The Goal:

Become familiar with advanced data types

- Review and Questions
- Collections
 - Set
 - List
 - Map
- User Defined Types (UDT)
- Counters



Cassandra vrs other NoSQL DBs

- Columnar Databases
- Document Databases
- Graph Databases
- In-Memory Key-Value Stores

Comparison - Cassandra

- Columnar Databases
 - HBase/Cassandra
- Document Databases
 - CouchDB/MongoDB
- Graph Databases
 - Neo4J
- In-Memory Key-Value Stores
 - Redis

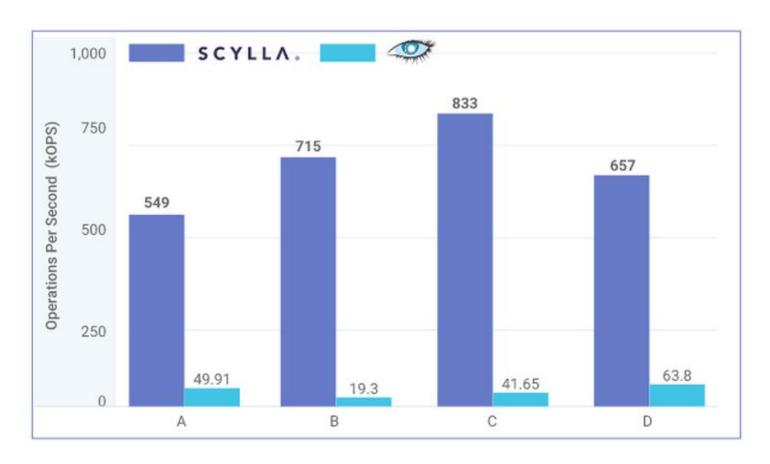
Bottom Line - Cassandra

- SPOF
- Scalable
- Data Compression
- Flexible
- CQL
- Transaction Support
- Flexible

Columnar DB

Cassandra vrs. Scylla DB

- Cousins
- Language



Does and Dont's of Cassandra

- Understand the Cassandra Features
- Understand the Use Case
- Make sure you get the data modeling right

Bad Use Cases

- Tables have multiple access paths
- Sequences are required
- ACID is a requirement
- Aggregates are a requirement
- Joins are a requirement
- Locks are a requirement
- Updates are a requirement
- Transactions

Good Use Cases

- Distributed
- Scaling
- Global
- Writes over Reads
- P2P
- Partitions prefered

Can you link tables?

- No, Cassandra is not an RDBMS
- No Joins or Derived Tables. Keep these things in mind:
 - Design for queries
 - No Joins
 - Denormalization
 - Sorting is done in the table design

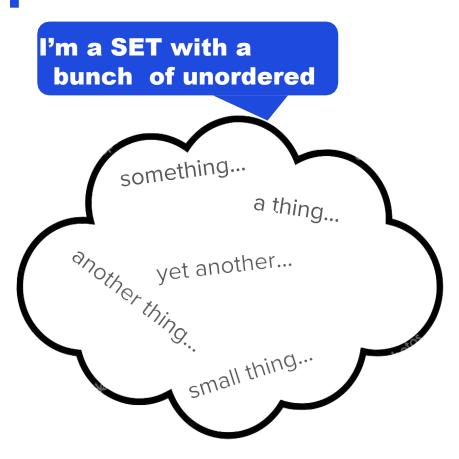
When is Hashing Done?

Hashing is done on write

Secondary Indexes

https://pantheon.io/blog/cassandra-scale-problem-secondary-indexes

Collections - Three Types



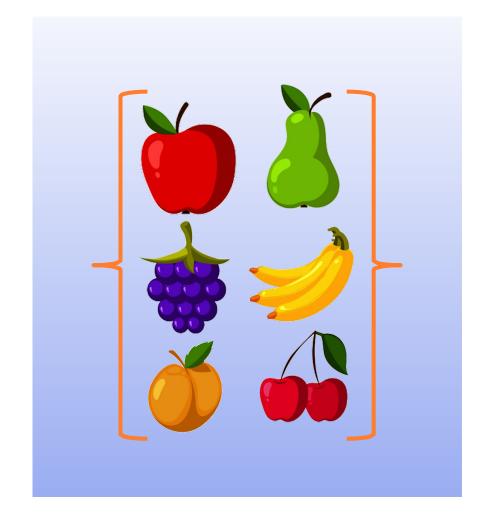


I'm a MAP of key/value pairs

Key	Value
K1	V1
K2	V2
К3	V3
K4	V4
K5	V5

Example Table with Set

```
CREATE killrvideo.videos
                          uuid,
  videoid
  userid
                          uuid,
                           text,
  name
  description
                           text,
  location
                           text,
  location_type
                          int,
  preview_image_location text,
                          set<text>,
  tags
  added_date
                           timestamp,
  PRIMARY KEY (videoid)
```



Example Set Operations

```
INSERT INTO killrvideo.videos (videoid, tags)
    VALUES(12345678-1234-1234-1234-123456789012,
    {'Side-splitter', 'Short'});
Insert
```

```
UPDATE killrvideo.videos
    SET tags = {'Dark', 'Sad'}
    WHERE videoid = 12345678-1234-1234-1234-123456789012;
```

```
UPDATE killrvideo.videos
    SET tags = tags + {'Enthralling'}
    WHERE videoid = 12345678-1234-1234-1234-123456789012;
```

Example Table with List

```
CREATE killrvideo.actors_by_video (
 videoid
          uuid,
 actors list<text>, // alphabetical list of actors
  PRIMARY KEY (videoid)
```

Example List Operations

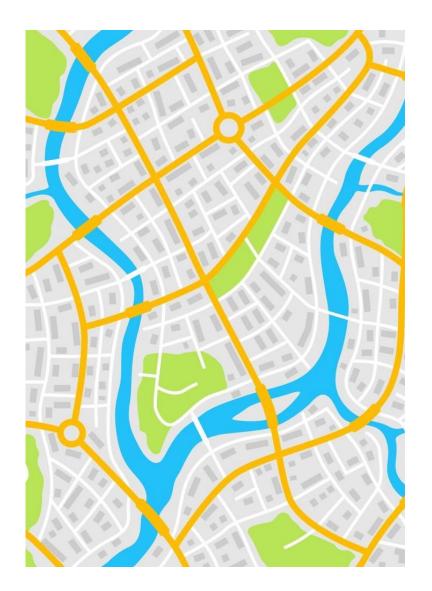
```
INSERT INTO killrvideo.actors_by_video (videoid, actors)
  VALUES (12345678-1234-1234-1234-123456789012,
                                                        Insert
  ['Adams', 'Baker', 'Cox']);
UPDATE killrvideo.actors by video
                                                 Replace entire list
  SET actors = ['Arthur', 'Beverly']
  WHERE videoid = 12345678-1234-1234-1234-123456789012;
UPDATE killrvideo actors by video
                                                       Append
  SET tags = tags + ['Crawford']
  WHERE videoid = 12345678-1234-1234-1234-123456789012;
```

Another Example List Operation

```
UPDATE killrvideo.actors_by_video
    SET actors[1] = 'Brown'
WHERE videoid = 12345678-1234-1234-1234-123456789012;
```

Note: replacing an element requires a read-before-write, which implies performance penalty.

Example Table with Map



Example Map Operations

Insert

```
UPDATE killrvideo.users
    SET phone_nos = {'cell':'867-5310', 'office':'555-1212'}
WHERE userid = 12345678-1234-1234-123456789012;
```

Replace entire map

```
UPDATE killrvideo.users

SET phone_nos = phone_nos + {'desk': '270-555-1213'}

WHERE userid = 12345678-1234-1234-1234-123456789012;
```

Add to map

Example User Defined Type (UDT)

```
CREATE TYPE killrvideo.address(
   street text,
   city text,
   state text,
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE killrvideo.users(
   userid uuid,
   location address,
   PRIMARY KEY (userid)
);
```

Example UDT Operations

```
INSERT INTO killrvideo.users (userid, location)
                                                        Insert
  VALUES (12345678-1234-1234-1234-123456789012)
  {street:'123 Main', city:'Metropolis', state:'CA'});
UPDATE killrvideo.users
                                                 Replace entire UDT
 SET location = {street: '234 Elm', city: 'NYC', state: 'NY'}
 WHERE userid = 12345678-1234-1234-1234-123456789012;
UPDATE killrvideo users
                                                Replace one UDT field
  SET location.city = 'Albany'
  WHERE userid = 12345678-1234-1234-1234-123456789012;
```

Another Example UDT Operation

```
SELECT [location.city] FROM killrvideo.users Select field | WHERE userid = 12345678-1234-1234-1234-123456789012;
```

Counters

- 64-bit signed integer
- · Use-case:
 - Imprecise values such as likes, views, etc.
- Two operations:
 - Increment
 - Decrement
 - First op assumes the value is zero

Counter Limitations

- Cannot be part of primary key
- Counters not mixed with other types in table
- Value cannot be set
- Rows with counters cannot be inserted
- Updates are not idempotent
 - Counters should not be used for precise values

Example Table with Counter

```
CREATE TABLE killrvideo.video_playback_stats (
  videoid uuid,
  views counter,
  PRIMARY KEY (videoid)
);
```

Counter Updates

Incrementing a counter:

```
This format must be observed
```

```
UPDATE killrvideo.videos SET views = views + 1 integer value

WHERE videoid = 12345678-1234-1234-1234-123456789012;
```

Decrementing a counter:

```
Just change the sign
```

```
UPDATE killrvideo.videos SET views = views - 1
WHERE videoid = 12345678-1234-1234-1234-123456789012;
```

Counter Insert Example?

Pay Attention!
We already said, you can't INSERT into counter tables

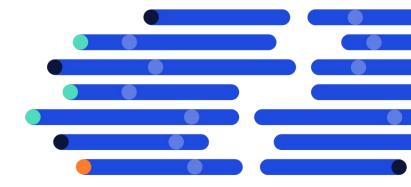
Here's What We Just Did

Used a Collection

 We saw the Set data type in action in KillrVideo

Used a Counter

We incremented a views
 counter in the
 video_playback_stats table



Now You Know...

Advanced Data Types

- Collections
 - Set
 - List
 - Map
- User Defined Types (UDT)
- Counters

