

## Practical-9

**Name** : Yash Marthak  
**Roll No.** : 19BCE122  
**Couse Name** : Big Data Analytics

### Aim:

Setup Cassandra environment in your system and apply Create, Update, Read and Delete operations.

### Setting up Environment:

Try It Out: Cassandra Query Language (CQL):

< STEP 1 OF 7 >

#### Create a keyspace

Let's first start learning CQL by creating a keyspace, using the `CREATE KEYSPACE` command.

```
CREATE KEYSPACE demo WITH replication = {'class': 'SimpleStrategy', 'replication_factor': 1};
```

A keyspace is a way to logically group a collection of database objects together, such as:

- tables
- user-defined types
- user-defined functions
- and more!

Terminal

```
$ sleep 3; wait.sh  
Starting up Cassandra... [N]
```

## Setting Up Key Spaces:

```
Your Interactive Bash Terminal.
$ cqlsh
Connected to Cassandra Cluster at 127.0.0.1:9042.
[cqlsh 5.0.1 | Cassandra 4.0-beta4 | CQL spec 3.4.5 | Native protocol v4]
Use HELP for help.
cqlsh>
cqlsh>
cqlsh> CREATE KEYSPACE demo WITH replication = {'class': 'SimpleStrategy', 'replication_factor': 1};
cqlsh> describe keyspaces

demo      system_auth      system_schema      system_views
system     system_distributed system_traces       system_virtual_schema

cqlsh> █
```

The command is used to describe all the key spaces in the Cassandra cluster. Cassandra automatically creates key spaces that have names starting with system and uses these as the data dictionary for the cluster.

## Creating Tables and Inserting Data:

```
cqlsh> CREATE TABLE demo.users (lastname text PRIMARY KEY, firstname text, email text);
cqlsh> use demo
...
cqlsh> INSERT INTO users (lastname, firstname, email) VALUES ('Round', 'Craig', 'craig@example.com');
InvalidRequest: Error from server: code=2200 [Invalid query] message="No keyspace has been specified. USE a keyspace, or explicitly specify keyspace.tablename"
cqlsh> USE demo;
cqlsh:demo> INSERT INTO users (lastname, firstname, email) VALUES ('Round', 'Craig', 'craig@example.com');
cqlsh:demo> INSERT INTO users (lastname, firstname, email) VALUES ('Polson', 'Lino', 'lino@example.com');
cqlsh:demo> INSERT INTO users (lastname, firstname, email) VALUES ('Pratico', 'Cassi', 'cassi@example.com');
cqlsh:demo>
```

## View Table Data:

```
cqlsh:demo> SELECT * FROM users;

  lastname | email                | firstname
-----+-----+-----
    Polson | lino@example.com     | Lino
    Pratico | cassi@example.com    | Cassi
    Round  | craig@example.com    | Craig

(3 rows)
cqlsh:demo> █
```

### View Table Data:

```
cqlsh:demo> SELECT * FROM users WHERE lastname = 'Polson'
```

lastname	email	firstname
Polson	lino@example.com	Lino

### Update Data:

```
cqlsh:demo> UPDATE users SET email = 'jk@example.com' WHERE lastname = 'Polson';  
cqlsh:demo> SELECT * FROM users;
```

lastname	email	firstname
Polson	jk@example.com	Lino
Pratico	cassi@example.com	Cassi
Round	craig@example.com	Craig

(3 rows)

### Delete Data and View Changes:

```
cqlsh:demo> DELETE FROM users WHERE lastname='Polson';  
cqlsh:demo> SELECT * FROM users;
```

lastname	email	firstname
Pratico	cassi@example.com	Cassi
Round	craig@example.com	Craig