Padasalai’s Telegram Groups!

(படாசலையின் தமிழ்நாடுச் சேவைகளுக்கு மதிப்புள்ள பங்களித்துறுச்சிகள் வழங்கும் ரோஜூல் இணைந்துறுச்சிகள்!)

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12th Computer Science QR Code Questions

CHAPTER 1
Function
1. The basic building blocks of computer programs.
(a) Function (b) program
(c) subroutine (d) both a or c
2. These can have expressions nested inside them.
(a) Definition (b) Parameters
(c) Specification (d) Function definition
3. X→y→z?
(a) X is input & y is output (b)x & y are input, z is output
(c) x is input & y & z are output (d) x is input & z is output
4. An instance of a class is known as
(a) Interface (b) object
(c) function (d) template
5. In object oriented programming, the interface is
(a) classes (b) object
(c) Interface (d) function
6. Match
1. Pure function - a. function
2. Impure function - b. exact result
3. Interface - c. cause side effects
4. Static definition - d. Defines what an object can do
(a) abcd (b) bADC
(c) adbc (d) beda
7. The return value does not solely depend on its arguments passed.
(a) Pure function (b) impure function
(c) classes (d) objects
8. Which of the following is a set of code that works on many kinds of inputs and produces a concrete output?
(a) Class (b) Object
(c) template (d) function
9. A set of action that an object can do?
(a) Interface (b) Implementation
(c) Pure function (d) Impure function
10. What type of function is strlen?
(a) Interface (b) pure functions
(c) Impure function (d) Implemented function

CHAPTER 2
Data Abstraction
1. Abstract Data type is a type for objects whose behavior is defined by
(a) Value and function (b) Value and operation
(c) function and operation (d) function and link
2. Data Abstraction is facilitated by
(a) Data type and function (b) Constructors and selectors
(c) Constructors and functions (d) Datatype and constructors
3. - - is read as what statement?
(a) Comment (b) constructor
(c) Data Abstraction (d) Structure
4. The process of combining different pieces of information to create an object is
(a) Data Representation (b) constructor
(c) Extracting (d) Designing
5. 'Wishful thinking' is a powerful strategy for
(a) Designing programs (b) Constructing programs
(c) Executing programs (d) Compiling programs
6. Data representation is defined as an independent part of the program is known as
Paavendhar MHSS

Chapter 3
Scoping

1. Which operator is used in programming language to map the variable and object?
   (a) . (b) = (c) : (d) ;

2. Which act as containers to map variables to objects?
   (a) mapping (b) dictionary (c) namespace (d) pointers

3. The scope of a variable is that part of the code where it is visible.
   (a) Is acting (b) is working (c) is visible (d) is executing

4. The process of combining different pieces of information to create an object is
   (a) Comment (b) constructor (c) Data Abstraction (d) Structure

5. The rule used to decide the order in which the scopes are searched
   (a) LEGB (b) LGBE

Chapter 4
Algorithmic Strategies

1. Arrays, structures, list, tuples, etc are examples of?
   (a) Algorithm (b) Programming languages (c) Data structures (d) Data items

2. Algorithm to update an existing item in a data structure?
   (a) search (b) sort (c) insert (d) update

3. What is the way of defining an algorithm called?
   (a) Dynamic programming (b) Algorithmic strategy (c) Algorithmic solution (d) Algorithmic designing

4. What does algorithm mean?
### 12th Computer Science QR Code Questions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paavendhar MHSS</th>
<th>12th Computer Science QR Code Questions.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Solve a problem (b) execute a problem</td>
<td>(a) analyst (b) Algorist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) is visible (d) is executing</td>
<td>(c) programmer (d) designer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Preparing a cup of coffee is a step called</td>
<td>14. What is the expression of algorithm in a programming language known as?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Defining (b) Input</td>
<td>(a) Program (b) Asymptotic notation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Process (d) Output</td>
<td>(c) Dynamic programming (d) linear programming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Which is not a characteristic of an algorithm?</td>
<td>15. The theoretical best solution for a given problem is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Portable (b) Independent</td>
<td>(a) upper bound (b) lower bound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Simplicity (d) Complicated</td>
<td>(c) linear search (d) sequential search</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### CHAPTER 5

**Python variables and operators**

1. Which mode of python is used to create and edit source file?
   - (a) Interactive mode
   - (b) IDLE mode
   - (c) Script mode
   - (d) Typing mode

2. The shortcut key to Run a python module?
   - (a) F2
   - (b) F3
   - (c) F4
   - (d) F5

3. In python the output function is?
   - (a) Print()
   - (b) output()
   - (c) cout()
   - (d) printf()

4. Python accepts all data input() in the form?
   - (a) String
   - (b) Characters
   - (c) numbers
   - (d) a (or) b

5. Comments in Python begin with the symbol?
   - (a) /   (b) //   (c) #   (d) ##

6. Identify the invalid statement?
   - (a) Identifiers may contain digits (0-9)
   - (b) Identifiers must not be python keyword
   - (c) Python identifiers are not case sensitive
   - (d) An identifier must start with an alphabet

7. Which of the following is not a keyword?
   - (a) Except
   - (b) specific
   - (c) with
   - (d) class
1. ctr=3
while(ctr<4):
  ctr=ctr+1
print("Computer Science")

How many times the above snippet will be executed?
(a) 3        (b) 2        (c) 1        (d) Not executed

2. Predict the output for the following:
for a in range(4,17):
  print(a, end=' ')  
print()

Answer:
4444
55555
666666
7777777
.......
161616161616161616161616161616

3. for character in 'Computer':
(a) Built in        (b) user defined

4. Find the odd one out:
(a) for        (b) while
(c) if...else    (d) pass

5. Which is composed of a sequence of statements which
are executed one after another?
(a) Branching        (b) Iteration
(c) Sequencing       (d) Looping

6. Which parameter in print can be used to specify
special characters like comma, semicolon, etc.?
(a) spf        (b) end
(c) sep        (d) ctl

7. range(4,15,2) what will be upper limit or end value of
this range()?
(a) 14        (b) 13
(c) 12        (d) 10

8. Which plays a vital role in python programming?
(a) errors        (b) indentation
(c) break        (d) null

9. Which statement is used to skip the remaining part of
a loop and start with next iteration?
(a) break        (b) skip
(c) pass        (d) continue

10. To use escape sequence in print() which parameter
is used?
(a) esp        (b) end
(c) sep        (d) seq

CHAPTER 6
Control Structures

CHAPTER 7
Python Functions
CHAPTER 8

String and String Manipulation

1. A string in python can be created using
(a) Single quotes (b) double quotes
(c) Triple quotes (d) All the above

2. One or more lines of python code is known as
(a) Block (b) group
(c) code (d) segment

3. Which of the following is not an advantage of user defined function?
(a) Reusability (b) Easy to manage
(c) Easy to execute (d) Divide into modules

4. Which of the following is not a type of argument?
(a) Function argument (b) Required argument
(c) keyword argument (d) Default argument

5. In which type of arguments improper order can be followed?
(a) Default (b) Required
(c) Keyword (d) variable length

6. A function that is defined without a name is called
(a) Recursive function (b) Anonymous function
(c) Lambda function (d) Built In function

7. A function which takes any number of arguments and returns one value in the form of an expression
(a) Lambda function (b) Anonyms function
(c) user defined function (d) Recursive function

8. The exit statement of a function is
(a) Nested function (b) Recursive function
(c) Composition (d) return

9. When a function returns a value and is used by another function in a nested manner?
(a) Nested function (b) Recursive function
(c) composition (d) Inline function

10. A block within a block is called
(a) Recursive block (b) Inline block
(c) Nested block (d) module

CHAPTER 9

Lists, Tuples and Dictionary

1. Multiline strings are created by enclosing within
(a) Single quotes (b) double quotes
(c) Triple quotes (d) All the above

2. Multiline strings are created by enclosing within
(a) Single quotes (b) double quotes
(c) Triple quotes (d) All the above

3. The subscript index value of strings starts with
(a) 0 (b) 1
(c) n (d) n-1

4. Appending strings can be done using
(a) + (b) +=
(c) * (d) &

5. The slicing operator in python is ?
(a) () (b) []
(c) + (d) /

6. The % operator in python
(a) Replaces string (b) Appends string
(c) Formats string (d) Slices string.

7. The symbol used as placeholders in python are
(a) {{b}[]
(c) () (d) < >

8. The third argument in the slicing operation is known as
(a) stride (b) Format
(c)slice (d) append

9. str1=”Welcome”
print(str1[2:])
The output printed as
(a) icome (b)come
(c) we (d) Inline function

10. In python slicing the end value is considered as
(a) 0 (b) n
(c) n-1 (d) d-1
1. An ordered collection of values enclosed in [ ] is known as
   (a) List        (b) Tuples
   (c) Sets        (d) Dictionary

2. List1 ["Hello", [1,2,3,4], [12.5,4.5]] - What type of list is this?
   (a) Nested list (b) Recursive list
   (c) sequential list (d) Tuple

3. Item = [10,20,30,40,50]
   Print(Item[-4]) returns the value
   (a) 50        (b) 40
   (c) 20        (d) 30

4. The function used to add more than one element to the existing list
   (a) `append()` (b) `extend()`
   (c) `insert()` (d) `remove()`

5. The function in python used to generate a series of value?
   (a) `list()`      (b) `range()`
   (c) `pop()`      (d) `generate()`

6. Which is not an argument of `range()` function in python?
   (a) start value  (b) `end value`
   (c) step value   (d) stop value

7. The function that removes only the elements but retains the list
   (a) Pop()        (b) `clear()`
   (c) delete()     (d) `list()`

8. For i in range (5,15,3):
   print(i)
   What is the output?
   (a) 5 4 3 2 1    (b) 5 10 15
   (c) 5 8 11 14    (d) 3 4 5

9. The elements of the tuple are enclosed in
   (a) [ ]         (b) 0

10. In a nested tuple, each tuple is considered as an
    (a) list        (b) tuple
    (c) set         (d) `element`

11. A collection of elements which is mutable, unordered without duplicates is known as
    (a) set         (b) list
    (c) Tuple       (d) union

12. >>>List1 = {10,20,30,30,20}  
    >>>print(list 1)
    What is the output?
    (a) {10,20,20,30,30}  (b) {10,20,30}
    (c) {10,20,30,30,20}  (d) {10,20,30,20}

13. A list or tuple can be converted as set by using which function?
    (a) `set()`      (b) `list()`
    (c) `tuple()`    (d) `create()`

14. Which is not a set operation?
    (a) Union        (b) Intersection
    (c) `difference` (d) `multiplication`

15. The operator used to intersect two sets in python
    (a) 1            (b) `&`
    (c) `:`          (d) `^`

---

CHAPTER 10

Python Classes and Objects

1. In python, class definition, functions are also called as
   (a) Class variable  (b) Methods
   (c) objects        (d) `Members`

2. In python `init()` refers to
   (a) Class         (b) Object
   (c) Constructor   (d) destructor

3. The function that is automatically executed
   (a) object        (b) `constructor`
   (c) destructor    (d) class
4. Which function in python gets executed when an object exists from the scope?
(a) constructor (b) destructor

5. Which symbol is used to prefix the private variables?
(a) _ (b) _ (c) ~ (d) $ 

6. The variables which are defined inside the class is by default
(a) private (b) public (c) execute (d) processing

7. Constructors are special function that is executed automatically when a class is?
(a) destroyed (b) created (c) executed (d) processing

8. class stu:
m1,m2, m3=90,80,70. Identify the class name
(a) class (b) m1, m2, m3 (c) stu (d) 90,80,70

9. Which is the main building block in python?
(a) class (b) object (c) Members (d) variables

10. Which operator is used to access the members of a class?
(a) :: (c) . (b); (d) →

CHAPTER 11
Database concepts

1. Formatted data which can be utilized in a significant way is known as?
(a) Data (b) Information (c) Database (d) DBMS

2. Which is not a characteristic of DBMS?
(a) Security (b) Redundancy (c) Query language (d) Hardware

3. Identify which is not a component of DBMS.

CHAPTER 13
PYTHON AND CSV FILES

1. Which of the file format is used to store tabular data, such as a spreadsheet or database.
(A) Txt format (B) Binary Format (C) csv Format (d) Py Format

2. By default CSV files should open automatically in

Send Your Questions and Answers to Our Email Id - padasalai.net@gmail.com
1. Which of the following is not a scripting language?
(a) Javascript  (b) PHP  
(c) Python  (d) C++

2. Depending on what, a scripting or programming language is decided?
(a) Code  (b) Style 
(c) environment  (d) IDE

3. In which of the following mode the data would be in the format of strings?
(A) Text mode  (b) Binary mode  
(C) xls mode  (d) csv mode

4. Which method free up the resources that were tied with a python file?
(A) remove() method  (b) close() method  
(C) delete() method  (d) pop() method

5. The method which is designed to take each line of the file and make a list of all columns is
(A) csv.reader()  (b) csv.write()  
(C) dictreader()  (d) dictwriter()

6. Which of the following describes the format of the csv file that is to be read?
(A) COMMA  (b) DIALECT  
(C) QUOTATIONS  (d) CUSTOMIZE

7. Which of the following options is used to display all the characters after double quotes of a data in a CSV file?
(A) QUOTE_ALL  (b) Double Quotes_ALL 
(C) Double_Quote  (d) Inverted_QUOTES_ALL

8. Which of the following is used to sort with more than one column in a CSV file?
(A) sort()  (b) itemgetter()  
(C) sortmore()  (d) itemsort()

9. Which of the following methods is used to write dictionary data into CSV file?
(A) reader()  (b) DictWriter()  
(C) Dictreader()  (d) writer()

10. The string used to separate fields of data in a CSV file is called
(A) delimiter  (b) lineterminator  
(C) skipinitialspace  (d) Quote All

11. What does CF called? in the following snippet with open ('c://student.csv', 'w') as CF:
(A) variable  (b) File object  
(C) keyword  (d) List name

12. Which of the following takes additional argument fieldnames that are used as dictionary keys?
(A) DictWriter()  (b) DictionaryWriter()  
(C) writer()  (d) ListWriter()

13. The correct method to open a csv file is
(A) inFile = 'c:\test.csv' F = open('inFile', 'r')  
(b) inFile = 'c:\test.csv' F = open(inFile, 'r')  
(C) F = open(inFile, 'r') inFile = 'c:\test.csv'  
(D) inFile('c:\test.csv') F = (inFile, 'r')

14. What is the output of the following program?
import csv, operator
d = csv.reader(open('c:\test1.csv'))
sl = sorted(d, key=operator.itemgetter(0))
for r in sl:
print(r)

if the test1.csv file contain

- [aab, 22]
- [aac, 10]
- [aaa, 30]

(A) [‘aab’, ‘10’]  [‘aab’, ‘22’]  [‘aaa’, ‘30’]  
(B) [‘aab’, ‘22’]  [‘aaa’, ‘10’]  [‘aac’, ‘30’]  
(C) [‘aaa’, ‘10’]  [‘aab’, ‘22’]  [‘aac’, ‘30’]  
(D) [‘aaa’, ‘30’]  [‘aab’, ‘10’]  [‘aac’, ‘22’]

CHAPTER 14
Importing C++ programs in python

1. Which of the following is called?
(a) Code  (b) Style  
(c) environment  (d) IDE
3. Identify which is not a feature of python?
   (a) **Python uses a compiler** (b) Python is a
dynamically typed language
(c) Python uses Automatic Garbage collection
(d) Python does not need explicit datatype declaration

4. What is the function of cls command?
   (a) Clear the screen (b) Clear the memory
(c) clear the prompt (d) clear the code

5. The process of breaking down large programs into
small manageable files is called
   (a) Code (b) modules
(b) program (d) built in

6. The operator used to access the functions of a module
   (a) () dot (b) (;) semicolon
(c) “ ” (d) >>>

7. Which is not a parameter of the getopt module?
   (a) **mode** (b) argv
(c) options (d) long options

8. What is a file containing python statements and
definitions called?
   (a) Python program (b) python code
(c) functions (d) **module**

9. Which keyword is used to import the definitions
   inside a module to another module?
   (a) transport (b) transfer
(c) **import** (d) export

10. Which clause avoids duplicate entries present in a
    table?
    (a) where (b) **distinct**
(c) Groupby (d) Having

11. Identify which is not a SQL clause.
    (a) GROUP BY (b) ORDER BY
(c) **HAVING** (d) **CONDITION**

12. Which SQL clause helps to filter the data based on
    condition?
    (a) **HAVING** (b) WHERE
(c) **NOT** (d) **AND**

13. Identify which is not a aggregate function?
    (a) **COUNT()** (b) **RESULT()**
(c) **MAX()** (d) **SUM()**

14. Which command in python accepts data during run
    time?
    (a) **input()** (b) **argv**
(c) **get()** (d) **Transfer()**

---

**CHAPTER 15**

Data Manipulation through SQL
CHAPTER 16
Data Visualization using pyplot

1. What is the representation of information in a graphic format?
(a) Data visualization   (b) matplotlib
(c) Infographics   (d) Dashboard

2. In which form does data visualization communicate to the users?
(a) visually   (b) textform
(c) audio   (d) video

3. Identify which is not a button in the output figure?
(a) Zoom   (b) Pan Axis button
(c) Home   (d) Refresh

4. Which type of chart is a circular graphic which is divided into slices?
(a) Line chart   (b) pie chart
(c) Bar chart   (d) Histogram

5. A collection of resources assembled to create a single unified visual display is known as
(a) Infographics   (b) Dashboard
(b) Data visualization   (d) Matplotlib

6. Which is the type of chart which shows the relationship between a numerical variable and a categorical variable?
(a) Bar chart   (b) pie chart
(c) Line chart   (d) Line plot

7. Which is the function used to make a pie chart with matplotlib?
(a) Plot.pie()   (b) plt.pie()
(c) plot.pie()   (d) plt.pie()

8. What type of data is shown in bar graph?
(a) Numerical   (b) Real
(c) Categorical   (d) string

9. Identify which is not a type of data visualization?
(a) charts   (b) tables
(c) maps   (d) tools

10. Which type of plot shows the data as a collection of points?
(a) box plot   (b) scatter plot
(c) live plot   (d) pie chart
12th Official Model - Q&A

12th Centum Special - Q&A

12th Creative - Q&A
12th – 3rd Mid Term - Q&A

12th – 2nd Mid Term - Q&A

12th – 1st Mid Term - Q&A