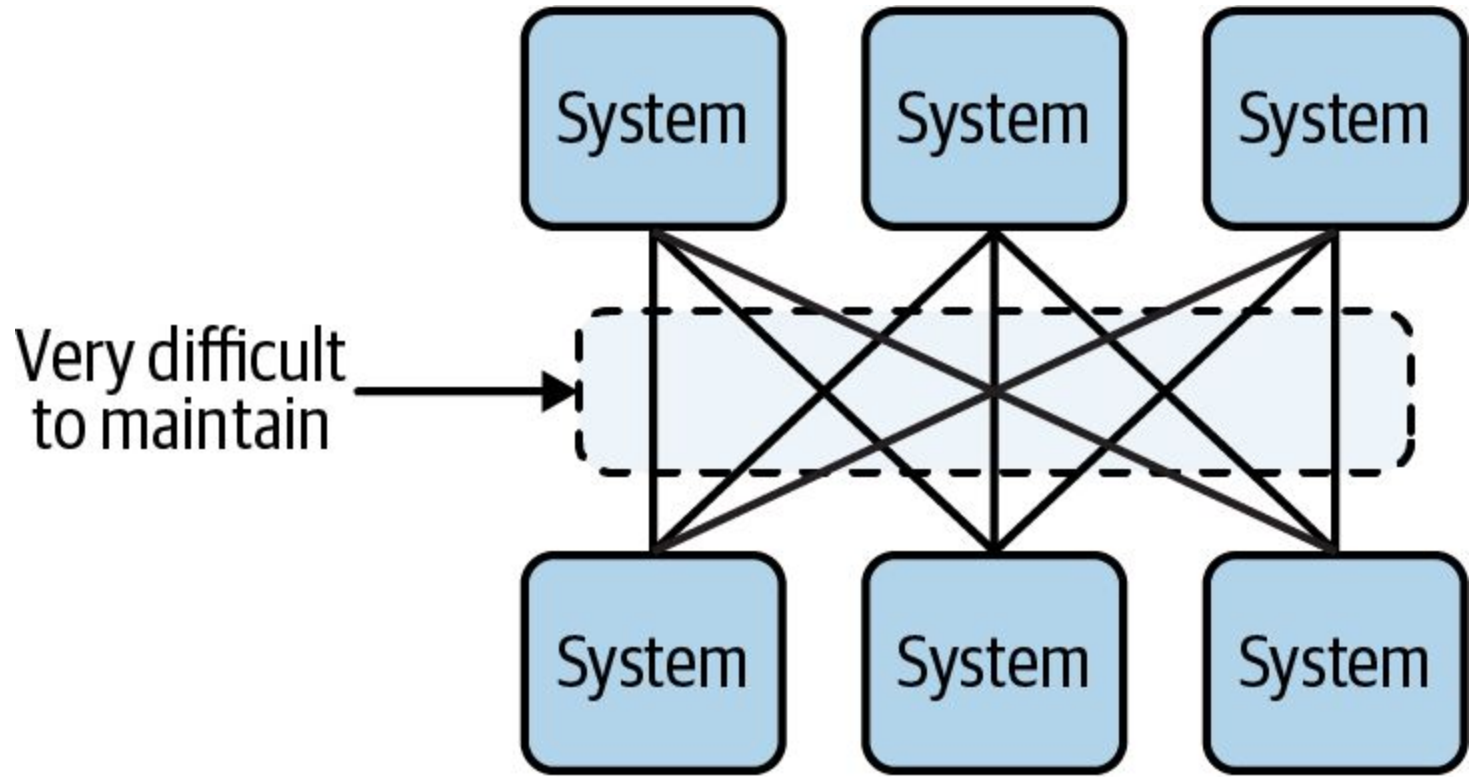
microservice
system







Challenges of scaling point-to-point communications



Drawbacks of Client-Server Model

- Tightly coupled systems, difficult maintenance and updates
- Synchronous pitfalls: No delivery guarantees if a system goes offline
- Communication inconsistencies: Different protocols and strategies
- Data flow issues: Overwhelming receiving systems, lack of replayability

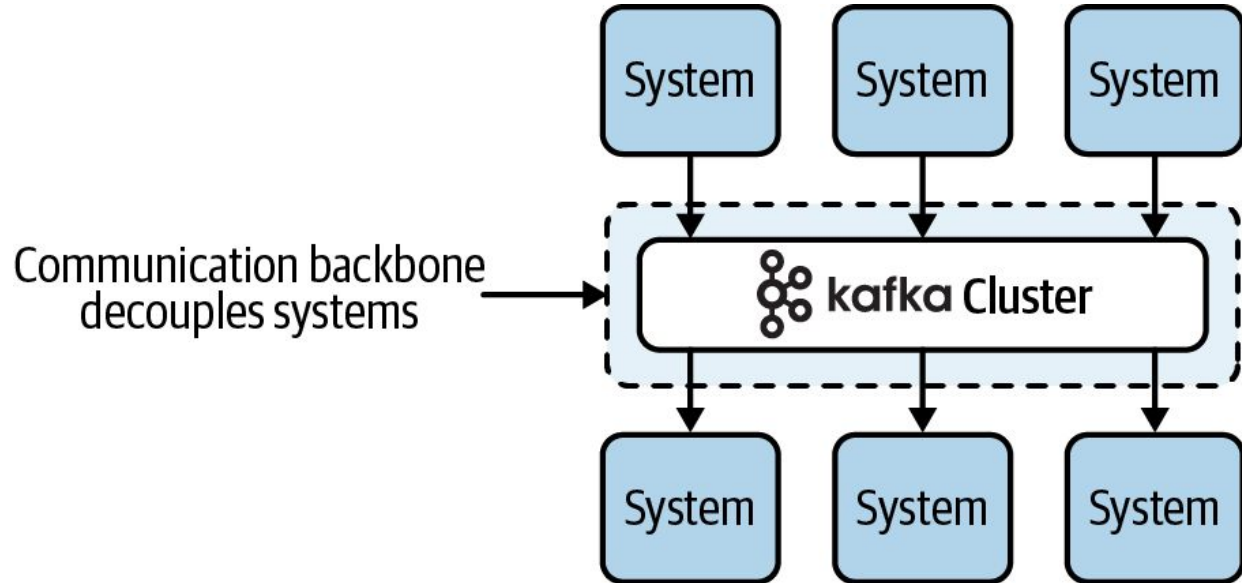
Client-Server Model - challenges

1. Cross language communication
2. Service-discovery
3. Load-balancing
4. Network-latency
5. Reliability
6. Versioning & Compatibility

Introducing Kafka's Communication Model

Kafka as a Central Communication Hub

- Decentralizes and simplifies system communication
- Publish-subscribe model replaces direct interactions

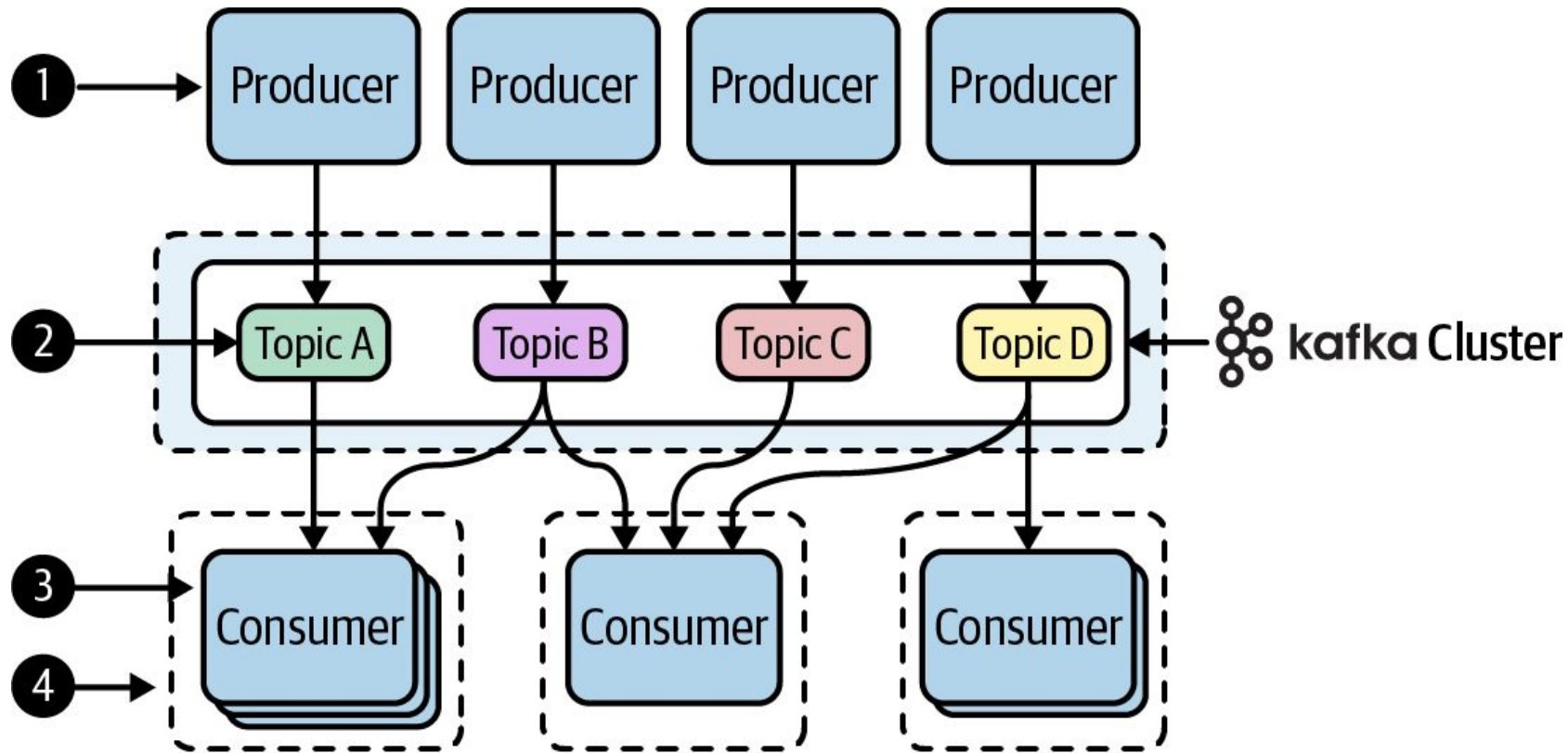


Kafka's Publish-Subscribe Mechanics

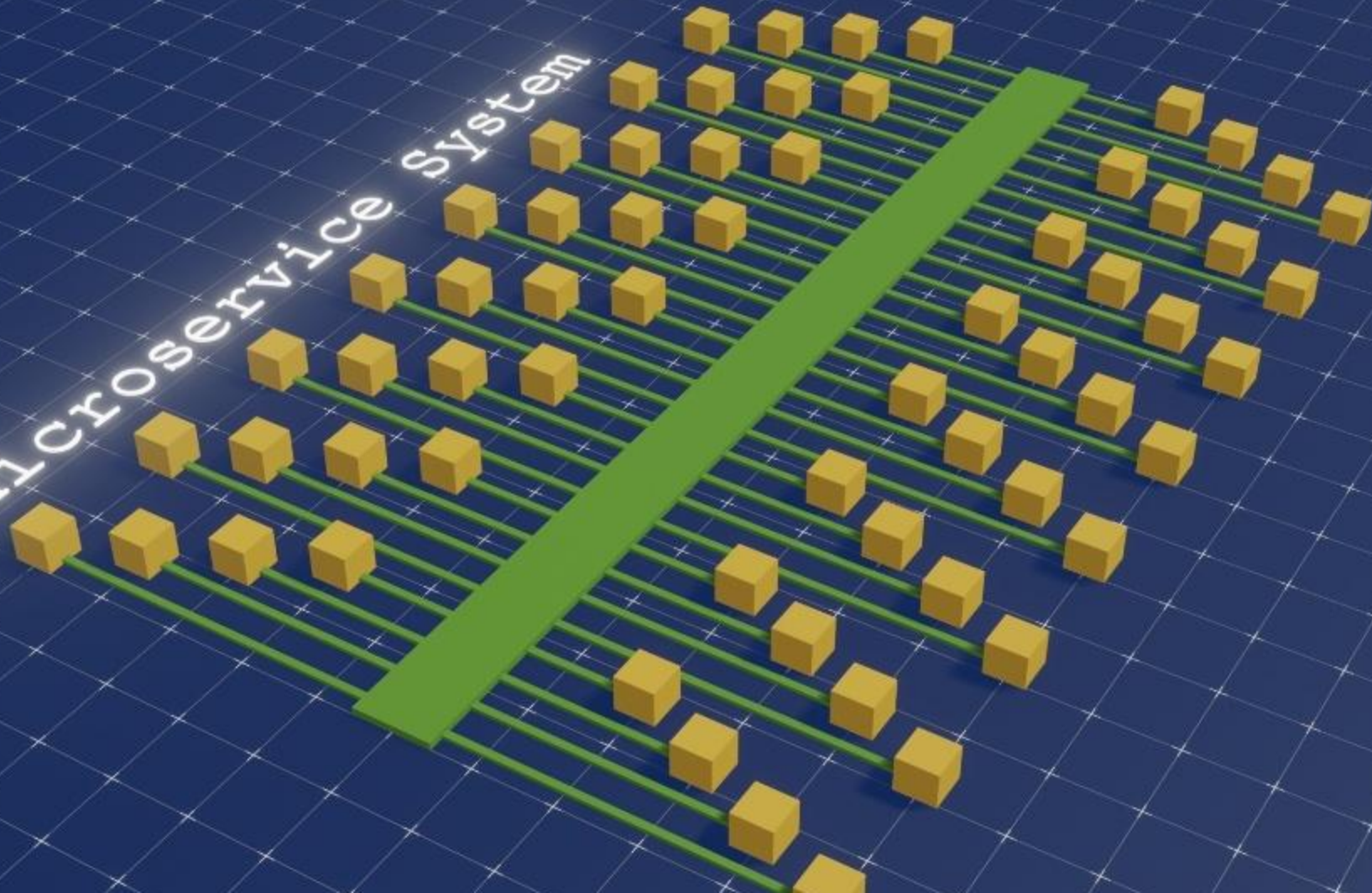
Understanding Kafka's Pub/Sub Model

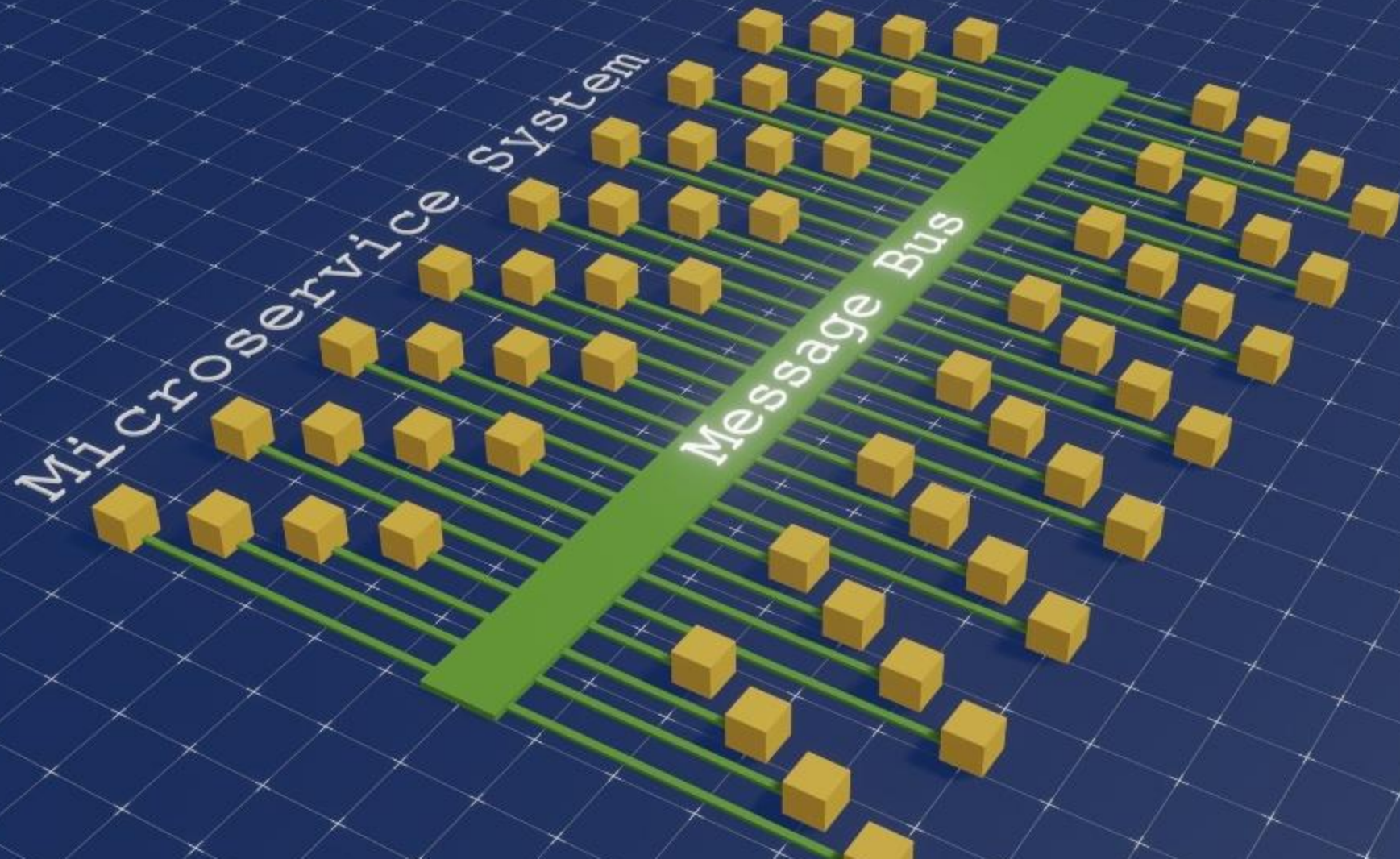
- Producers publish data to topics without knowing the consumers
- Consumers subscribe to topics of interest, decoupling from producers
- Consumer groups for distributed processing and fault tolerance

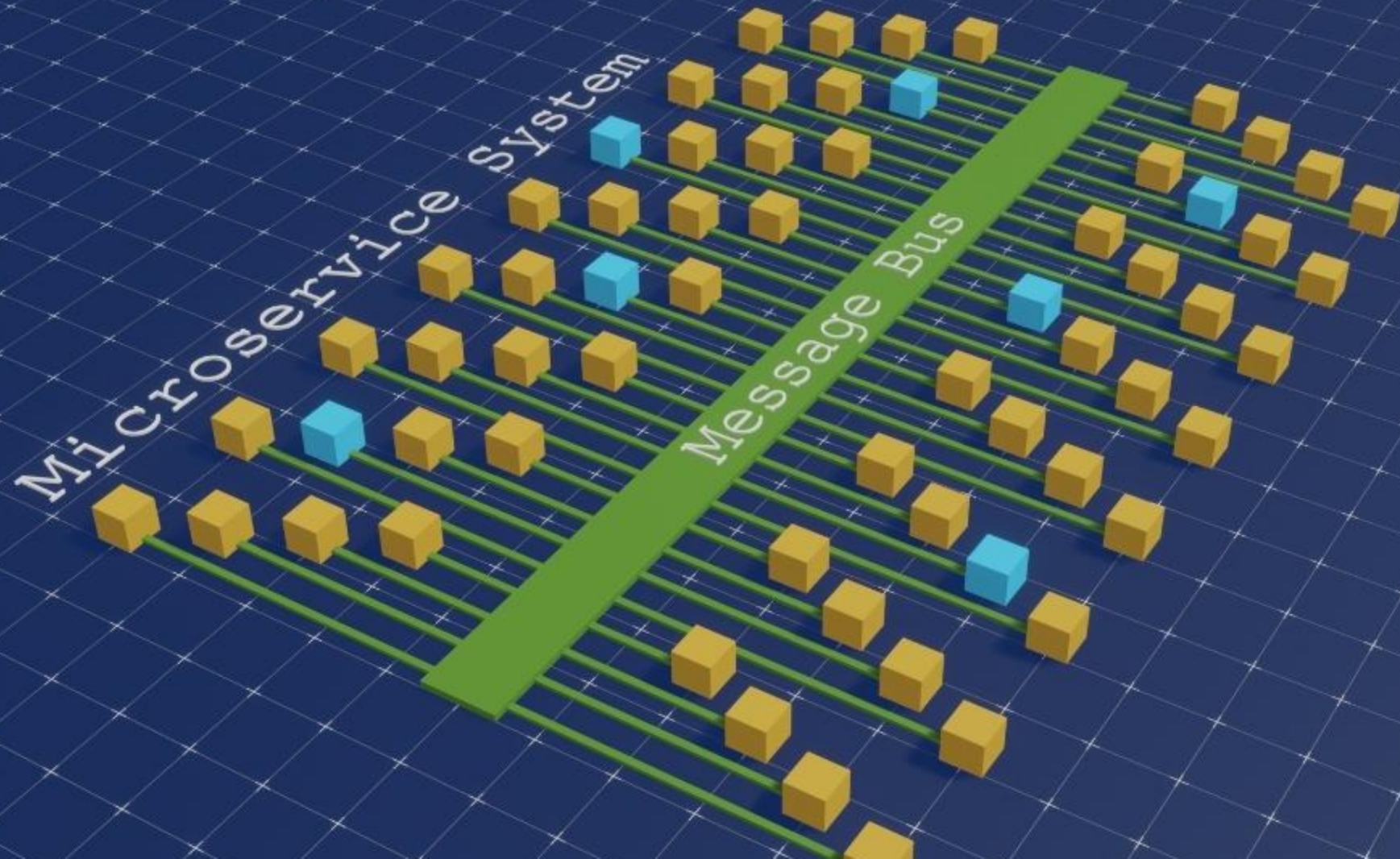
Understanding Kafka's Pub/Sub Model

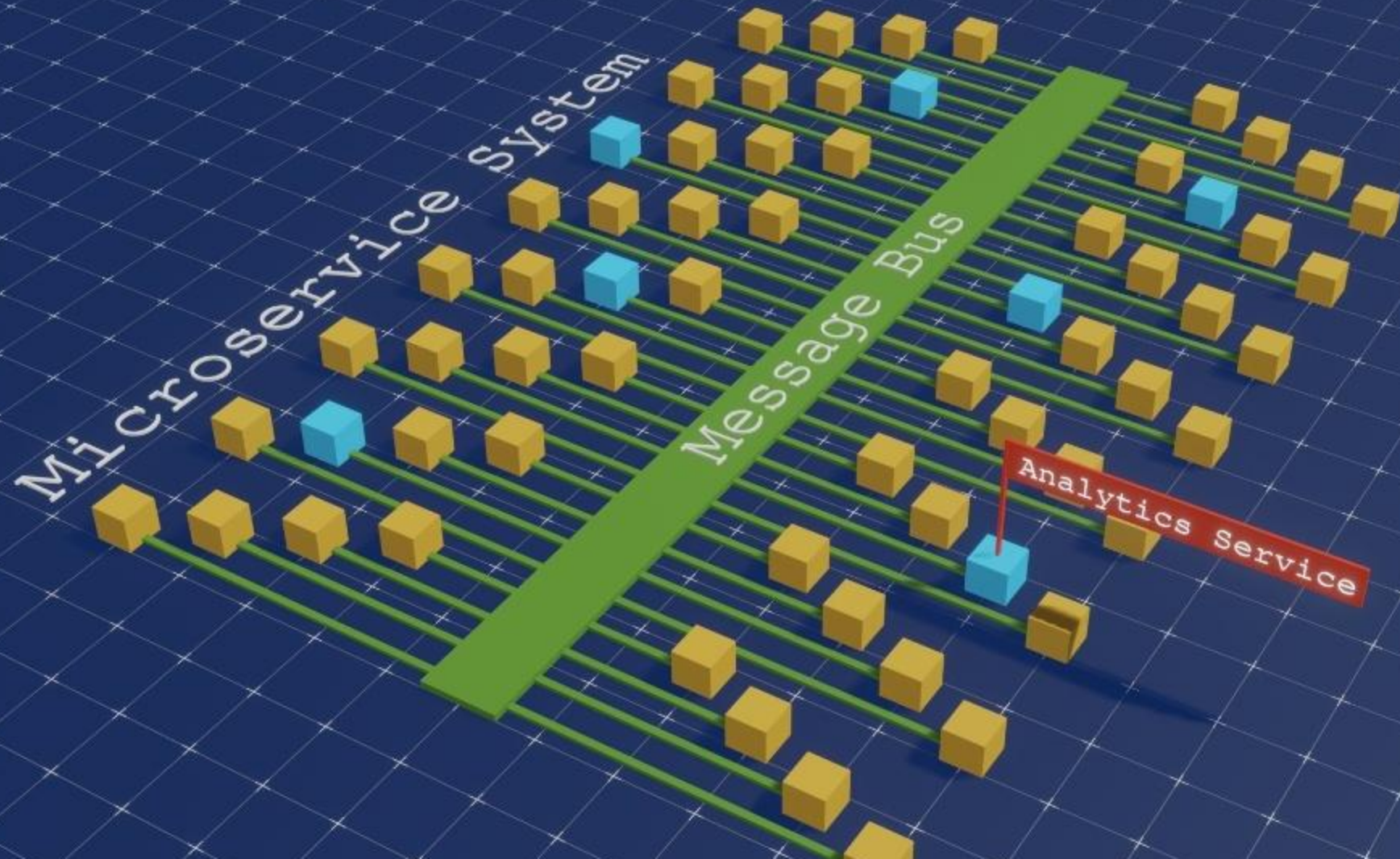


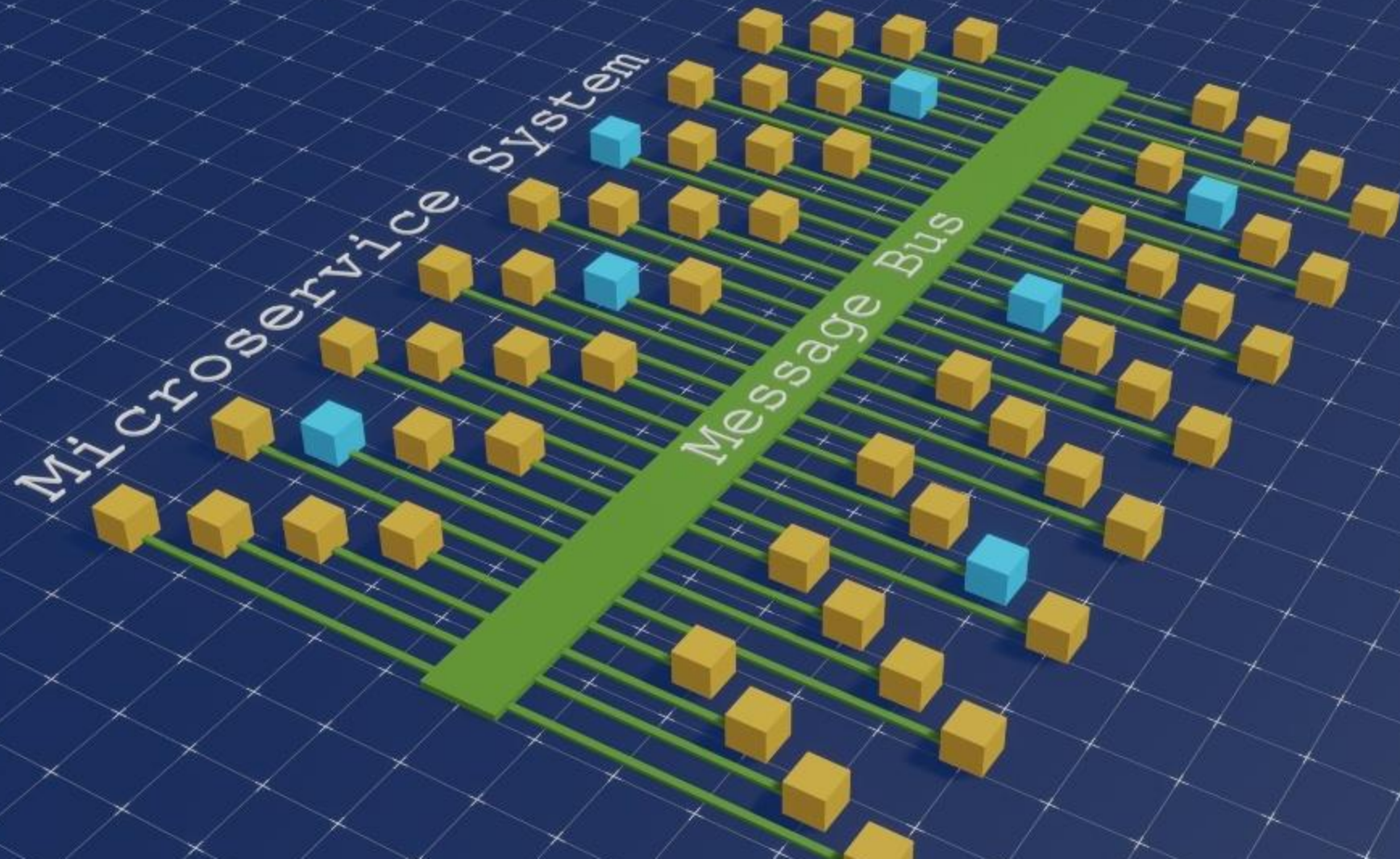
Microservice System

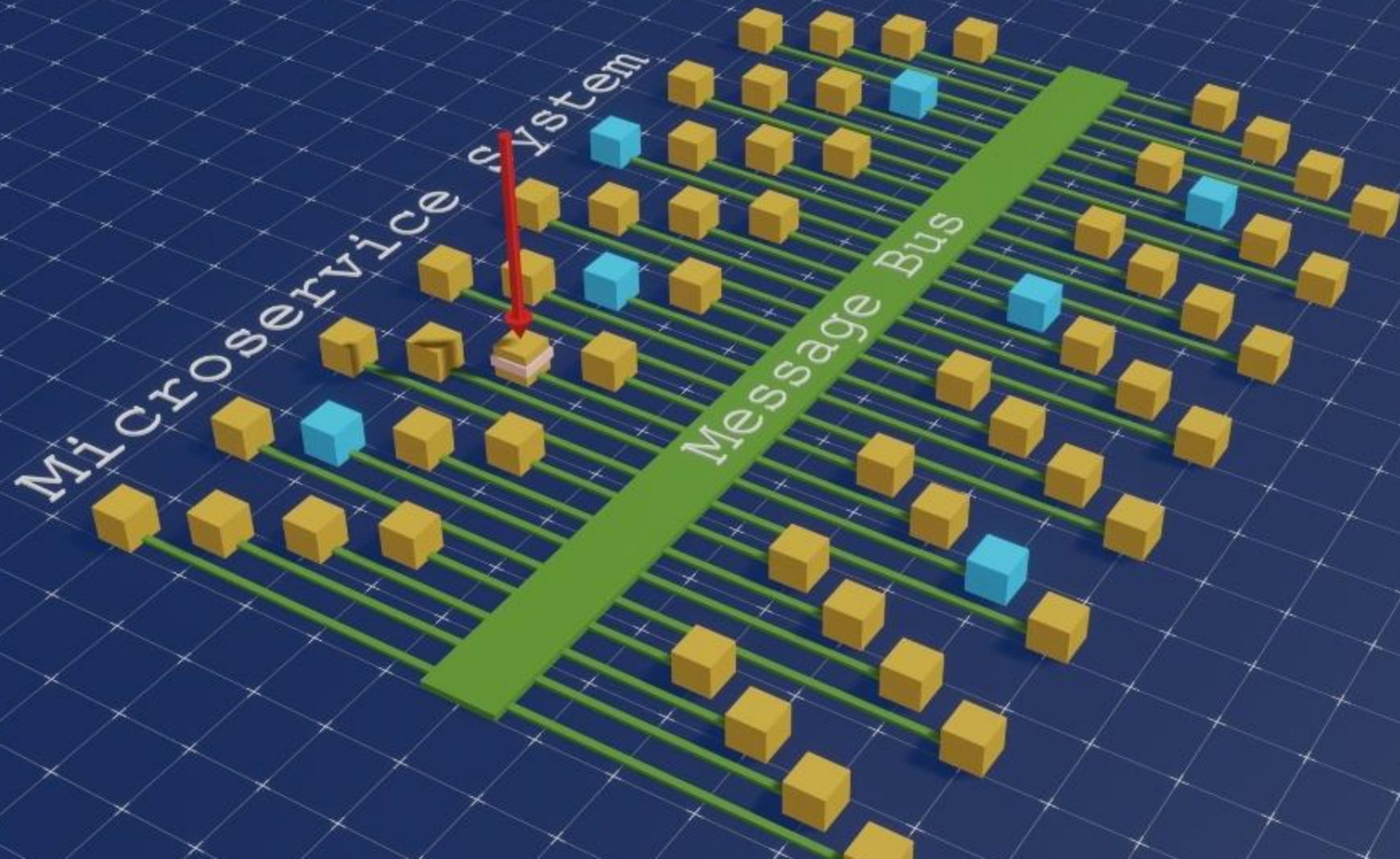


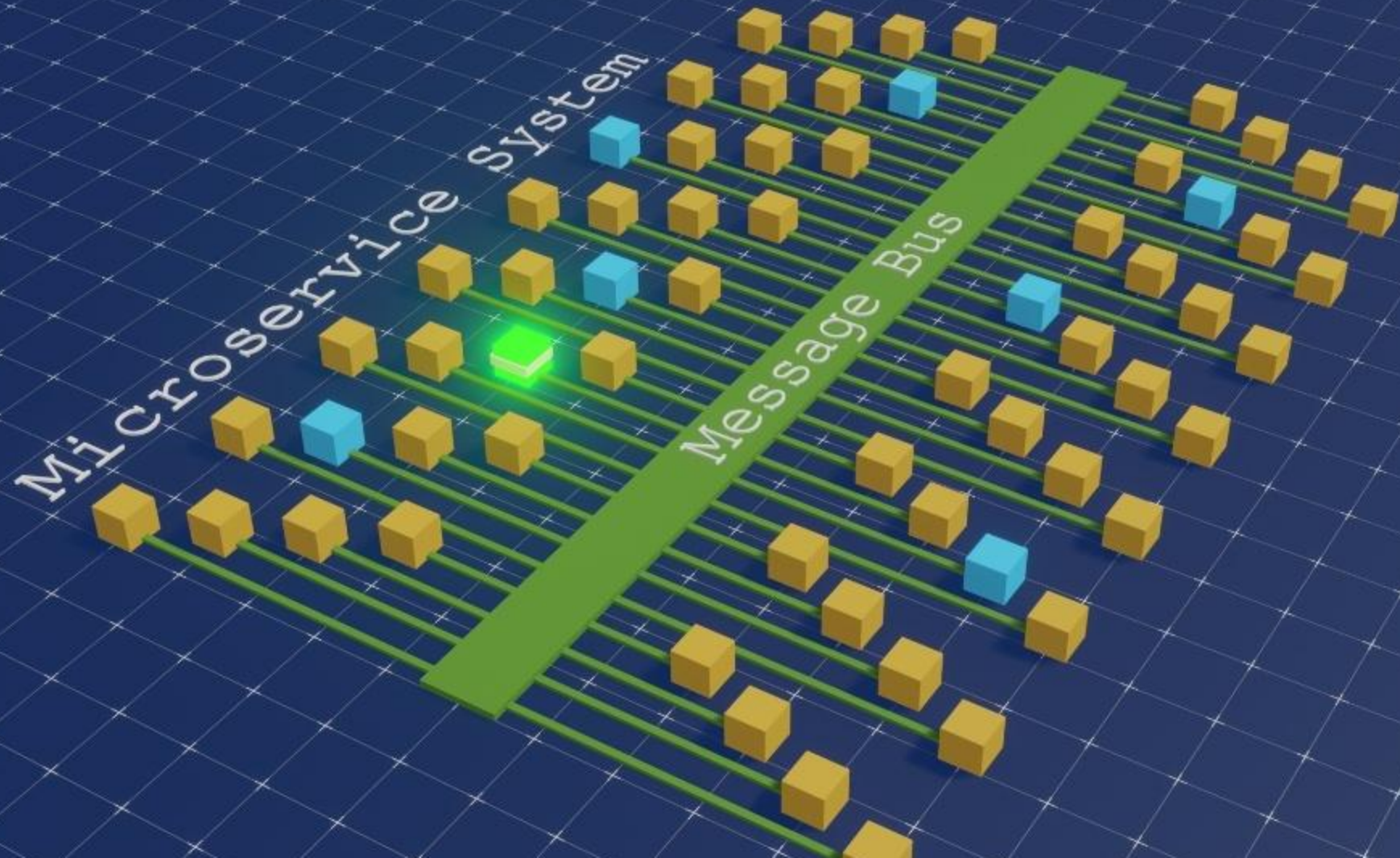


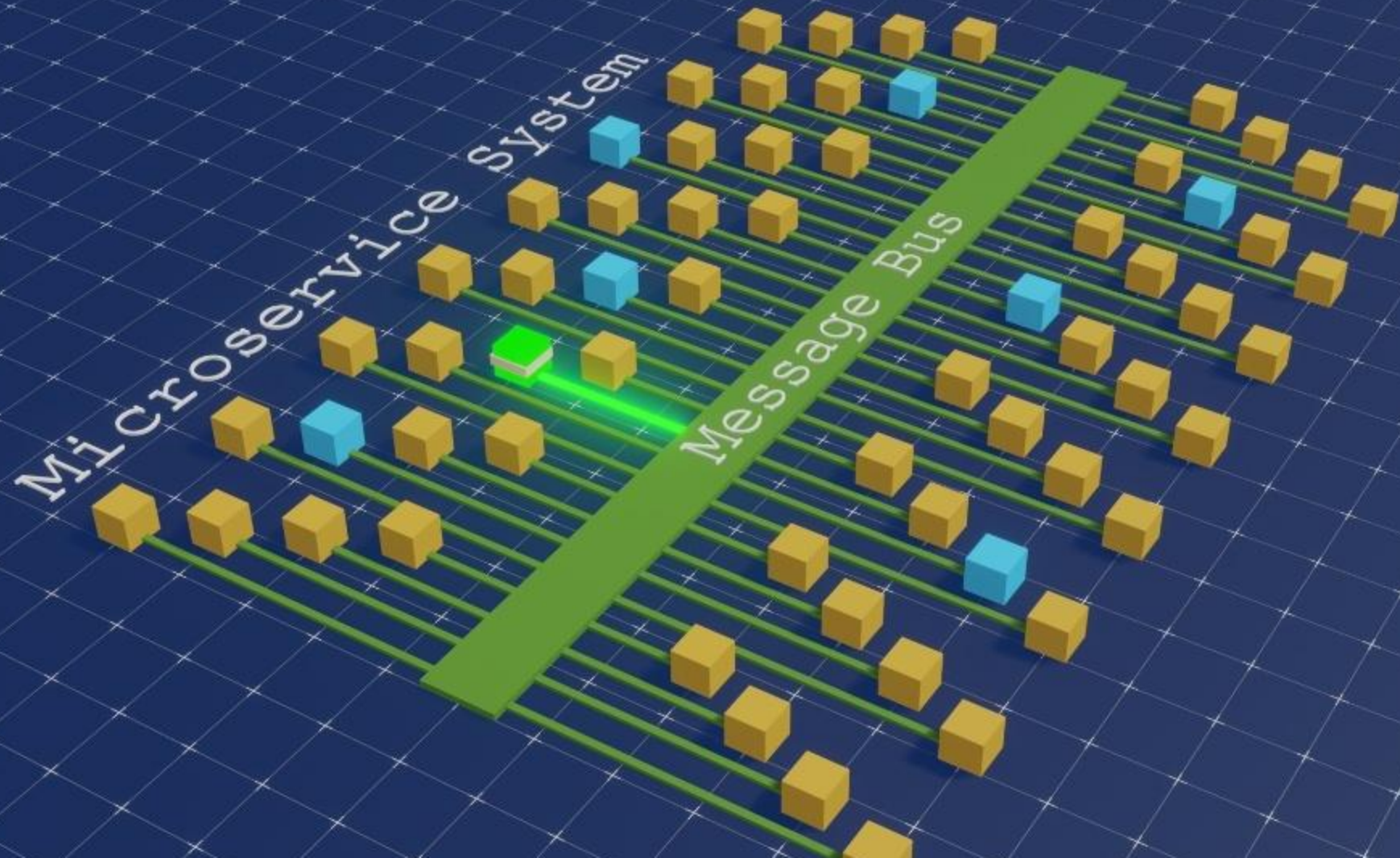


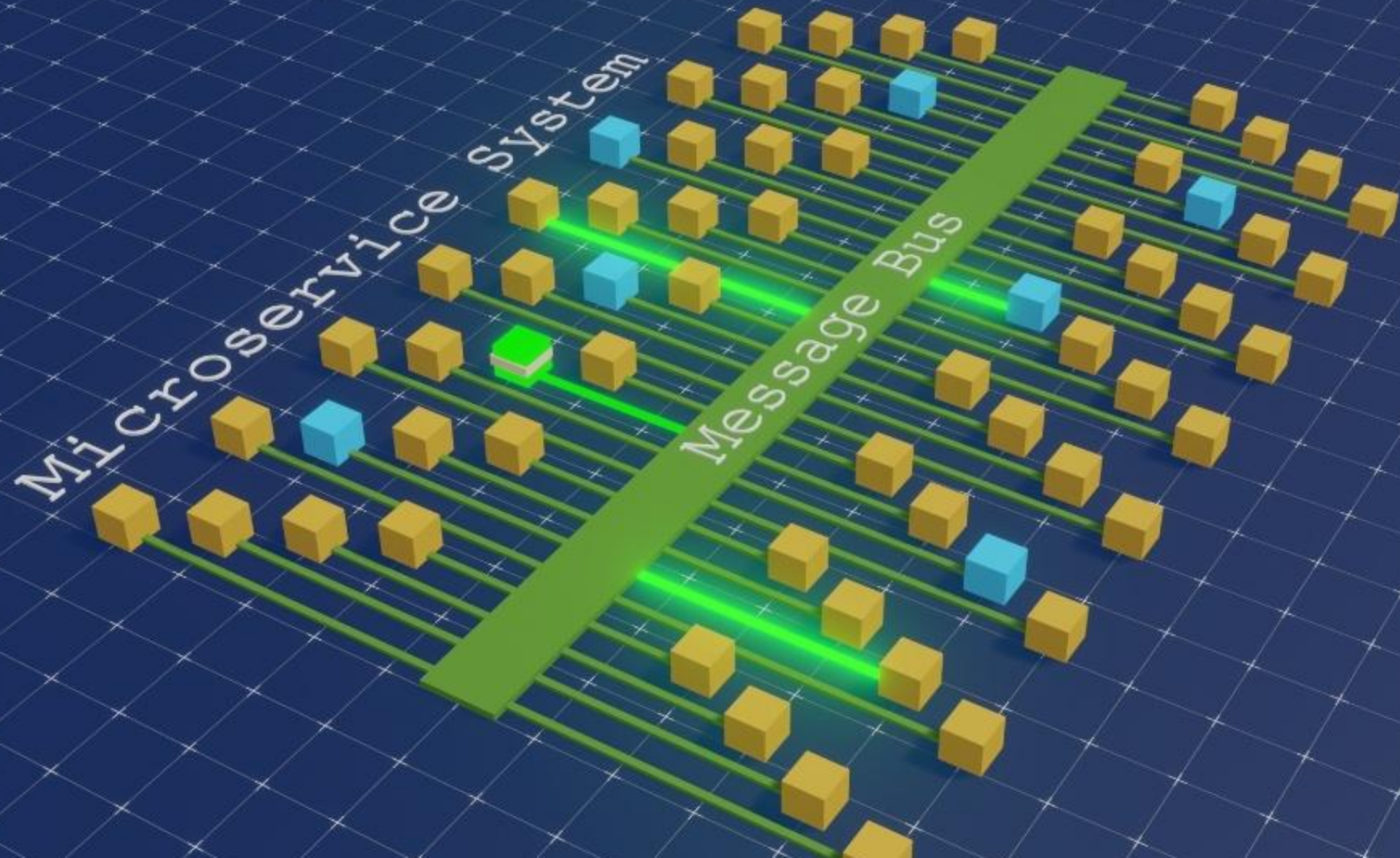


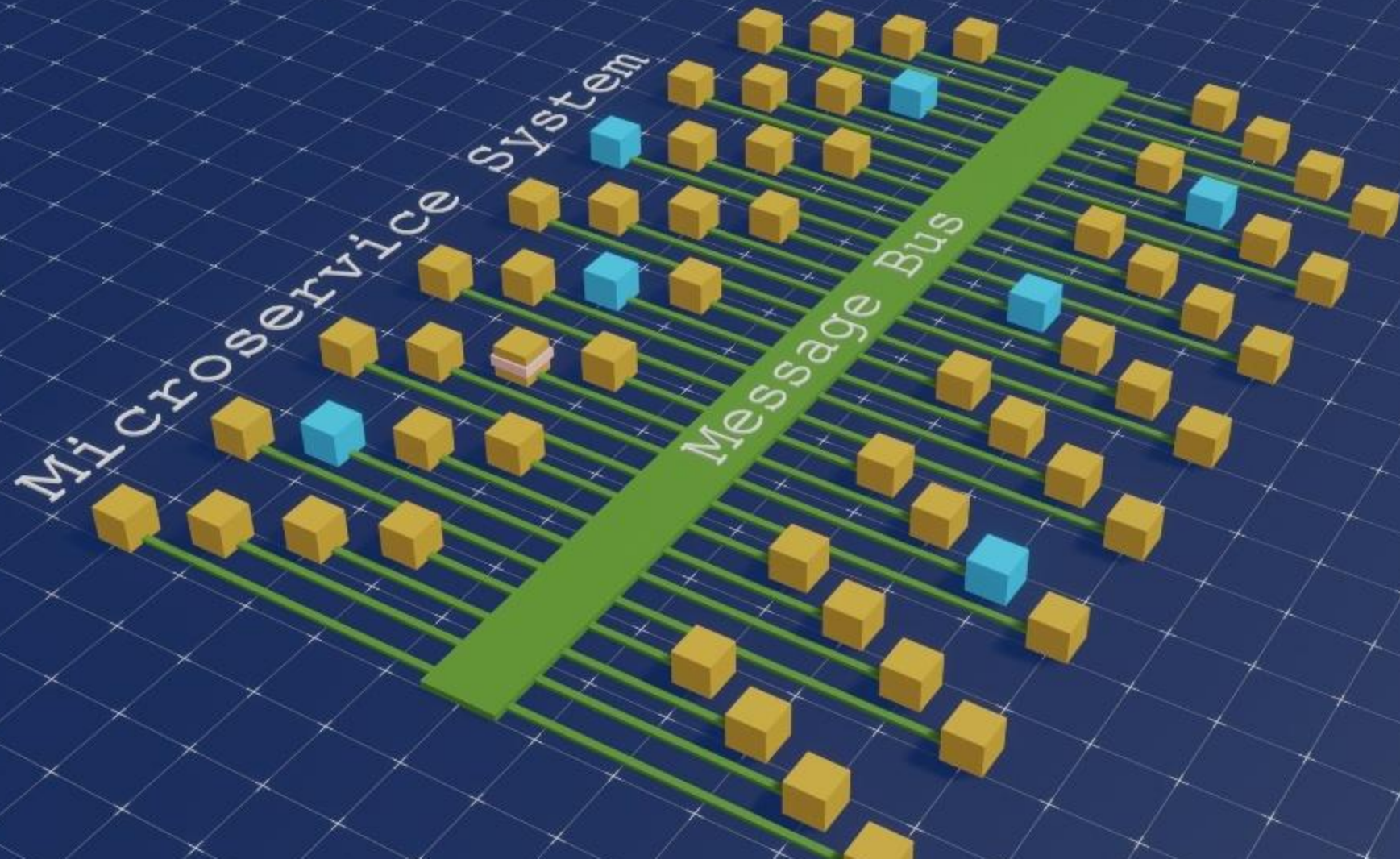


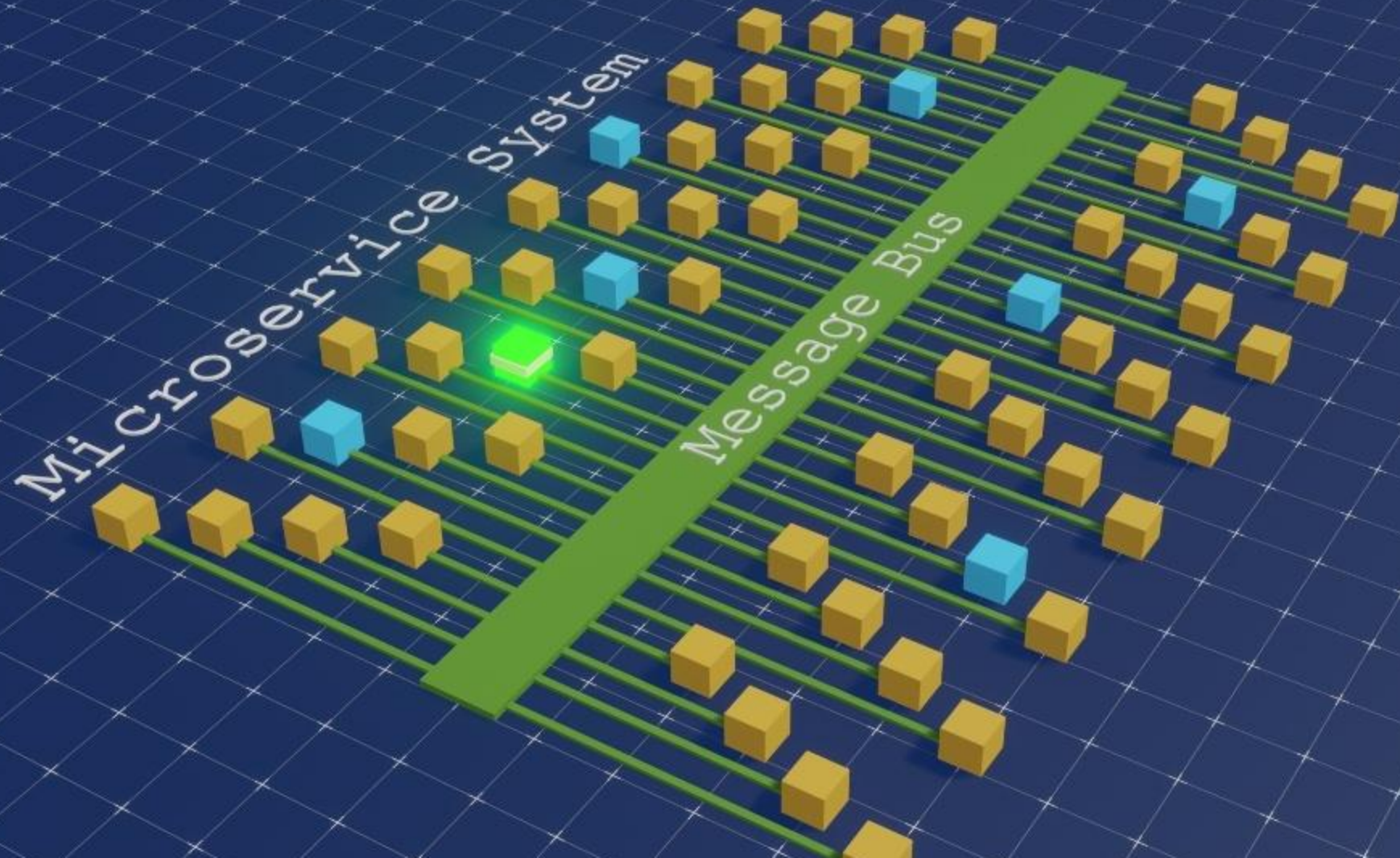


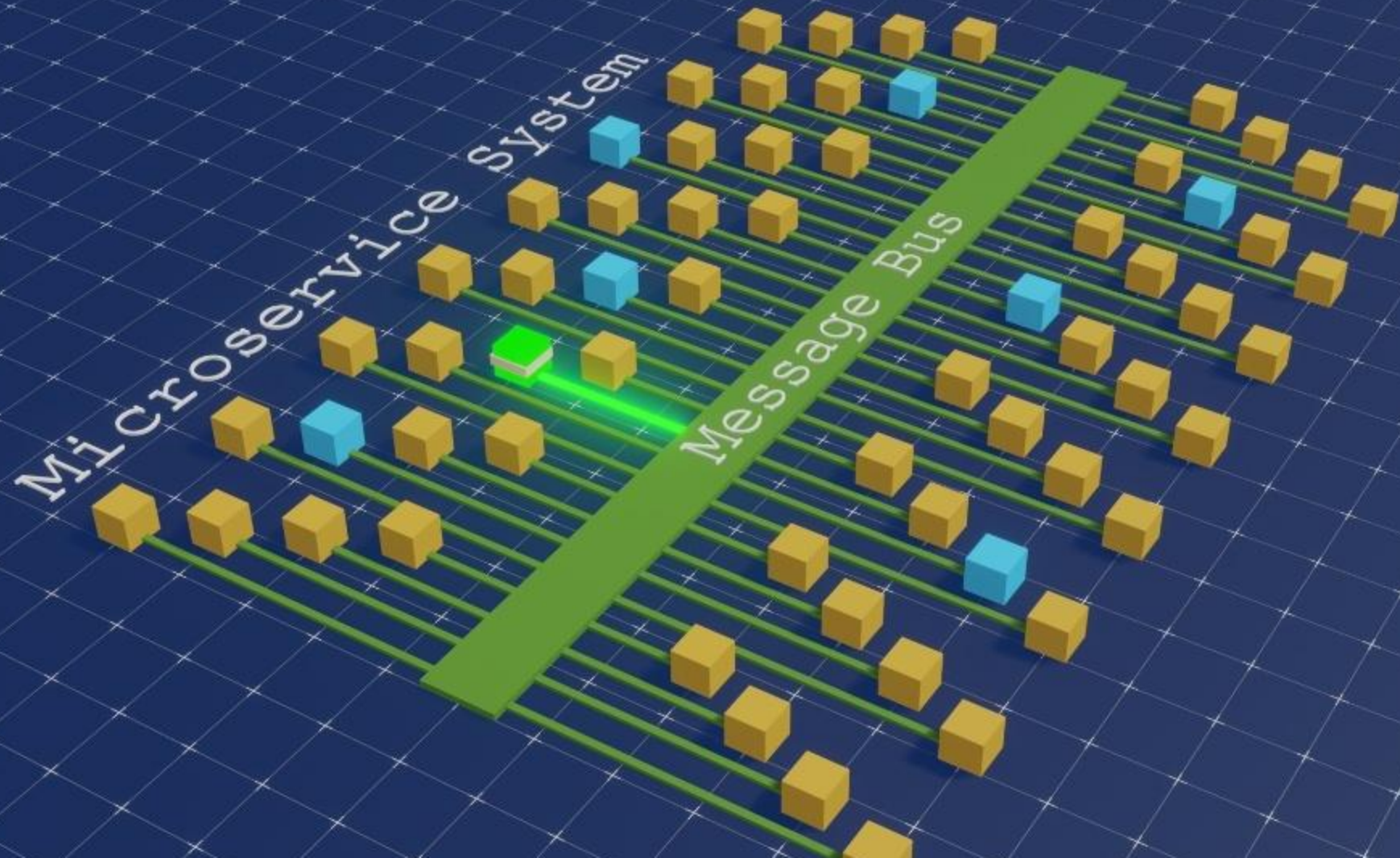


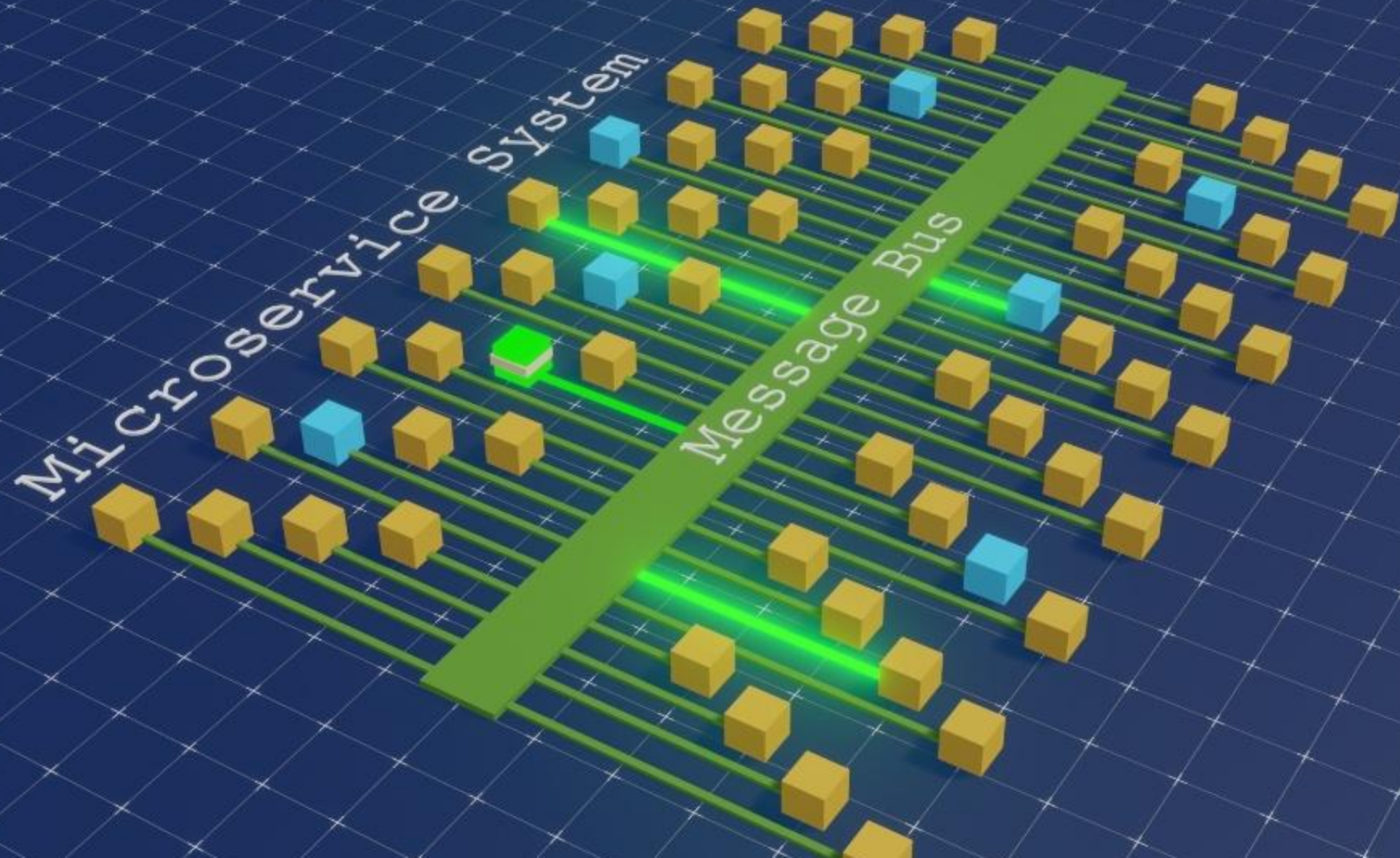


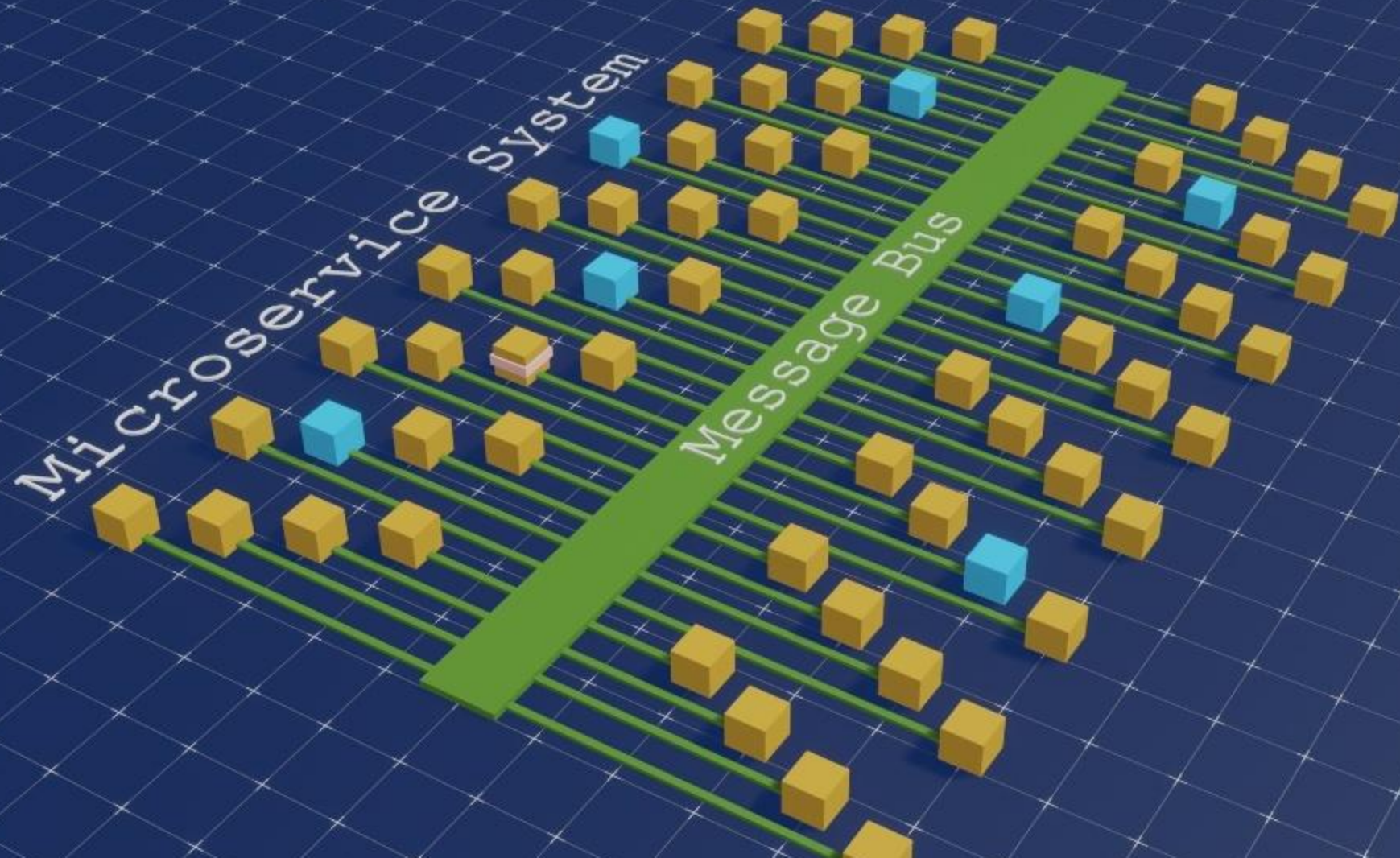


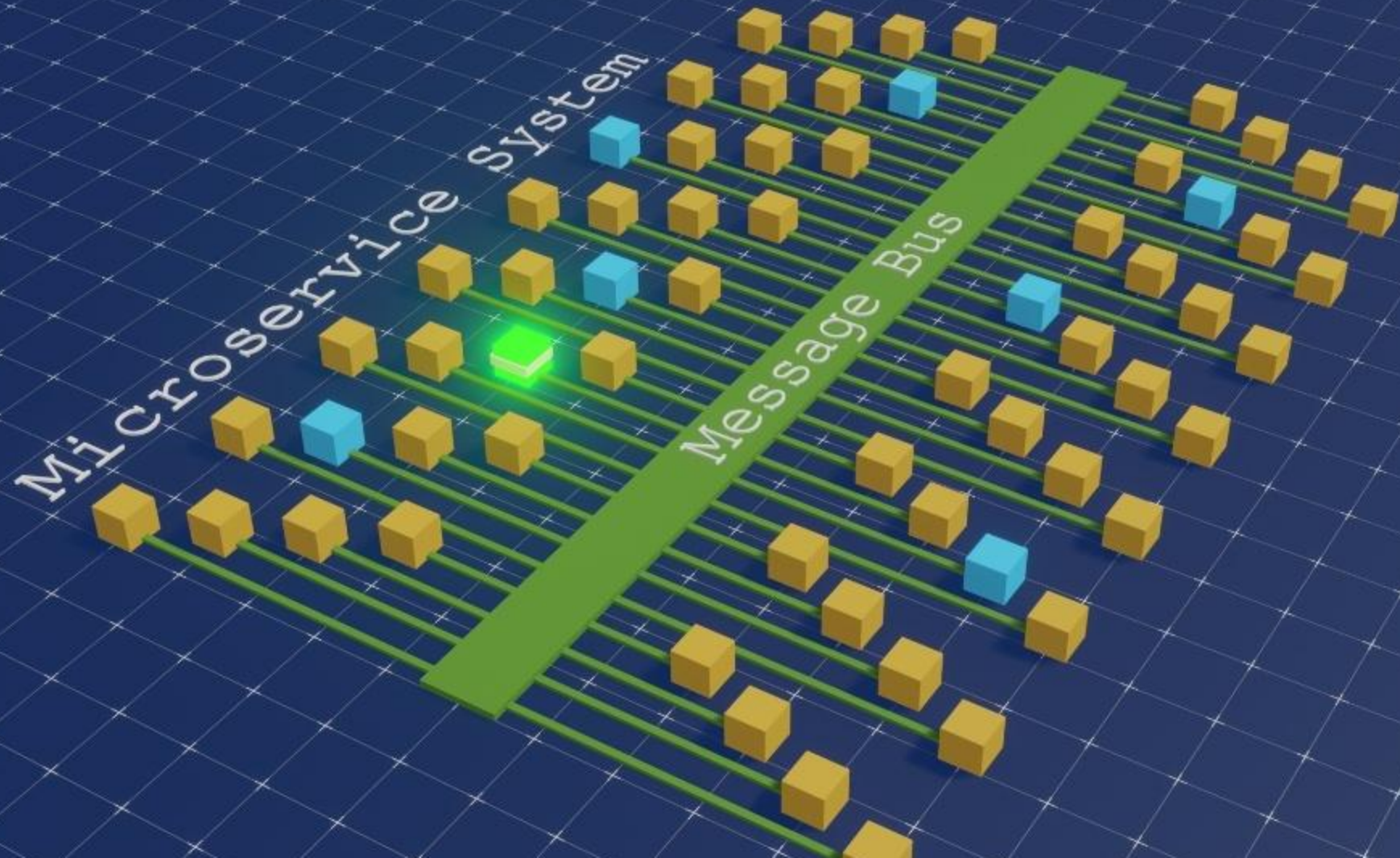


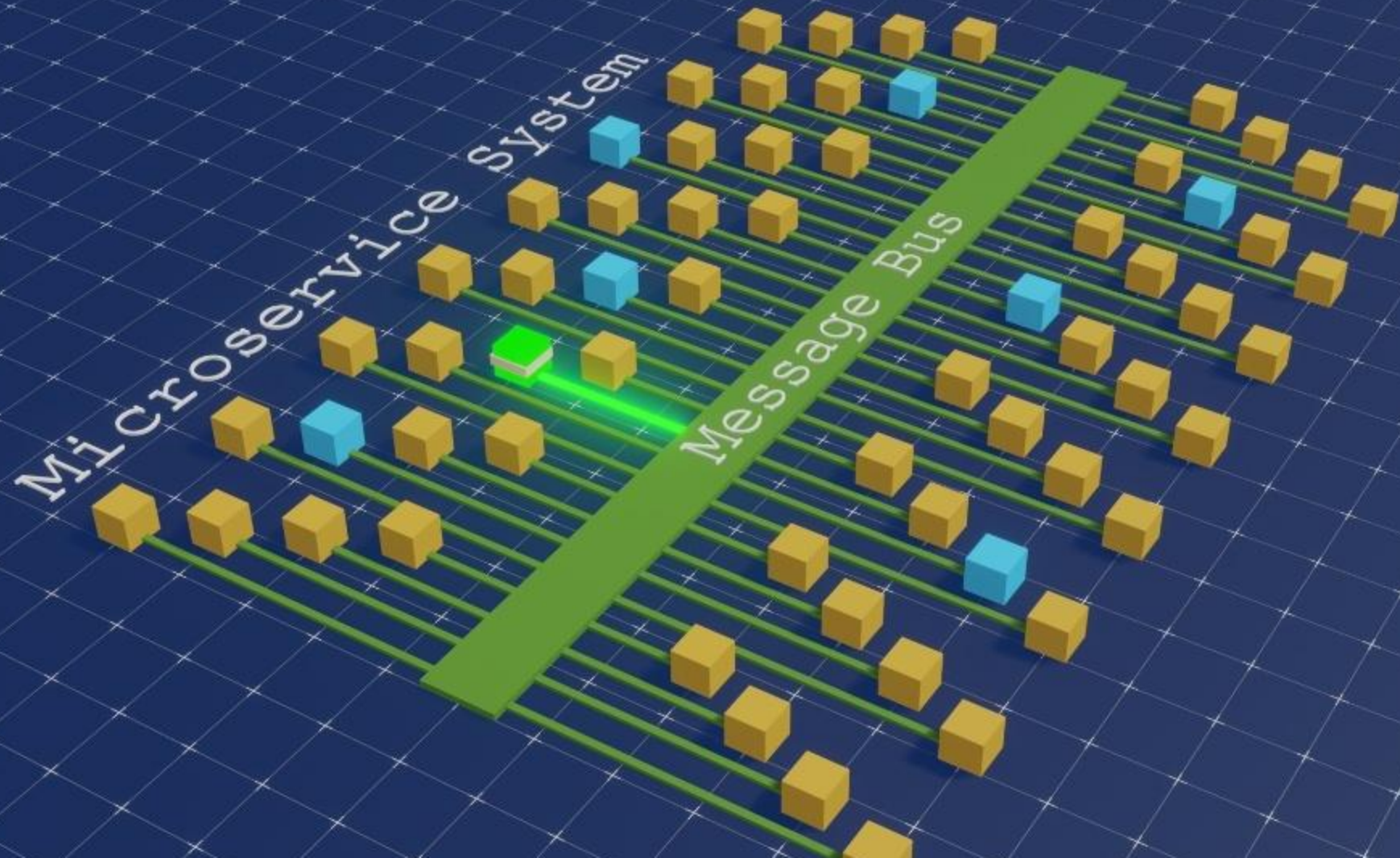


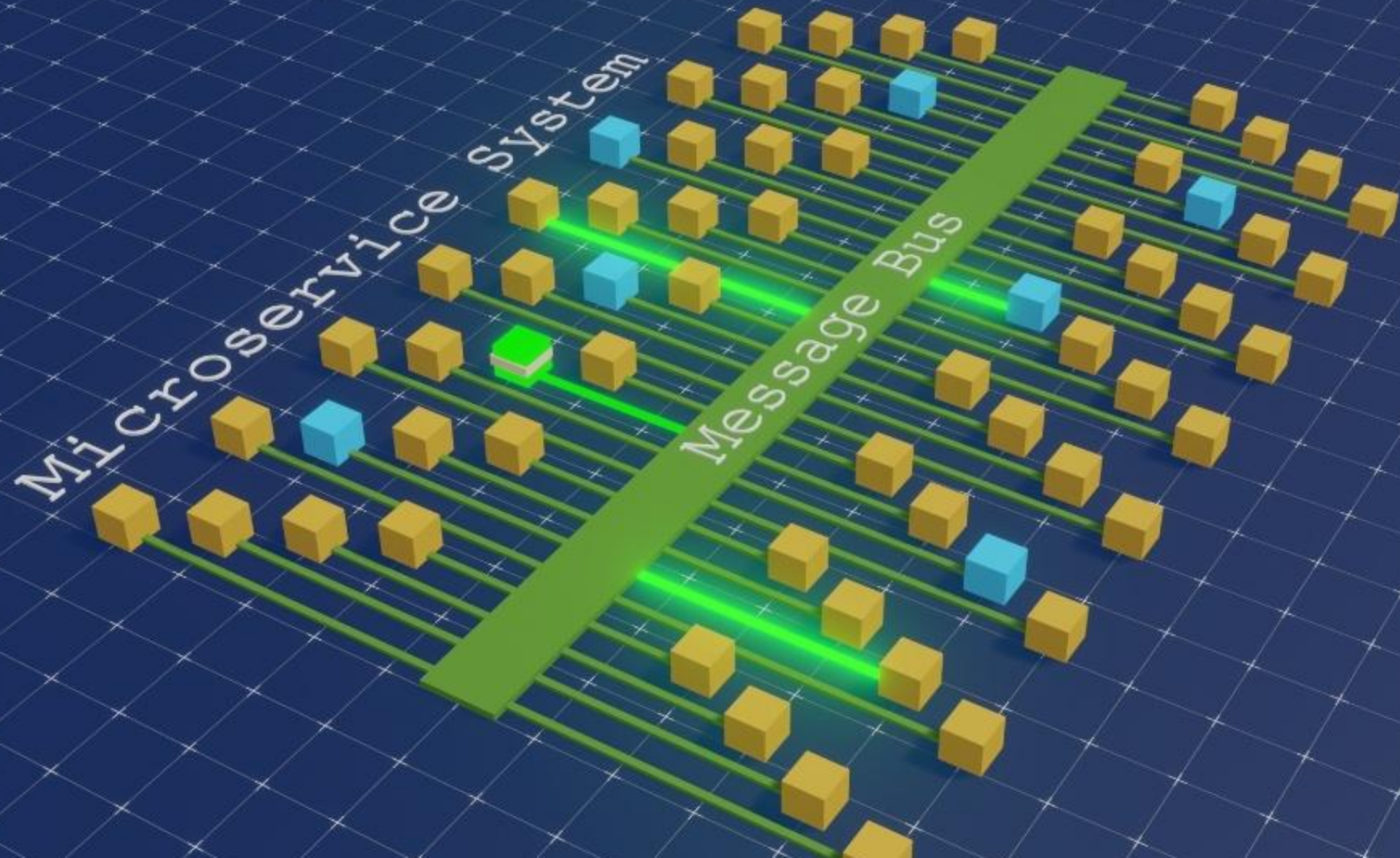


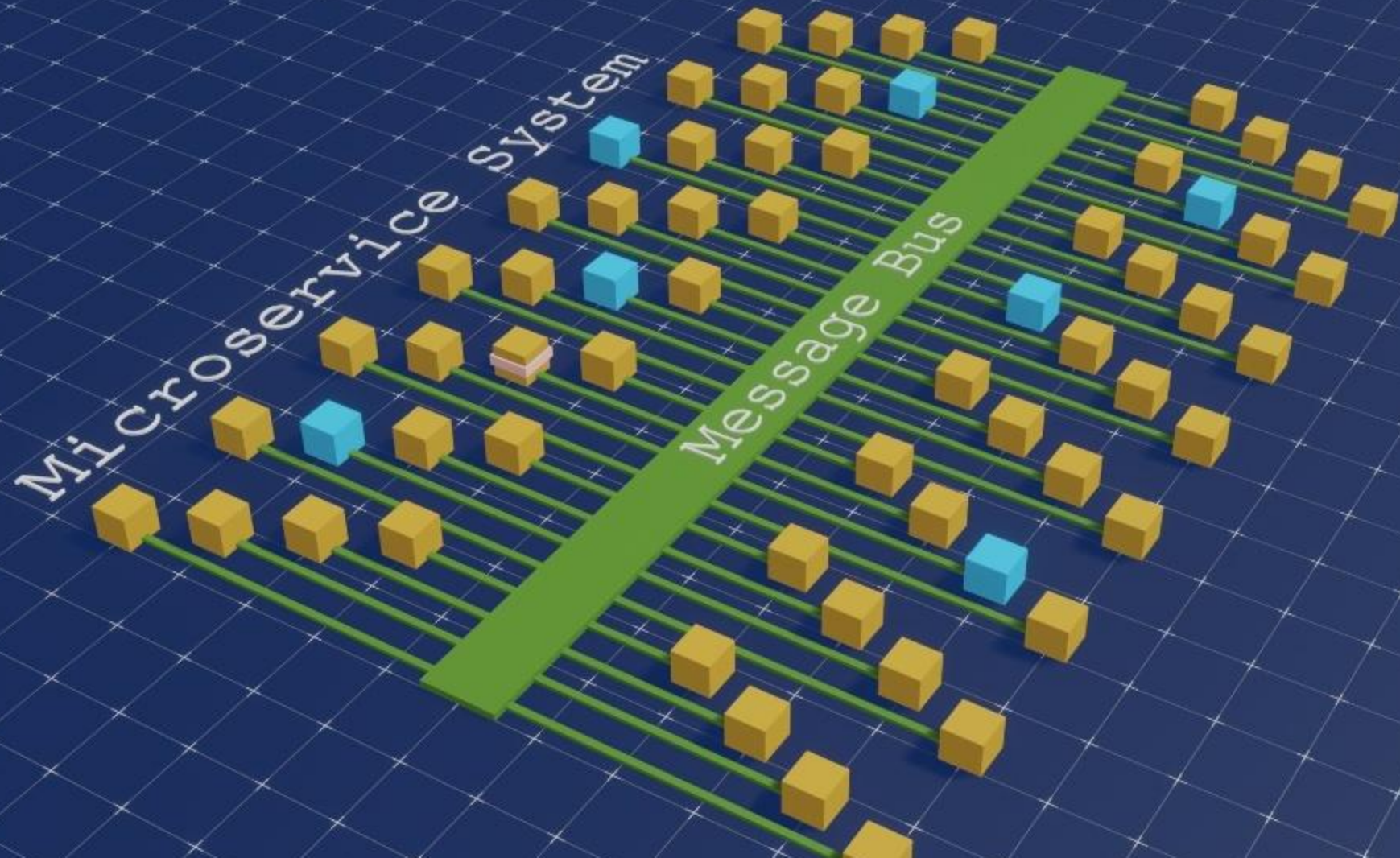


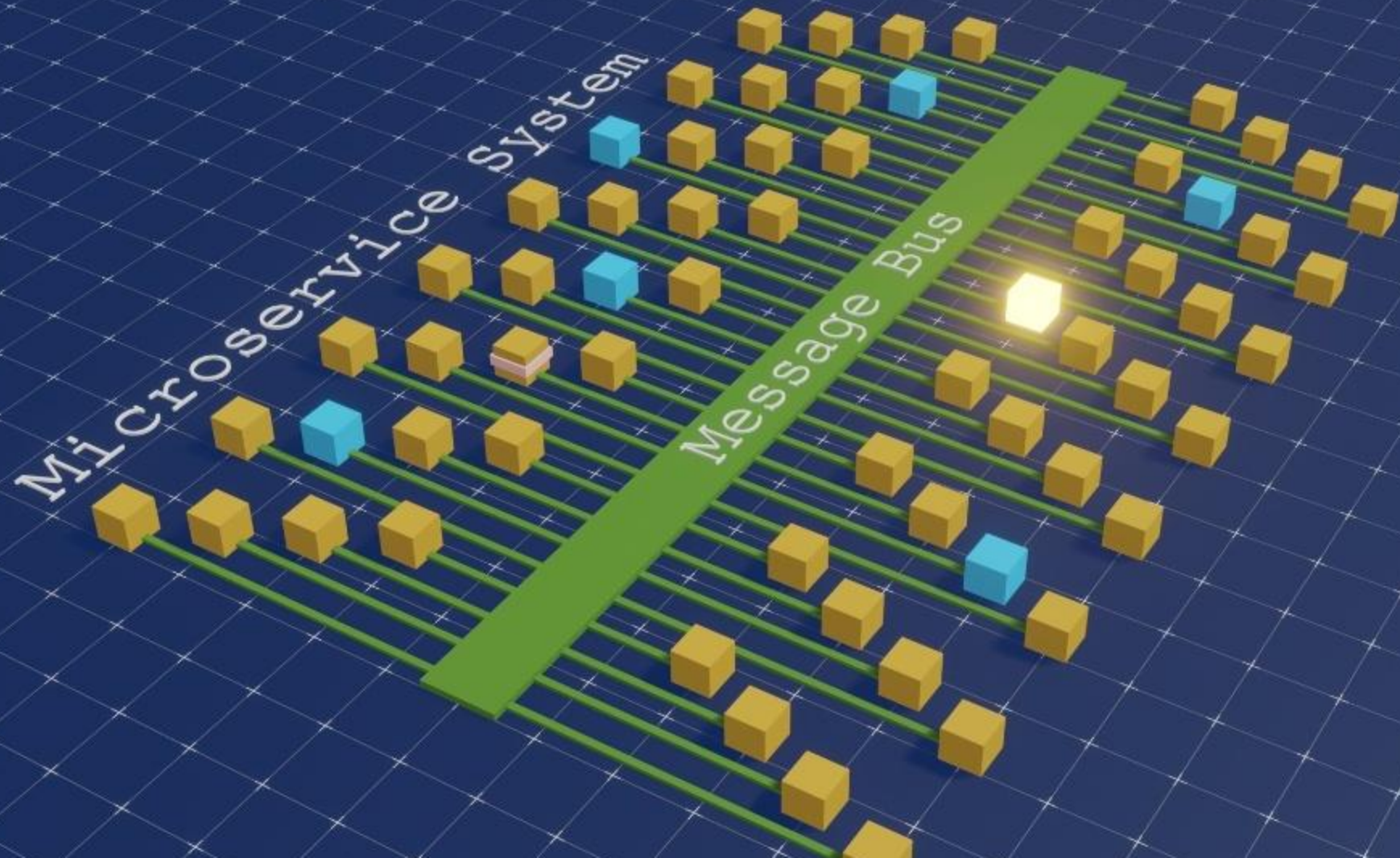


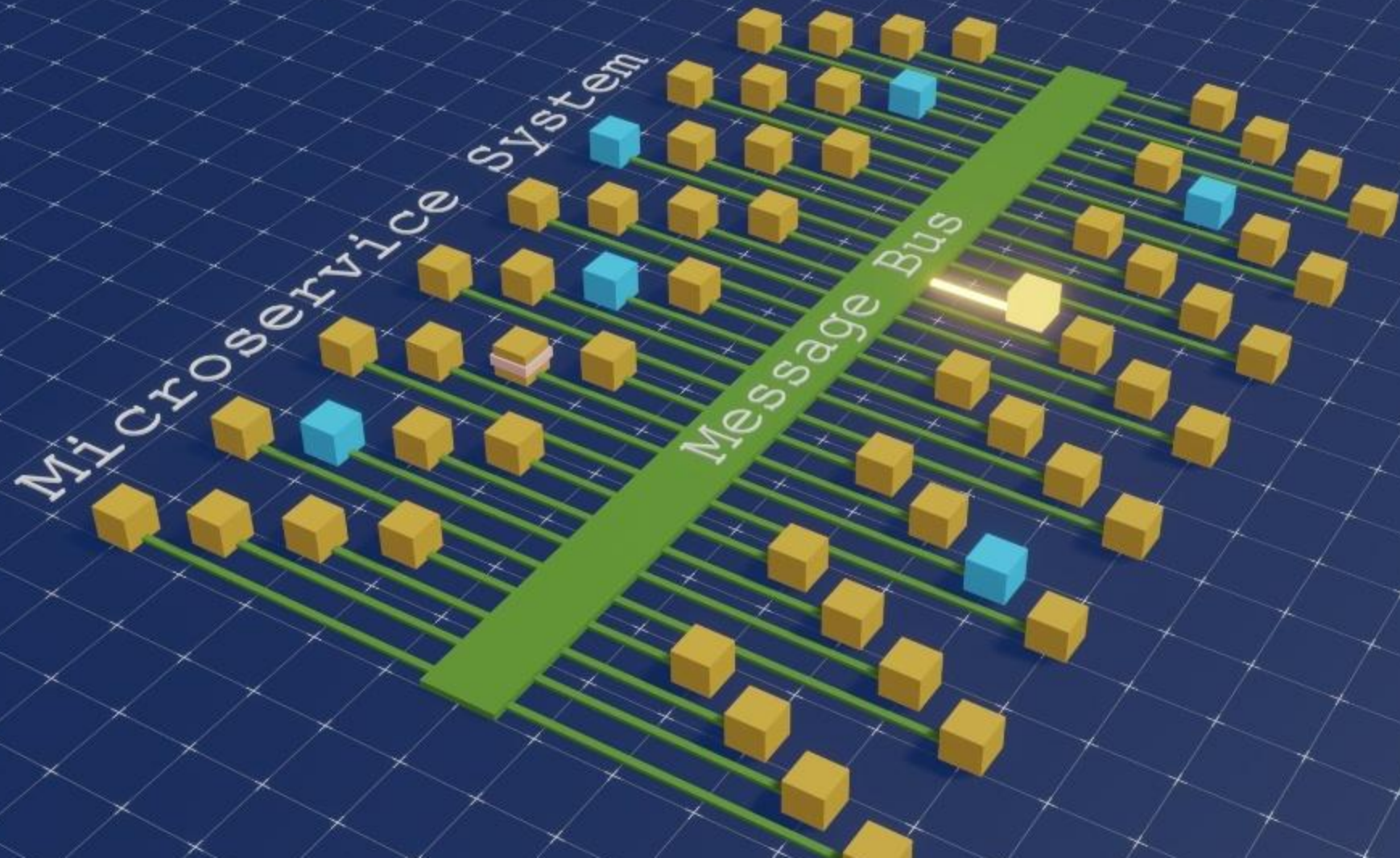


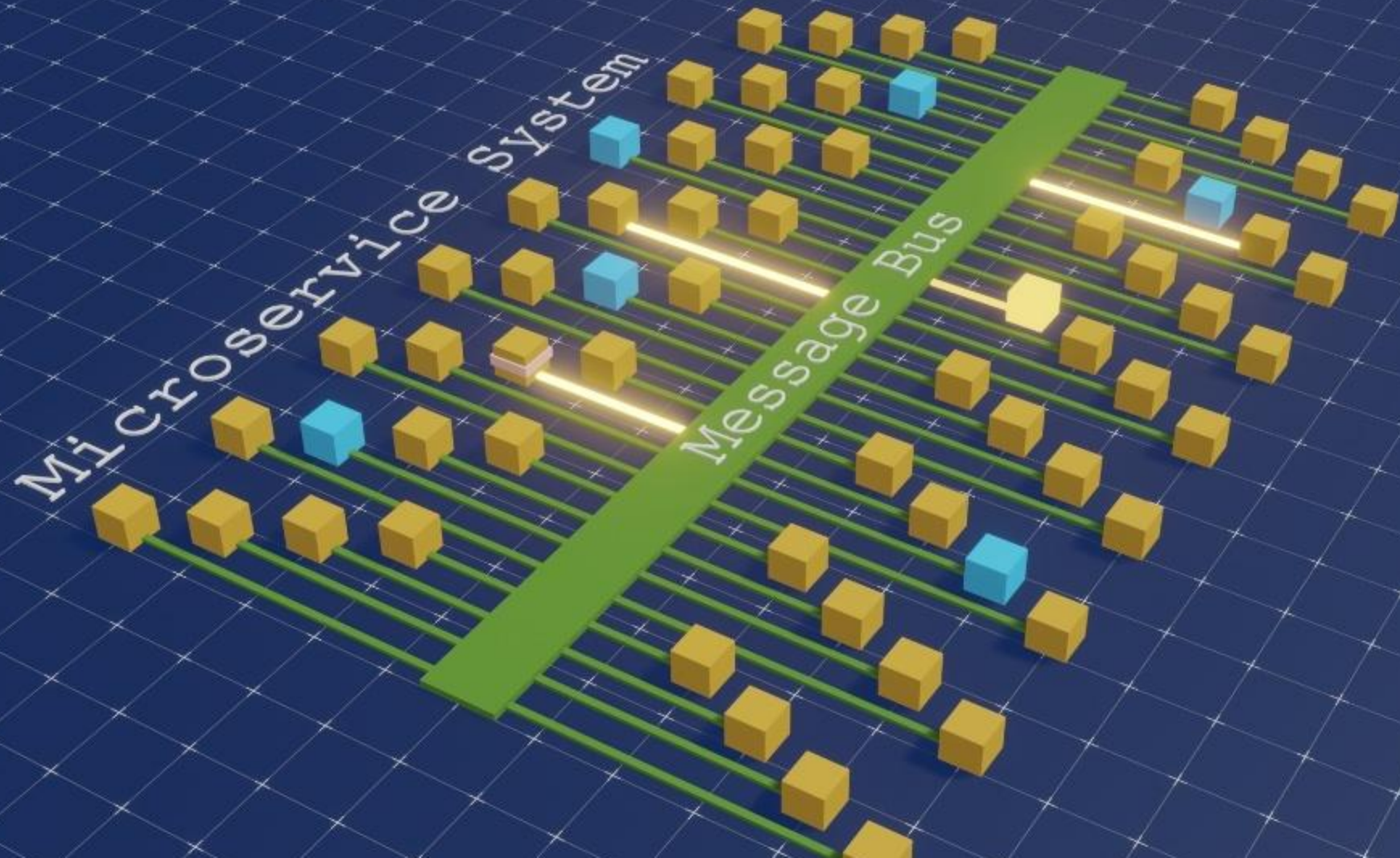


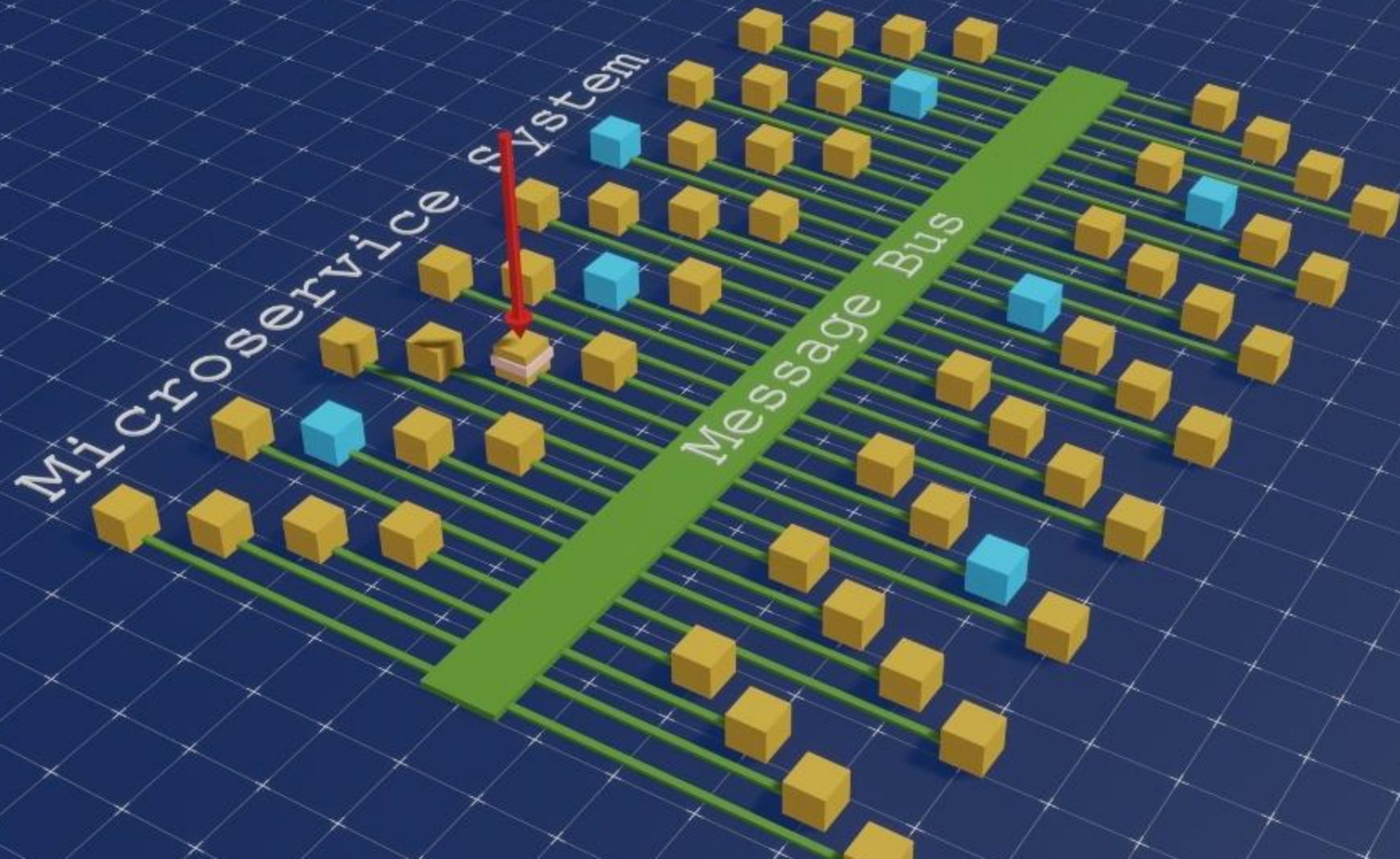


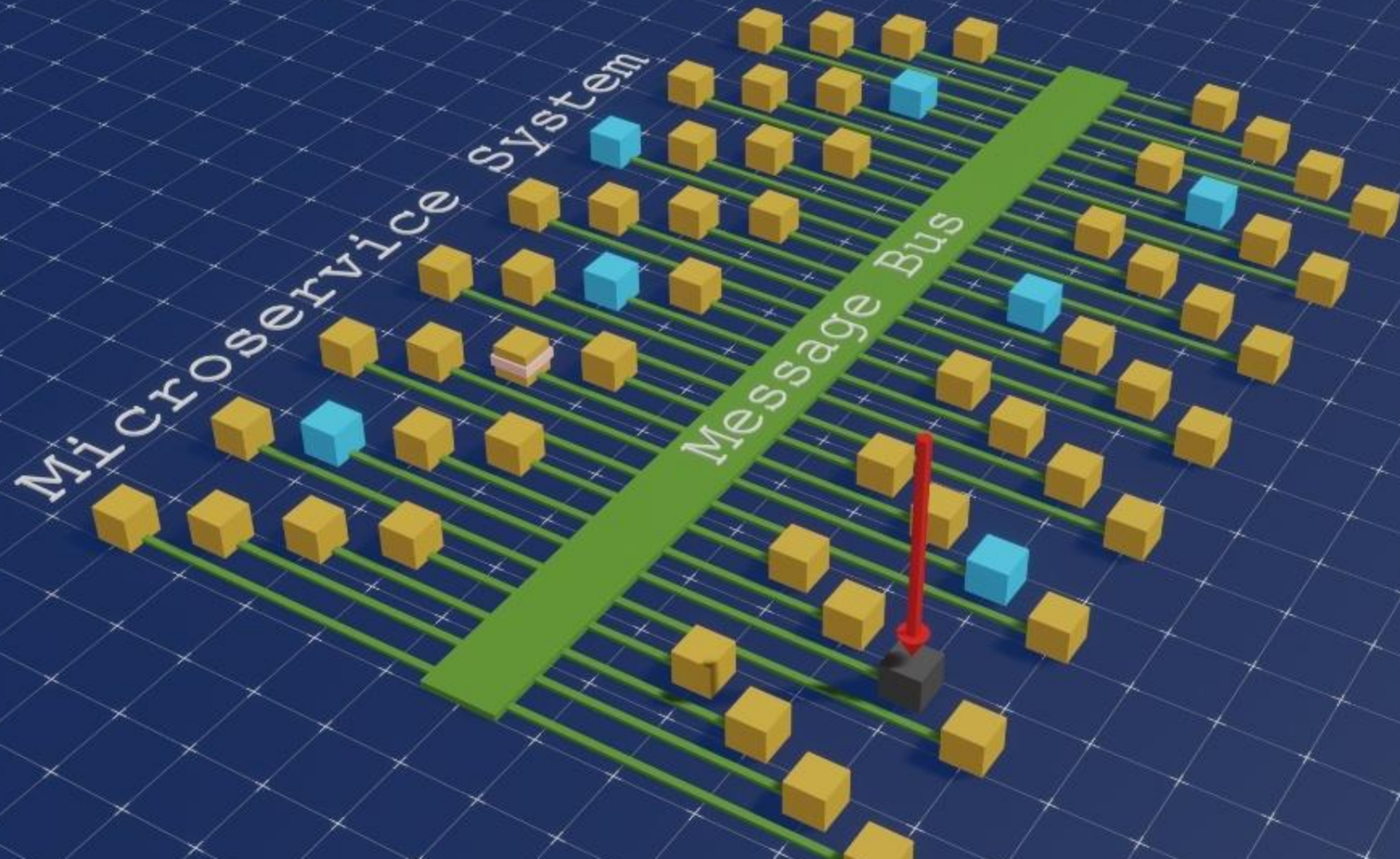


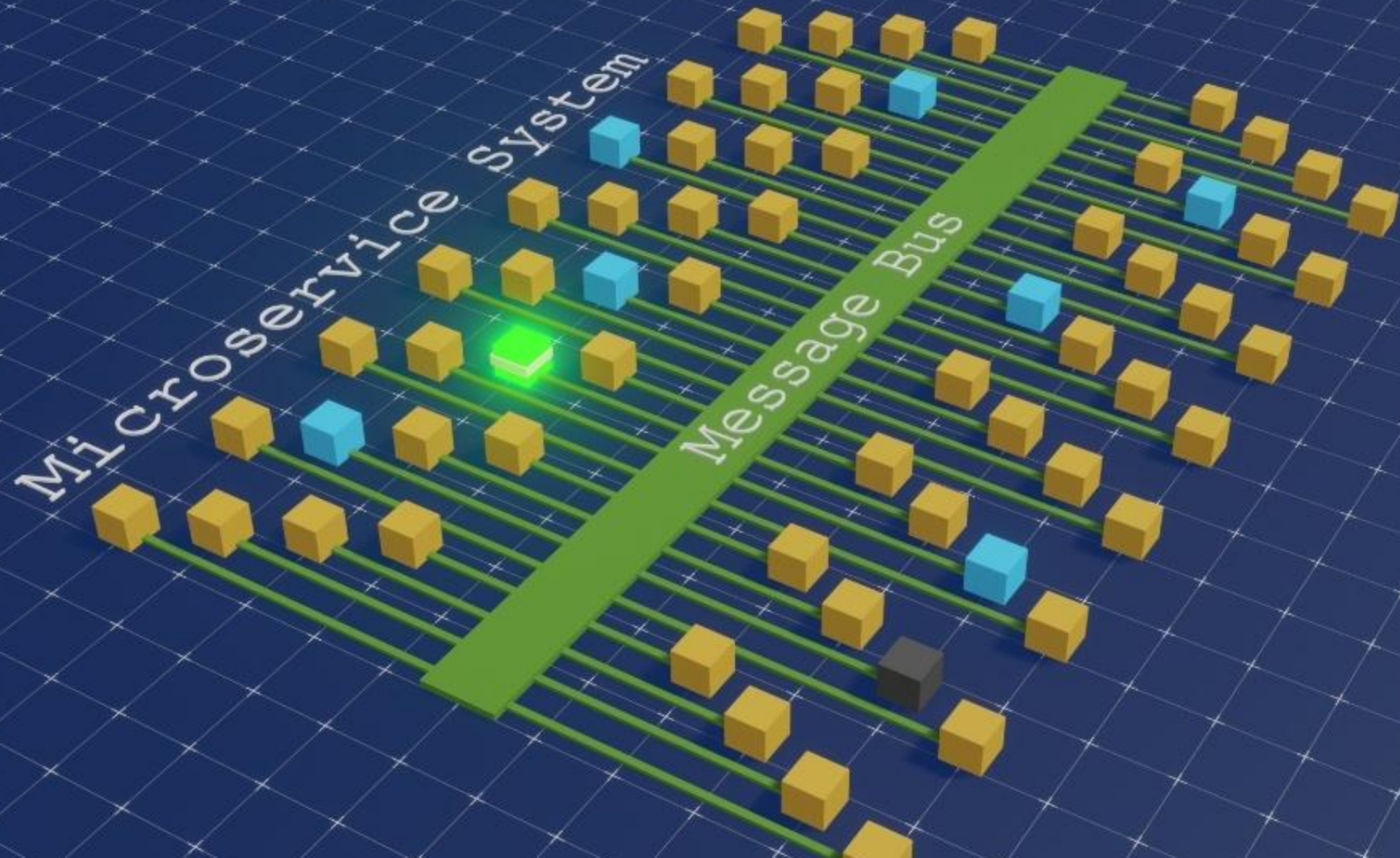


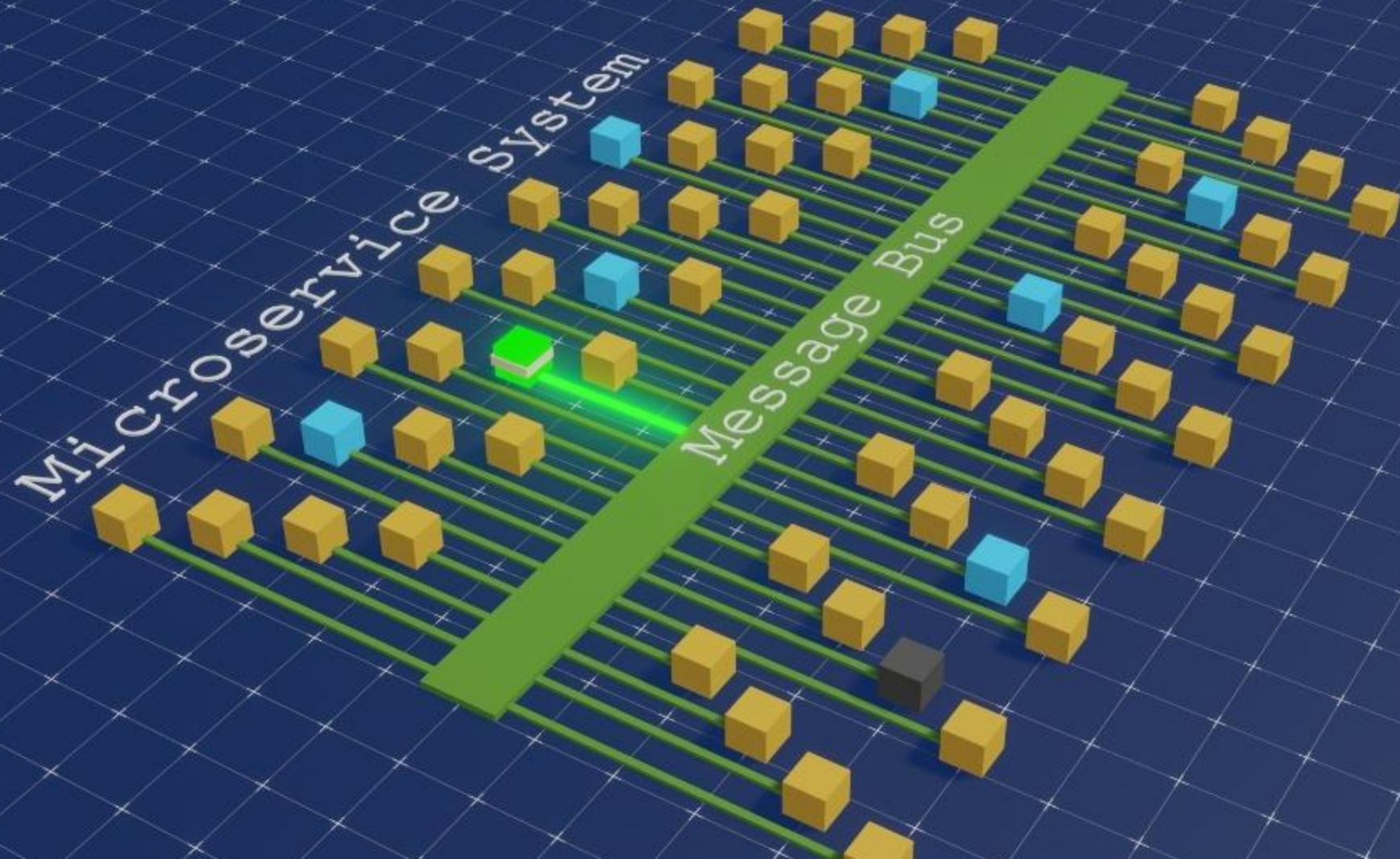


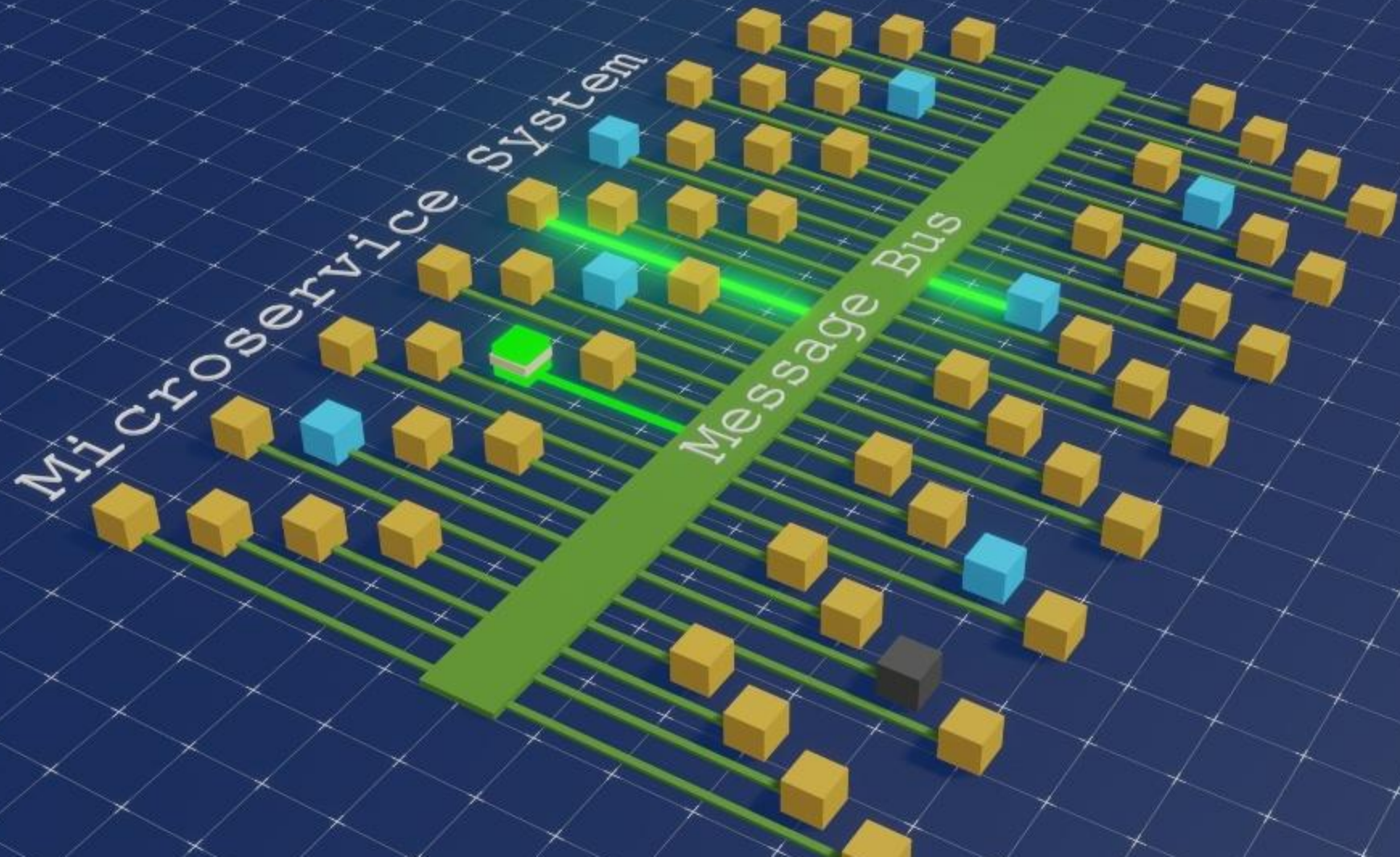


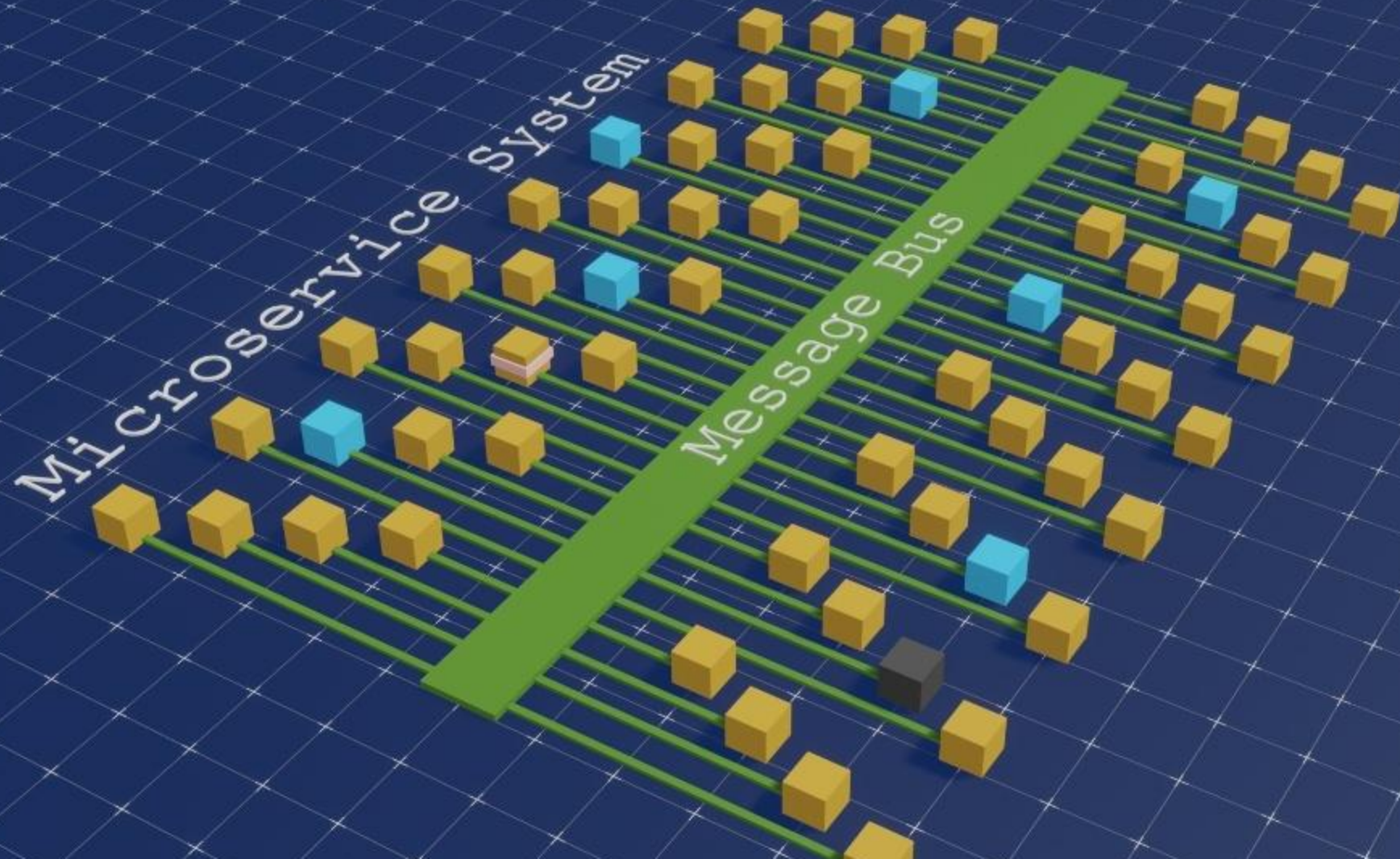


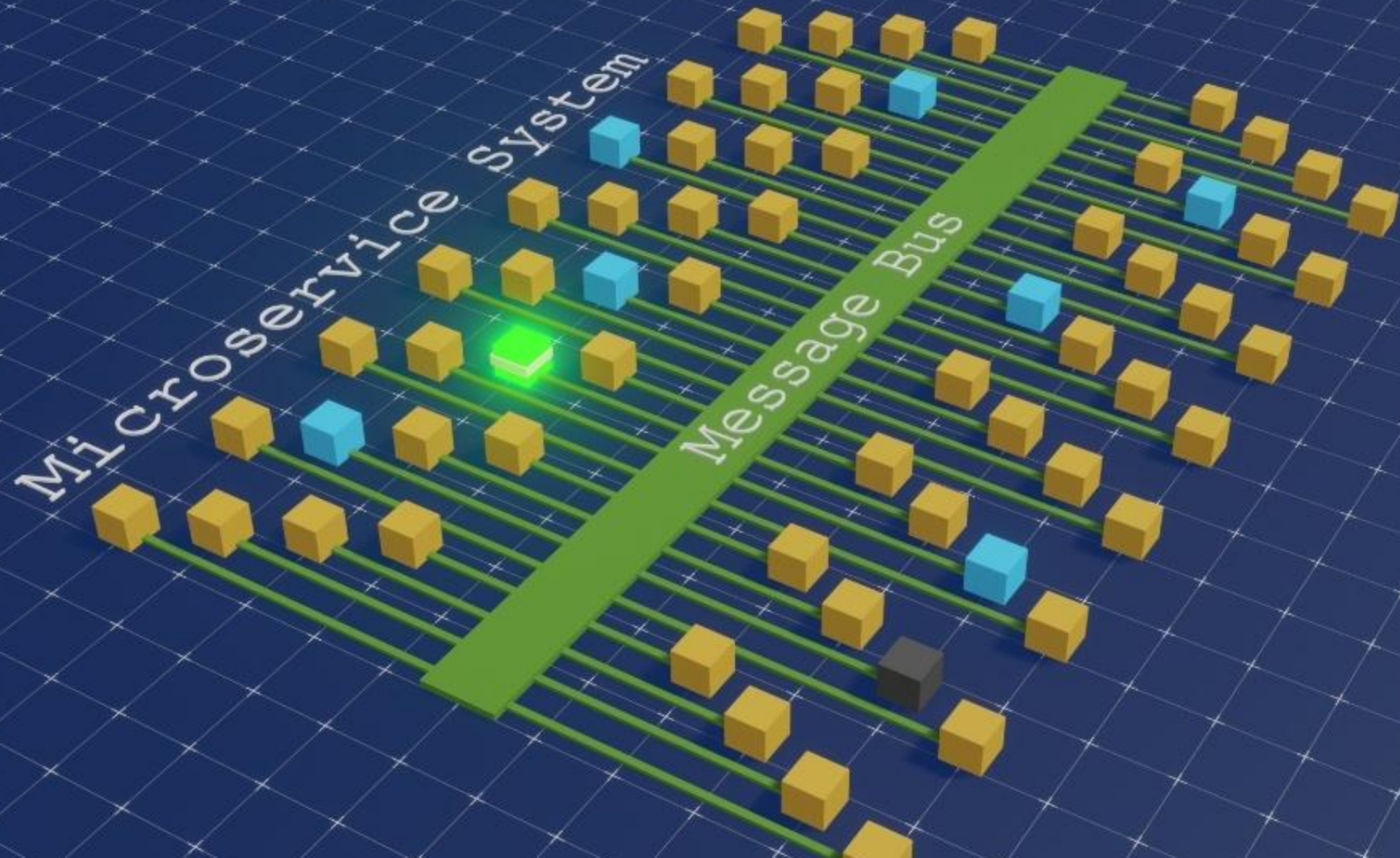


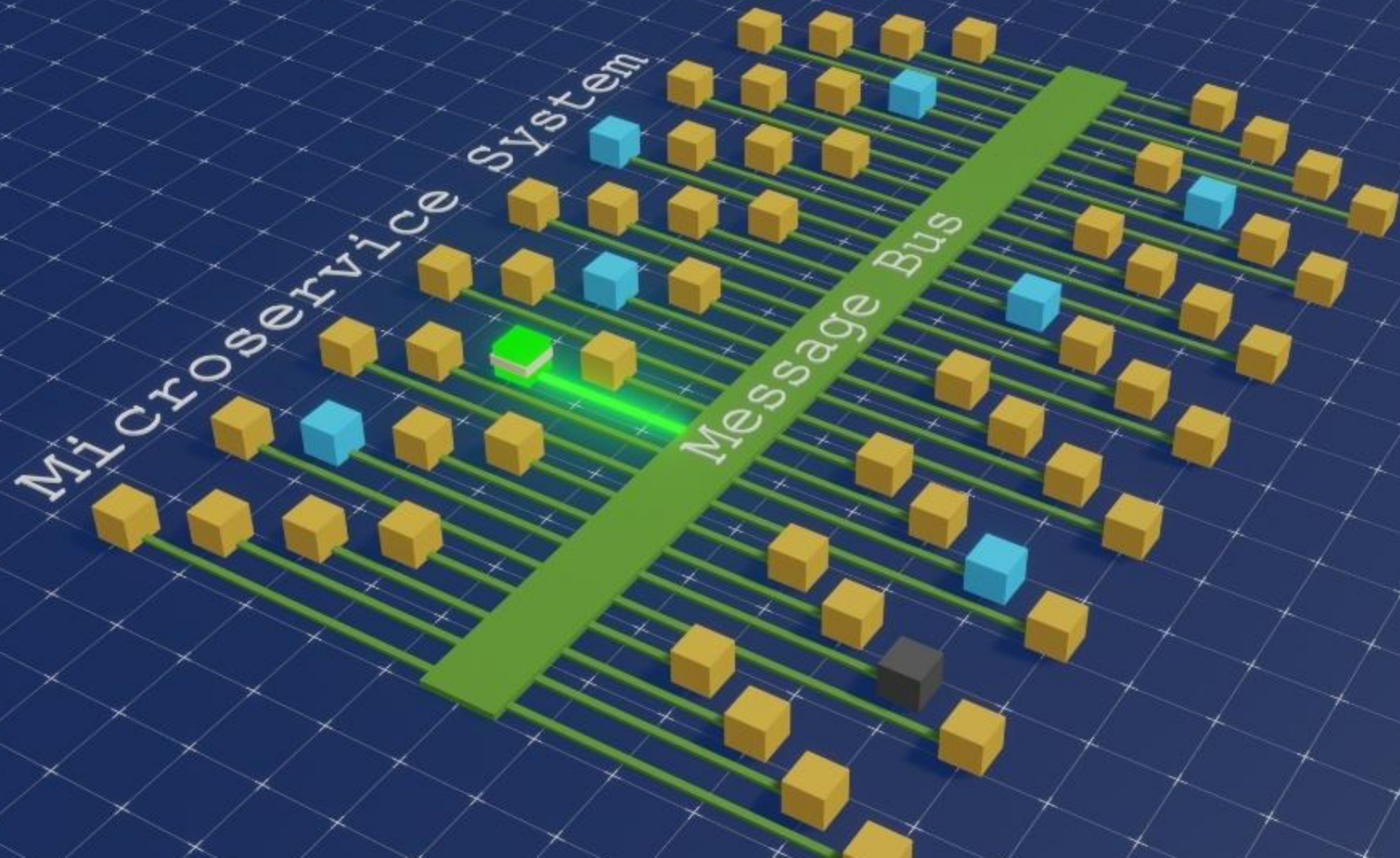


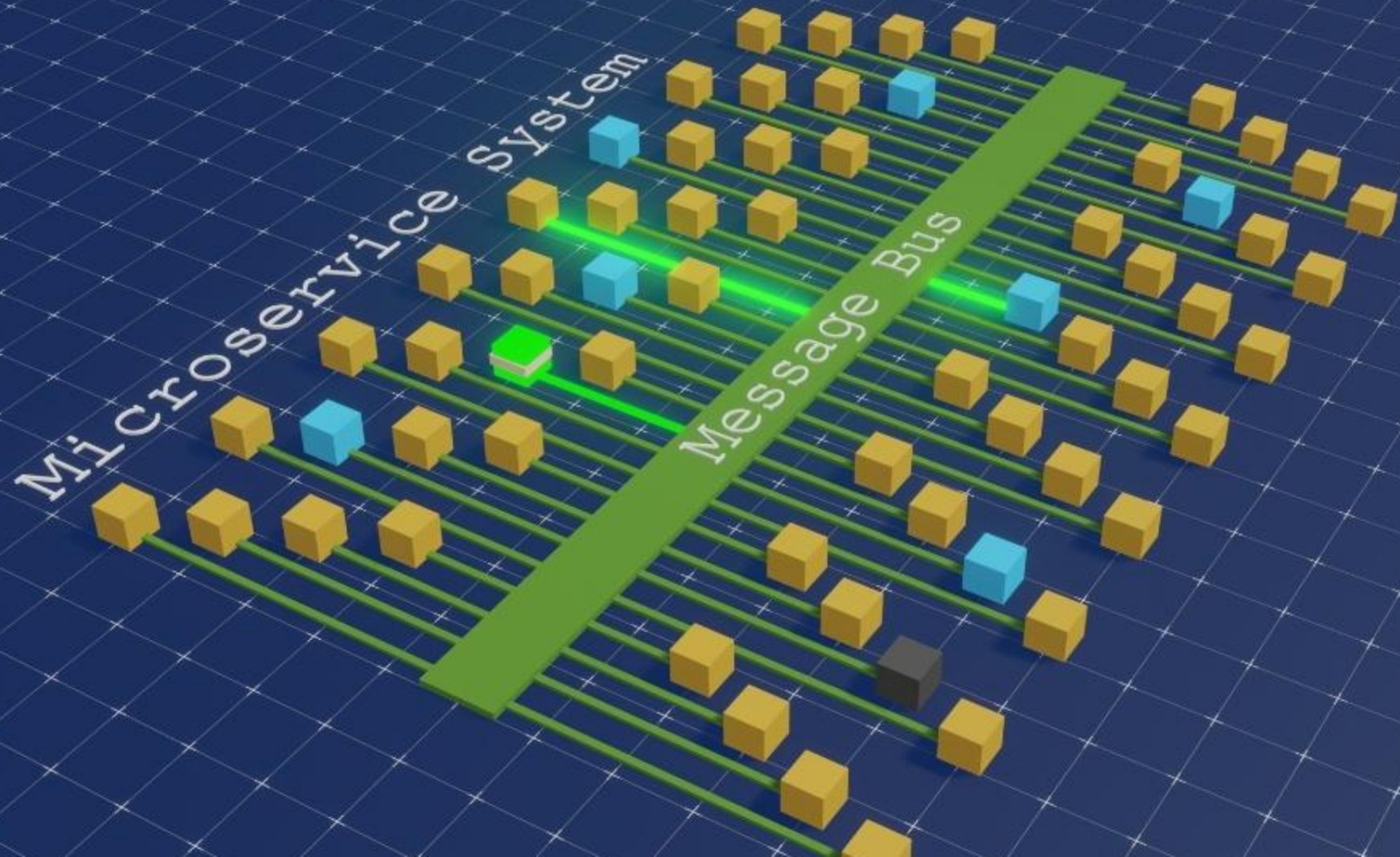


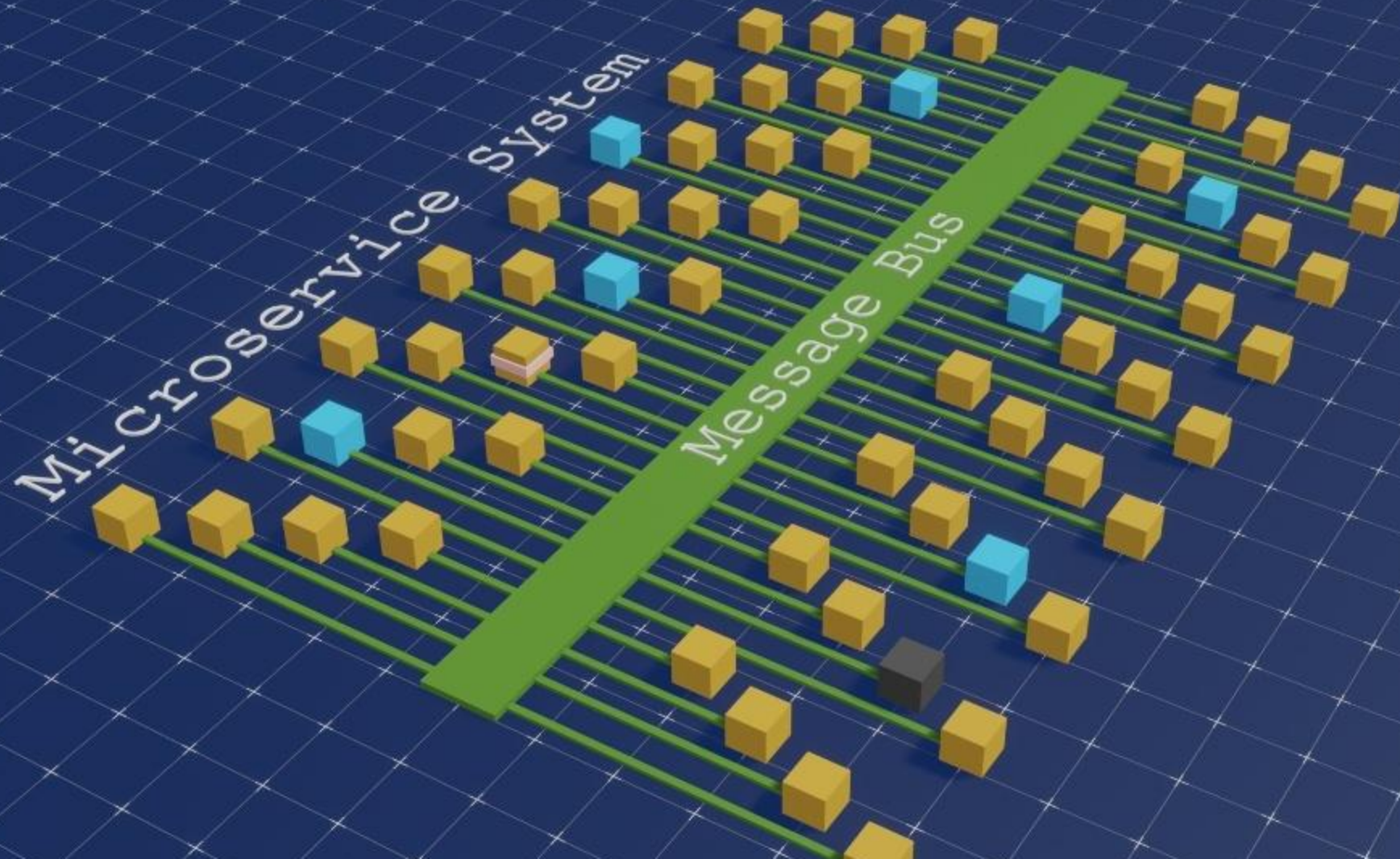


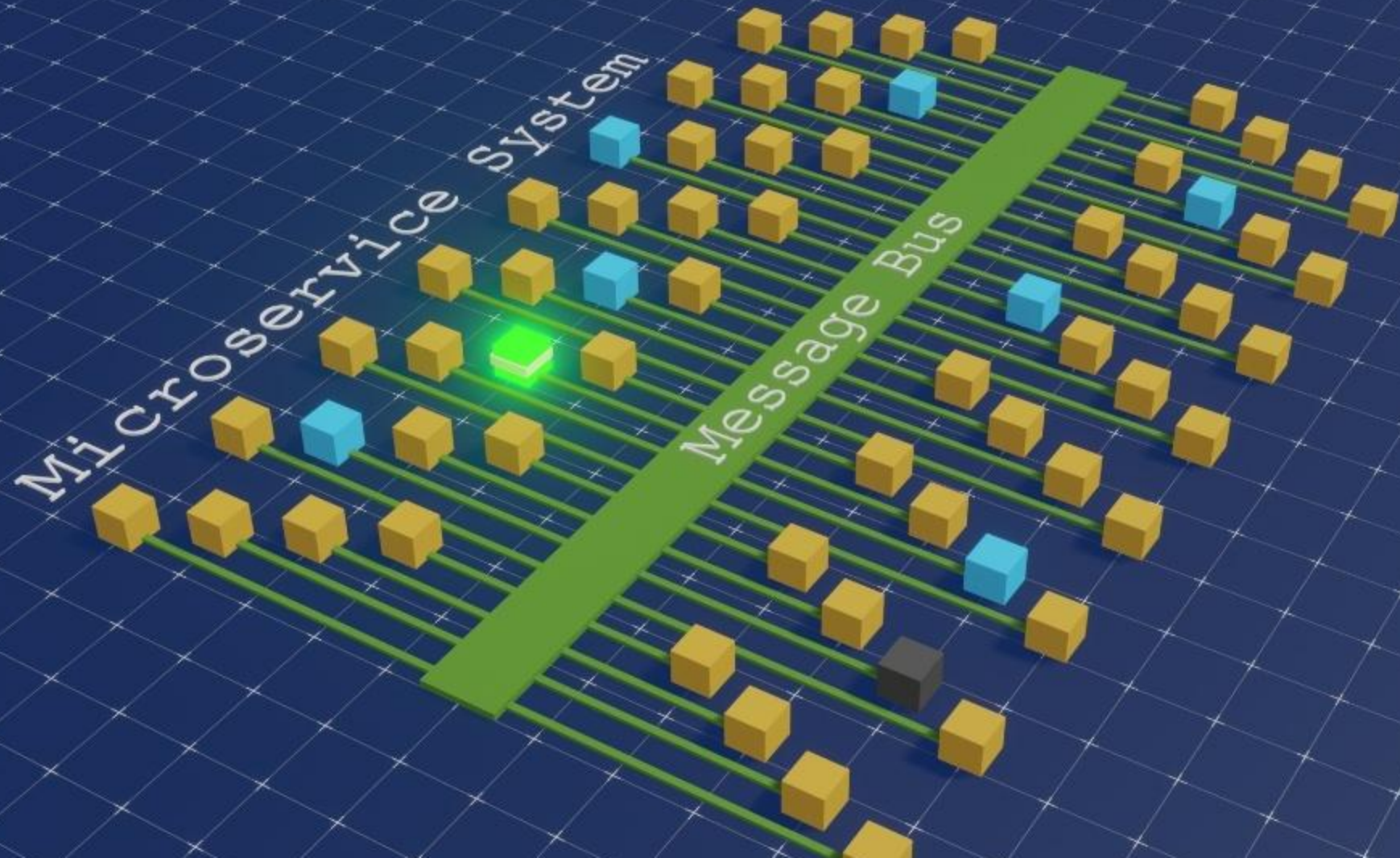


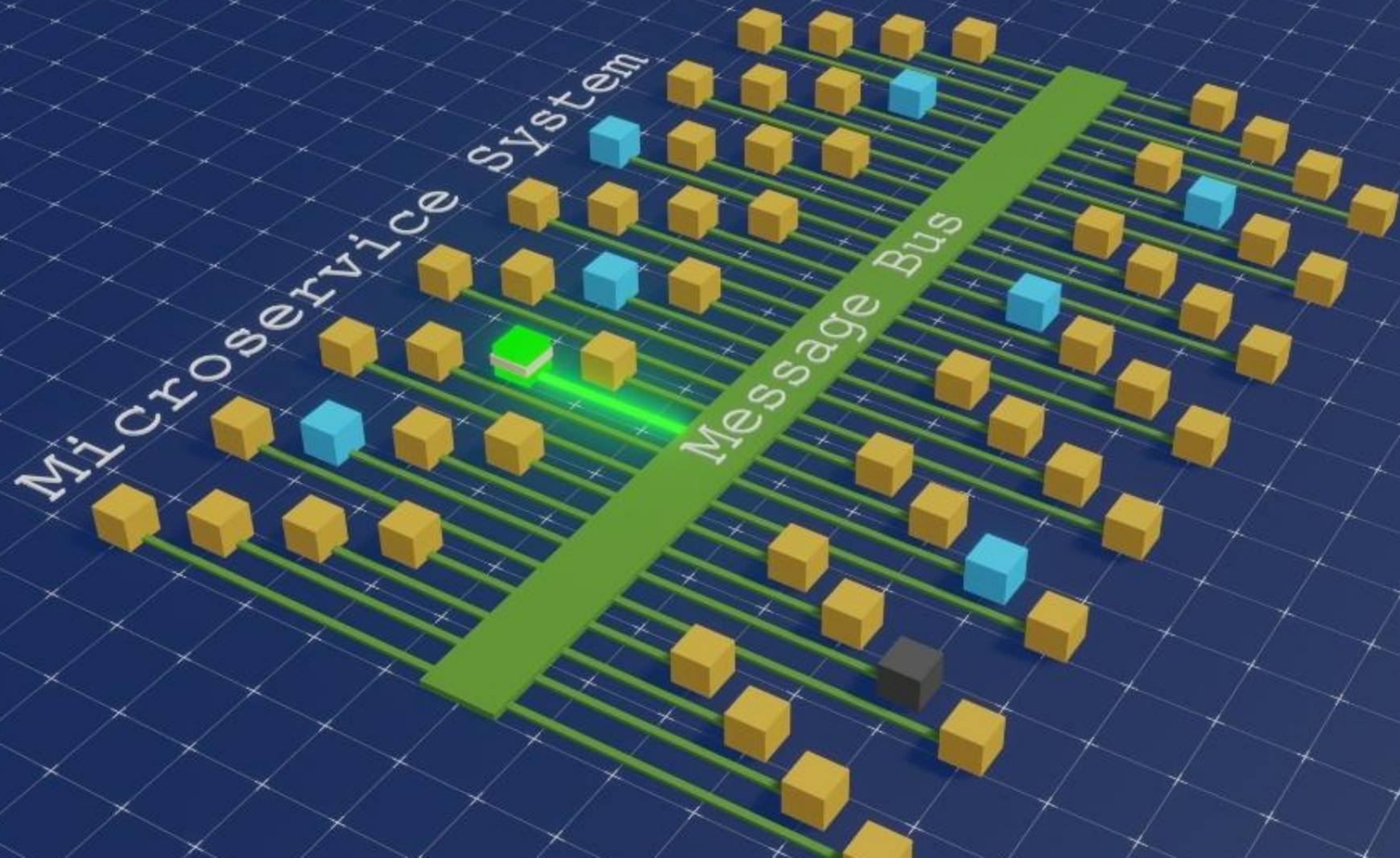


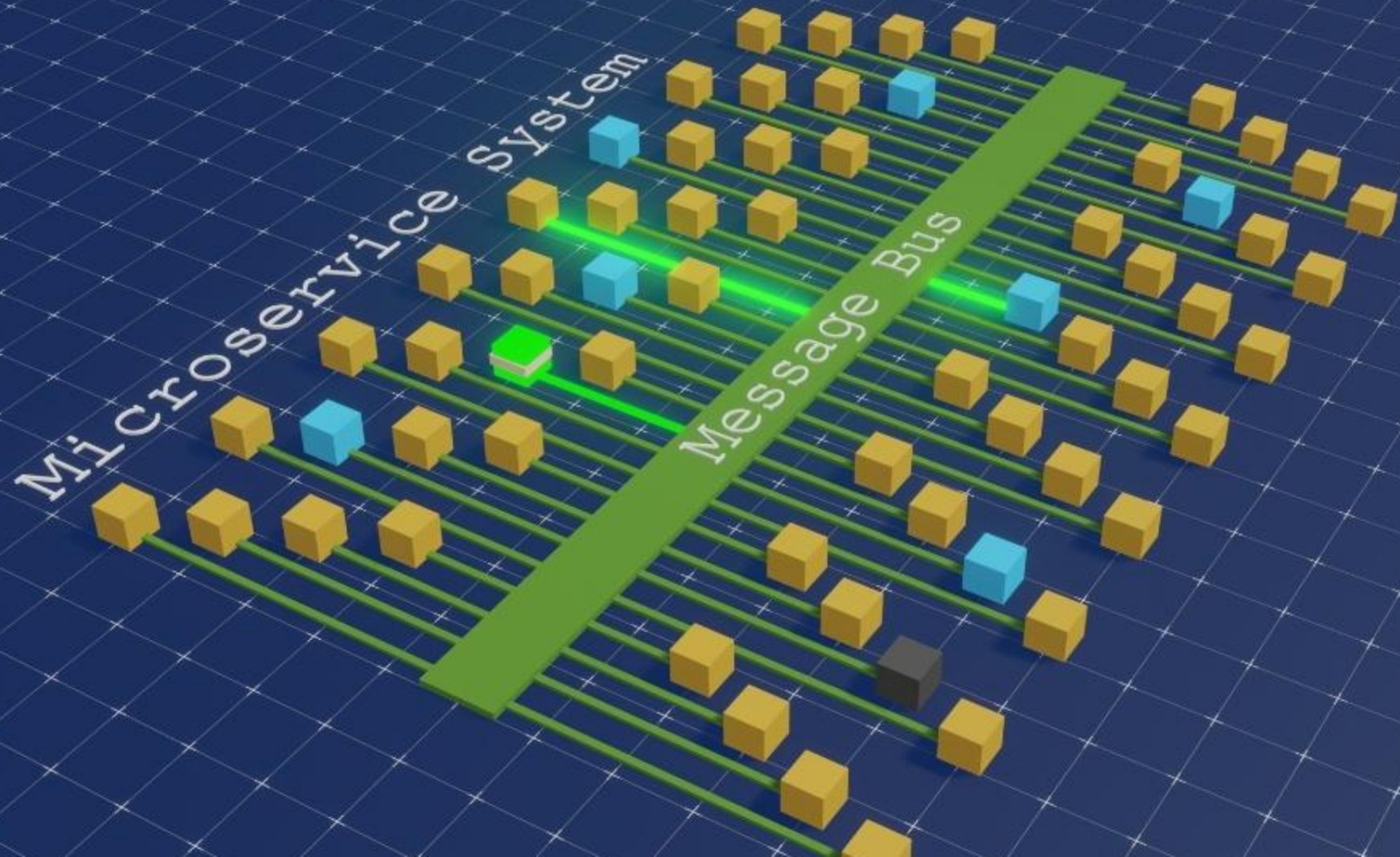


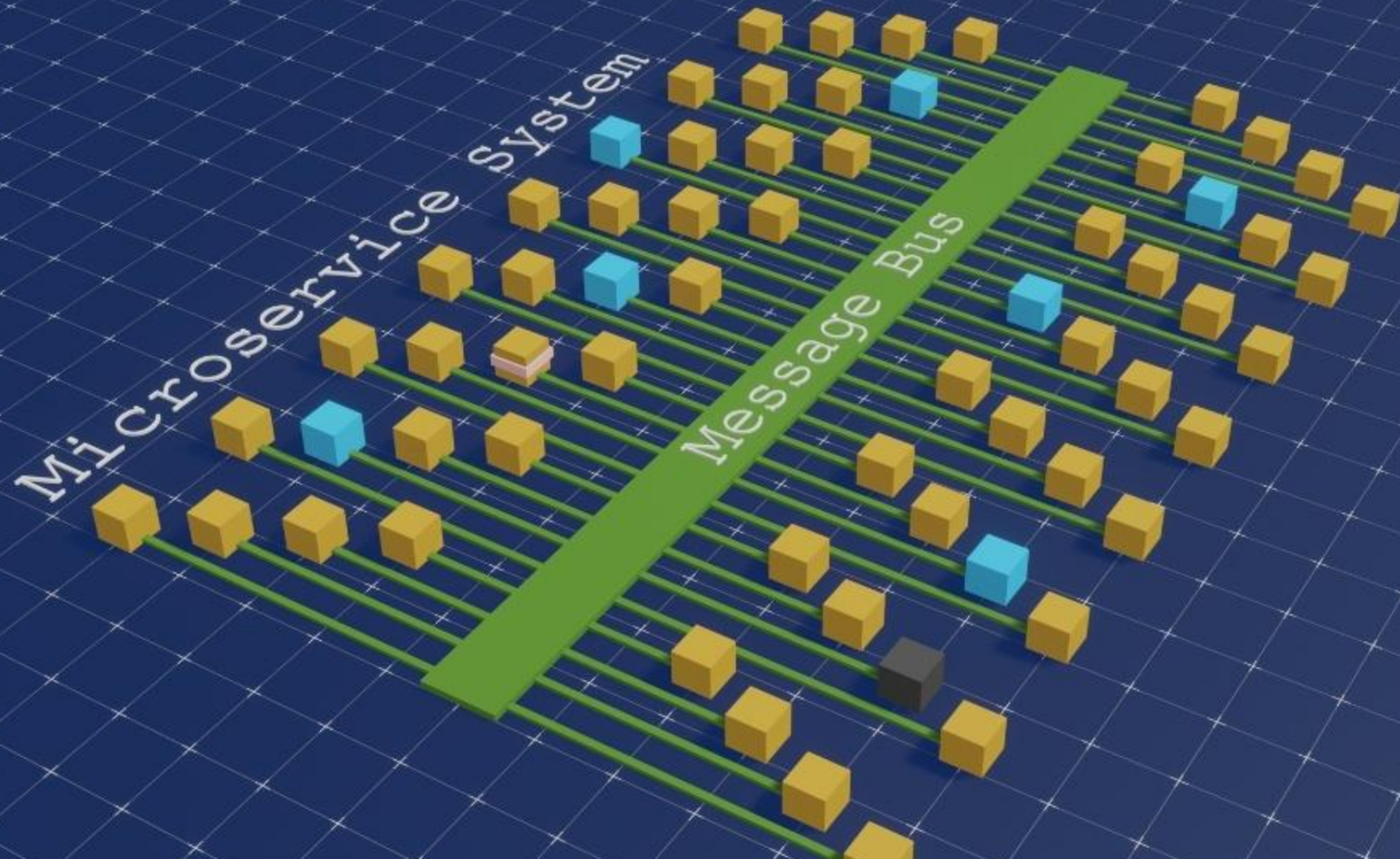


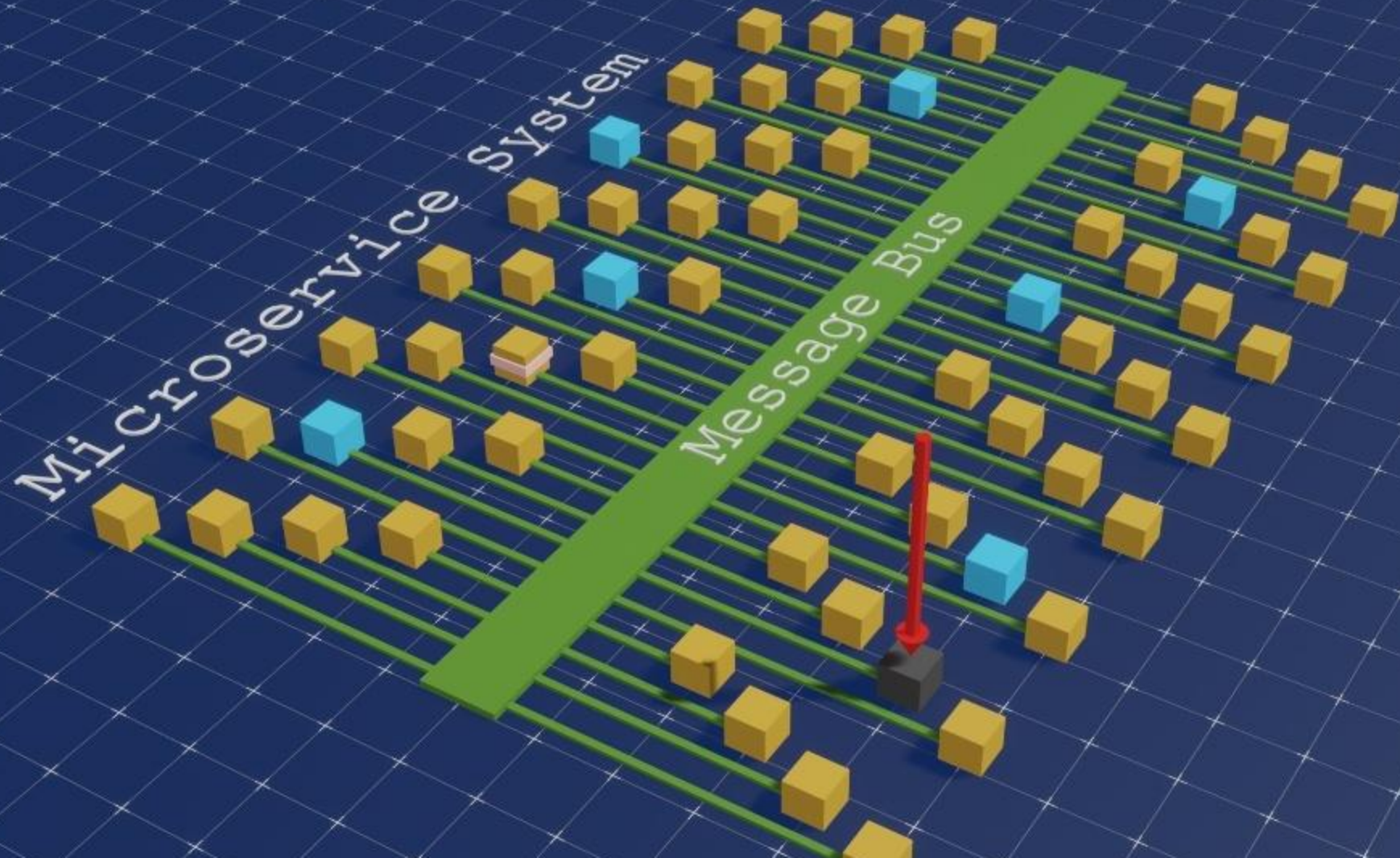


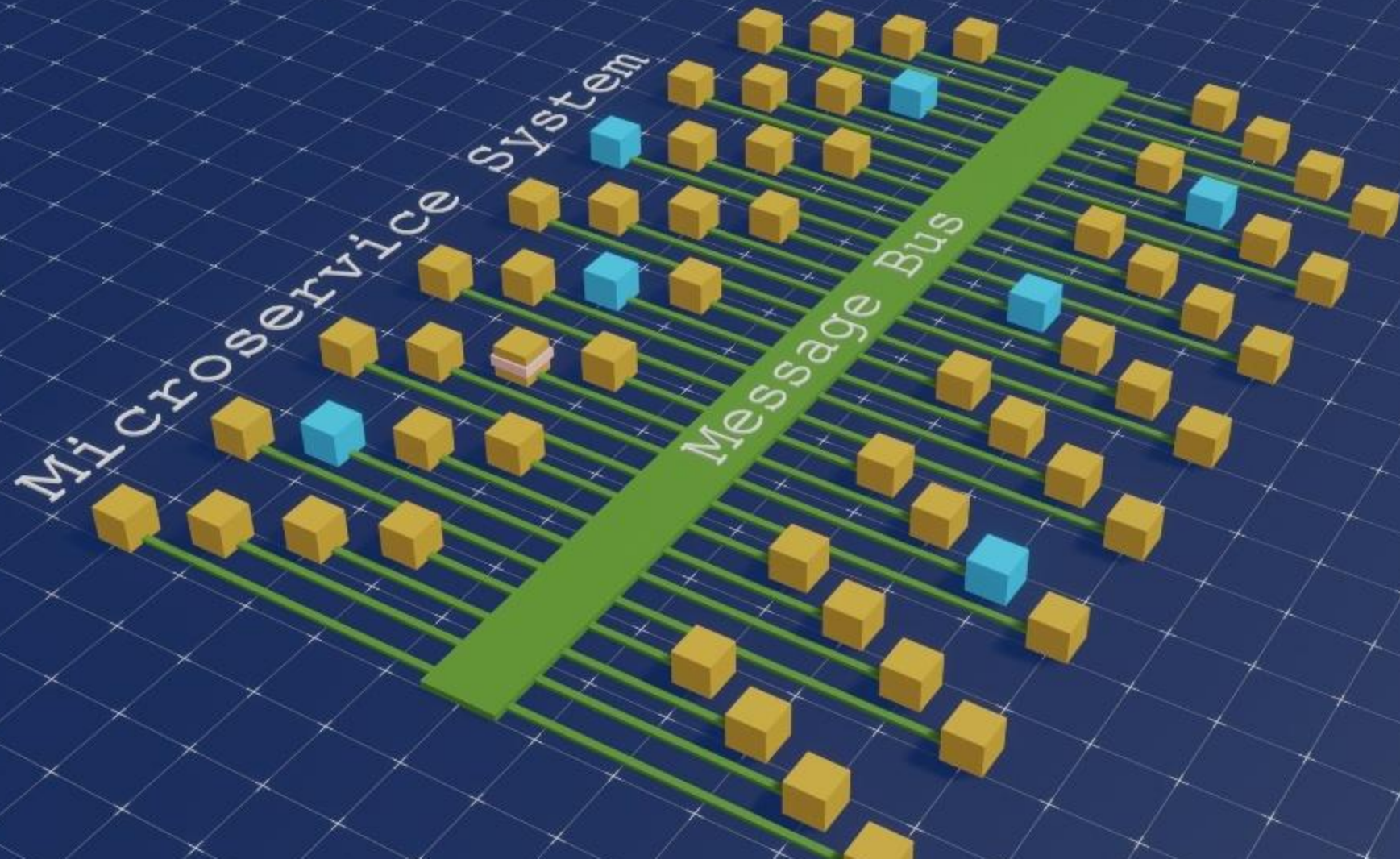


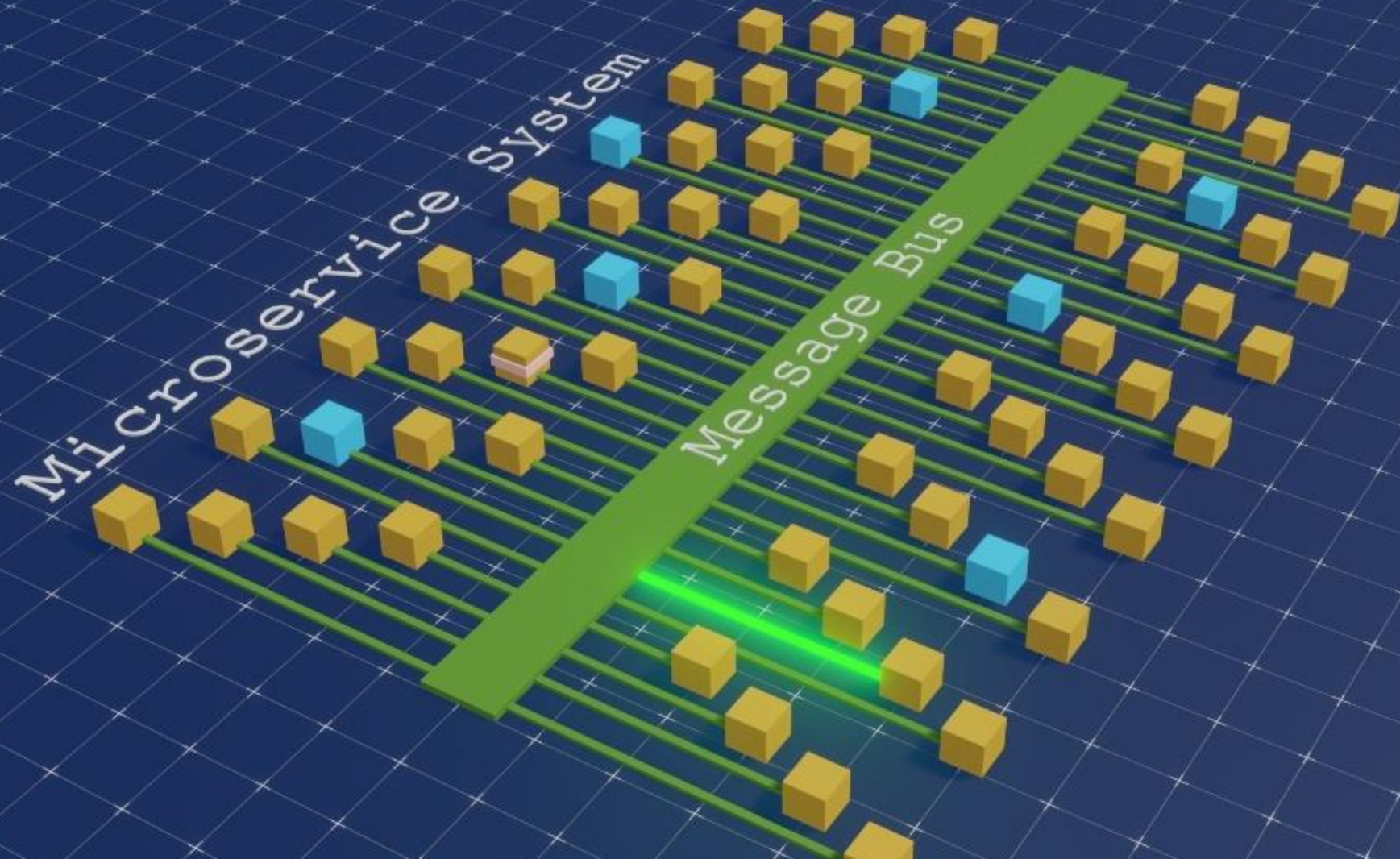


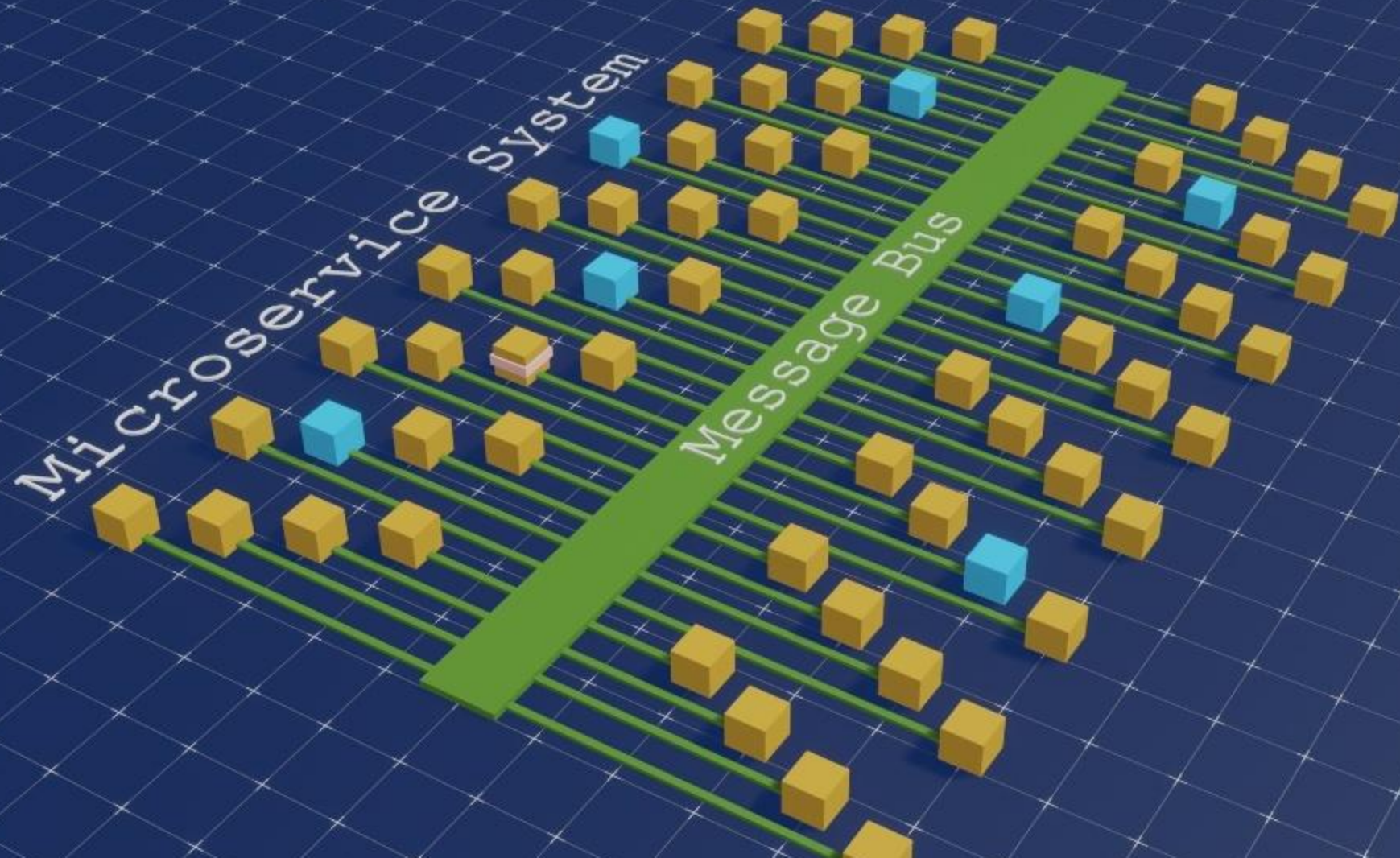


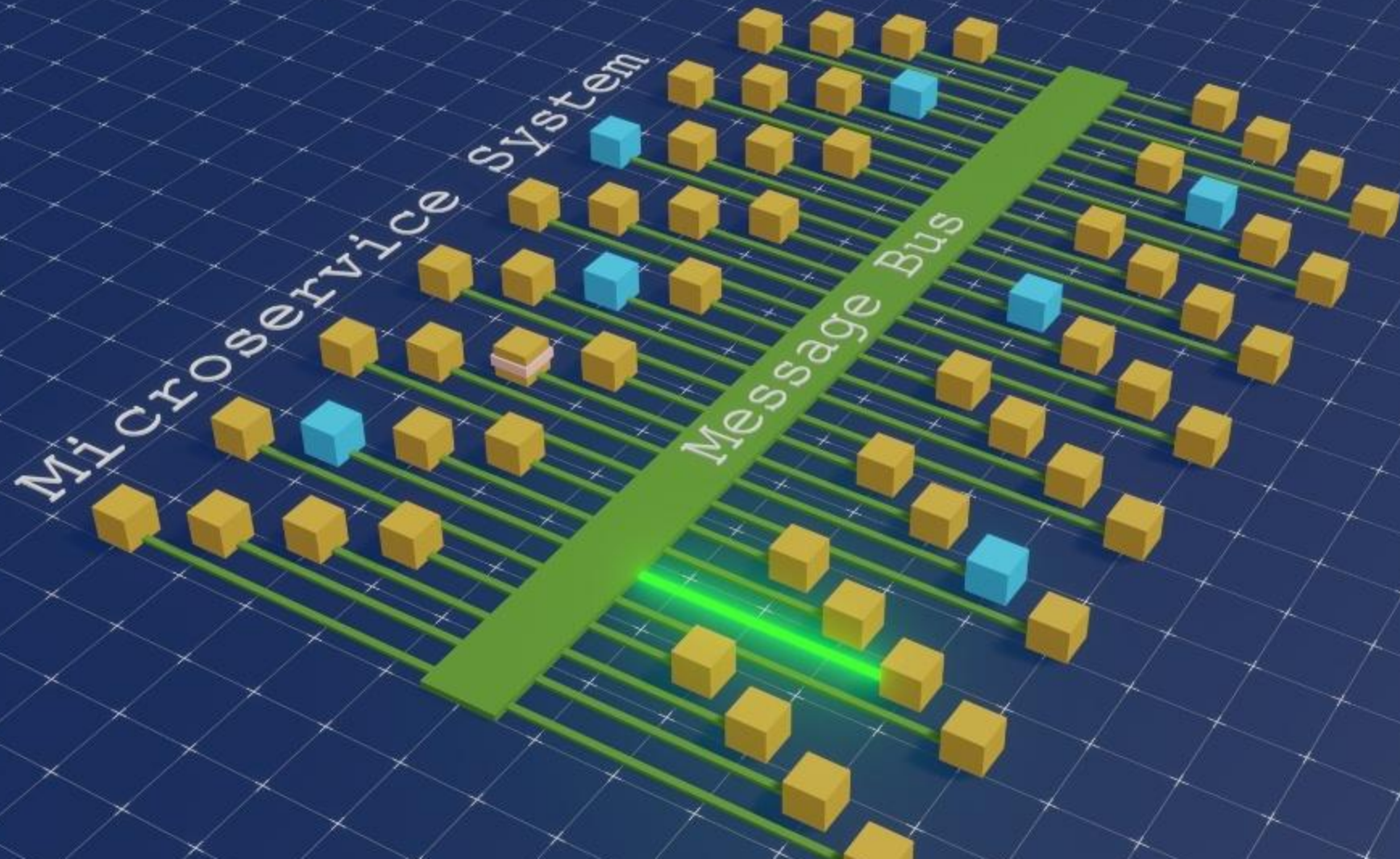


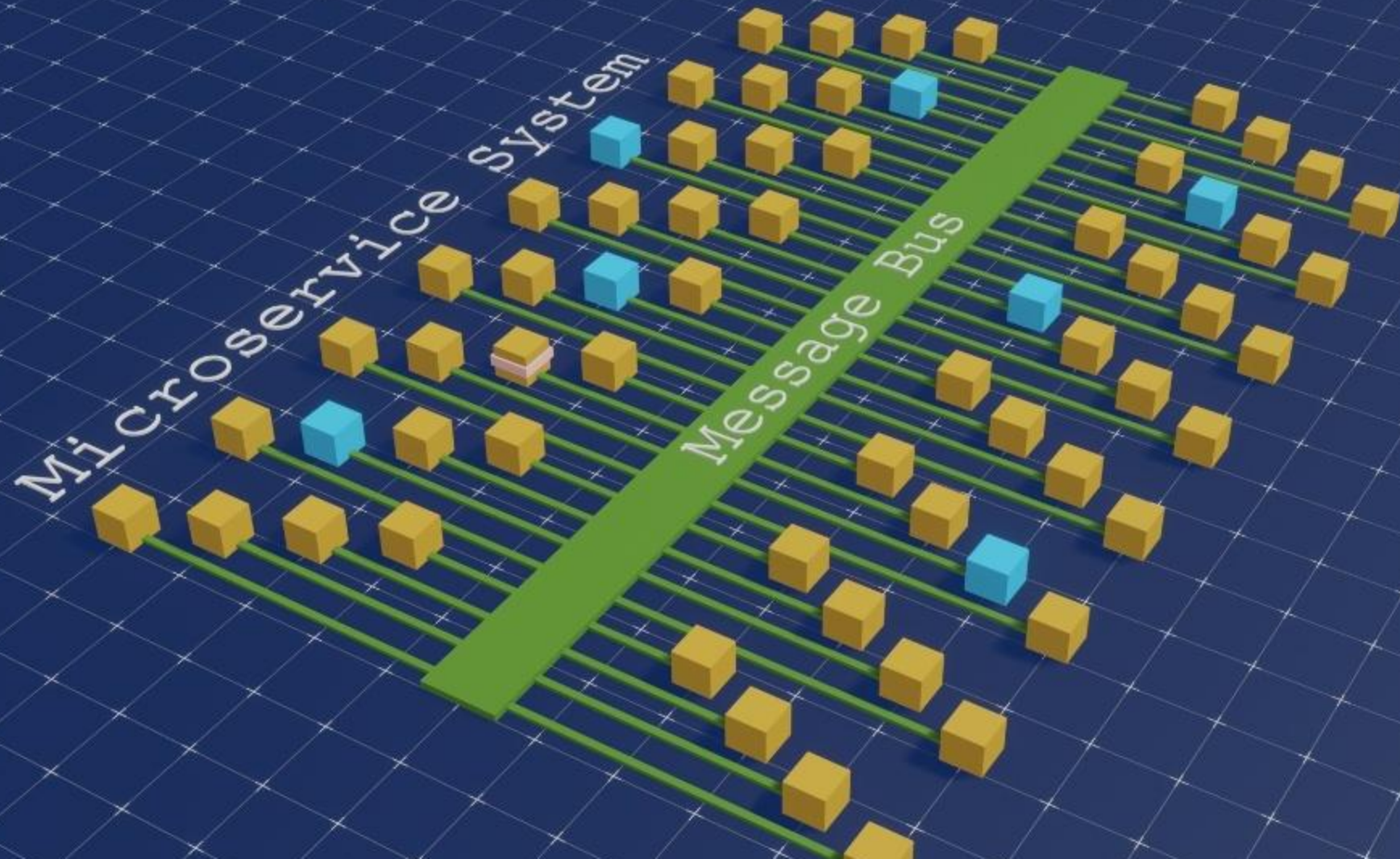


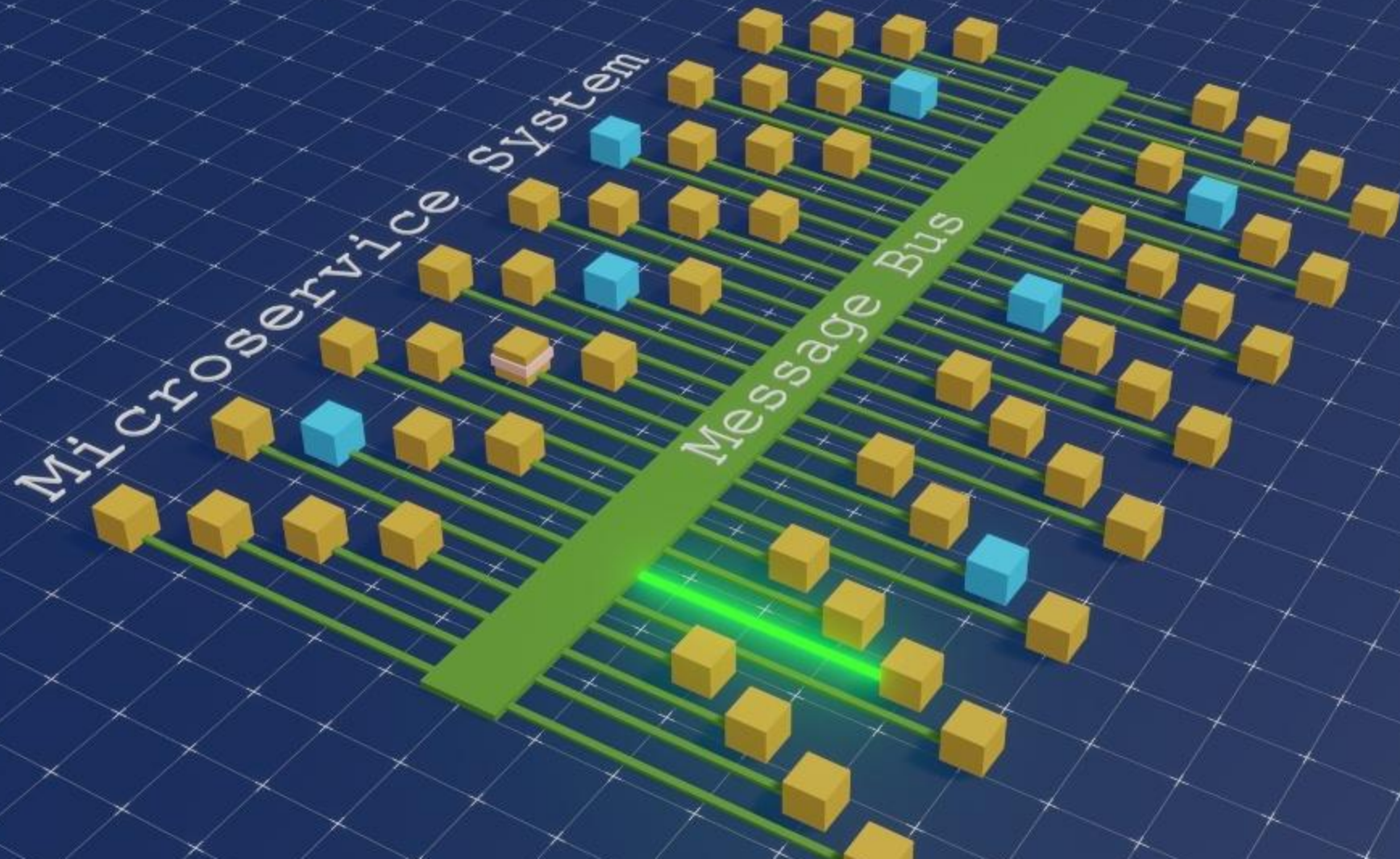


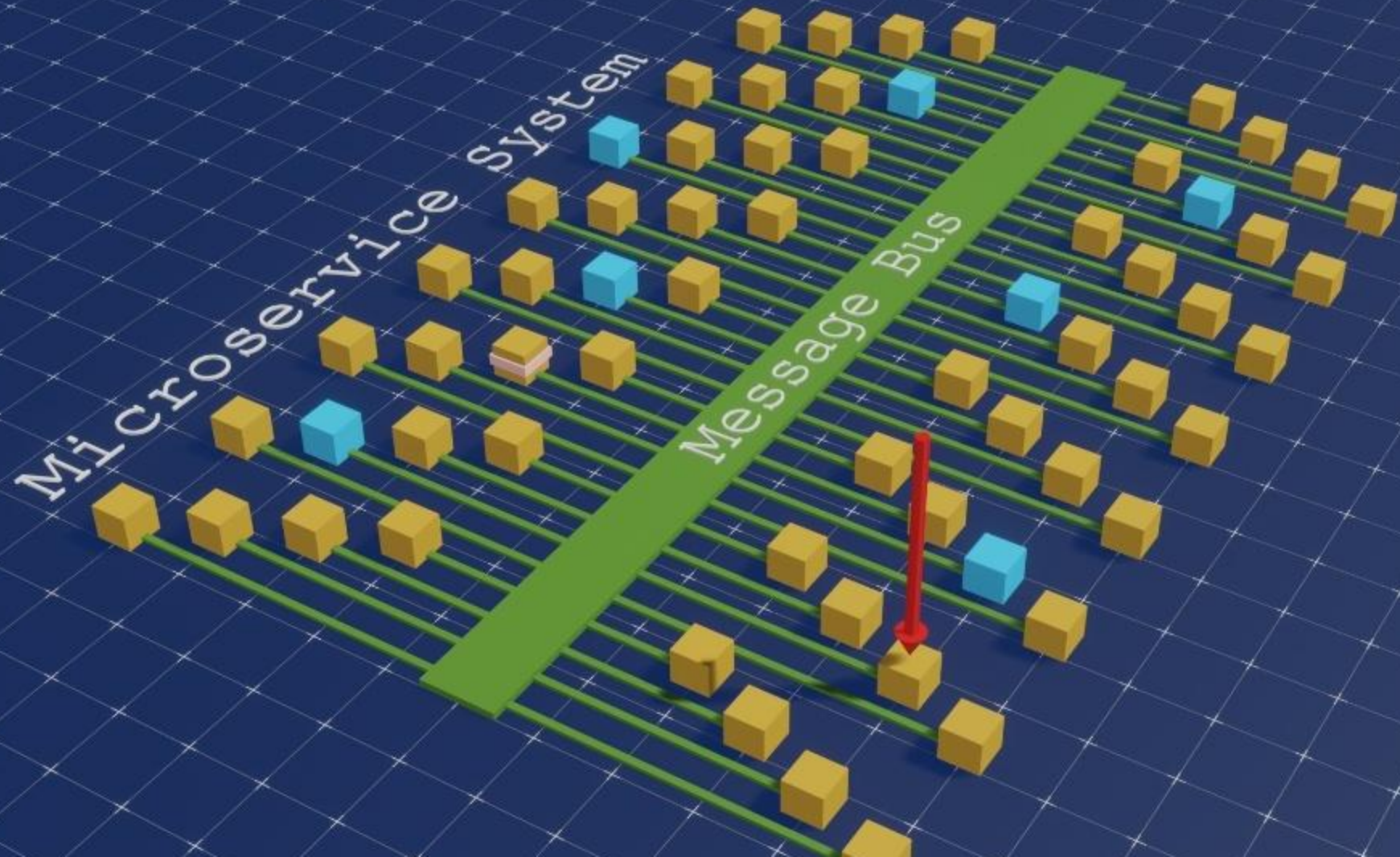








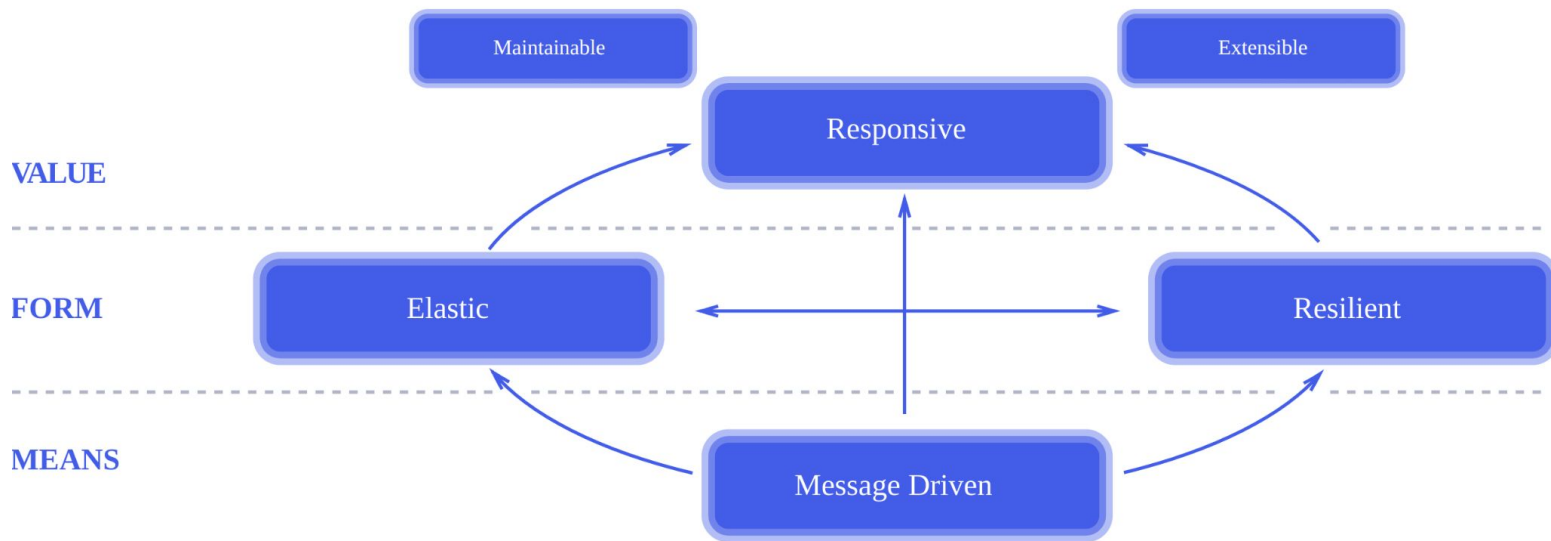




Advantages of Kafka's Communication Approach

- **Decoupled systems:** Easier maintenance and flexibility
- Asynchronous communication with robust delivery guarantees
- Standardized protocols enhance uniformity across systems
- Consumers manage their own data processing pace

The Reactive Manifesto



Event-Driven - Advantages

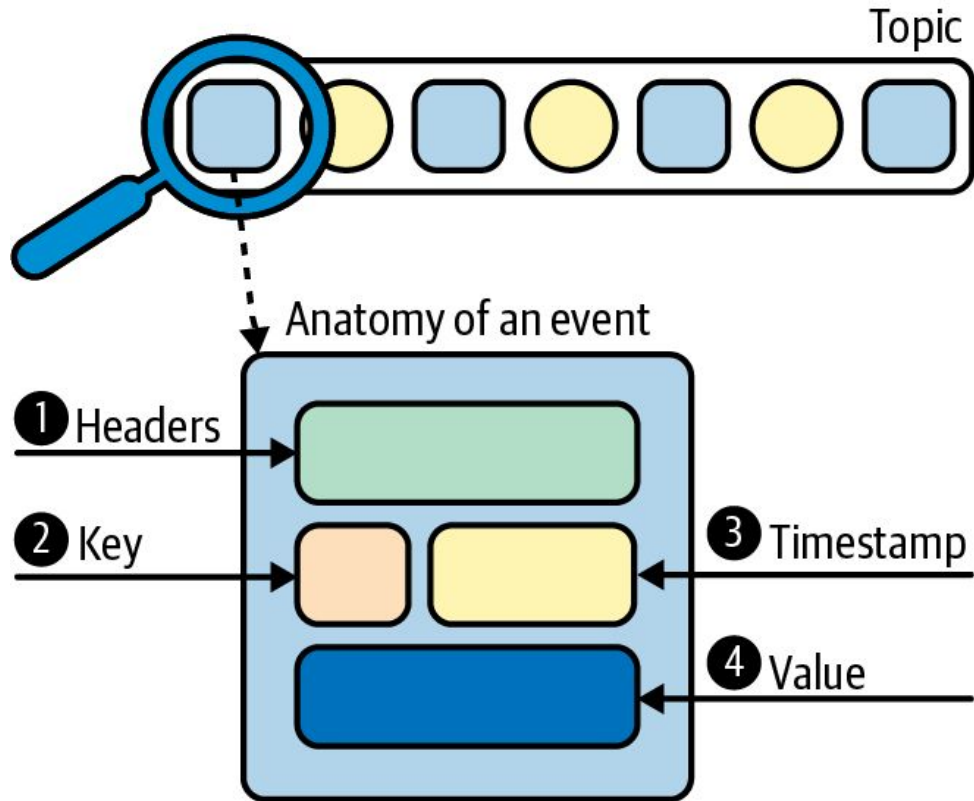
1. Decoupling of services
2. Scalability
3. Resilience and Fault Tolerance
4. Improved Responsiveness & Performance
5. Ease of Integration
6. Enables Reactive Programming Models

Event

Introduction to Data in Kafka Topics

- Kafka uses terms like messages, records, and events interchangeably.
- Preferred term in this context: Event.
- Definition of an event: A timestamped key-value pair that records an occurrence.

Anatomy of an Event in Kafka



Anatomy of an Event in Kafka

- **Application-level Headers:** Optional metadata, not commonly focused on in this text.
- **Keys:** Optional but vital for data distribution across partitions; help in correlating related records.
- **Timestamp:** Associates each event with the time of its occurrence; detailed exploration in later chapters.
- **Value:** Contains the event's actual data, stored as a byte array; requires deserialization by client applications.

Kafka Internal Arch

<https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1oZU7PEcszM1C1HmR7u7EI5-DhRiQJNKi/edit?usp=sharing&oid=116008769779639876320&rtpof=true&sd=true>