
pykafka
Release 2.0.1

October 19, 2015

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PyKafka is a cluster-aware Kafka 0.8.2 protocol client for python. It includes python implementations of Kafka producers and consumers, and runs under python 2.7.

PyKafka's primary goal is to provide a similar level of abstraction to the [JVM Kafka client](#) using idioms familiar to python programmers and exposing the most pythonic API possible.

You can install PyKafka from PyPI with

```
$ pip install pykafka
```

Full documentation and usage examples for PyKafka can be found on [readthedocs](#).

You can install PyKafka for local development and testing with

```
$ python setup.py develop
```

Getting Started

Assuming you have a Kafka instance running on localhost, you can use PyKafka to connect to it.

```
>>> from pykafka import KafkaClient
>>> client = KafkaClient(hosts="127.0.0.1:9092")
```

If the cluster you've connected to has any topics defined on it, you can list them with:

```
>>> client.topics
{'my.test': <pykafka.topic.Topic at 0x19bc8c0 (name=my.test)>}
>>> topic = client.topics['my.test']
```

Once you've got a *Topic*, you can create a *Producer* for it and start producing messages.

```
>>> with topic.get_producer() as producer:
...     for i in range(4):
...         producer.produce('test message ' + i ** 2)
```

You can also consume messages from this topic using a *Consumer* instance.

```
>>> consumer = topic.get_simple_consumer()
>>> for message in consumer:
...     if message is not None:
...         print message.offset, message.value
0 test message 0
1 test message 1
2 test message 4
3 test message 9
```

This *SimpleConsumer* doesn't scale - if you have two *SimpleConsumers* consuming the same topic, they will receive duplicate messages. To get around this, you can use the *BalancedConsumer*.

```
>>> balanced_consumer = topic.get_balanced_consumer(
...     consumer_group='testgroup',
...     auto_commit_enable=True,
...     zookeeper_connect='myZkClusterNode1.com:2181,myZkClusterNode2.com:2181/myZkChroot'
... )
```

You can have as many *BalancedConsumer* instances consuming a topic as that topic has partitions. If they are all connected to the same zookeeper instance, they will communicate with it to automatically balance the partitions between themselves.

What happened to Samsa?

This project used to be called samsa. It has been renamed PyKafka and has been fully overhauled to support Kafka 0.8.2. We chose to target 0.8.2 because it's currently the latest stable version, and the Offset Commit/Fetch API is stabilized.

The Samsa [PyPI package](#) will stay up for the foreseeable future and tags for previous versions will always be available in this repo.

If you need help using PyKafka or have found a bug, please open a [github issue](#) or use the [Google Group](#).

3.1 Help Documents

3.1.1 PyKafka Usage Guide

This document contains prose explanations and examples of common patterns of PyKafka usage.

Consumer Patterns

Setting the initial offset

This section applies to both the *SimpleConsumer* and the *BalancedConsumer*.

When a PyKafka consumer starts fetching messages from a topic, its starting position in the log is defined by two keyword arguments: *auto_offset_reset* and *reset_offset_on_start*.

```
consumer = topic.get_simple_consumer(  
    consumer_group="mygroup",  
    auto_offset_reset=OffsetType.EARLIEST,  
    reset_offset_on_start=False  
)
```

The starting offset is also affected by whether or not the Kafka cluster holds any previously committed offsets for each consumer group/topic/partition set. In this document, a “new” group/topic/partition set is one for which Kafka does not hold any previously committed offsets, and an “existing” set is one for which Kafka does.

The consumer’s initial behavior can be summed up by these rules:

- For any *new* group/topic/partitions, message consumption will start from *auto_offset_reset*. This is true independent of the value of *reset_offset_on_start*.
- For any *existing* group/topic/partitions, assuming *reset_offset_on_start=False*, consumption will start from the offset immediately following the last committed offset (if the last committed offset was 4, consumption starts at 5). If *reset_offset_on_start=True*, consumption starts from *auto_offset_reset*. If there is no committed offset, the group/topic/partition is considered *new*.

Put another way: if *reset_offset_on_start=True*, consumption will start from *auto_offset_reset*. If it is *False*, where consumption starts is dependent on the existence of committed offsets for the group/topic/partition in question.

Examples:

```

# assuming "mygroup" has no committed offsets

# starts from the latest available offset
consumer = topic.get_simple_consumer(
    consumer_group="mygroup",
    auto_offset_reset=OffsetType.LATEST
)
consumer.consume()
consumer.commit_offsets()

# starts from the last committed offset
consumer_2 = topic.get_simple_consumer(
    consumer_group="mygroup"
)

# starts from the earliest available offset
consumer_3 = topic.get_simple_consumer(
    consumer_group="mygroup",
    auto_offset_reset=OffsetType.EARLIEST,
    reset_offset_on_start=True
)

```

This behavior is based on the *auto.offset.reset* section of the [Kafka documentation](#).

Producer Patterns

TODO

3.2 API Documentation

3.2.1 pykafka.balancedconsumer

```

class pykafka.balancedconsumer.BalancedConsumer(topic, cluster, consumer_group,
    fetch_message_max_bytes=1048576,
    num_consumer_fetchers=1,
    auto_commit_enable=False,
    auto_commit_interval_ms=60000,
    queued_max_messages=2000,
    fetch_min_bytes=1,
    fetch_wait_max_ms=100,
    offsets_channel_backoff_ms=1000,
    offsets_commit_max_retries=5,
    auto_offset_reset=-2,
    consumer_timeout_ms=-1,
    balance_max_retries=5,
    balance_backoff_ms=2000,
    zookeeper_connection_timeout_ms=6000,
    zookeeper_connect='127.0.0.1:2181',
    zookeeper=None,
    auto_start=True,
    reset_offset_on_start=False)

```

A self-balancing consumer for Kafka that uses ZooKeeper to communicate with other balancing consumers.

Maintains a single instance of SimpleConsumer, periodically using the consumer rebalancing algorithm to reassign partitions to this SimpleConsumer.

```

__init__(topic, cluster, consumer_group, fetch_message_max_bytes=1048576,
         num_consumer_fetchers=1, auto_commit_enable=False, auto_commit_interval_ms=60000,
         queued_max_messages=2000, fetch_min_bytes=1, fetch_wait_max_ms=100, off-
         sets_channel_backoff_ms=1000, offsets_commit_max_retries=5, auto_offset_reset=-2,
         consumer_timeout_ms=-1, rebalance_max_retries=5, rebalance_backoff_ms=2000,
         zookeeper_connection_timeout_ms=6000, zookeeper_connect='127.0.0.1:2181',
         zookeeper=None, auto_start=True, reset_offset_on_start=False)

```

Create a `BalancedConsumer` instance

Parameters

- **topic** (`pykafka.topic.Topic`) – The topic this consumer should consume
- **cluster** (`pykafka.cluster.Cluster`) – The cluster to which this consumer should connect
- **consumer_group** (`bytes`) – The name of the consumer group this consumer should join.
- **fetch_message_max_bytes** (`int`) – The number of bytes of messages to attempt to fetch with each fetch request
- **num_consumer_fetchers** (`int`) – The number of workers used to make `FetchRequest`s
- **auto_commit_enable** (`bool`) – If true, periodically commit to kafka the offset of messages already fetched by this consumer. This also requires that `consumer_group` is not `None`.
- **auto_commit_interval_ms** (`int`) – The frequency (in milliseconds) at which the consumer’s offsets are committed to kafka. This setting is ignored if `auto_commit_enable` is `False`.
- **queued_max_messages** (`int`) – The maximum number of messages buffered for consumption in the internal `pykafka.simpleconsumer.SimpleConsumer`
- **fetch_min_bytes** (`int`) – The minimum amount of data (in bytes) that the server should return for a fetch request. If insufficient data is available, the request will block until sufficient data is available.
- **fetch_wait_max_ms** (`int`) – The maximum amount of time (in milliseconds) that the server will block before answering a fetch request if there isn’t sufficient data to immediately satisfy `fetch_min_bytes`.
- **offsets_channel_backoff_ms** (`int`) – Backoff time to retry failed offset commits and fetches.
- **offsets_commit_max_retries** (`int`) – The number of times the offset commit worker should retry before raising an error.
- **auto_offset_reset** (`pykafka.common.OffsetType`) – What to do if an offset is out of range. This setting indicates how to reset the consumer’s internal offset counter when an `OffsetOutOfRangeError` is encountered.
- **consumer_timeout_ms** (`int`) – Amount of time (in milliseconds) the consumer may spend without messages available for consumption before returning `None`.
- **rebalance_max_retries** (`int`) – The number of times the rebalance should retry before raising an error.
- **rebalance_backoff_ms** (`int`) – Backoff time (in milliseconds) between retries during rebalance.

- **zookeeper_connection_timeout_ms** (*int*) – The maximum time (in milliseconds) that the consumer waits while establishing a connection to zookeeper.
- **zookeeper_connect** (*str*) – Comma-separated (ip1:port1,ip2:port2) strings indicating the zookeeper nodes to which to connect.
- **zookeeper** (`kazoo.client.KazooClient`) – A `KazooClient` connected to a Zookeeper instance. If provided, `zookeeper_connect` is ignored.
- **auto_start** (*bool*) – Whether the consumer should begin communicating with zookeeper after `__init__` is complete. If false, communication can be started with `start()`.
- **reset_offset_on_start** (*bool*) – Whether the consumer should reset its internal offset counter to `self._auto_offset_reset` and commit that offset immediately upon starting up

__iter__ ()

Yield an infinite stream of messages until the consumer times out

_add_partitions (*partitions*)

Add partitions to the zookeeper registry for this consumer.

Also add these partitions to the consumer's internal partition registry.

Parameters partitions (Iterable of `pykafka.partition.Partition`) – The partitions to add.

_add_self ()

Register this consumer in zookeeper.

This method ensures that the number of participants is at most the number of partitions.

_check_held_partitions ()

Double-check held partitions against zookeeper

Ensure that the partitions held by this consumer are the ones that zookeeper thinks it's holding. If not, rebalance.

_decide_partitions (*participants*)

Decide which partitions belong to this consumer.

Uses the consumer rebalancing algorithm described here <http://kafka.apache.org/documentation.html>

It is very important that the participants array is sorted, since this algorithm runs on each consumer and indexes into the same array. The same array index operation must return the same result on each consumer.

Parameters participants (Iterable of *bytes*) – Sorted list of ids of all other consumers in this consumer group.

_get_participants ()

Use zookeeper to get the other consumers of this topic.

Returns A sorted list of the ids of the other consumers of this consumer's topic

_path_from_partition (*p*)

Given a partition, return its path in zookeeper.

_path_self

Path where this consumer should be registered in zookeeper

_rebalance ()

Claim partitions for this consumer.

This method is called whenever a zookeeper watch is triggered.

`_remove_partitions` (*partitions*)

Remove partitions from the zookeeper registry for this consumer.

Also remove these partitions from the consumer's internal partition registry.

Parameters *partitions* (Iterable of `pykafka.partition.Partition`) – The partitions to remove.

`_set_watches` ()

Set watches in zookeeper that will trigger rebalances.

Rebalances should be triggered whenever a broker, topic, or consumer znode is changed in zookeeper. This ensures that the balance of the consumer group remains up-to-date with the current state of the cluster.

`_setup_checker_worker` ()

Start the zookeeper partition checker thread

`_setup_internal_consumer` (*start=True*)

Instantiate an internal SimpleConsumer.

If there is already a SimpleConsumer instance held by this object, disable its workers and mark it for garbage collection before creating a new one.

`_setup_zookeeper` (*zookeeper_connect, timeout*)

Open a connection to a ZooKeeper host.

Parameters

- **`zookeeper_connect`** (*str*) – The 'ip:port' address of the zookeeper node to which to connect.
- **`timeout`** (*int*) – Connection timeout (in milliseconds)

`commit_offsets` ()

Commit offsets for this consumer's partitions

Uses the offset commit/fetch API

`consume` (*block=True*)

Get one message from the consumer

Parameters *block* (*bool*) – Whether to block while waiting for a message

`held_offsets`

Return a map from partition id to held offset for each partition

`reset_offsets` (*partition_offsets=None*)

Reset offsets for the specified partitions

Issue an OffsetRequest for each partition and set the appropriate returned offset in the OwnedPartition

Parameters *partition_offsets* (Iterable of (`pykafka.partition.Partition`, `int`)) – (*partition*, *offset*) pairs to reset where *partition* is the partition for which to reset the offset and *offset* is the new offset the partition should have

`start` ()

Open connections and join a cluster.

`stop` ()

Close the zookeeper connection and stop consuming.

This method should be called as part of a graceful shutdown process.

3.2.2 pykafka.broker

Author: Keith Bourgoïn, Emmett Butler

```
class pykafka.broker.Broker (id_, host, port, handler, socket_timeout_ms, offsets_channel_socket_timeout_ms, buffer_size=1048576, source_host='', source_port=0)
```

A Broker is an abstraction over a real kafka server instance. It is used to perform requests to these servers.

```
__init__ (id_, host, port, handler, socket_timeout_ms, offsets_channel_socket_timeout_ms, buffer_size=1048576, source_host='', source_port=0)
```

Create a Broker instance.

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – The id number of this broker
- **host** (*str*) – The host address to which to connect. An IP address or a DNS name
- **port** (*int*) – The port on which to connect
- **handler** (*pykafka.handlers.Handler*) – A Handler instance that will be used to service requests and responses
- **socket_timeout_ms** (*int*) – The socket timeout for network requests
- **offsets_channel_socket_timeout_ms** (*int*) – The socket timeout for network requests on the offsets channel
- **buffer_size** (*int*) – The size (bytes) of the internal buffer used to receive network responses
- **source_host** (*str*) – The host portion of the source address for socket connections
- **source_port** (*int*) – The port portion of the source address for socket connections

```
commit_consumer_group_offsets (consumer_group, consumer_group_generation_id, consumer_id, preqs)
```

Commit offsets to Kafka using the Offset Commit/Fetch API

Commit the offsets of all messages consumed so far by this consumer group with the Offset Commit/Fetch API

Based on Step 2 here <https://cwiki.apache.org/confluence/display/KAFKA/Committing+and+fetching+consumer+offsets+in>

Parameters

- **consumer_group** (*str*) – the name of the consumer group for which to commit offsets
- **consumer_group_generation_id** (*int*) – The generation ID for this consumer group
- **consumer_id** (*str*) – The identifier for this consumer group
- **preqs** (Iterable of *pykafka.protocol.PartitionOffsetCommitRequest*) – Requests indicating the partitions for which offsets should be committed

```
connect ()
```

Establish a connection to the broker server.

Creates a new *pykafka.connection.BrokerConnection* and a new *pykafka.handlers.RequestHandler* for this broker

```
connect_offsets_channel ()
```

Establish a connection to the Broker for the offsets channel

Creates a new `pykafka.connection.BrokerConnection` and a new `pykafka.handlers.RequestHandler` for this broker's offsets channel

connected

Returns True if this object's main connection to the Kafka broker is active

fetch_consumer_group_offsets (*consumer_group, preqs*)

Fetch the offsets stored in Kafka with the Offset Commit/Fetch API

Based on Step 2 here <https://cwiki.apache.org/confluence/display/KAFKA/Committing+and+fetching+consumer+offsets+in>

Parameters

- **consumer_group** (*str*) – the name of the consumer group for which to fetch offsets
- **preqs** (Iterable of `pykafka.protocol.PartitionOffsetFetchRequest`) – Requests indicating the partitions for which offsets should be fetched

fetch_messages (*partition_requests, timeout=30000, min_bytes=1*)

Fetch messages from a set of partitions.

Parameters

- **partition_requests** (Iterable of `pykafka.protocol.PartitionFetchRequest`) – Requests of messages to fetch.
- **timeout** (*int*) – the maximum amount of time (in milliseconds) the server will block before answering the fetch request if there isn't sufficient data to immediately satisfy `min_bytes`
- **min_bytes** (*int*) – the minimum amount of data (in bytes) the server should return. If insufficient data is available the request will block for up to `timeout` milliseconds.

classmethod from_metadata (*metadata, handler, socket_timeout_ms, offsets_channel_socket_timeout_ms, buffer_size=65536, source_host='', source_port=0*)

Create a Broker using BrokerMetadata

Parameters

- **metadata** (`pykafka.protocol.BrokerMetadata.`) – Metadata that describes the broker.
- **handler** (`pykafka.handlers.Handler`) – A Handler instance that will be used to service requests and responses
- **socket_timeout_ms** (*int*) – The socket timeout for network requests
- **offsets_channel_socket_timeout_ms** (*int*) – The socket timeout for network requests on the offsets channel
- **buffer_size** (*int*) – The size (bytes) of the internal buffer used to receive network responses
- **source_host** (*str*) – The host portion of the source address for socket connections
- **source_port** (*int*) – The port portion of the source address for socket connections

handler

The primary `pykafka.handlers.RequestHandler` for this broker

This handler handles all requests outside of the commit/fetch api

host

The host to which this broker is connected

id

The broker's ID within the Kafka cluster

offsets_channel_connected

Returns True if this object's offsets channel connection to the Kafka broker is active

offsets_channel_handler

The offset channel `pykafka.handlers.RequestHandler` for this broker

This handler handles all requests that use the commit/fetch api

port

The port where the broker is available

produce_messages (*produce_request*)

Produce messages to a set of partitions.

Parameters `produce_request` (`pykafka.protocol.ProduceRequest`) – a request object indicating the messages to produce

request_metadata (*topics=None*)

Request cluster metadata

Parameters `topics` (Iterable of *bytes*) – The topic names for which to request metadata

request_offset_limits (*partition_requests*)

Request offset information for a set of topic/partitions

Parameters `partition_requests` (Iterable of `pykafka.protocol.PartitionOffsetRequest`) – requests specifying the partitions for which to fetch offsets

3.2.3 pykafka.client

Author: Keith Bourgoin, Emmett Butler

```
class pykafka.client.KafkaClient (hosts='127.0.0.1:9092', socket_timeout_ms=30000, offsets_channel_socket_timeout_ms=10000, ignore_rdkafka=False, exclude_internal_topics=True, source_address='')
```

Bases: object

A high-level pythonic client for Kafka

```
__init__ (hosts='127.0.0.1:9092', socket_timeout_ms=30000, offsets_channel_socket_timeout_ms=10000, ignore_rdkafka=False, exclude_internal_topics=True, source_address='')
```

Create a connection to a Kafka cluster.

Documentation for `source_address` can be found at https://docs.python.org/2/library/socket.html#socket.create_connection

Parameters

- **hosts** (*bytes*) – Comma-separated list of kafka hosts to used to connect.
- **socket_timeout_ms** (*int*) – The socket timeout (in milliseconds) for network requests
- **offsets_channel_socket_timeout_ms** (*int*) – The socket timeout (in milliseconds) when reading responses for offset commit and offset fetch requests.
- **ignore_rdkafka** (*bool*) – Don't use rdkafka, even if installed.
- **exclude_internal_topics** (*bool*) – Whether messages from internal topics (specifically, the offsets topic) should be exposed to the consumer.

- **source_address** (str 'host:port') – The source address for socket connections

__weakref__

list of weak references to the object (if defined)

update_cluster()

Update known brokers and topics.

Updates each Topic and Broker, adding new ones as found, with current metadata from the cluster.

3.2.4 pykafka.cluster

```
class pykafka.cluster.Cluster(hosts, handler, socket_timeout_ms=30000, offsets_channel_socket_timeout_ms=10000, exclude_internal_topics=True, source_address='')
```

Bases: object

A Cluster is a high-level abstraction of the collection of brokers and topics that makes up a real kafka cluster.

__init__ (hosts, handler, socket_timeout_ms=30000, offsets_channel_socket_timeout_ms=10000, exclude_internal_topics=True, source_address='')

Create a new Cluster instance.

Parameters

- **hosts** (bytes) – Comma-separated list of kafka hosts to used to connect.
- **handler** (`pykafka.handlers.Handler`) – The concurrency handler for network requests.
- **socket_timeout_ms** (int) – The socket timeout (in milliseconds) for network requests
- **offsets_channel_socket_timeout_ms** (int) – The socket timeout (in milliseconds) when reading responses for offset commit and offset fetch requests.
- **exclude_internal_topics** (bool) – Whether messages from internal topics (specifically, the offsets topic) should be exposed to consumers.
- **source_address** (str 'host:port') – The source address for socket connections

__weakref__

list of weak references to the object (if defined)

_get_metadata (topics=None)

Get fresh cluster metadata from a broker.

_update_brokers (broker_metadata)

Update brokers with fresh metadata.

Parameters broker_metadata (Dict of {name: metadata} where metadata is `pykafka.protocol.BrokerMetadata` and name is str.) – Metadata for all brokers.

brokers

The dict of known brokers for this cluster

get_offset_manager (consumer_group)

Get the broker designated as the offset manager for this consumer group.

Based on Step 1 at <https://cwiki.apache.org/confluence/display/KAFKA/Committing+and+fetching+consumer+offsets+in+K>

Parameters consumer_group (str) – The name of the consumer group for which to find the offset manager.

handler

The concurrency handler for network requests

topics

The dict of known topics for this cluster

update ()

Update known brokers and topics.

3.2.5 pykafka.common

Author: Keith Bourgoïn

class pykafka.common.**Message**

Bases: object

Message class.

Variables

- **response_code** – Response code from Kafka
- **topic** – Originating topic
- **payload** – Message payload
- **key** – (optional) Message key
- **offset** – Message offset

__weakref__

list of weak references to the object (if defined)

class pykafka.common.**CompressionType**

Bases: object

Enum for the various compressions supported.

Variables

- **NONE** – Indicates no compression in use
- **GZIP** – Indicates gzip compression in use
- **SNAPPY** – Indicates snappy compression in use

__weakref__

list of weak references to the object (if defined)

class pykafka.common.**OffsetType**

Bases: object

Enum for special values for earliest/latest offsets.

Variables

- **EARLIEST** – Indicates the earliest offset available for a partition
- **LATEST** – Indicates the latest offset available for a partition

__weakref__

list of weak references to the object (if defined)

3.2.6 pykafka.connection

class `pykafka.connection.BrokerConnection` (*host*, *port*, *buffer_size=1048576*, *source_host=''*,
source_port=0)

Bases: `object`

`BrokerConnection` thinly wraps a `socket.create_connection` call and handles the sending and receiving of data that conform to the kafka binary protocol over that socket.

`__del__` (`()`)

Close this connection when the object is deleted.

`__init__` (*host*, *port*, *buffer_size=1048576*, *source_host=''*, *source_port=0*)

Initialize a socket connection to Kafka.

Parameters

- **`host`** (*str*) – The host to which to connect
- **`port`** (*int*) – The port on the host to which to connect
- **`buffer_size`** (*int*) – The size (in bytes) of the buffer in which to hold response data.
- **`source_host`** (*str*) – The host portion of the source address for the socket connection
- **`source_port`** (*int*) – The port portion of the source address for the socket connection

`__weakref__`

list of weak references to the object (if defined)

`connect` (*timeout*)

Connect to the broker.

`connected`

Returns true if the socket connection is open.

`disconnect` (`()`)

Disconnect from the broker.

`reconnect` (`()`)

Disconnect from the broker, then reconnect

`request` (*request*)

Send a request over the socket connection

`response` (`()`)

Wait for a response from the broker

3.2.7 pykafka.exceptions

Author: Keith Bourgoïn, Emmett Butler

exception `pykafka.exceptions.ConsumerCoordinatorNotAvailable`

Bases: `pykafka.exceptions.ProtocolClientError`

The broker returns this error code for consumer metadata requests or offset commit requests if the offsets topic has not yet been created.

exception `pykafka.exceptions.ConsumerStoppedException`

Bases: `pykafka.exceptions.KafkaException`

Indicates that the consumer was stopped when an operation was attempted that required it to be running

exception `pykafka.exceptions.InvalidMessageError`
Bases: `pykafka.exceptions.ProtocolClientError`

This indicates that a message contents does not match its CRC

exception `pykafka.exceptions.InvalidMessageSize`
Bases: `pykafka.exceptions.ProtocolClientError`

The message has a negative size

exception `pykafka.exceptions.KafkaException`
Bases: `exceptions.Exception`

Generic exception type. The base of all pykafka exception types.

__weakref__
list of weak references to the object (if defined)

exception `pykafka.exceptions.LeaderNotAvailable`
Bases: `pykafka.exceptions.ProtocolClientError`

This error is thrown if we are in the middle of a leadership election and there is currently no leader for this partition and hence it is unavailable for writes.

exception `pykafka.exceptions.MessageSizeTooLarge`
Bases: `pykafka.exceptions.ProtocolClientError`

The server has a configurable maximum message size to avoid unbounded memory allocation. This error is thrown if the client attempts to produce a message larger than this maximum.

exception `pykafka.exceptions.NoMessagesConsumedError`
Bases: `pykafka.exceptions.KafkaException`

Indicates that no messages were returned from a MessageSet

exception `pykafka.exceptions.NotCoordinatorForConsumer`
Bases: `pykafka.exceptions.ProtocolClientError`

The broker returns this error code if it receives an offset fetch or commit request for a consumer group that it is not a coordinator for.

exception `pykafka.exceptions.NotLeaderForPartition`
Bases: `pykafka.exceptions.ProtocolClientError`

This error is thrown if the client attempts to send messages to a replica that is not the leader for some partition. It indicates that the client's metadata is out of date.

exception `pykafka.exceptions.OffsetMetadataTooLarge`
Bases: `pykafka.exceptions.ProtocolClientError`

If you specify a string larger than configured maximum for offset metadata

exception `pykafka.exceptions.OffsetOutOfRangeError`
Bases: `pykafka.exceptions.ProtocolClientError`

The requested offset is outside the range of offsets maintained by the server for the given topic/partition.

exception `pykafka.exceptions.OffsetRequestFailedError`
Bases: `pykafka.exceptions.KafkaException`

Indicates that OffsetRequests for offset resetting failed more times than the configured maximum

exception `pykafka.exceptions.OffsetsLoadInProgress`
Bases: `pykafka.exceptions.ProtocolClientError`

The broker returns this error code for an offset fetch request if it is still loading offsets (after a leader change for that offsets topic partition).

exception `pykafka.exceptions.PartitionOwnedError` (*partition*, *args, **kwargs)

Bases: `pykafka.exceptions.KafkaException`

Indicates a given partition is still owned in Zookeeper.

exception `pykafka.exceptions.ProduceFailureError`

Bases: `pykafka.exceptions.KafkaException`

Indicates a generic failure in the producer

exception `pykafka.exceptions.ProducerQueueFullError`

Bases: `pykafka.exceptions.KafkaException`

Indicates that one or more of the AsyncProducer's internal queues contain at least `max_queued_messages` messages

exception `pykafka.exceptions.ProducerStoppedException`

Bases: `pykafka.exceptions.KafkaException`

Raised when the Producer is used while not running

exception `pykafka.exceptions.ProtocolClientError`

Bases: `pykafka.exceptions.KafkaException`

Base class for protocol errors

exception `pykafka.exceptions.RequestTimedOut`

Bases: `pykafka.exceptions.ProtocolClientError`

This error is thrown if the request exceeds the user-specified time limit in the request.

exception `pykafka.exceptions.SocketDisconnectedError`

Bases: `pykafka.exceptions.KafkaException`

Indicates that the socket connecting this client to a kafka broker has become disconnected

exception `pykafka.exceptions.UnknownError`

Bases: `pykafka.exceptions.ProtocolClientError`

An unexpected server error

exception `pykafka.exceptions.UnknownTopicOrPartition`

Bases: `pykafka.exceptions.ProtocolClientError`

This request is for a topic or partition that does not exist on this broker.

3.2.8 pykafka.handlers

Author: Keith Bourgoïn, Emmett Butler

class `pykafka.handlers.ResponseFuture` (*handler*)

Bases: `object`

A response which may have a value at some point.

`__init__` (*handler*)

`__weakref__`

list of weak references to the object (if defined)

get (*response_cls=None, timeout=None*)
Block until data is ready and return.

Raises an exception if there was an error.

set_error (*error*)
Set error and trigger get method.

set_response (*response*)
Set response data and trigger get method.

class `pykafka.handlers.Handler`

Bases: `object`

Base class for Handler classes

__weakref__
list of weak references to the object (if defined)

spawn (*target, *args, **kwargs*)
Create the worker that will process the work to be handled

class `pykafka.handlers.ThreadingHandler`

Bases: `pykafka.handlers.Handler`

A handler. that uses a `threading.Thread` to perform its work

Event (**args, **kwargs*)
A factory function that returns a new event.

Events manage a flag that can be set to true with the `set()` method and reset to false with the `clear()` method. The `wait()` method blocks until the flag is true.

Lock ()
`allocate_lock()` -> lock object (`allocate()` is an obsolete synonym)
Create a new lock object. See `help(LockType)` for information about locks.

class Queue (*maxsize=0*)
Create a queue object with a given maximum size.
If `maxsize` is ≤ 0 , the queue size is infinite.

empty ()
Return True if the queue is empty, False otherwise (not reliable!).

full ()
Return True if the queue is full, False otherwise (not reliable!).

get (*block=True, timeout=None*)
Remove and return an item from the queue.

If optional args 'block' is true and 'timeout' is None (the default), block if necessary until an item is available. If 'timeout' is a non-negative number, it blocks at most 'timeout' seconds and raises the Empty exception if no item was available within that time. Otherwise ('block' is false), return an item if one is immediately available, else raise the Empty exception ('timeout' is ignored in that case).

get_nowait ()
Remove and return an item from the queue without blocking.
Only get an item if one is immediately available. Otherwise raise the Empty exception.

join ()
Blocks until all items in the Queue have been gotten and processed.

The count of unfinished tasks goes up whenever an item is added to the queue. The count goes down whenever a consumer thread calls `task_done()` to indicate the item was retrieved and all work on it is complete.

When the count of unfinished tasks drops to zero, `join()` unblocks.

put (*item*, *block=True*, *timeout=None*)

Put an item into the queue.

If optional args ‘block’ is true and ‘timeout’ is None (the default), block if necessary until a free slot is available. If ‘timeout’ is a non-negative number, it blocks at most ‘timeout’ seconds and raises the Full exception if no free slot was available within that time. Otherwise (‘block’ is false), put an item on the queue if a free slot is immediately available, else raise the Full exception (‘timeout’ is ignored in that case).

put_nowait (*item*)

Put an item into the queue without blocking.

Only enqueue the item if a free slot is immediately available. Otherwise raise the Full exception.

qsize ()

Return the approximate size of the queue (not reliable!).

task_done ()

Indicate that a formerly enqueued task is complete.

Used by Queue consumer threads. For each `get()` used to fetch a task, a subsequent call to `task_done()` tells the queue that the processing on the task is complete.

If a `join()` is currently blocking, it will resume when all items have been processed (meaning that a `task_done()` call was received for every item that had been `put()` into the queue).

Raises a `ValueError` if called more times than there were items placed in the queue.

`ThreadingHandler.QueueEmptyError`

alias of `Empty`

class `pykafka.handlers.RequestHandler` (*handler*, *connection*)

Bases: `object`

Uses a `Handler` instance to dispatch requests.

class `Task` (*request*, *future*)

Bases: `tuple`

__getnewargs__ ()

Return self as a plain tuple. Used by copy and pickle.

__getstate__ ()

Exclude the `OrderedDict` from pickling

static **__new__** (*_cls*, *request*, *future*)

Create new instance of `Task(request, future)`

__repr__ ()

Return a nicely formatted representation string

__asdict ()

Return a new `OrderedDict` which maps field names to their values

classmethod **__make** (*iterable*, *new=<built-in method __new__ of type object at 0x9192c0>*,
len=<built-in function len>)

Make a new `Task` object from a sequence or iterable

`__replace` (*_self*, ***kwargs*)

Return a new Task object replacing specified fields with new values

`future`

Alias for field number 1

`request`

Alias for field number 0

`RequestHandler.__init__` (*handler*, *connection*)

`RequestHandler.__weakref__`

list of weak references to the object (if defined)

`RequestHandler._start_thread` ()

Run the request processor

`RequestHandler.request` (*request*, *has_response=True*)

Construct a new request

Parameters *has_response* – Whether this request will return a response

Returns `pykafka.handlers.ResponseFuture`

`RequestHandler.start` ()

Start the request processor.

`RequestHandler.stop` ()

Stop the request processor.

3.2.9 pykafka.partition

Author: Keith Bourgoïn, Emmett Butler

class `pykafka.partition.Partition` (*topic*, *id_*, *leader*, *replicas*, *isr*)

A Partition is an abstraction over the kafka concept of a partition. A kafka partition is a logical division of the logs for a topic. Its messages are totally ordered.

`__init__` (*topic*, *id_*, *leader*, *replicas*, *isr*)

Instantiate a new Partition

Parameters

- **`topic`** (`pykafka.topic.Topic`) – The topic to which this Partition belongs
- **`id`** (*int*) – The identifier for this partition
- **`leader`** (`pykafka.broker.Broker`) – The broker that is currently acting as the leader for this partition.
- **`replicas`** (Iterable of `pykafka.broker.Broker`) – A list of brokers containing this partition's replicas
- **`isr`** (`pykafka.broker.Broker`) – The current set of in-sync replicas for this partition

`earliest_available_offset` ()

Get the earliest offset for this partition.

`fetch_offset_limit` (*offsets_before*, *max_offsets=1*)

Use the Offset API to find a limit of valid offsets for this partition.

Parameters

- **offsets_before** (*int*) – Return an offset from before this timestamp (in milliseconds)
- **max_offsets** (*int*) – The maximum number of offsets to return

id

The identifying int for this partition, unique within its topic

isr

The current list of in-sync replicas for this partition

latest_available_offset ()

Get the latest offset for this partition.

leader

The broker currently acting as leader for this partition

replicas

The list of brokers currently holding replicas of this partition

topic

The topic to which this partition belongs

update (*brokers, metadata*)

Update this partition with fresh metadata.

Parameters

- **brokers** (List of *pykafka.broker.Broker*) – Brokers on which partitions exist
- **metadata** (*pykafka.protocol.PartitionMetadata*) – Metadata for the partition

3.2.10 pykafka.partitioners

Author: Keith Bourgoïn, Emmett Butler

`pykafka.partitioners.random_partitioner` (*partitions, key*)

Returns a random partition out of all of the available partitions.

class `pykafka.partitioners.BasePartitioner`

Bases: `object`

Base class for custom class-based partitioners.

A partitioner is used by the `pykafka.producer.Producer` to decide which partition to which to produce messages.

__weakref__

list of weak references to the object (if defined)

class `pykafka.partitioners.HashingPartitioner` (*hash_func=<built-in function hash>*)

Bases: `pykafka.partitioners.BasePartitioner`

Returns a (relatively) consistent partition out of all available partitions based on the key.

Messages that are published with the same keys are not guaranteed to end up on the same broker if the number of brokers changes (due to the addition or removal of a broker, planned or unplanned) or if the number of topics per partition changes. This is also unreliable when not all brokers are aware of a topic, since the number of available partitions will be in flux until all brokers have accepted a write to that topic and have declared how many partitions that they are actually serving.

`__call__` (*partitions*, *key*)

Parameters

- **partitions** (sequence of `pykafka.base.BasePartition`) – The partitions from which to choose
- **key** (Any hashable type if using the default `hash()` implementation, any valid value for your custom hash function) – Key used for routing

Returns A partition

Return type `pykafka.base.BasePartition`

`__init__` (*hash_func*=<built-in function hash>)

Parameters **hash_func** (*function*) – hash function (defaults to `hash()`), should return an *int*. If hash randomization (Python 2.7) is enabled, a custom hashing function should be defined that is consistent between interpreter restarts.

3.2.11 pykafka.producer

```
class pykafka.producer.Producer(cluster, topic, partitioner=<function random_partitioner>,
                                compression=0, max_retries=3, retry_backoff_ms=100,
                                required_acks=1, ack_timeout_ms=10000,
                                max_queued_messages=100000, min_queued_messages=70000,
                                linger_ms=5000, block_on_queue_full=True, sync=False)
```

Bases: object

Implements asynchronous producer logic similar to the JVM driver.

It creates a thread of execution for each broker that is the leader of one or more of its topic's partitions. Each of these threads (which may use *threading* or some other parallelism implementation like *gevent*) is associated with a queue that holds the messages that are waiting to be sent to that queue's broker.

`__enter__` ()

Context manager entry point - start the producer

`__exit__` (*exc_type*, *exc_value*, *traceback*)

Context manager exit point - stop the producer

```
__init__ (cluster, topic, partitioner=<function random_partitioner>, compression=0,
          max_retries=3, retry_backoff_ms=100, required_acks=1, ack_timeout_ms=10000,
          max_queued_messages=100000, min_queued_messages=70000, linger_ms=5000,
          block_on_queue_full=True, sync=False)
```

Instantiate a new AsyncProducer

Parameters

- **cluster** (`pykafka.cluster.Cluster`) – The cluster to which to connect
- **topic** (`pykafka.topic.Topic`) – The topic to which to produce messages
- **partitioner** (`pykafka.partitioners.BasePartitioner`) – The partitioner to use during message production
- **compression** (`pykafka.common.CompressionType`) – The type of compression to use.
- **max_retries** (*int*) – How many times to attempt to produce a given batch of messages before raising an error.

- **retry_backoff_ms** (*int*) – The amount of time (in milliseconds) to back off during produce request retries.
- **required_acks** (*int*) – The number of other brokers that must have committed the data to their log and acknowledged this to the leader before a request is considered complete
- **ack_timeout_ms** (*int*) – The amount of time (in milliseconds) to wait for acknowledgment of a produce request.
- **max_queued_messages** (*int*) – The maximum number of messages the producer can have waiting to be sent to the broker. If messages are sent faster than they can be delivered to the broker, the producer will either block or throw an exception based on the preference specified with `block_on_queue_full`.
- **min_queued_messages** (*int*) – The minimum number of messages the producer can have waiting in a queue before it flushes that queue to its broker (must be greater than 0).
- **linger_ms** (*int*) – This setting gives the upper bound on the delay for batching: once the producer gets `min_queued_messages` worth of messages for a broker, it will be sent immediately regardless of this setting. However, if we have fewer than this many messages accumulated for this partition we will ‘linger’ for the specified time waiting for more records to show up. `linger_ms=0` indicates no lingering.
- **block_on_queue_full** (*bool*) – When the producer’s message queue for a broker contains `max_queued_messages`, we must either stop accepting new messages (block) or throw an error. If True, this setting indicates we should block until space is available in the queue. If False, we should throw an error immediately.
- **sync** (*bool*) – Whether calls to *produce* should wait for the message to send before returning

`__weakref__`

list of weak references to the object (if defined)

`__produce` (*message_partition_tup*)

Enqueue a message for the relevant broker

Parameters `message_partition_tup` (((*bytes*, *bytes*), *int*) *tuple*) – Message with partition assigned.

`__raise_worker_exceptions` ()

Raises exceptions encountered on worker threads

`__send_request` (*message_batch*, *owned_broker*)

Send the produce request to the broker and handle the response.

Parameters

- **message_batch** (iterable of ((*key*, *value*), *partition_id*) tuples) – An iterable of messages to send
- **owned_broker** (`pykafka.producer.OwnedBroker`) – The broker to which to send the request

`__setup_owned_brokers` ()

Instantiate one `OwnedBroker` per broker

If there are already `OwnedBrokers` instantiated, safely stop and flush them before creating new ones.

`__update` ()

Update the producer and cluster after an `ERROR_CODE`

Also re-produces messages that were in queues at the time the update was triggered

`_wait_all()`

Block until all pending messages are sent

“Pending” messages are those that have been used in calls to *produce* and have not yet been dequeued and sent to the broker

`produce(message, partition_key=None)`

Produce a message.

Parameters

- **`message`** (*bytes*) – The message to produce (use `None` to send null)
- **`partition_key`** (*bytes*) – The key to use when deciding which partition to send this message to

`start()`

Set up data structures and start worker threads

`stop()`

Mark the producer as stopped

3.2.12 pykafka.protocol

`class pykafka.protocol.MetadataRequest` (*topics=None*)

Bases: *pykafka.protocol.Request*

Metadata Request

Specification:

```
MetadataRequest => [TopicName]
TopicName => string
```

API_KEY

API_KEY for this request, from the Kafka docs

`__init__` (*topics=None*)

Create a new MetadataRequest

Parameters **`topics`** – Topics to query. Leave empty for all available topics.

`__len__` ()

Length of the serialized message, in bytes

`get_bytes` ()

Serialize the message

Returns Serialized message

Return type bytearray

`class pykafka.protocol.MetadataResponse` (*buff*)

Bases: *pykafka.protocol.Response*

Response from MetadataRequest

Specification:

```
MetadataResponse => [Broker][TopicMetadata]
Broker => NodeId Host Port
NodeId => int32
Host => string
```

```

Port => int32
TopicMetadata => TopicErrorCode TopicName [PartitionMetadata]
TopicErrorCode => int16
PartitionMetadata => PartitionErrorCode PartitionId Leader Replicas Isr
PartitionErrorCode => int16
PartitionId => int32
Leader => int32
Replicas => [int32]
Isr => [int32]

```

__init__ (*buff*)

Deserialize into a new Response

Parameters *buff* (bytearray) – Serialized message

class `pykafka.protocol.ProduceRequest` (*compression_type=0, required_acks=1, timeout=10000*)

Bases: `pykafka.protocol.Request`

Produce Request

Specification:

```

ProduceRequest => RequiredAcks Timeout [TopicName [Partition MessageSetSize MessageSet]]
RequiredAcks => int16
Timeout => int32
Partition => int32
MessageSetSize => int32

```

API_KEY

API_KEY for this request, from the Kafka docs

__init__ (*compression_type=0, required_acks=1, timeout=10000*)

Create a new ProduceRequest

required_acks determines how many acknowledgement the server waits for before returning. This is useful for ensuring the replication factor of published messages. The behavior is:

```

-1: Block until all servers acknowledge
0: No waiting -- server doesn't even respond to the Produce request
1: Wait for this server to write to the local log and then return
2+: Wait for N servers to acknowledge

```

Parameters

- **partition_requests** – Iterable of `kafka.pykafka.protocol.PartitionProduceRequest` for this request
- **compression_type** – Compression to use for messages
- **required_acks** – see docstring
- **timeout** – timeout (in ms) to wait for the required acks

__len__ ()

Length of the serialized message, in bytes

add_message (*message, topic_name, partition_id*)

Add a list of `kafka.common.Message` to the waiting request

Parameters

- **messages** – an iterable of `kafka.common.Message` to add

- **topic_name** – the name of the topic to publish to
- **partition_id** – the partition to publish to

get_bytes ()

Serialize the message

Returns Serialized message

Return type bytearray

message_count ()

Get the number of messages across all MessageSets in the request.

messages

Iterable of all messages in the Request

class `pykafka.protocol.ProduceResponse` (*buff*)

Bases: `pykafka.protocol.Response`

Produce Response. Checks to make sure everything went okay.

Specification:

```
ProduceResponse => [TopicName [Partition ErrorCode Offset]]
TopicName => string
Partition => int32
ErrorCode => int16
Offset => int64
```

__init__ (*buff*)

Deserialize into a new Response

Parameters **buff** (bytearray) – Serialized message

class `pykafka.protocol.OffsetRequest` (*partition_requests*)

Bases: `pykafka.protocol.Request`

An offset request

Specification:

```
OffsetRequest => ReplicaId [TopicName [Partition Time MaxNumberOfOffsets]]
ReplicaId => int32
TopicName => string
Partition => int32
Time => int64
MaxNumberOfOffsets => int32
```

API_KEY

API_KEY for this request, from the Kafka docs

__init__ (*partition_requests*)

Create a new offset request

__len__ ()

Length of the serialized message, in bytes

get_bytes ()

Serialize the message

Returns Serialized message

Return type bytearray

class `pykafka.protocol.OffsetResponse` (*buff*)

Bases: `pykafka.protocol.Response`

An offset response

Specification:

```
OffsetResponse => [TopicName [PartitionOffsets]]
PartitionOffsets => Partition ErrorCode [Offset]
Partition => int32
ErrorCode => int16
Offset => int64
```

__init__ (*buff*)

Deserialize into a new Response

Parameters **buff** (bytearray) – Serialized message

class `pykafka.protocol.OffsetCommitRequest` (*consumer_group*, *consumer_group_generation_id*, *consumer_id*, *partition_requests=[]*)

Bases: `pykafka.protocol.Request`

An offset commit request

Specification:

```
OffsetCommitRequest => ConsumerGroupId ConsumerGroupGenerationId ConsumerId [TopicName [PartitionOffsets]]
ConsumerGroupId => string
ConsumerGroupGenerationId => int32
ConsumerId => string
TopicName => string
Partition => int32
Offset => int64
TimeStamp => int64
Metadata => string
```

API_KEY

API_KEY for this request, from the Kafka docs

__init__ (*consumer_group*, *consumer_group_generation_id*, *consumer_id*, *partition_requests=[]*)

Create a new offset commit request

Parameters **partition_requests** – Iterable of `kafka.pykafka.protocol.PartitionOffsetCommitRequest` for this request

__len__ ()

Length of the serialized message, in bytes

get_bytes ()

Serialize the message

Returns Serialized message

Return type bytearray

class `pykafka.protocol.FetchRequest` (*partition_requests=[]*, *timeout=1000*, *min_bytes=1024*)

Bases: `pykafka.protocol.Request`

A Fetch request sent to Kafka

Specification:

```

FetchRequest => ReplicaId MaxWaitTime MinBytes [TopicName [Partition FetchOffset MaxBytes]]
ReplicaId => int32
MaxWaitTime => int32
MinBytes => int32
TopicName => string
Partition => int32
FetchOffset => int64
MaxBytes => int32

```

API_KEY

API_KEY for this request, from the Kafka docs

`__init__` (*partition_requests=[]*, *timeout=1000*, *min_bytes=1024*)

Create a new fetch request

Kafka 0.8 uses long polling for fetch requests, which is different from 0.7x. Instead of polling and waiting, we can now set a timeout to wait and a minimum number of bytes to be collected before it returns. This way we can block effectively and also ensure good network throughput by having fewer, large transfers instead of many small ones every time a byte is written to the log.

Parameters

- **partition_requests** – Iterable of `kafka.pykafka.protocol.PartitionFetchRequest` for this request
- **timeout** – Max time to wait (in ms) for a response from the server
- **min_bytes** – Minimum bytes to collect before returning

`__len__` ()

Length of the serialized message, in bytes

`add_request` (*partition_request*)

Add a topic/partition/offset to the requests

Parameters

- **topic_name** – The topic to fetch from
- **partition_id** – The partition to fetch from
- **offset** – The offset to start reading data from
- **max_bytes** – The maximum number of bytes to return in the response

`get_bytes` ()

Serialize the message

Returns Serialized message

Return type bytearray

`class pykafka.protocol.FetchResponse` (*buff*)

Bases: `pykafka.protocol.Response`

Unpack a fetch response from the server

Specification:

```

FetchResponse => [TopicName [Partition ErrorCode HighwaterMarkOffset MessageSetSize MessageSet]]
TopicName => string
Partition => int32
ErrorCode => int16

```

```
HighwaterMarkOffset => int64
MessageSetSize => int32
```

`__init__(buff)`

Deserialize into a new Response

Parameters `buff` (bytearray) – Serialized message

`_unpack_message_set(buff, partition_id=-1)`

MessageSets can be nested. Get just the Messages out of it.

class `pykafka.protocol.PartitionFetchRequest`

Bases: `pykafka.protocol.PartitionFetchRequest`

Fetch request for a specific topic/partition

Variables

- `topic_name` – Name of the topic to fetch from
- `partition_id` – Id of the partition to fetch from
- `offset` – Offset at which to start reading
- `max_bytes` – Max bytes to read from this partition (default: 300kb)

class `pykafka.protocol.OffsetCommitResponse(buff)`

Bases: `pykafka.protocol.Response`

An offset commit response

Specification:

```
OffsetCommitResponse => [TopicName [Partition ErrorCode]]
TopicName => string
Partition => int32
ErrorCode => int16
```

`__init__(buff)`

Deserialize into a new Response

Parameters `buff` (bytearray) – Serialized message

class `pykafka.protocol.OffsetFetchRequest(consumer_group, partition_requests=[])`

Bases: `pykafka.protocol.Request`

An offset fetch request

Specification:

```
OffsetFetchRequest => ConsumerGroup [TopicName [Partition]]
ConsumerGroup => string
TopicName => string
Partition => int32
```

API_KEY

API_KEY for this request, from the Kafka docs

`__init__(consumer_group, partition_requests=[])`

Create a new offset fetch request

Parameters `partition_requests` – Iterable of `kafka.pykafka.protocol.PartitionOffsetFetchRequest` for this request

`__len__()`
Length of the serialized message, in bytes

`get_bytes()`
Serialize the message

Returns Serialized message

Return type bytearray

class `pykafka.protocol.OffsetFetchResponse` (*buff*)
Bases: `pykafka.protocol.Response`

An offset fetch response

Specification:

```
OffsetFetchResponse => [TopicName [Partition Offset Metadata ErrorCode]]
TopicName => string
Partition => int32
Offset => int64
Metadata => string
ErrorCode => int16
```

`__init__(buff)`
Deserialize into a new Response

Parameters `buff` (bytearray) – Serialized message

class `pykafka.protocol.PartitionOffsetRequest`
Bases: `pykafka.protocol.PartitionOffsetRequest`

Offset request for a specific topic/partition

Variables

- **topic_name** – Name of the topic to look up
- **partition_id** – Id of the partition to look up
- **offsets_before** – Retrieve offset information for messages before this timestamp (ms). -1 will retrieve the latest offsets and -2 will retrieve the earliest available offset. If -2, only 1 offset is returned
- **max_offsets** – How many offsets to return

class `pykafka.protocol.ConsumerMetadataRequest` (*consumer_group*)
Bases: `pykafka.protocol.Request`

A consumer metadata request

Specification:

```
ConsumerMetadataRequest => ConsumerGroup
ConsumerGroup => string
```

API_KEY

API_KEY for this request, from the Kafka docs

`__init__(consumer_group)`
Create a new consumer metadata request

`__len__()`
Length of the serialized message, in bytes

get_bytes ()

Serialize the message

Returns Serialized message

Return type bytearray

class pykafka.protocol.**ConsumerMetadataResponse** (*buff*)

Bases: *pykafka.protocol.Response*

A consumer metadata response

Specification:

```
ConsumerMetadataResponse => ErrorCode CoordinatorId CoordinatorHost CoordinatorPort
ErrorCode => int16
CoordinatorId => int32
CoordinatorHost => string
CoordinatorPort => int32
```

__init__ (*buff*)

Deserialize into a new Response

Parameters *buff* (bytearray) – Serialized message

class pykafka.protocol.**PartitionOffsetCommitRequest**

Bases: *pykafka.protocol.PartitionOffsetCommitRequest*

Offset commit request for a specific topic/partition

Variables

- **topic_name** – Name of the topic to look up
- **partition_id** – Id of the partition to look up
- **offset** –
- **timestamp** –
- **metadata** – arbitrary metadata that should be committed with this offset commit

class pykafka.protocol.**PartitionOffsetFetchRequest**

Bases: *pykafka.protocol.PartitionOffsetFetchRequest*

Offset fetch request for a specific topic/partition

Variables

- **topic_name** – Name of the topic to look up
- **partition_id** – Id of the partition to look up

class pykafka.protocol.**Request**

Bases: *pykafka.utils.Serializable*

Base class for all Requests. Handles writing header information

API_KEY ()

API key for this request, from the Kafka docs

__write_header (*buff*, *api_version=0*, *correlation_id=0*)

Write the header for an outgoing message.

Parameters

- **buff** (*buffer*) – The buffer into which to write the header

- **api_version** (*int*) – The “kafka api version id”, used for feature flagging
- **correlation_id** (*int*) – This is a user-supplied integer. It will be passed back in the response by the server, unmodified. It is useful for matching request and response between the client and server.

get_bytes ()

Serialize the message

Returns Serialized message

Return type bytearray

class `pykafka.protocol.Response`

Bases: `object`

Base class for Response objects.

__weakref__

list of weak references to the object (if defined)

raise_error (*err_code, response*)

Raise an error based on the Kafka error code

Parameters

- **err_code** – The error code from Kafka
- **response** – The unpacked raw data from the response

class `pykafka.protocol.Message` (*value, partition_key=None, compression_type=0, offset=-1, partition_id=-1, produce_attempt=0*)

Bases: `pykafka.common.Message`, `pykafka.utils.Serializable`

Representation of a Kafka Message

NOTE: Compression is handled in the protocol because of the way Kafka embeds compressed MessageSets within Messages

Specification:

```
Message => Crc MagicByte Attributes Key Value
Crc => int32
MagicByte => int8
Attributes => int8
Key => bytes
Value => bytes
```

`pykafka.protocol.Message` also contains `partition` and `partition_id` fields. Both of these have meaningless default values when `pykafka.protocol.Message` is used by the producer. When used in a `pykafka.protocol.FetchRequest`, `partition_id` is set to the id of the partition from which the message was sent on receipt of the message. In the `pykafka.simpleconsumer.SimpleConsumer`, `partition` is set to the `pykafka.partition.Partition` instance from which the message was sent.

Variables

- **compression_type** – Type of compression to use for the message
- **partition_key** – Value used to assign this message to a particular partition.
- **value** – The payload associated with this message
- **offset** – The offset of the message
- **partition_id** – The id of the partition to which this message belongs

pack_into (*buff*, *offset*)

Serialize and write to *buff* starting at offset *offset*.

Intentionally follows the pattern of `struct.pack_into`

Parameters

- **buff** – The buffer to write into
- **offset** – The offset to start the write at

class `pykafka.protocol.MessageSet` (*compression_type=0*, *messages=None*)

Bases: `pykafka.utils.Serializable`

Representation of a set of messages in Kafka

This isn't useful outside of direct communications with Kafka, so we keep it hidden away here.

N.B.: MessageSets are not preceded by an int32 like other array elements in the protocol.

Specification:

```
MessageSet => [Offset MessageSize Message]
Offset => int64
MessageSize => int32
```

Variables

- **messages** – The list of messages currently in the MessageSet
- **compression_type** – compression to use for the messages

__init__ (*compression_type=0*, *messages=None*)

Create a new MessageSet

Parameters

- **compression_type** – Compression to use on the messages
- **messages** – An initial list of messages for the set

__len__ ()

Length of the serialized message, in bytes

We don't put the MessageSetSize in front of the serialization because that's *technically* not part of the MessageSet. Most requests/responses using MessageSets need that size, though, so be careful when using this.

_get_compressed ()

Get a compressed representation of all current messages.

Returns a Message object with correct headers set and compressed data in the value field.

classmethod decode (*buff*, *partition_id=-1*)

Decode a serialized MessageSet.

pack_into (*buff*, *offset*)

Serialize and write to *buff* starting at offset *offset*.

Intentionally follows the pattern of `struct.pack_into`

Parameters

- **buff** – The buffer to write into
- **offset** – The offset to start the write at

3.2.13 pykafka.simpleconsumer

```
class pykafka.simpleconsumer.SimpleConsumer(topic, cluster, consumer_group=None, partitions=None,
fetch_message_max_bytes=1048576, num_consumer_fetchers=1,
auto_commit_enable=False, auto_commit_interval_ms=60000,
queued_max_messages=2000, fetch_min_bytes=1, fetch_wait_max_ms=100,
offsets_channel_backoff_ms=1000, offsets_commit_max_retries=5,
auto_offset_reset=-2, consumer_timeout_ms=-1, auto_start=True,
reset_offset_on_start=False)
```

A non-balancing consumer for Kafka

`__del__()`

Stop consumption and workers when object is deleted

```
__init__(topic, cluster, consumer_group=None, partitions=None,
fetch_message_max_bytes=1048576, num_consumer_fetchers=1,
auto_commit_enable=False, auto_commit_interval_ms=60000,
queued_max_messages=2000, fetch_min_bytes=1, fetch_wait_max_ms=100,
offsets_channel_backoff_ms=1000, offsets_commit_max_retries=5, auto_offset_reset=-2,
consumer_timeout_ms=-1, auto_start=True, reset_offset_on_start=False)
```

Create a SimpleConsumer.

Settings and default values are taken from the Scala consumer implementation. Consumer group is included because it's necessary for offset management, but doesn't imply that this is a balancing consumer. Use a `BalancedConsumer` for that.

Parameters

- **topic** (`pykafka.topic.Topic`) – The topic this consumer should consume
- **cluster** (`pykafka.cluster.Cluster`) – The cluster to which this consumer should connect
- **consumer_group** (`bytes`) – The name of the consumer group this consumer should use for offset committing and fetching.
- **partitions** (Iterable of `pykafka.partition.Partition`) – Existing partitions to which to connect
- **fetch_message_max_bytes** (`int`) – The number of bytes of messages to attempt to fetch
- **num_consumer_fetchers** (`int`) – The number of workers used to make `FetchRequests`
- **auto_commit_enable** (`bool`) – If true, periodically commit to kafka the offset of messages already fetched by this consumer. This also requires that `consumer_group` is not `None`.
- **auto_commit_interval_ms** (`int`) – The frequency (in milliseconds) at which the consumer offsets are committed to kafka. This setting is ignored if `auto_commit_enable` is `False`.
- **queued_max_messages** (`int`) – Maximum number of messages buffered for consumption

- **fetch_min_bytes** (*int*) – The minimum amount of data (in bytes) the server should return for a fetch request. If insufficient data is available the request will block until sufficient data is available.
- **fetch_wait_max_ms** (*int*) – The maximum amount of time (in milliseconds) the server will block before answering the fetch request if there isn't sufficient data to immediately satisfy *fetch_min_bytes*.
- **offsets_channel_backoff_ms** (*int*) – Backoff time (in milliseconds) to retry offset commits/fetches
- **offsets_commit_max_retries** (*int*) – Retry the offset commit up to this many times on failure.
- **auto_offset_reset** (*pykafka.common.OffsetType*) – What to do if an offset is out of range. This setting indicates how to reset the consumer's internal offset counter when an *OffsetOutOfRangeError* is encountered.
- **consumer_timeout_ms** (*int*) – Amount of time (in milliseconds) the consumer may spend without messages available for consumption before returning *None*.
- **auto_start** (*bool*) – Whether the consumer should begin communicating with kafka after *__init__* is complete. If false, communication can be started with *start()*.
- **reset_offset_on_start** (*bool*) – Whether the consumer should reset its internal offset counter to *self._auto_offset_reset* and commit that offset immediately upon starting up

__iter__ ()

Yield an infinite stream of messages until the consumer times out

__auto_commit ()

Commit offsets only if it's time to do so

__build_default_error_handlers ()

Set up the error handlers to use for partition errors.

__discover_offset_manager ()

Set the offset manager for this consumer.

If a consumer group is not supplied to *__init__*, this method does nothing

__raise_worker_exceptions ()

Raises exceptions encountered on worker threads

__setup_autocommit_worker ()

Start the autocommitter thread

__setup_fetch_workers ()

Start the fetcher threads

__update ()

Update the consumer and cluster after an *ERROR_CODE*

commit_offsets ()

Commit offsets for this consumer's partitions

Uses the offset commit/fetch API

consume (*block=True*)

Get one message from the consumer.

Parameters *block* (*bool*) – Whether to block while waiting for a message

fetch ()

Fetch new messages for all partitions

Create a `FetchRequest` for each broker and send it. Enqueue each of the returned messages in the appropriate `OwnedPartition`.

fetch_offsets ()

Fetch offsets for this consumer's topic

Uses the offset commit/fetch API

Returns List of (id, `pykafka.protocol.OffsetFetchPartitionResponse`) tuples

held_offsets

Return a map from partition id to held offset for each partition

partitions

A list of the partitions that this consumer consumes

reset_offsets (partition_offsets=None)

Reset offsets for the specified partitions

Issue an `OffsetRequest` for each partition and set the appropriate returned offset in the consumer's internal offset counter.

Parameters `partition_offsets` (Iterable of (`pykafka.partition.Partition`, int)) – (`partition`, `timestamp_or_offset`) pairs to reset where `partition` is the partition for which to reset the offset and `timestamp_or_offset` is EITHER the timestamp of the message whose offset the partition should have OR the new offset the partition should have

NOTE: If an instance of `timestamp_or_offset` is treated by kafka as an invalid offset timestamp, this function directly sets the consumer's internal offset counter for that partition to that instance of `timestamp_or_offset`. On the next fetch request, the consumer attempts to fetch messages starting from that offset. See the following link for more information on what kafka treats as a valid offset timestamp: <https://cwiki.apache.org/confluence/display/KAFKA/A+Guide+To+The+Kafka+Protocol#AGuideToTheKafkaProtocol-OffsetRequest>

start ()

Begin communicating with Kafka, including setting up worker threads

Fetches offsets, starts an offset autocommitter worker pool, and starts a message fetcher worker pool.

stop ()

Flag all running workers for deletion.

topic

The topic this consumer consumes

3.2.14 pykafka.topic

Author: Keith Bourgoïn, Emmett Butler

class `pykafka.topic.Topic (cluster, topic_metadata)`

A `Topic` is an abstraction over the kafka concept of a topic. It contains a dictionary of partitions that comprise it.

__init__ (cluster, topic_metadata)

Create the `Topic` from metadata.

Parameters

- **cluster** (`pykafka.cluster.Cluster`) – The `Cluster` to use

- **topic_metadata** (`pykafka.protocol.TopicMetadata`) – Metadata for all topics.

earliest_available_offsets ()

Get the earliest offset for each partition of this topic.

fetch_offset_limits (*offsets_before*, *max_offsets=1*)

Get earliest or latest offset.

Use the Offset API to find a limit of valid offsets for each partition in this topic.

Parameters

- **offsets_before** (*int*) – Return an offset from before this timestamp (in milliseconds)
- **max_offsets** (*int*) – The maximum number of offsets to return

get_balanced_consumer (*consumer_group*, ***kwargs*)

Return a `BalancedConsumer` of this topic

Parameters **consumer_group** (*str*) – The name of the consumer group to join

get_producer (***kwargs*)

Create a `pykafka.producer.Producer` for this topic.

For a description of all available *kwargs*, see the `Producer` docstring.

get_simple_consumer (*consumer_group=None*, ***kwargs*)

Return a `SimpleConsumer` of this topic

Parameters **consumer_group** (*str*) – The name of the consumer group to join

get_sync_producer (***kwargs*)

Create a `pykafka.producer.Producer` for this topic.

For a description of all available *kwargs*, see the `Producer` docstring.

latest_available_offsets ()

Get the latest offset for each partition of this topic.

name

The name of this topic

partitions

A dictionary containing all known partitions for this topic

update (*metadata*)

Update the `Partitions` with metadata about the cluster.

Parameters **metadata** (`pykafka.protocol.TopicMetadata`) – Metadata for all topics

3.2.15 pykafka.utils.compression

Author: Keith Bourgoïn

`pykafka.utils.compression.encode_gzip` (*buff*)

Encode a buffer using `gzip`

`pykafka.utils.compression.decode_gzip` (*buff*)

Decode a buffer using `gzip`

```
pykafka.utils.compression.encode_snappy(buff, xerial_compatible=False, xerial_blocksize=32768)
```

Encode a buffer using snappy

If `xerial_compatible` is set, the buffer is encoded in a fashion compatible with the xerial snappy library.

The block size (`xerial_blocksize`) controls how frequently the blocking occurs. 32k is the default in the xerial library.

The format is as follows:

```
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ | Header | Block1 len |
Block1 data | Blockn len | Blockn data | |-----+-----+-----+ | 16 bytes |
BE int32 | snappy bytes | BE int32 | snappy bytes | +-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

It is important to note that `blocksize` is the amount of uncompressed data presented to snappy at each block, whereas `blocklen` is the number of bytes that will be present in the stream.

Adapted from kafka-python <https://github.com/mumrah/kafka-python/pull/127/files>

```
pykafka.utils.compression.decode_snappy(buff)
```

Decode a buffer using Snappy

If xerial is found to be in use, the buffer is decoded in a fashion compatible with the xerial snappy library.

Adapted from kafka-python <https://github.com/mumrah/kafka-python/pull/127/files>

3.2.16 pykafka.utils.error_handlers

Author: Emmett Butler

```
pykafka.utils.error_handlers.handle_partition_responses(error_handlers,
                                                         parts_by_error=None,
                                                         success_handler=None,
                                                         response=None,
                                                         partitions_by_id=None)
```

Call the appropriate handler for each errored partition

Parameters

- **error_handlers** (*dict {int: callable(parts)}*) – mapping of error code to handler
- **parts_by_error** (*dict {int: iterable(pykafka.simpleconsumer.OwnedPartition)}*) – a dict of partitions grouped by error code
- **success_handler** (*callable accepting an iterable of partition responses*) – function to call for successful partitions
- **response** (*pykafka.protocol.Response*) – a Response object containing partition responses
- **partitions_by_id** (*dict {int: pykafka.simpleconsumer.OwnedPartition}*) – a dict mapping partition ids to OwnedPartition instances

```
pykafka.utils.error_handlers.raise_error(error, info='')
Raise the given error
```

3.2.17 pykafka.utils.socket

Author: Keith Bourgoïn, Emmett Butler

`pykafka.utils.socket.recvall_into` (*socket, bytea, size*)

Reads *size* bytes from the socket into the provided bytearray (modifies in-place.)

This is basically a hack around the fact that `socket.recv_into` doesn't allow buffer offsets.

Return type *bytearray*

3.2.18 pykafka.utils.struct_helpers

Author: Keith Bourgoïn, Emmett Butler

`pykafka.utils.struct_helpers.unpack_from` (*fmt, buff, offset=0*)

A customized version of `struct.unpack_from`

This is a convenience function that makes decoding the arrays, strings, and byte arrays that we get from Kafka significantly easier. It takes the same arguments as `struct.unpack_from` but adds 3 new formats:

- `W` Wrap a section in `[]` to indicate an array. e.g.: `[ii]`
- `S` for strings (int16 followed by byte array)
- `Y` for byte arrays (int32 followed by byte array)

Spaces are ignored in the format string, allowing more readable formats

NOTE: This may be a performance bottleneck. We're avoiding a lot of memory allocations by using the same buffer, but if we could call `struct.unpack_from` only once, that's about an order of magnitude faster.

However, constructing the format string to do so would erase any gains we got from having the single call.

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