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**CONFIGURABLE PARALLEL EXECUTION OF SYSTEM
TESTS WITHIN THE STRIMZI PROJECT**

KONFIGURATELNÁ PARALELNÁ EXEKÚCIA SYSTÉMOVÝCH TESTOV V RÁMCI PROJEKTU STRIMZI

MASTER'S THESIS

DIPLOMOVÁ PRÁCE

AUTHOR

AUTOR PRÁCE

Bc. MAROŠ ORSÁK

SUPERVISOR

VEDOUCÍ PRÁCE

RNDr. MILAN ČEŠKA, Ph.D.

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Abstract

In recent years, many companies have adopted Kubernetes and the microservices architecture it enables. This technology was opened up many new possibilities not just for large companies, but also for small software developers. Kubernetes is a container-orchestration system and recently a new concept has emerged around how to orchestrate the containers more efficiently – the Operator pattern. One such operator is developed and maintained under an open-source project called Strimzi. The Strimzi project gathers together several tools, which take care of the deployment of Apache Kafka on Kubernetes. Since Kafka is a complex, horizontally scalable, distributed system, you can imagine that its installation is a relatively complex action. Therefore, one of the biggest challenges of using Kubernetes is how to effectively and quickly test projects such as Kafka and Strimzi and at the same time verify integration with other similar products. The resources needed by Kubernetes are much more demanding compared to the deployment of Kafka on virtual machines or typical container instances. To tackle this problem, we adopt the principles of parallel execution and created a mechanism within Strimzi system tests, which runs tests in parallel against only a single Kubernetes cluster. Furthermore, we proposed a brand new architecture for the end-to-end tests. The improvements aim at *scalability* and *reduction of execution time*. Through several experiments, this paper shows that proposed mechanism with different configurations of the Kubernetes cluster (including *number of Kubernetes nodes*, *number of tests and suites executed in parallel*) significantly accelerated execution of the tests.

Abstrakt

Do tohoto odstavce bude zapsán výtah (abstrakt) práce v českém (slovenském) jazyce.

Keywords

Strimzi, Kubernetes, Orchestration, Clustering, Azure, Openstack, AWS, Apache Kafka, Distributed systems, middleware, end-to-end tests, parallelism, multi-threaded execution, race condition, synchronization, scalability, operators

Klíčová slova

Sem budou zapsána jednotlivá klíčová slova v českém (slovenském) jazyce, oddělená čárkami.

Reference

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Rozšířený abstrakt

Do tohoto odstavce bude zapsán rozšířený výtah (abstrakt) práce v českém (slovenském) jazyce.

Configurable parallel execution of system tests within the Strimzi project

Declaration

Prohlašuji, že jsem tuto bakalářskou práci vypracoval samostatně pod vedením pana X... Další informace mi poskytli... Uvedl jsem všechny literární prameny, publikace a další zdroje, ze kterých jsem čerpal.

.....

Maroš Orsák
October 11, 2021

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Chapter 1

Introduction (TODO)

These days, we are increasingly encountering parallel programs. A dozen programs that have been written in a typical way for single core systems cannot take advantage of the presence of computers with multiple cores. In the past, when we wanted to speed up problem solving, we wanted to create something that will eliminate the time we spent on calculations. And so we invented the computer, which at the beginning knew relatively nothing to do. However, after a few years, all this changed and computer was able to solve problems that took a person many days. Today we live in a time when computers has significantly improved execution time by solving different problems using parallelism.

- 1. odstavec úvaha a motivácia paralelizácie...dnešný trend...
- 2. odstavec pár slov ku Strimzi...
- 3. bottle-neck prístupu ku aktuálnemu testovaniu
- 4. návrh na vyriešenie aktuálnych problémov
- 5. implementácia a ohodnotenie experimentov čo sa zistilo...
- 6. štruktúra diplomky...

Chapter 2

Preliminaries

This chapter provides the fundamentals of the technologies used across the whole thesis. Notable technologies used are Kubernetes¹, Apache Kafka² and Strimzi³, which are described in details in the following sections. Note that high level descriptions of these technologies were already published in bachelor's thesis [13] written by the same author as this thesis. In this chapter the author aims to explain the technology in more technical depth. Furthermore, some ideas related to Kubernetes were taken from the *The Kubernetes book* [16]. Section 2.4 describes the *e2e (end-to-end)* Strimzi tests that run on the top of the Kubernetes cluster. Also note that author described this topic in series of blogs posts *Introduction to system tests* [15] and *How system tests work* [14].

2.1 Kubernetes

In 2014, Google came with a new concept of container management. This concept has opened the door for many products to simplify their management of applications deployments. This technology defined a set of primitives, which collectively provide mechanisms that deploy, maintain and scale applications based on CPU, memory, or custom metrics. Moreover, it does not create a virtual machine but uses the kernel of the physical computer. Also known as the lightweight approach compared to virtual machines. Kubernetes follows leader and follow architecture. The leader node controls Kubernetes resources and the follow node is responsible for resource creation. The definition of these resources is given in a declarative way using YAML⁴ formatted files.

2.1.1 History

So far, we have developed four approaches to managing applications on the top of the operating system [3]. In each direction, we have eliminated certain disadvantages based on empirical knowledge.

1. **Running a physical machine** — The first phase of how to deploy applications was to execute the program on the physical computer. This approach was not as practical

¹Kubernetes – orchestration system created in 2014 by Google (<https://kubernetes.io/>)

²Apache Kafka – distributed messaging system originally created in 2013 by LinkedIn (<https://kafka.apache.org/>)

³Strimzi – collection of operators for deploying and managing Apache Kafka on top of the Kubernetes (<https://strimzi.io/>)

⁴YAML – human-readable serialization format (<https://yaml.org/>)

as it seemed at first. The main issues were scalability, management of hardware, security, and price. Besides that, sharing memory between five running applications in an identical environment is not ideal. Moreover, to isolate the applications from one another, one has to buy five physical servers, significantly increasing costs.

2. **Virtualization** — The next phase has solved problems like scalability, security, and also price. This allows an application to run on a single machine without sharing memory, which means it is isolated and encapsulated from other applications. Furthermore, you can run many of these virtual machines on a single physical server, and your only limitations are the server resources. These virtual machines are independent of each other, and therefore the security is much higher. However, resource consumption is still high since each virtual machine includes a full operating system. At the same time, the management of these entities is not easy if we imagine production with hundred virtual machines. Another limitation is, that sometimes applications need to share information with each other and the strong isolation of VMs makes this difficult.
3. **Containerization** — In the last phase, containerization is considered as a lightweight alternative to virtualization. The difference between these two phases is that virtualization is using hypervisors⁵ to manage all the virtual machines which have operating systems. The container shares the operating system with the server. Similar to virtualization, they have their filesystem, memory, and space. Containerization has become the most popular technology due to the several benefits it offers:
 - **Isolation** – predictable application performance,
 - **Observability** – gathering of information, providing metrics, logs,
 - **Portability** of distribution in the cloud and OS – runs on basically all available OS, public clouds, and so on,
 - **Agile approach** – easy to create and manage smaller container images instead of using virtual machine images, which are usually much larger.

Unfortunately, containerization still has several shortcomings, such as managing more running containers simultaneously, making debugging challenging, etc.

4. **Container orchestration** — The phase of the present. Let's imagine a situation where we run several containers and want to know the container's current state or metadata information. It is not straightforward to get such information because we have to look at each running container separately and analyze it. Kubernetes brings us a solution to this problem. While in containers, we have to search each one individually, so in Kubernetes, we all have it simultaneously. Figure 2.1 illustrates and summarises the phases of managing an application on top of the operating system, starting in 1950 when the first computer, ENIAC, was assembled—moving to the virtualization era, which started in the early 70s. IBM Cambridge Scientific Center began the development of CP-40, the first operating system that implemented complete virtualization. However, what is very important to note is that the first known virtualization software was VMware, created in 1997. Afterwards, the lightweight era comes with an idea whose functionality was based on containerization [10]. Finally,

⁵Hypervisor - It is a software that manages virtual machines, for instance, VMware or VirtualBox.

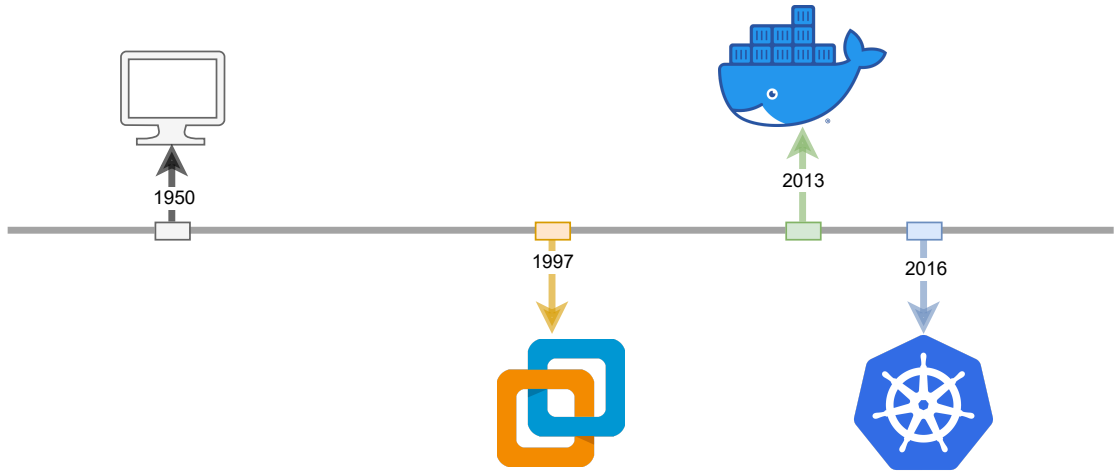


Figure 2.1: Evolution of virtual technologies

we have a manager who takes care of the overall management of the individual containers and guarantees their reliability, scales it effectively and more. This is what we call a container orchestration system [1]. It has the following properties:

- (a) Deployment, StatefulSet, ReplicaSet, and Custom resource definitions (CRDs).
- (b) Service and Load balancing (Service discovery).
- (c) Storage (Storage orchestration).
- (d) Secrets (Secret and configuration management).

2.1.2 Essential components of Kubernetes

The Linux hosts can be virtual machines, bare-metal servers in the data center, or private or public cloud instances. Production environments typically have more than one master node running because of the need for High Availability⁶). Kubernetes services from the

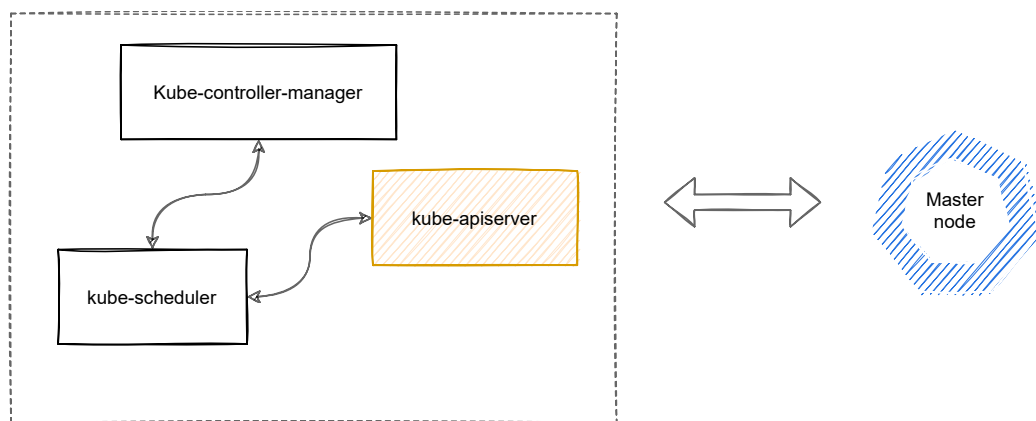


Figure 2.2: Representation of the Master node

⁶High availability (HA) – is the characteristic of the system to run without failing for some period of time.

biggest cloud providers such as Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS), Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (EKS), and Google Kubernetes Service (GKS) have five master nodes, which are replicated in case of any failure. The master node 2.2 contains several components such as *kube-controller-manager*, *kube-scheduler* and *kube-apiserver*. These components are also called the „control plane“. The *kube-controller-manager* takes care of all controllers where each of these controllers runs as a separate process. The *Node controller*'s responsibility is to control and respond to the current status of the node. In other words, do a health check of nodes. There is also the *Endpoint controller* for Service and Pod objects, *Job controller* for Job objects, etc. All these controllers follow algorithm 2.1.2.

Algorithm 1 Generic algorithm for each Kubernetes controller

```

1: desired_state  $\leftarrow$  controller.obtain_desired_state()
2: while True do
3:   desired_state  $\leftarrow$  controller.obtain_desired_state()
4:   current_state  $\leftarrow$  controller.observe_current_state()
5:   if current_state  $\neq$  desired_state then
6:     controller.reconcile()
7:   desired_state  $\leftarrow$  current_state

```

The *kube-apiserver* works like the controller of API calls and communicates with the *kube-scheduler*. It makes sure that every created Pod is assigned to run there. It is worthwhile to mention that we also have a component called *etcd*, which works as a backup for cluster data. Slave node components 2.3 suas *kubelet* have taken care of containers running inside the Pod. *Kube-proxy*, which reflects all the services defined in the kube-apiserver. In the following Figure 2.4, one can see relation between master and slave nodes.

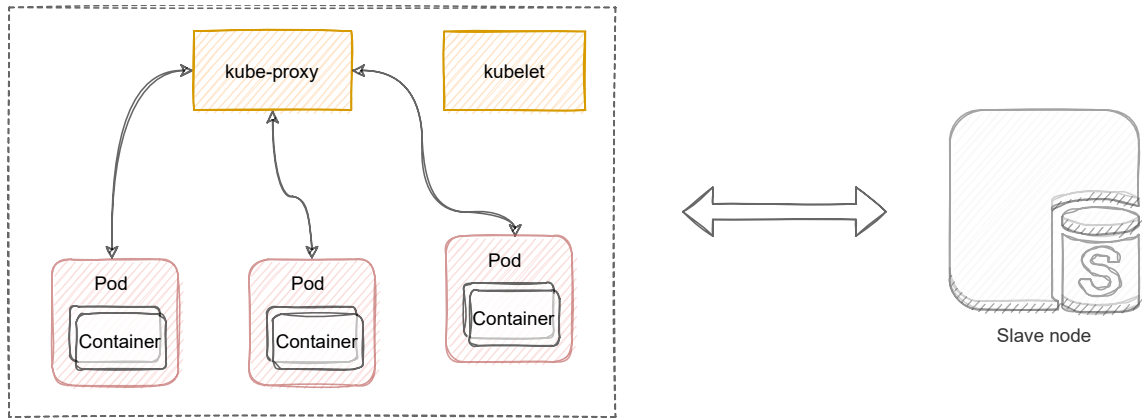


Figure 2.3: Representation of the Slave node

2.1.3 Common objects

1. **Pod** – is the atomic unit of Kubernetes. For instance, in the VMware environment, the atomic unit is a virtual machine, and Docker it is a container. The term Pod originated from the Docker logo. If we think about it, Docker has one whale on his logo, and we call a group of such whales Pod or, in other words, Pod of whales. Deductively, we can find out the property of the Pod, that is, that one or more

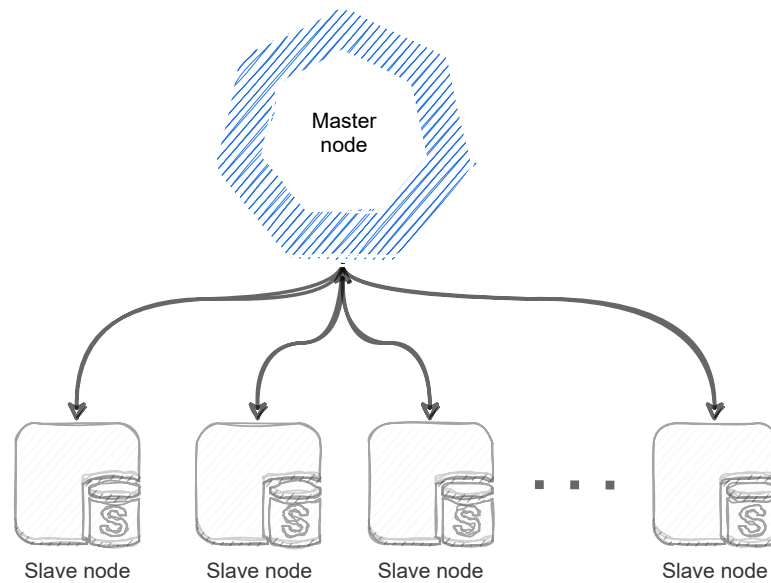


Figure 2.4: Relation between master and slave nodes

containers can run in it. These containers share storage, network, and specification of how to run the container. If the container wants to communicate with the other container, this can be achieved using the localhost interface. One of the disadvantages of these resources is their lifecycle. If Pod crashes or is deleted, it will no longer be possible to copy this Pod. Instead, Kubernetes will create a new Pod with a unique ID and a new IP address assigned.

2. **Service** – represents how particular components communicate. Services provide reliable networking for a set of Pods. If Pod fails and Kubernetes creates a new Pod, its IP address is changed. Moreover, operations like scaling up or scaling down do the same. This is where Services come into play. They provide reliable names/alias and IP addresses. Furthermore, the Kubernetes service has its DNS name and port. It is a stable network abstraction, which provides TCP and UDP load-balancing across a dynamic set of Pods. By default, a service in Kubernetes has a type of *ClusterIP*, which means that communication can be established only inside of the Kubernetes cluster. The way one can expose an application outside of the cluster is to use the following type of service which Kubernetes offers:

- **nodeport** – exposes the service to be accessible via node IP with a specific port. For instance, you want to expose your HTTP server to be publicly accessible on a specific port.
- **load balancer** – exposes the service externally using a cloud provider's load balance. The load balancer is shown in the definition. `.status.loadBalancer` field, where you can find a real IP address. For example, if your demands are high and you want an application that requires more ports on specific IPs, then the usage of load balance is a wise choice.
- **ingress** – the previously mentioned types of how to expose a service were service types, but ingress is an entry point for the cluster. *It lets you consolidate your*

routing rules into a single resource as it can expose multiple services under the same IP address [5].

3. **Namespace** – this concept of namespaces was introduced in order to run numerous virtual clusters inside physical one. *It is great for applying different quotas and access control policies. On the other hand, it is not suitable for strong workload isolation.* By default, Kubernetes starts with three initial namespaces:

- **default** – the objects which do not have another namespace belongs to the default namespace,
- **Kube-system** – namespace for objects created by the Kubernetes system, i.e. Pods, Kube-proxy, Kube-DNS. Furthermore, the service account in this namespace is used to run the Kubernetes controllers.
- **Kube-public** – *this namespace is created automatically and is recognizable by all users (including those not authenticated). In other words, there is a situation we need to have shared resources across the whole cluster; then we have to make sure that these resources are inside this namespace [4]*

4. **Volume** – is data storage. The Volume is a separated object, which binds to a Pod. The main ideas behind volumes are: at first, assume a scenario when your Pod crashed, and the application will lose all its data, and one would like to retrieve it secondly if one wants to share the same data between more Pods. The answer to these problems is the *Kubernetes Volume abstraction*.

2.1.4 Controllers

1. **ReplicaSet** – is the controller that is responsible for the correct number of running Pods. Furthermore, ReplicaSet plays a significant role in the Deployment controller, supplying a self-healing mechanism and scale operations. The self-healing mechanism guarantees that the Pod is running, and in the event of any error or termination of the Pod, a new one will be created immediately. Scale operations guarantee an easy way to increase the number of Application Pods if necessary in the event of a heavy load. The same applies even if the given number of Pods is already high (then we use a scale-down operation). ReplicaSet also has responsibility for the Rolling Update and Rollback operations available to Deployment.
2. **Deployment** – it is one of the most widely used application management controllers in the Kubernetes environment.

Based on our knowledge, the skillful reader will realize that Pod as an atomic unit will not be sufficient. This is mainly since Pod has no self-healing mechanism, does not support scale operations; Rolling Update⁷ or Rollback. Deployment has all these features at its disposal. Importantly, this controller manages the ReplicaSet, which takes care of self-healing and scale operations. This means that the ReplicaSet checks whether the desired state is equal to the current state, such as the number of replicas are equivalent to the current state. Additionally, Deployment supplies the remaining properties, which are Rolling Update and Rollback. Since Deployment is a fully-fledged object in the Kubernetes API similar to Service, Pod, or Volume, that gives

⁷**Rolling Update** – is the process when one updates the Deployment configuration and this update trigger replacements of the Pods with the new desired configuration

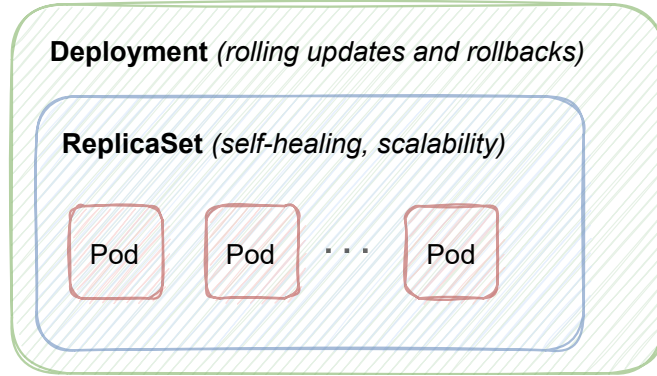


Figure 2.5: Hierarchy of Deployment, ReplicaSet and Pod inspired by The Kubernetes Book [16]

us the ability to define such an object in YAML files, such an object can then be edited and updated, which will trigger a Rolling Update. Figure 2.5 shows us the hierarchy of mentioned the controllers.

3. **StatefulSet** – The last major controller is StatefulSet. This controller has many features in common with Deployment such as reconciliation loop described in 2.1.2, scaling operations, and self-healing mechanism. The difference between Deployment and StatefulSet are as follows:

- **storage** – with the Deployment controller, it is possible to specify PersistentVolumeClaim, which is shared between all Pod replicas. On the other hand, in the case of StatefulSet controllers, each Pod has its own PersistentVolumeClaim. For clarity, one can use Deployment in the case of a stateless application, where each node does not need a unique identity, and in the case of StatefulSet, one can use it in the form of databases (i.e. Cassandra, MySQL) where each node has its own unique storage.
- **unique identity to Pods** – in case of failure remains the same (Deployment will create a new Pod with a completely new name). Moreover, StatefulSet guarantees that Pods are created/deleted in order (Deployment does ensure order).
- **scaling operation** – ensures that each new Pod is installed only after the previous one is ready and running. This process is repeated until we reach the number of replicas required. Figure 2.6 illustrates a scaling up scenario, where firstly *Pod_1* is being deployed and after a while when *Pod_1* is running and ready, the *Pod_2* is being deployed.

In Figure 2.6, we see that architecturally StatefulSets has a different self-healing and scaling operations mechanism compared to the Deployment. In addition, Volumes plays a significant role in the StatefulSet. When the Pod is created, the Statefulset immediately creates an associated volume and attaches this Volume to the Pod. This guarantees that the Pod can keep all its information even in the event of an unexpected failure.

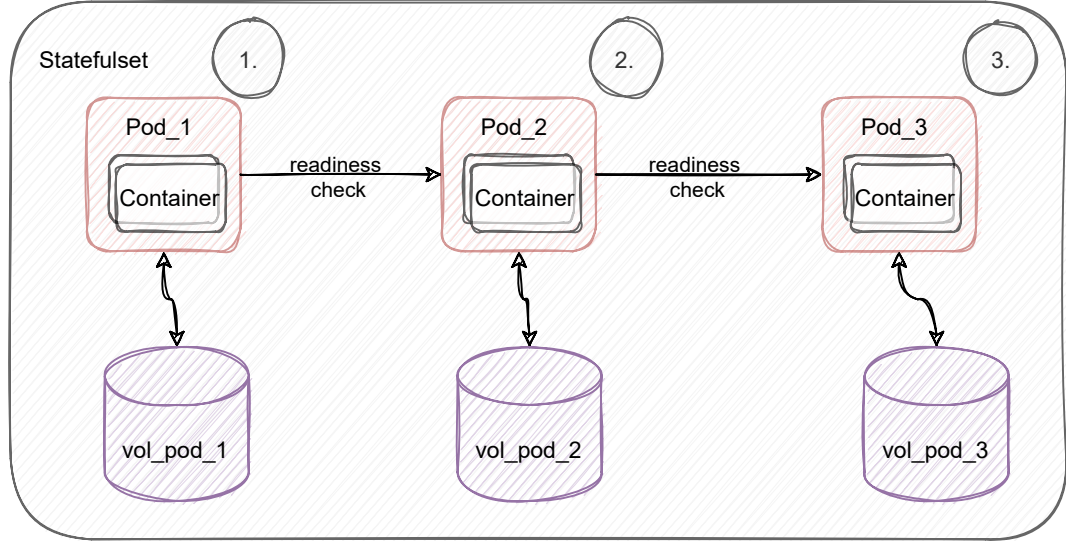


Figure 2.6: StatefulSet ordered creation of Pods

2.2 Apache Kafka

This section describes and explains the basics of the Apache Kafka system. The description is based on two books: *Designing Event-Driven Systems* [20] and *Real-Time Data and StreamProcessing at Scale* [12]. Moreover, the Kafka streams subsection is based on *Mastering Kafka Streams and ksqlDB Building real-time data systems* [11]. We also used Kafka’s documentation [2] as the most up-to-date reference. In these books and documentation, there can be found a more detailed explanation of Kafka itself.

Apache Kafka is an event streaming platform that offers many features like high performance, distribution, commit log service⁸, and more. It offers to publish/subscribe system to record streams that are similar to a message queue or enterprise messaging system. Additionally, it stores record streams in a robust, fault-tolerant way. Kafka also creates real-time data flows that reliably capture data transferred between systems or applications. Kafka is widely used by many big companies like LinkedIn, Spotify, Netflix, and Uber.

2.2.1 Motivation [13]

In the past, companies had applications or systems that share many data. Moreover, the application was able to provide some valuable information to another application. So, there was one source systems and one target system. But what about adding some more source and target systems? Assume an example where one has five source systems and five target systems. Each source system needs something from each particular target system.

The system without Kafka depicted in Figure 2.7a has twenty-five links, which is not effective (quadratic complexity). That is why Kafka was invented. Let illustrate the same example with ten systems and Kafka in the middle serving as Middleware⁹, which is placed in the middle of these systems. In that case, each source system is bind to the Kafka broker, and all data are delivered by a single link. You can see the updated system in Figure 2.7b.

⁸**Commit log** — is a type of data structure that stores ordered sequences of events.

⁹**Middleware** – Software, that acts as the middle man between two systems and guarantees interoperability between them.

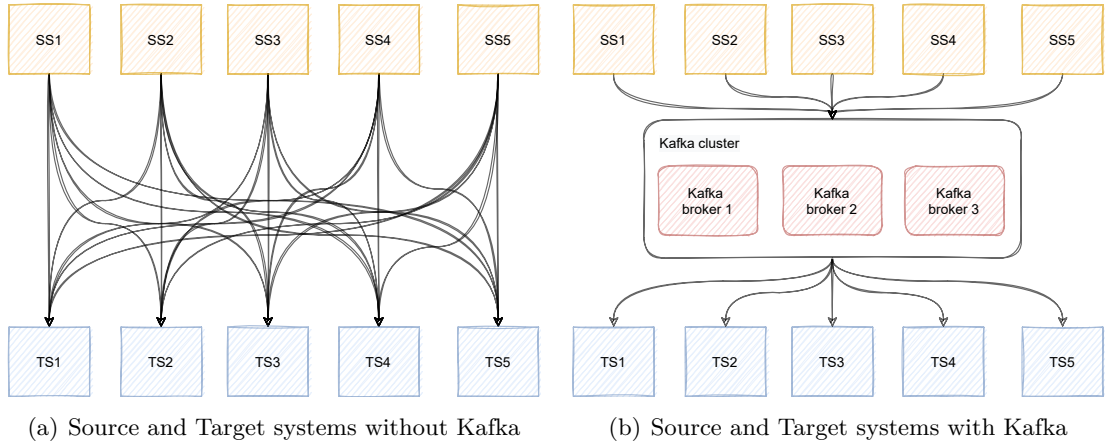


Figure 2.7: How to make system more efficient with Kafka

2.2.2 Fundamental concepts

In this subsection, we describe fundamental concepts of Apache Kafka such as Producer, Consumer, Kafka broker, Kafka cluster, and so on. The description is based on the *Real-Time Data and StreamProcessing at Scale* [12] and partially [2].

1. **Producer** – is one of the types of clients that Kafka provides. They produce new messages that are sent to a specific topic. In general, the client does not need to know to which partition it is necessary to send messages. It simply sends messages divided among several partitions. Thus, producers represent the entity that creates the data in the Kafka world. Kafka also provides the implementation of these clients in several languages such as Java, Go, C++, Python, and many others. Noteworthy, Kafka also provides the client with a higher abstraction, which means that it is no longer necessary to create the producers themselves, but those entities are encapsulated in the client. These are, for example, Kafka Streams for stream processing or Kafka Connect API for data integration.
2. **Consumer** – unlike a producer, a consumer or group of consumers tries to consume messages. In consumer configuration, it is necessary to specify the topic from which the consumer will read. However, the consumer can also read from a group of topics. The consumer maintains an internal offset value that represents a position from where the consumer should read the data from the topic. The method that consumers use is called polling¹⁰. The consumer group behaves as an individual logical unit. Kafka does not support reading from one specific partition with two or more consumers simultaneously. The reason why this concept was created is based on a straightforward question - *How are we able to consumes data concurrently?* Likewise, what is worth mentioning is that we *can not* have more consumers than partitions because, in that type of example, some of them are inactive. This concept differs from other messaging solutions and describing why Kafka is so flexible in comparison with the traditional messaging based on AMQP protocol like ActiveMQ or RabbitMQ.
3. **Kafka broker/cluster** – it is a server application that manages messages that are sent by producers and at the same time obtained by consumers. In other words, it

¹⁰**Pooling** – periodic querying to the server in that case, to the Kafka broker

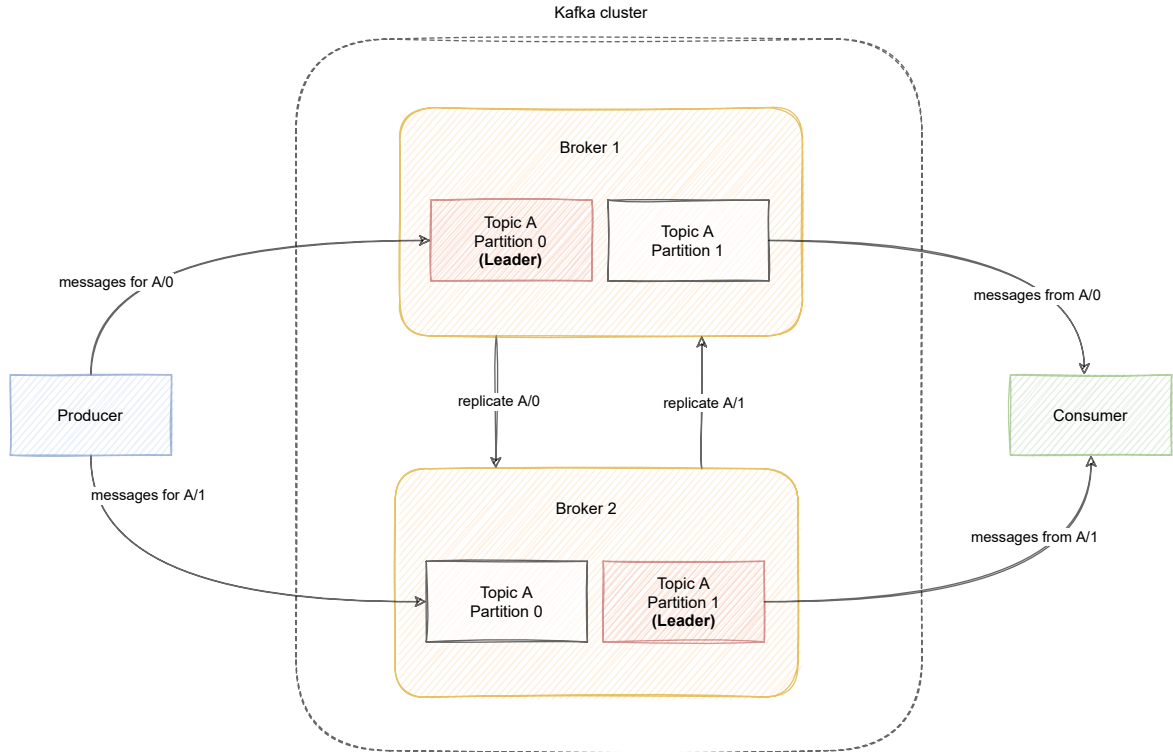


Figure 2.8: Kafka topic partition replication scenario in Kafka cluster inspired by *Real-Time Data and StreamProcessing at Scale* [12]

takes care of storing the data and the order of the data. Sometimes we can see a Kafka broker with names such as Kafka server or Kafka node. These names are synonymous with Kafka broker. Kafka broker was designed to be horizontally scalable to create a Kafka cluster (two and more Kafka brokers). Within Kafka cluster, we always know who is the cluster controller. The cluster controller takes care of fundamental operations such as assigning partitions to brokers or monitoring for the failure of Kafka brokers. One broker in the Kafka cluster always owns the topic partition. This broker is called the leader of this topic partition. Of course, this topic partition can be replicated into several Kafka brokers, which will result in its replication and thus data redundancy. On the other hand, if the leader Kafka broker fails, the one who has the replicated topic partition will take control and become the new partition leader. If the leader Kafka broker fails, the one with the replicated topic partition can become the new partition leader. Figure 2.8 illustrates this type of scenario, where two Kafka brokers shared data between each other and partitions of the topic are replicated.

4. **Kafka Topic** – is not a simple concept and includes several parts such as the replication factor, partitions, and more. Kafka topic is equivalent to database table as one can see in the Figure 2.9.

Messages are being stored on a specific topic. A replication factor is a number, which defines how many replicas will be available on the other brokers from the Kafka cluster. Imagine the following scenario – we have a Kafka cluster with three Kafka brokers. We create a new topic with a unique name by using a command-line interface. (In Section 2.3, we will also talk about an alternative way of creating resources.) The question

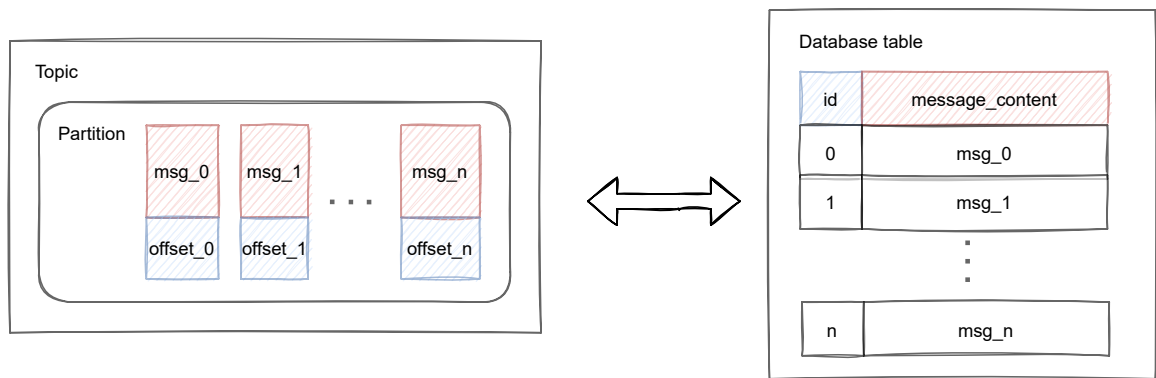


Figure 2.9: Equivalence of Kafka topic and database table

can be *what happens if we set higher replication factor then we have available Kafka brokers*. We are notified that the Topic can not be created because we do not have enough accessible Kafka brokers. More about this in ???. Partitions are entities that split your Topic into separate parts. It means that in each partition, we have different data; using this feature, we allow the consumer to fetch data in a concurrent¹¹ way. A partition contains offset, which serves as an id for the specific message. Offset is an integer value assigned to each consumer indicating the next message, which will be read. Consider the scenario when we have one Kafka broker and one Topic with hundred messages. According to offset implementation, the maximum offset value is 100 because it reflects the position of the last message in the Topic. If we configure consumers to subscribe to that Topic, it uses the polling method and starts with offset, e.g. one to zero. The first poll gets twenty messages, so offset move on nineteen and so on. The Figure 2.10 illustrate this scenario. In general, we can understand offset as the message index.

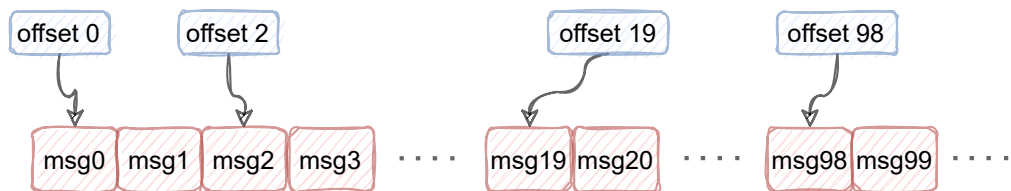


Figure 2.10: Partition offset

2.2.3 Kafka Streams

It is a stream processing tool created by the Kafka community that does not suffers from the low level of the Consumer API and Producer API. These client APIs are very flexible, and the user can create the data processing logic he wants. However, there is a payoff, and it is writing many lines of code. Unfortunately, we cannot classify these APIs into stream processing APIs because they do not contain primitives that would classify them there, such as *Local* and *Fault-tolerant* state and a set of transformers that work with data (a transformer is an operator that transforms data).

¹¹Consumes more than one message at the specific period.

In 2016, Kafka introduced the *Kafka Streams API*, which solved these problems. Inexperienced users in Kafka Streams would think it is just a matter of sending messages to and from Kafka. Instead, we can see that Kafka has a part of Producer and Consumer, where it offers a wide range of libraries for data transformation. Kafka streams also support two crucial operating characteristics:

1. **Scalability** – In Kafka Streams, the smallest unit of work is a single partition. If we want to scale the Kafka Streams application, we have to divide Topic into several partitions. Practically speaking, you use the Kafka Streams API to deploy multiple instances of an application, each of which will handle a subset of the work. For illustration, one Topic has sixteen partitions, and it is up to us how we scale it. One scenario could be to deploy two instances, and each of them would trade eight partitions. Figure 2.11 shows example with three partitions.

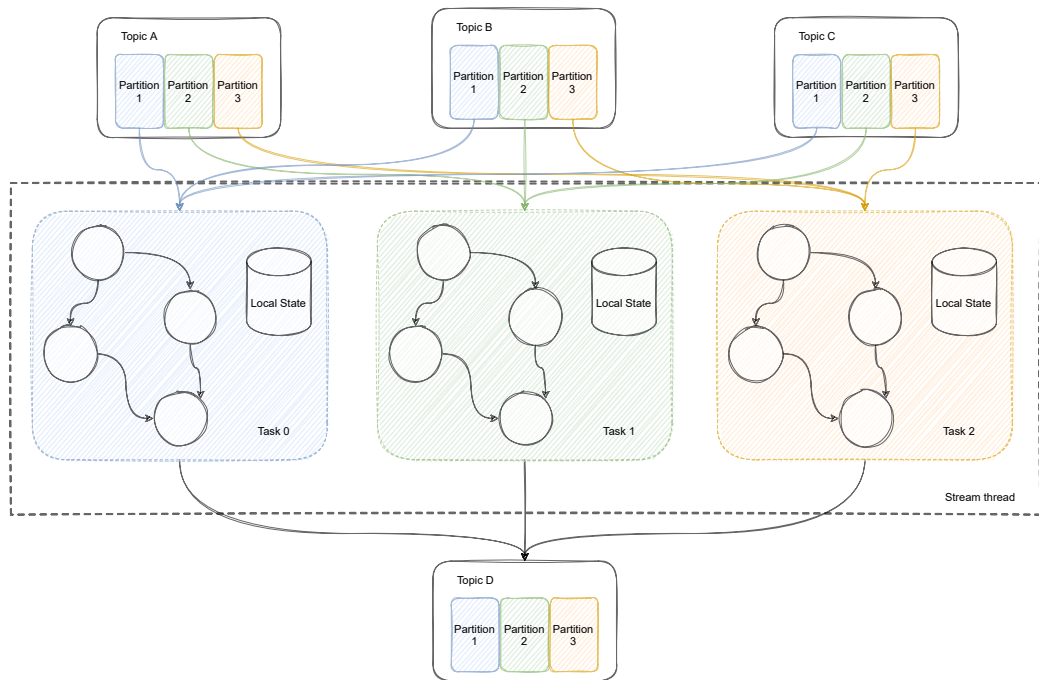


Figure 2.11: Kafka Streams with local state stores inspired by Kafka Documentation [2]

2. **Reliability** – If an error occurs on any node, Kafka automatically distributes the load to other nodes. However, we must realize that if the node that crashed is the last, we may lose the data if we do not use some Volume or other external storage. At the same time, when the node returns to run the given error is corrected, Kafka will rebalance again. These sentences only prove that Kafka Streams is a fault-tolerant and provides reliability.

One of the main differences between other similar systems is the processing model that Kafka Streams offers. These systems, such as *Apache Spark Streaming*¹² or *Trident*¹³, use micro-batching, which occurs very much in neural networks where work is divided into

¹²**Apache Spark Streaming** – is an extension of Spark API with many transformation methods.

¹³**Trident** – high-level abstraction for stream processing based on the Apache Storm. It provides multiple transformation methods such as filters, grouping, and aggregations.

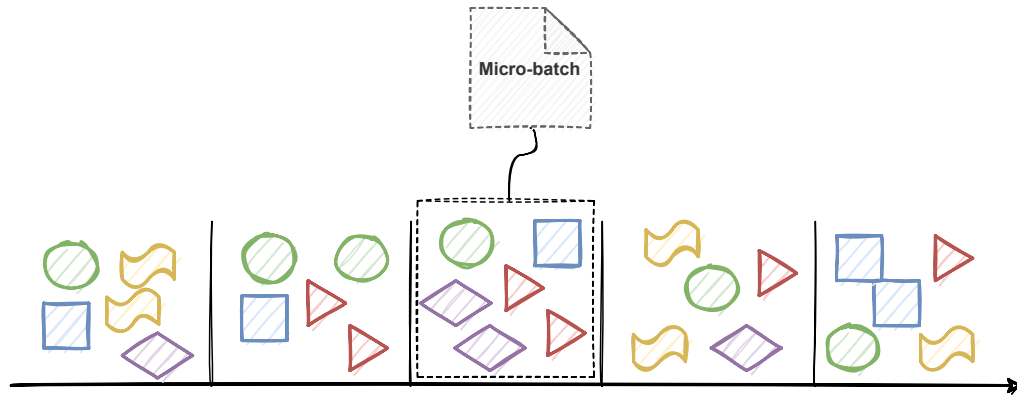


Figure 2.12: Micro-batching processing (typical for different systems) inspired by [11]

several batches. These groups are then loaded into memory then emitted at a pre-selected interval (typically 1s or less). Figure 2.12 shows a micro-batching strategy, where one can see that events are coupled into groups. By contrast, Kafka Streams offers us event-at-a-time processing, where events are processed as soon as they arrive. This approach gives us low latency and is considered true data streaming. Figure 2.13 illustrates the event-at-a-time processing strategy.

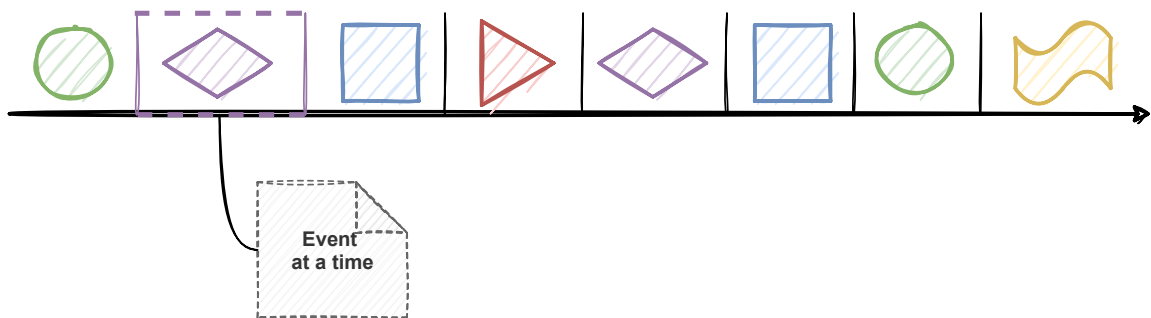


Figure 2.13: Kafka Streams uses event-at-a-time processing inspired by *Mastering Kafka Streams and ksqlDB Building real-time data systems* [11]

Kafka Streams is thus a set of libraries that offer developers incredible power over data processing. Additionally, it has a model of parallelism, where the smallest logical unit is partition. Easily scalable by either increasing or decreasing partitions, and lastly, Fault tolerance is rooted in Kafka itself (dependent on Topic replicas). This collection of characteristics make it the perfect choice for today's applications. These types of applications could be, for instance:

- email tracking, monitoring,
- chat infrastructure (Slack), virtual assistants, chatbots,
- machine-learning pipelines (Twitter),
- smart home (IoT sensors).

We have many such types of applications. However, what brings together all the examples is real-time data processing.

2.2.4 Kafka Connect

One of the most critical questions that every data engineer has is: „*How to move data from Kafka to datastore or vice versa?*“. At the same time, create data pipelines that connect several systems, for instance, by selecting data from Twitter and then sending it to Elasticsearch or other external storage. Of course, Kafka will play a middleware role in this data transfer. We can answer the previous question very quickly and solve the data integration problem thanks to the *Kafka Connect* component.

Kafka Connect offers an incredible number of features that are transparent to the users. These include configuration, parallelization, error handling, and much more. Moreover, for data integration, Kafka Connect offers two types of connectors. Connectors are already predefined templates. These connectors need metadata information to work. We give this connector information such as the names of one or more Topics to follow. In addition, these are attributes such as the connector class, number of tasks executed in parallel, and the connector URL. The first such type of connector is Kafka Connect Source, which obtains the data from the datastore. Information about what datastore and other metadata are provided in the connector configuration files. In case the data in the datastore are changed, the data is automatically sent to Topic or more Topics. The second type is the Kafka Connect Sink, which is analogous to the Source connector. In the connector configuration, we define which datastore it should add data to and from which Topic it should monitor changes. When Topic changes his state, this data is automatically pushed into the given datastore. The simplest examples of connectors already mentioned above are the *FileSource* and *FileSink* connectors.

However, to properly understand Kafka Connect, it is necessary to know how the following fundamental mechanisms work:

1. **Connector** – As mentioned above, the connectors are used to transfer data to and from Kafka. Among the essential responsibilities of connecting connectors to a given datastore, it maps the data structure that the external storage has at its disposal and decides how many tasks (threads) will run simultaneously during the transformation.
2. **Worker** – This entity is responsible for the REST API available to Kafka Connect. They check REST API requests and respond accordingly. If a worker error occurs in any way, the other workers in Kafka Connect will know this information as soon as possible and then perform rebalance and redistribute the work.
3. **Data model and converters** – Kafka Connect API contains endpoints of data objects and the scheme. These objects can be database tables, JSON, XML, AVRO schemas. Converters transform this schema to a Connect Schema object. Subsequently, this Connect Schema object is sent to the target system. Noteworthy, there are currently many such converters available, and it is only about the configuration.

All the mentioned Kafka components can be divided into three stages, which Kafka itself went through. The first milestone was the emergence of a new messaging system with basic functionality and no enterprise libraries. These included components such as Kafka Broker, Topic, Consumer, and Producer. The lack of libraries and writing vast amounts of code in data processing brought Kafka Streams. Kafka Connect solved data integration problems between other systems. Finally, the Kafka Mirror Maker 2 concept came along, which improved the Kafka Mirror Maker predecessor with many capabilities. It was a way to move data from one Kafka cluster to another. The whole Kafka ecosystem is not trivial.

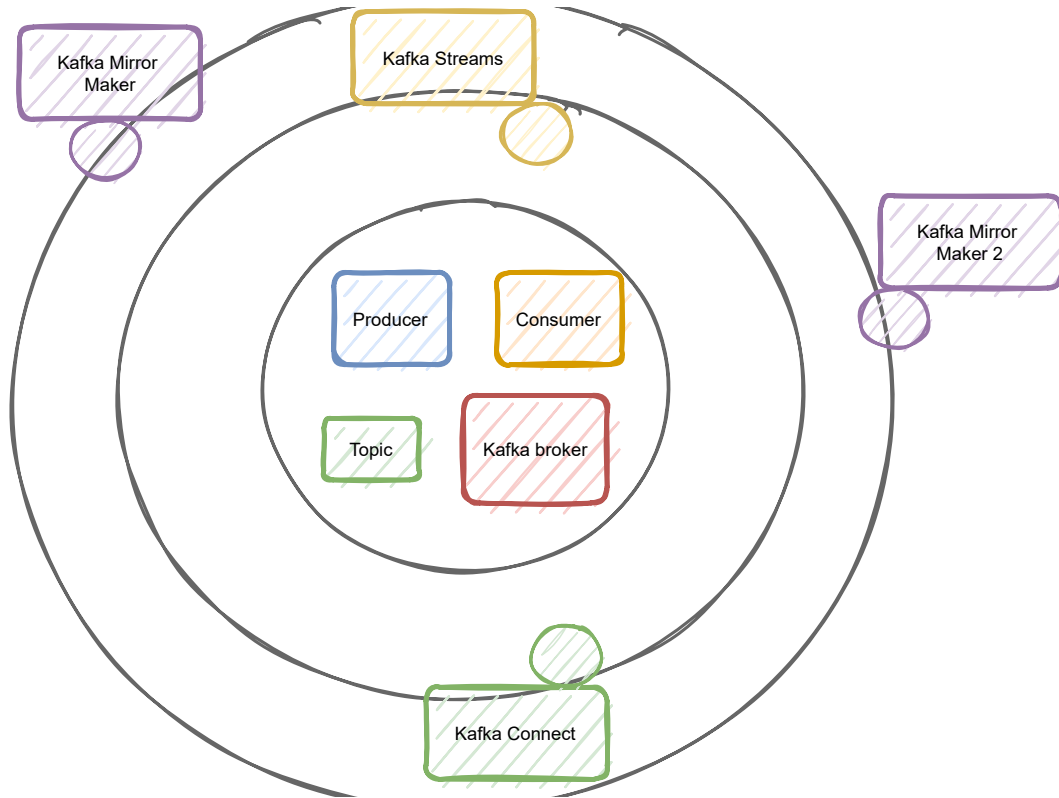


Figure 2.14: The entire Apache Kafka ecosystem.

Figure 2.14 shows these stages starting with the Kafka Broker, Producer, Consumer, and Topic. There are many other parts, such as Kafka Quotas or Kafka Rebalance features. Nonetheless, in the thesis, we do not deal with Rebalance, Mirror Maker, or Kafka Quotas, and therefore it is not necessary to explain them in detail. However, in case of interest, I recommend the previously mentioned literature.

2.3 Strimzi

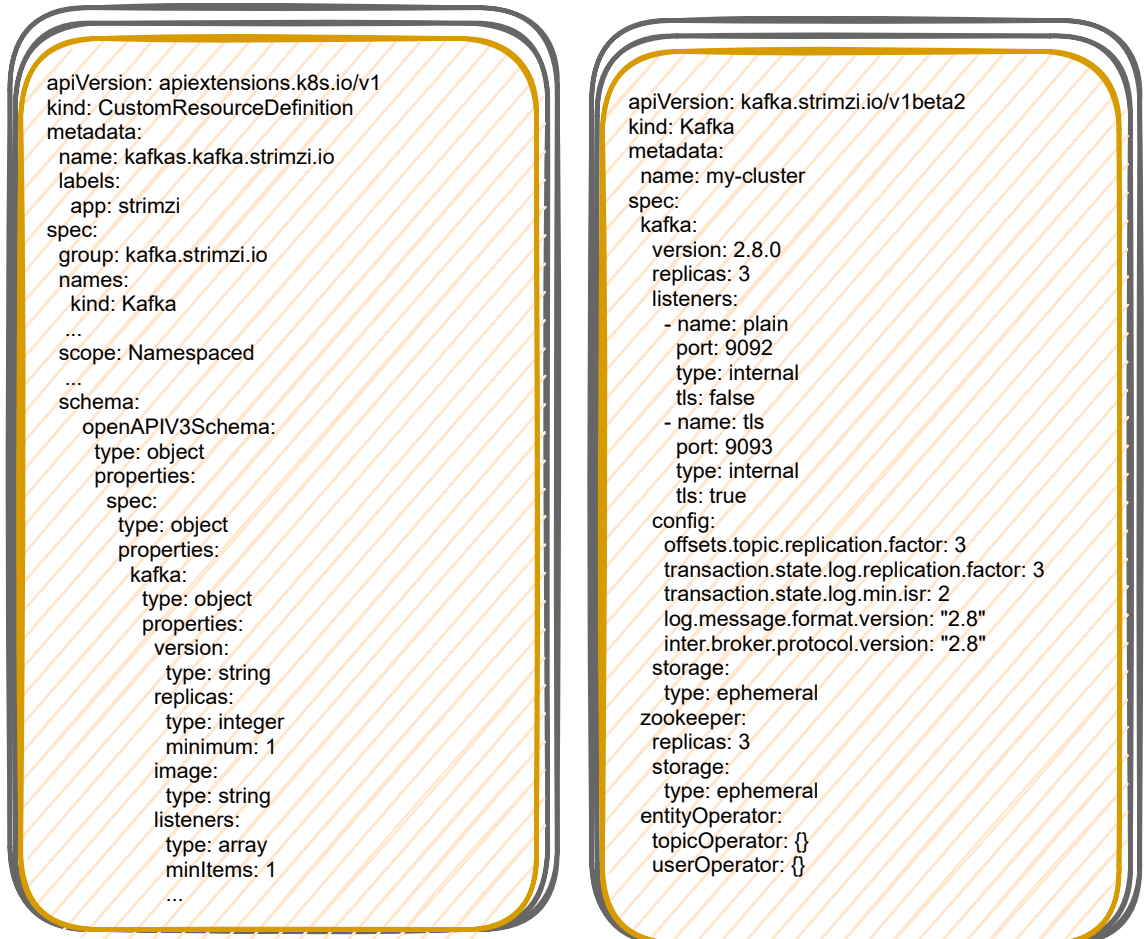
This section describes the fundamental parts of the Strimzi project. Moreover, it explains the whole architecture with all Operators (i.e., Topic, User, Cluster). The description is based mainly on Strimzi documentation and blog posts[7, 6].

The information described in Sections 2.1, 2.2 was a precursor to a complete understanding of the Strimzi system. Strimzi is an Apache Kafka orchestrator in the Kubernetes environment. It is therefore a collection of operators that simplify work with Kafka. The Operator in Kubernetes is a component that is always in one of the following three states:

- **Observe** – gain the desired and current state,
- **Analysis** – compares these two states and finds the differences,
- **Act** – subsequently, if the given differences were found, it will do a reconciliation that will make the current and desired state identical

One can understand these Operators as a superset of the Deployment controller, which, like other controllers, followed this 2.1.2 algorithm. The main difference is that the Operator

oversees *Custom Resources* - *CR*. Custom Resource is an extension of the Kubernetes API. These CRs define your application objects in the Kubernetes environment. Moreover, this is associated with the *Custom Resource Definition*, which declares what values and types a given Custom Resource can acquire. We can also imagine that Custom Resource Definition is a template comparable to classes in the Object-Oriented programming world and Custom Resource is an instance of the class. Strimzi has defined a Custom Resource Definition for each Kafka component we described in section 2.2 except for clients. For example, for the KafkaBroker component, Strimzi has its Custom Resource Definition and others.



(a) Example of Kafka Custom Resource Definition (Unnecessary parts omitted for brevity).

(b) Example of Kafka Custom Resource

Figure 2.15: Kafka Custom Resource Definition and Kafka Custom Resource (Class and Instance)

Figure 2.15 illustrates the mentioned Custom Resource and Custom Resource Definitions. In Figure 2.15 (left side) one can see Kafka Custom Resource Definition that shows several essential parts:

- **labels.app.strimzi** – every Kafka Custom Resource in Kubernetes contains this label, and with that, it is easier to find these resources

- **spec.names.kind.Kafka** – by this attribute, we specify how the Custom Resource type will be uniquely named. In this case, the label is Kafka.
- **spec.scope.Namespaced** – type of environment scope. It distinguishes between Custom Resource, which works multi-namespace or single-namespace. Because Kafka Custom resource has value Namespaced (single-namespace), it can work in one namespace. On the other hand, we also know the Custom Resource, which can have the scope set to Cluster (multi-namespace), which means that they will observe all the namespaces that the Kubernetes cluster has.
- **spec.schema** – this is the whole declaration of the Custom Resource Definition. In the child nodes, we can see what types the individual attributes must comply with and the restrictions on the given types. For example, the attribute *replicas* has a restriction that it must at least one or more and similarly for other attributes (it can not be zero). For imagination, the current version of Strimzi 0.25.0 Kafka Custom Resource Definition consists of 7000 lines of code.

On the other hand, we have Kafka Custom Resource (Figure 2.15 - right side), which includes parts worth mentioning:

- **apiVersion** – This is the REST API offered by the Custom Resource Definition. The prefix must also match the value found in Kafka Custom Resource Definition in spec: group.
- **metadata.name** – Custom Resource name,
- **spec.kafka.version** – version of Kafka to be used,
- **spec.kafka.replicas** – number of Kafka Pods to be deployed,
- **spec.kafka.listeners** – types of listeners to be supported by a given Kafka instance. In this case, we see two types, one with plain communication listening on port 9092, and the second listener with encrypted communication using TLS technology and listening on port 9093.
- **spec.kafka.config** – these are additional configuration features that are added to Kafka (i.e., broker.id, log.dirs, zookeeper.connect, compression.type, cleanup.policy, delete.retention.ms),
- **spec.kafka.storage** [19] – the type of used storage. Kubernetes has been supporting two storage types for a long time. In our case, it is ephemeral storage. Ephemeral storage is usually a directory somewhere in the operating system on our Kubernetes node. It works the same as the temporal directory. There are also risks associated with this, when the Kubernetes node may crash, and the data stored in the given storage will be lost. The same thing will happen if we get a running Pod that will use ephemeral storage. In case of a restart, together with the new Pod, empty storage will be created, not containing the previous data. The second type of storage is Persistent, which eliminates these risks.
- **spec.zookeeper.replicas** – number of Zookeeper Pods to be deployed,
- **spec.entityOperator** – configuration for Entity Operator.

2.3.1 Architecture

Strimzi architecture consists of two larger units, where the first unit is Kafka architecture and other components with which it communicates. The second unit is the Operators

architecture, consisting of a Cluster Operator, an Entity Operator, a Topic Operator, and a User Operator. These Operators then have control loops, which control the already defined Custom Resources. (i.e, Kafka User, Kafka Topic, Kafka and Kafka Connect, Kafka Bridge, Kafka Mirror Maker, Kafka Mirror Maker 2, Kafka Rebalance)

Kafka Architecture consists of several components, each of which performs specific tasks. Zookeeper is one of the most significant dependencies for Kafka and limits it in several areas. Whether it is scalability, metadata management, or deployment itself, the answer to these problems was also in 2020 Kafka Improvement Proposal abbreviated KIP¹⁴, which was accepted. Thus, Kafka 3.0 should already be without Zookeeper's dependency. Its responsibilities include, for example, leader election of partitions or storing the status of Kafka Brokers or Consumer offsets. Clients in Figure 2.16 are classically Producer and Consumer as we know from the section 2.2, so their objective is clear. On the other hand, HTTP clients communicate with Kafka Bridge and thus connect the Kafka cluster and the clients themselves. It communicates by default via the REST API, and the user can

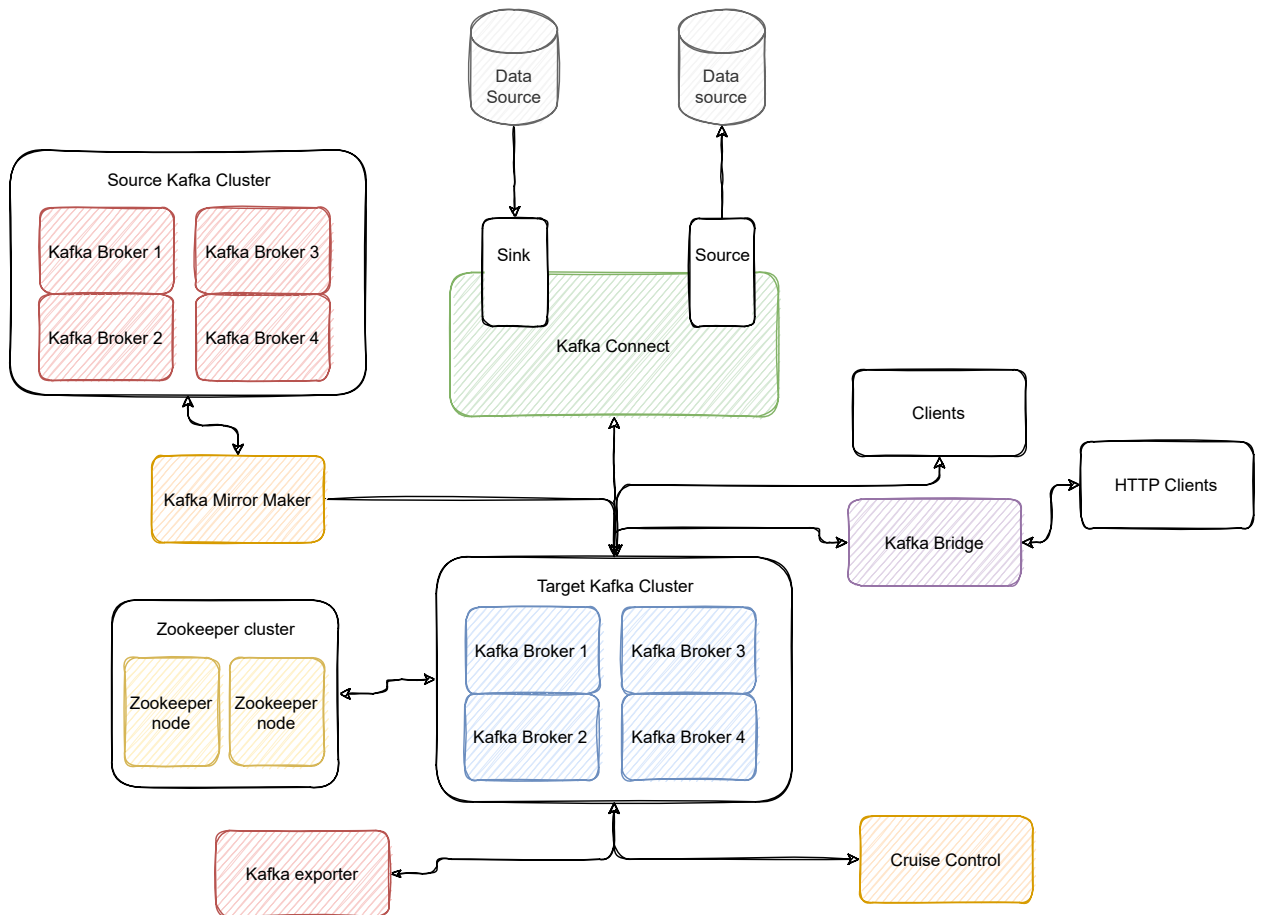


Figure 2.16: Strimzi Kafka architecture

create, delete, update Consumer, Producer, Topic and similar resources that Kafka Bridge offers. So Kafka Bridge is nothing more than an HTTP proxy that integrates HTTP clients with a Kafka cluster. Another part of the Kafka architecture is the Kafka Exporter and

¹⁴KIP-500 – removal of Zookeeper with replacing him with self-managed metadata quorum <https://cwiki.apache.org/confluence/display/KAFKA/KIP-500>

The User Operator is responsible for the Kafka User Resource, which specifies authentication and authorization for individual components. It can be, for example, the Producer that can not change data in a Topic with a particular name or prefix name. In other words, we can define read, read and write rules for Topics. In addition, we can create different types of Kafka Users, which support authentication such as TLS or SCRAM-SHA. Nevertheless, if we use SCRAM-SHA authentication, we must also configure one of the Kafka Broker listeners. Noteworthy, when one creates Kafka Custom Resource, then immediately User Operator creates associated Secret with the credentials. These credentials are then submitted to the Consumer or Producer configuration. Credentials ensure that the Producer or Consumer can connect to Kafka Broker and send or receive messages. In authorization, several components can also be used, such as ACLs (access control lists). For more complex rules, there is support for the Keycloak or Hydra authorization server. Another exciting feature is User quotas, ensuring that one client will never control the entire Kafka Broker, and the total load will be limited.

2.4 Strimzi system tests

This Section describes the basics of the Strimzi system tests. At first, we will go through a short description of how we test Strimzi. Then in Section 2.4.1 we explain the fundamentals of JUnit5, how tests are discovered and executed. Lastly, in Section 2.4.2 we explain Strimzi system test management and execution flow.

Overall testing begins as we know it from textbooks with unit testing. Subsequently, if this phase is successful, we move on to integration tests and, by analogy, to system tests. Of course, the most time-consuming is system tests, which in our case take about 40 hours. The testing phases are dependent on each other in the order in which they are executed. For instance, integration tests will not run if unit tests fail, similarly for integration and system tests. Furthermore, system tests run on multiple infrastructures such as *Openstack*, *Microsoft Azure* or *Amazon Web Services*. On each of these infrastructures, there are certain limitations for the set of tests. Since these are Kubernetes system tests, it is essential to realize that the total load on the resource is enormous. At the same time, the preparation of resources and their cleaning is time-consuming. Therefore, our system tests have two essential parts. The first is resource classes that provide the user interface for creating, retrieving, deleting, and updating these resources. Moreover, we have three independent stacks that serves as resource storage. These stacks are responsible for storing all resources based on the test case. Furthermore, the deletion of these resources is transparent for the user as well as if it is a resource created in *@BeforeAll*¹⁶ annotation. The second fundamental part is auxiliary classes such as *Utils*¹⁷, Apache Kafka clients for external communication, Kubernetes client offering an API for communication with the Kubernetes cluster and finally classes such as *Constants* and *Environment*. This can be seen in Figure 2.18.

¹⁶**@BeforeAll** – is JUnit5 annotation, where one specify what must be executed before all tests in the test suite.

¹⁷**Utils** – type of class that consists of static methods, which in general dynamically waiting for a specific event. For instance, waiting for Rolling Update, if one change Kafka configuration

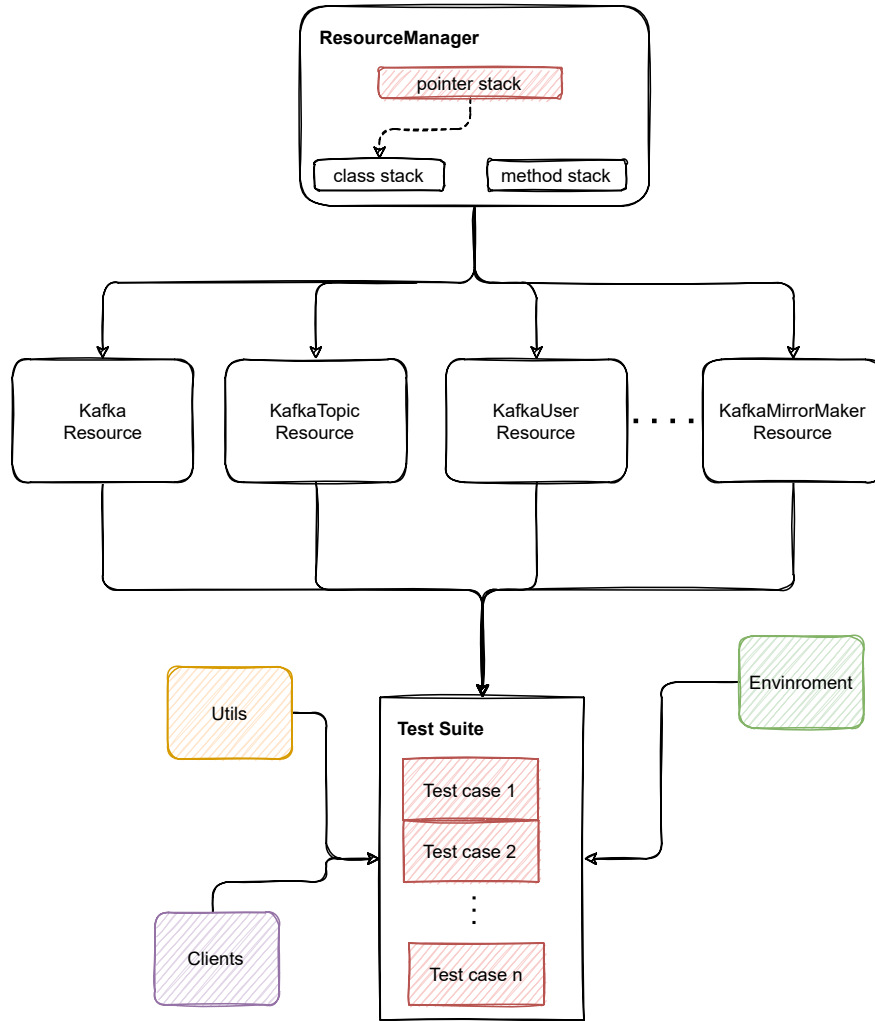


Figure 2.18: Strimzi system tests top-level component architecture

2.4.1 JUnit5 relation and execution of test cases

The entire implementation and management of the test lifecycle are handled by JUnit5 Engine. The Engine facilitates the discovery and execution of tests for a specific programming model. In other words, it is the entity in charge of discovering and executing tests. Discovering can be thought of as a scan of all the classes and methods in specific directories. The Engine has specified in advance which signatures to include in the test tree. In the case of the JUnit5 Engine, it is a sequence of chaining methods, which gradually add all classes (test suites) and methods (test cases) to the test tree. They also add the test types defined by them (i.e., `@TestFactory`, `@ParametrizedTest`, `@TestTemplate`). Everything is depicted in Algorithm 2.4.1.

Algorithm 2 Junit5 Engine: Discovery selector resolver

```
1: procedure RESOLVESELECTORS(DiscoveryRequest request, Descriptor descriptor)
2:   EngineDiscoveryRequestResolver.<JupiterEngineDescriptor>builder()
3:   .addClassContainerSelectorResolver(new IsTestClassWithTests())
4:   .addSelectorResolver(c → new ClassSelectorResolver(classFilter, config))
5:   .addSelectorResolver(c → new MethodSelectorResolver(config))
6:   .addTestDescriptorVisitor(c → new ClassOrderingVisitor(config))
7:   .addTestDescriptorVisitor(c → new MethodOrderingVisitor(config))
8:   .addTestDescriptorVisitor(c → TestDescriptor::prune)
9:   .build();
10:  .resolve(request, descriptor);
```

Once the resolver is created, we can run the following algorithm, using the resolver and creating the already mentioned tree of *TestDescriptors*. Here is a detailed description of how the algorithm works:

1. Enqueue all selectors in the supplied request to be resolved.
2. While there are selectors to be resolved, get the next one. Otherwise, the resolution is finished.
 - (a) Iterate over all registered resolvers in the order they were registered in and find the first one that returns a resolution other than `unresolved()`.
 - (b) If such a resolution exists, enqueue its selectors.
 - (c) For each exact match in the resolution, expand its children and enqueue them as well.
3. Iterate over all registered visitors and let the engine test descriptor accept them.

The second phase after the correct scan of test cases that the user wants to perform is execution. In this case, `TestEngine` already has a `TestDescriptor` in which all the information needed to run is available. At this stage, the `TestEngine` must always notify the Junit5 platform of the success or failure of the test case. Moreover, `Engine` instantiates the *SameThreadHierarchicalTestExecutorService* class, which ensures that each test is performed sequentially.

2.4.2 Strimzi system test management and execution flow

In the previous Section 2.4.1, we described the intricate parts of loading and the type of tests performed. In the case of the Strimzi part, it is necessary to add several mechanisms (i.e., creation of Kubernetes cluster, communication with Kubernetes cluster, management of Kubernetes resources, wait for conditions). We solve all these parts in Strimzi. We have created a Kubernetes cluster in several ways, as we test the product on several infrastructures. For example, on Microsoft Azure, we create a Minikube (a subset of the Kubernetes cluster, one-node cluster) with approximately eight CPUs and 16GB of RAM. In Openstack, we typically create a six-node cluster consisting of three master nodes and three worker nodes. Each of them has eight CPUs and 16GB available (similarly to Amazon Web Services).

Communication with the Kubernetes cluster is guaranteed by the Kubernetes client <https://github.com/fabric8io/kubernetes-client>. This client provides a large number of methods that communicate directly via the Kubernetes REST API. Most of the

methods are designed to create, update, delete and retrieve a given resource. In practice, we will also encounter the term CRUD methods. To illustrate, we can imagine getting all the namespaces on a given Kubernetes cluster. All namespaces are obtained using the command `client.namespaces().List()`;

Algorithm 3 ResourceManager generic deletion algorithm

```

1: procedure DELETELATER(MixedOperation<T, ?, ?, ?> operation, T resource)
2:   switch(resource.getKind()) {
3:     case Kafka.RESOURCE_KIND:
4:       pointerResources.push() →
5:       operation.inNamespace(resource.getMetadata().getNamespace())
6:       .WithName(resource.getMetadata().getName())
7:       .withPropagationPolicy(DeletionPropagation.FOREGROUND)
8:       .delete();
9:       waitForDeletion((Kafka) resource);
10:    };
11:    break;
12:    case KafkaConnect.RESOURCE_KIND:
13:    case KafkaMirrorMaker.RESOURCE_KIND:
14:    ... (other resource)
15:      // similar to Kafka resource
16:    default:
17:      pointerResources.push() →
18:      operation.inNamespace(resource.getMetadata().getNamespace())
19:      .WithName(resource.getMetadata().getName())
20:      .withPropagationPolicy(DeletionPropagation.FOREGROUND)
21:      .delete();
22:    };
23:  }
24:  return resource;

```

The overall orchestration of Kubernetes resources is handled by the *ResourceManager* class and its additional resource classes. As we wrote at the beginning of Section 2.4, it includes three stacks and where the main/pointer stack points to method or class stack based on context. For example, suppose the execution is located in *@BeforeAll* or *@AfterAll* annotation, we add elements to the class stack. In other scenarios, such as in the test case or *@BeforeEach*, we add elements to the method stack. This data structure will guarantee the correct order of resources deletion at the end of each test or test class. This is because we want to delete resources in the order they were created. So if we create first Kafka, Producer, and lastly Consumer, then in the clean-up phase, we will first delete Consumer, Producer, and finally Kafka. Thus, the user who creates the test cases does not have to delete individual resources created for the entire test. In other words, the clean-up phase is transparent to the user. However, if one wants to explicitly delete the resource, it is possible via the following command *ResourceType.delete(name)*. Algorithm 2.4.2 defines clean-up phase.

By contrast, when creating any resources, the user has at his disposal, for example, *KafkaResource*, *KafkaTopicResource*, and the like. Each of these classes contains predefined

templates that include specific configuration settings. A typical example is Kafka, which can be seen by 2.19.

```
private static KafkaBuilder defaultKafka(Kafka kafka,
    String name, int kafkaReplicas, int zookeeperReplicas) {
    return new KafkaBuilder(kafka)
        .withNewMetadata()
            .withName(name)
            .withNamespace(ResourceManager.kubeClient().getNamespace())
        .endMetadata()
        .editSpec()
            .editKafka()
                .withVersion(Environment.ST_KAFKA_VERSION)
                .withReplicas(kafkaReplicas)
            .endKafka()
            .editZookeeper()
                .withReplicas(zookeeperReplicas)
            .endZookeeper()
            .editEntityOperator()
                .editUserOperator()
                    .withNewInlineLogging()
                        .addToLoggers("rootLogger.level", "DEBUG")
                    .endInlineLogging()
                .endUserOperator()
                .editTopicOperator()
                    .withNewInlineLogging()
                        .addToLoggers("rootLogger.level", "DEBUG")
                    .endInlineLogging()
                .endTopicOperator()
            .endEntityOperator()
        .endSpec();
}
```

Figure 2.19: Default Kafka Custom Resource in KafkaResource.class

Another part of the Strimzi system tests is the wait for methods mechanism. It is used primarily in scenarios where it is necessary to wait for an event to occur. An example could be waiting for a Rolling Update to occur when Kafka's original Statefulset changes. The second example could be while waiting for a particular pessimistic scenario (i.e., the Cluster Operator Pod will switch to the CrashLoopBack state, the KafkaBridge Deployment Status will contain the text in the message).

So if we summarize everything we have learned. It all starts with scanning the test directory, which provides a tree of TestDescriptors. This is the primary responsibility of TestEngine, which uses selectors to filter out all test cases and the visitors who accept the individual test cases. As soon as we have a tree available, which consists of TestDescriptor nodes, TestEngine starts execution. This execution is sequential for each test case. At the same time, thanks to our management and defined resources, we can communicate with the Kubernetes cluster. For example, in Figure 2.20 we can execute n the number of Test

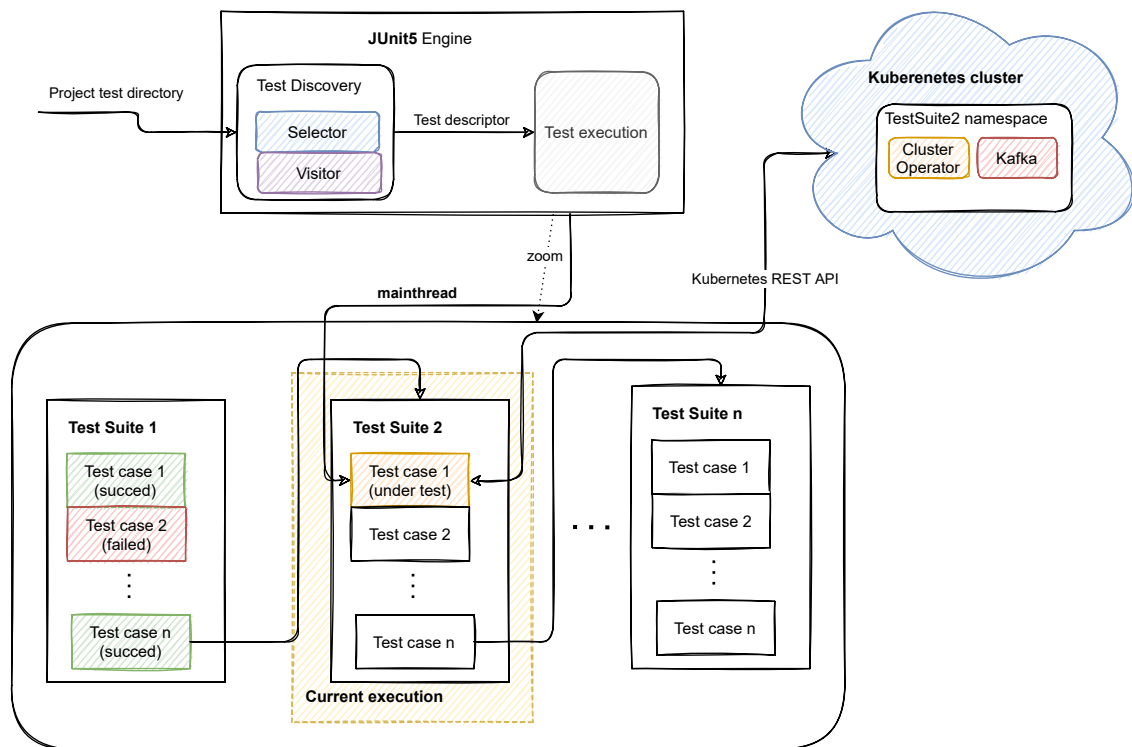


Figure 2.20: Strimzi system tests execution flow

suites where Test Suite 2 is currently executed and specifically Test Case 1. The attentive reader will somehow realize that the overall execution model is sequential due to Java's main thread, the primary thread identifier.

Chapter 3

Implementation

- 3.1 Resource Manager parallel approach
- 3.2 Parallel annotations
- 3.3 Method wide parallelization
- 3.4 Class wide parallelization
- 3.5 Complications during implementation

Chapter 4

Experimental evaluation

4.1 Experimental setup

4.2 Results

4.3 Evaluation of the obtained results

Chapter 5

Future work

Chapter 6

Conclusion

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Appendix A

How to use this template

This chapter describes individual parts of the template, followed by a brief instructions on how to use it. If you have any questions, comments etc, feel free to email them to `sablona@fit.vutbr.cz`.

Template parts description

Once you extract the template, you will find the following files and directories:

bib-styles Literature styles (see below).

obrazky-figures Directory for your images. Currently contains `placeholder.pdf` (a.k.a TODO image – see below) and image `keep-calm.png` to demonstrate inserting raster images (you don't submit these images with your thesis). It is advised to use shorter directory name, so that it is only in your chosen language.

template-fig Template images (BUT logo).

fitthesis.cls Template (design definition).

Makefile Makefile used to compile the project, count standard pages etc. (see below).

projekt-01-kapitoly-chapters-en.tex File for Your text (replace it's contents).

projekt-20-literatura-bibliography.bib Reference list (see below).

projekt-30-prilohy-appendices-en.tex File for your appendices (replace it's contents).

projekt.tex Main project file – definitions of formal parts.

The style of literature in the template is from Ing. Radek Pyšný [17], whose work was improved by prof. Adam Herout, dr. Jaroslav Dytrych and Mr. Karel Hanák to comply with the norm and support all frequently used types of citations. Its documentation can be found in the appendix

Aside from compilation to PDF, the Makefile also offers additional functions:

- rename files (see below),
- count standard pages,

- run a wave that adds unbreakable spaces,
- compress (zip) the result, ready to be sent to your supervisor and checked (make sure that all the files you've added are included, if not, add them manually).

Keep in mind that the wave is not perfect. You always need to check whether or not there is something inappropriate at the end of a line manually – see Online language handbook¹.

Similar rules apply also in English - see eg. article Run Ragged², according to which there should be no prepositions, dash or short words (2–3 letters) at the end of the lines, the two lines following each other should not end with a comma and line break should not be also in the phrases from 2-3 words.

Pay attention to page numbering! If the table of contents is 2 pages long and the second page contains only “Enclosures” and “List of enclosures” (but there is no enclosure), the page numbering is changed by 1 (table of contents and contents “mismatch”). The same thing happens if the second or third page contains only “References” and there’s a chance that this can occur in other situations too. There are multiple solutions to this (from editing the table of contents, setting the page counter all the way to more sophisticated methods). **Check the page numbering before you submit your thesis!**

Recommendations for working with the template

1. **Make sure you have the latest version of template.** If you have a template from last year, there should be a newer version (updated information, fixed errors etc.) available at the faculty or study advisor web pages.
2. **Choose a language,** that you want to use for your technical report (czech, slovak or english) and consult your supervisor about your choice (unless it was agreed upon in advance). If your language of choice is not czech, set the respective template parameter in file projekt.tex (e.g.: `documentclass[english]{fitthesis}` and translate the declaration and acknowledgement to english or slovak).
3. **Rename the files.** When you extract the files, there should be a file named projekt.tex. If you compile it, it will create a PDF with technical report named projekt.pdf. If multiple students send their supervisor projekt.pdf to have it checked, they have to rename them. For that reason, it is advised to rename the file so that it contains your login and (if needed, abbreviated) work topic. Avoid using spaces, diacritic and special symbols. An appropriate name for your file can look like this: “xlogin00-Cleaning-and-extraction-of-text.tex”. You can use the included Makefile to rename it:

```
make rename NAME=xlogin00-Cleaning-and-extraction-of-text
```

4. Fill in the required information in file, that was originally named projekt.tex, that means type, year (of submission), thesis title, author’s name, department (according to specification), supervisor’s titles and name, abstract, keywords and other formal requirements.

¹Internetová jazyková příručka <http://prirucka.ujc.cas.cz/?id=880>

²Run Ragged<https://24ways.org/2013/run-ragged/>

5. Replace the contents of thesis chapters, references and enclosures files with the contents of your technical report. Individual enclosures or thesis chapters can be saved to separate files – if you choose this approach, it is advised to comply with the file naming convention, and the number will be followed by the chapter title.
6. If you don't need enclosures, comment the respective part in `projekt.tex` and erase everything from the corresponding file or delete it. Don't try to come up with an aimless enclosures just to have something in that file. An appropriate enclosure can be the contents of included memory medium.
7. Delete the chapter and attachment files for a language you haven't used (with or without `-en`).
8. Assignment that you download in PDF from FIT IS (link "Thesis assignment") save to file `zadani.pdf` and enable its insertion into work by appropriate template parameter (`\documentclass[zadani]{fitthesis}`) in `projekt.tex`.
9. If you don't want to print references in color (i cannot recommend this without consulting your supervisor), you'll need to create a second PDF for printing and set the template printing parameter:
(`\documentclass[english,zadani,print]{fitthesis}`). Colored logo must not be printed in black and white.
10. The binder template where the thesis will be typeset can be generated in faculty IS at specification. Can be enabled for dissertation using the `cover` parameter in template.
11. Don't forget that source files and (both versions) PDF has to be on a CD or other medium included in the technical report.

Instructions for double-sided printing

- **It is advised to consult your supervisor about double-sided printing.**
- If you used double-sided printing for your thesis and it's thickness is smaller than the thickness of the binder, it doesn't look too good.
- Enabled using the following template parameter:
`\documentclass[twoside]{fitthesis}`
- After printing a double-sided sheet, make sure that the canon of page construction is in the same position on both pages. Inferior printers with duplex printing unit usually cause a shift by 1–3 mm. This can be solved with some printers. Print the odd pages first, put them back into the same tray and print the even pages.
- Leave a blank page after title page, table of contents, references, list of tables, list of appendices and other lists to make sure that the following part starts on an odd page (`\cleardoublepage`).
- Check the final result thoroughly.

Paragraph style

Paragraphs have justified alignment and there are multiple methods for formatting them. In Czech paper literature, a paragraph indentation method is common, where each paragraph of the text have the first line of a paragraph indented by about one to two quads, that is, about two widths of the capital letter M of the base text (always about the same preselected value). In this case, the last line of the previous paragraph and the first line of the following paragraph are not separated by a vertical space. The interleaving between these lines is the same as the interleaving inside the paragraph [18].

Another method is indenting paragraphs, which is common for electronic typesetting and for English texts. In this method, the first line of a paragraph is not indented and a vertical space of approximately half of a line is inserted between the paragraphs. Both methods can be used in the thesis, however, the latter method is often more suitable. Methods should not be combined.

One of the above methods is set as the default in the template, the other can be selected by the template parameter “odsaz”.

Useful tools

The following list is not a list of all useful tools. If you have experience with a certain tool, feel free to use it. However, if you don't know which tool to choose, consider the ones listed below:

MikTeX L^AT_EX for Windows – a distribution with simple installation and great automated package downloading. MikTeX even has it's own editor, but I highly recommend TeXstudio.

TeXstudio Portable opensource GUI for L^AT_EX. Ctrl+click switches between source text and PDF. Integrated spell checker³, syntax highlighter etc. To use this tool, you need to first install MikTeX or another L^AT_EX distribution.

WinEdt A good combination for Windows is WinEdt + MiKTeX. WinEdt is a GUI for Windows, and if you want to use it, you need to first install [MikTeX](#) or [TeX Live](#).

Kile Editor for KDE (Linux) desktop environment. Real-time preview. To use this tool, you need to have [TeX Live](#) and Okular installed.

JabRef Neat and simple Java program for bibliography (references) file management. No need to learn anything – provides a simple window and a form for entry editing.

InkScape Portable opensource vector graphic (SVG and PDF) editor. Excellent tool to use to create images for technical text. Difficult to master, but the results are worth it.

GIT Great tool for teamwork when it comes to projects, but can be incredibly useful even to a single author. Simple version control system, backup options and transfer between multiple computers.

³Spell checker for czech version can be installed from <https://extensions.openoffice.org/de/project/czech-dictionary-pack-ceske-slovniky-cs-cz>

Overleaf Online L^AT_EX tool. A real-time compilation of source text that allows for simple collaboration (supervisor can continuously keep an eye on the progress made), move to a place in source file just by clicking in the PDF preview, spell checker etc. There are some limitations to what you can do if you want to use it for free (some people are comfortable with it for dissertation, others can run into it while they write a bachelor's thesis) and it is rather slow for long texts. FIT BUT has for students and employees of a license, which can be activated on <https://www.overleaf.com/edu/but>.

Note: Overleaf does not use template Makefile – to get compilation to work, you need to go to the menu and select `projekt.tex` as s Main document.

Appendix B

Writing english texts

This chapter is taken from web pages of Jan Černocký [8].

A lot of people write their technical reports in english (which is good!), but they make a lot of unnecessary mistakes (which is bad!). I'm not an english expert myself, but I've been using this language for a while now to write, read and even communicate – this chapter contains a handful of important things. If you want to be certain that your thesis or article is 100 % correct, your best bet is to hire a native speaker (preferably someone who is technically capable and understands what you write about ...).

In general

- Before you jump into it head first, I suggest you read a handful of technical articles written in english and try to remember or preferably understand how you should approach writing one yourself.
- Always use a spell checking tools – built in tools in Word, or in OpenOffice. If you work on Linux, I suggest you use ISPELL. Some spell checking (I think it's the one in PSPad) are not very good and ignore a lot of mistakes.
- Use grammer checking tools. I'm not entirely sure if there is one available for Linux, but the one in Word is fairly decent and if it underlines anything with green color, it's probably wrong. You can even copy and paste Latex source code here, fix any and all grammar errors and save it as a clean text again. If you use vim, there's a built in grammar checking tool too, and it's capable of detecting typos and errors in basic grammar. Write this in the first line of your thesis tex file:

```
% vim:spelllang=en_us:spell
```

(alternatively `en_gb` for OED english) *Editor's note:* There is a very good online tool Grammarly¹, with free basic version.

- Online dictionaries are good, but don't rely on them in every situation. Usually you get multiple choices and not all of them are correct for the given context.

¹<https://www.grammarly.com/>

- You can probably figure out what the correct option is by looking each option up and seeing the context in which they're used, example given: "advantage/privilege/facility of approach". Online dictionaries give you a handful of results. Look them up one by one using google search:

```
"advantage of this approach" 1100000 hits
"privilege of this approach" 6 hits
"facility of this approach" 16 hits
```

I'm not saying it's 100% correct, but at least you have something to go on. This can be used to find the correct connectives (e.g. "among two cases" or "between two cases"?)

SVOMPT and concord

The structure of an english sentence is SVOPMT: SUBJECT VERB OBJECT MANNER PLACE TIME and there's no other way around it. It is not a flexible structure. There are possibly exceptions in things like a theater play, where something needs to be emphasized. Subject must be present in every single sentence, people tend to forget as some languages have a sentence structure where the subject can be implicit and not mentioned. SVOMPT applies to dependent clauses too!

BAD: We have shown that is faster than the other function.

GOOD: We have shown that it is faster than the other function.

Concord or grammatical agreement between two words in a sentence – it sounds silly, but people make countless mistakes here.

```
he has
the users have
people were
```

Articles

Articles in english are a nightmare and almost all of us fail to use them correctly. The basic rule is, that if there's a particular noun, it's preceded by "the". Definite articles must be in following phrases:

```
the first, the second, ...
the last
the most (superlatives and adverbs) ...
the whole
the following
the figure, the table.
the left, the right - on the left pannel, from the left to the right ...
```

On the contrary, there can't be an article when you're referring to a specific figure, chapter, etc.

in Figure 3.2
in Chapter 7
in Table 6.4

The use of “a” and “an” is based on the pronunciation, rather than how the word is written:

an HMM
an XML
a universal model
a user

Verbs

Passive voice can be tricky – regular verbs are usually not a problem, irregular verbs however are a common source of errors, typically

packet was sent (rather than send)
approach was chosen (rather than choosed)

...most of the time, the spell checker will correct it, but it's not guaranteed.

Tenses are a mess at times. If something just is in general, use present tense. If you did something, use past tense. If you got results that already exist and you just discuss them, use present tense. Try to avoid complicated tenses such as present perfect or worse past perfect if you're not 100 % sure.

JFA is a technique that works for everyone in speaker recognition.
We implemented it according to Kenny's recipe in \cite{Kenny}.
12000 segments from NIST SRE 2006 were processed. When compared
with a GMM baseline, the results are completely bad.

Sentence length and structure

- Try to write shorter sentences. If you sentence is 5 lines long, it's probably a pain to read, if it can even be done.
- Comma is a powerful tool and you should use it for your sentence structure. Use a comma to separate the initial dependent clause from the main independent clause. Sometimes it is appropriate to put a comma just before “and” (unlike other languages)!

In this chapter, we will investigate into ...
The first technique did not work, the second did not work as well,
and the third one also did not work.

The specifics of a technical text

When writing a technical text, don't use common phrases such as

he's
gonna
Petr's working on ...

and others. The only tolerated thing is “doesn’t”, but you can never go wrong with “does not”.

Technical texts utilize passive voice a lot more than active voice:

BAD: In this chapter, I describe used programming languages.

GOOD: In this chapter, used programming languages are described.

If you want to use active voice, it's more common to use “we”, even though you work alone. “I”, “my”, etc. are only used when you need to emphasize that you are the person of utmost importance, for example in the conclusion or when discussing “original claims” in dissertation.

Common erros in words

- Pay attention to his/hers, it's not “it's” but “its”
- Image is not picture, it's figure.
- The connective is “than”, not “then” – bigger than this, smaller than this ...very common error! “Then” is used in the context of time.

Appendix C

Checklist

This checklist was taken from a template for academic work, that is available on Adam Herout’s blog [9], based on the ideas of Igor Szöke¹, with their permission.

A big part of the safety of air transport are checklists. They have checklists for basically anything and everything, even the most cut-and-dry procedures. If a pilot can get over the tedious process of marking off every single checkbox of a procedure, you can as well. Make a checklist of your own before you submit your thesis. **Yes, really:** print it, grab a pencil and check every single item on the list. It will make your life easier — avoid unnecessary errors that can be fixed within a couple minutes — as well as others’, at very least your supervisor and reviewer of your thesis.

Structure

- ☐ You can tell that the assignment was completed just by looking at the chapter titles as well as their structures.
- ☐ There is no chapter with less than four pages (except for introduction and conclusion). And if so, I discussed this with my supervisor and they gave me a green light.

Figures and charts

- ☐ Every single image and table was checked and their position is close to the text that references them. In other words, they’re easy to find.
- ☐ Every single image and table has a good enough caption, to ensure that the figure makes sense on it’s own, without the necessity to read the text. (There’s no harm in a long caption.)
- ☐ If an image is taken from somewhere, it is mentioned in the caption: “Taken from [X].”
- ☐ Texts in all images have a font size similar to the surrounding text (neither significantly larger, nor significantly smaller).
- ☐ Charts and schemes are vector graphics (eg. in PDF).
- ☐ Screenshots don’t use lossy compression (they’re in PNG).

¹<http://blog.igor.szoke.cz/2017/04/predstartovni-priprava-letu-neni.html>

- ☐ All images are referenced in the text.
- ☐ Axes in charts have their captions (name of the axis, units of measurement, values) and a grid if need be.

Equations

- ☐ Identifiers and their indexes in equations are single letters (except for rather uncommon cases like t_{max}).
- ☐ Equations are numbered.
- ☐ All the variables and functions that haven't been explained yet are explained below (or rarely above) the equation.

Citations

- ☐ **All used sources are cited.**
- ☐ URL addresses referencing services, projects, sources, github, etc. are referenced using `\footnote{\url{...}}`.
- ☐ URL addresses in citations are only present, if necessary – article is cited like an article (author, title, where and when was it published), not using URL.
- ☐ Citations have author, title, publisher (conference title), year of publishing. If a citation does not have either of these, there is a good explanation for this special case and my supervisor agreed.
- ☐ If there is anything taken over from some other work in the program source code, it is properly cited therein in conformance with the license.
- ☐ If an essential part of the source code of the program is taken over, this is mentioned in the text of the thesis and the source is cited.

Typography

- ☐ No line extends past the right margin.
- ☐ There is no single-letter preposition at the end of a line (fixed using unbreakable space `~`).
- ☐ Number of image, table, equation, citation is never a first item of a new line (fixed using unbreakable space `~`).
- ☐ There is no space before a numeric reference to a footnote (like this², not like this ³).

²footnote example

³another footnote example

Language

- ☐ I used spellchecker and there were no typos in the text.
- ☐ I had someone else read my thesis (at least one person), that knows czech / slovak / english well.
- ☐ Someone who knows english well checked the abstract in a czech or slovak written abstract thesis.
- ☐ No part of the text is written in second person (you).
- ☐ If first person is used (i, we), a subjective matter is being described (i decided, i designed, i focused on, i found out, etc.).
- ☐ There are no colloquialisms in the text.
- ☐ There are no *default* words in the text.

Result is on a data medium, i.e. software

- ☐ I have a non-rewritable data medium ready.
 - CD-R,
 - DVD-R,
 - DVD+R in ISO9660 format (with RockRidge and/or Joliet extension) or UDF,
 - SD (Secure Digital) card in FAT32 or exFAT format, the card is set to write-protected mode
- ☐ If the result is online (service, application, ...), URL is visible in introduction and conclusion.
- ☐ The medium contains the following mandatory items:
 - source codes (e.g. Matlab, C/C++, Python, ...)
 - libraries necessary for compilation,
 - compiled solution,
 - PDF containing a technical report,
 - text source code (\LaTeX),

and the following optional items after consulting your supervisor:

- relevant (e.g. testing) data,
 - demo video,
 - poster in PDF
 - ...
- ☐ Source codes are refactorized, commented and labelled with an authorship header so that others can tell what they actually are.

- ☐ Any and all snippets of code taken from another sources are properly cited – differentiated using a opening and in case of multiple lines of code a closing comment. Comments contain everything that the license on web (always try to find out what the license is – for example, Stack Overflow⁴ has a very strict citation policy).

Submission

- ☐ Do I want to delay (by at most 3 years) the publication ? If so, I will submit an application (in IS) at least a month prior to the submission of the academic work, and I'll include attitude of the company that the intellectual property belongs to and needs to be protected.
- ☐ I have at least minimum number of standard pages (can be calculated using Makefile and by adding number of pages that images translate to). If I'm just under the minimum, I consulted my supervisor about it.
- ☐ If I want a two-sided print, I consulted my supervisor about it and I've used correct template settings for two-sided printing. Chapters begin on odd pages.
- ☐ Technical report is bound in a bookbindery (at least one print, both prints if I'm delaying the publishing).
- ☐ Title page is followed by the specification (in other words, downloaded from IS and inserted into the template)
- ☐ Abstract and keywords are uploaded in IS.
 - There are no ~ characters for non-breaking spaces in the abstract and keywords in IS.
- ☐ PDF of thesis (with clickable links) is in IS.
- ☐ Both prints are signed.
- ☐ One (both if I'm delaying the publishing) of the prints contains a data medium with my login written on it using a CD marker (CD marker can be borrowed in library, at Student affairs or when I'm submitting the work).

⁴<https://stackoverflow.blog/2009/06/25/attribution-required/>

Appendix D

L^AT_EX for beginners

This chapter contains commonly used L^AT_EX packages and commands, that you might need when you're developing a thesis.

Useful packages

Students usually encounter the same issues. Some of them can be solved using the following L^AT_EX packages:

- `amsmath` – additional equation typesetting options,
- `float`, `afterpage`, `placeins` – image placement,
- `fancyvrb`, `alltt` – change the properties of Verbatim environment,
- `makecell` – additional table options,
- `pdflscape`, `rotating` – rotate a page by 90 degrees (for image or table),
- `hyphenat` – change how words break,
- `picture`, `epic`, `eepic` – direct image drawing.

Some packages are used in this very template (in the lower section of `fitthesis.cls` file). It is also advised to read the documentation for individual packages.

A table column aligned to left with a fixed width is defined as „L“ in the template (used as „p“).

To reference a place within text, use command `\ref{label}`. Depending on the placement of this label, it will be a number of chapter, subchapter, image, table or a similar numbered element. If you want to reference a specific page, use command `\pageref{label}`. To cite a literature reference, use command `\cite{identifier}`. To reference an equation, you can use command `\eqref{label}`.

Symbol – (dash) is used generated using two minus signs (like this: `--`) in L^AT_EX.

Commonly used L^AT_EX commands

I highly recommend you check the source text of this chapter and see how the following examples are created. The source text even contains helpful comments.

Example table:

Table D.1: Assessment table

| Name | | |
|------|---------|------------|
| Name | Surname | Assessment |
| Jan | Novák | 7.5 |
| Petr | Novák | 2 |

Example equation:

$$\cos^3 \theta = \frac{1}{4} \cos \theta + \frac{3}{4} \cos 3\theta \quad (\text{D.1})$$

and two horizontally aligned equations:

$$3x = 6y + 12 \quad (\text{D.2})$$

$$x = 2y + 4 \quad (\text{D.3})$$

If you need to reference an equation from the text, you can use command `\eqref`. For example, to reference the equations above (D.1). If you want to align the equation number vertically, you can use command `split`:

$$\begin{aligned} 3x &= 6y + 12 \\ x &= 2y + 4 \end{aligned} \quad (\text{D.4})$$

Mathematical symbols (α) and expressions can be placed even in text $\cos \pi = -1$ and can also be in a footnote¹.

Image D.1 displays a wide image comprised of multiple smaller images. Standard raster image is inserted in the same way as image D.2.



Figure D.1: **Wide image.** Image can be comprised of multiple smaller images. If you want to address the partial images from text, use package `subcaption`.

¹Formula in a footnote: $\cos \pi = -1$



Figure D.2: Good text is a bad text, that has been changed countless times. You have to start somewhere.

Sometimes it is necessary to attach a diagram that does not fit on an A4 page. Then it is possible to insert one A3 page and fold it into the thesis (so-called Engineering fold, similar to Z-fold, where two folds are created – face down and face up). Switching is performed as follows: `\eject \pdfpagewidth=420mm` (210mm to switch it back).

Other frequently used commands can be found above in the text, because a single practical example of correct use is better than ten pages of examples.

Appendix E

Examples of bibliographic citations

The czplain style is based on the style created by mr. Pyšný [17]. This appendix contains a set of supported type of citations with specific examples of bibliographic citations.

The next pages of the appendix contain examples of bibliographic citations of the following publications and their parts:

- Article in a periodical literature (magazine) (str. 52),
- monographic publication (str. 53),
- conference proceedings (str. 54),
- conference proceedings entry or book chapter (str. 55),
- manual, documentation, technical report and unpublished materials (str. 56),
- academic work (str. 57),
- web page (str. 58),
- and web site (str. 59).

Items are color-coded depending on whether or not they are required or optional:

- required element according to the standard
- optional element according to the standard
- required element for online information sources according to the standard
- element that is not specified in the standard, but is available and optional within the template's bibliographic style

Required items are only stated if they exist.

The bibliography file contains records in the following form:

```
@Article{Doe:2020,  
  author          = "Doe, John",  
  title           = "How to cite",  
  subtitle        = "Article citation",  
  journal         = "Writing theses and dissertations",  
  journalsubtitle = "Formal aspects",  
  howpublished    = "online",  
  address         = "Brno",  
  publisher       = "Brno University of Technology,  
                   Faculty of information technology",  
  contributory    = "Translated by Jan NOVÁK",  
  edition         = "1",  
  version         = "version 1.0",  
  month          = 2,  
  year            = "2020",  
  revised         = "revised 12. 2. 2020",  
  volume         = "4",  
  number         = "24",  
  pages          = "8--21",  
  cited          = "2020-02-12",  
  doi            = "10.1000/BC1.0",  
  issn           = "1234-5678",  
  note           = "This a made up citation",  
  url            = "https://merlin.fit.vutbr.cz"  
}
```

Article in a periodical literature - @Article

Record items

| Element | BibTeX item | Example |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| Author | author | Doe, John |
| Article title | title | How to cite |
| Article subtitle | subtitle | Article citation |
| Periodical literature title | journal | Writing theses and dissertations |
| Periodical literature subtitle | journalsubtitle | Formal aspects |
| Type of medium | howpublished | online |
| Edition | edition | 1 |
| Version | version | version 1.0 |
| Secondary author(s) | contributory | Translated by Jan NOVÁK |
| Place of publication | address | Brno |
| Publisher | publisher | Brno University of Technology, Faculty of information technology |
| Month | month | 2 |
| Year | year | 2020 |
| Volume | volume | 4 |
| Number | number | 24 |
| Pages | pages | 8-21 |
| Revision | revised | revised 12. 2. 2020 |
| Date of citation | cited | 2020-02-12 |
| Series title | series | Guidelines for writing theses and dissertations |
| Number in series | editionnumber | 42 |
| Digital object identifier | doi | 10.1000/BC1.0 |
| Standard number | issn | 1234-5678 |
| Notes | note | This is a made up citation |
| Availability | url | https://merlin.fit.vutbr.cz |

Bibliographic citation

DOE, J. How to cite: Article citation. *Writing theses and dissertations: Formal aspects* [online]. 1st ed., version 1.0. Translated by Jan NOVÁK. Brno: Brno University of Technology, Faculty of information technology. February 2020, vol. 4, num. 24, p. 8–21, revised 12. 2. 2020, [cit. 2020-02-12]. Guidelines for writing theses and dissertations, no. 42. DOI: 10.1000/BC1.0. ISSN 1234-5678. This is a made up citation. Available at: <https://merlin.fit.vutbr.cz>

Monographic publication - @Book, @Booklet (book, brochure)

Record items

| Element | BibTeX item | Example |
|----------------------|---------------|--|
| Author | author | John von Doe |
| Title | title | How to cite |
| Subtitle | subtitle | Monographic publication citation |
| Type of medium | howpublished | online |
| Edition | edition | 1 |
| Secondary author(s) | contributory | Translated by Jan NOVÁK |
| Place of publication | address | Brno |
| Publisher | publisher | Brno University of Technol- ogy, Faculty of information technology |
| Month | month | 2 |
| Year | year | 2020 |
| Revision | revision | revised 12. 2. 2020 |
| Date of citation | cited | 2020-02-12 |
| Pages | pages | 220 |
| Series title | series | Guidelines for writing the- ses and dissertations |
| Number in series | editionnumber | 2 |
| Standard number | isbn | 01-234-5678-9 |
| Notes | note | This is a made up citation |
| Availability | url | https://merlin.fit.vutbr.cz |

Bibliographic citation

VON DOE, J. *How to cite: Monographic publication citation* [online]. 1st ed. Translated by Jan NOVÁK. Brno: Brno University of Technology, Faculty of information technology, February 2020, revised 12. 2. 2020 [cit. 2020-02-12]. 220 p. Guidelines for writing theses and dissertations, no. 2. ISBN 01-234-5678-9. This is a made up citation. Available at: <https://merlin.fit.vutbr.cz>

Conference proceedings - @Proceedings

Record items

| Element | BibTeX item | Example |
|---------------------------|---------------|--|
| Author* | author | Čechmánek, Jan |
| Editor* | editor | Čechmánek, Jan |
| Title | title | How to cite |
| Subtitle | subtitle | Conference proceedings ci- tation |
| Type of medium | howpublished | online |
| Edition | edition | 1 |
| Secondary author(s) | contributory | Translated by Jan NOVÁK |
| Place of publication | address | Brno |
| Publisher | publisher | Brno University of Technol- ogy, Faculty of information technology |
| Month | month | 2 |
| Year | year | 2020 |
| Volume | volume | 4 |
| Number | number | 24 |
| Pages | pages | 8-21 |
| Revision | revised | revised 12. 2. 2020 |
| Date of citation | cited | 2020-02-12 |
| Series title | series | Guidelines for writing the- ses and dissertations |
| Number in series | editionnumber | 2 |
| Digital object identifier | doi | 10.1000/BC1.0 |
| Standard number | isbn or issn | 01-234-5678-9 |
| Notes | note | This is a made up citation |
| Availability | url | https://merlin.fit.vutbr.cz |

*Either author or editor is stated.

Bibliographic citation

ČECHMÁNEK, J. *How to cite: Conference proceedings citation* [online]. 1st ed. Translated by Jan NOVÁK. Brno: Brno University of Technology, Faculty of information technology, February 2020, vol. 4, num. 24, p. 8–21, revised 12. 2. 2020 [cit. 2020-02-12]. Guidelines for writing theses and dissertations, no. 2. DOI: 10.1000/BC1.0. ISBN 01-234-5678-9. This is a made up citation. Available at: <https://merlin.fit.vutbr.cz>

Conference proceedings entry or book chapter - @InProceedings, @InCollection, @Conference, @InBook

Record items

| Element | BibTeX item | Example |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|---|
| Author | author | John von Doe |
| Entry title | title | How to cite |
| Entry subtitle | subtitle | Article citation |
| Parent document author | editor or organisation | Smith, Peter |
| Parent document title | booktitle | Conference proceedings on writing theses and dissertations |
| Parent document subtitle | booksubtitle | Formal aspects |
| Type of medium | howpublished | online |
| Edition | edition | 1 |
| Version | version | version 1.0 |
| Parent document secondary author(s) | contributory | Translated by Jan NOVÁK |
| Place of publication | address | Brno |
| Publisher | publisher | Brno University of Technology, Faculty of information technology |
| Month | month | 2 |
| Year | year | 2020 |
| Volume | volume | 4 |
| Number | number | 24 |
| Chapter | chapter | 5 |
| Pages | pages | 8-21 |
| Revision | revised | revised 12. 2. 2020 |
| Date of citation | cited | 2020-02-12 |
| Series title | series | Guidelines for writing theses and dissertations |
| Number in series | editionnumber | 2 |
| Standard number | isbn or issn | 1234-5678 |
| Notes | note | This is a made up citation |
| Availability | url | https://merlin.fit.vutbr.cz |

Bibliographic citation

DOE, J. How to cite: Article citation. In: SMITH, P., ed. *Conference proceedings on writing theses and dissertations: Formal aspects* [online]. 1st ed., version 1.0. Translated by Jan NOVÁK. Brno: Brno University of Technology, Faculty of information technology, February 2020, vol. 4, num. 24, chap. 5, p. 8–21, revised 12. 2. 2020 [cit. 2020-02-12]. Guidelines for writing theses and dissertations, no. 2. ISSN 1234-5678. This is a made up citation. Available at: <https://merlin.fit.vutbr.cz>

Manual, documentation, technical report and unpublished materials - @Manual, @TechReport, @Unpublished

Record items

| Element | BibTeX item | Example |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| Author (person or organisation) | author | Brno University of Technology, Faculty of information technology |
| Title | title | Manual for writing theses and dissertations |
| Subtitle | subtitle | Manual citation |
| Type of medium | howpublished | online |
| Document type | type | User manual |
| Document number | number | 3 |
| Edition | edition | 1 |
| Secondary author(s) | contributory | Edited by Jan NOVÁK |
| Place of publication | address | Brno |
| Organisation or institution | organization or institution | Brno University of Technology, Faculty of information technology |
| Month | month | 2 |
| Year | year | 2020 |
| Revision | revised | revised 12. 2. 2020 |
| Date of citation | cited | 2020-02-12 |
| Pages | pages | 220 |
| Notes | note | This is a made up citation |
| Availability | url | https://merlin.fit.vutbr.cz |

Bibliographic citation

BRNO UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, FACULTY OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY. *Manual for writing theses and dissertations: Manual citation* [online]. User manual 3, 1st ed. Edited by Jan NOVÁK. Brno: Brno University of Technology, Faculty of information technology, February 2020, revised 12. 2. 2020 [cit. 2020-02-12]. 220 p. This is a made up citation. Available at: <https://merlin.fit.vutbr.cz>

Academic work - @BachelorsThesis, @MastersThesis, @PhdThesis, @Thesis

Record items

| Element | BibTeX item | Example |
|----------------------|---------------------|---|
| Author | author | Brno University of Technology, Faculty of information technology |
| Title | title | BiBTeX style for ČSN ISO 690 and ČSN ISO 690-2 |
| Subtitle | subtitle | |
| Type of medium | howpublished | online |
| Document type | type | Dissertation |
| Place of publication | address or location | Brno |
| School | school | Brno University of Technology, Faculty of information technology |
| Year | year | 2020 |
| Date of citation | cited | 2020-02-12 |
| Pages | pages | 220 |
| Appendices | inserts | 20 |
| Standard number | isbn | 01-234-5678-9 |
| Supervisor | supervisor | Dytrych, Jaroslav |
| Notes | note | This is a made up citation |
| Availability | url | https://www.fit.vut.cz/study/theses |

Bibliographic citation

NOVÁK, J. *BiBTeX style for ČSN ISO 690 and ČSN ISO 690-2* [online]. Brno, CZ, 2020. [cit. 2020-02-12]. 80 p., 20. p. apps. Dissertation. Brno University of Technology, Faculty of information technology. ISBN 01-2345-678-9. Supervisor DYTRYCH, J. This is a made up citation. Available at: <https://www.fit.vut.cz/study/theses>

Web page - @Webpage

Record items

| Element | BibTeX item | Example |
|---------------------------|----------------|--|
| Author | author | Nováková, Jana |
| Page title | secondarytitle | Post citation |
| Site title | title | Web on writing theses and dissertations |
| Site subtitle | subtitle | |
| Type of medium | howpublished | online |
| Secondary author(s) | contributory | Edited by Jan NOVÁK |
| Version | version | version 1.0 |
| Place of publication | address | Brno |
| Publisher | publisher | Brno University of Technology, Faculty of information technology |
| Day | day | 12 |
| Month | month | 2 |
| Year | year | 2020 |
| Time of publication | time | 14:00 |
| Revision | revised | revised 12. 2. 2020 |
| Digital object identifier | doi | 10.1000/BC1.0 |
| Standard number | issn | 1234-5678 |
| Notes | note | This is a made up citation |
| Availability | url | https://merlin.fit.vutbr.cz |
| Path | path | Home; Art; The art of citation |

Bibliographic citation

NOVÁKOVÁ, J. Post citation. *Web on writing theses and dissertations* [online]. Edited by Jan NOVÁK. version 1.0. Brno: Brno University of Technology, Faculty of information technology, 2. february 1998 14:10. revised 12. 2. 2020 [cit. 2020-02-12]. DOI: 10.1000/BC1.0. ISSN 1234-5678. This is a made up citation. Available at: <https://merlin.fit.vutbr.cz> Path: Home; Art; The Art of Citation.

Web site - @Website

Record items

| Element | BibTeX item | Example |
|---------------------------------|--------------|---|
| Author (person or organisation) | author | Nováková, Jana |
| Site title | title | Web on writing theses and citations |
| Site subtitle | subtitle | |
| Type of medium | howpublished | online |
| Secondary author(s) | contributory | Edited by Jan NOVÁK |
| Version | version | version 1.0 |
| Place of publication | address | Brno |
| Publisher | publisher | Brno University of Technology, Faculty of information technology |
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| Month | month | 2 |
| Year | year | 2020 |
| Time of publication | time | 14:00 |
| Revision | revised | revised 12. 2. 2020 |
| Date of citation | cited | 2020-02-12 |
| Digital object identifier | doi | 10.1000/BC1.0 |
| Standard number | issn | 1234-5678 |
| Notes | note | This is a made up citation |
| Availability | url | https://merlin.fit.vutbr.cz |

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NOVÁKOVÁ, J. *Web on writing theses and dissertations* [online]. Edited by Jan NOVÁK. version 1.0. Brno: Brno University of Technology, Faculty of information technology, 2. february 1998 14:10. revised 12. 2. 2020 [cit. 2020-02-12]. DOI: 10.1000/BC1.0. ISSN 1234-5678. This is a made up citation. Available at: <https://merlin.fit.vutbr.cz>.