In CQL, the order in which columns are defined for the PRIMARY KEY matters. The first column of the key is called the *partition key*.

### Prepared Statement CQL supports prepared statements.

### CREATE KEYSPACE schema name is termed as keyspace.

The CREATE TABLE statement creates a new table.

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**STATIC columns**Some columns can be declared as STATIC in a table definition. A column that is static will be “shared” by all the rows belonging to the same partition (having the same partition key).

CREATE TABLE test (

pk int,

t int,

v text,

s text **static**,

PRIMARY KEY (pk, t)

);

INSERT INTO test(pk, t, v, s) VALUES (0, 0, 'val0', 'static0');

INSERT INTO test(pk, t, v, s) VALUES (0, 1, 'val1', 'static1');

SELECT \* FROM test WHERE pk=0 AND t=0;  
====================================================  
Partition key and clustering columns  
**In CQL, the order in which columns are defined for the PRIMARY KEY matters. The first column of the key is called the *partition key.* It has the property that all the rows sharing the same partition key (even across table in fact) are stored on the same physical node**