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| **PT3/CSAK/1122/A 06-FEB-2023** | | | |
| **PERIODIC TEST III 2022-23**  **Answer Key** | | | |
| **Subject: COMPUTER SC (ANSWER KEY)**  **Grade: XI** | | Max. Marks: 35Time: 1Hr 20Mins | |
| **Qno** | **SECTION A** | | Mark |
| **1.** | c. <class’tuple’> | | **1** |
| **2.** | b. 3 | | **1** |
| **3.** | c. L2[1].upper() | | **1** |
| **4.** | d. / | | **1** |
| **5.** | b. tup1[2]=20 | | **1** |
| **6.** | c. go elw | | **1** |
| **7.** | c.200 | | **1** |
|  | **SECTION B** | |  |
| **8.** | Append( ) function adds one element to a list, it cannot add more than one element (will give error message if we try to add more than one)whereas extend() can add multiple elements from a list of supplied to it as arguments.  e.g. L1=[1,3,5]  L1.append(20)  Will add 20 to list L1 and L1=[1,3,5,20]  L1.extend([12,14])  Will make the list as L1=[1,3,5,12,14]  **(1 mark for difference, 1 mark for example)** | | **2** |
| **9.** | a. L1.insert(3,65)  b. Lst.pop(1) | | **2** |
| **10.** | **+97192837**  **078** | | **2** |
| **11.** | **5#15#25#4#** | | **2** |
| **12.** | a) 6  b) False  c) ['few', 'of']  d) 'of'  (1/2 mark each) | | **2** |
| **13.** | a) (30) is an int datatype whereas 30, is a tuple datatype.  b) tup=(23,90,56)  >>> max(tup)  90  >>> min(tup)  23 | | **2** |
| **14.** | *The****Python partition()****string method searches for the specified separator substring and returns a tuple with 3 strings namely – everything before the separator, the separator itself, and everything after it.*  The partition() string method returns a 3-tuple containing the following:   * If the separator parameter is found in the string, the portion before the separator, the separator parameter, and the part after the separator is returned. * If the separator parameter is not found, then a tuple with 2 empty strings, followed by the string itself is returned.   *Example:*  >>> str="I like pizza"  >>> str.partition("lik")  ('I ', 'lik', 'e pizza')  spilt() It splits the whole string on all occurrences of the white spaces, or on all the occurrences of the given argument.The split() method **splits a string into a list**. You can specify the separator, default separator is any whitespace.   * Whenever there is a need to break bigger [strings](https://www.simplilearn.com/tutorials/python-tutorial/python-strings) or a line into several small strings, you need to use the split() function in Python. * The split() function still works if the separator is not specified by considering white spaces, as the separator to separate the given string or given line.   >>> str.split()  ['I', 'like', 'pizza'] | | **2** |
| **15.** | **st=input(“Enter a string”)**  **up=0**  **lo=0**  **dig=0**  **sp=0**  **for i in st:**  **if i.isupper():**  **up+=1**  **elif i.islower():**  **lo+=1**  **elif i.isdigit():**  **dig+=1**  **else:**  **sp+=1**  **print(“the number of uppercase character=”,up,”lowercase characters=”,lo,”digits=”,dig,”special characters=”,sp)** | | **2** |
|  | **SECTION C** | |  |
| **16.** | n=int(input("Enter the list size"))  li=[]  for i in range(n):  element=(input("Enter the element"))  li.append(element)  for i in range (len(li)):  count=0  num=li[i]  while num!=0:  count+=1  num//=10  print("The number of digits in",li[i],"is",count)  if count%2==0:  li[i]=li[i]\*2  print("The changed list is",li)  (1/2 mark for accepting list , ½ mark for for loop ,1/2 mark for inner loop, 1 1/2 mark for logic ,1/2 mark for output) | | **3** |
| **17.** | **The New Text After Changes: egEGoVEGoREGo\*\*CEGo** | | **3** |
| **18.** | 1 : 900  2 : 2200  3200  (1 mark each line) | | **3** |
| **19.** | tup=eval(input("Enter a tuple:"))  for x in range(len(tup)):  if tup[x] in tup[x:] :  print("Tuple contains duplicate items")  break  else:  print("Tuple does not contain duplicate items") | | **3** |

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