Second Compact Compact

Need of Messaging Systems

Data Pipelines

Communication is required between different systems in the real-time scenario, which is done by using data pipelines.

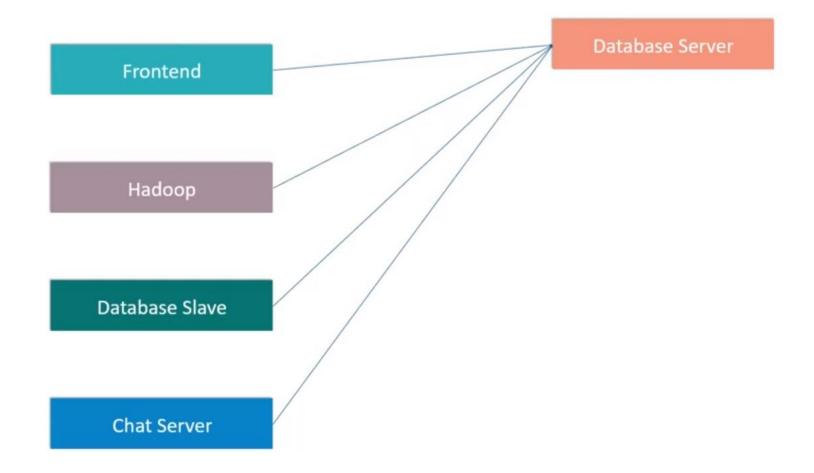
Chat Server Database Server



For Example: Chat Server needs to communicate with Database Server for storing messages

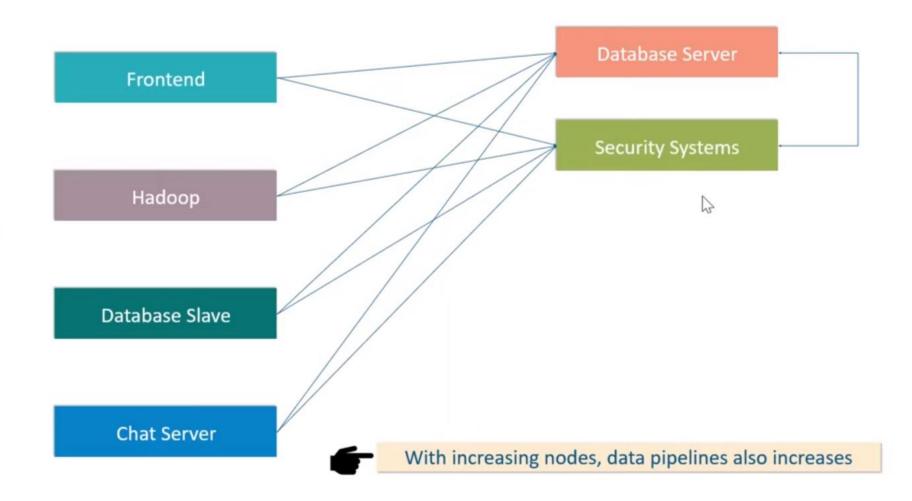
Increase in number of Nodes

Similarly, there may be many applications wanting to access the Database Server



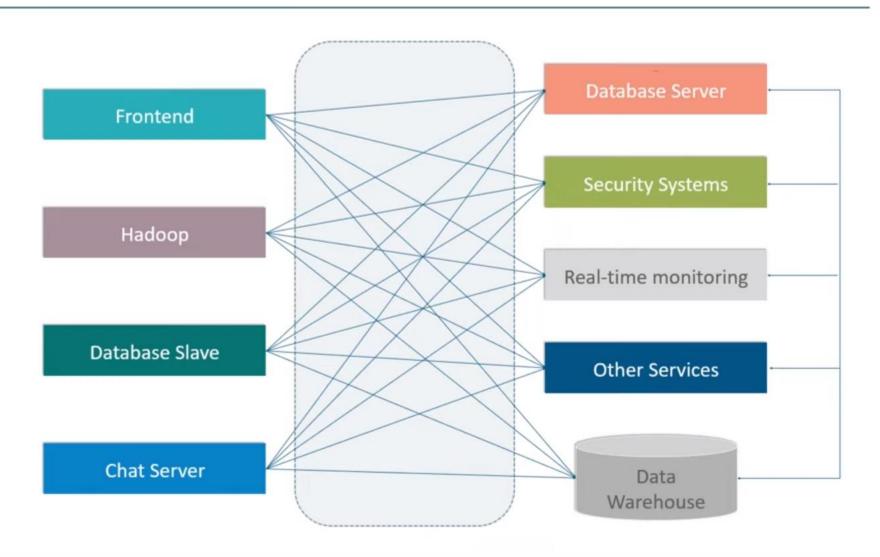
Increase in number of Nodes

These applications might also be communicating with Security Systems

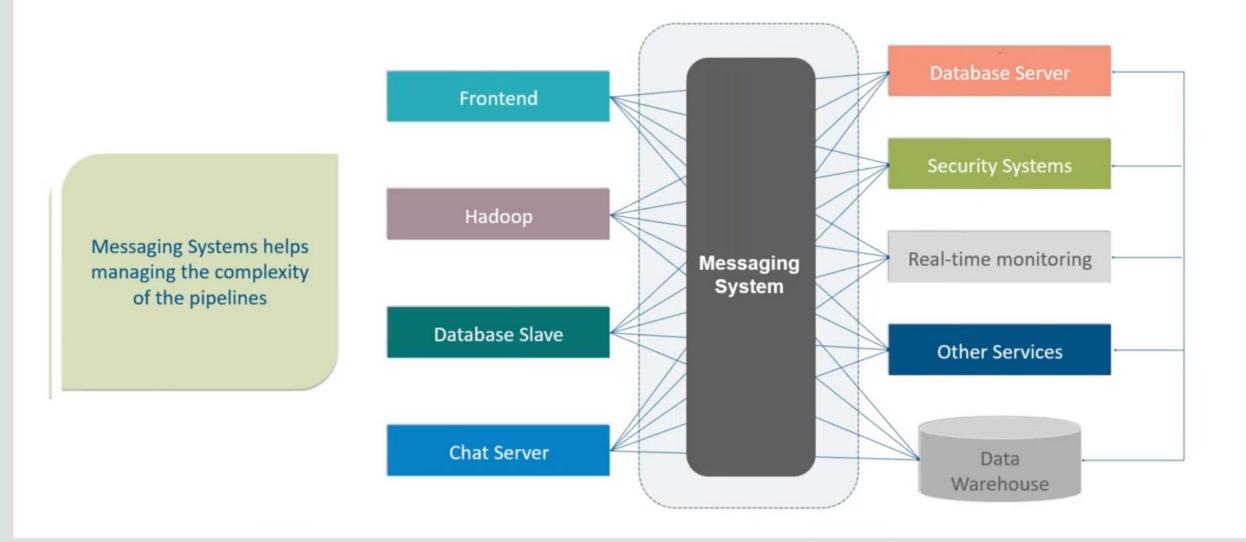


Complex Data Pipelines

Similarly, applications
may also be
communicating with
Real-time monitoring and
Other services in realtime scenario

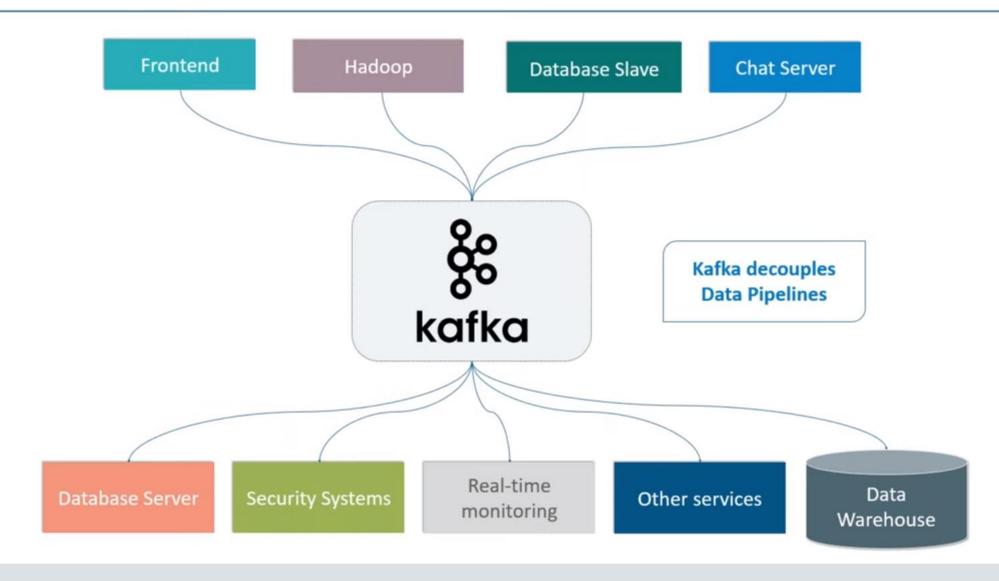


Solution to the Complex Data Pipelines



Let's See How Kafka Solves the Problem

Kafka Decouples Data Pipelines



What is Kafka?

- Apache Kafka is a distributed publish-subscribe messaging system
- It was originally developed at LinkedIn and later on became a part of Apache Project
- Kafka is fast, scalable, durable, fault-tolerant and distributed by design



Kafka @LinkedIn

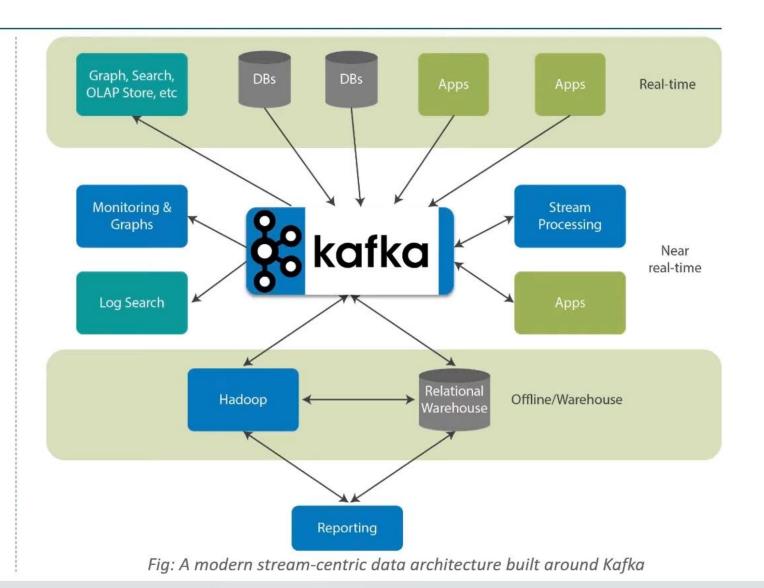
- 1100+ commodity machines
- 31,000+ topics
- 350,000+ partitions

- 675 billion messages/day
- 150 TB/day in
- 580 TB/day out

in

Peak Load

- 10.5 million messages/sec
- 18.5 GB/sec Inbound
- 70.5 GB/sec Outbound



Kafka Growth Exploding

- More than 1/3 of all Fortune 500 companies use Kafka.
- These companies includes the top ten travel companies, 7 of top ten banks, 8 of top ten insurance companies, 9 of top ten telecom companies.
- LinkedIn, Microsoft and Netflix process billions of messages a day with Kafka (1,000,000,000,000).
- Kafka is used for real-time streams of data & used to collect big data for real time analysis.



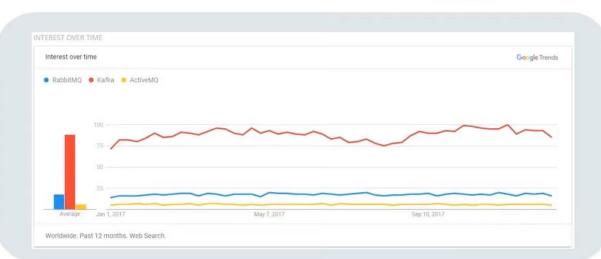
86% of respondents reported that the number of their systems that use Kafka is increasing



20% reported that the number is "growing a lot!"



52% of organizations have at least 6 systems running Kafka



Source: Google Trends

Kafka Concepts

Kafka Terminologies

Producer

A *producer* can be any application who can publish messages to a topic

Consumer

A **consumer** can be any application that subscribes to a topic and consume the messages

Partition

Topics are broken up into ordered commit logs called partitions

Broker

Kafka cluster is a set of servers, each of which is called a **broker**

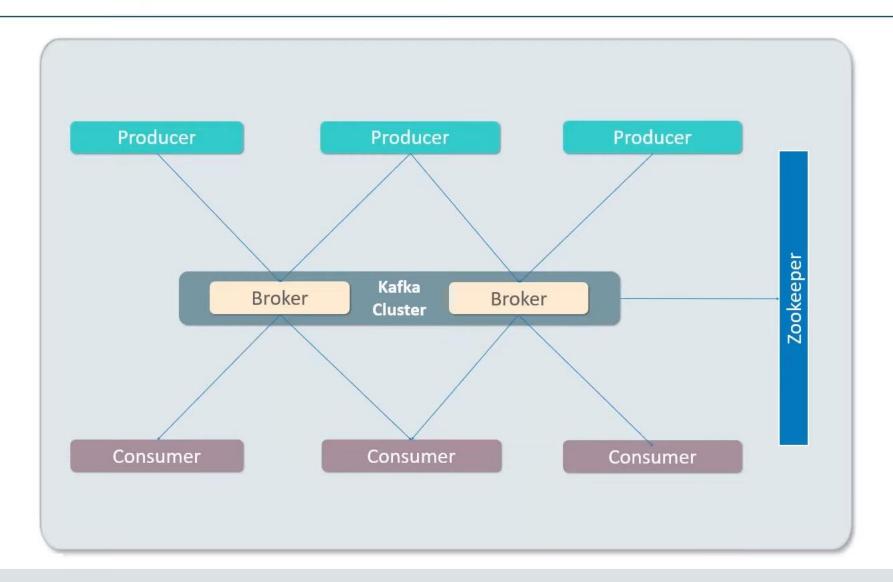
Topic

A **topic** is a category or *feed name* to which *records are published*

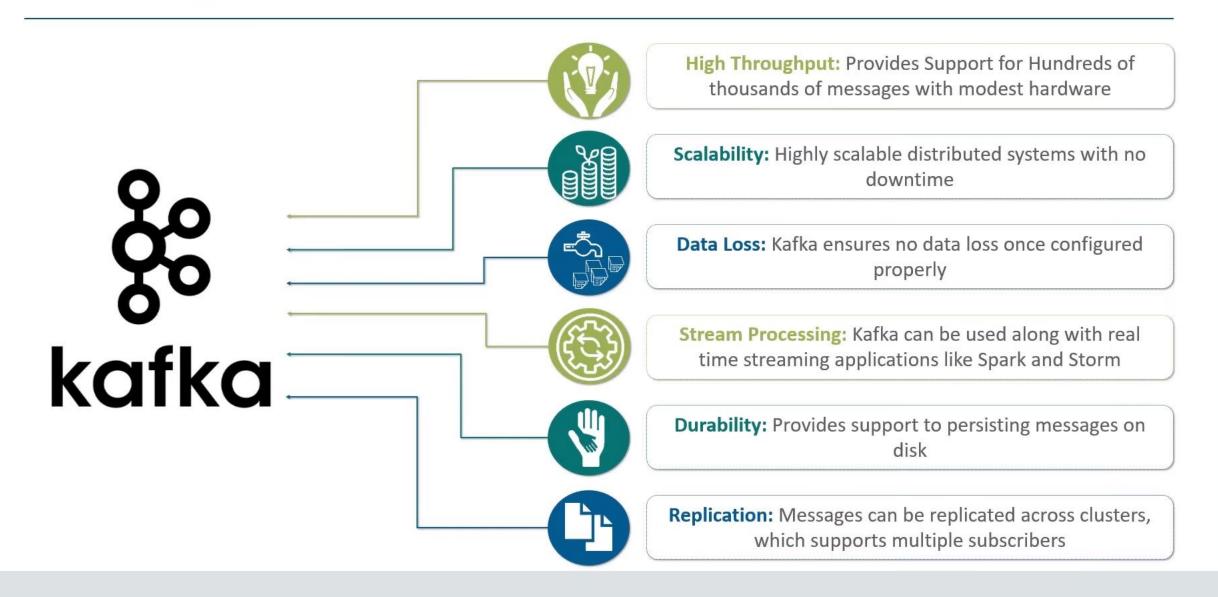
Zookeeper

ZooKeeper is used for managing and coordinating Kafka broker

Kafka Cluster



Kafka Features



Kafka Components - Topics and Partitions



A topic is a category or feed name to which records are published



Topics are broken up into ordered commit logs called partitions



Each message in a partition is assigned a sequential id called an offset



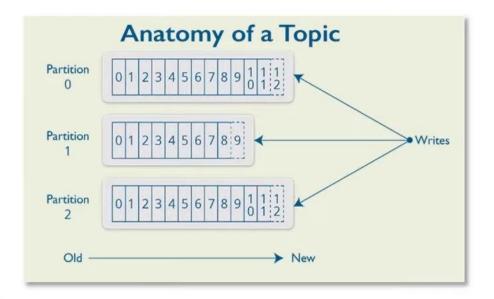
Data in a topic is retained for a *configurable period of time*



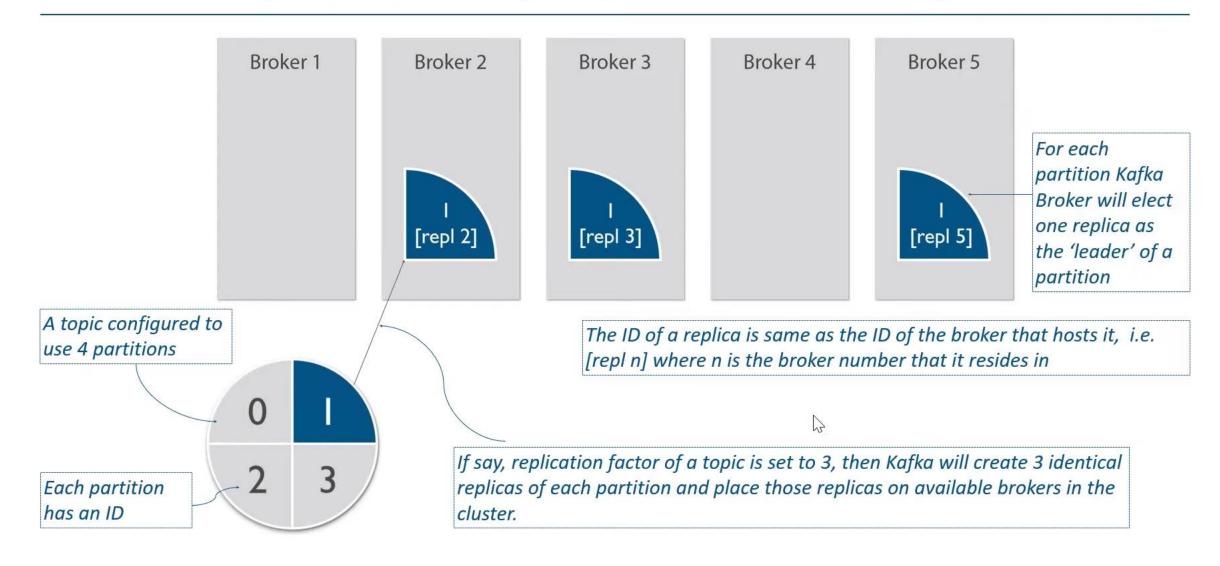
Writes to a partition are generally sequential thereby reducing the number of hard disk seeks



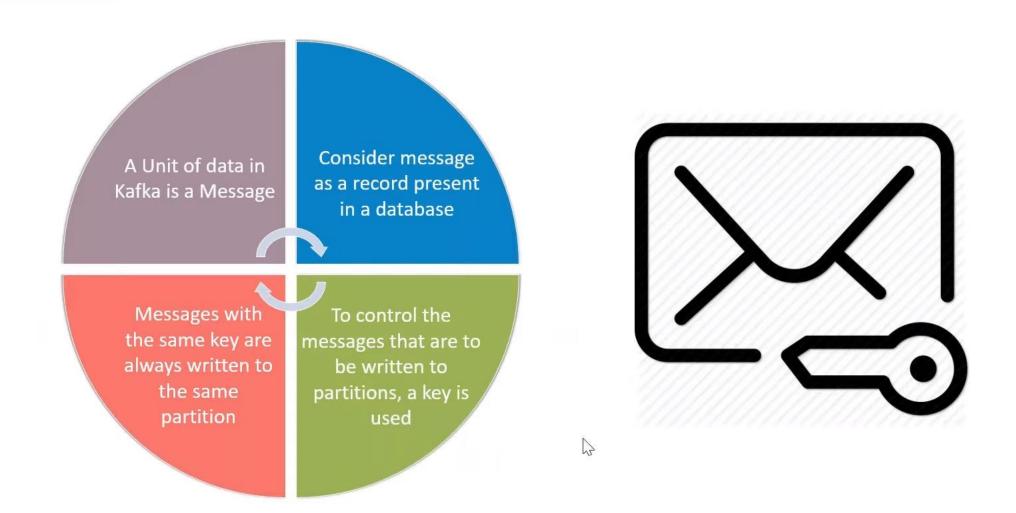
Reading messages can either be from beginning & also can rewind or skip to any point in partition by giving an offset value



Kafka Components - Topics, Partitions & Replicas



Kafka Components - Messages



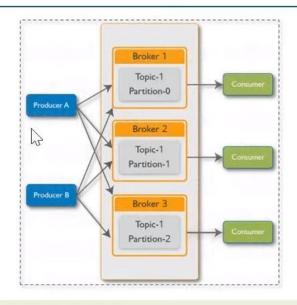
Kafka Components - Producer

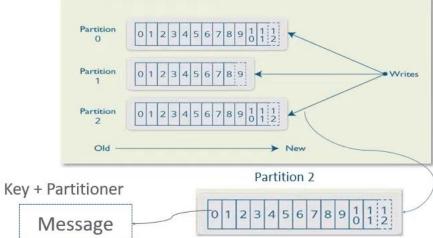
1

Producer (publisher or writer) publishes a new message to a **specific topic**

3

Directing messages to a partition is done using the message key and a partitioner, this will generate a hash of the key and map it to a partition





2

The producer does not care what partition a specific message is written to and will balance messages over every partition of a topic evenly

4

Every message a producer publishes in the form of a **key : value** pair

Kafka Components - Consumer

Consumers(subscribers or readers) read messages

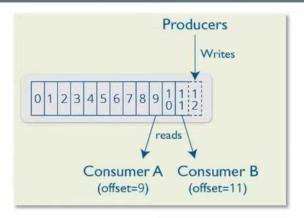
The consumer subscribes to one or more topics and reads the messages sequentially

The consumer keeps track of the messages it has consumed by keeping track on the offset of messages

The offset is bit of metadata(an integer value that continually increases)that Kafka adds to each message as it is produced

Each partition has a unique offset which is stored

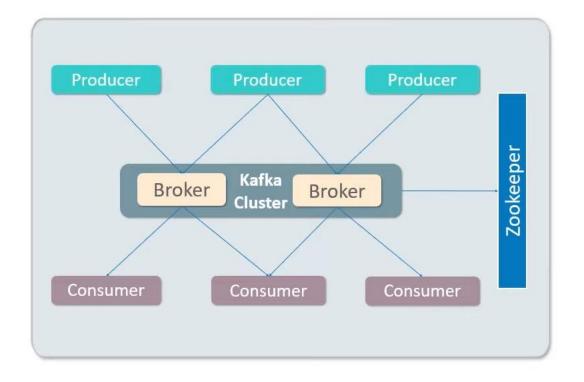
With the offset of the last consumed message, a consumer can stop and restart without losing its current state



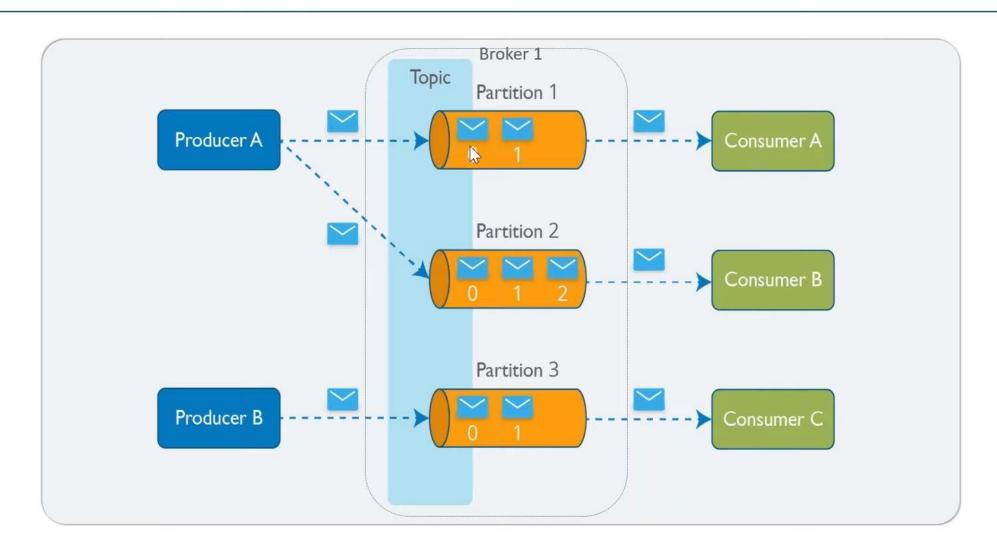
Kafka Components - ZooKeeper

ZooKeeper is used for managing and coordinating Kafka broker

- Zookeeper service is mainly used for co-ordinating between brokers in the Kafka cluster
- Kafka cluster is connected to ZooKeeper to get information about any failure nodes



Kafka Architecture



Let's see some Use Cases of Kafka





- Applications can produce messages using Kafka, without being concerned about the format of the messages
- Messages are sent and handled by a single application that can read all of them consistently,
 including:
 - A common formatting of messages using a common look
 - Send multiple messages in a single notification
 - Receive messages in a way that meets the users preferences







- Originally Kafka was designed at LinkedIn, to track user activity
- When a user interacts with frontend applications, which generates messages regarding actions the user is taking
- Kafka keeps track of simple information like click tracking to complex information like data in a user's profile

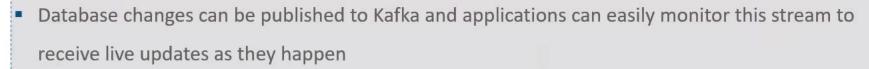






- Applications publish metrics on a regular basis to a Kafka topic, and those metrics can be consumed by systems for monitoring and alerting
- Log messages can be published in the same way and routed to dedicated log search systems like Elasticsearch or security analysis applications







- Kafka replicates database updates to a remote system for consolidating changes from multiple applications in a single database view
- Durable retention becomes useful providing a buffer for the changelog, meaning it can be replayed
 in the event of a failure of the consuming applications
- Log-compacted topics can be used to provide longer retention by only retaining a single change per key

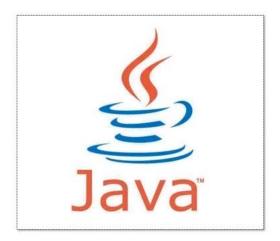




- Stream processing term is typically used to refer applications that provide similar functionality to map/reduce processing in Hadoop
- Stream processing operates on data in real-time, as quickly as messages are produced:
 - Write small applications to operate on Kafka messages,
 - Performing tasks such as counting metrics
 - Partitioning messages for efficient processing by other applications

Getting Started with Kafka

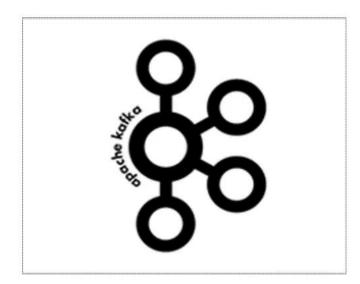
Prerequisites :



Components:



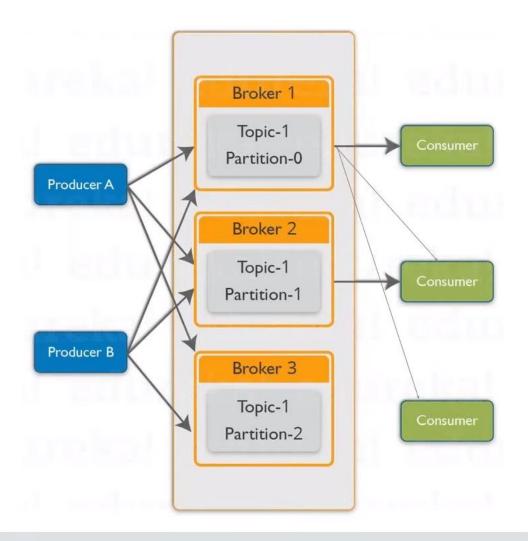




Let's Classify Different Types of Clusters in Kafka

Kafka Cluster

- Kafka brokers are designed to operate as part of a cluster
- One broker will also function as the cluster controller
- Controller is responsible for administrative operations, like
 - Assigning partitions to brokers
 - Monitoring for broker failures in a cluster
- A particular partition is owned by a broker, and that broker is called the leader of the partition
- All consumers and producers operating on that partition must connect to the leader



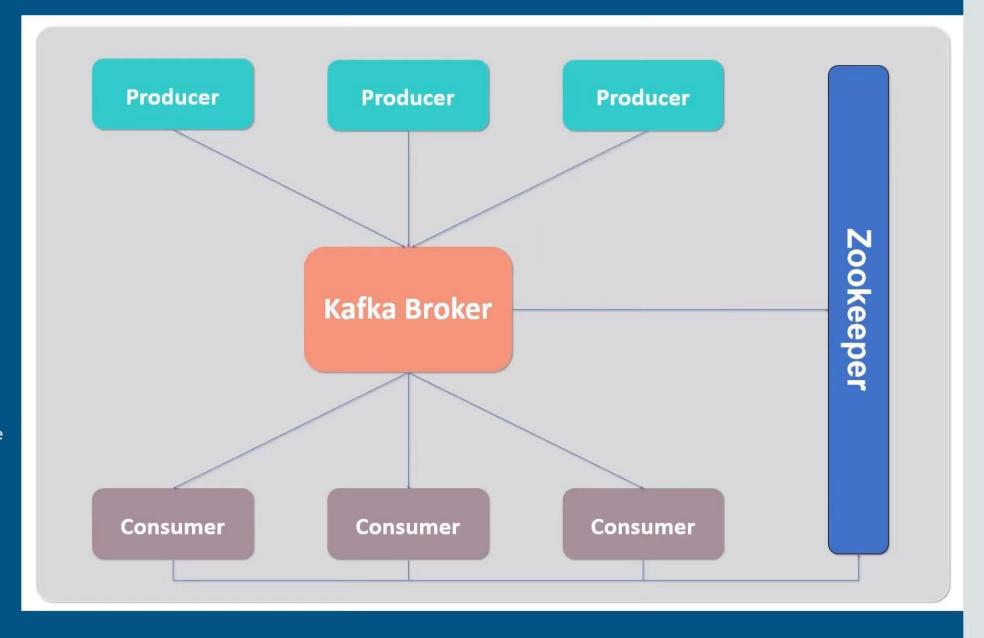
Type of Kafka Clusters

Single Node-Single
Broker Cluster

Single Node-Multiple
Broker Cluster

Multiple Nodes-Multiple

Broker Cluster



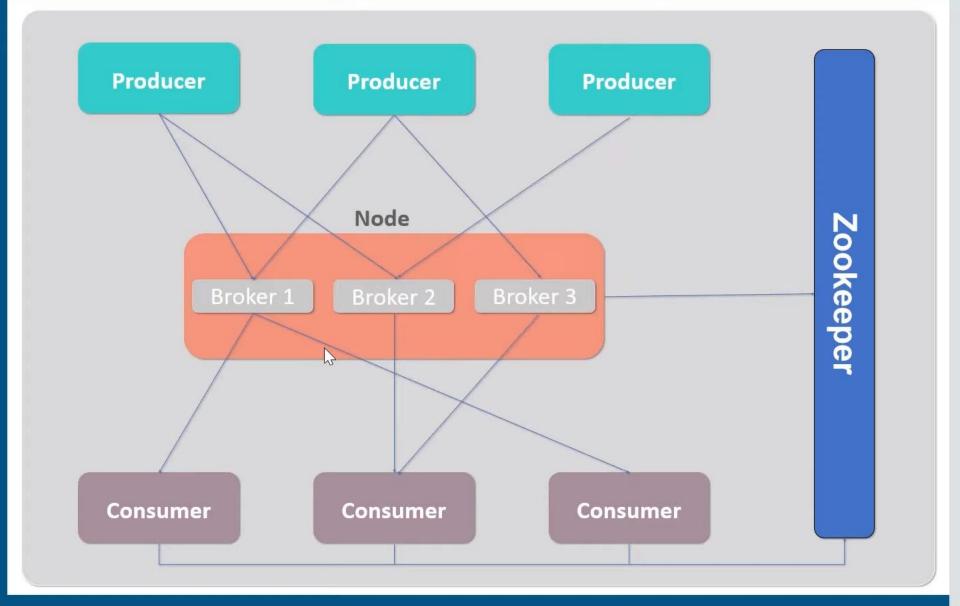
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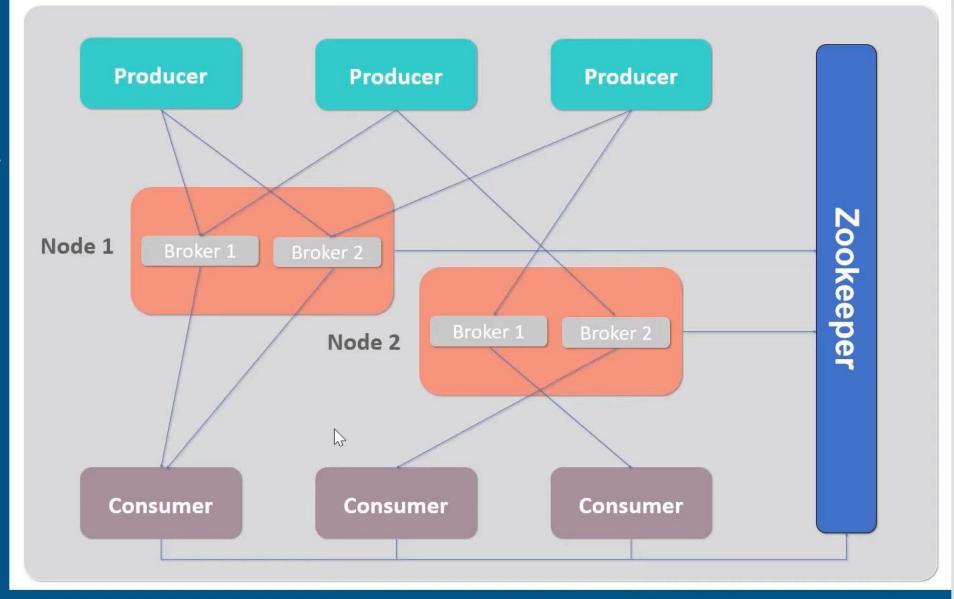
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Getting Started with KAFKA & Spring Boot



Venkat
Corporate Trainer & Motivational Speaker