1.	Start Cassandra	
1.1	make sure vagrant is installed: http://www.vagrantup.com/downloads	
1.2	install virtualbox: https://www.virtualbox.org/wiki/Downloads	
1.3	install git: https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2/Getting-Started-Installing-Git	
1.4	download the project - go to a folder of your choice via command line window - execute the command: git clone https://github.com/tomvdbulck/training-no-sql.git	
1.5	start up the vagrant box - navigate to the redis/vagrant folder: cd cassandra/vagrant - enter the command: vagrant up	
This will now download and install the vagrant box, and download ,install and start the cassandra server. This might take a while		
1.6	The cassandra server will start automatically, we will connect to it with the CQL-shell - enter the command: vagrant ssh - you will now go into the vagrant box - navigate to: apache-cassandra-2.1.9/bin/ - start the CQL-shell by typing: ./cqlsh You should see something like this: Connected to Test Cluster at 127.0.0.1:9042. [cqlsh 5.0.1 Cassandra 2.1.9 CQL spec 3.2.0 Native protocol v3] Jse HELP for help. cqlsh>	
2	CRUD (Create Read Update Delete)	
2.1	Create a keyspace	
CREATE KEYSPACE demo WITH replication = {'class':'SimpleStrategy', 'replication_factor':3};		
	Verify the Keyspace was created	
DESCRIE	DESCRIBE KEYSPACES;	
	you should see something like this	

```
system_traces system demo
        switch to the "demo" keyspace
USE demo:
        see which tables are in the keyspace
DESCRIBE TABLES;
        you should see something like this
<empty>
2.2
        Create a table
        CREATE TABLE users (user_id int PRIMARY KEY,fname text,lname text);
        Verify the table was created
        DESCRIBE TABLE users;
2.3
        Inserting and reading data
        INSERT INTO users (user_id, Iname) VALUES (3333, 'De Bruyne');
        Let's see what's in the table:
               select * from users;
        you should see something like this:
                 user_id | fname | lname
                     3333 | null | De Bruyne
        Let's insert a second user:
               INSERT INTO users (user_id, fname, lname) VALUES (4444, 'Tom', 'Van Den Bulck');
        And check what's in the table
               select * from users;
        you should see something like this:
         user_id | fname | lname
                                       De Bruyne
                      null
              4444
                         Tom | Van Den Bulck
```

Lets do an upsert:

- INSERT INTO users (user_id, fname, lname) VALUES (3333, 'Chris', 'De Bruyne'); and check the outcome :
 - select * from users;

you should see something like this:

```
user_id | fname | lname
3333 | Chris | De Bruyne
4444 | Tom | Van Den Bulck
```

An insert automatically becomes an update if the record already exists.

Let's insert a second user:

- INSERT INTO users (user_id, fname, lname) VALUES (4445, 'Tom', 'Time To Live') USING TTL 5;

```
(4 rows)
cqlsh:demo> select * from users;

user_id | fnome | lnome

3333 | null | De Bruyne
4445 | Tom | Time To Live
4444 | Tom | Van Den Bulck
```

After 5 seconds the row with time to live will be gone.

2.5 updating data

UPDATE users USING TTL 5 SET fname = 'null' WHERE user_id = 3333;

```
ate 33333 | Income | Clarate Populate do ate 4445 | Tom | Time To Live
```

After 5 seconds the value revert back to null;

Please note: after TTL the column will be emptied => not reset to the previous value

```
2.5
         deleting data
         Let's delete a user:
                DELETE FROM users WHERE user_id = 4444;
         and verify:
                select * from users:
         you should see something like this:
          user_id | fname | lname
              3333 | Chris | De Bruyne
        You can also delete all data from a table
                TRUNCATE users;
         Please note that a delete is not immediately a delete.
         Cassandra places a tombstone (marker) to indicate a column has been deleted.
         When retrieving the values - all columns / rows indicated by a tombstone is ignored and the
        values with the most recent timestamps are shown.
        Tombstones are kept by default for 10 days.
        They allow for propagation of updates to the other nodes.
3.0
         Compound primary keys
         CREATE KEYSPACE stockwatcher WITH replication = {'class':'SimpleStrategy',
         'replication_factor':3};
3.1
         Create a table with a compound primary key
                CREATE TABLE stockwatcher. WatchListItem (
                watchlist id TIMEUUID.
                 stock_symbol VARCHAR,
                start_price DECIMAL,
                created TIMESTAMP,
                PRIMARY KEY (watchlist_id, stock_symbol)
                );
         and verify the creation:
                SELECT * FROM stockwatcher.watchlistitem;
                you should see something like this
           atchlist_id | stock_symbol | created | start_price
```

	Take note of the different colors for the primary key (partition key), clustering column and simple columns.
3.2	Ordering in tables and queries
	First load some data. Perform the following command: - SOURCE '/vagrant/load-table-watchlistitem.cql'; And verify the contents of the table - SELECT * FROM stockwatcher.watchlistitem;
	<pre>watchlist_id</pre>
	ca58ee3c-d8a7-11e2-a440-85054b6a0b99 EC 2015-09-02 17:04:43+0000 44.88 ca58ee3c-d8a7-11e2-a440-85054b6a0b99 FISI 2015-09-02 17:04:43+0000 19.69 ca58ee3c-d8a7-11e2-a440-85054b6a0b99 ICE 2015-09-02 17:04:43+0000 171.30 ca58ee34-d8a7-11e2-a440-85054b6a0b99 ATRI 2015-09-02 17:04:43+0000 219.39 ca58ee34-d8a7-11e2-a440-85054b6a0b99 BANF 2015-09-02 17:04:43+0000 43.50 ca58ee3b-d8a7-11e2-a440-85054b6a0b99 STEL 2015-09-02 17:04:43+0000 15.83 ca58ee3b-d8a7-11e2-a440-85054b6a0b99 ADEP 2015-09-02 17:04:43+0000 3.66 ca58ee3b-d8a7-11e2-a440-85054b6a0b99 PZN 2015-09-02 17:04:43+0000 6.75 ca58ee3b-d8a7-11e2-a440-85054b6a0b99 UNTK 2015-09-02 17:04:43+0000 2.01
	Query the table with stock_symbol descending - SELECT * FROM stockwatcher.watchlistitem WHERE watchlist_id = ca58ee3c-d8a7-11e2-a440-85054b6a0b99 ORDER BY stock_symbol DESC; You should see something like this: watchlist_id stock_symbol created start_price
	ca58ee3c-d8a7-11e2-a440-85054b6a0b99 ICE 2015-09-02 17:04:43+0000 171.30 ca58ee3c-d8a7-11e2-a440-85054b6a0b99 FISI 2015-09-02 17:04:43+0000 19.69 ca58ee3c-d8a7-11e2-a440-85054b6a0b99 EC 2015-09-02 17:04:43+0000 44.88
	A WHERE clause can only be executed on the PK => and it must be an equals statement.
	Ordering can only be done on columns in the primary key and after a WHERE or IN statement has been executed on the partition key.
3.4	Limitations of the WHERE clause => it must be exact values
	You can use the TOKEN function together with a condition operator. Which only works on the partition key.
	- SELECT * from users where TOKEN(user_id) < 4000
	Will result in:

```
user_id | fname | lname
3333 | null | De Bruyne
```