

# KAFKA + NETAPP ^AI

Building a Connector Better than Market



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# DATA

 NetApp Ontap/StorageGrid

 Kafka pipeline

# INTERFACE

 Simple (object) storage service (S3)

 Kafka Connect

 Aiven/Confluent/... Connectors

# END OF STORY?

Everything seems standard...

# PROBLEM

✓ Parquet, CSV, JSON

? 1GB ~ 1TB per object

**LIMITATION LEFT & RIGHT**

# ONTAP/STORAGEGRID

Unstable single read >10GB object

# MARKET

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

- a. Parquet
- b. Text
- c. "Download approach"
- d. "Single stream approach"



# PROBLEM IS SCALE

- Simple I/O abstraction for all formats and patterns
- Scalable I/O implementation for object storage

**LET'S SOLVE IT**

**BACKGROUND**

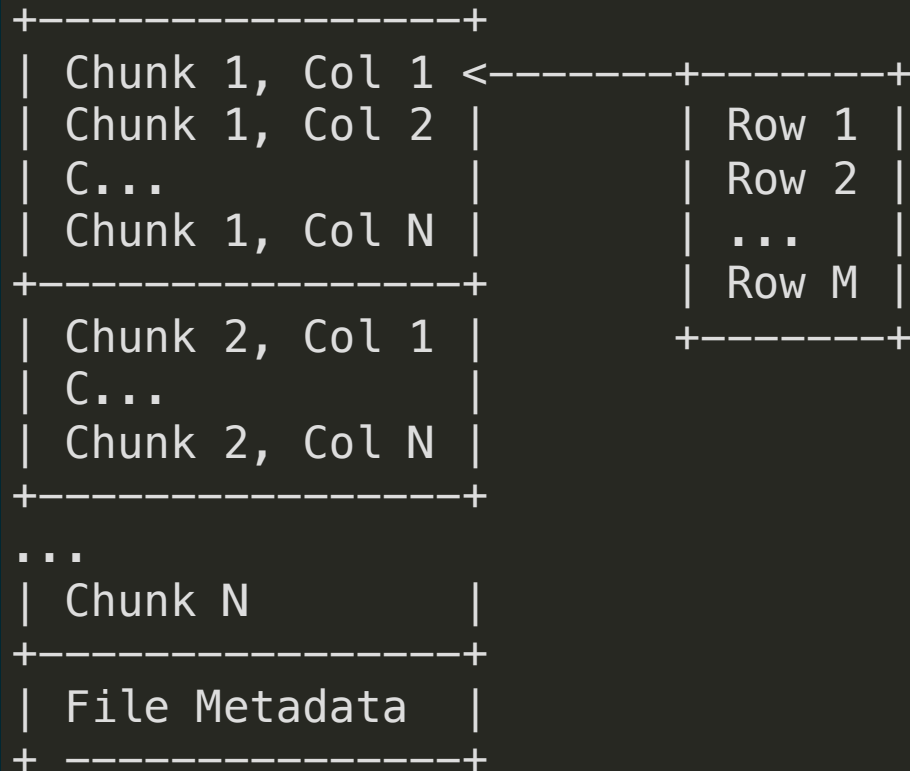
# TEXT: SEQUENTIAL ACCESS

```
1, first, row  
2, second, row  
...  
N, nth, row
```

```
{ object: 1 }  
{ object: 2 }  
...  
{ object: N }
```

Scan the file from the first to the last line.

# PARQUET: SEMI RANDOM ACCESS



1. jump to the end to read Metadata
2. jump back to chunk, read row in multiple offsets
  - Col\_1[i], Col\_2[i], ..., Col\_N[i]

# KAFKA CONNECT

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

External system as what?

# #0: ALL ARE ... BYTE STREAMS

```
abstract class java.io.InputStream {  
    ...  
    // Only forward  
    long skip(long n) throws IOException;  
  
    // Let's not get into mark() and reset()...  
}
```

Can't support Parquet

Can't handle large S3 object

**BREAK THE ABSTRACTION**



# #1: WITH RANDOM ACCESS

```
class RandomAccessInputStream extends FilterInputStream {  
    ...  
    // Forward and backward  
    void seek(long offset) throws IOException;  
}
```

~~Can't support Parquet~~

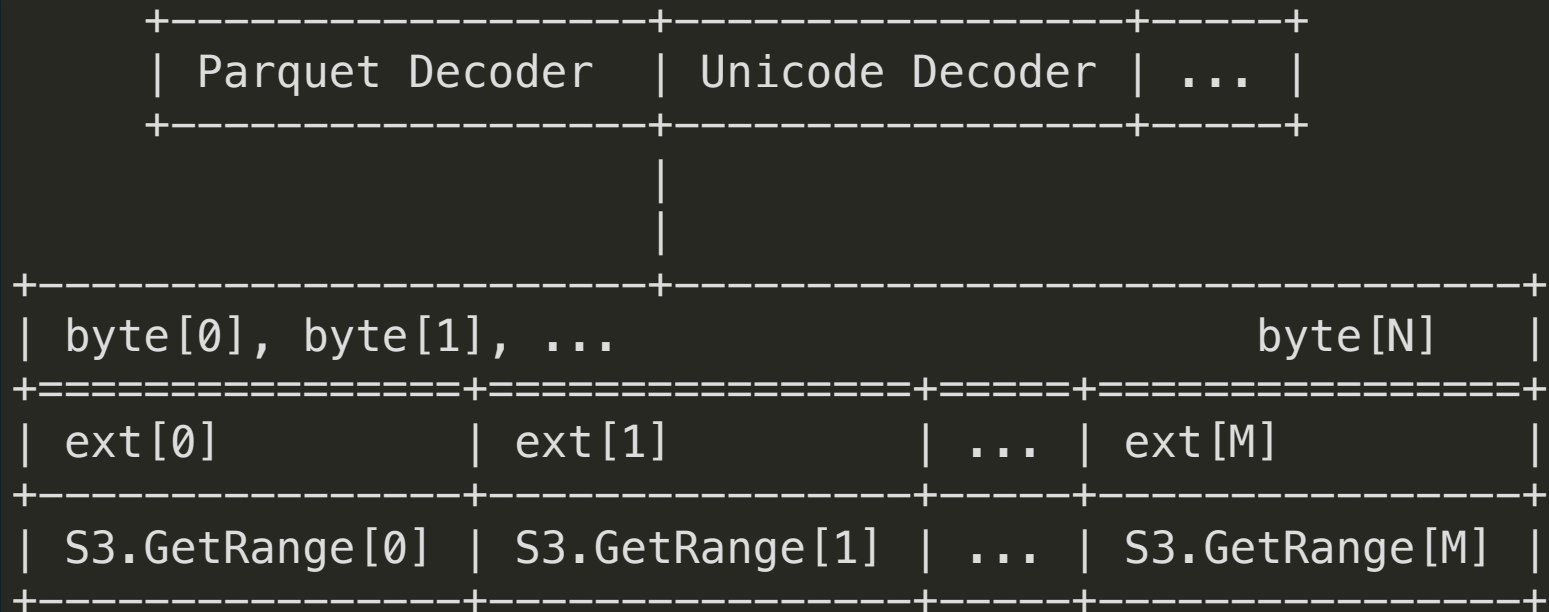
Can't handle large S3 object

## #2: BROKEN INTO EXTENTS

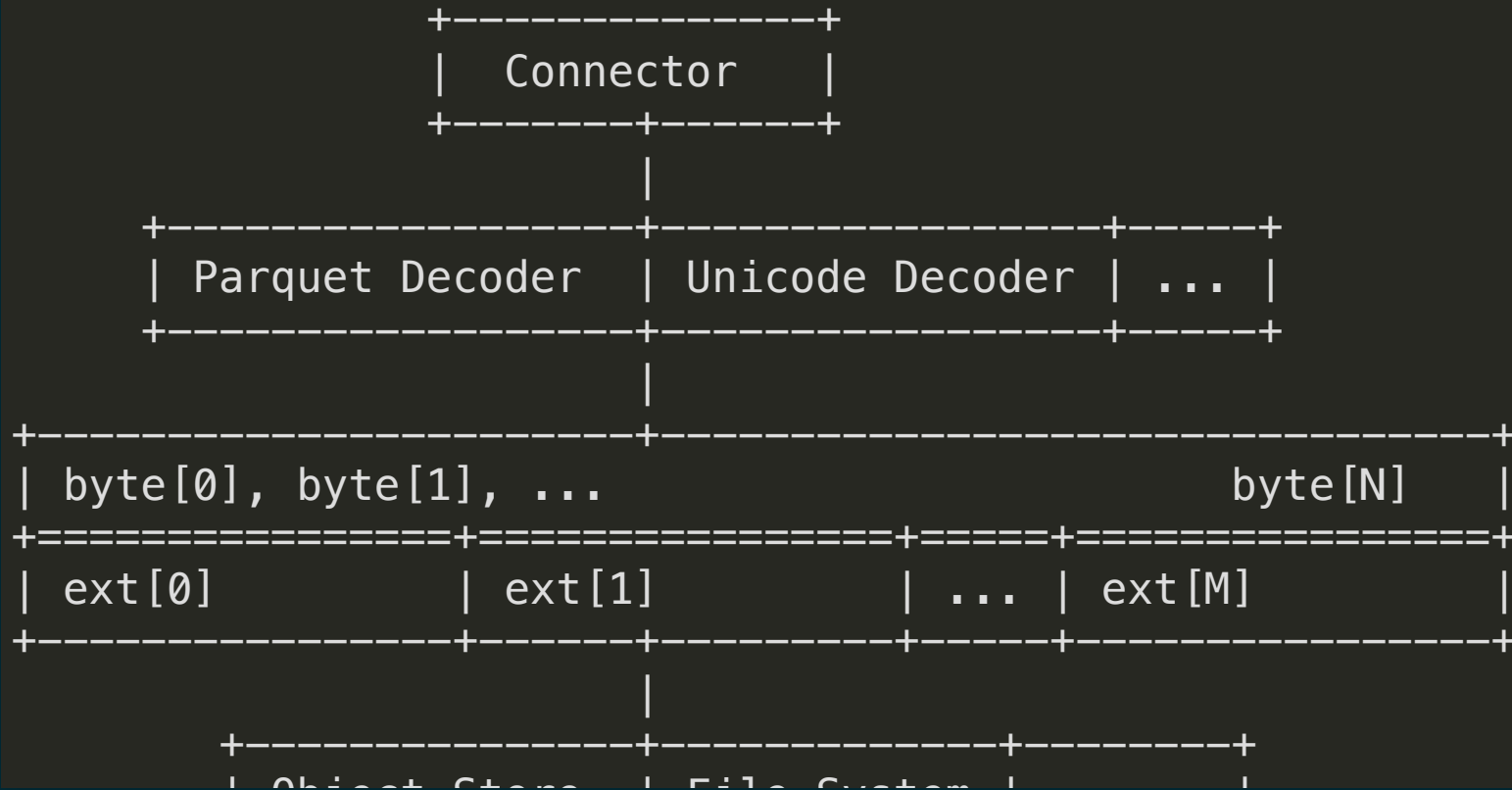
```
class ExtentInputStream extends RandomAccessInputStream {  
    long extentSize;  
    long extentOffset;  
    ...  
}
```

Extent: (offset, size)

# DIAGRAM



# POWER OF ABSTRACTION



- Extends  external systems
- Bytes  data formats

# EXTENSIBLE



**(AUTO-)TUNE OUR CONNECTOR**

# EXTERNAL I/O CHARACTERISTICS

- External systems • Data formats
- Workload • Size

? Find the best Connector performance

# UNKNOWN

- External system designs & changes
- Documentation inaccuracies
- Human intuition unreliable



# MACHINE LEARNING PROBLEM



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

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




**AI ATTEMPT #1**


# CODE-ONLY AI

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

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

# AI CORRECT?

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

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

**BENCHMARK**

# 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 <sup>a,b</sup>	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  $\sim$  5% mean

# STORAGEGRID VS AWS

---

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

---

- a. CSV Small • std ~ 5% mean

# TAKEAWAY

- Scales better than Confluent
- StorageGrid vs Aws comparable
- Optimal extent size
  - depends on data format
  - requires internal knowledge
  - is not what naive AI suggests



**AI ATTEMPT #2**

# STOCHASTIC GRADIENT DESCENT

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

Convergence: found an extent size with fastest poll

# PROBLEMS

Model is discrete, non-differentiable.

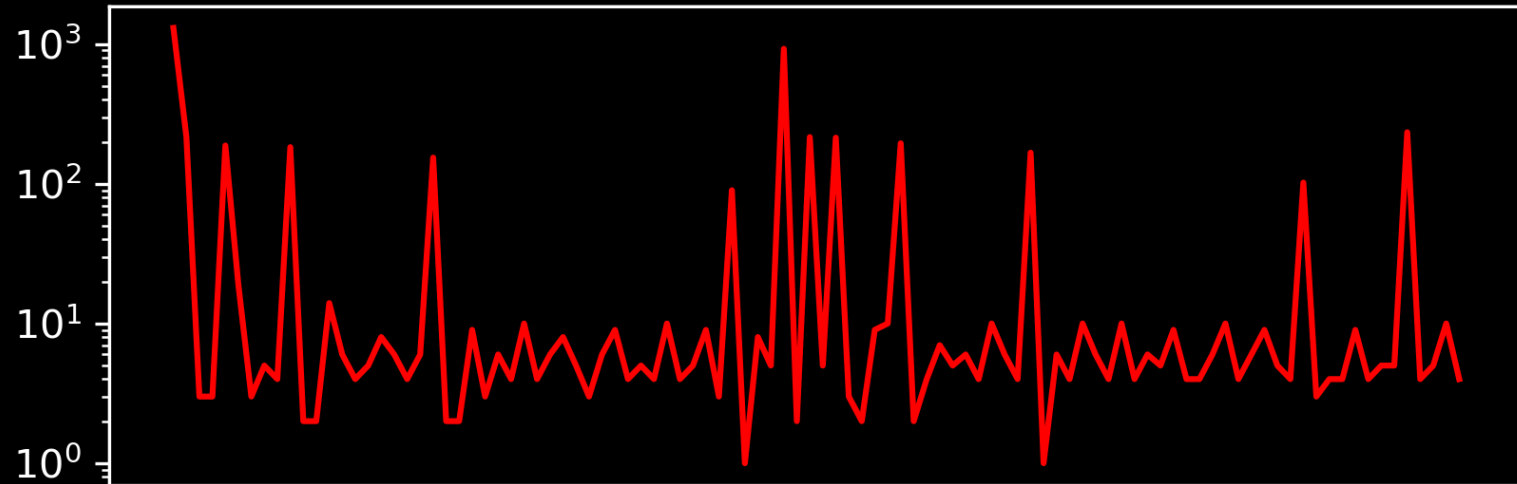
It assumes each poll time is stable given extent.

But there is no bound.

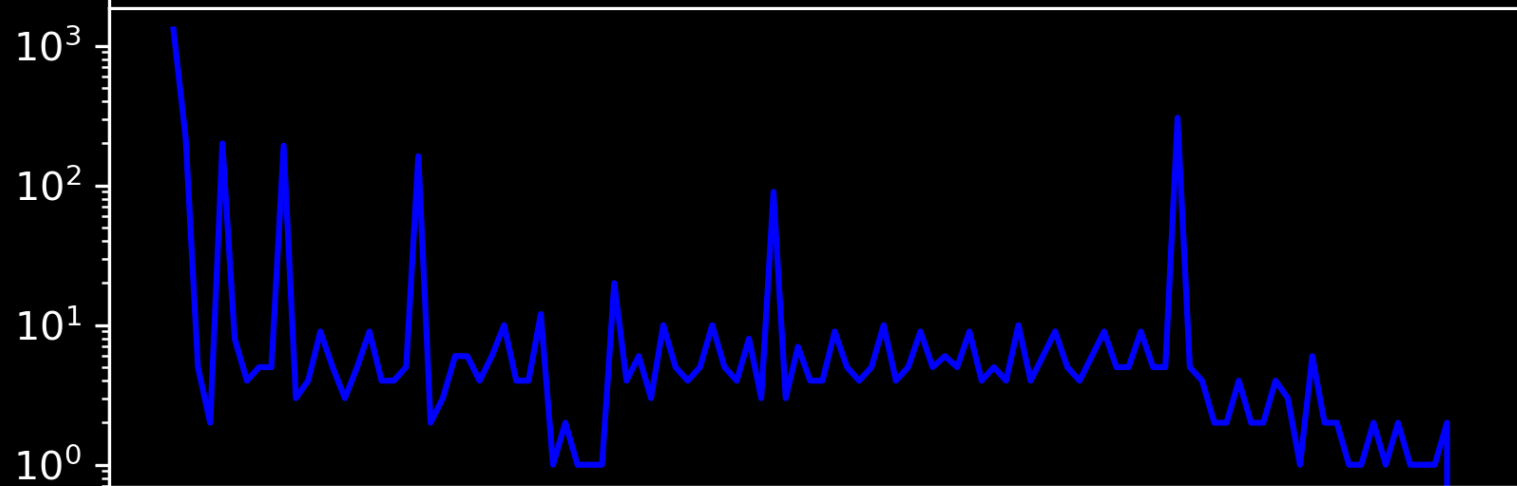





1MB Extent



1GB Extent



Time (ms) vs Polls

 **NO GUARANTEE**

Based on local info, cannot converge to optimal extent



# AI ATTEMPT #3

Go above abstraction

Combine LLM (#0) and ML (#1)

# AGENT FOR BENCHMARK + TUNE

```
while True:
    extent_sizes = Llm.generate_response(
        'Guess optimal extent size',
        context)

    times = []
    for x in extent_sizes:
        times += repeat(
            10,
            model(poll(batch_size), x))


    better_extent_size = find_min(times, extent_sizes)

    context.add(better_extent_size)
```

# RESULT

Experimental... 

# FEATURES

- Unlimited size
- Extensible formats
- Extensible endpoints
- (Autotune agent )
- Unicode
- Async object discovery
- Nested prefixes
- 1-1 Type conversion

 Better than Market {,...}

# HEADS UP

- 👁 Cassandra Parquet/Avro Transformer by [Stefan](#)
- Operational to analytical:
  - 👁 Cassandra - 🐿 Kafka - X?

# THANKS

- Anup: Testing
- Amanda: Organizing
- Carlos: Organizing
- Justin: Organizing
- Liam: Discussion
- Nilkua: NetApp configs
- Varun: Organizing
- Win: Ontap Details
- Team Kafka: Review PR
- Team Open Source: Discussion
- Team PoC: Customer & Product



All technical errors are mine.



# THOUGHTS?



<https://github.com/instaclustr/kafka-connect-connectors>

► Contribution welcome!



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Slack #opensauce



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