socrative

Module - 11 (copy) Score:

1. Rather than build a subgraph one edge at a time ..... builds a tree one vertex at a time.

(A) Kruskals
(B) Prim
(C) Dijkstra
(D) Bellman Ford

2. ..... is known as a greedy algorithm, because it chooses at each step the cheapest edge to add to subgraph S.

(A) Kruskals
(B) Prims
(C) Dijkstra
(D) Bellman Ford

3. ..... turns out that one can find the shortest paths from a given source to all points in a graph in the same time.

(A) Kruskals
(B) Prims
(C) Dijkstra
(D) Bellman Ford

4. ..... keeps two sets of vertices; S, the set of vertices whose shortest paths from the source have already been determined and V-S, the remaining vertices.

(A) Kruskals
(B) Prims
(C) Dijkstra
(D) Bellman Ford

5. ..... is a more generalized single source shortest path algorithm which can find t he shortest path in a graph with negative weighted edges.

(A) Kruskals
(B) Prims
(C) Dijkstra
(D) Bellman Ford

6. A sample application of ..... algorithm is to solve critical path problem, i.e. finding the longest path through a DAG.

A) Dijkstra

B) Acyclic SP

C) Bellman Ford

D) Prims

7. In ....., a directed graph G is acylic if and only if a DFS of G yields no back edge.

A) Topological sort Problem

B) Graph transpose problem

C) Strongly connected components

D) Euler path problem

8. ..... solves the problem of finding the shortest path from a point in a graph to a destination.

A) Kruskals

B) Prims

C) Dijkstra

D) Bellman Ford

9. ..... is a most generalized single source shortest path algorithm to find the shortest path in a graph even with negative weights.

A) Kruskals

B) Bellman Ford

C) Acyclic Sp

D) All of the above

10. Dijkstra algorithm is also called the ..... shortest path problem.

A) Multiple source

B) Single source

C) Multiple destination

D) All the above