Kafka – Admins & Operations

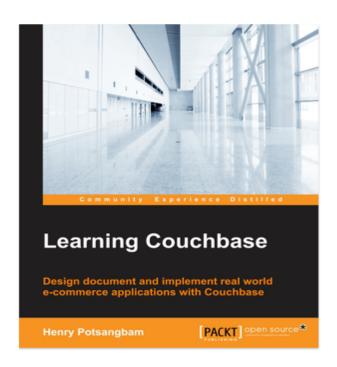
OSTech - Training & Consulting

Henry R.P

- >Certified Cassandra Admin
- ➤ Mapr Certified Hadoop Administrator
- **▶IBM Certified Application Developer**
- **≻IBM Certified Solution Designer**
- >SAP Certified ABAP & Portal Consultant.
- >CIPM Certificate in Project Management.
- **≻TOGAF** Enterprise Architect

IT Architect & Corporate trainer 20 +Year of IT Experience

NOSQL, Streaming Platform & Bigdata



Author

Clientele



























HSBC (X)



accenture





Walmart *****















systems







Outline

Introduction

Real-Time Processing

Kafka: A Stream Data Platform

Kafka Fundamentals

An Overview of Kafka

Kafka CLI

Kafka Producers & Concumer

Zookeeper

Managing a Kafka Cluster

Installing and Running Kafka
Basic Cluster Management
Log Retention and Compaction

Replication & Providing Durability

Basic Replication Concepts
Durability Through Intra-Cluster Replication
Writing Data to Kafka Reliably
Broker Shutdown and Failures
Controllers in the Cluster
The Kafka Log Files
Offset Management

Producer Architecture

Kafka Consumer. Failover and Consumer Failover

Consumer

Push vs. pull Message Delivery Reprocess of the Failed Message Message Offset management.

Designing for High Availability

Kafka Reference Architecture Brokers

Optimizing Kafka Performance

Producer Performance
Broker Performance
Load Balancing Consumption
Consumption Performance
Performance Testing

Kafka Registry

Kafka Security

SSL for Encryption and Authentication SASL for Authentication Data at Rest Encryption

Kafka – DR – (Kafka mirroring (MirrorMaker))

Integrating Systems with Kafka Connect

The Motivation for Kafka Connect Types of Connectors Kafka Connect Implementation

KAFKA STREAMS

Understands Streams
Application
Core Concepts
Architecture

Monitoring Kafka

Introduce Yourself.

```
Name
Year of Experience.
Skills Level
Linux
Messaging System / Kafka
Expectation, if any.
```

Note: Basic knowledge of Linux is required.

Schedule

Time	
9.30 – 11.00 AM	Session I
11.00 AM to 11.15 AM	Tea Break
11.15 AM to 12.45 PM	Session II
12.45 PM to 1.45 PM	Lunch Break
1.45 PM to 3.15 PM	Session III
3.15 PM to 3.30 PM	Tea Break
3.30 PM to 5.30 PM	Session IV



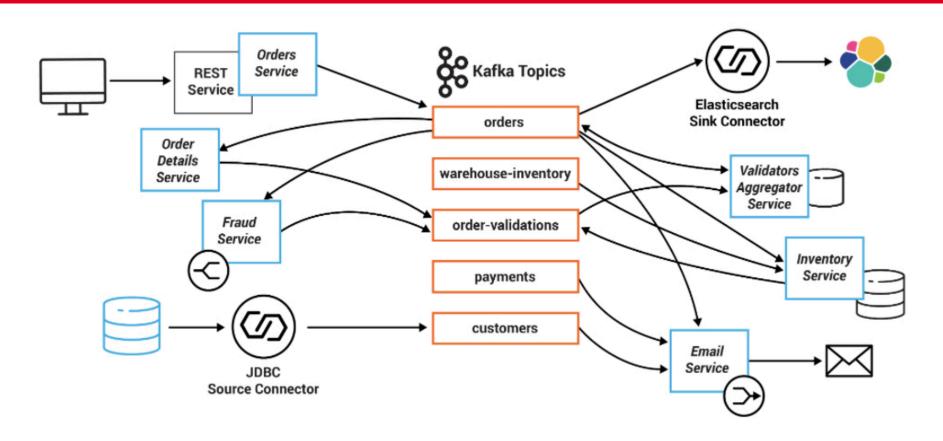


Kafka – An Overview

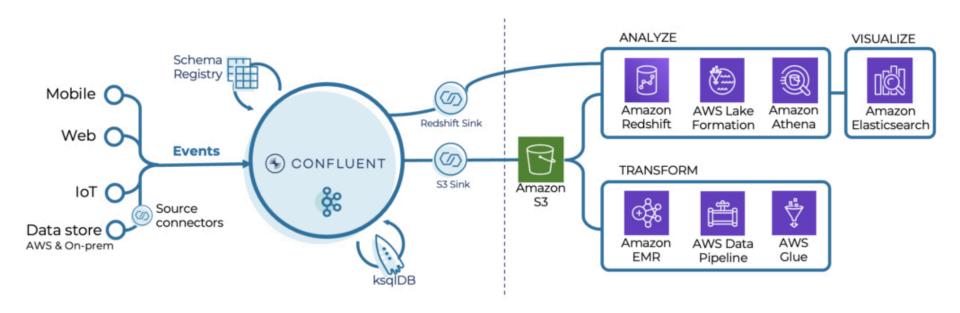
Kafka growth exploding

- 1/3 of all Fortune 500 companies
- Top ten travel companies, 7 of ten top banks, 8 of ten top insurance companies, 9 of ten top telecom companies
- LinkedIn, Microsoft and Netflix process 4 comma message a day with Kafka (1,000,000,000,000)
- Real-time streams of data, used to collect big data or to do real time analysis (or both)

Why Kafka is Needed? - MicroService



Why Kafka is Needed? – Big Data



Why Kafka is Needed?

- Real time streaming data processed for real time analytics
- Service calls, track every call, IOT sensors
- Apache Kafka is a fast, scalable, durable, and fault- tolerant publishsubscribe messaging system
- Kafka is often used instead of JMS, RabbitMQ and AMQP
- higher throughput, reliability and replication

Why is Kafka needed? 2

- Kafka can works in combination with
 - Flume/Flafka, Spark Streaming, Storm, HBase and Spark for real-time analysis and processing of streaming data
 - Feed your data lakes with data streams

 Kafka brokers support massive message streams for follow- up analysis in Hadoop or Spark

Kafka Streaming (subproject) can be used for real-time analytics

Kafka Usage

- Build real-time streaming applications that react to streams
 - Real-time data analytics
 - Transform, react, aggregate, join real-time data flows
 - Feed events to CEP for complex event processing
 - Feed data lakes
- Build real-time streaming data pipe-lines
 - Enable in-memory micro services (actors, Akka, Vert.x, Qbit, RxJava)

Why is Kafka Popular?

- Great performance
- Operational Simplicity, easy to setup and use, easy to reason
- Stable, Reliable Durability,
- Flexible Publish-subscribe/queue (scales with N-number of consumer groups),
- Robust Replication,
- Works well with systems that have data streams to process, aggregate, transform & load into other stores

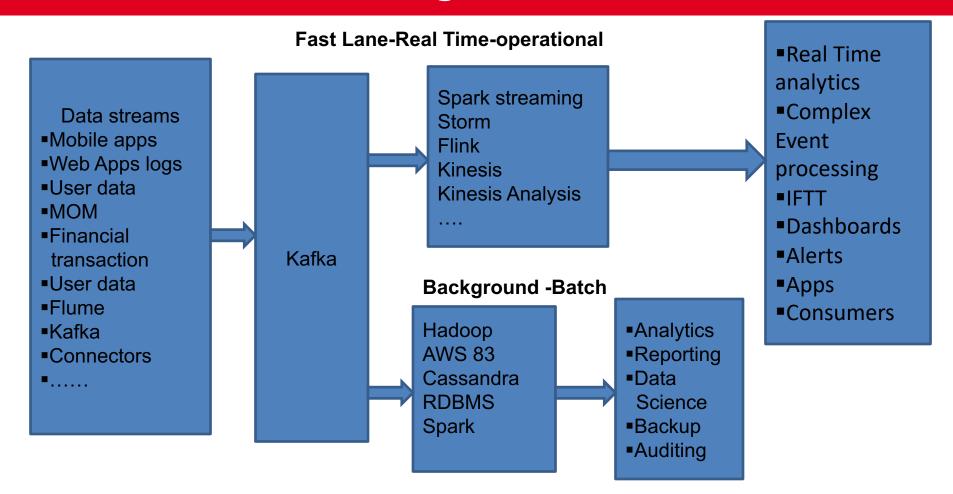
Why is Kafka so fast?

- Zero Copy calls the OS kernel direct rather to move data fast
- Batch Data in Chunks Batches data into chunks
 - end to end from Producer to file system to Consumer

 - Provides More efficient data compression. Reduces I/O latency
 - Sequential Disk Writes Avoids Random Disk Access
 - writes to immutable commit log. No slow disk seeking. No random I/O operations. Disk accessed in sequential manner
- Horizontal Scale uses 100s to thousands of partitions for a single topic
 - spread out to thousands of servers
 - handle massive load

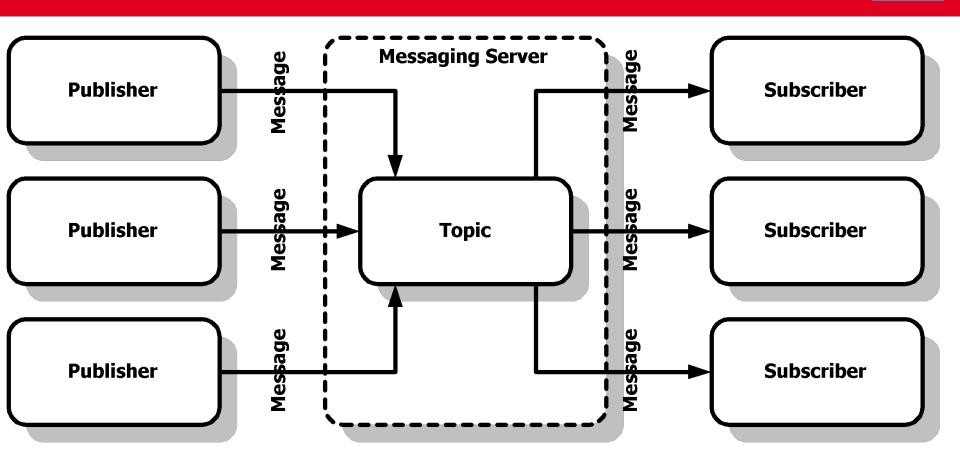
Kafka: A Stream Data Platform

Kafka Streaming Architecture



What is Kafka?

What is Kafka?



What is Kafka?

- Distributed Streaming Platform
 - Publish and Subscribe to streams of records
 - Fault tolerant storage
 - Replicates Topic Log Partitions to multiple servers
 - Process records as they occur
 - Fast, efficient IO, batching, compression, and more
- Used to decouple data streams

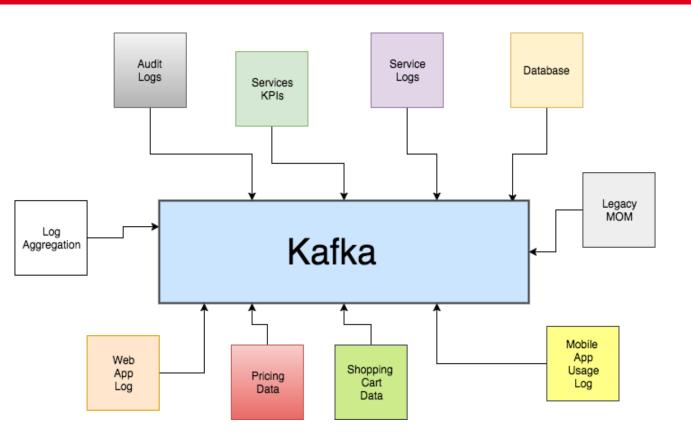
Kafka helps decouple data streams

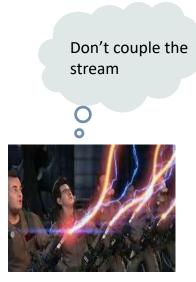
- Kafka decouple data streams
- producers don't know about consumers
- Flexible message consumption
 - Kafka broker delegates log partition offset (location) to Consumers (clients)

Kafka messaging allows

- Feeding of high-latency daily or hourly data analysis into Spark, Hadoop, etc.
- Feeding micro services real-time messages
- Sending events to CEP system
- Feeding data to do real-time analytic systems
- Up to date dashboards and summaries
- At same time

Kafka Decoupling Data Streams



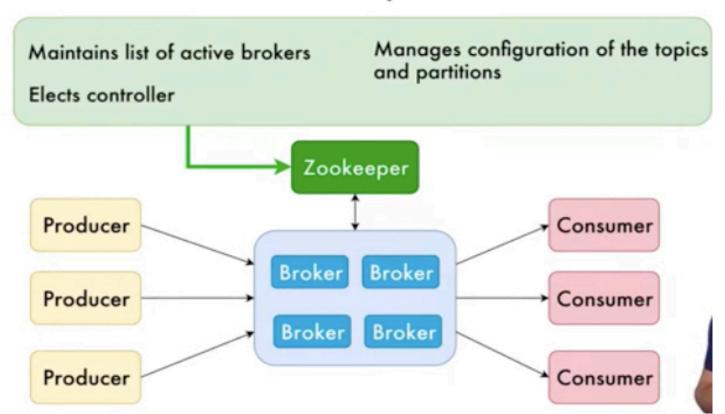


- Kafka communication from clients and servers wire protocol over TCP protocol
- Protocol versioned
- Maintains backwards compatibility
- Many languages supported
- Kafka REST proxy allows easy integration (not part of core)
- Also provides Avro/Schema registry support via Kafka ecosystem (not part of core)

Kafka Architecture

Kafka: Topics, Producers, and Consumers Tos

Zookeeper



Kafka Fundamentals

- Broker: Kafka server that runs in a Kafka Cluster. Brokers form a cluster. Cluster consists on many Kafka Brokers on many servers.
- Zoo Keeper: Does coordination of brokers/cluster topology. Consistent file system for configuration information and leadership election for Broker Topic Partition Leaders

Installation steps

Installing Java

```
#tar -xvf jdk-8u45-linux-x64.tar.gz -C /opt
```

Set in the path variable and JAVA_HOME

Include in the profile a follow

· · · · · · · ·

Installation steps...

Installing Zookeeper

The following example installs Zookeeper with a basic configuration in /opt/zookeeper, storing its data in /opt/data/zookeeper:

- # tar -xvf zookeeper-3.4.12.tar.gz -C /opt
- # my zookeeper-3.4.12 /opt/zookeeper
- # mkdir -p /opt/data/zookeeper
- # vi/opt/zookeeper/conf/zoo.cfg

tickTime=2000

dataDir=/opt/data/zookeeper

clientPort=2181

/opt/zookeeper/bin/zkServer.sh start

Installing a Kafka Broker

The following example installs Kafka in /opt/kafka, configured to use the

Zookeeper server started previously and to store the message log segments stored in /tmp/kafka-logs:

- # tar -zxf kafka_2.12-1.1.0.tgz -C /opt
- # mv kafka_2.12-1.1.0 /opt/kafka
- # mkdir /opt/data/kafka-logs
- # /opt/kafka/bin/kafka-server-start.sh -daemon /opt/kafka/config/server.properties

Lab: Installation of Kafka