1. The approach followed by branch and bound is

Breadth First Search | Depth First Search | Left Right Search | Right Left Search

2. The state space tree is used in

Branch and Bound | Backtracking | Both of the above | None of the above

3. Which of these problems is solved by using branch and bound?

Minimization problem | Maximization problem | High density problem | Low density problem

4. Which of these are variants of branch and bound?

FIFO branch and bound | LIFO branch and bound | Least cost branch and bound | All of the above

5. Which of these is faster?

FIFO branch and bound | LIFO branch and bound | Least cost branch and bound | Most cost branch and bound

6. In 0/1 knapsack problem, the total profit must be

Minimized | Maximized | Zero | None of the above

7. The 0/1 Knapsack problem can be efficiently solved using

Dynamic programming | Branch and Bound | Backtracking | Greedy approach

8. Which of these variations of branch and bound is used for solving 0/1 Knapsack problem?

FIFO Branch and Bound | LIFO Branch and Bound | Least Cost Branch and Bound | Most Cost Branch and Bound

9. The upper bound in 0/1 knapsack problem considers

Values without fraction | Values with fraction | Both of these | None of the above

10. The costs in 0/1 knapsack problem considers

Values without fraction | Values with fraction | Both of these | None of the above

11. In travelling salesman problem, the _____ path is found out.

Shortest | Longest | Both of the above | None of the above

12. In which of the variant, the number of possible solutions is less?

Symmetric TSP | Asymmetric TSP | Disymmetic TSP | None of the above

13. Which of these problems seems similar to TSP?

Sorting | Searching | Hamiltonian Cycle | Merging

14. Find the odd one out.

Branch and bound | TSP | Optimization problem | Binary Searching

15. In TSP, if for any node, the cost is greater than upper node then

That node is killed | That node is explored | That node is used | None of the above

16. Find the odd one out.

(log n) | (n) | (n!) | (n log n)

17. Which of these problems is solved in polynomial time?

Tractable problems | Intractable problems | Distract-able problems | None of these

18. For which kind of problems, the lower bound is exponential?

Tractable problems | Intractable problems | Distract-able problems | None of these

19. 'Sorting a list' problem is a kind of _____

Tractable problems | Intractable problems | Distract-able problems | None of these

20. Which of these is an intractable problem?

Travelling salesman problem | Halting problem | Both of the above | None of the above

21. In computational theory, the term algorithm generally refers to a _____ algorithm.

Deterministic | Non-Deterministic | Un-deterministic | None of the above

22. Which of these represents the non-deterministic behavior?

Concurrent algorithm | Probabilistic algorithm | Both of the above | None of the above

23. In which algorithm the behavior of the algorithm depends upon a random number generator?

Concurrent algorithm	Probabilistic algorithm	Both of the above	None of the above

24. Which of these are related to non deterministic algorithms?

Guessing stage	Verifying stage	Both of these above stages	None of the above

25. The major categories of problems are

Tractable and intractable problems	Decision problems	Optimization problems	All of the above

26. Which of these words refer to the property of being able to simulate everything in the same complexity class?

Non-deterministic	Polynomial	Complete	None of the above

27. The set of problems that can be solved by deterministic machine in Polynomial time is

P class	NP class	NP Hard class	NP Complete class

28. The set of problems that can be solved by non- deterministic machine in Polynomial time is

P class	NP class	NP Hard class	NP Complete class

29. Which of these is the first NP-Complete problem?

Boolean Satisfiability problem	Linear Searching	Matrix multiplication	None of the above