

A deep look at the CQL WHERE clause

CQL WHERE clause



The WHERE clause restrictions are dependent on:

- The type of statement: SELECT, UPDATE or DELETE
- The type of column: partition key, clustering or regular column
- If a secondary index is used or not



SELECT statements

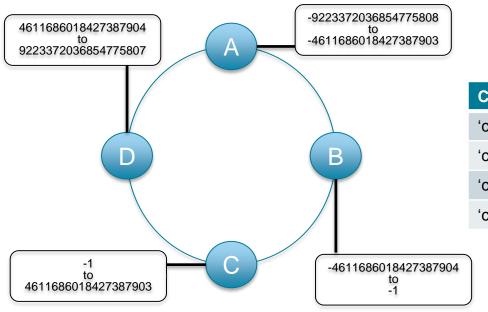


```
CREATE TABLE numberOfRequests (
    cluster text,
    date text,
    time text,
    count int,
    PRIMARY KEY ((cluster, date))
)

Partition Key
```

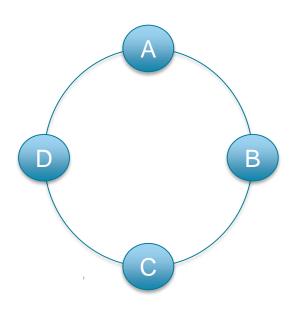
Cluster	Date	Time	Count
'cluster 1'	'2015-09-21'	'12:00'	251
'cluster 1'	'2015-09-22'	'12:00'	342
'cluster 2'	'2015-09-21'	'12:00'	403
'cluster 2'	'2015-09-22'	'12:00'	451





Cluster	Date	Murmur3 hash
'cluster 1'	'2015-09-21'	-4782752162231423249
'cluster 1'	'2015-09-22'	4936127188075462704
'cluster 2'	'2015-09-21'	5822105674898716412
'cluster 2'	'2015-09-22'	2698159220916609751

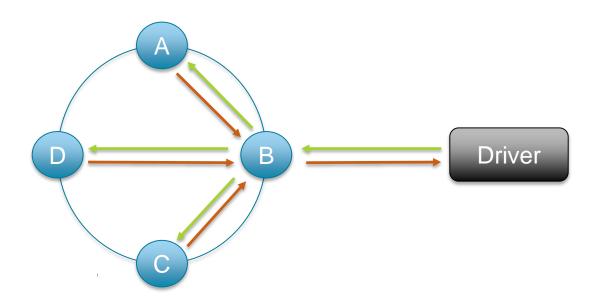




Cluster	Date	Node
'cluster 1'	'2015-09-21'	A
'cluster 1'	'2015-09-22'	D
'cluster 2'	'2015-09-21'	D
'cluster 2'	'2015-09-22'	С



SELECT * FROM numberOfRequests;





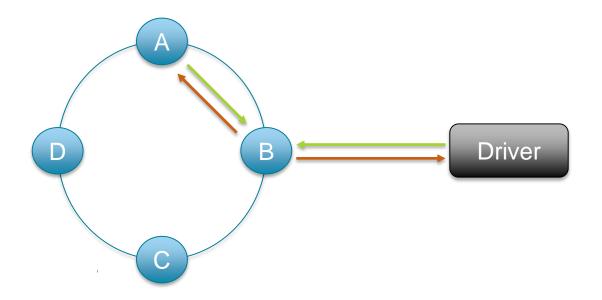
SELECT * FROM numberOfRequests WHERE cluster= 'cluster 1';

InvalidRequest: code=2200 [Invalid query]

message="Partition key parts: date must be restricted as other parts are"

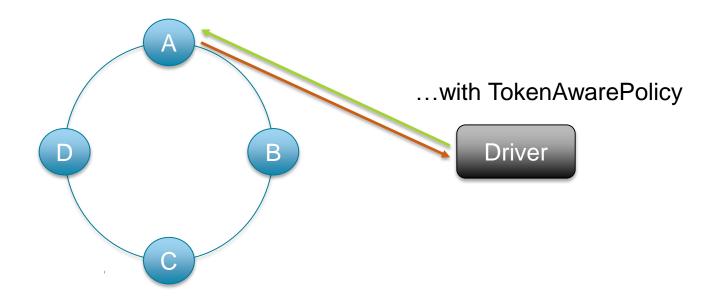


SELECT * FROM numberOfRequests WHERE cluster= 'cluster 1' AND date = '2015-09-21';



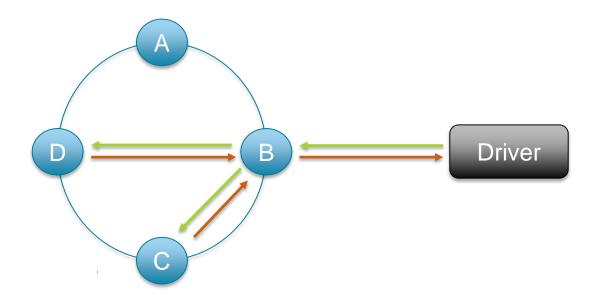


SELECT * FROM numberOfRequests WHERE cluster= 'cluster 1' AND date = '2015-09-21';





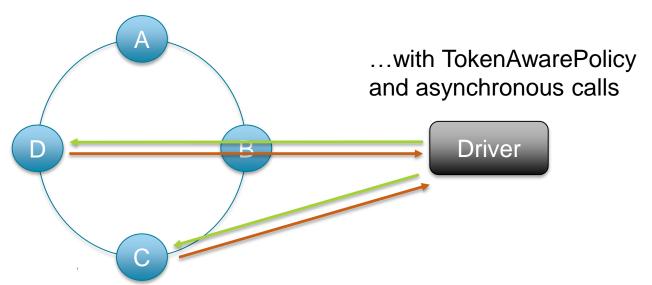
SELECT * FROM numberOfRequests WHERE cluster= 'cluster 2' AND date IN ('2015-09-21', '2015-09-22');





SELECT * FROM numberOfRequests WHERE cluster = 'cluster 2' AND date = '2015-09-21';

SELECT * FROM numberOfRequests WHERE cluster = 'cluster 2' AND date = '2015-09-22';



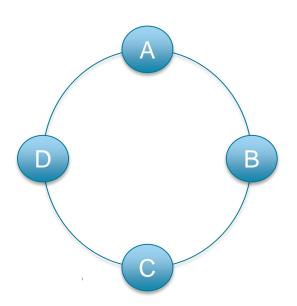


SELECT * FROM numberOfRequests WHERE cluster= 'cluster 1' AND date >= '2015-09-21':

InvalidRequest: code=2200 [Invalid query] message="Only EQ and IN relation are supported on the partition key (unless you use the token() function)"



SELECT * FROM numberOfRequests WHERE cluster= 'cluster 1' AND date >= '2015-09-21';



Cluster	Date	Node
'cluster 1'	'2015-09-21'	A
'cluster 1'	'2015-09-22'	D
'cluster 2'	'2015-09-21'	D
'cluster 2'	'2015-09-22'	С



- Murmur3Partitioner (default): uniformly distributes data across the cluster based on MurmurHash hash values.
- RandomPartitioner: uniformly distributes data across the cluster based on MD5 hash values.
- ByteOrderedPartitioner: keeps an ordered distribution of data lexically by key bytes



SELECT * FROM numberOfRequests
WHERE token(cluster, date) > token('cluster 1', '2015-09-21')
AND token(cluster, date) < token('cluster 1', '2015-09-23');

Partition key restrictions (SELECT)



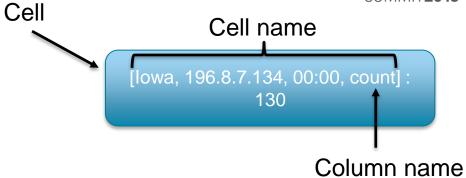
- Without secondary index, either all partition key components must be restricted or none of them
- = restrictions are allowed on any partition key component
- IN restrictions are allowed on any partition key component since 2.2
- Prior to 2.2, IN restrictions were only allowed on the last partition key component
- =, >, >=, <= and < restrictions are allowed with the token function

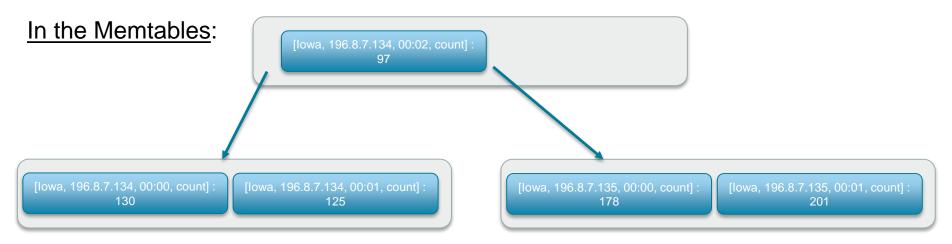


```
CREATE TABLE numberOfRequests (
    cluster text,
    date text,
    datacenter text,
    server inet,
    time text,
    count int,
    PRIMARY KEY((cluster, date), datacenter, server, time))
```



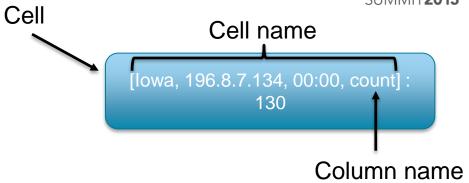
Datacenter	Server	Time	Count
Iowa	196.8.7.134	00:00	130
Iowa	196.8.7.134	00:01	125
Iowa	196.8.7.134	00:02	97
Iowa	196.8.7.135	00:00	178
Iowa	196.8.7.135	00:01	201







Datacenter	Server	Time	Count
Iowa	196.8.7.134	00:00	130
Iowa	196.8.7.134	00:01	125
Iowa	196.8.7.134	00:02	97
Iowa	196.8.7.135	00:00	178
Iowa	196.8.7.135	00:01	201



In the SSTables:

[lowa, 196.8.7.134, 00:00, count]: [lowa, 196.8.7.134, 00:01, count]: [lowa, 196.8.7.134, 00:02, count]: [lowa, 196.8.7.135, 00:00, count]: [lowa, 196.8.7.135, count]: [lowa, 19

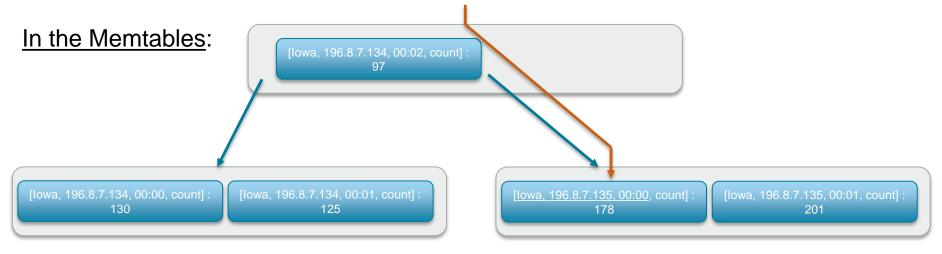


SELECT * FROM numberOfRequests

WHERE cluster = 'cluster1' AND date = '2015-09-21'

AND datacenter = 'lowa' AND server = '196.8.7.135' AND time = '00:00';

[lowa,196.8.7.135,00:00]





```
SELECT * FROM numberOfRequests
WHERE cluster = 'cluster1' AND date = '2015-09-21'
AND datacenter = 'lowa' AND server = '196.8.7.135' AND time = '00:00';

[lowa,196.8.7.135,00:00]
```

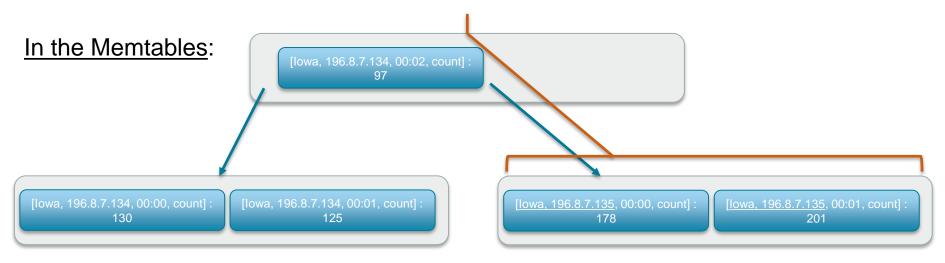
In the SSTables:

[lowa, 196.8.7.134, 00:00, count] : [lowa, 196.8.7.134, 00:01, count] : [lowa, 196.8.7.134, 00:02, count] : [lowa, 196.8.7.135, 00:00, count] : [lowa, 196.8.7.135, count] : [lowa, 196.8.7



```
SELECT * FROM numberOfRequests
WHERE cluster = 'cluster1' AND date = '2015-09-21'
AND datacenter = 'lowa' AND server = '196.8.7.135';
```

[lowa, 196.8.7.135]





```
SELECT * FROM numberOfRequests
WHERE cluster = 'cluster1' AND date = '2015-09-21'
AND datacenter = 'lowa' AND server = '196.8.7.135';
```

[lowa, 196.8.7.135]

In the SSTables:

[lowa, 196.8.7.134, 00:00, count] : [lowa, 196.8.7.134, 00:01, count] : [lowa, 196.8.7.134, 00:02, count] : [lowa, 196.8.7.135, 00:00, count] : [lowa, 196.8.7.135, count] : [lowa



```
SELECT * FROM numberOfRequests

WHERE cluster = 'cluster1' AND date = '2015-09-21'

AND time = '00:00';

[?,?,00:00]
```

InvalidRequest: code=2200 [Invalid query]
message="PRIMARY KEY column "time" cannot be restricted as preceding
column "datacenter" is not restricted"



In 2.2:

```
AND datacenter = 'lowa'
AND server IN ('196.8.7.134', '196.8.7.135')
AND time = '00:00':
```

[lowa,196.8.7.134,00:00] [lowa,196.8.7.135,00:00]

In the SSTables:

[lowa, 196.8.7.134, 00:00, count]: [lowa, 196.8.7.134, 00:01, count]: [lowa, 196.8.7.134, 00:02, count]: [lowa, 196.8.7.135, 00:00, count]: [lowa, 196.8.7.135, count]: [lowa, 19



<u>In 2.1</u>:

```
. . .
```

```
AND datacenter = 'lowa'
AND server IN ('196.8.7.134', '196.8.7.135')
AND time = '00:00';
```

InvalidRequest: code=2200 [Invalid query] message="Clustering column "server" cannot be restricted by an IN relation"



= multi-column restriction:

(clustering1, clustering2, clustering3) = (?, ?, ?)

IN multi-column restriction:

(clustering1, clustering2, clustering3) IN ((?, ?, ?), (?, ?, ?))

Slice multi-column restriction:

```
(clustering1, clustering2, clustering3) > (?, ?, ?)
```

(clustering1, clustering2, clustering3) >= (?, ?, ?)

(clustering1, clustering2, clustering3) <= (?, ?, ?)

(clustering1, clustering2, clustering3) < (?, ?, ?)



In 2.1:

```
AND datacenter = 'lowa'
AND (server, time) IN (('196.8.7.134', '00:00'),
                       ('196.8.7.135', '00:00'));
```

[lowa,196.8.7.134,00:00] [lowa,196.8.7.135,00:00]

In the SSTables:

[lowa, 196.8.7.134, 00:00, count] [lowa, 196.8.7.134, 00:01, count]: [lowa, 196.8.7.134, 00:02, count]: [lowa, 196.8.7.135, 00:00, count]: [lowa, 196.8.7.135, 00: 130 125 97 178 201



. .

```
AND datacenter = 'lowa'
AND server = '196.8.7.134'
AND time > '00:00';
```

from after [lowa,196.8.7.134,00:00] to end of [lowa,196.8.7.134]

In the SSTables:

[lowa, 196.8.7.134, 00:00, count]: [lowa, 196.8.7.134, 00:01, count]: [lowa, 196.8.7.134, 00:02, count]: [lowa, 196.8.7.135, 00:00, count]: [lowa, 196.8.7.135, count]: [l

Clustering column restrictions (SELECT)



- Without secondary index, a clustering column cannot be restricted if one of the previous ones was not
- = restrictions (single and multi) are allowed on any clustering column
- IN restrictions (single and multi) are allowed on any clustering column since 2.2
- Prior to 2.2, IN restrictions (single and multi) were only allowed on the last clustering column or set of clustering columns
- >, >=, <=, < restrictions (single and multi) are only allowed on the last restricted clustering column or set of clustering columns
- CONTAINS and CONTAINS KEY restrictions are only allowed on indexed collections



```
CREATE TABLE numberOfRequests (
  cluster text,
  date text.
  datacenter text,
  server inet.
  time text.
  count int,
  PRIMARY KEY((cluster, date), datacenter, server, time));
CREATE INDEX ON numberOfRequests (time);
```



CREATE INDEX ON numberOfRequests (time);

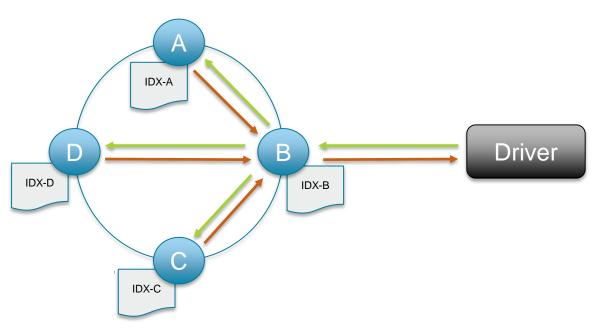


```
CREATE LOCAL TABLE numberOfRequests_time_idx (
    time text,
    cluster text,
    date text,
    datacenter text,
    server inet,
    PRIMARY KEY(time, cluster, date, datacenter, server);

Table remaining clustering columns
```

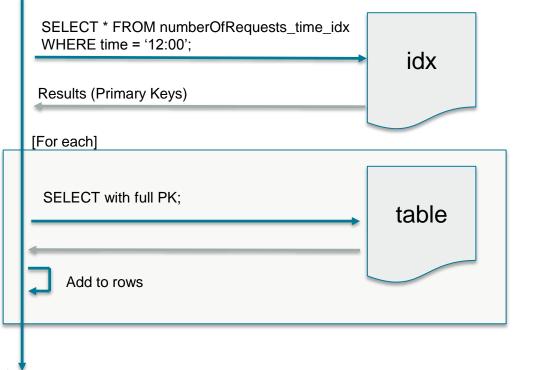


SELECT * FROM numberOfRequests WHERE time = '12:00';





SELECT * FROM numberOfRequests WHERE time = '12:00';





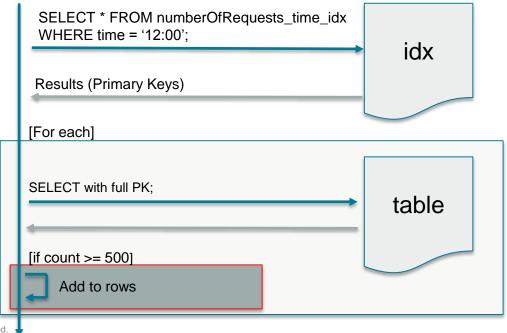
SELECT * FROM numberOfRequests WHERE time >= '12:00';

InvalidRequest: code=2200 [Invalid query]
message="PRIMARY KEY column "time" cannot be restricted as preceding
column "datacenter" is not restricted"

Direct queries on secondary index support only =, CONTAINS or CONTAINS KEY restrictions.

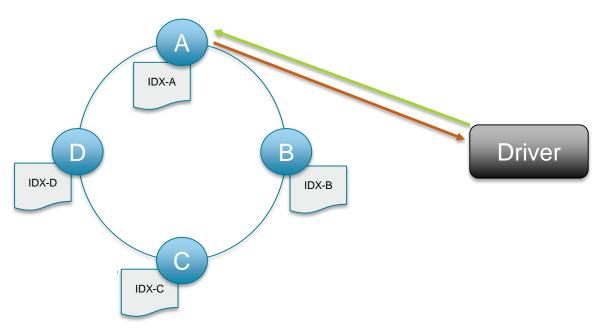


SELECT * FROM numberOfRequests WHERE time = '12:00' AND count >= 500 ALLOW FILTERING;



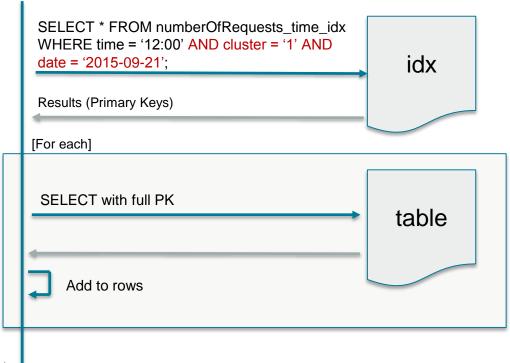


SELECT * FROM numberOfRequests
WHERE cluster = 'cluster 1' AND date = '2015-09-21'AND time = '12:00';





SELECT * FROM numberOfRequests
WHERE cluster = 'cluster 1' AND date = '2015-09-21' AND time = '12:00';





UPDATE/DELETE statements

UPDATE statements



In the UPDATE statements all the primary key columns must be restricted and the only allowed restrictions are:

- Prior to 3.0.
 - Single column = restriction on any partition key or clustering column
 - Single column IN restriction on the last partition key column
- In 3.0:
 - and IN single column restrictions on any partition key column
 - = and IN single or multi column restrictions on any clustering column

DELETE statements



Before 3.0, in the DELETE statements all the primary key columns must be restricted and the only allowed restrictions were:

- Single column = restriction on any partition key or clustering column
- Single column IN restriction on the last partition key column

DELETE statements



Since 3.0:

- The partition key columns must be restricted by = or IN restrictions
- A clustering column might not be restricted if none of the following is
- Clustering columns can be restricted by:
 - Single or multi column = restriction
 - Single or multi column IN restriction
 - Single or multi column >, >=, <=, < restriction



Design your tables for the queries you want to perform.

