# Cassandra By Example: Data Modelling with CQL3

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### CQL is...

- Query language for Apache Cassandra
- Almost SQL (almost)
- Alternative query interface First class citizen
- More performant!
- Available since Cassandra 0.8.0 (almost 2 years!)

# **Bad Old Days: Thrift RPC**



# **Bad Old Days: Thrift RPC**

```
// Your Column
Column col = new Column(ByteBuffer.wrap("name".getBytes()));
col.setValue(ByteBuffer.wrap("value".getBytes()));
col.setTimestamp(System.currentTimeMillis());
// Don't ask
ColumnOrSuperColumn cosc = new ColumnOrSuperColumn();
cosc.setColumn(col);
// Prepare to be amazed
Mutation mutation = new Mutation();
mutation.setColumnOrSuperColumn(cosc);
List<Mutation> mutations = new ArrayList<Mutation>();
mutations.add(mutation);
Map mutations map = new HashMap<ByteBuffer, Map<String, List<Mutation>>>();
Map cf map = new HashMap<String, List<Mutation>>();
cf map.set("Standard1", mutations);
mutations map.put(ByteBuffer.wrap("key".getBytes()), cf map);
cassandra.batch mutate (mutations map, consistency level);
```

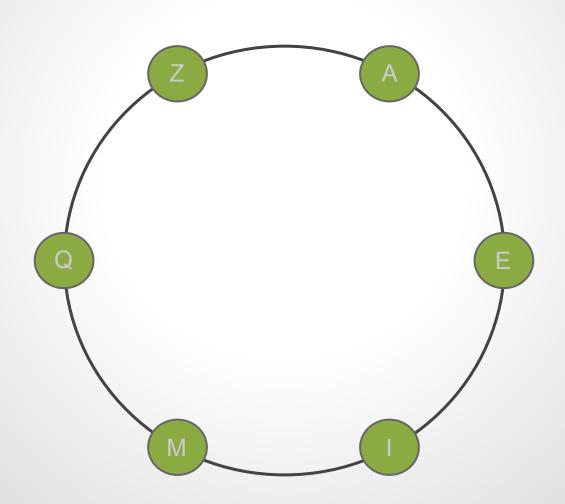


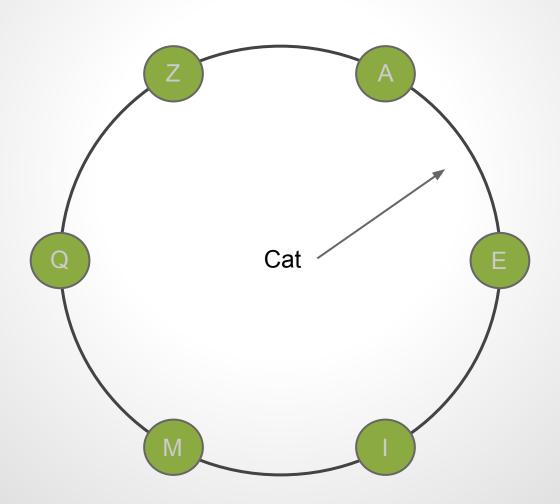
# Better, no?

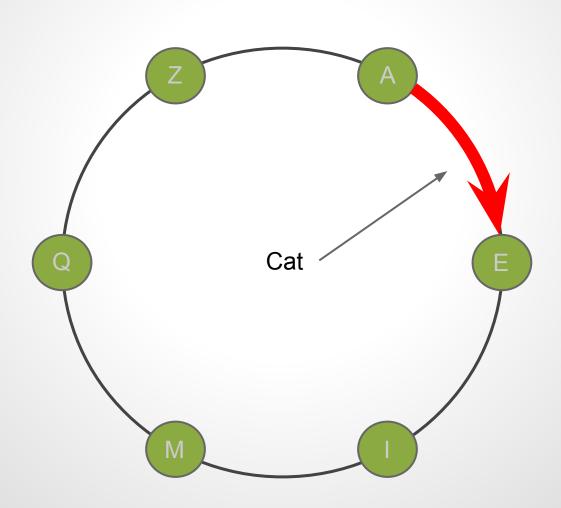
```
INSERT INTO (id, name) VALUES ('key', 'value');
```

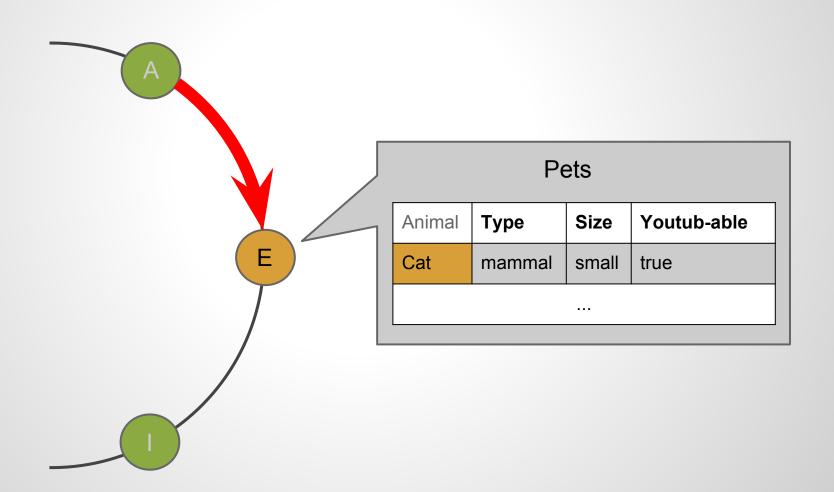
# But before we begin...

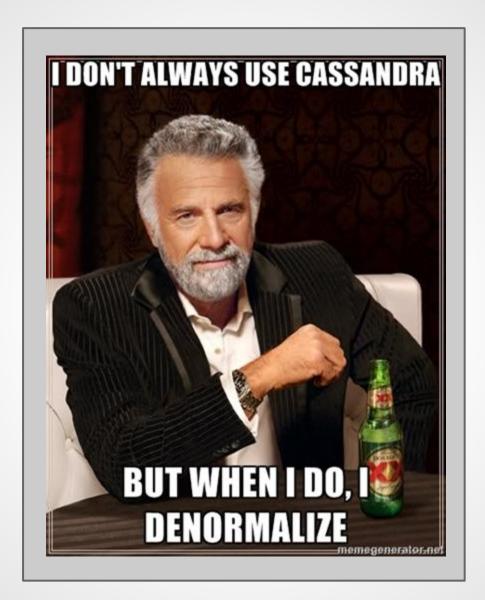




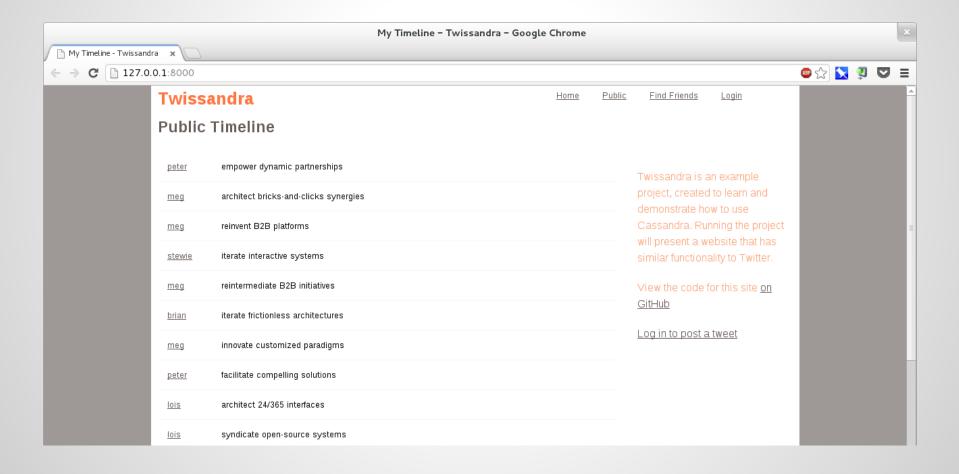


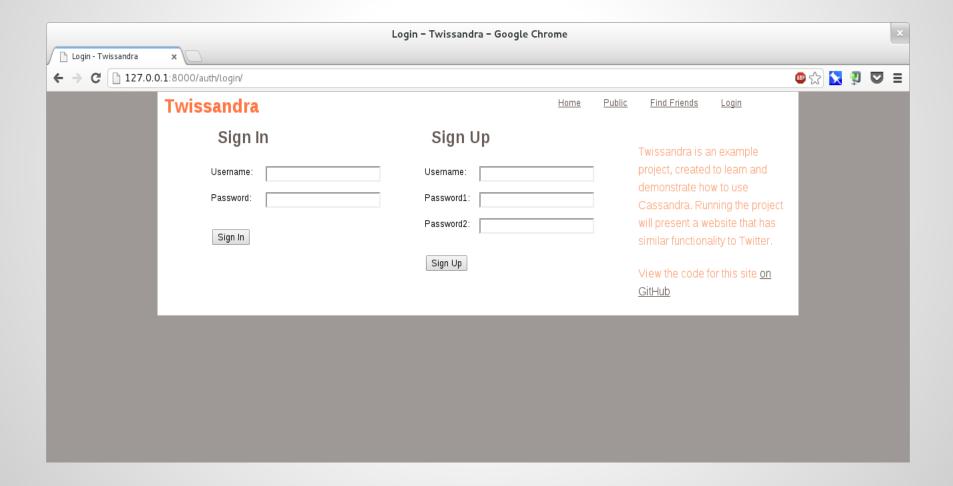


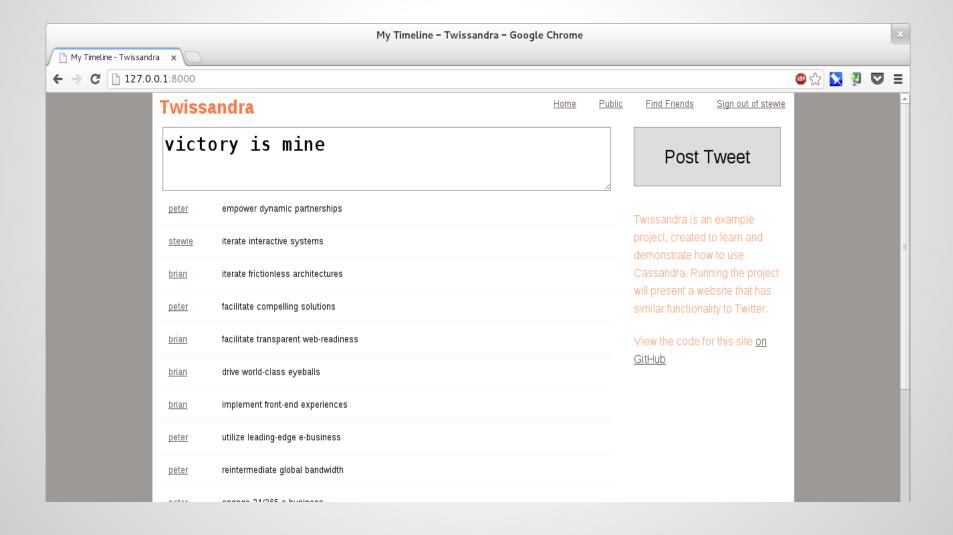


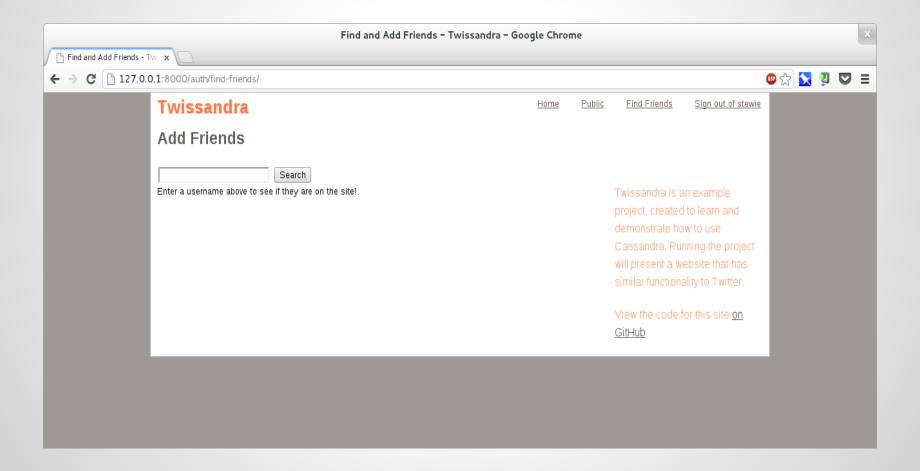


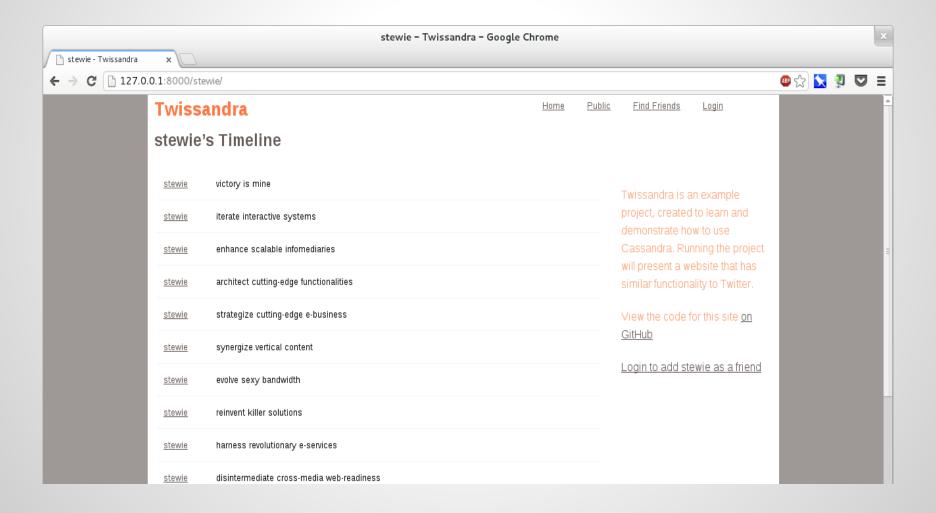
- Twitter-inspired sample application
- Originally by Eric Florenzano, June 2009
- Python (Django)
- DBAPI-2 driver for CQL
- Favors simplicity over correctness!
- https://github.com/eevans/twissandra
  - See: cass.py



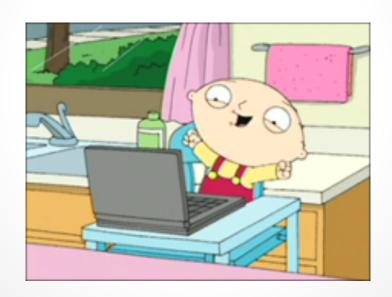


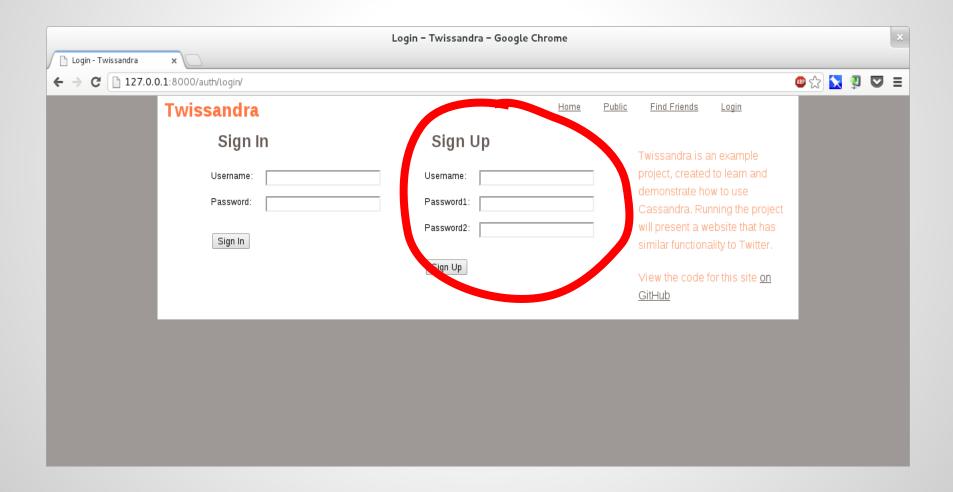






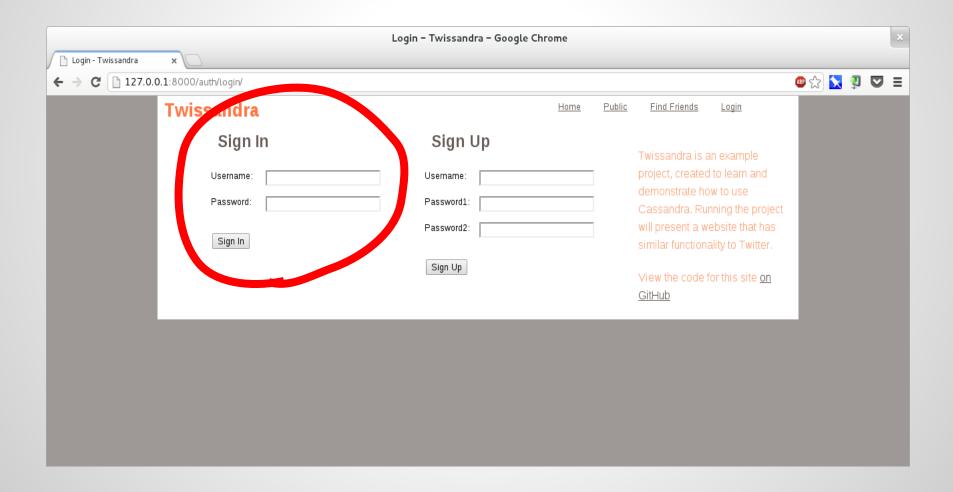
# Twissandra Explained





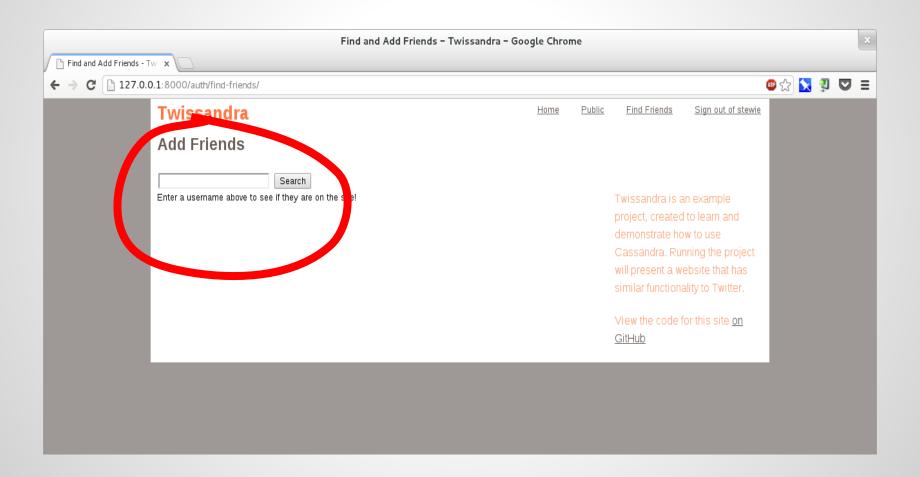
```
-- User storage
CREATE TABLE users (
   username text PRIMARY KEY,
   password text
);
```

```
-- Adding users (signup)
INSERT INTO users (username, password)
VALUES ('meg', 's3kr3t')
```



```
-- Lookup password (login)
SELECT password FROM users
WHERE username = 'meg'
```

# following / followers



# following

```
-- Users a user is following

CREATE TABLE following (
    username text,
    followed text,

PRIMARY KEY (username, followed)
);
```

# following

# users @meg is following

#### followed

brian
chris
lois
peter
stewie
quagmire





### followers

```
-- The users who follow username
CREATE TABLE followers (
   username text,
   following text,
   PRIMARY KEY(username, following)
);
```

### followers

### redux: following / followers

```
-- @meg follows @stewie

BEGIN BATCH

INSERT INTO following (username, followed)

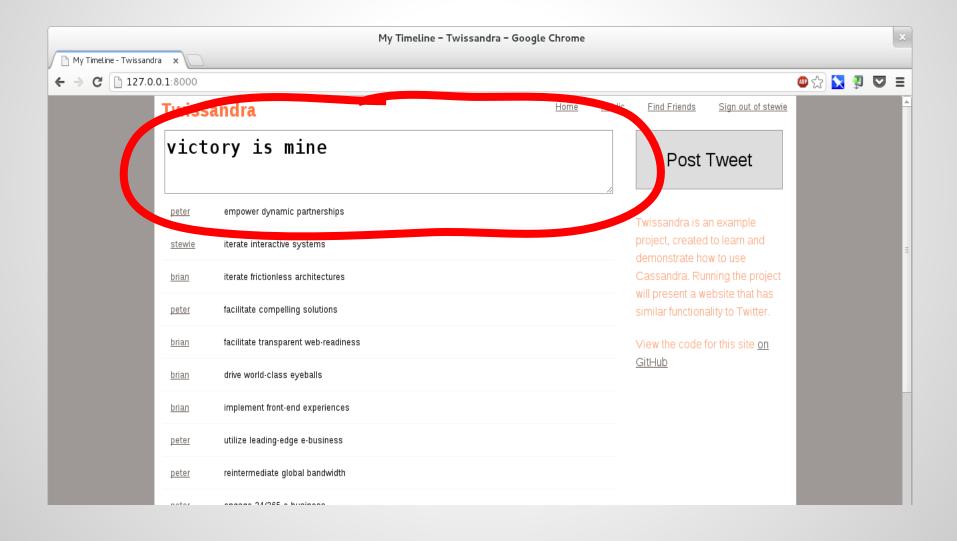
VALUES ('meg', 'stewie')

INSERT INTO followers (username, followed)

VALUES ('stewie', 'meg')

APPLY BATCH
```

### tweets



### **Denormalization Ahead!**



### tweets

```
-- Tweet storage (think: permalink)

CREATE TABLE tweets (

tweetid uuid PRIMARY KEY,

username text,

body text
);
```

### tweets

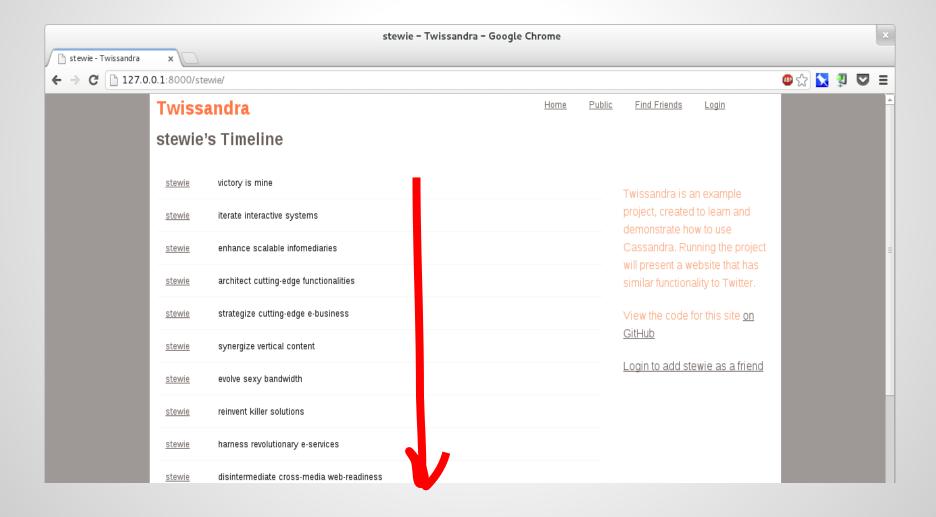
```
-- Store a tweet
INSERT INTO tweets (
   tweetid,
   username,
   body
) VALUES (
   60780342-90fe-11e2-8823-0026c650d722,
   'stewie',
   'victory is mine!'
```

# Query tweets by ...?

- author, time descending
- followed authors, time descending
- date starting / date ending



## userline tweets, by user



#### userline

```
-- Materialized view of the tweets
-- created by user.
CREATE TABLE userline (
   username text,
   tweetid timeuuid,
   body text,
   PRIMARY KEY (username, tweetid)
```

## Wait, WTF is a timeuuid?

- Aka "Type 1 UUID" (http://goo.gl/SWuCb)
- 100 nano second units since Oct. 15, 1582
- Timestamp is first 60 bits (sorts temporally!)
- Used like timestamp, but:
  - more granular
  - globally unique

#### userline

```
-- Range of tweets for a user
SELECT
  dateOf(tweetid), body
FROM
  userline
WHERE
  username = 'stewie' AND
  tweetid > minTimeuuid('2013-03-01 12:10:09')
ORDER BY
  tweetid DESC
LIMIT 40
```

## @stewie's most recent tweets

```
dateOf(posted_at) | body

2013-03-19 14:43:15-0500 | victory is mine!

2013-03-19 13:23:24-0500 | generate killer bandwidth

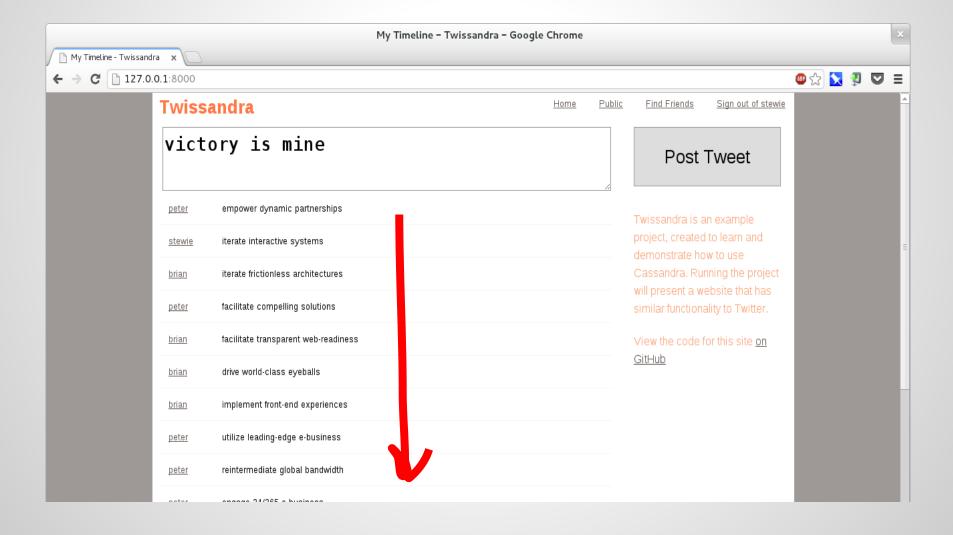
2013-03-19 13:23:24-0500 | grow B2B e-business

2013-03-19 13:23:24-0500 | innovate vertical e-services

2013-03-19 13:23:24-0500 | deploy e-business experiences

2013-03-19 13:23:24-0500 | grow intuitive infrastructures
```

### timeline tweets from those a user follows



#### timeline

```
-- Materialized view of tweets from
-- the users username follows.
CREATE TABLE timeline (
   username text,
   tweetid timeuuid,
   posted by text,
   body text,
   PRIMARY KEY (username, tweetid)
```

#### timeline

```
-- Range of tweets for a user
SELECT
  dateOf(tweetid), posted by, body
FROM
  timeline
WHERE
  username = 'stewie' AND
  tweetid > '2013-03-01 12:10:09'
ORDER BY
  tweetid DESC
LIMIT 40
```

## most recent tweets for @meg

```
2013-03-19 14:43:15-0500 | stewie | victory is mine!
2013-03-19 13:23:25-0500 | meg | evolve intuit...
2013-03-19 13:23:25-0500 | meg | whiteboard bric...
2013-03-19 13:23:25-0500 | stewie | brand clic...
2013-03-19 13:23:25-0500 | brian | synergize gran...
2013-03-19 13:23:24-0500 | brian | expedite real-t...
2013-03-19 13:23:24-0500 | stewie | generate kil...
2013-03-19 13:23:24-0500 | stewie | grow B2B ...
2013-03-19 13:23:24-0500 | meg | generate intera...
```

#### redux: tweets

```
-- Ostewie tweets
BEGIN BATCH
  INSERT INTO tweets ...
  INSERT INTO userline ...
  INSERT INTO timeline ...
  INSERT INTO timeline ...
  INSERT INTO timeline ...
APPLY BATCH
```

#### In Conclusion:

- Think in terms of your queries, store that
- Don't fear duplication; Space is cheap to scale
- Go wide; Rows can have 2 billion columns!
- The only thing better than NoSQL, is MoSQL
- Python hater? Java "r?
  - https://github.com/eevans/twissandra-j
- http://goo.gl/zPOD

# The



End