

## Kafka to Kafka

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## ReadyFlow: Kafka to Kafka

You can use the Kafka to Kafka ReadyFlow to move your data from a source Kafka topic to the specified destination Kafka topic.

This ReadyFlow consumes data from a source Kafka topic and writes it to the specified destination topic. The flow does not apply any schema to the data. The data is simply passed through to the specified destination topic. Failed Kafka write operations are retried automatically to handle transient issues. Define a KPI on the failure\_WriteToKafka connection to monitor failed write operations.

Kafka to Kafka ReadyFlow details	
Source	Kafka topic
Source Format	Any
Destination	Kafka topic
Destination Format	Any

## Prerequisites

Learn how to collect the information you need to deploy the Kafka to S3 Avro ReadyFlow, and meet other prerequisites.

### For your data source and target

- You have created a Streams Messaging cluster in Cloudera on cloud to host your Schema Registry.

For information on how to create a Streams Messaging cluster, see [Setting up your Streams Messaging Cluster](#).

- You have created at least two Kafka topics for your ingest data flow, according to your source and target requirements.

1. Navigate to Management Console > Environments and select your environment.
2. Select your Streams Messaging cluster.
3. Click on the Streams Messaging Manager icon.
4. Navigate to the Topics page.
5. Click Add New and provide the following information:

- Topic name
- Number of partitions
- Level of availability
- Cleanup policy



#### Tip:

SMM has automatically set Kafka topic configuration parameters. To manually adjust them, click Advanced.

6. Click Save.
  7. Repeat the previous steps to add another topic.
- You have created a schema for your data and have uploaded it to the Schema Registry in the Streams Messaging cluster.

For information on how to create a new schema, see [Creating a new schema](#). For example:

```
{
```

```

"type": "record",
"name": "SensorReading",
"namespace": "com.cloudera.example",
"doc": "This is a sample sensor reading",
"fields": [
  {
    "name": "sensor_id",
    "doc": "Sensor identification number.",
    "type": "int"
  },
  {
    "name": "sensor_ts",
    "doc": "Timestamp of the collected readings.",
    "type": "long"
  },
  {
    "name": "sensor_0",
    "doc": "Reading #0.",
    "type": "int"
  },
  {
    "name": "sensor_1",
    "doc": "Reading #1.",
    "type": "int"
  },
  {
    "name": "sensor_2",
    "doc": "Reading #2.",
    "type": "int"
  },
  {
    "name": "sensor_3",
    "doc": "Reading #3.",
    "type": "int"
  }
]
}

```

- You have the Schema Registry Host Name.
  1. From the Management Console, go to Data Hub Clusters and select the Streams Messaging cluster you are using.
  2. Navigate to the **Hardware** tab to locate the Master Node FQDN. Schema Registry is always running on the Master node, so copy the Master node FQDN.
- You have the Kafka broker end points.
  1. From the Management Console, click Data Hub Clusters.
  2. Select the Streams Messaging cluster from which you want to ingest data.
  3. Click the Hardware tab.
  4. Note the Kafka Broker FQDNs for each node in your cluster.
  5. Construct your Kafka Broker Endpoints by using the FQDN and Port number 9093 separated by a colon. Separate endpoints by a comma. For example:

```
broker1.fqdn:9093,broker2.fqdn:9093,broker3.fqdn:9093
```

Kafka broker FQDNs are listed under the **Core\_broker** section.


- You have the Kafka Consumer Group ID.

This ID is defined by the user. Pick an ID and then create a Ranger policy for it. Use the ID when deploying the flow in Cloudera Data Flow.

- You have assigned the Cloudera Workload User policies to access the consumer group ID and topic.
  1. Navigate to Management Console > Environments, and select the environment where you have created your cluster.
  2. Select Ranger. You are redirected to the Ranger **Service Manager** page.
  3. Select your Streams Messaging cluster under the **Kafka** folder.
  4. Create a policy to enable your Workload User to access the Kafka source topic.
  5. On the **Create Policy** page, give the policy a name, select topic from the drop-down list, add the user, and assign the Consume permission.
  6. Create another policy to give your Workload User access to the consumer group ID.
  7. On the **Create Policy** page, give the policy a name, select consumer group from the drop-down list, add the user, and assign the Consume permission.
- You have assigned the Cloudera Workload User read-access to the schema.
  1. Navigate to Management Console Environments, and select the environment where you have created your cluster.
  2. Select Ranger. You are redirected to the Ranger **Service Manager** page.
  3. Select your Streams Messaging cluster under the **Schema Registry** folder.
  4. Click Add New Policy.
  5. On the **Create Policy** page, give the policy a name, specify the schema details, add the user, and assign the Read permission.



### For Cloudera Data Flow

- You have enabled Cloudera Data Flow for an environment.

For information on how to enable Cloudera Data Flow for an environment, see [Enabling Cloudera Data Flow for an Environment](#).
  - You have created a Machine User to use as the Cloudera Workload User.
  - You have given the Cloudera Workload User the EnvironmentUser role.
    1. From the Management Console, go to the environment for which Cloudera Data Flow is enabled.
    2. From the Actions drop down, click Manage Access.
    3. Identify the user you want to use as a Workload User.
-  **Note:** The Cloudera Workload User can be a machine user or your own user name. It is best practice to create a dedicated Machine user for this.
4. Give that user EnvironmentUser role.
- You have synchronized your user to the Cloudera on cloud environment that you enabled for Cloudera Data Flow.

For information on how to synchronize your user to FreeIPA, see [Performing User Sync](#).

- You have granted your Cloudera user the DFCatalogAdmin and DFFlowAdmin roles to enable your user to add the ReadyFlow to the Catalog and deploy the flow definition.
  1. Give a user permission to add the ReadyFlow to the Catalog.
    - a. From the Management Console, click User Management.
    - b. Enter the name of the user or group you wish to authorize in the Search field.
    - c. Select the user or group from the list that displays.
    - d. Click Roles Update Roles .
    - e. From Update Roles, select DFCatalogAdmin and click Update.

 **Note:** If the ReadyFlow is already in the Catalog, then you can give your user just the DFCatalogViewer role.
  2. Give your user or group permission to deploy flow definitions.
    - a. From the Management Console, click Environments to display the Environment List page.
    - b. Select the environment to which you want your user or group to deploy flow definitions.
    - c. Click Actions Manage Access to display the Environment Access page.
    - d. Enter the name of your user or group you wish to authorize in the Search field.
    - e. Select your user or group and click Update Roles.
    - f. Select DFFlowAdmin from the list of roles.
    - g. Click Update Roles.
  3. Give your user or group access to the Project where the ReadyFlow will be deployed.
    - a. Go to DataFlow Projects .
    - b. Select the project where you want to manage access rights and click  More Manage Access .
  4. Start typing the name of the user or group you want to add and select them from the list.
  5. Select the Resource Roles you want to grant.
  6. Click Update Roles.
  7. Click Synchronize Users.

### Related Concepts

[Required parameters](#)

## Required parameters

When deploying the Kafka to Kafka ReadyFlow, you have to provide the following parameters. Use the information you collected in *Prerequisites*.

**Table 1: Kafka to Kafka ReadyFlow configuration parameters**

Parameter Name	Description
CDP Workload User	Specify the Cloudera machine user or workload user name that you want to use to authenticate to Kafka. Ensure this user has the appropriate access rights to the source and destination Kafka topics.
CDP Workload User Password	Specify the password of the Cloudera machine user or workload user you are using to authenticate against Kafka.
Kafka Broker Endpoint	Specify the Kafka bootstrap servers string as a comma separated list.
Kafka Consumer Group ID	Specify the ID for the consumer group used for the source topic you are consuming from.
Kafka Destination Topic	Specify the destination topic name that you want to write to.
Kafka Producer ID	Specify the id for the Kafka producer writing into the destination topic.

Parameter Name	Description
Kafka Source Topic	Specify a topic name that you want to read from.

**Related Concepts**[Prerequisites](#)**Related Information**[Deploying a ReadyFlow](#)