

# Padasalai<sup>9</sup>S Telegram Groups!

( தலைப்பிற்கு கீழே உள்ள லிங்கை கிளிக் செய்து குழுவில் இணையவும்! )

- Padasalai's NEWS Group https://t.me/joinchat/NIfCqVRBNj9hhV4wu6\_NqA
- Padasalai's Channel Group <a href="https://t.me/padasalaichannel">https://t.me/padasalaichannel</a>
- Lesson Plan Group https://t.me/joinchat/NIfCqVWwo5iL-21gpzrXLw
- 12th Standard Group https://t.me/Padasalai 12th
- 11th Standard Group <a href="https://t.me/Padasalai\_11th">https://t.me/Padasalai\_11th</a>
- 10th Standard Group https://t.me/Padasalai\_10th
- 9th Standard Group https://t.me/Padasalai 9th
- 6th to 8th Standard Group <a href="https://t.me/Padasalai\_6to8">https://t.me/Padasalai\_6to8</a>
- 1st to 5th Standard Group <a href="https://t.me/Padasalai\_1to5">https://t.me/Padasalai\_1to5</a>
- TET Group https://t.me/Padasalai\_TET
- PGTRB Group https://t.me/Padasalai\_PGTRB
- TNPSC Group https://t.me/Padasalai\_TNPSC

DO IT NOW!!!

**SOMETIMES** 

LATER BECOMES NEVER!!

START YOUR PREPARATION NOW AND SUCCEED IN YOUR EXAMS!

# TEXTUAL ONE MARK MATERIALS FOR XII- COMPUTER SCIENCE

J. BASKARAN M.Sc., B.Ed. (C.S) <u>jbaskaran89@gmail.com</u> Puducherry. J. ILAKKIA M.Sc., M.Phil., B.Ed. (C.S) <u>jilakkia@gmail.com</u> Puducherry. J. BASKARAN M.Sc., B.Ed. (C.S) <u>ibaskaran89@gmail.com</u> Puducherry. J. ILAKKIA M.Sc., M.Phil., B.Ed. (C.S) <u>jilakkia@gmail.com</u> Puducherry.

### **COMPUTER SCIENCE**

**CHAPTER: 1** 

1. The small sections of code that are used to perform a particular task is called  (A) Subroutines (B) Files (C) Pseudo code (D) Modules  2. Which of the following is a unit of code that is often defined within a greater code structure? (A) Subroutines (B) Function (C) Files (D) Modules  3. Which of the following is a distinct syntactic block? (A) Subroutines (B) Function (C) Definition (D) Modules  4. The variables in a function definition are called as (A) Subroutines (B) Function (C) Definition (D) Parameters  5. The values which are passed to a function definition are called (A) Arguments (B) Subroutines (C) Function (D) Definition (D) Definition (E) Definition (D) Definition (E) Definition (D) Definition (E) Definition (E) Definition (D) Definition (E) Definition (D) Definition (E) Definition (E) Definition (D) Definition (E) Interface (D) Interpreter (E) Interface (D) Interpreter (E) Interface (D) Interpreter (E) Implementation (D) Interpreter (E) Implementation (D) Interpreter (E) Implementation (D) Pure functions (C) Dynamic Functions (D) Pure functions
2. Which of the following is a unit of code that is often defined within a greater code structure?  (A) Subroutines (B) Function (C) Files (D) Modules  3. Which of the following is a distinct syntactic block? (A) Subroutines (B) Function (C) Definition (D) Modules  4. The variables in a function definition are called as (A) Subroutines (B) Function (C) Definition (D) Parameters  5. The values which are passed to a function definition are called (A) Arguments (B) Subroutines (C) Function (D) Definition (E) Definition (D) Parameters (E) Parameters (E) Function (D) Definition (E) Definition (E) Definition (E) Definition (D) Definition (E) Definition (E) Definition (E) Definition (D) Definition (E) Definition (E) Definition (D) Definition (E) Definition (E) Definition (D) Definition (E) Definition (E) Definition (E) Definition (D) Definition (E) Interface (D) Interpreter (E) Interface (D) Interpreter (E) Interface (D) Interpreter (E) Implementation (D) Interpreter (E) Implementation (D) Interpreter (E) Implementation (D) Pure functions (E) Partial Functions (D) Pure functions (D) Pure functions (E) Partial Functions (D) Pure functions (E) Partial Functions (D) Pure functions (E) Partial Functions (E) Dynamic Functions (D) Pure functions (E) Partial Functions (E) Dynamic Functions (E) Pure functions (E) Partial Functions (E) Dynamic Functions (E) Pure functions
(A) Subroutines (B) Function (C) Files (D) Modules  3. Which of the following is a distinct syntactic block?  (A) Subroutines (B) Function (C) Definition (D) Modules  4. The variables in a function definition are called as  (A) Subroutines (B) Function (C) Definition (D) Parameters  5. The values which are passed to a function definition are called  (A) Arguments (B) Subroutines (C) Function (D) Definition  6. Which of the following are mandatory to write the type annotations in the function definition?  (A) Curly braces (B) Parentheses (C) Square brackets (D) indentations  7. Which of the following defines what an object can do?  (A) Operating System (B) Compiler (C) Interface (D) Interpreter  8. Which of the following carries out the instructions defined in the interface?  (A) Operating System (B) Compiler (C) Implementation (D) Interpreter  9. The functions which will give exact result when same arguments are passed are called  (A) Impure functions (B) Partial Functions (C) Dynamic Functions (D) Pure functions  10. The functions which cause side effects to the arguments passed are called  (A) impure function (B) Partial Functions (C) Dynamic Functions (D) Pure functions  CHAPTER: 2  TEXTUAL ONE MARK QUESTION
3. Which of the following is a distinct syntactic block?  (A) Subroutines (B) Function (C) Definition (D) Modules  4. The variables in a function definition are called as  (A) Subroutines (B) Function (C) Definition (D) Parameters  5. The values which are passed to a function definition are called  (A) Arguments (B) Subroutines (C) Function (D) Definition  6. Which of the following are mandatory to write the type annotations in the function definition?  (A) Curly braces (B) Parentheses (C) Square brackets (D) indentations  7. Which of the following defines what an object can do?  (A) Operating System (B) Compiler (C) Interface (D) Interpreter  8. Which of the following carries out the instructions defined in the interface?  (A) Operating System (B) Compiler (C) Implementation (D) Interpreter  9. The functions which will give exact result when same arguments are passed are called  (A) Impure functions (B) Partial Functions (C) Dynamic Functions (D) Pure functions  10. The functions which cause side effects to the arguments passed are called  (A) impure function (B) Partial Functions (C) Dynamic Functions (D) Pure functions  CHAPTER: 2  TEXTUAL ONE MARK QUESTION
(A) Subroutines (B) Function (C) Definition (D) Modules  4. The variables in a function definition are called as (A) Subroutines (B) Function (C) Definition (D) Parameters  5. The values which are passed to a function definition are called (A) Arguments (B) Subroutines (C) Function (D) Definition  6. Which of the following are mandatory to write the type annotations in the function definition? (A) Curly braces (B) Parentheses (C) Square brackets (D) indentations  7. Which of the following defines what an object can do? (A) Operating System (B) Compiler (C) Interface (D) Interpreter  8. Which of the following carries out the instructions defined in the interface? (A) Operating System (B) Compiler (C) Implementation (D) Interpreter  9. The functions which will give exact result when same arguments are passed are called (A) Impure functions (B) Partial Functions (C) Dynamic Functions (D) Pure functions  10. The functions which cause side effects to the arguments passed are called (A) impure function (B) Partial Functions (C) Dynamic Functions (D) Pure functions  CHAPTER: 2  TEXTUAL ONE MARK QUESTION
4. The variables in a function definition are called as  (A) Subroutines (B) Function (C) Definition (D) Parameters  5. The values which are passed to a function definition are called  (A) Arguments (B) Subroutines (C) Function (D) Definition  6. Which of the following are mandatory to write the type annotations in the function definition?  (A) Curly braces (B) Parentheses (C) Square brackets (D) indentations  7. Which of the following defines what an object can do?  (A) Operating System (B) Compiler (C) Interface (D) Interpreter  8. Which of the following carries out the instructions defined in the interface?  (A) Operating System (B) Compiler (C) Implementation (D) Interpreter  9. The functions which will give exact result when same arguments are passed are called  (A) Impure functions (B) Partial Functions (C) Dynamic Functions (D) Pure functions  10. The functions which cause side effects to the arguments passed are called  (A) impure function (B) Partial Functions (C) Dynamic Functions (D) Pure functions  CHAPTER: 2  TEXTUAL ONE MARK QUESTION
(A) Subroutines (B) Function (C) Definition (D) Parameters  5. The values which are passed to a function definition are called  (A) Arguments (B) Subroutines (C) Function (D) Definition  6. Which of the following are mandatory to write the type annotations in the function definition?  (A) Curly braces (B) Parentheses (C) Square brackets (D) indentations  7. Which of the following defines what an object can do?  (A) Operating System (B) Compiler (C) Interface (D) Interpreter  8. Which of the following carries out the instructions defined in the interface?  (A) Operating System (B) Compiler (C) Implementation (D) Interpreter  9. The functions which will give exact result when same arguments are passed are called  (A) Impure functions (B) Partial Functions (C) Dynamic Functions (D) Pure functions  10. The functions which cause side effects to the arguments passed are called  (A) impure function (B) Partial Functions (C) Dynamic Functions (D) Pure functions  CHAPTER: 2  TEXTUAL ONE MARK QUESTION
5. The values which are passed to a function definition are called  (A) Arguments (B) Subroutines (C) Function (D) Definition  6. Which of the following are mandatory to write the type annotations in the function definition? (A) Curly braces (B) Parentheses (C) Square brackets (D) indentations  7. Which of the following defines what an object can do? (A) Operating System (B) Compiler (C) Interface (D) Interpreter  8. Which of the following carries out the instructions defined in the interface? (A) Operating System (B) Compiler (C) Implementation (D) Interpreter  9. The functions which will give exact result when same arguments are passed are called (A) Impure functions (B) Partial Functions (C) Dynamic Functions (D) Pure functions (C) Appendix Functions (D) Pure functions (E) Partial Functions (E) Partial Functions (E) Dynamic Functions (E) Pure functions
(A) Arguments (B) Subroutines (C) Function (D) Definition  6. Which of the following are mandatory to write the type annotations in the function definition? (A) Curly braces (B) Parentheses (C) Square brackets (D) indentations  7. Which of the following defines what an object can do? (A) Operating System (B) Compiler (C) Interface (D) Interpreter  8. Which of the following carries out the instructions defined in the interface? (A) Operating System (B) Compiler (C) Implementation (D) Interpreter  9. The functions which will give exact result when same arguments are passed are called (A) Impure functions (B) Partial Functions (C) Dynamic Functions (D) Pure functions  (A) impure function (B) Partial Functions (C) Dynamic Functions (D) Pure functions (C) CHAPTER: 2
6. Which of the following are mandatory to write the type annotations in the function definition?  (A) Curly braces (B) Parentheses (C) Square brackets (D) indentations  7. Which of the following defines what an object can do?  (A) Operating System (B) Compiler (C) Interface (D) Interpreter  8. Which of the following carries out the instructions defined in the interface?  (A) Operating System (B) Compiler (C) Implementation (D) Interpreter  9. The functions which will give exact result when same arguments are passed are called  (A) Impure functions (B) Partial Functions (C) Dynamic Functions (D) Pure functions  10. The functions which cause side effects to the arguments passed are called  (A) impure function (B) Partial Functions (C) Dynamic Functions (D) Pure functions  CHAPTER: 2  TEXTUAL ONE MARK QUESTION
(A) Curly braces (B) Parentheses (C) Square brackets (D) indentations  7. Which of the following defines what an object can do? (A) Operating System (B) Compiler (C) Interface (D) Interpreter  8. Which of the following carries out the instructions defined in the interface? (A) Operating System (B) Compiler (C) Implementation (D) Interpreter  9. The functions which will give exact result when same arguments are passed are called (A) Impure functions (B) Partial Functions (C) Dynamic Functions (D) Pure functions  10. The functions which cause side effects to the arguments passed are called (A) impure function (B) Partial Functions (C) Dynamic Functions (D) Pure functions  CHAPTER: 2  TEXTUAL ONE MARK QUESTION
7. Which of the following defines what an object can do?  (A) Operating System (B) Compiler (C) Interface (D) Interpreter  8. Which of the following carries out the instructions defined in the interface?  (A) Operating System (B) Compiler (C) Implementation (D) Interpreter  9. The functions which will give exact result when same arguments are passed are called  (A) Impure functions (B) Partial Functions (C) Dynamic Functions (D) Pure functions  10. The functions which cause side effects to the arguments passed are called  (A) impure function (B) Partial Functions (C) Dynamic Functions (D) Pure functions  CHAPTER: 2  TEXTUAL ONE MARK QUESTION
(A) Operating System (B) Compiler (C) Interface (D) Interpreter  8. Which of the following carries out the instructions defined in the interface?  (A) Operating System (B) Compiler (C) Implementation (D) Interpreter  9. The functions which will give exact result when same arguments are passed are called  (A) Impure functions (B) Partial Functions (C) Dynamic Functions (D) Pure functions  10. The functions which cause side effects to the arguments passed are called  (A) impure function (B) Partial Functions (C) Dynamic Functions (D) Pure functions  CHAPTER: 2  TEXTUAL ONE MARK QUESTION
8. Which of the following carries out the instructions defined in the interface?  (A) Operating System (B) Compiler (C) Implementation (D) Interpreter  9. The functions which will give exact result when same arguments are passed are called  (A) Impure functions (B) Partial Functions (C) Dynamic Functions (D) Pure functions  10. The functions which cause side effects to the arguments passed are called  (A) impure function (B) Partial Functions (C) Dynamic Functions (D) Pure functions  CHAPTER: 2  TEXTUAL ONE MARK QUESTION
(A) Operating System (B) Compiler (C) Implementation (D) Interpreter  9. The functions which will give exact result when same arguments are passed are called (A) Impure functions (B) Partial Functions (C) Dynamic Functions (D) Pure functions  10. The functions which cause side effects to the arguments passed are called (A) impure function (B) Partial Functions (C) Dynamic Functions (D) Pure functions  CHAPTER: 2  TEXTUAL ONE MARK QUESTION
9. The functions which will give exact result when same arguments are passed are called  (A) Impure functions  (B) Partial Functions (C) Dynamic Functions (D) Pure functions  10. The functions which cause side effects to the arguments passed are called  (A) impure function  (B) Partial Functions (C) Dynamic Functions (D) Pure functions  (B) Partial Functions (C) Dynamic Functions (D) Pure functions  (C) CHAPTER: 2  TEXTUAL ONE MARK QUESTION
(A) Impure functions (B) Partial Functions (C) Dynamic Functions (D) Pure functions  10. The functions which cause side effects to the arguments passed are called (A) impure function (B) Partial Functions (C) Dynamic Functions (D) Pure functions CHAPTER: 2 TEXTUAL ONE MARK QUESTION
10. The functions which cause side effects to the arguments passed are called  (A) impure function  (B) Partial Functions (C) Dynamic Functions (D) Pure functions  CHAPTER: 2  TEXTUAL ONE MARK QUESTION
(A) impure function (B) Partial Functions (C) Dynamic Functions (D) Pure functions CHAPTER: 2 TEXTUAL ONE MARK QUESTION
CHAPTER : 2 TEXTUAL ONE MARK QUESTION
TEXTUAL ONE MARK QUESTION
/a
I Change the compact angiver
1. Choose the correct answer
1. Which of the following functions that build the abstract data type?
(A) Constructors (B) Destructors (C) recursive (D)Nested
2. Which of the following functions that retrieve information from the data type?
(A) Constructors (B) Selectors (C) recursive (D)Nested

3. The data structure which is a mutable ordered sequence of elements is called				
	(A) Built in	(B) List	(C) Tuple	(D) Derived data
4. A sequence of immutable objects is called				
	(A) Built in	(B) List	(C) Tuple	(D) Derived data
	5. The data type whose	representation is know	n are called	
	(A) Built in dataty	pe (B) Derived datatyp	e (C) Concrete da	tatype (D) Abstract datatype
	6. The data type whose	representation is unknown	own are called	
	(A) Built in dataty	pe (B) Derived datatyp	e (C) Concrete dat	atype (D) Abstract datatype
	7. Which of the following	ng is a compound struc	ture?	
	(A) Pair	(B) Triplet	(C) single	(D) quadrat
	8. Bundling two values	together into one can b	e considered as	
	(A) Pair	(B) Triplet	(C) single	(D) quadrat
	9. Which of the following	ing allow to name the v	arious parts of a mi	ılti-item object?
	(A) Tuples	(B) Lists	(C) Classes	(D) quadrats
	10. Which of the follow	ving is cons <mark>tru</mark> cted by p	lacing expressions	within square brackets?
	(A) Tuples	(B) Lists	(C) Classes	(D) quadrats
		CI	HAPTER: 3	
		TEXTUAL O	NE MARK QUES	TION
	I. Choose the correct a	answer		1 Marks
	1. Which of the following the same program		ty of variablesin or	ne part of a program to another part
	(A) Scope	(B) Memory	(C) Address	(D) Accessibility
	2. The process of bindi	ng a variable name with	n an object is called	- 019
	(A) Scope	(B) Mapping	(C) late binding	(D) early binding
	3. Which of the following	ing is used in programm	ning languages to n	nap the variable and object?
	(A) ::	(B) :=	<u>(C) =</u>	(D) ==
	4. Containers for mapp	ing names of variables	to objects is called	
	(A) Scope	(B) Mapping	(C) Binding	(D) Namespaces
	5. Which scope refers t	o variables defined in c	urrent function?	
	(A) Local Scope	(B) Global scope	(C) Module scop	e (D) Function Scope

6. The process of subdivid	ing a computer progr	am into separate sub-progra	ams is called
(A) Procedural Progr	amming	(B) Modular programmi	ng
(C)Event Driven Pro	gramming	(D) Object oriented Progra	mming
7. Which of the following environment?	g security technique	that regulates who can use	e resources in a computin
(A) Password	(B)Authentication	(C) Access control	(D) Certification
8. Which of the following	members of a class c	an be handled only from wi	thin the class?
(A) Public members	(B)Protected members	ers (C) Secured member	ers (D) Private members
9. Which members are acc	essible from outside	the class?	
(A) Public members	(B)Protected members	ers (C) Secured member	ers (D) Private members
10. The members that are called	accessible from with	nin the class and are also a	vailable to its sub-classes
(A) Public members	(B)Protected members	ers (C) Secured members (1	D) Private members
	СН	APTER: 4	
	TEXTUAL ON	E MARK QUESTION	
I. Choose the correct ans	wer		1 Marks
1. The word comes from to Khowarizmi is called?		n m <mark>athem</mark> atician Abu Ja'far	r Mohammed ibn-i Musa
(A) Flowchart	(B) Flow	(C) Algorithm	(D) Syntax
2. From the following sorti	ing algorithms which	algorithm needs the minim	um number of swaps?
(A) Bubble sort	(B) Quick sort	(C) Merge sort	(D) Selection sort
3. Two main measures for	the efficiency of an a	algorithm are	
(A) Processor and m space	nemory (B) Complex	kity and capacity (C) Tim	e and space (D) Data an
4. The complexity of linear	r search algorithm is		
(A) O(n)	(B) O(log n)	(C) O(n2)	(D) $O(n \log n)$
5. From the following sorti	ng algorithms which	has the lowest worst case of	complexity?
(A) Bubble sort	(B) Quick sort	(C) Merge sort	(D) Selection sort
6. Which of the following	is not a stable sorting	g algorithm?	
(A) Insertion sort	(B) Selection sort	(C) Bubble sort	(D) Merge sort
7. Time complexity of bub	ble sort in best case i	s 1959 990	
(A) θ (n)	(B) $\theta$ (nlogn)	(C) θ (n2)	(D) $\theta$ (n(logn) 2)

8. The $\Theta$ notation in as	symptotic evaluation rep	resents	
(A) Base case	(B) Average case	(C) Worst case	(D) NULL case
9. If a problem can be which property?	broken into subproblem	s which are reused	several times, the problem possess
(A) Overlapping	g subproblems (B) (	Optimal substructur	e (C) Memoization (D) Greedy
10. In dynamic program	mming, the technique of	storing the previou	usly calculated values is called?
(A) Saving value	property (B) Storing	value property (C)	<b>Memoization</b> (D) Mapping
	CH	HAPTER: 5	
	TEXTUAL O	NE MARK QUES	TION
I. Choose the correct	answer		1 Marks
1. Who developed Pyt	hon?		
- ANN W	) Guido Van Rossum	C) Bill Gates	D) Sunder Pitchai
2. The Python prompt	indicates that Interpreter	is ready to accept	instruction.
<u><b>A</b>) &gt;&gt;&gt;</u> B	) <<<	C) #	D) <<
3. Which of the follow	ring shortcut is used to c	reate new Python P	Program ?
A) Ctrl + C B	) Ctrl + F	C) Ctrl + B	<u>D) Ctrl + N</u>
4. Which of the follow	ring character is used to	<mark>give comm</mark> ents in F	Python Program?
<u><b>A</b>)</u> #	) &	C) @	D) \$
	to print more than one i	<mark>tem o</mark> n a single line	
A) Semicolon(;)	O	<u>C) comma(,)</u>	D) Colon(:)
6. Which of the follow			
A) Interpreter		C) Keyword	D) Operators
	ring is not a Keyword in	SOF	P39382
A) break	B) while	C) continue	D) operators
	lso called as Comparativ	; 019	D) 4
A) Arithmetic	B) Relational	C) Logical	D) Assignment
A) and	ring is not Logical opera  B) or	C) not	D) Accionment
- 609	also called as Conditions	- 010	D) Assignment
A) Ternary	B) Relational	C) Logical	D) Assignment
11) I CI HUI Y	D) Relational	C, Logicui	2) 1 longimone
J. BASKARAN M.Sc., B.Ed. ( jbaskaran89@gmail.com			J. ILAKKIA M.Sc., M.Phil., B.Ed. (C.S) jilakkia@gmail.com
Puducherry.			Puducherry.

I. Choose the correct	answer			1 Marks	
1. How many importan	t control structures a	re there in Python?			
<u>A) 3</u>	B) 4	C) 5	D) 6		
2. elif can be considered to be abbreviation of					
A) nested if	B) ifelse	C) else if	D) ifelif		
3. What plays a vital ro	ole in Python program	nming?			
A) Statements	B) Control	C) Structure	D) Indentati	ion	
4. Which statement is g	generally used as a pl	aceholder?			
A) continue	B) break	C) pass	D) goto		
5. The condition in the	if statement should b	e in the form of			
A) Arithmetic or R	Relational expression	B) Arith	nmetic or Logical e	xpression	
C) Relational or I	Logical expression	D) Arith	nmetic		
6. Which is the most co	omfortable loop?				
A) dowhile	B) while	C) for	D) ifelif		
7. What is the output of	f the following snipp	et?			
i=1					
while True: if i%3 ==0:					
break					
print(i,end=")					
i +=1	B) 123	C) 1234	D) 124		
<u>A) 1 2</u>		,	D) 124		
8. What is the output of T=1	i the following shipp	et!			
while T:					
print(True)					
break A) False	B) True	C) 0	D) no output	.019	
9. Which amongst this		. Pac	V.A.		
<u>A) for</u>	B) goto	C) continue	D) break		
10. Which punctuation	12,019		_, ccalai		
if <condition>_</condition>	300	1.P3000			
statements-block 1					
else: statements-block 2					
A);	<u>B):</u>	C) ::	D)!		

1. Choose the correct answer		1 Marks
1. A named blocks of code that are design	ned to do one specific job is	s called as
(a) Loop (b) Branching	(c) Function	(d) Block
2. A Function which calls itself is called	as	
(a) Built-in (b) Recursion	<u>n</u> (c) Lambda	(d) return
3. Which function is called anonymous u	n-named function	
(a) Lambda (b) Recursion	(c) Function	(d) define
4. Which of the following keyword is use	ed to begin the function bloc	ck?
(a) define (b) for	(c) finally	<u>(d) def</u>
5. Which of the following keyword is use	ed to exit a function block?	
(a) define (b) return	(c) finally	(d) def
6. While defining a function which of the	e following symbol is used.	
(a); (semicolon) (b). (dot)	<u>(c): (colon)</u>	(d) \$ (dollar)
7. In which arguments the correct position	nal order is passed to a fund	etion?
(a) Required (b) Keyword	(c) Default	(d) Variable-length
8. Read the following statement and choose	ose the correct statement(s).	
(I) In Python, you don't have to mention	the specific data types whil	e defining function.
(II) Python keywords can be used as func	ction name.	
(a) I is correct and II is wrong	(b) Both are correct	
(c) I is wrong and II is correct	(d) Both are wrong	
9. Pick the correct one to execute the give	en statement successfully.	
if: print(x, " is a leap year")		
	(c) $x/4=0$	(d) $x\%4=0$
10. Which of the following keyword is us	sed to define the function te	stpython(): ?
(a) define (b) pass	<u>(c) def</u>	(d) while
	CHAPTER: 8	
TEXTUA	AL ONE MARK QUESTION	ON
I. Choose the correct answer		1 Marks
1. Which of the following is the output of	f the following python code	?
str1="TamilNadu"		
print(str1[::-1])		
(a) Tamilnadu (b) Tmlau	(c) udanlimaT	d) udaNlimaT

	2. What will be the output	of the following co	ode?	Or9	
a C	str1 = "Chennai Schools"			nadasalai. T	
	str1[7] = "-"			WWW Y	
	(a) Chennai-Schools	(b) Chenna-Schoo	ol (c) Type error	(D) Chennai	
	3. Which of the following	operator is used for	r concatenation?	Aasa\a\.\	
	<u>(a) +</u>	(b) &	(c) *	d) =	
	4. Defining strings within	triple quotes allows	s creating:	010	
	(a) Single line String	gs <u>(b)</u> !	Multiline Strings	1050/21.U19	
	(c) Double line String	.gs (d) I	Multiple Strings	3000 BOO	
	5. Strings in python:			O	
	(a) Changeable	(b) Mutable	(c) Immutable	(d) flexible	
20	6. Which of the following	is the slicing operat	tor?	"" L300.	
	(a) { }	(b) []	(c) <>	(d) ( )	
,	7. What is stride?			-9/9/OLO	
	(a) index value of slie	de operation	(b) first argument of sl	ice operation	
	(c) second argument	of slice operation	(d) third argument of	ird argument of slice operation	
	8. Which of the following	formatting characte	er is used to print exponen	nti <mark>al notation in upper case?</mark>	
	(a) %e	(b) %E	(c) %g	(d) %n	
	9. Which of the following format() function?	is used as placehol	lders or replacement fields	s which get replaced along with	
	(a) { }	(b) <>	(c) ++	(d) ^^	
	10. The subscript of a strin	ng may be:		MM bar	
	(a) Positive	(b) Negative	(c) Both (a) and (b)	(d) Either (a) or (b)	
		$\mathbf{c}$	CHAPTER: 9	rasalai.ON	
		TEXTUAL O	ONE MARK QUESTION	10000	
	I. Choose the correct ans	swer		1 Marks	
	1. Pick odd one in connect	tion with collection	data type	4058181.U19	
	(a) List	(b) Tuple	(c) Dictionary	(d) Loop	
	2. Let list1=[2,4,6,8,10], th	hen print(List1[-2])	will result in	Cl	
	(a) 10	<u>(b) 8</u>	(c) 4	(d) 6	
	3. Which of the following	function is used to	count the number of elem	ents in a list?	
	(a) count()	(b) find()	<u>(c)len()</u>	(d) index()	
	4. If List=[10,20,30,40,50]	] then List[2]=35 w	ill result	<sub>salal</sub> .Or9	
	(a) [35,10,20,30,4	40,50]	(b) [10,20,30,40	0,50,35]	
	(c) [10,20,35,40,5	<u>501</u>	(d) [10,35,30,40	0,50]	

5. If List=[17,23,41,10] then List.append(32) will result					
(a) [32,17,23,41	,10]	(b) [17,23,41,10,32]			
(c) [10,17,23,32	2,41]	(d) [41,32,23,17,10]			
6. Which of the following existing list?	ing Python function can b	be used to add more than	one element within a		
(a) append()	(b) append_more()	(c)extend()	(d) more()		
7. What will be the result S=[x**2 for x in range(5)]	t of the following Python co	ode?			
print(S)					
(a) [0,1,2,4,5]	(b) [0,1,4,9,16]	(c) [0,1,4,9,16,25]	(d) [1,4,9,16,25]		
8. What is the use of type	e() function in python?				
(a) To create a	Гuple	(b) To know the type of	f an element in tuple.		
(c) To know th	e data type of python obj	ect. (d) To create a list.			
(a) A list is mut					
(b) A tuple is immutable.  (c) The append() function is used to add an element.					
-0/01	200	le to add elements in a list ne result of the following sr	Al City		
print(setA setB)		ie result of the following si	прресс.		
(a) {3,6,9,1,3,9		(c) {1}	(d) {1,3,6,9}		
11. Which of the followi that are common to		all the elements that are in	two sets but not the on		
(a) Symmetric difference		(b) Difference			
(c) Intersection		(d) Union			
12. The keys in Python, o	dictionary is specified by				
(a) =	(b);	(c)+	<u>(d) :</u>		
J. BASKARAN M.Sc., B.Ed. (C.S)	asallali.	I II ALLIA	M.Sc., M.Phil., B.Ed. (C.S)		
or minimization of Dillin (Cob)	· aM.A -	J. ILAKKIA	112.000, 112.12 IIII., D.120. (C.D)		

jilakkia@gmail.com

Puducherry.

jbaskaran89@gmail.com

Puducherry.

1. Choose the correct	tanswer		1 Marks		
1. Which of the follow	wing are the key features of	an Object Oriented Progra	mming language?		
(a) Constructor	r and Classes	(b) Construct	tor and Object		
(c) Classes and	d Objects	(d) Construct	tor and Destructor		
2. Functions defined i	nside a class:				
(a) Functions	(b) Module	(c) Methods	(d) section		
3. Class members are	accessed through which ope	erator?			
(a) &	<u>(b).</u>	(c) #	(d) %		
4. Which of the follow	wing method is automatically	y executed when an objec	t is created?		
(a)object	() (b)del()	(c)func( )	<u>(d)init()</u>		
5. A private class vari	able is prefixed with				
(a)	(b) &&	(c) ##	(d) **		
6. Which of the follow	wing method is used as destr	ructor?			
(a)init( )	(b) <u>dest(</u> )	(c) <u>rem</u> ()	(d)del( )		
7. Which of the following class declaration is correct?					
(a) class class_name		(b) class class_name<>			
(c) class class_	_name:	(d) class clas	s_name[]		
8. Which of the follow	wing is the output of the follo	owing program?			
class Student:					
definit(self, nam	ne):				
self.name=name					
S=Student("Tamil")					
(a) Error	(b) Tamil	(c) name	(d) self		
9. Which of the follow	wing is the private class varia	able?			
(a)num	(b) ##num	(c) \$\$num	(d) &#		
10. The process of cre	eating an object is called as:				
(a) Constructor	r (b) Destructor	(c) Initialize	(d) Instantiation		
J. BASKARAN M.Sc., B.Ed. jbaskaran89@gmail.com		J. ILAK	KIA M.Sc., M.Phil., B.Ed. (C.S) jilakkia@gmail.com		
Puducherry.	man Man Ka		Puducherry.		

I. Choose the correct ar	aswer	: 019	1 Marks		
1. What is the acronym o	f DBMS?				
a) DataBase Manag		b) Database Mana	aging System		
c) DataBase Mana		d) DataBasic Mar			
2 A table is known as	(358)31.	lasalal. U. U.	- A8S		
a) tuple	b) attribute	c) relation	d)entity		
3 Which database model	represents parent-child r		0.0		
a) Relational	b) Network	c) Hierarchical	d) Object		
4 Relational database mo	del was first proposed by	y	Pages		
a) E F Codd	b) E E Codd	c) E F Cadd	d) E F Codder		
5 What type of relationsh	nip does hierarchical mod	del represents?			
a) one-to-one	b) one-to-many	c) many-to-one	d) many-to-many		
6. Who is called Father o	of Relational Database fro	om the following?			
a) Chris Date	b)Hugh Darween	c) Edgar Frank <mark>Co</mark> dd	d) Edgar Frank Cadd		
7. Which of the following is an RDBMS?					
a) Dbase	b) Foxpro	c) Microsoft Access	d) SQLite		
8 What symbol is used for	or SELECT statement?				
<u>a) σ</u>	b) П	c) X	d) $\Omega$		
9 A tuple is also known a	as				
a) table	b) row	c) attribute	d) field		
10. Who developed ER n	nodel?				
a) Chen	b) EF Codd	c) Chend	d) Chand		
	CHAI	PTER: 12			
	TEXTUAL ONE	MARK QUESTION			
I. Choose the correct ar	nswer		1 Marks		
1. Which commands pro relation schemas.	vide definitions for crea	ting table structure, deleting re	lations, and modifying		
a. DDL	b. DML	c. DCL	d. DQL		
2. Which command lets t	o change the structure of	f the table?			
a. SELECT	b. ORDER BY	c. MODIFY	d. ALTER		

3. The command to delete a table is		
A) DROP B) DELETE	C) DELETE ALL	D) ALTER TABLE
4. Queries can be generated using		
<b>a. SELECT</b> b. ORDER I	BY c. MODIFY	d. ALTER
5. The clause used to sort data in a database.	pase	
a. SORT BY <b>b. ORDER</b>	<b>BY</b> c. GROUP BY	d. SELECT
	CHAPTER: 13	
TEXTU.	AL ONE MARK QUESTION	
I. Choose the correct answer		1 Marks
1. A CSV file is also known as a		
(A) Flat File (B) 3D File	(C) String File	(D) Random File
2. The expansion of CRLF is		
(A) Control Return and Line Feed	(B) Carriage Return and	d Form Feed
(C) Control Router and Line Feed	(D) Carriage Return a	and Line Feed
3. Which of the following module is pro	vided by Python to do several operation	ons on the CSV files?
(A) py (B) xls	(C) csv	(D) os
4. Which of the following mode is used	when dealing with non-text files like in	mage or exe files?
(A) Text mode (B) Binary 1	mode (C) xls mode	(D) csv mode
5. T <mark>he</mark> command used to skip a row in a	CSV file is	
(A) next() (B) skip()	(C) omit()	(D) bounce()
6. Which of the following is a string module?	used to terminate lines produced by	writer()method of cs
(A) Line Terminator (B) E	inter key (C) Form feed	(D) Data Terminator
7. What is the output of the following pr	rogram? import csv	
d=csv.reader(open('c:\PYPRG\ch13\city next(d)	v.csv'))	
for row in d:		
print(row)		
if the file called "city.csv" contain the fo	ollowing details	
alai.Or9	chennai,mylapore	
	1 Paus 1 Paus 1	
	mumbai,andheri	
alai Org	-2/ai.Org	
A) chennai, mylapore	(B) mumbai,andheri	
(C) chennai	(D) chennai, mylapore	
mumba mumbai,andheri		

8. Which of the following	creates an object which	maps data to a dictionary?	
(A) listreader()	(B) reader()	(C) tuplereader()	(D) DicReader ()
9. Making some changes	in the data of the existing	g file or adding more data is o	called
(A)Editing	(B) Appending	(C)Modification	(D) Alteration
10. What will be written i	nside the file test.csv usi	ng the following program	
import csv			
D = [['Exam'],['Quarterly'	],['Halfyearly']]		
csv.register_dialect('M',lin	neterminator = '\n')		
with open('c:\pyprg\ch13\	line2.csv', 'w') as f:		
wr = csv.writer(f,dialect=	'M')		
wr.writerows(D) f.close()			
11/11/11	MMM.		10 1
(A) Exam Qurarterly Half	yearly	(B) Exam Quarterly Ha	lfyearly
(C) E		(D) Exam,	
Q		<b>Qurarterly</b> ,	
H		Halfyearly,	
	СНАР	TER: 14	
	TEXTUAL ONE	MARK QUESTION	
I. Choose the correct an			1 Marks
1. Which of the following	is not a scrinting langua	oe?	
(A) JavaScript	(B) PHP	(C) Perl	(D) HTML
2. Importing C++ program	· · · . ~r0	: 6r0	181 Ord
(A) wrapping	(B) Downloading	(C) Interconnecting	(D) Parsing
3. The expansion of API i	s	MMax	MM
(A) Application Prog	ramming Interpreter	(B) Application Progra	amming Interface
(C) Application Perfe	orming Interface	(D) Application Program	mming Interlink
4. A framework for interfa	acing Python and C++ is		
(A) Ctypes	(B) SWIG	(C) Cython	(D) Boost
5. Which of the following	is a software design tech	hnique to split your code into	separate parts?
(A) Object oriented I	Programming	(B) Modular program	ming
(C) Low Level Progr	amming	(D) Procedure oriented	Programming
6. The module which allo	ws you to interface with	the Windows operating syste	em is
(A) OS module	(B) sys module	(c) csv module	(d) getopt module

	7. getopt() will return an empty a	array if there is no em	or in splitting strings to	
	(A) argv variable (B) of	opt variable	(c)args variable	(d) ifile variable
	8. Identify the function call state	ment in the following	g snippet.	
	ifname =='main':			
	main(sys.argv[1:])			
	(A) main(sys.argv[1:]) ( <b>B</b> ) _	name (C) _	_main (D) a	argv
9. Which of the following can be used for processing text, numbers, images, and scien				scientific data?
	(A) HTML	(B) C	(C) C++	(D) PYTHON
	10. What doesname contain	ns?		
	(A) c++ filename	(B) main() name	(C) python filename	(D) os module nam
		CHAPTE	R: 15	
	T	TEXTUAL ONE MA	ARK QUESTION	
	I. Choose the correct answer			1 Marks
	1. Which of the following is an o	organized collection of	of data?	
	(A) Database	(B) DBMS	(C) Information	(D) Records
	2. SQLite falls under which data	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	, www.	WWw.
	(A) Flat file database system		(B) Relational Da	tabase system
	(C) Hierarchical database system (D) Object oriented Database system			
	3. Which of the following is a co			COMPA,
	(A) Pointer	(B) Key		
	4. Any changes made in the valu			
	(A) Save	(B) Save As	(C) Commit	(D) Oblige
	5. Which of the following execut	tes the SQL comman	d to perform some action?	: Org
	(A) Execute()	(B) Key()	(C) Cursor()	(D) run()
	6. Which of the following function	ing function retrieves the average of a selected column of rows in a table?		
	(A) Add()	(B) SUM()	(C) AVG()	(D) AVERAGE()
7. The function that returns the largest value of the selected column is				
	(A) MAX()	(B) LARGE()	(C) HIGH()	(D) MAXIMUM()
	8. Which of the following is call-	ed the master table?		
	(A) sqlite_master	(B) sql_master	(C) main_master	(D) master_main
	9. The most commonly used state	ement in SQL is		
	(A) cursor	(B) select	(C) execute	(D) commit
10. Which of the following clause avoide the duplicate?				
	(A) Distinct	(B) Remove	(C) Where	(D) GroupBy

### TEXTUAL ONE MARK QUESTION

### I. Choose the correct answer

1 Marks

- 1. Which is a python package used for 2D graphics?
  - a. matplotlib.pyplot
- b. matplotlib.pip
- c. matplotlib.numpy
- d. matplotlib.plt

- 2. Identify the package manager for Python packages, or modules.
  - a. Matplotlib

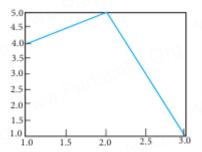
- b. PIP
- c. plt.show()
- d. python package
- 3. Read the following code: Identify the purpose of this code and choose the right option from the following.
- - a. Check if PIP is Installed b. Install PIP
- c. Download a Package d. Check PIP version
- 4. Read the following code: Identify the purpose of this code and choose the right option from the following.
- C:\Users\Your Name\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python36-32\Scripts>pip list
  - **a. List installed packages** b. list command
- c. Install PIP
- d. packages installed
- 5. To install matplotlib, the following function will be typed in your command prompt. What does "U"represents?

Python -m pip install -U pip

- a. downloading pip to the latest version
- b. upgrading pip to the latest version

c. removing pip

- d. upgrading matplotlib to the latest version
- 6. Observe the output figure. Identify the coding for obtaining this output.



## a. import matplotlib.pyplot as plt plt.plot([1,2,3],[4,5,1]) plt.show()

b. import matplotlib.pyplot as plt plt.plot([1,2],[4,5]) plt.show()

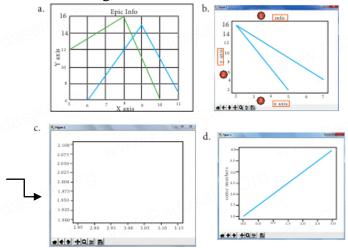
c. import matplotlib.pyplot as plt plt.plot([2,3],[5,1])

plt.show()
d import m

d. import matplotlib.pyplot as plt plt.plot([1,3],[4,1]) plt.show()

- 7. Read the code:
- a. import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
- b. plt.plot(3,2)
- c. plt.show()

Identify the output for the above coding.



- 8. Which key is used to run the module?
  - a. F6

b. F4

- c. F3
- <u>d. F5</u>

- 9. Identify the right type of chart using the following hints.
- Hint 1: This chart is often used to visualize a trend in data over intervals of time.
- Hint 2: The line in this type of chart is often drawn chronologically.
  - a. Line chart

- b. Bar chart
- c. Pie chart
- d. Scatter plot
- 10. Read the statements given below. Identify the right option from the following for pie chart.

Statement A: To make a pie chart with Matplotlib, we can use the plt.pie() function.

Statement B: The autopet parameter allows us to display the percentage value using the Python string formatting.

a. Statement A is correct

- b. Statement B is correct
- c. Both the statements are correct
- d. Both the statements are wrong

### PREPARED BY

J. BASKARAN M.Sc., B.Ed. (C.S) <u>jbaskaran89@gmail.com</u> Puducherry. J. ILAKKIA M.Sc., M.Phil., B.Ed. (C.S) <u>jilakkia@gmail.com</u> Puducherry.



\*\*\*\*ALL THE BEST \*\*\*\*