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we first connect to the cassandra nodes we created earlier. we then define a cql query that uses the "in" (concatenate) operator to match the spacecraft names to their associated journeys. presto will automatically create the necessary sub-selects to perform the join across all the nodes in the cluster. presto then executes the query against the nodes in the cluster. you can view the data returned by presto and even add more "where" clauses if desired. note that presto automatically creates a table called presto_cluster in cassandra to keep track of the nodes in the cluster, as well as the query execution status and the nodes where the data was executed. now that you know how to get presto up and running on your cluster, let's use it to find the fastest paths of the fastest spacecrafts to other planets. first, we use presto to create a table to store the journey information for each spacecraft. then we create a query that selects the fastest journey (to the closest planet in our cluster) and returns the spacecraft name and the departure date. the "in" operator is used to match the spacecraft names to their associated journeys, and the "in" operator is used to match the spacecraft names to their associated journeys, and the "order by" clause is used to show the fastest journey first. finally, we use presto's built-in histogram function to visualize the average time for each spacecraft. the histogram function counts the number of spacecrafts that fall within a time bucket, and then calculates the average time for each bucket. today we showed you a fun way to get started using an apache cassandra database for storing and reporting on data. the cassandra database we used in this example was hosted by the company, mattermost, so you can try the code below, but if you want to use a cassandra database hosted by a service provider like us, you can follow our guide to using cassandra with presto.

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our next step will be to establish our connection to our cassandra database and get the table that we have just created. we will then query this table using presto. we will then connect spark to the presto query and also connect to our cassandra database. in the next example, we will be querying our database using presto. presto is a sql query engine that connects to your apache cassandra databases and allows you to query any table in your cassandra database. this is a powerful sql engine that uses an in-memory optimizer. this optimizer helps presto to make decisions and construct a query that will optimize performance for your query. we will now query our apache cassandra database. in this tutorial, we will query our apache cassandra database using the presto query. to query our apache cassandra database, we will first create a new table. we will then use the sql query tools in sqlmate to query the table. the sql query tools will generate a sql query which is used to query our apache cassandra database. we will then connect to our apache cassandra database and run the sql query. we will use presto as the connection for our sql query. presto is a sql query engine and we will use it to connect to our apache cassandra database. the fifth and sixth cell were just to make sure that we have a successful start and that all presto services were started. the last cell is where we will make our seed. this will start the previous seed and seed the table we just made. the last cell is designed to confirm that the table is seeded. the next cell will query the table we seeded and confirm that it is running. we will again copy and paste the results of the cell and try it out in presto cli. if you have not yet, download and follow the instructions on how to get presto cli to make it executable. once it is up and running, go ahead and run the next cell. paste in the cell and run it. you should see the results. here is the image below. 5ec8ef588b