```
$ sudo apt update
$ sudo apt install --yes docker.io
$ sudo usermod -aG docker $USER
```

Installing ScyllaDB

Ordinarily, Cassandra and ScyllaDB should run in a cluster of multiple servers. Since we are doing development on a single VM and RAM is at a premium, we will start only a single instance of ScyllaDB. Use the following command (entered all on one line):

```
$ sudo docker run --name scylla -d scylladb/scylla --smp 1 --memory 1G
--overprovisioned 1 --developer-mode 1 --experimental 1
```

Once the image has been downloaded, wait a few moments, then check that ScyllaDB is up with

```
$ sudo docker exec -it scylla nodetool status
```

If this command fails, you can check for errors in the ScyllaDB logs by running

```
$ sudo docker logs scylla
```

Create keyspace:

$ sudo docker exec -it scylla cqlsh

cqlsh> CREATE KEYSPACE IF NOT EXISTS music_store WITH REPLICATION = { 'class' : 'NetworkTopologyStrategy', 'datacenter1' : 3 };

TEST CASSANDRA:

$ FLASK_APP=user flask init
$ foreman start -c user=3
$ curl -X POST -v http://127.0.0.1:5000/api/v1/resources/user -d '{"username": "joker12", "display_name": "Joker", "password": "serious", "homepage_url": "joker.com", "email": "joker@joker.com"}'
$ curl -v 'http://127.0.0.1:5000/api/v1/resources/user?username=joker12'

Managing ScyllaDB

Once ScyllaDB is up, you can execute CQL commands using

```
$ docker exec -it scylla cqlsh
```

If you need to stop ScyllaDB, use

```
$ docker stop scylla
```

and restart with

```
$ docker start scylla
```

If something goes very wrong, you can remove ScyllaDB completely and start over with

```
$ docker rm -f scylla && docker rmi scylladb/scylla
```