

# DataEng: Data Transport Activity

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*[this lab activity references tutorials at [confluence.com](https://confluence.com)]*

Make a copy of this document and use it to record your results. Store a PDF copy of the document in your git repository along with your code before submitting for this week. For your code, you create several producer/consumer programs or you might make various features within one program. There is no one single correct way to do it. Regardless, store your code in your repository.

The goal for this week is to gain experience and knowledge of using a streaming data transport system (Kafka). Complete as many of the following exercises as you can. Proceed at a pace that allows you to learn and understand the use of Kafka with python.

## A. Initialization

1. Get your cloud.google.com account up and running
  - a. Redeem your GCP coupon
  - b. Login to your GCP console
  - c. Create a new, separate VM instance
2. Follow the Kafka tutorial from project assignment #1
  - a. Create a separate topic for this in-class activity
  - b. Make it “small” as you will not want to use many resources for this activity
  - c. Get a basic producer and consumer working with a Kafka topic as described in the tutorials.
3. Create a sample breadcrumb data file (named bcsample.json) consisting of a sample of 1000 breadcrumb records. These can be any records because we will not be concerned with the actual contents of the breadcrumb records during this assignment.
4. Update your producer to parse your sample.json file and send its contents, one record at a time, to the kafka topic.
5. Use your consumer.py program (from the tutorial) to consume your records.

## B. Kafka Monitoring

1. Find the Kafka monitoring console for your topic. Briefly describe its contents. Do the measured values seem reasonable to you?

In the Confluent Control Center, under the topics section we can select the topic and view production and consumption metrics for a topic. Below are the screenshots for the “in-class” topic. Consumer lag is helpful to check whether all the messages delivered by the producer has been consumed by the consumer or not.

MIGHTY\_MUNGERS > TOPICS >

## in-class

Overview Messages Schema Configuration

### Production

5.71K

Bytes per second



### Consumption

5.71K

Bytes per second



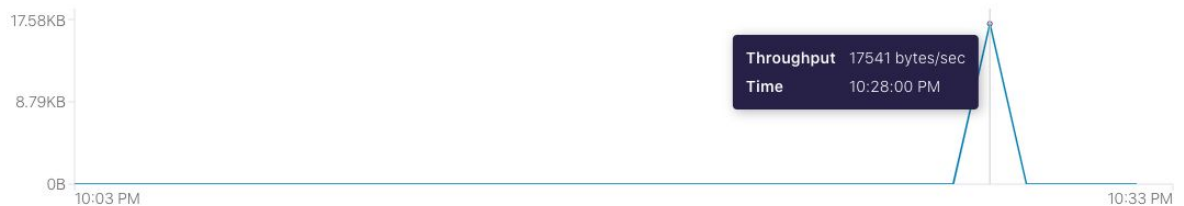
## Metrics

Production Consumption Consumer Lag

Jan., 21 - Last 30 minutes

Throughput (bytes produced /sec)

[API monitoring](#)



## Metrics



2. Use this monitoring feature as you do each of the following exercises.

## C. Kafka Storage

1. Run the linux command “wc bcsample.json”. Record the output here so that we can verify that your sample data file is of reasonable size.

```
pandey@instance-1:~$ wc bread_crumb_data.json
0 28000 339309 bread_crumb_data.json
```

2. What happens if you run your consumer multiple times while only running the producer once?  
If we run consumer multiple times while only running the producer once, it will show “Waiting for message or event/error in poll()”.

3. Before the consumer runs, where might the data go, where might it be stored?  
Producer publishes a stream of records to one or more Kafka topics. So, Before the consumer runs, the data get into the topics.

4. Is there a way to determine how much data Kafka/Confluent is storing for your topic? Do the Confluent monitoring tools help with this?

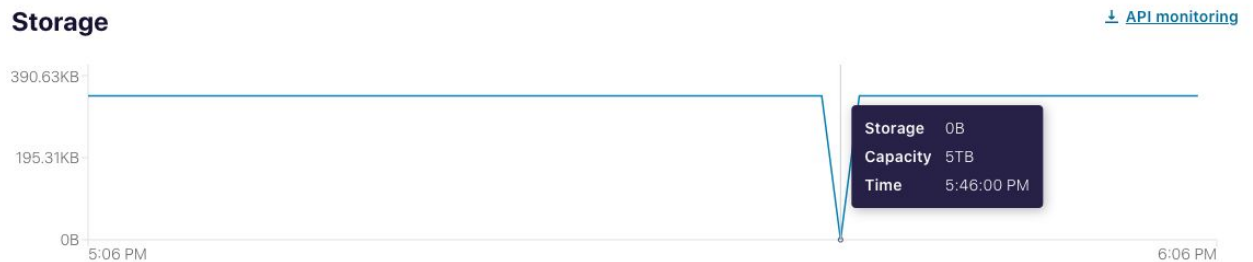
One way to determine the data Kafka/Confluent is storing is by checking the storage of the cluster and We can also inspect the topic and check bytes written per producer.

5. Create a “topic\_clean.py” consumer that reads and discards all records for a given topic. This type of program can be very useful during debugging.

```
pandey@instance-1:~$ ccloud kafka topic update in-class --config="retention.ms=1000"
Updated the following configs for topic "in-class":
      Name      | Value
+-----+-----+
retention.ms    | 1000
```

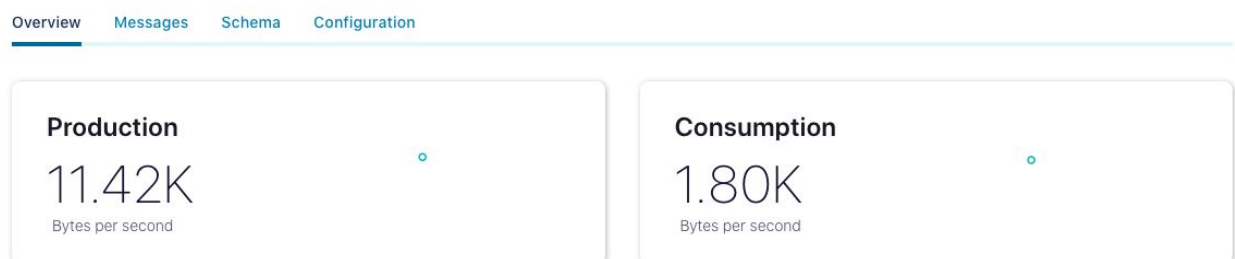
## D. Multiple Producers

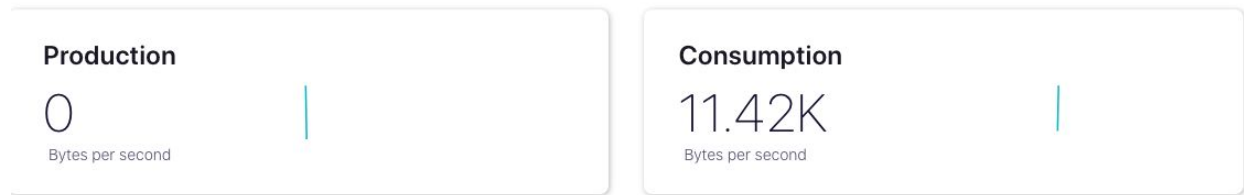
1. Clear all data from the topic  
Used above command to clear the records



2. Run two versions of your producer concurrently, have each of them send all 1000 of your sample records. When finished, run your consumer once. Describe the results.  
Ran two instances of producer concurrently and found consumer consumed all of the messages produced by both the producer instances.

### in-class

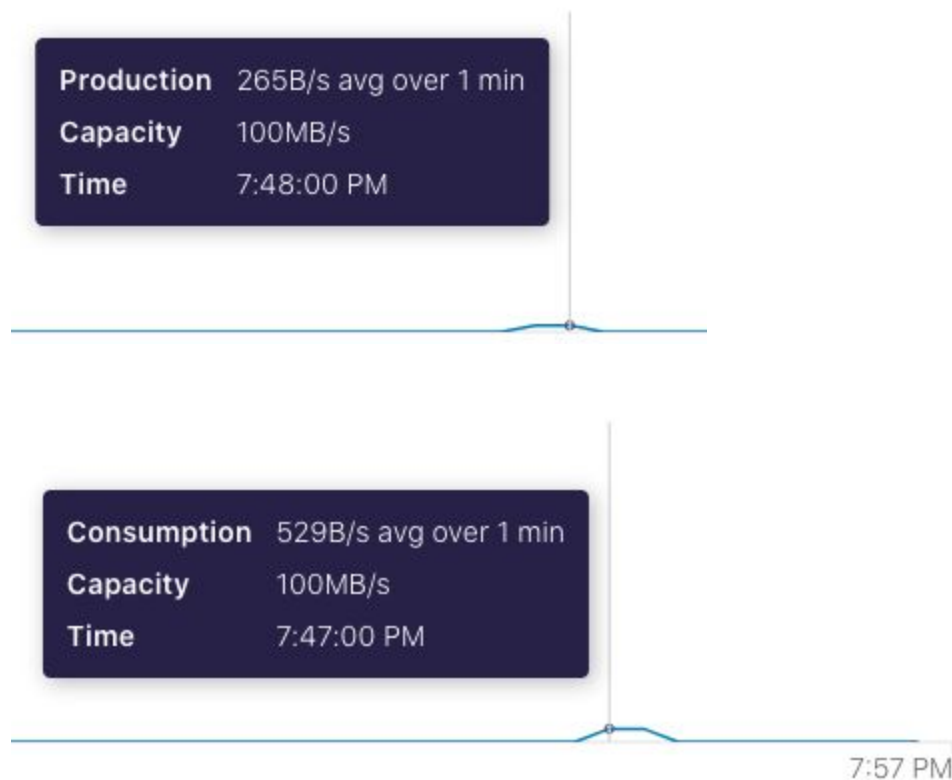




## E. Multiple Concurrent Producers and Consumers

1. Clear all data from the topic
2. Update your Producer code to include a 250 msec sleep after each send of a message to the topic.
3. Run two or three concurrent producers and two concurrent consumers all at the same time.
4. Describe the results.

Ran two instances of producers and two instances of consumers concurrently and found the first instance of consumer was consuming messages while the other one was waiting for the message.



## F. Varying Keys

1. Clear all data from the topic

So far you have kept the “key” value constant for each record sent on a topic. But keys can be very useful to choose specific records from a stream.

2. Update your producer code to choose a random number between 1 and 5 for each record’s key.

```
#record_key = str(n)
record_key = str(randrange(1, 5, 1))
record_value = json.dumps(data[n])
```

3. Modify your consumer to consume only records with a specific key (or subset of keys).

Modified consumer.py file to consume only records with key = 1 and only 248 messages were consumed.

4. Attempt to consume records with a key that does not exist. E.g., consume records with key value of “100”. Describe the results

No messages were consumed by the consumer.

5. Can you create a consumer that only consumes specific keys? If you run this consumer multiple times with varying keys then does it allow you to consume messages out of order while maintaining order within each key?

I didn't understand this question completely, But I tried running consumer.py with specific keys and it didn't consume messages that were out of order.

## G. Producer Flush

The provided tutorial producer program calls “producer.flush()” at the very end, and presumably your new producer also calls producer.flush().

1. What does Producer.flush() do?

Producer call flush() to ensure all queued messages are delivered before attempting to commit the transaction. It makes the producer synchronous.

2. What happens if you do not call producer.flush()?

We won't be able to know if messages have been delivered to the topic.

3. What happens if you call producer.flush() after sending each record?

It would make the program wait sending another record until the previous record is received.

4. What happens if you wait for 2 seconds after every 5th record send, and you call flush only after every 15 record sends, and you have a consumer running

concurrently? Specifically, does the consumer receive each message immediately? only after a flush? Something else?

## H. Consumer Groups

1. Create two consumer groups with one consumer program instance in each group.
2. Run the producer and have it produce all 1000 messages from your sample file.
3. Run each of the consumers and verify that each consumer consumes all of the 50 messages.
4. Create a second consumer within one of the groups so that you now have three consumers total.
5. Rerun the producer and consumers. Verify that each consumer group consumes the full set of messages but that each consumer within a consumer group only consumes a portion of the messages sent to the topic.

## I. Kafka Transactions

6. Create a new producer, similar to the previous producer, that uses transactions.
7. The producer should begin a transaction, send 4 records in the transactions, then wait for 2 seconds, then choose True/False randomly with equal probability. If True then finish the transaction successfully with a commit. If False is picked then cancel the transaction.
8. Create a new transaction-aware consumer. The consumer should consume the data. It should also use the Confluent/Kafka transaction API with a "read\_committed" isolation level. (I can't find evidence of other isolation levels).
9. Transaction across multiple topics. Create a second topic and modify your producer to send two records to the first topic and two records to the second topic before randomly committing or canceling the transaction. Modify the consumer to consume from the two queues. Verify that it only consumes committed data and not uncommitted or canceled data.