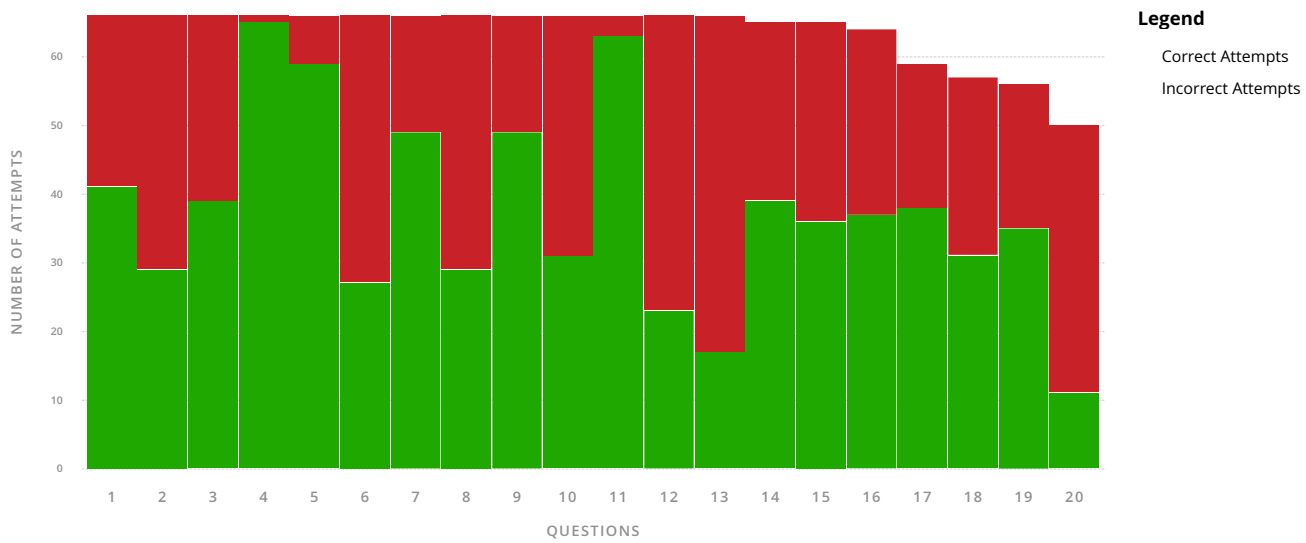
All attempts

Questions | Students

CLASS STATISTICS

11.33	Average	11.5	Median	3.173	Standard Deviation	5	Lowest	17	Highest

QUESTION STATISTICS



All Questions

Search by question

Qn.	Question Preview	Type	% Answered Correctly	Pt. Biserial	
1	**Type Inference** Consider the following Haskell function: `hoo f g x = f (g x) x` What is its most general inferred type?	MCQ	62.12%	0.5053	
2	**Type Inference** Consider the following Haskell function: `hoo f x = f x f` What is its most general inferred type?	MCQ	43.94%	0.3591	
	Recursive Function Consider the following recursive Haskell function:				

3	sM p f xs = case xs of [] -> [] x:xs -> if p x then (f x):(sM p f xs) else x:(sM p f xs) What is the inferred type of this method?	MCQ	59.09%	0.5244	
4	**Recursive Function** Consider the following recursive Haskell function: sM p f xs = case xs of [] -> [] x:xs -> if p x then (f x):(sM p f xs) else x:(sM p f xs) What would be computed by `(sM (\x -> x>5) (\x -> x+1) [4,5,9,8,0])` ?	MCQ	98.48%	-0.0261	
5	**Recursive Function** Consider the following recursive Haskell function: sM p f xs = case xs of [] -> [] x:xs -> if p x then (f x):(sM p f xs) else x:(sM p f xs) Implement this `(sM p f xs)` function using `foldr` instead where `foldr :: Foldable t => (a -> b -> b) -> b -> t a -> b`	MCQ	89.39%	0.1757	
6	**Monad** Consider the following monadic Haskell function: foo3 [m] x = m x foo3 (m:xs) x = m x >>= (\r -> foo3 xs r) What is the most general type of this method?	MCQ	40.91%	0.3399	
7	**Monad** Consider the following monadic Haskell function: foo3 [m] x = m x foo3 (m:xs) x = m x >>= (\r -> foo3 xs r) What would be returned by `(let f = \a->[a,a+1] in foo3 [f,f] 1)` ?	MCQ	74.24%	0.4112	
8	**Monad** Consider the following monadic Haskell function: foo3 [m] x = m x foo3 (m:xs) x = do r <- m x foo3 xs r What would be returned by `(let f = \a->((putStr(show (4+a)))>>return (a+1)) in foo3 [f,f] 1)` ?	MCQ	43.94%	0.0705	
9	**Grammar Rules** Consider the following grammar rules: ~~::= | |~~ ~~::= 01 | 10 | 1~~	MCQ	74.24%	0.2584	

~~::= 11~~

~~::= 00~~

~~Which of the following is not a member of the language with start symbol ?~~

10	**Grammar Rules** Consider the following grammar rules: ~~::= | |~~ ~~::= 01 | 10 | 1~~ ~~::= 11~~ ~~::= 00~~ ~~How many distinct strings can be formed by the language with start symbol ?~~	MCQ	46.97%	0.4273	
11	**Unification** Consider the following unification of two Prolog terms `f(g(a,A),B,d) = f(C,g(c),D)` Which of the following is **not** an outcome of this unification?	MCQ	95.45%	-0.0458	

12	**Prolog**
	Consider the following Prolog program
	`mixed([],L2,L2).`
	`mixed(L1,[],L1).`
	`mixed([H1|T1],[H2|T2],[H1|T3]) :- mixed(T1,[H2|T2],T3).`
	`mixed([H1|T1],[H2|T2],[H2|T3]) :- mixed([H1|T1],T2,T3).`
	How many solutions will be generated by the query `mixed([1,2],[a,b],R)` ?
		MCQ	34.85%	0.4943	

13	**Prolog**
	Consider the following Prolog program
	`mixed([],L2,L2).`
	`mixed(L1,[],L1).`
	`mixed([H1|T1],[H2|T2],[H1|T3]) :- mixed(T1,[H2|T2],T3).`
	`mixed([H1|T1],[H2|T2],[H2|T3]) :- mixed([H1|T1],T2,T3).`
	Prolog utilizes depth-first search which select clauses for unification in a top-down fashion, and processes goals in a left-to-right order. Based on this search strategy. what is the third solution of the query `mixed([1,2],[a,b],R)` ?
		MCQ	25.76%	0.5277	

14	**Prolog**
	Consider the following Prolog program
	`mixed([],L2,L2).`
	`mixed(L1,[],L1).`
	`mixed([H1|T1],[H2|T2],[H1|T3]) :- mixed(T1,[H2|T2],T3).`
	`mixed([H1|T1],[H2|T2],[H2|T3]) :- mixed([H1|T1],T2,T3).`
	A query contains redundant solution if it has multiple results with identical variable substitutions. Which of the following query contains redundant solutions ?
		MCQ	60%	0.3264	

15	**Prolog** Consider the following Prolog program	MCQ	55.38%	0.4145	

```
qoo([X|R],R).
qoo([X|L],R) :- qoo(L,R).
```

How many solutions would be returned by the query `qoo([1,2,3],R)` ?

16	**Prolog**
	Consider the following Prolog program
	`qoo([X|R],R).`
	`qoo([X|L],R) :- qoo(L,R).`
	Which of the following is not a solution of the query `qoo(R,[1,2])` ?
		MCQ	57.81%	0.4343	

17	**Prolog**
	Consider the following Prolog program
	`poo([],0).`
	`poo([X|Xs],S) :- poo(Xs,R), S is X+R.`
	Which of the following is valid solution of the query `poo([3,2,1],R)` ?
		MCQ	64.41%	0.4273	

18	**Prolog**
	Consider the following Prolog program
	`poo([],0).`
	`poo([X|Xs],S) :- poo(Xs,R), S is X+R.`
	Which of the following is a valid result of the query `poo([3,X,1],R)` ?
		MCQ	54.39%	0.3173	

19	**Prolog**
	Consider the following Prolog program
	`doo([],0).`
	`doo([_|Xs],S) :- doo(Xs,R), S is 1+R.`
	Which of the following is a valid result of the query `doo([3,X,1],R)` ?
		MCQ	62.5%	0.3523	

20	**Prolog**
	Consider the following Prolog program
	`doo([],0).`
	`doo([_|Xs],S) :- doo(Xs,R), S is 1+R.`
	Which is the ***second result*** of the query `doo(R,3)` ?
		MCQ	22%	0.1729	