

16. What are the difference between parameters and arguments?

OR

What are the keyword argument ? Explain with example

17. Can a function multiple values? Justify.

18. Write a function to find the maximum of three numbers.

19. Give output

```
num=1
def myfunc() :
    num=10
    return num
print(num)
print(myfunc())
print(num)
```

20. What do you mean by default argument? Give example.

21. How having clause is different from where.

22. Define Candidate key with example.

23. How single row function differ from multi row functions

24. Differentiate between drop and delete

SECTION IV

3 MARKS QUESTIONS

25. Find and write the output of the following python code:

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```
def Alter(x,y=20):
    x=x*y
    y=x%y
    print (x,'*',y)
    return (x)
a,b=200,30
a=Alter(a,b)
print (a,'$',b)
b=Alter(b)
print (a,'$', b)
a=Alter(a)
print (a,'$',b)
```

26. Consider the table **stock** given below

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| Acc_No | Acc_Name | Amount | Loantype | Interest |
|--------|----------|---------|----------|----------|
| HD101 | Sanjeev | 55000 | Auto | 7.65 |
| HD102 | Abhishek | 3000000 | Home | 7.1 |
| HD103 | Shagun | 120000 | Personal | 9.85 |
| HD105 | Gunjan | 300000 | Auto | 6.90 |
| HD106 | Jyoti | 1000000 | Business | 8.50 |
| HD107 | Aarush | 1500000 | Home | 9.10 |
| HD108 | Lalit | 20000 | Auto | 6.66 |
| HD109 | Smriti | 250000 | Auto | 11.09 |

Write SQL commands to:

a. Display the average amount of each Loan Type

- b. Display details in the increasing order of the Interest
- c. Display the total amount from each loan type with interest greater than 9

27. Give output

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```

a,b=10,5
def myfunc(a):
    y,a=a,2
    print("y=",y, "a=",a)
    print("a+y=",a+y)
    return a+y
print("y=",y, "a=",a)
print(myfunc(5))
print("b=",b," a=",a)

```

SECTION –V

28. . Consider the following Employee Relation, Write SQL command for the questions given below
8+2=10

| Empno | Ename | Job | Dept | Dateofjoin | Salary | Commission |
|-------|---------------|-----------|-----------|------------|--------|------------|
| 2301 | Sunita Sarma | Analyst | IT | 12-03-2011 | 28000 | 350 |
| 3139 | Ashok singhal | Salesman | Marketing | 23-09-2009 | 35000 | 300 |
| 2389 | Rohit Rana | Manager | HRD | 20-02-2005 | 52700 | 500 |
| 3192 | Jyoti Lamba | Manager | Finance | 30-07-2007 | 29000 | 250 |
| 4127 | Manoj Kaushik | Clerk | Pwd | 17-1-2009 | 19600 | 1400 |
| 5246 | Tushar Tiwari | Salesman | Pollution | 21-06-2008 | 13900 | 1200 |
| 6213 | Binod Goel | Salesman | Health | 31-1-2005 | 24000 | 1000 |
| 1242 | Sidhir Rawat | President | HRD | 07-12-2005 | 31000 | 900 |
| 1242 | Chetan Gupta | Manager | IT | 19-05-2006 | 24500 | 850 |

- (a) List the names of employee whose salary is more than 20000 sorted by Ename
- (b) Display a report listing name, department, job and annual salary (salary*12) for all employees.
- (c) To display the number of employee who are either in IT department and HRD.
- (d) To insert a new row with the following data into employee table
(1342,'Rupak Chetri', 'Analyst','IT','26-12-2010',17500,0)
- (e) To display the different job from the above table.
- (f) To list the name of employee whose dateofjoin after '12-12-2009'
- (g) To display Ename, job and dept whose salary 10000 to 25000
- (h) To display the Ename and salary whose job is manager.
- (I) Give output for the following
 - (i) Select Sum(Salary) from Employee where job='Clerk'
 - (ii) Select Ename, job from Employee where dept='IT'
 - (iii) Select avg(Salary) from Employee where job='Salesman'
 - (iv) Select count(distinct Salary) from Employee;

