



Apache Cassandra



History

- Apache Cassandra was developed at Facebook
- It was released as an open source project on Google code in 2008
- In March 2009, it became an Apache project.

Main features

- NoSQL
- Performance
- Scalability
- Replication

Aaaaa!!! Exadata MONSTER!!!



Exadata Database Machine X4-2 Key

Metric	Full Rack	
Maximum SQL flash bandwidth ²	100 GB/s	
Maximum SQL flash read IOPS ³	2,660,000	
Maximum SQL flash write IOPS ⁴	1,960,000	
Flash data capacity (raw) ⁵	44.8 TB	
Effective Flash cache capacity ⁷	Up to 448 TB	
	HC ¹ Disks	HP ¹ Disks
Maximum SQL disk bandwidth ²	20 GB/s	24 GB/s
Maximum SQL disk IOPS ³	32,000	50,000
Disk data capacity (raw) ⁵	672 TB	200 TB
Disk data capacity (usable) ⁶	300 TB	90 TB
Maximum data load rate ⁸	20 TB/hour	

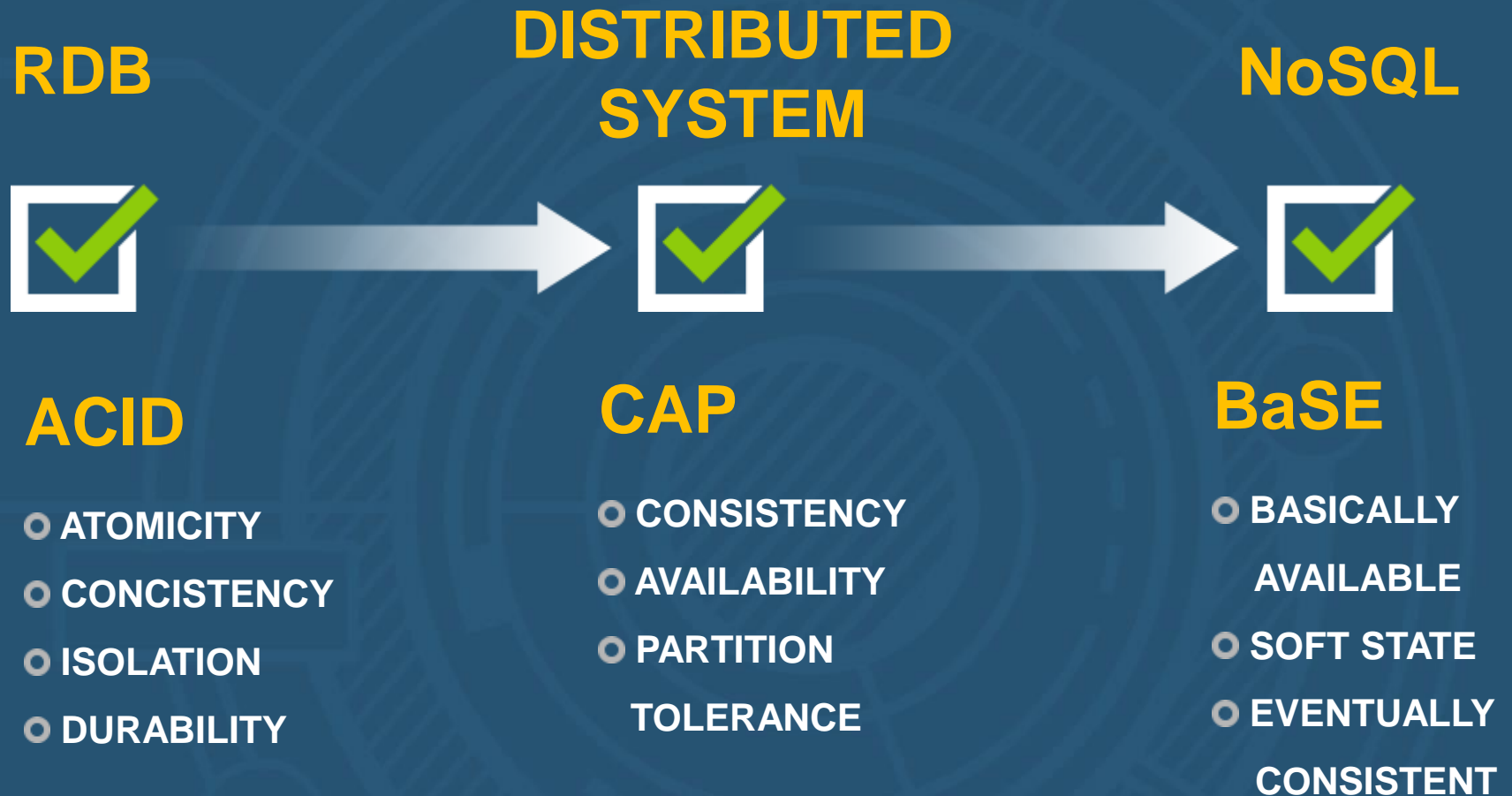
https://blogs.oracle.com/sarecz/entry/5_gen er%C3%A1ci%C3%B3s_exadata



\$1,100,000

<http://flashdba.com/2014/01/09/oracle-exadata-x4-part-2-the-all-flash-database-machine/>

<http://www.oracle.com/us/corporate/pricing/exadata-pricelist-070598.pdf>




CAP: orientation



<http://flux7.com/blogs/nosql/cap-theorem-why-does-it-matter/>

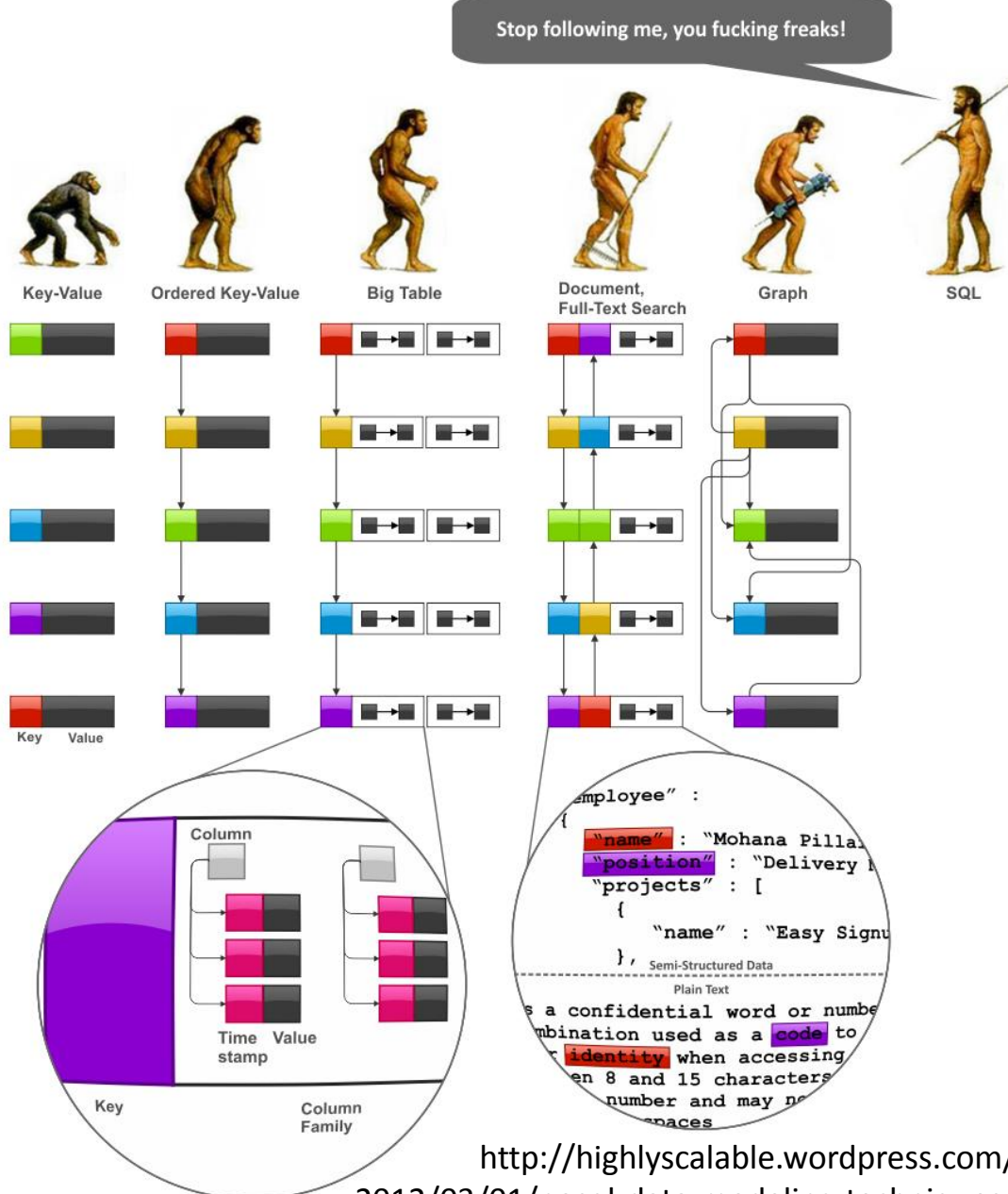
NoSQL: You have your options



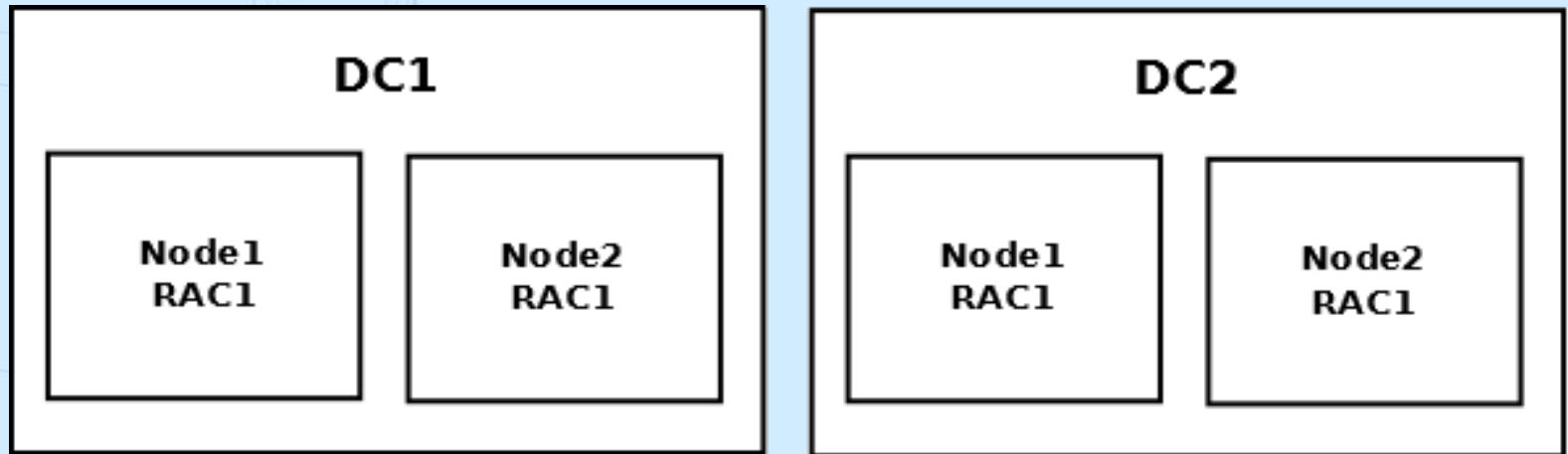
Graph	Column	Document	Persistent Key/Value	Volatile Key/Value
neo4j	BigTable (Google)	MongoDB (~BigTable)	Dynamo (Amazon)	memcached
FlockDB (Twitter)	HBase (BigTable)	CouchDB	Voldemort (Dynamo)	Hazelcast
InfiniteGraph	Cassandra (Dynamo + BigTable)	Riak (Dynamo)	Redis	
	Hypertable (BigTable)		Membase (memcached)	
	SimpleDB (AmazonAWS)		Tokyo Cabinet	

<http://bigdatanerd.wordpress.com/2012/01/04/why-nosql-part-2-overview-of-data-modelrelational-nosql/>

NoSQL: You have your options (2)



Cassandra cluster



Configuration files

cassandra-rackdc.properties

```
dc=DC1  
rack=RAC1
```

Configuration files

cassandra.yaml

```
cluster_name: 'CLUSTER_NAME'
```

```
num_tokens: 256
```

```
authenticator: org.apache.cassandra.auth.PasswordAuthenticator
```

```
authorizer: org.apache.cassandra.auth.CassandraAuthorizer
```

```
partitioner: org.apache.cassandra.dht.Murmur3Partitioner
```

Configuration files

cassandra.yaml

```
data_file_directories:  
  - /srv/qad/cassandra/data  
  
commitlog_directory: /srv/qad/cassandra/commitlog  
  
saved_caches_directory: /srv/qad/cassandra/saved_caches  
  
seed_provider:  
  ...  
  # seeds is actually a comma-delimited list of addresses.  
  # Ex: "<ip1>,<ip2>,<ip3>"  
  - seeds: "192.168.209.12"
```


Configuration files

cassandra.yaml

```
listen_address: 192.168.209.11
```

```
rpc_address: 192.168.209.11
```

```
endpoint_snitch: GossipingPropertyFileSnitch
```

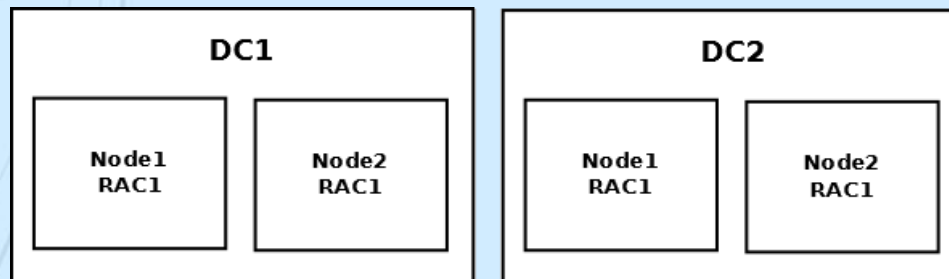
In case we use GossipingPropertyFileSnitch we need:

- Create keyspace
- Set Replication

```
cassandra/bin/cqlsh
```

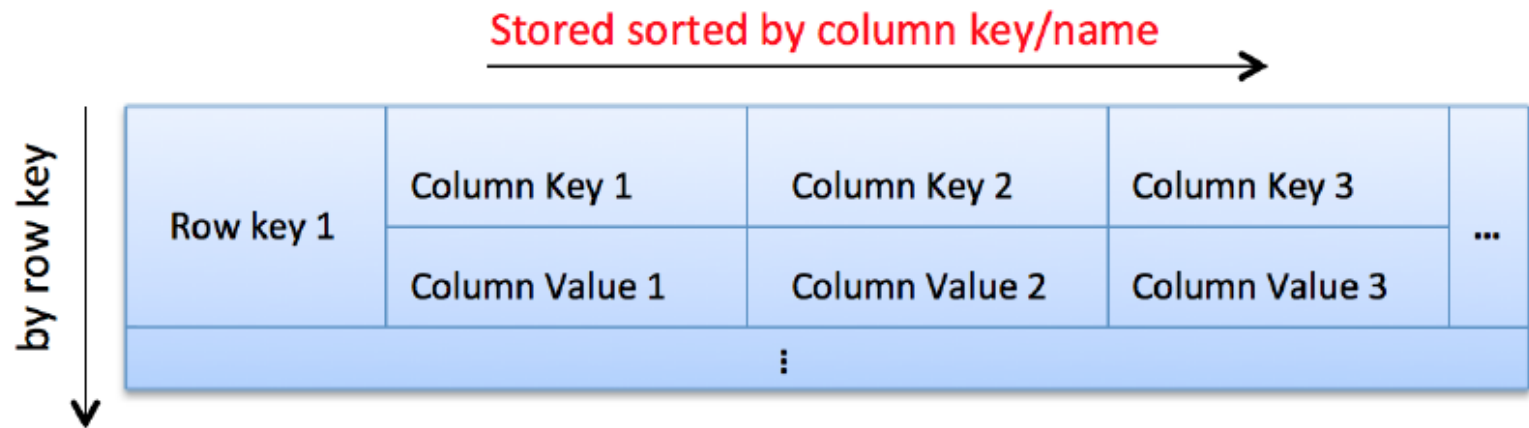
```
CREATE KEYSPACE keyspace1 WITH REPLICATION =  
    {'class' : 'NetworkTopologyStrategy', 'DC1' : 2, 'DC2' : 2};
```

```
ALTER KEYSPACE system_auth WITH REPLICATION =  
    {'class' : 'NetworkTopologyStrategy', 'DC1' : 2, 'DC2' : 2};
```



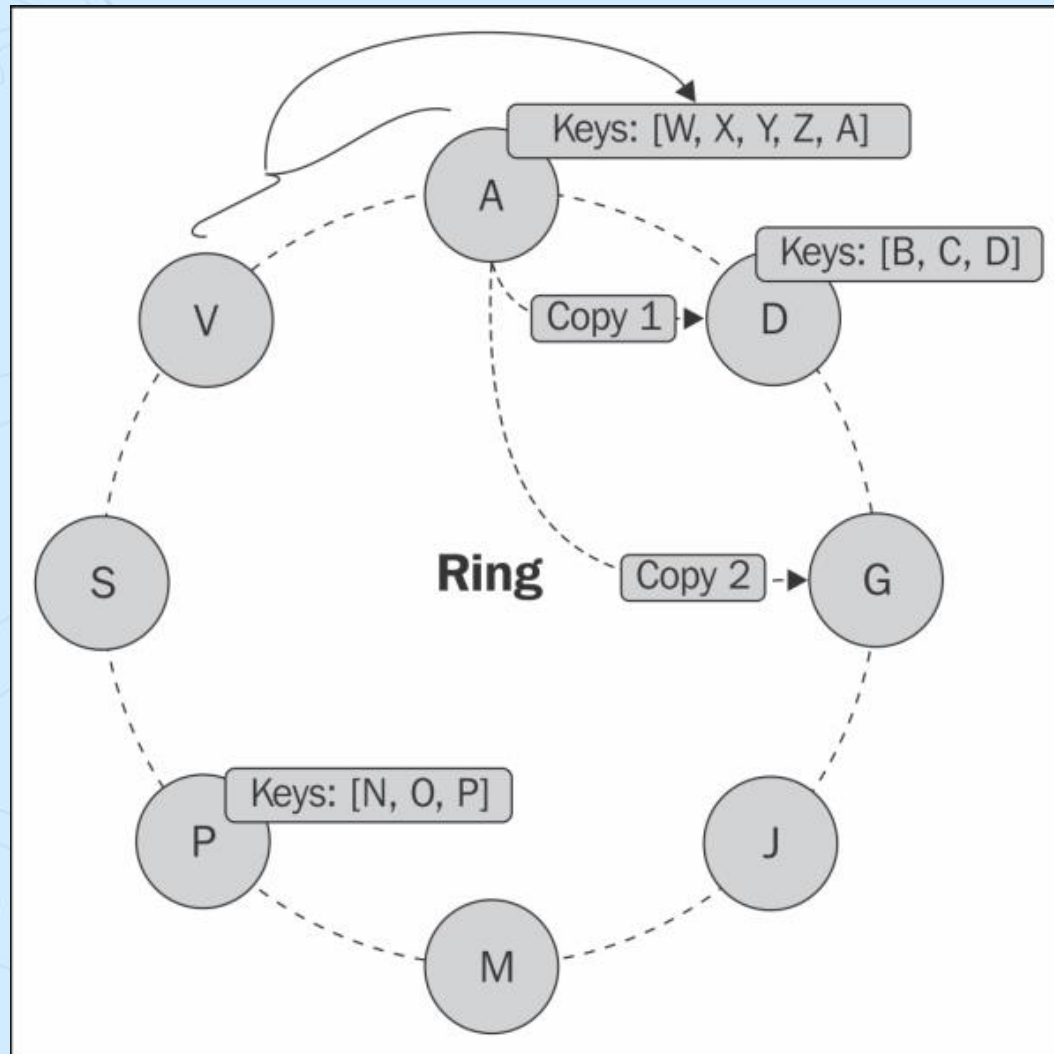
Datamodel she has

Non-relational, sparse model designed for high scale distributed storage



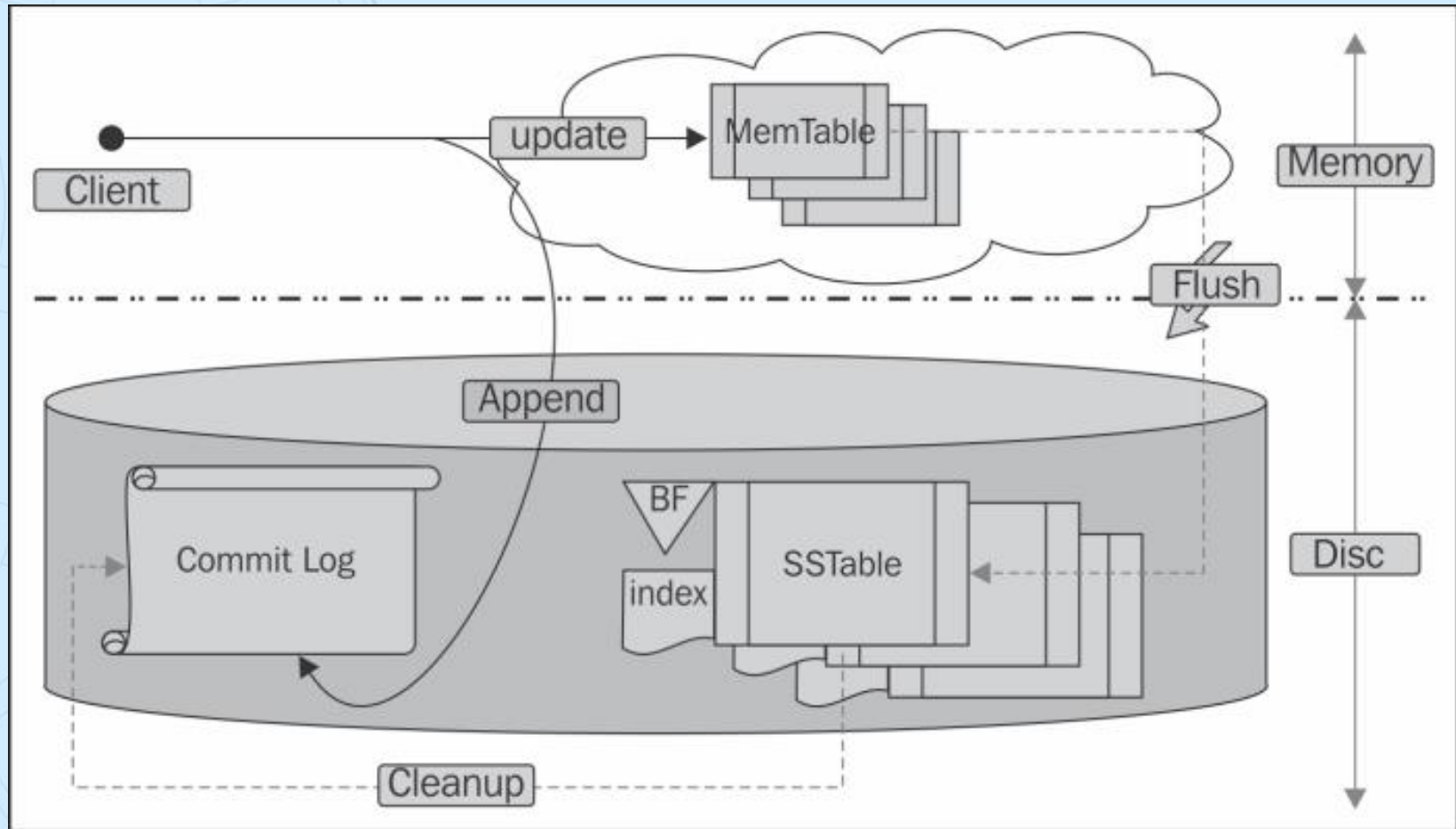
Relational Model	Cassandra Model
Database	Keyspace
Table	Column Family (CF)
Primary key	Row key
Column name	Column name/key
Column value	Column value

How she writes?



§ Nishant Neeraj. "Mastering Apache Cassandra"

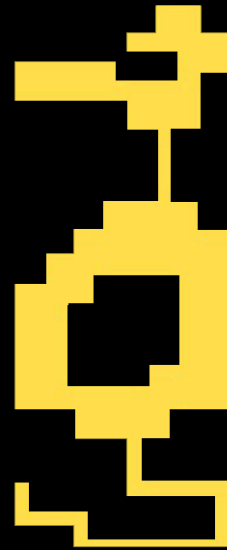
How she writes?



§ Nishant Neeraj. "Mastering Apache Cassandra" (book)

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Log-structured_merge-tree

§ Patrick O'Neil. The Log-Structured Merge-Tree (article)

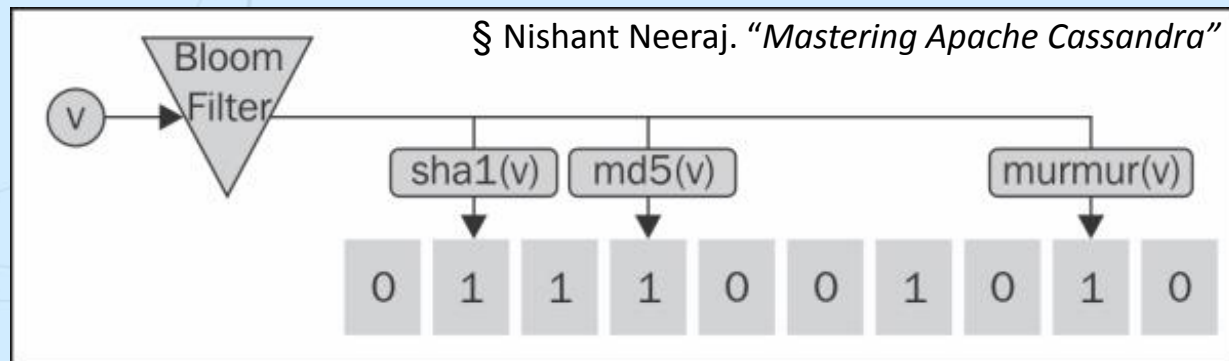


HERE BE DRAGONS

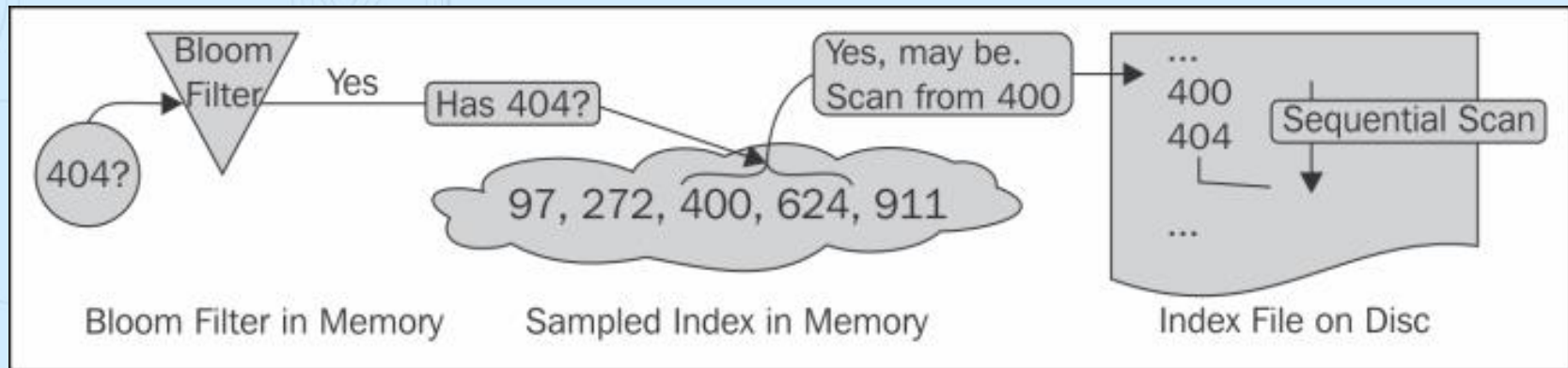
<http://sci-fi-ditties.blogspot.ru/2012/08/sci-fi-guilty-pleasures-yars-revenge.html>

One more game:

<http://billmill.org/bloomfilter-tutorial/>

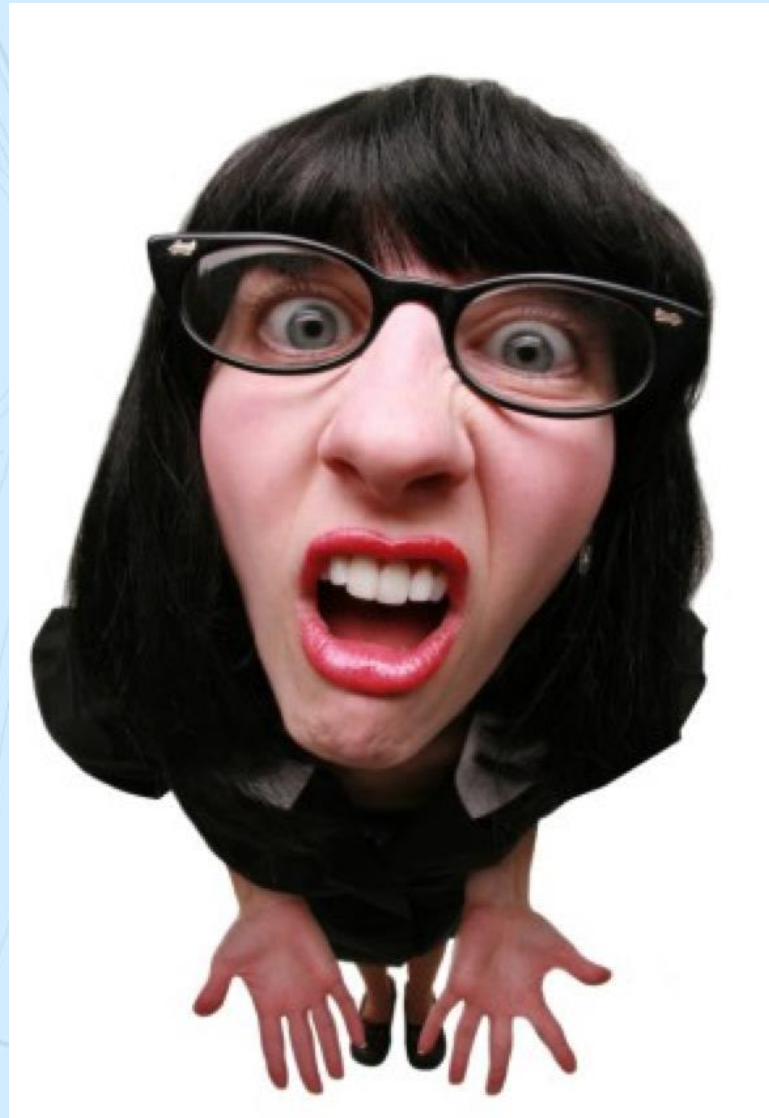


Cassandra: How she finds?



§ Nishant Neeraj. *"Mastering Apache Cassandra"*

Is it clear?



<http://www.slideshare.net/jaykumarpatel/cassandra-data-modeling/best-practices>

Data modeling by example

- Get user by user id
- Get item by item id
- Get all the items that a particular user has liked
- Get all the users who like a particular item

User

UserID	Name	Email
123	Jay	jp@ebay.com
456	John	jh@ebay.com
⋮		

User_Item_Like

ID	UserID <fk>	ItemID <fk>	Timestamp
1	123	111	00000001
2	123	222	00000002
3	456	111	00000003
⋮			

Item

ItemID	Title	Desc
111	iphone	It's a phone
222	ipad	It's a tablet
⋮		

Data modelling: DENORMALIZE!

User

	Name	Email
123	Jay	jp@ebay.com
⋮		

Item

	Title	Desc
111	iphone	It's a phone
⋮		

User_By_Item

	<timeuuid userid>		...
111	120101010000 123	120101030000 456	...
	Jay	John	
⋮			

Item_By_User

			...
123	120101010000 111	120101020000 456	...
	iphone	ipad	
⋮			

The **Java Driver** 2.0 for Apache Cassandra works exclusively with the Cassandra Query Language version 3 (CQL3) and Cassandra's new binary protocol which was introduced in Cassandra version 1.2.

Java API to connect Cassandra via java-driver

```
Cluster cluster = Cluster.builder().addContactPoint("127.0.0.1").build();  
  
Session session = cluster.connect();
```

Java API to request data via java-driver

```
ResultSet results = session.execute(  
    "SELECT * FROM keyspace.table WHERE id = 123" );  
  
for (Row row : results) {  
    row.getString("column1");  
    row.getString("column2");  
}
```


Questions?

Questions?

