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1.

## a) CQL Query:

DESCRIBE hoofers;

# b) Result:

```
token@cqlsh> DESCRIBE hoofers;

CREATE KEYSPACE hoofers WITH replication = {'class': 'NetworkTopologyStrategy', 'us-east1': '3'} AND durable_writes = true;

CREATE TABLE hoofers.boats (
    bid int PRIMARY KEY,
    bname text,
    color text
) WITH additional_write_policy = '99p'
AND bloom_filter_fp_chance = 0.01
AND caching = {'keys': 'ALL', 'rows_per_partition': 'NONE'}
AND comment = ''
AND compaction = {'class': 'org.apache.cassandra.db.compaction.UnifiedCompactionStrategy'}
AND compression = {'chunk_length_in_kb': '16', 'class': 'org.apache.cassandra.io.compress.LZ4Compressor'}
AND crc_check_chance = 1.0
AND default_time_to_live = 0
AND gc_grace_seconds = 864000
AND max_index_interval = 2048
AND memtable_flush_period_in_ms = 0
AND min_index_interval = 128
AND read_repair = 'BLOCKING'
AND speculative_retry = '99p';

token@cqlsh> ■
```

## c) Answers:

The Hoofers keyspace maintains 3 copies of the data. It resides in the 'us-east1' cloud region. The Read and Write quorum sizes should each be 2 in this case. This means that at least 2 copies (a majority of 3) must accept the read or write operation to successfully occur.

2.

### a) CQL CREATE Statements:

```
token@cqlsh:hoofers; token@cqlsh:hoofers> CREATE TABLE Users(user_id text PRIMARY KEY, email text, joined_date date, nickname text, street text, city text, state text, zip text, genres t ext); token@cqlsh:hoofers> CREATE TABLE Records(record_id text PRIMARY KEY, artist_user_id text, title text, genre text, release_date date); token@cqlsh:hoofers> CREATE TABLE Reviews(review_id text PRIMARY KEY, user_id text, record_id text, rating int, body text, posted_at timestamp); token@cqlsh:hoofers> CREATE TABLE Sessions(session_id text PRIMARY KEY, user_id text, record_id text, track_number int, initiate_at timestamp, leave_at timestamp, mu sic_quality text, device text, remaining_time int, replay_count int); token@cqlsh:hoofers>
```

3.

# a) PostgreSQL COPY commands:

```
-- COPYING to CSV file
-- users, records, reviews, and sessions
COPY Users TO '/Applications/PostgreSQL 17/Big Data HW 1/users_224p.csv' WITH (FORMAT CSV, HEADER);
COPY Records TO '/Applications/PostgreSQL 17/Big Data HW 1/records_224p.csv' WITH (FORMAT CSV, HEADER);
COPY Reviews TO '/Applications/PostgreSQL 17/Big Data HW 1/reviews_224p.csv' WITH (FORMAT CSV, HEADER);
COPY Sessions TO '/Applications/PostgreSQL 17/Big Data HW 1/sessions_224p.csv' WITH (FORMAT CSV, HEADER);
```

4.

# a) First CQL Query:

select record\_id, genre, title from records where artist\_user\_id = 'user\_6ac27408-a0a6-4c57-a025-7b6854f7a8e3';

# b) Result:

token@cqlsh:hoofers> select record\_id, genre, title from records where artist\_user\_id = 'user\_6ac27408-a0a6-4c57-a025-7b6854f7a8e3';
InvalidRequest: Error from server: code=2200 [Invalid query] message="Cannot execute this query as it might involve data filtering and thus may have unpredictable performance. If you want to execute this query despite the performance unpredictability, use ALLOW FILTERING"
token@cqlsh:hoofers>

# c) Modified CQL Query:

SELECT record\_id, genre, title

FROM records

WHERE artist\_user\_id = 'user\_6ac27408-a0a6-4c57-a025-7b6854f7a8e3'

ALLOW FILTERING;

## b) Result:

5.

# a) CQL Create Statement:

CREATE TABLE records\_q5(artist\_user\_id text, record\_id text, genre text, release\_date date, title text, PRIMARY KEY (artist\_user\_id, record\_id));

# b) CQL Query:

SELECT record\_id, genre, title

FROM records\_q5

WHERE artist\_user\_id = 'user\_6ac27408-a0a6-4c57-a025-7b6854f7a8e3';

# c) Result:

$to ken@cqlsh: hoofers > select \ record\_id, \ genre, \ title \ from \ records\_q5 \ where \ artist\_user\_id = \ 'user\_6ac27408-a0a6-4c57-a025-7b6854f7a8e3';$							
record_id	genre	title					
record_116fbdd6-e706-41f7-9809-12e174e48e8f record_2406e933-23e3-4db1-acf9-3c863d48bff6 record_3e4ed054-cf1a-4a04-8e97-e0177c6d3575 record_57061d35-de20-4bf1-9aac-a689f0db7e16 record_5cbf14c7-7b54-4e32-bfce-cba507c7277f record_62389a63-e95f-43d1-acea-aa1bac0e0050 record_822961a3-946a-49ff-8173-74d4035286b9 record_91c6325d-b17f-4f4c-be6d-3517b2173a9f record_cbf93efd-2deb-48ae-ad73-83aa088c6f13	Jazz Country Folk Soul Jazz Gospel Gospel Country Soul	Discover rate General job heavy Summer civil political beat Would determine Bar talk long Result guess for Apply size Statement matter Democratic what					
(9 rows) token@cqlsh:hoofers> ■							

## d) Explanation:

Using the partition key created partitions on the artist\_user\_id ran without any error from Cassandra. This is because Cassandra no longer has to scan all the partitions to find the relevant data, so we have greater efficiency in retrieving the records. Therefore, there is no error or warning from Cassandra. We include record\_id in the primary key so that we can uniquely identify each record given the artist\_user\_id and record\_id.

```
6.
a) CQL Query:
         SELECT record id, title, release date
         FROM records
         WHERE artist user id = 'user bab3f848-261f-4056-a865-4f01793058a3'
         ORDER BY release_date DESC
         LIMIT 5;
         (I tried this query on both the records and records_q5 tables. Error in both cases).
token@cqlsh:hoofers> SELECT record_id, title, release_date from records WHERE artist_user_id = 'user_bab3f848-261f-4056-a865-4f01793058a3' ORDER BY release_date DESC
LIMIT 5;
token@cqlsh:hoofers> SELECT record_id, title, release_date from records_q5 WHERE artist_user_id = 'user_bab3f848-261f-4056-a865-4f01793058a3' ORDER BY release_date D
            Error from server: code=2200 [Invalid query] message="Ordering on non-clustering column release_date requires the column to be indexed"
token@cqlsh:hoofers>
b) CQL CREATE Statement:
         CREATE TABLE records_q6 (
                   artist_user_id text,
                   record_id text,
                   release date date,
                   genre text,
                   title text,
                   PRIMARY KEY (artist_user_id, release_date, record_id)
```

) WITH CLUSTERING ORDER BY (release\_date DESC);

## c) Results:

```
token@cqlsh:hoofers> SELECT record_id, title, release_date from records_q6 WHERE artist_user_id = 'user_bab3f848-261f-4056-a865-4f01793058a3' LIMIT 5;
 record_id
                                                  | title
                                                                             | release_date
 record_ff3420fe-cf7f-43f9-9131-1965883acc51
                                                       Plant worker doctor
                                                                                 2022-10-07
 record_4f4f27a7-03f8-4adb-b96e-93adf9eb4e62
record_2c83cd72-4450-4936-bb9d-1732ced5a166
                                                   Under total throughout Money material
                                                                                 2022-09-08
                                                                                 2022-02-18
 record_8c389ed6-2101-489d-a301-b66ab43ff51c
                                                             Discover fast
                                                                                 2021-08-22
 record 25778e66-e835-4347-9d4e-98a48f8424a1
                                                                   Way real
                                                                                 2021-04-03
(5 rows)
token@cqlsh:hoofers>
```

## d) Explanation:

The new clustering key of release\_date allows Cassandra to order on that column without the column being indexed. This is why the error from before is no longer raised after we include release\_date as the clustering key within our CREATE TABLE statement.

```
7.
a) CQL Create Statement:
CREATE TABLE table_7a (
        user_id text,
        review_id text,
        record_id text,
        rating int,
        PRIMARY KEY (user_id, rating, review_id) )
        WITH CLUSTERING ORDER BY (rating DESC);
b) CQL Create Statement:
CREATE TABLE table_7b (
       genre text,
        record_id text,
        PRIMARY KEY (genre, record_id));
c) CQL Create Statement:
CREATE TABLE table_7c (
       artist_user_id text,
        posted_at timestamp,
        review_id text,
        record_id text,
       title text,
        rating int,
        PRIMARY KEY (artist_user_id, posted_at, review_id) )
        WITH CLUSTERING ORDER BY (posted_at DESC);
```

# Result:

b)

• CQL Query:

SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM table\_7b WHERE genre = 'Folk';

#### Result:

```
token@cqlsh:hoofers> select count(*) from table_7b where genre = 'Folk';

count
-----
57

(1 rows)
```

c)

• CQL Query:

SELECT review\_id, record\_id, title, rating

FROM table\_7c WHERE artist\_user\_id = 'user\_6f33f39e-7659-4673-bd80-ca11394424b0'

ORDER BY posted\_at DESC LIMIT 10;

### • Result:

d)

• CQL Query:

SELECT MAX(replay\_count) FROM table\_7d

WHERE user\_id = 'user\_05f9132b-47fb-4d2b-992c-17b3c4afb2df'

AND initiate\_at >= '2024-08-01 00:00:00' AND initiate\_at <= '2024-09-01 00:00:00';

• Result:

### CQL INSERT statements:

INSERT INTO records (record\_id, artist\_user\_id, title, genre, release\_date)

VALUES ('record\_d2f498f8-d7ff-4f1c-a967-7090417751f5', 'user\_38eaa9f8-e8fc-4ce4-a8ae-ffb882c1786c', 'Blue by You', 'Rock', '2024-10-07');

INSERT INTO users (user\_id, city, email, genres, joined\_date, nickname, state, street, zip) VALUES ('user 38eaa9f8-e8fc-4ce4-a8ae-ffb882c1786c', NULL, NULL, NULL, NULL, NULL, NULL, NULL, NULL);

INSERT INTO reviews (review\_id, body, posted\_at, rating, record\_id, user\_id) VALUES ('review\_new', NULL, NULL, NULL, 'record\_d2f498f8-d7ff-4f1c-a967-7090417751f5', 'user\_38eaa9f8-e8fc-4ce4-a8ae-ffb882c1786c');

INSERT INTO sessions (session\_id, device, initiate\_at, leave\_at, music\_quality, record\_id, remaining\_time, replay\_count, track\_number, user\_id) VALUES ('session\_new', NULL, NULL, NULL, NULL, NULL, Virecord\_d2f498f8-d7ff-4f1c-a967-7090417751f5', NULL, NULL, NULL, Vuser\_38eaa9f8-e8fc-4ce4-a8ae-ffb882c1786c');

INSERT INTO table\_7a (user\_id, rating, review\_id, record\_id) VALUES ('user\_38eaa9f8-e8fc-4ce4-a8ae-ffb882c1786c', 5, 'review\_new', 'record\_d2f498f8-d7ff-4f1c-a967-7090417751f5');

INSERT INTO table\_7b (genre, record\_id) VALUES ('Rock', 'record\_d2f498f8-d7ff-4f1c-a967-7090417751f5');

INSERT INTO table\_7c (artist\_user\_id, posted\_at, review\_id, rating, record\_id, title) VALUES ('user\_38eaa9f8-e8fc-4ce4-a8ae-ffb882c1786c', '2024-10-08', 'review\_new', 5, 'record\_d2f498f8-d7ff-4f1c-a967-7090417751f5', 'Blue By You');

INSERT INTO table\_7d (user\_id, initiate\_at, session\_id, replay\_count) VALUES ('user\_38eaa9f8-e8fc-4ce4-a8ae-ffb882c1786c', '2024-10-08T11:00:00Z', 'session\_new', 1);

Verification queries:

```
SELECT * FROM records WHERE record_id = 'record_d2f498f8-d7ff-4f1c-a967-7090417751f5';

SELECT * FROM users WHERE user_id = 'user_38eaa9f8-e8fc-4ce4-a8ae-ffb882c1786c';

SELECT * FROM reviews WHERE review_id = 'review_new';

SELECT * FROM sessions WHERE session_id = 'session_new';

SELECT * FROM table_7a WHERE user_id = 'user_38eaa9f8-e8fc-4ce4-a8ae-ffb882c1786c';

SELECT * FROM table_7b WHERE record_id = 'record_d2f498f8-d7ff-4f1c-a967-7090417751f5';

SELECT * FROM table_7c WHERE record_id = 'record_d2f498f8-d7ff-4f1c-a967-7090417751f5';

SELECT * FROM table_7d WHERE user_id = 'user_38eaa9f8-e8fc-4ce4-a8ae-ffb882c1786c';
```

#### Result:

### First 4 queries above.

#### Verifying table 7a

### Verifying table 7b

```
token@cqlsh:hoofers> SELECT * FROM table_7b WHERE record_id = 'record_d2f498f8-d7ff-4f1c-a967-7090417751f5' ALLOW FILTERING;

genre | record_id

_______
Rock | record_d2f498f8-d7ff-4f1c-a967-7090417751f5

(1 rows)
token@cqlsh:hoofers>
```

## Verifying table\_7c

token@cqlsh:hoofers> SELECT * FROM table_7c WHERE record_id = 'record_d2f498f8-d7ff-4f1c-a967-7090417751f5' ALLOW FILTERING;							
artist_user_id	posted_at	review_id	rating	record_id	title		
user_38eaa9f8-e8fc-4ce4-a8ae-ffb882c1786c	2024-10-08 00:00:00.000000+0000	review_new	5	record_d2f498f8-d7ff-4f1c-a967-7090417751f5	Blue By You		
(1 rows) token@cqlsh:hoofers> ■							

# Verifying table\_7d



10.

# **Python script**:

from cassandra.cluster import Cluster

from cassandra.query import SimpleStatement

from cassandra.auth import PlainTextAuthProvider

from datetime import datetime

# Connect to your Cassandra cluster

# Path to your secure connect bundle

secure\_connect\_bundle = '/Users/ameya/Desktop/DataLoading/secure-connect-cs224p-fall.zip'

# Astra DB credentials

# For client\_id and client\_secret, I have not filled them out here, but in my code I would fill out the # necessary values from the downloaded JSON token file.

```
client_id = 'client_id'
client_secret = 'client_secret'
```

# Set up authentication and connection

```
auth_provider = PlainTextAuthProvider(client_id,client_secret)
```

cluster = Cluster(cloud={'secure\_connect\_bundle': secure\_connect\_bundle},
auth\_provider=auth\_provider)

session = cluster.connect('hoofers')

# This function replicates the query from question 9 to add the record to all the tables.

# It takes as input all the possible parameters that may be of interest, but we might only use a few of them per table

# The '%s' serves as a place holder for the relevant variables for each table.

def addRecord(session, record\_id, artist\_user\_id, title, genre, release\_date, user\_id, review\_id, rating, session id):

### # Insert into records table

session.execute( SimpleStatement( "INSERT INTO records (record\_id, artist\_user\_id, title, genre, release\_date) VALUES (%s, %s, %s, %s, %s, %s)", consistency\_level=ConsistencyLevel.ONE), (record\_id, artist\_user\_id, title, genre, release\_date))

#### # Insert into users table

session.execute( SimpleStatement( "INSERT INTO users (user\_id, city, email, genres, joined\_date, nickname, state, street, zip) VALUES (%s, NULL, NULL)", consistency\_level=ConsistencyLevel.ONE ), (user\_id,) )

#### # Insert into reviews table

session.execute( SimpleStatement( "INSERT INTO reviews (review\_id, body, posted\_at, rating, record\_id, user\_id) VALUES (%s, NULL, NULL, %s, %s, %s)", consistency\_level=ConsistencyLevel.ONE ), (review\_id, rating, record\_id, user\_id) )

### # Insert into sessions table

session.execute( SimpleStatement( "INSERT INTO sessions (session\_id, device, initiate\_at, leave\_at, music\_quality, record\_id, remaining\_time, replay\_count, track\_number, user\_id) VALUES (%s, NULL, S)", consistency\_level=ConsistencyLevel.ONE), (session\_id, record\_id, user\_id))

## # Insert into table\_7a

session.execute( SimpleStatement( "INSERT INTO table\_7a (user\_id, rating, review\_id, record\_id) VALUES (%s, %s, %s, %s)", consistency\_level=ConsistencyLevel.ONE ), (user\_id, rating, review\_id, record\_id) )

## # Insert into table\_7b

session.execute( SimpleStatement( "INSERT INTO table\_7b (genre, record\_id) VALUES

```
(%s, %s)", consistency_level=ConsistencyLevel.ONE), (genre, record_id))
       # Insert into table_7c
       session.execute( SimpleStatement( "INSERT INTO table_7c (artist_user_id, posted_at,
                     record id,
                                                                  %s,
review id,
                                  title)
                                         VALUES
                                                    (%s,
                                                            %s,
                                                                         %s,
                                                                                %s,
                                                                                      %s)",
consistency_level=ConsistencyLevel.ONE
                                                (artist_user_id,
                                                                 datetime.now().isoformat(),
                                          ),
review_id, rating, record_id, title))
       # Insert into table_7d
       session.execute( SimpleStatement( "INSERT INTO table_7d (user_id, initiate_at,
session id,
                 replay_count)
                                     VALUES
                                                     (%s,
                                                                 %s,
                                                                           %s,
                                                                                      %s)",
consistency_level=ConsistencyLevel.ONE), (user_id, datetime.now().isoformat(), session_id, 1)
# Query to call the function and add the given record to the database, connected to 'hoofers'
#keyspace.
session = connect_to_cassandra()
add_record( session,
'record_632fe768-eecb-4596-9780-cc21734feec5',
'user_b91cf915-487b-42fc-b6b8-6c17935bb755',
'One Sour Day',
'R&B',
'2024-10-07',
'user b91cf915-487b-42fc-b6b8-6c17935bb755',
'review new',
5,
'session_new')
session.shutdown()
```