SRM INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

OUESTION BANK

SUBJECT : 18CSC305J - ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

SEM/YEAR : VI/III

Course Outcomes

CO1: Formulate a problem and build intelligent agents

CO2: Apply appropriate searching techniques to solve a real world problem

CO3: Analyze the problem and infer new knowledge using suitable knowledge

representation schemes

CO4: Develop planning and apply learning algorithms on real world problems

CO5: Design an expert system and implement natural language processing techniques

CO6: Implement advance techniques in Artificial Intelligence

UNIT I

Introduction to AI-AI techniques, Problem solving with AI, AI Models, Data acquisition and learning aspects in AI, Problem solving- Problem solving process, Formulating problems, Problem types and characteristics, Problem space and search, Intelligent agent, Rationality and Rational agent with performance measures, Flexibility and Intelligent agents, Task environment and its properties, Types of agents, Other aspects of agents, Constraint satisfaction problems(CSP), Crypto arithmetic puzzles, CSP as a search problem-constrains and representation, CSP-Backtracking, Role of heuristic, CSP-Forward checking and constraint, propagation, CSP-Intelligent backtracking.

PART-A (Multiple Choice Questions) Course Competence Q. **Questions** Outcome **BT** Level No A technique that was developed to determine whether a machine could or could not demonstrate the artificial intelligence known as the CO₁ 1 a)Boolean Algebra b)Turing Test c)Logarithm d)Algorithm Answer: **b)Turing Test** What Model deal with the computer knowledge based model for Artificial Intelligence? CO₁ 1 a) Logistic b)Linear c)Cognitive d)Learning Vector Answer: c)Cognitive Identify the person who insisted and made AI topic for conference at Dartmouth in 1956 CO1 1 a)Allan Turing b)Zuse c)Aristotle d)John McCarthy Answer: d)John McCarthy To solve the Decision Problems, AI can be defined in Broad Categorization (i) Machines can think and have capability to react like humans (ii) Systems that not respond intelligently in the same way as the humans do (iii) Computational models to solve various complex decision making problems CO₁ 2 (iv) Study of intelligent agents. a) Statement (i),(ii),(iii) are correct b) Statement (i),(iii),(iv) are correct c) Statement (ii),(iii),(iv) are correct d) Statement (i),(ii),(iv) are correct Answer: b) Statement (i),(iii),(iv) are correct

5	Identify the problems that yield a right answer when an appropriate		
	algorithm is applied.	CO1	1
	a)Structured b)Well Structured c)ill-Structured d) Unstructured		
-	Answer: b)Well Structured		
6	Identify the problem that has the possibility of more than one answer		
	and even a particular situation decides the correctness of the answer.	CO1	1
	a)Structured b)Well Structured c)ill-Structured d) Unstructured Answer: c)ill-Structured		
7	The following problems are right inference when we can choose the		
'	well-structured algorithm is given below		
	(i) Calculating the path of trajectory when a missile is fired		
	(ii) Solving a quadratic equation to find out the value of X		
	(iii)Network flow analysis problem		
	(iv) Identifying the security threats in big social gathering	CO1	2
	a) Statement (i),(ii),(iii) are correct	COI	2
	b) Statement (ii),(iii),(iv) are correct c) Statement (i),(ii),(iv) are correct		
	d) Statement (i),(ii),(iv) are correct		
	Answer: a) Statement (i),(ii),(iii) are correct		
8	Which Models are based on sign processes or signification and		
U	communication?		
	a)Syntactic b)Semantic c)Semiotic d)Statistical	CO1	1
	Answer: c)Semiotic		
9	The different types of problems can be categorized that can be used in		
	problem solving is given below		
	(i) Deterministic		
	(ii) Formulating Problems		
	(iii) Unknown state space		
	(iv) Non Deterministic	CO1	2
	a) Statement (i),(ii),(iii) are correct		_
	b) Statement (ii),(iii),(iv) are correct		
	c) Statement (i),(iii),(iv) are correct		
	d) Statement (i),(ii),(iv) are correct		
	Answer: c) Statement (i),(iii),(iv) are correct		
10	The extraction of meaningful information that is previously unknown		
	and can be very useful potential ahead is known as		
	a)Knowledge Discovery b)Machine Learning c)Learning Theory	CO1	1
	d)Neural Computation		
	Answer: a)Knowledge Discovery		
11	Select the one which finds its application from the telecom domain to		
	the financial decision making with optimization as the base criterion.	GC1	4
	a)Mining b)Neural c)Evolutionary d)Discovery	CO1	1
	Answer: c)Evolutionary		
12	An is the one which is flexible in terms to get the desired		
	outcome.		
	a)Intelligent agent b)Multi-agent c)Multi-Perspective agent	CO1	1
	d)Decision-Making agent		
	Answer: a)Intelligent agent		
13	Which Process consists of sequence of well-defined method that can		
	handle doubts, uncertainty, ambiguity and help in achieving the	CO1	1
	desired goal?		

		1	
	a)Problem-solving b)Problem-Understanding c)Problem		
	Representation d)Problem Formulation		
	Answer: a)Problem-solving		
14	The steps to be followed for finding the formulating problems		
	(i) Problem Identification and problem definition		
	(ii) Problem space		
	(iii) Task Knowledge and State Space		
	(iv) Problem Analysis	CO1	2
	a) Statement (i),(ii),(iii) are correct	COI	2
	b) Statement (ii),(iii),(iv) are correct		
	c) Statement (i),(iii),(iv) are correct		
	d) Statement (i),(ii),(iv) are correct		
	Answer: a) Statement (i),(ii),(iii) are correct		
15	Problem precisely tells us what the achievable goal is and		
	what the information is to be used during the solution process.	CO1	1
	a)Definition b)Identification c)Analysis d)Representation	CO1	1
	Answer: b)Identification		
16	Which State is fully observable and it goes to one definite after any		
	action.		
	a)Deterministic b)Non-Observable c) Partially Observable	CO1	1
	d)Unknown State Space		
	Answer: a)Deterministic		
17	Name the State that has a solution which is based on searching the tree		
	and finding out the path for solution.		
	a)Deterministic b)Non-Observable c) Partially Observable	CO1	1
	d)Unknown State Space		
	Answer: c) Partially Observable		
18	The following issues are observed while designing the search problem		
	(i) Rule Selection		
	(ii) State Representation and Identifying Relationships among the		
	states		
	(iii) Proper Selection of forward and backward moment to find the		
	goal state		
	(iv) The goal of state space search is clearly indicated.	CO1	
	a) Statement (i),(ii),(iii) are correct		
	b) Statement (ii),(iii),(iv) are correct		2
	c) Statement (i),(iii),(iv) are correct		
	d) Statement (i),(ii),(iv) are correct		
	Answer: a) Statement (i),(ii),(iii) are correct		
19			
17	Which problem analysis that deals the reasoning with the representation efficiency?		
	<u> </u>	CO1	1
	a)Compactness b)Utility c)Completeness d)Transparency		
20	Answer: d)Transparency		
20	A general approach for solving a large and complex problem is to		
	decompose it into some smaller problems is known as	CO1	1
	a)Problem Analysis b)Problem Identification c)Problem	CO1	1
	Representation d)Problem Reduction		
• -	Answer: d)Problem Reduction		
21	T		
	will not be any solution.	CO1	1
	a)Structured b)Well Structured c)Linear d) Non-Linear		

	Answer: c)Linear					
	Identify problem analysis that must be able to restrict and define boundaries clearly? a)Compactness b)Utility c)Completeness d)Transparency Answer: a)Compactness	CO1	1			
	Select the method which is applicable to a wide variety of problems and its means-ends analysis. a) Register purpose b)Planning purpose c)Special purpose d)General purpose Answer: d)General purpose	CO1	1			
	Which one may become very difficult in all the problems and also there is very little commonality among different problems. a)Generalisation b)Localization c)Patronization d)Modularization Answer: a)Generalisation	CO1	1			
25	Which Model employs probabilistic approaches and typically a collection of probability density functions and distribution functions. a)Syntactic b)Semantic c)Semiotic d)Statistical Answer: d)Statistical	CO1	1			
PART B (4 Marks)						
1	Describe various AI models	CO1	4			
2	List milestones in AI evolution	CO1	2			
3	What are the statistical models?	CO1	1			
4	Give example of one ill structured problem with description and elaborate the method for solving that problem.	CO1	3			
5	Explain the model building concept in AI.	CO1	2			
6	List various equipments in day to day life where AI is used.	CO1	2			
7	Differentiate between the semiotic model and statistical model.	CO1	3			
8	Can forward checking and back jumping go together for a same problem? Discuss.	CO1	3			
9	Explain about problem solving process with neat diagram.	CO1	2			
10	Discuss the local search in CSP with examples.	CO1	3			
	PART C (12 Marks)					
1	Write a program and explain about simple intelligent system for Tic-Tac-Toe	CO1	6			
2	With suitable diagrams explain in detail about types of agents.	CO1	2			
3	Discuss the forward checking and constraint propagation technique with an example.	CO1	4			
4	Develop a program to solve the N queen puzzle using forward checking. Show in steps how the constraints are handled.	CO1	6			
5	Describe the problem formulation steps with example.	CO1	4			