| No   |   | UNIT II  |     |                        |
|--|---|--|-----|------------------------|
| Q.   Questions   Course Outcome   Correct Outcome   Course   |   |  |     |                        |
| Q.   Questions   Course Outcome   Correct Outcome   Course Outcome   Course Outcome   Course   Cours |   | PART-A (Multiple Choice Questions)               |     |                        |
| In event driven programming, flow of the program is determined by  | _ |  |     | Competence<br>BT Level |
| b. Exceptions and Errors only c. User actions and sensors d. Peripherals only  Which of the following languages does not support Event-driven programming paradigm? a. ALGOL b. Python c. Javascript d. Prolog  Which of the following is not an Event? a. User actions b. System messages c. Interrupts d. Compiler Errors  What does the scheduler do when an event occurs? a. Throw an Exception b. Call the appropriate event handler c. Terminate the program   |   |  | CO2 | BT2                    |
| c. User actions and sensors d. Peripherals only  Which of the following languages does not support Event-driven programming paradigm?  a. ALGOL b. Python c. Javascript d. Prolog  Which of the following is not an Event?  a. User actions b. System messages c. Interrupts d. Compiler Errors  What does the scheduler do when an event occurs?  a. Throw an Exception b. Call the appropriate event handler c. Terminate the program  |   | a. Sensors only                                  |     |                        |
| d. Peripherals only  Which of the following languages does not support Event-driven programming paradigm?  a. ALGOL b. Python c. Javascript d. Prolog  Which of the following is not an Event?  a. User actions b. System messages c. Interrupts d. Compiler Errors  What does the scheduler do when an event occurs?  a. Throw an Exception b. Call the appropriate event handler c. Terminate the program  |   | b. Exceptions and Errors only                    |     |                        |
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| b. Python c. Javascript d. Prolog  Which of the following is not an Event?  a. User actions b. System messages c. Interrupts d. Compiler Errors  What does the scheduler do when an event occurs?  a. Throw an Exception b. Call the appropriate event handler c. Terminate the program  | 2 |  | CO2 | BT2                    |
| c. Javascript d. Prolog  Which of the following is not an Event?  a. User actions b. System messages c. Interrupts d. Compiler Errors  What does the scheduler do when an event occurs?  a. Throw an Exception b. Call the appropriate event handler c. Terminate the program  |   | a. ALGOL   |     |                        |
| d. Prolog  Which of the following is not an Event?  a. User actions b. System messages c. Interrupts d. Compiler Errors  What does the scheduler do when an event occurs?  a. Throw an Exception b. Call the appropriate event handler c. Terminate the program  |   | b. Python  |     |                        |
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| b. System messages c. Interrupts d. Compiler Errors  What does the scheduler do when an event occurs?  a. Throw an Exception b. Call the appropriate event handler c. Terminate the program  | 3 | Which of the following is not an Event?          | CO2 | BT2                    |
| c. Interrupts d. Compiler Errors  What does the scheduler do when an event occurs?  a. Throw an Exception b. Call the appropriate event handler c. Terminate the program   |   | a. User actions                                  |     |                        |
| d. Compiler Errors  What does the scheduler do when an event occurs?  a. Throw an Exception  b. Call the appropriate event handler  c. Terminate the program   |   | b. System messages                               |     |                        |
| What does the scheduler do when an event occurs?  a. Throw an Exception  b. Call the appropriate event handler  c. Terminate the program   |   | c. Interrupts                                    |     |                        |
| What does the scheduler do when an event occurs?  a. Throw an Exception  b. Call the appropriate event handler  c. Terminate the program   |   | d. Compiler Errors                               |     |                        |
| b. Call the appropriate event handler c. Terminate the program   | 4 | What does the scheduler do when an event occurs? | CO2 | BT1                    |
| c. Terminate the program   |   | a. Throw an Exception                            |     |                        |
|  |   | b. Call the appropriate event handler            |     |                        |
|  |   | c. Terminate the program                         |     |                        |
| d. Wait for the event to be handled  |   | d. Wait for the event to be handled              |     |                        |

| Which of the following is not true about an event handler?  a. Block of code that deals with an event b. Triggered by an event c. One event can have only one handler d. Executes only when it is called  Swing uses to represent an event a. Class b. Functions c. Object d. Subroutine  Event handler is also known as CO2 BT2  a. Event Procedure b. Event Listener c. Event Dispatcher d. Event Scheduler  In Tkinter, the main window is known as a. Master b. Root c. Primary d. JWindow  |   |   |     |     |
|---|---|---|-----|-----|
| b. Triggered by an event c. One event can have only one handler d. Executes only when it is called  Swing uses to represent an event a. Class b. Functions c. Object d. Subroutine  Event handler is also known as co2 BT2 a. Event Procedure b. Event Listener c. Event Dispatcher d. Event Scheduler  In Tkinter, the main window is known as a. Master b. Root c. Primary d. JWindow  What is not true about Declarative programming? a. focus is on what needs to be done rather how it should be done b. style of building programs that expresses logic of computation without talking about its control flow | 5 | Which of the following is not true about an event handler?        | CO2 | ВТ3 |
| c. One event can have only one handler d. Executes only when it is called  Swing uses to represent an event a. Class b. Functions c. Object d. Subroutine  Event handler is also known as CO2 BT2  a. Event Procedure b. Event Listener c. Event Dispatcher d. Event Scheduler  In Tkinter, the main window is known as a. Master b. Root c. Primary d. JWindow  What is not true about Declarative programming? a. focus is on what needs to be done rather how it should be done b. style of building programs that expresses logic of computation without talking about its control flow                         |   | a. Block of code that deals with an event                         |     |     |
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| Swing uses to represent an event  a. Class b. Functions c. Object d. Subroutine  Event handler is also known as CO2 BT2  a. Event Procedure b. Event Listener c. Event Dispatcher d. Event Scheduler  In Tkinter, the main window is known as a. Master b. Root c. Primary d. JWindow  What is not true about Declarative programming? a. focus is on what needs to be done rather how it should be done b. style of building programs that expresses logic of computation without talking about its control flow   |   | c. One event can have only one handler                            |     |     |
| Swing uses to represent an event  a. Class b. Functions c. Object d. Subroutine  Tevent handler is also known as CO2 BT2 a. Event Procedure b. Event Listener c. Event Dispatcher d. Event Scheduler  In Tkinter, the main window is known as a. Master b. Root c. Primary d. JWindow  What is not true about Declarative programming? a. focus is on what needs to be done rather how it should be done b. style of building programs that expresses logic of computation without talking about its control flow   |   | d. Executes only when it is called                                |     |     |
| b. Functions c. Object d. Subroutine  Event handler is also known as CO2  BT2  a. Event Procedure b. Event Listener c. Event Dispatcher d. Event Scheduler  In Tkinter, the main window is known as a. Master b. Root c. Primary d. JWindow  What is not true about Declarative programming? CO2  BT3  BT3  CO2  BT3  | 6 | Swing uses to represent an event                                  | CO2 | BT1 |
| c. Object d. Subroutine  Event handler is also known as CO2 BT2  a. Event Procedure b. Event Listener c. Event Dispatcher d. Event Scheduler  In Tkinter, the main window is known as a. Master b. Root c. Primary d. JWindow  What is not true about Declarative programming?  a. focus is on what needs to be done rather how it should be done b. style of building programs that expresses logic of computation without talking about its control flow  |   | a. Class  |     |     |
| d. Subroutine  Event handler is also known as CO2 BT2  a. Event Procedure  b. Event Listener  c. Event Dispatcher  d. Event Scheduler  In Tkinter, the main window is known as  a. Master  b. Root  c. Primary  d. JWindow  What is not true about Declarative programming?  a. focus is on what needs to be done rather how it should be done  b. style of building programs that expresses logic of computation without talking about its control flow  |   | b. Functions  |     |     |
| Event handler is also known as CO2 BT2  a. Event Procedure  b. Event Listener  c. Event Dispatcher  d. Event Scheduler  In Tkinter, the main window is known as  a. Master  b. Root  c. Primary  d. JWindow  What is not true about Declarative programming?  a. focus is on what needs to be done rather how it should be done  b. style of building programs that expresses logic of computation without talking about its control flow   |   | c. Object   |     |     |
| Event handler is also known as a. Event Procedure  b. Event Listener c. Event Dispatcher d. Event Scheduler  In Tkinter, the main window is known as a. Master b. Root c. Primary d. JWindow  What is not true about Declarative programming? a. focus is on what needs to be done rather how it should be done b. style of building programs that expresses logic of computation without talking about its control flow  |   | d. Subroutine   |     |     |
| b. Event Listener c. Event Dispatcher d. Event Scheduler  In Tkinter, the main window is known as a. Master b. Root c. Primary d. JWindow  What is not true about Declarative programming? co2 BT1  CO2 BT3  BT3  | 7 | Event handler is also known as                                    | CO2 | BT2 |
| c. Event Dispatcher d. Event Scheduler  In Tkinter, the main window is known as a. Master b. Root c. Primary d. JWindow  What is not true about Declarative programming? a. focus is on what needs to be done rather how it should be done b. style of building programs that expresses logic of computation without talking about its control flow   |   | a. Event Procedure  |     |     |
| d. Event Scheduler  In Tkinter, the main window is known as  a. Master  b. Root  c. Primary  d. JWindow  What is not true about Declarative programming?  a. focus is on what needs to be done rather how it should be done  b. style of building programs that expresses logic of computation without talking about its control flow   |   | b. Event Listener   |     |     |
| In Tkinter, the main window is known as  a. Master  b. Root  c. Primary  d. JWindow  What is not true about Declarative programming?  a. focus is on what needs to be done rather how it should be done  b. style of building programs that expresses logic of computation without talking about its control flow   |   | c. Event Dispatcher   |     |     |
| In Tkinter, the main window is known as  a. Master  b. Root  c. Primary  d. JWindow  What is not true about Declarative programming?  a. focus is on what needs to be done rather how it should be done  b. style of building programs that expresses logic of computation without talking about its control flow   |   | d. Event Scheduler  |     |     |
| b. Root  c. Primary  d. JWindow  What is not true about Declarative programming?  a. focus is on what needs to be done rather how it should be done  b. style of building programs that expresses logic of computation without talking about its control flow   | 8 | In Tkinter, the main window is known as                           | CO2 | BT1 |
| c. Primary d. JWindow  What is not true about Declarative programming?  a. focus is on what needs to be done rather how it should be done b. style of building programs that expresses logic of computation without talking about its control flow  |   | a. Master   |     |     |
| d. JWindow  What is not true about Declarative programming?  a. focus is on what needs to be done rather how it should be done  b. style of building programs that expresses logic of computation without talking about its control flow  |   | b. <b>Root</b>  |     |     |
| What is not true about Declarative programming?  a. focus is on what needs to be done rather how it should be done  b. style of building programs that expresses logic of computation without talking about its control flow  |   | c. Primary  |     |     |
| What is not true about Declarative programming?  a. focus is on what needs to be done rather how it should be done  b. style of building programs that expresses logic of computation without talking about its control flow  |   | d. JWindow  |     |     |
| b. style of building programs that expresses logic of computation without talking about its control flow  | 9 | What is not true about Declarative programming?                   | CO2 | ВТ3 |
| without talking about its control flow  |   | a. focus is on what needs to be done rather how it should be done |     |     |
| c. declare the result we want rather how it has be produced   |   |   |     |     |
|   |   | c. declare the result we want rather how it has be produced       |     |     |

|    |   | ı ı |     |
|----|---|-----|-----|
|    | d. builds programs using implementation logic                               |     |     |
| 10 | Identify examples of declarative statements?                                | CO2 | BT2 |
|    | a. Literals, variables, constants   |     |     |
|    | b. Data types, functions, Macros  |     |     |
|    | c. Variables, functions, constants  |     |     |
|    | d. Constants, data types, methods   |     |     |
| 11 | Which type of the declarative statements does the following code represent? | CO2 | BT3 |
|    | class MyClass:  |     |     |
|    | x = 5   |     |     |
|    | y='John'  |     |     |
|    | p1 = MyClass()  |     |     |
|    | print(p1.x)   |     |     |
|    | a. Homogenous Declarative   |     |     |
|    | b. Hybrid declarative   |     |     |
|    | c. Heterogeneous declarative  |     |     |
|    | d. Multiple Declarative   |     |     |
| 12 | Object attributes are defined within the constructor                        | CO2 | BT1 |
|    | a <b>init</b> _   |     |     |
|    | binitialize_  |     |     |
|    | cattr_  |     |     |
|    | dobj_   |     |     |
| 13 | What does a descriptor protocol hold?                                       | CO2 | BT2 |
|    | a. methods that overload attribute access of descriptors                    |     |     |

|    | b. methods that override attribute access of descriptors   |     |     |
|----|--|-----|-----|
|    | c. methods that define the attribute and variable access of descriptors                                      |     |     |
|    | d. methods that declare the attributes of descriptors  |     |     |
| 14 | How we import a tkinter in python program ?  | CO2 | BT2 |
|    | a.import tkinter   |     |     |
|    | b.import tkinter as t  |     |     |
|    | c.from tkinter import *  |     |     |
|    | d.All of the above   |     |     |
|    |  |     |     |
| 15 | Which function is used to delete any widget from the screen ?  | CO2 | BT2 |
|    | a.stop()   |     |     |
|    | b.delete()   |     |     |
|    | c.destroy()  |     |     |
|    | d.break()  |     |     |
| 16 | What is false regarding imperative languages?  | CO2 | BT3 |
|    | a. work by modifying program state   |     |     |
|    | <ul> <li>b. code executes too slowly for optimal results on complex data<br/>science applications</li> </ul> |     |     |
|    | C. focus on what and not how   |     |     |
|    | d. executes step by step commands  |     |     |
| 17 | Which among the following is not a primitive data structure?   | CO2 | BT2 |
|    | a. Pointers  |     |     |
|    | b. <b>Files</b>  |     |     |
|    | c. Boolean   |     |     |
|    | d. Integer   |     |     |

| Identify the methods of Iterator class in Python?  aiter andnext brepeat and iter citer andmove dprev andnext  Which of the following is the advantage of declarative languages over imperative languages?  (a) Can use abstract data type (b) Easy to verify the properties of the program (c) Is more efficient (d) Can be implemented by an interpreter or compiler;  Which of the following language is a declarative language?  a. Algol b. Java c. C++ d. Prolog  Which is the right syntax to join two lists in Python?  a. Listoflist = {listA}, {listB} b. listoflist = [listA, listB] c. listoflist = [listA+listB] d. listoflist = [listA+listB] d. listoflist = [listA]+[listB] |    |  |     |     |
|---|----|--|-----|-----|
| brepeat _ and _ iter citer and _move dprev and _next  Which of the following is the advantage of declarative languages over imperative languages?  (a) Can use abstract data type (b) Easy to verify the properties of the program (c) Is more efficient (d) Can be implemented by an interpreter or compiler;  Which of the following language is a declarative language?  a. Algol b. Java c. C++ d. Prolog  Which is the right syntax to join two lists in Python?  a. Listoflist = {listA},{listB} b. listoflist = {listA, listB} c. listoflist = {listA}+[listB] d. listoflist = {listA}+[listB]   | 18 | Identify the methods of Iterator class in Python?          | CO2 | BT3 |
| citer andmove dprev andnext_  Which of the following is the advantage of declarative languages over imperative languages?  (a) Can use abstract data type (b) Easy to verify the properties of the program (c) Is more efficient (d) Can be implemented by an interpreter or compiler;  Which of the following language is a declarative language?  a. Algol b. Java c. C++ d. Prolog  Which is the right syntax to join two lists in Python?  a. Listoflist = {listA}, {listB} b. listoflist = {listA, listB} c. listoflist = {listA+ listB} d. listoflist = {listA}+[listB]   |    | aiter andnext  |     |     |
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| Which of the following is the advantage of declarative languages over imperative languages?  (a) Can use abstract data type (b) Easy to verify the properties of the program (c) Is more efficient (d) Can be implemented by an interpreter or compiler;  Which of the following language is a declarative language?  a. Algol b. Java c. C++ d. Prolog  Which is the right syntax to join two lists in Python?  a. Listoflist = {listA}, {listB} b. listoflist = [listA, listB] c. listoflist = [listA]+[listB]  d. listoflist = [listA]+[listB]   |    | citer andmove  |     |     |
| Which of the following is the advantage of declarative languages over imperative languages?  (a) Can use abstract data type (b) Easy to verify the properties of the program (c) Is more efficient (d) Can be implemented by an interpreter or compiler;  Which of the following language is a declarative language?  a. Algol b. Java c. C++ d. Prolog  Which is the right syntax to join two lists in Python?  a. Listoflist = {listA}, {listB} b. listoflist = [listA, listB] c. listoflist = [listA+listB] d. listoflist = [listA]+{listB}  |    | dprev andnext  |     |     |
| (b) Easy to verify the properties of the program (c) Is more efficient (d) Can be implemented by an interpreter or compiler;  Which of the following language is a declarative language?  a. Algol b. Java c. C++ d. Prolog  Which is the right syntax to join two lists in Python?  a. Listoflist = {listA}, {listB} b. listoflist = [listA, listB] c. listoflist = [listA+listB] d. listoflist = [listA]+[listB]  | 19 |  | CO2 | BT2 |
| (c) Is more efficient (d) Can be implemented by an interpreter or compiler;  Which of the following language is a declarative language?  a. Algol  b. Java  c. C++  d. Prolog  Which is the right syntax to join two lists in Python?  a. Listoflist = {listA}, {listB}  b. listoflist = {listA}, listB}  c. listoflist = {listA}+listB}  d. listoflist = {listA}+[listB]   |    | (a) Can use abstract data type                             |     |     |
| (d) Can be implemented by an interpreter or compiler;  Which of the following language is a declarative language?  a. Algol  b. Java  c. C++  d. Prolog  Which is the right syntax to join two lists in Python?  a. Listoflist = {listA}, {listB}  b. listoflist = [listA, listB]  c. listoflist = [listA]+[listB]  d. listoflist = [listA]+[listB]   |    | (b) Easy to verify the properties of the program           |     |     |
| Which of the following language is a declarative language?  a. Algol b. Java c. C++ d. Prolog  Which is the right syntax to join two lists in Python?  a. Listoflist = {listA}, {listB} b. listoflist = [listA, listB] c. listoflist = [listA+listB] d. listoflist = [listA]+[listB]  |    | (c) Is more efficient                                      |     |     |
| Which of the following language is a declarative language?  a. Algol  b. Java c. C++ d. Prolog  Which is the right syntax to join two lists in Python?  a. Listoflist = {listA},{listB}  b. listoflist = [listA, listB] c. listoflist = [listA+listB] d. listoflist = [listA]+[listB]   |    | (d) Can be implemented by an interpreter or compiler;      |     |     |
| b. Java c. C++ d. Prolog  Which is the right syntax to join two lists in Python?  a. Listoflist = {listA}, {listB} b. listoflist = [listA, listB] c. listoflist = [listA+listB] d. listoflist = [listA]+[listB]   | 20 | Which of the following language is a declarative language? | CO2 | BT1 |
| c. C++ d. Prolog  Which is the right syntax to join two lists in Python?  a. Listoflist = {listA}, {listB}  b. listoflist = [listA, listB]  c. listoflist = [listA+listB]  d. listoflist = [listA]+[listB]  |    | a. Algol   |     |     |
| d. Prolog  Which is the right syntax to join two lists in Python?  a. Listoflist = {listA}, {listB}  b. listoflist = [listA, listB]  c. listoflist = [listA+listB]  d. listoflist = [listA]+[listB]   |    | b. Java  |     |     |
| Which is the right syntax to join two lists in Python?  a. Listoflist = {listA}, {listB}  b. listoflist = [listA, listB]  c. listoflist = [listA+listB]  d. listoflist = [listA]+[listB]  |    | c. C++   |     |     |
| Which is the right syntax to join two lists in Python?  a. Listoflist = {listA}, {listB}  b. listoflist = [listA, listB]  c. listoflist = [listA+listB]  d. listoflist = [listA]+[listB]  |    | d. <b>Prolog</b>   |     |     |
| b. listoflist = [listA, listB] c. listoflist = [listA+listB] d. listoflist = [listA]+[listB]  | 21 | Which is the right syntax to join two lists in Python?     | CO2 | ВТ3 |
| c. listoflist = [listA+listB] d. listoflist = [listA]+[listB]   |    | a. Listoflist = {listA},{listB}                            |     |     |
| d. listoflist = [listA]+[listB]  22 States in Python are represented as  CO2 BT1  |    | b. listoflist = [listA, listB]                             |     |     |
| States in Python are represented as CO2 BT1   |    | c. $listoflist = [listA+listB]$                            |     |     |
| States in Python are represented as CO2 BT1   |    | d. listoflist = [listA]+[listB]                            |     |     |
| States in Python are represented as CO2 BT1   |    |  |     |     |
| a. Class  | 22 | States in Python are represented as                        | CO2 | BT1 |
|   |    | a. Class   |     |     |
| b. Variables  |    | b. Variables   |     |     |

|    | c. Objects  |     |     |
|----|---|-----|-----|
|    | d. Static variables   |     |     |
| 23 | Which of the following will modify a state?   | CO2 | BT3 |
|    | a. pass the name(s) of the state(s) to the Machine initializer                                  |     |     |
|    | b. directly initialize each new State object  |     |     |
|    | c. modify() method that belongs to the State object   |     |     |
|    | d. pass a dictionary with initialization arguments  |     |     |
| 24 | Which transition will never leave the state?  | CO2 | BT1 |
|    | a. Internal transition  |     |     |
|    | b. Reflexive transition   |     |     |
|    | c. Iterative transition   |     |     |
|    | d. Casted Transition  |     |     |
| 25 | Which of the following is not a part of an INFO-level logging in Python?                        | CO2 | BT1 |
|    | a. state changes  |     |     |
|    | b. transition triggers  |     |     |
|    | c. callbacks  |     |     |
|    | d. conditional checks   |     |     |
| PA | ART B (4 Marks)   |     |     |
| 1  | How is KeyListener used to handle keypress event?   | CO2 | BT2 |
| 2  | List and define the three participants in an event  | CO2 | BT1 |
| 3  | List the declarative statements in declarative programming with examples.                       | CO2 | BT1 |
| 4  | Write a Python program that creates a Timer that will explode in 2 seconds using TURTLE module. | CO2 | BT2 |
| 5  | Illustrate the invoking of a descriptor usinggetattribute() method.                             | CO2 | ВТ3 |

| 6 | Bring out the differences between Lists and Tuples in Python using examples.  | CO2 | BT1 |
|---|---|-----|-----|
| 7 | Using Turtle, Write a Python program to demonstrate Keypress Events. the turtle on the screen must move according to the arrow keys (Up,Left,Right and Back) pressed.   |     | BT3 |
| 8 | Compare and contrast imperative programming and declarative programming.  | CO2 | BT2 |
| P | ART C (12 Marks)  |     |     |
| 1 | Discuss about an Event object and steps to handle an event  | CO2 | BT1 |
| 2 | Design the Students information system with student details, qualification details and mark details and add insert, delete and update button. Write an event handler to send the marks to their parents, immediately after the mark has been updated. |     | ВТ3 |
| 3 | Elaborate on the features of declarative programming and list the set of declarative statements.  | CO2 | BT2 |
| 4 | Write a Python program to create three states Solid, Liquid and Gas. Create transitions Melt, Evaporate, Sublimate and Ionize with an exit callback printing the transition name.   | CO2 | BT3 |
| 5 | Compare imperative programming with declarative programming.  | CO2 | BT1 |