



B.Tech IV Semester Regular/Supplementary Examinations, September 2023

PYTHON PROGRAMMING
(CSE(DS))

Maximum Marks: 70

Date:26.09.2023 Duration: 3 hours

- Note:
1. This question paper contains two parts A and B.
 2. Part A is compulsory which carries 20 marks. Answer all questions in Part A.
 3. Part B consists of 5 Units. Answer any one full question from each unit which carries 10M.
 4. Each question carries 10 marks and may have a, b, c, d as sub questions.

Part-A

All the following questions carry equal marks

(10x2M=20 Marks)

- 1 List any five features of Python.
- 2 How indentation is used in python show with an example?
- 3 Define function.
- 4 What is meant by default argument?
- 5 Define Self variable.
- 6 What is Error and Exception?
- 7 Define module in Python with an example.
- 8 What is the use of import keyword give an example?
- 9 What is the use of TKinter in Python?
- 10 List out any 5 GUI Components.

Part-B

Answer All the following questions.

(5X10M=50Marks)

- 11 Explain Data types in Python each with an example. [10]
OR
- 12 Explain various Operators of Python with sample program. [10]
- 13 Discuss various arguments with an example program. [10]
OR
- 14 Explain various data structures in Python (Python Collections). [10]
- 15 A. What is inheritance give an example. [5]
B. Explain Constructor with an example program. [5]
OR
- 16 Explain Built-in functions of RE module. [10]
- 17 Elaborate various modes of operations in Files (file built in methods). [10]
OR
- 18 A. Explain the Procedure for creating Package in Python. [7]
B. Write Short notes on Numpy. [3]
- 19 Write a program to create a sample registration form with Textboxes, Labels and Button. [10]
OR
- 20 Explain what is DB-API and steps involved in Data Base connectivity using Python. [10]

Journal of Applied Psychology, 1997, 82(1), 1-10

ATTENTION MODERATION

(continued)

Attention Moderation: A Review of the Literature

This review examines the concept of attention moderation, which refers to the process by which attention is directed toward or away from a particular stimulus. The review discusses the theoretical underpinnings of attention moderation, including the role of the autonomic nervous system and the concept of attentional bias. It also reviews empirical research on attention moderation in various contexts, such as social interaction, learning, and clinical settings.

Attention moderation is a complex phenomenon that involves the interaction of multiple factors. One of the key factors is the level of arousal, which can influence the direction of attention. For example, high levels of arousal can lead to a narrowing of attention, focusing it on a single stimulus. In contrast, low levels of arousal can lead to a broadening of attention, allowing for the processing of multiple stimuli. Another important factor is the nature of the stimulus itself. Stimuli that are highly salient or emotionally arousing are more likely to attract attention, while less salient or neutral stimuli are more likely to be ignored.

The review also discusses the implications of attention moderation for various fields of research. In social psychology, attention moderation is thought to play a role in the formation of social judgments and the development of interpersonal relationships. In clinical psychology, attention moderation is thought to be involved in the development of anxiety and other forms of psychopathology. For example, individuals with anxiety disorders may exhibit attentional bias, directing their attention toward threat-related stimuli and away from neutral or positive stimuli.

Understanding the mechanisms of attention moderation is important for developing effective interventions for various psychological disorders. For example, cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) has been shown to be effective in reducing attentional bias in individuals with anxiety disorders. By teaching individuals to identify and challenge their attentional biases, CBT can help them to develop more adaptive patterns of attention. Other interventions, such as mindfulness training, may also be helpful in reducing attentional bias and improving attentional control.

Future research on attention moderation should focus on identifying the specific neural mechanisms involved in this process. Advances in neuroimaging techniques, such as functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) and positron emission tomography (PET), may provide valuable insights into the underlying brain activity associated with attention moderation. Additionally, research should continue to explore the role of attention moderation in various contexts, including social interaction, learning, and clinical settings.