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

5	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	CO2	BT3
6	Swing uses _____ to represent an event a. Class b. Functions c. **Object** d. Subroutine	CO2	BT1
7	Event handler is also known as _____ a. Event Procedure **b. Event Listener** c. Event Dispatcher d. Event Scheduler	CO2	BT2
8	In Tkinter , the main window is known as a. Master b. **Root** c. Primary d. JWindow	CO2	BT1
9	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. declare the result we want rather how it has be produced	CO2	BT3

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

	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 ? a.import tkinter b.import tkinter as t c.from tkinter import * **d.All of the above**	CO2	BT2
15	Which function is used to delete any widget from the screen ? a.stop() b.delete() **c.destroy()** d.break()	CO2	BT2
16	What is false regarding imperative languages? a. work by modifying program state b. code executes too slowly for optimal results on complex data science applications c. **focus on *what* and not *how*** d. executes step by step commands	CO2	BT3
17	Which among the following is not a primitive data structure? a. Pointers b. **Files** c. Boolean d. Integer	CO2	BT2

18	Identify the methods of Iterator class in Python? a. **__iter__ and __next__** b. __repeat __ and __ iter__ c. __iter__ and __move__ d. __prev__ and __next__	CO2	BT3
19	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;	CO2	BT2
20	Which of the following language is a declarative language? a. Algol b. Java c. C++ d. **Prolog**	CO2	BT1
21	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]	CO2	BT3
22	States in Python are represented as a. Class b. Variables	CO2	BT1

	c. **Objects** d. Static variables		
23	Which of the following will modify a state? 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	CO2	BT3
24	Which transition will never leave the state? a. Internal transition b. **Reflexive transition** c. Iterative transition d. Casted Transition	CO2	BT1
25	Which of the following is not a part of an INFO-level logging in Python? a. state changes b. transition triggers c. **callbacks** d. conditional checks	CO2	BT1
PART 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 using _ _getattribute()_ _ method.	CO2	BT3

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.	CO2	BT3
8	Compare and contrast imperative programming and declarative programming.	CO2	BT2
PART 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.	CO2	BT3
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