# A REPORT ON

# KAFKA Deployment And Creating Publisher/Consumer For ReST Based Servies



# International Institute Of Information Technology, Bangalore Computer Science and Engineering

# **Guidance by**

Prof. Samar Shailendra

# **Submitted by**

Shubham Gupta (IMT2016118)

Suparn S Lele (MT2018122)

# **INDEX**

#### 1. Abstract

- 2. Introduction
  - 2.1 Why Dev-Ops
  - 2.2 About Application
- 3. SDLC Phase
  - 3.1 Scope
  - 3.2 Architecture
    - 3.2.1 Jenkins in Docker Configuration
  - 3.3 SCM
  - 3.4 Build
  - 3.5 Test
  - 3.6 Deploy
  - 3.7 Monitor
- 4. Results
  - 4.1 Scalability
- 5. Future Work
- 6. Conclusion
- 7. References

#### 1.0 Kafka Introduction:

**Apache Kafka** is an <u>open-source stream-processing</u> software platform developed by <u>LinkedIn</u> and donated to the <u>Apache Software Foundation</u>, written in <u>Scala</u> and <u>Java</u>. The project aims to provide a unified, high-throughput, low-latency platform for handling real-time data feeds.

Kafka uses a binary <u>TCP</u> design that is optimized for efficiency and relies on a "message set" abstraction that naturally groups messages together to reduce the overhead of the network roundtrip. This "leads to larger network packets, larger sequential disk operations, contiguous memory blocks [...] which allows Kafka to turn a bursty stream of random message writes into linear writes."

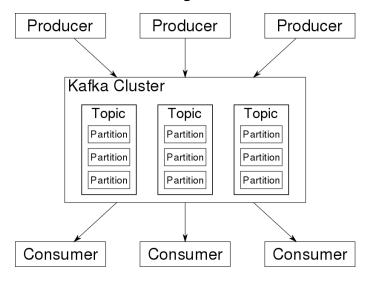


Fig 1. Kafka Architecture

### 2.0 Components:

#### 2.1 Zookeeper

Apache Zookeeper is a distributed, open-source configuration, synchronization service along with naming registry for distributed applications. ZooKeeper stores a lot of shared information about <a href="Kafka">Kafka</a> <a href="Consumers">Consumers</a> and Kafka <a href="Brokers">Brokers</a>.

#### 2.2 Broker

A Kafka cluster is made up of multiple Kafka Brokers. Each Kafka Broker has a unique ID (number). Kafka Brokers contain topic log partitions. Connecting to one broker bootstraps a client to the entire Kafka cluster. For failover, you want to start with at least three to five brokers. A Kafka cluster can have, 10, 100, or 1,000 brokers in a cluster if needed.

#### 2.3 Producer

Producers push data to brokers. When the new broker is started, all the producers search it and automatically sends a message to that new broker.

#### 2.4 Consumer

Consumers read data from brokers. Consumers subscribes to one or more topics and consume published messages by pulling data from the brokers.

#### **2.5 Topic**

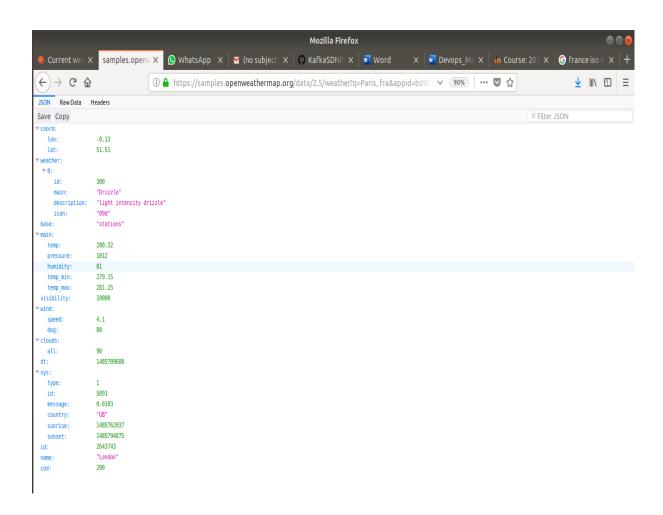
Kafka topic is a named stream of records. Kafka stores topics in logs. A topic log is broken up into partitions. Kafka spreads log's partitions across multiple servers or disks.

#### 3.0 Data:

We are collecting weather data from <a href="https://openweathermap.org/current#name">https://openweathermap.org/current#name</a>. Sample output from this website when we put London as a city is provided below.

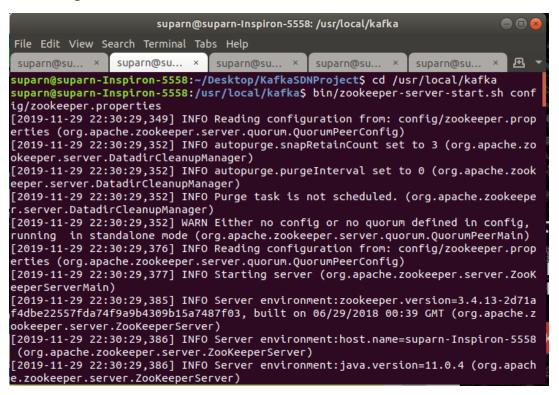
#### Link:-

 $\frac{https://samples.openweathermap.org/data/2.5/weather?q=London,uk\&appid=b690}{7d289e10d714a6e88b30761fae22}$ 



# 4.0 Screenshots of Steps:

Zoo-Keeper Server



Kafka Server

