KAFKA + NETAPP ^AI

Building a Connector Better than Market



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DATA

- NetApp Ontap/StorageGrid
 - **M** Kafka pipeline
 - ? How to connect the two

INTERFACE

<u>Simple</u> (object) <u>s</u>torage <u>s</u>ervice (S3)

M Kafka Connect

Aiven/Confluent/... Connectors

END OF STORY?

Just a simple config away?

PROBLEM

- ✓ Parquet, CSV, JSON
- 7 1GB ~ 1TB per object

LIMITS D 🙀



Read: fail GetObject* > 10GB

Write: both StorageGrid and AWS recommend

- 5GB for single Put0bject
- 5TB max

MARKET CONNECTORS

Confluent	Aiven	Lenses
<2GB ^a	<min(instance,10gb)<sup>a,c,d</min(instance,10gb)<sup>	<10GB ^d
Closed	-	-
-	Utf-8 only ^b	-
-	Inefficient conversion	-

- a. Parquet
 c. "Download first" (Anti-Stream)
- b. Textd. "Single stream" (S3 limit)

PROBLEM = SCALE

LET'S SOLVE IT

Just ask Customer to split their data

End of story?

NO, LET'S REALLY SOLVE IT

Simple I/O abstraction D data formats

Scalable I/O implementation Dexternal storage

WHAT AFFECTS SCALABILITY

DATA FORMATS ACCESS PATTERNS

CSV, (ND)JSON	Parquet
Line	Columnar
Sequential	Semi Random

PARQUET: SEMI RANDOM ACCESS

```
Chunk 1, Col 1 <--
Chunk 1, Col 2 |
                       | Row 1
                        Row 2
Chunk 1, Col N |
Chunk 2, Col 1 |
C...
Chunk 2, Col N
Chunk N
File Metadata | Imagine cutting a tofu
```

- 1. jump to the end to read Metadata
- 2. jump back to chunk, read row in multiple offsets

KAFKA CONNECT(OR)

- Poll external records by batches
- Convert types
- Publishes records to Kafka topic

External systems and data formats, are what?

#0: ALL ARE ... BYTE STREAMS

Can't support Parquet

Can't handle large \$3 object

BREAK THE ABSTRACTION

#1: WITH RANDOM ACCESS

Can't support Parquet

Can't handle large \$3 object

#2: BROKEN INTO EXTENTS

```
class ExtentInputStream extends RandomAccessInputStream {
   long extentSize;
   long extentOffset;
}
```

DIAGRAM

- $byte[i] = ext[i/size][i \mod size]$
- multiple smaller reads on a large object

POWER OF ABSTRACTION

```
Connector
     Parquet Decoder | Unicode Decoder |
                                              byte[N]
byte[0], byte[1], ...
ext[0]
                ext[1]
                                   ... | ext[M]
```

- Bytes adata formats
- Extents external systems

EXTENSIBLE

OPTIMIZATION

Extent & access pattern storage

Storage may optimize, such as caching or prefetching

OPTIMAL EXTENT SIZE ?

Too small: consume resources

Too big: waste unread bytes; S3 limit







How to find out? For each system, each format...

(AUTO-)TUNE OUR CONNECTOR

MACHINE LEARNING PROBLEM

 $rg \max_{param} P(connector|param, sys, work)$

- parameters: extent size
- System: S3, Ontap, StorageGrid, Local
- Representative workload?
- P, model: throughput, or latency

AI ATTEMPT #1

CODE-ONLY AI

: Hey , given my code, what's the optimal parameter?

 $arg \max_{params} P(connector|param)$

AI CORRECT?

: "Disk block sizes commonly are 512B or 4KB. Set 1KB."

: "S3 recommends PutObject limit 5GB, max 5TB, Set 5GB."

BENCHMARK

Let's do the hard work

TPC-H DATASET

	Parquet Small	Parquet Large	CSV Small
Table	Customer	Lineitem	Customer
Scale	10	30	10
Rows	1.5M	37.23B	1.5M
Compress	1:2	1:2	1:1
Size(B)	118M	6.3G ^{a,b}	237M

- a. Beyond Confluent limit
- b. Aiven min instance disk space

WORKLOAD

```
num_polls = 10
batch_size = 128
for i in range(num_polls):
    poll(batch_size)
```

STORAGEGRID, TIME (MS)

Extent(B)	Csv Small	Parquet Small	Parquet Large
1K	480,501	>1min	>1min
4K	470,438	>1min	>1min
1M	4,695	17,134	12,292
4M	2,967	8,630	9,304
1G	2,937	6,782	6,377
4G	2,669	6,242	6,196

• std ~ 5% mean

TORAGEGRID VS (MS) AWS, TIME (MS)

Extent(B)	StorageGrid ^a	Aws ^a
1K	480,501	573,496
1M	4,695	4,813
1G	2,937	2,895

• a. CSV Small • std ~ 5% mean

TAKEAWAY

- Our Connector scales better than Confluent
- StorageGrid vs Aws comparable
- Optimal extent size != Al suggests
 - depends on formats, maybe systems
 - requires internal knowledge

AI ATTEMPT #2

STOCHASTIC GRADIENT DESCENT

```
num_polls = 10
batch_size = 128
x = extent_size
for i in range(num_polls):
    cost = model(poll(batch_size), x)
    grad = gradient(model, cost, x)
    x = step(grad, x)
```

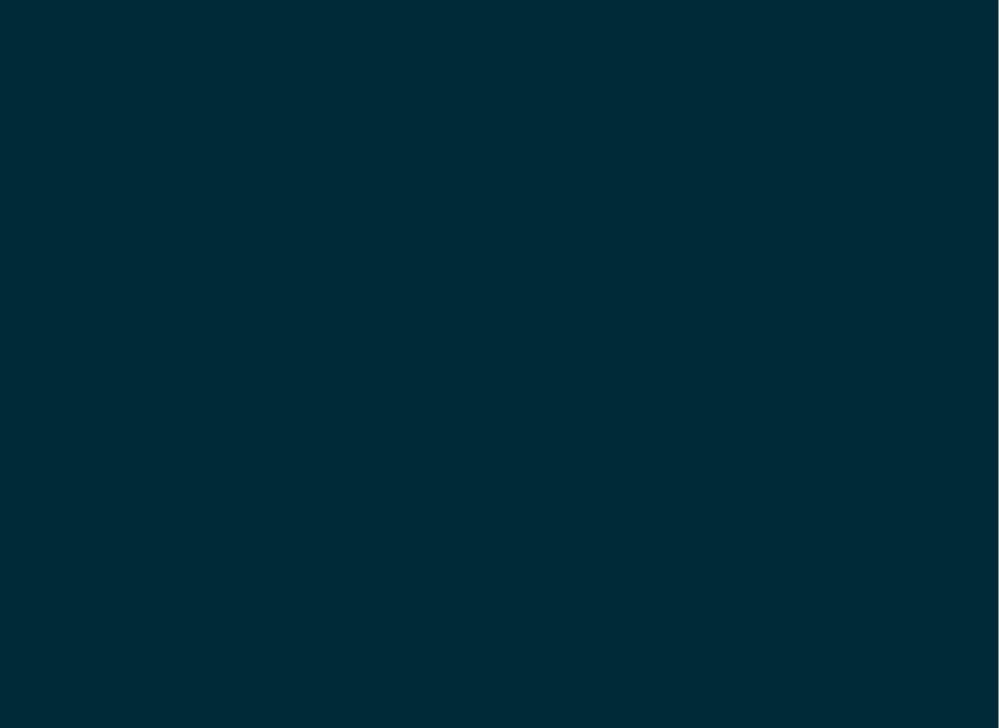
Convergence: found an extent size with fastest poll

PROBLEMS

Model is non-differentiable.

It assumes each poll time is stable given extent.

But there is no bound.



1MB Extent 10³ 10² 10^{1} 10⁰ 1GB Extent 10³ 10² 10^1 10⁰

Time (ms) vs Polls



Based on local info, cannot converge to optimal extent

AI ATTEMPT #3

Combine LLM (#1) and ML (#2)

AGENT FOR BENCHMARK + TUNE

```
while True:
    extent_sizes, num_polls = Llm.generate_response(
        'Propose candidate extent sizes, observation window',
        context)
    costs = []
    for x in extent sizes:
        costs += repeat(
            num_polls,
            model(poll(batch_size), x))
    better extent size = find min(costs, extent sizes)
    context.add(better extent size)
```

Al gets both general and specific context

RESULT

Experimental... 🚡



FEATURES

- Unlimited size
- Extensible endpoints
 Nested prefixes

- Unicode
- Extensible formats
 Aync object discovery
- (Autotune agent \mathbb{Z}) 1-1 Type conversion



de Differentiate from Market { [25],...}

HEADS UP

- Cassandra Parquet/Avro Transformer by Stefan
- Operational to analytical:

```
Cassandra -- Parquet -- Stafka
|
|
|
|
|
|
|
|
|
```

THANKS

Anup: Testing

- Nilkua: NetApp configs
- Amanda: Organizing
 Tharindu: Native format
- Carlos: Organizing
 Varun: Organizing
- Justin: Organizing
 Win: Ontap

 - Team Kafka: Review PR
 - Team Open Source: Discussion
 - Team PoC: Customer & Product

All technical errors are mine.

THOUGHTS?

https://github.com/instaclustr/kafka-connectconnectors

Contribution welcome!

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