



**NO TO SQL
WITH CASSANDRA**

In Store

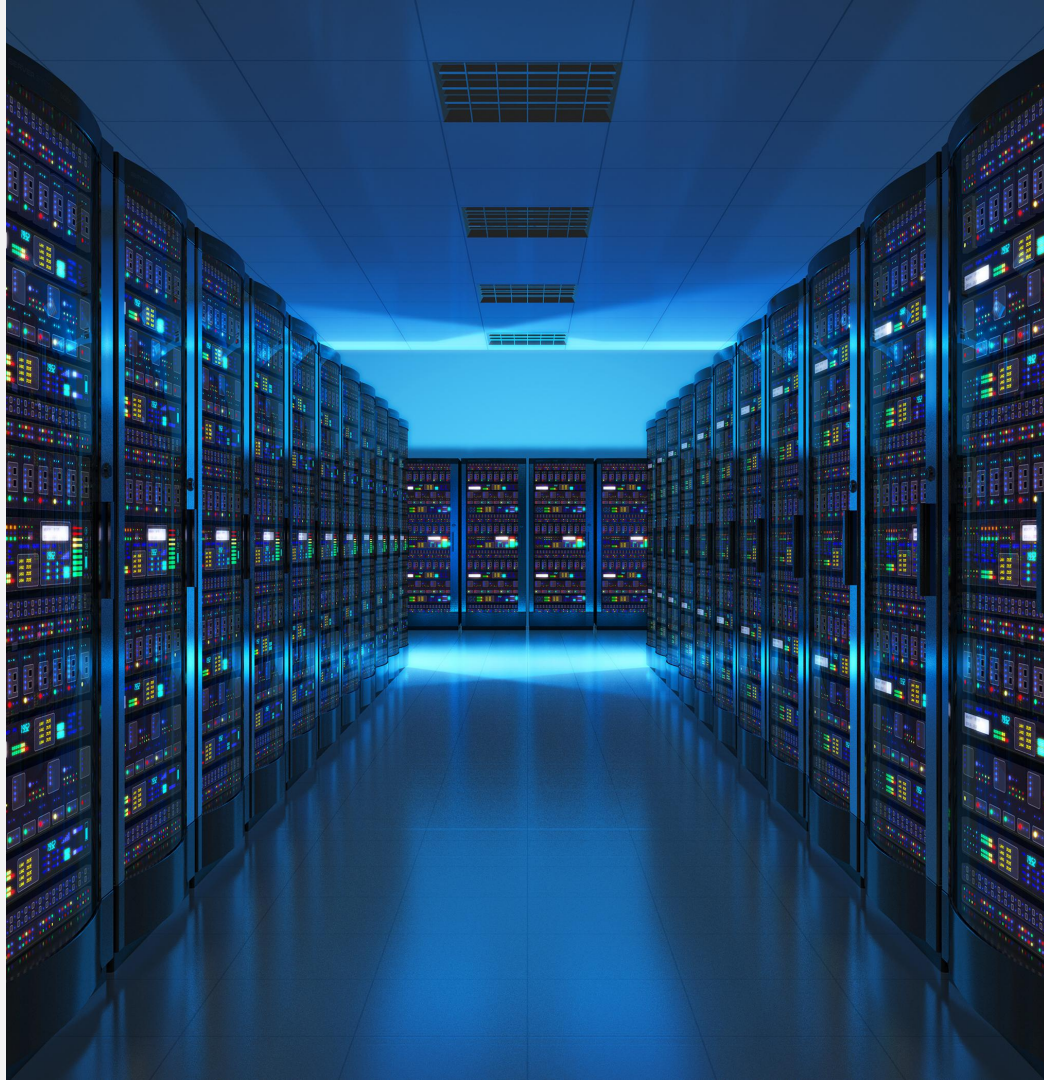
What is NoSQL?

NoSQL Houses

Who is Cassandra?

What does Cassandra offer?

Workshop





Before we start

<https://github.com/js-republic/cassandra-nodejs-workshop>



```
$ git clone git@github.com:js-republic/cassandra-nodejs-workshop.git
$ cd cassandra-nodejs-workshop
$ npm install
```

What is NoSQL?



What is NoSQL?

It is an **approach** to database design which does not use relational table as the main way of storing data.

NOT
ONLY SQL





What is NoSQL's purpose?

Tackle the **Scalability** problem known in **RDBMS** when the data volume to process exceeds a certain threshold.

Horizontal Scaling works beautifully.

Store data structures which are highly dynamic.





Traits of NoSQL DBs

Schema-free/less;

Easy to replicate;

Simple API;

Eventually consistent;

BASE not ACID;

Etc.

NoSQL Houses

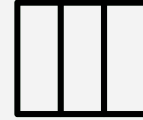




NoSQL Houses



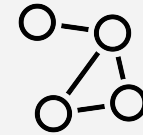
House Key-Value
Store



House Column



House Document



House Graph



Who is Cassandra?



Who is Cassandra?

Cassandra is a free distributed NoSQL DB (duh);

It is an **hybrid** between a **key-value** and **column** oriented database management system.





Who is Cassandra?

It is **highly** scalable with support for **Clusters**;

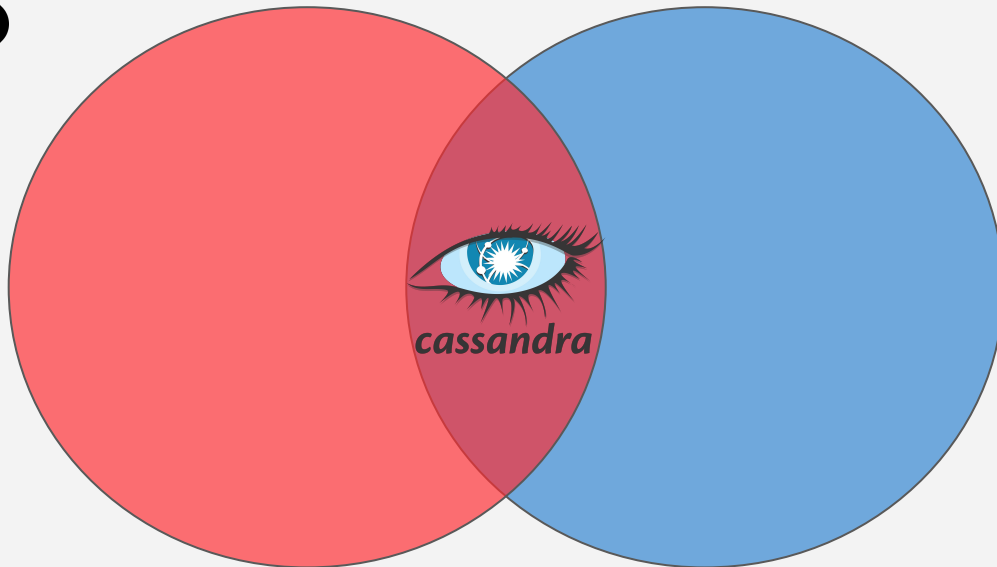
It has **asynchronous** replication method without a **master**, which allows the client to perform low latency operations.



cassandra

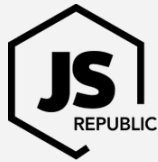


Cassandra's House



**What does
Cassandra
offer?**





What does Cassandra has to offer?

A decentralized DB solution

Support to replication &
multi datacenter replication
(gossip)

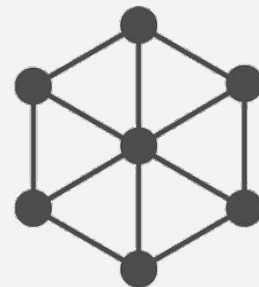
Easy Scalability

Fault tolerance

Tunable Consistency

MapReduce Support (with
Hadoop integration)

Cassandra Query Language
(CQL)





Where may Cassandra fail?

Traditional transactions are not supported;

Updating/Deleting are costly;

Joins are not supported;

Indexes can become costly if improperly used.



The Workshop





Cassandra Query Language

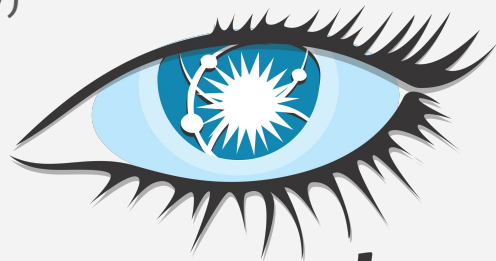
As the name suggests, it is the language used to query on Cassandra.

It is a SQL like language:

INSERT, DELETE, UPDATE, BATCH. (Data Manipulation)

SELECT with **WHERE/ORDERBY**. (Data Recovery)

Plus all Cassandra related queries.





CQLsh

It is the default prompt given by Cassandra;

We can execute any CQL query with it;



```
$ cqlsh
```

```
Connected to Test Cluster at 127.0.0.1:9042.
```

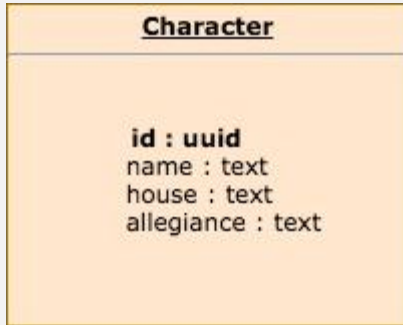
```
[cqlsh 5.0.1 | Cassandra 2.1.2 | CQL spec 3.2.0 | Native protocol v3]
```

```
Use HELP for help.
```

```
cqlsh>
```



Data Structure

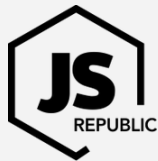


```
TABLE workshop.characters(  
  id uuid PRIMARY KEY,  
  name text,  
  house text,  
  allegiance text  
);
```




Project Structure

```
└─ infra
  └─ dataset.cql
  └─ docker-compose.yml
  └─ Dockerfile
  └─ wait-for-cassandra-cluster.sh
  └─ wait-for-cassandra-node.sh
  └─ JS workshop-bootstrap.js
  └─ node_modules
  └─ src
    └─ character
      └─ __mocks__
        └─ JS cassandra-driver.js
      └─ __test__
        └─ JS character.da.spec.js
      └─ JS character.da.js
      └─ JS character.db.model.js
      └─ JS character.model.js
      └─ JS character.route.js
      └─ JS character.service.js
    └─ database
      └─ JS cassandra-client.database.js
    └─ JS index.js
  └─ .gitignore
  └─ {} package-lock.json
  └─ {} package.json
  └─ README.md
```



Plan of attack and goals

1- CQL Lands

Read/Write using the CQL Query;


Read using Index using the CQLSh.

2- NodeJS & Cassandra Driver Alliance

CRUD Methods using the Cassandra Driver;

Advanced tasks.





**Shall
we
begin?**

HBO



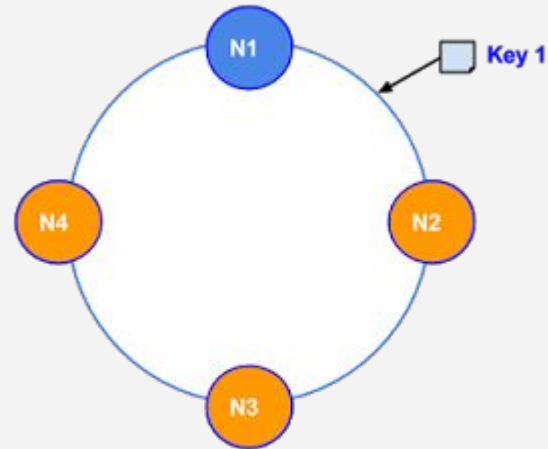
Replication Strategies

1- Simple Strategy

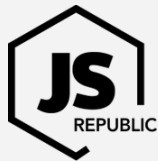
One Single Datacenter;

In a Ring Topology, nodes are added
Clockwise in relation to the coordinator

SimpleStrategy with RF = 3



Key 1 replicas: {N2, N3, N4}



Replication Strategies

2- Network Topology Strategy

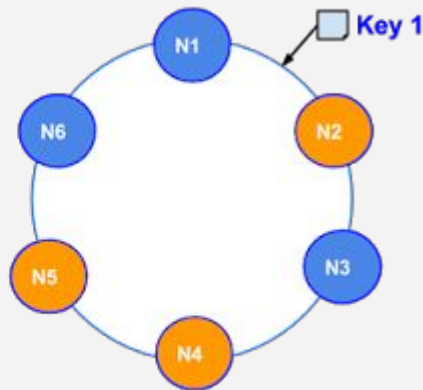
Several Datacenters;

Nodes per Datacenters must be Specified.

Rack aware (fault tolerant)

NetworkTopologyStrategy with Replication factor
{ DC1: 2, DC2: 2 }

Node	DC	RACK
N1	DC1	RACK2
N3	DC1	RACK1
N6	DC1	RACK1
N2	DC2	RACK1
N4	DC2	RACK1
N5	DC2	RACK2



Key 1 Replicas DC1 : {N3, N1} DC2: {N2, N5}



Sources and Interesting Links

https://www.packtpub.com/mapt/book/big_data_and_business_intelligence/9781783989102/2/ch02lvl1sec18/networktopologystrategy

<https://www.racksolutions.com/news/data-center-trends/what-is-a-data-center-rack/>

<http://distributeddatastore.blogspot.fr/2015/08/cassandra-replication.html>

https://docs.datastax.com/en/cassandra/2.1/cassandra/architecture/architectureDataDistributeReplication_c.html#architectureDataDistributeReplication_c__nts

<https://www.tutorialspoint.com/cassandra/index.htm>

<https://medium.com/@alexbmeng/cassandra-query-language-cql-vs-sql-7f6ed7706b4c>

<http://nosql-database.org/>