



When Kafka is the Source of Truth; Schemas Become your Source of Headaches

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"The major difference between a thing that might go wrong and a thing that cannot possibly go wrong is that when a thing that cannot possibly go wrong goes wrong, it usually turns out to be impossible to get at or repair."

— Douglas Adams, Mostly Harmless

👋 Hi, I'm Ricardo Ferreira

- Developer Advocate at AWS.
- Fanatic Marvel fan. My favorite characters are Daredevil, Venom, Deadpool, and the Punisher.
- Yes, it's my birthday today. 🥳



@riferrei

Back to basics: data serialization and deserialization

Let's do some coding

- Scan the bar code in the right for the GitHub repository.
- Each example has a unique number and a use case name.
- In the folder that starts with "00-" you can find a Docker Compose file to spin up a Kafka deployment for testing.



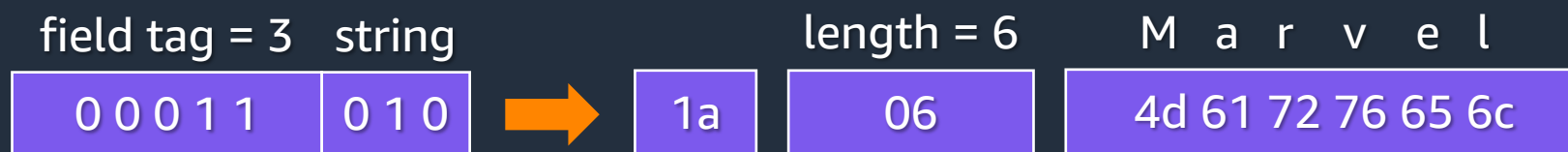
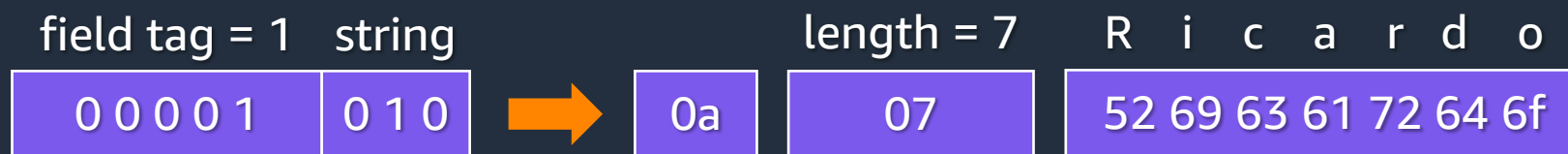
Binary Encoding with ProtoBuf, Thrift, and Avro

Schema using Protocol Buffers

```
message Person {  
    string userName = 1;  
    optional int64 favoriteNumber = 2;  
    repeated string interests = 3;  
}
```

Schema using Protocol Buffers

0a	07	52 69 63 61 72 64 6f	10	31 34	1a	06	4d 61 72 76 65 6c
----	----	----------------------	----	-------	----	----	-------------------



Schema using Thrift

```
struct Person {  
    1: required string userName,  
    2: optional i64 favoriteNumber,  
    3: optional list<string> interests  
}
```

Schema using Thrift (BinaryProtocol)

0b	00 01	00 00 00 07	52 69 63 61 72 64 6f	0a	00 02	31 34	0f
00 03	0b	00 00 00 01	00 00 00 06	4d 61 72 76 65 6c			

type 11 field
(string) tag = 1 length = 7 R i c a r d o

0b	00 01	00 00 00 07	52 69 63 61 72 64 6f
----	-------	-------------	----------------------

type 10 field
(i64) tag = 2 value = 14

0a	00 02	31 34
----	-------	-------

type 15 field type 11 items length = 6 M a r v e l end of
(list) tag = 3 (string) list = 1 6 l struct

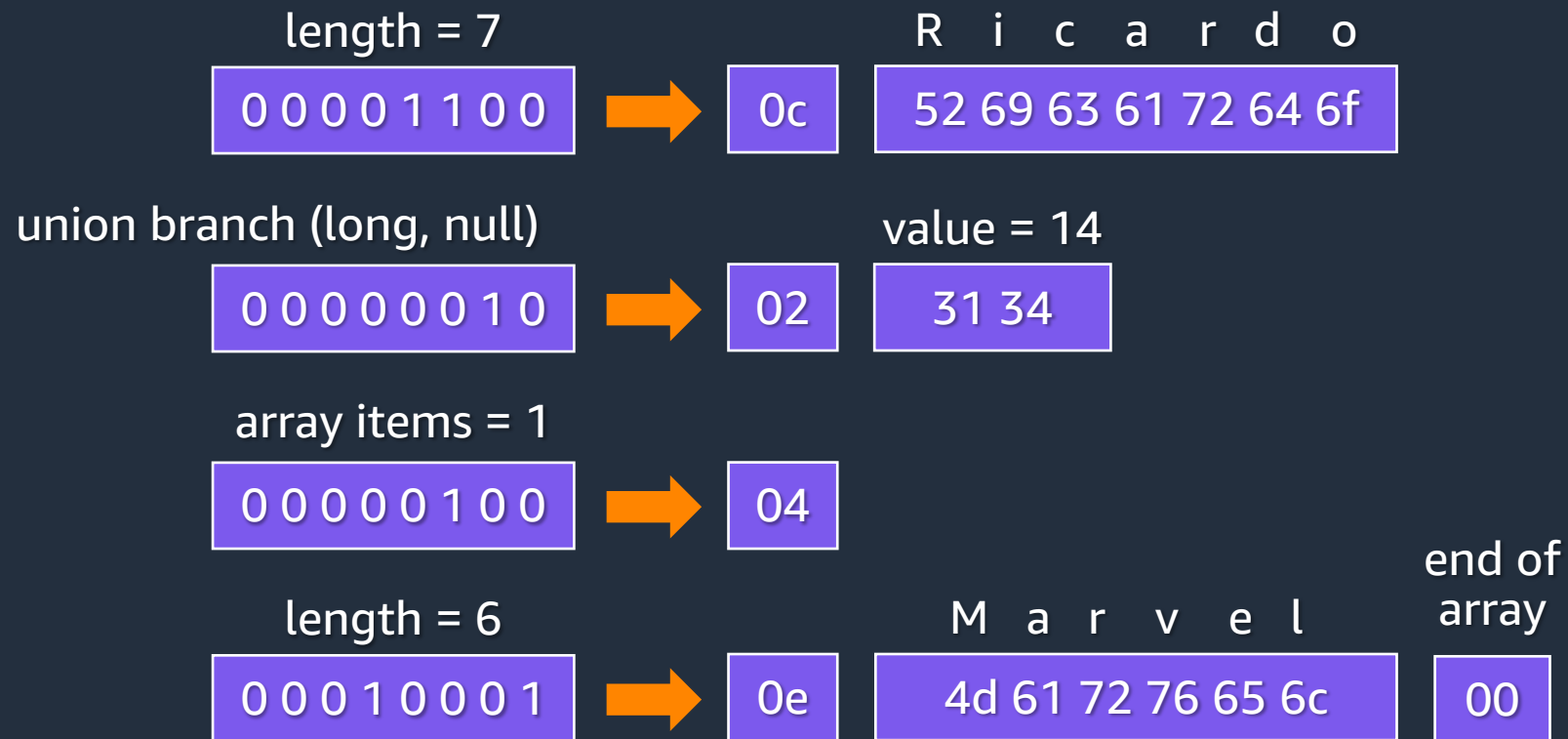
0f	00 03	0b	00 00 00 01	00 00 00 06	4d 61 72 76 65 6c	00
----	-------	----	-------------	-------------	-------------------	----

Schema using Avro

```
{  
  "type": "record",  
  "name": "Person",  
  "fields": [  
    {"name": "userName", "type": "string"},  
    {"name": "favoriteNumber", "type": ["null", "long"], "default": null},  
    {"name": "interests", "type": {"type": "array", "items": "string"}}  
  ]  
}
```

Schema using Avro

0c	52 69 63 61 72 64 6f	02	31 34	04	0e	4d 61 72 76 65 6c	00
----	----------------------	----	-------	----	----	-------------------	----



Same record; different binary encoding

Protocol
Buffers

0a	07	52 69 63 61 72 64 6f	10	31 34	1a	06	4d 61 72 76 65 6c
----	----	----------------------	----	-------	----	----	-------------------

Thrift

0b	00 01	00 00 00 07	52 69 63 61 72 64 6f	0a	00 02	31 34	0f
00 03	0b	00 00 00 01	00 00 00 06	4d 61 72 76 65 6c			

Avro

0c	52 69 63 61 72 64 6f	02	31 34	04	0e	4d 61 72 76 65 6c	00
----	----------------------	----	-------	----	----	-------------------	----

Schema compatibility

- **Backward compatibility:** Newer code can read data from older code
- **Forward compatibility:** Older code can read data from newer code

Data Catalog

Databases [New](#)

Tables [New](#)

Stream schema registries

Schemas

Connections [↗](#) [New](#)

Crawlers [New](#)

Classifiers [New](#)

Catalog settings

Data Integration and ETL

AWS Glue Studio

Jobs [↗](#) [New](#)

Interactive Sessions

Notebooks [↗](#) [New](#)

Data classification tools

Data format

The data format applies to all versions of a Glue schema and can't be changed post creation.

[Learn more](#) [↗](#)

Protocol Buffers



Compatibility mode

Compatibility may be changed post creation and affects data senders and/or receivers.

Backward (default) - consumer can read both current and previous version



Backward (default) - consumer can read both current and previous version

Backward all - consumer can read current and all previous versions

Forward - consumer can read both current and subsequent version

Forward - consumer can read both current and subsequent version and all subsequent versions

Full - combination of 'Backward' and 'Forward'

Required/Optional fields

- Not written into the binary format.
- Used to provide runtime checks.
- Useful to catching bugs in the code that writes data into the streams.



Schema evolution

- Change field names, not the tags.
- New fields must use new tags.
- Old just code ignore unknown tags.
- Datatype annotations help the parser to know how many bytes to skip when old code is reading new code.



Changing data types

- Possible, but it may lose precision or get data being truncated. Read the documentation.
- Change from single value to list depends on the binary format.
- Protocol Buffers is just repeated in the format. It can be skipped. But Thrift requires data to be there.



Can I switch the Schema Registry to another registry?

Time for 🧑💻 coding again

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Summary

1. Each programming language handles serialization differently.
2. Schema Registry is a database for schemas. It's not Doctor Strange.
3. A record payload is not just the payload. Mind the Schema IDs.
4. Backward/forward compatibility is different in each binary format.
5. Migrating from one registry to another is possible. But not easy.

Chapter 4: Encoding and Evolution

- Many thanks to Martin Kleppmann.
- This chapter teaches all about code that can evolve using schemas.
- This session is just a small portion of the chapter. I recommend you read the chapter in its entirety.





Thank you!

Ricardo Ferreira

 @riferrei