

GOING BIG AND FAST {KAFKAESQUE} FOR KAFKA ACCESS

USER! 2021 - THE R CONFERENCE

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INTRO



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{kafkaesque}

- R package to connect to Kafka, read from Kafka and write to Kafka topics.
- Kafka is an industry standard BigData technology
- available at: https://github.com/petermeissner/kafkaesque
- available via: remotes::install_github('petermeissner/kafkaesque')



INTRO

• {rkafka}

- https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/rkafka/index.html)
- Java based
- served as a blueprint to get started
- on CRAN
- not maintained, does not work with recent Kafka

• {fRanz}

- https://github.com/uptake/fRanz
- C++ based
- never got finished





WHAT IS THAT KAFKA? WHY SHOULD I CARE?





KAFKA

Kafka is a message queue - put data in, get data out.

Kafka is a log - data is ordered, data is persistent.

Kafka is distributed - over a network of servers.

Kafka is fault tolerant - data is save, system still works if parts can fail.

Kafka is scalable - you can always add more servers.

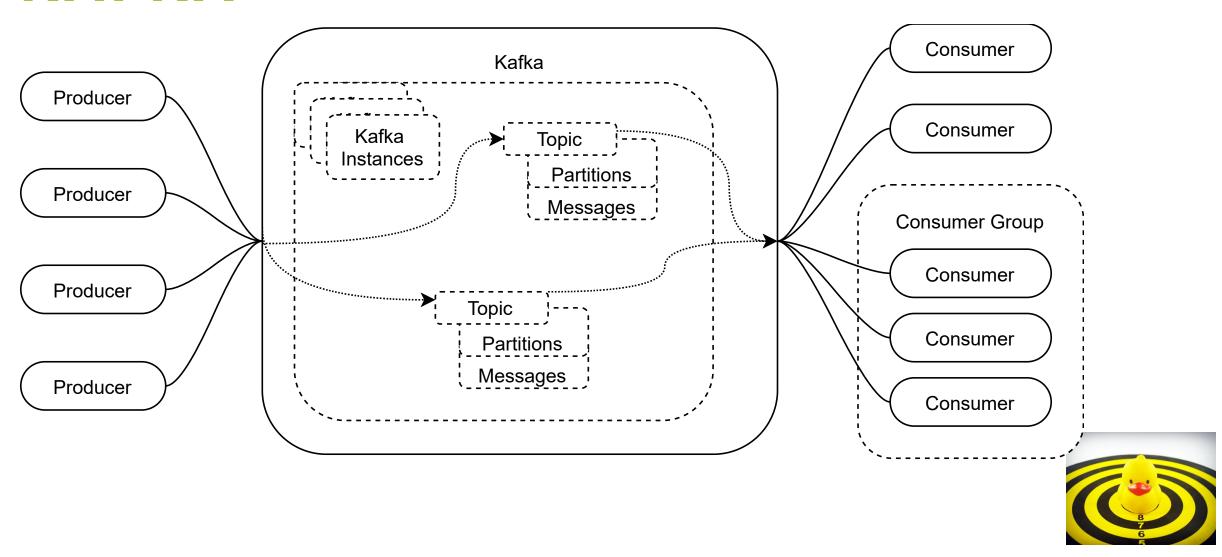
Kafka is asynchronous - data can be consumed at any time.

Kafka is a BigData technology - low latency, high throughput. Kafka is a infrastructure technology - think database not package.

(see e.g.: https://kafka.apache.org/uses)



KAFKA





OK. BUT WHY SHOULD I CARE, AS A DATA SCIENTIST?





Use open and language agnostic nature of Kafka to:

- Access data already ingested in Kafka.
- Make it easy for producers of data to share data with you.
- Share data with other users, languages, software, systems.





Use high throughput, low latency nature of Kafka for:

- Any kind of stream processing.
- Real time.
- Near time processing.





- Use distributed nature to:
 - Spread data throughout you servers.
 - Serve out and share tasks among workers.
 - Decouple time and location of data production and data consumption.





Use fault tolerance and data persistance for

- Auditing
- Replay data
- Debug and explore data, after the fact





THERE IS A PACKAGE FOR THAT!





{KAFKAESQUE}

- Binds to Kafka's native Java libraries.
- Using {rJava} for R <> Java communication.
- Only depends on R packages:
 - {jsonlite}, {data.table}, {magrittr}, and {R6}
- Only depends on Java libraries:
 - {kafka} (+dependencies), {log4j}, {gson}





LIVE DEMO





Spin up Kafka Test Cluster

docker run -p 127.0.0.1:2181:2181 -p 127.0.0.1:9092:9092 petermeissner/kafkatest





demo_consumer.R

```
library(kafkaesque)
consumer <- kafka_consumer()</pre>
consumer$start()
consumer$topics_list()
consumer$topics_subscribe("test")
consumer$consume_next()
consumer$consume_next()
consumer$consume_next()
consumer$consume_next()
```



demo_consumer_loop.R

```
options(scipen=9000)
library(kafkaesque)
consumer <- kafka_consumer()</pre>
consumer$start()
consumer$topics_list()
consumer$topics_subscribe("test500000")
i <- 0
v <- 0
res <-
  consumer$consume_loop(
      function(loop_env){
        i <<- i + 1
        v <<- v + as.integer(loop_env$messages$value)</pre>
    check =
      function(loop_env) {
        loop_env$meta$loop_counter < 10 * 1000</pre>
print(paste0("i = ", i, "; v = ", v))
res$meta$end_time - res$meta$start_time
```



demo_producer.R

```
library(kafkaesque)
producer <- kafka_producer()</pre>
producer$start()
producer$props()
producer$send(topic = "user2021", msg = "Ducks are the new cats.")
producer$send(topic = "user2021", msg = "Ducks are the new cats.")
producer$send(topic = "user2021", msg = "In 2021 ducks are the new cats.")
producer$send(topic = "user2021", msg = "In 2021 ducks are the new cats.")
producer$send(topic = "user2021", msg = "Don't be smug, get a duck.")
```



commandline commands

```
cd Dropbox\projects_r\kafkaesque\demo_user2021\
```

"C:\Program Files\R\R-4.0.5\bin\Rscript.exe" demo_consumer_commandline.R

"C:\Program Files\R\R-4.0.5\bin\Rscript.exe" demo_producer_commandline.R





demo_consumer_loop_commandline.R

```
options(scipen=9000)
library(kafkaesque)
consumer <- kafka_consumer()</pre>
consumer$start()
consumer$topics_list()
consumer$topics_subscribe("user2021")
res <-
  consumer$consume_loop(
    f =
      function(loop_env){
        cat(loop_env$messages$value, "\n")
      },
    check = function(loop_env) { TRUE }
```



demo_consumer_loop_commandline.R

```
library(kafkaesque)
library(fortunes)
producer <- kafka_producer()</pre>
producer$start()
i <- 0
while ( TRUE ) {
  Sys.sleep(0.001)
  i < -i + 1
  producer$send(
    topic = "user2021",
    msg = paste(i, "-", paste(fortunes::fortune(), collapse = "\n"))
```



RETROSPECTIVE





R <> JAVA

- R <> Java bindings have (unnecessarily) a bad reputation.
- R <> Java is more **low code** than e.g. R <> C++
- Accept that: everything is typed, restricted to method calls, restricted to scalars or vectors (more or less)
- R <> Java is ok.
- Use a project as blueprint (we used: <u>https://github.com/hrbrmstr/htmlunit</u>, or {kafkaesque} \(\operatorname{\operatorname{o}} \))
- Just use VSCode for Java development.





CRAN

- If you plan on publishing on CRAN, things might get difficult.
 - Java wrappers are not that common.
 - CRAN has ('harsh') package size restrictions (5MB vs. e.g. 100MB on pypi).
 - There are no common Java dependencies on CRAN so everything has to be packaged by yourself → size increases.
 - There is no common way of downloading Java dependencies as part of the installation procedure - maybe we can and should create one.



CONCLUSION





CONCLUSION

- Kafka is a solid technology with various use cases also in the realm of data analytics
- At the moment {kafkaesque} does only work with text data, but can be extended, since the package is actually only a thin layer of R and Java.
- R <> Java is not perfect but far better than its reputation and actually quite easy.
- {kafkaesque} is a working R binding for Kafka, allowing to access and control all major Kafka API endpoints.

