Few key points about Cassandra that will affect how we model our data.

1. Writes in Cassandra are extremely fast and are linearly scalable. Unlike an RDBMS, writes are not a bottleneck we have to worry about.
2. Cassandra stores data in sorted order on disk which gives us extremely fast range scans within a partition.

Putting 1 and 2 together, we’re going to take the materialized view to the extreme by creating one CQL table for each of the SELECT queries. Why is this not insane? Unlike an RDBMS, writes will not be our bottleneck in Cassandra. Further, disk is cheap and I/O is expensive. So we’re going to take advantage of the fact that Cassandra allows us to increase disk usage in exchange for lower I/O which is a cost effective way to scale a database.