Artificial Intelligence MCQs-1

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| 1. | Which is the most straightforward approach for planning algorithm?  a) Best-first search b) State-space search c) Depth-first search  d) Hill-climbing search | B |
| 2. | How many ways are available to solve the state-space search?  a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4 | B |
| 3. | What is Artificial intelligence?  a) Putting your intelligence into Computer b) Programming with your own intelligence c) Making a Machine intelligent d) Playing a Game | C |
| 4. | Which search method takes less memory?  a) Depth-First Search b) Breadth-First search c) Optimal search d) Linear Search | A |
| 5. | How do you represent “All dogs have tails”?  a) ∀X dog(X) ahastail(X) b) ∀X dog(X) ahastail(Y)c) ∀X dog(Y) ahastail(X) d) ∀X dog(X) ahasatail(X,Y) | A |
| 6. | Which condition is used to cease the growth of forward chaining?  a) Atomic sentences b) Complex sentencesc) No further inference d) All of the mentioned | C |
| 7. | What is the condition of variables in first-order literals?  a) Existentially quantified b) Universally quantified c) Both Existentially & Universally quantified d) None of the mentioned | B |
| 8. | There exist only two types of quantifiers, Universal Quantification and.  a) Existential Quantification b) Potential Quantification c) Spatial Quantification d) Local Quantification | A |
| 9. | Translate the following statement into FOL. “For every a, if a is a philosopher, then a is a scholar”  a) ∀ a philosopher(a) scholar(a) b) ∃ a philosopher(a) scholar(a)c) All of the mentioned d) None of the mentioned | A |
| 10. | First Order Logic is also known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  a) First Order Predicate Calculus b) Quantification Theory c) Lower Order Calculus d) All of the mentioned | D |
| 11. | Which algorithm will work backward from the goal to solve a problem?  a) Forward chaining b) Backward chainingc) Hill-climb algorithm d) None of the mentioned | B |
| 12. | Which is mainly used for automated reasoning?  a) Backward chaining b) Forward chainingc) Logic programming d) Parallel programming | C |
| 13. | Which algorithm are in more similar to backward chaining algorithm?  a) Depth-first search algorithm b) Breadth-first search algorithmc) Hill-climbing search algorithm d) All of the mentioned | A |
| 14. | Which problem can frequently occur in backward chaining algorithm?  a) Repeated states b) Incompletenessc) Complexity d) Both Repeated states & Incompleteness | D |
| 15. | State Space is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   1. Representing your problem with variable and parameter, 2. Problem you design 3. Your definition to a problem 4. The whole problem | A |

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| 16. | Factors which affect the performance of learner system does not include  a) Representation scheme used b) Training scenarioc) Type of feedback d) Good data structures | D |
| 17. | Which of the following is the model used for learning?  a) Decision trees b) Neural networksc) Propositional and FOL rules d) All of the mentioned | D |
| 18. | Automated vehicle is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_  a) Supervised learning b) Unsupervised learningc) Active learning d) Reinforcement learning | A |
| 19. | A heuristic is a way of trying  a) To discover something or an idea embedded in a program  b) To search and measure how far a node in a search tree seems to be froma goal  c) To compare two nodes in a search tree to see if one is better than another d) All of the mentioned | D |
| 20. | The search strategy the uses a problem specific knowledge is known as  a) Informed Search b) Best First Search c) Heuristic Search d) All of the mentioned | D |