Handling Large Messages

Before configuring Kafka to handle large messages, first consider the following options to reduce message size:

- The Kafka producer can compress messages. For example, if the original message is a text-based format (such as XML), in most cases the compressed message will be sufficiently small.
- Use the compression.type producer configuration parameters to enable compression. gzip, lz4 and Snappy are supported.
- If shared storage (such as NAS, HDFS, or S3) is available, consider placing large files on the shared storage and using Kafka to send a message with the file location. In many cases, this can be much faster than using Kafka to send the large file itself.
- Split large messages into 1 KB segments with the producing client, using partition keys to ensure that all segments are sent to the same Kafka partition in the correct order. The consuming client can then reconstruct the original large message.

If you still need to send large messages with Kafka, modify the configuration parameters presented in the following sections to match your requirements.

Broker Configuration Properties

Property	Default Value	Description
message.max.bytes	1000000 (1 MB)	Maximum message size the broker accepts.
log.segment.bytes	1073741824 (1 GiB)	Size of a Kafka data file. Must be larger than any single message.
replica.fetch.max.bytes	1048576 (1 MiB)	Maximum message size a broker can replicate. Must be larger than message.max.bytes, or a broker can accept messages it cannot replicate, potentially resulting in data loss.

Consumer Configuration Properties

Property	Default Value	Description
max.partition.fetch.bytes	1048576 (10 MiB)	The maximum amount of data per-partition the server will return.
fetch.max.bytes	52428800 (50 MiB)	The maximum amount of data the server should return for a fetch request.

Note The consumer is able to consume a message batch that is larger than the default value of the max.partition.fetch.bytes or fetch.max.bytes property. However, the batch will be sent

alone, which can cause performance degradation.