



# Apache Flume™



## Flume 1.8.0 Developer Guide

### Introduction

### Overview

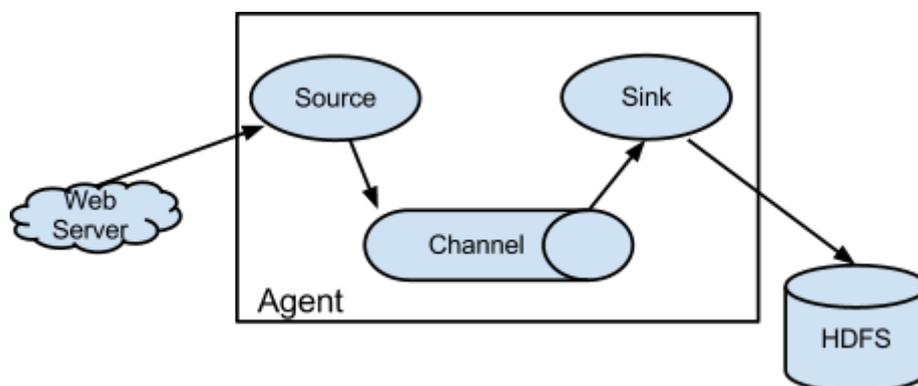
Apache Flume is a distributed, reliable, and available system for efficiently collecting, aggregating and moving large amounts of log data from many different sources to a centralized data store.

Apache Flume is a top-level project at the Apache Software Foundation. There are currently two release code lines available, versions 0.9.x and 1.x. This documentation applies to the 1.x codeline. For the 0.9.x codeline, please see the [Flume 0.9.x Developer Guide](#).

### Architecture

#### Data flow model

An `Event` is a unit of data that flows through a Flume agent. The `Event` flows from `source` to `channel` to `sink`, and is represented by an implementation of the `Event` interface. An `Event` carries a payload (byte array) that is accompanied by an optional set of headers (string attributes). A Flume agent is a process (JVM) that hosts the components that allow `Events` to flow from an external source to a external destination.



A `source` consumes `Events` having a specific format, and those `Events` are delivered to the `source` by an external source like a web server. For example, an `AvroSource` can be used to receive Avro `Events` from clients or from other Flume agents in the flow. When a `source` receives an `Event`, it stores it into one or more `channels`. The `channel` is a passive store that holds the `Event` until that `Event` is consumed by a

`sink`. One type of `channel` available in Flume is the `FileChannel` which uses the local filesystem as its backing store. A `sink` is responsible for removing an `Event` from the `channel` and putting it into an external repository like HDFS (in the case of an `HDFSEventSink`) or forwarding it to the `source` at the next hop of the flow. The `source` and `sink` within the given agent run asynchronously with the `Events` staged in the `channel`.

## Reliability

An `Event` is staged in a Flume agent's `channel`. Then it's the `sink`'s responsibility to deliver the `Event` to the next agent or terminal repository (like HDFS) in the flow. The `sink` removes an `Event` from the `channel` only after the `Event` is stored into the `channel` of the next agent or stored in the terminal repository. This is how the single-hop message delivery semantics in Flume provide end-to-end reliability of the flow. Flume uses a transactional approach to guarantee the reliable delivery of the `Events`. The `sources` and `sinks` encapsulate the storage/retrieval of the `Events` in a `Transaction` provided by the `channel`. This ensures that the set of `Events` are reliably passed from point to point in the flow. In the case of a multi-hop flow, the `sink` from the previous hop and the `source` of the next hop both have their `Transactions` open to ensure that the `Event` data is safely stored in the `channel` of the next hop.

## Building Flume

### Getting the source

Check-out the code using Git. Click here for [the git repository root](#).

The Flume 1.x development happens under the branch “trunk” so this command line can be used:

```
git clone https://git-wip-us.apache.org/repos/asf/flume.git
```

### Compile/test Flume

The Flume build is mavenized. You can compile Flume using the standard Maven commands:

1. Compile only: `mvn clean compile`
2. Compile and run unit tests: `mvn clean test`
3. Run individual test(s): `mvn clean test -Dtest=<Test1>,<Test2>,... -DfailIfNoTests=false`
4. Create tarball package: `mvn clean install`
5. Create tarball package (skip unit tests): `mvn clean install -DskipTests`

Please note that Flume builds requires that the Google Protocol Buffers compiler be in the path. You can download and install it by following the instructions [here](#).

### Updating Protocol Buffer Version

File channel has a dependency on Protocol Buffer. When updating the version of Protocol Buffer used by Flume, it is necessary to regenerate the data access classes using the protoc compiler that is part of Protocol Buffer as follows.

1. Install the desired version of Protocol Buffer on your local machine
2. Update version of Protocol Buffer in pom.xml

3. Generate new Protocol Buffer data access classes in Flume: `cd flume-ng-channels/flume-file-channel; mvn -P compile-proto clean package -DskipTests`
4. Add Apache license header to any of the generated files that are missing it
5. Rebuild and test Flume: `cd ../../; mvn clean install`

## Developing custom components

### Client

The client operates at the point of origin of events and delivers them to a Flume agent. Clients typically operate in the process space of the application they are consuming data from. Flume currently supports Avro, log4j, syslog, and Http POST (with a JSON body) as ways to transfer data from an external source. Additionally, there's an `ExecSource` that can consume the output of a local process as input to Flume.

It's quite possible to have a use case where these existing options are not sufficient. In this case you can build a custom mechanism to send data to Flume. There are two ways of achieving this. The first option is to create a custom client that communicates with one of Flume's existing `sources` like `AvroSource` or `SyslogTcpSource`. Here the client should convert its data into messages understood by these Flume `sources`. The other option is to write a custom Flume `source` that directly talks with your existing client application using some IPC or RPC protocol, and then converts the client data into Flume `Events` to be sent downstream. Note that all events stored within the `channel` of a Flume agent must exist as Flume `Events`.

### Client SDK

Though Flume contains a number of built-in mechanisms (i.e. `sources`) to ingest data, often one wants the ability to communicate with Flume directly from a custom application. The Flume Client SDK is a library that enables applications to connect to Flume and send data into Flume's data flow over RPC.

### RPC client interface

An implementation of Flume's `RpcClient` interface encapsulates the RPC mechanism supported by Flume. The user's application can simply call the Flume Client SDK's `append(Event)` or `appendBatch(List<Event>)` to send data and not worry about the underlying message exchange details. The user can provide the required `Event` arg by either directly implementing the `Event` interface, by using a convenience implementation such as the `SimpleEvent` class, or by using `EventBuilder`'s overloaded `withBody()` static helper methods.

### RPC clients - Avro and Thrift

As of Flume 1.4.0, Avro is the default RPC protocol. The `NettyAvroRpcClient` and `ThriftRpcClient` implement the `RpcClient` interface. The client needs to create this object with the host and port of the target Flume agent, and can then use the `RpcClient` to send data into the agent. The following example shows how to use the Flume Client SDK API within a user's data-generating application:

```
import org.apache.flume.Event;
import org.apache.flume.EventDeliveryException;
import org.apache.flume.api.RpcClient;
import org.apache.flume.api.RpcClientFactory;
import org.apache.flume.event.EventBuilder;
import java.nio.charset.Charset;
```

```

public class MyApp {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        MyRpcClientFacade client = new MyRpcClientFacade();
        // Initialize client with the remote Flume agent's host and port
        client.init("host.example.org", 41414);

        // Send 10 events to the remote Flume agent. That agent should be
        // configured to listen with an AvroSource.
        String sampleData = "Hello Flume!";
        for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
            client.sendDataToFlume(sampleData);
        }

        client.cleanUp();
    }
}

class MyRpcClientFacade {
    private RpcClient client;
    private String hostname;
    private int port;

    public void init(String hostname, int port) {
        // Setup the RPC connection
        this.hostname = hostname;
        this.port = port;
        this.client = RpcClientFactory.getDefaultInstance(hostname, port);
        // Use the following method to create a thrift client (instead of the above line):
        // this.client = RpcClientFactory.getThriftInstance(hostname, port);
    }

    public void sendDataToFlume(String data) {
        // Create a Flume Event object that encapsulates the sample data
        Event event = EventBuilder.withBody(data, Charset.forName("UTF-8"));

        // Send the event
        try {
            client.append(event);
        } catch (EventDeliveryException e) {
            // clean up and recreate the client
            client.close();
            client = null;
            client = RpcClientFactory.getDefaultInstance(hostname, port);
            // Use the following method to create a thrift client (instead of the above line):
            // this.client = RpcClientFactory.getThriftInstance(hostname, port);
        }
    }

    public void cleanUp() {
        // Close the RPC connection
        client.close();
    }
}

```

The remote Flume agent needs to have an `AvroSource` (or a `ThriftSource` if you are using a Thrift client) listening on some port. Below is an example Flume agent configuration that's waiting for a connection from `MyApp`:

```

a1.channels = c1
a1.sources = r1
a1.sinks = k1

a1.channels.c1.type = memory

a1.sources.r1.channels = c1
a1.sources.r1.type = avro

```

```

# For using a thrift source set the following instead of the above line.
# a1.source.r1.type = thrift
a1.sources.r1.bind = 0.0.0.0
a1.sources.r1.port = 41414

a1.sinks.k1.channel = c1
a1.sinks.k1.type = logger

```

For more flexibility, the default Flume client implementations (`NettyAvroRpcClient` and `ThriftRpcClient`) can be configured with these properties:

```

client.type = default (for avro) or thrift (for thrift)

hosts = h1 # default client accepts only 1 host
           # (additional hosts will be ignored)

hosts.h1 = host1.example.org:41414 # host and port must both be specified
           # (neither has a default)

batch-size = 100 # Must be >=1 (default: 100)

connect-timeout = 20000 # Must be >=1000 (default: 20000)

request-timeout = 20000 # Must be >=1000 (default: 20000)

```

## Secure RPC client - Thrift

As of Flume 1.6.0, Thrift source and sink supports kerberos based authentication. The client needs to use the `getThriftInstance` method of `SecureRpcClientFactory` to get hold of a `SecureThriftRpcClient`. `SecureThriftRpcClient` extends `ThriftRpcClient` which implements the `RpcClient` interface. The kerberos authentication module resides in `flume-ng-auth` module which is required in classpath, when using the `SecureRpcClientFactory`. Both the client principal and the client keytab should be passed in as parameters through the properties and they reflect the credentials of the client to authenticate against the kerberos KDC. In addition, the server principal of the destination Thrift source to which this client is connecting to, should also be provided. The following example shows how to use the `SecureRpcClientFactory` within a user's data-generating application:

```

import org.apache.flume.Event;
import org.apache.flume.EventDeliveryException;
import org.apache.flume.event.EventBuilder;
import org.apache.flume.api.SecureRpcClientFactory;
import org.apache.flume.api.RpcClientConfigurationConstants;
import org.apache.flume.api.RpcClient;
import java.nio.charset.Charset;
import java.util.Properties;

public class MyApp {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        MySecureRpcClientFacade client = new MySecureRpcClientFacade();
        // Initialize client with the remote Flume agent's host, port
        Properties props = new Properties();
        props.setProperty(RpcClientConfigurationConstants.CONFIG_CLIENT_TYPE, "thrift");
        props.setProperty("hosts", "h1");
        props.setProperty("hosts.h1", "client.example.org"+":" + String.valueOf(41414));

        // Initialize client with the kerberos authentication related properties
        props.setProperty("kerberos", "true");
        props.setProperty("client-principal", "flumeclient/client.example.org@EXAMPLE.ORG");
        props.setProperty("client-keytab", "/tmp/flumeclient.keytab");
        props.setProperty("server-principal", "flume/server.example.org@EXAMPLE.ORG");
        client.init(props);
    }
}

```

```

// Send 10 events to the remote Flume agent. That agent should be
// configured to listen with an AvroSource.
String sampleData = "Hello Flume!";
for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
    client.sendDataToFlume(sampleData);
}

client.cleanUp();
}
}

class MySecureRpcClientFacade {
    private RpcClient client;
    private Properties properties;

    public void init(Properties properties) {
        // Setup the RPC connection
        this.properties = properties;
        // Create the ThriftSecureRpcClient instance by using SecureRpcClientFactory
        this.client = SecureRpcClientFactory.getThriftInstance(properties);
    }

    public void sendDataToFlume(String data) {
        // Create a Flume Event object that encapsulates the sample data
        Event event = EventBuilder.withBody(data, Charset.forName("UTF-8"));

        // Send the event
        try {
            client.append(event);
        } catch (EventDeliveryException e) {
            // clean up and recreate the client
            client.close();
            client = null;
            client = SecureRpcClientFactory.getThriftInstance(properties);
        }
    }

    public void cleanUp() {
        // Close the RPC connection
        client.close();
    }
}
}

```

The remote `ThriftSource` should be started in kerberos mode. Below is an example Flume agent configuration that's waiting for a connection from MyApp:

```

a1.channels = c1
a1.sources = r1
a1.sinks = k1

a1.channels.c1.type = memory

a1.sources.r1.channels = c1
a1.sources.r1.type = thrift
a1.sources.r1.bind = 0.0.0.0
a1.sources.r1.port = 41414
a1.sources.r1.kerberos = true
a1.sources.r1.agent-principal = flume/server.example.org@EXAMPLE.ORG
a1.sources.r1.agent-keytab = /tmp/flume.keytab

a1.sinks.k1.channel = c1
a1.sinks.k1.type = logger

```

This class wraps the default Avro RPC client to provide failover handling capability to clients. This takes a whitespace-separated list of <host>:<port> representing the Flume agents that make-up a failover group. The Failover RPC Client currently does not support thrift. If there's a communication error with the currently selected host (i.e. agent) agent, then the failover client automatically fails-over to the next host in the list. For example:

```
// Setup properties for the failover
Properties props = new Properties();
props.put("client.type", "default_failover");

// List of hosts (space-separated list of user-chosen host aliases)
props.put("hosts", "h1 h2 h3");

// host/port pair for each host alias
String host1 = "host1.example.org:41414";
String host2 = "host2.example.org:41414";
String host3 = "host3.example.org:41414";
props.put("hosts.h1", host1);
props.put("hosts.h2", host2);
props.put("hosts.h3", host3);

// create the client with failover properties
RpcClient client = RpcClientFactory.getInstance(props);
```

For more flexibility, the failover Flume client implementation (`FailoverRpcClient`) can be configured with these properties:

```
client.type = default_failover

hosts = h1 h2 h3 # at least one is required, but 2 or
                 # more makes better sense

hosts.h1 = host1.example.org:41414
hosts.h2 = host2.example.org:41414
hosts.h3 = host3.example.org:41414

max-attempts = 3 # Must be >=0 (default: number of hosts
                 # specified, 3 in this case). A '0'
                 # value doesn't make much sense because
                 # it will just cause an append call to
                 # immediately fail. A '1' value means
                 # that the failover client will try only
                 # once to send the Event, and if it
                 # fails then there will be no failover
                 # to a second client, so this value
                 # causes the failover client to
                 # degenerate into just a default client.
                 # It makes sense to set this value to at
                 # least the number of hosts that you
                 # specified.

batch-size = 100 # Must be >=1 (default: 100)

connect-timeout = 20000 # Must be >=1000 (default: 20000)

request-timeout = 20000 # Must be >=1000 (default: 20000)
```

## LoadBalancing RPC client

The Flume Client SDK also supports an `RpcClient` which load-balances among multiple hosts. This type of client takes a whitespace-separated list of <host>:<port> representing the Flume agents that make-up a

load-balancing group. This client can be configured with a load balancing strategy that either randomly selects one of the configured hosts, or selects a host in a round-robin fashion. You can also specify your own custom class that implements the `LoadBalancingRpcClient$HostSelector` interface so that a custom selection order is used. In that case, the FQCN of the custom class needs to be specified as the value of the `host-selector` property. The LoadBalancing RPC Client currently does not support thrift.

If `backoff` is enabled then the client will temporarily blacklist hosts that fail, causing them to be excluded from being selected as a failover host until a given timeout. When the timeout elapses, if the host is still unresponsive then this is considered a sequential failure, and the timeout is increased exponentially to avoid potentially getting stuck in long waits on unresponsive hosts.

The maximum backoff time can be configured by setting `maxBackoff` (in milliseconds). The `maxBackoff` default is 30 seconds (specified in the `orderSelector` class that's the superclass of both load balancing strategies). The backoff timeout will increase exponentially with each sequential failure up to the maximum possible backoff timeout. The maximum possible backoff is limited to 65536 seconds (about 18.2 hours). For example:

```
// Setup properties for the load balancing
Properties props = new Properties();
props.put("client.type", "default_loadbalance");

// List of hosts (space-separated list of user-chosen host aliases)
props.put("hosts", "h1 h2 h3");

// host/port pair for each host alias
String host1 = "host1.example.org:41414";
String host2 = "host2.example.org:41414";
String host3 = "host3.example.org:41414";
props.put("hosts.h1", host1);
props.put("hosts.h2", host2);
props.put("hosts.h3", host3);

props.put("host-selector", "random"); // For random host selection
// props.put("host-selector", "round_robin"); // For round-robin host
//                                     // selection
props.put("backoff", "true"); // Disabled by default.

props.put("maxBackoff", "10000"); // Defaults 0, which effectively
// becomes 30000 ms

// Create the client with load balancing properties
RpcClient client = RpcClientFactory.getInstance(props);
```

For more flexibility, the load-balancing Flume client implementation (`LoadBalancingRpcClient`) can be configured with these properties:

```
client.type = default_loadbalance

hosts = h1 h2 h3 # At least 2 hosts are required

hosts.h1 = host1.example.org:41414
hosts.h2 = host2.example.org:41414
hosts.h3 = host3.example.org:41414

backoff = false # Specifies whether the client should
                # back-off from (i.e. temporarily
                # blacklist) a failed host
                # (default: false).

maxBackoff = 0 # Max timeout in millis that a will
```

```

# remain inactive due to a previous
# failure with that host (default: 0,
# which effectively becomes 30000)

host-selector = round_robin      # The host selection strategy used
# when load-balancing among hosts
# (default: round_robin).
# Other values are include "random"
# or the FQCN of a custom class
# that implements
# LoadBalancingRpcClient$HostSelector

batch-size = 100                # Must be >=1 (default: 100)

connect-timeout = 20000         # Must be >=1000 (default: 20000)

request-timeout = 20000        # Must be >=1000 (default: 20000)

```

## Embedded agent

Flume has an embedded agent api which allows users to embed an agent in their application. This agent is meant to be lightweight and as such not all sources, sinks, and channels are allowed. Specifically the source used is a special embedded source and events should be send to the source via the put, putAll methods on the EmbeddedAgent object. Only File Channel and Memory Channel are allowed as channels while Avro Sink is the only supported sink. Interceptors are also supported by the embedded agent.

Note: The embedded agent has a dependency on hadoop-core.jar.

Configuration of an Embedded Agent is similar to configuration of a full Agent. The following is an exhaustive list of configuration options:

Required properties are in **bold**.

Property Name	Default	Description
source.type	embedded	The only available source is the embedded source.
<b>channel.type</b>	–	Either <code>memory</code> or <code>file</code> which correspond to MemoryChannel and FileChannel respectively.
channel.*	–	Configuration options for the channel type requested, see MemoryChannel or FileChannel user guide for an exhaustive list.
<b>sinks</b>	–	List of sink names
<b>sink.type</b>	–	Property name must match a name in the list of sinks. Value must be <code>avro</code>
sink.*	–	Configuration options for the sink. See AvroSink user guide for an exhaustive list, however note AvroSink requires at least hostname and port.
<b>processor.type</b>	–	Either <code>failover</code> or <code>load_balance</code> which correspond to FailoverSinksProcessor and LoadBalancingSinkProcessor respectively.
processor.*	–	Configuration options for the sink processor selected. See FailoverSinksProcessor and LoadBalancingSinkProcessor user guide for an exhaustive list.
source.interceptors	–	Space-separated list of interceptors
source.interceptors.*	–	Configuration options for individual interceptors specified in the source.interceptors property

Below is an example of how to use the agent:

```

Map<String, String> properties = new HashMap<String, String>();
properties.put("channel.type", "memory");
properties.put("channel.capacity", "200");
properties.put("sinks", "sink1 sink2");
properties.put("sink1.type", "avro");
properties.put("sink2.type", "avro");
properties.put("sink1.hostname", "collector1.apache.org");
properties.put("sink1.port", "5564");
properties.put("sink2.hostname", "collector2.apache.org");
properties.put("sink2.port", "5565");
properties.put("processor.type", "load_balance");
properties.put("source.interceptors", "i1");
properties.put("source.interceptors.i1.type", "static");
properties.put("source.interceptors.i1.key", "key1");
properties.put("source.interceptors.i1.value", "value1");

EmbeddedAgent agent = new EmbeddedAgent("myagent");

agent.configure(properties);
agent.start();

List<Event> events = Lists.newArrayList();

events.add(event);
events.add(event);
events.add(event);
events.add(event);

agent.putAll(events);

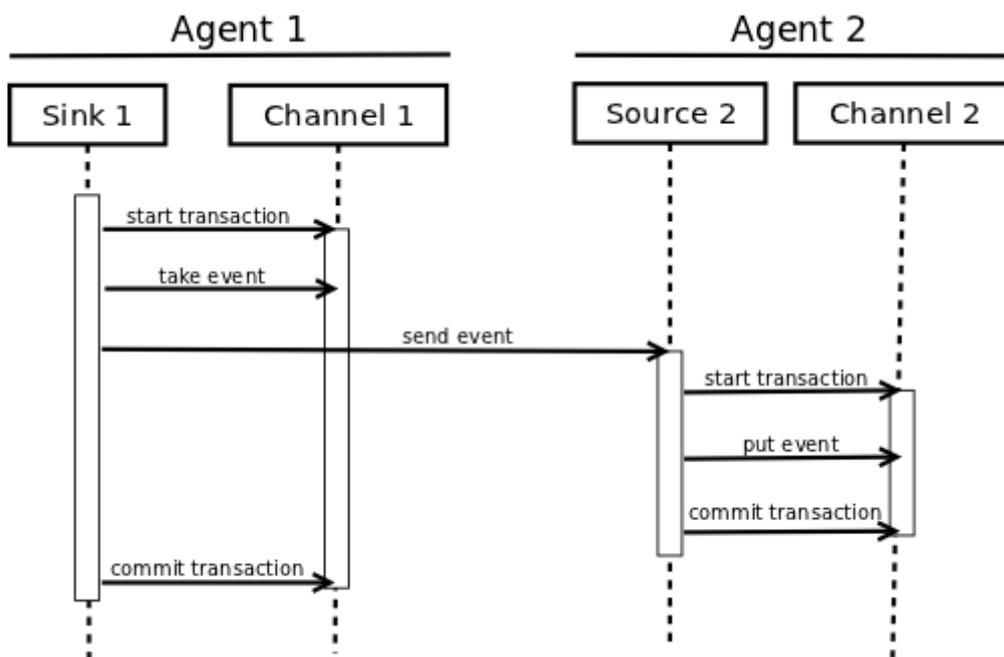
...

agent.stop();

```

## Transaction interface

The `Transaction` interface is the basis of reliability for Flume. All the major components (ie. `Sources`, `sinks` and `channels`) must use a Flume `Transaction`.



A `Transaction` is implemented within a `channel` implementation. Each `source` and `sink` that is connected to a `channel` must obtain a `Transaction` object. The `sources` use a `ChannelProcessor` to manage the `Transactions`, the `sinks` manage them explicitly via their configured `channel`. The operation

to stage an `Event` (put it into a `Channel`) or extract an `Event` (take it out of a `Channel`) is done inside an active `Transaction`. For example:

```
Channel ch = new MemoryChannel();
Transaction txn = ch.getTransaction();
txn.begin();
try {
    // This try clause includes whatever Channel operations you want to do

    Event eventToStage = EventBuilder.withBody("Hello Flume!",
        Charset.forName("UTF-8"));
    ch.put(eventToStage);
    // Event takenEvent = ch.take();
    // ...
    txn.commit();
} catch (Throwable t) {
    txn.rollback();

    // Log exception, handle individual exceptions as needed

    // re-throw all Errors
    if (t instanceof Error) {
        throw (Error)t;
    }
} finally {
    txn.close();
}
```

Here we get hold of a `Transaction` from a `Channel`. After `begin()` returns, the `Transaction` is now active/open and the `Event` is then put into the `Channel`. If the put is successful, then the `Transaction` is committed and closed.

## Sink

The purpose of a `sink` to extract `Events` from the `Channel` and forward them to the next Flume Agent in the flow or store them in an external repository. A `sink` is associated with exactly one `Channel`s, as configured in the Flume properties file. There's one `SinkRunner` instance associated with every configured `sink`, and when the Flume framework calls `SinkRunner.start()`, a new thread is created to drive the `sink` (using `SinkRunner.PollingRunner` as the thread's `Runnable`). This thread manages the `sink`'s lifecycle. The `sink` needs to implement the `start()` and `stop()` methods that are part of the `LifecycleAware` interface. The `sink.start()` method should initialize the `sink` and bring it to a state where it can forward the `Events` to its next destination. The `sink.process()` method should do the core processing of extracting the `Event` from the `Channel` and forwarding it. The `sink.stop()` method should do the necessary cleanup (e.g. releasing resources). The `sink` implementation also needs to implement the `Configurable` interface for processing its own configuration settings. For example:

```
public class MySink extends AbstractSink implements Configurable {
    private String myProp;

    @Override
    public void configure(Context context) {
        String myProp = context.getString("myProp", "defaultValue");

        // Process the myProp value (e.g. validation)

        // Store myProp for later retrieval by process() method
        this.myProp = myProp;
    }

    @Override
```

```

public void start() {
    // Initialize the connection to the external repository (e.g. HDFS) that
    // this Sink will forward Events to ..
}

@Override
public void stop () {
    // Disconnect from the external repository and do any
    // additional cleanup (e.g. releasing resources or nulling-out
    // field values) ..
}

@Override
public Status process() throws EventDeliveryException {
    Status status = null;

    // Start transaction
    Channel ch = getChannel();
    Transaction txn = ch.getTransaction();
    txn.begin();
    try {
        // This try clause includes whatever Channel operations you want to do

        Event event = ch.take();

        // Send the Event to the external repository.
        // storeSomeData(e);

        txn.commit();
        status = Status.READY;
    } catch (Throwable t) {
        txn.rollback();

        // Log exception, handle individual exceptions as needed

        status = Status.BACKOFF;

        // re-throw all Errors
        if (t instanceof Error) {
            throw (Error)t;
        }
    }
    return status;
}
}

```

## Source

The purpose of a source is to receive data from an external client and store it into the configured channels. A source can get an instance of its own `ChannelProcessor` to process an `Event`, committed within a `channel` local transaction, in serial. In the case of an exception, required channels will propagate the exception, all channels will rollback their transaction, but events processed previously on other channels will remain committed.

Similar to the `SinkRunner.PollingRunner` `Runnable`, there's a `PollingRunner` `Runnable` that executes on a thread created when the Flume framework calls `PollableSourceRunner.start()`. Each configured `PollableSource` is associated with its own thread that runs a `PollingRunner`. This thread manages the `PollableSource`'s lifecycle, such as starting and stopping. A `PollableSource` implementation must implement the `start()` and `stop()` methods that are declared in the `LifecycleAware` interface. The runner of a `PollableSource` invokes that source's `process()` method. The `process()` method should check for new data and store it into the `channel` as Flume `Events`.

Note that there are actually two types of sources. The `PollableSource` was already mentioned. The other is the `EventDrivenSource`. The `EventDrivenSource`, unlike the `PollableSource`, must have its own callback mechanism that captures the new data and stores it into the `channel`. The `EventDrivenSources` are not each driven by their own thread like the `PollableSources` are. Below is an example of a custom `PollableSource`:

```
public class MySource extends AbstractSource implements Configurable, PollableSource {
    private String myProp;

    @Override
    public void configure(Context context) {
        String myProp = context.getString("myProp", "defaultValue");

        // Process the myProp value (e.g. validation, convert to another type, ...)

        // Store myProp for later retrieval by process() method
        this.myProp = myProp;
    }

    @Override
    public void start() {
        // Initialize the connection to the external client
    }

    @Override
    public void stop () {
        // Disconnect from external client and do any additional cleanup
        // (e.g. releasing resources or nulling-out field values) ..
    }

    @Override
    public Status process() throws EventDeliveryException {
        Status status = null;

        try {
            // This try clause includes whatever Channel/Event operations you want to do

            // Receive new data
            Event e = getSomeData();

            // Store the Event into this Source's associated Channel(s)
            getChannelProcessor().processEvent(e);

            status = Status.READY;
        } catch (Throwable t) {
            // Log exception, handle individual exceptions as needed

            status = Status.BACKOFF;

            // re-throw all Errors
            if (t instanceof Error) {
                throw (Error)t;
            }
        } finally {
            txn.close();
        }
        return status;
    }
}
```

## Channel

TBD