

KAFKA-PART 2

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Bootstrap Server

This provides the initial hosts that act as the starting point for a Kafka client to discover the full set of alive servers in the cluster.

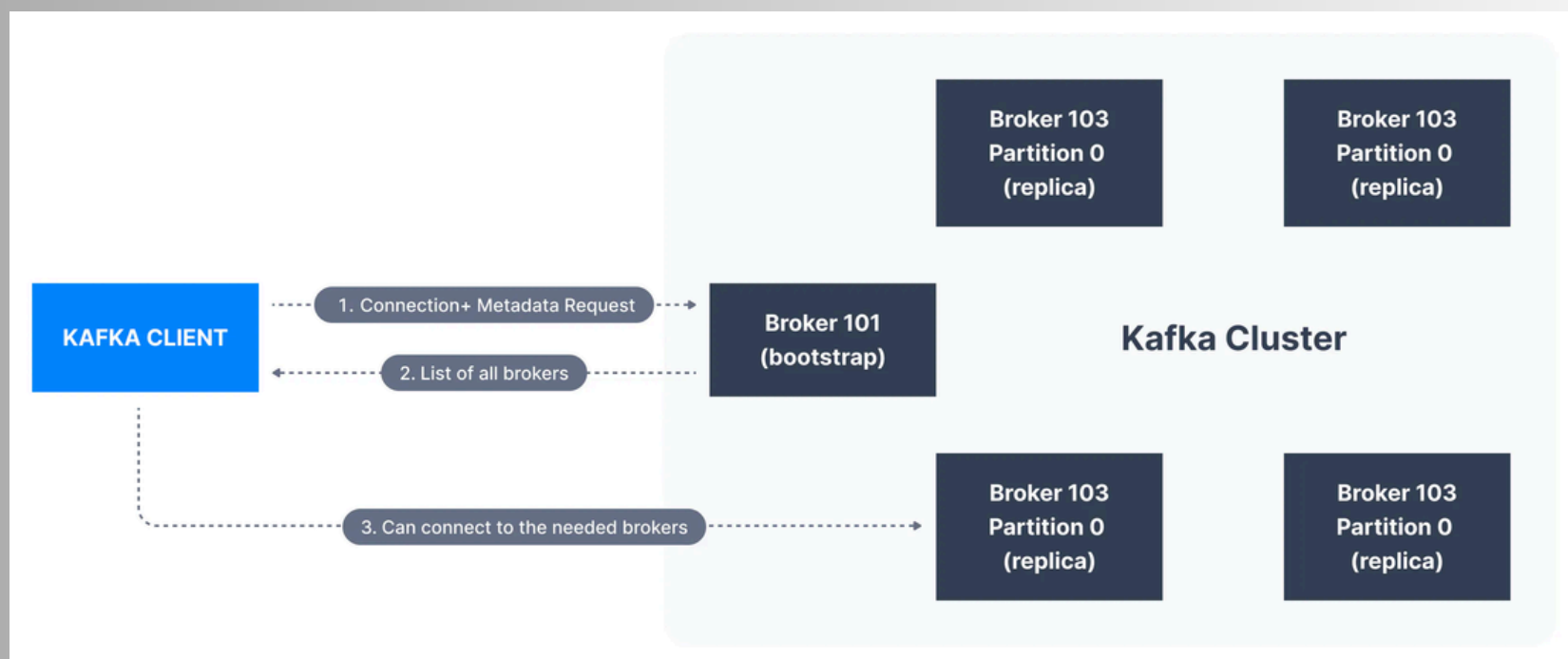


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Bootstrap Server

It is list of host/port pairs to connect to Cluster



Source: Conduktor



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Producer Serialization

Serialization is the process of converting data structures or objects into a format that can be transmitted over the network or stored in a file.

Its encoding the data in binary format before sending it to Kafka topic.

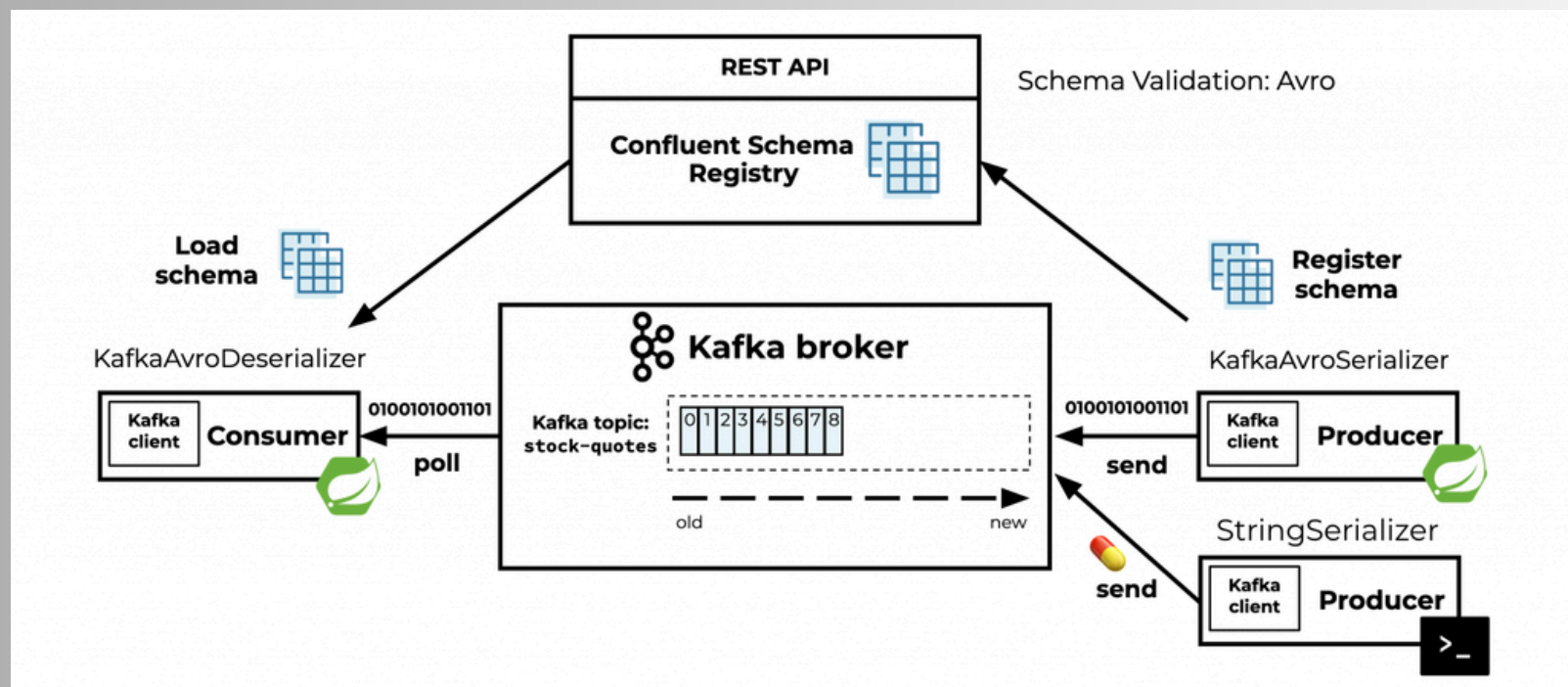


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Producer Serialization

Kafka messages have key, value and needs to be converted to binary format before getting transmitted.



Source: Confluent

Kafka supports built-in & custom serialization



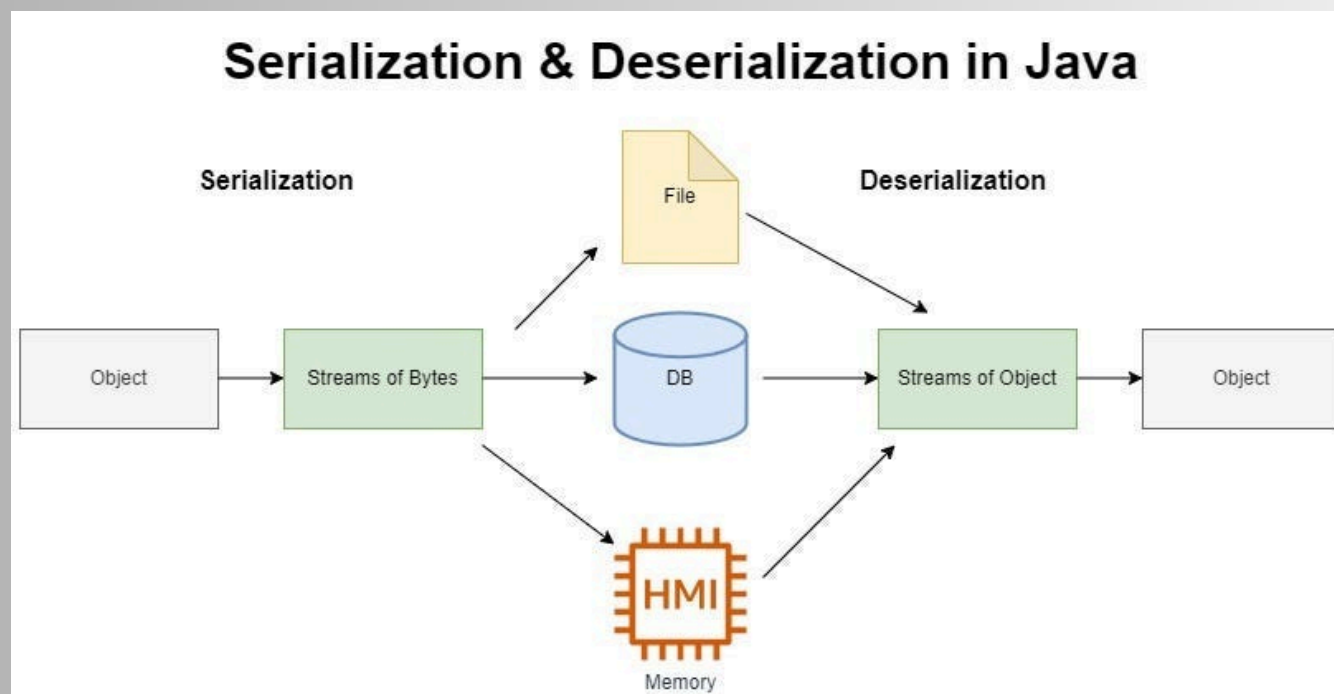
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Consumer Deserialisation

It is the process of converting data structures or objects back to its original format.

Its decoding the data from binary format to original format once pulled from Kafka topic.

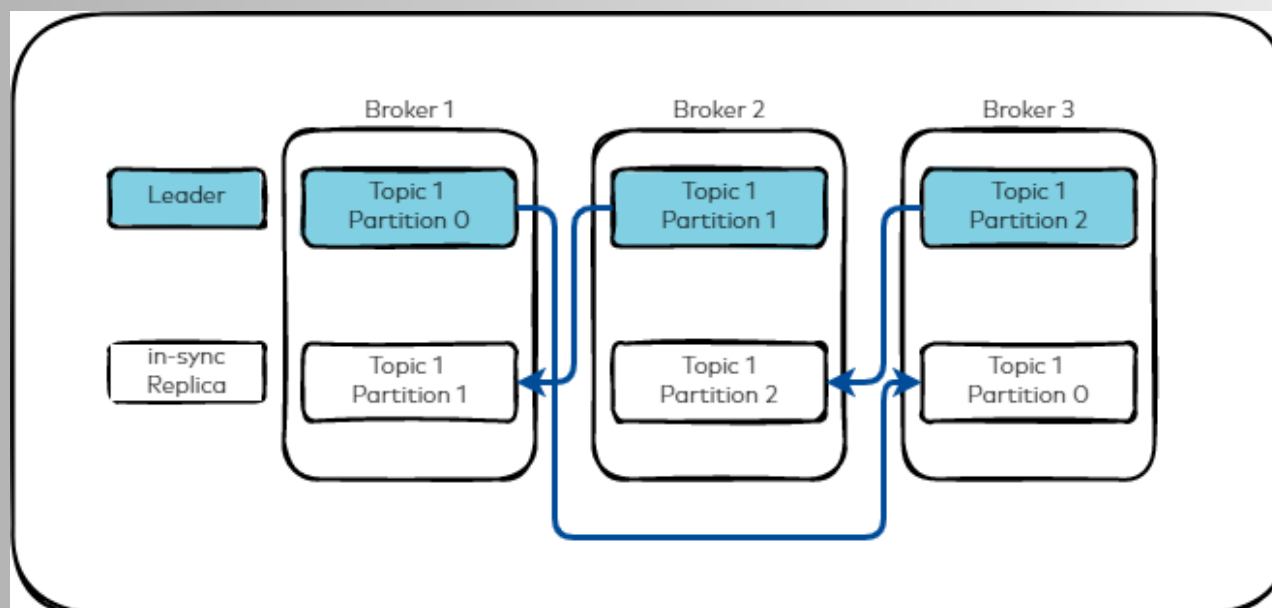


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Topic Replication

Data is written down not just to one broker, but many.



Source: Confluent

Automatic failover to these replicas when a server in the cluster fails, so messages remain available.



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Replica Factor

The replication factor includes the total number of replicas including the leader.

Image in previous shows 2 replicas for each partition.

Topics with a replication factor of one are topics that are not replicated.



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Leader Replica

Under non-failure conditions, each partition in Kafka has a single leader and zero or more followers.

When a leader fails, a new leader must be chosen from the followers.

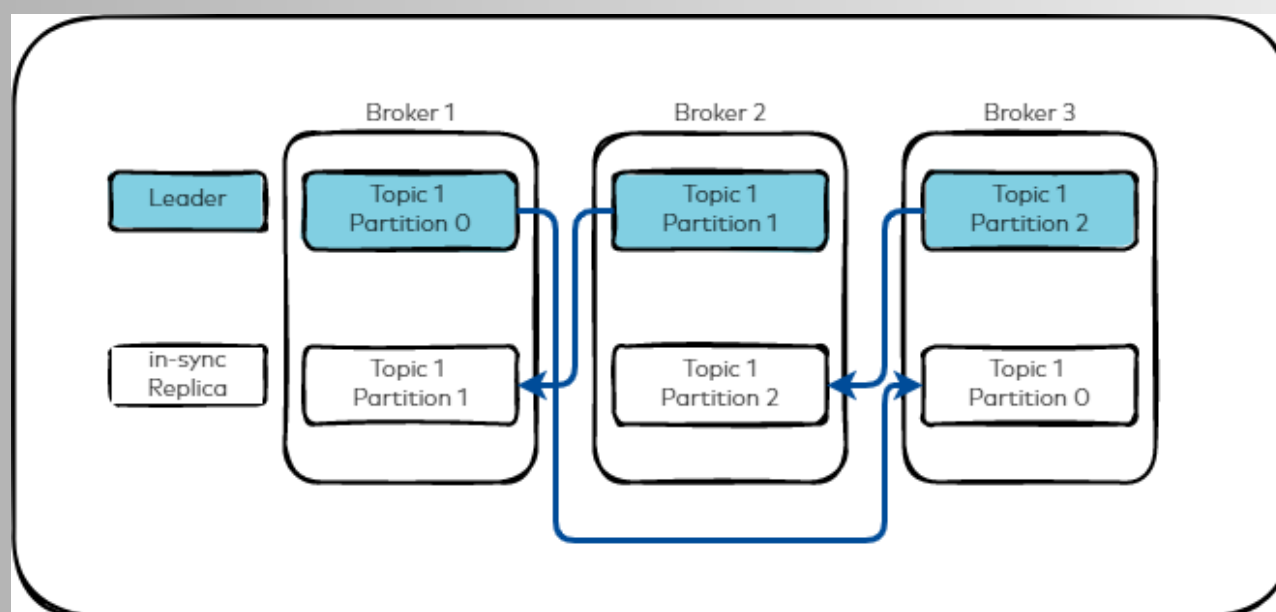


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In-Sync Replica(ISR)

The ISR is simply all the replicas of a partition that are “in-sync” with the leader in the last 10 seconds or time period as per *replica.lag.time.max.ms*



Source: Confluent



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Producer Acknowledgement

Acknowledgment is also known as confirmation.

acks=0 (possible data loss): Producers sends and does not wait for acknowledgement

acks=1 (limited data loss): Producer sends and awaits acknowledgement only from Leader Replica. Does not guarantee replication

acks=all (no data loss): Producer sends and awaits acknowledgement from all replica

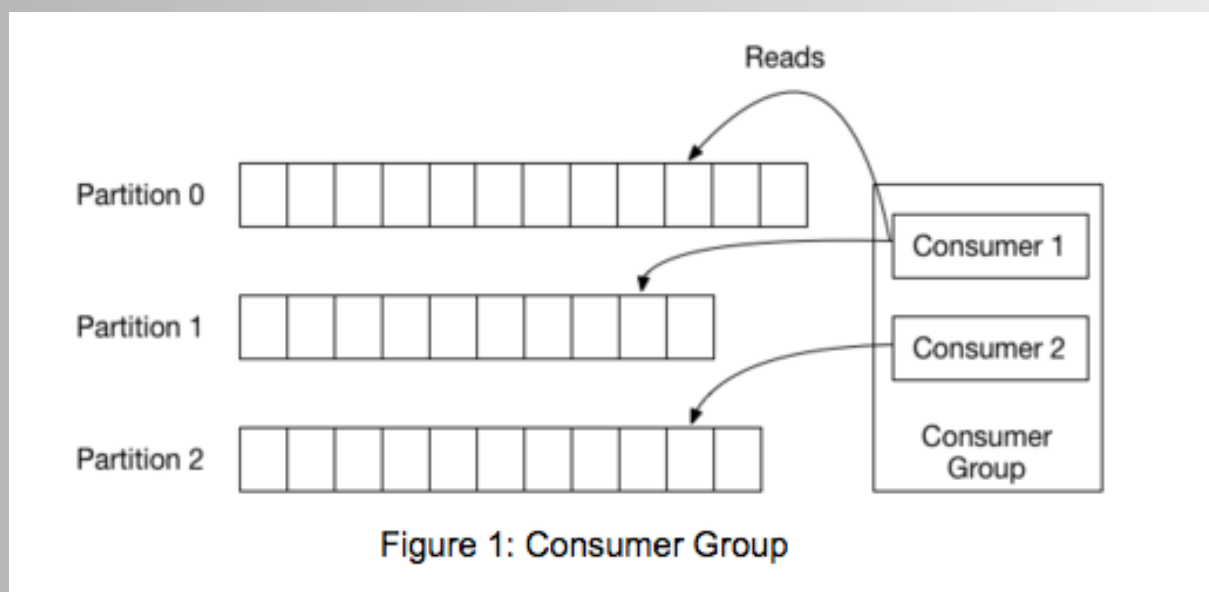


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Consumer group

Consumer groups allow Kafka consumers to work together and process events from a topic in parallel.



Consumers are assigned a subset of partitions from a topic or set of topics and can parallelize the processing of those events.



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Consumer Offset

When a consumer reads data from a Kafka topic, it processes messages sequentially.

To keep track of what has already been read, Kafka records a marker called the consumer offset.

It acts as a pointer to the last record that Kafka has already sent to the consumer during the most recent poll.

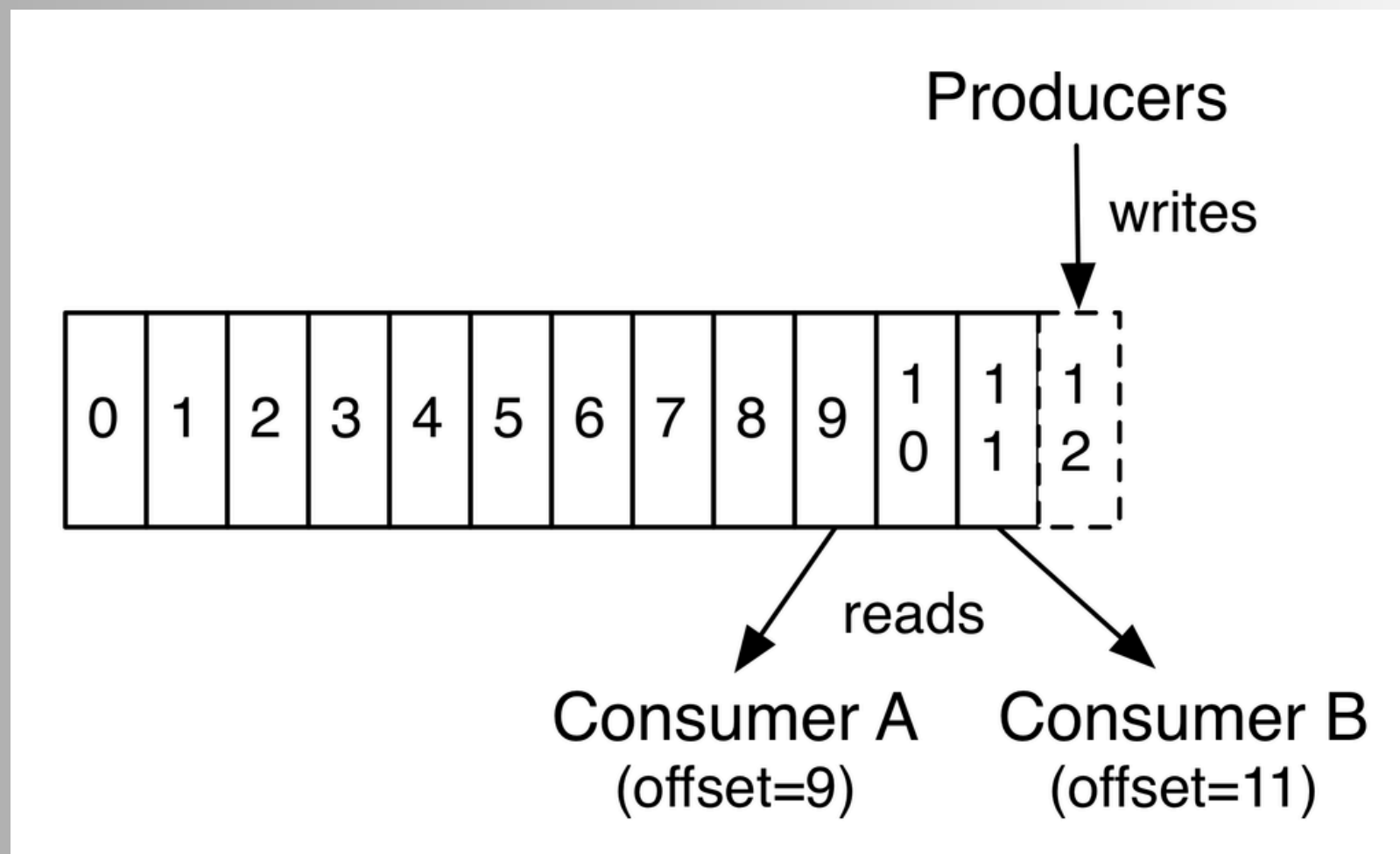


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Resetting Offset

The pointer/mark to the message in Kafka can be controlled manually.



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Resetting Offset

You can also use this tool to reset the consumer offset in scenarios where a consumer is stalled or significantly lagging.

Use: *-reset-offsets with -shift-by -to-earliest*



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Producer Idempotent

This ensures that messages published on Kafka topics are not duplicated from the producer side.

This ensures exactly-once semantic.



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Ktable

KTable in Kafka Streams is an abstraction of a changelog stream that saves state in Kafka Streams.

KTable represents a primary-keyed table where each record in the changelog stream corresponds to an update on the table.

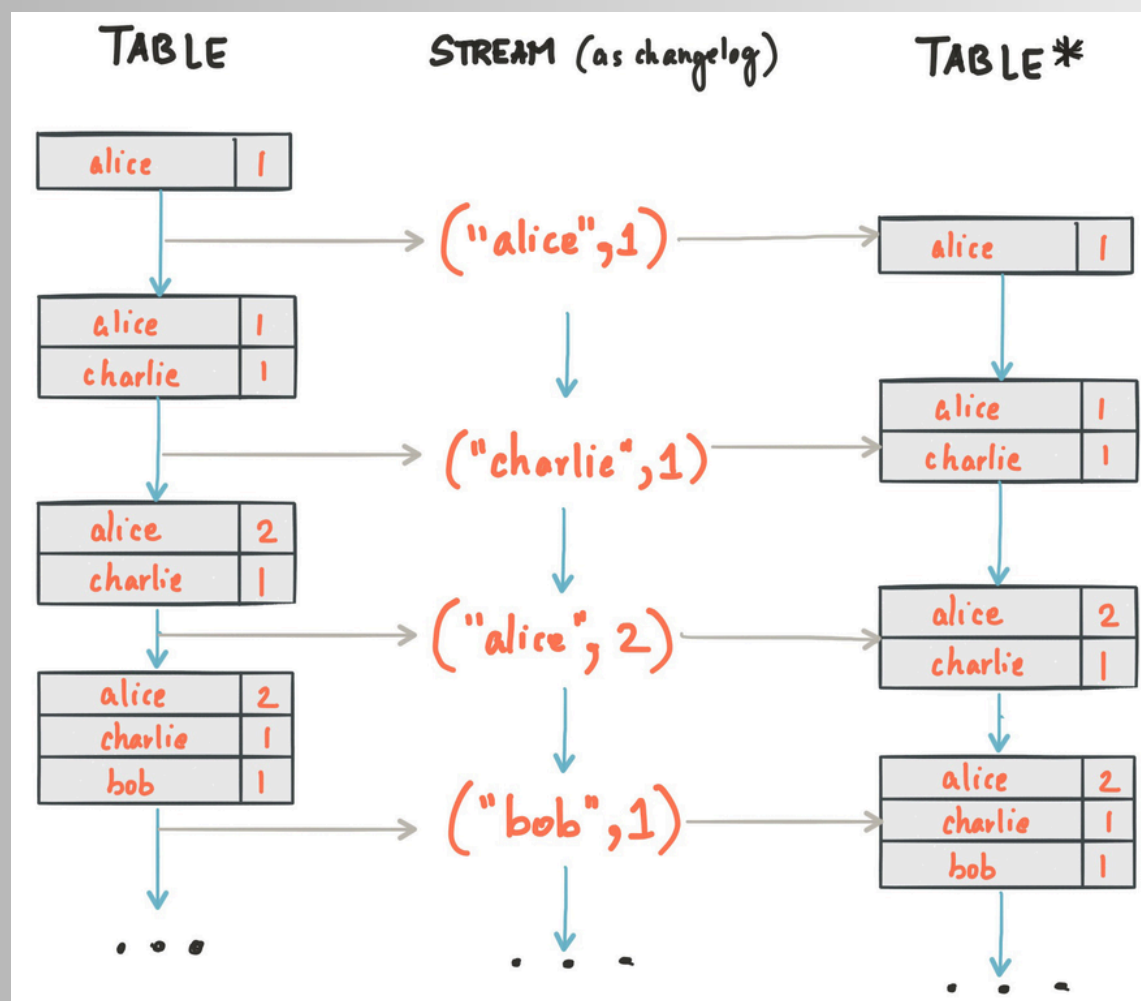


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Ktable

The record key serves as the primary key for the table. This is similar to database tables



Source: Confluent



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Zero copy

Moving the data from one buffer to another without involving the operating system process is called zero copy.



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Thanks

Have A Nice Day



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