B.Tech DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2023

Seventh Semester

18CSE480T - NATURE INSPIRED COMPUTING TECHNIQUES

(For the candidates admitted during the academic year 2020 - 2021 & 2021 - 2022)

Note:

i. Part - A should be answered in OMR sheet within first 40 minutes and OMR sheet should be handed over to hall invigilator at the end of 40th minute.
 ii Part - B and Part - C should be answered in answer booklet.

ii. Pa	art - B and Part - C should be answered in answer booklet.					
Time: 3 Hours PART - A (20 × 1 = 20 Marks) Answer all Questions			Max. Marks: 100			
			Marks	s BL	co	
1.	systems organized par	emergence of self- tterns ntralized control over	1	2	1	
.2.	Which of the following is an example of positive feedback in a (A) A thermostat regulating room temperature (C) Ripening fruits releasing ethylene to accelerate nearby fruit ripening (B) A company logical increase sales (C) Blood glucos after a meal response.	owering prices to s e levels decreasing	1	2	1	
3.	Which one of the following is not a type of computing inspired (A) Quantum computing (B) Swarm Intellia (C) Artificial Immune System (D) Genetic programmers	igence	1	2	1	
4.	What is the significance of fractals in chaos theory? (A) They describe shapes that are regular and easily predictable concepts that applications	nt mathematical have no practical	1	1.	1	
	(C) They provide a way of describing irregular and fragmented shapes theory's relev found in complex phenomena sciences	e the end of chaos ance in natural				
5.	The cooling strategy in Simulated Annealing does	not determine the	1	2	2	
	(A) Maximum number of iterations in the search process (B) Temperature-					
	(C) Selection of a successor state (D) Number of it	erations for each step				
6.	Which of the following is not a property of the Hill-climbing a (A) Terminates when a peak is reached (B) Does not look immediate ne state	0	1	2	2	
	(C) Chooses randomly among the set of best successors (D) Does backtrad	ck .	2			
7.	Genetic algorithms work best when (A) There is a large population of diverse candidates (B) There is a large similar candidates	lates	1	2	2	
	(C) There is a small population of diverse candidates (D) There is a small similar candidates					

8.	Which crossover operators are used in evolutionary programming? (A) Single-point crossover (B) Two-point crossover (C) Uniform crossover (D) They do not use crossover operators	1	1	2
9.	What does the term "swarm intelligence" refer to? (A) The study of individual insects in isolation (B) Algorithms based on the collective behavior of social organisms (C) The behavior of single agents without interaction (D) Computational models of quantum physics	1	1	3
10.	What is the role an individual ant plays in the Ant Colony Algorithm? (A) It conveys the messages from the queen to the soldiers (B) It constructs a candidate solution using divide and conquer approach (C) It constructs a candidate solution using a greedy stochastic search approach (D) It guards the entrance of the ant colony approach	1	2	3
11.	How is task accomplishment achieved in swarm robotics? (A) Through individual robots with advanced reasoning capabilities (C) Through a centralized control system managing all robots (B) By defining a set of individual behavior rules for interactions (D) By using highly specialized and expensive robots	1	2	3
12.	In Particle Swarm Optimization, each particle accelerates towards	1	1	3
	(A) Best position found by it so far (pbest) (B) Global best position found so far (gbest) (C) Either pbest or gbest (D) Both pbest and gbest			
13.	According to the immune network theory, what are the molecular patterns around the receptors of immune cells called? (A) Epitopes (B) Idiotopes (C) Paratopes (D) Antigens	1	1 5	4
14.	What is the main focus of the danger theory in immunology? (A) Self-tolerance (B) Foreignness (C) Tumor rejection (D) Antibody production	1	2	4
15.	Which immune algorithm is responsible for generating repertoires of immune cells driven by antigens and regulating various aspects of their behavior? (A) Bone marrow (B) Negative selection (C) Clonal selection (D) Discrete immune network models		1	4
16.	In Forrest's algorithm for clonal selection, which fitness measure is used to maintain diversity among antibodies during evolution? (A) Hamming distance (B) Affinity score (C) Random selection (D) Mutation rate		1	4
	Which of the following correctly describes the bonding between nucleotides in a DNA molecule? (A) Covalent bonds between bases (C) Covalent bonds between sugar molecules (B) Hydrogen bonds between sugar molecules	1	1	5
18.	DNA polymerase synthesizes (A) DNA in 5'-3' direction (B) DNA in 3'-5' direction (C) mRNA in 3'-5' direction (D) mRNA in 5'-3' direction	1	1	5

19.	What advantage does DNA computing offer compared to silicon-based computers?	er in terms of information storage	I	2	3
) DNA computing requires less			
	algorithms for information storage	energy for information storage			
	(-)) DNA computing provides shorter			
	and more expensive information storage	and cheaper information storage			
20.	Which of the following is not a potential application of DNA computing in the biological domain?			1	5
) Decoding the genetic material of living organisms			
		Developing alternative methods for			
	(0)	space exploration			
	DART D (5 v 4 - 20 M)	[ardra)	Mark	s BL	CO
	PART - B ($5 \times 4 = 20$ Marks) Answer any 5 Questions				
21.	What is self-organization? List its characteristic disadvantages of self-organization over its alter	stics and discuss the advantages and natives.	4	1	1
22.	One aspect of a simulated annealing cooling schedule is the temperature. What is the effect of having the starting temperature too high or too low?		4	2	2
23.	Outline the similarities and differences Evolutionary Strategies.	between Genetic Algorithms and	4	1	2
24.	How does the unpredictability (or lack of knowledge) of individual behaviors lead to a loss of control over a swarm of robots in swarm intelligence approaches inspired by social insects?		4	2	3
25.	What is the significance of the concept of affinity in the field of immunocomputing?		4	1	4
26.	Write a short note on DNA molecule.		4	1	5
27.	What is the primary operation in splicing systematic the operation used in genetic algorithms?	ems? How is it conceptually similar to	4	2	5
	PART - C ($5 \times 12 = 60$ Manager all Question		Marl	ks BL	CO
28.	(a) Explain the three main branches of Natur (OR)	ral Computing in detail.	12	1	. 1
	(b) Explain the following in detail: i. Parallelism and Distributivity ii. Interactivity iii. Stigmergy iv. Adaptation				

29.	(a) What are the drawbacks and constraints associated with the hill climbing algorithm, and what strategies can be employed to address these limitations? In what ways does simulated annealing outperform hill climbing techniques? (OR)	12	3	2
	(b) Suppose a Genetic Algorithm uses chromosomes of the form x=abcdefgh with a fixed length of eight genes. Each gene can be any digit between 0 and 9. Let the fitness of individual x be calculated as: f(x) =(a+b)-(c+d)+(e+f)-(g+h) And let the initial population consist of four individuals x1,, x4 with the following chromosomes: X1 = 6 5 4 1 3 5 3 2 X2 = 8 7 1 2 6 6 0 1 X3 = 2 3 9 2 1 2 8 5 X4= 4 1 8 5 2 0 9 4 (i) Evaluate the fitness of each individual above a 11			
	 (i) Evaluate the fitness of each individual, showing all your workings, and arrange them in order with the fittest first and the least fit at the last. (ii) Cross the fittest two individuals using one-point crossover at the middle point. (iii) Cross the second and third fittest individuals using a two-point crossover (points b and f). (iv) Cross the first and third fittest individuals (ranked 1st and 3rd) using a uniform crossover. (v) Suppose the new population consists of the six offspring individuals received by the crossover operations in the above question. Evaluate the fitness of the new population, showing all your workings. Has the overall fitness improved? 			
30.	(a) i. Describe how ants are able to find the shortest path to a food source. (4) ii. Using the traveling salesman problem as an example, define the following terms with relation to ant algorithms (i) Visibility (2) (ii) Evaporation (2) (iii) Transition probability (4)	12	1	3
	(OR) (b) How are the velocity and position of particles updated in PSO? Explain in			
	detail with the algorithm.			
31.	(a) How do gene libraries in bone marrow models contribute to the generation of antibody molecules within artificial immune systems, and how do these models replicate the natural process of antibody generation? What are the benefits of using gene libraries in terms of enhancing the diversity and adaptability of the antibodies produced? Also, explore the potential broader applications of bone marrow models beyond biological modeling, especially in problem-solving scenarios.	12	2	4
	(OR) (b) Elucidate how Forrest's clonal selection algorithm simulates the mechanisms of clonal selection and affinity maturation in artificial immune systems.			
32.	(a) Explain the following operations performed in DNA computing: i. Amplification (4) ii. Gel electrophoresis (4) iii. Filtering (2) iv. Sequencing (2)	12	1	5
	(OR) (b) Explain the algorithm used by Adleman in his DNA computing solution for solving the Hamiltonian path problem. Describe the specific encoding and molecular techniques employed in this experiment. Also, discuss the limitations of Adleman's approach.			
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