

DataStax Enterprise Architecture

Aaron Regis & Richard Henderson

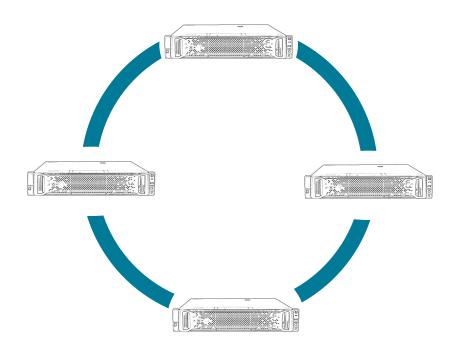
12th Jan 2018

Agenda

1	Topology and Data Structure
2	Lab 1: Cassandra Access and Cassandra Stress
3	Request Handling
4	Lab 2: Hands-on DSE CQL



Design Goals and Objectives



- Continuously Available
- Master Less
- Fully Distributed
- Shared-Nothing Architecture
- Build In Replication
- Linear Scalability
- Scale out



Architecture

Apache CassandraTM Architecture

- Cluster layer
- Amazon DynamoDB paper
- masterless architecture

- Data-store layer
- Google Big Table paper
- Columns/columns family

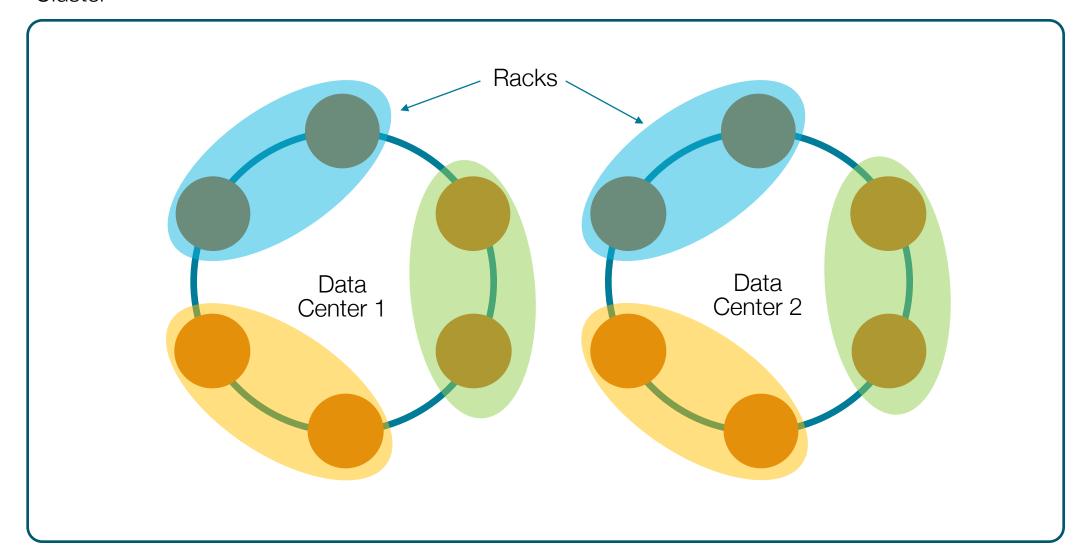




- All nodes are peers
 - Including seed nodes
 - No master
 - Discovery through gossip
- Built-in replication
 - Simplify your architecture!

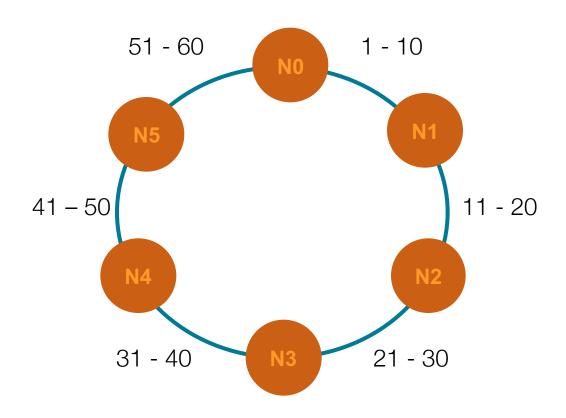


Cluster





Token Ranges



Token Range : 2-63 – **2**63

Example with **Replication Factor 3**

N3 will own data for tokens 1 – 30

```
Token Range: 1-10, owned by N1,N2,N3
Token Range: 11-20, owned by N2,N3,N4
Token Range: 21-30, owned by N3,N4,N5
```



Primary key

- Partition key
- Clustering columns
- Partitioner
 - Generates unique hash from partition key
- Replication strategy
 - Token hash determines starting point
 - Determines replica placement



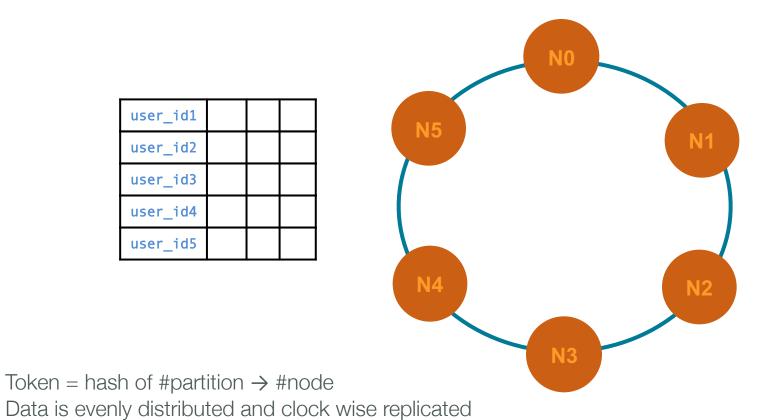
Cassandra Query Language

```
CREATE KEYSPACE negib WITH replication =
{'class': 'NetworkTopologyStrategy', 'DC1': '3'} ← Replication Factor
AND durable writes = true;
CREATE TABLE negib.sales (
    name text,
    time int,
    item text,
                          Partition Key
    price double,
    PRIMARY KEY (name, time)
) WITH CLUSTERING ORDER BY (time DESC)
```

SELECT * FROM sales where name='Thomas' OR name='Günther' AND time >=20160401;

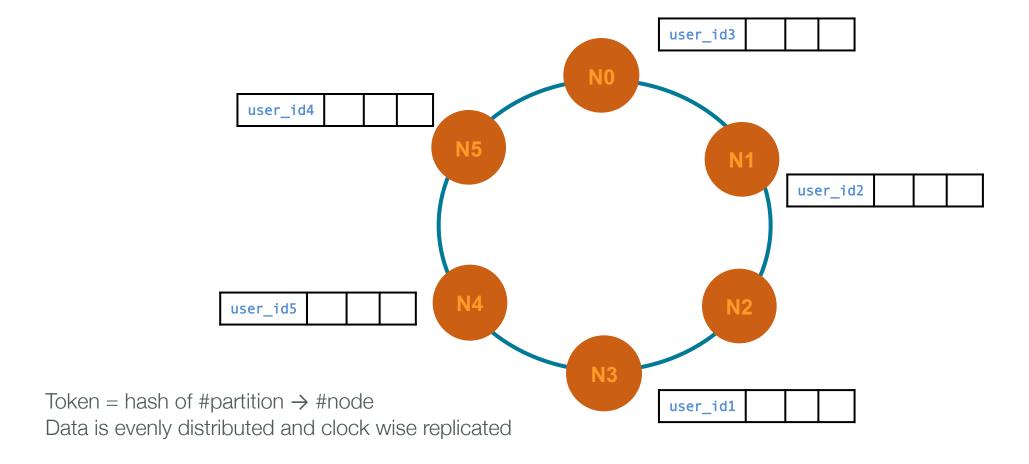


Data Distribution





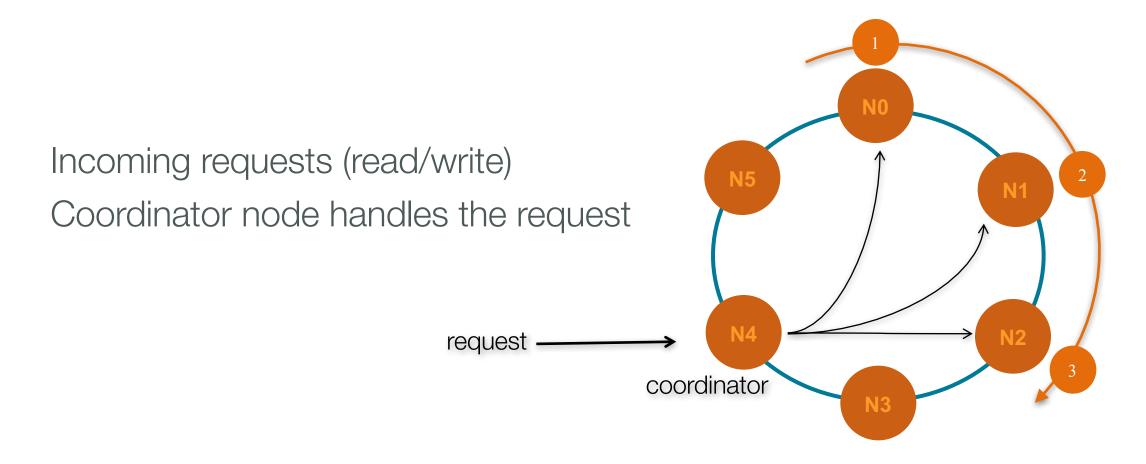
Data Distribution



Lab 1: Accessing the cluster

Read and write request handling

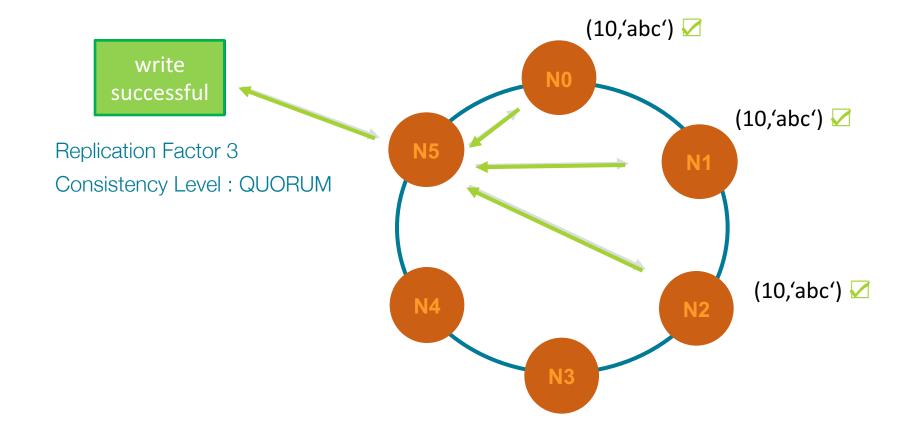
Coordinator node



Every node can be coordinator -> masterless



Write request handling

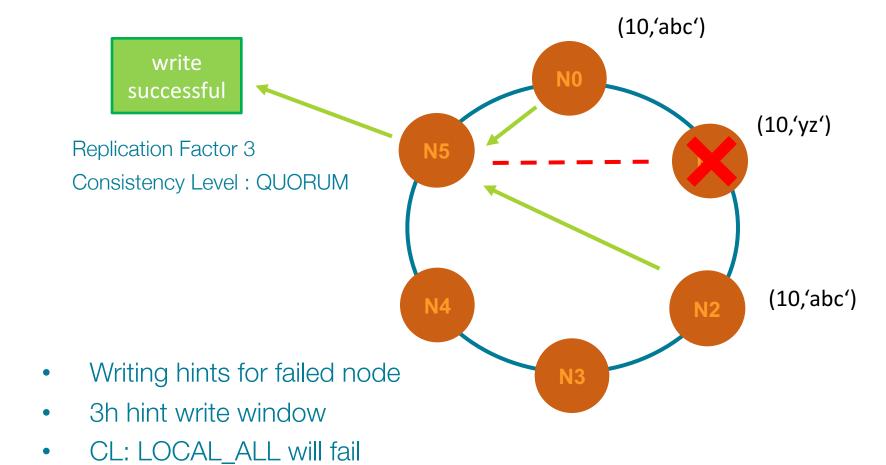




- Background vs. Forground Read Repair
 - Compare digests
 - If any mismatch
 - re-request to same nodes (full data set)
 - compare full data sets, send update
 - block until out-of-date replicas respond
 - Return merged data set to the client
- Consistency Level
 - one, quorum, all
 - local vs. cluster wide

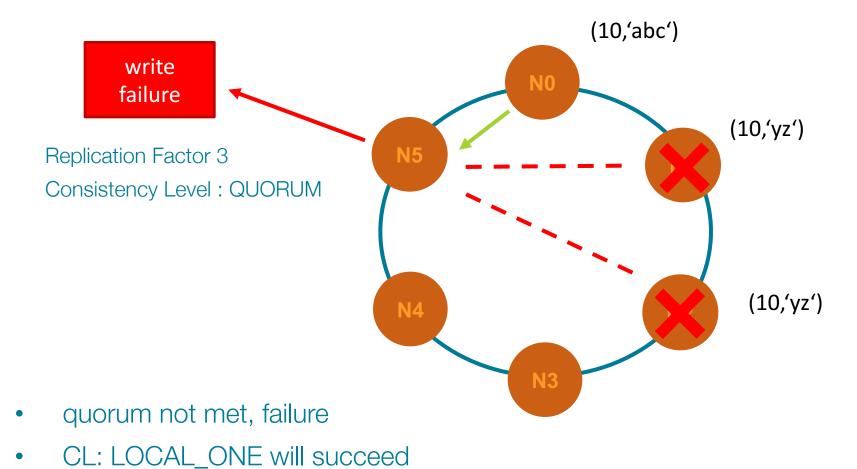


Write request handling



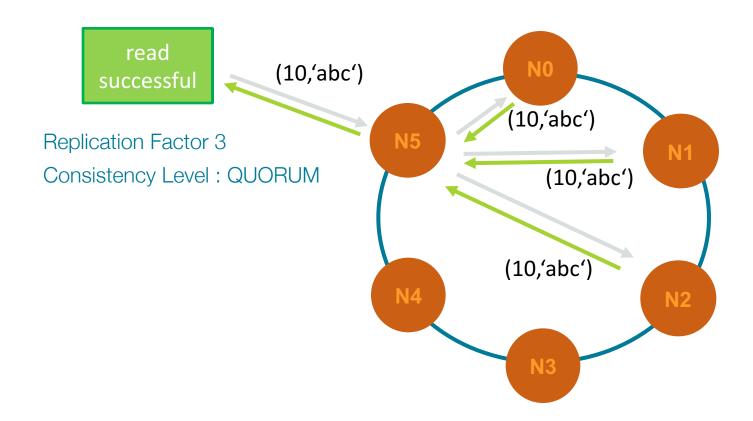


Write request handling



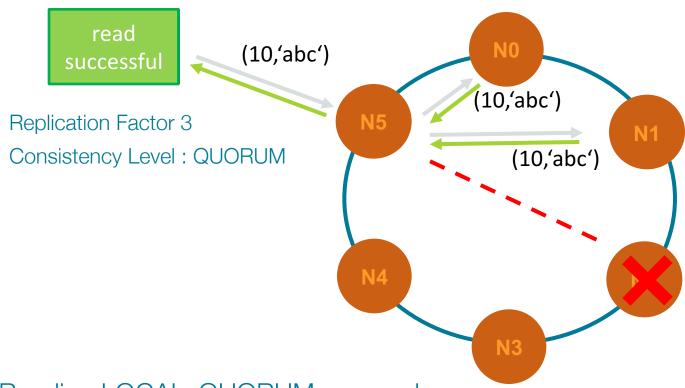


Read request handling





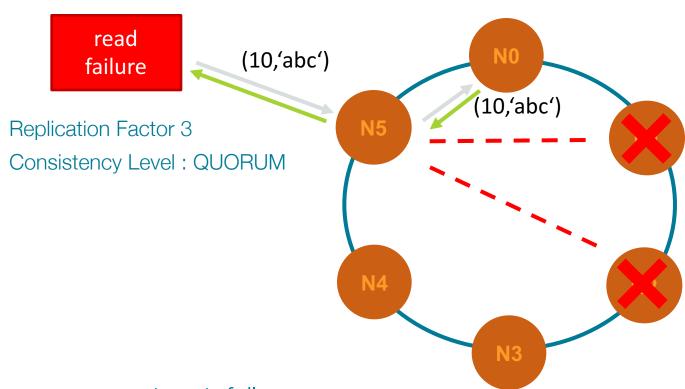
Read request handling



Reading LOCAL_QUORUM succeeds
 CL: LOCAL_ALL will fail



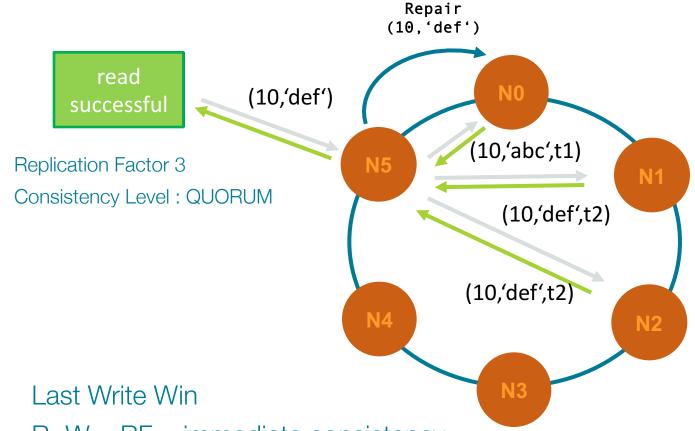
Read request handling



- quorum not met, failure
- CL: LOCAL_ONE will succeed. <u>See more</u>...



Read request handling – Read Repair



- R+W > RF = immediate consistency
- Background vs. foreground Read Repair. <u>See more...</u>



Driver Code

```
Cluster cluster = Cluster.builder()
      .addContactPoint("127.0.0.1")
      .withLoadBalancingPolicy(new TokenAwarePolicy(DCAwareRoundRobinPolicy.builder()
           .withLocalDc("myLocalDC")
          .build())
      .build();
PreparedStatement prepared = session.prepare
      ("insert into sales(id, name) values (?, ?)");
BoundStatement bound = prepared.bind("4", "Gregg");
session.execute(bound); // Throws <u>UnavailableException</u> If consistency doesn't met, downgrade is
                             possible with corresponding RetryPolicy. Read More...
```



Take away

- Data distribution (hash, tokens)
- Data replication (RF)
- All nodes are peer nodes, master less
- Background Read Repairs
- RetryPolicy in driver



Lab 2: Hands-on DSE CQL

Thank You!