



مدرسة دلهي الخاصة ذ.م.م.  
**DELHI PRIVATE SCHOOL L.L.C.**

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**PRE BOARD I EXAMINATION (2021-22)**

**TERM I -SET B**

**Subject: INFORMATICS PRACTICES (H)**

**Max. Marks:35**

**Grade: XII**

**Time:90 Mnts**

**Name:**

**Section:**

**Roll No:**

**General Instructions:**

- The paper is divided into 3 Sections- A, B and C.
- Section A, consists of Question 1 to 25 and student need to attempt 20 questions.
- Section B, consists of Question number 26 to 49 and student need to attempt 20 questions.
- Section C, consists of Question number 50 to 55 and student need to attempt 5 questions.
- All questions carry equal marks

**Section A**

**(Attempt any 20 questions)**

- To display last three rows of a Series object S, you may write \_\_\_\_\_.
  - head(4)
  - tail(3)
  - tail(4)
  - head(3)
- Code to get the series S in reverse order
  - S[ :: 1]
  - S[ :: -2]
  - S[ :: -1]
  - All of the above
- While accessing the column from the data frame, we can specify the column name. In case column does not exist, which type of error it will raise.
  - Key Error
  - Name Error
  - Syntax Error
  - Runtime Error
- CSV stands for
  - Comma Separated Variables
  - Comma Space Values
  - Column Separated Values
  - None of the above
- Which attribute of dataframe is used to perform the transpose operation on a dataframe?
  - Transpose
  - T
  - Trans
  - Ndim
- A copyright protects which of the following:
  - The words in a novel
  - Similar storyline expressed in different words
  - The idea behind the story line of the novel
  - Using the same names of the characters in a different novel.

7. Taking passages from multiple sources, piecing them together, and turning in the work as your own is an example of
- Copyright Infringement
  - Plagiarism
  - Trademark Infringement
  - Patent Stealing
8. IPR stands for \_\_\_\_\_
- Individual Property Right
  - Intelligent Property Right
  - Intellectual Property Right
  - Intellectual Property Resources
9. A photograph, Software code for a website, Architectural plans and a song are a few examples of work that can be protected by getting
- Copyright
  - Trade license
  - Patent
  - Agreement
10. CC (in reference to public license) stands for \_\_\_\_\_
- Creative Commons
  - Creative Comments
  - Common Creatives
  - Creative Culture
11. Which of the following is not true for dataframe
- Can store heterogenous data
  - Data is mutable where as size is unmutable
  - Is a 2 dimensional data structure
  - Columns contain same type of data for each row
12. To delete a column from a dataframe D, the command is:
- D.del(Column name)
  - d.pop(Column name)
  - del D(Column name)
  - pop D(Column name)
13. To access the third to fifth elements of a dataframe D the command is:
- D[2:]
  - D[2:5]
  - D[3:5]
  - D[2:6]
14. For the dataframe DF shown below, the command that will display the record of Ali and Aru is
- |   | EName  | Sal   | Allow |
|---|--------|-------|-------|
| 0 | Ali    | 16000 | 2000  |
| 1 | Aru    | 17545 | 2500  |
| 2 | Danish | 42000 | 2900  |
| 3 | Bilal  | 25000 | 3000  |
- DF[-4:-2]
  - DF[: -2]
  - DF[:2]
  - All of the above
15. To create an index for an existing Dataframe DF the correct command is:
- DF.index = ['A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E']
  - DF.Index = 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E'
  - DF.index = [x for x in range(5)]
- i) and iii)
  - only i)
  - i) and ii)
  - i), ii) and iii)

16. If the dataframe D contains the following, the command `print(D['Acc': 'IP'] ['Anil'])` will display

	Anil	Amit	Akhil	Amrit
Math	12	33	12	22
Acc	20	22	33	43
B. St	30	55	44	34
IP	24	25	34	45
Eng	55	65	67	66

<p>a)</p> <pre>Acc    20 B. St  30 IP     24 Name: Anil, dtype: int64</pre>	<p>b)</p> <pre>Acc    20 B. St  30 Name: Anil, dtype: int64</pre>
<p>c)</p> <pre>      Anil Amit Akhil Amrit Acc    20  22  33  43 B. St  30  55  44  34 IP     24  25  34  45</pre>	<p>d)</p> <pre>Acc    20 IP     24 Name: Anil, dtype: int64</pre>

17. For the dataframe created using the commands given below, the incorrect command to give column names is:

```
import pandas as pd
List1=[["Reeta", 20], ["Meeta", 22], ["Geeta",22], ["Neeta",20]]
DF = pd.DataFrame(List1)
```

- a. `DF.column['Name','Age']`                      b. `DF.columns=('Name','Age')`  
c. `DF.columns=['Name','Age']`                      d. `DF.columns='Name','Age'`

18. What will be displayed if the dataframe DF is printed

```
import pandas as pd
List1=[["Reeta", 20], ["Meeta", 22], ["Geeta",22], ["Neeta",20]]
DF = pd.DataFrame(List1)
```

- a.                      0      1                      b.              Reeta   Meeta   Geeta   Neeta
- ```

0 Reeta  20
1 Meeta  22
2 Geeta  22
3 Neeta  20
```
- c.                      0                      d.                      0
- ```

Reeta  20
Meeta  22
Geeta  22
Neeta  20
```
- ```

20 Reeta
22 Meeta
22 Geeta
20 Neeta
```

19. Using the dataframe given below, the command to print the records of students aged 20 is

```
Name Age Mode
0 Reeta 20 Onsite
1 Meeta 22 Online
2 Geeta 22 Online
3 Neeta 20 Onsite
```

- a. `print(DF.Age==20)`
- b. `print(DF[DF[Age]==20])`
- c. `print(DF[DF.Age==20])`
- d. `print(DF[DF['Age']=20])`

20. Using the dataframe given below, the command `DF['Name'][(DF.Age==DF.Age.max())]`

```
Name Age Mode
0 Reeta 20 Onsite
1 Meeta 22 Online
2 Geeta 22 Online
3 Neeta 20 Onsite
```

- a. Error
- b. 1 Meeta  
2 Geeta  
Name: Name, dtype: object
- c. 1 Meeta 22 Online  
2 Geeta 22 Online  
Name: Name, dtype: object
- d. 1 Reeta  
2 Geeta  
Name: Name, dtype: object

21. Pandas is not used for

- a. Data analysis
- b. Data importing
- c. Data Visualization
- d. Data Manipulation

22. The command to give a name to index in a series 'Student' is

- a. `Student.name = 'SNO'`
- b. `Student.index = 'SNO'`
- c. `Student.index.Name= 'SNO'`
- d. `Student.index.name = 'SNO'`

23. From the following Series, the command to print 20,40 and 50 is:

```
import pandas
```

```
P= pandas.Series([10,20,30,40,50,60], index =['a','b','c','d', 'e', 'f'])
```

- a. `print(P)`
  - b. `print(P['b':'e'])`
  - c. `print(P['b','d','e'])`
  - d. `P[['b','d','e']]`
24. The count attribute of the series returns
- a. Number of values in the series
  - b. Number of NaN values in the series
  - c. Number of numeric values in the series
  - d. Number of non NaN values in the series

25. John wants to create a data series for the months and number of days. He has created two lists as shown in the code. Give the correct command to create a series that contains the names of the months as index and days as values

```
import pandas as pd
```

```
X=['Jan','Feb','Mar','Apr']
```

```
Y=[31,28,31,30]
```

a. D=pd.Series(X,Y)

b. D=pd.Series(X,index = Y)

c. D=pd.Series(Y,X)

d. D=Series(X,index = Y)

### Section B

(Attempt any 20 Questions)

What will be the output of the following code:

26.

```
import pandas as pd
```

```
s = pd.Series([1,2,3,4,5],index=['p','q','r','s','t'])
```

```
print(s>2)
```

a.                   r   True  
                  s   True  
                  t   True  
                  dtype: bool

b.                   p   False  
                  q   False  
                  r   True  
                  s   True  
                  t   True  
                  dtype: bool

c.                   r   3  
                  s   4  
                  t   5  
                  dtype: int64

d.   error

27. A= pd.Series(range(100,500,100)) command create

a.                   0   100  
                  1   200  
                  2   300  
                  3   400  
                  4   500  
                  dtype: int64

b.                   a   100  
                  b   200  
                  c   300  
                  d   400  
                  e   500  
                  dtype: int64

c.                   0   100  
                  1   200  
                  2   300  
                  3   400  
                  dtype: int64

d.                   a   100  
                  b   200  
                  c   300  
                  d   400  
                  dtype: int64

28. To sort the series X in ascending order of its values and store it into series Y, the correct command is

a.   Y=sort(X)

b.   Y=X.sort()

c.   Y=X.sort.values()

d.   Y=X.sort\_values()

29. From the following Series, the command to print 20,40 and 50 is:

```
import pandas
```

```
P= pandas.Series([10,20,30,40,50,60], index =['a','b','c','d', 'e', 'f'])
```

- a. print(P)
  - b. print(P['b': 'e'])
  - c. print(P['b', 'd', 'e'])
  - d. P[['b', 'd', 'e']]
30. When we create a series from dictionary then the keys of dictionary become \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Index of the series
  - b. Caption of the series
  - c. Value of the series
  - d. None of the series
31. Which method is used to explain what each line means in the current figure.
- a. legend( )
  - b. save()
  - c. show( )
  - d. plot()
32. Which of the following method to be used to display the graph.
- a. display()
  - b. execute()
  - c. print()
  - d. show()
33. Which argument must be set with plotting functions for legend( ) to display the legends ?
- a. data
  - b. name
  - c. Label
  - d. sequence
34. Inorder to change the histogram into horizontal one \_\_\_\_\_ parameter can be used.
- a. orientation
  - b. cumulative
  - c. direction
  - d. histtype
35. The data points plotted on a graph are called
- a. points
  - b. pointers
  - c. markers
  - d. plotters
36. Which of the following is **not** a valid plotting function of pyplot ?
- a. hist()
  - b. barh()
  - c. plot()
  - d. line( )
37. Which of the following can't be the linestyle in the plot() function?
- a. Solid
  - b. dashdot
  - c. straight
  - d. dotted
38. Assertion(A): To make a Histogram with Matplotlib, we can use the plt.hist() function.
- Reasoning( R ): The bin parameter is compulsory to create histogram.
- a. A is True R is False
  - b. A is False R is True
  - c. Both A and R are True
  - d. Both A and R are False
39. To plot a horizontal bar chart \_\_\_\_\_ function is used
- a. bar()
  - b. hist()
  - c. barh()
  - d. hbar()
40. Which function is used to save a line graph?
- a. plot()
  - b. savefig()
  - c. savefig()
  - d. figsave()
41. \_\_\_\_\_ are the trails of your activity on the internet.
- a. Data Footprints
  - b. Digital Footprints
  - c. Plagiarism
  - d. Digital Data

42. Sharing personal or private information about someone else causing embarrassment or humiliation is termed as \_\_\_\_\_
- Cyber bullying
  - Phishing
  - Identity theft
  - Cyber Stalking
43. The act of tricking a recipient into clicking a malicious link, which leads to the installation of malware, the freezing of the system as part of a ransomware attack or the revealing of sensitive information is termed as:
- Cyber bullying
  - Phishing
  - Identity theft
  - Cyber Stalking
44. Websites that install cookies on your devices, apps and websites that use your geolocation, and social media that uses your likes, shares and comments to profile you are examples of
- Active digital footprints
  - Current digital footprints
  - Passive digital footprints
  - Secret digital footprints
45. A type of intellectual property consisting of a recognizable sign, design, or expression which identifies products or services of a particular source from those of others \_\_\_\_\_
- trademark
  - copyright
  - Keeping offline
  - patent
46. Proprietary software is a software which is available \_\_\_\_\_
- free of charge
  - on paying license fee
  - free for first year only
  - None of the above
47. An organisation purchases new computers every year and dumps the old ones into the local dumping yard. Write the name of the most appropriate category of waste that the organisation is creating every year, out of the following options
- Solid Waste
  - Commercial Waste
  - E-Waste
  - Business Waste
48. In given code dataframe 'D1' has \_\_\_\_\_ rows and \_\_\_\_\_ columns.
- ```
import pandas as pd
LoD = {"Name" : ["Amit", "Anil", "Ravi"], "RollNo" : [1,2,3]}
D1 = pd.DataFrame(LoD)
```
- 3,3
  - 3,2
  - 2,3
  - None of the above
49. Rhan wants to set all the values to 0 in data frame, choose the right command to do so
- df=0
  - df[]=0
  - df[:]=0
  - df[:]=0

## Section C

Section C consists of 6 Question (50 to 55). Attempt any 5 questions.

### Case Study

A new student is coding a program to work with the given dataframe.

```
Ser1 = pd.Series({"Chess": 'Shiela', "Tennis": 'Derek', "Cricket": 'Rodrek'})
```

```
Ser2 = pd.Series({"Tennis": 225, "Chess": 330, "Football": 350, "Cricket": 200})
```

```
DF = pd.DataFrame({"Coach": Ser1, "Fee": Ser2})
```

Based on the above commands, answer the questions that follow:

50. What will be displayed if the data frame DF is printed?
- |           |                      |           |                      |
|-----------|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| <b>a.</b> | Game Coach Fee       | <b>b.</b> | Game Coach Fee       |
|           | 0 Chess Shiela 230   |           | 0 Chess Shiela 230   |
|           | 1 Tennis Derek 350   |           | 1 Tennis Derek 350   |
|           | 2 Cricket Rodrek 200 |           | 2 Cricket Rodrek 200 |
|           | 3 Football 250       |           | 3 Football NaN 250   |
- |           |                    |           |                      |
|-----------|--------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| <b>c.</b> | Coach Fee          | <b>d.</b> | Coach Fee            |
|           | Chess Shiela 330   |           | 0 Chess Shiela 330   |
|           | Cricket Rodrek 200 |           | 1 Cricket Rodrek 200 |
|           | Football NaN 350   |           | 2 Football NaN 350   |
|           | Tennis Derek 225   |           | 3 Tennis Derek 225   |
51. To add a new game 'VolleyBall' with coach 'Tulla' and Fee as 220, the command is
- |           |                                    |           |                                  |
|-----------|------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|
| <b>a.</b> | DF['VolleyBall']=["Tulla",220]     | <b>b.</b> | DF['VolleyBall']=("Tulla",220)   |
| <b>c.</b> | DF.loc['VolleyBall']=("Tulla",220) | <b>d.</b> | DF.iloc['BaseBall']=("Appu",320) |
52. To add a new column Discount with values as 10% of the Fee, the command is
- |           |                           |           |                              |
|-----------|---------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|
| <b>a.</b> | DF.Discount=DF.Fee*.10    | <b>b.</b> | DF['Discount']=DF['Fee']*.10 |
| <b>c.</b> | DF[Discount]=DF.'Fee'*.10 | <b>d.</b> | DF['Discount']=DF[Fee]*.10   |
53. Which command will print the fee and discount.
- |           |                         |           |                               |
|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| <b>a.</b> | print('fee,discount')   | <b>b.</b> | print(DF['Fee'],'Discount')   |
| <b>c.</b> | print(['fee,discount']) | <b>d.</b> | print(DF[['Fee'],'Discount']) |
54. The \_\_\_\_ attribute provides the number of elements present in the DataFrame.
- |           |        |           |        |
|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|
| <b>a.</b> | column | <b>b.</b> | count  |
| <b>c.</b> | size   | <b>d.</b> | length |
55. The command to display the details of games whose fees less than 250
- |           |                          |           |                        |
|-----------|--------------------------|-----------|------------------------|
| <b>a.</b> | print(DF['Fee']<250)     | <b>b.</b> | print(DF[DF[Fee]<250]) |
| <b>c.</b> | print(DF[DF['Fee']<250]) | <b>d.</b> | None of the above      |

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