

AI

Question Bank

Helping Others Have Special taste

Question

1-..... is called Backward Reasoning

- A. Deduction Techniques
- B. Abduction Techniques
- C. Induction Techniques
- D. none of them

2-..... is called Forward Reasoning

- A. Deduction Techniques
- B. Abduction Techniques
- C. Induction Techniques
- D. none of them

3-..... is used in building and programming neural networks.

- A. Deduction Techniques
- B. Abduction Techniques
- C. Induction Techniques
- D. none of them

4-.....is the logical process of inferring unknown facts from known data and moving forward using determined conditions and rules until a goal is reached.

- A. Forward chaining
- B. Backward chaining
- C. all of above
- D. none of above

5-.....starts with the goal and works backward chaining through rules to find known facts that support the goal.

- A. Forward chaining
- B. Backward chaining
- C. all of above
- D. none of above

6-All of them are Heuristic Searches except.....

- A. Hill Climbing Algorithm
- B. Best First Algorithm
- C. Breadth-First Search Algorithm
- D. A Algorithm
- E.

7-All of them are Generative Searches except.....

- A. Genetics Algorithms
- B. Bee Algorithm
- C. Ant Colony Algorithm
- D. Hill Climbing Algorithm

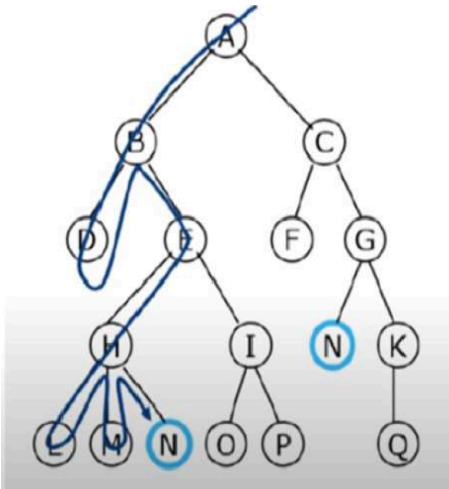
8-.....starts with the initial node of graph G and goes deeper until we find the goal node or the node with no children.

- A. Breadth-First Search Algorithm
- B. Depth-First Search Algorithm
- C. Ant Colony Algorithm
- D. Hill Climbing Algorithm

9-.....starts at the tree's root or graph and searches/visits all nodes at the current depth level before moving on to the nodes at the next depth level.

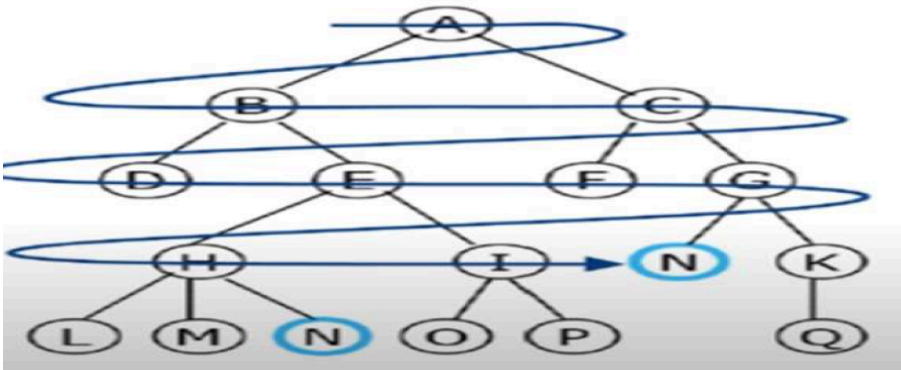
- A. Breadth-First Search Algorithm
- B. Depth-First Search Algorithm
- C. Ant Colony Algorithm
- D. Hill Climbing Algorithm

10-This path can represent



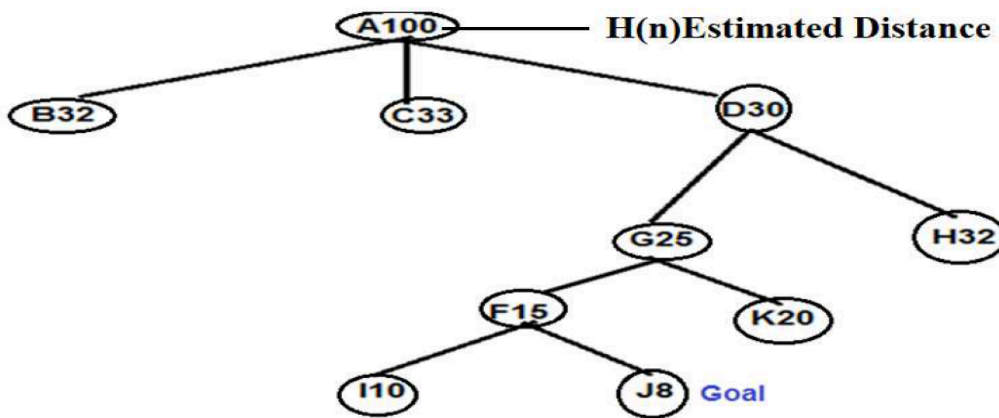
- A. Breadth-First Search Algorithm
- B. Depth-First Search Algorithm
- C. all of them
- D. none of them

10-This path can represent



- A. Breadth-First Search Algorithm
- B. Depth-First Search Algorithm
- C. all of them
- D. none of them
- E.

11-According to hill climbing algorithm the path will be



- a) A → D → G → F → J
- b) A → B → D → G → F → J
- c) A → C → D → G → F → J
- d) A → D → H → G → F → J

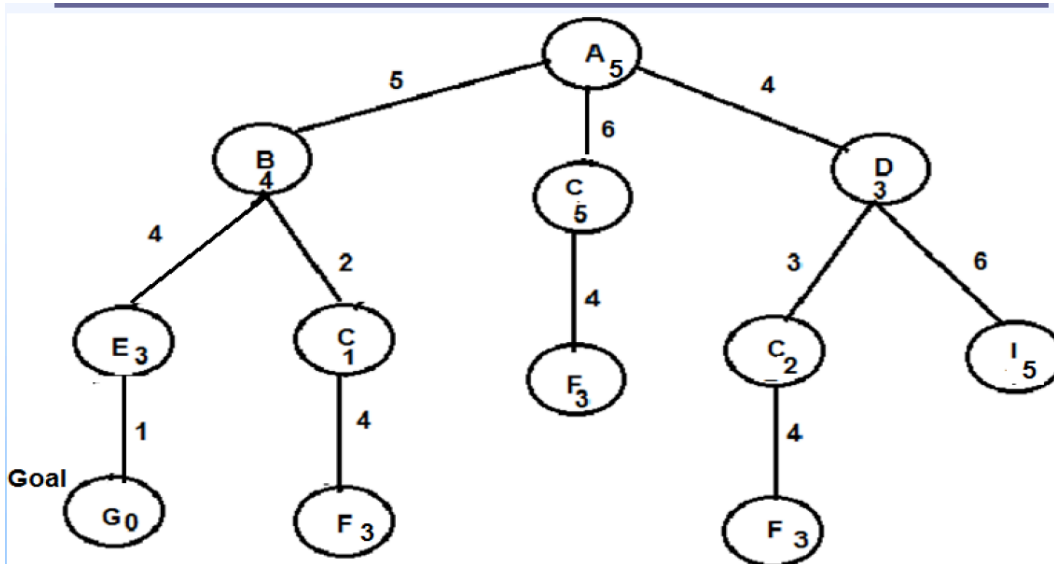
12-..... does not have the ability to keep previous nodes because there is no memory,

- A. Breadth-First Search
- B. Depth-First Search
- C. Best First
- D. Hill Climbing

13-.....have the ability to keep previous nodes because there is a memory,

- A. Breadth-First Search
- B. Depth-First Search
- C. Best First
- D. Hill Climbing

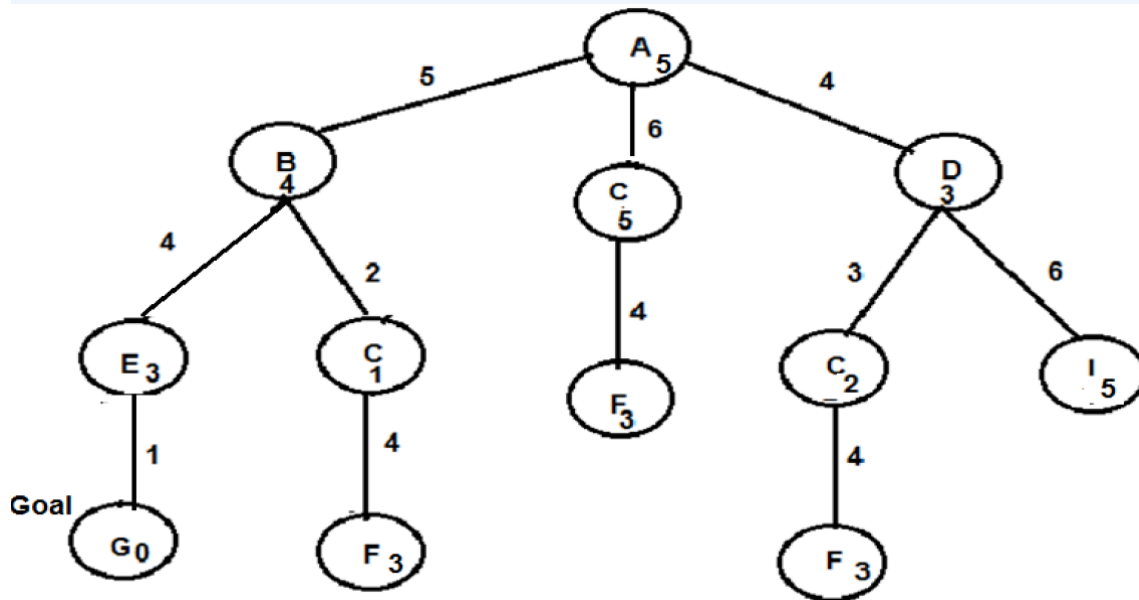
14-According to best first algorithm the path will be



- a)[A5, D3, C2, F3, B4, C1, E3, G0]
- b)[A5, D3, C2, F3, B4, C1, F3, E3, G0]
- c)[A5, D3, F3, B4, C1, F3, E3, G0]
- d)otherwise

15-According to best first algorithm the path cost will be

- a)36
- b)34
- c)38
- d)40



16-.....is used to find the shortest path between an initial and a final point.

- A. A* Algorithm
- B. Depth-First Search
- C. Best First
- D. Hill Climbing

17-.....is a handy algorithm that is often used for map traversal to find the shortest path to be taken.

- A. A* Algorithm
- B. Depth-First Search
- C. Best First
- D. Hill Climbing

18-.....is the first step in the genetic algorithm process. Population is a subset of solutions in the current generation

- A. Initial Population.
- B. Fitness Function
- C. Reproduction
- D. Mutation

19-.....is a set of chromosomes and usually created randomly

- A. Initial Population.
- B. Fitness Function
- C. Reproduction
- D. Mutation

20-which of the following is not a solution representation in genetic algorithms.....

- A. binary valued
- B. real valued
- C. permutation
- D. combinations

21-.....is generating offspring from two selected parents

- A. Initial Population.
- B. Fitness Function
- C. crossover
- D. Mutation

22-In uniform crossover ,.....determines which bits are copied from one parent and which from the other parent

- A. The mask
- B. Bit density in mask
- C. all of them
- D. otherwise

23- In uniform crossover ,.....determines how much material is taken from the other parent (takeover parameter)

- A. The mask
- B. Bit density in mask
- C. all of them
- D. otherwise

24-Generally the chance of mutation is

- A. high
- B. low
- C. "we don't know"
- D. otherwise

Answers

Question	Answer
1	A
2	B
3	C
4	A
5	B
6	c
7	D
8	B
9	A
10	B
11	A
12	D
13	C
14	D
15	A
16	A
17	A
18	A
19	A
20	D
21	C
22	A
23	B
24	B

We Hope we could Help You

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