



# Padalsalai's Telegram Groups!

( தலைப்பிற்கு கீழே உள்ள லிங்கை கிளிக் செய்து குழுவில் இணையவும்! )

- **Padalsalai's NEWS - Group**  
[https://t.me/joinchat/NIfCqVRBNj9hhV4wu6\\_NqA](https://t.me/joinchat/NIfCqVRBNj9hhV4wu6_NqA)
- **Padalsalai's Channel - Group**  
<https://t.me/padasalaichannel>
- **Lesson Plan - Group**  
<https://t.me/joinchat/NIfCqVWwo5iL-21gpzrXLw>
- **12th Standard - Group**  
[https://t.me/Padalsalai\\_12th](https://t.me/Padalsalai_12th)
- **11th Standard - Group**  
[https://t.me/Padalsalai\\_11th](https://t.me/Padalsalai_11th)
- **10th Standard - Group**  
[https://t.me/Padalsalai\\_10th](https://t.me/Padalsalai_10th)
- **9th Standard - Group**  
[https://t.me/Padalsalai\\_9th](https://t.me/Padalsalai_9th)
- **6th to 8th Standard - Group**  
[https://t.me/Padalsalai\\_6to8](https://t.me/Padalsalai_6to8)
- **1st to 5th Standard - Group**  
[https://t.me/Padalsalai\\_1to5](https://t.me/Padalsalai_1to5)
- **TET - Group**  
[https://t.me/Padalsalai\\_TET](https://t.me/Padalsalai_TET)
- **PGTRB - Group**  
[https://t.me/Padalsalai\\_PGTRB](https://t.me/Padalsalai_PGTRB)
- **TNPSC - Group**  
[https://t.me/Padalsalai\\_TNPSC](https://t.me/Padalsalai_TNPSC)

# CHRIST THE KING BOYS MATRIC HR. SEC. SCHOOL, KUMBAKONAM – 612 001

## CHAPTER – 8

### STRINGS AND STRING MANIPULATION

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is a data type in python, which is used to handle array of characters.  
a) int                                      b) float                                      c) string                                      d) char
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is a sequence of Unicode characters that may be a combination of letters, numbers, or special symbols  
a) int                                      b) float                                      c) string                                      d) char
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is a sequence of Unicode characters enclosed with single or double or triple quotes  
a) int                                      b) float                                      c) string                                      d) char
4. \_\_\_\_\_ are immutable  
a) int                                      b) float                                      c) string                                      d) char
5. Defining strings within triple quotes also allows creation of \_\_\_\_\_ strings  
a) Single Line                                      b) Double Line                                      c) Multi Line                                      d) All the above
6. Python allocate an index value for its each character is called as \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Superscript                                      b) Index                                      c) Subscript                                      d) Square Bracket
7. \_\_\_\_\_ subscript 0 is assigned to the first character and n-1 to the last character  
a) Negative                                      b) Positive                                      c) Reverse                                      d) First
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Index assigned from the last character to the first character in reverse order begins with -1  
a) Negative                                      b) Positive                                      c) Reverse                                      d) First
9. \_\_\_\_\_ in python are immutable  
a) int                                      b) float                                      c) string                                      d) char
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Function is used to change all occurrences of a particular character in a string.  
a) remove( )                                      b) replace( )                                      c) del                                      d) delete( )
11. You can remove entire string variable using \_\_\_\_\_ command.  
a) remove( )                                      b) replace( )                                      c) del                                      d) delete( )
12. Joining of two or more strings is called as \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Append                                      b) Concatenation                                      c) Repeating                                      d) String Slicing
13. \_\_\_\_\_ Operator is used to concatenate strings in python.  
a) Append                                      b) Concatenation                                      c) Repeating                                      d) String Slicing
14. Adding more strings at the end of an existing string is known as \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Append                                      b) Concatenation                                      c) Repeating                                      d) String Slicing
15. \_\_\_\_\_ is used to append a new string with an existing string.  
a) Append                                      b) Concatenation                                      c) Repeating                                      d) String Slicing
16. \_\_\_\_\_ is used to display a string in multiple numbers of times.  
a) Append                                      b) Concatenation                                      c) Repeating                                      d) String Slicing
17. A substring can be taken from the original string by using \_\_\_\_\_ operator  
a) { }                                      b) [ ]                                      c) ( )                                      d) “ “
18. Which of the following is called the Slicing Operator?  
a) { }                                      b) [ ]                                      c) ( )                                      d) “ “
19. \_\_\_\_\_ is the beginning index  
a) Start                                      b) Stop                                      c) End                                      d) Range

## CHRIST THE KING BOYS MATRIC HR. SEC. SCHOOL, KUMBAKONAM – 612 001

- 
20. \_\_\_\_\_ is the last index value of a character in the string.
- a) Start                      b) Stop                      c) End                      d) Range
21. Python takes the end value \_\_\_\_\_ than one from the actual index specified.
- a) Greater than              b) Greater than or Equal to      c) Less than              d) Less than or Equal to
22. The default value of stride is \_\_\_\_\_
- a) 0                      b) -1                      c) 1                      d) 2
23. The \_\_\_\_\_ formatting operator is one of the most exciting features of python.
- a) int                      b) float                      c) string                      d) char
24. The signed decimal integer is represented by \_\_\_\_\_
- a) %i                      b) %d                      c) Either a or b              d) %u
25. The unsigned decimal integer is represented by \_\_\_\_\_
- a) %i                      b) %d                      c) Either a or b              d) %u
26. The octal integer is represented by \_\_\_\_\_
- a) %o                      b) %e                      c) %f                      d) %x
27. The exponential notation is represented by \_\_\_\_\_
- a) %o                      b) %e                      c) %f                      d) %x
28. The floating point numbers is represented by \_\_\_\_\_
- a) %o                      b) %e                      c) %f                      d) %x
29. The Hexa – decimal integer is represented by \_\_\_\_\_
- a) %o                      b) %e                      c) %f                      d) %x
30. Escape sequences starts with a \_\_\_\_\_ and it can be interpreted differently.
- a) Backslash              b) Forward Slash              c) Percentage              d) Square Bracket
31. \_\_\_\_\_ Escape sequence is used to insert a new line
- a) \n                      b) \'                      c) \”                      d) \a
32. \_\_\_\_\_ Escape sequence is used to insert a Single Quote
- a) \n                      b) \'                      c) \”                      d) \a
33. \_\_\_\_\_ Escape sequence is used to insert a Double Quotes
- a) \n                      b) \'                      c) \”                      d) \a
34. \_\_\_\_\_ Escape sequence is used to insert an ASCII Bell
- a) \n                      b) \'                      c) \”                      d) \a
35. \_\_\_\_\_ Escape sequence is used to insert an ASCII Backspace
- a) \b                      b) \f                      c) \n                      d) \r
36. \_\_\_\_\_ Escape sequence is used to insert an ASCII Form Feed
- a) \b                      b) \f                      c) \n                      d) \r
37. \_\_\_\_\_ Escape sequence is used to insert an ASCII Line Feed
- a) \b                      b) \f                      c) \n                      d) \r
38. \_\_\_\_\_ Escape sequence is used to insert an ASCII Carriage Return
- a) \b                      b) \f                      c) \n                      d) \r
39. \_\_\_\_\_ Escape sequence is used to insert an ASCII Horizontal Tab
- a) \t                      b) \f                      c) \v                      d) \r
40. \_\_\_\_\_ Escape sequence is used to insert an ASCII Vertical Tab
- a) \t                      b) \f                      c) \v                      d) \r
-

## CHRIST THE KING BOYS MATRIC HR. SEC. SCHOOL, KUMBAKONAM – 612 001

- 
41. \_\_\_\_\_ Function used with strings is very versatile and powerful function used for formatting strings.  
a) len( )                      b) format( )                      c) find( )                      d) center( )
42. \_\_\_\_\_ are used as placeholders or replacement fields which get replaced along with format( ) function.  
a) { }                      b) [ ]                      c) ( )                      d) “ “
43. \_\_\_\_\_ is used to return the length of the string  
a) capitalize( )                      b) center( )                      c) find( )                      d) len( )
44. \_\_\_\_\_ is used to capitalize the first character of the string  
a) capitalize( )                      b) center( )                      c) find( )                      d) len( )
45. \_\_\_\_\_ is used to return a string with the original string centered to a total of width columns and filled with fill char in columns that do not have characters  
a) capitalize( )                      b) center( )                      c) find( )                      d) len( )
46. \_\_\_\_\_ is used to search the first occurrence of the substring in the given string.  
a) capitalize( )                      b) center( )                      c) find( )                      d) len( )
47. \_\_\_\_\_ is used to return true if the string contains only letter and digits.  
a) isalpha( )                      b) isalnum( )                      c) isdigit( )                      d) lower( )
48. \_\_\_\_\_ is used to return false if the string contains any special characters.  
a) isalpha( )                      b) isalnum( )                      c) isdigit( )                      d) lower( )
49. \_\_\_\_\_ is used to return true if the string contains only letters otherwise it returns false.  
a) isalpha( )                      b) isalnum( )                      c) isdigit( )                      d) lower( )
50. \_\_\_\_\_ is used to return true if the string contains only numbers otherwise it returns false.  
a) isalpha( )                      b) isalnum( )                      c) isdigit( )                      d) lower( )
51. \_\_\_\_\_ is used to return true if the string is in Uppercase.  
a) upper( )                      b) lower( )                      c) islower( )                      d) isupper( )
52. \_\_\_\_\_ is used to return true if the string is in Lowercase.  
a) upper( )                      b) lower( )                      c) islower( )                      d) isupper( )
53. \_\_\_\_\_ is used to return the given string in Uppercase.  
a) upper( )                      b) lower( )                      c) islower( )                      d) isupper( )
54. \_\_\_\_\_ is used to return the given string in Lowercase.  
a) upper( )                      b) lower( )                      c) islower( )                      d) isupper( )
55. \_\_\_\_\_ is used to return the given string in Title Case.  
a) swapcase( )                      b) title( )                      c) count( )                      d) ord( )
56. \_\_\_\_\_ is used to change the case of every character to its opposite case vice versa.  
a) swapcase( )                      b) title( )                      c) count( )                      d) ord( )
57. \_\_\_\_\_ is used to return the ASCII code of the character.  
a) swapcase( )                      b) title( )                      c) count( )                      d) ord( )
58. \_\_\_\_\_ is used to return the character represented by a ASCII code.  
a) swapcase( )                      b) title( )                      c) count( )                      d) ord( )
-

# CHRIST THE KING BOYS MATRIC HR. SEC. SCHOOL, KUMBAKONAM – 612 001

## CHAPTER – 9

### LISTS, TUPLES, SETS AND DICTIONARY

1. Python programming language has \_\_\_\_\_ collections of data types  
a) 3                                      b) 4                                      c) 5                                      d) 2
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is an ordered collection of values  
a) Tuple                                      b) List                                      c) Set                                      d) Dictionary
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is enclosed within square brackets [ ].  
a) Tuple                                      b) List                                      c) Set                                      d) Dictionary
4. Each value of a list is called as \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Tuple                                      b) Set                                      c) Element                                      d) Index
5. The position of an element is indexed with numbers beginning with \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 0                                      b) 1                                      c) 2                                      d) None of the above
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is a list containing another list as an element.  
a) Tuple                                      b) List                                      c) Nested List                                      d) Both b & c
7. \_\_\_\_\_ can be used to access an element in a list.  
a) Tuple                                      b) Set                                      c) Element                                      d) Index
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Value of index counts from the beginning of the list  
a) Negative                                      b) Positive                                      c) Index                                      d) Element
9. \_\_\_\_\_ value means counting backward from end of the list  
a) Negative                                      b) Positive                                      c) Index                                      d) Element
10. To access an element from a list, write the name of the list, followed by the \_\_\_\_\_ of the element enclosed within square brackets.  
a) Negative                                      b) Positive                                      c) Index                                      d) Element
11. A \_\_\_\_\_ index can be used to access an element in reverse order.  
a) Negative                                      b) Positive                                      c) Index                                      d) Element
12. \_\_\_\_\_ are used to access all elements from a list.  
a) Index                                      b) List( )                                      c) Loops                                      d) both a & c
13. The initial value of the loop must be \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 0                                      b) 1                                      c) -1                                      d) None of the above
14. \_\_\_\_\_ is the beginning index value of a list.  
a) 0                                      b) 1                                      c) -1                                      d) None of the above
15. The python sets \_\_\_\_\_ as the index value for the last element in list  
a) 0                                      b) 1                                      c) -1                                      d) None of the above
16. The \_\_\_\_\_ function in Python is used to find the length of a list.  
a) insert( )                                      b) append( )                                      c) extend( )                                      d) len( )
17. The \_\_\_\_\_ function is used to set the upper limit in a loop to read all the elements of a list.  
a) insert( )                                      b) append( )                                      c) extend( )                                      d) len( )
18. In Python, \_\_\_\_\_ loop is used to access all the elements in a list one by one.  
a) while                                      b) for                                      c) range( )                                      d) append( )
19. A list element or range of elements can be changed or altered by using simple \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) +                                      b) =                                      c) &                                      d) \*

## CHRIST THE KING BOYS MATRIC HR. SEC. SCHOOL, KUMBAKONAM – 612 001

- 
20. \_\_\_\_\_ is the beginning index of the range
- a) Index from                      b) Index to                      c) Start                      d) Stop
21. \_\_\_\_\_ is the upper limit of the range which is excluded in the range.
- a) Index from                      b) Index to                      c) Start                      d) Stop
22. In Python, \_\_\_\_\_ function is used to add a single element
- a) insert( )                      b) append( )                      c) extend( )                      d) len( )
23. \_\_\_\_\_ function is used to add more than one element to an existing list.
- a) insert( )                      b) append( )                      c) extend( )                      d) len( )
24. In \_\_\_\_\_ function, multiple elements should be specified within square bracket as arguments of the function.
- a) insert( )                      b) append( )                      c) extend( )                      d) len( )
25. If you want to include an element at your desired position, you can use \_\_\_\_\_ function.
- a) insert( )                      b) append( )                      c) extend( )                      d) len( )
26. The \_\_\_\_\_ function is used to insert an element at any position of a list.
- a) insert( )                      b) append( )                      c) extend( )                      d) len( )
27. There are \_\_\_\_\_ ways to delete an element from a list
- a) 3                      b) 4                      c) 2                      d) None of the above
28. \_\_\_\_\_ statement is used to delete known elements
- a) remove( )                      b) pop( )                      c) clear( )                      d) del
29. \_\_\_\_\_ function is used to delete elements of a list if its index is unknown.
- a) remove( )                      b) pop( )                      c) clear( )                      d) del
30. \_\_\_\_\_ statement can also be used to delete entire list.
- a) remove( )                      b) pop( )                      c) clear( )                      d) del
31. The \_\_\_\_\_ function can also be used to delete one or more elements if the index value is not known.
- a) remove( )                      b) pop( )                      c) clear( )                      d) del
32. \_\_\_\_\_ function can also be used to delete an element using the given index value.
- a) remove( )                      b) pop( )                      c) clear( )                      d) del
33. \_\_\_\_\_ function deletes and returns the last element of a list if the index is not given.
- a) remove( )                      b) pop( )                      c) clear( )                      d) del
34. The function \_\_\_\_\_ is used to delete all the elements in list
- a) remove( )                      b) pop( )                      c) clear( )                      d) del
35. \_\_\_\_\_ deletes only the elements and retains the list.
- a) remove( )                      b) pop( )                      c) clear( )                      d) del
36. \_\_\_\_\_ function is used to delete only one element from a list.
- a) remove( )                      b) pop( )                      c) clear( )                      d) del
37. \_\_\_\_\_ statement deletes multiple elements.
- a) remove( )                      b) pop( )                      c) clear( )                      d) del
38. The \_\_\_\_\_ is a function used to generate a series of values in Python.
- a) list( )                      b) range( )                      c) tuple( )                      d) set( )
39. The range( ) function has \_\_\_\_\_ arguments.
- a) 3                      b) 4                      c) 5                      d) 6
-

## CHRIST THE KING BOYS MATRIC HR. SEC. SCHOOL, KUMBAKONAM – 612 001

- 
40. \_\_\_\_\_ begin the value of series.
- a) start                      b) stop                      c) step                      d) All the above
41. \_\_\_\_\_ is the default beginning value.
- a) 0                      b) 1                      c) -1                      d) 2
42. \_\_\_\_\_ upper limit of series.
- a) start                      b) stop                      c) step                      d) All the above
43. Python takes the ending value as upper limit \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) 0                      b) 1                      c) -1                      d) 2
44. Which is an optional argument in the range( ) function?
- a) start                      b) stop                      c) step                      d) All the above
45. Which is used to generate different interval of values?
- a) start                      b) stop                      c) step                      d) All the above
46. The \_\_\_\_\_ function is all so used to create list in python.
- a) list( )                      b) range( )                      c) tuple( )                      d) set( )
47. \_\_\_\_\_ is a simplest way of creating sequence of elements that satisfy a certain condition.
- a) Singleton                      b) Multiple                      c) Tuple Assignment                      d) List Comprehension
48. \_\_\_\_\_ returns the copy of the list
- a) count( )                      b) copy( )                      c) index( )                      d) reverse( )
49. \_\_\_\_\_ returns the number of similar elements present in the list.
- a) count( )                      b) copy( )                      c) index( )                      d) reverse( )
50. \_\_\_\_\_ returns the index value of the first recurring element
- a) count( )                      b) copy( )                      c) index( )                      d) reverse( )
51. \_\_\_\_\_ reverses the order of the element in the list
- a) count( )                      b) copy( )                      c) index( )                      d) reverse( )
52. \_\_\_\_\_ sorts the element in list
- a) sort( )                      b) copy( )                      c) count( )                      d) reverse( )
53. How many arguments are there in sort ( ) function?
- a) 0                      b) 1                      c) -1                      d) 2
54. If the reverse is true, list sorting is in \_\_\_\_\_ order
- a) Ascending                      b) Descending                      c) Reverse                      d) None of these
55. In sort( ) function \_\_\_\_\_ order is default
- a) Ascending                      b) Descending                      c) Reverse                      d) None of these
56. Which function will affect the original list?
- a) count( )                      b) copy( )                      c) sort( )                      d) affect( )
57. \_\_\_\_\_ returns the maximum value in the list
- a) min( )                      b) max( )                      c) sum( )                      d) affect( )
58. \_\_\_\_\_ returns the minimum value in the list
- a) min( )                      b) max( )                      c) sum( )                      d) affect( )
59. \_\_\_\_\_ returns the sum of the list
- a) min( )                      b) max( )                      c) sum( )                      d) affect( )
60. \_\_\_\_\_ consists of a number of values separated by comma and enclosed within parentheses.
- a) List                      b) Tuples                      c) Sets                      d) Dictionary
-



## CHRIST THE KING BOYS MATRIC HR. SEC. SCHOOL, KUMBAKONAM – 612 001

61. \_\_\_\_\_ is similar to list but values cannot be changed.  
a) List                      b) Tuples                      c) Sets                      d) Dictionary
62. Iterating \_\_\_\_\_ is faster than list  
a) Nested List                      b) Tuples                      c) Sets                      d) Dictionary
63. The \_\_\_\_\_ function is used to create Tuples from a list.  
a) list( )                      b) range( )                      c) tuple( )                      d) set( )
64. \_\_\_\_\_ function is used to know the data type of a python object  
a) type( )                      b) data( )                      c) tuple( )                      d) set( )
65. Creating a Tuple with one element is called \_\_\_\_\_ tuple  
a) Singleton                      b) Multiple                      c) Tuple Assignment                      d) List Comprehension
66. In the absence of a \_\_\_\_\_ Python will consider the element as an ordinary data type  
a) . (dot)                      b) , (comma)                      c) : (colon)                      d) ; (semicolon)
67. Like list, each element of tuple has an index number starting from \_\_\_\_\_  
a) 0                      b) 1                      c) -1                      d) 2
68. The elements of a tuple can be easily accessed by using \_\_\_\_\_ number.  
a) Element                      b) Index                      c) Nested Element                      d) Nested Tuple
69. To delete an entire tuple, the \_\_\_\_\_ command can be used.  
a) del                      b) clear                      c) pop                      d) delete
70. \_\_\_\_\_ is a powerful feature in Python.  
a) Singleton                      b) Multiple                      c) Tuple Assignment                      d) List Comprehension
71. Python returns more than \_\_\_\_\_ value from a function.  
a) 3                      b) 1                      c) 4                      d) 2
72. In Python, a tuple can be defined inside another tuple; called \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Element                      b) Index                      c) Nested Element                      d) Nested Tuple
73. In a nested tuple, each tuple is considered as an \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Element                      b) Index                      c) Nested Element                      d) Nested Tuple
74. The \_\_\_\_\_ loop will be useful to access all the elements in a nested tuple.  
a) While                      b) Do – While                      c) For                      d) Elif
75. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a mutable and an unordered collection of elements without duplicates.  
a) List                      b) Tuples                      c) Sets                      d) Dictionary
76. A \_\_\_\_\_ is created by placing all the elements separated by comma within a pair of curly brackets.  
a) List                      b) Tuples                      c) Sets                      d) Dictionary
77. The \_\_\_\_\_ function can also be used to create sets in Python.  
a) type( )                      b) data( )                      c) tuple( )                      d) set( )
78. A list or Tuple can be converted as set by using \_\_\_\_\_ function  
a) type( )                      b) data( )                      c) tuple( )                      d) set( )
79. How many set operations are there?  
a) 3                      b) 4                      c) 5                      d) 6
80. \_\_\_\_\_ includes all elements from two or more sets  
a) Union                      b) Intersection                      c) Difference                      d) Symmetric Difference
81. In python, the operator \_\_\_\_\_ is used to union of two sets.  
a) &                      b) |                      c) ^                      d) -



## CHRIST THE KING BOYS MATRIC HR. SEC. SCHOOL, KUMBAKONAM – 612 001

- 
82. The function \_\_\_\_\_ is also used to join two sets in python.  
 a) Union( )                      b) Intersection                      c) Difference( )                      d) Symmetric Difference()
83. \_\_\_\_\_ includes the common elements in two sets  
 a) Union                      b) Intersection                      c) Difference                      d) Symmetric Difference
84. The operator \_\_\_\_\_ is used to intersect two sets in python.  
 a) &                      b) |                      c) ^                      d) -
85. The function \_\_\_\_\_ is also used to intersect two sets in python.  
 a) Union( )                      b) Intersection                      c) Difference( )                      d) Symmetric Difference()
86. \_\_\_\_\_ includes all elements that are in first set (say set A) but not in the second set (say set B)  
 a) Union                      b) Intersection                      c) Difference                      d) Symmetric Difference
87. The \_\_\_\_\_ operator is used to difference set operation in python.  
 a) &                      b) |                      c) ^                      d) -
88. The function \_\_\_\_\_ is also used to difference operation.  
 a) Union( )                      b) Intersection                      c) Difference( )                      d) Symmetric Difference()
89. \_\_\_\_\_ includes all the elements that are in two sets (say sets A and B) but not the one that are common to two sets.  
 a) Union                      b) Intersection                      c) Difference                      d) Symmetric Difference
90. The \_\_\_\_\_ operator is used to symmetric difference set operation in python.  
 a) &                      b) |                      c) ^                      d) -
91. The function \_\_\_\_\_ is also used to do the same operation.  
 a) Union( )                      b) Intersection                      c) Difference( )                      d) Symmetric Difference()
92. In python, a \_\_\_\_\_ is a mixed collection of elements.  
 a) List                      b) Tuples                      c) Sets                      d) Dictionary
93. The key value pairs are enclosed with \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) [ ]                      b) ( )                      c) { }                      d) &
94. The keys in a Python dictionary is separated by a \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) . (dot)                      b) , (comma)                      c) : (colon)                      d) ; (semicolon)
95. \_\_\_\_\_ in the dictionary must be unique case sensitive  
 a) Comprehension                      b) Key                      c) List                      d) Tuple
96. In Python, \_\_\_\_\_ is another way of creating dictionary.  
 a) Comprehension                      b) Key                      c) List                      d) Tuple
97. In Python dictionary, \_\_\_\_\_ keyword is used to delete a particular element.  
 a) del                      b) clear                      c) pop                      d) delete
98. The \_\_\_\_\_ function is used to delete all the elements in a dictionary.  
 a) del                      b) clear                      c) pop                      d) delete
99. To remove the dictionary, you can use \_\_\_\_\_ keyword with dictionary name.  
 a) del                      b) clear                      c) pop                      d) delete
100. \_\_\_\_\_ are used to look up a value  
 a) List                      b) Tuples                      c) Sets                      d) Dictionary
101. A \_\_\_\_\_ is used to take one value and look up another value.  
 a) List                      b) Tuples                      c) Sets                      d) Dictionary
-



# www.Padasalai.Net

12<sup>th</sup> English Medium & Tamil Medium – Easy Links!



[12<sup>th</sup> Public Exam - Q&A](#)

Just Touch & Go!



[12<sup>th</sup> Half Yearly - Q&A](#)



[12<sup>th</sup> Quarterly - Q&A](#)



# www.Padasalai.Net

12<sup>th</sup> English Medium & Tamil Medium – Easy Links!



[12<sup>th</sup> PTA Book - Q&A](#)



[12<sup>th</sup> Study Materials – EM](#)



[12<sup>th</sup> Study Materials - TM](#)



# www.Padasalai.Net

12<sup>th</sup> English Medium & Tamil Medium – Easy Links!



[12<sup>th</sup> Official Model - Q&A](#)



[12<sup>th</sup> Centum Special - Q&A](#)



[12<sup>th</sup> Creative - Q&A](#)



# www.Padasalai.Net

12<sup>th</sup> English Medium & Tamil Medium – Easy Links!



[12<sup>th</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> Revision - Q&A](#)



[12<sup>th</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> Revision - Q&A](#)



[12<sup>th</sup> – 1<sup>st</sup> Revision - Q&A](#)



# www.Padasalai.Net

12<sup>th</sup> English Medium & Tamil Medium – Easy Links!



[12<sup>th</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> Mid Term - Q&A](#)



[12<sup>th</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> Mid Term - Q&A](#)

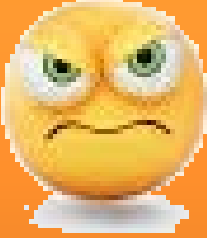


[12<sup>th</sup> – 1<sup>st</sup> Mid Term - Q&A](#)



# www.Padasalai.Net

12<sup>th</sup> English Medium & Tamil Medium – Easy Links!



[12<sup>th</sup> – Monthly Test - Q&A](#)

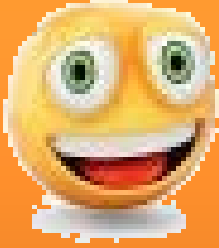


[12<sup>th</sup> Free Online Test \(EM\)](#)



[12<sup>th</sup> Free Online Test \(TM\)](#)





[12<sup>th</sup> – Toppers Answers Sheet](#)



[12<sup>th</sup> – Exam Time Tables](#)



[12<sup>th</sup> Join Telegram Group](#)