49. Create a table Employee (emp_id , emp_name ,emp_city, emp_phone ,emp_doj, emp_designation, emp_sal)

```
cqlsh > CREATE TABLE Employee ( emp_id int PRIMARY KEY,  emp_name text, emp_city text, emp_phone varint, emp_doj text,   emp_dsgn varint,  emp_sal varint );
```

I. Insert 10 records in to the Employee Table.

```
cqlsh > INSERT INTO Employee(emp_id, emp_name, emp_city, emp_phone, emp_doj,
         emp_dsgn, emp_sal) VALUES (001, 'Ashish', ‘Hyderabad’, ‘9848012345’, ‘2001-08-01’, ‘Manager’, 25000);
```

Same way Write query to Insert 10 rows with different values.

II. Display all the Employees

```
cqlsh > Select * from Employee;
```

III. List the employees whose salary is less than 30000

```
cqlsh > Select * from Employee where emp_sal < 30000;
```

IV. Write query to display all the employees whose designation is Programmer.

```
cqlsh > Select * from Employee where emp_dsgn =’Programmer’;
```

V. Write cql query to display employees who have joined after 2014.

```
cqlsh > Select * from Employee where emp_dov > ‘2014-01-01’;
```

VI. Write cql query to display all the employees whose name ends with ‘a’.

```
cqlsh > Select * from Employee where emp_name  LIKE  ‘%a’;
```

VII. Write cql query to display the total salary of all the employees whose designation is programmer.

```
cqlsh > Select * from Employee where emp_dsgn =’Programmer’;
```

VIII. Write sql query to display all the employees whose salary is between 30000 and 45000

```
cqlsh > Select * from Employee where emp_salary >= 30000 AND emp_salary <= 45000;
                                        (or)
cqlsh > Select * from Employee where emp_salary  BETWEEN  30000  AND  45000;
```

IX. Write sql query to display all the employees whose are coming from medchal.

```
cqlsh > Select * from Employee where emp_city< ‘Medchal’;
```

X. Write cql query to display the details of the employee with highest experience.

```
cqlsh >  Select * from Employee where  emp_sal = MAX(emp_sal);
```

XI. Write cql query to display the details of the employees whose name contains‘ee’.

```
cqlsh > Select * from Employee where emp_name  LIKE  ‘%ee%’;
```

XII. Write cql query to increase the salaries of employees by 5000 whose designation is DBA.

```
cqlsh > Update  Employee SET emp_sal=emp_sal+5000
          where  emp_dsgn = “DBA’;
```

XIII. Write cql query to display the employees whose salary is more than the average salary of all the employees.

```
cqlsh >  Select * from Employee where  emp_sal > AVG(emp_sal);
```

50. Create the table called Student with the below mentioned details.
Student (Sid (Primary Key) , Sname ,DOB, Gender, Course, Address,percentage)

```
cqlsh > CREATE  TABLE  Student (Sid   int  Primary Key , Sname  text, DOB  text,
          Gender  text, Course  text, Address  text ,percentage  float)
```

I. Insert 10 rows in to the Student Table.

```
cqlsh > INSERT  INTO   Student (Sid, Sname , DOB, Gender, Course, Address,
          percentage)  VALUES (51, ‘Kashyap’, ‘2001-09-23’, Male’, ‘Data Science’,
          ‘Medchal’, 79.7)
```

Same way Write query to Insert 10 rows with different values.

II. Display all the student records.

```
cqlsh > Select * from Student;
```

III. Display the records Course is “Data Science”

```
cqlsh > Select * from Student where  Course= ‘Data Science’;
```

IV. Write cql query to display all the female students enrolled under BCOM course.

```
cqlsh > Select * from Student where  Gender= ‘Female’  AND  Course= ‘BCOM’;
```

V. Write a cql query to add a new columns Contact_no to the existing fields.

```
cqlsh > ALTER  TABLE  Student  ADD  Contact_no  text;
```

VI. Write a cql query to display all the Student names where the length of the name is 5 characters.

```
cqlsh > Select * from Student where Sname  LIKE  ‘_ _ _ _ _’;
```

VII. Update the student contact no of the student with sid 105.

```
cqlsh > Update   Student  SET  Contact_no = ‘9000000000’   where  Sid = 105;
```

VIII. Display the student records whose percentage is less than 50.

```
cqlsh > Select * from Student where Percentage  < 50;
```

IX. Display the student records whose percentage is greater than 60 in descending order.

```
cqlsh > Select * from Student where Percentage  > 50  DESC;
```

X. Write cql query to delete all the students records who have enrolled for BA course.

```
cqlsh >   DELETE   FROM   Student  WHERE  Course= ‘BA’;
```

51. Create the table called BOOK with the below mentioned details.

BOOK (BookId (Primary Key), BookName, Author, DatePurchased ,Publisher, Price)

```
cqlsh > Create  table  BOOK ( BookId  int  Primary Key, BookName  text, Author  text,
        DatePurchased   text, Publisher  text, Price float);
```

I. Insert 10 books information in to the table

Insert 10 books information

II. Write cql query to display all the books information.

```
cqlsh > Select  *  From  Book;
```

III. Write cql query to display the list of authors from Himalaya publications.

```
cqlsh > Select  BookName, Author   From  Book  where  Publisher = ‘Himalaya’ ;
```

IV. Write cql query to display the total cost of books purchased Publisher wise.

```
cqlsh > Select  Publisher, Sum(Price)  From  Book  GROUP BY  Publisher ;
```

V. Write cql query to count the total number of books under Kalyani publications.

```
cqlsh > Select  Publisher, Count(*)   From  Book  where  Publisher = ‘Kalyani’ ;
```

VI. Write cql query to rename the column Publisher as Publications.

```
cqlsh > ALTER  TABLE   Book  RENAME  Publisher  TO   ‘Publications’
```

VII. Write a cql query to display the books in the ascending order of DatePurchased.

```
cqlsh > Select  *  from  Book  ORDER BY   DatePurchased   ASC;
```

VIII. Write cql query to display the books whose price is between 500 and 700

```
cqlsh > Select  *  From  Book  where  Price BETWEEN  500  AND  700;
```

IX. Write cql query to increase the price of all the books by 200 for publishers other than Himalaya or Kalyani.

```
cqlsh > UPDATE  Book   SET  Price= Price +200
        where  Publishers   NOT  IN (‘Himalaya’,’Kalyani’ ;
```

X. Write cql query to display the book details where author name contains the name Sharma.

```
cqlsh > Select  *  From  Book  where Author LIKE ‘%Sharma’ ;
```