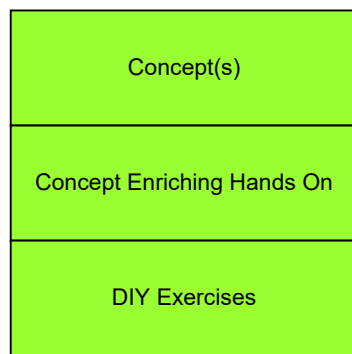
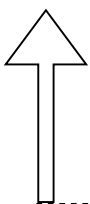
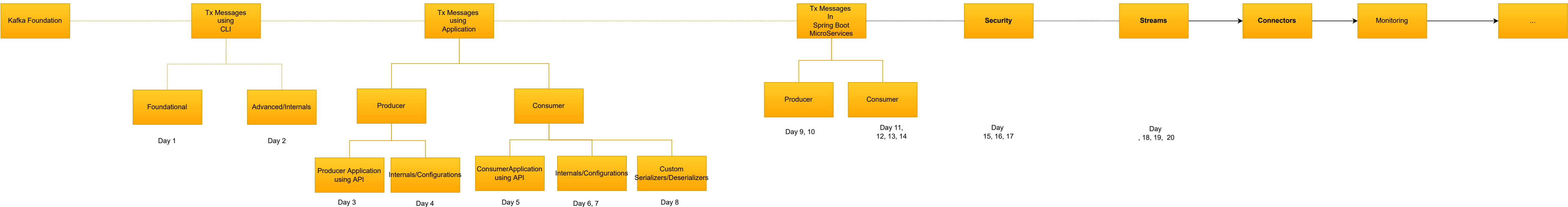
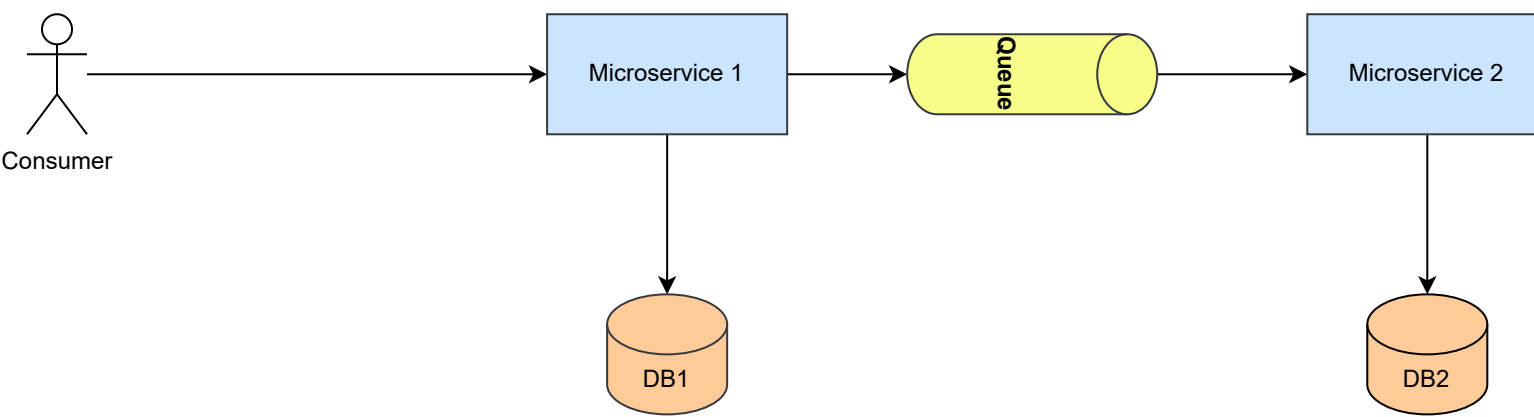
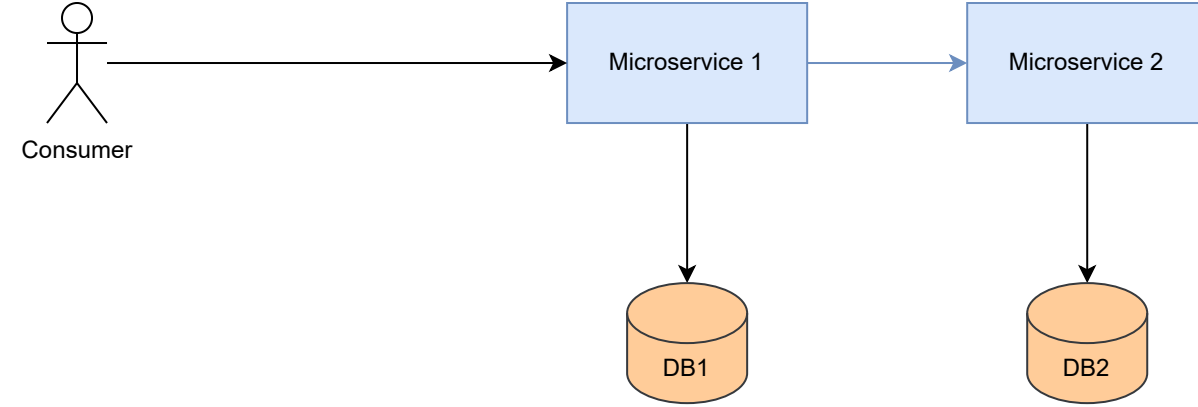


# Teaching Principle

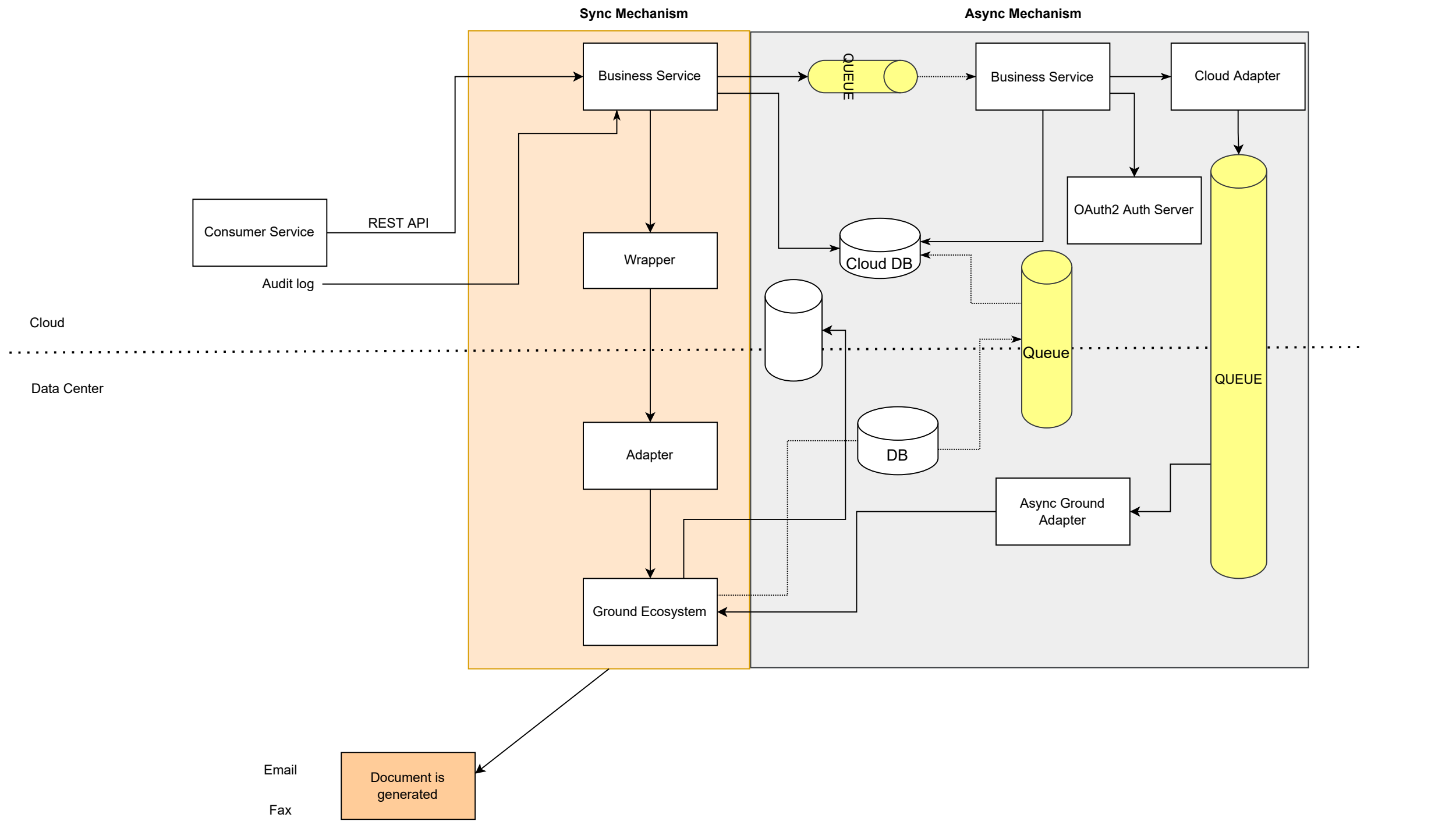


# Learning Map

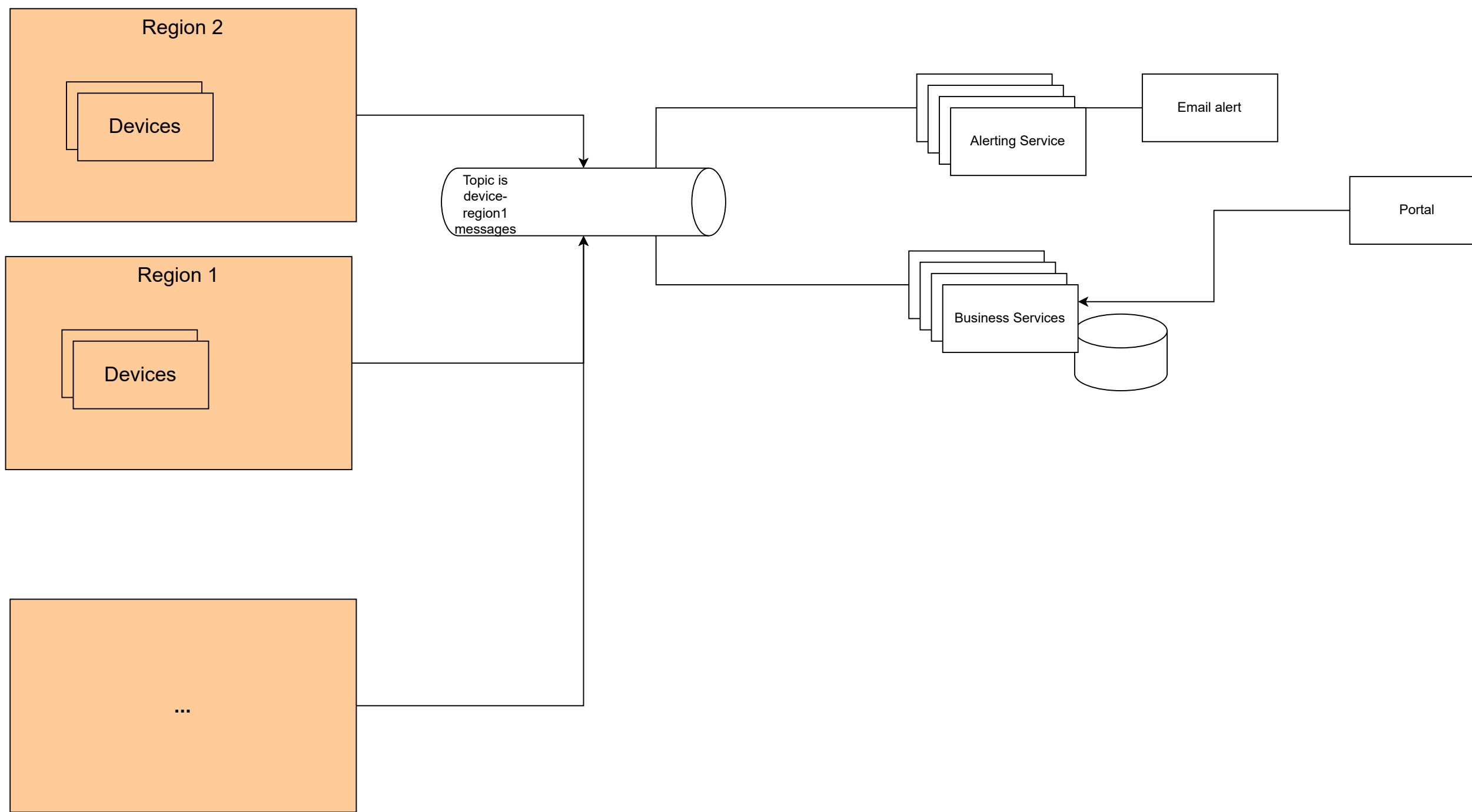




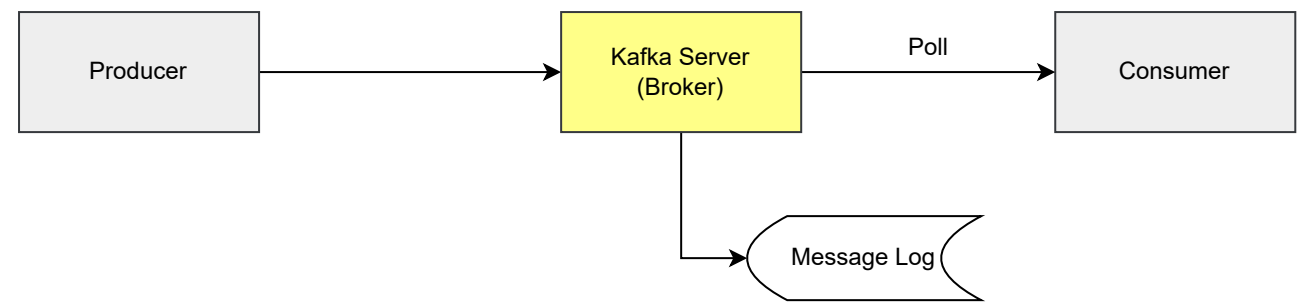
Use case 1



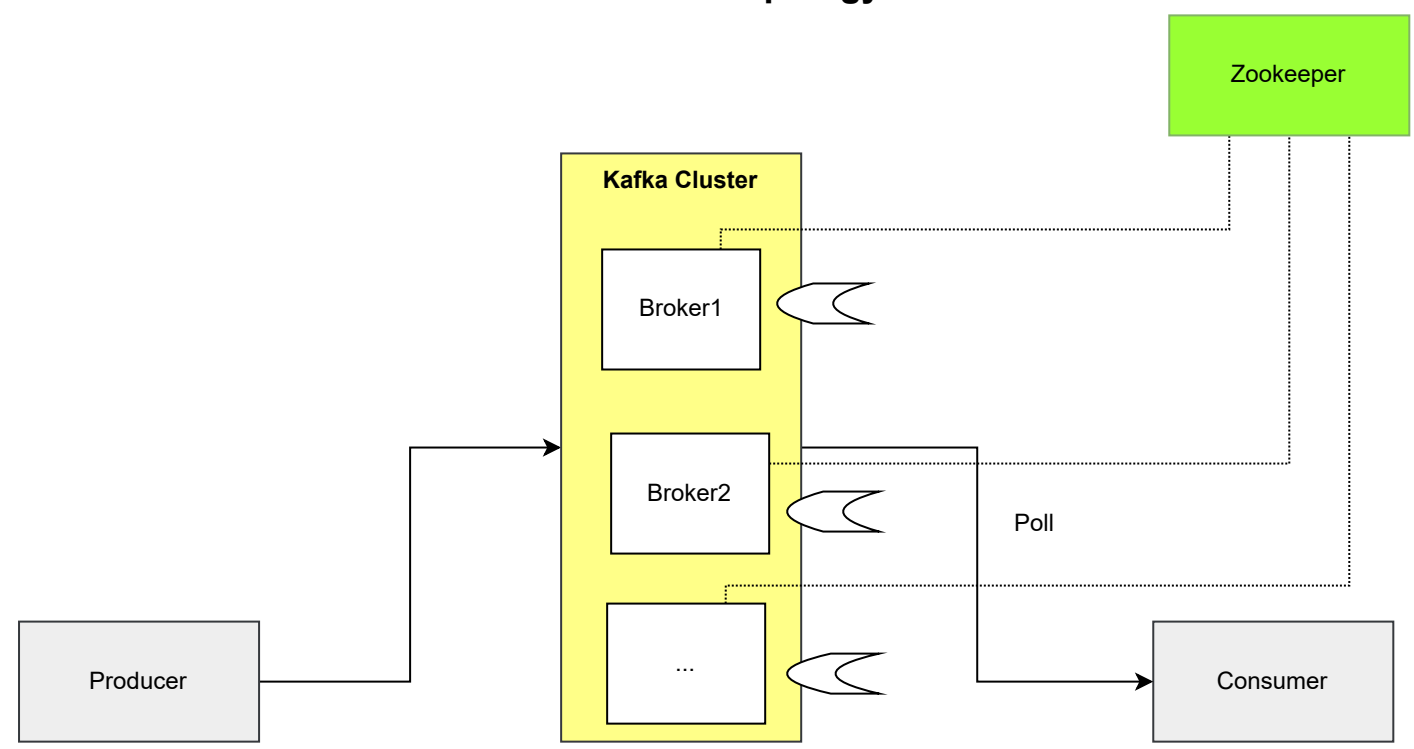
Use case 2



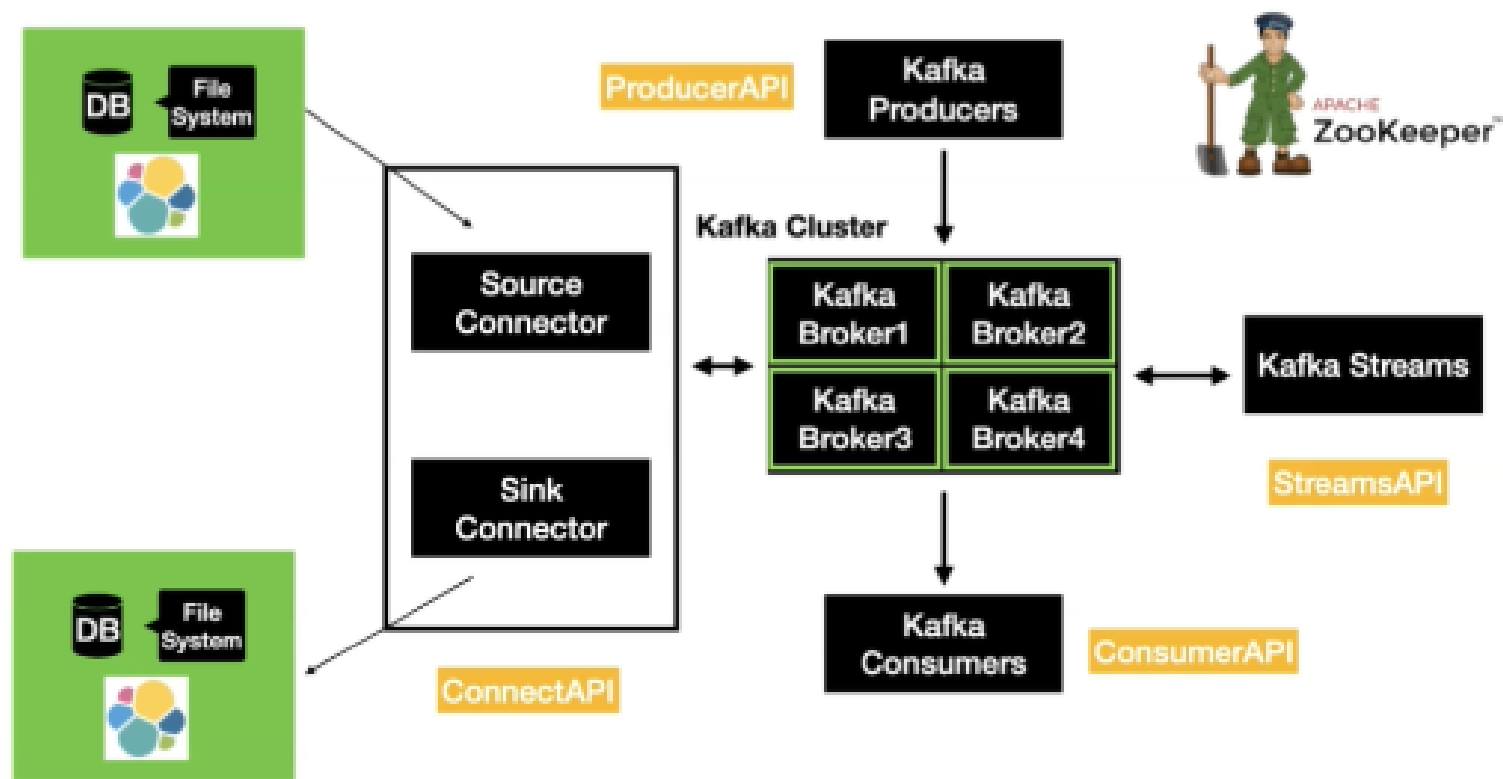
### Basic Topology



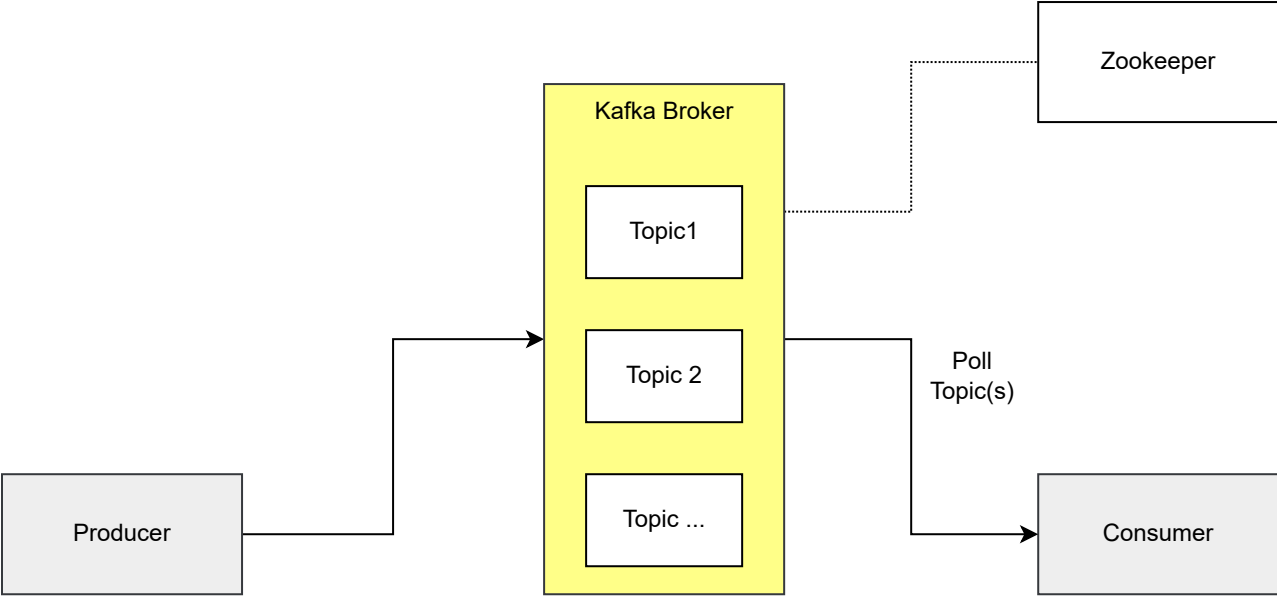
### Distributed Topology



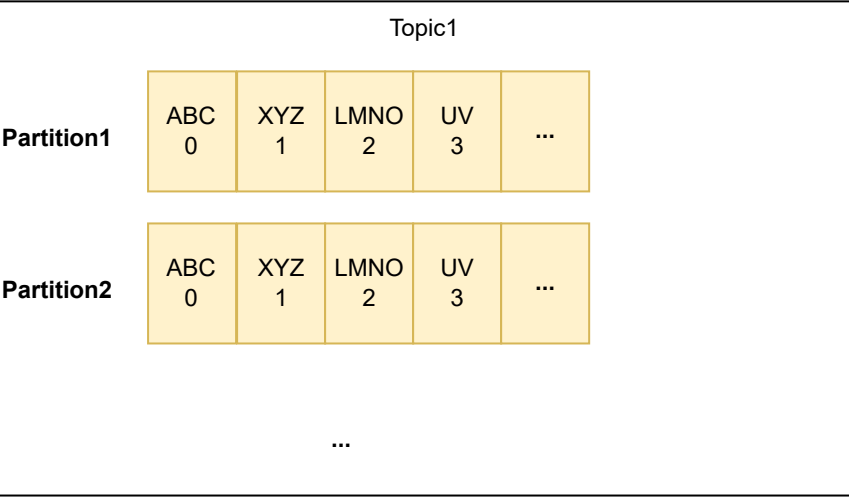
## Kafka Landscape



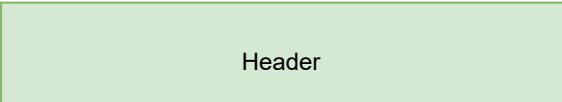
Broker Anatomy



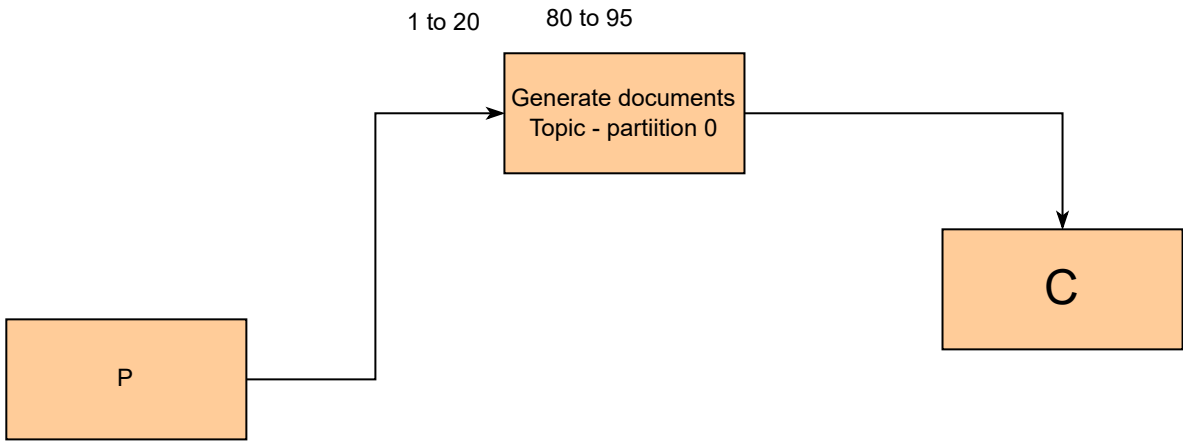
Topic Anatomy



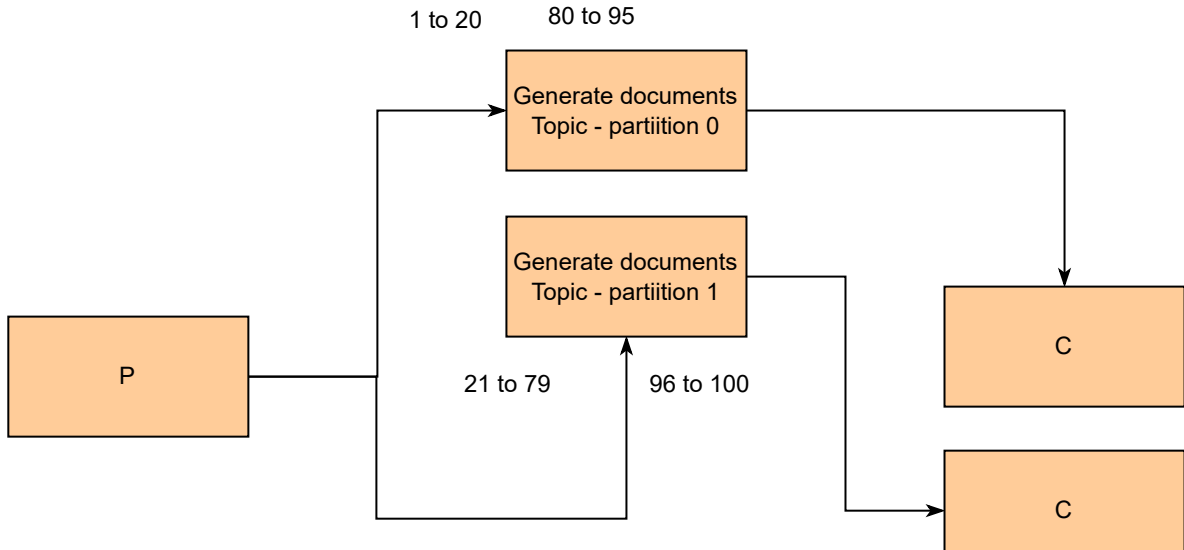
Message Anatomy



Topic-Same



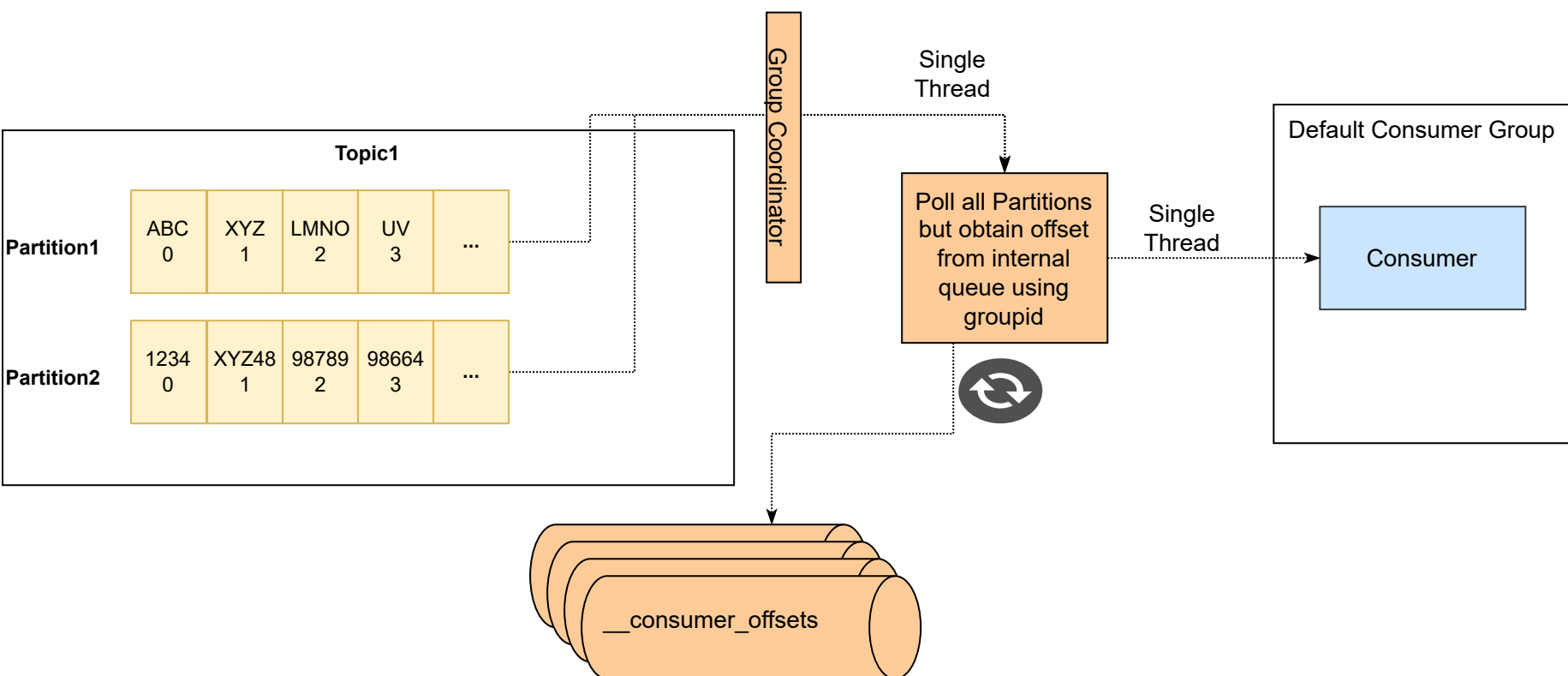
Topic-Same



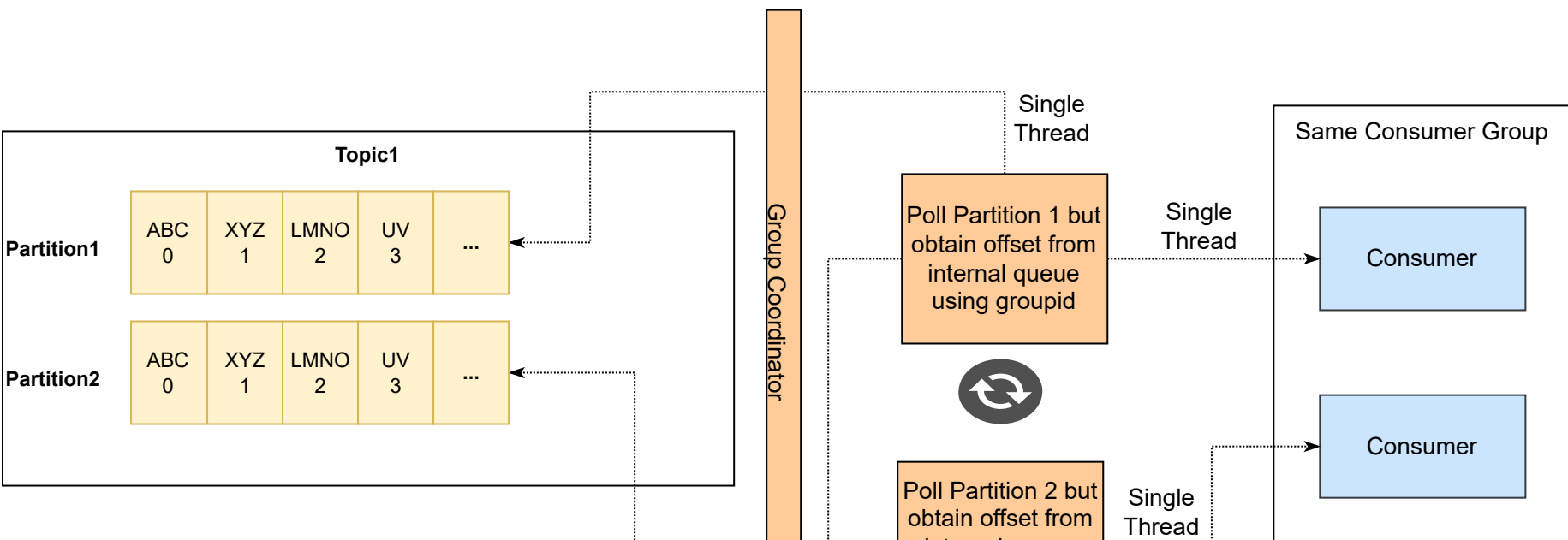
Key(optional)
Value
Timestamp



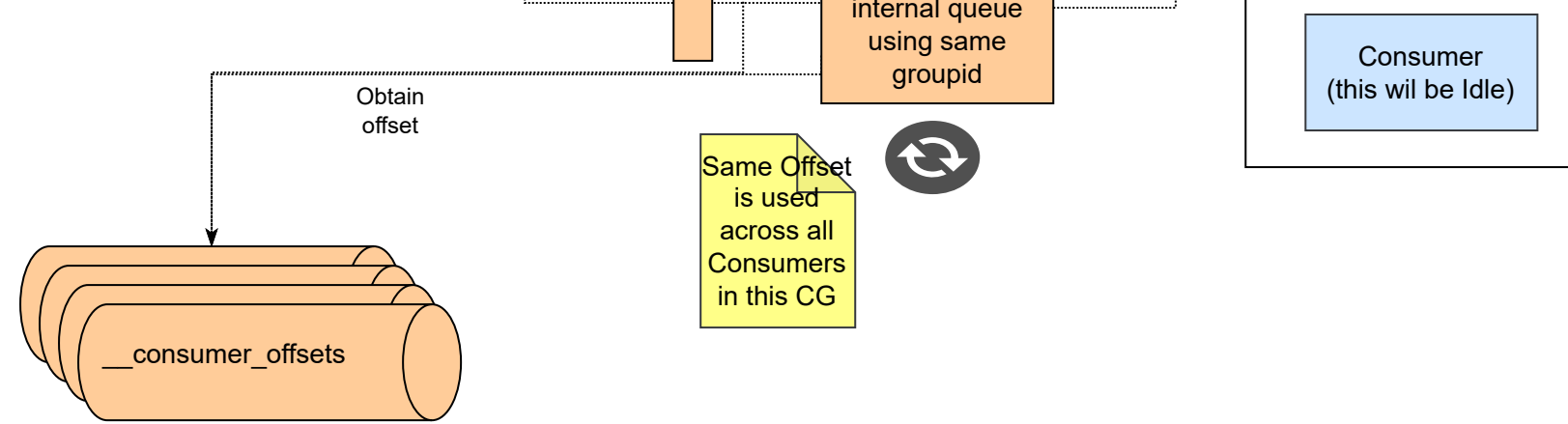
Default Consumer Group



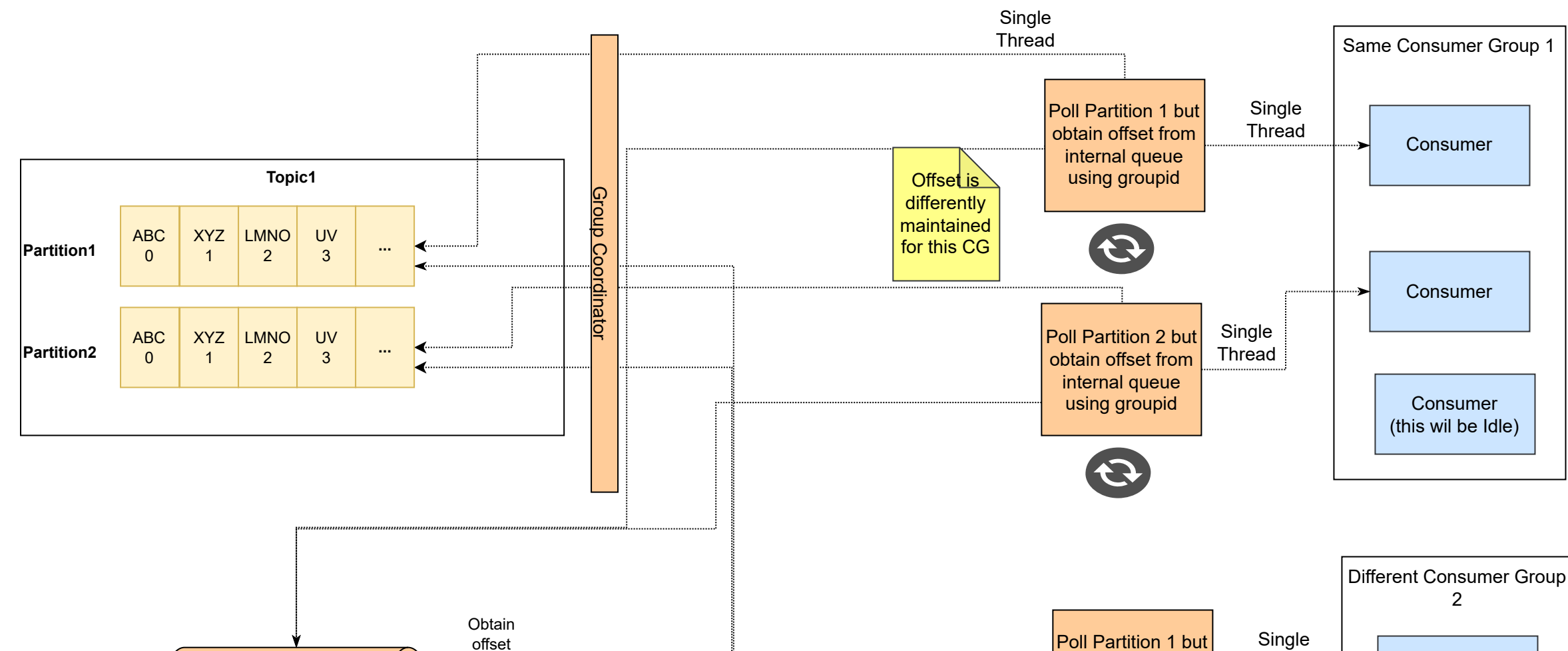
Using same Consumer Group to Read Messages at Scale

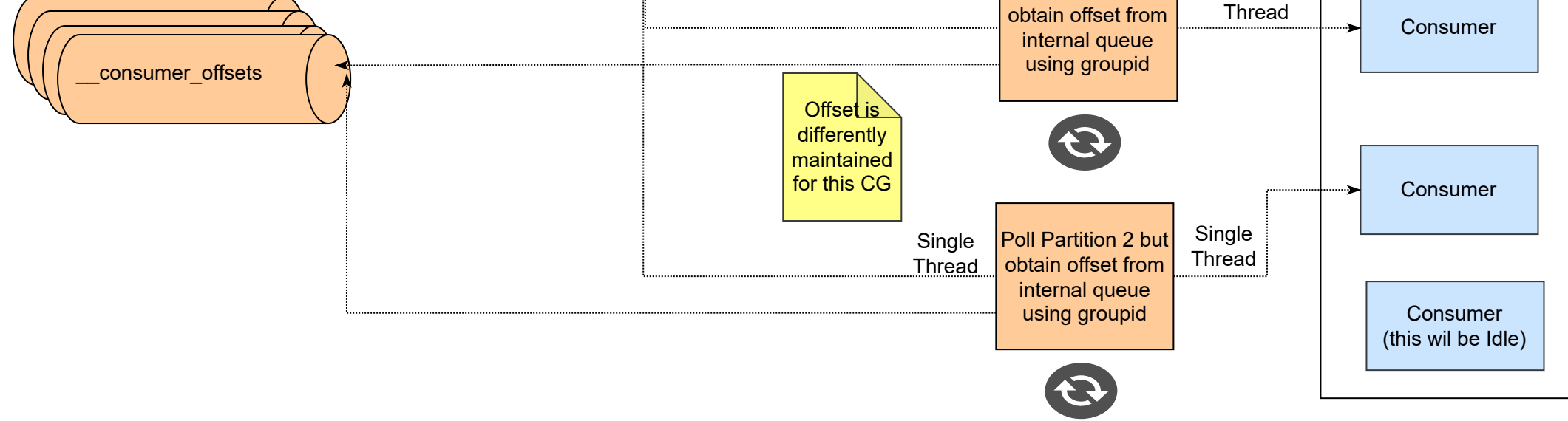




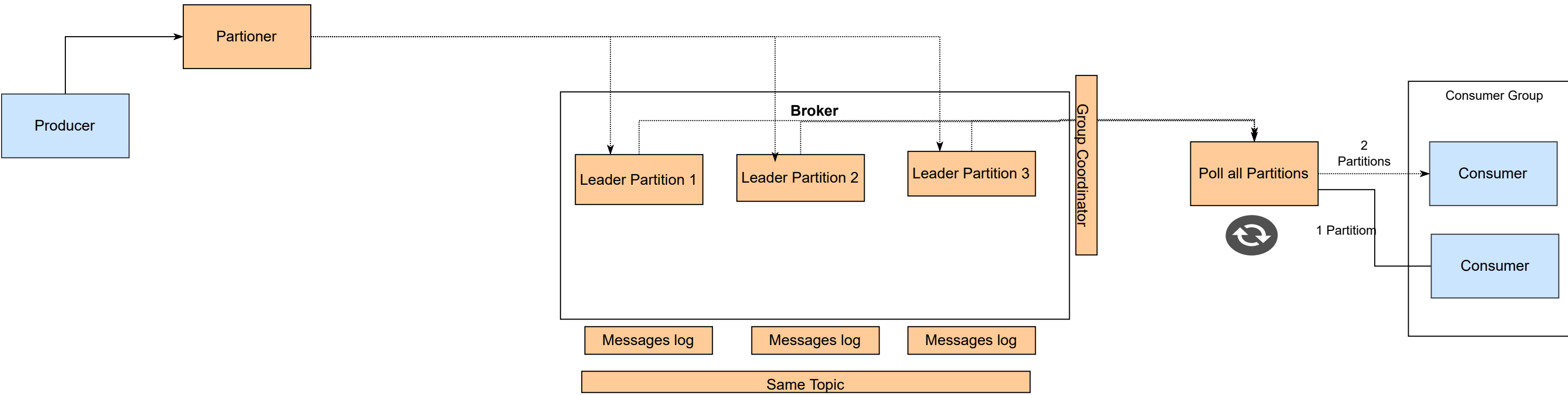


### Using Different Consumer Group to Read Messages From Same Topic at Scale

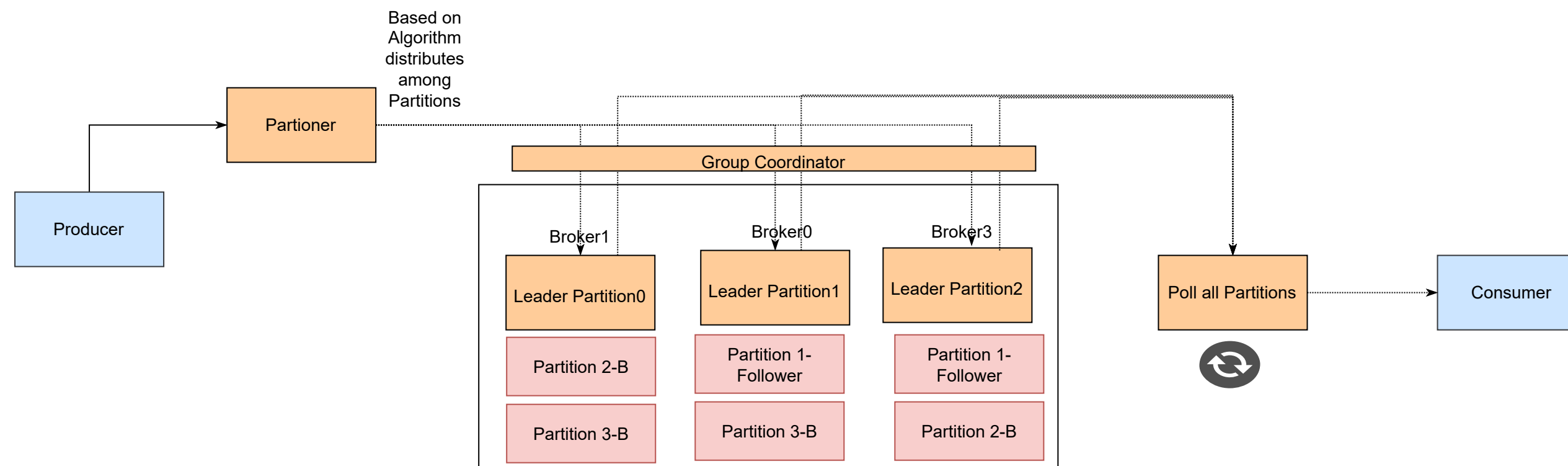




## Standalone Topology



## Distributed Topology



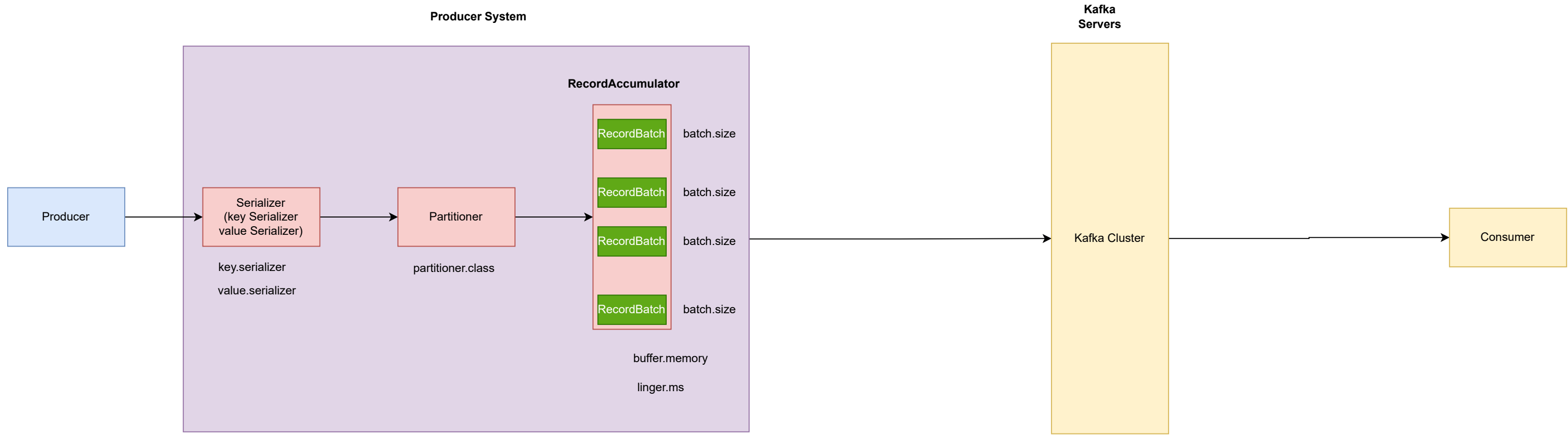
Messages log

Messages log

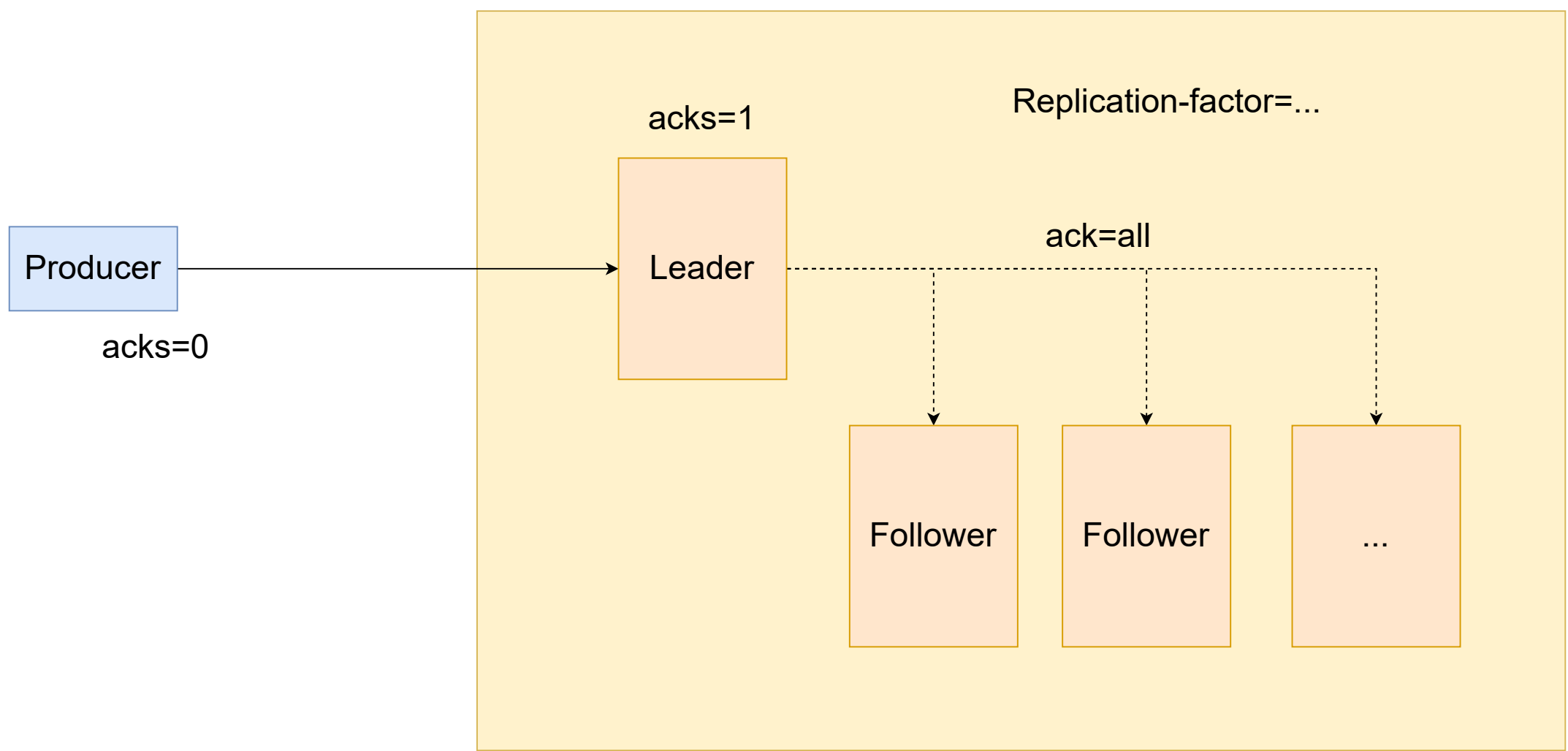
Messages log

Same Topic

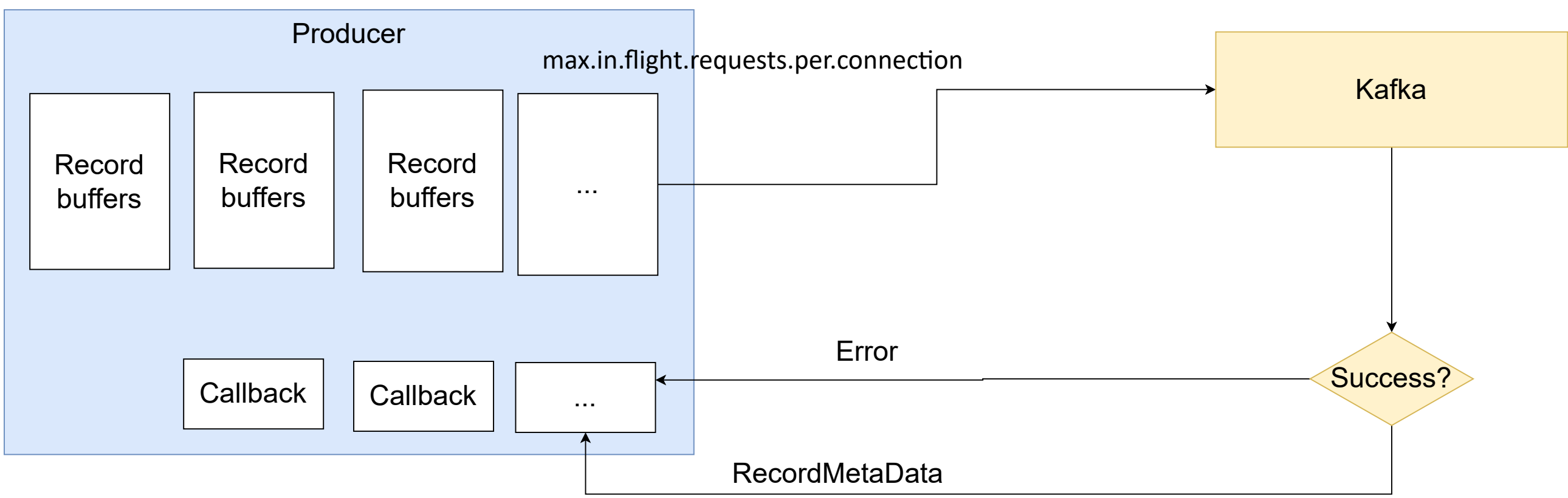
Producer Application Internals & Configurations



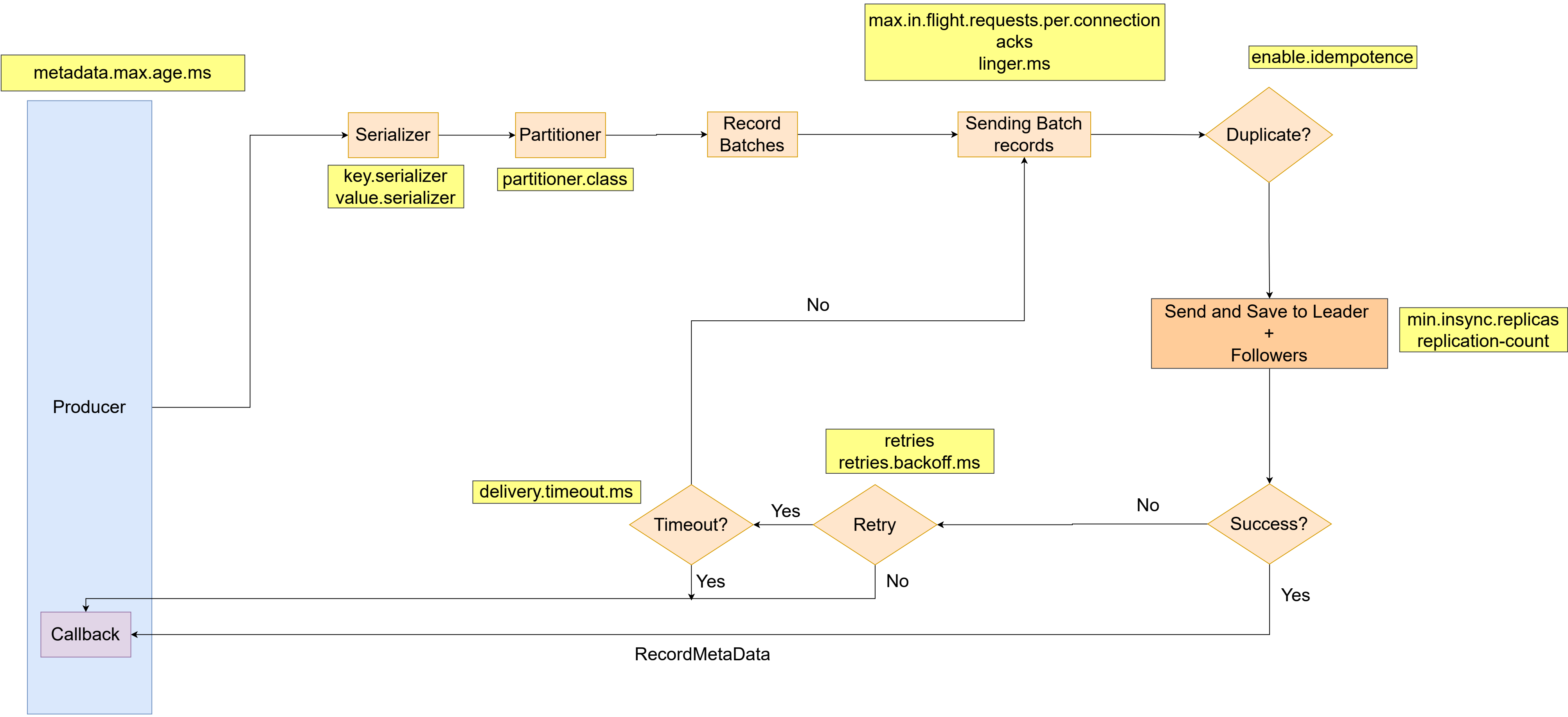
ack configuration



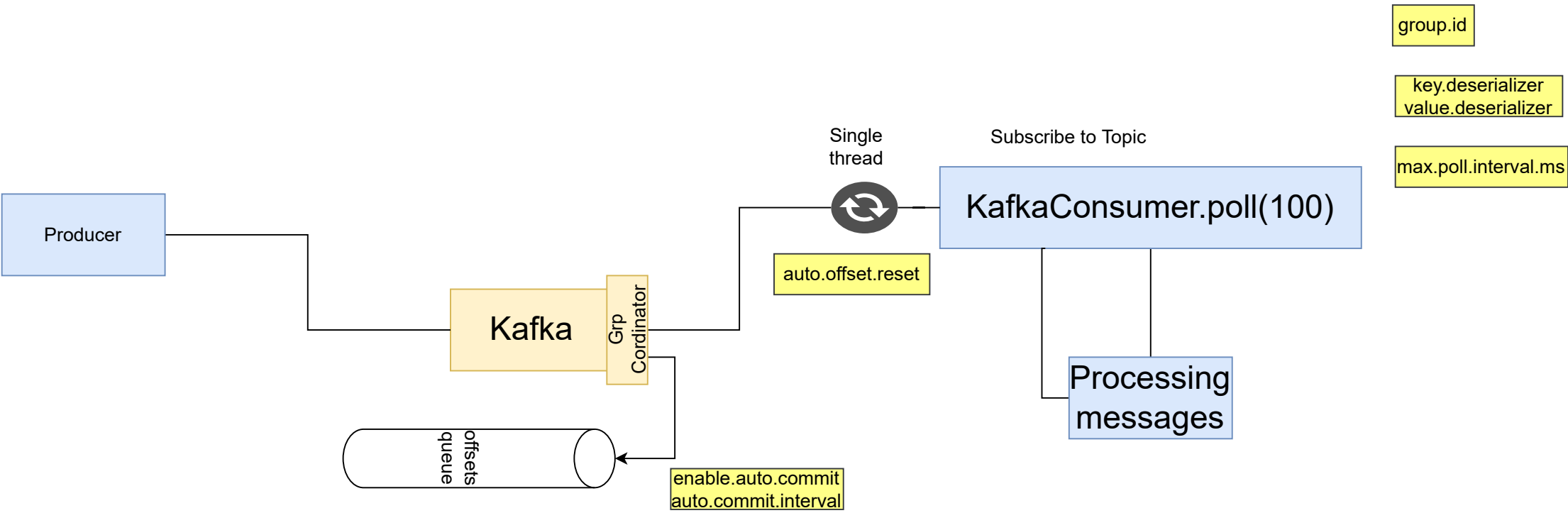
max.in.flight.requests.per.connection Configuration



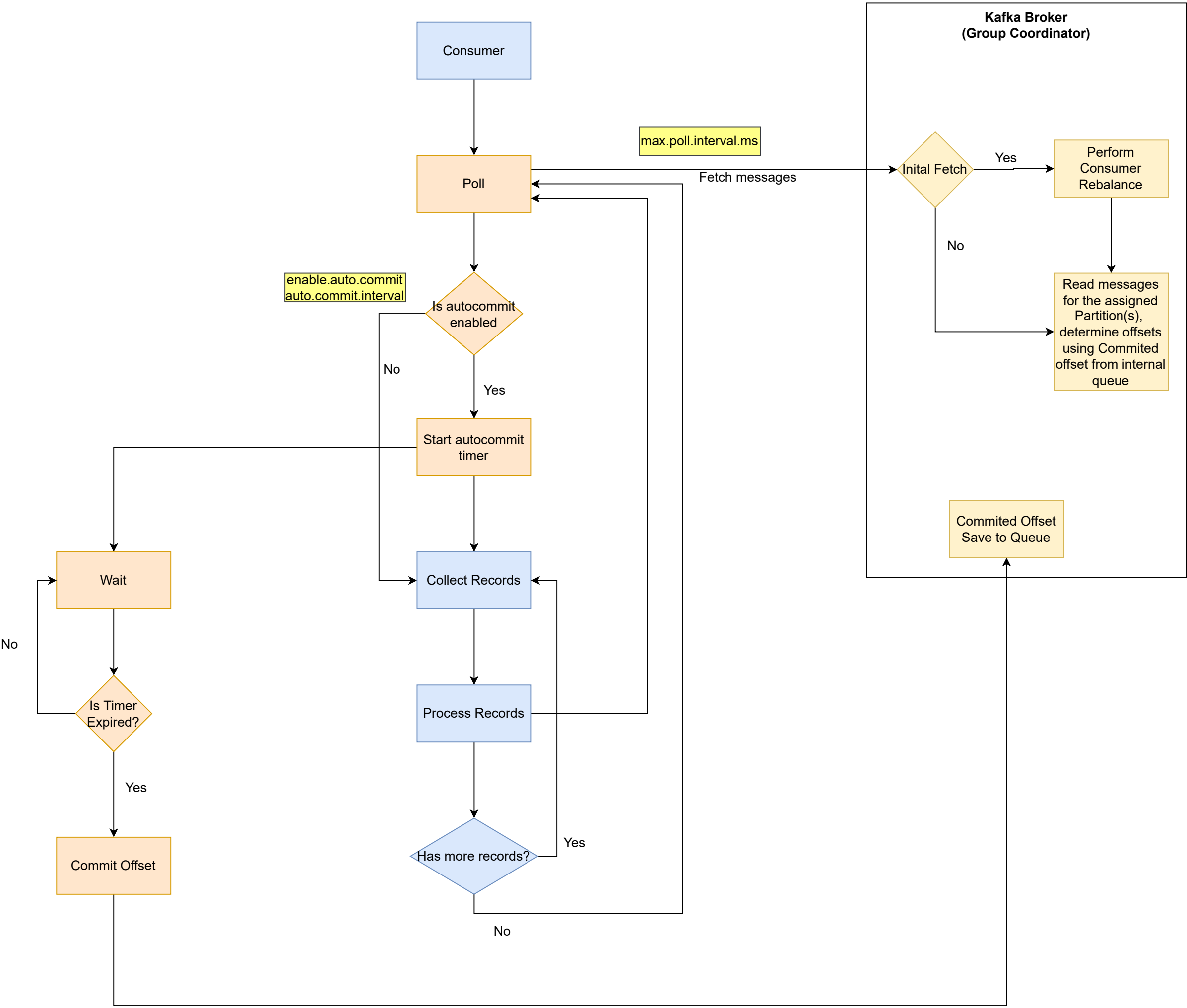
Consolidated Flow



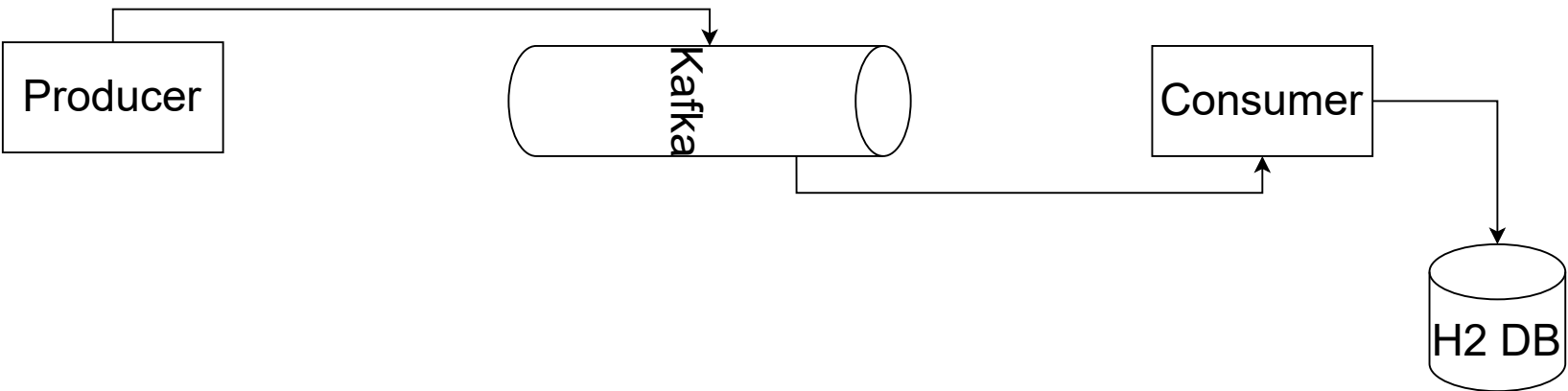
Consumer Pooling

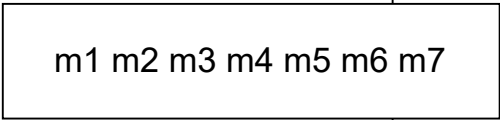
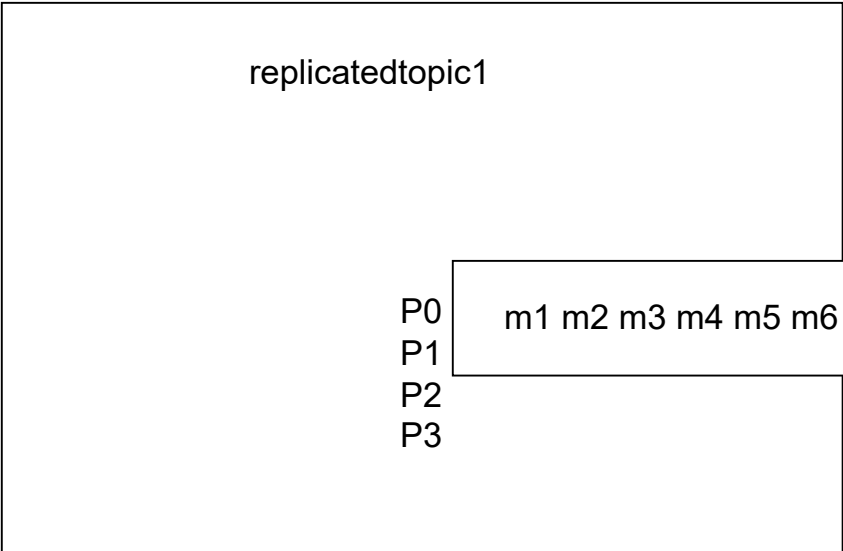
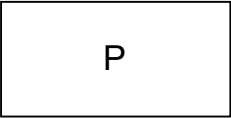


Consumer Internal Working



# Persistency of read messages





P0  
P1  
P2  
P3



m6 m7

m1 m2 m3 m4 m5

Current offset

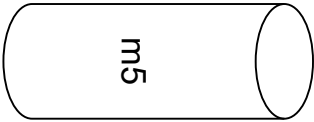
C





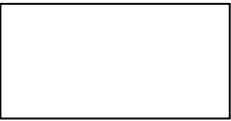




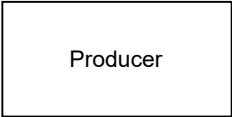


Committed offset

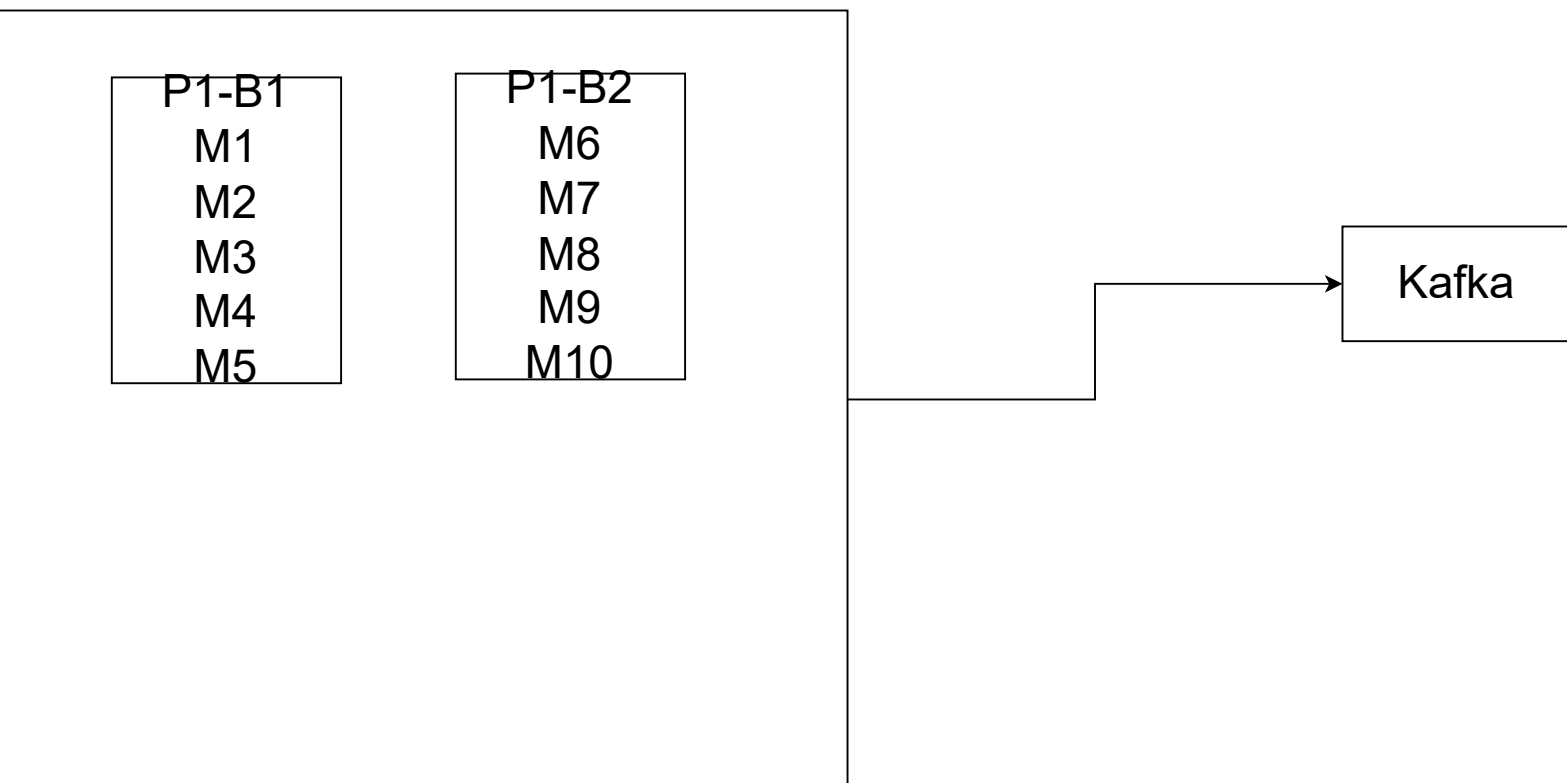
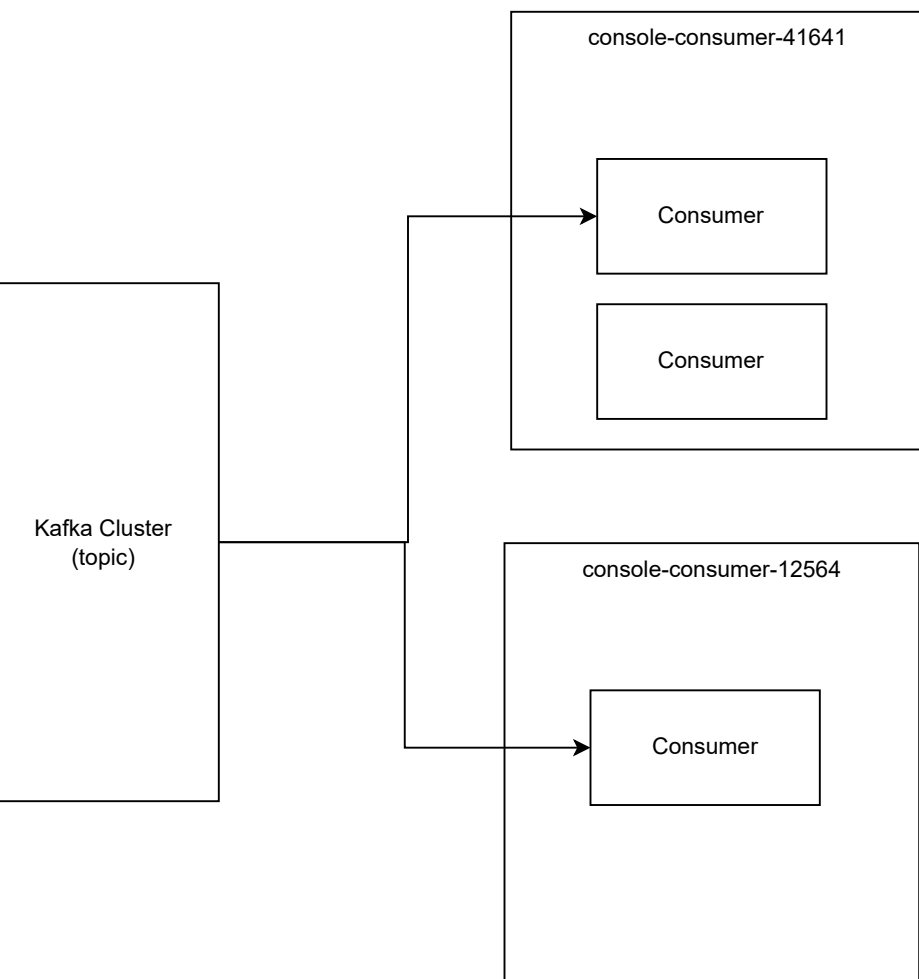
Partitions



Config Kafkaconsu  
Subscrib  
Polling  
Revocati  
Assignme



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on  
ent

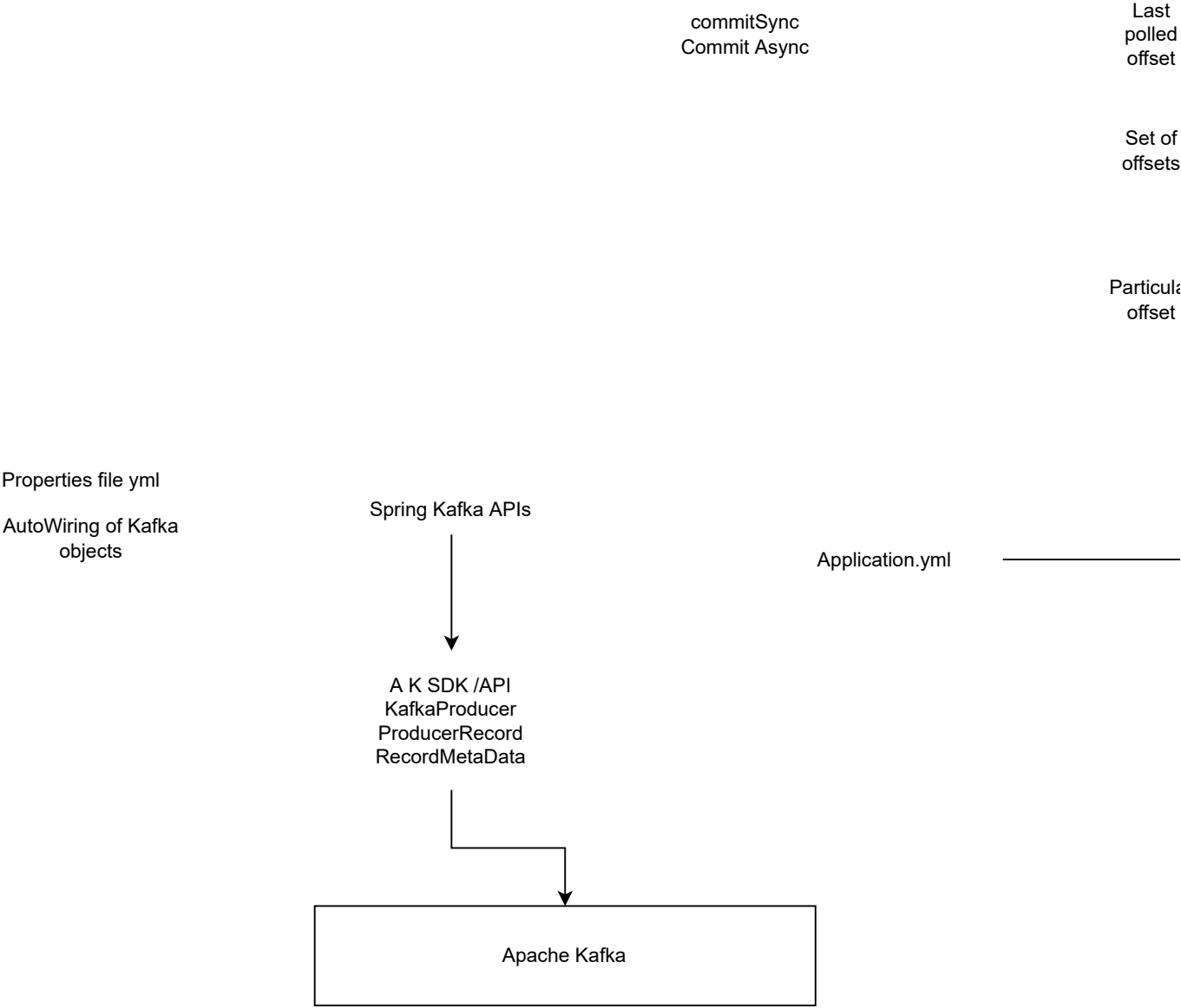


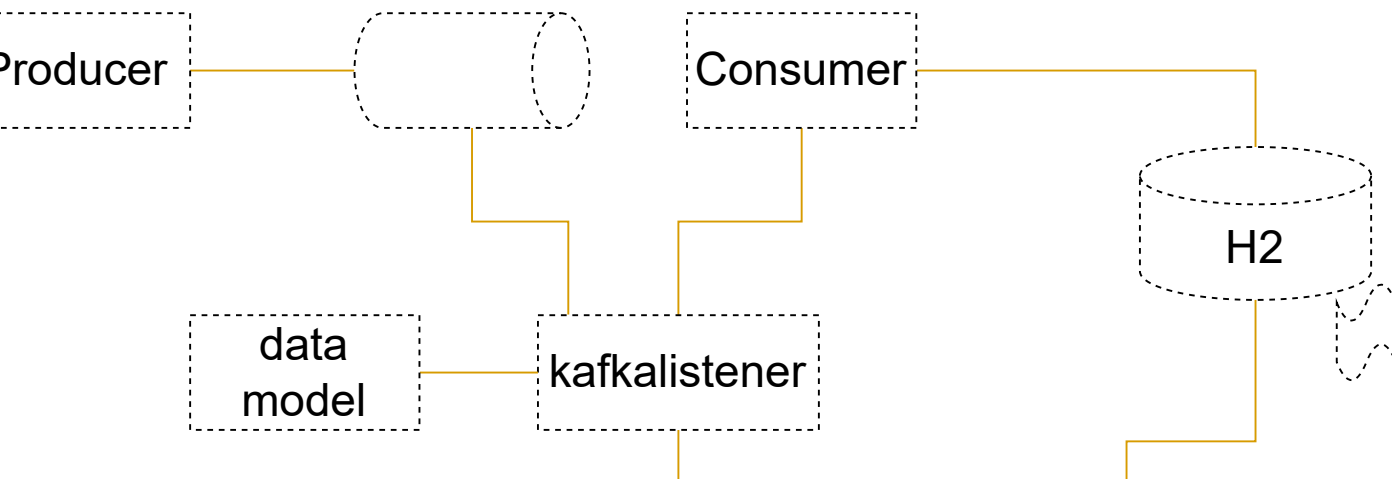
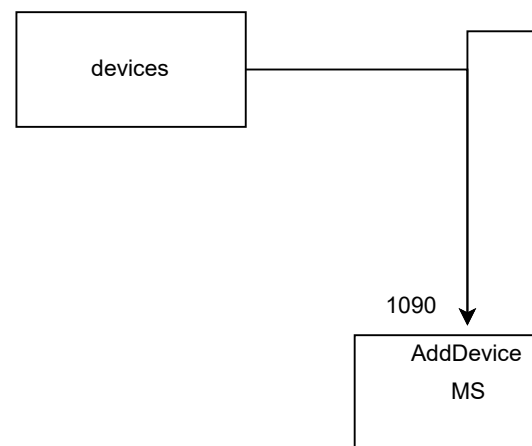
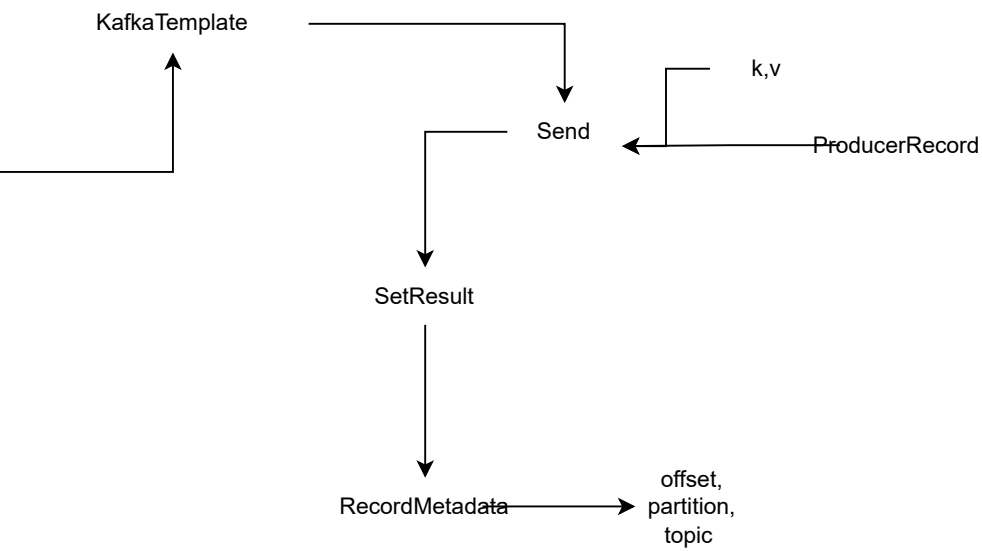


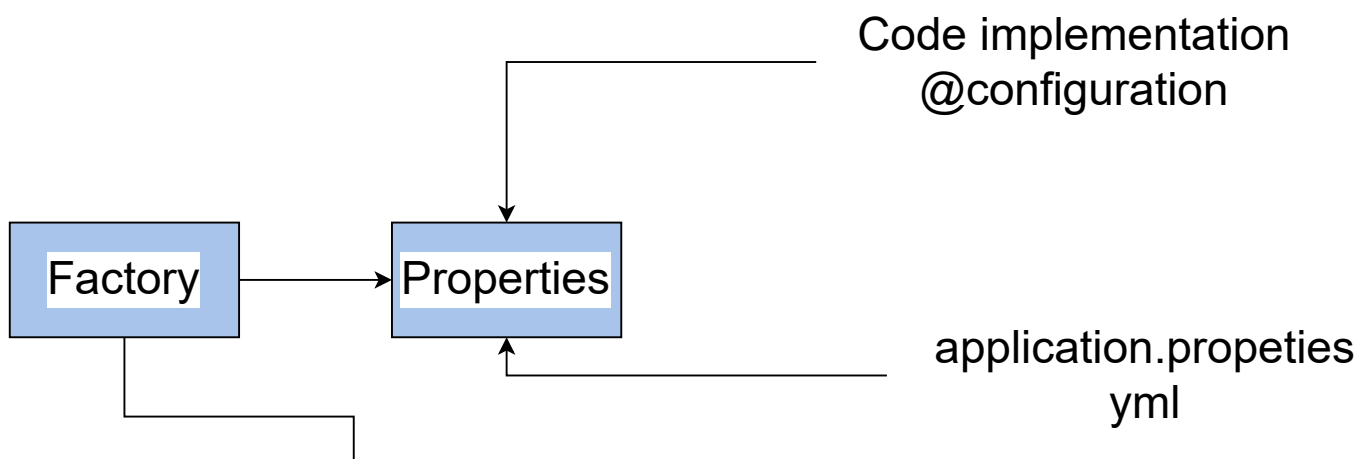
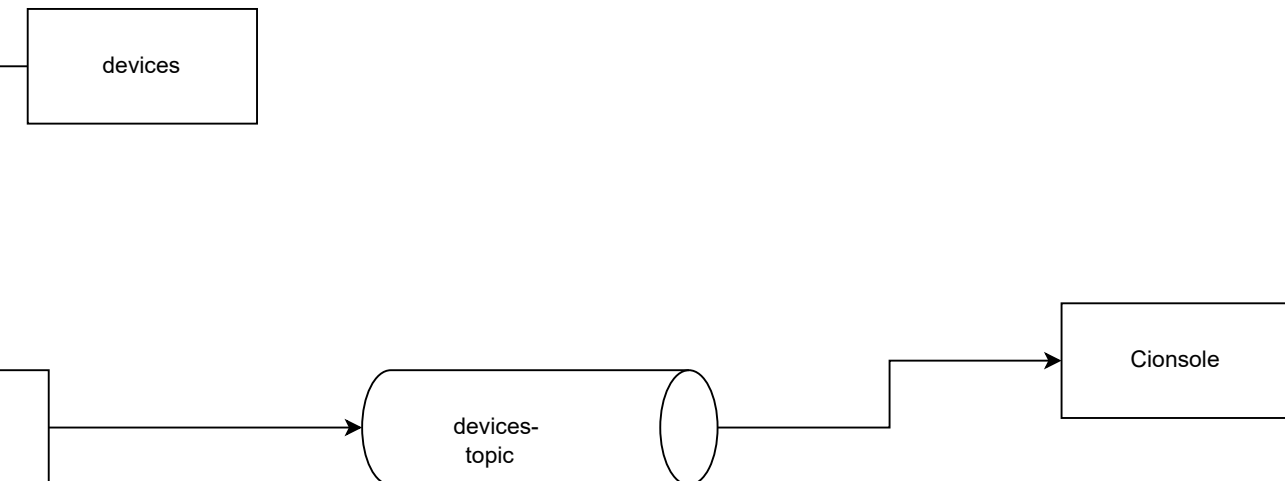




















me

message

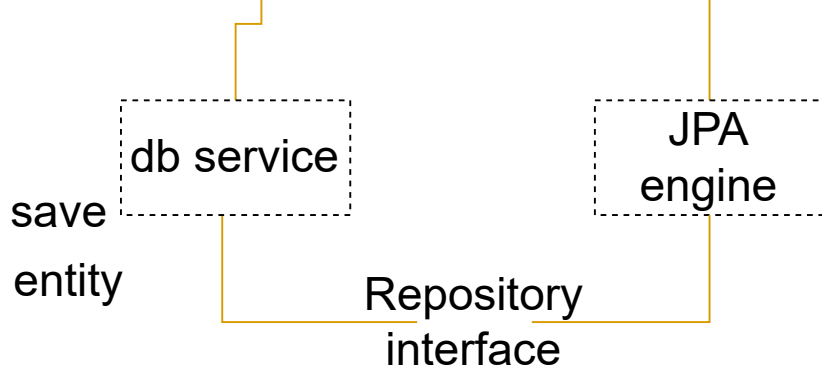
Queue

Partion

Partion

Partion





message message

message

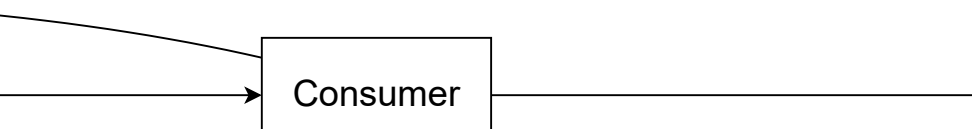
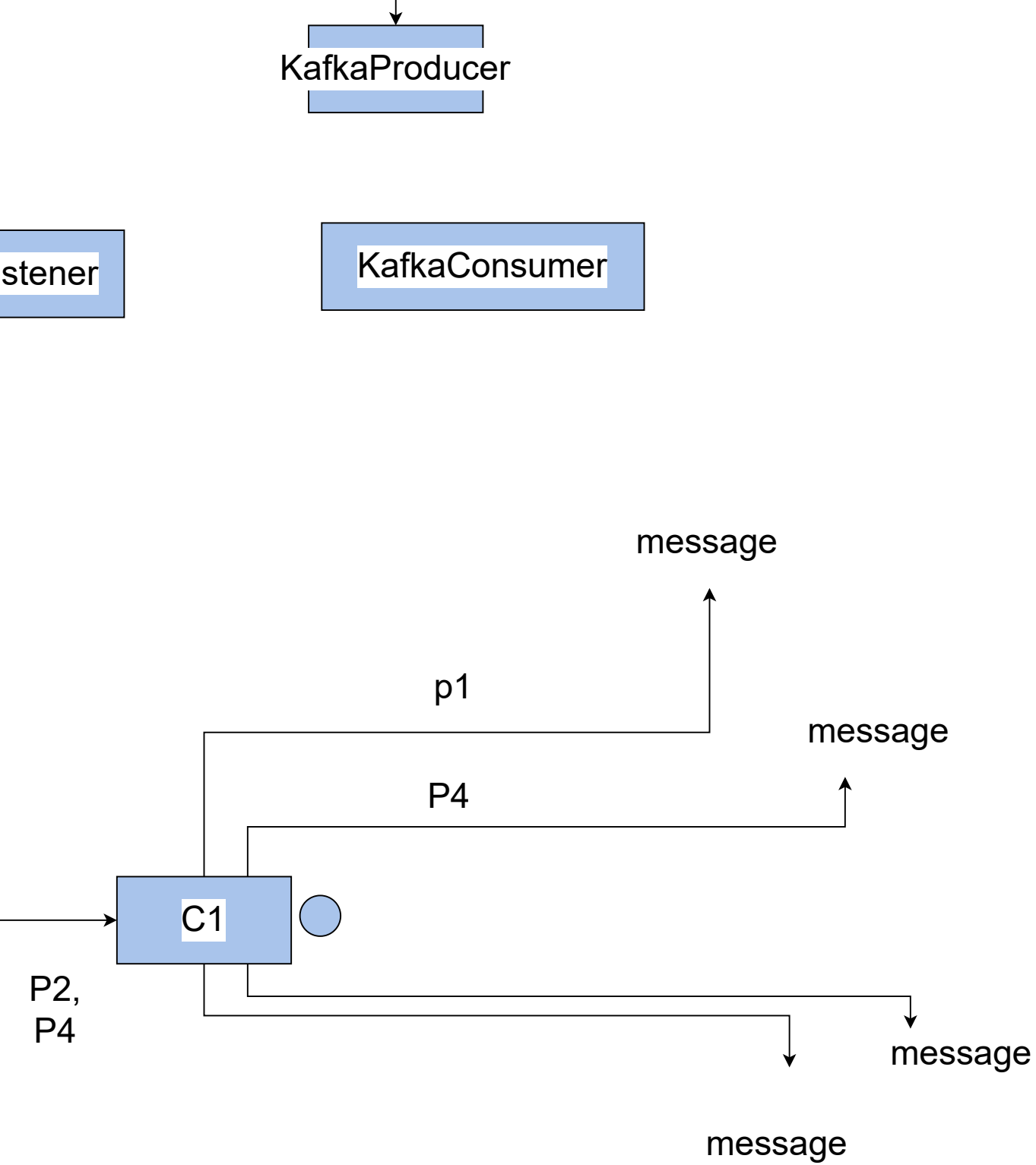
message message

thread 1

Polling

p1,  
p2,  
p3,  
p4

Spring Kafka controller retry

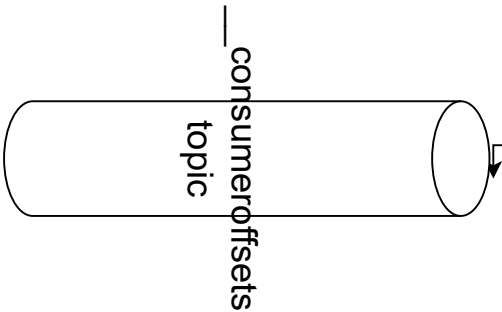




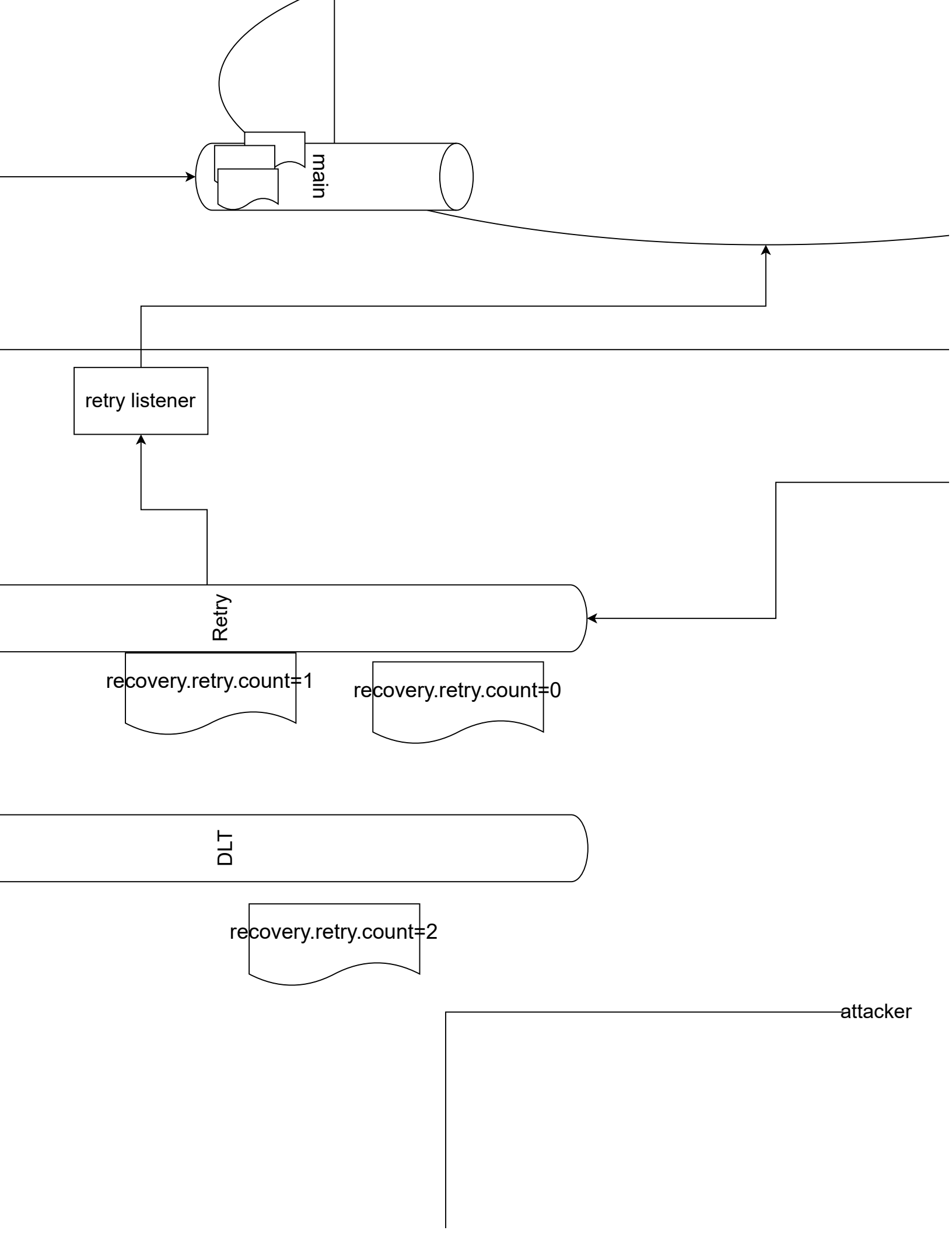


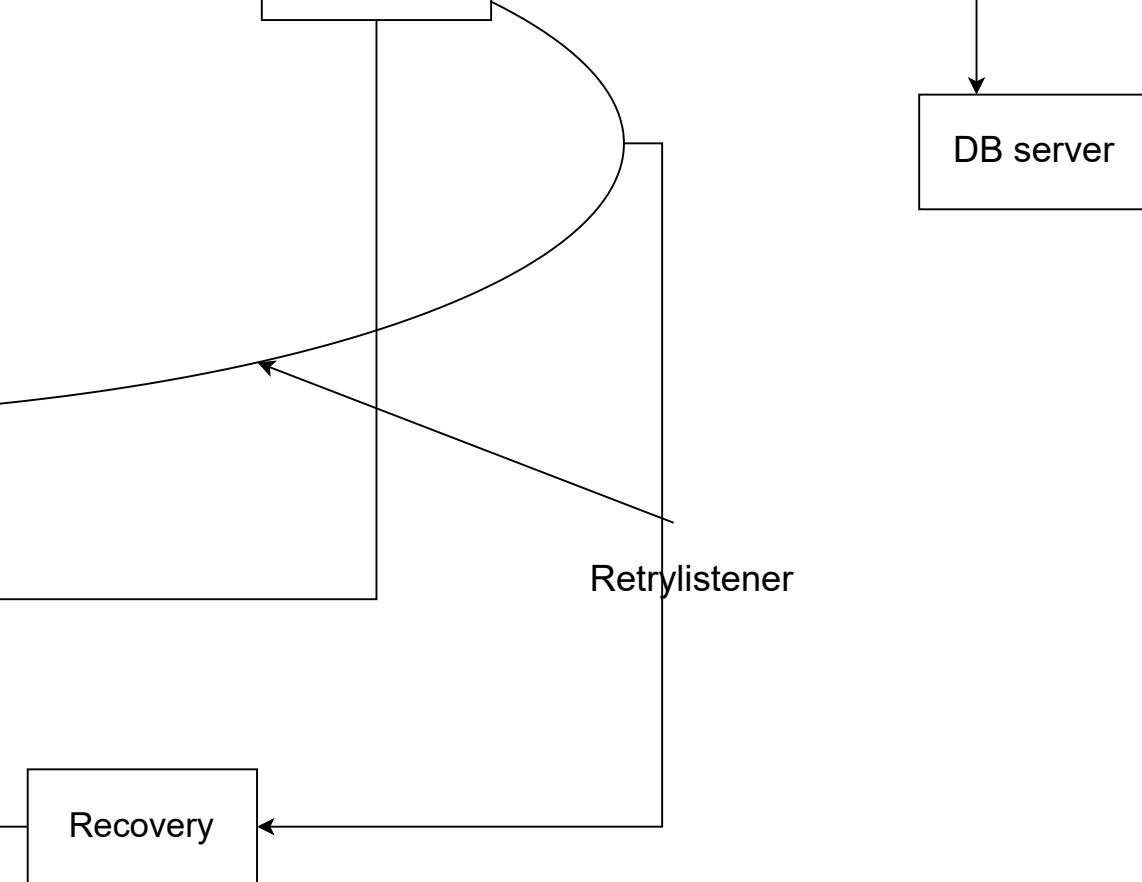


Producer







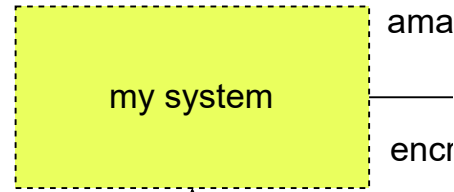








Trust store



SSL / TLS certificate  
public  
key

public  
key

server

client

root  
CA  
certs

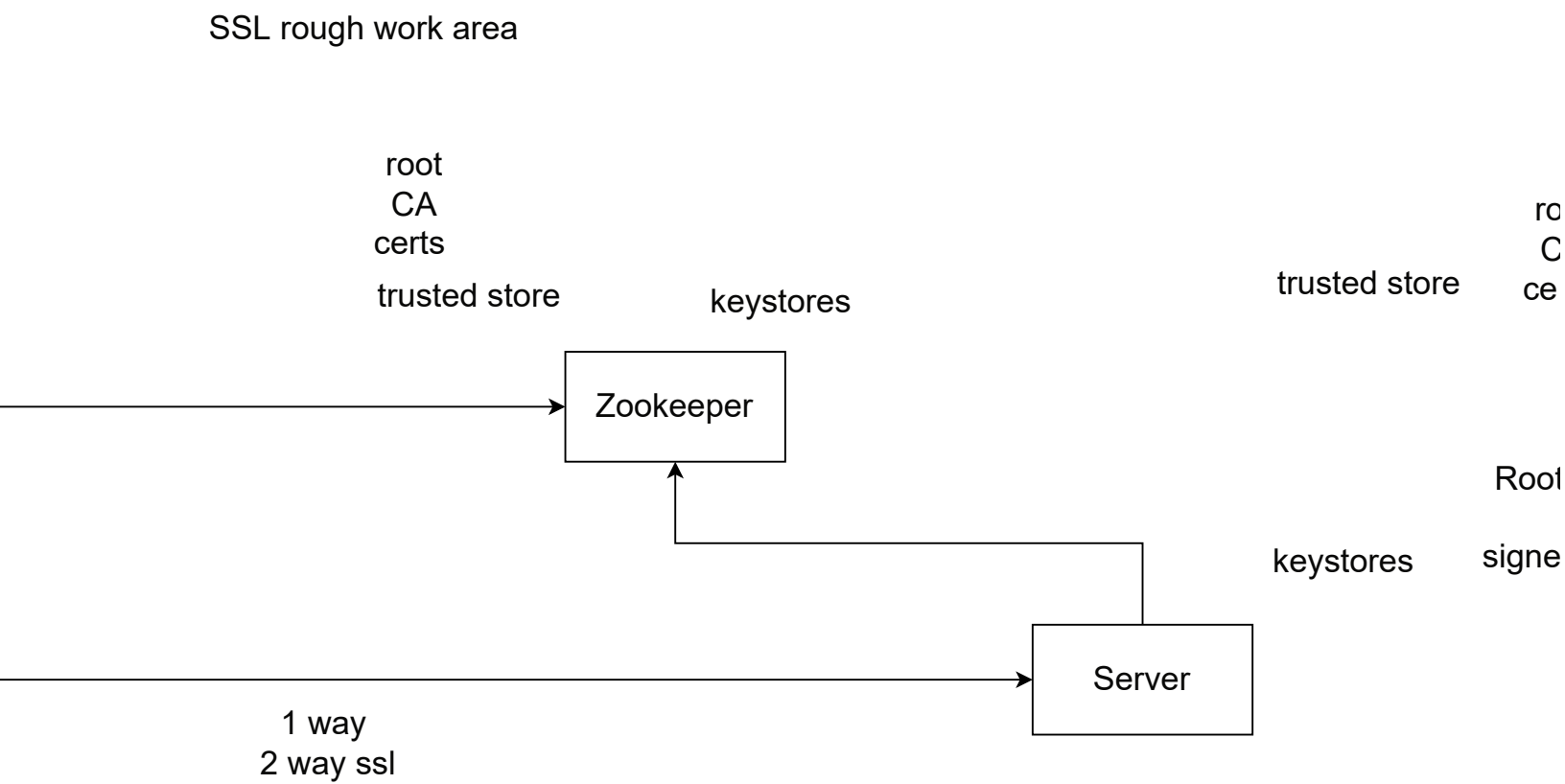
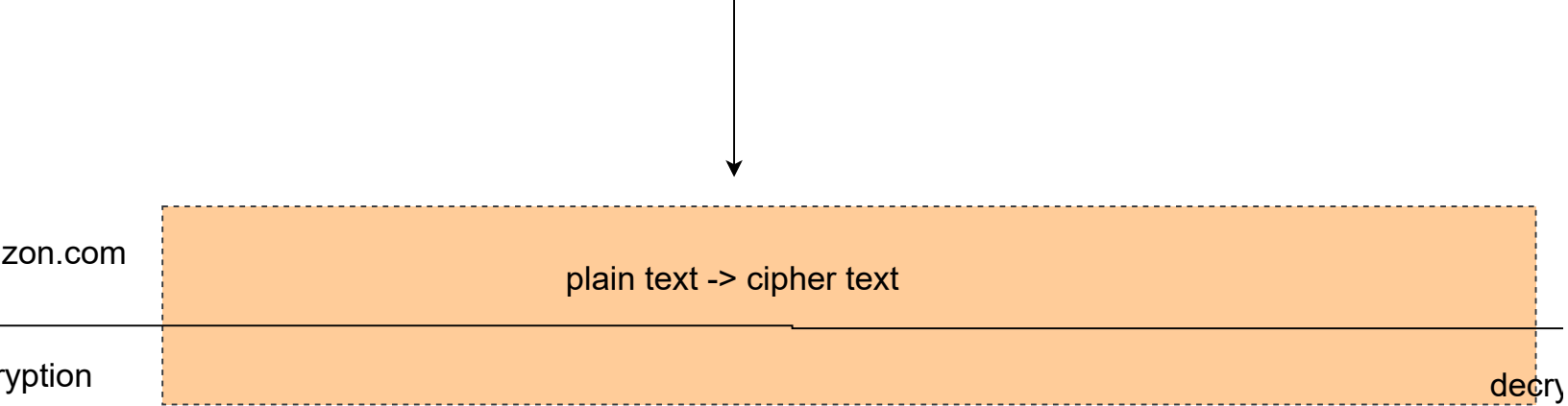
trusted store

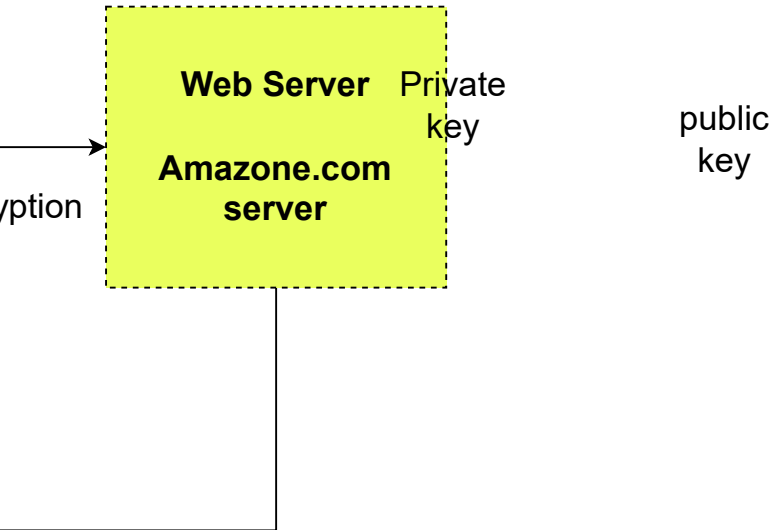
signed certificate

keystores



Client





not  
CA  
certs

t CA cert

d certificate

CA

SSL certificates

SSL  
- Encryption/ Decryption  
- Authentication

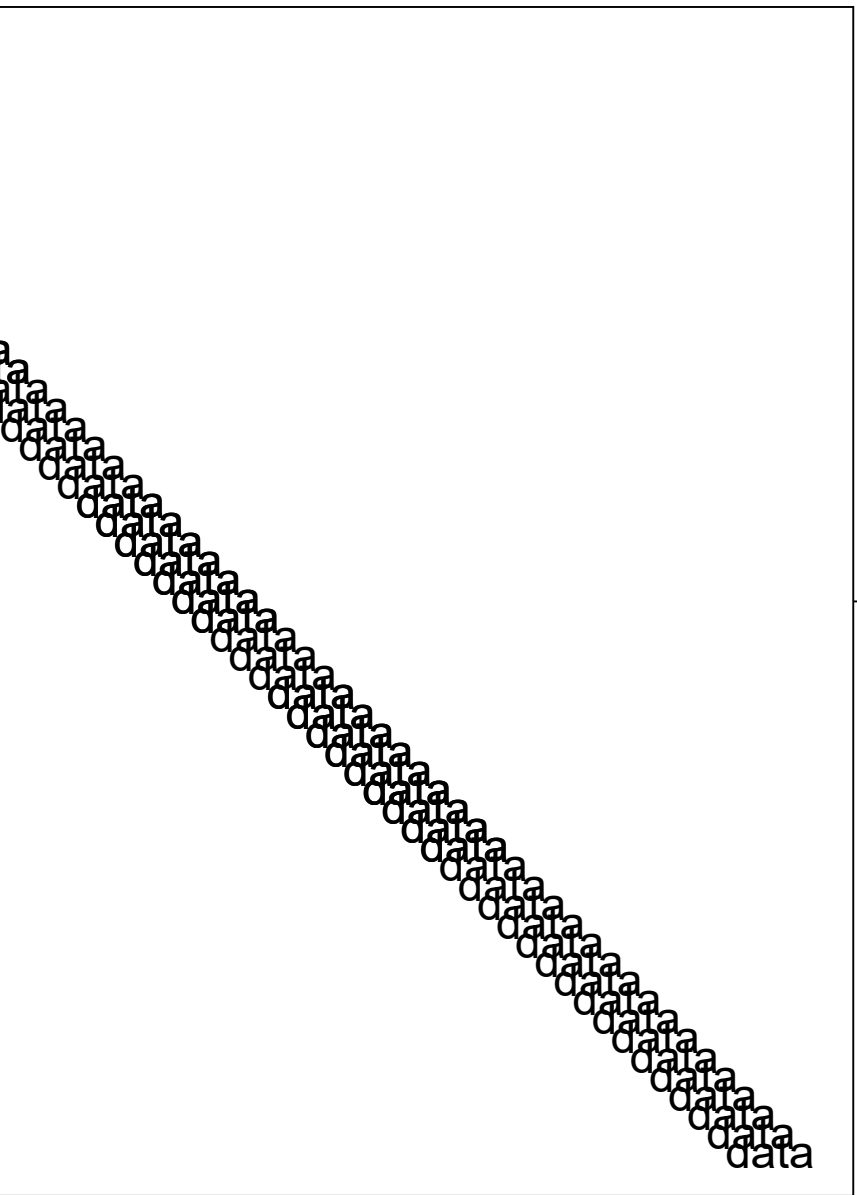




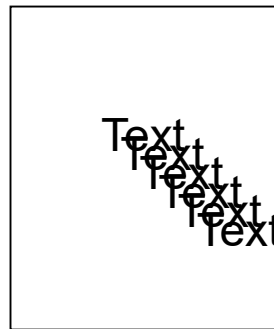


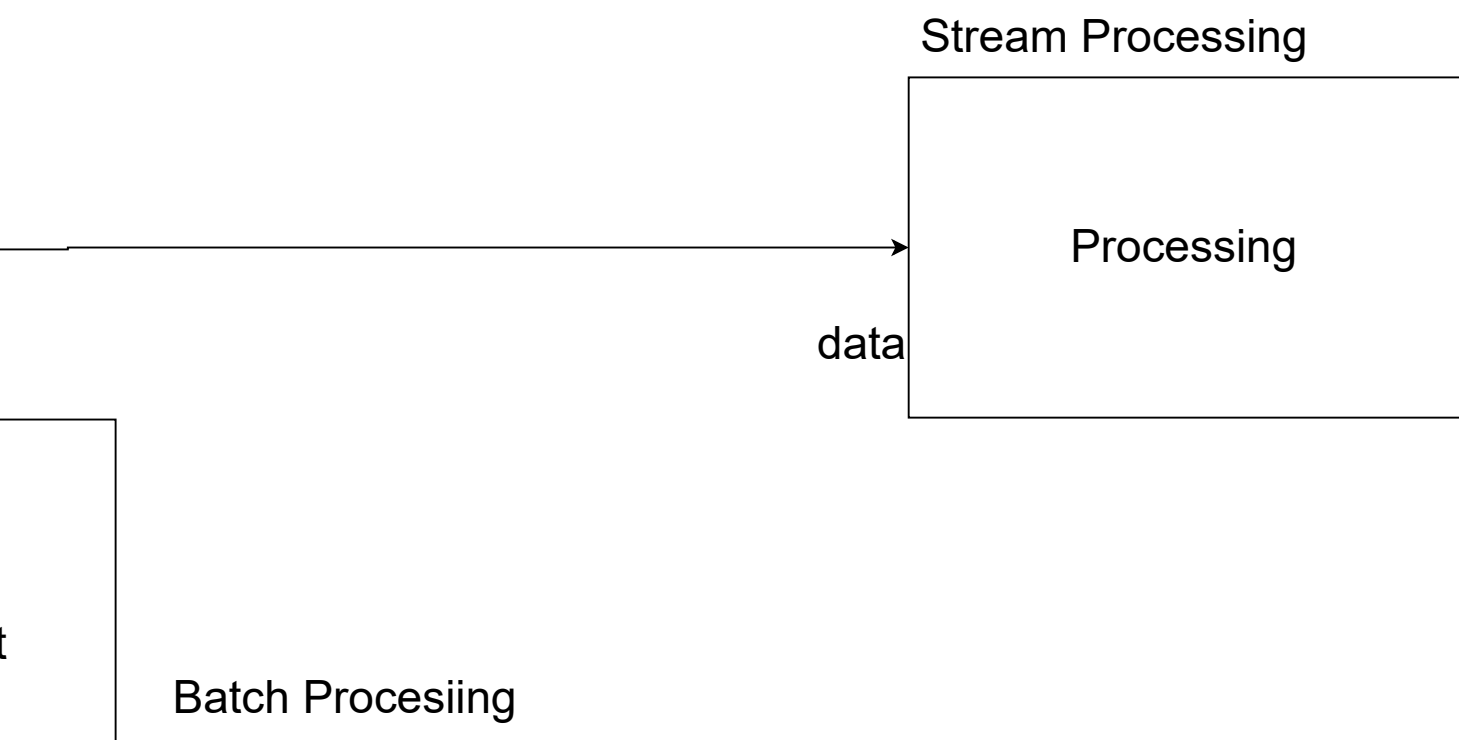






StringBuilder





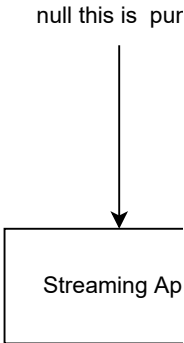
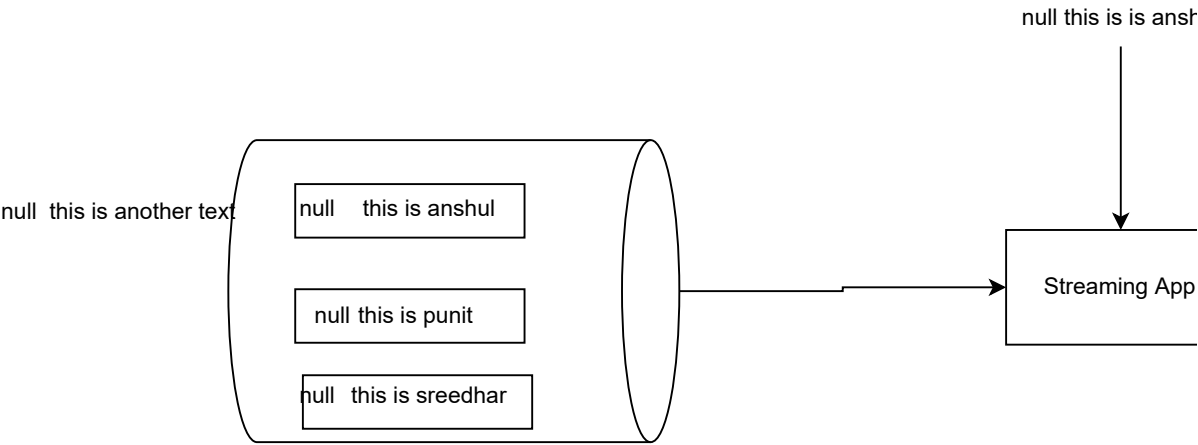
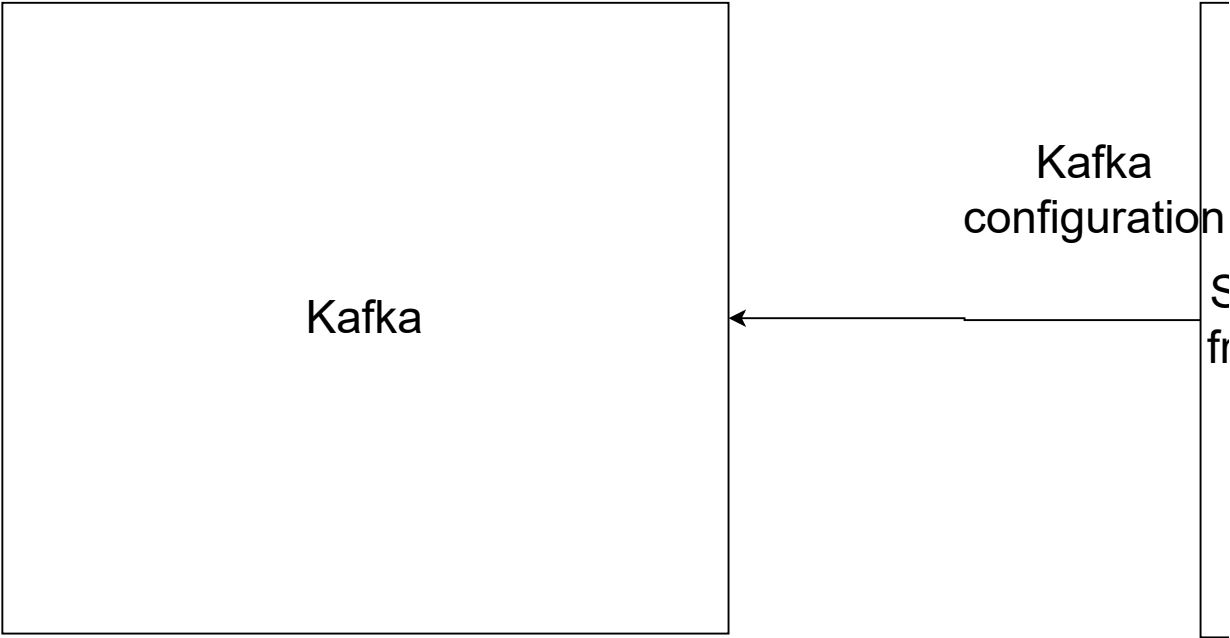








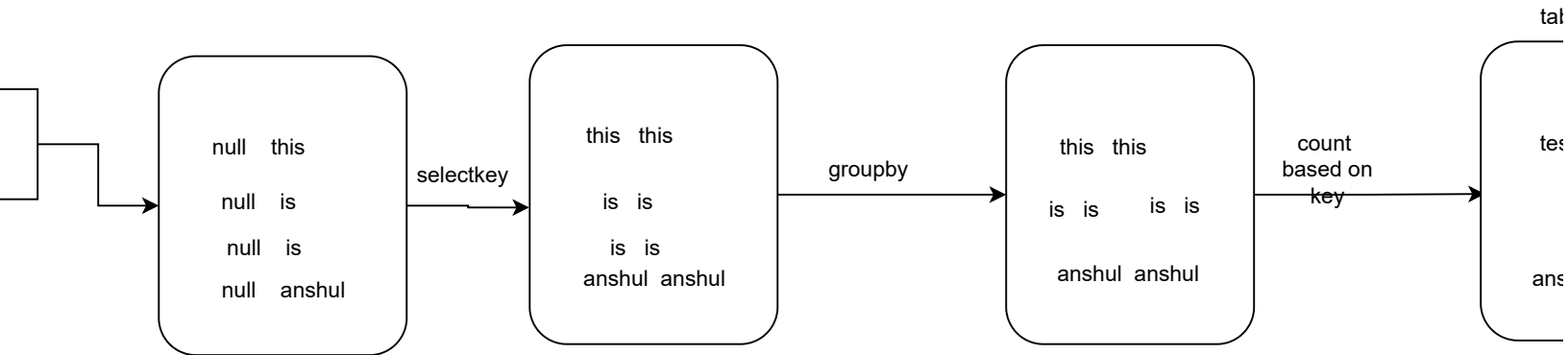




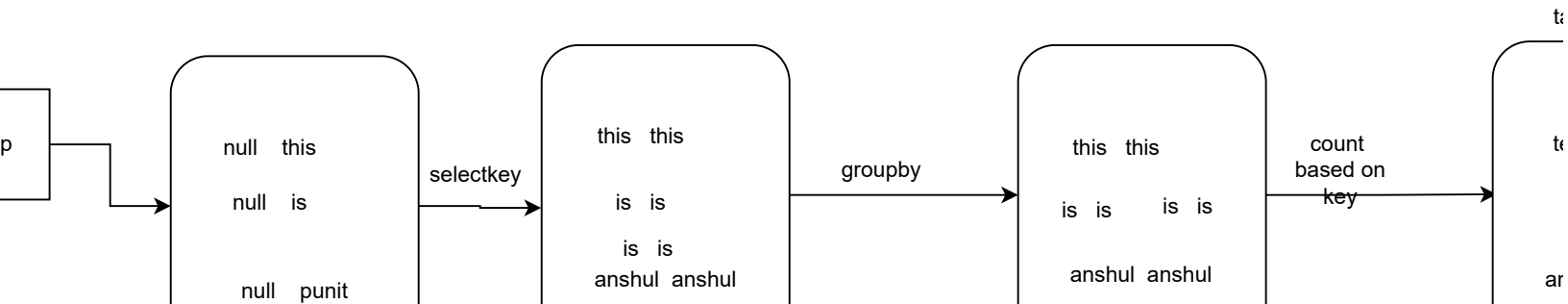
Processors  
(Source, Sink, processor)

Streaming  
framework

hul



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st 1

is 2

shul 1

able

est 1

is 2

hshul 1

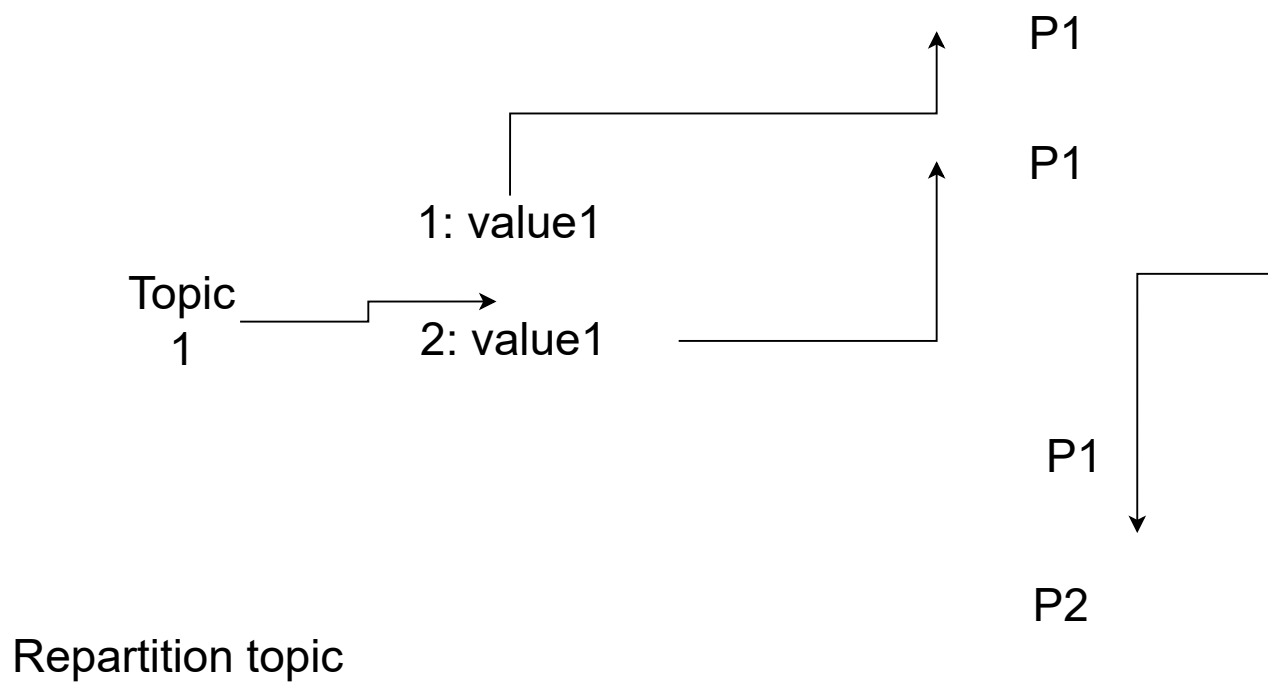
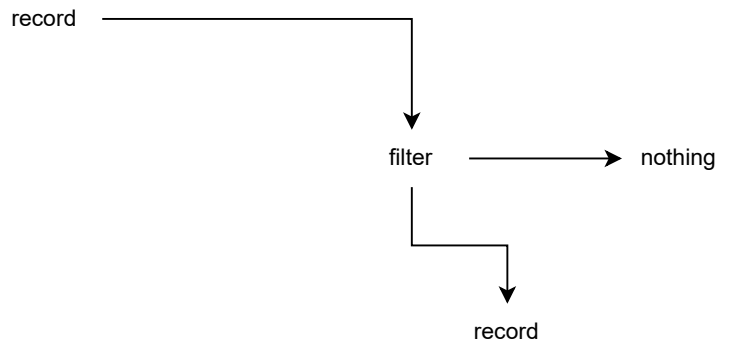


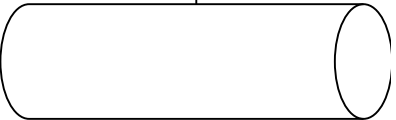
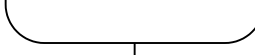
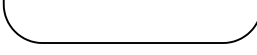




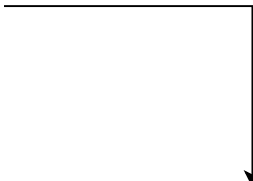




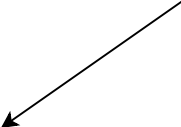




record



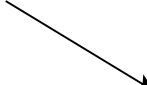
flatMap



none



record



more than  
one record

map

mapValue

selectkey

repartition

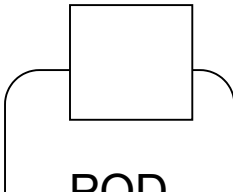
Changelog

Thread 1 - Task

value1:value1.tupper

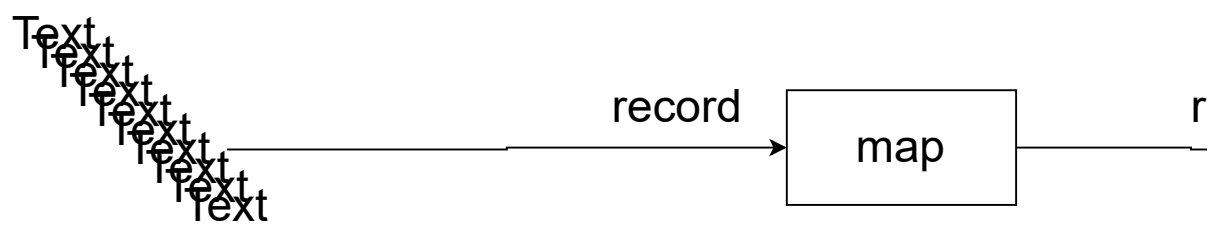
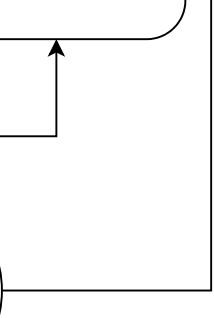
Thread 2 - Task

value2:value1.tupper



Stateful

DB / Pool

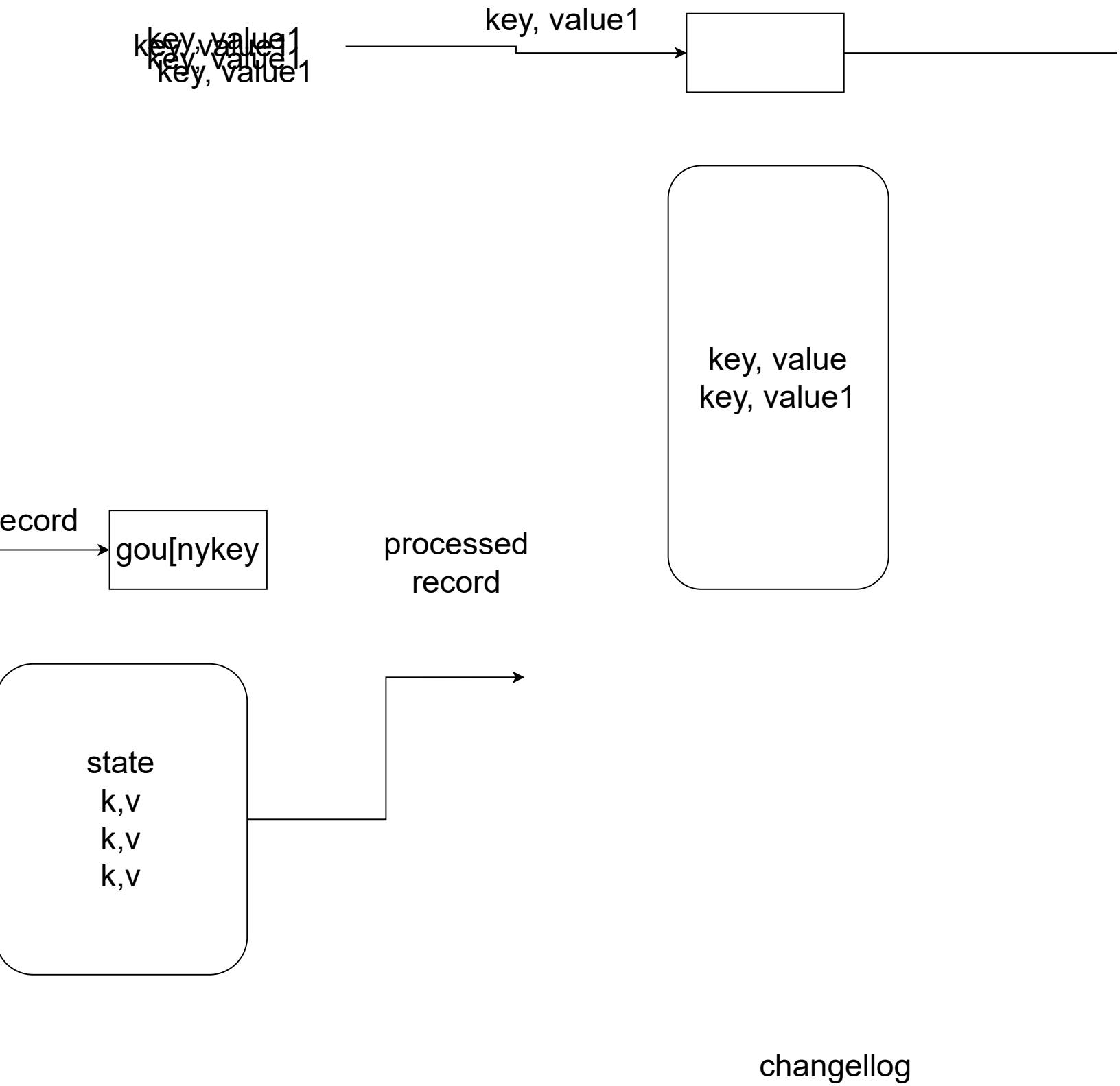


k1

k2

c





key, value



key, value

key, value1

value1+value



Changelog

FCD

FCD

DB (Rock  
DB)

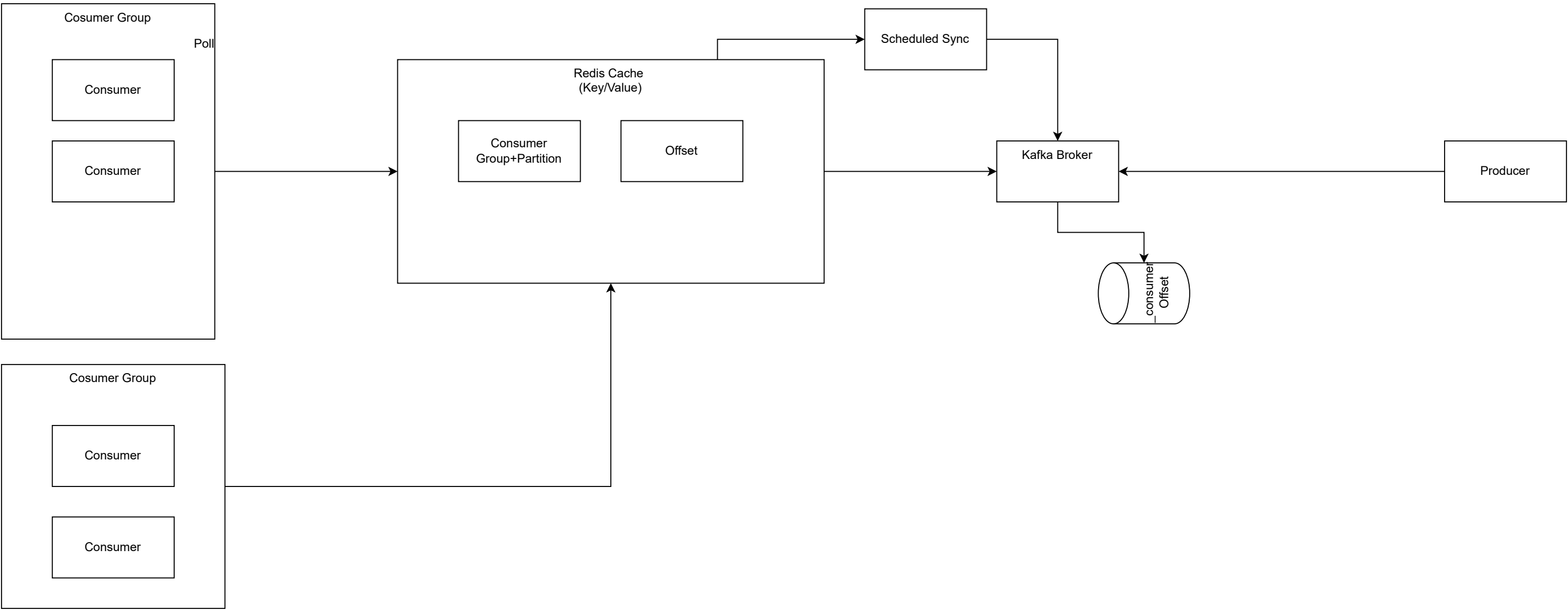




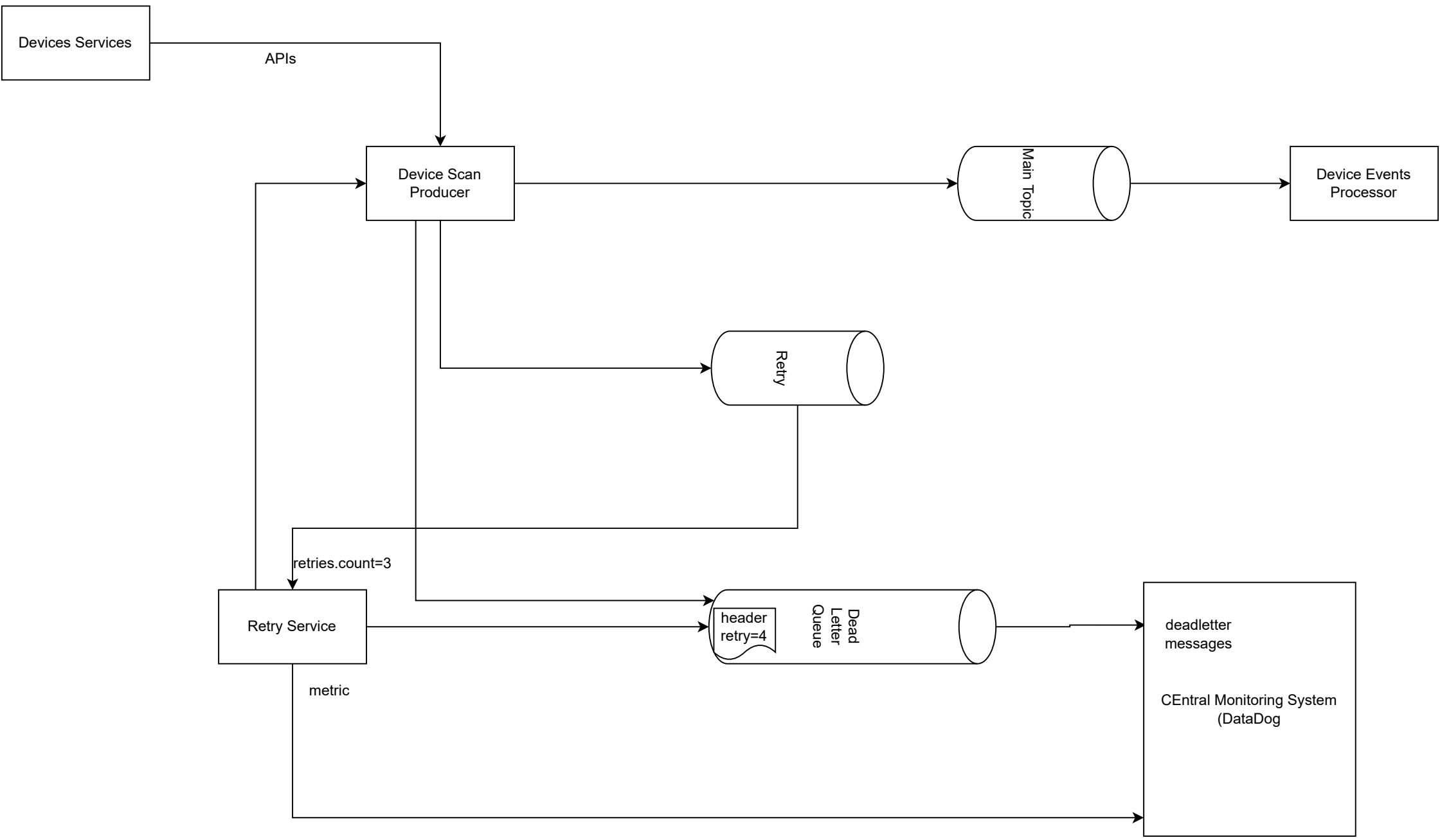




# DIY Exercise - day 7

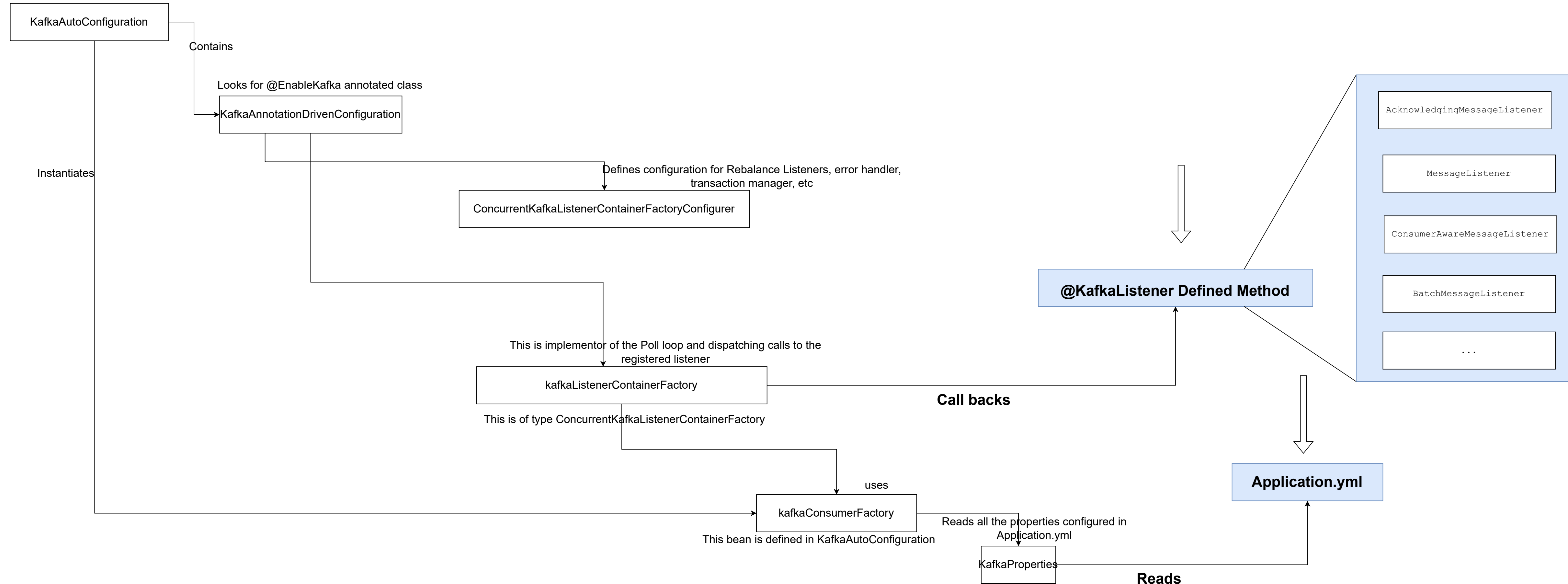


# Producer Retry Mechanism

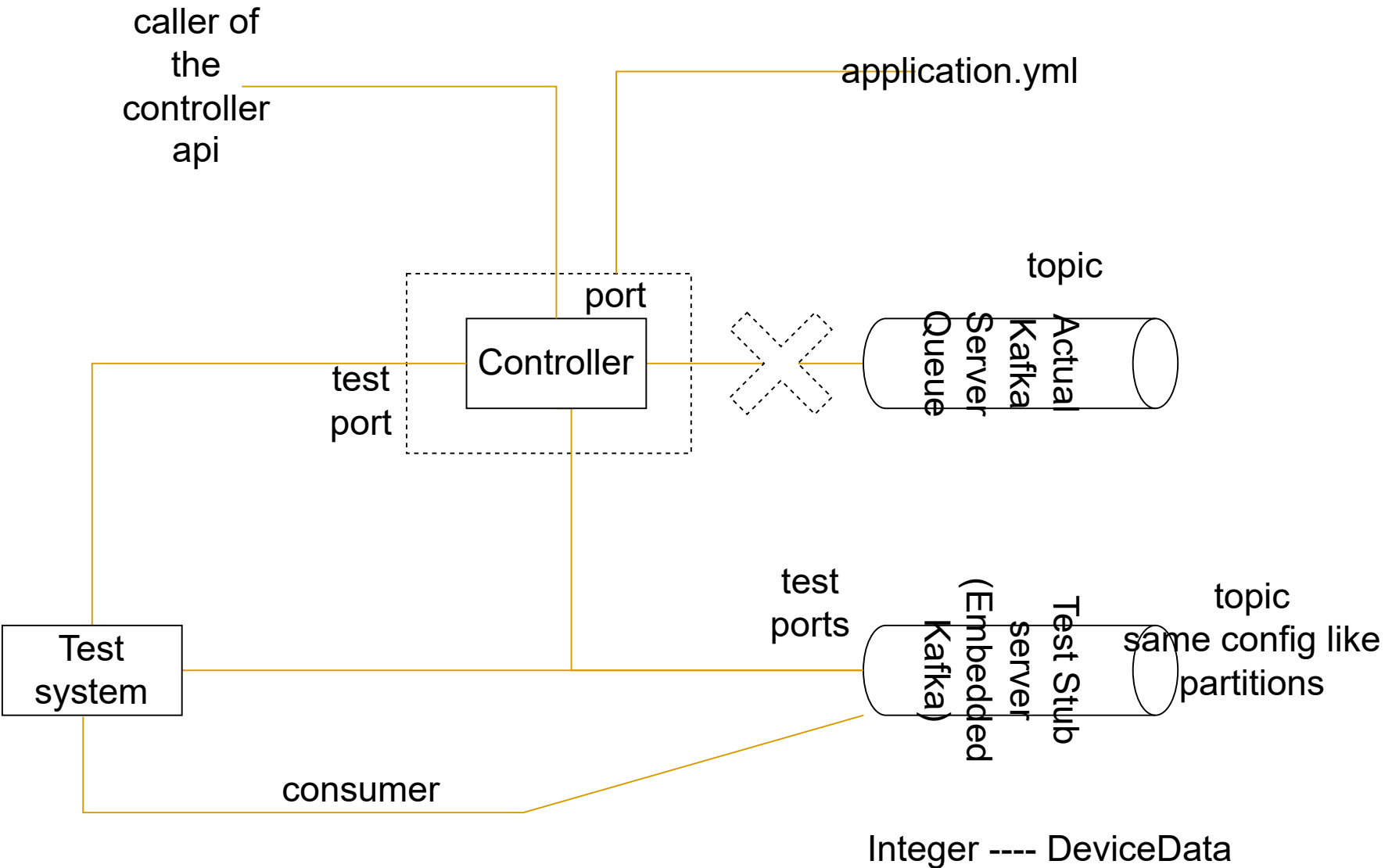


# Spring Kafka Consumer Internals

Instantiate needed beans and initiates Other objects

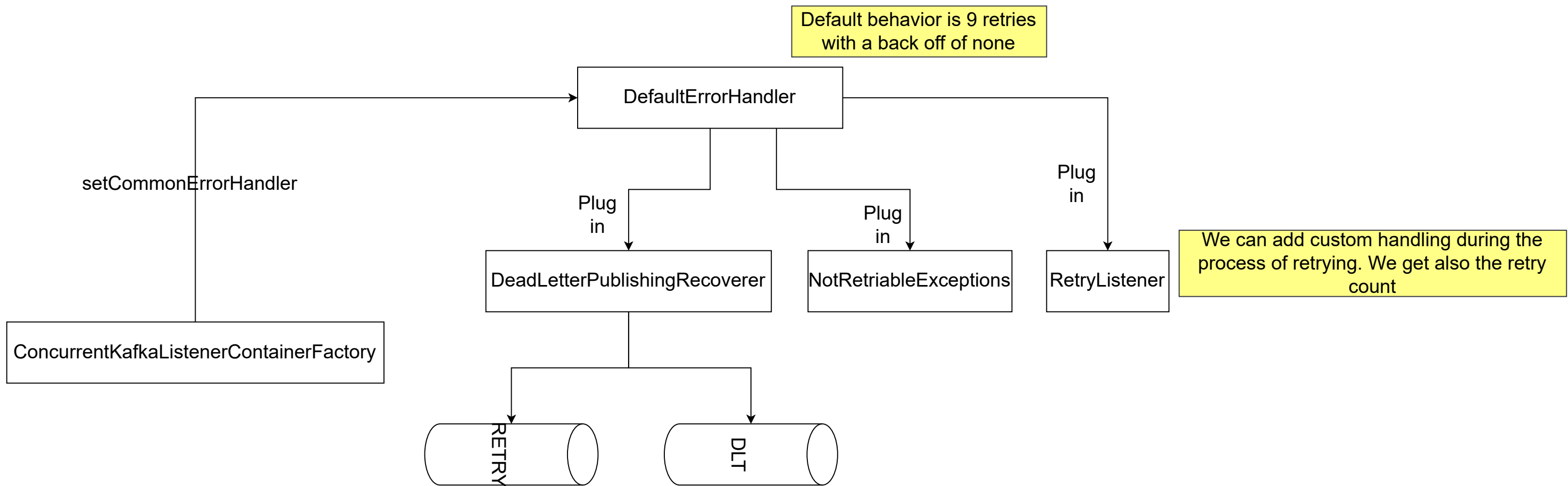


# Producer Test

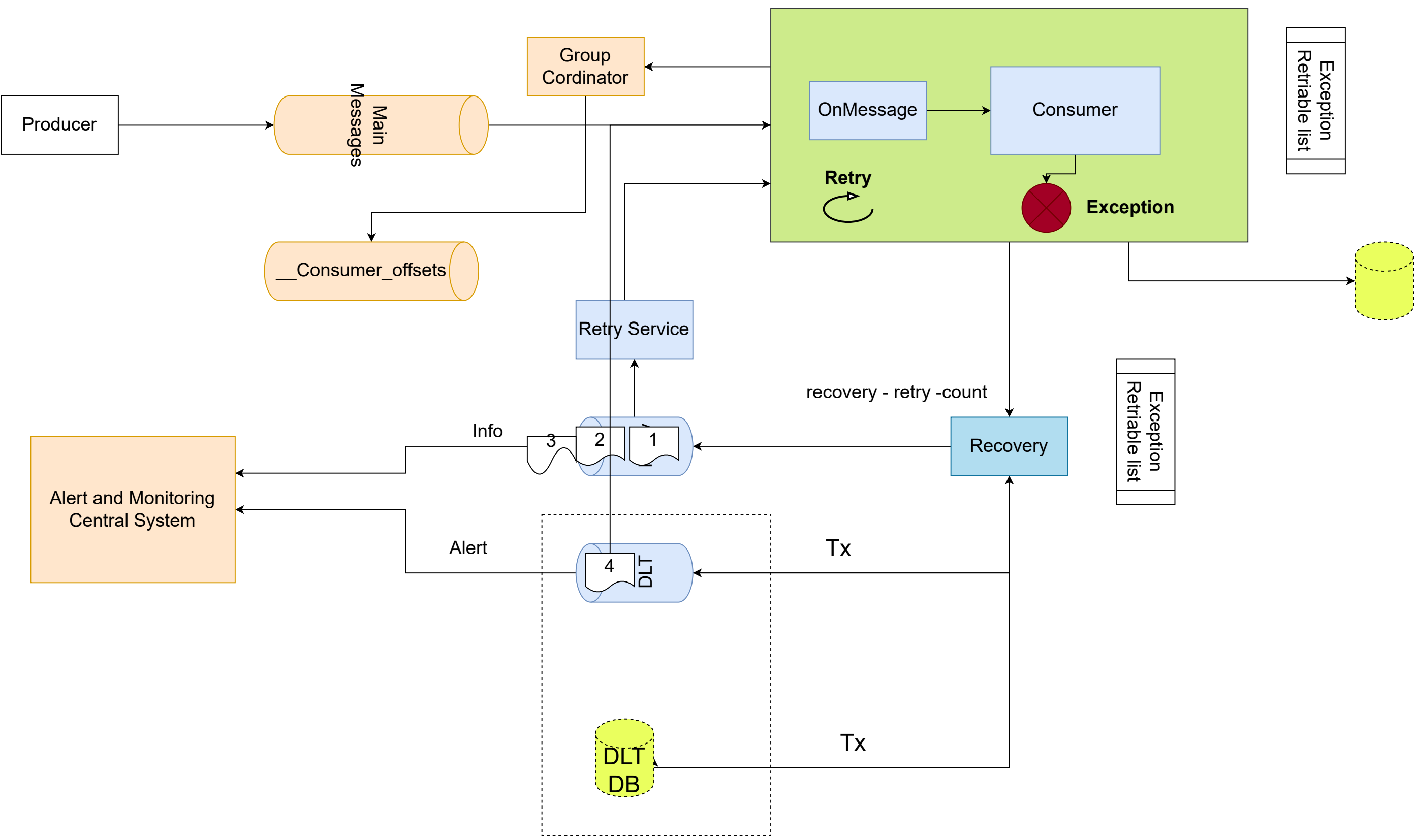


# Consumer Error Handling & Recovery Mechanism

## Spring Kafka Consumer Classes

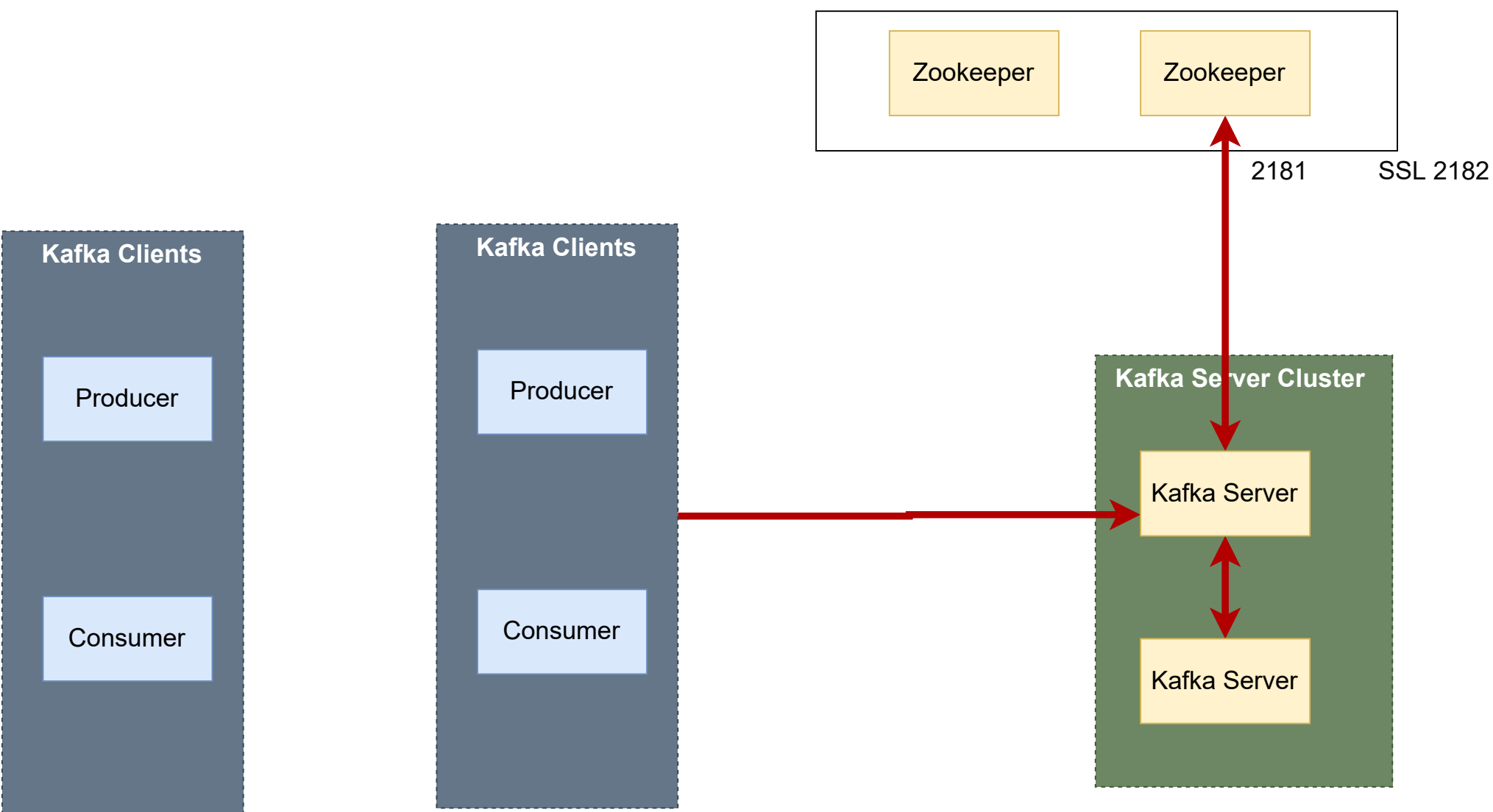


## Consumer Fail Recovery

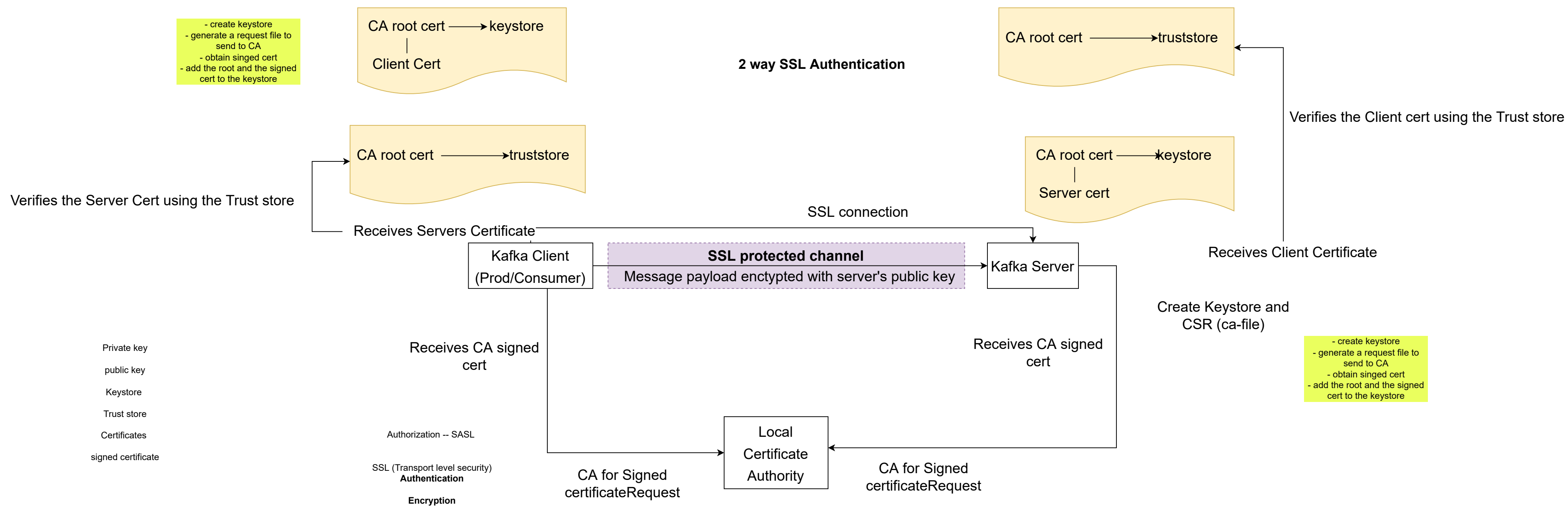




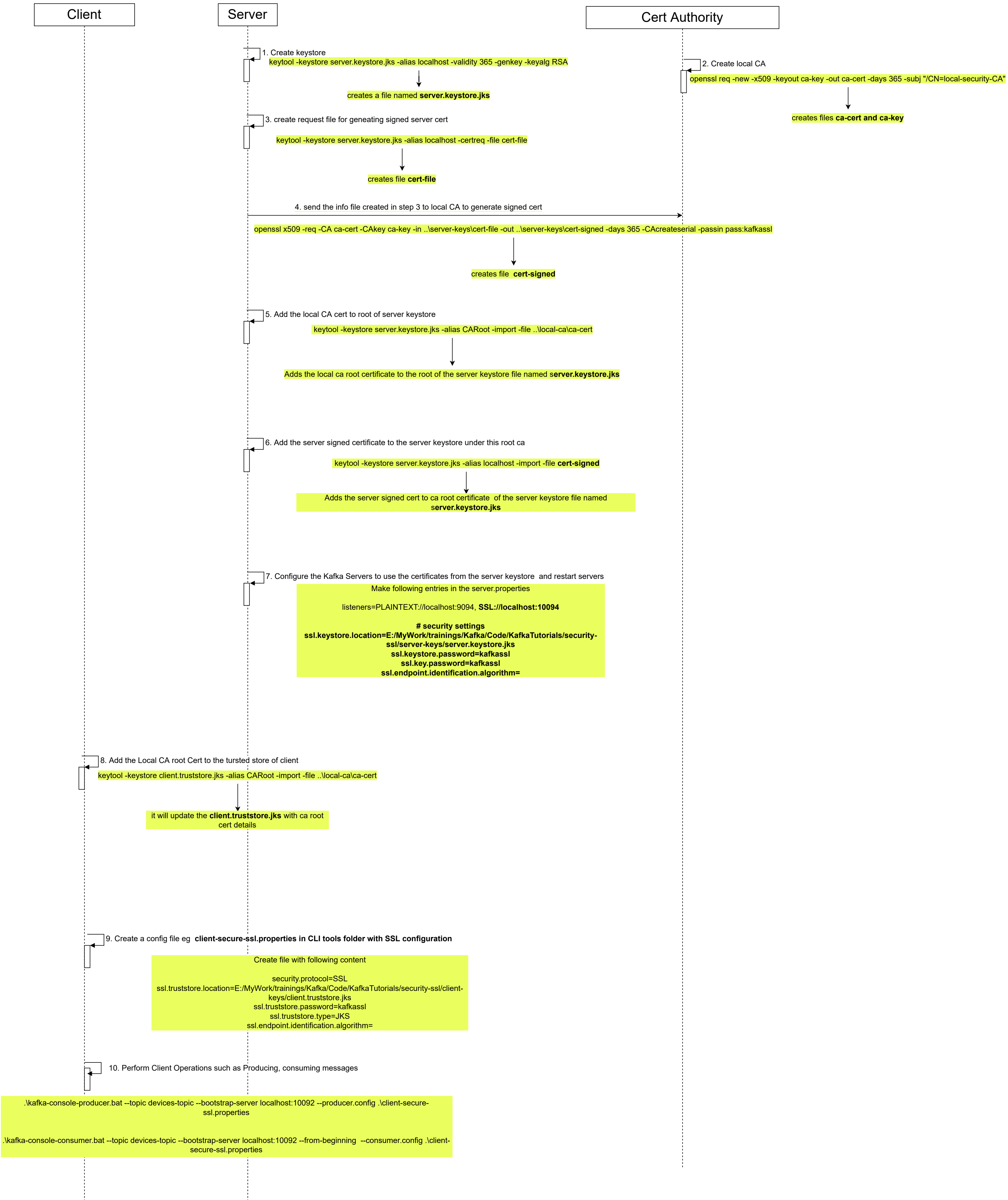
## Communications in Kafka Infra To Be Secured



## Securing Kafka Client and Server using SSL



# SSL Setup for securing Kafka Server and Clients - 1 Way

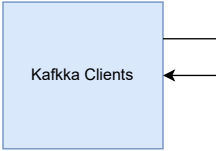




2401 1000



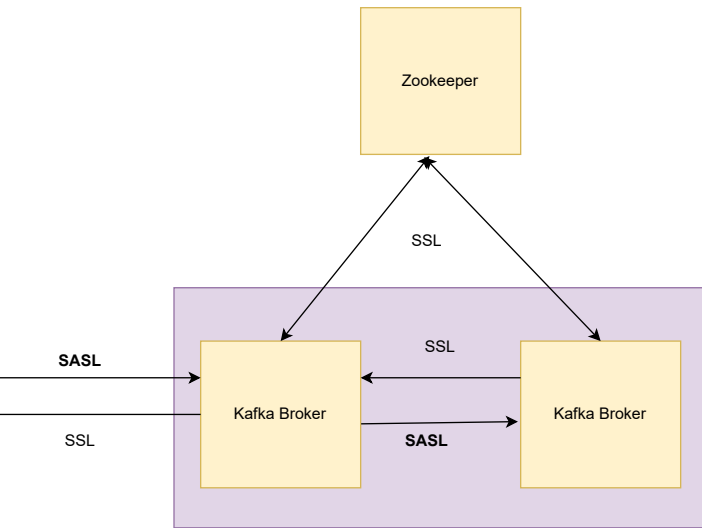




User creation

ACL creation

# SASL Topology



## Important commands

Admin	<code>./bin/kafka-configs.sh --zookeeper localhost:2182 --zk-tls-config-file ./bin/zookeeper-client.properties --alter --add-conf</code>
Producer	<code>./bin/kafka-configs.sh --zookeeper localhost:2182 --zk-tls-config-file ./bin/zookeeper-client.properties --alter --add-conf</code>
Consumer	<code>./bin/kafka-configs.sh --zookeeper localhost:2182 --zk-tls-config-file ./bin/zookeeper-client.properties --alter --add-conf</code>
Producer	<code>./bin/kafka-acls.sh --authorizer-properties zookeeper.connect=localhost:2182 --zk-tls-config-file ./bin/zoo</code>
Consumer	<code>./bin/kafka-acls.sh --authorizer-properties zookeeper.connect=localhost:2182 --zk-tls-config-file ./bin/zoo</code>
Consumer to group	<code>./bin/kafka-acls.sh --authorizer-properties zookeeper.connect=localhost:2182 --zk-tls-config-file ./bin/zoo</code>



fig 'SCRAM-SHA-512=[password=kafkassl]' --entity-type users --entity-name broker-admin

fig 'SCRAM-SHA-512=[password=kafkassl]' --entity-type users --entity-name kafkaprod

fig 'SCRAM-SHA-512=[password=kafkassl]' --entity-type users --entity-name kafkacon

ookeeper-client.properties --add --allow-principal User:kafkaprod --topic secure-topic --operation WRITE --operation DESCRIBE --t

ookeeper-client.properties --add --allow-principal User:kafkacon --topic secure-topic --operation READ --operation DESCRIBE --oper:

ookeeper-client.properties --add --allow-principal User:kafkacon --group secure-group --operation READ

operation DESCRIBECONFIGS

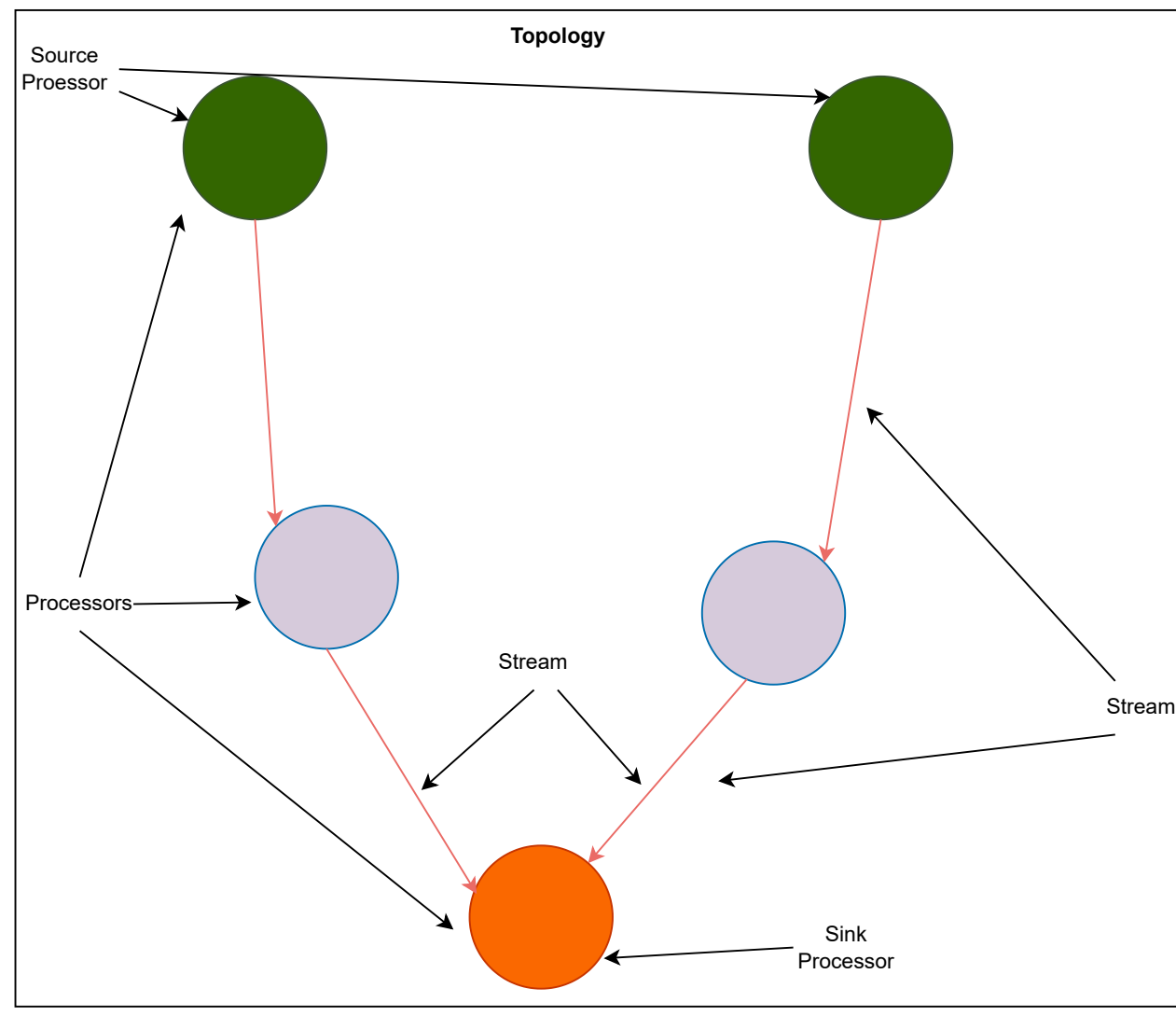
ation DESCRIBECONFIGS

The diagram, titled "Topology", illustrates a directed graph with five blue circular nodes and red edges. The graph is labeled "Processors" and "Stream". The edges represent data flow between processors.

```

graph TD
    P1(( )) -- Stream --> P2(( ))
    P1 -- Stream --> P3(( ))
    P2 -- Stream --> P4(( ))
    P3 -- Stream --> P4(( ))
    P4 -- Stream --> P5(( ))
    P5 -- Stream --> P2
    P5 -- Stream --> P3
  
```

The graph shows a central node (P4) connected to three other nodes (P2, P3, P5). Node P2 is connected to P1 and P4. Node P3 is connected to P1 and P4. Node P5 is connected to P4 and P2. The edges are labeled "Stream".



1. create StreamBuilder
2. Source Stream processor
3. Processing processors
4. build the builder to create topology
5. KafkaStreams create object (topology and config)
6. use the method of kafkastreams to execute the topology

5. **KafkaStreams** create object (topology and config)  
6. use the method of **kafkaStreams** to execute the topology

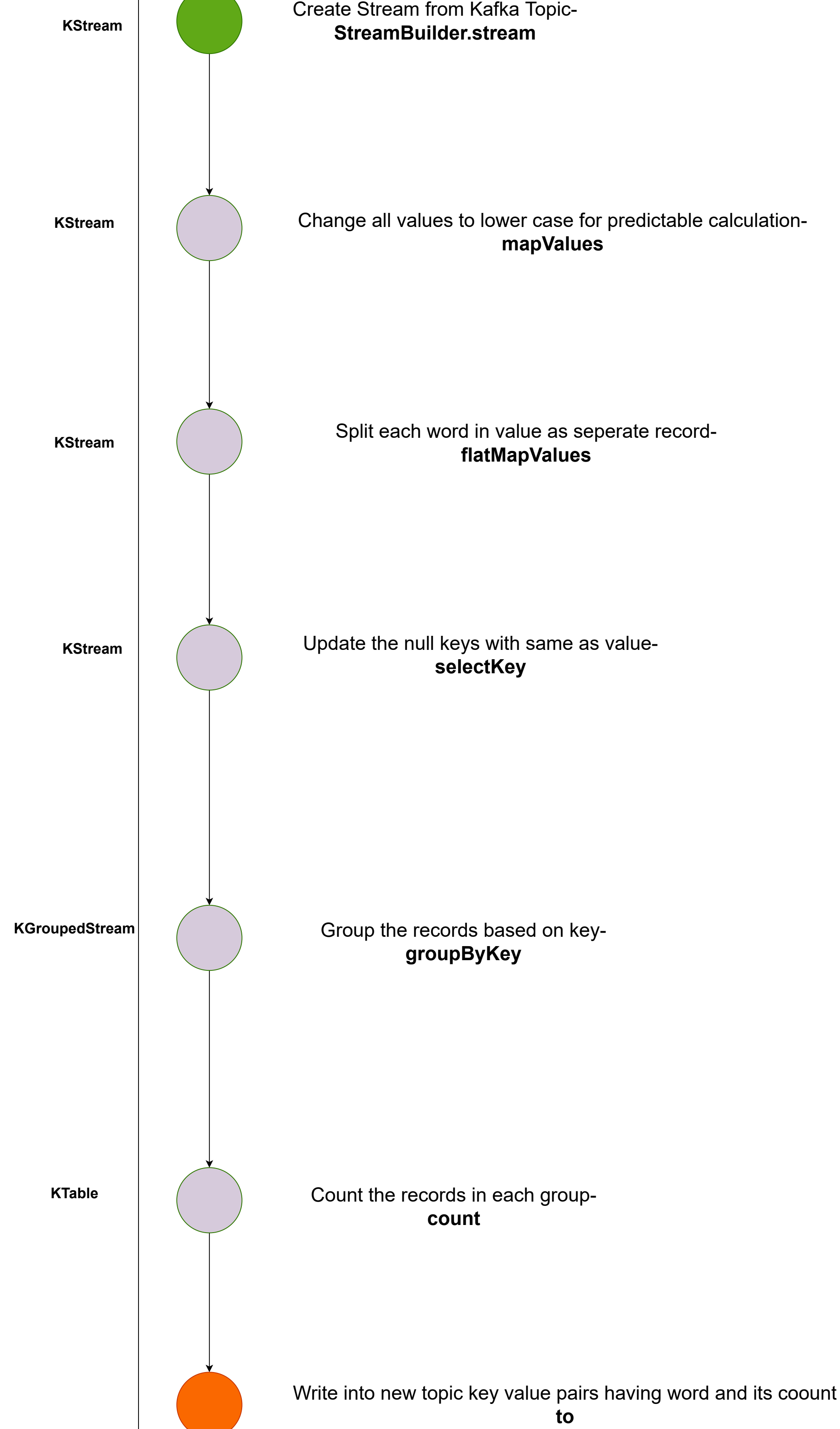
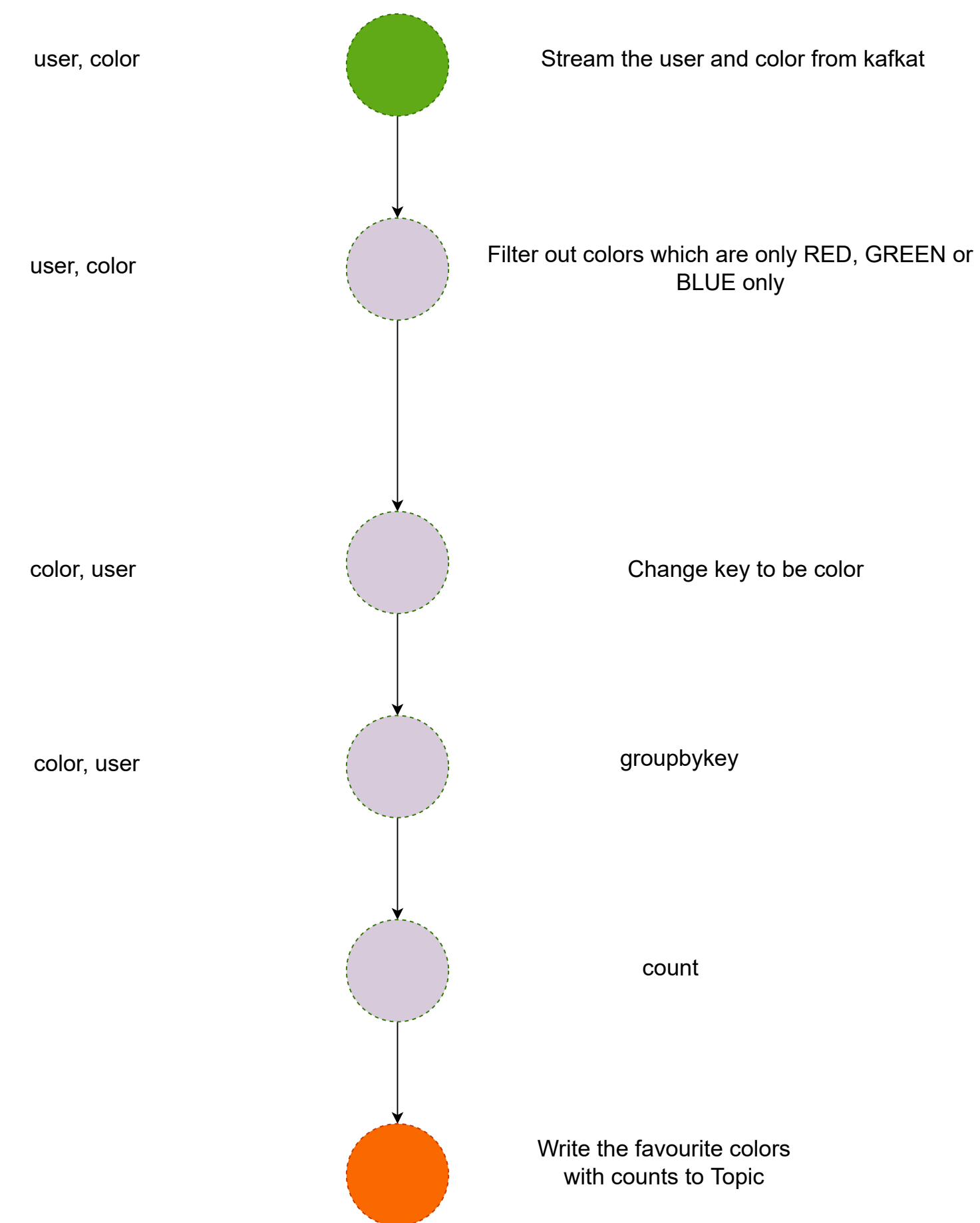
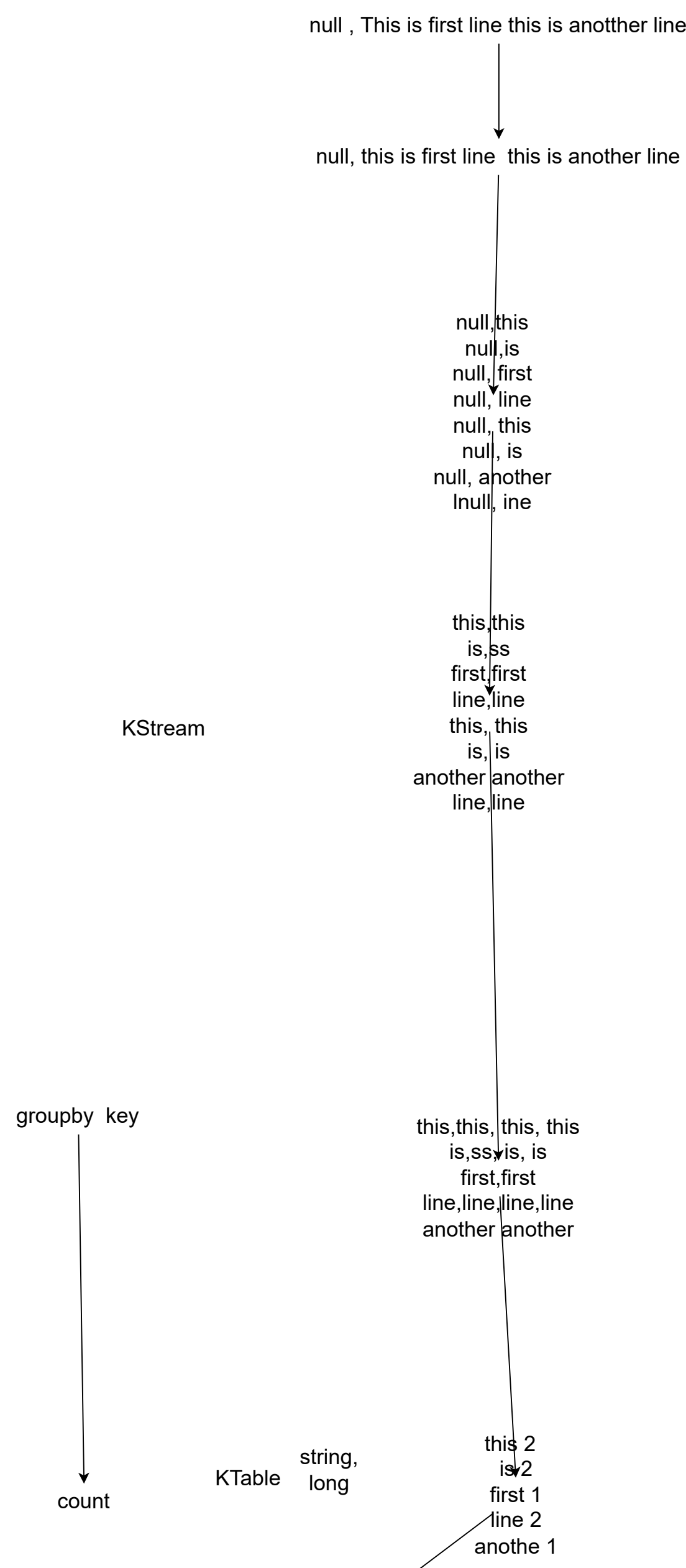
```
KafkaStreams kstreams= new KafkaStreams(topology, Configure.ConfigureKafka());
```

The diagram illustrates the components and relationships for running a Kafka Streams application. At the top, a box labeled **topology** contains a **DSL** (Domain Specific Language) section. Inside the DSL, there is a green circle representing a **KStream** and a purple circle representing a **foreach** operation. The **KStream** is connected to the **foreach** operation by a downward arrow. To the right of the DSL, there is a code snippet: `KStream<String,String> kstream=streamsBuilder.stream("streams-input");` and `kstream.foreach((k,v)-> System.out.println("Key : "+k+" Value: "+v));`. Below the **topology** box, there is a **Stream framework** box. To the left of the **Stream framework** box, there is a **Config** box. Arrows indicate the flow of information: an arrow points from the **Config** box to the **Stream framework** box, and another arrow points from the **Stream framework** box to the **topology** box. The **topology** box is also connected to the **DSL** box.

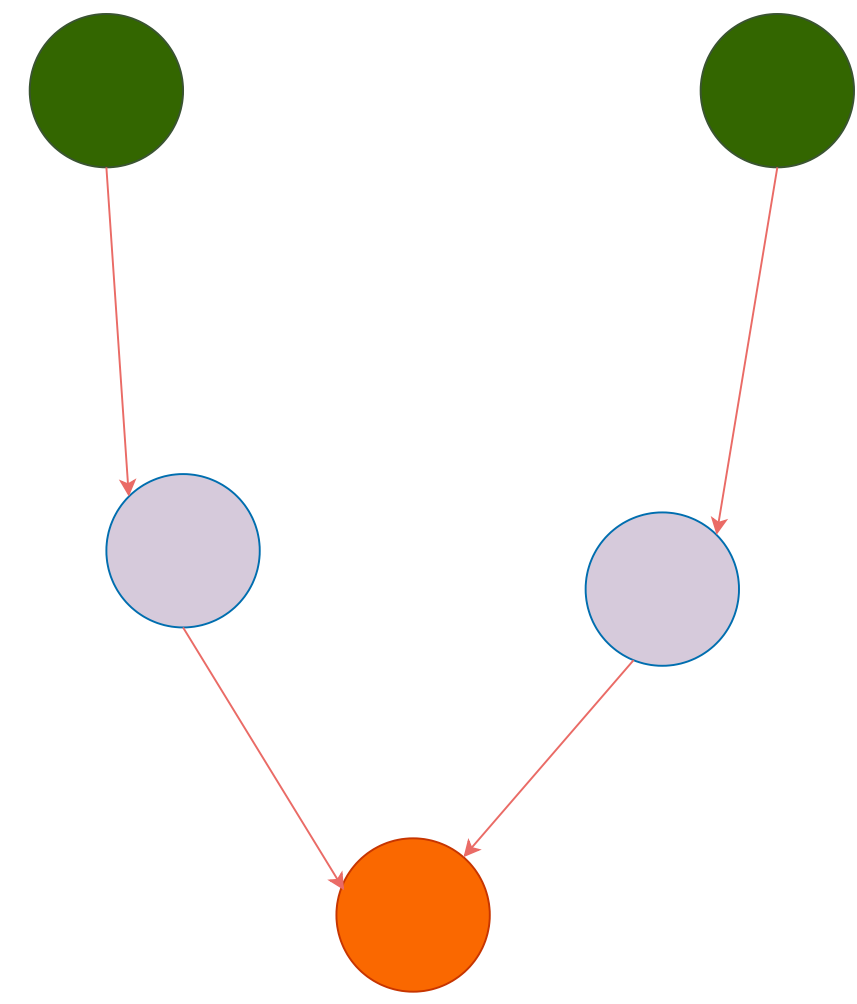
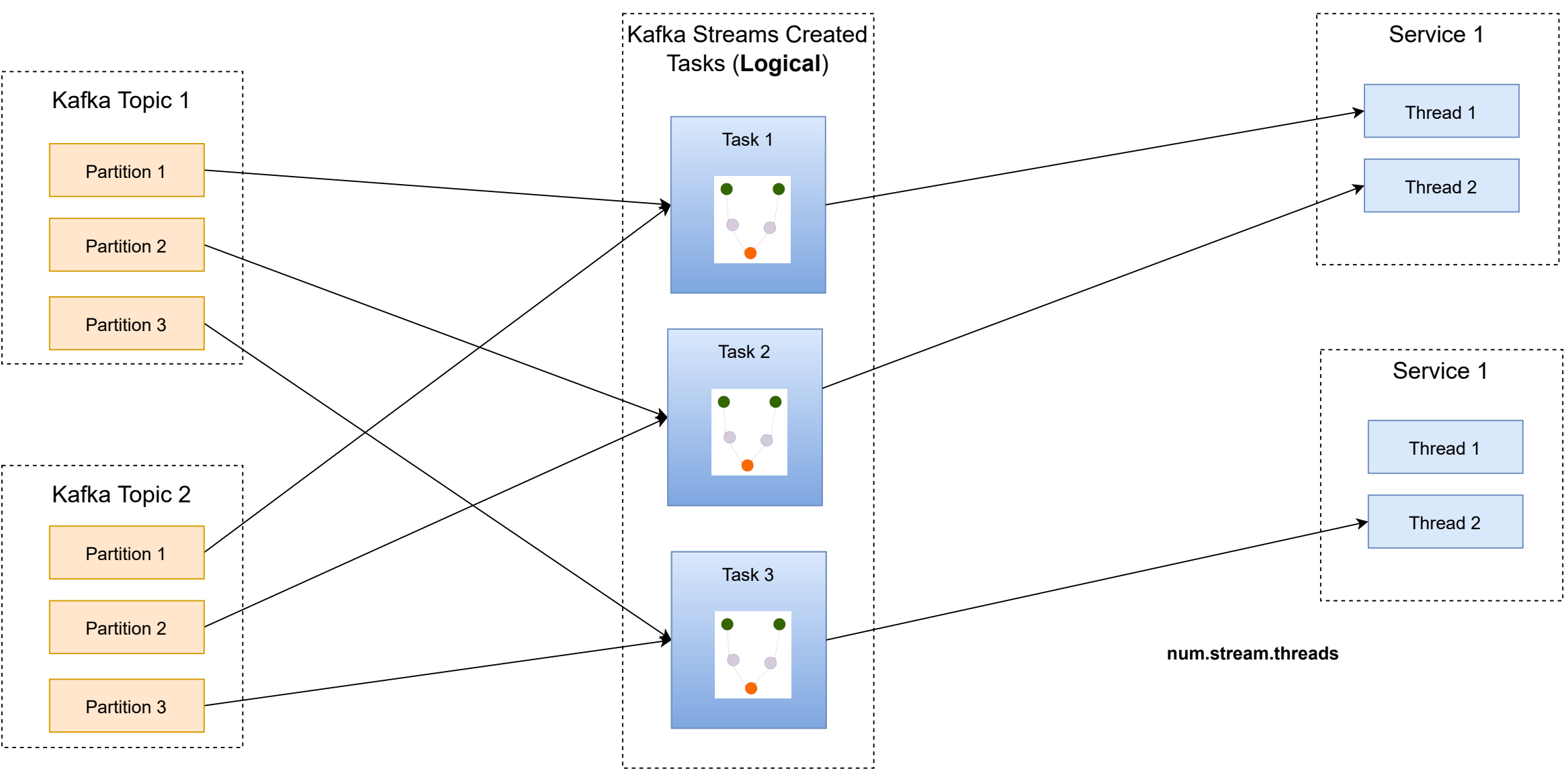
```

null , This is second line this is anothther line

```



# Kafka Streaming Architecture



Input	KStream	KTable
Ashok:45000 Aravind:90000	Ashok:45000 Aravind:90000	Ashok:45000 Aravind:90000
<b>Centhil:100000</b>	Ashok:45000 Aravind:90000 <b>Centhil:100000</b>	Ashok:45000 Aravind:90000 <b>Centhil:100000</b>
<b>Ashok:75000</b>	Ashok:45000 Aravind:90000 Centhil:100000 <b>Ashok:75000</b>	<b>Ashok:75000</b> Aravind:90000 Centhil:100000

