JORDAN PDF

AIR

Things I do for LOVE

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Sr	Questions	Option1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4	ANSWER
1	A* algorithm is based on which of the following concept?	Best-First-Search	Breadth-First-Search	Depth-First –Search	Hill climbing	1
2	Which of the following search strategy uses a problem specific knowledge	uninformed Search	Breadth-First-Search	Heuristic Search	Best search	3
3	Best-First search is a type of informed search, which of the following principle used to choose the best next node for expansion	Evaluation function returning lowest evaluation	Evaluation function returning highest evaluation	Evaluation function returning lowest & highest evaluation	no evaluation function	1
4	Best-First search can be implemented using the following data structure	Queue	Stack	Priority Queue	Circular Queue	3
5	what is heuristic function	Lowest path cost	Cheapest path from root to goal node	Average path cost	Estimated cost of cheapest path from root to goal node	4
6	What is the evaluation function in greedy approach?	Heuristic function	Path cost from start node to current node	Path cost from start node to current node + Heuristic cost	Average of Path cost from start node to current node and Heuristic cost	1
7	What is the evaluation function in A* approach?	Heuristic function	Path cost from start node to current node	Path cost from start node to current node + Heuristic cost	Average of Path cost from start node to current node and Heuristic cost	3
8	What is the name of algorithm in which a loop that continually moves in the direction of increasing value	Up-Hill Search	Hill-Climbing	Hill algorithm	Platue climbing valley	2
9	When will Hill-Climbing algorithm terminate?	Stopping criterion met	Global Min/Max is achieved	No neighbour has higher value	no criteria to terminate	3
10	What are the main cons of hill-climbing search?	Terminates at local optimum & Does not find optimum solution	Terminates at global optimum & Does not find optimum solution	Does not find optimum solution & Fail to find a solution	Fail to find a solution	1

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12	As Hill climbing grabs a good neighbor state without thinking ahead about where to go next due to which it sometimes what does it is know for	Needy local search	Heuristic local search	Greedy local search	Optimal local search	3
13	Hill-Climbing approach stuck for which of the following reasons? Which option is incorrect	Local maxima	Ridges	Plateau	local minima	4
14	What is state space	The whole problem	Your Definition to a problem	Problem you design	Representing your problem with variable and parameter	4
15	A problem in a search space is defined by one of these state.	Initial state	Last state	Intermediate state	end	1
16	Complete the sentence with one of the following option: An evaluation function is needed in a game like Chess because	even though the game tree can be fully explored we can still harness knowledge	the game tree is too big to be fully explored & we need to evaluate non-leaf nodes	to be able to generate an explanation for the moce played by the computer	Game tree can be fully explored to make easy for player	2
17	Which of the following is true for Tabu Search?	It can move forward even if the best neighbour is worse than the current node	Having moved off a local optimum it does not avoid returning to it immediately	It never moves to a state worse that the current state	It randomly marks some move as tabu	1
18	Complete the sentence: A problem is always represented as	State search	State space	Search space	Problem space	2
19	Which search algorithm imposes a fixed depth limit on nodes?	Depth-limited search	Depth-first search	Iterative deepening search	Bidirectional search	1
20	Which of the following strategies know whether one non-goal state is 'more promising' than another	Informed & Unformed Search	Unformed Search	Heuristic & Uninformed Search	Informed & Heuristic Search	4
22	What is the other name of informed search strategy	Simple search	Heuristic search	Online search	blind search	2
23	What is the heuristic function of greedy best-first search?	f(n) not equal to h(n)	f(n) is equal to h(n)	f(n) is less than h(n)	f(n) greater than h(n)	2

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24	Which search is complete and optimal when h(n) is consistent?	Best-first search	Depth-first search	Both Best-first & Depth-first search	A star search	4
25	What is heuristic function	Lowest path cost	Cheapest path from root to goal node	Estimated cost of cheapest path from root to goal node	Average path cost	3
26	What is the evaluation function in A* approach?	Heuristic function	Path cost from start node to current node	Path cost from start node to current node + Heuristic cost	Average of Path cost from start node to current node and Heuristic cost	3
27	Which search is equal to minimax search but eliminates the branches that can't influence the final decision	Depth-first search	Breadth-first search	Alpha-beta pruning	Iterative deepening search	3
28	How many successors are generated in backtracking search?	1	2	3	4	1
29	For general graph, how one can get rid of repeated states?	By maintaining a list of visited vertices	By maintaining a list of traversed edges	By maintaining a list of non-visited vertices	By maintaining a list of non-traversed edges	1
30	A star is optimal if h(n) is an admissible heuristic-that is, provided that h(n) never underestimates the cost to reach the goal.	TRUE	FALSE			1
31	A fully observable problem belongs to category one of the following category	Multi-state problem	Two-state problem	Single-state problem	Zero state problem	3
32	Which search technique can be considered as the special case of iterative deepening search	DFS	BFS	Bidirectional	it is not a special case	2
33	Your friend is in building that has 9 floors and you want to locate him. Which search technique would you use?	Depth first search	Breadth first search	Depth limited search	Iterative deepening	3
34	If any search is able to generate a solution, then what does that type of search is known for	Efficient	Optimal	Complete	Informed	3

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35	A parent wants to put his child in a good school. There are many schools in city, but the parent's preference is to the one that is nearby his house. Which of the following search technique would parent use in the selection of the school?	Depth first search	Uniform cost search	Depth limited search	non uniform cost search	2
36	Which of the following word is best suitable to explain this: A space where neighbourhood states have the same value as the present state and causes a problem in the hill climbing	Plateau	Global maxima	Ridges	Local maxima	4
37	Which of the following is the algorithm that tries to resolve the issue of local minima with random moves	A star	Hill climbing	Tabu	Greedy search	2
38	Which one of the following is not the criteria for search strategies	no such specific strategies	Completeness	Time and space Complexity	Optimality and admissibility	1
39	Which of the following is not an example of un-informed search technique	Best First Search	Depth first Search	Bidirectional search	Branch and Bound	4
40	Astar keeps track on Total cost of solution; thus we can abandon expensive path. Is this statement true or false	TRUE	FALSE			1
41	What are the appropriate data structures for implementing breadth-first search and depth-first search algorithms respectively	Stack, Queue	Queue, Stack	Stack, Heap	Heap, Queue	2
42	Apart from admissibility and consistency, what are the desirable properties a heuristic function should have?	It should accurately estimate g(n)	It should be highly optimistic in its estimate	It should be cheap to compute	h(n) should be roughly equal for all nodes n	1,3
43	Which of the following algorithm is NOT equivalent to Greedy Hill Climbing Search ?	Tabu search with tabu list size of 0	Hill climbing with random walk having random decision probability at each step equal to 0	Local Beam Search with Beam size, k equal to 1	Genetic algorithms without any crossover (each offspring is only mutation of a single parent)	4

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44	In a game of chess between a computer and a human, the computer made a move. As per the defined Mini-Max terminology of class, this is called	A move	Two moves	A ply	Two ply	3
45	With respect to the Mini-Max algorithm and the given search tree, pick the correct option -	The nodes are randomly ordered	The nodes are ordered in a way such that the alpha beta variant of minimax takes roughly the same amount of time as the native minimax algorithm	The nodes have the worst possible ordering for the alpha beta pruning variant of minimax algorithm	The nodes have the best possible ordering for the alpha beta pruning variant of minimax algorithm	4
46	In which of the following games has AI defeated the human champion most recently?	Othello	Hold'em poker	Go	Bridge	3
47	In a graph where the goal is neither the root, nor at depth one, Iterative deepening search will definitely expand how much nodes as compare to breadth-first search	More	Less	Equal Number	Cannot say	1
48	The kind of backward chaining in which operators are selected and then sub goals are set up to establish the precondition of operators is called	backward planning	goal stack planning	operator over loading	operator sub goaling	4
49	Standard planning algorithms assume environment to be	Fully observable	Stochastic	Single agent	Deterministic	4
50	Planning problem combines the two major aspects of AI	Search & Logic	Knowledge Based Systems	FOL & Logic	Logic & Knowledge Based Systems	1
51	Problem solver makes use of a single stack that contains both goals and operators that have been proposed to satisfy those goals. What is the name of that system?	Case base Planning	Meta Planning	Goal trees	Goal Stack Planning	4
52	What is present in an empty plan?	Finish	Start	Start and Finish	Modest	3

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53	What is the known Expert System for medical diagnosis?	MYCIN	SMH.PAL	CADUCEUS	DENDRAL	1
54	Forward State Space Search is also known as	Regression Planning	Test Planning	Progression Planning	Plan Space Planning	3
55	Backward State Space Search is also known as	Regression Planning	Test Planning	Progression Planning	Plan Space Planning	1
56	What is the advantage of Backward State Search Planning	Actions	Cost	Relevent Actions	Explosion of State space search	3
57	If initial state satisfies predecessor desciption then what happens?	Error	Compilation	Termination	Success	3
58	Pure divide and conquer algorithm works with which of the following algorithm?	Subgoal independence	Goal indepndance	Subgoal dependence	Goal depndance	1
59	Brain incrementally orders actions needed to complete a specific task is referred as	Total order planning	Rule based system	Planning	Partial order planning	4
60	What are not present in start actions?	Effect	Precondition	Start	Finish	2
61	What are not present in start actions?	Effect	Precondition	Start	Finish	1
62	A rule-based system can be simply created by using?	symbols	set of assertions	Rules	Sinlge Asertion	2
63	Which trees can be used to infer in Horn clause systems	Min/Max Tree	Minimum Spanning Trees	And/Or Trees	Binary Search Trees	3
64	How does rule-based system represent knowledge, that tell you what you should do or what you could conclude in different situations,instade of declaratve or staic way of knowldge representation	Summarized Text	Collection of various Texts	Raw Text	A bunch of rules	4
65	Mathematical problems defined as a set of objects whose state must satisfy a number of constraints or limitations are calledc as	Search Problems	Uninformed Search Problems	Local Search Problem	Constraints Satisfaction Problems	4
66	Which of the Following problemsis not Constraint Satisfication Problem?	8 Quenes Problem	8 Puzzel Problem	Map Coloring Problem	Addition of two numbers problem	4
67	To overcome the need to backtrack in constraint satisfaction problem which method is used?	Omitting the constraints and focusing only on goals	Forward Searching	Backtrack after a forward search	Constraint Propagation	2
68	Preparing a schedule for a class of student. What type of problem is this?	Constraints Satisfaction Problems	Searching Problem	Planning Problem	Backtrack Problem	1

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69	Solving a constraint satisfaction problem on a finite domain is with respect to the domain size is ?	NP complete	P complete	Domain dependent	NP hard	1
70	Which of the following algorithm is generally used constraint satisfaction problem search algorithm?	Breadth-first search algorithm	Best-first search algorithm	Hill-climbing search algorithm	Depth-first search algorithm	4
71	N-queens problem is implemented in	Cricket	Cards	Chess	Ludo	3
72	Which of the problems cannot be solved by backtracking method?	n-queen problem	travelling salesman problem	subset sum problem	hamiltonian circuit problem	2
73	When the backtracking algorithm reaches a complete solution, what does it do?	Recursively traverses through the same route	It backtracks to the root	It traverses from a different route	It continues searching for other possible solutions	4
74	A state-space tree for a backtracking algorithm constructed as	Breadth-first search	Nearest neighbour first	Twice around the tree	a) Depth-first search	4
75	Which one of the following is an application of the backtracking algorithm?	Finding the efficient quantity to shop	Crossword	Finding the shortest path	Ludo	2
76	The problem of finding a subset of positive integers whose sum is equal to a given positive integer is called as?	hamiltonian circuit problem	subset sum problem	n- queen problem	knapsack problem	2
77	Arrange the four Select-Value procedures in increasing order of work done	Forward-Checking < Partial-Look-Ahead < Full-Look-Ahead < Arc-Consistency.	Forward-Checking < Arc-Consistency < Partial-Look-Ahead < Full-Look-Ahead.	Arc-Consistency < Full-Look-Ahead < Partial-Look-Ahead < Forward-Checking	Arc-Consistency < Partial-Look-Ahead < Full-Look-Ahead < Forward-Checking	1
78	Chronological backtracking in depth first search involves	undoing the assignment to the first variable assigned.	backtracking to the most constrained variable assigned	backtracking to the least constrained variable assigned	undoing the assignment to the last variable assigned.	4
79	Backtracking can be used to solve,	Exhaustive search	Graph coloring problems	Numerical problems	Combinatorial problems	4

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80	Which data structure can we use to eliminate the inaccuracy problem in planning problem or partial order planning problem	Planning Graphs	Stake	Queue	Binary Search Tree	1
81	What is true regarding Forward chaining systems and backward chaining systems?	Forward chaining systems are Goal-driven and Backward chaining systems are data-driven	Forward chaining systems are Goal-driven and Backward chaining systems are Goal-driven	Forward chaining systems are data-driven and Backward chaining systems are data-driven	Forward chaining systems are data-driven and Backward chaining systems are Goal-driven	D
82	Amoung the options given below, which is not a Capabilities of Expert Systems	Advising	Expanding	Demonstrating	Explaining	B
83	Rule based system is also known as ?	knowledge based system	Mycin based system	Human based system	DENDRAL based system	A
84	Which of the following is not true?	In a backward chaining system you start with the initial facts, and keep using the rules to draw new conclusions (or take certain actions) given those facts.	An expert system is a computer program that contains some of the subject-specific knowledge of one or more human experts.	A knowledge engineer has the job of extracting knowledge from an expert and building the expert system knowledge base.	A rule-based system consists of a bunch of IF-THEN rules.	A
85	The kind of backward chaining in which operators are selected and then sub goals are set up to establish the precondition of operators is called	backward planning	goal stack planning	operator over loading	operator sub goaling	D
86	Standard planning algorithms assumes environment to be	Unobservable	Stochastic	Single agent	Deterministic	D
87	Planning problem combines the two major aspects of AI	Search & Logic	Knowledge Based Systems	FOL & Logic	Logic & Knowledge Based Systems	A

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88	Problem solver makes use of a single stack that contains both goals and operators that have been proposed to satisfy those goals. What is the name of that system?	Case base Planning	Meta Planning	Goal trees	Goal Stack Planning	D
89	What are present in the empty plan?	Finish	Start	Start and Finish	Modest	C
90	Which is the known Expert System for medical diagnosis systems	Alexa	SMH.PAL	CADUCEUS	DENDRAL	C
91	Which is the known Expert System used for determining the structure of a chemical component	MYCIN	SMH.PAL	CADUCEUS	DENDRAL	D
92	Forward State Space Search is also known as	Regression Planning	Test Planning	Progression Planning	Plan Space Planning	C
93	Backward State Space Search is also known as	Regression Planning	Test Planning	Progression Planning	Plan Space Planning	A
94	What is the advantage of Backward State Search Planning	Actions	Cost	Relevent Actions	Explosion of State space search	C
95	If initial state satisfies predecessor desciption then what happens?	Error	Compilation	Termination	Success	C
96	Pure divide and conquer algorithm works with which of the following algorithm?	Subgoal independence	Goal indepndance	Subgoal dependence	Goal depndance	A
97	Brain incrementally orders actions needed to complete a specific task is referred as	Total order planning	Rule based system	Planning	Partial order planning	D
98	What are not present in start actions?	Effect	Precondition	Start	Finish	B
99	What are not present in Finish actions?	Effect	Precondition	Start	Finish	A
100	While creating a rule-based system, what is not used?	symbols	set of assertions	Rules	asertions	A
101	Which trees can be used to infer in Horn clause systems	Min/Max Tree	Minimum Spanning Trees	And/Or Trees	Binary Search Trees	C
102	How does rule-based system represent knowledge, that tell you what you should do or what you could conclude in different situations,instade of declaratve or staic way of knowldge representation	Summarized Text	Collection of various Texts	Raw Text	A bunch of rules	D

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103	Mathematical problems defined as a set of objects whose state must satisfy a number of constraints or limitations are calledc as	Search Problems	Uninformed Search Problems	Local Search Problem	Constraints Satisfaction Problems	D
104	Which of the Following problemsis not Constraint Satisfication Problem?	8 Quenes Problem	8 Puzzel Problem	Map Coloring Problem	Addition of two numbers problem	D
105	To overcome the need to backtrack in constraint satisfaction problem which method is used?	Omitting the constraints and focusing only on goals	Forward Searching	Backtrack after a forward search	Constraint Propagation	B
106	Preparing a schedule for a class of student. What type of problem is this?	Constraints Satisfaction Problems	Searching Problem	Planning Problem	Backtrack Problem	A
107	Solving a constraint satisfaction problem on a finite domain is with respect to the domain size is ?	NP complete	P complete	Domain dependent	NP hard	A
108	Which of the following algorithm is generally used constraint satisfaction problem search algorithm?	Breadth-first search algorithm	Best-first search algorithm	Hill-climbing search algorithm	Depth-first search algorithm	D
109	Which is not the Constraints in a Constraint Satisfactory problem	State	Restrictions	Rules	Regultions	A
110	Placing n-queens so that no two queens attack each other is called?	4-queen's problem	n-queen's problem	8-queen's problem	Hamiltonian circuit problem	B
111	N-queens problem is implemented in	Cricket	Cards	Chess	Ludo	C
112	Which of the problems cannot be solved by backtracking method?	n-queen problem	travelling salesman problem	subset sum problem	hamiltonian circuit problem	B
113	When the backtracking algorithm reaches a complete solution, what does it do?	Recursively traverses through the same route	It backtracks to the root	It traverses from a different route	It continues searching for other possible solutions	D
114	A state-space tree for a backtracking algorithm constructed as	Breadth-first search	Nearest neighbour first	Twice around the tree	a) Depth-first search	D
115	Which one of the following is an application of the backtracking algorithm?	Finding the efficient quantity to shop	Crossword	Finding the shortest path	Ludo	B
116	The problem of finding a subset of positive integers whose sum is equal to a given positive integer is called as?	hamiltonian circuit problem	subset sum problem	n- queen problem	knapsack problem	B

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117	Arrange the four Select-Value procedures in increasing order of work done	Forward-Checking < Partial-Look-Ahead < Full-Look-Ahead < Arc-Consistency.	Forward-Checking < Arc-Consistency < Partial-Look-Ahead < Full-Look-Ahead.	Arc-Consistency < Full-Look-Ahead < Partial-Look-Ahead < Forward-Checking	Arc-Consistency < Partial-Look-Ahead < Full-Look-Ahead < Forward-Checking	A
118	Chronological backtracking in depth first search involves	undoing the assignment to the first variable assigned.	backtracking to the most constrained variable assigned	backtracking to the least constrained variable assigned	undoing the assignment to the last variable assigned.	D
119	Backtracking can be used to solve?	Exhaustive search	Graph coloring problems	Numerical problems	Combinatorial problems	D
120	Which data structure we can use to eliminate the inaccuracy problem in planning problem or partial order planning problem	Planning Graphs	Stake	Queue	Binary Search Tree	A
121	The process by which the brain orders actions needed to complete a specific task is referred as?	Planning problem	Partial order planning	Both Planning problem & Partial order planning	Total order planning	C
122	Planning graphs consists of_____	a sequence of levels	a sequence of levels which corresponds to time steps in the plan	a sequence of actions which corresponds to the state of the system	none of the mentioned	B
123	Instead of representing knowledge in a relatively declarative, static way (as a bunch of things that are true), rule-based system represent knowledge in terms of_____ that tell you what you should do or what you could conclude in different situations.	Raw Text	A bunch of rules	Summarized Text	Collection of various Texts	B
124	Forward chaining systems are _____ where as backward chaining systems are _____	Goal-driven, goal-driven	Goal-driven, data-driven	Data-driven, goal-driven	Data-driven, data-driven	C

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125	A Horn clause is a clause with _____ positive literal.	At least one	None	At most one	All	C
126	_____ trees can be used to infer in Horn clause systems.	Min/Max Tree	And/Or Trees	Minimum Spanning Trees	Binary Search Trees	B
127	What is state space?	The whole problem	Representing your problem with variable and parameter	Your Definition to a problem	Problem you design	B
128	Plan that describe how to take actions in levels of increasing refinement and specificity is _____	Problem solving	Planning	Non-hierarchical plan	Hierarchical plan	D
129	In partial order plan. A. Relationships between the actions of the behavior are set prior to the actions B. Relationships between the actions of the behavior are not set until absolutely necessary Choose the correct option.	A is true	B is true	Either A or B can be true depending upon situation	Neither A nor B is true	A
130	How many possible solutions occur for a 10-queen problem?	850	742	842	724	D
131	How many possible solutions exist for an 8-queen problem?	100	98	92	88	C
132	Which of the following methods can be used to solve n-queen's problem?	greedy algorithm	divide and conquer	iterative improvement	backtracking	D
133	In how many directions do queens attack each other?	4	3	2	1	B
134	Which search method takes less memory?	Depth-First Search	Breadth-First search	Linear Search	Optimal search	A
135	Which is the best way to go for Game playing problem?	Linear approach	Random approach	An Optimal approach	Heuristic approach (Some knowledge is stored)	D
136	The _____ is a touring problem in which each city must be visited exactly once. The aim is to find the shortest tour.	Finding shortest path between a source and a destination	Travelling Salesman problem	Map coloring problem	Depth first search traversal on a given map represented as a graph	B

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137	The process of removing detail from a given state representation is called _____	Extraction	Mining of data	Information Retrieval	Abstraction	D
138	The Set of actions for a problem in a state space is formulated by a _____	Successor function, which takes current action and returns next immediate state	Intermediate states	Initial state	None of the mentioned	A
139	To eliminate the inaccuracy problem in planning problem or partial order planning problem we can use _____ data structure/s.	Stacks	Queue	BST (Binary Search Tree)	Planning Graphs	D
140	What is the main task of a problem-solving agent?	To find out which sequence of action will get it to the goal state	All of the mentioned	Solve the given problem and reach to goal	None of the mentioned	B
141	What is the major component/components for measuring the performance of problem solving?	Completeness	Optimality	Time and Space complexity	All of the mentioned	D
142	Of the following given options, which one of the following is a correct option that provides an optimal solution for 4-queens problem?	(3,1,4,2)	(2,3,1,4)	(4,3,2,1)	(4,2,3,1)	A
143	Of the following given options, which one of the following does not provides an optimal solution for 8-queens problem?	(5,3,8,4,7,1,6,2)	(1,6,3,8,3,2,4,7)	(4,1,5,8,6,3,7,2)	(6,2,7,1,4,8,5,3)	B
144	A node is said to be _____ if it has a possibility of reaching a complete solution.	Non-promising	Promising	Succeeding	Preceding	B
145	The famous spare tire problem or Scheduling classes for bunch of students or Air cargo transport are the best example of _____	Planning problem	Partial Order planning problem	Total order planning	None of the mentioned	A
146	Which algorithm are in more similar to backward chaining algorithm?	Depth-first search algorithm	Breadth-first search algorithm	Hill-climbing search algorithm	Heap Sort Algorithm	1
147	Which condition is used to cease the growth of forward chaining?	Atomic sentences	Complex sentences	No further inference	All of the mentioned	3
148	What is the condition of variables in first-order literals?	Existentially quantified	Universally quantified	Both Existentially & Universally quantified	Neither Existentially & Universally quantified	2

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149	Which rule is equal to the resolution rule of first-order clauses?	Propositional resolution rule	Inference rule	Resolution rule	Non-clausal resolution	1
150	Translate the following statement into FOL. “For every a, if a is a philosopher, then a is a scholar”	∀ a philosopher(a) scholar(a)	∃ a philosopher(a) scholar(a)	All of the mentioned	None of the mentioned	1
151	Which instruments are used for perceiving and acting upon the environment?	Sensors and Actuators	Sensors	Perceiver	None of the mentioned	1
152	What is the rule of simple reflex agent?	Simple-action rule	Condition-action rule	Simple & Condition-action rule	Neither Simple & Condition-action rule	2
153	Translate the given statement into First-order logic. “For every a, if a is a poet, then a is a writer”	∃ a poet ((A). writer ((A).	∀ a poet ((A). writer ((A).	All of these	None of these	2
154	What are Semantic Networks?	A way of representing knowledge	Data Structure	Data Type	Advance Data Structure	1
155	Which among the following could the Existential instantiation of ∃x Crown(x) ^ OnHead(x, Johnny)?	Crown(John) ^ OnHead(John, Jonny)	Crown(y) ^ OnHead(y, y, x)	Crown(x) ^ OnHead(x, Jonny)	Crown(x) ^ OnHead(y, x)	1
156	A fact in prolog is a special case of a:	Query	Rule	Term	Goal	2
157	Suppose the predicate F(x, y, t) is used to represent the statement that person x can fool person y at time t. which one of the statements below expresses best the meaning of the formula ∀x∃y∃t(¬F(x, y, t))?	Everyone can fool some person at some time	No one can fool everyone all the time	Everyone cannot fool some person all the time	No one can fool some person at some time	2
158	The adjective “first-order” distinguishes first-order logic from _____ in which there are predicates having predicates or functions as arguments, or in which one or both of predicate quantifiers or function quantifiers are permitted.	Representational Verification	Representational Adequacy	Higher Order Logic	Inferential Efficiency	3
159	Which of the following elements constitutes the frame structure?	Facts or Data	Procedures and default values	Frame names	Frame reference in hierarchy	1
160	Which action sequences are used to achieve the agent’s goal?	Search	Plan	Retrieve	Both Search & Plan	4

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161	Which of the following system is helpful to demonstrate, on a purely syntactic basis, that one formula is a logical consequence of another formula	Search-Based Systems	Inductive Systems	Reasoning with Knowledge-Based Systems	Deductive Systems	4
162	The strategy used to reduce the number of tree branches and the number of static evaluations applied in case of a game tree is	Minmax strategy	Alpha-beta pruning strategy	Constraint satisfaction strategy	Static max strategy	2
163	Translate the following statement into FOL. “For every a, if a is a PhD student, then a has a master degree”	∀ a PhD(a) -> Master(a)	∃ a PhD(a) -> Master(a)	A is true, B is true	A is false, B is false	1
164	_____ is/are the well known Expert System/s for medical diagnosis systems.	MYSIN	CADUCEUS	DENDRAL	SMH.PAL	1
165	If the proposition 7P⇒Q is true, then the truth value of the proposition 7PV(P⇒Q) is:	TRUE	Multi-Valued	FALSE	Cannot determined	4
166	Third component of a planning system is to _____	Detect when a solution has been found	Detect when solution will be found	Detect whether solution exists or not	Detect whether multiple solutions exist	1
167	Which of the following is a knowledge representation technique used to represent knowledge about stereotype situation?	Semantic network	Frames	Scripts	Conceptual Dependency	3
168	What is another type of Default reasoning?	Monotonic reasoning	Analogical reasoning	Bitonic reasoning	Non-monotonic reasoning	4
169	What is Transposition rule?	From P → Q, infer ~Q → P	From P → Q, infer Q → ~P	From P → Q, infer Q → P	From P → Q, infer ~Q → ~P	4
170	Which of the following is true related to ‘Satisfiable’ property?	A statement is satisfiable if there is some interpretation for which it is false	A statement is satisfiable if there is some interpretation for which it is true	A statement is satisfiable if there is no interpretation for which it is true	A statement is satisfiable if there is no interpretation for which it is false	2
171	Wumpus World is a classic problem it is the best example of	Single player Game	Two player Game	Reasoning with Knowledge	Knowledge based Game	3

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172	The adjective “first-order” distinguishes first-order logic in which there are predicates having predicates or functions as arguments, or in which one or both of predicate quantifiers or function quantifiers are permitted in the form known as	Representational Verification	Representational Adequacy	Higher Order Logic	Inferential Efficiency	3
173	A knowledge-based agent can combine general knowledge with current percepts to infer hidden aspects of the current state prior to selecting actions	TRUE	FALSE			1
174	What kind of clauses are available in Conjunctive Normal Form	Disjunction of literals	Disjunction of variables	Conjunction of literals	Conjunction of variables	1
175	Which is not a property of representation of knowledge	Representational Verification	Representational Adequacy	Inferential Adequacy	Inferential Efficiency	1
176	There exist only two types of quantifiers, Universal Quantification and Existential Quantification	TRUE	FALSE			1
177	Lifted inference rules require finding substitutions that make different logical expressions looks identical	Existential Instantiation	Universal Instantiation	Unification	Modus Ponen	3
178	How many proposition symbols are there in artificial intelligence	1	2	3	4	2
179	What will backward chaining algorithm will return	Additional statements	Substitutes matching the query	Logical statement	Composite statement	2
180	How many possible sources of complexity are there in forward chaining	1	2	3	4	3
181	Which is a refutation complete inference procedure for propositional logic	Clauses	Variables	Propositional resolution	Proposition	3
182	Which of the following is not the style of inference?	Forward Chaining	Backward Chaining	Resolution Refutation	Modus Ponen	4
183	A Term is either an individual constant (a 0-ary function), or a variable, or an n-ary function applied to n terms: F(t1 t2 ..tn).	TRUE	FALSE			1

Things I do for LOVE

184	What are the two basic types of inferences?	Reduction to propositional logic, Manipulate rules directly	Reduction to propositional logic, Apply modus ponen	Apply modus ponen, Manipulate rules directly	Convert every rule to Horn Clause, Reduction to propositional logic	1
185	It is used to demonstrate, on a purely syntactic basis, that one formula is a logical consequence of another formula.	Deductive Systems	Inductive Systems	Reasoning with Knowledge Based Systems	Search Based Systems	1
186	Which is mainly used for automated reasoning	Backward Chaining	Forward chaining	Logical programming	Parallel programming	3
187	Instead of representing knowledge in a relatively declarative, static way (as a bunch of things that are true), rule-based system represent knowledge in terms of the term that tell you what you should do or what you could conclude in different situations.	Raw Text	A bunch of rules	Summarized Text	Collection of various Texts	2
188	How many logical connectives are there in artificial intelligence	2	3	4	5	4
189	In a backward chaining system, you start with some hypothesis (or goal) you are trying to prove, and keep looking for rules that would allow you to conclude that hypothesis, perhaps setting new sub-goals to prove as you go.	TRUE	FALSE			1
190	A knowledge engineer has the job of extracting knowledge from an expert and building the expert system knowledge base	TRUE	FALSE			1
191	Which can be converted to inferred equivalent CNF sentence	Every sentence of propositional logic	Every sentence of inference	Every sentence of first-order logic	Every sentence of second-order logic	3
192	Which of the mentioned point are not valid with respect to a Propositional Logic	In propositional Logic, each sentence is a declarative sentence	In propositional logic, the sentence can have answers other than True or False	Propositional Logic is a type of knowledge representation in AI	In propositional Logic, each sentence is a asartive sentence	3

Things I do for LOVE

193	Which trees can be used to infer in Horn clause systems.	Min/Max Tree	And/Or Trees	Minimum Spanning Trees	Binary Search Trees	2
194	Which form is called as a conjunction of disjunction of literals?	Conjunctive normal form	Disjunctive normal form	Normal form	Conjunctive & Disjunctive normal form	1
195	Which algorithm will work backward from the goal to solve a problem	Forward chaining	Backward chaining	Hill-climb algorithm	Logic programming	2
196	Which is used to compute the truth of any sentence?	Semantics of propositional logic	Alpha-beta pruning	First-order logic	Both Semantics of propositional logic & Alpha-beta pruning	1
197	Forward chaining systems are used where as backward chaining systems are	Goal-driven, goal-driven	Goal-driven, data-driven	Data-driven, goal-driven	Data-driven, data-driven	3
198	An inference algorithm that derives only entailed sentences is called sound or truth-preserving	TURE	FALSE			1
199	Which is used to construct the complex sentences?	Symbols	Connectives	Logical connectives	Characters	3
200	When the resolution is called as refutation-complete?	Sentence is satisfiable	Sentence is unsatisfiable	Sentence remains the same	Sentence becomes complex	2
201	What will happen if two literals are identical?	Remains the same	Added as three	Reduced to one	Zero	3
202	What is meant by factoring?	Removal of redundant variable	Removal of redundant literal	Addition of redundant literal	Addition of redundant variable	2
203	Which sentence will be unsatisfiable if the CNF sentence is unsatisfiable?	Search statement	Reading statement	Replaced statement	Original statement	4
204	What is the condition of literals in variables?	Existentially quantified	Universally quantified	Quantified	Existentially & Universally quantified	2
205	Which is a refutation complete inference procedure for propositional logic?	Clauses	Variables	Propositional resolution	Proposition	3
206	From where did the new fact inferred on new iteration is derived?	Old fact	Narrow fact	New fact	Wide Fact	3
207	How to eliminate the redundant rule matching attempts in the forward chaining?	Decremental forward chaining	Incremental forward chaining	Data complexity	Data Simplicity	2

Things I do for LOVE

208	Which are more suitable normal form to be used with definite clause?	Positive literal	Negative literal	Generalized modus ponens	Neutral literal	3
209	Which closely resembles propositional definite clause?	Resolution	Inference	Conjunction	First-order definite clauses	4
210	Which is omitted in prolog unification algorithm?	Variable check	Occur check	Proposition check	Both Occur & Proposition check	2
211	What form of negation does the prolog allows?	Negation as failure	Proposition	Substitution	Negation as success	1
212	How the logic programming can be constructed?	Variables	Expressing knowledge in a formal language	Graphs	Trees	2
213	Which problem can frequently occur in backward chaining algorithm?	Repeated states	Incompleteness	Complexity	Both Repeated states & Incompleteness	4
214	How can be the goal is thought of in backward chaining algorithm	Queue	List	Vector	Stack	4
215	There are primarily two modes for an inference engine: forward chaining and backward chaining	TRUE	FALSE			1
216	At which state does the propositional literals are complementary	If one variable is less	If one is the negation of the other	If one variable is more	If one is the affirmation of the other	2
217	Which will solve the conjuncts of the rule so that the total cost is minimized	Constraint variable	Conjunct ordering	Data complexity	Data Simplicity	2
218	Which will be the instance of the class datalog knowledge bases	Variables	No function symbols	First-order definite clauses	Second-order definite clauses	2
219	Which is not Familiar Connectives in First Order Logic	and	iff	or	not	4
220	The output at each node is called_____.	node value	weight	neurons	axons	1
221	Which of the following is not the promise of artificial neural network?	It can explain result	It can survive the failure of some nodes	It has inherent parallelism	It can handle noise	1
222	Neural Networks are complex_____ with many parameters.	Linear Functions	Nonlinear Functions	Discrete Functions	Exponential Functions	1

Things I do for LOVE

223	What is Neuro software?	a neural network that contains no loops	a neural network that contains feedback	a neural network that has only one loop	a single layer feed-forward neural network with pre-processing	2
224	What is the name of node which take binary values TRUE (T) and FALSE (F)?	Dual Node	Binary Node	Two-way Node	ordered node	2
225	What is the full form of BN in Neural Networks?	Bayesian Networks	Belief Networks	Bayes Nets	All of the above	4
226	In which ANN, loops are allowed?	FeedForward ANN	FeedBack ANN	Both A and B	None of the Above	2
227	Which of the following statement is true?	Not all formal languages are context-free	All formal languages are Context free	All formal languages are like natural language	) Natural languages are context-oriented free	1
228	A perceptron is a _____	Feed-forward neural network	Backpropagation algorithm	Backtracking algorithm	Feed Forward-backward algorithm	1
229	Neural Networks are complex_____with many parameters.	Linear Functions	Nonlinear Functions	Discrete Functions	Exponential Functions	2
230	If a hypothesis says it should be positive, but in fact, it is negative, we call it _____	A consistent hypothesis	A false negative hypothesis	A false positive hypothesis	A specialized hypothesis	3
231	Computational learning theory analyzes the sample complexity and computational complexity of _____	Unsupervised Learning	Inductive learning	Forced based learning	Weak learning	2
232	Inductive learning involves finding a _____	Consistent Hypothesis	Inconsistent Hypothesis	Regular Hypothesis	Irregular Hypothesis	1
233	How is Fuzzy Logic different from conventional control methods?	IF and THEN Approach	FOR Approach	WHILE Approach	DO Approach	1
234	In an Unsupervised learning _____	Specific output values are given	Specific output values are not given	No specific Inputs are given	Both inputs and outputs are given	2
235	Which is not a desirable property of a logical rule-based system?	Locality	Attachment	Detachment	Truth-Functionality	2
236	Which of the following is also called as exploratory learning?	Supervised learning	Active learning	Unsupervised learning	Reinforcement learning	3

Things I do for love

237	Which of the following is the component of learning system?	Goal	Model	Learning rules	All of the mentioned	4
238	Which of the following is not an application of learning?	Data mining	WWW	Speech recognition	None of the mentioned	4
239	In which of the following learning the teacher returns reward and punishment to learner?	Active learning	Reinforcement learning	Supervised learning	Unsupervised learning	2
240	Which of the following is an example of active learning?	News Recommender system	Dust cleaning machine	Automated vehicle	None of the mentioned	1
241	Which of the following is the model used for learning?	Decision trees	Neural networks	Propositional and FOL rules	All of the mentioned	4
242	Which of the following does not include different learning methods?	Memorization	Analogy	Deduction	Introduction	4
243	How the decision tree reaches its decision?	Single test	Two test	Sequence of test	No test	3
244	What will happen if the hypothesis space contains the true function?	Realizable	Unrealizable	Both Realizable & Unrealizable	None of the mentioned	2
245	How many types are available in machine learning?	1	2	3	4	3
246	What is used in determining the nature of the learning problem?	Environment	Feedback	Problem	All of the mentioned	2
247	Which modifies the performance element so that it makes better decision?	Performance element	Changing element	Learning element	None of the mentioned	3
248	How many things are concerned in the design of a learning element?	1	2	3	4	3
249	A star is optimal if h(n) is an admissible heuristic-that is, provided that h(n) never underestimates the cost to reach the goal.	TRUE	FALSE			1
250	A fully observable problem belongs to category one of the following category	Multi-state problem	Two-state problem	Single-state problem	Zero state problem	3
251	Which search technique can be considered as the special case of iterative deepening search	DFS	BFS	Bidirectional	it is not a special case	2
252	Your friend is in building that has 9 floors and you want to locate him. Which search technique would you use?	Depth first search	Breadth first search	Depth limited search	Iterative deepening	3
253	If any search is able to generate a solution, then what does that type of search is known for	Efficient	Optimal	Complete	Informed	3

Things I do for LOVE

254	A parent wants to put his child in a good school. There are many schools in city, but the parent's preference is to the one that is nearby his house. Which of the following search technique would parent use in the selection of the school?	Depth first search	Uniform cost search	Depth limited search	non uniform cost search	2
255	Which of the following word is best suitable to explain this: A space where neighbourhood states have the same value as the present state and causes a problem in the hill climbing	Plateau	Global maxima	Ridges	Local maxima	4
256	Which of the following is the algorithm that tries to resolve the issue of local minima with random moves	A star	Hill climbing	Tabu	Greedy search	2
257	Which one of the following is not the criteria for search strategies	no such specific strategies	Completeness	Time and space Complexity	Optimality and admissibility	1
258	Which of the following is not an example of un-informed search technique	Best First Search	Depth first Search	Bidirectional search	Branch and Bound	4
259	Astar keeps track on Total cost of solution; thus we can abandon expensive path. Is this statement true or false	TRUE	FALSE			1
260	What is true regarding Forward chaining systems and backward chaining systems?	Forward chaining systems are Goal-driven and Backward chaining systems are data-driven	Forward chaining systems are Goal-driven and Backward chaining systems are Goal-driven	Forward chaining systems are data-driven and Backward chaining systems are data-driven	Forward chaining systems are data-driven and Backward chaining systems are Goal-driven	4
261	Among the options stated, which is not a Capability of an Expert System,	Advising	Expanding	Demonstrating	Explaining	2
262	Rule based system is also known as,	knowledge based system	Mycin based system	Human based system	DENDRAL based system	1

Things I do for LOVE

263	Which of the following is not true?	In a backward chaining system you start with the initial facts, and keep using the rules to draw new conclusions (or take certain actions) given those facts.	An expert system is a computer program that contains some of the subject-specific knowledge of one or more human experts.	A knowledge engineer has the job of extracting knowledge from an expert and building the expert system knowledge base.	A rule-based system consists of a bunch of IF-THEN rules.	1
264	The kind of backward chaining in which operators are selected and then sub goals are set up to establish the precondition of operators is called	backward planning	goal stack planning	operator over loading	operator sub goaling	4
265	Standard planning algorithms assume environment to be	Fully observable	Stochastic	Single agent	Deterministic	4
266	Planning problem combines the two major aspects of AI	Search & Logic	Knowledge Based Systems	FOL & Logic	Logic & Knowledge Based Systems	1
267	Problem solver makes use of a single stack that contains both goals and operators that have been proposed to satisfy those goals. What is the name of that system?	Case base Planning	Meta Planning	Goal trees	Goal Stack Planning	4
268	What is present in an empty plan?	Finish	Start	Start and Finish	Modest	3
269	What is the known Expert System for medical diagnosis?	MYCIN	SMH.PAL	CADUCEUS	DENDRAL	1
270	Forward State Space Search is also known as	Regression Planning	Test Planning	Progression Planning	Plan Space Planning	3
271	Backward State Space Search is also known as	Regression Planning	Test Planning	Progression Planning	Plan Space Planning	1
272	What is the advantage of Backward State Search Planning	Actions	Cost	Relevent Actions	Explosion of State space search	3
273	If initial state satisfies predecessor desciption then what happens?	Error	Compilation	Termination	Success	3
274	Pure divide and conquer algorithm works with which of the following algorithm?	Subgoal independence	Goal indepndance	Subgoal dependence	Goal depndance	1

Things I do for LOVE

275	Brain incrementally orders actions needed to complete a specific task is referred as	Total order planning	Rule based system	Planning	Partial order planning	4
276	What are not present in start actions?	Effect	Precondition	Start	Finish	2
277	Which of the following branch is not a parts of robotics?	Computer Engineering	Mechanical Engineering	Electrical Engineering	Chemical Engineering	4
278	Which of the following branch process with sensory feedback in robotics?	Computer Engineering	Mechanical Engineering	Electrical Engineering	Electronics Engineering	1
279	Which of the following sensor work based on radio detection and ranging?	Sonar	Radar	Intertial	Biosensor	2
280	Which of the following sensor work based on sound navigation ranging?	Sonar	Radar	Intertial	Biosensor	1
281	The sensor that sends out sound pulses called pings, then receives the returning sound echo is called ---------	Active Sonar	Passive Sonar	Radar	Laser Rangefinder	1
282	Which of the following sensor make use of light emitting diode?	Sonar	Radar	Infrared	Laser Rangefinder	3
283	Which of the following is not advantage of robotics?	Greater flexibility and re-programmability	Greater response time to inputs than human	Greater unemployment	Improved product quality	3
284	Which of the following is not true?	For robotics, you should have a knowledge of different sensors	For robotics, you must be able to write different planning algorithms	For robotics, you may have to use actuators	For robotics, you do not require help of computer engineers, mechanical engineers and electrical engineers	4
285	Which of the following is not functionality of robotics?	Re-programmability	Multi-functionality	Efficient performance	Responsibility	4
286	The sensor that requires physical touch of an object is called	Contact Sensor	Inertial Sensors	Infrared Sensor	Laser Rangefinder	1
287	A device that is used to detect event or changes in the environment is called	Sensor	Middleware	Actuator	Transducer	1
288	Which of the following is a visual sensor?	Laser Rangefinder	Radar	Smart Camera	Sonar	3
289	Which of the following is an example of infrared sensor?	Thermometer	Accelerometer	Gyroscope	TV Remote	4

Things I do for LOVE

290	Which sensor is used in today's mobile phone screen?	Contact Sensor	Inertial Sensor	Infrared Sensor	Biosensor	1
291	Which of the following sensor is most suitable for clinical, agricultural and food industry?	Contact Sensor	Inertial Sensor	Infrared Sensor	Biosensor	4
292	The robot that repeats the same motions according to recorded information is called	Fixed Sequence Robot	Variable sequence robot	Playback Robot	Numerical Control robot	3
293	The sensor that requires physical touch of an object is called ----	Contact Sensor	Inertial Sensors	Infrared Sensor	Biosensor	1
294	A device that is used to detect event or changes in the environment is called -----	Transducer	Sensor	Actuator	Reflector	2
295	Drives are also known as -----	Sensor	Controller	Transducer	Actuators	4
296	A device that performs the successive stages of a task according to a predetermined method is called	Variable-Sequence Robot	Playback Robot	Numerical Control Robot	Intelligent Robot	1
297	if the robot understand its environment and has the ability to successfully complete a task despite changes to the environment, then it is called as	Variable-Sequence Robot	Playback Robot	Numerical Control Robot	Intelligent Robot	4
298	The characteristics of robot that return to the same previously taught position/configuration is called	Repeatability	Accuracy	Point-to-point motion	Multi-tasking	1
299	Robotic ability to process more than one program at a time or process I/O concurrently is called	Repeatability	Accuracy	Point-to-point motion	Multi-tasking	4
300	Which of the following is not a physical part of a robot?	Manipulator	End Effector	Actuator	Intelligence that make decision	4
301	The part of robot that handles objects and make connection to other machine is called	Manipulator	End Effector	Actuator	Intelligence that make decision	2
302	which of the following robot function using a combination of artificial intelligence and physical robotic elements, such as wheels, tracks and legs?	Mobile Robot	Fixed Sequence Robot	Variable sequence robot	Playback Robot	1
303	Drone is a type of --------	Unmanned Aerial Vehicles(UAV)	Unmanned Ground Vehicles(UGV)	Autonomous Underwater Vehicles(AUV)	Industrial Robot	1

Things I do for LOVE

304	Legged, wheeled, and articulated bodies are three primary types of ---------- subsystem of mobile robot.	locomotion	sensing	reasoning	communication	1
305	Which functioning allows the robot to find the shotest path between two points?	Sensor Noise	Sensor Aliaising	Effector Noise	Path Planning	4
306	Which device measure the physical properties of the environment?	Sensor	Controller	Actuators	Manipulator	1
307	Which of the following sensor is an example of passive sensor?	Radar	Sonar	Video Camera	Rangefinder	3
308	Which sensor tell your system if something open or closed?	Contact Sensor	Inertial sensor	Infrared Sensor	Sonar	1
309	Which of the sensor is based on inertia?	Contact Sensor	Inertial sensor	Infrared Sensor	Sonar	2
310	The robot that perform human like activities is called	Pre-programmed robot	Humanoid robot	Autonomous robot	Teleoperated robot	2
311	The robot designed to carry out the task in open environment that do not require human supervision is called	Pre-programmed robot	Humanoid robot	Autonomous robot	Teleoperated robot	3
312	If something is open or closed in the system then it is informed by followoing sensor.	Contact Sensor	Inertial Sensor	Sonar Sensor	Biosensor	1
313	Which of the following sensor uses a laser beam to determine the distance to an object?	Sonar	Radar	Infrared	Laser Rangefinder	4
314	The sensor that receive sound echoes without transmitting their own sound signals is called	Active Sonar	Passive Sonar	Radar	Laser Rangefinder	2
315	To measure heat of an object which of the following sensor is used?	Sonar	Radar	Infrared	Laser Rangefinder	3
316	Why do the robot need sensor?	To collect information from environment	To map environment atribute to a quantitative measurement	only option 1 is true	Both option 1 and 2 are true	4
317	The device that is used to convert energy from one form to another is called	Emiter	Transducer	Transmitter	Receiver	2
318	Which of the following is true?	Robot minimize the labor cost	Robot minimize the productivity	Robot minimize the life of production machine	Rotot minimize the qualtiy of work	1

Things I do for LOVE

319	Algorihtm used for path planning is	Dijkstra's Algorithm	DFS Algorithm	BFS Algorithm	Searching Algorithm	1
320	A computer software that provide the services to software applications beyond those available from the operating system is called	Sensor	Middleware	Actuator	Transducer	2
321	Which of the following is the component of machine that is responsible for controlling a mechanism system?	Sensor	Middleware	Actuator	Transducer	3
322	Which of the following is an example of contact sensor?	Thermometer	Accelerometer	Gyroscope	TV Remote	1
323	Which of the following is an example of inertia sensor?	Thermometer	Accelerometer	Touch screen	TV Remote	2
324	Which of the following sensor is used to monitor the motor activities?	Contact Sensor	Inertial Sensor	Infrared Sensor	Biosensor	2
325	Which of the following sensor is not used to measure the distance?	Radar	Sonar	Laser Rangefinder	Intertial Sensor	4
326	Robot that perform the successive stages of a task according to predetermined, unchanging method is called as	Fixed Sequence Robot	Variable sequence robot	Playback Robot	Numerical Control robot	1
327	Which robot repeats the same sequence of motions in all its operations.	Variable-Sequence Robot	Playback Robot	Numerical Control Robot	Intelligent Robot	2
328	Which of the following is the main body of the robot that consists of links, joints and structural element?	Manipulator	End Effector	Actuator	Intelligence that make decision	1
329	Which device receive the data from the computer to control the motion of actuators?	Rototic Arm	Sensor	Controller	Manipulator	3
330	Which of the following is true for non servo control robot?	Point-to-point control	Continuous path control	No control over motion	Closed loop control	3
331	A machine controlled by software that use sensors and other technology to identify its surroundings and move around its environment is called	Mobile Robot	Fixed Sequence Robot	Variable sequence robot	Playback Robot	1
332	Domestic robot is type of --------	Unmanned Aerial Vehicles(UAV)	Unmanned Ground Vehicles(UGV)	Autonomous Underwater Vehicles(AUV)	Industrial Robot	2

Things I do for LOVE

333	A mobile robot can be considered as collection of --------- subsystem.	locomotion	locomotion and sensing	locomotion, sensing and reasoning	locomotion, sensing, reasoning and communication	4
334	Which of the following is not a challenge in localization?	Sensor Noise	Sensor Aliaising	Effector Noise	Path Planning	4
335	Which of the following algorithm does not give optimal solution?	Dijkstra's Algorithm	A* Algorithm	D* Algorithm	Rapid-Exploring Random Tree (RRT)	1
336	Parking sensor used in the car is a type of ---------- sensor	Contact Sensor	Inertial sensor	Infrared Sensor	Sonar	1
337	Accelerometer and gyroscopes are the example of -----	Contact Sensor	Inertial sensor	Infrared Sensor	Sonar	2
338	The robot Sophia developed by Hanson Robotics is an example of -----	Pre-programmed robot	Humanoid robot	Autonomous robot	Teleoperated robot	2
339	Which of the following is suitable for drone?	Pre-programmed robot	Humanoid robot	Autonomous robot	Teleoperated robot	4
340	Drives are also known as	Sensor	Controller	Actuators	Manipulator	3
341	Which of the following is the serial robot?	Commercial robot	Industrial robot	In-house robot	Mobile Robot	2
342	Path planning algorithm is used for	Environment Representation	Locate mobile robot	Finding shortest path and optimal path	Surround environment	3
343	If the dimension of search problem is very high then suitable algorithm for path planning is ----------	Dijkstra's Algorithm	A* Algorithm	D* Algorithm	Rapid-Exploring Random Tree (RRT)	4
344	The horizontal decomposition of robotic control system is based on ----------	Sensing	Sensing and Planning	Sensing and Acting	Sensing, Planning and Acting	4
345	The Vertical decomposition of the robotic control system is based on ----------	Sensing	Sensing and Planning	Sensing and Acting	Sensing, Planning and Acting	2
346	Which of the following module is not related to horizontal decomposition?	Perception	Planning	Execute	Building Map	4
347	Which of the following robotic control paradigm make use of planning?	Horizontal and Vertical	Vertical and Hybrid	Horizontal and Hybrid	Horizontal, Vertical and Hybrid	3
348	When the operator supplies the movement program rather than teaching it the task manually that kind of robot is called as	Variable-Sequence Robot	Playback Robot	Numerical Control Robot	Intelligent Robot	3

Things I do for LOVE

349	Which of the following is not type of actuator?	Rototic Arm	Servomotor	stepper motor	pneumatic cylinder	1
350	The feature of servo control robot is	Point-to-point control	End -point control	No control over motion	desired sequence of move	1
351	Which of the following is not a type of mobile robot?	Unmanned Aerial Vehicles(UAV)	Unmanned Ground Vehicles(UGV)	Autonomous Underwater Vehicles(AUV)	Industrial Robot	4
352	Which device is based on transduction principle that is conversion of energy from one form to another?	Sensor	Controller	Actuators	Manipulator	1
353	Which sensor typically installed on doors, windows, or drawers throughout the house?	Contact Sensor	Inertial sensor	Infrared Sensor	Sonar	1
354	A mechanical arm in on autonomous assembly line is an example of -----	Pre-programmed robot	Humanoid robot	Autonomous robot	Teleoperated robot	1
355	Robots Localization indIcates the robots	Performance	Capability	Direction	Measurements	2
356	Local localization follows the location of a robots from	Initial Point	Final Point	Middle point	End point	1
357	Which localization does not requre any previous informatiom	Absolute	Local	Global	Passive	3
358	What is Artifificial enviroment	Fulfill the requirement some extent	effective enviroment	Global value of robot	active enviroment	1
359	The robots probable location is calculated approximately on the basis of	Odometry	Dead reckoning	Odomettry & reckoning	Pose estimation	3
360	What is odometry	Information acquired	estimation	Calculation	Motion Sensors	1
361	What is reckoning	Evaluating existing location	Evaluating Previous location	Information acquired	Finding the location	1
362	Natural Enviroment are not particularly organized or skilled for	Machines	Robots	Path finding	Odometry	2
363	Artificial landmarks positioned exclusively for the functions of	Robot localization	Global localization	Path finding	Approximation location	1
364	Active or inactive can be category of	Localization	Landmarks classes	pose evalution	Robot	2
365	Natural or artificial can be category of	Localization	Landmarks classes	Pose evalution	Robot	2
366	SONAR is example of	Video sensing	GPS	Robot	Machine	2

Things I do for LOVE

367	What is GPS	Global Positioning system	Global Point System	Global System	Global path System	1
368	Triagulation problem is defined as	Side-side-side	Side-angle-side	Both a&b	Side-by-side	3
369	Triagulation is a technique associate with	Pose	Landmarks classes	Robot	Odometry	1
370	Trillateration is a technique associate with	Pose	Landmarks classes	Robot	Odometry	1
371	what is GDOP	Geometric dilution of position	Geometric dilution of precision	Geometric dilution of path	Geometric dilution of pointer	2
372	what is HDOP	Horizantal geometric dilution of position	Horizantal geometric dilution of precision	Horizantal geometric dilution of precision	Horizantal geometric dilution of precision	2
373	what is PDOP	Position geometric dilution of position	Position geometric dilution of precision	Position geometric dilution of precision	Position geometric dilution of precision	2
374	Imge based servoing associate with	Robot pose	Robot action	Robot position	Robat path	1
375	Visual servoing associate with	Robot pose	Robot action	Robot position	Robat path	1
376	Sensor based servoing associate with	Robot pose	Robot action	Robot position	Robat path	1
377	Servoing is generally used to enable	Path	Position	Robot	Diraction	3
378	Practical sensor domensions which is referred as	Homing	servoing	Robat action	Pose estimation	1
379	A Kalman filter is useful in	Merging position	Merging pose estimate	Merging path	Merging revoking	2
380	What is EKF	Existance Kalman filter	Extended Klaman Filter	Each Kalman filter	Evalution Kalman Filter	2
381	Adaptive localization at multiple scales is a technique of	Recursive filtering	Filtering	Laandmark	Pose estimation	1
382	Classification of data points is a technique of	Recursive filtering	Filtering	Laandmark	Pose estimation	1
383	Weighted voting of correction vectors is a technique of	Recursive filtering	Filtering	Laandmark	Pose estimation	1
384	Convergense of the estimates is a technique of	Recursive filtering	Filtering	Laandmark	Pose estimation	1

Things I do for LOVE

385	Topological Maps referred as	Relational maps	Geomatric Maps	Perceptul maps	Sensorial maps	1
386	The Signals which represent raw data or domainn conversions are referred as	Relational maps	Sensorial maps	Perceptul maps	Geomatric Maps	2
387	The Signals which represent 2D & 3D odjects gathered from sensor data are referred as	Relational maps	Sensorial maps	Perceptul maps	Geomatric Maps	4
388	A clearly different group of maps showing particular application to robots is called as	Relational maps	Sensorial maps	Perceptul maps	Geomatric Maps	3
389	Whai is necessity for a lot of sensible mobile robotics funaction	Map discovery	Geomatric Maps	Perceptul maps	Sensorial maps	1
390	Which is fundamental approache of mapping	Mapping without localization	Sensorial maps	Perceptul maps	Geomatric Maps	1
391	Which is fundamental approache of mapping	Simltaneous Localization and mapping	Sensorial maps	Perceptul maps	Geomatric Maps	1
392	Which is fundamental approache of mapping	Loop Closing	Sensorial maps	Perceptul maps	Geomatric Maps	1
393	Which is type of Robotics Perception	Marker related	Map related	Path related	Position related	1
394	Which is type of Robotics Perception	Map related	Path related	Position related	Edge related	4
395	What is AGV	Automated guided Vehical	Automated grid Vehical	Automated grid Van	Automatic guided Vehical	1
396	Which is level of performance	Driving system	Convoy system	Convoy assistant	Automatic guided Vehical	2
397	Which is mode of mining	Open pit mining	Close pit mining	Mining	Pit Mining	1
398	Which is mode of mining	Close pit mining	Mining	Pit Mining	Underground Mining	4
399	Who work on space Robotics mission	NASA	IBM	Google	Yahoo	1
400	Who work on space Robotics mission	Soviet	IBM	Google	Yahoo	1
401	What is Global Hawk	Atonomous aircraft	Aircraft	Airoplan	Robot	1
402	Which is the type of Robotics Perception	Loop related perception	Marker related perception	skill related perception	Path related	2
403	Robots Localization shows the robots	Performance	Capability	Direction	Measurements	2
404	Relative localization attempts to find out the	Performance	location	Direction	Robot	2
405	Abolute localization tries to calculate approximately the location of the robot	with the data of its earlier location	with the data of its next location	without the data of its earlier locaation	without the data of its next location	3

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406	Global does not localization required	Previous information	Previous location	Next location	Measurements	1
407	Passive localization required	Direction	pit mining	Sensor data	performanc	3
408	Which is the correct category of landmarks	active or inactive	active localization	Passive localization	Inactive localization	1
409	Which technique that are used to find solution of limited eqation in landmarks	Orientation	Triangulation	Contruction	Inactive localization	2
410	Which is the correct technique that are used to find solution of limited eqation in landmarks	Orientation	Trilateration	Contruction	Inactive localization	2
411	Robot pose landmark is defined as	Image based servoing	Data based servoing	Content based servoing	servoing	1
412	Homing is referred for	Performance	location	Direction	Robot	1
413	Which is incorrect techniques for recursive filtering	Adaptive localization	Classification of data points	comparative behaviours	Quality measures	1
414	The signals which represnts raw data are referred as	Sensorial map	Geometric map	Local relational	Topological	1
415	which is the correct for The signals which represnts 2D or 3D objects	Sensorial map	Geometric map	Local relational	Topological	2
416	Mapping without localization is approach of	Localization	Mapping	Landmark	Robot pose	2
417	Loop closing is fundamental approach of	Localization	Mapping	Landmark	Robot pose	2
418	Simultaneous localization and mapping is fundamental approach of	Localization	Mapping	Landmark	Robot pose	2
419	Which robot is used for cargo handling	Sensor robot	AGV	Intelligent robot	Helpmet robot	2
420	Dragline is related to	Open pit mining	Iunderground mining	open mining	Close mining	1
421	Space robotics missions are part of	NASA	Moon	Earth	Intelligent robot	1
422	For agriculture purpose which robot is used	Domestic robot	Green house robot	AGV	Helpmet robot	2
423	Soviet union initiated	Domestic robot	Moon walker robot	AGV	Helpmet robot	2
424	Automated Driving systems is part of	Intelligent vehicals	Moon walker robot	AGV	Helpmet robot	1
425	For hazaradous task which mining is used	Close pit mining	Mining	Pit Mining	Underground Mining	4

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UNIT ONE	SUB : 410242 AIR					
Sr. No.	**Questions**	**a**	**b**	**c**	**d**	**Answer**
e.g 1	**Write down question**	**Option a**	**Option b**	**Option c**	**Option d**	**a/b/c/d**
1	Depth First Search is equivalent to which of the traversal in the Binary Trees?	Pre-order Traversal	Post-order Traversal	Level-order Traversal	In-order Traversal	**a**
2	Time Complexity of DFS is? (V – number of vertices, E – number of edges)	O(E)	O(V)	O(V+E)	O(V*E)	**c**
3	The Depth First Search traversal of a graph will result into?	Linked List	Tree	Graph with back edges	Array	**b**
4	Which algorithm is used in graph traversal and path finding?	C*	A*	E*	D*	**b**
5	Branch and bound is a _____	data structure	type of tree	sorting algorithm	problem solving technique	**d**
6	Which data structure is used for implementing a LIFO branch and bound strategy?	stack	queue	array	linked list	**a**
7	Which data structure is used for implementing a FIFO branch and bound strategy	stack	queue	array	linked list	**b**
8	Which of the following can traverse the state space tree only in DFS manner?	branch and bound	dynamic programmin g	greedy algorithm	backtracking	**d**

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9	Which of the following is false in the case of a spanning tree of a graph G?	It is tree that spans G	It is a subgraph of the G	It can be either cyclic or acyclic	It includes every vertex of the G	**c**
10	Consider a undirected graph G with vertices { A, B, C, D, E}. In graph G, every edge has distinct weight. Edge CD is edge with minimum weight and edge AB is edge with maximum weight. Then, which of the following is false?	Every minimum spanning tree of G must contain CD	If AB is in a minimum spanning tree, then its removal must disconnect G	No minimum spanning tree contains AB	G has a unique minimum spanning tree	**c**
11	Which search strategy is also called as blind search?	Uninformed search	Informed search	Simple reflex search	All of the mentioned	**a**
12	Which search is implemented with an empty first-in-first-out queue?	Depth-first search	Breadth-first search	Bidirectional search	None of the mentioned	**b**
13	How many successors are generated in backtracking search?	1	2	3	4	**a**
14	Which algorithm is used to solve any kind of problem?	Breadth-first algorithm	Tree algorithm	Bidirectional search algorithm	None of the mentioned	**b**
15	Which search algorithm imposes a fixed depth limit on nodes?	Depth-limited search	Depth-first search	Iterative deepening search	Bidirectional search	**a**
16	Which search implements stack operation for searching the states?	Depth-limited search	Depth-first search	Iterative deepening search	Bidirectional search	**b**
17	Strategies that know whether one non-goal state is “more promising” than another are called _____	Informed & Unformed Search	Unformed Search	Heuristic & Unformed Search	Informed & Heuristic Search	**d**

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18	uniform-cost search expands the node n with the _____	Lowest path cost	Heuristic cost	Highest path cost	Average path cost	**a**
19	What is the other name of informed search strategy?	Simple search	Heuristic search	Online search	None of the mentioned	**b**
20	Which search uses the problem specific knowledge beyond the definition of the problem?	Informed search	Depth-first search	Breadth-first search	Uninformed search	**a**
21	A heuristic is a way of trying _____	To discover something or an idea embedded in a program	To search and measure how far a node in a search tree seems to be from a goal	To compare two nodes in a search tree to see if one is better than another	All of the mentioned	**d**
22	A* algorithm is based on _____	Breadth-First -Search	Depth-First –Search	Best-First-Sea rch	Hill climbing	**c**
23	Best-First search is a type of informed search, which uses _____ to choose the best next node for expansion	Evaluation function returning lowest evaluation	Evaluation function returning highest evaluation	Evaluation function returning lowest & highest evaluation	None of them is applicable	**a**
24	Heuristic function h(n) is _____	Lowest path cost	Cheapest path from root to goal node	Estimated cost of cheapest path from root to goal node	Average path cost	**c**
25	Greedy search strategy chooses the node for expansion in _____	Shallowest	Deepest	The one closest to the goal node	Minimum heuristic cost	**c**

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26	What is the evaluation function in greedy approach?	Heuristic function	Path cost from start node to current node	Path cost from start node to current node + Heuristic cost	Average of Path cost from start node to current node and Heuristic	**a**
27	What is the evaluation function in A* approach?	Heuristic function	Path cost from start node to current node	Path cost from start node to current node + Heuristic cost	Average of Path cost from start node to current node and Heuristic	**c**
28	In many problems the path to goal is irrelevant, this class of problems can be solved using _____	Informed Search Techniques	Uninformed Search Techniques	Local Search Techniques	Informed & Uninformed Search Techniques	**c**
29	Though local search algorithms are not systematic, key advantages would include _____	Less memory	More time	Finds a solution in large infinite space	Less memory & Finds a solution in large infinite space	**d**
30	_____ Is an algorithm, a loop that continually moves in the direction of increasing value – that is uphill.	Up-Hill Search	Hill-Climbing	Hill algorithm	Reverse-Dow n-Hill search	**b**
31	When will Hill-Climbing algorithm terminate?	Stopping criterion met	Global Min/ Max is achieved	No neighbor has higher value	All of the mentioned	**c**
32	Hill climbing sometimes called _____ because it grabs a good neighbor state without thinking ahead about where to go next	Needy local search	Heuristic local search	Greedy local search	Optimal local search	**c**

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33	Searching using query on Internet is, use of _____ type of agent	Offline agent	Online agent	Both Offline & Online agent	Goal Based & Online agent	**d**
34	Best-First search can be implemented using the following data structure	Queue	Stack	Priority Queue	Circular Queue	**c**
35	Which is used to improve the performance of heuristic search?	Quality of nodes	Quality of heuristic function	Simple form of nodes	None of the mentioned	**b**
36	Which search is complete and optimal when h(n) is consistent?	Best-first search	Depth-first search	Both Best-first & Depth-first search	A* search	**d**
37	Which method is used to search better by learning?	Best-first search	Depth-first search	Metalevel state space	None of the mentioned	**c**
38	Which search uses only the linear space for searching?	Best-first search	Recursive best-first search	Depth-first search	None of the mentioned	**b**
39	What is the heuristic function of greedy best-first search?	f(n) != h(n)	f(n) < h(n)	f(n) = h(n)	f(n) > h(n)	**c**
40	Which function will select the lowest expansion node at first for evaluation?	Greedy best-first search	Best-first search	Depth-first search	None of the mentioned	**b**

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UNIT TWO	SUB : 410242 AIR					
Sr. No.	**Questions**	**a**	**b**	**c**	**d**	**Answer**
e.g 1	**Write down question**	**Option a**	**Option b**	**Option c**	**Option d**	**a/b/c/d**
1	This set of Basic Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers focuses on “Constraints Satisfaction Problems”.	a) Constraints Satisfaction Problems	b) Uninformed Search Problems	c) Local Search Problems	d) All of the mentioned	**a**
2	Which of the Following problems can be modeled as CSP?	a) 8-Puzzle problem	b) 8-Queen problem	c) Map coloring problem	d) All of the mentioned	**d**
3	What among the following constitutes to the incremental formulation of CSP?	a) Path cost	b) Goal cost	c) Successor function	d) All of the mentioned	**d**
4	The term _____ is used for a depth-first search that chooses values for one variable at a time and returns when a variable has no legal values left to assign.	a) Forward search	b) Backtrack search	c) Hill algorithm	d) Reverse-Down-Hill search	**b**
5	To overcome the need to backtrack in constraint satisfaction problem can be eliminated by _____	a) Forward Searching	b) Constraint Propagation	c) Backtrack after a forward search	d) Omitting the constraints and focusing only on goals	**a**
6	The BACKTRACKING-SEARCH algorithm in Figure 5.3 has a very simple policy for what to do when a branch of the search fails: back up to the preceding variable and try a different value for it. This is called chronological-backtracking. It is also possible to go all the way to set of variable that caused failure	a) True	b) False			**a**

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7	Consider a problem of preparing a schedule for a class of student. What type of problem is this?	a) Search Problem	b) Backtrack Problem	c) CSP	d) Planning Problem	**c**
8	Constraint satisfaction problems on finite domains are typically solved using a form of _____	a) Search Algorithms	b) Heuristic Search	c) Greedy Search	d) All of the mentioned	**d**
9	Solving a constraint satisfaction problem on a finite domain is an/a _____ problem with respect to the domain size.	a) P complete	b) NP complete	c) NP hard	d) Domain dependent	**b**
10	_____ is/are useful when the original formulation of a problem is altered in some way, typically because the set of constraints to consider evolves because of the environment.	a) Static CSPs	b) Dynamic CSPs	c) Flexible CSPs	d) None of the mentioned	**b**
11	Flexible CSPs relax on _____	a) Constraints	b) Current State	c) Initial State	d) Goal State	**a**
12	Language/Languages used for programming Constraint Programming includes _____	a) Prolog	b) C#	c) C	d) Fortrun	**a**
13	Backtracking is based on _____	a) Last in first out	b) First in first out	c) Recursion	d) Both Last in first out & Recursion	**d**
14	Constraint Propagation technique actually modifies the CSP problem.	a) True	b) False			**a**
15	When do we call the states are safely explored?	a) A goal state is unreachable from any state	b) A goal state is denied access	c) A goal state is reachable from every state	d) None of the mentioned	**c**
16	Which of the following algorithm is generally used CSP search algorithm	a) Breadth-first search algorithm	b) Depth-first search algorithm	c) Hill-climbing search	d) None of the mentioned	**b**

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17	Which of the following algorithm is generally used CSP search algorithm?	1.Breadth-first search algorithm	2. Depth-first search algorithm	3. Hill-climbing search algorithm	4. None of the mentioned	**b**
18	When do we call the states are safely explored?	1. A goal state is unreachable from any state	2. A goal state is denied access	3. A goal state is reachable from every state	4. None of the mentioned	**c**
19	Constraint Propagation technique actually modifies the CSP problem.	a) True	b) False			**a**
20	CSPs are –	an alternative formulation for general problem solving method	ways of formulating problems using variables and constraints	problems that come in the way of satisfying constraints	problems that arise after constraint satisfaction	**a**
21	A constraint is	something that prevents an algorithm from solving a problem.	a restriction on what values the variables in the problem can take.	a limitation of the problem solving approach.	none of the above.	**b**
22	A Binary CSP is	a CSP with only two variables.	a CSP where each variable can take only two values.	a CSP with only two constraints.	a CSP where the size of the scope of every constraint is two.	**d**
23	A CSP with only soft constraints, also called preferences	has only solutions with all constraints satisfied.	may have not any solution at all.	can have more than one solution with different associated	none of the above	**c**

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24	Searching using query on Internet is, use of _____ type of agent	1. Offline agent	2. Online agent	3. Both Offline & Online agent	4. Goal Based & Online agent	**d**
25	Mark two main features of Genetic Algorithm	1. Fitness function & Crossover techniques	2. Crossover techniques & Random mutation	3. Individuals among the population & Random mutation	4. Random mutation & Fitness function	**a**
26	Optimality of BFS is	1. When there is less number of nodes	2. When all step costs are equal	3. When all step costs are unequal	4. None of the mentioned	**b**
27	A production rule consists of	1. A set of Rule	2. A sequence of steps	3. Set of Rule & sequence of steps	4. Arbitrary representation to problem	**c**
28	The major component/components for measuring the performance of problem solving	1. Completeness	2. Optimality	3. Time and Space complexity	4. All of the mentioned	**d**
29	Web Crawler is a/an	1. Intelligent goal-based agent	2. Problem-solv agent	3. Simple reflex agent	4. Model based agent	**a**
30	What is state space?	1. The whole problem	2. Your Definition to a problem	3. Problem you design	4. Representing your problem with variable and parameter	**d**

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31	he main task of a problem-solving agent is	1. Solve the given problem and reach to goal	2. To find out which sequence of action will get it to the goal state	3. All of the mentioned	4. None of the mentioned	**c**
32	The process by which the brain orders actions needed to complete a specific task is referred as _____	a) Planning problem	b) Partial order planning	c) Total order planning	d) Both Planning problem & Partial order planning	**d**
33	The famous spare tire problem or Scheduling classes for bunch of students or Air cargo transport are the best example of _____	a) Planning problem	b) Partial Order planning problem	c) Total order planning	d) None of the mentioned	**a**
34	To eliminate the inaccuracy problem in planning problem or partial order planning problem we can use _____ data structure/s.	a) Stacks	b) Queue	c) BST (Binary Search Tree)	d) Planning Graphs	**d**
35	Planning graphs consists of _____	a) a sequence of levels	b) a sequence of levels which corresponds to time steps in the plan	c) a sequence of actions which corresponds to the state of the system	d) none of the mentioned	**b**
36	Planning graphs works only for prepositional planning problems.	a) True	b) False			**a**

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37	_____ algorithms is used to extract the plan directly from the planning graph, rather than using graph to provide heuristic.	a) BFS/DFS	b) A*	c) Graph-Plan	d) Greedy	**c**
38	What is the other name of each plan resulted in partial order planning?	a) Polarization	b) Linearization	c) Solarization	d) None of the mentioned	**b**
39	. What are the two major aspects which combines AI Planning problem?	a) Search & Logic	b) Logic & Knowledge Based Systems	c) FOL & Logic	d) Knowledge Based Systems	**a**
40	Which of the following are action langauges	a) STRIP	b)ADL	C) All of the mentioned	d) None of the mentioned	**c**

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UNIT THREE	SUB : 410242 AIR					
Sr. No.	**Questions**	**a**	**b**	**c**	**d**	**Ans**
1	Knowledge and reasoning also play a crucial role in dealing with _____ environment.	Completely Observable	Partially Observable	Neither Completely nor Partially Observable	Only Completely and Partially Observable	**b**
2	Treatment chosen by doctor for a patient for a disease is based on _____	Only current symptoms	Current symptoms plus some knowledge from the textbooks	Current symptoms plus some knowledge from the textbooks plus experience	All of the mentioned	**c**
3	A knowledge-based agent can combine general knowledge with current percepts to infer hidden aspects of the current state prior to selecting actions.	TRUE	FALSE			**a**
4	A) Knowledge base (KB) is consists of set of statements. B) Inference is deriving a new sentence from the KB. Choose the correct option.	A is true, B is true	A is false, B is false	A is true, B is false	A is false, B is true	**a**

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5	Wumpus World is a classic problem, best example of _____	Single player Game	Two player Game	Reasoning with Knowledge	Knowledge based Game	**c**
6	‘α |= β ‘(to mean that the sentence α entails the sentence β) if and only if, in every model in which α is _____ β is also _____	True, true	True, false	False, true	False, false	**a**
7	Which is not a property of representation of knowledge?	Representational Verification	Representational Adequacy	Inferential Adequacy	Inferential Efficiency	**a**
8	Which is not Familiar Connectives in First Order Logic?	and	if	or	not	**d**
9	Inference algorithm is complete only if _____	It can derive any sentence	It can derive any sentence that is an entailed version	It is truth preserving	It can derive any sentence that is an entailed version & It is truth preserving	**d**
10	An inference algorithm that derives only entailed sentences is called sound or truth-preserving.	TRUE	FALSE			**a**
11	Which algorithm will work backward from the goal to solve a problem?	Forward chaining	Backward chaining	Hill-climb algorithm	None of the mentioned	**b**
12	Which is mainly used for automated reasoning?	Backward chaining	Forward chaining	Logic programming	Parallel programming	**c**

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13	What will backward chaining algorithm will return?	Additional statements	Substitutes matching the query	Logical statement	All of the mentioned	**b**
14	How can be the goal is thought of in backward chaining algorithm?	Queue	List	Vector	Stack	**d**
15	What is used in backward chaining algorithm?	Conjuncts	Substitution	Composition of substitution	None of the mentioned	**c**
16	Which algorithm are in more similar to backward chaining algorithm?	Depth-first search algorithm	Breadth-first search algorithm	Hill-climbing search algorithm	All of the mentioned	**a**
17	Which problem can frequently occur in backward chaining algorithm?	Repeated states	Incompleteness	Complexity	Both Repeated states & Incompleteness	**d**
18	How the logic programming can be constructed?	Variables	Expressing knowledge in a formal language	Graph	All of the mentioned	**b**
19	What form of negation does the prolog allows?	Negation as failure	Proposition	Substitution	Negation as success	**a**
20	Which is omitted in prolog unification algorithm?	Variable check	Occur check	Proposition check	Both Occur & Proposition check	**b**
21	What is the frame?	A way of representing knowledge	Data Structure	Data Type	None of the mentioned	**a**

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22	Frames in artificial intelligence is derived from semantic nets.	TRUE	FALSE			**a**
23	Which of the following elements constitutes the frame structure?	Facts or Data	Procedures and default values	Frame names	Frame reference in hierarchy	**a**
24	Like semantic networks, frames can be queried using spreading activation.	TRUE	FALSE			**a**
25	What is Hyponymy relation?	A is part of B	B has A as a part of itself	A is subordinate of B	A is superordinate of B	**c**
26	The basic inference mechanism in semantic network in which knowledge is represented as Frames is to follow the links between the nodes.	TRUE	FALSE			**a**
27	There exists two way to infer using semantic networks in which knowledge is represented as Frames.	Intersection Search	Inheritance Search	TRUE	FALSE	**a**
28	What among the following constitutes the representation of the knowledge in different forms?	Relational method where each fact is set out systematically in columns	Inheritable knowledge where relational knowledge is made up of objects	Inferential knowledge	All of the mentioned	**d**
29	What are Semantic Networks?	A way of representing knowledge	Data Structure	Data Type	None of the mentioned	**a**
30	Graph used to represent semantic network is _____	Undirected graph	Directed graph	Directed Acyclic graph (DAG)	Directed complete graph	**b**

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31	Which of the following are the Semantic Relations used in Semantic Networks?	Meronymy	Holonymy	Hyponymy	All of the mentioned	**d**
32	What is Meronymy relation?	A is part of B	B has A as a part of itself	A is a kind of B	A is superordinate of B	**a**
33	What is Hypernym relation?	A is part of B	B has A as a part of itself	A is a kind of B	A is superordinate of B	**d**
34	What is Holonymy relation?	A is part of B	B has A as a part of itself	A is a kind of B	A is superordinate of B	**b**
35	The basic inference mechanism in semantic network is to follow the links between the nodes.	TRUE	FALSE			**a**
36	The rule of Universal Instantiation (UI for short) says that we can infer any sentence obtained by substituting a ground term (a term without variables) for the variable.	TRUE	FALSE			**a**
37	The corresponding Existential Instantiation rule: for the existential quantifier is slightly more complicated. For any sentence a, variable v, and constant symbol k that does not appear elsewhere in the knowledge base.	TRUE	FALSE			**a**
38	Lifted inference rules require finding substitutions that make different logical expressions looks identical.	Existential Instantiation	Universal Instantiation	Unification	Modus Ponen	**c**

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39	Which of the following is not the style of inference?	Forward Chaining	Backward Chaining	Resolution Refutation	Modus Ponen	**d**
40	For resolution to apply, all sentences must be in conjunctive normal form, a conjunction of disjunctions of literals.	TRUE	FALSE			**a**

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UNIT FOUR	SUB : 410242 AIR					
Sr. No.	**Questions**	**a**	**b**	**c**	**d**	**Answer**
1	Information retrieval systems have much in common with	Filing systems	Transaction systems	Database systems	Management systems	**c**
2	Natural Language Processing is form of artificial intelligence that helps machine "read" text by simulating _____ ability to understand language	Text	human	lexical	program	**b**
3	NLG stand for____	Named Language Generation	Named Linked Generation	Natural Language Genration	None of above	**c**
4	Lexical Analysis is one of the steps for Natural Language Processing	TRUE	FALSE			**a**
5	Code generation is one of the steps for Natural Language Processing	TRUE	FALSE			**b**
6	What is plasticity in neural networks?	input pattern keeps on changing	input pattern has become static	output pattern keeps on changing	output is static	**a**
7	Semantic Analysis is one of the steps for Natural Language Processing	TRUE	FALSE			**a**
8	Natural Language Genration process includes	Text Realization	Syntatic Analysis	Integration	None of above	**a**
9	Inductive learning is _____learning technique	unSupervised	Supervised	reinforcement	None of above	**b**

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10	What is the field of Natural Language Processing (NLP)?	Computer Science	Artificial Intelligence	Linguistics	All of the mentioned	**d**
11	Disclosure integration is one of the steps for Natural Language Processing	TRUE	FALSE			**a**
12	NLP is concerned with the interactions between computers and human (natural) languages.	TRUE	FALSE			**a**
13	What is the main challenge/s of NLP?	Handling Ambiguity of Sentences	Handling Tokenization	Handling POS-Tagging	All of the mentioned	**a**
14	Modern NLP algorithms are based on machine learning, especially statistical machine learning.	TRUE	FALSE			**a**
15	Choose form the following areas where NLP can be useful.	Automatic Text Summarization	Automatic Question-Answering Systems	Information Retrieval	All of the mentioned	**d**
16	Which of the following includes major tasks of NLP?	Automatic Summarization	Discourse Analysis	Machine Translation	All of the mentioned	**d**
17	What is Coreference Resolution?	Anaphora Resolution	Given a sentence or larger chunk of text, determine which words (“mentions”) refer to the same objects (“entities”)	All of the mentioned	None of the mentioned	**b**

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18	What is Machine Translation?	Converts one human language to another	Converts human language to machine language	Converts any human language to English	Converts Machine language to human language	**a**
19	The more general task of coreference resolution also includes identifying so-called “bridging relationships” involving referring expressions	TRUE	FALSE			**a**
20	What is Morphological Segmentation?	Does Discourse Analysis	Separate words into individual morphemes and identify the class of the morphemes	Is an extension of propositional logic	None of the mentioned	**b**
21	Natural Language generation is the main task of Natural language processing.	TRUE	FALSE			**a**
22	Given a stream of text, Named Entity Recognition determines which pronoun maps to which noun.	TRUE	FALSE			**b**
23	OCR (Optical Character Recognition) uses NLP.	TRUE	FALSE			**a**
24	Parts-of-Speech tagging determines _____	part-of-speech for each word dynamically as per meaning of the sentence	part-of-speech for each word dynamically as per sentence structure	all part-of-speech for a specific word given as input	all of the mentioned	**d**

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25	Parsing determines Parse Trees (Grammatical Analysis) for a given sentence.	TRUE	FALSE			**a**
26	. IR (information Retrieval) and IE (Information Extraction) are the two same thing.	TRUE	FALSE			**b**
27	Many words have more than one meaning; we have to select the meaning which makes the most sense in context. This can be resolved by _____	Fuzzy Logic	Word Sense Disambiguation	Shallow Semantic Analysis	All of the mentioned	**b**
28	Given a sound clip of a person or people speaking, determine the textual representation of the speech.	Text-to-speech	Speech-to-text	All of the mentioned	None of the mentioned	**b**
29	Speech Segmentation is a subtask of Speech Recognition.	TRUE	FALSE			**a**
30	In linguistic morphology _____ is the process for reducing inflected words to their root form.	Rooting	Stemming	Text-Proofing	Both Rooting & Stemming	**b**
31	Probability of error in recall of stored patterns can be reduced if?	patterns are stored appropriatel	inputs are captured appropriately	weights are chosen appropriately	none of the mentioned	**c**
32	What is pattern environment?	probability of desired patterns	probability of given patterns	behaviour of system	none of the mentioned	**d**
33	What should be the aim of training procedure in boltzman machine of feedback networks?	to capture inputs	to feedback the captured outputs	to capture the behaviour of system	none of the mentioned	**d**

Things I do for LOVE

34	What consist of boltzman machine?	fully connected network with both hidden and visible units	asynchronous operation	stochastic update	all of the mentioned	**d**
35	What's the main point of difference between human & machine intelligence?	human perceive everything as a pattern while machine perceive it merely as data	human have emotions	human have more IQ & intellect	human have sense organs	**a**
36	Does pattern classification belongs to category of non-supervised learning?	yes	no			**b**
37	What is unsupervised learning?	features of group explicitly stated	number of groups may be known	neither feature & nor number of groups is known	none of the mentioned	**c**
38	Does pattern classification & grouping involve same kind of learning?	yes	no			**b**
39	Does for feature mapping there's need of supervised learning?	yes	no			**b**
40	Example of a unsupervised feature map?	text recognition	voice recognition	image recognition	none of the mentioned	**b**

Things I do for LOVE

UNIT FIVE	SUB : 410242 AIR					
Sr. No.	**Questions**	**a**	**b**	**c**	**d**	**Ans**
1	_____ is the simplest method of collaborative robots and is used in applications when human interaction with robot is less.	a) Self monitored stop	b) Speed and separation monitoring	c) Power and force limiting	d) Hand guiding	**a**
2	IAD stands for _____	a) Intelligent Assist Device	b) Industrial Assist Device	c) International Assist Device	d) Informative Assist Device	**a**
3	Motive power was provided by the human worker.	Ture	FALSE			**a**
4	The collaborative robot arms are designed to mimic the range of motion of a _____	a) Network	b) Machine arm	c) Device	d) Human arm	**d**
5	A cobots as an apparatus and method for interaction between _____ and _____	a) person and computer	b) Device and computer	c) Device and human	d) Human and	**a**
6	A Robot is a	Programmable	Multi functional manipulator	Both (A) and (B)	None of the above	**c**
7	ANN stands for _____	Artificial neural network	Arithmetic neural network	Artificial neural node	None of the mentioned	**a**
8	Clockwise of Anti clockwise rotation about the vertical axis to the perpendicular arm is provided through	Shoulder swivel	Elbow extension	Arm sweep	Wrist bend	**c**
9	Drives are also known as	Actuators	Controller	Sensors	Manipulator	**a**

Things I do for LOVE

10	For a robot unit to be considered a functional industrial robot, typically, how many degrees of freedom would the robot have?	4	5	6	7	**c**
11	If a robot has k legs, then the number of possible events is :	N = (2k-2)	N = (2k-1)!	N = (2^k-1)!	D. N = (2k-2)!	**b**
12	In ANN, all PE's are connected with feedback.	TRUE	FALSE			**b**
13	In ANN, neurons are represented by _____	Processing element	Memory	Wires	None of the mentioned	**a**
14	In co – robot co represents?	a) Coordinative	b) Collaborative	c) Computer	d) Control	**b**
15	In which of the following operations Continuous Path System is used	Pick and Place	Loading and Unloading	Continuous welding	All of the above	**c**
16	Industrial Robots are generally designed to carry which of the following coordinate system(s).	Cartesian coordinate systems	Polar coordinate systems	Cylindrical coordinate system	All of the above	**d**
17	Internal state sensors are used for measuring _____ of the end effector.	Position	Position & Velocity	Velocity & Acceleration	Position, Velocity & Acceleration	**d**
18	L293D is a/an _____	Motor driver IC	Micro controller	Bluetooth module	IR receiver/ transmitter	**a**
19	MLP is feed-forward network.	TRUE	FALSE			**a**
20	Name the wheel which is used to rotates around the wheel axle and around the contact.	Castor wheel	Standard wheel	Swedish 45degree	spherical wheel	**b**

Things I do for LOVE

21	One of the leading American robotics centers is the Robotics Institute located at?	CMU	MIT	RAND	SRI	**A**
22	Principles of cybernetics was developed by _____	Josef capek	Norbert wiener	Isaac asimov	Karel capek	**b**
23	Radial movement (in & out) to the manipulator arm is provided by	Elbow extension	Wrist bend	Wrist swivel	Wrist yaw	**a**
24	Robot is derived from Czech word	Rabota	Robota	Rebota	Ribota	**b**
25	Robotics is a branch of AI, which is composed of _____.	Electrical Engineering	Mechanical Engineering	Computer Science	All of the above	**a**
26	The following drive is used for lighter class of Robot.	Pneumatic drive	Hydraulic drive	Electric drive	All of the above	**a**
27	The following is true for a Robot and NC Machine	Similar power drive technology is used in both	Different feedback systems are used in both	Programming is same for both	All of the above	**a**
28	The main objective(s) of Industrial robot is to	To minimise the labour requirement	To increase productivity	To enhance the life of production machines	All of the above	**d**
29	The Robot designed with Cartesian coordinate systems has	Three linear movements	Three rotational movements	Two linear and one rotational movement	Two rotational and one linear movement	**a**
30	The Robot designed with cylindrical coordinate systems has	Three linear movements	Three rotational movements	Two linear and one rotational movement	Two rotational and one linear movement	**c**

Things I do for LOVE

31	The Robot designed with Polar coordinate systems has	Three linear movements	Three rotational movements	Two linear and one rotational movement	Two rotational and one linear movement	**d**
32	What is the name for information sent from robot sensors to robot controllers?	temperature	pressure	feedback	signal	**c**
33	Which of the following is correct for proximity sensors?	Inductive type	Capacitive type	Ultrasonic wave type	All of the mentioned	**d**
34	Which of the following is not a programming language for computer controlled robot?	AMU	VAL	RAIL	HELP	**a**
35	Which of the following person used the name robot first time in print?	Josef capek	Karel capek	Isaac asimov	None of the mentioned	**c**
36	Which of the following represents muscles of a robot?	Actuators	Power supply	Micro controllers	Robotic arm	**a**
37	Which of the following sensors determines the relationship of the robot and its environment and the objects handled by it	Internal State sensors	External State sensors	Both (A) and (B)	None of the above	**c**
38	Which of the following statements concerning the implementation of robotic systems is correct?	implementation of robots CAN save existing jobs	implementation of robots CAN create new jobs	robotics could prevent a business from closing	All of the above	**d**
39	Which of the following work is done by General purpose robot?	Part picking	Welding	Spray painting	All of the above	**d**
40	ZMP stands for _____	Zero movement power	Zero magnetic point	Zero moment point	Zero metric point	**c**

Things I do for LOVE

UNIT SIX	SUB : 410242 AIR					
Sr. No.	**Questions**	**a**	**b**	**c**	**d**	**Ans**
1	Which of the following terms refers to the use of compressed gasses to drive (power) the robot device?	pneumatic	hydraulic	piezoelectric	photosensitive	**a**
2	With regard to the physics of power systems used operate robots, which statement or statements are most correct?	hydraulics involves the compression of liquids	hydraulics involves the compression of air	pneumatics involve the compression of air	chemical batteries produce AC power	**c**
3	Which of the following statements concerning the implementation of robotic systems is correct?	implementation of robots CAN save existing jobs	implementation of robots CAN create new jobs	robotics could prevent a business from closing	all of the mentioned	**d**
4	Which of the following IS NOT one of the advantages associated with a robotics implementation program?	Low costs for hardware and software	Robots work continuously around the clock	Quality of manufactured goods can be improved	Reduced company cost for worker fringe benefits	**a**
5	In a rule-based system, procedural domain knowledge is in the form of _____	rule interpreters	production rules	meta-rules	control rules	**b**
6	What is the goal of artificial intelligence?	To solve real-world problems	To solve artificial problems	To explain various sorts of intelligence	To extract scientific causes	**c**
7	Computers normally solve problem by breaking them down into a series of yes-or-no decisions represented by 1s and 0s. What is the name of the logic that allows computers to assign numerical values that fall somewhere between 0 and 1?	Human logic	Fuzzy logic	Boolean logic	Operational logic	**b**

Things I do for LOVE

8	Which of the following contains output segments of AI programming?	Printed language and synthesized	Manipulation of physical object	Locomotion	All of the mentioned	**d**
9	The component of an ICAI (Intelligent Computer Assisted Instruction) presenting information to the student is the?	Student model	Problem solving expertise	Tutoring module	All of the mentioned	**c**
10	The collaborative robot arms are designed to mimic the range of motion of a _____	Network	Machine arm	Device	Human arm	**d**
11	A_____ translates signals from the controller into the motor voltage and current signals.	Servo motor	Servo amplifier	AC motor	DC motor	**b**
12	Motors used for electronic actuator drives :	AC servo motors	DC servo motors	Stepper motors	All of the mentioned	**d**
13	The basic components of hydraulic fluid power system are :	Reservoir	Pump and lines	Actuating devices and control valves	All of the mentioned	**d**
14	An automatic apparatus or device that performs functions ordinarily ascribed to humans or operate with what appears to be almost human intelligence is called _____	Robot	Human	Animals	Reptiles	**a**
15	The basic components of robot are:	The mechanical linkage	Sensors and controllers	User interface and power conversion unit	All of the mentioned	**d**
16	Non servo robots are also called as:	Pick and place	Fixed stop robot	Both of the mentioned	None of the mentioned	**c**
17	An android takes the form of:	An insect.	A human body.	A simple robot arm.	Binocular vision.	**b**

Things I do for LOVE

18	The extent to which a machine vision system can differentiate between two objects is called the:	Magnification	Sensitivity	Selectivity	Resolution	**d**
19	A robot that has its own computer, and can work independently of other robots or computers, is called an:	Android	Insect robot	Automated guided vehicle	Autonomous robot	**d**
20	An asset of epipolar navigation is the fact that it:	Does not require binaural hearing.	Does not require a computer	Can be done from a single observation frame	Requires no reference points at all	**c**
21	Spherical coordinates can uniquely define the position of a point in up to:	One dimension	Two dimensions	Three dimensions	Four dimensions	**c**
22	If a robot can alter its own trajectory in response to external conditions, it is considered to be _____	intelligent	mobile	open loop	non-servo	**a**
23	What is Machine Translation?	Converts human language to machine language	Converts one human language to another	Converts any human language to English	Converts Machine language to human language	**b**
24	What is Space Robotics?	Development of machines for less space requirement	Development of machines in space	Development of machines for the space environment	All of the mentioned	**c**
25	Advantage/s of Space Robots	Perform tasks less expensively and sooner	less risk	Robots don't need to return to Earth	All of the mentioned	**d**

Things I do for LOVE

26	The control of autonomous robots involves a number of subtask/s	Understanding and modeling of the mechanism	Reliable control of the actuators	Coping with noise and uncertainty	All of the mentioned	**d**
27	Requirements for Robots in Intelligent Environments	Intuitive Human-Robot Interfaces	Adaptivity	Both of the (a) and (b) mentioned	None of the mentioned	**c**
28	How robots know where they are	Self-Localisation	Navigation	Both of the (a) and (b) mentioned	None of the mentioned	**a**
29	Technique used for position measurement by distance travelled	Calorimetry	Photometry	Odometry	All of the mentioned	**c**
30	Which are parts of SLAM ?	Landmark extraction	State estimation	None of the mentioned	Both of the (a) and (b) mentioned	**d**
31	The key point about suitable Landmarks	Similar landmarks should be present	Individual landmarks should be distinguishable from each	Duplication of landmarks in close vicinity	All of the mentioned	**b**
32	What is the best strategy for landmark identification ?	Template matching	Spell check	Nearest Neighbour Approach	None of the mentioned	**c**
33	What is a UAV ?	Unidentified Arial View	Computer Vision	Light Source	remotely piloted aircraft	**d**
34	Drone is a ----------	UAV	UFO	None of the mentioned	Both of the (a) and (b) mentioned	**a**

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35	Example of Personal service robot	Thermostats and heating ducts	§House cleaning	Automatic doors	Security services	**b**
36	Which is a lacuna in Traditional programming techniques for industrial robots	Only limited on-line sensing	Only limited sensing	Interaction with humans	Incorporation of uncertainty	**a**
37	Which is Uncertainty in Robot Systems	Sensor uncertainty	Non-observability	Action uncertainty	All of the mentioned	**d**
38	Which of the following contains output segments of AI programming?	Printed language and synthesized	Manipulation of physical object	Locomotion	All of the mentioned	**d**
39	Which kind of planning consists of successive representations of different levels of a plan?	Hierarchical planning	Non-hierarchical planning	Project planning	All of the mentioned	**a**
40	In which of the following situations might a blind search be acceptable?	Real life situation	Complex game	Small search space	None of the mentioned	**c**

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410242 AIR

Total points 20/20

MCQ Test3 for Defaulters

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Things I do for LOVE

✓ 1. Artificial Intelligent is * 1/1

- (●) System to make machine intelligent ✓
- ( ) Computer to make machine intelligent
- ( ) Study of algorithms to make machine intelligent
- ( ) Study to create animation

✓ 2. Father of AI * 1/1

- (●) John McCarthy ✓
- ( ) Alan Turing
- ( ) Norbert Wiener
- ( ) Newell and Simon

✓ 3. What is a state space * 1/1

- (●) The set of all states reachable from the initial state. ✓
- ( ) All goal states
- ( ) All initial states
- ( ) Reversible states

✓ 4. What is goal Test? * 1/1

- (●) It determines whether a given state is goal state. ✓
- ( ) It determines numeric cost of goal state.
- ( ) It determine path from the initial to goal state.
- ( ) All of the above

✓ 5. What is path cost? * 1/1

- [x] It is a function that assigns a numeric cost to each path. ✓
- [x] Cost of path can be described as the sum of the cost of the individual actions along the path. ✓

✓ 6. In, Hill Climbing Algorithm, * 1/1

Things I do for LOVE

- ○ We need to consider all nodes generated from initial node
- ◉ We need to consider all nodes generated from current node ✓
- ○ We need to consider all nodes generated from goal node

✓ 7. Types of Hill Climbing Algorithm are * 1/1

- [x] Simple hill Climbing ✓
- [x] Steepest-Ascent hill-climbing ✓
- [x] Stochastic hill Climbing ✓
- [ ] Startfast hill climbing

✓ 8. Termination criteria for Hill Climbing algorithm is * 1/1

- ◉ no successor of the node has a better heuristic value. ✓
- ○ no successor of the node has a less heuristic value.

Things I do for LOVE

✓ 9. DFID means * 1/1

- ◉ Depth First Iterative deepening ✓
- ○ Depth First Information Depended
- ○ Depth First Information Difference

✓ 10. DB-DFS stands for * 1/1

- ○ Depth Bounce Depth First Search

- ( ) Depth Bind Depth First Search
- (•) Depth Bounded Depth First Search ✓

✓ 11. In Goal Stack Planning, Robot arm can perform actions like * 1/1

- [x] Unstack, Stack ✓
- [x] Pikup, Putdown ✓
- [ ] Move and Generate

✓ 12. unstack (x,y) means * 1/1

- (•) Pick up X from its current position on block Y. ✓
- ( ) Place block X on block Y.
- ( ) Pick up X from the table and hold it.

Things I do for LOVE

✓ 13. For representation of STRIPS language we require * 1/1

- ( ) Goal State and Initial State
- ( ) Actions
- (•) All of the above ✓

✓ 14. STRIPS Language Representation, we need to use * 1/1

- (•) First order predicate ✓

- Second order predicate
- None of the above

✓ 5. FSSP starts with * 1/1

- goal state and try to find initial state
- (●) initial state and try to find goal state ✓
- None of the above

✓ 6. Stack (x,y) means * 1/1

- Pick up X from its current position on block Y.
- (●) Place block X on block Y. ✓
- Pick up X from the table and hold it.

Things I do for LOVE

✓ 7. In order to solve a problem represented by AND node, * 1/1

- (●) you need to solve the problems represented by all of his children ✓
- you need to solve the problems represented by any one of his children
- you need to solve the problems represented by any two of his children

✓ 8. In order to solve a problem represented by OR node, * 1/1

- you need to solve the problems represented by all of his children

- (●) you need to solve the problems represented by any one of his children ✓
- ( ) you need to solve the problems represented by any two of his children

✓ 9. In Rule based system, rules represented in the form of * 1/1

- (●) Pattern -> Action ✓
- ( ) Action -> Pattern

✓ 10. OPS5 stands for * 1/1

- (●) Official Production System ✓
- ( ) Official Produce System
- ( ) Office Production System

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MCQ Test1 for Defaulters

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✕ 1. Types of Localization * 0/1

- [x] Global and Local Localization ✕
- [ ] Strong and Week Localization

Correct answer

- [x] Strong and Week Localization

✕ 2. Landmark Classes are * 0/1

- [ ] active or passive
- [x] natural or artificial ✕
- [ ] Sound navigate and range

Correct answer

- [x] active or passive

✓ 3. Trilateration refers to * 1/1

- (●) the use of distance contraints ✓
- ( ) the use of angle (orientation) constraints.
- ( ) the use of free space

✗ 4. What is Delivery Robots? * …/1

Robots that are used to deliver a parcel to a location are called delivery robots. ✗

Correct answer

A delivery robot is an automated robot that brings your delivery directly to your door.

Things I do for LOVE

✓ 5. Triangulation refers to 1/1

- (●) the use of angle (orientation) constraints. ✓
- ( ) the use of variable constraints.

✕ 6. Mapping Techniques are 0/1

- [x] Sensorial ✓
- [x] Topological ✓
- [ ] Geometric

Correct answer

- [x] Sensorial
- [x] Topological
- [x] Geometric

Things I do for LOVE

✓ 7. Metric maps 1/1

- (●) which are based on an absolute reference frame and numerical estimates of where objects are in space ✓
- ( ) which are based on an absolute variable frame

✕ 8. Topological maps also known as 0/1

- ( ) relational maps
- (●) topological maps ✕
- ( ) sensors maps

Correct answer

relational maps

9. What is Space Robotics? ···/1

Space robotics is a field in robotics which deals with researching and producing robots which are capable of space exploration, recon, satellite repair, etc.

10. What is Domestic Robots? ···/1

Domestic Robots are robots which are used as household assistants.

Things I do for LOVE

11. Robotics deals with * 1/1

- [x] the construction, use of robots and computer systems
- [x] the design, use of robots and computer systems
- [x] the operation, use of robots and computer systems

12. Components of robotics are * 1/1

- [x] power source
- [x] collection of sensors
- [x] communication hardware

✓ 13. Path Planning algorithm * 1/1

- [x] Bug2 Algorithm ✓
- [ ] Point to algorithm
- [ ] Bug_P algorithm

✓ 14. Bug2 Algorithm is * 1/1

- (●) from the class of bug algorithms. ✓
- ( ) from the class of bug-free algorithms.
- ( ) from the class of bug-miss algorithms.

Things I do for LOVE

✗ 15. Range Sensors returns infinity if ..... exists in that direction. * 0/1

- (●) no obstacle ✗
- ( ) obstacle
- ( ) free space

Correct answer

- (●) obstacle

✓ 16. Contact sensors mostly * 1/1

- (●) used for obstacle avoidance robots. ✓
- ( ) used to refer to accelerometers and gyroscopes, which measure the second derivatives of position

✓ 17. Sonar sensor stands for * 1/1

- [x] Sound navigation and ranging ✓
- [ ] Sound navigate and ranging
- [ ] Sound navigate and range

✗ 18. Laser rangefinders are based on methodologies like 0/1

- [ ] Triangulation
- [x] Time of flight (TOF) ✓
- [x] Phase-based ✓

Correct answer

- [x] Triangulation
- [x] Time of flight (TOF)
- [x] Phase-based

Things I do for LOVE

✓ 19. Radar stands for 1/1

- (●) Radio detecting and ranging ✓
- ( ) Radio detecting and ringing
- ( ) Ratio detecting and ranging

✓ 20. Sensory-based behavior divided into two basic classes 1/1

- (●) tropism and taxis ✓
- ( ) tropism and axis
- ( ) tropism and terms

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Things I do for LOVE

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MCQ Test2 for Defaulters

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Things I do for LOVE

✓ 1. Knowledge based agent used * 1/1

- (●) Tell and Ask interface ✓
- ( ) Tell and remove interface
- ( ) Remove and solve interface

✗ 2. Inputs for Inference engine are * 0/1

- [x] Knowledge base ✓
- [ ] Input from environment
- [x] Query ✓

Correct answer

- [x] Knowledge base
- [x] Input from environment
- [x] Query

✓ 3. Compound Proposition means * 1/1

- (●) A statement formed from one or more atomic propositions using logical connectives. ✓
- ( ) A statement that does not specifically contain sub statements.

✗ 4. We can use quantifiers in ..... * 0/1

- [ ] Propositional logic
- [ ] Predicate logic
- [x] First order logic ✓

Correct answer

- [x] Predicate logic
- [x] First order logic

Things I do for LOVE

✓ 5. Types of quantifiers are * 1/1

- ( ) Universal
- ( ) Existential
- (●) All of the above ✓

✓ 6. Unification algorithm used to find * 1/1

- ○ Quantifiers
- ◉ Unifier ✓
- ○ Rule

✗ 7. In unification algorithm, if two predicate expressions having same .....then only we can find unifier. * 0/1

- ○ Initial Predicate symbol
- ○ No of arguments
- ◉ All of above ✗

Correct answer

- ◉ Initial Predicate symbol

Things I do for LOVE

✓ 8. Unifier means * 1/1

- ◉ Substitution so that two predicate expression will be identical. ✓
- ○ Addition so that two predicate expression will be identical.
- ○ All of the above

✓ 9. FOL Stands for * 1/1

- ○ First office order
- ◉ First order logic ✓
- ○ Firstly order logic

✓ 10. In ontology, we need to consider * 1/1

- ○ Object and Categories
- ◉ Unifier ✓
- ○ Rule

Things I do for LOVE

✓ 11. First step of NLP is * 1/1

- ◉ Lexical Analysis ✓
- ○ Symantec Analysis
- ○ Syntactic Analysis

✓ 12. NLP stands for * 1/1

- ○ Natural Language Process

- (●) Natural Language Processing ✓
- ( ) Neutral Language processing

✓ 13. Pragmatic analysis means * 1/1

- (●) It involves deriving those aspects of language which require real world knowledge. ✓
- ( ) It draws the exact meaning or the dictionary meaning from the text.
- ( ) It involves identifying and analyzing the structure of words.

✓ 14. The .....is the basic information processing unit of a NN. * 1/1

- (●) neuron ✓
- ( ) Bias
- ( ) Network

✓ 15. Back propagation used to * 1/1

- (●) modify weights to minimize errors ✓
- ( ) modify weights to maximize errors
- ( ) modify algorithm to minimize errors

Things I do for LOVE

✗ 16. Calculation of error in backpropagation * 0/1

- ○ ErrorB= Actual Output – Desired Output
- ◉ ErrorB= Desired Output – Actual Output ✗

Correct answer

- ◉ ErrorB= Actual Output – Desired Output

✓ 17. Disadvantage of backpropagation is * 1/1

- ◉ Backpropagation can be quite sensitive to noisy data. ✓
- ○ It has no parameters to tune apart from the numbers of input.
- ○ It is a standard method that generally works well.

Things I do for LOVE

✓ 18. Types of Machine learning are * 1/1

- [x] Reinforcement Learning ✓
- [x] Supervised Learning ✓
- [x] Unsupervised Learning ✓

✓ 19. In supervised Learning,.....will be used * 1/1

- (●) Labeled data ✓
- ( ) Unlabeled data
- ( ) missing data

✓ 20. In unsupervised Learning,.....will be used * 1/1

- ( ) Labeled data
- (●) Unlabeled data ✓
- ( ) missing data

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SUB : 410242 AIR

1. An Artificial Intelligence system developed by Terry A. Winograd to permit an interactive dialogue about a domain he called blocks-world.

- **SIMD**
- **STUDENT**
- **SHRDLU**
- **BACON**

View Answer
SHRDLU

2. What is Artificial intelligence?

- **Programming with your own intelligence**
- **Putting your intelligence into Computer**
- **Making a Machine intelligent**
- **Playing a Game**

Things I do for LOVE

View Answer
Artificial intelligence is Making a Machine intelligent

3. DARPA, the agency that has funded a great deal of American Artificial Intelligence research, is part of the Department of:

- **Education**
- **Defense**
- **Energy**
- **Justice**

View Answer
DARPA, the agency that has funded a great deal of American Artificial Intelligence research, is part of the Department of Defense.

4. Who is the “father” of artificial intelligence?

- John McCarthy
- Fisher Ada
- Allen Newell
- Alan Turning

View Answer
the “father” of artificial intelligence is Fisher Ada .

5. KEE is a product of:

- IntelliCorpn
- Teknowledge
- Texas Instruments
- Tech knowledge

View Answer
KEE is a product of IntelliCorpn .

Things I do for LOVE

6. Default reasoning is another type of -

- Analogical reasoning
- Bitonic reasoning
- Non-monotonic reasoning
- Monotonic reasoning

View Answer
Default reasoning is another type of Non-monotonic reasoning.

7. Weak AI is

- a set of computer programs that produce output that would be considered to reflect intelligence if it were generated by humans.
- the study of mental faculties through the use of mental models implemented on a computer.
- the embodiment of human intellectual capabilities within a computer.
- All of the above

View Answer
Weak AI is the study of mental faculties through the use of mental models implemented on a computer.

8. If a robot can alter its own trajectory in response to external conditions, it is considered to be:

- mobile
- open loop
- intelligent
- non-servo

View Answer
If a robot can alter its own trajectory in response to external conditions, it is considered to be intelligent .

Things I do for LOVE

9. One of the leading American robotics centers is the Robotics Institute located at

- RAND
- MIT
- CMU
- SRI

View Answer
One of the leading American robotics centers is the Robotics Institute located at CMU

10. What is the name of the computer program that contains the distilled knowledge of an expert?

- Management information System
- Expert system
- Data base management system
- Artificial intelligence

View Answer
Expert system contains the distilled knowledge of an expert.

11. In LISP, the function evaluates both <variable> and <object> is -

- setq
- add
- set
- eva

View Answer
In LISP, the function evaluates both <variable> and <object> is set.

12. What is Artificial intelligence?

- Making a Machine intelligent
- Putting your intelligence into Computer
- Programming with your own intelligence
- putting more memory into Computer

View Answer
Artificial intelligence is Making a Machine intelligent.

13. Which is not the commonly used programming language for AI?

- PROLOG
- LISP

Things I do for LOVE

- Perl
- Java script

View Answer
Perl is not the commonly used programming language for AI.

14. Which is not a property of representation of knowledge?

- Inferential Adequacy
- Representational Adequacy
- Representational Verification
- Inferential Efficiency

View Answer
Representational Verification is not a property of representation of knowledge.

15. A Hybrid Bayesian network contains

- Both discrete and continuous variables
- Only Discontinuous variable
- Both Discrete and Discontinuous variable
- Continous variable only.

View Answer
Both discrete and continuous variables

16. Computational learning theory analyzes the sample complexity and computational complexity of -

- Forced based learning
- Weak learning
- Inductive learning
- Knowledge based learning.

Things I do for LOVE

View Answer
Computational learning theory analyzes the sample complexity and computational complexity of Inductive learning.

17. Which is true?

- All formal languages are like natural language
- Not all formal languages are context-free

View Answer
Not all formal languages are context-free

18. What stage of the manufacturing process has been described as "the mapping of function onto form"?

- Distribution
- project management
- Design
- field service

View Answer
Design

Things I do for LOVE

19. Programming a robot by physically moving it through the trajectory you want it to follow is called:

- continuous-path control
- robot vision control
- contact sensing control
- pick-and-place control

View Answer
Programming a robot by physically moving it through the trajectory you want it to follow is called continuous-path control.

20. In LISP, the addition 3 + 2 is entered as -

- 3 add 2
- 3 + 2
- 3 + 2 =
- (+ 3 2)

View Answer
In LISP, the addition 3 + 2 is entered as (+ 3 2) .

21. Knowledge engineering is a field of Artificial intelligence.

- True
- False

View Answer
True

22. The first ai programming language was called

- Python
- IPL
- LISP
- Machine Language

View Answer
The first ai programming language was called IPL

Things I do for LOVE

SUB : 410242 AIR

1. Robotics is a branch of AI, which is composed of _____.

A. Electrical Engineering
B. Mechanical Engineering
C. Computer Science
D. All of the above
View Answer
Ans : **A**

Explanation: Robotics is a branch of AI, which is composed of Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, and Computer Science for designing, construction, and application of robots.

2. If a robot has k legs, then the number of possible events is :

A. N = (2k-2)
B. N = (2k-1)!
C. N = (2^k-1)!
D. N = (2k-2)!
View Answer
Ans : **B**

Explanation: If a robot has k legs, then the number of possible events N = (2k-1)!.

Things I do for LOVE

3. Name the wheel which is used to rotates around the wheel axle and around the contact.

A. Castor wheel
B. Standard wheel
C. Swedish 45degree
D. spherical wheel
View Answer
Ans : **B**

Explanation: Standard wheel : Rotates around the wheel axle and around the contact

4. What is the name for information sent from robot sensors to robot controllers?

A. temperature
B. pressure
C. feedback
D. signal

View Answer
Ans : **C**

Explanation: feedback is the name for information sent from robot sensors to robot controllers.

5. For a robot unit to be considered a functional industrial robot, typically, how many degrees of freedom would the robot have?

A. 4
B. 5
C. 6
D. 7
View Answer
Ans : **C**

Explanation: six degrees of freedom would the robot have.

6. Which of the following statements concerning the implementation of robotic systems is correct?

A. implementation of robots CAN save existing jobs
B. implementation of robots CAN create new jobs
C. robotics could prevent a business from closing
D. All of the above
View Answer
Ans : **D**

Explanation: All Options are correct.

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7. One of the leading American robotics centers is the Robotics Institute located at?

A. CMU
B. MIT
C. RAND
D. SRI
View Answer
Ans : **A**

Explanation: One of the leading American robotics centers is the Robotics Institute located at CMU.

8. What is full form of OCR in tasks of Computer Vision?

A. Optimum Character Reader
B. Optical Character Reader
C. Optimum Castor Reader
D. Optical Castor Reader
View Answer
Ans : **B**

Explanation: Optical Character Reader is the full form of OCR.

9. Which of the following is not application domains of Computer Vision?

A. Agriculture
B. Biometrics
C. Page control
D. Transport
View Answer
Ans : **C**

Explanation: Page control is not application domains of Computer Vision.

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10. computer vision plays vital role in the domains of _____.

A. safety
B. security
C. health
D. All of the above
View Answer
Ans : **D**

Explanation: The computer vision plays vital role in the domains of safety, security, health, access, and entertainment.

11. Which of the following is not a type of Robot Locomotion?

A. Legged
B. Wheeled

C. Tracked deslip
D. Tracked skid
View Answer
Ans : **C**

Explanation: Tracked deslip is not a type of Robot Locomotion.

12. If a robot has 3 legs, then the number of possible events is :

A. 24
B. 720
C. 120
D. 240
View Answer
Ans : **C**

Explanation: The number of possible events N = 120

13. Which of the following is not an essential components for construction of robots?

A. Power Supply
B. Actuators
C. Sensors
D. Energy
View Answer
Ans : **D**

Explanation: Engery is not an essential components for construction of robots.

Things I do for LOVE

14. Which of the following terms IS NOT one of the five basic parts of a robot?

A. peripheral tools
B. end effectors
C. controller
D. drive
View Answer
Ans : **A**

Explanation: peripheral tools is not one of the five basic parts of a robot.

15. Decision support programs are designed to help managers make _____

A. budget projections
B. visual presentations
C. business decisions
D. vacation schedules
View Answer
Ans : **C**

Explanation: Decision support programs are designed to help managers make business decisions.

16. In LISP, the function returns t if <object> is a CONS cell and nil otherwise

A. (cons <object>)
B. (consp <object>)
C. (eq <object>)
D. (cous = <object>)
View Answer
Ans : **B**

Explanation: In LISP, the function returns t if <object> is a CONS cell and nil otherwise (consp <object>)

Things I do for LOVE

17. Which of the following terms refers to the use of compressed gasses to drive (power) the robot device?

A. pneumatic
B. piezoelectric
C. hydraulic
D. photosensitive
View Answer
Ans : **A**

Explanation: pneumatic use of compressed gasses to drive (power) the robot device.

18. What is true about Robots?

A. They operate in real physical world
B. Inputs to robots is analog signal in the form of speech waveform or images

C. They need special hardware with sensors and effectors.
D. All of the above
View Answer
Ans : **D**

Explanation: All Options are correct.

19. Which of the following is not application of Robotics?

A. Industries
B. Military
C. Medicine
D. Hills
View Answer
Ans : **D**

Explanation: Hills is not Applications of Robotics.

20. Name the component of robot which is used to contract almost 40% when air is sucked in them.

A. Actuators
B. Muscle Wires
C. Pneumatic Air Muscles
D. Sensors
View Answer
Ans : **C**

Explanation: Pneumatic Air Muscles : They contract almost 40% when air is sucked in them.

Things I do for LOVE

SUB : 410242 AIR

1) Artificial Intelligence is about_____.

a. Playing a game on Computer

b. Making a machine Intelligent

c. Programming on Machine with your Own Intelligence

d. Putting your intelligence in Machine

Answer: b. Making a machine Intelligent.

Explanation: Artificial Intelligence is a branch of Computer science, which aims to create intelligent machines so that machine can think intelligently in the same manner as a human does.

---

2) Who is known as the -Father of AI"?

a. Fisher Ada

b. Alan Turing

c. John McCarthy

d. Allen Newell

Answer: c. John McCarthy

Explanation: John McCarthy was a pioneer in the AI field and known as the father of Artificial intelligence. He was not only the known as the father of AI but also invented the term Artificial Intelligence.

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3) Select the most appropriate situation for that a blind search can be used.

a. Real-life situation

b. Small Search Space

c. Complex game

d. All of the above

Answer: b. Small Search Space

Explanation: Blind Search is also known as uninformed search, and it does not contain any domain information such as closeness, location of the goal, etc. Hence the most appropriate situation that can be used for the blind search is Small-search Space.

---

4) The application/applications of Artificial Intelligence is/are

a. Expert Systems
b. Gaming
c. Vision Systems
d. All of the above

Answer: d. All of the above

Explanation: All the given options are the applications of AI.

---

5) Among the given options, which search algorithm requires less memory?

a. Optimal Search
b. Depth First Search
c. Breadth-First Search
d. Linear Search

Answer: b. Depth First Search

Explanation: The Depth Search Algorithm or DFS requires very little memory as it only stores the stack of nodes from the root node to the current node.

Things I do for LOVE

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6) If a robot is able to change its own trajectory as per the external conditions, then the robot is considered as the__

a. Mobile

b. Non-Servo

c. Open Loop

d. Intelligent

Answer: d. Intelligent

Explanation: If a robot is able to change its own trajectory as per the external conditions, then the robot is considered intelligent. Such type of agents come under the category of AI agents or Rational Agents.

---

7) Which of the given language is not commonly used for AI?

a. LISP

b. PROLOG

c. Python

d. Perl

Answer: d. Perl

Explanation: Among the given languages, Perl is not commonly used for AI. LISP and PROLOG are the two languages that have been broadly used for AI innovation, and the most preferred language is Python for AI and Machine learning.

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8) A technique that was developed to determine whether a machine could or could not demonstrate the artificial intelligence known as the___

a. Boolean Algebra

b. Turing Test

c. Logarithm

d. Algorithm

Answer: b. Turing Test

Explanation: In the year **1950**, mathematician and computing pioneer **Alan Turing** introduced a test to determine whether a machine can think like a human or not, which means it can demonstrate intelligence, known as the **Turing Test**. It was based on the **"Imitation game"** with some modifications. This technique is still a measure of various successful AI projects, with some updates.

---

9) The component of an Expert system is_____.

a. Knowledge Base

b. Inference Engine

c. User Interface

d. All of the above

Answer: d. All of the above

Explanation: Expert system is a part of AI and a computer program that is used to solve complex problems, and to give the decision-making ability like human. It does this with the help of **a Knowledge base, Inference engine, and User interface**, and all these are the components of an Expert System.

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10) Which algorithm is used in the Game tree to make decisions of Win/Lose?

a. Heuristic Search Algorithm

b. DFS/BFS algorithm

c. Greedy Search Algorithm

d. Min/Max algorithm

Answer: d. Min/Max Algorithm

Explanation: A game tree is a directed graph whose nodes represent the positions in Game and edges represent the moves. To make any decision, the game tree uses the Min/Max algorithm. The Min/Max algorithm is the preferred one over other search algorithms, as it provides the best move to the player, assuming that the opponent is also playing Optimally.

11) The available ways to solve a problem of state-space-search.

a. 1

b. 2

c. 3

d. 4

Answer: b. 2

Explanation: There are only two ways to solve the problems of state-space search.

---

12) Among the given options, which is not the required property of Knowledge representation?

a. Inferential Efficiency

b. Inferential Adequacy

c. Representational Verification

d. Representational Adequacy

Answer: C. Representational Verification

Explanation: Knowledge representation is the part of Artificial Intelligence that deals with AI agent thinking and how their thinking affects the intelligent behavior of agents. A good knowledge representation requires the following properties:

- **Representational Accuracy**
- **Inferential Adequacy**
- **Inferential Efficiency**
- **Acquisitional efficiency**

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13) An AI agent perceives and acts upon the environment using____.

a. Sensors

b. Perceiver

c. Actuators

d. Both a and c

Answer: d. Both a and c.

Explanation: An AI agent perceives and acts upon the environment using Sensors and Actuators. With Sensors, it senses the surrounding, and with Actuators, it acts on it.

---

14) Which rule is applied for the Simple reflex agent?

a. Simple-action rule

b. Simple &Condition-action rule

c. Condition-action rule

d. None of the above

Answer: c. Condition-action rule

Explanation: The simple reflex agent takes decisions only on the current condition and acts accordingly; it ignores the rest of history; hence it follows the Condition-action rule.

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15) Which agent deals with the happy and unhappy state?

a. Utility-based agent

b. Model-based agent

c. Goal-based Agent

d. Learning Agent

Answer: a. Utility-based agent

Explanation: Utility-based agent uses an extra component of utility that provides a measure of success at a given state. It decides that how efficient that state to achieve the goal, which specifies the happiness of the agent.

16) Rational agent always does the right things.

a. True

b. False

Answer: a. True

Explanation: Rational agent has clear preference, goal, and acts in a way to maximize its performance. It is said that it always does the right things, which means it gives the best performance for each action.

17) Which term describes the common-sense of the judgmental part of problem-solving?

a. Values-based

b. Critical

c. Analytical

d. Heuristic

Answer: d. Heuristic

Explanation: In problem-solving, the Heuristic describes the common sense or Judgemental part.

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18) Which AI technique enables the computers to understand the associations and relationships between objects and events?

a. Heuristic Processing

b. Cognitive Science

c. Relative Symbolism

d. Pattern Matching

Answer: d. Pattern Matching

Explanation: Pattern matching is a way to check a given sequence of tokens in order to determine the presence of a given character or data in the given sequence. It allows computers to understand the relationship between objects and events.

19) The exploration problem is where_____.

a. Agent contains the knowledge of State and actions.

b. Agent does not contain the knowledge of State and actions.

c. Only actions are known to the agent.

d. None of the above

Answer: b. Agent does not contain knowledge State and actions

Explanation: In Exploration problems, the agent does not contain the knowledge of state space and actions in advance. These are difficult problems and used in the real world.

20) In the Wumpus World Problem, the reason for the uncertainty is that the agent's sensor gives only__

a. Full & Global information

b. Partial & Global Information

c. Full & local information

d. Partial & local Information

Answer: d. Partial & local Information

Explanation: The Wumpus world is an example environment that is made of grids of squares surrounded by walls. Each square can have agents or objects. The world is used to demonstrate the worth of a knowledge-based agent and knowledge representation. In the environment, uncertainty arises as the agent can only perceive the close environment. The Wumpus world is represented in below image:

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21) The search algorithm which is similar to the minimax search, but removes the branches that don't affect the final output is known as__.

a. Depth-first search

b. Breadth-first search

c. Alpha-beta pruning

d. None of the above

Answer: c. Alpha-beta pruning

Explanation: Alpha-beta pruning algorithm is the modified version of the Minimax algorithm and returns the same moves as the original algorithm, but it removes all those nodes/branches that do not affect the final decision.

22) The maximum depth to which the alpha-beta pruning can be applied.

a. Eight states

b. Six states

c. Ten states

d. Any depth

Answer: d. Any depth

Explanation: The Alpha-beta pruning can be applied to any depth of the tree and it can eliminate the entire subtree, if it is not affecting the final decision.

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23) Among the given options, which is also known as inference rule?

a. Reference

b. Reform

c. Resolution

d. None of the above

Answer: c. Resolution

Explanation: Resolution is also known as inference rule as it shows the complete inference rule when applied to any search algorithm.

24) Which of the following option is used to build complex sentences in knowledge representation?

a. Symbols

b. Connectives

c. Quantifier

d. None of the above

Answer: b. Connectives

Explanation: Complex sentences are built by combining the atomic sentences using connectives.

25) Automatic Reasoning tool is used in_____.

a. Personal Computers

b. Microcomputers

c. LISP Machines

d. All of the above

Answer: c. LISP Machine

Explanation: ART or Automatic Reasoning tool is used in LISP machines to understand the different aspects of reasoning.

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26) If according to the hypothesis, the result should be positive, but in fact it is negative, then it is known as_____.

a. False Negative Hypothesis

b. False Positive Hypothesis

c. Specialized Hypothesis

d. Consistent Hypothesis

Answer: b. False Positive Hypothesis

Explanation: The False Positive Hypothesis means that according to results, you have that condition, but in reality, you don't have it. Such as for a medical test, if someone is found Positive for a disease, but actually he doesn't have that disease, then it comes under the False Positive hypothesis.

27) A hybrid Bayesian Network consist_____.

a. Discrete variables only

b. Discontinuous Variable

c. Both Discrete and Continuous variables

d. Continuous Variable only

Answer: c. Both Discrete and Continuous Variables

Explanation: The Hybrid Bayesian network contains both discrete and continuous variables as the numerical inputs. To define the hybrid network, both kinds of distributions are used at wide probability distribution.

28) The process of capturing the inference process as Single Inference Rule is known as:

a. Clauses

b. Ponens

c. Generalized Modus Ponens

d. Variables

Answer: c. Generalized Modus Ponens

Explanation: For all inference process in FOL, the single inference rule can be used, which is called Generalized Modus Ponens. It is said to be the lifted version of Modus ponens.

Generalized Modus Ponens can be said as, " **P implies Q and P is asserted to be true, therefore Q must be True."**

29) Which process makes two different Logical expressions look identical?

a. Unification

b. Lifting

c. Inference Process

d. None of the above

Answer: a. Unification

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Explanation: Unification is the process of making two different logical expressions identical by finding a substitution.

---

30) Which algorithm takes two sentences as input and returns a Unifier?

a. Inference

b. Hill-Climbing

c. Unify algorithm

d. Depth-first search

Answer: c. Unify Algorithm

Explanation: The unify algorithm takes two atomic sentences and return a unifier. It is used for the unification process.

---

31) The PEAS in the task environment is about_____.

a. Peer, Environment, Actuators, Sense

b. Performance, Environment, Actuators, Sensors

c. Perceiving, Environment, Actuators, Sensors

d. None of the above

Answer: b. Performance, Environment, Actuators, Sensors

Explanation: PEAS is a representation model on which an AI agent works. It is made up of four words:

- P: Performance
- E: Environment
- A: Actuators
- S: Sensors

---

32) In state-space, the set of actions for a given problem is expressed by the_____.

a. Intermediate States

b. Successor function that takes current action and returns next state

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c. Initial States

d. None of the above

Answer: b. Successor function that takes current action and returns next state

Explanation: The successor function provides a description of all possible actions and their next states, which means their outcomes.

---

33) In which search problem, to find the shortest path, each city must be visited once only?

a. Map coloring Problem

b. Depth-first search traversal on a given map represented as a graph

c. Finding the shortest path between a source and a destination

d. Travelling Salesman problem

Answer: d. Travelling Salesman problem

Explanation: The TSP or Travelling Salesman problem is about finding the shortest possible route to visit each city only once and returning to the origin city when the list of all cities and distances between each pair of cities is given.

---

34) In the TSP problem of n cities, the time taken for traversing all cities, without having prior knowledge of the length of the minimum tour will be_____.

a. O(n)

b. O(n2)

c. O(n!)

d. O(n/2)

Answer: c. O(n!)

Explanation: In the TSP problem of n cities, the time taken for traversing all cities without having prior knowledge of the length of the minimum tour will be O(n!).

---

35) Web Crawler is an example of_____.

a. Intelligent Agent

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b. Problem-solving agent

c. Simple reflex agent

d. Model-based agent

Answer: a. Intelligent Agent

Explanation: The web crawler is an example of Intelligent agents, which is responsible for collecting resources from the Web, such as HTML documents, images, text files, etc.

---

36) The main function of problem-solving agent is to_____.

a. Solve the given problem and reach the goal

b. Find out which sequence of action will get it to the goal state.

c. Both a & b

d. None of the above

Answer: c. Both a & b

Explanation: Problem-solving agents are the goal-based agents that use different search strategies and algorithms to solve a given problem.

---

37) In artificial Intelligence, knowledge can be represented as_____.

i. Predicate Logic

ii. Propositional Logic

iii. Compound Logic

iv. Machine Logic

a. Both I and II

b. Only II

c. Both II and III

d. Only IV

Answer: a. Both I and II

Explanation: There are several techniques of Knowledge representation in AI, and among them, one is Logical Representation. The logical representation can be done

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in two ways **Predicate Logic and Propositional Logic**, hence knowledge can be represented as both predicate and Propositional logic.

---

38) For propositional Logic, which statement is false?

a. The sentences of Propositional logic can have answers other than True or False.

b. Each sentence is a declarative sentence.

c. Propositional logic is a knowledge representation technique in AI.

d. None of the above

Answer: a. The sentences of Propositional logic can have answers other than True or False

Explanation: Propositional Knowledge or PL is the simplest form of logic that is used to represent the knowledge, where all the sentences are propositions. In this, each sentence is a declarative sentence that can only be either true or False.

Such as, **It is Sunday today.** This sentence can be either true or false only.

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39) First order logic Statements contains_____.

a. Predicate and Preposition

b. Subject and an Object

c. Predicate and Subject

d. None of the above

Answer: c. Predicate and Subject

Explanation: The first-order logic is also known as the First-order predicate logic, which is another way of knowledge representation. The FOL statements contain two parts that are s**ubject and Predicate**.

For e.g., **X is an Integer; In this, X is Subject and Is an Integer is Predicate**.

---

40) A knowledge-based agent can be defined with _____ levels.

a. 2 Levels

b. 3 Levels

c. 4 Levels

d. None of the above

Answer: b. 3 Levels

Explanation: The knowledge-based agents have the capability of making decisions and reasoning to act efficiently. It can be viewed at three different levels, which are:

- **Knowledge Level**
- **Logical Level**
- **Implementation Level**

---

41) Ways to achieve AI in real-life are_____.

a. Machine Learning

b. Deep Learning

c. Both a & b

d. None of the above

Answer: c. Both a &b

Explanation: Machine Learning and Deep Learning are the two ways to achieve AI in real life.

---

42) The main tasks of an AI agent are_____.

a. Input and Output

b. Moment and Humanly Actions

c. Perceiving, thinking, and acting on the environment

d. None of the above

Answer: c. Perceiving, thinking, and acting on the environment

Explanation: The AI agent is the rational agent that runs in the cycle of Perceive, think, and act.

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43) The probabilistic reasoning depends upon_____.

a. Estimation

b. Observations

c. Likelihood

d. All of the above

Answer: d. All of the above

Explanation: The probabilistic reasoning is used to represent uncertain knowledge, where we are not sure about the predicates. It depends Upon Estimation, Observation, and likelihood of objects.

44) The inference engine works on _____.

a. Forward Chaining

b. Backward Chaining

c. Both a and b

d. None of the above

Answer: c. Both a and b

Explanation: The inference engine is the component of the intelligent system in artificial intelligence, which applies logical rules to the knowledge base to infer new information from known facts. The first inference engine was part of the expert system. Inference engine commonly proceeds in two modes, which are:

- **Forward chaining**
- **Backward chaining**

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45) Which of the given statement is true for Conditional Probability?

a. Conditional Probability gives 100% accurate results.

b. Conditional Probability can be applied to a single event.

c. Conditional Probability has no effect or relevance on independent events.

d. None of the above.

Answer: c. Conditional Probability has no effect or relevance on independent events.

Explanation: The conditional probability is said as the probability of occurring an event when another event has already occurred. And Independent events are those that are not affected by the occurrence of other events; hence conditional probability has no effect or relevance on independents events.

---

46) After applying conditional Probability to a given problem, we get_____

a. 100% accurate result

b. Estimated Values

c. Wrong Values

d. None of the above

Answer: b. Estimated Values

Explanation: Like all probability theories and methods, Conditional Probability also provides the estimated result value, which means the probability of an event to occur, not a 100% accurate result.

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---

47) The best AI agent is one which_____

a. Needs user inputs for solving any problem

b. Can solve a problem on its own without any human intervention

c. Need a similar exemplary problem in its knowledge base

d. All of the above

Answer: b. Can solve a problem on its own without any human intervention

Explanation: The best AI agent is one that can solve the problem on its own without any human intervention.

---

48) The Bayesian Network gives_____

a. A complete description of the problem

b. Partial Description of the domain

c. A complete description of the domain

d. None of the above

Answer: c. A complete description of the domain

Explanation: A Bayesian network is a probabilistic graphical model that represents a set of variables and their conditional dependencies using a directed acyclic graph. It gives a complete description of the domain.

---

49) In LISP, the addition of 5+8 is entered as_____.

a. 5+8

b. 5 add 8

c. 5+8=

d. (+5 8)

Answer: d. (+5 8)

Explanation: The sum of two variables a & b can be entered as (+a b). Hence the sum of 5 and 8 can be entered as (+5 8).

---

50) An Algorithm is said as Complete algorithm if_____

a. It ends with a solution (if any exists).

b. It begins with a solution.

c. It does not end with a solution.

d. It contains a loop

Answer: a. It ends with a solution (if any exists).

Explanation: An algorithm is only said the complete algorithm if it ends with a solution (if it exists).

---

51) Which statement is valid for the Heuristic function?

a. The heuristic function is used to solve mathematical problems.

b. The heuristic function takes parameters of type string and returns an integer value.

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c. The heuristic function does not have any return type.

d. **The heuristic function calculates the cost of an optimal path between the pair of states**.

Answer: d. The heuristic function calculates the cost of an optimal path between the pair of states

Explanation: The heuristic function is used in Informed search in AI to find the most promising path in the search. It estimates the closeness of the current state and calculates the cost of an optimal path between the pair of states. It is represented **by h(n).**

---

52) Which of the given element improve the performance of AI agent so that it can make better decisions?

a. Changing Element

b. Performance Element

c. Learning Element

d. None of the above

Answer: c. Learning Element

Explanation: The learning element improves the performance of an AI agent while solving a given problem, so that it can make better decisions.

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---

53) How many types of Machine Learning are there?

a. 1

b. 2

c. 3

d. 4

Answer: c. 3

Explanation: There are three types of Machine Learning techniques, which are Supervised Learning, Unsupervised Learning, and Reinforcement Learning.

54) The decision tree algorithm reaches its destination using_____.

a. Single Test

b. Two Test

c. Sequence of test

d. No test

Answer: c. Sequence of test

Explanation: A decision tree is the supervised machine learning technique that can be used for both Classification and Regression problems. It reaches its destination using a Sequence of Tests.

55) In LISP programming, the square root is entered as_____.

a. Sqrt(x)

b. (sqrt x)

c. x/2

d. none of the above

Answer: b. (sqrt x)

Explanation: In LISP programming, the square root of any variable x is entered as (sqrt x).

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AIR PCCOE Unit 1-3

What is true about Artificial Intelligence?

A. The ability to solve problems”.

B. The ability to act rationally.

C. The ability to act like humans

D. All of the above

ANSWER: D

Which of the following are Informed search algorithms?

A. Best First Search

B. A* Search

C. Iterative Deeping Search

D. Both a & b

ANSWER: D

If there is a solution, breadth first search is _____to find it

A. Difficult

B. Guaranteed

C. Not able to find

D. None of the above

ANSWER: B

Which search strategy is combining the benefits of both BFS and DFS?

A. Depth Limited Search

B. A*

C. Iterative Deepening Depth first search

D. Best first search

ANSWER: C

Admissibility of the heuristic function is given as:

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A. h(n)>= h*(n)

B. h(n)< h*(n)

C. h(n)== h*(n)

D. h(n)<= h*(n)

ANSWER: D

The efficiency of A* algorithm depends on _____

A. depth

B. the quality of heuristic

C. unknown nodes

D. d. None of the above

ANSWER: B

What is the termination criteria in Hill climbing?

A. when no successor of the node has better heuristic value.

B. when successor of the node has better heuristic value.

C. when no ancestor of the node has better heuristic value.

D. when ancestor of the node has better heuristic value.

ANSWER: A

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What is true about variable neighborhood function?

A. Neighbourhood functions that are sparse lead to quicker movement during search

B. algorithm has to inspect very fewer neighbours

C. VDN stars searching with sparse Neighbourhood functions, when it reaches an optimum, it switches to denser function.

D. All of the above

ANSWER: D

_____requires Linear Space but uses backtracking

A. Breadth First Search

B. Recursive Best First Search (RBFS)

C. A*

D. IDA*

ANSWER: B

Which property asks that the algorithm is locally admissible?

A. Admissibility

B. Monotonicity

C. Informedness

D. None of the above

ANSWER: B

A* Search Algorithm _____

A. does not expand the node which have the lowest value of f(n),

B. finds the shortest path through the search space using the heuristic function i.e f(n)=g(n) + h(n)

C. terminates when the goal node is not found.

D. All of the above

ANSWER: B

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Which is not problem in Hill climing?

A. Plateau

B. Ridges

C. Local Maximum

D. landscape

ANSWER: D

Tabu search is designed _____

A. as it does not follow aspiration criteria

B. to escape the trap of local optimality.

C. to unrecord forbidden moves, which are referred to as tabu moves .

D. All of the above

ANSWER: B

Production/Rule looks like_____

A. Pattern-->Data

B. Action-->Data

C. Pattern-->Action

D. None of the above

ANSWER: C

How can we convert AO graph with mixed nodes into graph with pure AND and OR nodes?

A. By traversing multiple node

B. By deleting one of the node

C. By addition of extra node

D. None of the above

ANSWER: C

Arc consistency in AO graph is concernd with _____

A. Nodes

B. finding consistent values for pairs of variables.

C. unary constraint

D. All of the above

ANSWER: B

A planning problem P in BSSP is defined as a _____

A. triple (S, G, O)

B. triple (S1, S2, O)

C. triple (G1, G, O)

D. None of the above

ANSWER: A

Plan representation in Plan Space Planning is done with__ ----------links

A. binding links

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B. ordering links and casual link

C. Contigent link

D. head step

ANSWER: B

What is true aboout Iterative Deepening DFS?

A. It does not perform DFS in a BFS fashion.

B. It is the preferred informed search method

C. It's a Depth First Search, but it does it one level at a time, gradually increasing the limit, until a goal is found.

D. Is a depth-first search with a fixed depth limit l

ANSWER: C

What is the main advantage of backward state-space search?

A. Cost

B. Actions

C. Relevant actions

D. All of the mentioned

ANSWER: C

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Backward State Space Planning (BSSP)_____

A. simply explores the set of all future states in possible order

B. Start searching backwards from the goal

C. leads to huge search space

D. has no sense of direction

ANSWER: B

In Backward State Space Planning ,regress(A,G) that returns _____

A. the regressed goal over action A when applied to goal G.

B. the goal state over action A when applied to goal G.

C. the initial state over action A when applied to goal G.

D. Both A & B

ANSWER: A

What is true about Backward State Space Planning?

A. goal states are often incompletely specified.

B. expresses only what is desired in the final state, rather than a complete description of the final state.

C. It uses regression

D. All of the above

ANSWER: D

effects^{+} (a) in Forward State Space Planning denotes _____

A. denotes the set of negative effects of action a

B. denotes the set of neutral effects of action a

C. denotes the set of positive effects of action a

D. None of the above

ANSWER: C

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In Forward State Space Planning , Progress (A, S) function returns _____

A. the successor state S when action A is applied to state S.

B. the predecessor state S when action A is applied to state S.

C. Both A & B

D. None of the above

ANSWER: A

What are the drawbacks of Forward State Space Planning?

A. FSSP has very huge search space

B. It includes the actions that have nothing go do with achieving the goal

C. Regression is used in Forward State Space Planning

D. Both A & B

ANSWER: D

What arcs represents in AO Graph?

A. subproblem to be solved individually

B. solution

C. Path

D. Sequence of actions

ANSWER: A

Which are the first AI applications of AO graph?

A. SAINT

B. XCON

C. DENDRAL

D. Both A and C

ANSWER: D

What is Hyper-Edge in AO Graph?

A. Many edges together can be Hyber edge

B. Those are AND Edges only

C. Both 1 and 2

D. None of the above

ANSWER: C

What cost is assumed for arc while solving AO* progress example?

A. 0

B. 1

C. 2

D. 3

ANSWER: B

What is the heuristic cost of SOLVED nodes in AO* example?

A. 0

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B. 1

C. 2

D. 3

ANSWER: A

What is used to lable primitive problems in AO problem?

A. Unvisited

B. UNSOLVED

C. SOLVED

D. visited

ANSWER: C

what is the issue of Forward State Space Planning?

A. low banching factor.

B. large branching factor.

C. work in forward fashion

D. work in backward fashion

ANSWER: B

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Goal Stack Planning breaks up a _____

A. initial state

B. stack in different part

C. set of goal predicates into individual subgoals

D. All of the above

ANSWER: C

What is true about Linear Planning?

A. It refers to the fact that the subgoals are attempted and solved in a linear order.

B. attempts to solve subgoals individually one after another.

C. attempts to solve subgoal individually in non linear fashion

D. Both A & B

ANSWER: D

Agent interacts with the world via _____ and _____

A. decision , effect

B. Perception, decision

C. Perception, Action

D. Perception, effect

ANSWER: C

The start node for search in plan space planning is_____

A. BFS

B. DFS

C. Both DFS and BFS

D. A*

ANSWER: C

In which chaining, the Left-Hand side is used to match the rules and Right-Hand side is used to check the effect of using the rule.

A. Forward Chaining

B. Backward Chaining

C. Reverse Chaining

D. Both B & C

ANSWER: A

The components of Expert system are?

A. A Set of Rules, The Inference Engine (IE), Forward Chaining

B. A Set of Rules, Backward Chaining, A Working Memory (WM)

C. A Set of Rules, The Inference Engine (IE), A Working Memory (WM)

D. A Set of Rules, Forward Chaining, Backward Chaining

ANSWER: C

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The working memory of the problem solver is like its _____

A. Long term memory

B. Short term memory

C. Permanent Memory

D. None of these

ANSWER:B

_____search regresses over goals and validate a plan before returning it.

A.Forward state space

B.Backward state space

C.Goa stack

D.None of these

ANSWER:B

_____ Procedure selects a flaw in a given plan and looks for a resolver.

A.Goal stack planning

B.The plan space planning

C.Recursive goal stack planning

D.Partial order Planning

ANSWER:B

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The relationships between behavioral acts are not defined in the partial order plan until absolutely necessary.

A.True

B.False

ANSWER:B

A* generates will not generate optimal solution if h(n) is a consistent heuristics and the search space is graph

A.True

B.False

ANSWER:B

Which of the following combination of labels is not allowed for W joint in scene labelling is not allowed

A.(+,-,+)

B.(-,+,-)

C.(←,+,←)

D.(←,←,←)

ANSWER:D

If it is possible to extend each pair of consistent variable instantiation to a third variable, a CSP is said to be _____

A.Arc Consistent

B.I- Consistent

C.Path consistent.

D.2- consistent

ANSWER:C

The _____algorithm explores the domain in a depth first manner.

A.Backtracking

B.Forward checking

C.Arc consistency

D.Strategic Retreat

ANSWER:A

_____ are mathematical problems defined as a set of objects whose state must satisfy a number of constraints or limitations.

A.Constraints Satisfaction Problems

B.Uninformed Search Problems

C.Local Search Problems

D.All of the mentioned

ANSWER:A

Which of the Following problems can be modeled as CSP?

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A.8-Puzzle problemB.

B.8-Queen problem

C.Map coloring problem

D.All of the mentioned

ANSWER:D

The term _____ is used for a depth-first search that chooses values for one variable at a time and returns when a variable has no legal values left to assign.

a) Forward search

b) Backtrack search

c) Hill algorithm

d) Reverse-Down-Hill search

ANSWER:B

Consider a problem of preparing a schedule for a class of student. What type of problem is this?

a) Search Problem

b) Backtrack Problem

c) CSP

d) Planning Problem

ANSWER:C

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Constraint satisfaction problems on finite domains are typically solved using a form of _____

a) Search Algorithms

b) Heuristic Search Algorithms

c) Greedy Search Algorithms

d) All of the mentioned

ANSWER:D

Backtracking is based on _____

A.Last in first out

B.First in first out

C.Recursion

D.Both Last in first out & Recursion

ANSWER:D

The inference engine goes through which cycle?

A. Match-Resolve-Execute

B. Execute-Resolve-Match

C. Resolve Match Match

D. Resolve Match Execute

ANSWER: A

The output of MATCH routine in Inference Engine is _____

A. Pattern set

B. Conflict set (CS)

C. Rule set

D. Action set

ANSWER: B

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Operator PUTDOWN has which of the following sequence of actions?

A. holding(x),Ontable(x),holding(x)

B. holding(x),armempty, holding(x)

C. holding(x),Ontable(x)

D. holding(x),Ontable(x)^armempty, holding(x)

ANSWER: D

Frame problem in STRIPS Domain can be solved by _____

A. Operator

B. Frame Aximoms

C. Precondition

D. Action

ANSWER: B

PDDL stands for_____

A. Path data description Language

B. Planning Domain Description Language

C. Planning data Description Language

D. Path data deleted Language

ANSWER: B

In PDDL,the Language is based on _____

A. Propositional logic notation

B. Second Order Logic Notation

C. First Order Logic Notation

D. All of these

ANSWER: C

STRIPS operators are made up of which three components:

A. P: Precondition List , A: Add List , D:Delete List

B. P: Postcondition List , A: Add List , D:Delete List

C. P: Precondition List , S: Sub List , D:Delete List

D. P: Postcondition List , S: Sub List , D:Delete List

ANSWER: A

Which search algorithm imposes a fixed depth limit on nodes?

A. Depth-limited search

B. Depth-first search

C. Iterative deepening search

D. Bidirectional search

ANSWER: A

In a rule-based system, procedural domain knowledge is in the form of:_____

A. production rules

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B. rule interpreters

C. meta-rules

D. control rules

ANSWER: A

_____ is a state that is better than all its neighboring states but is not better than some other states further away

A. Plateau

B. Local Maximum

C. Global Maximum

D. All of the above

ANSWER: B

_____ algorithm keeps track of k states rather than just one.

A. Hill-Climbing search

B. Local Beam search

C. Stochastic hill-climbing search

D. Random restart hill-climbing search

ANSWER: B

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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

ANSWER: B

_____ is/are the well known Expert System/s for medical diagnosis systems

A. MYSIN

B. CADUCEUS

C. DENDRAL

D. SMH.PAL

ANSWER: A

Which of the following statement(s) is true for Sparse-Memory Graph Search (SMGS)?

A. The boundary is defined as those nodes in CLOSED that have at least one successor still in OPEN

B. The nodes in CLOSED that are not on the boundary are in the kernel

C. The number of relay nodes on each path is exactly one.

D. Both A & B

ANSWER: D

When do we call the states are safely explored?

A.A goal state is unreachable from any state

B.A goal state is denied access

C.A goal state is reachable from every state

C.None of the mentioned

ANSWER:C

Which of the following algorithm is generally used CSP search algorithm?

A.Breadth-first search algorithm

B.Depth-first search algorithm

C.Hill-climbing search algorithm

D.None of the mentioned

ANSWER:B

Which of the following conditions must hold for a solution to a CSP?

A.All relations in all constraints must hold

B.At least one relation in all constraints must hold.

C.More than one relation in all constraints must hold.

D.All relations in at least one constraint must hold.

ANSWER:B

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Which of the following are true for the algorithms Beam Stack Search (BSS)and Divide-and-Conquer Beam Stack Search (DCBSS).

A. BSS finds the optimal path while DCBSS does not.

B. DCBSS finds the optimal path while BSS does not.

C. Both BSS and DCBSS find the optimal path

D. Neither BSS and DCBSS find the optimal path

ANSWER: C

The performance of an agent can be improved by _____

A. Learning

B. Observing

C. Perceiving

D. Sensing

ANSWER: A

_____ Is an algorithm, a loop that continually moves in the direction of increasing value – that is uphill.

A. Up-Hill Search

B. Hill-Climbing

C. Hill algorithm

D. Reverse-Down-Hill search

ANSWER: B

Not only do formal logics allow representation of knowledge, but they also allow representation of knowledge Mechanisms for reasoning using a collection of well-defined manipulation rules Of Representations.

A. True

B. False

ANSWER:A

If a logic produces only true statements and does not produce any false statement it shows which of the following property

A. Completeness

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B. Soundness

C. Consistency

D. None of these

ANSWER:B

Is the following rule of inference valid one

A. No

B. Yes

ANSWER:B

_____Graph is used to represent semantic network

A. Undirected

B. Directed

C. Undirected

D. Any one of the above

ANSWER:B

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What is the nature of the sentence: ∀x ∀y (TeacherOf(x,y) ⊃ StudentOf(y,x))

A. Symmetry

B. Exhaustiveness

C. Inverse

D. None of the above

ANSWER:C

The formula or sentences that can be maid true by certain valuation function are called

A. Valid formula

B. Satisfiable formula

C. Unsatisfiable formula

D. Invalid Formula

ANSWER:B

A _____ is used to demonstrate, on a purely syntactic basis, that one formula is a logical consequence of another formula.

A.Deductive Systems

B.Inductive Systems

C.Reasoning with Knowledge Based Systems

D.Search Based Systems

ANSWER:A

A common convention is:

• is evaluated first

• and are evaluated next

• Quantifiers are evaluated next

• is evaluated last.

A.True

B.False

ANSWER:A

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A Term is either an individual constant (a 0-ary function), or a variable, or an n-ary function applied to n terms: F(t1 t2 ..tn).

A.True

B.False

ANSWER:A

First Order Logic is also known as _____

A.First Order Predicate Calculus

B.Quantification Theory

C.Lower Order Calculus

D.All of the mentioned

ANSWER:D

Which is created by using single propositional symbol?

A.Complex sentences

B.Atomic sentences

C.Composition sentences

D.None of the mentioned

ANSWER:B

Which is used to construct the complex sentences?

A.Symbols

B.Connectives

C.Logical connectives

D.All of the mentioned

ANSWER:C

How many proposition symbols are there in artificial intelligence?

A.1

B.2

C.3

D.4

ANSWER:B

Which is used to compute the truth of any sentence?

A.Semantics of propositional logic

B.Alpha-beta pruning

C.First-order logic

D.Both Semantics of propositional logic & Alpha-beta pruning

ANSWER:A

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Which are needed to compute the logical inference algorithm?

A.Logical equivalence

B.Validity

C.Satisfiability

D.All of the mentioned

ANSWER:D

From which rule does the modus ponens are derived?

A.Inference rule

B.Module rule

C.Both Inference & Module rule

C.None of the mentioned

ANSWER:A

Which is also called single inference rule?

A.Reference

B.Resolution

C.Reform

D.None of the mentioned

ANSWER:B

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Which form is called as a conjunction of disjunction of literals?

A.Conjunctive normal form

B.Disjunctive normal form

C.Normal form

D.All of the mentioned

ANSWER:A

What can be viewed as a single lateral of disjunction?

A.Multiple clause

B.Combine clause

C.Unit clause

D.None of the mentioned

ANSWER:C

A) Knowledge base (KB) is consists of set of statements.

B) Inference is deriving a new sentence from the KB.

Choose the correct option.

A. A is true, B is true

B. A is false, B is false

C. A is true, B is false

D. A is false, B is true

ANSWER:A

What among the following constitutes the representation of the knowledge in different forms?

A. Relational method where each fact is set out systematically in columns

B. Inheritable knowledge where relational knowledge is made up of objects

C. Inferential knowledge

D. All of the mentioned

ANSWER:D

What are Semantic Networks?

A. A way of representing knowledge

B. Data Structure

C. Data Type

D. None of the mentioned

ANSWER:A

Graph used to represent semantic network is _____

A. Undirected graph

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B. Directed graph

C. Directed Acyclic graph (DAG)

D. Directed complete graph

ANSWER:B

The basic inference mechanism in semantic network is to follow the links between the nodes.

A. True

B. False

ANSWER:A

Which of the following elements constitutes the frame structure?

A. Facts or Data

B. Procedures and default values

C. Frame names

D. Frame reference in hierarchy

ANSWER:A

There exists two way to infer using semantic networks in which knowledge is represented as Frames.

A. Intersection Search

B. Inheritance Search

ANSWER:A

Which problem can frequently occur in backward chaining algorithm?

A. Repeated states

B. Incompleteness

C. Complexity

D. Both Repeated states & Incompleteness

ANSWER:D

How to eliminate the redundant rule matching attempts in the forward chaining?

A. Decremental forward chaining

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B. Incremental forward chaining

C. Data complexity

D. None of the mentioned

ANSWER:B

Which of the following is an extension of the semantic network?

A. Expert Systems

B. Rule Based Expert Systems

C. Decision Tree Based networks

D. Partitioned Networks

ANSWER:D

Is the below statement true for the domain of positive integers

$\forall p \exists q (p + q = 7)$

A. Yes

B. No

ANSWER:A

Which of the following is a sound rule of inference?

A. $Q \wedge (P \rightarrow Q) \rightarrow P$

B. $P \rightarrow (P \vee Q)$

C. $Q \vee (P \rightarrow Q) \rightarrow P$

D. All of above

ANSWER:B

Is the following Sentence valid?

$\forall x \exists y P(x,y) \equiv \exists y \forall x P(x,y)$

A. Yes

B. No

ANSWER:B

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Is ∀z S(x,y) a well-formed formula?

A. Yes

B. No

ANSWER:A

The statement comprising the limitations of FOL is/are _____

A.Expressiveness

B.Formalizing Natural Languages

C.Many-sorted Logic

D.All of the mentioned

ANSWER:D

The adjective “first-order” distinguishes first-order logic from _____ in which there are predicates having predicates or functions as arguments, or in which one or both of predicate quantifiers or function quantifiers are permitted.

A.presentational Verification

B.Representational Adequacy

C.Higher Order Logic

D.Inferential Efficiency

ANSWE:C

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"In AI systems, Knowledge can be represented in two ways. What are these two ways?

i.Machine Logic

ii.Predicate Logic

iii.Propositional Logic

iv. Compound Logic"

A. i. and ii.

B. i. and iii.

C. ii. and iii.

D. iii. and iv.

ANSWER:C

1. An AI agent perceives and acts upon the environment using___.
   a. Sensors
   b. Perceiver
   c. Actuators
   d. Both a and c

Ans- d

2. Which search method takes less memory?

   a. Depth-First Search
   b. Breadth-First search
   c. Optimal search
   d. Linear Search

Ans- a

3. Which is used to improve the agents performance?
   a. Perceiving
   b. Learning
   c. Observing
   d. None of the mentioned

Ans-b

4. How many types of agents are there in artificial intelligence?
   a. One
   b. Two
   c. Three
   d. Four

Ans-c

5. An agent is composed of _____
   a. Architecture
   b. Agent Function

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c. Perception Sequence
d. Architecture and Program

Ans-d

6. What is state space?
   a. The whole problem
   b. Your Definition to a problem
   c. Problem you design
   d. Representing your problem with variable and parameter

Ans-d

7. A problem in a search space is defined by one of these state
   a. Initial state
   b. Last state
   c. Intermediate state
   d. Successor state

Ans-a

8. The process of removing detail from a given state representation is called _____
   a. Extraction
   b. Abstraction
   c. Information Retrieval
   d. Mining of data

Ans-b

9. A production rule consists of _____
   a. A set of Rule
   b. A sequence of steps
   c. Set of Rule & sequence of steps
   d. Arbitrary representation to problem

Ans-c

10. Which search method takes less memory?
   a. Depth-First Search

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b. Breadth-First search
c. Linear Search
d. Optimal search

Ans-a

11. Which search strategy is also called as blind search?
a. Uninformed search
b. Informed search
c. Simple reflex search
d. Depth-limited search

Ans-a

12. Which search is implemented with an empty first-in-first-out queue?

a. Depth-first search
b. Breadth-first search
c. Unidirectional search
d. Bidirectional search

Ans-b

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13. Which search algorithm imposes a fixed depth limit on nodes?
a. Depth-limited search
b. Depth-first search
c. Iterative deepening search
d. Bidirectional search

Ans-a

14. When will Hill-Climbing algorithm terminate?
a. Stopping criterion met
b. Global Min/Max is achieved
c. Local Min/Max is achieved
d. No neighbour has higher value

Ans-d

15. _____ algorithm keeps track of k states rather than just one.
   a. Hill-Climbing search
   b. Local Beam search
   c. Stochastic hill-climbing search
   d. Random restart hill-climbing search

Ans-b

16. A* algorithm is based on _____
   a. Breadth-First-Search
   b. Depth-First –Search
   c. Best-First-Search
   d. Hill climbing

Ans-c

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17. To overcome the need to backtrack in constraint satisfaction problem can be eliminated by _____
   a. Forward Searching
   b. Constraint Propagation
   c. Backtrack after a forward search
   d. Omitting the constraints and focusing only on goals

Ans- a

18. What is the evaluation function in greedy approach?
   a. Heuristic function
   b. Path cost from start node to current node
   c. Path cost from start node to current node + Heuristic cost
   d. Average of Path cost from start node to current node and Heuristic cost

Ans-1

19. What is the general term of Blind searching?
    a. Informed Search
    b. Uninformed Search
    c. Informed & Unformed Search
    d. Informed & Unformed Search

Ans-b

20. Optimality of BFS is _____
    a. When there is less number of nodes
    b. When there is more number of nodes
    c. When all step costs are equal
    d. When all step costs are unequal

Ans-c

21. 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 from a goal
    (c) To compare two nodes in a search tree to see if one is better than the other
    (d) Only (a), (b) and (c).

Ans- d

22. Which statement is valid for the Heuristic function?

    a. The heuristic function is used to solve mathematical problems.
    b. The heuristic function takes parameters of type string and returns an integer value.
    c. The heuristic function does not have any return type.
    d. The heuristic function calculates the cost of an optimal path between the pair of states.

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Ans-d

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1. An AI agent perceives and acts upon the environment using___.
   a. Sensors
   b. Perceiver
   c. Actuators
   d. Both a and c

Ans- d

2. How do you represent "All dogs have tails".

(a) ∀x: dog(x)->hastail(x)
(b) ∀x: dog(x) ->hastail(y)
(c) ∀x: dog(y) ->hastail(x)
(d) ∀x: dog(x) ->hasàtail(x)

Ans- a

3. Which is not a property of representation of knowledge?

(a) Representational Verification
(b) Representational Adequacy
(c) Inferential Adequacy
(d) Inferential Efficiency

Ans-a

4. Which is not a Goal-based agent?

(a) Inference
(b) Search
(c) Planning
(d) Conclusion

Ans-d

5. Uncertainty arises in the wumpus world because the agent's sensors give only

(a) Full & Global information
(b) Partial & Global Information
(c) Partial & local Information
(d) Full & local information

Ans- c

6. What is true about rule based system?

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A. The definitions of rule-based system depend almost entirely on expert systems.
B. A rule based system uses rules as the knowledge representation for knowledge coded into the system.
C. A rule-based system is a way of encoding a human expert's knowledge in a fair-ly narrow area into an automated system.
D. All of the above

Ans-D

7. Backward chaining rule is?

A. Goal driven
B. Data driven
C. Both A and B
D. None of the above
Ans- A

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8. In a backward chaining system, we begin with some hypotheses, we are trying to prove the hypothesis, and try to find the rules that would allow us to determine that hypothesis, perhaps setting new sub-goals to prove as you go.

(A). True
(B). False
(C). Partially correct
(D). Incorrect
Ans-A

9. State space is…
a) Representing your problem with variable and parameter

b) Problem you design

c) Your Definition to a problem

d) The whole problem

ans- A

10. What will be returned by backward chaining AI Algorithm?

(A). Additional statements

(B). Logical statement

(C). Substitutes matching the query

(D). All of the mentioned

Answer: C

11. Which of the following is exact backward chaining algorithm

(A). Hill-climbing search AI Algorithm

(B). Breadth-first search AI Algorithm

(C). Depth-first search AI Algorithm

(D). All of the mentioned

Answer: C

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12. which of the following can occur in backward chaining

(A). Repeated states

(B). Incompleteness

(C). Both A and B

(D). Complexity

Answer: C

13. What is the condition of variables in first-order literals?

(A). Universally quantified

(B). Existentially quantified

(C). Both A & B

(D). None of these

Answer: A

14. Which condition will stop the growth of the forwarding chaining approach?

(A). Atomic sentences

(B). No further inference

(C). Complex sentences

(D). All of these

Answer: B

15. Skolmization is the process of

a. bringing all the quantifiers in the beginning of a formula in FDL

b. removing all the universal quantifiers

c. removing all the existential quantifiers

d. all of the above

Ans- c

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16. A cryptarithmetic problem of the type

SEND
+ MORE

MONEY

Can be solved efficiently using
a. depth first technique
b. breadth first technique
c. constraint satisfaction technique
d. bidirectional technique

ans- c

17. The objective of_____ procedure is to discover at least one_____that causes two literals to match.

a. unification, validation
b. unification, substitution
c. substitution, unification
d. minimax, maximum

ans- b

18. Match the following:

a. Script	i. Directed graph with labelled nodes for graphical representation of knowledge
b. Conceptual	ii. Knowledge about objects and events is stored in record-like structures consisting of slots and slot values.
c. Frames	iii. Primitive concepts and rules to represent natural language statements
d. Associative Network	iv. Frame like structures used to represent stereotypical patterns for commonly occurring events in terms of actors, roles, props and scenes

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code:

a = ? , b = ? , c = ? , d = ?

a. iv ii i iii
b. iv iii ii i
c. ii iii iv i

d. i iii iv ii

ans- c

19. Match the following components of an expert system:

a. I/O interface	i. Accepts user's queries and responds to question through I/O interface
b. Explanation module	ii. Contains facts and rules about the domain
c. Inference engine	iii. Gives the user, the ability to follow inferencing steps at any time during consultation
d. Knowledge base	iv. Permits the user to communicate with the system in a natural way

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code:

a = ? , b = ? , c = ? , d = ?

a. i iii iv ii

b. iv iii i ii

c. i iii ii iv

d. iv i iii ii

ans- d

20. STRIPS address the problem of _____

a. representation

b. implementation

c. navigation

d. a and b

ans- d

21. STRIPS is not related to _____

a. SHAKEY

b. SRI

c. NLP

d. None of these

ans- c

22. Each alphabet have a value between 0 to 9 in a cryptoarithmetic problem

```
  CROSS+ROADS
--------------
DANGER
--------------
```

Which of the following statement is true ?

(i) No two alphabets can have the same numeric value.

(ii) Any two alphabets may have the same numeric value.

(iii) D = 0

(iv) D = 1

a. (i) and (iii)

b. (i) and (iv)

c. (ii) and (iii)

d. (ii) and (iv)

Ans- b

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23. The map colouring problem can be solved using which of the following technique?

a. Means-end analysis

b. Constraint satisfaction

c. AO* search

d. Breadth first search

ans- b

24. _____ are mathematical problems defined as a set of objects whose state must satisfy a number of constraints or limitations.

a) Constraints Satisfaction Problems

b) Uninformed Search Problems

c) Local Search Problems

d) All of the mentioned

Ans- a

25. To get rid of backtracking in constraint satisfaction problem _____ is used

a) Forward Searching

b) Constraint Propagation

c) Backtrack after a forward search

d) Omitting the constraints and focusing only on goals

Ans- a

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	marks	question	A	B	C	D	ans
0	1	Unit of network is-	Neuron	Neural dendrites	ANN	Fibers of nerves	Neuron is the most basic and fundamental unit of network
1	1	Depth First search algorithm is equvalent to-	Pre-Order Traversal	In-Order Traversal	Post-Order Traversal	All of the above	DFS is equivalent to Pre-Order Traversal.
2	1	Chemical rection in Neuron is called-	Synapses	Chemial process	Axon	None	Because of biological fact.
3	1	The dendrites shape look like-	Tree	Rectangular	Square	Circle	Dendrites are like projections function is only to recive impulse.
4	1	The cell is said to be fired?	if potential of body reaches a steady threshold value	if potential of body do not show any threshold value	if potential of body reaches a high threshold value	All of the above	Cell is said to be fired when potential of body reaches a certain steady threshold value.
5	1	Problem in search space is defined by	Initial state	Final State	Current State	None	Initial state defines the problem in search space.
6	1	which strategy is used for problem specific knowledge-	All	BFS	Heuristic Search	Informed Search	BFS, Heuristic Search and Informed search is used for problem specific knowledge.
7	2	What is Artificial Intelligence?	Making a machine intellligent	Making a machine durable	Making a machine operatable	Making a machine.	This is an explaination.
8	2	Application of breadth first search-	All	Finding shortest path between two nodes	In Peer to Peer Networks	In Social Media Platforms	This is an explaination.
9	2	What algorithm of data structure used in standard implementation of breadth first search-	Queue	Stack	Both a and b	None	Queue is used to implement BFS.
10	2	Write the work of Axon-	Transmission	Replicate	Control	Both transmission and replicate	Axon is the body of neron and thus cant be at ends of it so can not recive and transmit singnals
11	2	What is used to improve the performance of heuristic search?	Quality of heuristic funtion	Functional Dependency	Data set	None	Quality of the function is used to improve the performance.
12	2	Hill climbing algorithm stops when-	No neighbour has higher value	All neighbour has higher values	No neighbour has lower values	All neighbour has lower values	Hill Climbing algorithms stops as no neighbours has higher values.

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	marks	question	A	B	C	D	ans
13	2	Removing detail from a given state representation is called-	Abstraction	Extraction	Absorbtion	All	Removing detail from a given state representation is called Abstraction.
14	2	Hill climbing approach stuck for the following reasons-	Both	Local maxima	Ri-dges	None	Hill Climbimg approach stucks because of local maxima and ridges
15	2	Representing your problem with variable & parameter is defined as-	State Space	Search Space	Both a and b	None	Representing your problem with variable & parameter is defined as State Space.
16	2	A search algorithm takes_____as an input & return solution as an output.	Problem	Data	Initial state	All	A search algorithm takes problem as an input & return solution as an output.
17	2	which method is used to expand the node that is closest to the goal?	Greedy BFS	Hill Climbing	DFS	BFS	Greedy BFS is used to expand the node that is closest to the goal.
18	2	What is the general formula that is used to calculate the leas number of moves required to solve a Tower of Hanoi with 3pegs and n dishes? (Eg-> 1,3,7,15.....)	(2<^n)-1	(2^n)+1	(2^n)-2	(2^n)+2	This is an explaination.
19	2	What is used in mapping sentence plan into sentence structure	Text Realization	Text Proofing	Text Rooting	All of the above	Text Realization is used in mapping sentence plan into sentence structure.
20	2	Which of the following search is complete &optimal when h(n) is consistent	A* search	Heuristic Search	BFS search	DFS search	A* Search is complete and optimal when h(n) is consistent.
21	2	In greedy approach, function of evalution is-	Path cost from start node to current node+heuristic cost	Path cost from last node +heuristic cost	Heuristic cost	None	Function of evaluation in a greedy approach is path cost from start node to current node+heuristic cost
22	2	Which is not a backtracking algorithm?	Tower of Hanoi	Travelling Salesman Problem	N Queen problem	Knight Tour problem	Tower of Hanoi is not a back tracking algorithm.
23	2	A* algorithm is-	BFS	DFS	Both a and b	None	This is an explaination.

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	marks	question	A	B	C	D	ans
24	2	Main component of neural liquified?	Potassium	Sodium	Iron	Nickle	Potassium is the main constituent of neuron liquid and responsible for potential on neuron body
25	3	Types of informed search method are-	4	3	2	5	This is an explaination.
26	3	Complexity of DFS is (v=vertices, E = edges):	o(V+E)	o(V)	o(E)	None	This is an explaination.
27	3	The result of breadth first search traversal is-	Tree	Rectangle	Graph with back edge	All of the above	The result of a BFS traversal is a tree.
28	3	A problem solving approach works well for-	Mars hoves	8 puzzle	8 queen	Hill Climbing	A problem solving approach works well for Mars Hoves.
29	3	Heuristic function h(n) is-	Estimated cost of cheapest path from root to goal node	The function h(n) is an admissible heuristic	Estimated cost of highest path from goal to root node	All	This is an explaination.
30	1	8- Queen problem domination number is	5	6	4	2	8- Queen problem domination number is 5
31	1	backtracking approch is used to solve:	Combinational problems	NP problems	NP hard problems	Arithmetic Problems	Backtracking approach is used to solve complax problems which cannot be solved by exhaustive serach algoritham.
32	1	Divide and Conquer algoritham will work on:	Subgoal independence	Supergoal independence	Both a and b	None	This is an explaination.
33	1	Queens can attack each other in how many ways?	3	2	4	5	Queens can attack each other in 3 ways
34	1	How many states are available in state space approch:	4	3	2	5	There are four states available in state space search. They are initial state, actions, goal test and step cost.
35	2	Placing n Queen in a chess board here no 2 Queen can attack each other is called as:	N Queen	Hypothesis	8 Queen problem	All	This is an explaination.
36	2	Who published the eight queen puzzle:	Max Bezzel	Franz Nauck	carl	Friedrich	The first Eight Queen Puzzle was published by Max Friedrich william Bezzel.

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	marks	question	A	B	C	D	ans
37	2	What are the components of partial order planning:	All	Goal	Casual links	Binding	This is an explaination.
38	2	Brute force technique is not slower than:	Backtracking algorithm	8-Queen's Problem	Knapsack Problem	All	Brute force technique is not slower than back tracking problem.
39	2	Which of the following is an application of Backtracking?	All	Crossword	Puzzles	N-Queens Problem	This is an explaination.
40	2	Initial state + goal stack in search terminology for:	Problem Instance	Space complexity	Time Instance	All	Initial state + goal stack in search terminology for problem instance
41	2	A constructive approach in which no commitment is made unless it is necessary to do:	Least commitment approach	High commitment approach	No commitment approach	None	This is an explaination.
42	2	Rule-based systems are also called?	Expert System	Constraint systems	Fact System	None	This is an explaination.
43	2	Total order planning is opposite of:	Partial order planning	No order planning	Null order planning	Half-order planning	Total order planning is opposite of partial order planning.
44	2	How many types of rule based system are there?	2	3	4	1	There are 2 types of Rule based systems.
45	2	Who coined the term "Backtrack"?	Lehmer	Ravin Russo	Bell	None	The term "backtrack" was coined by American mathematician D. H. Lehmer in the 1950s.
46	2	Rule based system was developed in?	1917	1920	1900	1915	This is an explaination.
47	2	How many solutions does a 10-Queen problem has:	724	756	512	256	This is an explaination.
48	2	In how many ways, we can solve state-space search:	2	3	5	4	We can solve state space search using two ways.
49	3	Rules are expressed by a set of:	If then statement	If then else statement	For statement	While Statement.	Rules are expressed as a set combination of if and then statemtn.
50	3	Which of the following is a drawback of planning system:	A lot of computation is needed	Space complexity	Time complexity	All	Main drawback of planning system is that it requires a lot of computation at each node.
51	3	Backward state space search is also called :	Reqression planning	Regresssion Conntrol	ML algorithm	ML Planning	This is an explaination.

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	marks	question	A	B	C	D	ans
52	3	Space complexity of DFS is:	O(h)	O(nlogh)	O(n)	O(h^2)	Space complexity of DFS is O(h) where h is the height of the tree.
53	3	Time complexity of Backtracking Algorithm is	O(NK)	O(N)	O(K)	O(1)	Time complexity of Backtracking Algorithm is O(NK).
54	3	Constraint propogation works using _____ variables?	3	2	4	6	Constraint propogation works using 3 variables i.e. y, t and z.
55	3	The most number of possible solutions for 8-queen problem is:	92	56	70	64	This is an explaination.
56	3	Time complexity of Breadth first search algorithm:	b^d	O(n)	O(nlogn)	O(1)	This is an explaination.
57	3	What is the application of backtracking algoritham:	Crossword	Puzzles	Knapsack Problem	Travelling Salesman problem	Crossword puzzle are based on backtracking approch whereas the rest are travelling slesman problem, knapsack problem and dice game.
58	3	The most straight forward approach for plannig algorithm:	State space search	Dijikstra algorithm	Greedy approach	Divide and conquer technique	This is an explaination.
59	3	To which depth , Alpha - Beta pruning can be applied:	Any depth	Half Depth	NO depth	Least depth	To which depth , Alpha - Beta pruning can be applied to any depth
60	1	The face recognizition system is based on-	Applied AI approch	ML Approach	Regression approach	Cloud approach	Face recognizition system is based on applied AI approach.
61	1	Agents can improve its performance by-	Learning	Cloning	Fusion	None	This is an explaination.
62	1	Agents can select its external action by-	Performance	Learning	Prediction	All	Agents can select its external action by Performance.
63	1	Simple reflex agents action completely depends -	Current perception	Past Perception	Both a and b	None	Simple reflex agents action completely depends current perception.
64	1	A preposition is also known as	Declarative statement which is either true or false	Declarative statement which is yes	Declarative statement which is no.	Assumptive statement which is either yes or no.	A preposition is also known as declarative statement which is either true or false.

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	marks	question	A	B	C	D	ans
65	2	Two propositions are said to be logically equivalent:	If and only if the columns in the truth table are identical to each other	If and only if the rows in the truth table are identical to each other	If and only if the columns in the truth table are not identical to each other	All	Two propositions are said to be logically equivalent if and only if the columns in the truth table are identical to each other.
66	2	What are the properties of Forward chaining-	All	It is a process of making a conclusion based on known facts or data	It is a down-up approch as it moves from bottom to top	Forward - chaining approach is commonly used in the expert system	This is an explaination.
67	2	what is Meronymy relation	A is part of B	B is a part of A	Both a and b	None	A meronym denotes a constituent part of or a member of something. That is,\n“X” is a meronym of “Y” if Xs are parts of Y(s), or\n“X” is a meronym of “Y” if Xs are members of Y(s)
68	2	How we can create compound prepositions:	With the help of logic connective	By the help of connective	Help of contradiction	Help of tautology	We can create compound prepositions with the help of logic connective
69	2	A propositional formula which is always false is called	Contradiction	Tautology	Both a and b	None	A propositional formula which is always false is called contradiction.
70	2	Limitaion of semantic networks :	Lack in expressing some of the properties	Lack in space complexity	Lack in time complexity	All	This is an explaination.
71	2	Backward chaining algorithm is same as	DFS algorithm	BFS algorithm	Regression algorithm	Hypothesis algorithm	It is depth first search algorithm because is space requirements are linear is the size f the proof
72	2	What are the basic element of propositional logic:	Both	Propositions	Connectives	None	This is an explaination.
73	2	A frame is also known as_____in artificial intelligence.	Slot filter knowledge representation	Slot representation	Filter representation	Slot filter representation	A frame is also known as Slot filter knowledge representation in artificial intelligence.

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	marks	question	A	B	C	D	ans
74	2	Semantic network represents:	Semantic relation between concepts	Semantic relation between nodes	Semantic relation between arguments	Semantic relation between approaches	This is an explaination.
75	2	What is used in backward chaining algorithm	Composition of substitution	Composition of diffusion	Composition	Compostion of Predicate	Compostion of substitution is used in backward chaining algorithm.
76	2	What are syntaxes-	The rules which divides how we can contruct legal sentences in the logic	The rules which unites how we can destruct legal sentences.	The rules which divides how we can contruct the logic	All	The rules which divides how we can contruct legal sentences in the logic
77	2	what is Holonymy relation-	B is a part of A	A is a part of B	Both a and b	None	a hyponym is a word or phrase whose semantic field is included within that of another word, its hypernym
78	2	Production rules system consists of pairs which means	If condition then action	If condition	If then else condition	Eliff Condition	This is an explaination.
79	2	Logical representation can be divided into -	Both	Prepositional logics	Predicate logics	None	This is an explaination.
80	2	Semantic network are mojority used for-	Supporting conceptual edition	Supporting navigation	both a and b	None	This is an explaination.
81	2	A propositional formula which is always true is called	Tautology	Contradiction	Propositional Logic	All	A propositional formula which is always true is called Tautology
82	3	What are the types of propositions:	Both	Atomic	Compound	None	This is an explaination.
83	3	What are the limitations of propositional logic:	All	Necessity and possibilty are also not captured in propositional logic	Propositional logic has limited expressive power	Weak generalization power	This is an explaination.
84	3	Logic programming is mainly used to check the working process of which system-	Automated Reasoning	Artificial Intelligence	ML algorithm	Propositional Network	Logic programming is mainly used to check the working process of automated reasoning system-
85	3	What is known as infererece rules-	Templates for generating valid arguments.	Templates for generating arguments.	Templates for arguments.	Templates for generating non valid arguments.	Inference rules are templates for generating valid arguments.

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	marks	question	A	B	C	D	ans
86	3	Forward chaining approach is also called-	Data driven approach	Logic driven approach	Argument driven approach	All	Forward-chaining approach is also called as data-driven as we reach to the goal using available data.
87	3	Directed graph gives the representation of which network-	Semantic network	ANN network	Logical Network	Propositional Netwrok	This is an explaination.
88	3	Hypothetical syllogism is a type of-	Inference rule	Predicate rule	Propositional rule	Chaining rule	Hypothetical syllogism is a type of Inference rule.
89	3	Semantic networks are alternative of:	Predicate logic	Pseudo code	Prepositional Logic	All	Semantic networks are alternative of predicate logics.
90	1	Another task can be performed by boltzman machine:	Pattern association	Speech recognition	Image preception	All	This is an explaination.
91	1	What is the full form of NLP:	Natural Language Processing	Neutral Language Processing	Nature Logic Process	Neural Logic Programming	This is an explaination.
92	1	What is the full from of NLG:	Natural Language Genration	Nature Language Genetic	Natural Logic Genetic	Nature Language Genration	NLG stands for Natural Language Generation
93	1	How many compoments are there in NLP:	2	3	6	4	There are 2 components in NLP
94	1	What is the result when mean field approximation is used with boltzmann learning:	It speed up	It slows down	No change	Equal	When mean field approximation is used with boltzmann learning, it speeeds up.
95	2	Rectifier is also known as:	Ramp Function	Activation Function	Axon	ANN	Rectifier is also known as Ramp function.
96	2	In which year, invention of first artificial neural network is:	1958	1856	1957	1959	First invention of ANN was done in 1958
97	2	Function of a real variable is a function whose domain is:	Real Number	Integers	Positive Numbers	All	function of a real variable is a function whose domain is the real numbers
98	2	In ANN feedforword , the flow of information is:	Unidirectional	Multidirectional	Equal	All the above	Feedforword ANN the informationflow is unidirectional
99	2	What is the classical example of unsupervised learning in the study of neutral network is:	Donald Hebb's Principle	Dijikstra's Algorithm	N-Queen Problem	NP problems	This is an explaination.

Things I do for Love

	marks	question	A	B	C	D	ans
100	2	What is the method used in unsupervised learning:	Principal component & Cluster analysis	Neural Networks	Regression	Classification	This is an explaination.
101	2	Neurocomputer was invented by:	Dr. Robert Heet-Nielsen	Dijikstra	J L Baird	None	This is an explaination.
102	2	What is the major test of NLP:	Automatic summarization	Information retrival	Automatic ques.- ans. System	All the above	Automatic summarization is the major test of NLP
103	2	which statement is true- (i) Neuro software is designed to aid experts in real world. (ii) Nero software is powerful and easy neural network:	(ii)	Both are correct	(i)	None are correct	This is an explaination.
104	2	What are the challenges with reinforcement learning:	Preparing the simulation environment	Data set	Data cleaning	Data Transformation	This is an explaination.
105	2	A unit employing the rectifier is also called:	Rectified Linear Unit(ReLu)	ANN	Robotics	Axons	A unit employing the rectifier is also called a rectified linear unit (ReLU)
106	2	The weighted sum in ANN is also called:	Activation	Weighted sum	ANN	Nonr	This is an explaination.
107	2	How many layers are there in "Shallow" :	Three	Two	Four	Six	There are 3 layers in shallow.
108	3	Elementary unit in ANN is:	Neurons	Edges	Activation function	All	This is an explaination.
109	3	Ising model of a neural network is called:	Hopfield Networks	ANN	Axon	Sigmoid	Ising model of a neural network is called Hopfield Networks.
110	3	Loops are allowed in which ANN:	Feedback ANN	Forward ANN	Both a and b	None	This is an explaination.
111	3	Feedforward and feedback are the type of which network:	ANN (Artifical Neural Network)	Regression	Classification	Hypothesis	This is an explaination.
112	3	Heavy side step function is also known as:	Unit step function	ANN	Activation function	Sigmoid	Heavy side step function is alsp called unit step function.
113	3	What is node value:	Output of each node	Input of node	Both a and b	None	This is an explaination.
114	3	The connections are also called_____ in ANN.	Edges	Neurons	Weights	Axons	The connections are also called Edges.
115	3	What is the main drowback of NLP:	Handling ambiguity of sentances	Linguistres	POS-Tagging handling	All the above	There are enormous ambiguity exists when processing natural language

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	marks	question	A	B	C	D	ans
116	3	A_____ is an activation function defined as the positive part of its argument.	Rectifier	ANN network	Axon	Neuron	Rectifier is an activation function defined as the positive part of its argument:
117	3	Which is the most popular activation function for deep neural networks.	Rectifier	Axons	Neurons	All	The rectifier is, as of 2017, the most popular activation function for deep neural networks.
118	3	Boltzmann Machine is of How many types:	3	4	2	5	Boltzmann Machine is of 3 types.
119	3	Objective of feature maps :	To capture the features in space of input patterns	To capture the features in space of output patterns	To capture the features in time of input patterns	To capture the features in time of output patterns	Objective of feature map is to capture the features in space of input patterns
120	1	The message sent from robot sensors to robot controllers are known as:	Feedback	Acknowledment	Reciept	All	The message sent from robot sensors to robot controllers are known as Feedback.
121	1	Select the place where the the operation of the robots is least:	Privates homes	Industry	Medical	Research	This is an explaination.
122	2	Robotics intitute of American robotics center is located out :	CMU	LMU	UNR	All	This is an explaination.
123	2	Decision support program help managers in:	Business Decisions	Market visiting	Recognition	All	This is an explaination.
124	2	Which gas is used to drive the robot devices :	Pneumatic	Photosenstive	Noble	All	This is an explaination.
125	2	What is the application of robotics:	All	Medical	Military	Research	This is an explaination.
126	2	For hardware and software_____is not the advantages with a robotics implementation program :	Low cost	High cost	Programming	None	For hardware and software low cost is not the advantages with a robotics implementation program :
127	2	If a robot has k legs, number of possible events will be :	N= (2k-1)!	N=2k	N=k+1	N-=2k+1	This is an explaination.
128	2	Ultrasonic sensor is a type of :	Proximity sensor	Genomic Sensor	Neural Sensor	None	Ultrasonic sensor is a type of proximity sensor
129	2	Actuators are also known as:	Drives	Peripheral tools	Neurons	Axon	This is an explaination.
130	2	A robotic manipulator is also known as :	Robotic arms	Whell	Activation function	Sigmoid	This is an explaination.

Things I do for LOVE

	marks	question	A	B	C	D	ans
131	2	If a robot can change its trajectory with external condition , it is said to be :	Intelligent	Clever	Trained	All	If a robot can change its trajectory with external condition , it is said to be intelligent.
132	2	What do you understand by "humanoid" robot :	A robot which looks like overall as a human body	Human made robot	Human recognizing robot	All	Humanoid robot is a robot which looks like overall as a human body
133	2	Select the one that is not a basic part of robot :	Peripheral tools	Neurons	Axons	Machinery	Peripheral tools are not a basic part of robots.
134	2	Collaborative robots are also known as:	Cobots	Cola Robots	Human Robots	All	This is an explaination.
135	2	HRI stands for:	Human Robot Interface	Human Resource Interface	Human Robot Initialization	None	This is an explaination.
136	2	What are the basic aspect of robotics :	All	Electrical	Mechanical	Computer programs	This is an explaination.
137	3	Programming a robot by physically moving through projectory, it is called :	Continous path control	Discrete path control	Both a and b	None	This is an explaination.
138	3	is not an essential components for construction of robot :	Energy	ANN	Neurons	All	This is an explaination.
139	3	How many degrees of freedom would the robot have :	6	8	4	2	A robot has 6 degree of freedom
140	3	How many Laws of Robotics are there?	3	4	2	5	This is an explaination.
141	3	Which of the following is a type of "humanoid " robots :	Both	Android humanoid	Gynoids humanoid	None	This is an explaination.
142	3	Plug and Pray was released in:	2010	2009	2011	2013	This is an explaination.
143	3	Which wheel used to rotates around the wheel axle and contact :	Standard wheel	Rotatory Wheel	Frictive Wheel	None	This is an explaination.
144	3	Cobots were invented in which year?	1996	1998	2000	2004	Cobots were inventedbin the 1996 year
145	3	What was the first industrial robot :	Unimate	Kinztech	Both a and b	None	Unimate was first industrial robot.
146	3	Rotational motion of a robot arm refers to :	Roll	Sigmoid	Axon	Alll	Rotational motion of a robot arm refers to roll.

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	marks	question	A	B	C	D	ans
147	3	A type of robot which can perform any task with autonomous is called :	Autonomous robot	Humanoid Robot	Electro Robot	All	A type of robot which can perform any task with autonomous is called Autonomous Robot.
148	3	Physical structure of robot which moves around is called :	Manipulator	Actuator	Arm	None	Physical structure of robot which moves around is called Manipulator
149	3	Ultrasonic actuators are designed to produce movements in a micrometer order at ultrasonic frequencies of:	20 kHz	40 kHz	30 kHz	50 kHz	Ultrasonic actuators are designed to produce movements in a micrometer order at ultrasonic frequencies (over 20 kHz).
150	1	Which of the following is not a programming language for computer controlled robot :	AMU	VAL	RAIL	HELP	This is an explaination.
151	1	The robot designed with cartesian co-ordinate system has :	Three linear movement	Four linear movement	Two linear movement	One linear movement	The robot designed with cartesian co-ordinate system has three linear movement.
152	1	Recursive Filtering is also called:	Infinite Impulsive Response	Impulsive Response	Infinite Response	None	Recursive filtering is also known as Infinite Impulsive Response.
153	1	The robot designed with cylindrical co-ordinate system has :	Two linear and one rotational movement	One linear and one rotational movement	Two linear and no rotational movement	NO linear and one rotational movement	The robot designed with cylindrical co-ordinate system has two linear and one rotational movement
154	2	The basic principle for the agriculture robot is :	Thestability factor	Linear Factor	Coordinate factor	All	This is an explaination.
155	2	Which person used the name "robot" first time in print :	Isaac asimov	Donald Heeb	Dijikstra	None	Issac Asimov used the name "robot" first time.
156	2	The .....used to provide autometed crop survey as well as to measure crop nutrients status :	Portal robot	Human Robot	Both	None	The Portal Robot used to provide autometed crop survey as well as to measure crop nutrients status :
157	2	Robot toy for kids was:	Furby	Roomba	Looj	RoboCup	Robot toy for kids was Furby
158	2	Servo motors are driven by	Signals	Voltage	Current	All	Servo motors are driven by signals

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	marks	question	A	B	C	D	ans
159	2	The Space Robotics Technical Committee has _____ main areas of interest.	2	3	6	4	The Space Robotics Technical Committee has two main areas of interest
160	2	MF scamp robots are designed for	All	Harvesting and Picking	Scouting	Weeding	This is an explaination.
161	2	What form of renewable energy can some automove use :	Solar energy	Wind Energy	Hydra Energy	All	This is an explaination.
162	2	How many types of signal processing are available:	6	5	4	3	There are 6 types of sinal processing.
163	2	Icub was developed by which county	Italy	Japan	India	China	This is an explaination.
164	2	Brick Laying Robot was developed by;	Fast brick Robotics	Doxel	SafeAI	Steer	Brick Laying Robot was developed by Fast brick Robotics
165	2	What are the applications of agrecultural Robot :	All mentioned	Harvesting and Picking	Utility Platforms	Phenotyping	This is an explaination.
166	2	Automated drone seeders are mostly used in	Forestry Industry	Crop Industry	Farming	Mechanic Department	Automated drone seeders are mostly used in Forestry.
167	2	What does the "Ironing "robot look like :	Inflatable dummy	Humans	Both a and b	None	The "Ironing "robot look like inflatable dummy.
168	3	The_____platform is used for selective harvesting of fruits which detects fruits	CROP robotics	Crop mechanism	Robotics	All	The CROP Robotics platform is used for selective harvesting of fruits which detects fruits
169	3	Humanoid Robot developed by Honda in 2000 was:	ASIMO	Atlas	Roomba	RoboCup	Humanoid Robot developed by Honda in 2000 was ASIMO
170	3	.....is an multipurpose robotic plateform for applications in agriculture :	BoniRob	GIThub	ANM	All	This is an explaination.
171	3	Rice Planting Robot was developed by which country:	Japan	USA	India	China	Rice Planting Robot was developed by Japan.
172	3	Educational robot developed in 1980 was called:	HERO	Topo	Roomba	All	Educational robot developed in 1980 was called HERO
173	3	Furby was developed in	1998	2000	2002	2001	Furby was developed in 1998
174	3	Manual controls give home-owner..... with robot :	Two - way communication	One way communication	Both a and b	None	This is an explaination.

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	marks	question	A	B	C	D	ans
175	3	Proprioception is the sense of self-movement and body position. It is also called	Kinesthesia	Prosthesia	Both	None	Proprioception also referred to as kinaesthesia (or kinesthesia), is the sense of self-movement and body position.
176	3	What do you people often put on a robot when it is going be repaired :	A mark	Mole	Credentials	All	people often put a mark on a robot when it is going be repaired
177	3	An autonomous modular multipurpose robot was developed by:	Saga Robotics	Bell Robotics	Both	None	An autonomous modular multipurpose robot was developed by Saga Roboticss.
178	3	Autonomous Robots are also called:	Autobot	Bot	No-Bot	All	Autonomous Robots are also called Autobot
179	3	Humanoid Robot developed by NASA was:	Valkyrie	Atlas	Icub	All	Humanoid Robot developed by NASA was Valkyrie

Things I do for LOVE

what is the issue of Forward State Space Planning?
A. low banching factor.
B. large branching factor.
C. work in forward fashion
D. work in backward fashion
ANSWER: B

Goal Stack Planning breaks up a _____
A. initial state
B. stack in different part
C. set of goal predicates into individual subgoals
D. All of the above
ANSWER: C

What is true about Linear Planning?
A. It refers to the fact that the subgoals are attempted and solved in a linear order.
B. attempts to solve subgoals individually one after another.
C. attempts to solve subgoal individually in non linear fashion
D. Both A & B
ANSWER: D

Agent interacts with the world via _____ and _____
A. decision , effect
B. Perception, decision
C. Perception, Action
D. Perception, effect
ANSWER: C

The start node for search in plan space planning is_____
A. BFS
B. DFS
C. Both DFS and BFS
D. A*
ANSWER: C

In which chaining, the Left-Hand side is used to match the rules and Right-Hand side is used to check the effect of using the rule.
A. Forward Chaining
B. Backward Chaining
C. Reverse Chaining
D. Both B & C

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ANSWER: A

The components of Expert system are?

A. A Set of Rules, The Inference Engine (IE), Forward Chaining

B. A Set of Rules, Backward Chaining, A Working Memory (WM)

C. A Set of Rules, The Inference Engine (IE), A Working Memory (WM)

D. A Set of Rules, Forward Chaining, Backward Chaining

ANSWER: C

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What is true about Artificial Intelligence?
A. The ability to solve problems.
B. The ability to act rationally.
C. The ability to act like humans
D. All of the above
ANSWER: D

Which of the following are Informed search algorithms?
A. Best First Search
B. A* Search
C. Iterative Deeping Search
D. Both a & b
ANSWER: D

If there is a solution, breadth first search is _____to find it
A. Difficult
B. Guaranteed
C. Not able to find
D. None of the above
ANSWER: B

Which search strategy is combining the benefits of both BFS and DFS?
A. Depth Limited Search
B. A*
C. Iterative Deepening Depth first search
D. Best first search
ANSWER: C

Admissibility of the heuristic function is given as:
A. h(n)>= h*(n)
B. h(n)< h*(n)
C. h(n)== h*(n)
D. h(n)<= h*(n)
ANSWER: D

The efficiency of A* algorithm depends on _____
A. depth
B. the quality of heuristic
C. unknown nodes
D. d.None of the above
ANSWER: B

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What is the termination criteria in Hill climbing?
A. when no successor of the node has better heuristic value.
B. when successor of the node has better heuristic value.
C. when no ancestor of the node has better heuristic value.
D. when ancestor of the node has better heuristic value.
ANSWER: A

What is true about variable neighborhood function?
A. Neighbourhood functions that are sparse lead to quicker movement during search
B. algorithm has to inspect very fewer neighbours
C. VDN stars searching with sparse Neighbourhood functions, when it reaches an optimum, it switches to denser function.
D. All of the above
ANSWER: D

_____requires Linear Space but uses backtracking
A. Breadth First Search
B. Recursive Best First Search (RBFS)
C. A*
D. IDA*
ANSWER: B

Which property asks that the algorithm is locally admissible?
A. Admissibility
B. Monotonicity
C. Informedness
D. None of the above
ANSWER: B

A* Search Algorithm _____
A. does not expand the node which have the lowest value of f(n),
B. finds the shortest path through the search space using the heuristic function i.e f(n)=g(n) + h(n)
C. terminates when the goal node is not found.
D. All of the above
ANSWER: B

Which is not problem in Hill climing?
A. Plateau
B. Ridges
C. Local Maximum
D. landscape
ANSWER: D

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Tabu search is designed _____

A. as it does not follow aspiration criteria

B. to escape the trap of local optimality.

C. to unrecord forbidden moves, which are referred to as tabu moves .

D. All of the above

ANSWER: B

Production/Rule looks like_____

A. Pattern-->Data

B. Action-->Data

C. Pattern-->Action

D. None of the above

ANSWER: C

How can we convert AO graph with mixed nodes into graph with pure AND and OR nodes?

A. By traversing multiple node

B. By deleting one of the node

C. By addition of extra node

D. None of the above

ANSWER: C

Arc consistency in AO graph is concernd with _____

A. Nodes

B. finding consistent values for pairs of variables.

C. unary constraint

D. All of the above

ANSWER: B

A planning problem P in BSSP is defined as a _____

A. triple (S, G, O)

B. triple (S1, S2, O)

C. triple (G1, G, O)

D. None of the above

ANSWER: A

Plan representation in Plan Space Planning is done with__ ----------links

A. binding links

B. ordering links and casual link

C. Contigent link

D. head step

ANSWER: B

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What is true aboout Iterative Deepening DFS?
A. It does not perform DFS in a BFS fashion.
B. It is the preferred informed search method
C. It’s a Depth First Search, but it does it one level at a time, gradually increasing the limit, until a goal is found.
D. Is a depth-first search with a fixed depth limit l
ANSWER: C

What is the main advantage of backward state-space search?
A. Cost
B. Actions
C. Relevant actions
D. All of the mentioned
ANSWER: C

Backward State Space Planning (BSSP)_____
A. simply explores the set of all future states in possible order
B. Start searching backwards from the goal
C. leads to huge search space
D. has no sense of direction
ANSWER: B

In Backward State Space Planning ,regress(A,G) that returns _____
A. the regressed goal over action A when applied to goal G.
B. the goal state over action A when applied to goal G.
C. the initial state over action A when applied to goal G.
D. Both A & B
ANSWER: A

What is true about Backward State Space Planning?
A. goal states are often incompletely specified.
B. expresses only what is desired in the final state, rather than a complete description of the final state.
C. It uses regression
D. All of the above
ANSWER: D

effects (a) in Forward State Space Planning denotes _____
A. denotes the set of negative effects of action a
B. denotes the set of neutral effects of action a

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C. denotes the set of positive effects of action a
D. None of the above
ANSWER: C

In Forward State Space Planning , Progress (A, S) function returns _____
A. the successor state S when action A is applied to state S.
B. the predecessor state S when action A is applied to state S.
C. Both A & B
D. None of the above
ANSWER: A

What are the drawbacks of Forward State Space Planning?
A. FSSP has very huge search space
B. It includes the actions that have nothing go do with achieving the goal
C. Regression is used in Forward State Space Planning
D. Both A & B
ANSWER: D

What arcs represents in AO Graph?
A. subproblem to be solved individually
B. solution
C. Path
D. Sequence of actions
ANSWER: A

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Which are the first AI applications of AO graph?
A. SAINT
B. XCON
C. DENDRAL
D. Both A and C
ANSWER: D

What is Hyper-Edge in AO Graph?
A. Many edges together can be Hyber edge
B. Those are AND Edges only
C. Both 1 and 2
D. None of the above
ANSWER: C

What cost is assumed for arc while solving AO* progress example?
A. 0
B. 1

C. 2
D. 3
ANSWER: B

What is the heuristic cost of SOLVED nodes in AO* example?
A. 0
B. 1
C. 2
D. 3
ANSWER: A

What is used to lable primitive problems in AO problem?
A. Unvisited
B. UNSOLVED
C. SOLVED
D. visited
ANSWER: C

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The working memory of the problem solver is like its _____
A.Long term memory
B.Short term memory
C.Permanent Memory
D.None of these
ANSWER:B
_____search regresses over goals and validate a plan before returning it.
A.Forward state space
B.Backward state space
C.Goa stack
D.None of these
ANSWER:B
_____ Procedure selects a flaw in a given plan and looks for a resolver.
A.Goal stack planning
B.The plan space planning
C.Recursive goal stack planning
D.Partial order Planning
ANSWER:B

The relationships between behavioral acts are not defined in the partial order plan until absolutely necessary.
A.True
B.False
ANSWER:B

A* generates will not generate optimal solution if h(n) is a consistent heuristics and the search space is graph
A.True
B.False
ANSWER:B

Which of the following combination of labels is not allowed for W joint in scene labelling is not allowed
A.(+,-,+)
B.(-,+,-)
C.(,+,)
D.(,,)
ANSWER:D

If it is possible to extend each pair of consistent variable instantiation to a third variable, a CSP is said to be _____
A.Arc Consistent

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B.I- Consistent
C.Path consistent.
D.2- consistent
ANSWER:C

The _____algorithm explores the domain in a depth first manner.
A.Backtracking
B.Forward checking
C.Arc consistency
D.Strategic Retreat
ANSWER:A

_____ are mathematical problems defined as a set of objects whose state must satisfy a number of constraints or limitations.
A.Constraints Satisfaction Problems
B.Uninformed Search Problems
C.Local Search Problems
D.All of the mentioned
ANSWER:A

Which of the Following problems can be modeled as CSP?
A.8-Puzzle problemB.
B.8-Queen problem
C.Map coloring problem
D.All of the mentioned
ANSWER:D

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The term _____ is used for a depth-first search that chooses values for one variable at a time and returns when a variable has no legal values left to assign.
a) Forward search
b) Backtrack search
c) Hill algorithm
d) Reverse-Down-Hill search
ANSWER:B

Consider a problem of preparing a schedule for a class of student. What type of problem is this?
a) Search Problem
b) Backtrack Problem
c) CSP
d) Planning Problem
ANSWER:C

Constraint satisfaction problems on finite domains are typically solved using a form of _____

a) Search Algorithms
b) Heuristic Search Algorithms
c) Greedy Search Algorithms
d) All of the mentioned
ANSWER:D

Backtracking is based on _____
A.Last in first out
B.First in first out
C.Recursion
D.Both Last in first out & Recursion
ANSWER:D

The inference engine goes through which cycle?
A. Match-Resolve-Execute
B. Execute-Resolve-Match
C. Resolve Match Match
D. Resolve Match Execute
ANSWER: A

The output of MATCH routine in Inference Engine is _____
A. Pattern set
B. Conflict set (CS)
C. Rule set
D. Action set
ANSWER: B

Operator PUTDOWN has which of the following sequence of actions?
A. holding(x),Ontable(x),holding(x)
B. holding(x),armempty, holding(x)
C. holding(x),Ontable(x)
D. holding(x),Ontable(x)^armempty, holding(x)
ANSWER: D

Frame problem in STRIPS Domain can be solved by _____
A. Operator
B. Frame Aximoms
C. Precondition
D. Action
ANSWER: B

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PDDL stands for_____
A. Path data description Language
B. Planning Domain Description Language
C. Planning data Description Language
D. Path data deleted Language
ANSWER: B

In PDDL,the Language is based on _____
A. Propositional logic notation
B. Second Order Logic Notation
C. First Order Logic Notation
D. All of these
ANSWER: C

STRIPS operators are made up of which three components:
A. P: Precondition List , A: Add List , D:Delete List
B. P: Postcondition List , A: Add List , D:Delete List
C. P: Precondition List , S: Sub List , D:Delete List
D. P: Postcondition List , S: Sub List , D:Delete List
ANSWER: A

Which search algorithm imposes a fixed depth limit on nodes?
A. Depth-limited search
B. Depth-first search
C. Iterative deepening search
D. Bidirectional search
ANSWER: A

In a rule-based system, procedural domain knowledge is in the form of:_____
A. production rules
B. rule interpreters
C. meta-rules
D. control rules
ANSWER: A

_____ is a state that is better than all its neighboring states but is not better than some other states further away
A. Plateau
B. Local Maximum
C. Global Maximum
D. All of the above

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ANSWER: B

_____ algorithm keeps track of k states rather than just one.
A. Hill-Climbing search
B. Local Beam search
C. Stochastic hill-climbing search
D. Random restart hill-climbing search
ANSWER: B

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
ANSWER: B

_____ is/are the well known Expert System/s for medical diagnosis systems
A. MYSIN
B. CADUCEUS
C. DENDRAL
D. SMH.PAL
ANSWER: A

Which of the following statement(s) is true for Sparse-Memory Graph Search (SMGS)?
A. The boundary is defined as those nodes in CLOSED that have at least one successor still in OPEN
B. The nodes in CLOSED that are not on the boundary are in the kernel
C. The number of relay nodes on each path is exactly one.
D. Both A & B
ANSWER: D

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When do we call the states are safely explored?
A.A goal state is unreachable from any state
B.A goal state is denied access
C.A goal state is reachable from every state
C.None of the mentioned
ANSWER:C

Which of the following algorithm is generally used CSP search algorithm?
A.Breadth-first search algorithm
B.Depth-first search algorithm
C.Hill-climbing search algorithm
D.None of the mentioned
ANSWER:B

Which of the following conditions must hold for a solution to a CSP?
A.All relations in all constraints must hold
B.At least one relation in all constraints must hold.
C.More than one relation in all constraints must hold.
D.All relations in at least one constraint must hold.
ANSWER:B

Which of the following are true for the algorithms Beam Stack Search (BSS)and Divide-and-Conquer Beam Stack Search (DCBSS).
A. BSS finds the optimal path while DCBSS does not.
B. DCBSS finds the optimal path while BSS does not.
C. Both BSS and DCBSS find the optimal path
D. Neither BSS and DCBSS find the optimal path
ANSWER: C

The performance of an agent can be improved by _____
A. Learning
B. Observing
C. Perceiving
D. Sensing
ANSWER: A

_____ Is an algorithm, a loop that continually moves in the direction of increasing value – that is uphill.
A. Up-Hill Search
B. Hill-Climbing
C. Hill algorithm
D. Reverse-Down-Hill search

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ANSWER: B

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Is the below statement true for the domain of positive integers
p q (p + q = 7)
A.Yes
B.No
ANSWER:A

Which of the following is a sound rule of inference?
A.Q (P Q) P
B.P (P Q)
C.Q (P Q) P
D.All of above
ANSWER:B

Is the following Sentence valid?
x y P(x,y) y x P(x,y)
A.Yes
B.No
ANSWER:B

Is z S(x,y) a well-formed formula?
A.Yes
B.No
ANSWER:A

The statement comprising the limitations of FOL is/are _____
A.Expressiveness
B.Formalizing Natural Languages
C.Many-sorted Logic
D.All of the mentioned
ANSWER:D

The adjective “first-order” distinguishes first-order logic from _____ in which there are predicates having predicates or functions as arguments, or in which one or both of predicate quantifiers or function quantifiers are permitted.
A.presentational Verification
B.Representational Adequacy
C.Higher Order Logic
D.Inferential Efficiency
ANSWE:C

"In AI systems, Knowledge can be represented in two ways. What are these two ways?
i.Machine Logic

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ii.Predicate Logic
iii.Propositional Logic
iv. Compound Logic"
A. i. and ii.
B. i. and iii.
C. ii. and iii.
D. iii. and iv.
ANSWER:C

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Not only do formal logics allow representation of knowledge, but they also allow representation of knowledge Mechanisms for reasoning using a collection of well-defined manipulation rules Of Representations.
A.True
B.False
ANSWER:A

If a logic produces only true statements and does not produce any false statement it shows which of the following property
A.Completeness
B.Soundness
C.Consistency
D.None of these
ANSWER:B

Is the following rule of inference valid one
A.No
B.Yes
ANSWER:B

_____Graph is used to represent semantic network
A.Undirected
B.Directed
C.Undirected
D.Any one of the above
ANSWER:B

What is the nature of the sentence: x y (TeacherOf(x,y) StudentOf(y,x))
A.Symmetry
B.Exhaustiveness
C.Inverse
D.None of the above
ANSWER:C

The formula or sentences that can be maid true by certain valuation function are called
A.Valid formula
B.Satisfiable formula
C.Unsatisfiable formula
D.Invalid Formula

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ANSWER:B

A _____ is used to demonstrate, on a purely syntactic basis, that one formula is a logical consequence of another formula.
A.Deductive Systems
B.Inductive Systems
C.Reasoning with Knowledge Based Systems
D.Search Based Systems
ANSWER:A

A common convention is:
• is evaluated first
• and are evaluated next
• Quantifiers are evaluated next
• is evaluated last.
A.True
B.False
ANSWER:A

A Term is either an individual constant (a 0-ary function), or a variable, or an n-ary function applied to n terms: F(t1 t2 ..tn).
A.True
B.False
ANSWER:A

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First Order Logic is also known as _____
A.First Order Predicate Calculus
B.Quantification Theory
C.Lower Order Calculus
D.All of the mentioned
ANSWER:D

Which is created by using single propositional symbol?
A.Complex sentences
B.Atomic sentences
C.Composition sentences
D.None of the mentioned
ANSWER:B

Which is used to construct the complex sentences?

A.Symbols
B.Connectives
C.Logical connectives
D.All of the mentioned
ANSWER:C

How many proposition symbols are there in artificial intelligence?
A.1
B.2
C.3
D.4
ANSWER:B

Which is used to compute the truth of any sentence?
A.Semantics of propositional logic
B.Alpha-beta pruning
C.First-order logic
D.Both Semantics of propositional logic & Alpha-beta pruning
ANSWER:A

Which are needed to compute the logical inference algorithm?
A.Logical equivalence
B.Validity
C.Satisfiability
D.All of the mentioned
ANSWER:D

From which rule does the modus ponens are derived?
A.Inference rule
B.Module rule
C.Both Inference & Module rule
C.None of the mentioned
ANSWER:A

Which is also called single inference rule?
A.Reference
B.Resolution
C.Reform
D.None of the mentioned
ANSWER:B

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Which form is called as a conjunction of disjunction of literals?
A.Conjunctive normal form
B.Disjunctive normal form
C.Normal form
D.All of the mentioned
ANSWER:A

What can be viewed as a single lateral of disjunction?
A.Multiple clause
B.Combine clause
C.Unit clause
D.None of the mentioned
ANSWER:C

A) Knowledge base (KB) is consists of set of statements.
B) Inference is deriving a new sentence from the KB.
Choose the correct option.
A. A is true, B is true
B. A is false, B is false
C. A is true, B is false
D. A is false, B is true
ANSWER:A

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What among the following constitutes the representation of the knowledge in different forms?
A. Relational method where each fact is set out systematically in columns
B. Inheritable knowledge where relational knowledge is made up of objects
C. Inferential knowledge
D. All of the mentioned
ANSWER:D

What are Semantic Networks?
A. A way of representing knowledge
B. Data Structure
C. Data Type
D. None of the mentioned
ANSWER:A

Graph used to represent semantic network is _____
A. Undirected graph
B. Directed graph
C. Directed Acyclic graph (DAG)

D. Directed complete graph
ANSWER:B

The basic inference mechanism in semantic network is to follow the links between the nodes.
A. True
B. False
ANSWER:A

Which of the following elements constitutes the frame structure?
A. Facts or Data
B. Procedures and default values
C. Frame names
D. Frame reference in hierarchy
ANSWER:A

There exists two way to infer using semantic networks in which knowledge is represented as Frames.
A. Intersection Search
B. Inheritance Search
ANSWER:A

Which problem can frequently occur in backward chaining algorithm?
A. Repeated states
B. Incompleteness
C. Complexity
D. Both Repeated states & Incompleteness
ANSWER:D

How to eliminate the redundant rule matching attempts in the forward chaining?
A. Decremental forward chaining
B. Incremental forward chaining
C. Data complexity
D. None of the mentioned
ANSWER:B

Which of the following is an extension of the semantic network?
A. Expert Systems
B. Rule Based Expert Systems
C. Decision Tree Based networks
D. Partitioned Networks
ANSWER:D

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Artificial Intelligence MCQ Quiz

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Below are few **Artificial Intelligence MCQ** test that checks your basic knowledge of Artificial Intelligence. This **Artificial Intelligence MCQ Test** contains around 20 questions of multiple choice with 4 options. You have to select the right answer to a question. You can see the correct answer by clicking view answer link.

Also, Read **Best Artificial Intelligence interview questions**.

Q1. An Artificial Intelligence system developed by Terry A. Winograd to permit an interactive dialogue about a domain he called blocks-world.

- **A.** SIMD
- **B.** STUDENT
- **C.** SHRDLU
- **D. BACON**

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Q2. What is Artificial intelligence?

- **A.** Programming with your own intelligence
- **B.** Putting your intelligence into Computer
- **C. Making a Machine intelligent**
- **D.** Playing a Game

Q3. DARPA, the agency that has funded a great deal of American Artificial Intelligence research, is part of the Department of:

- **A.** Education
- **B. Defense**
- **C.** Energy
- **D.** Justice

Q4. Who is the “father” of artificial intelligence?

- **A.** John McCarthy
- **B. Fisher Ada**
- **C.** Allen Newell
- **D.** Alan Turning

Q5. KEE is a product of:

- **A. IntelliCorpn**
- **B.** Teknowledge
- **C.** Texas Instruments
- **D.** Tech knowledge

Q6. Default reasoning is another type of -

- **A.** Analogical reasoning
- **B.** Bitonic reasoning
- **C. Non-monotonic reasoning**
- **D.** Monotonic reasoning

Q7. Weak AI is

- **A.** a set of computer programs that produce output that would be considered to reflect intelligence if it were generated by humans.
- **B. the study of mental faculties through the use of mental models implemented on a computer.**
- **C.** the embodiment of human intellectual capabilities within a computer.
- **D.** All of the above

Q8. If a robot can alter its own trajectory in response to external conditions, it is considered to be:

- **A.** mobile
- **B.** open loop
- **C. intelligent**
- **D.** non-servo

Q9. One of the leading American robotics centers is the Robotics Institute located at

- **A.** RAND

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- **B.** MIT
- **C. CMU**
- **D.** SRI

Q10. What is the name of the computer program that contains the distilled knowledge of an expert?

- **A.** Management information System
- **B. Expert system**
- **C.** Data base management system
- **D.** Artificial intelligence

Q11. In LISP, the function evaluates both <variable> and <object> is -

- **A.** setq
- **B.** add
- **C. set**
- **D.** eva

Q12. What is Artificial intelligence?

- **A. Making a Machine intelligent**
- **B.** Putting your intelligence into Computer
- **C.** Programming with your own intelligence
- **D.** putting more memory into Computer

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Q13. Which is not the commonly used programming language for AI?

- **A.** PROLOG
- **B.** LISP
- **C. Perl**
- **D.** Java script

Q14. Which is not a property of representation of knowledge?

- **A.** Inferential Adequacy
- **B.** Representational Adequacy
- **C. Representational Verification**
- **D.** Inferential Efficiency

Q15. A Hybrid Bayesian network contains

- **A.** Both discrete and continuous variables
- **B.** Only Discontinuous variable
- **C. Both Discrete and Discontinuous variable**
- **D.** Continous variable only.

Q16. Computational learning theory analyzes the sample complexity and computational complexity of -

- **A.** Forced based learning
- **B.** Weak learning
- **C. Inductive learning**
- **D.** Knowledge based learning.

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Q17. Which is true?

- **A.** All formal languages are like natural language
- **B. Not all formal languages are context-free**

Q18. What stage of the manufacturing process has been described as "the mapping of function onto form"?

- **A.** Distribution
- **B.** project management
- **C. Design**
- **D.** field service

Q19. Programming a robot by physically moving it through the trajectory you want it to follow is called:

- **A. continuous-path control**

- **B.** robot vision control
- **C.** contact sensing control
- **D.** pick-and-place control

Q20. In LISP, the addition 3 + 2 is entered as -

- **A.** 3 add 2
- **B.** 3 + 2
- **C.** 3 + 2 =
- **D. (+ 3 2)**

Q21. Knowledge engineering is a field of Artificial intelligence.

- **A. True**
- **B.** False

Q22. The first ai programming language was called

- **A.** Python
- **B. IPL**
- **C.** LISP
- **D.** Machine Language

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The working memory of the problem solver is like its _____
A. Long term memory
B. Short term memory
C. Permanent Memory
D. None of these
ANSWER:B

_____search regresses over goals and validate a plan before returning it.
A.Forward state space
B.Backward state space
C.Goa stack
D.None of these
ANSWER:B

_____ Procedure selects a flaw in a given plan and looks for a resolver.
A.Goal stack planning
B.The plan space planning
C.Recursive goal stack planning
D.Partial order Planning
ANSWER:B

The relationships between behavioral acts are not defined in the partial order plan until absolutely necessary.
A.True
B.False
ANSWER:B

A* generates will not generate optimal solution if h(n) is a consistent heuristics and the search space is graph
A.True
B.False
ANSWER:B

Which of the following combination of labels is not allowed for W joint in scene labelling is not allowed
A.(+,-,+)
B.(-,+,-)
C.(←,+,←)
D.(←,←,←)
ANSWER:D

If it is possible to extend each pair of consistent variable instantiation to a third variable, a CSP is said to be _____
A.Arc Consistent
B.I- Consistent
C.Path consistent.
D.2- consistent
ANSWER:C

The _____algorithm explores the domain in a depth first manner.
A.Backtracking
B.Forward checking
C.Arc consistency
D.Strategic Retreat
ANSWER:A

_____ are mathematical problems defined as a set of objects whose state must satisfy a number of constraints or limitations.
A.Constraints Satisfaction Problems
B.Uninformed Search Problems

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C.Local Search Problems
D.All of the mentioned
ANSWER:A

Which of the Following problems can be modeled as CSP?
A.8-Puzzle problemB.
B.8-Queen problem
C.Map coloring problem
D.All of the mentioned
ANSWER:D

The term _____ is used for a depth-first search that chooses values for one variable at a time and returns when a variable has no legal values left to assign.
a) Forward search
b) Backtrack search
c) Hill algorithm
d) Reverse-Down-Hill search
ANSWER:B

Consider a problem of preparing a schedule for a class of student. What type of problem is this?
a) Search Problem
b) Backtrack Problem
c) CSP
d) Planning Problem
ANSWER:C

Constraint satisfaction problems on finite domains are typically solved using a form of _____
a) Search Algorithms
b) Heuristic Search Algorithms
c) Greedy Search Algorithms
d) All of the mentioned
ANSWER:D

Backtracking is based on _____
A.Last in first out
B.First in first out
C.Recursion
D.Both Last in first out & Recursion
ANSWER:D

The inference engine goes through which cycle?
A. Match-Resolve-Execute
B. Execute-Resolve-Match
C. Resolve Match Match
D. Resolve Match Execute
ANSWER: A

The output of MATCH routine in Inference Engine is _____
A. Pattern set
B. Conflict set (CS)
C. Rule set
D. Action set
ANSWER: B

Operator PUTDOWN has which of the following sequence of actions?
A. holding(x),Ontable(x),holding(x)
B. holding(x),armempty, holding(x)

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C. holding(x),Ontable(x)
D. holding(x),Ontable(x)^armempty, holding(x)
ANSWER: D

Frame problem in STRIPS Domain can be solved by _____
A. Operator
B. Frame Aximoms
C. Precondition
D. Action
ANSWER: B

PDDL stands for_____
A. Path data description Language
B. Planning Domain Description Language
C. Planning data Description Language
D. Path data deleted Language
ANSWER: B

In PDDL,the Language is based on _____
A. Propositional logic notation
B. Second Order Logic Notation
C. First Order Logic Notation
D. All of these
ANSWER: C

STRIPS operators are made up of which three components:
A. P: Precondition List , A: Add List , D:Delete List
B. P: Postcondition List , A: Add List , D:Delete List
C. P: Precondition List , S: Sub List , D:Delete List
D. P: Postcondition List , S: Sub List , D:Delete List
ANSWER: A

Which search algorithm imposes a fixed depth limit on nodes?
A. Depth-limited search
B. Depth-first search
C. Iterative deepening search
D. Bidirectional search
ANSWER: A

In a rule-based system, procedural domain knowledge is in the form of:_____
A. production rules
B. rule interpreters
C. meta-rules
D. control rules
ANSWER: A

_____ is a state that is better than all its neighboring states but is not better than some other states further away
A. Plateau
B. Local Maximum
C. Global Maximum
D. All of the above
ANSWER: B

_____ algorithm keeps track of k states rather than just one.
A. Hill-Climbing search
B. Local Beam search
C. Stochastic hill-climbing search
D. Random restart hill-climbing search

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ANSWER: B

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
ANSWER: B

_____ is/are the well known Expert System/s for medical diagnosis systems
A. MYSIN
B. CADUCEUS
C. DENDRAL
D. SMH.PAL
ANSWER: A

Which of the following statement(s) is true for Sparse-Memory Graph Search (SMGS)?
A. The boundary is defined as those nodes in CLOSED that have at least one successor still in OPEN
B. The nodes in CLOSED that are not on the boundary are in the kernel
C. The number of relay nodes on each path is exactly one.
D. Both A & B
ANSWER: D

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Is the below statement true for the domain of positive integers
$\forall p\ \exists q\ (p + q = 7)$
A. Yes
B. No
ANSWER:A

Which of the following is a sound rule of inference?
A. $Q \wedge (P \rightarrow Q) \rightarrow P$
B. $P \rightarrow (P \vee Q)$
C. $Q \vee (P \rightarrow Q) \rightarrow P$
D. All of above
ANSWER:B

Is the following Sentence valid?
$\forall x\ \exists y\ P(x,y) \equiv \exists y\ \forall x\ P(x,y)$
A. Yes
B. No
ANSWER:B

Is $\forall z\ S(x,y)$ a well-formed formula?
A. Yes
B. No
ANSWER:A

The statement comprising the limitations of FOL is/are _____
A.Expressiveness
B.Formalizing Natural Languages
C.Many-sorted Logic
D.All of the mentioned
ANSWER:D

The adjective "first-order" distinguishes first-order logic from _____ in which there are predicates having predicates or functions as arguments, or in which one or both of predicate quantifiers or function quantifiers are permitted.
A.presentational Verification
B.Representational Adequacy
C.Higher Order Logic
D.Inferential Efficiency
ANSWE:C

"In AI systems, Knowledge can be represented in two ways. What are these two ways?
i.Machine Logic
ii.Predicate Logic
iii.Propositional Logic
iv. Compound Logic"
A. i. and ii.
B. i. and iii.
C. ii. and iii.
D. iii. and iv.
ANSWER:C

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Not only do formal logics allow representation of knowledge, but they also allow representation of knowledge Mechanisms for reasoning using a collection of well-defined manipulation rules Of Representations.
A. True
B. False
ANSWER:A

If a logic produces only true statements and does not produce any false statement it shows which of the following property
A. Completeness
B. Soundness
C. Consistency
D. None of these
ANSWER:B

Is the following rule of inference valid one
A. No
B. Yes
ANSWER:B

_____Graph is used to represent semantic network
A. Undirected
B. Directed
C. Undirected
D. Any one of the above
ANSWER:B

What is the nature of the sentence: ∀x ∀y (TeacherOf(x,y) ⊃ StudentOf(y,x))
A. Symmetry
B. Exhaustiveness
C. Inverse
D. None of the above
ANSWER:C

The formula or sentences that can be maid true by certain valuation function are called
A. Valid formula
B. Satisfiable formula
C. Unsatisfiable formula
D. Invalid Formula
ANSWER:B

A _____ is used to demonstrate, on a purely syntactic basis, that one formula is a logical consequence of another formula.
A.Deductive Systems
B.Inductive Systems
C.Reasoning with Knowledge Based Systems
D.Search Based Systems
ANSWER:A

A common convention is:
• is evaluated first
• and are evaluated next
• Quantifiers are evaluated next

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• is evaluated last.
A.True
B.False
ANSWER:A

A Term is either an individual constant (a 0-ary function), or a variable, or an n-ary function applied to n terms: F(t1 t2 ..tn).
A.True
B.False
ANSWER:A

First Order Logic is also known as _____
A.First Order Predicate Calculus
B.Quantification Theory
C.Lower Order Calculus
D.All of the mentioned
ANSWER:D

Which is created by using single propositional symbol?
A.Complex sentences
B.Atomic sentences
C.Composition sentences
D.None of the mentioned
ANSWER:B

Which is used to construct the complex sentences?
A.Symbols
B.Connectives
C.Logical connectives
D.All of the mentioned
ANSWER:C

How many proposition symbols are there in artificial intelligence?
A.1
B.2
C.3
D.4
ANSWER:B

Which is used to compute the truth of any sentence?
A.Semantics of propositional logic
B.Alpha-beta pruning
C.First-order logic
D.Both Semantics of propositional logic & Alpha-beta pruning
ANSWER:A

Which are needed to compute the logical inference algorithm?
A.Logical equivalence
B.Validity
C.Satisfiability
D.All of the mentioned
ANSWER:D

From which rule does the modus ponens are derived?
A.Inference rule
B.Module rule
C.Both Inference & Module rule
C.None of the mentioned
ANSWER:A

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Which is also called single inference rule?
A.Reference
B.Resolution
C.Reform
D.None of the mentioned
ANSWER:B

Which form is called as a conjunction of disjunction of literals?
A.Conjunctive normal form
B.Disjunctive normal form
C.Normal form
D.All of the mentioned
ANSWER:A

What can be viewed as a single lateral of disjunction?
A.Multiple clause
B.Combine clause
C.Unit clause
D.None of the mentioned
ANSWER:C

A) Knowledge base (KB) is consists of set of statements.
B) Inference is deriving a new sentence from the KB.
Choose the correct option.
A. A is true, B is true
B. A is false, B is false
C. A is true, B is false
D. A is false, B is true
ANSWER:A

What among the following constitutes the representation of the knowledge in different forms?
A. Relational method where each fact is set out systematically in columns
B. Inheritable knowledge where relational knowledge is made up of objects
C. Inferential knowledge
D. All of the mentioned
ANSWER:D

What are Semantic Networks?
A. A way of representing knowledge
B. Data Structure
C. Data Type
D. None of the mentioned
ANSWER:A

Graph used to represent semantic network is _____
A. Undirected graph
B. Directed graph
C. Directed Acyclic graph (DAG)
D. Directed complete graph
ANSWER:B

The basic inference mechanism in semantic network is to follow the links between the nodes.
A. True
B. False
ANSWER:A

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Which of the following elements constitutes the frame structure?
A. Facts or Data
B. Procedures and default values
C. Frame names
D. Frame reference in hierarchy
ANSWER:A

There exists two way to infer using semantic networks in which knowledge is represented as Frames.
A. Intersection Search
B. Inheritance Search
ANSWER:A

Which problem can frequently occur in backward chaining algorithm?
A. Repeated states
B. Incompleteness
C. Complexity
D. Both Repeated states & Incompleteness
ANSWER:D

How to eliminate the redundant rule matching attempts in the forward chaining?
A. Decremental forward chaining
B. Incremental forward chaining
C. Data complexity
D. None of the mentioned
ANSWER:B

Which of the following is an extension of the semantic network?
A. Expert Systems
B. Rule Based Expert Systems
C. Decision Tree Based networks
D. Partitioned Networks
ANSWER:D

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what is the issue of Forward State Space Planning?
A. low banching factor.
B. large branching factor.
C. work in forward fashion
D. work in backward fashion
ANSWER: B

Goal Stack Planning breaks up a _____
A. initial state
B. stack in different part
C. set of goal predicates into individual subgoals
D. All of the above
ANSWER: C

What is true about Linear Planning?
A. It refers to the fact that the subgoals are attempted and solved in a linear order.
B. attempts to solve subgoals individually one after another.
C. attempts to solve subgoal individually in non linear fashion
D. Both A & B
ANSWER: D

Agent interacts with the world via _____ and _____
A. decision , effect
B. Perception, decision
C. Perception, Action
D. Perception, effect
ANSWER: C

The start node for search in plan space planning is_____
A. BFS
B. DFS
C. Both DFS and BFS
D. A*
ANSWER: C

In which chaining, the Left-Hand side is used to match the rules and Right-Hand side is used to check the effect of using the rule.
A. Forward Chaining
B. Backward Chaining
C. Reverse Chaining
D. Both B & C
ANSWER: A

The components of Expert system are?
A. A Set of Rules, The Inference Engine (IE), Forward Chaining
B. A Set of Rules, Backward Chaining, A Working Memory (WM)
C. A Set of Rules, The Inference Engine (IE), A Working Memory (WM)
D. A Set of Rules, Forward Chaining, Backward Chaining
ANSWER: C

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What is true about Artificial Intelligence?
A. The ability to solve problems.
B. The ability to act rationally.
C. The ability to act like humans
D. All of the above
ANSWER: D

Which of the following are Informed search algorithms?
A. Best First Search
B. A* Search
C. Iterative Deeping Search
D. Both a & b
ANSWER: D

If there is a solution, breadth first search is _____to find it
A. Difficult
B. Guaranteed
C. Not able to find
D. None of the above
ANSWER: B

Which search strategy is combining the benefits of both BFS and DFS?
A. Depth Limited Search
B. A*
C. Iterative Deepening Depth first search
D. Best first search
ANSWER: C

Admissibility of the heuristic function is given as:
A. h(n)>= h*(n)
B. h(n)< h*(n)
C. h(n)== h*(n)
D. h(n)<= h*(n)
ANSWER: D

The efficiency of A* algorithm depends on _____
A. depth
B. the quality of heuristic
C. unknown nodes
D. d. None of the above
ANSWER: B

What is the termination criteria in Hill climbing?
A. when no successor of the node has better heuristic value.
B. when successor of the node has better heuristic value.
C. when no ancestor of the node has better heuristic value.
D. when ancestor of the node has better heuristic value.
ANSWER: A

What is true about variable neighborhood function?
A. Neighbourhood functions that are sparse lead to quicker movement during search
B. algorithm has to inspect very fewer neighbours
C. VDN stars searching with sparse Neighbourhood functions, when it reaches an optimum, it switches to denser function.
D. All of the above
ANSWER: D

_____requires Linear Space but uses backtracking
A. Breadth First Search

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B. Recursive Best First Search (RBFS)
C. A*
D. IDA*
ANSWER: B

Which property asks that the algorithm is locally admissible?
A. Admissibility
B. Monotonicity
C. Informedness
D. None of the above
ANSWER: B

A* Search Algorithm _____
A. does not expand the node which have the lowest value of f(n),
B. finds the shortest path through the search space using the heuristic function i.e f(n)=g(n) + h(n)
C. terminates when the goal node is not found.
D. All of the above
ANSWER: B

Which is not problem in Hill climing?
A. Plateau
B. Ridges
C. Local Maximum
D. landscape
ANSWER: D

Tabu search is designed _____
A. as it does not follow aspiration criteria
B. to escape the trap of local optimality.
C. to unrecord forbidden moves, which are referred to as tabu moves .
D. All of the above
ANSWER: B

Production/Rule looks like_____
A. Pattern-->Data
B. Action-->Data
C. Pattern-->Action
D. None of the above
ANSWER: C

How can we convert AO graph with mixed nodes into graph with pure AND and OR nodes?
A. By traversing multiple node
B. By deleting one of the node
C. By addition of extra node
D. None of the above
ANSWER: C

Arc consistency in AO graph is concernd with _____
A. Nodes
B. finding consistent values for pairs of variables.
C. unary constraint
D. All of the above
ANSWER: B

A planning problem P in BSSP is defined as a _____
A. triple (S, G, O)
B. triple (S1, S2, O)

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C. triple (G1, G, O)
D. None of the above
ANSWER: A

Plan representation in Plan Space Planning is done with__ ----------
links
A. binding links
B. ordering links and casual link
C. Contigent link
D. head step
ANSWER: B

What is true aboout Iterative Deepening DFS?
A. It does not perform DFS in a BFS fashion.
B. It is the preferred informed search method
C. It’s a Depth First Search, but it does it one level at a time, gradually increasing the limit, until a goal is found.
D. Is a depth-first search with a fixed depth limit l
ANSWER: C

What is the main advantage of backward state-space search?
A. Cost
B. Actions
C. Relevant actions
D. All of the mentioned
ANSWER: C

Backward State Space Planning (BSSP)_____
A. simply explores the set of all future states in possible order
B. Start searching backwards from the goal
C. leads to huge search space
D. has no sense of direction
ANSWER: B

In Backward State Space Planning ,regress(A,G) that returns
_____
A. the regressed goal over action A when applied to goal G.
B. the goal state over action A when applied to goal G.
C. the initial state over action A when applied to goal G.
D. Both A & B
ANSWER: A

What is true about Backward State Space Planning?
A. goal states are often incompletely specified.
B. expresses only what is desired in the final state, rather than a complete description of the final state.
C. It uses regression
D. All of the above
ANSWER: D

effects^{+} (a) in Forward State Space Planning denotes _____
A. denotes the set of negative effects of action a
B. denotes the set of neutral effects of action a
C. denotes the set of positive effects of action a
D. None of the above
ANSWER: C

In Forward State Space Planning , Progress (A, S) function returns
_____

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A. the successor state S when action A is applied to state S.
B. the predecessor state S when action A is applied to state S.
C. Both A & B
D. None of the above
ANSWER: A

What are the drawbacks of Forward State Space Planning?
A. FSSP has very huge search space
B. It includes the actions that have nothing go do with achieving the goal
C. Regression is used in Forward State Space Planning
D. Both A & B
ANSWER: D

What arcs represents in AO Graph?
A. subproblem to be solved individually
B. solution
C. Path
D. Sequence of actions
ANSWER: A

Which are the first AI applications of AO graph?
A. SAINT
B. XCON
C. DENDRAL
D. Both A and C
ANSWER: D

What is Hyper-Edge in AO Graph?
A. Many edges together can be Hyber edge
B. Those are AND Edges only
C. Both 1 and 2
D. None of the above
ANSWER: C

What cost is assumed for arc while solving AO* progress example?
A. 0
B. 1
C. 2
D. 3
ANSWER: B

What is the heuristic cost of SOLVED nodes in AO* example?
A. 0
B. 1
C. 2
D. 3
ANSWER: A

What is used to lable primitive problems in AO problem?
A. Unvisited
B. UNSOLVED
C. SOLVED
D. visited
ANSWER: C

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When do we call the states are safely explored?
A.A goal state is unreachable from any state
B.A goal state is denied access
C.A goal state is reachable from every state
C.None of the mentioned
ANSWER:C

Which of the following algorithm is generally used CSP search algorithm?
A.Breadth-first search algorithm
B.Depth-first search algorithm
C.Hill-climbing search algorithm
D.None of the mentioned
ANSWER:B

Which of the following conditions must hold for a solution to a CSP?
A.All relations in all constraints must hold
B.At least one relation in all constraints must hold.
C.More than one relation in all constraints must hold.
D.All relations in at least one constraint must hold.
ANSWER:B

Which of the following are true for the algorithms Beam Stack Search (BSS)and Divide-and-Conquer Beam Stack Search (DCBSS).
A. BSS finds the optimal path while DCBSS does not.
B. DCBSS finds the optimal path while BSS does not.
C. Both BSS and DCBSS find the optimal path
D. Neither BSS and DCBSS find the optimal path
ANSWER: C

The performance of an agent can be improved by _____
A. Learning
B. Observing
C. Perceiving
D. Sensing
ANSWER: A

_____ Is an algorithm, a loop that continually moves in the direction of increasing value – that is uphill.
A. Up-Hill Search
B. Hill-Climbing
C. Hill algorithm
D. Reverse-Down-Hill search
ANSWER: B

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Seat No -

Total number of questions : 60

11363_Artificial Intelligence and Robotics

Time : 1hr

Max Marks : 50

N.B

1) All questions are Multiple Choice Questions having single correct option.

2) Attempt any 50 questions out of 60.

3) Use of calculator is allowed.

4) Each question carries 1 Mark.

5) Specially abled students are allowed 20 minutes extra for examination.

6) Do not use pencils to darken answer.

7) Use only black/blue ball point pen to darken the appropriate circle.

8) No change will be allowed once the answer is marked on OMR Sheet.

9) Rough work shall not be done on OMR sheet or on question paper.

10) Darken ONLY ONE CIRCLE for each answer.

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Q.no 1. Classification of data points is a technique of

A : Recursive filtering

B : Filtering

C : Laandmark

D : Pose estimation

Q.no 2. What is the evaluation function in greedy approach?

A : Heuristic function

B : Path cost from start node to current node

C : Path cost from start node to current node + Heuristic cost

D : Average of Path cost from start node to current node and Heuristic cost

Q.no 3. Which of the following branch is not a parts of robotics?

A : Computer Engineering

B : Mechanical Engineering

C : Electrical Engineering

D : Chemical Engineering

Q.no 4. The sensor that sends out sound pulses called pings, then receives the returning sound echo is called

A : Active Sonar

B : Passive Sonar

C : Radar

D : Laser Rangefinder

Q.no 5. what is HDOP

A : Horizantal geometric dilution of position

B : Horizantal geometric dilution of precision

C : Vertical geometric dilution of precision

D : Vertical geometric dilution of position

Q.no 6. Which of the following is an example of infrared sensor?

A : Thermometer

B : Accelerometer

C : Gyroscope

D : TV Remote

Q.no 7. Which of the following sensor work based on sound navigation ranging?

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Things I do for LOVE

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A : Recursive filtering

B : Filtering

C : Laandmark

D : Pose estimation

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A : Re-programmability

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Q.no 11. Which sensor is used in today's mobile phone screen?

A : Contact Sensor

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C : Infrared Sensor

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Q.no 12. What is Global Hawk

A : Atonomous aircraft

B : Aircraft

C : Airoplan

D : Robot

Things I do for LOVE

Q.no 13. Natural or artificial can be category of

A : Localization

B : Landmarks classes

C : Pose evalution

D : Robot

Q.no 14. What is AGV

A : Automated guided Vehical

B : Automated grid Vehical

C : Automated grid Van

D : Automatic guided Vehical

Q.no 15. A device that is used to detect event or changes in the environment is called

A : Sensor

B : Middleware

C : Actuator

D : Transducer

Things I do for LOVE

Q.no 16. SONAR is example of

A : Video sensing

B : GPS

C : Robot

D : Machine

Q.no 17. Which is type of Robotics Perception

A : Map related

B : Path related

C : Position related

D : Edge related

Q.no 18. Which of the following is not true?

A : For robotics, you should have a knowledge of different sensors

B : For robotics, you must be able to write different planning algorithms

C : For robotics, you may have to use actuators

D : For robotics, you do not require help of computer engineers, mechanical engineers and electrical engineers

Q.no 19. Which of the following is not advantage of robotics?

A : Greater flexibility and re-programmability

B : Greater response time to inputs than human

C : Greater unemployment

D : Improved product quality

Q.no 20. Which of the following branch process with sensory feedback in robotics?

A : Computer Engineering

B : Mechanical Engineering

C : Electrical Engineering

D : Electronics Engineering

Things I do for LOVE

Q.no 21. Best-First search can be implemented using the following data structure

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B : Stack

C : Priority Queue

D : Circular Queue

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C : Each Kalman filter

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B : Radar

C : Intertial

D : Biosensor

Q.no 25. What is the name of algorithm in which a loop that continually moves in the direction of increasing value – that is uphill

A : Up-Hill Search

B : Hill-Climbing

C : Hill algorithm

D : Platue climbing valley

Q.no 26. Which of the following is the component of machine that is responsible for controlling a mechanism system?

A : Sensor

B : Middleware

C : Actuator

D : Transducer

Q.no 27. A computer software that provide the services to software applications beyond those available from the operating system is called

A : Sensor

Things I do for LOVE

B : Middleware

C : Actuator

D : Transducer

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A : Evaluating existing location

B : Evaluating Previous location

C : Information acquired

D : Finding the location

Q.no 29. The original LISP machines produced by both LMI and Symbolics were based on research performed at

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Things I do for LOVE

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C : Perceptul maps

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B : Sonar

C : Laser Rangefinder

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B : Landmarks classes

C : Robot

D : Odometry

Q.no 36. Which of the following is NOT one of the advantages associated with a robotics implementation program?

A : Low costs for hardware and software

B : Robots work continuously around the clock

C : Quality of manufactured goods can be improved

D : Reduced company cost for worker fringe benefits

Q.no 37. Sensor based servoing associate with

Things I do for LOVE

A : Robot pose

B : Robot action

C : Robot position

D : Robat path

Q.no 38. Why do the robot need sensor?

A : To collect information from environment

B : To map environment atribute to a quantitative measurement

C : only option 1 is true

D : Both option 1 and 2 are true

Q.no 39. The device that is used to convert energy from one form to another is called

A : Emiter

B : Transducer

C : Transmitter

D : Receiver

Q.no 40. Which of the following is true?

A : Robot minimize the labor cost

B : Robot minimize the productivity

C : Robot minimize the life of production machine

D : Rotot minimize the qualtiy of work

Q.no 41. Which is mode of mining

A : Close pit mining

B : Mining

C : Pit Mining

D : Underground Mining

Q.no 42. Which is type of Robotics Perception

Things I do for LOVE

A : Marker related

B : Map related

C : Path related

D : Position related

Q.no 43. Which is fundamental approache of mapping

A : Mapping without localization

B : Sensorial maps

C : Perceptul maps

D : Geomatric Maps

Q.no 44. Which localization does not requre any previous informatiom

A : Absolute

B : Local

C : Global

D : Passive

Q.no 45. Whai is necessity for a lot of sensible mobile robotics funaction

A : Map discovery

B : Geomatric Maps

C : Perceptul maps

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Q.no 46. If something is open or closed in the system then it is informed by followoing sensor.

A : Contact Sensor

B : Inertial Sensor

C : Sonar Sensor

D : Biosensor

Things I do for LOVE

Q.no 47. With regard to the physics of power systems used operate robots, which statement or statements are most correct?

A : hydraulics involves the compression of liquids

B : hydraulics involves the compression of air

C : pneumatic involves the compression of air

D : chemical batteries produce AC power

Q.no 48. Which of the following is an example of inertia sensor?

A : Thermometer

B : Accelerometer

C : Touch screen

D : TV Remote

Q.no 49. Which of the following is an example of contact sensor?

A : Thermometer

B : Accelerometer

C : Gyroscope

D : TV Remote

Things I do for LOVE

Q.no 50. Which of the following sensor is used to monitor the motor activities?

A : Contact Sensor

B : Inertial Sensor

C : Infrared Sensor

D : Biosensor

Q.no 51. Industrial Robots are generally to designed to carry which of the following coordinate system(s).

A : Cartesian coordinate systems

B : Polar systems.

C : Cylindrical systems

D : Sperical Sytem

Q.no 52. For a robot unit to be considered a functional industrial robot, typically, how many degrees of freedom would the robot have?

A : Three

B : Four

C : Six

D : Eight

Q.no 53. Radial movement (in & out) to the manipulator arm is provided by

A : Elbow extension

B : Wrist bend

C : Wrist swivel

D : Wrist yaw

Q.no 54. Which of the following robotic control paradigm make use of planning?

A : Horizontal and Vertical

B : Vertical and Hybrid

C : Horizontal and Hybrid

D : Horizontal, Vertical and Hybrid

Q.no 55. Which of the following is the serial robot?

A : Commercial robot

B : Industrial robot

C : In-house robot

D : Mobile Robot

Q.no 56. A clearly different group of maps showing particular application to robots is called as

A : Relational maps

B : Sensorial maps

Things I do for LOVE

C : Perceptul maps

D : Geomatric Maps

Q.no 57. The Robot designed with Cylindrical coordinate system has

A : A Three linear movements

B : Three rotational movement

C : Two liner & one rotational movement

D : Two rotational & one liner movement

Q.no 58. The Robot designed with Polar coordinate system has

A : Three linear movements

B : Three rotational movement

C : Two liner & one rotational movement

D : Two rotational & one liner movement

Q.no 59. Which of the following work is done by General purpose Robot?

A : Part drive

B : Welding

C : Spray picking

D : Part panting

Q.no 60. The number of moveable joints in the base, the arm, and the end effectors of the robot determines

A : degrees of freedom

B : payload capacity

C : operational limits

D : flexibility

Things I do for LOVE

Answer for Question No 1. is a

Answer for Question No 2. is a

Answer for Question No 3. is d

Answer for Question No 4. is a

Answer for Question No 5. is b

Answer for Question No 6. is d

Answer for Question No 7. is a

Answer for Question No 8. is c

Answer for Question No 9. is a

Answer for Question No 10. is d

Answer for Question No 11. is a

Answer for Question No 12. is a

Answer for Question No 13. is b

Answer for Question No 14. is a

Answer for Question No 15. is a

Answer for Question No 16. is b

Things I do for LOVE

Answer for Question No 17. is d

Answer for Question No 18. is d

Answer for Question No 19. is c

Answer for Question No 20. is a

Answer for Question No 21. is c

Answer for Question No 22. is b

Answer for Question No 23. is a

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Answer for Question No 25. is b

Answer for Question No 26. is c

Answer for Question No 27. is b

Answer for Question No 28. is a

Answer for Question No 29. is b

Answer for Question No 30. is a

Answer for Question No 31. is a

Answer for Question No 32. is d

Things I do for LOVE

Answer for Question No 33. is a

Answer for Question No 34. is d

Answer for Question No 35. is a

Answer for Question No 36. is a

Answer for Question No 37. is a

Answer for Question No 38. is d

Answer for Question No 39. is b

Answer for Question No 40. is a

Answer for Question No 41. is d

Answer for Question No 42. is a

Answer for Question No 43. is a

Answer for Question No 44. is c

Answer for Question No 45. is a

Answer for Question No 46. is a

Answer for Question No 47. is c

Answer for Question No 48. is b

Things I do for LOVE

Answer for Question No 49. is a

Answer for Question No 50. is b

Answer for Question No 51. is a

Answer for Question No 52. is c

Answer for Question No 53. is a

Answer for Question No 54. is c

Answer for Question No 55. is b

Answer for Question No 56. is c

Answer for Question No 57. is c

Answer for Question No 58. is d

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Things I do for LOVE

Seat No -

Total number of questions : 60

11363_Artificial Intelligence and Robotics

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Things I do for LOVE

Q.no 1. Which of the following sensor work based on sound navigation ranging?

A : Sonar

B : Radar

C : Intertial

D : Biosensor

Q.no 2. The sensor that requires physical touch of an object is called

A : Contact Sensor

B : Inertial Sensors

C : Infrared Sensor

D : Laser Rangefinder

Q.no 3. Which of the following sensor make use of light emitting diode?

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Q.no 4. What is GPS

A : Global Positioning system

B : Global Point System

C : Global System

D : Global path System

Q.no 5. Robots Localization indicates the robots

A : Performance

B : Capability

C : Direction

D : Measurements

Q.no 6. What is AGV

A : Automated guided Vehical

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C : Automated grid Van

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Q.no 7. Best-First search can be implemented using the following data structure

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Things I do for LOVE

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Q.no 10. what is HDOP

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Things I do for LOVE

Q.no 13. The sensor that sends out sound pulses called pings, then receives the returning sound echo is called

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Q.no 14. Which of the following search strategy uses a problem specific knowledge

A : uninformed Search

B : Breadth-First-Search

C : Heuristic Search

D : Best search

Q.no 15. Weighted voting of correction vectors is a technique of

A : Recursive filtering

B : Filtering

C : Laandmark

D : Pose estimation

Things I do for LOVE

Q.no 16. Best-First search is a type of informed search, which of the following principle used to choose the best next node for expansion

A : Evaluation function returning lowest evaluation

B : Evaluation function returning highest evaluation

C : Evaluation function returning lowest & highest evaluation

D : no evaluation function

Q.no 17. Adaptive localization at multiple scales is a technique of

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B : Filtering

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Q.no 20. Which of the following is a visual sensor?

A : Laser Rangefinder

B : Radar

C : Smart Camera

D : Sonar

Q.no 21. Who work on space Robotics mission

A : Soviet

B : IBM

C : Google

D : Yahoo

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Things I do for LOVE

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B : Aircraft

C : Airoplan

D : Robot

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B : Robot action

C : Robot position

D : Robat path

Q.no 27. what is heuristic function

A : Lowest path cost

B : Cheapest path from root to goal node

C : Average path cost

Things I do for LOVE

D : Estimated cost of cheapest path from root to goal node

Q.no 28. If a robot can alter its own trajectory in response to external conditions it is considered to be

A : Intelligent

B : Mobile

C : Open loop

D : Non-servo

Q.no 29. In a rule-based system procedural domain knowledge is in the form of

A : Production rules

B : Rule interpreters

C : Meta-rules

D : control rules

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A : NASA

B : IBM

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Things I do for LOVE

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B : Position

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D : Diraction

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A : Dijkstra's Algorithm

B : DFS Algorithm

C : BFS Algorithm

D : Searching Algorithm

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Things I do for LOVE

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Things I do for LOVE

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Things I do for LOVE

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B : Passive Sonar

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D : Laser Rangefinder

Q.no 51. The following is true for a Robot & NC Machine

A : Similar power drive technology is used in both

B : Different feedback systems are used in both

C : Programming is same for both

D : Programming is not same for both

Q.no 52. Which of the following is the serial robot?

Things I do for LOVE

A : Commercial robot

B : Industrial robot

C : In-house robot

D : Mobile Robot

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B : Wrist bend

C : Wrist swivel

D : Wrist yaw

Q.no 54. The Vertical decomposition of the robotic control system is based on

A : Sensing

B : Sensing and Planning

C : Sensing and Acting

D : Sensing, Planning and Acting

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A : Relational maps

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D : Geomatric Maps

Q.no 56. Robot is derived from Czech word

A : Rabota

B : Robota

C : Rebota

D : Ribota

Q.no 57. Artificial landmarks positioned exclusively for the functions of

Things I do for LOVE

A : Robot localization

B : Global localization

C : Path finding

D : Approximation location

Q.no 58. The Robot designed with Cylindrical coordinate system has

A : A Three linear movements

B : Three rotational movement

C : Two liner & one rotational movement

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A : Actuators

B : Controller

C : Sensors

D : Manipulator

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Answer for Question No 1. is a

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Answer for Question No 11. is b

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Answer for Question No 13. is a

Answer for Question No 14. is c

Answer for Question No 15. is a

Answer for Question No 16. is a

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Answer for Question No 17. is a

Answer for Question No 18. is b

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Things I do for LOVE

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Answer for Question No 51. is a

Answer for Question No 52. is b

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Answer for Question No 55. is c

Answer for Question No 56. is b

Answer for Question No 57. is a

Answer for Question No 58. is c

Answer for Question No 59. is a

Answer for Question No 60. is c

Things I do for LOVE

Seat No -

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11363_Artificial Intelligence and Robotics

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Things I do for LOVE

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Things I do for LOVE

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D : Machine

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B : Breadth-First-Search

C : Depth-First –Search

D : Hill climbing

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B : Radar

C : Smart Camera

D : Sonar

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A : Driving system

B : Convoy system

C : Convoy assistant

D : Automatic guided Vehical

Q.no 12. What is the name of algorithm in which a loop that continually moves in the direction of increasing value – that is uphill

A : Up-Hill Search

B : Hill-Climbing

C : Hill algorithm

D : Platue climbing valley

Q.no 13. what is GDOP

Things I do for LOVE

A : Geometric dilution of position

B : Geometric dilution of precision

C : Geometric dilution of path

D : Geometric dilution of pointer

Q.no 14. What is AGV

A : Automated guided Vehical

B : Automated grid Vehical

C : Automated grid Van

D : Automatic guided Vehical

Q.no 15. Best-First search can be implemented using the following data structure

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B : Stack

C : Priority Queue

D : Circular Queue

Q.no 16. Robots Localization indicates the robots

A : Performance

B : Capability

C : Direction

D : Measurements

Q.no 17. Who work on space Robotics mission

A : Soviet

B : IBM

C : Google

D : Yahoo

Q.no 18. Adaptive localization at multiple scales is a technique of

Things I do for LOVE

A : Recursive filtering

B : Filtering

C : Laandmark

D : Pose estimation

Q.no 19. Which of the following branch is not a parts of robotics?

A : Computer Engineering

B : Mechanical Engineering

C : Electrical Engineering

D : Chemical Engineering

Q.no 20. Which of the following is an example of infrared sensor?

A : Thermometer

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C : Gyroscope

D : TV Remote

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B : Mechanical Engineering

C : Electrical Engineering

D : Electronics Engineering

Things I do for LOVE

Q.no 23. Which of the following search strategy uses a problem specific knowledge

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B : Breadth-First-Search

C : Heuristic Search

D : Best search

Q.no 24. What is Global Hawk

A : Atonomous aircraft

B : Aircraft

C : Airoplan

D : Robot

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A : Fixed Sequence Robot

B : Variable sequence robot

C : Playback Robot

Things I do for LOVE

D : Numerical Control robot

Q.no 28. Whai is necessity for a lot of sensible mobile robotics funaction

A : Map discovery

B : Geomatric Maps

C : Perceptul maps

D : Sensorial maps

Q.no 29. Servoing is generally used to enable

A : Path

B : Position

C : Robot

D : Diraction

Q.no 30. Convergense of the estimates is a technique of

A : Recursive filtering

B : Filtering

C : Laandmark

D : Pose estimation

Q.no 31. Which is mode of mining

A : Close pit mining

B : Mining

C : Pit Mining

D : Underground Mining

Q.no 32. Which is type of Robotics Perception

A : Marker related

B : Map related

C : Path related

Things I do for LOVE

D : Position related

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A : Mapping without localization

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Q.no 34. what is heuristic function

A : Lowest path cost

B : Cheapest path from root to goal node

C : Average path cost

D : Estimated cost of cheapest path from root to goal node

Q.no 35. Triagulation is a technique associate with

A : Pose

B : Landmarks classes

C : Robot

D : Odometry

Q.no 36. The original LISP machines produced by both LMI and Symbolics were based on research performed at

A : CMU

B : MIT

C : Stanford University

D : RAMD

Q.no 37. Sensor based servoing associate with

A : Robot pose

B : Robot action

C : Robot position

Things I do for LOVE

D : Robat path

Q.no 38. Which of the following is an example of inertia sensor?

A : Thermometer

B : Accelerometer

C : Touch screen

D : TV Remote

Q.no 39. Which of the following is NOT one of the advantages associated with a robotics implementation program?

A : Low costs for hardware and software

B : Robots work continuously around the clock

C : Quality of manufactured goods can be improved

D : Reduced company cost for worker fringe benefits

Q.no 40. With regard to the physics of power systems used operate robots, which statement or statements are most correct?

A : hydraulics involves the compression of liquids

B : hydraulics involves the compression of air

C : pneumatic involves the compression of air

D : chemical batteries produce AC power

Q.no 41. Active or inactive can be category of

A : Localization

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C : pose evalution

D : Robot

Q.no 42. The device that is used to convert energy from one form to another is called

A : Emiter

B : Transducer

Things I do for LOVE

C : Transmitter

D : Receiver

Q.no 43. Which of the following statements concerning the implementation of robotic systems is correct?

A : implementation of robots CAN not save existing jobs

B : implementation of robots CAN not create new jobs

C : robotics could prevent a business from closing

D : robotics could noy prevent a business from closing

Q.no 44. Which of the following sensor is used to monitor the motor activities?

A : Contact Sensor

B : Inertial Sensor

C : Infrared Sensor

D : Biosensor

Q.no 45. Which of the following sensor is not used to measure the distance?

A : Radar

B : Sonar

C : Laser Rangefinder

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Q.no 46. Why do the robot need sensor?

A : To collect information from environment

B : To map environment atribute to a quantitative measurement

C : only option 1 is true

D : Both option 1 and 2 are true

Q.no 47. In a rule-based system procedural domain knowledge is in the form of

A : Production rules

B : Rule interpreters

Things I do for LOVE

C : Meta-rules

D : control rules

Q.no 48. What is reckoning

A : Evaluating existing location

B : Evaluating Previous location

C : Information acquired

D : Finding the location

Q.no 49. A computer software that provide the services to software applications beyond those available from the operating system is called

A : Sensor

B : Middleware

C : Actuator

D : Transducer

Q.no 50. To measure heat of an object which of the following sensor is used?

A : Sonar

B : Radar

C : Infrared

D : Laser Rangefinder

Q.no 51. For a robot unit to be considered a functional industrial robot, typically, how many degrees of freedom would the robot have?

A : Three

B : Four

C : Six

D : Eight

Q.no 52. The Vertical decomposition of the robotic control system is based on

A : Sensing

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B : Sensing and Planning

C : Sensing and Acting

D : Sensing, Planning and Acting

Q.no 53. Which of the following robotic control paradigm make use of planning?

A : Horizontal and Vertical

B : Vertical and Hybrid

C : Horizontal and Hybrid

D : Horizontal, Vertical and Hybrid

Q.no 54. Which of the following work is done by General purpose Robot?

A : Part drive

B : Welding

C : Spray picking

D : Part panting

Q.no 55. What is the name for space inside which a robot unit operates?

A : Environment

B : Spatial base

C : Work envelop

D : Exclusion zone

Q.no 56. Triagulation problem is defined as

A : Side-side-side

B : Side-angle-side

C : Both a&b

D : Side-by-side

Q.no 57. PROLOG is an AI programming language which solves problems with a form of symbolic logic known as predicate calculus. It was developed in 1972 at the University of Marseilles by a team of specialists. Can you name the person who headed this team?

Things I do for LOVE

A : Alain colmerauer

B : Niklaus Wirth

C : Seymour papert

D : John McCarthy

Q.no 58. Which of the basic parts of a robot unit would include the computer circuitry that could be programmed to determine what the robot would do?

A : Sensor

B : Controller

C : Arm

D : End effector

Q.no 59. The horizontal decomposition of robotic control system is based on

A : Sensing

B : Sensing and Planning

C : Sensing and Acting

D : Sensing, Planning and Acting

Q.no 60. When will Hill-Climbing algorithm terminate?

A : Stopping criterion met

B : Global Min/Max is achieved

C : No neighbour has higher value

D : no criteria to terminate

Things I do for LOVE

Answer for Question No 1. is c

Answer for Question No 2. is a

Answer for Question No 3. is d

Answer for Question No 4. is b

Answer for Question No 5. is a

Answer for Question No 6. is a

Answer for Question No 7. is b

Answer for Question No 8. is b

Answer for Question No 9. is a

Answer for Question No 10. is c

Answer for Question No 11. is b

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Answer for Question No 13. is b

Answer for Question No 14. is a

Answer for Question No 15. is c

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Things I do for LOVE

Answer for Question No 17. is a

Answer for Question No 18. is a

Answer for Question No 19. is d

Answer for Question No 20. is d

Answer for Question No 21. is a

Answer for Question No 22. is a

Answer for Question No 23. is c

Answer for Question No 24. is a

Answer for Question No 25. is a

Answer for Question No 26. is a

Answer for Question No 27. is a

Answer for Question No 28. is a

Answer for Question No 29. is c

Answer for Question No 30. is a

Answer for Question No 31. is d

Answer for Question No 32. is a

Things I do for LOVE

Answer for Question No 33. is a

Answer for Question No 34. is d

Answer for Question No 35. is a

Answer for Question No 36. is b

Answer for Question No 37. is a

Answer for Question No 38. is b

Answer for Question No 39. is a

Answer for Question No 40. is c

Answer for Question No 41. is b

Answer for Question No 42. is b

Answer for Question No 43. is c

Answer for Question No 44. is b

Answer for Question No 45. is d

Answer for Question No 46. is d

Answer for Question No 47. is a

Answer for Question No 48. is a

Things I do for LOVE

Answer for Question No 49. is b

Answer for Question No 50. is c

Answer for Question No 51. is c

Answer for Question No 52. is b

Answer for Question No 53. is c

Answer for Question No 54. is b

Answer for Question No 55. is c

Answer for Question No 56. is c

Answer for Question No 57. is a

Answer for Question No 58. is b

Answer for Question No 59. is d

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Things I do for LOVE

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11363_Artificial Intelligence and Robotics

Time : 1hr

Max Marks : 50

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Things I do for LOVE

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A : Recursive filtering

B : Filtering

C : Laandmark

D : Pose estimation

Q.no 4. Which is type of Robotics Perception

A : Map related

B : Path related

C : Position related

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B : Hill-Climbing

C : Hill algorithm

D : Platue climbing valley

Q.no 8. Which of the following is a visual sensor?

Things I do for LOVE

A : Laser Rangefinder

B : Radar

C : Smart Camera

D : Sonar

Q.no 9. Which of the following sensor work based on radio detection and ranging?

A : Sonar

B : Radar

C : Intertial

D : Biosensor

Q.no 10. The sensor that requires physical touch of an object is called

A : Contact Sensor

B : Inertial Sensors

C : Infrared Sensor

D : Laser Rangefinder

Q.no 11. Which of the following sensor work based on sound navigation ranging?

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B : Landmarks classes

C : Pose evalution

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Things I do for LOVE

A : Initial Point

B : Final Point

C : Middle point

D : End point

Q.no 14. Best-First search is a type of informed search, which of the following principle used to choose the best next node for expansion

A : Evaluation function returning lowest evaluation

B : Evaluation function returning highest evaluation

C : Evaluation function returning lowest & highest evaluation

D : no evaluation function

Q.no 15. Which of the following is an example of infrared sensor?

A : Thermometer

B : Accelerometer

C : Gyroscope

D : TV Remote

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Things I do for LOVE

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A : Queue

B : Stack

C : Priority Queue

D : Circular Queue

Q.no 22. Which sensor is used in today's mobile phone screen?

A : Contact Sensor

B : Inertial Sensor

C : Infrared Sensor

D : Biosensor

Q.no 23. What is the evaluation function in greedy approach?

Things I do for LOVE

A : Heuristic function

B : Path cost from start node to current node

C : Path cost from start node to current node + Heuristic cost

D : Average of Path cost from start node to current node and Heuristic cost

Q.no 24. Which of the following search strategy uses a problem specific knowledge

A : uninformed Search

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C : Heuristic Search

D : Best search

Q.no 25. What is EKF

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C : Each Kalman filter

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Things I do for LOVE

A : Sonar

B : Radar

C : Infrared

D : Laser Rangefinder

Q.no 29. Which localization does not requre any previous informatiom

A : Absolute

B : Local

C : Global

D : Passive

Q.no 30. If a robot can alter its own trajectory in response to external conditions it is considered to be

A : Intelligent

B : Mobile

C : Open loop

D : Non-servo

Q.no 31. Natural Enviroment are not particularly organized or skilled for

A : Machines

B : Robots

C : Path finding

D : Odometry

Q.no 32. Which of the following is NOT one of the advantages associated with a robotics implementation program?

A : Low costs for hardware and software

B : Robots work continuously around the clock

C : Quality of manufactured goods can be improved

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Things I do for LOVE

Q.no 33. Which of the following is an example of inertia sensor?

A : Thermometer

B : Accelerometer

C : Touch screen

D : TV Remote

Q.no 34. The Signals which represent 2D & 3D odjects gathered from sensor data are referred as

A : Relational maps

B : Sensorial maps

C : Perceptul maps

D : Geomatric Maps

Q.no 35. Which of the following sensor is not used to measure the distance?

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B : Sonar

C : Laser Rangefinder

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Q.no 36. Which is mode of mining

A : Close pit mining

B : Mining

C : Pit Mining

D : Underground Mining

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Things I do for LOVE

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C : Average path cost

D : Estimated cost of cheapest path from root to goal node

Things I do for LOVE

Q.no 41. Which of the following laws is ASIMOV'S first and most important law of robotics?

A : Robot actions must never result in damage to the robot

B : Robots must never take actions harmful to humans

C : Robot must follow the directions given by human

D : Robots must make business a greater profit

Q.no 42. With regard to the physics of power systems used operate robots, which statement or statements are most correct?

A : hydraulics involves the compression of liquids

B : hydraulics involves the compression of air

C : pneumatic involves the compression of air

D : chemical batteries produce AC power

Q.no 43. Which of the following terms refers to the rotational motion of a robot arm

A : Swivel

B : Axle

C : Retrograde

D : Roll

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C : Google

D : Yahoo

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Things I do for LOVE

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A : Evaluating existing location

B : Evaluating Previous location

C : Information acquired

D : Finding the location

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A : Thermometer

B : Accelerometer

C : Gyroscope

D : TV Remote

Q.no 51. Topological Maps referred as

A : Relational maps

B : Geomatric Maps

C : Perceptul maps

D : Sensorial maps

Q.no 52. The following is true for a Robot & NC Machine

A : Similar power drive technology is used in both

B : Different feedback systems are used in both

Things I do for LOVE

C : Programming is same for both

D : Programming is not same for both

Q.no 53. The main objective (s) of Industrial robot is to

A : To maximize the labor requirement

B : To increase productivity

C : To decrease the life of production machines

D : To decrease productivity

Q.no 54. Internal state sensors are used for measuring which of below parameter of the end effector.

A : Position

B : Position & Velocity

C : Velocity & acceleration

D : Position, Velocity & acceleration

Q.no 55. Which of the following is the serial robot?

A : Commercial robot

B : Industrial robot

C : In-house robot

D : Mobile Robot

Q.no 56. Which of the following module is not related to horizontal decomposition?

A : Perception

B : Planning

C : Execute

D : Building Map

Q.no 57. Triagulation problem is defined as

A : Side-side-side

Things I do for LOVE

B : Side-angle-side

C : Both a&b

D : Side-by-side

Q.no 58. Industrial Robots are generally to designed to carry which of the following coordinate system(s).

A : Cartesian coordinate systems

B : Polar systems.

C : Cylindrical systems

D : Sperical Sytem

Q.no 59. Radial movement (in & out) to the manipulator arm is provided by

A : Elbow extension

B : Wrist bend

C : Wrist swivel

D : Wrist yaw

Q.no 60. Robot is derived from Czech word

A : Rabota

B : Robota

C : Rebota

D : Ribota

Things I do for LOVE

Answer for Question No 1. is c

Answer for Question No 2. is a

Answer for Question No 3. is a

Answer for Question No 4. is d

Answer for Question No 5. is a

Answer for Question No 6. is a

Answer for Question No 7. is b

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Things I do for LOVE

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Things I do for LOVE

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Answer for Question No 35. is d

Answer for Question No 36. is d

Answer for Question No 37. is a

Answer for Question No 38. is a

Answer for Question No 39. is a

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Answer for Question No 41. is b

Answer for Question No 42. is c

Answer for Question No 43. is d

Answer for Question No 44. is a

Answer for Question No 45. is b

Answer for Question No 46. is b

Answer for Question No 47. is a

Answer for Question No 48. is d

Things I do for LOVE

Answer for Question No 49. is a

Answer for Question No 50. is a

Answer for Question No 51. is a

Answer for Question No 52. is a

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Answer for Question No 55. is b

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Things I do for LOVE

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11363_Artificial Intelligence and Robotics

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Things I do for LOVE

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Q.no 2. what is HDOP

A : Horizantal geometric dilution of position

B : Horizantal geometric dilution of precision

C : Vertical geometric dilution of precision

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Q.no 6. Which of the following sensor work based on sound navigation ranging?

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Things I do for LOVE

A : Video sensing

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D : Machine

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C : Playback Robot

D : Numerical Control robot

Q.no 20. Which of the following is not functionality of robotics?

A : Re-programmability

B : Multi-functionality

C : Efficient performance

D : Responsibility

Q.no 21. Which of the following branch process with sensory feedback in robotics?

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C : Electrical Engineering

D : Electronics Engineering

Q.no 22. Which of the following sensor is most suitable for clinical, agricultural and food industry?

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C : Infrared Sensor

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Q.no 25. Best-First search is a type of informed search, which of the following principle used to choose the best next node for expansion

A : Evaluation function returning lowest evaluation

B : Evaluation function returning highest evaluation

C : Evaluation function returning lowest & highest evaluation

D : no evaluation function

Things I do for LOVE

Q.no 26. To measure heat of an object which of the following sensor is used?

A : Sonar

B : Radar

C : Infrared

D : Laser Rangefinder

Q.no 27. Sensor based servoing associate with

A : Robot pose

B : Robot action

C : Robot position

D : Robat path

Q.no 28. Which localization does not requre any previous informatiom

A : Absolute

B : Local

C : Global

D : Passive

Q.no 29. Convergense of the estimates is a technique of

A : Recursive filtering

B : Filtering

C : Laandmark

D : Pose estimation

Q.no 30. Which of the following is NOT one of the advantages associated with a robotics implementation program?

A : Low costs for hardware and software

B : Robots work continuously around the clock

C : Quality of manufactured goods can be improved

D : Reduced company cost for worker fringe benefits

Q.no 31. What are the main cons of hill-climbing search?

A : Terminates at local optimum & Does not find optimum solution

B : Terminates at global optimum & Does not find optimum solution

C : Does not find optimum solution & Fail to find a solution

D : Fail to find a solution

Q.no 32. A computer software that provide the services to software applications beyond those available from the operating system is called

A : Sensor

B : Middleware

Things I do for LOVE

C : Actuator

D : Transducer

Q.no 33. Why do the robot need sensor?

A : To collect information from environment

B : To map environment atribute to a quantitative measurement

C : only option 1 is true

D : Both option 1 and 2 are true

Q.no 34. Imge based servoing associate with

A : Robot pose

B : Robot action

C : Robot position

D : Robat path

Q.no 35. What is odometry

A : Information acquired

B : estimation

C : Calculation

D : Motion Sensors

Q.no 36. If something is open or closed in the system then it is informed by followoing sensor.

A : Contact Sensor

B : Inertial Sensor

C : Sonar Sensor

D : Biosensor

Q.no 37. what is heuristic function

A : Lowest path cost

B : Cheapest path from root to goal node

Things I do for LOVE

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Q.no 39. Which is type of Robotics Perception

A : Marker related

B : Map related

C : Path related

D : Position related

Q.no 40. Servoing is generally used to enable

A : Path

B : Position

C : Robot

D : Diraction

Q.no 41. Robot that perform the successive stages of a task according to predetermined, unchanging method is called as

A : Fixed Sequence Robot

B : Variable sequence robot

C : Playback Robot

D : Numerical Control robot

Q.no 42. Which of the following is an example of inertia sensor?

A : Thermometer

B : Accelerometer

Things I do for LOVE

C : Touch screen

D : TV Remote

Q.no 43. Which is mode of mining

A : Close pit mining

B : Mining

C : Pit Mining

D : Underground Mining

Q.no 44. Active or inactive can be category of

A : Localization

B : Landmarks classes

C : pose evalution

D : Robot

Q.no 45. Which of the following statements concerning the implementation of robotic systems is correct?

A : implementation of robots CAN not save existing jobs

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Things I do for LOVE

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B : Radar

C : Infrared

D : Laser Rangefinder

Q.no 51. The number of moveable joints in the base, the arm, and the end effectors of the robot determines

A : degrees of freedom

B : payload capacity

C : operational limits

D : flexibility

Q.no 52. What is the name for space inside which a robot unit operates?

A : Environment

Things I do for LOVE

B : Spatial base

C : Work envelop

D : Exclusion zone

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A : Merging position

B : Merging pose estimate

C : Merging path

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A : Elbow extension

B : Wrist bend

C : Wrist swivel

D : Wrist yaw

Q.no 55. Which of the following is the serial robot?

A : Commercial robot

B : Industrial robot

C : In-house robot

D : Mobile Robot

Q.no 56. In which of the following operations Continuous Path System is used

A : Pick & Place

B : Loading & unloading

C : Continuous welding

D : Pick and Loading

Q.no 57. Which of the following module is not related to horizontal decomposition?

A : Perception

Things I do for LOVE

B : Planning

C : Execute

D : Building Map

Q.no 58. The Vertical decomposition of the robotic control system is based on

A : Sensing

B : Sensing and Planning

C : Sensing and Acting

D : Sensing, Planning and Acting

Q.no 59. Practical sensor domensions which is referred as

A : Homing

B : servoing

C : Robat action

D : Pose estimation

Q.no 60. The Robot designed with Polar coordinate system has

A : Three linear movements

B : Three rotational movement

C : Two liner & one rotational movement

D : Two rotational & one liner movement

Things I do for LOVE

Answer for Question No 1. is d

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Things I do for LOVE

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Answer for Question No 18. is b

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Answer for Question No 21. is a

Answer for Question No 22. is d

Answer for Question No 23. is a

Answer for Question No 24. is b

Answer for Question No 25. is a

Answer for Question No 26. is c

Answer for Question No 27. is a

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Answer for Question No 30. is a

Answer for Question No 31. is a

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Things I do for LOVE

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Answer for Question No 35. is a

Answer for Question No 36. is a

Answer for Question No 37. is d

Answer for Question No 38. is a

Answer for Question No 39. is a

Answer for Question No 40. is c

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11363_Artificial Intelligence and Robotics

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Max Marks : 50

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Q.no 1. What is EKF

A : Existance Kalman filter

B : Extended Klaman Filter

C : Each Kalman filter

D : Evalution Kalman Filter

Q.no 2. What is GPS

A : Global Positioning system

B : Global Point System

C : Global System

D : Global path System

Q.no 3. What is AGV

A : Automated guided Vehical

B : Automated grid Vehical

C : Automated grid Van

D : Automatic guided Vehical

Q.no 4. A* algorithm is based on which of the following concept?

A : Best-First-Search

B : Breadth-First-Search

C : Depth-First –Search

D : Hill climbing

Q.no 5. Best-First search can be implemented using the following data structure

A : Queue

B : Stack

C : Priority Queue

D : Circular Queue

Q.no 6. Which of the following sensor work based on sound navigation ranging?

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B : Radar

C : Intertial

D : Biosensor

Q.no 7. Which of the following is not functionality of robotics?

A : Re-programmability

B : Multi-functionality

C : Efficient performance

D : Responsibility

Q.no 8. A device that is used to detect event or changes in the environment is called

Things I do for LOVE

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D : Transducer

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B : Convoy system

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Things I do for LOVE

A : Horizantal geometric dilution of position

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Q.no 14. What is Global Hawk

A : Atonomous aircraft

B : Aircraft

C : Airoplan

D : Robot

Q.no 15. Which of the following is a visual sensor?

A : Laser Rangefinder

B : Radar

C : Smart Camera

D : Sonar

Q.no 16. Which of the following sensor make use of light emitting diode?

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C : Infrared

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Q.no 17. Which of the following branch is not a parts of robotics?

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B : Mechanical Engineering

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Things I do for LOVE

A : Performance

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D : Measurements

Q.no 19. Which sensor is used in today's mobile phone screen?

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D : Biosensor

Q.no 20. Who work on space Robotics mission

A : Soviet

B : IBM

C : Google

D : Yahoo

Q.no 21. The sensor that requires physical touch of an object is called

A : Contact Sensor

B : Inertial Sensors

C : Infrared Sensor

D : Laser Rangefinder

Q.no 22. Which of the following is not advantage of robotics?

A : Greater flexibility and re-programmability

B : Greater response time to inputs than human

C : Greater unemployment

D : Improved product quality

Q.no 23. Weighted voting of correction vectors is a technique of

Things I do for LOVE

A : Recursive filtering

B : Filtering

C : Laandmark

D : Pose estimation

Q.no 24. Which of the following is not true?

A : For robotics, you should have a knowledge of different sensors

B : For robotics, you must be able to write different planning algorithms

C : For robotics, you may have to use actuators

D : For robotics, you do not require help of computer engineers, mechanical engineers and electrical engineers

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B : To map environment atribute to a quantitative measurement

C : only option 1 is true

D : Both option 1 and 2 are true

Q.no 31. Which of the following sensor is used to monitor the motor activities?

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B : Inertial Sensor

C : Infrared Sensor

D : Biosensor

Q.no 32. Whai is necessity for a lot of sensible mobile robotics funaction

A : Map discovery

B : Geomatric Maps

C : Perceptul maps

D : Sensorial maps

Q.no 33. What is reckoning

Things I do for LOVE

A : Evaluating existing location

B : Evaluating Previous location

C : Information acquired

D : Finding the location

Q.no 34. The sensor that receive sound echoes without transmitting their own sound signals is called

A : Active Sonar

B : Passive Sonar

C : Radar

D : Laser Rangefinder

Q.no 35. Which of the following terms refers to the rotational motion of a robot arm

A : Swivel

B : Axle

C : Retrograde

D : Roll

Q.no 36. Which of the following is the component of machine that is responsible for controlling a mechanism system?

A : Sensor

B : Middleware

C : Actuator

D : Transducer

Q.no 37. Which is type of Robotics Perception

A : Marker related

B : Map related

C : Path related

D : Position related

Things I do for LOVE

Q.no 38. Convergense of the estimates is a technique of

A : Recursive filtering

B : Filtering

C : Laandmark

D : Pose estimation

Q.no 39. Natural Enviroment are not particularly organized or skilled for

A : Machines

B : Robots

C : Path finding

D : Odometry

Q.no 40. A computer software that provide the services to software applications beyond those available from the operating system is called

A : Sensor

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Things I do for LOVE

Q.no 41. Visual servoing associate with

A : Robot pose

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C : Robot position

D : Robat path

Q.no 42. The Signals which represent 2D & 3D odjects gathered from sensor data are referred as

A : Relational maps

B : Sensorial maps

C : Perceptul maps

D : Geomatric Maps

Q.no 43. Active or inactive can be category of

A : Localization

B : Landmarks classes

C : pose evalution

D : Robot

Q.no 44. The device that is used to convert energy from one form to another is called

A : Emiter

B : Transducer

C : Transmitter

D : Receiver

Q.no 45. To measure heat of an object which of the following sensor is used?

A : Sonar

B : Radar

C : Infrared

D : Laser Rangefinder

Q.no 46. The original LISP machines produced by both LMI and Symbolics were based on research performed at

A : CMU

B : MIT

C : Stanford University

D : RAMD

Q.no 47. In a rule-based system procedural domain knowledge is in the form of

A : Production rules

B : Rule interpreters

Things I do for LOVE

C : Meta-rules

D : control rules

Q.no 48. If a robot can alter its own trajectory in response to external conditions it is considered to be

A : Intelligent

B : Mobile

C : Open loop

D : Non-servo

Q.no 49. Which of the following laws is ASIMOV'S first and most important law of robotics?

A : Robot actions must never result in damage to the robot

B : Robots must never take actions harmful to humans

C : Robot must follow the directions given by human

D : Robots must make business a greater profit

Q.no 50. Which is mode of mining

A : Close pit mining

B : Mining

C : Pit Mining

D : Underground Mining

Q.no 51. Which of the following work is done by General purpose Robot?

A : Part drive

B : Welding

C : Spray picking

D : Part panting

Q.no 52. What is the name for space inside which a robot unit operates?

A : Environment

Things I do for LOVE

B : Spatial base

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Q.no 55. The following drive is used for lighter class of robot.

A : Pneumatic drive

B : Hydrometric drive

C : Electric drive

D : Mechanical drive

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A : A Three linear movements

B : Three rotational movement

C : Two liner & one rotational movement

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Q.no 57. Radial movement (in & out) to the manipulator arm is provided by

A : Elbow extension

Things I do for LOVE

B : Wrist bend

C : Wrist swivel

D : Wrist yaw

Q.no 58. For a robot unit to be considered a functional industrial robot, typically, how many degrees of freedom would the robot have?

A : Three

B : Four

C : Six

D : Eight

Q.no 59. Triagulation problem is defined as

A : Side-side-side

B : Side-angle-side

C : Both a&b

D : Side-by-side

Q.no 60. A Kalman filter is useful in

A : Merging position

B : Merging pose estimate

C : Merging path

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Things I do for LOVE

Answer for Question No 1. is b

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Things I do for LOVE

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Answer for Question No 50. is d

Answer for Question No 51. is b

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Answer for Question No 57. is a

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Things I do for LOVE

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11363_Artificial Intelligence and Robotics

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Things I do for LOVE

Q.no 1. Which of the following sensor work based on radio detection and ranging?

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A : Horizantal geometric dilution of position

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Things I do for LOVE

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Things I do for LOVE

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B : Capability

C : Direction

D : Measurements

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C : Electrical Engineering

D : Electronics Engineering

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B : Hill-Climbing

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B : Convoy system

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D : Automatic guided Vehical

Q.no 17. What is Global Hawk

A : Atonomous aircraft

B : Aircraft

C : Airoplan

Things I do for LOVE

D : Robot

Q.no 18. Local localization follows the location of a robots from

A : Initial Point

B : Final Point

C : Middle point

D : End point

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A : Soviet

B : IBM

C : Google

D : Yahoo

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A : Video sensing

B : GPS

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Things I do for LOVE

D : Machine

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B : DFS Algorithm

C : BFS Algorithm

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B : Sensorial maps

C : Perceptul maps

D : Geomatric Maps

Q.no 35. Robot that perform the successive stages of a task according to predetermined, unchanging method is called as

A : Fixed Sequence Robot

B : Variable sequence robot

C : Playback Robot

D : Numerical Control robot

Q.no 36. To measure heat of an object which of the following sensor is used?

A : Sonar

B : Radar

C : Infrared

D : Laser Rangefinder

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A : Map discovery

Things I do for LOVE

B : Geomatric Maps

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B : Robots must never take actions harmful to humans

C : Robot must follow the directions given by human

D : Robots must make business a greater profit

Q.no 41. In a rule-based system procedural domain knowledge is in the form of

A : Production rules

B : Rule interpreters

C : Meta-rules

D : control rules

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B : IBM

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Q.no 48. Which of the following is the component of machine that is responsible for controlling a mechanism system?

A : Sensor

B : Middleware

C : Actuator

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Q.no 49. Which of the following is an example of contact sensor?

A : Thermometer

B : Accelerometer

C : Gyroscope

D : TV Remote

Q.no 50. Which of the following is an example of inertia sensor?

A : Thermometer

B : Accelerometer

C : Touch screen

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Q.no 51. The Robot designed with Polar coordinate system has

A : Three linear movements

B : Three rotational movement

C : Two liner & one rotational movement

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Q.no 52. Which of the following robotic control paradigm make use of planning?

A : Horizontal and Vertical

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B : Geomatric Maps

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D : Sensorial maps

Q.no 55. Which of the following is not a programming language for computer controlled Robot?

A : AMC

B : VAL

C : RAIL

D : HELP

Q.no 56. Industrial Robots are generally to designed to carry which of the following coordinate system(s).

A : Cartesian coordinate systems

B : Polar systems.

C : Cylindrical systems

D : Sperical Sytem

Q.no 57. The Robot designed with Cartesian coordinate system has

Things I do for LOVE

A : Three linear movements

B : Three rotational movement

C : Two liner & one rotational movement

D : Two rotational & one liner movement

Q.no 58. If the dimension of search problem is very high then suitable algorithm for path planning is

A : Dijkstra's Algorithm

B : A* Algorithm

C : D* Algorithm

D : Rapid-Exploring Random Tree (RRT)

Q.no 59. Radial movement (in & out) to the manipulator arm is provided by

A : Elbow extension

B : Wrist bend

C : Wrist swivel

D : Wrist yaw

Q.no 60. Triagulation problem is defined as

A : Side-side-side

B : Side-angle-side

C : Both a&b

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Things I do for LOVE

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Things I do for LOVE

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Answer for Question No 37. is a

Answer for Question No 38. is a

Answer for Question No 39. is a

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Answer for Question No 41. is a

Answer for Question No 42. is a

Answer for Question No 43. is c

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Things I do for LOVE

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11363_Artificial Intelligence and Robotics

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Q.no 1. Which of the following is not true?

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D : For robotics, you do not require help of computer engineers, mechanical engineers and electrical engineers

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C : Hill algorithm

D : Platue climbing valley

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B : Breadth-First-Search

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Things I do for LOVE

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A : Map related

B : Path related

C : Position related

D : Edge related

Q.no 16. A* algorithm is based on which of the following concept?

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B : Breadth-First-Search

C : Depth-First –Search

D : Hill climbing

Q.no 17. Adaptive localization at multiple scales is a technique of

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B : Filtering

C : Laandmark

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Things I do for LOVE

Q.no 18. Which of the following sensor is most suitable for clinical, agricultural and food industry?

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B : Capability

C : Direction

D : Measurements

Q.no 22. Natural or artificial can be category of

A : Localization

B : Landmarks classes

C : Pose evalution

D : Robot

Things I do for LOVE

Q.no 23. what is HDOP

A : Horizantal geometric dilution of position

B : Horizantal geometric dilution of precision

C : Vertical geometric dilution of precision

D : Vertical geometric dilution of position

Q.no 24. Best-First search is a type of informed search, which of the following principle used to choose the best next node for expansion

A : Evaluation function returning lowest evaluation

B : Evaluation function returning highest evaluation

C : Evaluation function returning lowest & highest evaluation

D : no evaluation function

Q.no 25. What is Global Hawk

A : Atonomous aircraft

B : Aircraft

C : Airoplan

D : Robot

Things I do for LOVE

Q.no 26. If something is open or closed in the system then it is informed by followoing sensor.

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B : Inertial Sensor

C : Sonar Sensor

D : Biosensor

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B : Middleware

C : Actuator

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Q.no 29. Which of the following terms refers to the rotational motion of a robot arm

A : Swivel

B : Axle

C : Retrograde

D : Roll

Q.no 30. Why do the robot need sensor?

A : To collect information from environment

B : To map environment atribute to a quantitative measurement

C : only option 1 is true

D : Both option 1 and 2 are true

Q.no 31. Triagulation is a technique associate with

A : Pose

B : Landmarks classes

C : Robot

D : Odometry

Q.no 32. Natural Enviroment are not particularly organized or skilled for

A : Machines

B : Robots

Things I do for LOVE

C : Path finding

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A : Lowest path cost

B : Cheapest path from root to goal node

C : Average path cost

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Q.no 37. The original LISP machines produced by both LMI and Symbolics were based on research performed at

A : CMU

Things I do for LOVE

B : MIT

C : Stanford University

D : RAMD

Q.no 38. What are the main cons of hill-climbing search?

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Things I do for LOVE

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Q.no 45. What is odometry

A : Information acquired

B : estimation

C : Calculation

D : Motion Sensors

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A : Path

B : Position

C : Robot

D : Diraction

Things I do for LOVE

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A : Absolute

B : Local

C : Global

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B : DFS Algorithm

C : BFS Algorithm

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B : Inertial Sensor

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Q.no 51. The Vertical decomposition of the robotic control system is based on

A : Sensing

B : Sensing and Planning

C : Sensing and Acting

D : Sensing, Planning and Acting

Things I do for LOVE

Q.no 52. In which of the following operations Continuous Path System is used

A : Pick & Place

B : Loading & unloading

C : Continuous welding

D : Pick and Loading

Q.no 53. Internal state sensors are used for measuring which of below parameter of the end effector.

A : Position

B : Position & Velocity

C : Velocity & acceleration

D : Position, Velocity & acceleration

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Things I do for LOVE

Q.no 57. A clearly different group of maps showing particular application to robots is called as

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B : Sensorial maps

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Things I do for LOVE

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Things I do for LOVE

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11363_Artificial Intelligence and Robotics

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Things I do for LOVE

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Things I do for LOVE

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C : Smart Camera

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B : Extended Klaman Filter

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C : Actuator

D : Transducer

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A : Intelligent

B : Mobile

C : Open loop

D : Non-servo

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A : Absolute

B : Local

C : Global

D : Passive

Q.no 41. Which is mode of mining

A : Close pit mining

B : Mining

C : Pit Mining

D : Underground Mining

Things I do for LOVE

Q.no 42. The original LISP machines produced by both LMI and Symbolics were based on research performed at

A : CMU

B : MIT

C : Stanford University

D : RAMD

Q.no 43. To measure heat of an object which of the following sensor is used?

A : Sonar

B : Radar

C : Infrared

D : Laser Rangefinder

Q.no 44. Which is fundamental approache of mapping

A : Mapping without localization

B : Sensorial maps

C : Perceptul maps

D : Geomatric Maps

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Q.no 45. If something is open or closed in the system then it is informed by followoing sensor.

A : Contact Sensor

B : Inertial Sensor

C : Sonar Sensor

D : Biosensor

Q.no 46. Which of the following is an example of inertia sensor?

A : Thermometer

B : Accelerometer

C : Touch screen

D : TV Remote

Q.no 47. What is reckoning

A : Evaluating existing location

B : Evaluating Previous location

C : Information acquired

D : Finding the location

Q.no 48. Which is type of Robotics Perception

A : Marker related

B : Map related

C : Path related

D : Position related

Q.no 49. Active or inactive can be category of

A : Localization

B : Landmarks classes

C : pose evalution

D : Robot

Q.no 50. Which is mode of mining

A : Open pit mining

B : Close pit mining

C : Mining

D : Pit Mining

Q.no 51. Path planning algorithm is used for

A : Environment Representation

B : Locate mobile robot

C : Finding shortest path and optimal path

Things I do for LOVE

D : Surround environment

Q.no 52. Clockwise of Anti clockwise rotation about the vertical axis to the perpendicular arm is provided through

A : Shoulder swivel

B : Elbow extension

C : Arm sweep

D : Wrist bend

Q.no 53. Robot is derived from Czech word

A : Rabota

B : Robota

C : Rebota

D : Ribota

Q.no 54. Drives are also known as

A : Actuators

B : Controller

C : Sensors

D : Manipulator

Q.no 55. Which of the following is the serial robot?

A : Commercial robot

B : Industrial robot

C : In-house robot

D : Mobile Robot

Q.no 56. Decision support programs are designed to help managers make

A : Budget projections

B : Visual presentation

C : Business decisions

Things I do for LOVE

D : Vacation schedules

Q.no 57. What is the evaluation function in A* approach?

A : Heuristic function

B : Path cost from start node to current node

C : Path cost from start node to current node + Heuristic cost

D : Average of Path cost from start node to current node and Heuristic cost

Q.no 58. Triagulation problem is defined as

A : Side-side-side

B : Side-angle-side

C : Both a&b

D : Side-by-side

Q.no 59. Which of the following work is done by General purpose Robot?

A : Part drive

B : Welding

C : Spray picking

D : Part panting

Q.no 60. Practical sensor domensions which is referred as

A : Homing

B : servoing

C : Robat action

D : Pose estimation

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Answer for Question No 1. is c

Answer for Question No 2. is d

Answer for Question No 3. is a

Answer for Question No 4. is d

Answer for Question No 5. is b

Answer for Question No 6. is a

Answer for Question No 7. is b

Answer for Question No 8. is a

Answer for Question No 9. is c

Answer for Question No 10. is b

Answer for Question No 11. is a

Answer for Question No 12. is a

Answer for Question No 13. is a

Answer for Question No 14. is a

Answer for Question No 15. is c

Answer for Question No 16. is c

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Answer for Question No 17. is b

Answer for Question No 18. is a

Answer for Question No 19. is d

Answer for Question No 20. is b

Answer for Question No 21. is c

Answer for Question No 22. is a

Answer for Question No 23. is b

Answer for Question No 24. is a

Answer for Question No 25. is a

Answer for Question No 26. is a

Answer for Question No 27. is a

Answer for Question No 28. is d

Answer for Question No 29. is b

Answer for Question No 30. is a

Answer for Question No 31. is a

Answer for Question No 32. is b

Things I do for LOVE

Answer for Question No 33. is a

Answer for Question No 34. is c

Answer for Question No 35. is a

Answer for Question No 36. is a

Answer for Question No 37. is a

Answer for Question No 38. is d

Answer for Question No 39. is c

Answer for Question No 40. is c

Answer for Question No 41. is d

Answer for Question No 42. is b

Answer for Question No 43. is c

Answer for Question No 44. is a

Answer for Question No 45. is a

Answer for Question No 46. is b

Answer for Question No 47. is a

Answer for Question No 48. is a

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Answer for Question No 49. is b

Answer for Question No 50. is a

Answer for Question No 51. is c

Answer for Question No 52. is c

Answer for Question No 53. is b

Answer for Question No 54. is a

Answer for Question No 55. is b

Answer for Question No 56. is c

Answer for Question No 57. is c

Answer for Question No 58. is c

Answer for Question No 59. is b

Answer for Question No 60. is a

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Seat No -

Total number of questions : 60

11363_Artificial Intelligence and Robotics

Time : 1hr

Max Marks : 50

N.B

1) All questions are Multiple Choice Questions having single correct option.

2) Attempt any 50 questions out of 60.

3) Use of calculator is allowed.

4) Each question carries 1 Mark.

5) Specially abled students are allowed 20 minutes extra for examination.

6) Do not use pencils to darken answer.

7) Use only black/blue ball point pen to darken the appropriate circle.

8) No change will be allowed once the answer is marked on OMR Sheet.

9) Rough work shall not be done on OMR sheet or on question paper.

10) Darken ONLY ONE CIRCLE for each answer.

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Q.no 1. Weighted voting of correction vectors is a technique of

A : Recursive filtering

B : Filtering

C : Laandmark

D : Pose estimation

Q.no 2. Which of the following sensor work based on sound navigation ranging?

A : Sonar

B : Radar

C : Intertial

D : Biosensor

Q.no 3. Which is level of performance

A : Driving system

B : Convoy system

C : Convoy assistant

D : Automatic guided Vehical

Q.no 4. what is GDOP

A : Geometric dilution of position

B : Geometric dilution of precision

C : Geometric dilution of path

D : Geometric dilution of pointer

Q.no 5. What is AGV

A : Automated guided Vehical

B : Automated grid Vehical

C : Automated grid Van

D : Automatic guided Vehical

Q.no 6. Which of the following search strategy uses a problem specific knowledge

A : uninformed Search

B : Breadth-First-Search

C : Heuristic Search

D : Best search

Q.no 7. Which of the following sensor work based on radio detection and ranging?

A : Sonar

B : Radar

C : Intertial

D : Biosensor

Q.no 8. Which of the following is an example of infrared sensor?

Things I do for LOVE

A : Thermometer

B : Accelerometer

C : Gyroscope

D : TV Remote

Q.no 9. A device that is used to detect event or changes in the environment is called

A : Sensor

B : Middleware

C : Actuator

D : Transducer

Q.no 10. The sensor that sends out sound pulses called pings, then receives the returning sound echo is called

A : Active Sonar

B : Passive Sonar

C : Radar

D : Laser Rangefinder

Q.no 11. The sensor that requires physical touch of an object is called

A : Contact Sensor

B : Inertial Sensors

C : Infrared Sensor

D : Laser Rangefinder

Q.no 12. what is HDOP

A : Horizantal geometric dilution of position

B : Horizantal geometric dilution of precision

C : Vertical geometric dilution of precision

D : Vertical geometric dilution of position

Things I do for LOVE

Q.no 13. What is EKF

A : Existance Kalman filter

B : Extended Klaman Filter

C : Each Kalman filter

D : Evalution Kalman Filter

Q.no 14. Best-First search is a type of informed search, which of the following principle used to choose the best next node for expansion

A : Evaluation function returning lowest evaluation

B : Evaluation function returning highest evaluation

C : Evaluation function returning lowest & highest evaluation

D : no evaluation function

Q.no 15. Which of the following is a visual sensor?

A : Laser Rangefinder

B : Radar

C : Smart Camera

D : Sonar

Things I do for LOVE

Q.no 16. Best-First search can be implemented using the following data structure

A : Queue

B : Stack

C : Priority Queue

D : Circular Queue

Q.no 17. Which of the following sensor is most suitable for clinical, agricultural and food industry?

A : Contact Sensor

B : Inertial Sensor

C : Infrared Sensor

D : Biosensor

Q.no 18. What is the name of algorithm in which a loop that continually moves in the direction of increasing value – that is uphill

A : Up-Hill Search

B : Hill-Climbing

C : Hill algorithm

D : Platue climbing valley

Q.no 19. Which of the following branch is not a parts of robotics?

A : Computer Engineering

B : Mechanical Engineering

C : Electrical Engineering

D : Chemical Engineering

Q.no 20. The robot that repeats the same motions according to recorded information is called

A : Fixed Sequence Robot

B : Variable sequence robot

C : Playback Robot

D : Numerical Control robot

Q.no 21. What is the evaluation function in greedy approach?

A : Heuristic function

B : Path cost from start node to current node

C : Path cost from start node to current node + Heuristic cost

D : Average of Path cost from start node to current node and Heuristic cost

Q.no 22. Which of the following is not advantage of robotics?

A : Greater flexibility and re-programmability

B : Greater response time to inputs than human

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C : Greater unemployment

D : Improved product quality

Q.no 23. Which of the following is not functionality of robotics?

A : Re-programmability

B : Multi-functionality

C : Efficient performance

D : Responsibility

Q.no 24. Local localization follows the location of a robots from

A : Initial Point

B : Final Point

C : Middle point

D : End point

Q.no 25. Who work on space Robotics mission

A : Soviet

B : IBM

C : Google

D : Yahoo

Q.no 26. In a rule-based system procedural domain knowledge is in the form of

A : Production rules

B : Rule interpreters

C : Meta-rules

D : control rules

Q.no 27. Robot that perform the successive stages of a task according to predetermined, unchanging method is called as

A : Fixed Sequence Robot

B : Variable sequence robot

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C : Playback Robot

D : Numerical Control robot

Q.no 28. Triagulation is a technique associate with

A : Pose

B : Landmarks classes

C : Robot

D : Odometry

Q.no 29. Which is fundamental approache of mapping

A : Loop Closing

B : Sensorial maps

C : Perceptul maps

D : Geomatric Maps

Q.no 30. Why do the robot need sensor?

A : To collect information from environment

B : To map environment atribute to a quantitative measurement

C : only option 1 is true

D : Both option 1 and 2 are true

Q.no 31. With regard to the physics of power systems used operate robots, which statement or statements are most correct?

A : hydraulics involves the compression of liquids

B : hydraulics involves the compression of air

C : pneumatic involves the compression of air

D : chemical batteries produce AC power

Q.no 32. Which of the following laws is ASIMOV'S first and most important law of robotics?

A : Robot actions must never result in damage to the robot

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B : Robots must never take actions harmful to humans

C : Robot must follow the directions given by human

D : Robots must make business a greater profit

Q.no 33. Which of the following sensor uses a laser beam to determine the distance to an object?

A : Sonar

B : Radar

C : Infrared

D : Laser Rangefinder

Q.no 34. The sensor that receive sound echoes without transmitting their own sound signals is called

A : Active Sonar

B : Passive Sonar

C : Radar

D : Laser Rangefinder

Q.no 35. A computer software that provide the services to software applications beyond those available from the operating system is called

A : Sensor

B : Middleware

C : Actuator

D : Transducer

Q.no 36. Which is mode of mining

A : Close pit mining

B : Mining

C : Pit Mining

D : Underground Mining

Q.no 37. What is odometry

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A : Information acquired

B : estimation

C : Calculation

D : Motion Sensors

Q.no 38. Whai is necessity for a lot of sensible mobile robotics funaction

A : Map discovery

B : Geomatric Maps

C : Perceptul maps

D : Sensorial maps

Q.no 39. Which of the following is true?

A : Robot minimize the labor cost

B : Robot minimize the productivity

C : Robot minimize the life of production machine

D : Rotot minimize the qualtiy of work

Q.no 40. Which of the following sensor is used to monitor the motor activities?

A : Contact Sensor

B : Inertial Sensor

C : Infrared Sensor

D : Biosensor

Q.no 41. Which of the following is NOT one of the advantages associated with a robotics implementation program?

A : Low costs for hardware and software

B : Robots work continuously around the clock

C : Quality of manufactured goods can be improved

D : Reduced company cost for worker fringe benefits

Q.no 42. Which localization does not requre any previous informatiom

Things I do for LOVE

A : Absolute

B : Local

C : Global

D : Passive

Q.no 43. Who work on space Robotics mission

A : NASA

B : IBM

C : Google

D : Yahoo

Q.no 44. Which of the following terms refers to the rotational motion of a robot arm

A : Swivel

B : Axle

C : Retrograde

D : Roll

Q.no 45. Servoing is generally used to enable

A : Path

B : Position

C : Robot

D : Diraction

Q.no 46. If a robot can alter its own trajectory in response to external conditions it is considered to be

A : Intelligent

B : Mobile

C : Open loop

D : Non-servo

Things I do for LOVE

Q.no 47. Algorihtm used for path planning is

A : Dijkstra's Algorithm

B : DFS Algorithm

C : BFS Algorithm

D : Searching Algorithm

Q.no 48. Imge based servoing associate with

A : Robot pose

B : Robot action

C : Robot position

D : Robat path

Q.no 49. What are the main cons of hill-climbing search?

A : Terminates at local optimum & Does not find optimum solution

B : Terminates at global optimum & Does not find optimum solution

C : Does not find optimum solution & Fail to find a solution

D : Fail to find a solution

Q.no 50. Which of the following is the component of machine that is responsible for controlling a mechanism system?

A : Sensor

B : Middleware

C : Actuator

D : Transducer

Q.no 51. The Robot designed with Polar coordinate system has

A : Three linear movements

B : Three rotational movement

C : Two liner & one rotational movement

D : Two rotational & one liner movement

Things I do for LOVE

Q.no 52. Path planning algorithm is used for

A : Environment Representation

B : Locate mobile robot

C : Finding shortest path and optimal path

D : Surround environment

Q.no 53. The main objective (s) of Industrial robot is to

A : To maximize the labor requirement

B : To increase productivity

C : To decrease the life of production machines

D : To decrease productivity

Q.no 54. In which of the following operations Continuous Path System is used

A : Pick & Place

B : Loading & unloading

C : Continuous welding

D : Pick and Loading

Q.no 55. Radial movement (in & out) to the manipulator arm is provided by

A : Elbow extension

B : Wrist bend

C : Wrist swivel

D : Wrist yaw

Q.no 56. Which of the following places would be LEAST likely to include operational robots?

A : Warehouse

B : Factory

C : Hospitals

D : Private homes

Things I do for LOVE

Q.no 57. When will Hill-Climbing algorithm terminate?

A : Stopping criterion met

B : Global Min/Max is achieved

C : No neighbour has higher value

D : no criteria to terminate

Q.no 58. Which of the following work is done by General purpose Robot?

A : Part drive

B : Welding

C : Spray picking

D : Part panting

Q.no 59. The Signals which represent raw data or domainn conversions are referred as

A : Relational maps

B : Sensorial maps

C : Perceptul maps

D : Geomatric Maps

Q.no 60. A Kalman filter is useful in

A : Merging position

B : Merging pose estimate

C : Merging path

D : Merging revoking

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Answer for Question No 1. is a

Answer for Question No 2. is a

Answer for Question No 3. is b

Answer for Question No 4. is b

Answer for Question No 5. is a

Answer for Question No 6. is c

Answer for Question No 7. is b

Answer for Question No 8. is d

Answer for Question No 9. is a

Answer for Question No 10. is a

Answer for Question No 11. is a

Answer for Question No 12. is b

Answer for Question No 13. is b

Answer for Question No 14. is a

Answer for Question No 15. is c

Answer for Question No 16. is c

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Answer for Question No 17. is d

Answer for Question No 18. is b

Answer for Question No 19. is d

Answer for Question No 20. is c

Answer for Question No 21. is a

Answer for Question No 22. is c

Answer for Question No 23. is d

Answer for Question No 24. is a

Answer for Question No 25. is a

Answer for Question No 26. is a

Answer for Question No 27. is a

Answer for Question No 28. is a

Answer for Question No 29. is a

Answer for Question No 30. is d

Answer for Question No 31. is c

Answer for Question No 32. is b

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Answer for Question No 33. is d

Answer for Question No 34. is b

Answer for Question No 35. is b

Answer for Question No 36. is d

Answer for Question No 37. is a

Answer for Question No 38. is a

Answer for Question No 39. is a

Answer for Question No 40. is b

Answer for Question No 41. is a

Answer for Question No 42. is c

Answer for Question No 43. is a

Answer for Question No 44. is d

Answer for Question No 45. is c

Answer for Question No 46. is a

Answer for Question No 47. is a

Answer for Question No 48. is a

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Answer for Question No 49. is a

Answer for Question No 50. is c

Answer for Question No 51. is d

Answer for Question No 52. is c

Answer for Question No 53. is b

Answer for Question No 54. is c

Answer for Question No 55. is a

Answer for Question No 56. is d

Answer for Question No 57. is c

Answer for Question No 58. is b

Answer for Question No 59. is b

Answer for Question No 60. is b

Things I do for LOVE

what is the issue of Forward State Space Planning?
A. low banching factor.
B. large branching factor.
C. work in forward fashion
D. work in backward fashion
ANSWER: B

Goal Stack Planning breaks up a _____
A. initial state
B. stack in different part
C. set of goal predicates into individual subgoals
D. All of the above
ANSWER: C

What is true about Linear Planning?
A. It refers to the fact that the subgoals are attempted and solved in a linear order.
B. attempts to solve subgoals individually one after another.
C. attempts to solve subgoal individually in non linear fashion
D. Both A & B
ANSWER: D

Agent interacts with the world via _____ and _____
A. decision , effect
B. Perception, decision
C. Perception, Action
D. Perception, effect
ANSWER: C

The start node for search in plan space planning is_____
A. BFS
B. DFS
C. Both DFS and BFS
D. A*
ANSWER: C

In which chaining, the Left-Hand side is used to match the rules and Right-Hand side is used to check the effect of using the rule.
A. Forward Chaining
B. Backward Chaining
C. Reverse Chaining
D. Both B & C

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ANSWER: A

The components of Expert system are?

A. A Set of Rules, The Inference Engine (IE), Forward Chaining

B. A Set of Rules, Backward Chaining, A Working Memory (WM)

C. A Set of Rules, The Inference Engine (IE), A Working Memory (WM)

D. A Set of Rules, Forward Chaining, Backward Chaining

ANSWER: C

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What is true about Artificial Intelligence?
A. The ability to solve problems.
B. The ability to act rationally.
C. The ability to act like humans
D. All of the above
ANSWER: D

Which of the following are Informed search algorithms?
A. Best First Search
B. A* Search
C. Iterative Deeping Search
D. Both a & b
ANSWER: D

If there is a solution, breadth first search is _____to find it
A. Difficult
B. Guaranteed
C. Not able to find
D. None of the above
ANSWER: B

Which search strategy is combining the benefits of both BFS and DFS?
A. Depth Limited Search
B. A*
C. Iterative Deepening Depth first search
D. Best first search
ANSWER: C

Admissibility of the heuristic function is given as:
A. h(n)>= h*(n)
B. h(n)< h*(n)
C. h(n)== h*(n)
D. h(n)<= h*(n)
ANSWER: D

The efficiency of A* algorithm depends on _____
A. depth
B. the quality of heuristic
C. unknown nodes
D. d.None of the above
ANSWER: B

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What is the termination criteria in Hill climbing?
A. when no successor of the node has better heuristic value.
B. when successor of the node has better heuristic value.
C. when no ancestor of the node has better heuristic value.
D. when ancestor of the node has better heuristic value.
ANSWER: A

What is true about variable neighborhood function?
A. Neighbourhood functions that are sparse lead to quicker movement during search
B. algorithm has to inspect very fewer neighbours
C. VDN stars searching with sparse Neighbourhood functions, when it reaches an optimum, it switches to denser function.
D. All of the above
ANSWER: D

_____requires Linear Space but uses backtracking
A. Breadth First Search
B. Recursive Best First Search (RBFS)
C. A*
D. IDA*
ANSWER: B

Which property asks that the algorithm is locally admissible?
A. Admissibility
B. Monotonicity
C. Informedness
D. None of the above
ANSWER: B

A* Search Algorithm _____
A. does not expand the node which have the lowest value of f(n),
B. finds the shortest path through the search space using the heuristic function i.e f(n)=g(n) + h(n)
C. terminates when the goal node is not found.
D. All of the above
ANSWER: B

Which is not problem in Hill climing?
A. Plateau
B. Ridges
C. Local Maximum
D. landscape
ANSWER: D

Things I do for LOVE

Tabu search is designed _____

A. as it does not follow aspiration criteria

B. to escape the trap of local optimality.

C. to unrecord forbidden moves, which are referred to as tabu moves .

D. All of the above

ANSWER: B

Production/Rule looks like_____

A. Pattern-->Data

B. Action-->Data

C. Pattern-->Action

D. None of the above

ANSWER: C

How can we convert AO graph with mixed nodes into graph with pure AND and OR nodes?

A. By traversing multiple node

B. By deleting one of the node

C. By addition of extra node

D. None of the above

ANSWER: C

Arc consistency in AO graph is concernd with _____

A. Nodes

B. finding consistent values for pairs of variables.

C. unary constraint

D. All of the above

ANSWER: B

A planning problem P in BSSP is defined as a _____

A. triple (S, G, O)

B. triple (S1, S2, O)

C. triple (G1, G, O)

D. None of the above

ANSWER: A

Plan representation in Plan Space Planning is done with__ ----------links

A. binding links

B. ordering links and casual link

C. Contigent link

D. head step

ANSWER: B

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What is true aboout Iterative Deepening DFS?
A. It does not perform DFS in a BFS fashion.
B. It is the preferred informed search method
C. It’s a Depth First Search, but it does it one level at a time, gradually increasing the limit, until a goal is found.
D. Is a depth-first search with a fixed depth limit l
ANSWER: C

What is the main advantage of backward state-space search?
A. Cost
B. Actions
C. Relevant actions
D. All of the mentioned
ANSWER: C

Backward State Space Planning (BSSP)_____
A. simply explores the set of all future states in possible order
B. Start searching backwards from the goal
C. leads to huge search space
D. has no sense of direction
ANSWER: B

In Backward State Space Planning ,regress(A,G) that returns _____
A. the regressed goal over action A when applied to goal G.
B. the goal state over action A when applied to goal G.
C. the initial state over action A when applied to goal G.
D. Both A & B
ANSWER: A

What is true about Backward State Space Planning?
A. goal states are often incompletely specified.
B. expresses only what is desired in the final state, rather than a complete description of the final state.
C. It uses regression
D. All of the above
ANSWER: D

effects (a) in Forward State Space Planning denotes _____
A. denotes the set of negative effects of action a
B. denotes the set of neutral effects of action a

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C. denotes the set of positive effects of action a
D. None of the above
ANSWER: C

In Forward State Space Planning , Progress (A, S) function returns _____
A. the successor state S when action A is applied to state S.
B. the predecessor state S when action A is applied to state S.
C. Both A & B
D. None of the above
ANSWER: A

What are the drawbacks of Forward State Space Planning?
A. FSSP has very huge search space
B. It includes the actions that have nothing go do with achieving the goal
C. Regression is used in Forward State Space Planning
D. Both A & B
ANSWER: D

What arcs represents in AO Graph?
A. subproblem to be solved individually
B. solution
C. Path
D. Sequence of actions
ANSWER: A

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Which are the first AI applications of AO graph?
A. SAINT
B. XCON
C. DENDRAL
D. Both A and C
ANSWER: D

What is Hyper-Edge in AO Graph?
A. Many edges together can be Hyber edge
B. Those are AND Edges only
C. Both 1 and 2
D. None of the above
ANSWER: C

What cost is assumed for arc while solving AO* progress example?
A. 0
B. 1

C. 2
D. 3
ANSWER: B

What is the heuristic cost of SOLVED nodes in AO* example?
A. 0
B. 1
C. 2
D. 3
ANSWER: A

What is used to lable primitive problems in AO problem?
A. Unvisited
B. UNSOLVED
C. SOLVED
D. visited
ANSWER: C

Things I do for LOVE

The working memory of the problem solver is like its _____
A.Long term memory
B.Short term memory
C.Permanent Memory
D.None of these
ANSWER:B
_____search regresses over goals and validate a plan before returning it.
A.Forward state space
B.Backward state space
C.Goa stack
D.None of these
ANSWER:B
_____ Procedure selects a flaw in a given plan and looks for a resolver.
A.Goal stack planning
B.The plan space planning
C.Recursive goal stack planning
D.Partial order Planning
ANSWER:B

The relationships between behavioral acts are not defined in the partial order plan until absolutely necessary.
A.True
B.False
ANSWER:B

A* generates will not generate optimal solution if h(n) is a consistent heuristics and the search space is graph
A.True
B.False
ANSWER:B

Which of the following combination of labels is not allowed for W joint in scene labelling is not allowed
A.(+,-,+)
B.(-,+,-)
C.(,+,)
D.(,,)
ANSWER:D

If it is possible to extend each pair of consistent variable instantiation to a third variable, a CSP is said to be _____
A.Arc Consistent

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B.I- Consistent
C.Path consistent.
D.2- consistent
ANSWER:C

The _____algorithm explores the domain in a depth first manner.
A.Backtracking
B.Forward checking
C.Arc consistency
D.Strategic Retreat
ANSWER:A

_____ are mathematical problems defined as a set of objects whose state must satisfy a number of constraints or limitations.
A.Constraints Satisfaction Problems
B.Uninformed Search Problems
C.Local Search Problems
D.All of the mentioned
ANSWER:A

Which of the Following problems can be modeled as CSP?
A.8-Puzzle problemB.
B.8-Queen problem
C.Map coloring problem
D.All of the mentioned
ANSWER:D

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The term _____ is used for a depth-first search that chooses values for one variable at a time and returns when a variable has no legal values left to assign.
a) Forward search
b) Backtrack search
c) Hill algorithm
d) Reverse-Down-Hill search
ANSWER:B

Consider a problem of preparing a schedule for a class of student. What type of problem is this?
a) Search Problem
b) Backtrack Problem
c) CSP
d) Planning Problem
ANSWER:C

Constraint satisfaction problems on finite domains are typically solved using a form of _____

a) Search Algorithms
b) Heuristic Search Algorithms
c) Greedy Search Algorithms
d) All of the mentioned
ANSWER:D

Backtracking is based on _____
A.Last in first out
B.First in first out
C.Recursion
D.Both Last in first out & Recursion
ANSWER:D

The inference engine goes through which cycle?
A. Match-Resolve-Execute
B. Execute-Resolve-Match
C. Resolve Match Match
D. Resolve Match Execute
ANSWER: A

The output of MATCH routine in Inference Engine is _____
A. Pattern set
B. Conflict set (CS)
C. Rule set
D. Action set
ANSWER: B

Operator PUTDOWN has which of the following sequence of actions?
A. holding(x),Ontable(x),holding(x)
B. holding(x),armempty, holding(x)
C. holding(x),Ontable(x)
D. holding(x),Ontable(x)^armempty, holding(x)
ANSWER: D

Frame problem in STRIPS Domain can be solved by _____
A. Operator
B. Frame Aximoms
C. Precondition
D. Action
ANSWER: B

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PDDL stands for_____
A. Path data description Language
B. Planning Domain Description Language
C. Planning data Description Language
D. Path data deleted Language
ANSWER: B

In PDDL,the Language is based on _____
A. Propositional logic notation
B. Second Order Logic Notation
C. First Order Logic Notation
D. All of these
ANSWER: C

STRIPS operators are made up of which three components:
A. P: Precondition List , A: Add List , D:Delete List
B. P: Postcondition List , A: Add List , D:Delete List
C. P: Precondition List , S: Sub List , D:Delete List
D. P: Postcondition List , S: Sub List , D:Delete List
ANSWER: A

Which search algorithm imposes a fixed depth limit on nodes?
A. Depth-limited search
B. Depth-first search
C. Iterative deepening search
D. Bidirectional search
ANSWER: A

In a rule-based system, procedural domain knowledge is in the form of:_____
A. production rules
B. rule interpreters
C. meta-rules
D. control rules
ANSWER: A

_____ is a state that is better than all its neighboring states but is not better than some other states further away
A. Plateau
B. Local Maximum
C. Global Maximum
D. All of the above

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ANSWER: B

_____ algorithm keeps track of k states rather than just one.
A. Hill-Climbing search
B. Local Beam search
C. Stochastic hill-climbing search
D. Random restart hill-climbing search
ANSWER: B

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
ANSWER: B

_____ is/are the well known Expert System/s for medical diagnosis systems
A. MYSIN
B. CADUCEUS
C. DENDRAL
D. SMH.PAL
ANSWER: A

Which of the following statement(s) is true for Sparse-Memory Graph Search (SMGS)?
A. The boundary is defined as those nodes in CLOSED that have at least one successor still in OPEN
B. The nodes in CLOSED that are not on the boundary are in the kernel
C. The number of relay nodes on each path is exactly one.
D. Both A & B
ANSWER: D

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When do we call the states are safely explored?
A.A goal state is unreachable from any state
B.A goal state is denied access
C.A goal state is reachable from every state
C.None of the mentioned
ANSWER:C

Which of the following algorithm is generally used CSP search algorithm?
A.Breadth-first search algorithm
B.Depth-first search algorithm
C.Hill-climbing search algorithm
D.None of the mentioned
ANSWER:B

Which of the following conditions must hold for a solution to a CSP?
A.All relations in all constraints must hold
B.At least one relation in all constraints must hold.
C.More than one relation in all constraints must hold.
D.All relations in at least one constraint must hold.
ANSWER:B

Which of the following are true for the algorithms Beam Stack Search (BSS)and Divide-and-Conquer Beam Stack Search (DCBSS).
A. BSS finds the optimal path while DCBSS does not.
B. DCBSS finds the optimal path while BSS does not.
C. Both BSS and DCBSS find the optimal path
D. Neither BSS and DCBSS find the optimal path
ANSWER: C

The performance of an agent can be improved by _____
A. Learning
B. Observing
C. Perceiving
D. Sensing
ANSWER: A

_____ Is an algorithm, a loop that continually moves in the direction of increasing value – that is uphill.
A. Up-Hill Search
B. Hill-Climbing
C. Hill algorithm
D. Reverse-Down-Hill search

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ANSWER: B

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Is the below statement true for the domain of positive integers
p q (p + q = 7)
A.Yes
B.No
ANSWER:A

Which of the following is a sound rule of inference?
A.Q (P Q) P
B.P (P Q)
C.Q (P Q) P
D.All of above
ANSWER:B

Is the following Sentence valid?
x y P(x,y) y x P(x,y)
A.Yes
B.No
ANSWER:B

Is z S(x,y) a well-formed formula?
A.Yes
B.No
ANSWER:A

The statement comprising the limitations of FOL is/are _____
A.Expressiveness
B.Formalizing Natural Languages
C.Many-sorted Logic
D.All of the mentioned
ANSWER:D

The adjective “first-order” distinguishes first-order logic from _____ in which there are predicates having predicates or functions as arguments, or in which one or both of predicate quantifiers or function quantifiers are permitted.
A.presentational Verification
B.Representational Adequacy
C.Higher Order Logic
D.Inferential Efficiency
ANSWE:C

"In AI systems, Knowledge can be represented in two ways. What are these two ways?
i.Machine Logic

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ii.Predicate Logic
iii.Propositional Logic
iv. Compound Logic"
A. i. and ii.
B. i. and iii.
C. ii. and iii.
D. iii. and iv.
ANSWER:C

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Not only do formal logics allow representation of knowledge, but they also allow representation of knowledge Mechanisms for reasoning using a collection of well-defined manipulation rules Of Representations.
A.True
B.False
ANSWER:A

If a logic produces only true statements and does not produce any false statement it shows which of the following property
A.Completeness
B.Soundness
C.Consistency
D.None of these
ANSWER:B

Is the following rule of inference valid one
A.No
B.Yes
ANSWER:B

_____Graph is used to represent semantic network
A.Undirected
B.Directed
C.Undirected
D.Any one of the above
ANSWER:B

What is the nature of the sentence: x y (TeacherOf(x,y) StudentOf(y,x))
A.Symmetry
B.Exhaustiveness
C.Inverse
D.None of the above
ANSWER:C

The formula or sentences that can be maid true by certain valuation function are called
A.Valid formula
B.Satisfiable formula
C.Unsatisfiable formula
D.Invalid Formula

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ANSWER:B

A _____ is used to demonstrate, on a purely syntactic basis, that one formula is a logical consequence of another formula.
A.Deductive Systems
B.Inductive Systems
C.Reasoning with Knowledge Based Systems
D.Search Based Systems
ANSWER:A

A common convention is:
• is evaluated first
• and are evaluated next
• Quantifiers are evaluated next
• is evaluated last.
A.True
B.False
ANSWER:A

A Term is either an individual constant (a 0-ary function), or a variable, or an n-ary function applied to n terms: F(t1 t2 ..tn).
A.True
B.False
ANSWER:A

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First Order Logic is also known as _____
A.First Order Predicate Calculus
B.Quantification Theory
C.Lower Order Calculus
D.All of the mentioned
ANSWER:D

Which is created by using single propositional symbol?
A.Complex sentences
B.Atomic sentences
C.Composition sentences
D.None of the mentioned
ANSWER:B

Which is used to construct the complex sentences?

A.Symbols
B.Connectives
C.Logical connectives
D.All of the mentioned
ANSWER:C

How many proposition symbols are there in artificial intelligence?
A.1
B.2
C.3
D.4
ANSWER:B

Which is used to compute the truth of any sentence?
A.Semantics of propositional logic
B.Alpha-beta pruning
C.First-order logic
D.Both Semantics of propositional logic & Alpha-beta pruning
ANSWER:A

Which are needed to compute the logical inference algorithm?
A.Logical equivalence
B.Validity
C.Satisfiability
D.All of the mentioned
ANSWER:D

From which rule does the modus ponens are derived?
A.Inference rule
B.Module rule
C.Both Inference & Module rule
C.None of the mentioned
ANSWER:A

Which is also called single inference rule?
A.Reference
B.Resolution
C.Reform
D.None of the mentioned
ANSWER:B

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Which form is called as a conjunction of disjunction of literals?
A.Conjunctive normal form
B.Disjunctive normal form
C.Normal form
D.All of the mentioned
ANSWER:A

What can be viewed as a single lateral of disjunction?
A.Multiple clause
B.Combine clause
C.Unit clause
D.None of the mentioned
ANSWER:C

A) Knowledge base (KB) is consists of set of statements.
B) Inference is deriving a new sentence from the KB.
Choose the correct option.
A. A is true, B is true
B. A is false, B is false
C. A is true, B is false
D. A is false, B is true
ANSWER:A

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What among the following constitutes the representation of the knowledge in different forms?
A. Relational method where each fact is set out systematically in columns
B. Inheritable knowledge where relational knowledge is made up of objects
C. Inferential knowledge
D. All of the mentioned
ANSWER:D

What are Semantic Networks?
A. A way of representing knowledge
B. Data Structure
C. Data Type
D. None of the mentioned
ANSWER:A

Graph used to represent semantic network is _____
A. Undirected graph
B. Directed graph
C. Directed Acyclic graph (DAG)

D. Directed complete graph
ANSWER:B

The basic inference mechanism in semantic network is to follow the links between the nodes.
A. True
B. False
ANSWER:A

Which of the following elements constitutes the frame structure?
A. Facts or Data
B. Procedures and default values
C. Frame names
D. Frame reference in hierarchy
ANSWER:A

There exists two way to infer using semantic networks in which knowledge is represented as Frames.
A. Intersection Search
B. Inheritance Search
ANSWER:A

Which problem can frequently occur in backward chaining algorithm?
A. Repeated states
B. Incompleteness
C. Complexity
D. Both Repeated states & Incompleteness
ANSWER:D

How to eliminate the redundant rule matching attempts in the forward chaining?
A. Decremental forward chaining
B. Incremental forward chaining
C. Data complexity
D. None of the mentioned
ANSWER:B

Which of the following is an extension of the semantic network?
A. Expert Systems
B. Rule Based Expert Systems
C. Decision Tree Based networks
D. Partitioned Networks
ANSWER:D

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Artificial Intelligence MCQ Quiz

Take Artificial Intelligence Quiz To test your Knowledge

Below are few **Artificial Intelligence MCQ** test that checks your basic knowledge of Artificial Intelligence. This **Artificial Intelligence MCQ Test** contains around 20 questions of multiple choice with 4 options. You have to select the right answer to a question. You can see the correct answer by clicking view answer link.

Also, Read **Best Artificial Intelligence interview questions**.

Q1. An Artificial Intelligence system developed by Terry A. Winograd to permit an interactive dialogue about a domain he called blocks-world.

- **A.** SIMD
- **B.** STUDENT
- **C.** SHRDLU
- **D. BACON**

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Q2. What is Artificial intelligence?

- **A.** Programming with your own intelligence
- **B.** Putting your intelligence into Computer
- **C. Making a Machine intelligent**
- **D.** Playing a Game

Q3. DARPA, the agency that has funded a great deal of American Artificial Intelligence research, is part of the Department of:

- **A.** Education
- **B. Defense**
- **C.** Energy
- **D.** Justice

Q4. Who is the “father” of artificial intelligence?

- **A.** John McCarthy
- **B. Fisher Ada**
- **C.** Allen Newell
- **D.** Alan Turning

Q5. KEE is a product of:

- **A. IntelliCorpn**
- **B.** Teknowledge
- **C.** Texas Instruments
- **D.** Tech knowledge

Q6. Default reasoning is another type of -

- **A.** Analogical reasoning
- **B.** Bitonic reasoning
- **C. Non-monotonic reasoning**
- **D.** Monotonic reasoning

Q7. Weak AI is

- **A.** a set of computer programs that produce output that would be considered to reflect intelligence if it were generated by humans.
- **B. the study of mental faculties through the use of mental models implemented on a computer.**
- **C.** the embodiment of human intellectual capabilities within a computer.
- **D.** All of the above

Q8. If a robot can alter its own trajectory in response to external conditions, it is considered to be:

- **A.** mobile
- **B.** open loop
- **C. intelligent**
- **D.** non-servo

Q9. One of the leading American robotics centers is the Robotics Institute located at

- **A.** RAND

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- **B.** MIT
- **C. CMU**
- **D.** SRI

Q10. What is the name of the computer program that contains the distilled knowledge of an expert?

- **A.** Management information System
- **B. Expert system**
- **C.** Data base management system
- **D.** Artificial intelligence

Q11. In LISP, the function evaluates both <variable> and <object> is -

- **A.** setq
- **B.** add
- **C. set**
- **D.** eva

Q12. What is Artificial intelligence?

- **A. Making a Machine intelligent**
- **B.** Putting your intelligence into Computer
- **C.** Programming with your own intelligence
- **D.** putting more memory into Computer

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Q13. Which is not the commonly used programming language for AI?

- **A.** PROLOG
- **B.** LISP
- **C. Perl**
- **D.** Java script

Q14. Which is not a property of representation of knowledge?

- **A.** Inferential Adequacy
- **B.** Representational Adequacy
- **C. Representational Verification**
- **D.** Inferential Efficiency

Q15. A Hybrid Bayesian network contains

- **A.** Both discrete and continuous variables
- **B.** Only Discontinuous variable
- **C. Both Discrete and Discontinuous variable**
- **D.** Continous variable only.

Q16. Computational learning theory analyzes the sample complexity and computational complexity of -

- **A.** Forced based learning
- **B.** Weak learning
- **C. Inductive learning**
- **D.** Knowledge based learning.

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Q17. Which is true?

- **A.** All formal languages are like natural language
- **B. Not all formal languages are context-free**

Q18. What stage of the manufacturing process has been described as "the mapping of function onto form"?

- **A.** Distribution
- **B.** project management
- **C. Design**
- **D.** field service

Q19. Programming a robot by physically moving it through the trajectory you want it to follow is called:

- **A. continuous-path control**

- **B.** robot vision control
- **C.** contact sensing control
- **D.** pick-and-place control

Q20. In LISP, the addition 3 + 2 is entered as -

- **A.** 3 add 2
- **B.** 3 + 2
- **C.** 3 + 2 =
- **D. (+ 3 2)**

Q21. Knowledge engineering is a field of Artificial intelligence.

- **A. True**
- **B.** False

Q22. The first ai programming language was called

- **A.** Python
- **B. IPL**
- **C.** LISP
- **D.** Machine Language

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The working memory of the problem solver is like its _____
A. Long term memory
B. Short term memory
C. Permanent Memory
D. None of these
ANSWER:B

_____search regresses over goals and validate a plan before returning it.
A.Forward state space
B.Backward state space
C.Goa stack
D.None of these
ANSWER:B

_____ Procedure selects a flaw in a given plan and looks for a resolver.
A.Goal stack planning
B.The plan space planning
C.Recursive goal stack planning
D.Partial order Planning
ANSWER:B

The relationships between behavioral acts are not defined in the partial order plan until absolutely necessary.
A.True
B.False
ANSWER:B

A* generates will not generate optimal solution if h(n) is a consistent heuristics and the search space is graph
A.True
B.False
ANSWER:B

Which of the following combination of labels is not allowed for W joint in scene labelling is not allowed
A.(+,-,+)
B.(-,+,-)
C.(←,+,←)
D.(←,←,←)
ANSWER:D

If it is possible to extend each pair of consistent variable instantiation to a third variable, a CSP is said to be _____
A.Arc Consistent
B.I- Consistent
C.Path consistent.
D.2- consistent
ANSWER:C

The _____algorithm explores the domain in a depth first manner.
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ANSWER:B

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ANSWER: D

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C. Precondition
D. Action
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PDDL stands for_____
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ANSWER: B

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ANSWER: D

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Is the below statement true for the domain of positive integers
$\forall p\ \exists q\ (p + q = 7)$
A. Yes
B. No
ANSWER:A

Which of the following is a sound rule of inference?
A. $Q \wedge (P \rightarrow Q) \rightarrow P$
B. $P \rightarrow (P \vee Q)$
C. $Q \vee (P \rightarrow Q) \rightarrow P$
D. All of above
ANSWER:B

Is the following Sentence valid?
$\forall x\ \exists y\ P(x,y) \equiv \exists y\ \forall x\ P(x,y)$
A. Yes
B. No
ANSWER:B

Is $\forall z\ S(x,y)$ a well-formed formula?
A. Yes
B. No
ANSWER:A

The statement comprising the limitations of FOL is/are _____
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B.Formalizing Natural Languages
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B.Representational Adequacy
C.Higher Order Logic
D.Inferential Efficiency
ANSWE:C

"In AI systems, Knowledge can be represented in two ways. What are these two ways?
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B. i. and iii.
C. ii. and iii.
D. iii. and iv.
ANSWER:C

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B. Soundness
C. Consistency
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Is the following rule of inference valid one
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B. Yes
ANSWER:B

_____Graph is used to represent semantic network
A. Undirected
B. Directed
C. Undirected
D. Any one of the above
ANSWER:B

What is the nature of the sentence: ∀x ∀y (TeacherOf(x,y) ⊃ StudentOf(y,x))
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B. Exhaustiveness
C. Inverse
D. None of the above
ANSWER:C

The formula or sentences that can be maid true by certain valuation function are called
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ANSWER:D

Which is created by using single propositional symbol?
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B.Atomic sentences
C.Composition sentences
D.None of the mentioned
ANSWER:B

Which is used to construct the complex sentences?
A.Symbols
B.Connectives
C.Logical connectives
D.All of the mentioned
ANSWER:C

How many proposition symbols are there in artificial intelligence?
A.1
B.2
C.3
D.4
ANSWER:B

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B.Alpha-beta pruning
C.First-order logic
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ANSWER:A

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C.Satisfiability
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ANSWER:D

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ANSWER:A

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B.Disjunctive normal form
C.Normal form
D.All of the mentioned
ANSWER:A

What can be viewed as a single lateral of disjunction?
A.Multiple clause
B.Combine clause
C.Unit clause
D.None of the mentioned
ANSWER:C

A) Knowledge base (KB) is consists of set of statements.
B) Inference is deriving a new sentence from the KB.
Choose the correct option.
A. A is true, B is true
B. A is false, B is false
C. A is true, B is false
D. A is false, B is true
ANSWER:A

What among the following constitutes the representation of the knowledge in different forms?
A. Relational method where each fact is set out systematically in columns
B. Inheritable knowledge where relational knowledge is made up of objects
C. Inferential knowledge
D. All of the mentioned
ANSWER:D

What are Semantic Networks?
A. A way of representing knowledge
B. Data Structure
C. Data Type
D. None of the mentioned
ANSWER:A

Graph used to represent semantic network is _____
A. Undirected graph
B. Directed graph
C. Directed Acyclic graph (DAG)
D. Directed complete graph
ANSWER:B

The basic inference mechanism in semantic network is to follow the links between the nodes.
A. True
B. False
ANSWER:A

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Which of the following elements constitutes the frame structure?
A. Facts or Data
B. Procedures and default values
C. Frame names
D. Frame reference in hierarchy
ANSWER:A

There exists two way to infer using semantic networks in which knowledge is represented as Frames.
A. Intersection Search
B. Inheritance Search
ANSWER:A

Which problem can frequently occur in backward chaining algorithm?
A. Repeated states
B. Incompleteness
C. Complexity
D. Both Repeated states & Incompleteness
ANSWER:D

How to eliminate the redundant rule matching attempts in the forward chaining?
A. Decremental forward chaining
B. Incremental forward chaining
C. Data complexity
D. None of the mentioned
ANSWER:B

Which of the following is an extension of the semantic network?
A. Expert Systems
B. Rule Based Expert Systems
C. Decision Tree Based networks
D. Partitioned Networks
ANSWER:D

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what is the issue of Forward State Space Planning?
A. low banching factor.
B. large branching factor.
C. work in forward fashion
D. work in backward fashion
ANSWER: B

Goal Stack Planning breaks up a _____
A. initial state
B. stack in different part
C. set of goal predicates into individual subgoals
D. All of the above
ANSWER: C

What is true about Linear Planning?
A. It refers to the fact that the subgoals are attempted and solved in a linear order.
B. attempts to solve subgoals individually one after another.
C. attempts to solve subgoal individually in non linear fashion
D. Both A & B
ANSWER: D

Agent interacts with the world via _____ and _____
A. decision , effect
B. Perception, decision
C. Perception, Action
D. Perception, effect
ANSWER: C

The start node for search in plan space planning is_____
A. BFS
B. DFS
C. Both DFS and BFS
D. A*
ANSWER: C

In which chaining, the Left-Hand side is used to match the rules and Right-Hand side is used to check the effect of using the rule.
A. Forward Chaining
B. Backward Chaining
C. Reverse Chaining
D. Both B & C
ANSWER: A

The components of Expert system are?
A. A Set of Rules, The Inference Engine (IE), Forward Chaining
B. A Set of Rules, Backward Chaining, A Working Memory (WM)
C. A Set of Rules, The Inference Engine (IE), A Working Memory (WM)
D. A Set of Rules, Forward Chaining, Backward Chaining
ANSWER: C

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What is true about Artificial Intelligence?
A. The ability to solve problems.
B. The ability to act rationally.
C. The ability to act like humans
D. All of the above
ANSWER: D

Which of the following are Informed search algorithms?
A. Best First Search
B. A* Search
C. Iterative Deeping Search
D. Both a & b
ANSWER: D

If there is a solution, breadth first search is _____to find it
A. Difficult
B. Guaranteed
C. Not able to find
D. None of the above
ANSWER: B

Which search strategy is combining the benefits of both BFS and DFS?
A. Depth Limited Search
B. A*
C. Iterative Deepening Depth first search
D. Best first search
ANSWER: C

Admissibility of the heuristic function is given as:
A. h(n)>= h*(n)
B. h(n)< h*(n)
C. h(n)== h*(n)
D. h(n)<= h*(n)
ANSWER: D

The efficiency of A* algorithm depends on _____
A. depth
B. the quality of heuristic
C. unknown nodes
D. d. None of the above
ANSWER: B

What is the termination criteria in Hill climbing?
A. when no successor of the node has better heuristic value.
B. when successor of the node has better heuristic value.
C. when no ancestor of the node has better heuristic value.
D. when ancestor of the node has better heuristic value.
ANSWER: A

What is true about variable neighborhood function?
A. Neighbourhood functions that are sparse lead to quicker movement during search
B. algorithm has to inspect very fewer neighbours
C. VDN stars searching with sparse Neighbourhood functions, when it reaches an optimum, it switches to denser function.
D. All of the above
ANSWER: D

_____requires Linear Space but uses backtracking
A. Breadth First Search

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B. Recursive Best First Search (RBFS)
C. A*
D. IDA*
ANSWER: B

Which property asks that the algorithm is locally admissible?
A. Admissibility
B. Monotonicity
C. Informedness
D. None of the above
ANSWER: B

A* Search Algorithm _____
A. does not expand the node which have the lowest value of f(n),
B. finds the shortest path through the search space using the heuristic function i.e f(n)=g(n) + h(n)
C. terminates when the goal node is not found.
D. All of the above
ANSWER: B

Which is not problem in Hill climing?
A. Plateau
B. Ridges
C. Local Maximum
D. landscape
ANSWER: D

Tabu search is designed _____
A. as it does not follow aspiration criteria
B. to escape the trap of local optimality.
C. to unrecord forbidden moves, which are referred to as tabu moves .
D. All of the above
ANSWER: B

Production/Rule looks like_____
A. Pattern-->Data
B. Action-->Data
C. Pattern-->Action
D. None of the above
ANSWER: C

How can we convert AO graph with mixed nodes into graph with pure AND and OR nodes?
A. By traversing multiple node
B. By deleting one of the node
C. By addition of extra node
D. None of the above
ANSWER: C

Arc consistency in AO graph is concernd with _____
A. Nodes
B. finding consistent values for pairs of variables.
C. unary constraint
D. All of the above
ANSWER: B

A planning problem P in BSSP is defined as a _____
A. triple (S, G, O)
B. triple (S1, S2, O)

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C. triple (G1, G, O)
D. None of the above
ANSWER: A

Plan representation in Plan Space Planning is done with__ ----------
links
A. binding links
B. ordering links and casual link
C. Contigent link
D. head step
ANSWER: B

What is true aboout Iterative Deepening DFS?
A. It does not perform DFS in a BFS fashion.
B. It is the preferred informed search method
C. It’s a Depth First Search, but it does it one level at a time, gradually increasing the limit, until a goal is found.
D. Is a depth-first search with a fixed depth limit l
ANSWER: C

What is the main advantage of backward state-space search?
A. Cost
B. Actions
C. Relevant actions
D. All of the mentioned
ANSWER: C

Backward State Space Planning (BSSP)_____
A. simply explores the set of all future states in possible order
B. Start searching backwards from the goal
C. leads to huge search space
D. has no sense of direction
ANSWER: B

In Backward State Space Planning ,regress(A,G) that returns
_____
A. the regressed goal over action A when applied to goal G.
B. the goal state over action A when applied to goal G.
C. the initial state over action A when applied to goal G.
D. Both A & B
ANSWER: A

What is true about Backward State Space Planning?
A. goal states are often incompletely specified.
B. expresses only what is desired in the final state, rather than a complete description of the final state.
C. It uses regression
D. All of the above
ANSWER: D

effects^{+} (a) in Forward State Space Planning denotes _____
A. denotes the set of negative effects of action a
B. denotes the set of neutral effects of action a
C. denotes the set of positive effects of action a
D. None of the above
ANSWER: C

In Forward State Space Planning , Progress (A, S) function returns
_____

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A. the successor state S when action A is applied to state S.
B. the predecessor state S when action A is applied to state S.
C. Both A & B
D. None of the above
ANSWER: A

What are the drawbacks of Forward State Space Planning?
A. FSSP has very huge search space
B. It includes the actions that have nothing go do with achieving the goal
C. Regression is used in Forward State Space Planning
D. Both A & B
ANSWER: D

What arcs represents in AO Graph?
A. subproblem to be solved individually
B. solution
C. Path
D. Sequence of actions
ANSWER: A

Which are the first AI applications of AO graph?
A. SAINT
B. XCON
C. DENDRAL
D. Both A and C
ANSWER: D

What is Hyper-Edge in AO Graph?
A. Many edges together can be Hyber edge
B. Those are AND Edges only
C. Both 1 and 2
D. None of the above
ANSWER: C

What cost is assumed for arc while solving AO* progress example?
A. 0
B. 1
C. 2
D. 3
ANSWER: B

What is the heuristic cost of SOLVED nodes in AO* example?
A. 0
B. 1
C. 2
D. 3
ANSWER: A

What is used to lable primitive problems in AO problem?
A. Unvisited
B. UNSOLVED
C. SOLVED
D. visited
ANSWER: C

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When do we call the states are safely explored?
A.A goal state is unreachable from any state
B.A goal state is denied access
C.A goal state is reachable from every state
C.None of the mentioned
ANSWER:C

Which of the following algorithm is generally used CSP search algorithm?
A.Breadth-first search algorithm
B.Depth-first search algorithm
C.Hill-climbing search algorithm
D.None of the mentioned
ANSWER:B

Which of the following conditions must hold for a solution to a CSP?
A.All relations in all constraints must hold
B.At least one relation in all constraints must hold.
C.More than one relation in all constraints must hold.
D.All relations in at least one constraint must hold.
ANSWER:B

Which of the following are true for the algorithms Beam Stack Search (BSS)and Divide-and-Conquer Beam Stack Search (DCBSS).
A. BSS finds the optimal path while DCBSS does not.
B. DCBSS finds the optimal path while BSS does not.
C. Both BSS and DCBSS find the optimal path
D. Neither BSS and DCBSS find the optimal path
ANSWER: C

The performance of an agent can be improved by _____
A. Learning
B. Observing
C. Perceiving
D. Sensing
ANSWER: A

_____ Is an algorithm, a loop that continually moves in the direction of increasing value – that is uphill.
A. Up-Hill Search
B. Hill-Climbing
C. Hill algorithm
D. Reverse-Down-Hill search
ANSWER: B

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AI- Artificial Intelligence and Robotics

UNIT 1

1. Which search method takes less memory?

a) Depth-First Search

b) Breadth-First search

c) Optimal search

d) Linear Search

Answer: a

2. Who is the father of Artificial Intelligence?

A. Doug Cutting

B. John McCarthy

C. William S.

D. Rasmus Lerdorf Ans : B

3. Which of the following is an application of AI?

A. Gaming

B. Expert Systems

C. Vision Systems

D. All of the above Ans : D

4. 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 Ans : C

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5. An AI system is composed of

A. Agent

B .Environment

C. Both A and B

D. None of the above Ans.:C

6. What is the term used for describing the judgmental or commonsense part of problem solving?

a. Heuristic

b. Critical

c. Value based

d. Analytical Answer: (a)

7. Field that combines computer models from ai with techniques from psycology in order to construct precise theories of working of human mind is:

a. Brain imaging

b. Cognitive Science

c. Machine Learning

d. None of the above Ans.:b

8. 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 Answer: b

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9.A problem in a search space Is defined by

a. Initial state

b. Goal test

c. Intermediate states

d. Both a and b Answer: (d)

10. The Set of actions for a problem in a state space is formulated by a _____.

a. Intermediate states

b. Initial state

c. Successor function, which takes current action and returns next immediate state

d. None of the mentioned Answer: (c)

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11. Which of the following definitions correctly defines the State-space in an AI system?

(A) A state space can be defined as the collection of all the problem states

(B) A state space is a state which exists in environment which is in outer space

(C) A state space is the total space available for the agent in the state

(D) All of the above Ans.A

12. What is state space?

(A) The whole problem

(B) Your Definition to a problem

(C) Problem you design

(D) Representing your problem with variable and parameter

Ans.D

13. What is meant by consistent in state-space search?

a) Change in the desired literals

b) Not any change in the literals

c) No change in goal state

d) None of the mentioned Answer: b

14. How many states are available in state-space search?

a) 1

b) 2

c) 3

d) 4 Answer:d

15. Which search strategy is also called as blind search?

a) Uninformed search

b) Informed search

c) Simple reflex search

d) All ofthe mentioned Answer:a

16. How many types are available in uninformed search method?

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a) 3

b) 4

c) 5

d) 6 Answer: c

17. Which search is implemented with an empty first-in-first-out queue?

a) Depth-first search

b) Breadth-first search

c) Bidirectional search

d) None of the mentioned Answer: b

18. Which search algorithm imposes a fixed depth limit on nodes?

a) Depth-limited search

b) Depth-first search

c) Iterative deepening search

d) Bidirectional search Answer: a

19. Which search implements stack operation for searching the states?

a) Depth-limited search

b) Depth-first search

c) Breadth-first search

d) None of the mentioned Answer: b

20. DFS is_____efficient and BFS is_____efficient.

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a) Space, Time

b) Time, Space

c) Time, Time

d) Space, Space Answer: a

21. What is the other name of informed search strategy?

a) Simple search

b) Heuristic search

c) Online search

d) None of the mentioned Answer: b

22. How many types of informed search method are in artificial intelligence?

a) 1

b) 2

c) 3

d) 4 Answer: d

23. Which search method will expand the node that is closest to the goal?

a) Best-first search

b) Greedy best-first search

c) A* search

d) None of the mentioned Answer: b

24. Which search is complete and optimal when h(n) is consistent?

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a) Best-first search

b) Depth-first search

c) Both Best-first & Depth-first search

d) A* search Answer: d

25. What is the heuristic function of greedy best-first search?

a) f(n) != h(n)

b) f(n) < h(n)

c) f(n) = h(n)

d) f(n) > h(n) Answer: c

26. Which search uses the problem specific knowledge beyond the definition of the problem?

a) Informed search

b) Depth-first search

c) Breadth-first search

d) Uninformed search Answer: a

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27. What is Initial state + Goal state in Search Terminology?

A. Problem Space

B. Problem Instance

C. Problem Space Graph

D. Admissibility Ans : B

28. What is disadvantage of Greedy Best First Search?

A. This algorithm is neither complete, nor optimal.

B. It can get stuck in loops. It is not optimal.

C. There can be multiple long paths with the cost ≤ C*

D. may not terminate and go on infinitely on one path

Ans: B

29. A* algorithm is based on _____

A. Breadth-First-Search

B. Depth-First-Search

C. Uniform Cost Search

D. Best-First-Search Ans : D

30. When will Hill-Climbing algorithm terminate?

A. Stopping criterion met

B. Global Min/Max is achieved

C. No neighbor has higher value

D. All of the above Ans: C

31. _____Is an algorithm, a loop that continually moves in the direction of increasing value – that is uphill.

a) Up-Hill Search

b) Hill-Climbing

c) Hill algorithm

d) Reverse-Down-Hill search Answer:

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b

32. When will Hill-Climbing algorithm terminate?

a) Stopping criterion met

b) Global Min/Max is achieved

c) No neighbor has higher value

d) All of the mentioned Answer: c

33. Hill climbing sometimes called _____ because it grabs a good neighbor state without thinking ahead about where to go next.

a) Needy local search

b) Heuristic local search

c) Greedy local search

d) Optimal local search Answer: c

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34. Hill-Climbing approach stuck for which of the following reasons?

a) Local maxima

b) Ridges

c) Plateaux

d) All of the mentioned Answer: d

35. In many problems the path to goal is irrelevant, this class of problems can be solved using,

1. Informed Search Techniques

2. Uninformed Search Techniques

3. Local Search Techniques

4. Informed & Uninformed Search Techniques
Answer : 3

36. In BFS, how many times a node is visited?

a) Once

b) Twice

c) Equivalent to number of indegree of the node

d) Thrice Answer: c

37. When the Breadth First Search of a graph is unique?

a) When the graph is a Binary Tree

b) When the graph is a Linked List

c) When the graph is a n-ary Tree

d) When the graph is a Ternary Tree Answer: b

38. Which of the following is not an application of Breadth First Search?

a) Finding shortest path between two nodes

b) Finding bipartiteness of a graph

c) GPS navigation system

d) Path Finding Answer: d

39. The Breadth First Search traversal of a graph will result into?

a) Linked List

b) Tree

c) Graph with back edges

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d) Arrays Answer: b

40. The Breadth First Search algorithm has been implemented using the queue data structure. One possible order of visiting the nodes of the following graph is

A. MNOPQR

B. NQMPOR

C. QMNPRO

D. QMNPOR Answer:c

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41. Consider the following graph,

Among the following sequences:

(I) a b e g h f

(II) a b f e h g

(III) a b f h g e

(IV) a f g h b e

Which are depth first traversals of the above graph?

A. I, II and IV only

B. I and IV only

C. II, III and IV only

D. I, III and IV only Answer:D

42. Rescursive Best First Search is alternative alogorithm to :

a. A*

b. IDA*

c. Hill climbing

d. None of these Answer: a

43. Which type of best first search algorithm was used to predict the closeness of the end of path and its solution?

a) Greedy BFS

b) Divide and Conquer

c) Heuristic BFS

d) Combinatorial Answer: a

44. Strong Artificial Intelligence is

A. the embodiment of human intellectual capabilities within a computer

B. a set of computer programs that produce output that would be considered to reflect intelligence if it were generated by humans

C. the study of mental faculties through the use of mental models implemented on a computer

D. all of the mentioned Answer: a

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45. In which of the following situations might a blind search be acceptable?

A. real-life situation

B. complex game

C. small search space

D. all ofthe mentioned ANSWER: C

46. Which of the following, is a component of an expert system?

A. inference engine

B. knowledge base

C. user interface

D. all ofthe mentioned ANSWER: D

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47. Adversarial search problemsuses

A. Competitive Environment

B. Cooperative Environment

C. Neither Competitive nor Cooperative Environment

D. Only Competitive and Cooperative Environment ANSWER: A

48. What are taken into account of state-space search?

a) Postconditions

b) Preconditions

c) Effects

d) Both Preconditions & Effects Answer: d

49. What is the other name for forward state-space search?

a) Progression planning

b) Regression planning

c) Test planning

d) None of the mentioned Answer: a

50. What is the other name of the backward state-space search?

a) Regression planning

b) Progression planning

c) State planning

d) Test planning Answer: a

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51. Which term is used for describing the judgmental or commonsense part of problem solving?

a) Heuristic

b) Critical

c) Value based

d) Analytical Answer: a

52. What is an 'agent'?

a) Perceives its environment through sensors and acting upon that environment through actuators

b) Takes input from the surroundings and uses its intelligence and performs the desired operations

c) A embedded program controlling line following robot

d) All of the mentioned Answer: d

53. Rational agent is the one who always does the right thing.

a) True

b) False Answer: a

54. The Task Environment of an agent consists of _____

a) Sensors

b) Actuators

c) Performance Measures

d) All ofthe mentioned Answer: d

55. Though local search algorithms are not systematic, key advantages would include _____

a) Less memory

b) More time

c) Finds a solution in large infinite space

d) Less memory & Finds a solution in large infinite space Answer: d

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56. A complete, local search algorithm always finds goal if one exists, an optimal algorithm always finds a global minimum/maximum.

a) True

b) False Answer: a

57. What is the goal of artificial intelligence?

a) To solve real-world problems

b) To solve artificial problems

c) To explain various sorts of intelligence

d) To extract scientific causes Answer: c

58. The traveling salesman problem involves n cities with paths connecting the cities. The time taken for traversing through all the cities, without knowing in advance the length of a minimum tour, is _____

a) O(n)

b) O(n2)

c) O(n!)

d) O(n/2) Answer: c

59. Natural language understanding is used in _____

a) natural language interfaces

b) natural language front ends

c) text understanding systems

d) all of the mentioned Answer: d

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60. . What is Machine learning?

a) The autonomous acquisition of knowledge through the use of computer programs

b) The autonomous acquisition of knowledge through the use of manual programs

c) The selective acquisition of knowledge through the use of computer programs

d) The selective acquisition of knowledge through the use of manual programs

Answer: a

61. Which of the following algorithm is online search algorithm?
a) Breadth-first search algorithm

b) Depth-first search algorithm
c) Hill-climbing search algorithm
d) None of the mentioned Answer: c

62. Which method is effective for escaping from local minima?
a) Updating heuristic estimate
b) Reducing heuristic estimate
c) Eliminating heuristic estimate
d) None of the mentioned Answer: a

63. An Artificial Intelligence technique that allows computers to understand associations and relationships between objects and events is called _____
a) heuristic processing
b) cognitive science
c) relative symbolism
d) pattern matching Answer: c

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64. What is the field that investigates the mechanics of human intelligence?
a) history
b) cognitive science
c) psychology
d) sociology Answer: b

65. What is the term used for describing the judgmental or commonsense part of problem solving?
a) Heuristic
b) Critical
c) Value based
d) Analytical Answer: a

66. Fault tolerance of a system can be defined as the ability of a system to sustain failures and continue functioning."

1. True
2. False **answer: 1**

67. A problem in a search space is defined by one of these state.
a) Initial state
b) Last state
c) Intermediate state
d) All ofthe mentioned Answer: a

68. The process of removing detail from a given state representation is called _____
a) Extraction
b) Abstraction
c) Information Retrieval
d) Mining of data Answer: b

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69. A problem solving approach works well for _____
a) 8-Puzzle problem
b) 8-queen problem
c) Finding a optimal path from a given source to a destination
d) Mars Hover (Robot Navigation)
Answer: d

70. The_____is a touring problem in which each city must be visited exactly once. The aim is to find the shortest tour.
a) Finding shortest path between a source and a destination
b) Travelling Salesman problem

c) Map coloring problem
d) Depth first search traversal on a given map represented as a graph
Answer: b

71. Web Crawler is a/an _____
a) Intelligent goal-based agent
b) Problem-solving agent
c) Simple reflex agent
d) Model based agent Answer: a

72. What is the major component/components for measuring the performance of problem solving?
a) Completeness
b) Optimality
c) Time and Space complexity
d) All of the mentioned Answer: d

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73. Which is the best way to go for Game playing problem?
a) Linear approach
b) Heuristic approach (Some knowledge is stored)
c) Random approach
d) An Optimal approach Answer: b

74. What are the main cons of hill-climbing search?
a) Terminates at local optimum & Does not find optimum solution
b) Terminates at global optimum & Does not find optimum solution
c) Does not find optimum solution & Fail to find a solution
d) Fail to find a solution Answer: a

75. Stochastic hill climbing chooses at random from among the uphill moves; the probability of selection can vary with the steepness of the uphil1 move.
a) True
b) False Answer: a

76. _____algorithm keeps track of k states rather than just one.
a) Hill-Climbing search
b) Local Beam search
c) Stochastic hill-climbing search
d) Random restart hill-climbing search
Answer: b

77. A genetic algorithm (or GA) is a variant of stochastic beam search in which successor states are generated by combining two parent states, rather than by modifying a single state.
a) True
b) False Answer: a

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78. Searching using query on Internet is, use of_____type of agent.
a) Offline agent
b) Online agent
c) Both Offline & Online agent
d) Goal Based & Online agent Answer: d

79. The problem-solving agent with several immediate options of unknown value can decide what to do by just examining different possible sequences of actions that lead to states of known value, and then choosing the best sequence. This process of looking for such a sequence is called Search.
a) True
b) False Answer: a

80. A solution to a problem is a path from the initial state to a goal state. Solution quality is measured by the path cost function, and an optimal solution has the highest path cost among all solutions.
a) True
b) False Answer: a

81. When is breadth-first search is optimal?
a) When there is less number of nodes
b) When all step costs are equal
c) When all step costs are unequal
d) None of the mentioned
Answer: b

82. How many parts does a problem consists of?
a) 1
b) 2
c) 3
d) 4 Answer: d

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83. Which search implements stack operation for searching the states?
a) Depth-limited search
b) Depth-first search
c) Breadth-first search
d) None of the mentioned
Answer: b

84. Strategies that know whether one non-goal state is “more promising” than another are called _____
a) Informed & Unformed Search
b) Unformed Search
c) Heuristic & Unformed Search

d) Informed & Heuristic Search Answer: d

85. Which of the following is/are Uninformed Search technique/techniques?
a) Breadth First Search (BFS)
b) Depth First Search (DFS)
c) Bidirectional Search
d) All of the mentioned Answer: d

86. The time and space complexity of BFS is (For time and space complexity problems consider b as branching factor and d as depth of the search tree.)
a) O(bd+1) and O(bd+1)
b) O(b2) and O(d2)
c) O(d2) and O(b2)
d) O(d2) and O(d2) Answer: a

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87. Breadth-first search is not optimal when all step costs are equal, because it always expands the shallowest unexpanded node.
a) True
b) False Answer: b

88. uniform-cost search expands the node n with the _____
a) Lowest path cost
b) Heuristic cost
c) Highest path cost
d) Average path cost
Answer: a

89. Depth-first search always expands the_____node in the current fringe of the search tree.
a) Shallowest
b) Child node
c) Deepest
d) Minimum cost Answer: c

90. Breadth-first search always expands the_____node in the current fringe of the search tree.
a) Shallowest
b) Child node
c) Deepest
d) Minimum cost Answer: a

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91. Optimality of BFS is _____
a) When there is less number of nodes
b) When all step costs are equal
c) When all step costs are unequal
d) None of the mentioned
Answer: b

92. Which search uses only the linear space for searching?
a) Best-first search
b) Recursive best-first search
c) Depth-first search
d) None of the mentioned
Answer: b

93. Which is used to improve the performance of heuristic search?
a) Quality of nodes

b) Quality of heuristic function
c) Simple form of nodes
d) None of the mentioned
Answer: b

94. Let G be a graph with n vertices and m edges. What is the tightest upper bound on the running time on Depth First Search of G? Assume that the graph is represented using adjacency matrix.

a. O(n)

b. O(m+n)

c. O(n^2)

d. O(mn) Answer: c

95. Weak AI is

A. the embodiment of human intellectual capabilities within a computer.

B. a set of computer programs that produce output that would be considered to reflect intelligence if it were generated by humans.

C. the study of mental faculties through the use of mental models implemented on a computer.

D. All of the above

E. None of the above

Answer: Option **C**

96. What is the name of the computer program that simulates the thought processes of human beings?

A. Human logic

B. Expert reason

C. Expert system

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D. Personal information

E. None of the above

Answer: Option **C**

97. Which of the following have people traditionally done better than computers?

A. recognizing relative importance

B. finding similarities

C. resolving ambiguity

D. All of the above

E. (a) and (c) above.

Answer: Option **D**

98. The area of AI that investigates methods of facilitating communication between people and computers is:

A. natural language processing

B. symbolic processing

C. decision support

D. robotics

E. None of the above

Answer: Option **A**

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99. Strong AI is

A. the embodiment of human intellectual capabilities within a computer.

B. a set of computer programs that produce output that would be considered to reflect intelligence if it were generated by humans.

C. the study of mental faculties through the use of mental models implemented on a computer.

D. All of the above

E. None of the above

Answer: Option **A**

100. In which of the following situations might a blind search be acceptable?

A. real-life situation

B. complex game

C. small search space

D. All of the above

E. None of the above

Answer: Option **C**

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UNIT 2

1. A_____is a decision support tool that uses a tree-like graph or model of decisions and their possible consequences, including chance

event outcomes, resource costs, and utility.
a) Decision tree
b) Graphs
c) Trees
d) Neural Networks
Ans - a

2. Decision Tree is a display of an algorithm.
a) True
b) False

Ans - a

3. Decision Tree is
a) Flow-Chart
b) Structure in which internal node represents test on an attribute, each branch represents outcome of test and each leaf node represents class label
c) Both a) & b)
d) None of the mentioned

Ans - c
.
4. Decision Trees can be used for Classification Tasks.
a) True
b) False

Ans - a

5. How many types of learning are available in machine learning?
a) 1
b) 2
c) 3
d) 4

Ans - c

6. Choose from the following that are Decision Tree nodes
a) Decision Nodes
b) Weighted Nodes
c) Chance Nodes
d) End Nodes

Ans - a,c,d

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7. Decision Nodes are represented by,
a) Disks
b) Squares
c) Circles
d) Triangles

Ans - b

8. Chance Nodes are represented by,
a) Disks
b) Squares
c) Circles
d) Triangles

Ans - c

9. End Nodes are represented by,
a) Disks
b) Squares
c) Circles
d) Triangles

Ans - d

10. How the decision tree reaches its decision?
a) Single test
b) Two test
c) Sequence of test
d) No test

Ans - c

11. What is the other name of informed search strategy?
a) Simple search
b) Heuristic search
c) Online search
d) None of the mentioned

Ans - b

12. How many types of informed search method are in artificial intelligence?
a) 1
b) 2
c) 3
d) 4

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Ans - d

13. Which search uses the problem specific knowledge beyond the definition of
the problem?
a) Informed search
b) Depth-first search
c) Breadth-first search
d) Uninformed search

Ans - a

14. Which function will select the lowest expansion node atfirst for evaluation?
a) Greedy best-first search
b) Best-first search
c) Both a & b
d) None of the mentioned

Ans - b

15. What is the heuristic function of greedy best-first search?
a) f(n) != h(n)
b) f(n) < h(n)
c) f(n) = h(n)
d) f(n) > h(n)

Ans - c

16. Which search uses only the linear space for searching?
a) Best-first search
b) Recursive best-first search
c) Depth-first search
d) None of the mentioned

Ans - b

17. Which method is used to search better by learning?
a) Best-first search
b) Depth-first search
c) Metalevel state space
d) None of the mentioned

Ans - c

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18. Which search is complete and optimal when h(n) is consistent?
a) Best-first search
b) Depth-first search
c) Both a & b
d) A* search

Ans - d

19. Which is used to improve the performance of heuristic search?
a) Quality of nodes
b) Quality of heuristic function
c) Simple form of nodes
d) None of the mentioned

Ans - b

20. Which search method will expand the node that is closest to the goal?
a) Best-first search
b) Greedy best-first search
c) A* search
d) None of the mentioned

Ans - b

21. Which data structure is used to give better heuristic estimates?
a) Forwards state-space
b) Backward state-space
c) Planning graph algorithm
d) None of the mentioned

Ans - c

22. Which is used to extract solution directly from the planning graph?
a) Planning algorithm
b) Graph plan
c) Hill-climbing search
d) All of the mentioned

Ans - b

23. What are present in the planning graph?
a) Sequence of levels
b) Literals
c) Variables
d) Heuristic estimates

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Ans - a

24. What is the starting level of planning graph?
a) Level 3
b) Level 2
c) Level 1
d) Level 0

Ans - d

25. What are present in each level of planning graph?
a) Literals
b) Actions
c) Variables
d) Both a & b

Ans - d

26. Which kind of problem is suitable for planning graph?
a) Propositional planning problem
b) Planning problem
c) Action problem
d) None of the mentioned

Ans - a

27. What is meant by persistence actions?
a) Allow a literal to remain false
b) Allow a literal to remain true
c) Both a & b
d) None of the mentioned

Ans - b

28. When will further expansion is unnecessary for planning graph?
a) Identical
b) Replicate
c) Not identical
d) None of the mentioned

Ans - a

29. How many conditions are available between two actions in mutex relation?
a) 1
b) 2

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c) 3
d) 4

Ans c

30. What is called inconsistent support?
a) If two literals are not negation of other
b) If two literals are negation of other
c) Mutually exclusive
d) None of the mentioned

Ans - b

31. _____are mathematical problems defined as a set of objects whose state must satisfy a number of constraints or limitations.
a) Constraints Satisfaction Problems
b) Uninformed Search Problems
c) Local Search Problems
d) All of the mentioned

Ans : a

32. Which of the Following problems can be modeled as CSP?

a) 8-Puzzle problem

b) 8-Queen problem

c) Map coloring problem

d) All of the mentioned

Ans : d

33. What among the following constitutes to the incremental formulation of CSP?

a) Path cost

b) Goal cost

c) Successor function

d) All of the mentioned

Ans : d

34. The term_____is used for a depth-first search that chooses values for one variable at a time and returns when a variable has no legal values left to assign.

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a) Forward search

b) Backtrack search

c) Hill algorithm

d) Reverse-Down-Hill search

Ans : b

35. To overcome the need to backtrack in constraint satisfaction problem can be eliminated by _____

a) Forward Searching

b) Constraint Propagation

c) Backtrack after a forward search

d) Omitting the constraints and focusing only on goals

Ans : a

36. The BACKTRACKING-SEARCH algorithm in Figure 5.3 has a very simple policy for what to do when a branch of the search fails: back up to the preceding variable and try a different value for it. This is called chronological-backtracking. It is also possible to go all the way to set of variable that caused failure.

a) True

b) False

Ans : a

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37. Consider a problem of preparing a schedule for a class of student. What type of problem is this?

a) Search Problem

b) Backtrack Problem

c) CSP

d) Planning Problem

Ans: c

38. Constraint satisfaction problems on finite domains are typically solved using a form of _____

a) Search Algorithms

b) Heuristic Search Algorithms

c) Greedy Search Algorithms

d) All of the mentioned

Answer: d

39. Solving a constraint satisfaction problem on a finite domain is an/a _____problem with respect to the domain size.

a) P complete

b) NP complete

c) NP hard

d) Domain dependent

Answer: b

40. _____is/are useful when the original formulation of a problem is altered in some way, typically because the set of constraints to consider evolves because of the environment.

a) Static CSPs

b) Dynamic CSPs

c) Flexible CSPs

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: b

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41. Flexible CSPs relax on _____

a) Constraints

b) Current State

c) Initial State

d) Goal State

Answer: a

42. Language/Languages used for programming Constraint Programming includes _____

a) Prolog

b) C#

c) C

d) Fortrun

Answer: a

43. Backtracking is based on _____

a) Last in first out

b) First in first out

c) Recursion

d) Both Last in first out & Recursion

Answer: d

44. Constraint Propagation technique actually modifies the CSP problem.

a) True

b) False

Answer: a

45. When do we call the states are safely explored?

a) A goal state is unreachable from any state

b) A goal state is denied access

c) A goal state is reachable from every state

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: c

46. Which of the following algorithm is generally used CSP search algorithm?

a) Breadth-first search algorithm

b) Depth-first search algorithm

c) Hill-climbing search algorithm

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: b

----------XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX----------

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UNIT 3

1. Knowledge and reasoning also play a crucial role in dealing with _____environment.

a) Completely Observable

b) Partially Observable

c) Neither Completely nor Partially Observable

d) Only Completely and Partially Observable

Answer: b

2. Treatment chosen by doctor for a patient for a disease is based on _____

a) Only current symptoms

b) Current symptoms plus some knowledge from the textbooks

c) Current symptoms plus some knowledge from the textbooks plus experience

d) All of the mentioned

Answer: c

3. A knowledge-based agent can combine general knowledge with current percepts to infer hidden aspects of the current state prior to selecting actions.

a) True

b) False

Answer: a

4. A) Knowledge base (KB) is consists of set of statements.

B) Inference is deriving a new sentence from the KB.

Choose the correct option.

a) A is true, B is true

b) A is false, B is false

c) A is true, B is false

d) A is false, B is true

Answer: a

5. Wumpus World is a classic problem, best example of _____

a) Single player Game

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b) Two player Game

c) Reasoning with Knowledge

d) Knowledge based Game

Answer: c

6. ‘α |= β ‘(to mean that the sentence α entails the sentence β) if and only if, in every model in which α is_____β is also _____

a) True, true

b) True, false

c) False, true

d) False, false

Answer: a

7. Which is not a property of representation of knowledge?

a) Representational Verification

b) Representational Adequacy

c) Inferential Adequacy

d) Inferential Efficiency

Answer: a

8. Which is not Familiar Connectives in First Order Logic?

a) and

b) iff

c) or

d) not

Answer: d

9. Inference algorithm is complete only if _____

a) It can derive any sentence

b) It can derive any sentence that is an entailed version

c) It is truth preserving

d) It can derive any sentence that is an entailed version & It is truth preserving

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Answer: d

10. The rule of Universal Instantiation (UI for short) says that we can infer any sentence obtained by substituting a ground term (a term without variables) for the variable.

a) True

b) False

Answer: a

11. The corresponding Existential Instantiation rule: for the existential quantifier is slightly more complicated. For any sentence a, variable v, and constant symbol k that does not appear elsewhere in the knowledge base.

a) True

b) False

Answer: a

12. What among the following could the universal instantiation of _____

For all x King(x) ^ Greedy(x) => Evil(x)

a) King(John) ^ Greedy(John) => Evil(John)

b) King(y) ^ Greedy(y) => Evil(y)

c) King(Richard) ^ Greedy(Richard) => Evil(Richard)

d) All of the mentioned

Answer: d

13. Lifted inference rules require finding substitutions that make different logical expressions looks identical.

a) Existential Instantiation

b) Universal Instantiation

c) Unification

d) Modus Ponen

Answer: c

14. Which of the following is not the style of inference?

a) Forward Chaining

b) Backward Chaining

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c) Resolution Refutation

d) Modus Ponen

Answer: d

15. In order to utilize generalized Modus Ponens, all sentences in the KB must be in the form of Horn sentences.

a) True

b) False

Answer: a

16. For resolution to apply, all sentences must be in conjunctive normal form, a conjunction of disjunctions of literals.

a) True

b) False

Answer: a

17. What are the two basic types of inferences?

a) Reduction to propositional logic, Manipulate rules directly

b) Reduction to propositional logic, Apply modus ponen

c) Apply modus ponen, Manipulate rules directly

d) Convert every rule to Horn Clause, Reduction to propositional logic

Answer: a

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18. Which among the following could the Existential instantiation of ∃ x Crown(x) ^ OnHead(x, Johnny)?

a) Crown(John) ^ OnHead(John, Jonny)

b) Crown(y) ^ OnHead(y, y, x)

c) Crown(x) ^ OnHead(x, Jonny)

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

19. Translate the following statement into FOL.

“For every a, if a is a PhD student, then a has a master degree”

a) ∀ a PhD(a) -> Master(a)

b) ∃ a PhD(a) -> Master(a)

c) A is true, B is true

d) A is false, B is false

Answer: a

20. What among the following constitutes the representation of the knowledge in different forms?

a) Relational method where each fact is set out systematically in columns

b) Inheritable knowledge where relational knowledge is made up of objects

c) Inferential knowledge

d) All of the mentioned

Answer: d

21. What are Semantic Networks?

a) A way of representing knowledge

b) Data Structure

c) Data Type

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

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22. Graph used to represent semantic network is _____

a) Undirected graph

b) Directed graph

c) Directed Acyclic graph (DAG)

d) Directed complete graph

Answer: b

23. Which of the following are the Semantic Relations used in Semantic Networks?

a) Meronymy

b) Holonymy

c) Hyponymy

d) All of the mentioned

Answer: d

24. What is Meronymy relation?

a) A is part of B

b) B has A as a part of itself

c) A is a kind of B

d) A is superordinate of B

Answer: a

25. What is Hypernym relation?

a) A is part of B

b) B has A as a part of itself

c) A is a kind of B

d) A is superordinate of B

Answer: d

26. What is Holonymy relation?

a) A is part of B

b) B has A as a part of itself

c) A is a kind of B

d) A is superordinate of B

Answer: b

27. The basic inference mechanism in semantic network is to follow the links between the nodes.

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a) True

b) False

Answer: a

28. There exists two way to infer using semantic networks.

1) Intersection Search

2) Inheritance Search

a) True

b) False

Answer: a

29. What are the limitations of the semantic networks?

a) Intractability

b) Lack in expressing some of the properties

c) Incomplete

d) Has memory constraints

Answer: b

30. What among the following is/are the best example of semantic networks?

a) Wordnet

b) Human Food Chain

c) MYSIN

d) Autonomous car driver

Answer: a

31. What is Synonymy relation?

a) A is part of B

b) A denotes same as B

c) A is a kind of B

d) A is superordinate of B

Answer: b

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32. What is Antonymy relation?

a) A is part of B

b) B has A as a part of itself

c) A denotes opposite of B

d) A is superordinate of B

Answer: c

33. What is the frame?

a) A way of representing knowledge

b) Data Structure

c) Data Type

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

34. Frames in artificial intelligence is derived from semantic nets.

a) True

b) False

Answer: a

35. Which of the following elements constitutes the frame structure?

a) Facts or Data

b) Procedures and default values

c) Frame names

d) Frame reference in hierarchy

Answer: a

5. What is Hyponymy relation?

a) A is part of B

b) B has A as a part of itself

c) A is subordinate of B

d) A is superordinate of B

Answer: c

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36. The basic inference mechanism in semantic network in which knowledge is represented as Frames is to follow the links between the nodes.

a) True

b) False

Answer: a

37. There exists two way to infer using semantic networks in which knowledge is represented as Frames.

1) Intersection Search

2) Inheritance Search

a) True

b) False

Answer: a

38. What is the process of capturing the inference process as a single inference rule?

a) Ponens

b) Clauses

c) Generalized Modus Ponens

d) Variables

Answer c

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39. Which process makes different logical expression looks identical?

a) Lifting

b) Unification

c) Inference process

d) None of the mentioned

Answer b

40. Which algorithm takes two sentences and returns a unifier?

a) Inference

b) Hill-climbing search

c) Depth-first search

d) Unify algorithm

Answer d

41. Which is a lifted version of modus ponens?

a) Generalized modus ponens

b) Inference

c) Clauses

d) None of the mentioned

Answer a

42. Which is unique up to renaming of variables?

a) Unifier

b) Most general unifier

c) Unifier & Most general unifier

d) None of the mentioned

Answer b

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43. Which makes the complexity of the entire algorithm quadratic in the size?

a) Clause

b) Inference

c) Resolution

d) Occur check

Answer d

44. How many functions are available in the unification and lifting process?

a) 1

b) 2

c) 3

d) 4

Answer d

45. Where did all the facts are stored to implement store and fetch function?

a) Database

b) Knowledge base

c) Datamart

d) All of the mentioned

Answer b

46. What is meant by predicate indexing?

a) All the one kind of facts in one bucket and another kind in other bucket

b) Acts like index for facts

c) All of the mentioned

d) None of the mentioned

Answer a

47. How the buckets are stored in predicate indexing?

a) Lists

b) Stack

c) Hashes

d) None of the mentioned

Answer c

Things I do for LOVE

1. Which search agent operates by interleaving computation and action?
a) Offline search
b) Online search
c) Breadth-first search
d) Depth-first search

Answer: b
Explanation: In online search, it will first take an action and then observes the environment.

2. What is called an exploration problem?
a) State and actions are unknown to the agent
b) State and actions are known to the agent
c) Only actions are known to agent
d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a
Explanation: Online search is a necessary idea for an exploration problem where the states and actions are unknown to the agent.

3. Which are necessary for an agent to solve an online search problem?
a) Actions
b) Step-cost function
c) Goal-test
d) All of the mentioned

Answer: d
Explanation: An online search problem can be solved by an agent executing actions, So these functions are necessary.

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4. When do we call the states are safely explorable?
a) A goal state is unreachable from any state
b) A goal state is denied access
c) A goal state is reachable from every state
d) None of the mentioned

Answer: c
Explanation: None.

5. In which state spaces does the online-dfs-agent will work?
a) Irreversible state spaces
b) Reversible state spaces
c) Searchable state spaces
d) All of the mentioned

Answer: b
Explanation: Online-DFS-Agent will work only state spaces where the actions are reversible.

6. Which of the following algorithm is online search algorithm?
a) Breadth-first search algorithm
b) Depth-first search algorithm
c) Hill-climbing search algorithm
d) None of the mentioned

Answer: c
Explanation: Hill-climbing search algorithm will have only current state in memory, So it is an online search algorithm.

7. Which search algorithm will use limited amount of memory?
a) RBFS
b) SMA*
c) Hill-climbing search algorithm
d) Both RBFS & SMA*

Answer: d
Explanation: RBFE and SMA* will solve any kind of problem that A* can't by using limited amount of memory.

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8. What is meant by simulated annealing in artificial intelligence?
a) Returns an optimal solution when there is a proper cooling schedule
b) Returns an optimal solution when there is no proper cooling schedule
c) It will not return an optimal solution when there is a proper cooling schedule
d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

9. How the new states are generated in genetic algorithm?
a) Composition
b) Mutation
c) Cross-over
d) Both Mutation & Cross-over

Answer: d
Explanation: New states are generated by mutation and by crossover, which combines a pair of states from the population.

10. Which method is effective for escaping from local minima?
a) Updating heuristic estimate

b) Reducing heuristic estimate
c) Eliminating heuristic estimate
d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a
Explanation: Updating heuristic estimates from experience provides an effective method to escape from local minima.

Things I do for LOVE

1. Which depends on the percepts and actions available to the agent?
a) Agent
b) Sensor
c) Design problem
d) None of the mentioned

Answer: c
Explanation: The design problem depends on the percepts and actions available to the agent, the goals that the agent's behavior should satisfy.

2. Which were built in such a way that humans had to supply the inputs and interpret the outputs?
a) Agents
b) AI system
c) Sensor
d) Actuators

Answer: b
Explanation: AI systems were built in such a way that humans had to supply the inputs and interpret the outputs.

3. Which technology uses miniaturized accelerometers and gyroscopes?
a) Sensors
b) Actuators
c) MEMS
d) None of the mentioned

Answer: c
Explanation: Micro ElectroMechanical System uses miniaturized accelerometers and gyroscopes and is used to produce actuators.

4. What is used for tracking uncertain events?
a) Filtering algorithm
b) Sensors
c) Actuators
d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a
Explanation: Filtering algorithm is used for tracking uncertain events because in this the real perception is involved.

5. What is not represented by using propositional logic?
a) Objects
b) Relations
c) Both Objects & Relations
d) None of the mentioned

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Answer: c
Explanation: Objects and relations are not represented by using propositional logic explicitly.

6. Which functions are used as preferences over state history?
a) Award
b) Reward
c) Explicit
d) Implicit

Answer: b
Explanation: Reward functions may be that preferences over states are really compared from preferences over state histories.

7. Which kind of agent architecture should an agent an use?
a) Relaxed
b) Logic
c) Relational
d) All of the mentioned

Answer: d
Explanation: Because an agent may experience any kind of situation, So that an agent should use all kinds of architecture.

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8. Specify the agent architecture name that is used to capture all kinds of actions.
a) Complex
b) Relational
c) Hybrid
d) None of the mentioned

Answer: c
Explanation: A complete agent must be able to do anything by using hybrid architecture.

9. Which agent enables the deliberation about the computational entities and actions?
a) Hybrid
b) Reflective
c) Relational
d) None of the mentioned

Answer: b
Explanation: Because it enables the agent to capture within itself.

10. What can operate over the joint state space?
a) Decision-making algorithm
b) Learning algorithm
c) Complex algorithm
d) Both Decision-making & Learning algorithm

Answer: d
Explanation: Decision-making and learning algorithms can operate over the joint state space and thereby serve to implement and used to improve the computational activities.

Things I do for LOVE

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c) Design problem
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c) Sensor
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c) Actuators
d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a
Explanation: Filtering algorithm is used for tracking uncertain events because in this the real perception is involved.

5. What is not represented by using propositional logic?
a) Objects
b) Relations
c) Both Objects & Relations
d) None of the mentioned

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Answer: c
Explanation: Objects and relations are not represented by using propositional logic explicitly.

6. Which functions are used as preferences over state history?
a) Award
b) Reward
c) Explicit
d) Implicit

Answer: b
Explanation: Reward functions may be that preferences over states are really compared from preferences over state histories.

7. Which kind of agent architecture should an agent an use?
a) Relaxed
b) Logic
c) Relational
d) All of the mentioned

Answer: d
Explanation: Because an agent may experience any kind of situation, So that an agent should use all kinds of architecture.

8. Specify the agent architecture name that is used to capture all kinds of actions.
a) Complex
b) Relational
c) Hybrid
d) None of the mentioned

Answer: c
Explanation: A complete agent must be able to do anything by using hybrid architecture.

9. Which agent enables the deliberation about the computational entities and actions?
a) Hybrid
b) Reflective
c) Relational
d) None of the mentioned

Answer: b
Explanation: Because it enables the agent to capture within itself.

Things I do for LOVE

10. What can operate over the joint state space?
a) Decision-making algorithm
b) Learning algorithm
c) Complex algorithm
d) Both Decision-making & Learning algorithm

Answer: d
Explanation: Decision-making and learning algorithms can operate over the joint state space and thereby serve to implement and used to improve the computational activities.

Things I do for LOVE

1. What is the action of task environment in artificial intelligence?
a) Problem
b) Solution
c) Agent
d) Observation

Answer: a
Explanation: Task environments will pose a problem and rational agent will find the solution for the posed problem.

2. What is the expansion if PEAS in task environment?
a) Peer, Environment, Actuators, Sense
b) Perceiving, Environment, Actuators, Sensors
c) Performance, Environment, Actuators, Sensors
d) None of the mentioned

Answer: c
Explanation: Task environment will contain PEAS which is used to perform the action independently.

3. What kind of observing environments are present in artificial intelligence?
a) Partial
b) Fully
c) Learning
d) Both Partial & Fully

Answer: d
Explanation: Partial and fully observable environments are present in artificial intelligence.

Things I do for LOVE

4. What kind of environment is strategic in artificial intelligence?
a) Deterministic
b) Rational
c) Partial
d) Stochastic

Answer: a
Explanation: If the environment is deterministic except for the action of other agent is called deterministic.

5. What kind of environment is crossword puzzle?
a) Static
b) Dynamic
c) Semi Dynamic
d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a
Explanation: As the problem in crossword puzzle are posed at beginning itself, So it is static.

6. What kind of behavior does the stochastic environment posses?
a) Local
b) Deterministic
c) Rational
d) Primary

Answer: a
Explanation: Stochastic behavior are rational because it avoids the pitfall of predictability.

7. Which is used to select the particular environment to run the agent?
a) Environment creator
b) Environment Generator
c) Both Environment creator & Generator
d) None of the mentioned

Answer: b
Explanation: None.

8. Which environment is called as semi dynamic?
a) Environment does not change with the passage of time
b) Agent performance changes
c) Environment will be changed
d) Environment does not change with the passage of time, but Agent performance changes

Answer: d
Explanation: If the environment does not change with the passage of time, but the agent performance changes by time.

9. Where does the performance measure is included?
a) Rational agent
b) Task environment
c) Actuators
d) Sensor

Answer: b
Explanation: In PEAS, Where P stands for performance measure which is always included in task environment.

Things I do for LOVE

10. Which is used to provide the feedback to the learning element?
a) Critic
b) Actuators
c) Sensor
d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a
Explanation: The learning element gets the feedback from the critic which is presented in the environment on how the agent is doing.

Things I do for LOVE

1. What is the main task of a problem-solving agent?
a) Solve the given problem and reach to goal
b) To find out which sequence of action will get it to the goal state
c) All of the mentioned
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer
Answer: c
Explanation: The problem-solving agents are one of the goal-based agents.

2. What is state space?
a) The whole problem
b) Your Definition to a problem
c) Problem you design
d) Representing your problem with variable and parameter
View Answer
Answer: d
Explanation: Because state space is mostly concerned with a problem, when you try to solve a problem, we have to design a mathematical structure to the problem, which can only be through variables and parameters. eg. You have given a 4-gallon jug and another 3-gallon jug. Neither has measuring marker on it. You have to fill the jugs with water. How can you get exactly 2 gallons of water in to 4 gallons. Here the state space can defined as set of ordered pairs integers(x,y), such that x=0,1,2,3 or 4 and y=0,1,2 or 3; X represents the number of gallons in 4 gallon jug and y represents the quantity of water in the 3-gallon jug.

3. The problem-solving agent with several immediate options of unknown value can decide what to do by just examining different possible sequences of actions that lead to states of known value, and then choosing the best sequence. This process of looking for such a sequence is called Search.
a) True
b) False
View Answer
Answer: a
Explanation: Refer to the definition of problem-solving agent.

4. A search algorithm takes _____ as an input and returns _____ as an output.
a) Input, output
b) Problem, solution
c) Solution, problem
d) Parameters, sequence of actions
View Answer
Answer: b
Explanation: A search algorithm takes input as a problem and returns a solution to the problem as an output.

5. A problem in a search space is defined by one of these state.
a) Initial state
b) Last state
c) Intermediate state
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Things I do for LOVE

Answer: a
Explanation: A problem has four components initial state, goal test, set of actions, path cost.

6. The Set of actions for a problem in a state space is formulated by a _____
a) Intermediate states
b) Initial state
c) Successor function, which takes current action and returns next immediate state
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer
Answer: c
Explanation: The most common formulation for actions uses a successor function. Given a particular state x, SUCCESSOR-FN(x) returns a set of (action, successor) ordered pairs, where each action is one of the legal actions in state x and each successor is a state that can be reached from x by applying the action.

7. A solution to a problem is a path from the initial state to a goal state. Solution quality is measured by the path cost function, and an optimal solution has the highest path cost among all solutions.
a) True
b) False
View Answer
Answer: a
Explanation: A solution to a problem is a path from the initial state to a goal state. Solution quality is measured by the path cost function, and an optimal solution has the lowest path cost among all solutions.

8. The process of removing detail from a given state representation is called _____
a) Extraction
b) Abstraction
c) Information Retrieval
d) Mining of data
View Answer
Answer: b
Explanation: The process of removing detail from a representation is called abstraction.

9. A problem solving approach works well for _____
a) 8-Puzzle problem
b) 8-queen problem
c) Finding a optimal path from a given source to a destination
d) Mars Hover (Robot Navigation)
View Answer
Answer: d
Explanation: Problem-solving approach works well for toy problems and real-world problems.

10. The _____ is a touring problem in which each city must be visited exactly once. The aim is to find the shortest tour.
a) Finding shortest path between a source and a destination
b) Travelling Salesman problem
c) Map coloring problem
d) Depth first search traversal on a given map represented as a graph
View Answer

Things I do for LOVE

Answer: b
Explanation: Refer the TSP problem.

11. Web Crawler is a/an _____
a) Intelligent goal-based agent
b) Problem-solving agent
c) Simple reflex agent
d) Model based agent
View Answer
Answer: a
Explanation: Web Crawling is type of search for a relevant document from given seed documents. Focused crawlers exists, helps to improvise the search efficiency.

12. What is the major component/components for measuring the performance of problem solving?
a) Completeness
b) Optimality
c) Time and Space complexity
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer
Answer: d
Explanation: For best performance consideration of all component is necessary.

13. A production rule consists of _____
a) A set of Rule
b) A sequence of steps
c) Set of Rule & sequence of steps
d) Arbitrary representation to problem
View Answer
Answer: c
Explanation: When you are trying to solve a problem, you should design how to get a step-by-step solution with constraints condition to your problem, e.g Chess board problem.

Things I do for LOVE

14. Which search method takes less memory?
a) Depth-First Search
b) Breadth-First search
c) Linear Search
d) Optimal search
View Answer
Answer: a
Explanation: Depth-First Search takes less memory since only the nodes on the current path are stored, but in Breadth First Search, all of the tree that has generated must be stored.

15. Which is the best way to go for Game playing problem?
a) Linear approach
b) Heuristic approach (Some knowledge is stored)
c) Random approach
d) An Optimal approach
View Answer
Answer: b
Explanation: We use a Heuristic approach, as it will find out brute force computation,

looking at hundreds of thousands of positions. e.g Chess competition between Human and AI based Computer.

1. Which search strategy is also called as blind search?
a) Uninformed search
b) Informed search
c) Simple reflex search
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer
Answer: a
Explanation: In blind search, We can search the states without having any additional information. So uninformed search method is blind search.

2. How many types are available in uninformed search method?
a) 3
b) 4
c) 5
d) 6
View Answer
Answer: c
Explanation: The five types of uninformed search method are Breadth-first, Uniform-cost, Depth-first, Depth-limited and Bidirectional search.

3. Which search is implemented with an empty first-in-first-out queue?
a) Depth-first search
b) Breadth-first search
c) Bidirectional search
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer
Answer: b
Explanation: Because of FIFO queue, it will assure that the nodes that are visited first will be expanded first.

4. When is breadth-first search is optimal?
a) When there is less number of nodes
b) When all step costs are equal
c) When all step costs are unequal
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer
Answer: b
Explanation: Because it always expands the shallowest unexpanded node.

5. How many successors are generated in backtracking search?
a) 1
b) 2
c) 3
d) 4
View Answer
Answer: a
Explanation: Each partially expanded node remembers which successor to generate next because of these conditions, it uses less memory.

Things I do for LOVE

6. What is the space complexity of Depth-first search?
a) O(b)
b) O(bl)
c) O(m)
d) O(bm)
View Answer
Answer: d
Explanation: O(bm) is the space complexity where b is the branching factor and m is the maximum depth of the search tree.

7. How many parts does a problem consists of?
a) 1
b) 2
c) 3
d) 4
View Answer
Answer: d
Explanation: The four parts of the problem are initial state, set of actions, goal test and path cost.

8. Which algorithm is used to solve any kind of problem?
a) Breadth-first algorithm
b) Tree algorithm
c) Bidirectional search algorithm
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer
Answer: b
Explanation: Tree algorithm is used because specific variants of the algorithm embed different strategies.

9. Which search algorithm imposes a fixed depth limit on nodes?
a) Depth-limited search
b) Depth-first search
c) Iterative deepening search
d) Bidirectional search
View Answer
Answer: a
Explanation: None.

10. Which search implements stack operation for searching the states?
a) Depth-limited search
b) Depth-first search
c) Breadth-first search
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer
Answer: b
Explanation: It implements stack operation because it always expands the deepest node in the current tree.

1. What is the general term of Blind searching?
a) Informed Search
b) Uninformed Search
c) Informed & Unformed Search

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d) Heuristic Search
View Answer
Answer: b
Explanation: In case of uninformed search no additional information except the problem definition is given.

2. Strategies that know whether one non-goal state is “more promising” than another are called _____
a) Informed & Unformed Search
b) Unformed Search
c) Heuristic & Unformed Search
d) Informed & Heuristic Search
View Answer
Answer: d
Explanation: Strategies that know whether one non-goal state is “more promising” than another are called informed search or heuristic search strategies.

3. Which of the following is/are Uninformed Search technique/techniques?
a) Breadth First Search (BFS)
b) Depth First Search (DFS)
c) Bidirectional Search
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer
Answer: d
Explanation: Several uninformed search techniques includes BFS, DFS, Uniform-cost, Depth-limited, Bidirectional search etc.

4. Which data structure conveniently used to implement BFS?
a) Stacks
b) Queues
c) Priority Queues
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer
Answer: b
Explanation: Queue is the most convenient data structure, but memory used to store nodes can be reduced by using circular queues.

5. Which data structure conveniently used to implement DFS?
a) Stacks
b) Queues
c) Priority Queues
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer
Answer: a
Explanation: DFS requires node to be expanded the one most recent visited, hence stack is convenient to implement.

6. The time and space complexity of BFS is (For time and space complexity problems consider b as branching factor and d as depth of the search tree.)
a) O(bd+1) and O(bd+1)
b) O(b2) and O(d2)
c) O(d2) and O(b2)

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d) O(d2) and O(d2)
View Answer
Answer: a
Explanation: We consider a hypothetical state space where every state has b successors. The root of the search tree generates b nodes at the first level, each of which generates b more nodes, for a total of b2 at the second level. Each of these generates b more nodes, yielding b3 nodes at the third level, and so on. Now suppose that the solution is at depth d. In the worst case, we would expand all but the last node at level d (since the goal itself is not expanded), generating bd+1- b nodes at level d+1.

7. Breadth-first search is not optimal when all step costs are equal, because it always expands the shallowest unexpanded node.
a) True
b) False
View Answer
Answer: b
Explanation: Breadth-first search is optimal when all step costs are equal, because it always expands the shallowest unexpanded node. If the solution exists in shallowest node no irrelevant nodes are expanded.

8. uniform-cost search expands the node n with the _____
a) Lowest path cost
b) Heuristic cost
c) Highest path cost
d) Average path cost
View Answer
Answer: a
Explanation: Uniform-cost search expands the node n with the lowest path cost. Note that if all step costs are equal, this is identical to breadth-first search.

9. Depth-first search always expands the _____ node in the current fringe of the search tree.
a) Shallowest
b) Child node
c) Deepest
d) Minimum cost
View Answer
Answer: c
Explanation: Depth-first search always expands the deepest/leaf node in the current fringe of the search tree.

10. Breadth-first search always expands the _____ node in the current fringe of the search tree.
a) Shallowest
b) Child node
c) Deepest
d) Minimum cost
View Answer
Answer: a
Explanation: Breadth-first search always expands the shallowest node in the current fringe of the search tree. Traversal is performed level wise.

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11. Optimality of BFS is _____
a) When there is less number of nodes
b) When all step costs are equal
c) When all step costs are unequal
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer
Answer: b
Explanation: It always expands the shallowest unexpanded node.

12. LIFO is _____ where as FIFO is _____
a) Stack, Queue
b) Queue, Stack
c) Priority Queue, Stack
d) Stack. Priority Queue
View Answer
Answer: a
Explanation: LIFO is last in first out – Stack. FIFO is first in first out – Queue.

13. When the environment of an agent is partially observable in search space following problem/problems could occur.
a) Sensorless problems: If the agent has no sensors at all, then (as far as it knows) it could be in one of several possible initial states, and each action might therefore lead to one of several possible successor states
b) Contingency problems: If the environment is partially observable or if actions are uncertain, then the agent's percepts provide new information after each action. Each possible percept defines a contingency that must be planned for. A problem is called adversarial if the uncertainty is caused by the actions of another agent
c) Exploration problems: When the states and actions of the environment are unknown, the agent must act to discover them. Exploration problems can be viewed as an extreme case of contingency problems
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer
Answer: d
Explanation: None.

14. For general graph, how one can get rid of repeated states?
a) By maintaining a list of visited vertices
b) By maintaining a list of traversed edges
c) By maintaining a list of non-visited vertices
d) By maintaining a list of non-traversed edges
View Answer
Answer: a
Explanation: Other techniques are costly.

15. DFS is _____ efficient and BFS is _____ efficient.
a) Space, Time
b) Time, Space
c) Time, Time
d) Space, Space
View Answer
Answer: a
Explanation: None.

Wings fly for LOVE

16. The main idea of Bidirectional search is to reduce the time complexity by searching two way simultaneously from start node and another from goal node.
a) True
b) False
View Answer
Answer: a
Explanation: The idea behind bidirectional search is to run two simultaneous searches-one forward from the initial state and the other backward from the goal, stopping when the two searches meet in the middle. The motivation is that bd/2 + bd/2 is much less than bd.

1. What is the other name of informed search strategy?
a) Simple search
b) Heuristic search
c) Online search
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer
Answer: b
Explanation: A key point of informed search strategy is heuristic function, So it is called as heuristic function.

2. How many types of informed search method are in artificial intelligence?
a) 1
b) 2
c) 3
d) 4
View Answer
Answer: d
Explanation: The four types of informed search method are best-first search, Greedy best-first search, A* search and memory bounded heuristic search.

3. Which search uses the problem specific knowledge beyond the definition of the problem?
a) Informed search
b) Depth-first search
c) Breadth-first search
d) Uninformed search
View Answer
Answer: a
Explanation: Informed search can solve the problem beyond the function definition, So does it can find the solution more efficiently.

4. Which function will select the lowest expansion node at first for evaluation?
a) Greedy best-first search
b) Best-first search
c) Depth-first search
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer
Answer: b
Explanation: The lowest expansion node is selected because the evaluation measures distance to the goal.

Things I do for LOVE

5. What is the heuristic function of greedy best-first search?
a) f(n) != h(n)
b) f(n) < h(n)
c) f(n) = h(n)
d) f(n) > h(n)
View Answer
Answer: c
Explanation: None.

6. Which search uses only the linear space for searching?
a) Best-first search
b) Recursive best-first search
c) Depth-first search
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer
Answer: b
Explanation: Recursive best-first search will mimic the operation of standard best-first search, but using only the linear space.

7. Which method is used to search better by learning?
a) Best-first search
b) Depth-first search
c) Metalevel state space
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer
Answer: c
Explanation: This search strategy will help to problem solving efficiency by using learning.

8. Which search is complete and optimal when h(n) is consistent?
a) Best-first search
b) Depth-first search
c) Both Best-first & Depth-first search
d) A* search
View Answer
Answer: d
Explanation: None.

9. Which is used to improve the performance of heuristic search?
a) Quality of nodes
b) Quality of heuristic function
c) Simple form of nodes
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer
Answer: b
Explanation: Good heuristic can be constructed by relaxing the problem, So the performance of heuristic search can be improved.

10. Which search method will expand the node that is closest to the goal?
a) Best-first search
b) Greedy best-first search
c) A* search

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d) None of the mentioned
View Answer
Answer: b
Explanation: Because of using greedy best-first search, It will quickly lead to the solution of the problem.

1. 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 from a goal
c) To compare two nodes in a search tree to see if one is better than another
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer
Answer: d
Explanation: In a heuristic approach, we discover certain idea and use heuristic functions to search for a goal and predicates to compare nodes.

2. A* algorithm is based on _____
a) Breadth-First-Search
b) Depth-First –Search
c) Best-First-Search
d) Hill climbing
View Answer
Answer: c
Explanation: Best-first-search is giving the idea of optimization and quick choose of path, and all these characteristic lies in A* algorithm.

3. 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
View Answer
Answer: d
Explanation: The problem specific knowledge is also known as Heuristics and Best-First search uses some heuristic to choose the best node for expansion.

4. Uninformed search strategies are better than informed search strategies.
a) True
b) False
View Answer
Answer: a
Explanation: Informed search strategies uses some problem specific knowledge, hence more efficient to finding goals.

5. Best-First search is a type of informed search, which uses _____ to choose the best next node for expansion.
a) Evaluation function returning lowest evaluation
b) Evaluation function returning highest evaluation
c) Evaluation function returning lowest & highest evaluation
d) None of them is applicable
View Answer

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Answer: a
Explanation: Best-first search is an instance of the general TREE-SEARCH or GRAPH-SEARCH algorithm in which a node is selected for expansion based on an evaluation function, f (n). Traditionally, the node with the lowest evaluation is selected for expansion, because the evaluation measures distance to the goal.

6. Best-First search can be implemented using the following data structure.
a) Queue
b) Stack
c) Priority Queue
d) Circular Queue
View Answer
Answer: c
Explanation: Best-first search can be implemented within our general search framework via a priority queue, a data structure that will maintain the fringe in ascending order of f-values.

7. The name “best-first search” is a venerable but inaccurate one. After all, if we could really expand the best node first, it would not be a search at all; it would be a straight march to the goal. All we can do is choose the node that appears to be best according to the evaluation function.
a) True
b) False
View Answer
Answer: a
Explanation: If the evaluation function is exactly accurate, then this will indeed be the best node; in reality, the evaluation function will sometimes be off, and can lead the search astray.

8. Heuristic function h(n) is _____
a) Lowest path cost
b) Cheapest path from root to goal node
c) Estimated cost of cheapest path from root to goal node
d) Average path cost
View Answer
Answer: c
Explanation: Heuristic is an estimated cost.

9. Greedy search strategy chooses the node for expansion in _____
a) Shallowest
b) Deepest
c) The one closest to the goal node
d) Minimum heuristic cost
View Answer
Answer: c
Explanation: Sometimes minimum heuristics can be used, sometimes maximum heuristics function can be used. It depends upon the application on which the algorithm is applied.

10. What is the evaluation function in greedy approach?
a) Heuristic function
b) Path cost from start node to current node
c) Path cost from start node to current node + Heuristic cost

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d) Average of Path cost from start node to current node and Heuristic cost
View Answer
Answer: a
Explanation: Greedy best-first search3 tries to expand the node that is closest to the goal, on the grounds that this is likely to lead to a solution quickly. Thus, it evaluates nodes by using just the heuristic function: f (n) = h(n).

11. What is the space complexity of Greedy search?
a) O(b)
b) O(bl)
c) O(m)
d) O(bm)
View Answer
Answer: d
Explanation: O(bm) is the space complexity where b is the branching factor and m is the maximum depth of the search tree. Since this algorithm resembles the DFS.

12. What is the evaluation function in A* approach?
a) Heuristic function
b) Path cost from start node to current node
c) Path cost from start node to current node + Heuristic cost
d) Average of Path cost from start node to current node and Heuristic cost
View Answer
Answer: c
Explanation: The most widely-known form of best-first search is called A* search. It evaluates nodes by combining g(n), the cost to reach the node, and h(n.), the cost to get from the node to the goal: f(n) = g(n) + h(n). Since g(n) gives the path cost from the start node to node n, and h(n) is the estimated cost of the cheapest path from n to the goal.

13. A* is optimal if h(n) is an admissible heuristic-that is, provided that h(n) never underestimates the cost to reach the goal.
a) True
b) False
View Answer
Answer: a
Explanation: A* is optimal if h(n) is an admissible heuristic-that is, provided that h(n) never overestimates the cost to reach the goal. Refer both the example from the book for better understanding of the algorithms.

1. In many problems the path to goal is irrelevant, this class of problems can be solved using _____
a) Informed Search Techniques
b) Uninformed Search Techniques
c) Local Search Techniques
d) Informed & Uninformed Search Techniques
View Answer
Answer: c
Explanation: If the path to the goal does not matter, we might consider a different class of algorithms, ones that do not worry about paths at all. Local search algorithms operate using a single current state (rather than multiple paths) and generally move only to neighbors of that state.

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2. Though local search algorithms are not systematic, key advantages would include _____
a) Less memory
b) More time
c) Finds a solution in large infinite space
d) Less memory & Finds a solution in large infinite space
View Answer
Answer: d
Explanation: Two advantages: (1) they use very little memory-usually a constant amount; and (2) they can often find reasonable solutions in large or infinite (continuous) state spaces for which systematic algorithms are unsuitable.

3. A complete, local search algorithm always finds goal if one exists, an optimal algorithm always finds a global minimum/maximum.
a) True
b) False
View Answer
Answer: a
Explanation: An algorithm is complete if it finds a solution if exists and optimal if finds optimal goal (minimum or maximum).

4. _____ Is an algorithm, a loop that continually moves in the direction of increasing value – that is uphill.
a) Up-Hill Search
b) Hill-Climbing
c) Hill algorithm
d) Reverse-Down-Hill search
View Answer
Answer: b
Explanation: Refer the definition of Hill-Climbing approach.

5. When will Hill-Climbing algorithm terminate?
a) Stopping criterion met
b) Global Min/Max is achieved
c) No neighbor has higher value
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer
Answer: c
Explanation: When no neighbor is having higher value, algorithm terminates fetching local min/max.

6. What are the main cons of hill-climbing search?
a) Terminates at local optimum & Does not find optimum solution
b) Terminates at global optimum & Does not find optimum solution
c) Does not find optimum solution & Fail to find a solution
d) Fail to find a solution
View Answer
Answer: a
Explanation: Algorithm terminates at local optimum values, hence fails to find optimum solution.

7. Stochastic hill climbing chooses at random from among the uphill moves; the probability of selection can vary with the steepness of the uphil1 move.

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a) True
b) False
View Answer
Answer: a
Explanation: Refer to the definition of variants of hill-climbing search.

8. Hill climbing sometimes called _____ because it grabs a good neighbor state without thinking ahead about where to go next.
a) Needy local search
b) Heuristic local search
c) Greedy local search
d) Optimal local search
View Answer
Answer: c
Explanation: None.

9. Hill-Climbing approach stuck for which of the following reasons?
a) Local maxima
b) Ridges
c) Plateaux
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer
Answer: d
Explanation: Local maxima: a local maximum is a peak that is higher than each of its neighboring states, but lower than the global maximum. Ridges: Ridges result in a sequence of local maxima that is very difficult for greedy algorithms to navigate. Plateaux: a plateau is an area of the state space landscape where the evaluation function is flat.

10. _____ algorithm keeps track of k states rather than just one.
a) Hill-Climbing search
b) Local Beam search
c) Stochastic hill-climbing search
d) Random restart hill-climbing search
View Answer
Answer: b
Explanation: Refer to the definition of Local Beam Search algorithm.

11. A genetic algorithm (or GA) is a variant of stochastic beam search in which successor states are generated by combining two parent states, rather than by modifying a single state.
a) True
b) False
View Answer
Answer: a
Explanation: Stochastic beam search, analogous to stochastic hill climbing, helps to alleviate this problem. Instead of choosing the best k from the pool of candidate successors, stochastic beam search chooses k successors at random, with the probability of choosing a given successor being an increasing function of its value.

12. What are the two main features of Genetic Algorithm?
a) Fitness function & Crossover techniques
b) Crossover techniques & Random mutation

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c) Individuals among the population & Random mutation
d) Random mutation & Fitness function
View Answer
Answer: a
Explanation: Fitness function helps choosing individuals from the population and Crossover techniques defines the offspring generated.

13. Searching using query on Internet is, use of _____ type of agent.
a) Offline agent
b) Online agent
c) Both Offline & Online agent
d) Goal Based & Online agent
View Answer
Answer: d
Explanation: Refer to the definitions of both the type of agent.

1. _____ are mathematical problems defined as a set of objects whose state must satisfy a number of constraints or limitations.
a) Constraints Satisfaction Problems
b) Uninformed Search Problems
c) Local Search Problems
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer
Answer: a
Explanation: Refer definition of CSPs.

2. Which of the Following problems can be modeled as CSP?
a) 8-Puzzle problem
b) 8-Queen problem
c) Map coloring problem
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer
Answer: d
Explanation: All of above problems involves constraints to be satisfied.

3. What among the following constitutes to the incremental formulation of CSP?
a) Path cost
b) Goal cost
c) Successor function
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer
Answer: d
Explanation: Initial state: The empty assignment ( ), in which all variables are unassigned.
Successor function: A value can be assigned to any unassigned variable, provided it does not conflict with previously assigned variables.
Goal test: The current assignment is complete.
Path cost: A constant cost (e.g., 1) for every step.

4. The term _____ is used for a depth-first search that chooses values for one variable at a time and returns when a variable has no legal values left to assign.
a) Forward search
b) Backtrack search

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c) Hill algorithm
d) Reverse-Down-Hill search
View Answer
Answer: b
Explanation: Refer definition of backtracking algorithm.

5. To overcome the need to backtrack in constraint satisfaction problem can be eliminated by _____
a) Forward Searching
b) Constraint Propagation
c) Backtrack after a forward search
d) Omitting the constraints and focusing only on goals
View Answer
Answer: a
Explanation: Forward Searching is technique in which a forward check till k steps is made to analyze that the goal can be achieved satiating all constraints. With constraint propagation, constraints on a variable can be propagated to next level/hierarchy and satisfied at that level, eliminating need to backtrack.

6. The BACKTRACKING-SEARCH algorithm in Figure 5.3 has a very simple policy for what to do when a branch of the search fails: back up to the preceding variable and try a different value for it. This is called chronological-backtracking. It is also possible to go all the way to set of variable that caused failure.
a) True
b) False
View Answer
Answer: a
Explanation: Intelligent backtracking

7. Consider a problem of preparing a schedule for a class of student. What type of problem is this?
a) Search Problem
b) Backtrack Problem
c) CSP
d) Planning Problem
View Answer
Answer: c
Explanation: Schedule developer needs to consider all constraints on teacher as well as students.

8. Constraint satisfaction problems on finite domains are typically solved using a form of _____
a) Search Algorithms
b) Heuristic Search Algorithms
c) Greedy Search Algorithms
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer
Answer: d
Explanation: Any Search techniques can be used

9. Solving a constraint satisfaction problem on a finite domain is an/a _____ problem with respect to the domain size.
a) P complete

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b) NP complete
c) NP hard
d) Domain dependent
View Answer
Answer: b
Explanation: None.

10. _____ is/are useful when the original formulation of a problem is altered in some way, typically because the set of constraints to consider evolves because of the environment.
a) Static CSPs
b) Dynamic CSPs
c) Flexible CSPs
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer
Answer: b
Explanation: Refer to the definition of Dynamic CSPs algorithm.

11. Flexible CSPs relax on _____
a) Constraints
b) Current State
c) Initial State
d) Goal State
View Answer
Answer: a
Explanation: Definition of flexible CSPs.

12. Language/Languages used for programming Constraint Programming includes _____
a) Prolog
b) C#
c) C
d) Fortrun
View Answer
Answer: a
Explanation: None.

13. Backtracking is based on _____
a) Last in first out
b) First in first out
c) Recursion
d) Both Last in first out & Recursion
View Answer
Answer: d
Explanation: Recursion uses LIFO.

14. Constraint Propagation technique actually modifies the CSP problem.
a) True
b) False
View Answer
Answer: a
Explanation: Constraints are propagated towards goal node, modifying the actual problem.

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15. When do we call the states are safely explored?
a) A goal state is unreachable from any state
b) A goal state is denied access
c) A goal state is reachable from every state
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer
Answer: c
Explanation: None.

16. Which of the following algorithm is generally used CSP search algorithm?
a) Breadth-first search algorithm
b) Depth-first search algorithm
c) Hill-climbing search algorithm
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer
Answer: b
Explanation: Provides backtrack facility.

Things I do for LOVE

1. General games involves _____
a) Single-agent
b) Multi-agent
c) Neither Single-agent nor Multi-agent
d) Only Single-agent and Multi-agent

Answer: d
Explanation: Depending upon games it could be single agent (Sudoku) or multi-agent (Chess).

2. Adversarial search problems uses _____
a) Competitive Environment
b) Cooperative Environment
c) Neither Competitive nor Cooperative Environment
d) Only Competitive and Cooperative Environment

Answer: a
Explanation: Since in cooperative environment agents' goals are I conflicts. They compete for goal.

3. Mathematical game theory, a branch of economics, views any multi-agent environment as a game provided that the impact of each agent on the others is "significant," regardless of whether the agents are cooperative or competitive.
a) True
b) False

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

4. Zero sum games are the one in which there are two agents whose actions must alternate and in which the utility values at the end of the game are always the same.
a) True
b) False

Answer: b
Explanation: Utility values are always same and opposite.

5. Zero sum game has to be a _____ game.
a) Single player
b) Two player
c) Multiplayer
d) Three player

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Answer: c
Explanation: Zero sum games could be multiplayer games as long as the condition for zero sum game is satisfied.

6. A game can be formally defined as a kind of search problem with the following components.
a) Initial State
b) Successor Function
c) Terminal Test
d) All of the mentioned

Answer: d
Explanation: The initial state includes the board position and identifies the player to move. A successor function returns a list of (move, state) pairs, each indicating a legal move and the resulting state. A terminal test determines when the game is over. States where the game has ended are called terminal states. A utility function (also called an objective function or payoff function), which gives a numeric value for the terminal states. In chess, the outcome is a win, lose, or draw, with values +1, -1, or 0.

7. The initial state and the legal moves for each side define the _____ for the game.
a) Search Tree
b) Game Tree
c) State Space Search
d) Forest

Answer: b
Explanation: An example of game tree for Tic-Tac-Toe game.

8. General algorithm applied on game tree for making decision of win/lose is _____
a) DFS/BFS Search Algorithms
b) Heuristic Search Algorithms
c) Greedy Search Algorithms
d) MIN/MAX Algorithms

Answer: d
Explanation: Given a game tree, the optimal strategy can be determined by examining the min/max value of each node, which we write as MINIMAX- VALUE(n). The min/max value of a node is the utility (for MAX) of being in the corresponding state, assuming that both players play optimally from there to the end of the game. Obviously, the min/max value of a terminal state is just its utility. Furthermore, given a choice, MAX will prefer to move to a state of maximum value, whereas MIN prefers a state of minimum value.

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9. The minimax algorithm computes the minimax decision from the current state. It uses a simple recursive computation of the minimax values of each successor state, directly implementing the defining equations. The recursion proceeds all the way down to the leaves of the tree, and then the minimax values are backed up through the tree as the recursion unwinds.
a) True
b) False

Answer: a
Explanation: Refer definition of minimax algorithm.

10. What is the complexity of minimax algorithm?
a) Same as of DFS
b) Space – bm and time – bm
c) Time – bm and space – bm
d) Same as BFS

Answer: a
Explanation: Same as DFS.

Things I do for LOVE

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

Answer: b
Explanation: The straightforward approach for planning algorithm is state space search because it takes into account of everything for finding a solution.

2. What are taken into account of state-space search?
a) Postconditions
b) Preconditions
c) Effects
d) Both Preconditions & Effects

Answer: d
Explanation: The state-space search takes both precondition and effects into account for solving a problem.

3. How many ways are available to solve the state-space search?
a) 1
b) 2
c) 3
d) 4

Answer:b
Explanation: There are two ways available to solve the state-space search. They are forward from the initial state and backward from the goal.

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4. What is the other name for forward state-space search?

a) Progression planning

b) Regression planning

c) Test planning

d) None of the mentioned

Answer:a
Explanation: It is sometimes called as progression planning, because it moves in the forward direction.

5. How many states are available in state-space search?

a)1
b)2

c)3
d) 4

Answer: d
Explanation: There are four states available in state-space search. They are initial state, actions, goal test and step cost.

6. What is the main advantage of backward state-space search?
a) Cost
b) Actions
c) Relevant actions
d) All of the mentioned

Answer: c
Explanation: The main advantage of backward search will allow us to consider only relevant actions.

7. What is the other name of the backward state-space search?
a) Regression planning
b) Progression planning
c) State planning
d) Test planning

Answer: a
Explanation: Backward state-space search will find the solution from goal to the action, So it is called as Regression planning.

Things I do for LOVE

8. What is meant by consistent in state-space search?
a) Change in the desired literals
b) Not any change in the literals
c) No change in goal state
d) None of the mentioned

Answer: b
Explanation: Consistent means that the completed actions will not undo any desired literals.

9. What will happen if a predecessor description is generated that is satisfied by the initial state of the planning problem?
a) Success
b) Error
c) Compilation
d) Termination

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

10. Which approach is to pretend that a pure divide and conquer algorithm will work?
a) Goal independence
b) Subgoal independence
c) Both Goal & Subgoal independence
d) None of the mentioned

Answer: b
Explanation: Subgoal independence approach is to pretend that a pure divide and conquer algorithm will work for admissible heuristics.

Things I do for LOVE

1. Which search is equal to minimax search but eliminates the branches that can't influence the final decision?
a) Depth-first search
b) Breadth-first search
c) Alpha-beta pruning
d) None of the mentioned

Answer: c
Explanation: The alpha-beta search computes the same optimal moves as minimax, but eliminates the branches that can't influence the final decision.

2. Which values are independant in minimax search algorithm?
a) Pruned leaves x and y
b) Every states are dependant
c) Root is independant
d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a
Explanation: The minimax decision are independant of the values of the pruned values x and y because of the root values.

3. To which depth does the alpha-beta pruning can be applied?
a) 10 states
b) 8 States
c) 6 States
d) Any depth

Answer: d
Explanation: Alpha–beta pruning can be applied to trees of any depth and it is possible to prune entire subtree rather than leaves.

4. Which search is similar to minimax search?
a) Hill-climbing search
b) Depth-first search
c) Breadth-first search
d) All of the mentioned

Answer: b
Explanation: The minimax search is depth-first search, So at one time we just have to consider the nodes along a single path in the tree.

5. Which value is assigned to alpha and beta in the alpha-beta pruning?
a) Alpha = max
b) Beta = min
c) Beta = max
d) Both Alpha = max & Beta = min

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Answer: d
Explanation: Alpha and beta are the values of the best choice we have found so far at any choice point along the path for MAX and MIN.

6. Where does the values of alpha-beta search get updated?
a) Along the path of search
b) Initial state itself
c) At the end
d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a
Explanation: Alpha-beta search updates the value of alpha and beta as it gets along and prunes the remaining branches at node.

7. How the effectiveness of the alpha-beta pruning gets increased?
a) Depends on the nodes
b) Depends on the order in which they are executed
c) All of the mentioned
d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

8. What is called as transposition table?
a) Hash table of next seen positions
b) Hash table of previously seen positions
c) Next value in the search
d) None of the mentioned

Answer: b
Explanation: Transposition is the occurrence of repeated states frequently in the search.

9. Which is identical to the closed list in Graph search?
a) Hill climbing search algorithm
b) Depth-first search
c) Transposition table
d) None of the mentioned

Answer: c
Explanation: None.

10. Which function is used to calculate the feasibility of whole game tree?
a) Evaluation function
b) Transposition

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c) Alpha-beta pruning
d) All of the mentioned

Answer: a
Explanation: Because we need to cut the search off at some point and apply an evaluation function that gives an estimate of the utility of the state.

Things I do for LOVE

“First-Order Logic”

1. There exist only two types of quantifiers, Universal Quantification and Existential Quantification.

a) True
b) False

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

2. 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

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

3. A _____ is used to demonstrate, on a purely syntactic basis, that one formula is a logical consequence of another formula.
a) Deductive Systems
b) Inductive Systems
c) Reasoning with Knowledge Based Systems
d) Search Based Systems

Answer: a
Explanation: Refer the definition of Deductive based systems.

4. The statement comprising the limitations of FOL is/are _____
a) Expressiveness
b) Formalizing Natural Languages
c) Many-sorted Logic
d) All of the mentioned

Answer: d
Explanation: The Löwenheim–Skolem theorem shows that if a first-order theory has any infinite model, then it has infinite models of every cardinality. In particular, no first-order theory with an infinite model can be categorical. Thus there is no first-order theory whose only model has the set of natural numbers as its domain, or whose only model has the set of real numbers as its domain.
Many extensions of first-order logic, including infinitely logics and higher-order logics, are more expressive in the sense that they do permit categorical axiomatizations of the natural numbers or real numbers. This expressiveness comes at a meta-logical cost, however: by Lindström’s theorem, the compactness theorem and the downward Löwenheim–Skolem theorem cannot hold in any logic stronger than first-order.
Formalizing Natural Languages : First-order logic is able to formalize many simple quantifier constructions in natural language, such as “every person who lives in Perth lives in Australia”. But there are many more complicated features of natural language that cannot be expressed in (single-sorted) first-order logic.
Many-sorted Logic: Ordinary first-order interpretations have a single domain of discourse over which

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all quantifiers range. Many-sorted first-order logic allows variables to have different sorts, which have different domains.

5. A common convention is:
• is evaluated first
• and are evaluated next
• Quantifiers are evaluated next
• is evaluated last.
a) True
b) False

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

6. A Term is either an individual constant (a 0-ary function), or a variable, or an n-ary function applied to n terms: F(t1 t2 ..tn).
a) True
b) False

Answer: a
Explanation: Definition of term in FOL.

7. First Order Logic is also known as _____
a) First Order Predicate Calculus
b) Quantification Theory
c) Lower Order Calculus
d) All of the mentioned

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

8. The adjective “first-order” distinguishes first-order logic from _____ in which there are predicates having predicates or functions as arguments, or in which one or both of predicate quantifiers or function quantifiers are permitted.
a) Representational Verification
b) Representational Adequacy
c) Higher Order Logic
d) Inferential Efficiency

Answer: c
Explanation: None.

Things I do for LOVE

** “Propositional Logic”**

1. Which is created by using single propositional symbol?
a) Complex sentences
b) Atomic sentences
c) Composition sentences
d) None of the mentioned

Answer: b
Explanation: Atomic sentences are indivisible syntactic elements consisting of single propositional symbol.

2. Which is used to construct the complex sentences?
a) Symbols
b) Connectives
c) Logical connectives
d) All of the mentioned

Answer: c
Explanation: None.

3. How many proposition symbols are there in artificial intelligence?
a) 1
b) 2
c) 3
d) 4

Answer: b
Explanation: The two proposition symbols are true and false.

4. How many logical connectives are there in artificial intelligence?
a) 2
b) 3
c) 4
d) 5

Answer: d
Explanation: The five logical symbols are negation, conjunction, disjunction, implication and biconditional.

5. Which is used to compute the truth of any sentence?
a) Semantics of propositional logic
b) Alpha-beta pruning
c) First-order logic
d) Both Semantics of propositional logic & Alpha-beta pruning

Answer: a
Explanation: Because the meaning of the sentences is really needed to compute the truth.

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6. Which are needed to compute the logical inference algorithm?
a) Logical equivalence
b) Validity
c) Satisfiability
d) All of the mentioned

Answer: d
Explanation: Logical inference algorithm can be solved be using logical equivalence, Validity and satisfiability.

7. From which rule does the modus ponens are derived?
a) Inference rule
b) Module rule
c) Both Inference & Module rule
d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a
Explanation: Inference rule contains the standard pattern that leads to desired goal. The best form of inference rule is modus ponens.

8. Which is also called single inference rule?
a) Reference
b) Resolution
c) Reform
d) None of the mentioned

Answer: b
Explanation: Because resolution yields a complete inference rule when coupled with any search algorithm.

9. Which form is called as a conjunction of disjunction of literals?
a) Conjunctive normal form
b) Disjunctive normal form
c) Normal form
d) All of the mentioned

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

10. What can be viewed as a single lateral of disjunction?
a) Multiple clause
b) Combine clause
c) Unit clause
d) None of the mentioned

Answer: c
Explanation: A single literal can be viewed as a disjunction or one literal also, called a unit clause.

Things I do for LOVE

“Resolution”

1. Which is a refutation complete inference procedure for propositional logic?
a) Clauses
b) Variables
c) Propositional resolution
d) Proposition

Answer: c
Explanation: Propositional resolution is a refutation complete inference procedure for propositional logic.

2. What kind of clauses are available in Conjunctive Normal Form?
a) Disjunction of literals
b) Disjunction of variables
c) Conjunction of literals
d) Conjunction of variables

Answer: a
Explanation: First-order resolution requires the clause to be in disjunction of literals in Conjunctive Normal Form.

3. What is the condition of literals in variables?
a) Existentially quantified
b) Universally quantified
c) Quantified
d) None of the mentioned

Answer: b
Explanation: Literals that contain variables are assumed to be universally quantified.

4. Which can be converted to inferred equivalent CNF sentence?
a) Every sentence of propositional logic
b) Every sentence of inference
c) Every sentence of first-order logic
d) All of the mentioned

Answer: c
Explanation: Every sentence of first-order logic can be converted to inferred equivalent CNF sentence.

5. Which sentence will be unsatisfiable if the CNF sentence is unsatisfiable?
a) Search statement
b) Reading statement
c) Replaced statement
d) Original statement

Answer: d
Explanation: The CNF statement will be unsatisfiable just when the original sentence is unsatisfiable.

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6. Which rule is equal to the resolution rule of first-order clauses?
a) Propositional resolution rule
b) Inference rule
c) Resolution rule
d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a
Explanation: The resolution rule for first-order clauses is simply a lifted version of the propositional resolution rule.

7. At which state does the propositional literals are complementary?
a) If one variable is less
b) If one is the negation of the other
c) All of the mentioned
d) None of the mentioned

Answer: b
Explanation: Propositional literals are complementary if one is the negation of the other.

8. What is meant by factoring?
a) Removal of redundant variable
b) Removal of redundant literal
c) Addition of redundant literal
d) Addition of redundant variable

Answer: b
Explanation: None.

9. What will happen if two literals are identical?
a) Remains the same
b) Added as three
c) Reduced to one
d) None of the mentioned

Answer: c
Explanation: Propositional factoring reduces two literals to one if they are identical.

10. When the resolution is called as refutation-complete?
a) Sentence is satisfiable
b) Sentence is unsatisfiable
c) Sentence remains the same
d) None of the mentioned

Answer: b
Explanation: Resolution is refutation-complete, if a set of sentence is unsatisfiable, then resolution will always be able to derive a contradiction.

Things I do for LOVE

** “Forward Chaining”**

1. Which condition is used to cease the growth of forward chaining?
a) Atomic sentences
b) Complex sentences
c) No further inference
d) All of the mentioned

Answer: c
Explanation: Forward chain can grow by adding new atomic sentences until no further inference is made.

2. Which closely resembles propositional definite clause?
a) Resolution
b) Inference
c) Conjunction
d) First-order definite clauses

Answer: d
Explanation: Because they are disjunction of literals of which exactly one is positive.

3. 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

Answer: b
Explanation: First-order literals will accept variables only if they are universally quantified.

4. Which are more suitable normal form to be used with definite clause?
a) Positive literal
b) Negative literal
c) Generalized modus ponens
d) Neutral literal

Answer: c
Explanation: Definite clauses are a suitable normal form for use with generalized modus ponen.

5. Which will be the instance of the class datalog knowledge bases?
a) Variables
b) No function symbols
c) First-order definite clauses
d) None of the mentioned

Answer: b
Explanation: If the knowledge base contains no function symbols means, it is an instance of the class datalog knowledge base.

6. Which knowledge base is called as fixed point?
a) First-order definite clause are similar to propositional forward chaining

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b) First-order definite clause are mismatch to propositional forward chaining
c) All of the mentioned
d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a
Explanation: Fixed point reached by forward chaining with first-order definiteclause are similar to those for propositional forward chaining.

7. How to eliminate the redundant rule matching attempts in the forward chaining?
a) Decremental forward chaining
b) Incremental forward chaining
c) Data complexity
d) None of the mentioned

Answer: b
Explanation: We can eliminate the redundant rule matching attempts in the forward chaining by using incremental forward chaining.

8. From where did the new fact inferred on new iteration is derived?
a) Old fact
b) Narrow fact
c) New fact
d) All of the mentioned

Answer: c
Explanation: None.

9. Which will solve the conjuncts of the rule so that the total cost is minimized?
a) Constraint variable
b) Conjunct ordering
c) Data complexity
d) All of the mentioned

Answer: b
Explanation: Conjunct ordering will find an ordering to solve the conjuncts of the rule premise so that the total cost is minimized.

10. How many possible sources of complexity are there in forward chaining?
a) 1
b) 2
c) 3
d) 4
Answer: c
Explanation: The three possible sources of complexity are an inner loop, algorithm rechecks every rule on every iteration, algorithm might generate many facts irrelevant to the goal.

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“Backward Chaining”

1. Which algorithm will work backward from the goal to solve a problem?
a) Forward chaining
b) Backward chaining
c) Hill-climb algorithm
d) None of the mentioned

Answer: b
Explanation: Backward chaining algorithm will work backward from the goal and it will chain the known facts that support the proof.

2. Which is mainly used for automated reasoning?
a) Backward chaining
b) Forward chaining
c) Logic programming
d) Parallel programming

Answer: c
Explanation: Logic programming is mainly used to check the working process of the system.

3. What will backward chaining algorithm will return?
a) Additional statements
b) Substitutes matching the query
c) Logical statement
d) All of the mentioned

Answer: b
Explanation: It will contains the list of goals containing a single element and returns the set of all substitutions satisfying the query.

4. How can be the goal is thought of in backward chaining algorithm?
a) Queue
b) List
c) Vector
d) Stack

Answer: d
Explanation: The goals can be thought of as stack and if all of them us satisfied means, then current branch of proof succeeds.

5. What is used in backward chaining algorithm?
a) Conjuncts
b) Substitution
c) Composition of substitution
d) None of the mentioned
Answer: c
Explanation: None.

6. Which algorithm are in more similar to backward chaining algorithm?
a) Depth-first search algorithm

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b) Breadth-first search algorithm
c) Hill-climbing search algorithm
d) All of the mentioned

Answer: a
Explanation: It is depth-first search algorithm because its space requirements are linear in the size of the proof.

7. Which problem can frequently occur in backward chaining algorithm?
a) Repeated states
b) Incompleteness
c) Complexity
d) Both Repeated states & Incompleteness

Answer: d
Explanation: If there is any loop in the chain means, It will lead to incompleteness and repeated states.

8. How the logic programming can be constructed?
a) Variables
b) Expressing knowledge in a formal language
c) Graph
d) All of the mentioned

Answer: b
Explanation: Logic programming can be constructed by expressing knowledge in a formal expression and the problem can be solved by running inference process.

9. What form of negation does the prolog allows?
a) Negation as failure
b) Proposition
c) Substitution
d) Negation as success

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

10. Which is omitted in prolog unification algorithm?
a) Variable check
b) Occur check
c) Proposition check
d) Both Occur & Proposition check
Answer: b
Explanation: Occur check is omitted in prolog unification algorithm because of unsound inferences.

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1. Knowledge and reasoning also play a crucial role in dealing with _____ environment.
a) Completely Observable
b) Partially Observable
c) Neither Completely nor Partially Observable
d) Only Completely and Partially Observable
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Knowledge and reasoning could aid to reveal other factors that could complete environment.

2. Treatment chosen by doctor for a patient for a disease is based on _____
a) Only current symptoms
b) Current symptoms plus some knowledge from the textbooks
c) Current symptoms plus some knowledge from the textbooks plus experience
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: None.

3. A knowledge-based agent can combine general knowledge with current percepts to infer hidden aspects of the current state prior to selecting actions.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Refer definition of Knowledge based agents.

4. A) Knowledge base (KB) is consists of set of statements.
B) Inference is deriving a new sentence from the KB.
Choose the correct option.
a) A is true, B is true
b) A is false, B is false
c) A is true, B is false
d) A is false, B is true
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

5. Wumpus World is a classic problem, best example of _____
a) Single player Game
b) Two player Game
c) Reasoning with Knowledge
d) Knowledge based Game
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: Refer the definition of Wumpus World Problem.

Things I do for LOVE

6. ‘α |= β ‘(to mean that the sentence α entails the sentence β) if and only if, in every model in which α is _____ β is also _____
a) True, true
b) True, false
c) False, true
d) False, false
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Refer the definition of law of entailment.

7. Which is not a property of representation of knowledge?
a) Representational Verification
b) Representational Adequacy
c) Inferential Adequacy
d) Inferential Efficiency
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

8. Which is not Familiar Connectives in First Order Logic?
a) and
b) iff
c) or
d) not
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: “not” is coming under propositional logic and is therefore not a connective.

9. Inference algorithm is complete only if _____
a) It can derive any sentence
b) It can derive any sentence that is an entailed version
c) It is truth preserving
d) It can derive any sentence that is an entailed version & It is truth preserving
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

10. An inference algorithm that derives only entailed sentences is called sound or truth-preserving.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

Things I do for LOVE

1. The rule of Universal Instantiation (UI for short) says that we can infer any sentence obtained by substituting a ground term (a term without variables) for the variable.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Rule of universal instantiation.

2. The corresponding Existential Instantiation rule: for the existential quantifier is slightly more complicated. For any sentence a, variable v, and constant symbol k that does not appear elsewhere in the knowledge base.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Rule of existential instantiation.

3. What among the following could the universal instantiation of _____
For all x King(x) ^ Greedy(x) => Evil(x)
a) King(John) ^ Greedy(John) => Evil(John)
b) King(y) ^ Greedy(y) => Evil(y)
c) King(Richard) ^ Greedy(Richard) => Evil(Richard)
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: Refer the definition if universal instantiation.

4. Lifted inference rules require finding substitutions that make different logical expressions looks identical.
a) Existential Instantiation
b) Universal Instantiation
c) Unification
d) Modus Ponen
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: None.

5. Which of the following is not the style of inference?
a) Forward Chaining
b) Backward Chaining
c) Resolution Refutation
d) Modus Ponen
View Answer

Things I do for LOVE

Answer: d
Explanation: Modus ponen is a rule for an inference.

6. In order to utilize generalized Modus Ponens, all sentences in the KB must be in the form of Horn sentences.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

7. For resolution to apply, all sentences must be in conjunctive normal form, a conjunction of disjunctions of literals.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

8. What are the two basic types of inferences?
a) Reduction to propositional logic, Manipulate rules directly
b) Reduction to propositional logic, Apply modus ponen
c) Apply modus ponen, Manipulate rules directly
d) Convert every rule to Horn Clause, Reduction to propositional logic
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

9. Which among the following could the Existential instantiation of ∃x Crown(x) ^ OnHead(x, Johnny)?
a) Crown(John) ^ OnHead(John, Jonny)
b) Crown(y) ^ OnHead(y, y, x)
c) Crown(x) ^ OnHead(x, Jonny)
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

10. Translate the following statement into FOL.
“For every a, if a is a PhD student, then a has a master degree”
a) ∀ a PhD(a) -> Master(a)
b) ∃ a PhD(a) -> Master(a)
c) A is true, B is true
d) A is false, B is false
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

Things I do for LOVE

1. Instead of representing knowledge in a relatively declarative, static way (as a bunch of things that are true), rule-based system represent knowledge in terms of_____ that tell you what you should do or what you could conclude in different situations.
a) Raw Text
b) A bunch of rules
c) Summarized Text
d) Collection of various Texts
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: None.

2. A rule-based system consists of a bunch of IF-THEN rules.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

3. In a backward chaining system you start with the initial facts, and keep using the rules to draw new conclusions (or take certain actions) given those facts.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Refer the definition of backward chaining.

4. In a backward chaining system, you start with some hypothesis (or goal) you are trying to prove, and keep looking for rules that would allow you to conclude that hypothesis, perhaps setting new sub-goals to prove as you go.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

5. Forward chaining systems are _____ where as backward chaining systems are _____
a) Goal-driven, goal-driven
b) Goal-driven, data-driven
c) Data-driven, goal-driven
d) Data-driven, data-driven
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: None.

6. A Horn clause is a clause with _____ positive literal.
a) At least one

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b) At most one
c) None
d) All
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Refer to the definition of Horn Clauses.

7. _____ trees can be used to infer in Horn clause systems.
a) Min/Max Tree
b) And/Or Trees
c) Minimum Spanning Trees
d) Binary Search Trees
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Take the analogy using min/max trees in game theory.

8. An expert system is a computer program that contains some of the subject-specific knowledge of one or more human experts.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

9. A knowledge engineer has the job of extracting knowledge from an expert and building the expert system knowledge base.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

Things I do for LOVE

1. Autonomous Question/Answering systems are _____
a) Expert Systems
b) Rule Based Expert Systems
c) Decision Tree Based Systems
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

2. Which of the following are the applications of Expert systems?
a) Disease Diagnosis
b) Planning and Scheduling
c) Decision making
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

3. _____ is/are the well known Expert System/s for medical diagnosis systems.
a) MYSIN
b) CADUCEUS
c) DENDRAL
d) SMH.PAL
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

4. What are the main components of the expert systems?
a) Inference Engine
b) Knowledge Base
c) Inference Engine & Knowledge Base
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: Look at the general architecture of rule based expert systems.

5. There are primarily two modes for an inference engine: forward chaining and backward chaining.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

6. PXDES is medical expert system, for diagnosis of lung disease.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

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Answer: a
Explanation: None.

7. CaDet is used for early cancer detection.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

8. MYSIN attempts to recommend appropriate therapies for patients with bacterial infections.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

9. GERMWATCHER is used to control infections caused by bacteria.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

10. ARGEX is an agricultural expert system that gives correct advice to farmers.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

Things I do for LOVE

1. What among the following constitutes the representation of the knowledge in different forms?
a) Relational method where each fact is set out systematically in columns
b) Inheritable knowledge where relational knowledge is made up of objects
c) Inferential knowledge
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

2. What are Semantic Networks?
a) A way of representing knowledge
b) Data Structure
c) Data Type
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

3. Graph used to represent semantic network is _____
a) Undirected graph
b) Directed graph
c) Directed Acyclic graph (DAG)
d) Directed complete graph
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Semantic Network is a directed graph consisting of vertices, which represent concepts and edges, which represent semantic relations between the concepts.

Things I do for LOVE

4. Which of the following are the Semantic Relations used in Semantic Networks?
a) Meronymy
b) Holonymy
c) Hyponymy
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

5. What is Meronymy relation?
a) A is part of B
b) B has A as a part of itself
c) A is a kind of B
d) A is superordinate of B
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: A meronym denotes a constituent part of or a member of something. That is,
“X” is a meronym of “Y” if Xs are parts of Y(s), or
“X” is a meronym of “Y” if Xs are members of Y(s).

6. What is Hypernym relation?
a) A is part of B
b) B has A as a part of itself
c) A is a kind of B
d) A is superordinate of B
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: In linguistics, a hyponym is a word or phrase whose semantic field is included within that of another word, its hypernym (sometimes spelled hypernym outside of the natural language processing community). In simpler terms, a hyponym shares a type-of relationship with its hypernym.

7. What is Holonymy relation?
a) A is part of B
b) B has A as a part of itself
c) A is a kind of B
d) A is superordinate of B
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Holonymy (in Greek holon = whole and onoma = name) is a semantic relation. Holonymy defines the relationship between a term denoting the whole and a term denoting a part of, or a member of, the whole. That is,
'X' is a holonym of 'Y' if Ys are parts of Xs, or
'X' is a holonym of 'Y' if Ys are members of Xs.

8. The basic inference mechanism in semantic network is to follow the links between the nodes.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

9. There exists two way to infer using semantic networks.
1) Intersection Search
2) Inheritance Search
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

Things I do for LOVE

1. Which of the following is an extension of the semantic network?
a) Expert Systems
b) Rule Based Expert Systems
c) Decision Tree Based networks
d) Partitioned Networks
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

2. Basic idea of an partitioned nets is to break network into spaces which consist of groups of nodes and arcs and regard each space as a node.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

3. Semantic Network represents _____
a) Syntactic relation between concepts
b) Semantic relations between concepts
c) All of the mentioned
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: None.

4. A semantic network is used when one has knowledge that is best understood as a set of concepts that are related to one another.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

5. What are the limitations of the semantic networks?
a) Intractability
b) Lack in expressing some of the properties
c) Incomplete
d) Has memory constraints
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: None.

6. What among the following is/are the best example of semantic networks?
a) Wordnet
b) Human Food Chain
c) MYSIN

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d) Autonomous car driver
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Wordnet is a lexical database of English.

7. Semantic Network is also known as Frame networks.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

8. What is Synonymy relation?
a) A is part of B
b) A denotes same as B
c) A is a kind of B
d) A is superordinate of B
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: None.

9. What is Antonymy relation?
a) A is part of B
b) B has A as a part of itself
c) A denotes opposite of B
d) A is superordinate of B
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: None.

10. Most semantic networks are not cognitive based.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: None.

Things I do for LOVE

1. What is the frame?
a) A way of representing knowledge
b) Data Structure
c) Data Type
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

2. Frames in artificial intelligence is derived from semantic nets.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: A frame is an artificial intelligence data structure used to divide knowledge into substructures by representing “stereotyped situations.”.

3. Which of the following elements constitutes the frame structure?
a) Facts or Data
b) Procedures and default values
c) Frame names
d) Frame reference in hierarchy
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

4. Like semantic networks, frames can be queried using spreading activation.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

5. What is Hyponymy relation?
a) A is part of B
b) B has A as a part of itself
c) A is subordinate of B
d) A is superordinate of B
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: In linguistics, a hyponym is a word or phrase whose semantic field is included within that of another word, its hypernym (sometimes spelled hypernym outside of the natural language processing community). In simpler terms, a hyponym shares a type-of relationship with its hypernym.

6. The basic inference mechanism in semantic network in which knowledge is represented as Frames is to follow the links between the nodes.

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a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

7. There exists two way to infer using semantic networks in which knowledge is represented as Frames.
1) Intersection Search
2) Inheritance Search
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

1. What is the process of capturing the inference process as a single inference rule?
a) Ponens
b) Clauses
c) Generalized Modus Ponens
d) Variables
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: All kinds of inference process can be captured as a single inference rule that can be called as Generalized modus ponens.

2. Which process makes different logical expression looks identical?
a) Lifting
b) Unification
c) Inference process
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Lifted inference rules require finding substitutions that make different logical expression looks identical. This process is called unification.

3. Which algorithm takes two sentences and returns a unifier?
a) Inference
b) Hill-climbing search
c) Depth-first search
d) Unify algorithm
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: The unify algorithm takes two sentences and returns a unifier if there is one in the sentence.

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4. Which is a lifted version of modus ponens?
a) Generalized modus ponens
b) Inference
c) Clauses
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Generalized modus ponens is a lifted version of modus ponens because it raises modus ponens from propositional to first-order logic.

5. Which is unique up to renaming of variables?
a) Unifier
b) Most general unifier
c) Unifier & Most general unifier
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: For every unifiable pair of expressions, there is a single most general unifier that is unique up to renaming of variables.

6. Which makes the complexity of the entire algorithm quadratic in the size?
a) Clause
b) Inference
c) Resolution
d) Occur check
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: Occur check makes the complexity of the entire algorithm quadratic in the size of the expressions being unified.

7. How many functions are available in the unification and lifting process?
a) 1
b) 2
c) 3
d) 4
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: The four functions are available in the unification and lifting process are tell, ask, store and fetch.

8. Where did all the facts are stored to implement store and fetch function?
a) Database
b) Knowledge base
c) Datamart
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Things I do for LOVE

Answer: b
Explanation: The simplest way to implement store and fetch functions is to keep all the facts in the knowledge base in one long list.

9. What is meant by predicate indexing?
a) All the one kind of facts in one bucket and another kind in other bucket
b) Acts like index for facts
c) All of the mentioned
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

10. How the buckets are stored in predicate indexing?
a) Lists
b) Stack
c) Hashes
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: The buckets can be stored in a hash table for efficient access.

Things I do for LOVE

	marks	question	A	B	C	D	ans
175	3	Proprioception is the sense of self-movement and body position. It is also cal ed	Kinesthesia	Prosthesia	Both	None	Proprioception also referred to as kinaesthesia (or kinesthesia), is the sense of self-movement and body position.
176	3	What do you people often put on a robot when it is going be repaired :	A mark	Mole	Credentials	Al	people often put a mark on a robot when it is going be repaired
177	3	An autonomous modular multipurpose robot was developed by:	Saga Robotics	Bel Robotics	Both	None	An autonomous modular multipurpose robot was developed by Saga Roboticss.
178	3	Autonomous Robots are also cal ed:	Autobot	Bot	No-Bot	Al	Autonomous Robots are also cal ed Autobot
179	3	Humanoid Robot developed by NASA was:	Valkyrie	Atlas	Icub	Al	Humanoid Robot developed by NASA was Valkyrie

Things I do for LOVE

1 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
ANSWER: C
2 Strong Artificial Intelligence is
A. the embodiment of human intellectual capabilities within a computer
B. a set of computer programs that produce output that would be considered
to reflect intelligence if it were generated by humans
C. the study of mental faculties through the use of mental models implemented on a computer
D. all of the mentioned
ANSWER: A
3 In which of the following situations might a blind search be acceptable?
A. real-life situation
B. complex game
C. small search space
D. all of the mentioned
ANSWER: C
4 Which search method takes less memory?
A. Depth-First Search
B. Breadth-First search
C. Optimal search
D. Linear Search
ANSWER: A
5 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 from a goal
C. To compare two nodes in a search tree to see if one is better than the other is
D. All of the mentioned
ANSWER: D
6 Which is not a property of representation of knowledge?
A. Representational Verification

B. Representational Adequacy
C. Inferential Adequacy
D. Inferential Efficiency
ANSWER: A
7 A.M. turing developed a technique for determining whether a computer could or could not demonstrate the artificial Intelligence, Presently, this technique is called
A. Turing Test
B. Algorithm
C. Boolean Algebra
D. Logarithm
ANSWER: A
8 A Personal Consultant knowledge base contain information in the form of
A. parameters
B. contexts
C. production rules
D. all of the mentioned
ANSWER: D
9 Which approach to speech recognition avoids the problem caused by the variation in speech patterns among different speakers?
A. Continuous speech recognition
B. Isolated word recognition
C. Connected word recognition
D. Speaker-dependent recognition
ANSWER: D
10 Which of the following, is a component of an expert system?
A. inference engine
B. knowledge base
C. user interface
D. all of the mentioned
ANSWER: D
11 A computer vision technique that relies on image templates is
A. edge detection
B. binocular vision

C. model-based vision
D. robot vision
ANSWER: C
12 DARPA, the agency that has funded a great deal of American Artificial Intelligence research, is part of the Department of
A. Defense
B. Energy
C. Education
D. Justice
ANSWER: A
13 Which of these schools was not among the early leaders in Artificial Intelligence research?
A. Dartmouth University
B. Harvard University
C. Massachusetts Institute of Technology
D. Stanford University
ANSWER: B
14 Who is the “father” of artificial intelligence?
A. Fisher Ada
B. John McCarthy
C. Allen Newell
D. Alan Turning
ANSWER: B
15 A process that is repeated, evaluated, and refined is called
A. diagnostic
B. descriptive
C. interpretive
D. iterative ANSWER: D
16 Visual clues that are helpful in computer vision include
A. color and motion
B. depth and texture
C. height and weight

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D. color and motion, depth and texture
ANSWER: D
17 General games involves
A. Single-agent
B. Multi-agent
C. Neither Single-agent nor Multi-agent
D. Only Single-agent and Multi-agent
ANSWER: D
18 Adversarial search problems uses
A. Competitive Environment
B. Cooperative Environment
C. Neither Competitive nor Cooperative Environment
D. Only Competitive and Cooperative Environment
ANSWER: A
19 Zero sum game has to be a game.
A. Single player
B. Two player
C. Multiplayer
D. Three player
ANSWER: C
20 A game can be formally defined as a kind of search problem with the following components.
A. Initial State
B. Successor Function
C. Terminal Test
D. All of the mentioned
ANSWER: D
21 The initial state and the legal moves for each side define the for the game.
A. Search Tree
B. Game Tree
C. State Space Search
D. Forest
ANSWER: B
22 General algorithm applied on game tree for making decision of win/lose is
A. DFS/BFS Search Algorithms
B. Heuristic Search Algorithms
C. Greedy Search Algorithms
D. MIN/MAX Algorithms
ANSWER: D
23 What is the complexity of minirnax algorithm?
A. Same as of DES
B. Space — bm and time — bm
C. Time — bm and space — bm
D. Same as BFS
ANSWER: A
24 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
ANSWER: B
25 What are taken into account of state-space search?
A. Postconditions
B. Preconditions
C. Effects
D. Both Preconditions & Effects
ANSWER: D
26 How many ways are available to solve the state-space search?
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
ANSWER: B
27 What is the other name for forward state-space search?
A. Progression planning
B. Regression planning

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C. Test planning
D. None of the mentioned
ANSWER: A
28 How many states are available in state-space search?
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
ANSWER: D
29 What is the main advantage of backward state-space search?
A. Cost
B. Actions
C. Relevant actions
D. All of the mentioned
ANSWER: C
30 What is the other name of the backward state-space search?
A. Regression planning
B. Progression planning
C. State planning
D. Test planning
ANSWER: A
31 What is meant by consistent in state-space search?
A. Change in the desired literals
B. Not any change in the literals
C. No change in goal state
D. None of the mentioned
ANSWER: B
32 What will happen if a predecessor description is generated that is satisfied by the initial state of the planning problem?
A. Success
B. Error
C. Compilation
D. Termination
ANSWER: 0
33 Which approach is to pretend that a pure divide and conquer algorithm will work?
A. Goal independence
B. Subgoal independence
C. Both Goal & Subgoal independence
D. None of the mentioned
ANSWER: B
34 Which search is equal to minimax search but eliminates the branches that can’t influence the final decision?
A. Depth-first search
B. Breadth-first search
C. Alpha-beta pruning
D. None of the mentioned
ANSWER: C
35 Which values are independant in minimax search algorithm?
A. Pruned leaves x and y
B. Every states are dependant
C. Root is independant
D. None of the mentioned
ANSWER: A
36 To which depth does the alpha-beta pruning can be applied?
A. 10 states
B. 8 States
C. 6 States
D. Any depth
ANSWER: D
37 Which search is similar to minimax search?
A. Hill-climbing search
B. Depth-first search
C. Breadth-first search
D. All of the mentioned
ANSWER: B
38 Which value is assigned to alpha and beta in the alpha-beta pruning?
A. Alpha = max

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B. Beta = min
C. Beta = max
D. Both Alpha = max & Beta = min
ANSWER: D
39 Where does the values of alpha-beta search get updated?
A. Along the path of search
B. Initial state itself
C. At the end
D. None of the mentioned
ANSWER: A
40 How the effectiveness of the alpha-beta pruning gets increased?
A. Depends on the nodes
B. Depends on the order in which they are executed
C. All of the mentioned
D. None of the mentioned
ANSWER: A
41 What is called as transposition table?
A. Hash table of next seen positions
B. Hash table of previously seen positions
C. Next value in the search
D. None of the mentioned
ANSWER: B
42 Which is identical to the closed list in Graph search?
A. Hill climbing search algorithm
B. Depth-first search
C. Transposition table
D. None of the mentioned
ANSWER: C
43 Which function is used to calculate the feasibility of whole game tree?
A. Evaluation function
B. Transposition
C. Alpha-beta pruning
D. All of the mentioned ANSWER: A
44 Knowledge and reasoning also play a crucial role in dealing with environment.
A. Completely Observable
B. Partially Observable
C. Neither Completely nor Partially Observable
D. Only Completely and Partially Observable
ANSWER: B
45 Treatment chosen by doctor for a patient for a disease is based on
A. Only current symptoms
B. Current symptoms plus some knowledge from the textbooks
C. Current symptoms plus some knowledge from the textbooks plus experience
D. All of the mentioned
ANSWER: C
46 Choose the correct option. A. Knowledge base (KB. is consists of set of statements.B. Inference is deriving a new sentence from the KB.
A. A is true, B is true
B. A is false, B is false
C. A is true, B is false
D. A is false, B is true
ANSWER: A
47 Wumpus World is a classic problem, best example of
A. Single player Game
B. Two player Game
C. Reasoning with Knowledge
D. Knowledge based Game
ANSWER: C
48 ‘a I= 13 Ito mean that the sentence a entails the sentence 13) if and only if, in every model in which a is 13 is also
A. True, true
B. True, false
C. False, true
D. False, false
ANSWER: A
49 Which is not a property of representation of knowledge?

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A. Representational Verification
B. Representational Adequacy
C. Inferential Adequacy
D. Inferential Efficiency
ANSWER: A
50 Which is not Familiar Connectives in First Order Logic?
A. and
B. iff
C. or
D. not
ANSWER: D
51 Inference algorithm is complete only if
A. It can derive any sentence
B. It can derive any sentence that is an entailed version
C. It is truth preserving
D. it can derive any sentence that is an entailed version & It is truth preserving
ANSWER: D
52 A constructive approach in which no commitment is made unless it is necessary to do so is
A. Least commitment approach
B. Most commitment approach
C. Nonlinear planning
D. Opportunistic planning
ANSWER: A
53 Uncertainty arises in the wumpus world because the agent's sensors give only
A. Full & Global information
B. Partial & Global Information
C. Partial & local Information
D. Full & local information
ANSWER: C
54 A Hybrid Bayesian network contains
A. Both discrete and continuous variables
B. Only Discrete variables
C. Only Discontinuous variable
D. Both Discrete and Discontinuous variable
ANSWER: A
55 How fuzzy logic different from conventional control method ?
A. IF and THEN Approach
B. FOR Approach
C. WHILE Approach
D. DO Approach
ANSWER: A
56 If a hypothesis says it should be positive, but in fact it is negative, we call it
A. A consistent hypothesis
B. A false negative hypothesis
C. A false positive hypothesis
D. A specialized hypothesis ANSWER: C
57 Which is true for Decision theory?
A. Decision Theory = Probability theory + utility theory
B. Decision Theory = Inference theory + utility theory
C. Decision Theory = Uncertainty + utility theory
D. Decision Theory = Probability theory + preference
ANSWER: C
58 A constructive approach in which no commitment is made unless it is necessary to do so is
A. Least commitment approach
B. Most commitment approach
C. Nonlinear planning
D. Opportunistic planning
ANSWER: A
59 What is the form of Fuzzy logic?
A. Two-valued logic
B. Crisp set logic
C. Many-valued logic
D. Binary set logic
ANSWER: C
60 The truth values of traditional set theory is and that of fuzzy set is

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A. Either 0 or 1, between 0 & 1
B. Between 0 & 1, either 0 or 1
C. Between 0 & 1, between 0 & 1
D. Either 0 or 1, either 0 or 1
ANSWER: A
61 The room temperature is hot. Here the hot (use of linguistic variable is useD. can be represented by
A. Fuzzy Set
B. Crisp Set
C. Fuzzy & Crisp Set
D. None of the mentioned
ANSWER: A
62 The values of the set membership is represented by
A. Discrete Set
B. Degree of truth
C. Probabilities
D. Both Degree of truth & Probabilities
ANSWER: B
63 Fuzzy Set theory defines fuzzy operators. Choose the fuzzy operators from the following.
A. AND
B. OR
C. NOT
D. All of the mentioned
ANSWER: D
64 There are also other operators, more linguistic in nature, called that can be applied to fuzzy set theory.
A. Hedges
B. Lingual Variable
C. Fuzz Variable
D. None of the mentioned
ANSWER: A
65 Fuzzy logic is usually represented as
A. IF-THEN-ELSE rules
B. IF-THEN rules
C. Both IF-THEN-ELSE rules & IF-THEN rules
D. None of the mentioned
ANSWER: B
66 ____ is/are the way/s to represent uncertainty.
A. Fuzzy Logic
B. Probability
C. Entropy
D. All of the mentioned
ANSWER: D
67 ____are algorithms that learn from their more complex environments (hence eco) to generalize, approximate and simplify solution logic.
A. Fuzzy Relational DB
B. Ecorithms
C. Fuzzy Set
D. None of the mentioned
ANSWER: C
68 How many terms are required for building a bayes model?
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
ANSWER: C
69 What is needed to make probabilistic systems feasible in the world?
A. Reliability
B. Crucial robustness

C. Feasibility
D. None of the mentioned
ANSWER: B
70 Where does the bayes rule can be used?
A. Solving queries
B. Increasing complexity
C. Decreasing complexity

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D. ANSWERing probabilistic query
ANSWER: D
71 What does the bayesian network provides?
A. Complete description of the domain
B. Partial description of the domain
C. Complete description of the problem
D. None of the mentioned
ANSWER: A
72 How the entries in the full joint probability distribution can be calculated?
A. Using variables
B. Using information
C. Both Using variables & information
D. None of the mentioned
ANSWER: B
73 How the bayesian network can be used to answer any query ?
A. Full distribution
B. Joint distribution
C. Partial distribution
D. All of the mentioned
ANSWER: B
74 How the compactness of the bayesian network can be described?
A. Locally structured
B. Fully structured
C. Partial structure
D. All of the mentioned
ANSWER: A
75 To which does the local structure is associated?
A. Hybrid
B. Dependant
C. Linear
D. None of the mentioned
ANSWER: C
76 Which condition is used to influence a variable directly by all the others?
A. Partially connected
B. Fully connected
C. Local connected
D. None of the mentioned
ANSWER: B
77 What is the consequence between a node and its predecessors while creating bayesian network?
A. Functionally dependent
B. Dependant
C. Conditionally independent
D. Both Conditionally dependant & Dependant
ANSWER: C
78 What is perceptron?
A. a single layer feed-forward neural network with pre-processing
B. an auto-associative neural network
C. a double layer auto-associative neural network
D. a neural network that contains feedback
ANSWER: A
79 What is an auto-associative network?
A. a neural network that contains no loops
B. a neural network that contains feedback
C. a neural network that has only one loop
D. a single layer feed-forward neural network with pre-processing
ANSWER: B
80 A 4-input neuron has weights 1, 2, 3 and 4. The transfer function is linear with the constant of proportionality being equal to 2. The inputs are 4, 10, 5 and 20 respectively. What will be the output?
A. 238
B. 76
C. 119
D. 123
ANSWER: A
81 Which of the following is true? (I) On average, neural networks have higher computational rates than conventional computers. (ii) Neural networks learn by example. (iii) Neural networks mimic the way the human brain works.

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A. All of the mentioned are true
B. (ii) and NO are true
C. 0), (ii) and (iii) are true
D. None of the mentioned
ANSWER: A
82 Which of the following is true for neural networks? 0) The training time depends on the size of the network. (ii) Neural networks can be simulated on a conventional computer. (iii) Artificial neurons are identical in operation to biological ones.
A. All of the mentioned
B. (ii) is true
C. (i) and (ii) are true
D. None of the mentioned
ANSWER: C
83 What are the advantages of neural networks over conventional computers? (F) They have the ability to learn by example (ii) They are more fault tolerant (iii)They are more suited for real time operation due to their high `computational' rates
A. (i) and (ii) are true
B. (I) and (iii) are true
C. Only (i)
D. All of the mentioned
ANSWER: D
84 Which of the following is true?
Single layer associative neural networks do not have the ability to:
(i) perform pattern recognition
(ii) find the parity of a picture
(iii)determine whether two or more shapes in a picture are connected or not
A. (ii) and (iii) are true
B. (ii) is true
C. All of the mentioned
D. None of the mentioned
ANSWER: A
85 Which is true for neural networks?
A. it has set of nodes and connections
B. Each node computes it's weighted input
C. Node could be in excited state or non-excited state
D. All of the mentioned
ANSWER: D
86 A 3-input neuron is trained to output a zero when the input is 110 and a one when the input is 111. After generalization, the output will be zero when and only when the input is?
A. 000 or 110 or 011 or 101
B. 010 or 100 or 110 or 101
C. 000 or 010 or 110 or 100
D. 100 or 111 or 101 or 001
ANSWER: C
87 Why is the XOR problem exceptionally interesting to neural network researchers?
A. Because it can be expressed in a way that allows you to use a neural network
B. Because it is complex binary operation that cannot be solved using neural networks
C. Because it can be solved by a single layer perceptron
D. Because it is the simplest linearly inseparable problem that exists.
ANSWER: D
88 What is back propagation?
A. It is another name given to the curvy function in the perceptron
B. It is the transmission of error back through the network to adjust the inputs
C. It is the transmission of error back through the network to allow weights to be adjusted so that the network can learn
D. None of the mentioned
ANSWER: C
89 Why are linearly separable problems of interest of neural network researchers?
A. Because they are the only class of problem that network can solve successfully
B. Because they are the only class of problem that Perceptron can solve successfully
C. Because they are the only mathematical functions that are continue
D. Because they are the only mathematical functions you can draw
ANSWER: B
90 Which of the following is not the promise of artificial neural network?
A. It can explain result
B. It can survive the failure of some nodes
C. It has inherent parallelism

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D. It can handle noise
ANSWER: A
91 Neural Networks are complex with many parameters.
A. Linear Functions
B. Nonlinear Functions
C. Discrete Functions
D. Exponential Functions
ANSWER: A
92 A perceptron adds up all the weighted inputs it receives, and if it exceeds a certain value, it outputs a 1, otherwise it just outputs a O.
A. True
B. False
C. Sometimes — it can also output intermediate values as well
D. Can't say
ANSWER: A
93 What is the name of the function in the following statement "A perceptron adds up all the weighted inputs it receives, and if it exceeds a certain value, it outputs a 1, otherwise it just outputs a 0"?
A. Step function
B. Heaviside function
C. Logistic function
D. Perceptron function
ANSWER: B
94 What is a Cybernetics?
A. Study of communication between two machines
B. Study of communication between human and machine
C. Study of communication between two humans
D. Study of Boolean values
ANSWER: B
95 What is the goal of artificial intelligence?
A. To solve real-world problems
B. To solve artificial problems
C. To explain various sorts of intelligence
D. To extract scientific causes ANSWER: C
96 An algorithm is complete if
A. It terminates with a solution when one exists
B. It starts with a solution

C. It does not terminate with a solution
D. It has a loop
ANSWER: A
97 Which is true regarding BFS (Breadth First Search)?
A. BFS will get trapped exploring a single path
B. The entire tree so far been generated must be stored in BFS
C. BFS is not guaranteed to find a solution if exists
D. BFS is nothing but Binary First Search
ANSWER: B
98 What is a heuristic function?
A. A function to solve mathematical problems
B. A function which takes parameters of type string and returns an integer value
C. A function whose return type is nothing
D. A function that maps from problem state descriptions to measures of desirability
ANSWER: D
99 The traveling salesman problem involves n cities with paths connecting the cities. The time taken for traversing through all the cities, without knowing in advance the length of a minimum tour, is
A. 0(n)
B. 0(n2)
C. 0(n1)
D. 0(n/2)
ANSWER: C
100 What is the problem space of means-end analysis?
A. An initial state and one or more goal states
B. One or more initial states and one goal state
C. One or more initial states and one or more goal state
D. One initial state and one goal state
ANSWER: A

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Intermediate Level MCQ

1 An expert system differs from a database program in that only an expert system:
A Contains declarative knowledge
B Contains procedural knowledge
C Features the retrieval of stored information
D Expects users to draw their own conclusions
Ans B

2 Natural language understanding is used in:
A Natural language interfaces
B Natural language front ends
C Text understanding systems
D All of the above
Ans D

3 The first ai programming language was called:
A Basic
B Fortran
C Ipl
D Lisp
Ans C

4 One definition of ai focuses on problem-solving methods that process:
A Smell
B Symbols
C Touch
D Algorithms
Ans B

5 Artificial intelligence is
A The embodiment of human intellectual capabilities within a computer.
B A set of computer programs that produce output that would be considered to reflect intelligence if it were generated by humans.
C The study of mental faculties through the use of mental models implemented on a computer.
D All of the above
Ans D

6 People overcome natural language problems by:
A Grouping attributes into frames
B Understanding ideas in context
C Identifying with familiar situations
D Both (b) and (c)
Ans D

7 A series of ai systems developed by pat langley to explore the role of heuristics in scientific discovery.
A Ramd
B Bacon
C Mit
D Du
Ans B

8 A Turing developed a technique for determining whether a computer could or could not demonstrate the artificial intelligence,, presently, this technique is called
A Turing test
B Algorithm
C Boolean algebra
D Logarithm
Ans A

9 Which of the following, is a component of an expert system?
A Inference engine
B Knowledge base
C User interface
D All of the above
Ans D

10 Natural language processing can be divided into the two subfields of:
A Context and expectations
B Generation and understanding
C Semantics of pragmatics
D Recognition and synthesis
Ans B

11 The characteristics of the computer system capable of thinking, reasoning and learning is known is
A Machine intelligence

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B Human intelligence
C Artificial intelligence
D Virtual intelligence
Ans C
12 The area of AI that investigates methods of facilitating communication between people and computers is:
A Natural language processing
B Symbolic processing
C Decision support
D Robotics
Ans A
13 The “Turing machine” showed that you could use a/an system to program any algorithmic task.
A Binary
B Electro-chemical
C Recursive
D Semantic
Ans A
14 What is the term used for describing the judgmental or commonsense part of problem solving?
A Heuristic
B Critical
C Value based
D Analytical
Ans A
15 What was originally called the “imitation game” by its creator?
A The Turing test
B Lisp
C The logic theorist
D Cybernetics
Ans A
16 Weak AI is
A The embodiment of human intellectual capabilities within a computer.
B A set of computer programs that produce output that would be considered to reflect intelligence if it were generated by humans.
C The study of mental faculties through the use of mental models implemented on a computer.
D All of the above
Ans C
17 An AI technique that allows computers to understand associations and relationships between objects and events is called:
A Heuristic processing
B Cognitive science
C Relative symbolism
D Pattern matching
Ans D
18 A natural language generation program must decide:
A What to say
B When to say something
C Why it is being used
D Both (a) and (b)
Ans D
19 Strong artificial intelligence is
A The embodiment of human intellectual capabilities within a computer
B A set of computer programs that produce output that would be considered to reflect intelligence if it were generated by humans
C The study of mental faculties through the use of mental models implemented on a computer
D All of the mentioned
Ans A
20 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
Ans C
21 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 from a goal
C To compare two nodes in a search tree to see if one is better than the other is

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D All of the mentioned
Ans D
22 Which search method takes less memory?
A Depth-first search
B Breadth-first search
C Optimal search
D Linear search
Ans A
23 How do you represent “all dogs have tails”?
A ∀x: dog(x) has tail(x)
B ∀x: dog(x) has tail(y)
C ∀x: dog(y) has tail(x)
D ∀x: dog(x) has tail(x)
Ans
24 Which is not a property of representation of knowledge?
A Representational verification
B Representational adequacy
C Inferential adequacy
D Inferential efficiency
Ans A
25 A robot’s “arm” is also known as its
A End effector
B Actuator
C Manipulator
D Servomechanism
Ans C
26 What is transposition rule?
A From p → q, infer ~q → p
B From p → q, infer q → ~p
C From p → q, infer q → p
D From p → q, infer ~q → ~p
Ans D
27 In default logic, which of the following inference rules of the form is allowed?
A (a : b) / c
B A / (b : c)
C A / b
D A / b : c
Ans A
28 What is another type of default reasoning?
A Monotonic reasoning
B Analogical reasoning
C Bitonic reasoning
D Non-monotonic reasoning
Ans D
29 Categorize crossword puzzle in fully observable / partially observable.
A Fully observable
B Partially observable
C All of the mentioned
D None of the mentioned
Ans A
30 An expert system differs from a database program in that only an expert system:
A Strong artificial intelligence
B Weak artificial intelligence
C Applied artificial intelligence
D All of the mentioned
Ans D
31 An artificial neural network is based on?
A Strong artificial intelligence approach
B Weak artificial intelligence approach
C Cognitive artificial intelligence approach
D Applied artificial intelligence approach
Ans C
32 The face recognition system is based on?

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A Strong artificial intelligence approach
B Weak artificial intelligence approach
C Cognitive artificial intelligence approach
D Applied artificial intelligence approach
Ans D
33 Which term is used for describing the judgmental or commonsense part of problem solving?
A Heuristic
B Critical
C Value based
D Analytical
Ans A
34 Decision support programs are designed to help managers make
A Budget projections
B Visual presentations
C Business decisions
D Vacation schedules
Ans C
35 What are the two subfields of natural language processing?
A Symbolic and numeric
B Time and motion
C Algorithmic and heuristic
D Understanding and generation
Ans C
36 What is the name of the computer program that contains the distilled knowledge of an expert?
A Database management system
B Management information system
C Expert system
D Artificial intelligence
Ans C
37 Decision support programs are designed to help managers make
A Budget projections
B Visual presentations
C Business decisions
D Vacation schedules
Ans C
38 Elementary linguistic units that are smaller than words are?
A Allophones
B Phonemes
C Syllables
D All of the mentioned
Ans D
39 Which of the factors affect the performance of learner system does not include?
A Representation scheme used
B Training scenario
C Type of feedback
D Good data structures
Ans D
40 In language understanding, the levels of knowledge that does not include?
A Phonological
B Syntactic
C Empirical
D Logical
Ans C
41 How many types of agents are there in artificial intelligence?
A 1
B 2
C 3
D 4
Ans D
42 What is the rule of simple reflex agent?
A Simple-action rule
B Condition-action rule
C Simple & condition-action rule
D None of the mentioned
Ans B

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43 What are the composition for agents in artificial intelligence?
A Program
B Architecture
C Both program & architecture
D None of the mentioned
Ans C
44 Which action sequences are used to achieve the agent's goal?
A Search
B Plan
C Retrieve
D Both search & plan
Ans D
45 Which element in the agent are used for selecting external actions?
A Perceive
B Performance
C Learning
D Actuator
Ans B
46 Agents behavior can be best described by
A Perception sequence
B Agent function
C Sensors and actuators
D Environment in which agent is performing
Ans B
47 Rational agent is the one who always does the right thing.
A True
B False
Ans A
48 Performance measures are fixed for all agents.
A True
B False
Ans A
49 The game of poker is a single agent.
A True
B False
Ans B
50 An agent is composed of
A Architecture
B Agent function
C Perception sequence
D Architecture and program
Ans D
51 What is state space?
A The whole problem
B Your definition to a problem
C Problem you design
D Representing your problem with variable and parameter
Ans D
52 A search algorithm takes as an input and returns as an output.
A Input, output
B Problem, solution
C Solution, problem
D Parameters, sequence of actions
Ans B
53 A problem in a search space is defined by one of these state
A Initial state
B Last state
C Intermediate state
D All of the mentioned
Ans A
54 The set of actions for a problem in a state space is formulated by a
A Intermediate states
B Initial state
C Successor function, which takes current action and returns next immediate state
D None of the mentioned

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Ans C
55 The process of removing detail from a given state representation is called
A Extraction
B Abstraction
C Information retrieval
D Mining of data
Ans B
56 Fuzzy inference systems (fis) have multidisciplinary nature.
A True
B False
Ans. A
57 Machine learning typically follows phases according to finlay.
A 2
B 3
C 5
Ans. B
58 Complex problems usually have well-defined steps
A True
B False
Ans. B
59 Fuzzy logic is a subset of conventional (boolean) logic.
A True
B False
Ans. B
60 Mamdani's method was among the first built using fuzzy set
theory.
A Control systems
B Expert systems
C Decision analysis systems
Ans. A
61 is the process by which the fuzzy sets that represent the outputs of each rule are combined into a single fuzzy set.
A Aggregation
B Fuzzification
C Implication
Ans. A
62 Learning works on existing facts and knowledge and deduces new knowledge from the old.
A Inductive
B Application
C Deductive
Ans. C
63 The goal of knowledge analysis is to analyze and structure the knowledge gained during the planning phase.
A True
B False
Ans. A
64 Usually a graph is chosen to represent a fuzzy set
A Triangular
B Conical
C Circular
Ans. A
65 The tractable problems are further divided into structured and problems
A Complex
B Simple
C Non-structured
Ans. A
66 Which one is not the advantage of neural network
A Excellent for pattern recognition
B Excellent classifiers
C None of the given
Ans. C
67 A concept is the representation of the with respect to the given attributes.
A Knowledge
B Solution
C Problem
Ans. C
68 Artificial intelligence has its expansion in the following application.

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A Planning and scheduling
B Robotics
C All of the above
Ans. C
69 The characteristics of the computer system capable of thinking, reasoning and learning is known is
A Machine intelligence
B Artificial intelligence
C Human intelligence
Ans. B
70 What is the term used for describing the judgmental or commonsense part of problem solving?
A Analytical
B Heuristic
Ans. B
71 What was originally called the “imitation game” by its creator?
A The logic theorist
B Lisp
C The turing test
Ans. C
72 The field that investigates the mechanics of human intelligence is
A Psychology
B Cognitive science
C Sociology
Ans. B
73 Strong artificial intelligence is
A A set of computer programs that produce output that would be considered to reflect intelligence if it were generated by humans.
B The study of mental faculties through the use of mental models implemented on a computer.
C The embodiment of human intellectual capabilities within a computer.
Ans. C
74 Weak ai is
A A set of computer programs that produce output that would be considered to reflect intelligence if it were generated by humans.
B The study of mental faculties through the use of mental models implemented on a computer.
C The embodiment of human intellectual capabilities within a computer.
Ans. B
75 Prior to the invention of time-sharing, the prevalent method of computer access was
A Batch processing
B Telecommunication
Ans. A
76 In Lisp, the addition 3 + 2 is entered as
A 3+2
B 3 add 2
C (+3 2)
Ans. C
77 In Lisp, the function returns t if is a cons cell and nil otherwise
A (cons)
B (consp)
Ans. B
78 In Lisp, what is the function assigns the symbol x to y?
A (setq y x)
B (setq y ‘x’)
C (set y = ‘x’)
Ans. B
79 Lisp machines also are known as
A Time-sharing terminals
B Ai workstations
Ans. B
80 What are the two subfields of natural language processing?
A Context and expectations
B Generation and understanding
C Semantics of pragmatics
Ans. B
81 Which of the following function returns t if the object is a number in lisp?
A (number <object>)
B (numberp <object>)

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C (numericp <object>)
Ans. B
82 The area of ai that investigates methods of facilitating communication between people and computers is
A Natural language processing
B Symbolic processing
C Robotics
Ans. A
83 In lisp, the atom that stands for “false” is
A T
B Nill
Ans. B
84 A key knowledge base contains information in the form of
A Associations
B Actions
C All of the mentioned
Ans. C
85 Special programs that assist programmers are called
A Symbolic programmers
B Intelligent programming tools
Ans. B
86 What is back propagation?
A It is another name given to the curvy function in the perceptron
B It is the transmission of error back through the network to adjust the inputs
C It is the transmission of error back through the network to allow weights to be adjusted so that the network can learn
Ans. C
87 Which of the following is not the promise of artificial neural network?
A It can explain result
B It can survive the failure of some nodes
C It has inherent parallelism
Ans. A
88 Neural networks are complex with many parameters.
A Nonlinear functions
B Linear functions
C Discrete functions
Ans. B
89 The network that involves backward links from output to the input and hidden layers is called
A Self organizing maps
B Recurrent neural network
Ans. B
90 There exist only two types of quantifiers, universal quantification and existential quantification.
A True
B False
Ans. A
91 First order logic is also known as
A First order predicate calculus
B Quantification theory
C All of the mentioned
Ans.
92 General games involves
A Single-agent
B Multi-agent
C Only single-agent and multi-agent
Ans. C
93 Zero sum games are the one in which there are two agents whose actions must alternate and in which the utility values at the end of the game are always the
same.
A True
B False
Ans. B
94 The initial state and the legal moves for each side define the for the game.
A Search tree
B Game tree
Ans. B
95 Which is the most straightforward approach for planning algorithm?
A Best-first search

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C. They need special hardware with sensors and effectors.
D. All of the above

View Answer

Ans : D

Explanation: All Options are correct.

19. Which of the following is not application of Robotics?

A. Industries
B. Military
C. Medicine
D. Hills

View Answer

Ans : D

Explanation: Hills is not Applications of Robotics.

20. Name the component of robot which is used to contract almost 40% when air is sucked in them.

A. Actuators
B. Muscle Wires
C. Pneumatic Air Muscles
D. Sensors

View Answer

Ans : C

Explanation: Pneumatic Air Muscles : They contract almost 40% when air is sucked in them.

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1. An AI system is composed of?

A. agent
B. environment
C. Both A and B
D. None of the Above

View Answer

Ans : C

Explanation: An AI system is composed of an agent and its environment.

2. Which instruments are used for perceiving and acting upon the environment?

A. Sensors and Actuators
B. Sensors
C. Perceiver
D. Perceiver and Sensor

View Answer

Ans : A

Explanation: An agent is anything that can be viewed as perceiving and acting upon the environment through the sensors and actuators.

3. Which of the following is not a type of agents in artificial intelligence?

A. Model based
B. Utility based
C. Simple reflex
D. target based

View Answer

Ans : D

Explanation: The four types of agents are Simple reflex, Model based, Goal based and Utility based agents.

Things I do for LOVE

4. Which is used to improve the agents performance?

A. Perceiving
B. Observing
C. Learning
D. Sequence

View Answer

Ans : C

Explanation: An agent can improve its performance by storing its previous actions.

5. Rationality of an agent does not depends on?

A. performance measures
B. Percept Sequence
C. reaction
D. actions

View Answer
Ans : C

Explanation: Rationality of an agent does not depends on reaction

6. Agent's structure can be viewed as ?

A. Architecture
B. Agent Program
C. Architecture + Agent Program
D. None of the Above

View Answer
Ans : C

Explanation: Agent's structure can be viewed as - Agent = Architecture + Agent Program

7. What is the action of task environment in artificial intelligence?

A. Problem
B. Solution
C. Agent
D. Observation

View Answer
Ans : A

Explanation: Task environments will pose a problem and rational agent will find the solution for the posed problem.

Things I do for LOVE

8. What kind of environment is crossword puzzle?

A. Dynamic
B. Static
C. Semi Dynamic
D. Continuous

View Answer
Ans : B

Explanation: As the problem in crossword puzzle are posed at beginning itself, So it is static.

9. What could possibly be the environment of a Satellite Image Analysis System?

A. Computers in space and earth
B. Image categorization techniques
C. Statistical data on image pixel intensity value and histograms
D. All of the above

View Answer

Ans : D

Explanation: An environment is something which agent stays in.

10. Which kind of agent architecture should an agent an use?

A. Relaxed
B. Relational
C. Both A and B
D. None of the Above

View Answer

Ans : C

Explanation: Because an agent may experience any kind of situation, So that an agent should use all kinds of architecture.

11. What are Agent?

A. An agent is anything that can perceive its environment through sensors
B. An agent is anything that can change its environment through sensors
C. An agent is anything that can control its environment through sensors
D. None of the Above

View Answer

Ans : A

Explanation: An agent is anything that can perceive its environment through sensors and acts upon that environment through effectors

12. How many types of agents are there in artificial intelligence?

A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4

View Answer

Ans : D

Explanation: There are 4 types of agents in artificial intelligence

Things I do for LOVE

13. Which of these is agent's perceptual inputs at a given instance.

A. Behavior of Agent
B. Percept
C. Percept Sequence
D. Agent Function

View Answer

Ans : B

Explanation: Percept is agent's perceptual inputs at a given instance.

14. Rationality is?

A. being reasonable
B. being sensible
C. having good sense of judgment.
D. All of the above

View Answer

Ans : D

Explanation: Rationality is nothing but status of being reasonable, sensible, and having good sense of judgment.

Things I do for LOVE

15. What is the full form of PEAS?

A. Perceptual Measure, Environment, Actuators, and Sensors
B. Performance Measure, Environment, Actuators, and Sensors
C. Performance Measure, Entity, Actuators, and Sensors
D. Performance Measure, Environment, Agent Function, and Sensors

View Answer

Ans : B

Explanation: The problem the agent solves is characterized by Performance Measure, Environment, Actuators, and Sensors (PEAS).

16. Which of the following is not Properties of Environment?

A. Discrete / Continuous
B. Static / Dynamic
C. Deterministic / Non-deterministic
D. No agent / Multiple agents

View Answer

Ans : D

Explanation: No agent / Multiple agents is not Properties of Environment.

17. Chess is example of which properties?

A. Discrete
B. Continuous
C. Episodic
D. Non-deterministic

View Answer

Ans : A

Explanation: chess is example of Discrete Properties of Environment

18. Which environment is called as semi dynamic?

A. Environment does not change with the passage of time
B. Agent performance changes
C. Environment does not change with the passage of time, but Agent performance changes
D. Environment will be changed

View Answer

Ans : C

Explanation: If the environment does not change with the passage of time, but the agent performance changes by time.

Things I do for LOVE

19. Which technology uses miniaturized accelerometers and gyroscopes?

A. Sensors
B. MEMS
C. Actuators
D. Agent Function

View Answer

Ans : B

Explanation: Micro ElectroMechanical System uses miniaturized accelerometers and gyroscopes and is used to produce actuators.

20. What can operate over the joint state space?

A. Decision-making algorithm
B. conditional algortihm
C. Complex algorithm
D. None of the Above

View Answer

Ans : A

Explanation: Decision-making and learning algorithms can operate over the joint state space and thereby serve to implement and used to improve the computational activities.

1. What is full form of NLP?

A. Natural Language Processing
B. Nature Language Processing
C. Natural Language Process
D. Natural Language pages

View Answer

Ans : A

Explanation: Natural Language Processing (NLP) refers to AI method of communicating with an intelligent systems using a natural language such as English.

Things I do for LOVE

2. How many Components of NLP are there?

A. 2
B. 3
C. 4
D. 5

View Answer

Ans : A

Explanation: There are 2 Components of NLP : NLU & NLG

3. What is full form of NLG?

A. Natural Language Generation
B. Natural Language Genes
C. Natural Language Growth
D. Natural Language Generator

View Answer

Ans : A

Explanation: Natural Language Generation is full form of NLG

4. Which of the following includes major tasks of NLP?

A. Discourse Analysis
B. Automatic Summarization
C. Machine Translation
D. All of the above

View Answer

Ans : D

Explanation: There is even bigger list of tasks of NLP.

5. Which of the following is used to mapping sentence plan into sentence structure?

A. Text planning
B. Sentence planning
C. Text Realization
D. None of the Above

View Answer

Ans : C

Explanation: Text Realization : It is mapping sentence plan into sentence structure.

Things I do for LOVE

6. How many steps of NLP is there?

A. 3
B. 4
C. 5
D. 6

View Answer

Ans : C

Explanation: There are general five steps :Lexical Analysis ,Syntactic Analysis , Semantic Analysis, Discourse Integration, Pragmatic Analysis.

7. In linguistic morphology_____is the process for reducing inflected words to their root form.

A. Rooting
B. Stemming
C. Text-Proofing
D. Both Rooting & Stemming

View Answer

Ans : B

Explanation: In linguistic morphology Stemming is the process for reducing inflected words to their root form.

8. Which of the following is demerits of Top-Down Parser?

A. It is hard to implement.
B. Slow speed
C. inefficient
D. Both B and C

View Answer

Ans : D

Explanation: It is inefficient, as the search process has to be repeated if an error occurs and Slow speed of working are Demerits of Top-Down Parser.

9. "He lifted the beetle with red cap." contain which type of ambiguity ?

A. Lexical ambiguity
B. Syntax Level ambiguity
C. Referential ambiguity
D. None of the Above

View Answer

Ans : B

Explanation: Syntax Level ambiguity is correct option.

Things I do for LOVE

10. Given a sound clip of a person or people speaking, determine the textual representation of the speech.

A. Text-to-speech
B. Speech-to-text
C. Both A and B
D. None of the Above

View Answer

Ans : B

Explanation: NLP is required to linguistic analysis.

11. What are the input and output of an NLP system?

A. Speech and noise
B. Speech and Written Text
C. Noise and Written Text
D. Noise and value

View Answer

Ans : B

Explanation: The input and output of an NLP system can be : Speech Written Text

12. What is full form of NLU?

A. Nature Language Understanding
B. Natural Long Understanding
C. Natural Language Understanding
D. None of the Above

View Answer

Ans : C

Explanation: Natural Language Understanding is full form of NLU.

13. What is the main challenge/s of NLP?

A. Handling Ambiguity of Sentences
B. Handling Tokenization
C. Handling POS-Tagging
D. All of the above

View Answer

Ans : A

Explanation: There are enormous ambiguity exists when processing natural language.

14. What is Morphological Segmentation?

A. Does Discourse Analysis
B. is an extension of propositional logic
C. Separate words into individual morphemes and identify the class of the morphemes
D. None of the Above

View Answer

Ans : C

Explanation: Morphological Segmentation is Separate words into individual morphemes and identify the class of the morphemes

Things I do for LOVE

15. Which of the following is used study of construction of words from primitive meaningful units?

A. Phonology
B. Morphology
C. Morpheme
D. Shonology

View Answer

Ans : B

Explanation: Morphology : It is a study of construction of words from primitive meaningful units.

16. Parts-of-Speech tagging determines _____

A. part-of-speech for each word dynamically as per meaning of the sentence
B. part-of-speech for each word dynamically as per sentence structure
C. all part-of-speech for a specific word given as input
D. All of the above

View Answer

Ans : D

Explanation: A Bayesian network provides a complete description of the domain.

Things I do for LOVE

17. Many words have more than one meaning; we have to select the meaning which makes the most sense in context. This can be resolved by _____

A. Fuzzy Logic
B. Shallow Semantic Analysis
C. Word Sense Disambiguation
D. All of the above

View Answer

Ans : C

Explanation: Shallow Semantic Analysis doesn't cover word sense disambiguation.

18. Which of the following is merits of Context-Free Grammar?

A. simplest style of grammar
B. They are highly precise.

C. High speed
D. All of the above
View Answer
Ans : A

Explanation: The simplest style of grammar, therefore widely used one are merits of Context-Free Grammar.

19. "I am tired." Contain which type of ambiguity ?

A. Lexical ambiguity
B. Syntax Level ambiguity
C. Sementic ambiguity
D. None of the Above
View Answer
Ans : D

Explanation: It contain Referential ambiguity.

20. What is Machine Translation?

A. Converts one human language to another
B. Converts human language to machine language
C. Converts any human language to English
D. Converts Machine language to human language
View Answer
Ans : A

Explanation: The best known example of machine translation is google translator.

Things I do for LOVE

1. What is the main task of a problem-solving agent?

A. Solve the given problem and reach to goal
B. To find out which sequence of action will get it to the goal state
C. Both A and B
D. None of the Above
View Answer
Ans : C

Explanation: The problem-solving agents are one of the goal-based agents.

2. What is Initial state + Goal state in Search Terminology?

A. Problem Space
B. Problem Instance
C. Problem Space Graph
D. Admissibility

View Answer

Ans : B

Explanation: Problem Instance : It is Initial state + Goal state.

3. What is Time Complexity of Breadth First search algorithm?

A. b
B. b^d
C. b^2
D. b^b

View Answer

Ans : B

Explanation: Time Complexity of Breadth First search algorithm is b^d.

4. Depth-First Search is implemented in recursion with_____data structure.

A. LIFO
B. LILO
C. FIFO
D. FILO

View Answer

Ans : A

Explanation: Depth-First Search implemented in recursion with LIFO stack data structure.

5. How many types are available in uninformed search method?

A. 2
B. 3
C. 4
D. 5

View Answer

Ans : D

Explanation: The five types of uninformed search method are Breadth-first, Uniform-cost, Depth-first, Depth-limited and Bidirectional search.

Things I do for LOVE

6. Which data structure conveniently used to implement BFS?

A. Stacks
B. Queues
C. Priority Queues
D. None of the Above

View Answer

Ans : B

Explanation: Queue is the most convenient data structure, but memory used to store nodes can be reduced by using circular queues.

7. How many types of informed search method are in artificial intelligence?

A. 2
B. 3
C. 4
D. 5

View Answer

Ans : C

Explanation: The four types of informed search method are best-first search, Greedy best-first search, A* search and memory bounded heuristic search.

Things I do for LOVE

8. Greedy search strategy chooses the node for expansion in _____

A. Shallowest
B. Deepest
C. The one closest to the goal node
D. Minimum heuristic cost

View Answer

Ans : C

Explanation: Sometimes minimum heuristics can be used, sometimes maximum heuristics function can be used. It depends upon the application on which the algorithm is applied.

9. What is disadvantage of Greedy Best First Search?

A. This algorithm is neither complete, nor optimal.
B. It can get stuck in loops. It is not optimal.

C. There can be multiple long paths with the cost ≤ C*
D. may not terminate and go on infinitely on one path

View Answer

Ans : B

Explanation: The disadvantage of Greedy Best First Search is that it can get stuck in loops. It is not optimal.

10. Searching using query on Internet is, use of_____type of agent.

A. Offline agent
B. Online Agent
C. Goal Based
D. Both B and C

View Answer

Ans : D

Explanation: Refer to the definitions of both the type of agent.

11. What is Branching Factor?

A. Length of the shortest path from initial state to goal state.
B. The average number of child nodes in the problem space graph.
C. A property of an algorithm to always find an optimal solution.
D. None of the Above

View Answer

Ans : B

Explanation: Branching Factor : The average number of child nodes in the problem space graph.

12. What is Space Complexity of Depth First search algorithm?

A. b
B. b^2
C. b^b
D. b^m

View Answer

Ans : D

Explanation: Space Complexity of Depth First search algorithm is b^m

Things I do for LOVE

13. The process of removing detail from a given state representation is called _____

A. Extraction
B. Abstraction
C. Information Retrieval
D. Mining of data

View Answer

Ans : B

Explanation: The process of removing detail from a representation is called abstraction.

14. Which of the following search algorithm searches forward from initial state and backward from goal state till both meet to identify a common state?

A. Uniform Cost Search
B. Iterative Deepening Depth-First Search
C. Bidirectional Search
D. None of the Above

View Answer

Ans : C

Explanation: Bidirectional Search searches forward from initial state and backward from goal state till both meet to identify a common state.

Things I do for LOVE

15. When is breadth-first search is optimal?

A. When there is less number of nodes
B. When all step costs are equal
C. When all step costs are unequal
D. All of the above

View Answer

Ans : B

Explanation: Because it always expands the shallowest unexpanded node.

16. uniform-cost search expands the node n with the _____

A. Lowest path cost
B. Heuristic cost
C. Highest path cost
D. Average path cost

View Answer
Ans : A

Explanation: Uniform-cost search expands the node n with the lowest path cost. Note that if all step costs are equal, this is identical to breadth-first search.

17. What is the heuristic function of greedy best-first search?

A. f(n) != h(n)
B. f(n) < h(n)
C. f(n) = h(n)
D. f(n) > h(n)

View Answer
Ans : C

Explanation: f(n) = h(n) is the heuristic function of greedy best-first searc

18. A* algorithm is based on _____

A. Breadth-First-Search
B. Depth-First-Search
C. Uniform Cost Search
D. Best-First-Search

View Answer
Ans : D

Explanation: Best-first-search is giving the idea of optimization and quick choose of path, and all these characteristic lies in A* algorithm.

Things I do for LOVE

19. When will Hill-Climbing algorithm terminate?

A. Stopping criterion met
B. Global Min/Max is achieved
C. No neighbor has higher value
D. All of the above

View Answer
Ans : C

Explanation: When no neighbor is having higher value, algorithm terminates fetching local min/max.

20. Is optimality and completeness exist in bidirectional search algorithm?

A. Yes, Yes
B. No, Yes
C. Yes, No
D. No, No

View Answer

Ans : A

Explanation: Yes, optimality and completeness both exist in bidirectional search algorithm.

1. Which university introduced Expert systems ?

A. Massachusetts Institute of Technology
B. University of Oxford
C. Stanford University
D. University of Cambridge

View Answer

Ans : C

Explanation: Expert System introduced by the researchers at Stanford University, Computer Science Department.

Things I do for LOVE

2. Which of the following is not a Capabilities of Expert Systems?

A. Advising
B. Demonstrating
C. Explaining
D. Expanding

View Answer

Ans : D

Explanation: Expanding is not Capabilities of Expert Systems.

3. Which of the following are Components of Expert Systems?

A. Knowledge Base
B. Inference Engine
C. User Interface
D. All of the above

View Answer

Ans : D

Explanation: The components of ES include : Knowledge Base, Inference Engine, User Interface.

4. Which of the following is incorrect application of Expert System?

A. Design Domain
B. Monitoring Systems
C. Knowledge Domain
D. Systems domain

View Answer

Ans : D

Explanation: Systems domain is incorrect application of Expert System

5. In LISP, the function returns t if is even and nil otherwise _____

A. (evenp <integer>)
B. (even <integer>)
C. (numeven <integer>)
D. (numnevenp <integer>)

View Answer

Ans : A

Explanation: In LISP, the function returns t if <integer> is even and nil otherwise (evenp <integer>)

Things I do for LOVE

6. The "Turing Machine" showed that you could use a/an_____system to program any algorithmic task.

A. binary
B. electro-chemical
C. recursive
D. semantic

View Answer

Ans : A

Explanation: The "Turing Machine" showed that you could use a/an binary system to program any algorithmic task.

7. Input segments of AI programming contain(s)?

A. Sound
B. Smell

C. Touch
D. None of the Above

View Answer

Ans : D

Explanation: Input segments of AI programming contain(s) sounds, smell, touch.

8. Which of the following is not a benefits of Expert Systems?

A. Availability
B. Speed
C. Time
D. Less Error Rate

View Answer

Ans : C

Explanation: Time is not Benefits of Expert Systems.

9. What is the full form of JESS in Expert System Technology?

A. Java Expert System Shell
B. Javascript Expert System Shell
C. Java Expert Sub System
D. Javascript Expert Sub System

View Answer

Ans : A

Explanation: Java Expert System Shell (JESS) that provides fully developed Java API for creating an expert system.

10. What is the form of Knowledge representation?

A. IF-THEN
B. IF-THEN-ELSE
C. IF-ELSE
D. All of the above

View Answer

Ans : B

Explanation: It is the method used to organize and formalize the knowledge in the knowledge base. It is in the form of IF-THEN-ELSE rules.

Things I do for LOVE

11. What are Agent?

A. An agent is anything that can perceive its environment through sensors
B. An agent is anything that can change its environment through sensors
C. An agent is anything that can control its environment through sensors
D. None of the Above

View Answer

Ans : A

Explanation: An agent is anything that can perceive its environment through sensors and acts upon that environment through effectors

12. How many types of agents are there in artificial intelligence?

A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4

View Answer

Ans : D

Explanation: There are 4 types of agents in artificial intelligence

Things I do for LOVE

13. Which of these is agent's perceptual inputs at a given instance.

A. Behavior of Agent
B. Percept
C. Percept Sequence
D. Agent Function

View Answer

Ans : B

Explanation: Percept is agent's perceptual inputs at a given instance.

14. Rationality is?

A. being reasonable
B. being sensible
C. having good sense of judgment.
D. All of the above

View Answer

Ans : D

Explanation: Rationality is nothing but status of being reasonable, sensible, and having good sense of judgment.

15. What is the full form of PEAS?

A. Perceptual Measure, Environment, Actuators, and Sensors
B. Performance Measure, Environment, Actuators, and Sensors
C. Performance Measure, Entity, Actuators, and Sensors
D. Performance Measure, Environment, Agent Function, and Sensors

View Answer

Ans : B

Explanation: The problem the agent solves is characterized by Performance Measure, Environment, Actuators, and Sensors (PEAS).

16. Which of the following is not Properties of Environment?

A. Discrete / Continuous
B. Static / Dynamic
C. Deterministic / Non-deterministic
D. No agent / Multiple agents

View Answer

Ans : D

Explanation: No agent / Multiple agents is not Properties of Environment.

Things I do for LOVE

17. Chess is example of which properties?

A. Discrete
B. Continuous
C. Episodic
D. Non-deterministic

View Answer

Ans : A

Explanation: chess is example of Discrete Properties of Environment

18. Which environment is called as semi dynamic?

A. Environment does not change with the passage of time
B. Agent performance changes
C. Environment does not change with the passage of time, but Agent

performance changes
D. Environment will be changed

View Answer

Ans : C

Explanation: If the environment does not change with the passage of time, but the agent performance changes by time.

19. Which technology uses miniaturized accelerometers and gyroscopes?

A. Sensors
B. MEMS
C. Actuators
D. Agent Function

View Answer

Ans : B

Explanation: Micro ElectroMechanical System uses miniaturized accelerometers and gyroscopes and is used to produce actuators.

Things I do for LOVE

20. What can operate over the joint state space?

A. Decision-making algorithm
B. conditional algortihm
C. Complex algorithm
D. None of the Above

View Answer

Ans : A

Explanation: Decision-making and learning algorithms can operate over the joint state space and thereby serve to implement and used to improve the computational activities.

11. Which of the following is not a Characteristics of Expert Systems?

A. Understandable
B. Highly responsive
C. Unreliable
D. High performance

View Answer

Ans : C

Explanation: Unreliable is not Characteristics of Expert Systems.

12. which of the following is Capabilities of Expert Systems?

A. Possessing human capabilities
B. Suggesting alternative options to a problem
C. Refining their own knowledge
D. Substituting human decision makers

View Answer

Ans : B

Explanation: Suggesting alternative options to a problem is Capabilities of Expert Systems.

13. how many Components of Knowledge Base are there?

A. 2
B. 3
C. 4
D. 5

View Answer

Ans : A

Explanation: The knowledge base of an ES is a store of both, factual and heuristic knowledge.

Things I do for LOVE

14. Which of the following is incorrect Expert Systems Limitations?

A. Limitations of the technology
B. Difficult knowledge acquisition
C. Easy to maintain
D. High development costs

View Answer

Ans : C

Explanation: Easy to maintain is incorrect Expert Systems Limitations.

15. An AI system developed by Daniel Bobrow to read and solve algebra word problems.

A. SHRDLU
B. SIMD
C. BACON
D. STUDENT

View Answer
Ans : D

Explanation: Students - An AI system developed by Daniel Bobrow to read and solve algebra word problems.

16. MCC is investigating the improvement of the relationship between people and computers through a technology called _____

A. computer-aided design
B. human factors
C. parallel processing
D. None of the Above

View Answer
Ans : B

Explanation: MCC is investigating the improvement of the relationship between people and computers through a technology called human factors.

17. Which of the following applications include in the Strategic Computing Program?

A. battle management
B. autonomous system
C. pilot's associate
D. All of the above

View Answer
Ans : D

Explanation: battle management, autonomous systems, pilot's associate are application of Strategic Computing Program.

18. A_____is nothing but an expert system without knowledge base.

A. Tools
B. shell
C. Expert System
D. knowledge

View Answer
Ans : B

Explanation: A shell is nothing but an expert system without knowledge base.

Things I do for LOVE

19. Which of the following strategies used by Inference Engine?

A. Forward Chaining
B. Block Chaining
C. Stable Chaining
D. Both A and B

View Answer

Ans : A

Explanation: Forward Chaining and Backward Chaining strategies are used in Inference Engine.

20. Data, information, and past experience combined together are termed as_____.

A. Inference
B. Acquisition
C. vision
D. knowledge

View Answer

Ans : D

Explanation: Data, information and past experience combined together are termed as knowledge.

Things I do for LOVE

1. An Artificial Intelligence system developed by Terry A. Winograd to permit an interactive dialogue about a domain he called blocks-world.

- **SIMD**
- **STUDENT**
- **SHRDLU**
- **BACON**

View Answer

SHRDLU

2. What is Artificial intelligence?

- **Programming with your own intelligence**
- **Putting your intelligence into Computer**
- **Making a Machine intelligent**

Answer: (sqrt x)

Explanation: In LISP programming, the square root of any variable x is entered as (sqrt x).

In a functional industrial robot unit, typically, how many degrees of freedom would the robot have?

(A). 6

(B). 7

(C). 8

(D). 5

MCQ Answer is: a

Which of the following basic parts of a robot unit would comprise the computer circuitry that could be programmed to determine which of the following the robot would do?

(A). sensor

(B). end effector

(C). arm

(D). controller

MCQ Answer is: d

Things I do for LOVE

Which of the following having the nearest meanings to the rotational motion of a robot arm?

(A). swivel

(B). axle

(C). retrograde

(D). roll

MCQ Answer is: d

Robotics Institute in the USA is located at?

(A). SRI

(B). MIT

(C). RAND

(D). CMU

MCQ Answer is: d

If we are working on LISP, the function returns t if <object> is a “cons” cell and nil otherwise …….

(A). (cons <object>)

(B). (cous = <object>)

(C). (eq <object>)

(D). (consp <object>)

MCQ Answer is: d

Which of the following is the exact name for information sent from robot sensors to controllers of the robot?

(A). temperature

(B). pressure

(C). feedback

(D). signal

MCQ Answer is: c

Things I do for LOVE

Which of the following premises is least likely to include operational robots?

(A). Car showroom

(B). private homes

(C). hospitals

(D). factory

MCQ Answer is: b

PROLOG was developed in?

(A). 1971

(B). 1972

(C). 1973

(D). 1974

MCQ Answer is: B

A team of researchers at the University of Marseilles developed PROLOG. Who was the head of this team?

(A). John McCarthy

(B). Niklaus Wirth

(C). Seymour Papert

(D). Alain Colmerauer

MCQ Answer is: a

The number of moveable joints in the base, the arm, and the end effectors of the robot decides which of the following?

(A). operational limits

(B). payload capacity

(C). degrees of freedom

(D). flexibility

MCQ Answer is: a

Things I do for LOVE

Which of the following is the exact name for space inside that a robot unit operates?

(A). environment

(B). spatial base

(C). work envelope

(D). exclusion zone

MCQ Answer is: c

Which of the following refers to the usage of compressed gasses to drive the robot device?

(A). photosensitive

(B). hydraulic

(C). piezoelectric

(D). pneumatic

MCQ Answer is: d

Which of the following statements are most correct with regard to the physics of power systems used to operate robots?

(A). hydraulics includes the compression of liquids

(B). hydraulics includes the compression of air

(C). chemical batteries produce AC power

(D). pneumatics involve the compression of air

MCQ Answer is: d

The original LISP machines produced by both Symbolics and LMI are based on done at which of the following research centers?

(A). CMU

(B). RAMD

(C). Stanford University

(D). MIT

MCQ Answer is: d

Things I do for LOVE

Which of the following statement is correct about the implementation of robotic systems?

(A). robotics could prevent a business from ending

(B). implementation of robots can create new jobs for a business

(C). implementation of robots can save existing jobs for a business

(D). All of these

MCQ Answer is: d

Which of the following is not the advantage of a robotics implementation program?

(A). Quality of manufactured things can be better

(B). Robots work constantly around the clock

(C). Low costs for hardware and software

(D). Decreased company cost for worker fringe advantages

MCQ Answer is: c

Which of the following “laws” is Asimov’s first and most significant robotics law?

(A). robot events must never result in damage to the robot

(B). robots must make a business a more profitable business

(C). robots must obey the directions given by humans

(D). robots must never take actions harmful to persons

MCQ Answer is: d

Decision support programs are the programs that are specially designed to help managers make which of the following decisions.

(A). budget projections

(B). business decisions

(C). visual presentations

(D). vacation schedules

MCQ Answer is: b

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In a rule-based system, Which of the following is the form of the procedural domain?

(A). rule interpreters

(B). production rules

(C). meta-rules

(D). control rules

MCQ Answer is: b

If a robot can change its own trajectory in response to external conditions, we can say it?

(A). open loop

(B). mobile

(C). intelligent

(D). non-servo

MCQ Answer is: c

Which of the following is not among the 5 basic parts of a robot?

(A). controller

(B). end effectors

(C). peripheral tools

(D). drive

MCQ Answer is: c

1. An Artificial Intelligence system developed by Terry A. Winograd to permit an interactive dialogue about a domain he called blocks-world.

- SIMD
- STUDENT
- SHRDLU
- BACON

View Answer

SHRDLU

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2. What is Artificial intelligence?

- Programming with your own intelligence
- Putting your intelligence into Computer
- Making a Machine intelligent
- Playing a Game

View Answer

Artificial intelligence is Making a Machine intelligent

3. DARPA, the agency that has funded a great deal of American Artificial Intelligence research, is part of the Department of:

- Education

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Artificial Intelligence Questions & Answers – Online Search Agent

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1. Which search agent operates by interleaving computation and action?
a) Offline search
b) Online search
c) Breadth-first search
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View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: In online search, it will first take an action and then observes the environment.

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2. What is called an exploration problem?
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c) Only actions are known to agent
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Explanation: Online search is a necessary idea for an exploration problem where the states and actions are unknown to the agent.

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Explanation: None.

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6. Which of the following algorithm is online search algorithm?
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c) Hill-climbing search algorithm
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Explanation: Hill-climbing search algorithm will have only current state in memory, So it is an online search algorithm.

7. Which search algorithm will use limited amount of memory?
a) RBFS
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Things I do for LOVE

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Artificial Intelligence Questions & Answers – Agent Architecture

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This set of Artificial Intelligence Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on "Agent Architecture".

1. Which depends on the percepts and actions available to the agent?
a) Agent

b) Sensor
c) Design problem
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: The design problem depends on the percepts and actions available to the agent, the goals that the agent's behavior should satisfy.

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2. Which were built in such a way that humans had to supply the inputs and interpret the outputs?
a) Agents
b) AI system
c) Sensor
d) Actuators
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: AI systems were built in such a way that humans had to supply the inputs and interpret the outputs.

3. Which technology uses miniaturized accelerometers and gyroscopes?
a) Sensors
b) Actuators
c) MEMS
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: Micro ElectroMechanical System uses miniaturized accelerometers and gyroscopes and is used to produce actuators.

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4. What is used for tracking uncertain events?
a) Filtering algorithm
b) Sensors
c) Actuators
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Filtering algorithm is used for tracking uncertain events because in this the real perception is involved.

5. What is not represented by using propositional logic?
a) Objects
b) Relations
c) Both Objects & Relations
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: Objects and relations are not represented by using propositional logic explicitly.

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6. Which functions are used as preferences over state history?
a) Award
b) Reward
c) Explicit

d) Implicit
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Reward functions may be that preferences over states are really compared from preferences over state histories.

7. Which kind of agent architecture should an agent an use?
a) Relaxed
b) Logic
c) Relational
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: Because an agent may experience any kind of situation, So that an agent should use all kinds of architecture.

8. Specify the agent architecture name that is used to capture all kinds of actions.
a) Complex
b) Relational
c) Hybrid
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: A complete agent must be able to do anything by using hybrid architecture.

9. Which agent enables the deliberation about the computational entities and actions?
a) Hybrid
b) Reflective
c) Relational
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Because it enables the agent to capture within itself.

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10. What can operate over the joint state space?
a) Decision-making algorithm
b) Learning algorithm
c) Complex algorithm
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Answer: d
Explanation: Decision-making and learning algorithms can operate over the joint state space and thereby serve to implement and used to improve the computational activities.

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Explanation: Because an agent may experience any kind of situation, So that an agent should use all kinds of architecture.

8. Specify the agent architecture name that is used to capture all kinds of actions.
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Explanation: A complete agent must be able to do anything by using hybrid architecture.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions & Answers – Agent Architecture

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Artificial Intelligence Questions & Answers – Environments

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1. What is the action of task environment in artificial intelligence?
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Explanation: Task environments will pose a problem and rational agent will find the solution for the posed problem.

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2. What is the expansion if PEAS in task environment?
a) Peer, Environment, Actuators, Sense
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c) Performance, Environment, Actuators, Sensors
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Answer: c
Explanation: Task environment will contain PEAS which is used to perform the action independently.

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3. What kind of observing environments are present in artificial intelligence?
a) Partial
b) Fully
c) Learning
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View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: Partial and fully observable environments are present in artificial intelligence.

4. What kind of environment is strategic in artificial intelligence?
a) Deterministic
b) Rational
c) Partial
d) Stochastic
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: If the environment is deterministic except for the action of other agent is called deterministic.

5. What kind of environment is crossword puzzle?
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b) Task environment
c) Actuators
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View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: In PEAS, Where P stands for performance measure which is always included in task environment.

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10. Which is used to provide the feedback to the learning element?
a) Critic
b) Actuators
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d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: The learning element gets the feedback from the critic which is presented in the environment on how the agent is doing.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions & Answers – Environments

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This set of Artificial Intelligence Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “Environments”.

1. What is the action of task environment in artificial intelligence?
a) Problem
b) Solution
c) Agent
d) Observation
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Task environments will pose a problem and rational agent will find the solution for the posed problem.

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2. What is the expansion if PEAS in task environment?
a) Peer, Environment, Actuators, Sense
b) Perceiving, Environment, Actuators, Sensors
c) Performance, Environment, Actuators, Sensors
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: Task environment will contain PEAS which is used to perform the action independently.

3. What kind of observing environments are present in artificial intelligence?
a) Partial
b) Fully
c) Learning
d) Both Partial & Fully
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: Partial and fully observable environments are present in artificial intelligence.

4. What kind of environment is strategic in artificial intelligence?
a) Deterministic
b) Rational
c) Partial
d) Stochastic
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: If the environment is deterministic except for the action of other agent is called deterministic.

5. What kind of environment is crossword puzzle?
a) Static
b) Dynamic
c) Semi Dynamic
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: As the problem in crossword puzzle are posed at beginning itself, So it is static.
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6. What kind of behavior does the stochastic environment posses?
a) Local
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d) Primary
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Stochastic behavior are rational because it avoids the pitfall of predictability.

7. Which is used to select the particular environment to run the agent?
a) Environment creator
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Answer: b
Explanation: None.

8. Which environment is called as semi dynamic?
a) Environment does not change with the passage of time
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c) Environment will be changed

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Problem Solving

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1. What is the main task of a problem-solving agent?
a) Solve the given problem and reach to goal
b) To find out which sequence of action will get it to the goal state
c) All of the mentioned
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: The problem-solving agents are one of the goal-based agents.

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2. What is state space?
a) The whole problem
b) Your Definition to a problem
c) Problem you design
d) Representing your problem with variable and parameter
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: Because state space is mostly concerned with a problem, when you try to solve a problem, we have to design a mathematical structure to the problem, which can only be through variables and parameters. eg. You have given a 4-gallon jug and another 3-gallon jug. Neither has measuring marker on it. You have to fill the jugs with water. How can you get exactly 2 gallons of water in to 4 gallons. Here the state space can defined as set of ordered pairs integers(x,y), such that x=0,1,2,3 or 4 and y=0,1,2 or 3; X represents the number of gallons in 4 gallon jug and y represents the quantity of water in the 3-gallon jug.

3. The problem-solving agent with several immediate options of unknown value can decide what to do by just examining different possible sequences of actions that lead to states of known value, and then choosing the best sequence. This process of looking for such a sequence is called Search.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Refer to the definition of problem-solving agent.

4. A search algorithm takes _____ as an input and returns _____ as an output.
a) Input, output
b) Problem, solution
c) Solution, problem
d) Parameters, sequence of actions
View Answer

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Answer: b
Explanation: A search algorithm takes input as a problem and returns a solution to the problem as an output.

5. A problem in a search space is defined by one of these state.
a) Initial state
b) Last state
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d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: A problem has four components initial state, goal test, set of actions, path cost.
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Explanation: The most common formulation for actions uses a successor function. Given a particular state x, SUCCESSOR-FN(x) returns a set of (action, successor) ordered pairs, where each action is one of the legal actions in state x and each successor is a state that can be reached from x by applying the action.

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8. The process of removing detail from a given state representation is called _____
a) Extraction
b) Abstraction
c) Information Retrieval
d) Mining of data
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: The process of removing detail from a representation is called abstraction.

9. A problem solving approach works well for _____
a) 8-Puzzle problem
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10. The _____ is a touring problem in which each city must be visited exactly once. The aim is to find the shortest tour.
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b) Travelling Salesman problem
c) Map coloring problem
d) Depth first search traversal on a given map represented as a graph
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Refer the TSP problem.

11. Web Crawler is a/an _____
a) Intelligent goal-based agent
b) Problem-solving agent
c) Simple reflex agent
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Answer: a
Explanation: Web Crawling is type of search for a relevant document from given seed documents. Focused crawlers exists, helps to improvise the search efficiency.

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Answer: c
Explanation: When you are trying to solve a problem, you should design how to get a step-by-step solution with constraints condition to your problem, e.g Chess board problem.

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14. Which search method takes less memory?
a) Depth-First Search
b) Breadth-First search
c) Linear Search
d) Optimal search
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Depth-First Search takes less memory since only the nodes on the current path are stored, but in Breadth First Search, all of the tree that has generated must be stored.

15. Which is the best way to go for Game playing problem?
a) Linear approach
b) Heuristic approach (Some knowledge is stored)
c) Random approach

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Answer: b
Explanation: We use a Heuristic approach, as it will find out brute force computation, looking at hundreds of thousands of positions. e.g Chess competition between Human and AI based Computer.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Problem Solving

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1. What is the main task of a problem-solving agent?
a) Solve the given problem and reach to goal
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Answer: c
Explanation: The problem-solving agents are one of the goal-based agents.
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2. What is state space?
a) The whole problem
b) Your Definition to a problem
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Answer: d
Explanation: Because state space is mostly concerned with a problem, when you try to solve a problem, we have to design a mathematical structure to the problem, which can only be through variables and parameters. eg. You have given a 4-gallon jug and another 3-gallon jug. Neither has measuring marker on it. You have to fill the jugs with water. How can you get exactly 2 gallons of water in to 4 gallons. Here the state space can defined as set of ordered pairs integers(x,y), such that x=0,1,2,3 or 4 and y=0,1,2 or 3; X represents the number of gallons in 4 gallon jug and y represents the quantity of water in the 3-gallon jug.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Problem Solving

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View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: A solution to a problem is a path from the initial state to a goal state. Solution quality is measured by the path cost function, and an optimal solution has the lowest path cost among all solutions.

8. The process of removing detail from a given state representation is called _____
a) Extraction
b) Abstraction
c) Information Retrieval
d) Mining of data
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: The process of removing detail from a representation is called abstraction.

9. A problem solving approach works well for _____
a) 8-Puzzle problem
b) 8-queen problem
c) Finding a optimal path from a given source to a destination
d) Mars Hover (Robot Navigation)
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Answer: d
Explanation: Problem-solving approach works well for toy problems and real-world problems.

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10. The _____ is a touring problem in which each city must be visited exactly once. The aim is to find the shortest tour.
a) Finding shortest path between a source and a destination
b) Travelling Salesman problem
c) Map coloring problem
d) Depth first search traversal on a given map represented as a graph
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Refer the TSP problem.

11. Web Crawler is a/an _____
a) Intelligent goal-based agent
b) Problem-solving agent
c) Simple reflex agent
d) Model based agent
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Web Crawling is type of search for a relevant document from given seed documents. Focused crawlers exists, helps to improvise the search efficiency.

12. What is the major component/components for measuring the performance of problem solving?
a) Completeness
b) Optimality
c) Time and Space complexity
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

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Answer: d
Explanation: For best performance consideration of all component is necessary.

13. A production rule consists of _____
a) A set of Rule
b) A sequence of steps
c) Set of Rule & sequence of steps
d) Arbitrary representation to problem
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: When you are trying to solve a problem, you should design how to get a step-by-step solution with constraints condition to your problem, e.g Chess board problem.

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14. Which search method takes less memory?
a) Depth-First Search
b) Breadth-First search
c) Linear Search
d) Optimal search
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Depth-First Search takes less memory since only the nodes on the current path are stored, but in Breadth First Search, all of the tree that has generated must be stored.

15. Which is the best way to go for Game playing problem?
a) Linear approach
b) Heuristic approach (Some knowledge is stored)
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Answer: b
Explanation: We use a Heuristic approach, as it will find out brute force computation, looking at hundreds of thousands of positions. e.g Chess competition between Human and AI based Computer.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Problem Solving

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a) Solve the given problem and reach to goal
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c) All of the mentioned
d) None of the mentioned
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Answer: c
Explanation: The problem-solving agents are one of the goal-based agents.

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2. What is state space?
a) The whole problem
b) Your Definition to a problem
c) Problem you design
d) Representing your problem with variable and parameter
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Answer: d
Explanation: Because state space is mostly concerned with a problem, when you try to solve a problem, we have to design a mathematical structure to the problem, which can only be through variables and parameters. eg. You have given a 4-gallon jug and another 3-gallon jug. Neither has measuring marker on it. You have to fill the jugs with water. How can you get exactly 2 gallons of water in to 4 gallons. Here the state space can defined as set of ordered pairs integers(x,y), such that x=0,1,2,3 or 4 and y=0,1,2 or 3; X represents the number of gallons in 4 gallon jug and y represents the quantity of water in the 3-gallon jug.

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b) Problem, solution
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b) Last state
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Explanation: A problem has four components initial state, goal test, set of actions, path cost.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions & Answers – Uninformed Search Strategy

This set of Artificial Intelligence Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “Uninformed Search Strategy”.

1. Which search strategy is also called as blind search?
a) Uninformed search
b) Informed search
c) Simple reflex search
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: In blind search, We can search the states without having any additional information. So uninformed search method is blind search.

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2. How many types are available in uninformed search method?
a) 3
b) 4
c) 5
d) 6
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Answer: c
Explanation: The five types of uninformed search method are Breadth-first, Uniform-cost, Depth-first, Depth-limited and Bidirectional search.

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3. Which search is implemented with an empty first-in-first-out queue?
a) Depth-first search
b) Breadth-first search
c) Bidirectional search
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Because of FIFO queue, it will assure that the nodes that are visited first will be expanded first.

4. When is breadth-first search is optimal?
a) When there is less number of nodes
b) When all step costs are equal
c) When all step costs are unequal
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Because it always expands the shallowest unexpanded node.

5. How many successors are generated in backtracking search?
a) 1
b) 2
c) 3
d) 4
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Each partially expanded node remembers which successor to generate next because of these conditions, it uses less memory.

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6. What is the space complexity of Depth-first search?
a) O(b)
b) O(bl)
c) O(m)
d) O(bm)
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: O(bm) is the space complexity where b is the branching factor and m is the maximum depth of the search tree.

7. How many parts does a problem consists of?
a) 1
b) 2
c) 3
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Answer: d
Explanation: The four parts of the problem are initial state, set of actions, goal test and path cost.

8. Which algorithm is used to solve any kind of problem?
a) Breadth-first algorithm
b) Tree algorithm
c) Bidirectional search algorithm
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Tree algorithm is used because specific variants of the algorithm embed different strategies.

9. Which search algorithm imposes a fixed depth limit on nodes?
a) Depth-limited search
b) Depth-first search
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View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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10. Which search implements stack operation for searching the states?
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Explanation: In blind search, We can search the states without having any additional information. So uninformed search method is blind search.

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2. How many types are available in uninformed search method?
a) 3
b) 4

c) 5
d) 6
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Answer: c
Explanation: The five types of uninformed search method are Breadth-first, Uniform-cost, Depth-first, Depth-limited and Bidirectional search.

3. Which search is implemented with an empty first-in-first-out queue?
a) Depth-first search
b) Breadth-first search
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d) None of the mentioned
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Answer: b
Explanation: Because of FIFO queue, it will assure that the nodes that are visited first will be expanded first.

4. When is breadth-first search is optimal?
a) When there is less number of nodes
b) When all step costs are equal
c) When all step costs are unequal
d) None of the mentioned
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Answer: b
Explanation: Because it always expands the shallowest unexpanded node.

5. How many successors are generated in backtracking search?
a) 1
b) 2
c) 3
d) 4
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Each partially expanded node remembers which successor to generate next because of these conditions, it uses less memory.

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6. What is the space complexity of Depth-first search?
a) O(b)
b) O(bl)
c) O(m)
d) O(bm)
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: O(bm) is the space complexity where b is the branching factor and m is the maximum depth of the search tree.

7. How many parts does a problem consists of?
a) 1
b) 2
c) 3
d) 4
View Answer

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Answer: d
Explanation: The four parts of the problem are initial state, set of actions, goal test and path cost.

8. Which algorithm is used to solve any kind of problem?
a) Breadth-first algorithm
b) Tree algorithm
c) Bidirectional search algorithm
d) None of the mentioned
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Answer: b
Explanation: Tree algorithm is used because specific variants of the algorithm embed different strategies.

9. Which search algorithm imposes a fixed depth limit on nodes?
a) Depth-limited search
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Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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10. Which search implements stack operation for searching the states?
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Answer: b
Explanation: It implements stack operation because it always expands the deepest node in the current tree.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions & Answers – Uninformed Search Strategy

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This set of Artificial Intelligence Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “Uninformed Search Strategy”.

1. Which search strategy is also called as blind search?
a) Uninformed search
b) Informed search
c) Simple reflex search
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: In blind search, We can search the states without having any additional information. So uninformed search method is blind search.

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2. How many types are available in uninformed search method?
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Explanation: It implements stack operation because it always expands the deepest node in the current tree.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Uninformed Search and Exploration

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This set of Artificial Intelligence Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “Uninformed Search and Exploration”.

1. What is the general term of Blind searching?
a) Informed Search
b) Uninformed Search
c) Informed & Unformed Search
d) Heuristic Search
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: In case of uninformed search no additional information except the problem definition is given.

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2. Strategies that know whether one non-goal state is “more promising” than another are called _____
a) Informed & Unformed Search
b) Unformed Search
c) Heuristic & Unformed Search
d) Informed & Heuristic Search
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: Strategies that know whether one non-goal state is “more promising” than another are called informed search or heuristic search strategies.

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3. Which of the following is/are Uninformed Search technique/techniques?
a) Breadth First Search (BFS)
b) Depth First Search (DFS)
c) Bidirectional Search
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: Several uninformed search techniques includes BFS, DFS, Uniform-cost, Depth-limited, Bidirectional search etc.

4. Which data structure conveniently used to implement BFS?
a) Stacks
b) Queues
c) Priority Queues
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Queue is the most convenient data structure, but memory used to store nodes can be reduced by using circular queues.

5. Which data structure conveniently used to implement DFS?
a) Stacks

b) Queues
c) Priority Queues
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: DFS requires node to be expanded the one most recent visited, hence stack is convenient to implement.

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6. The time and space complexity of BFS is (For time and space complexity problems consider b as branching factor and d as depth of the search tree.)
a) O(bd+1) and O(bd+1)
b) O(b2) and O(d2)
c) O(d2) and O(b2)
d) O(d2) and O(d2)
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: We consider a hypothetical state space where every state has b successors. The root of the search tree generates b nodes at the first level, each of which generates b more nodes, for a total of b2 at the second level. Each of these generates b more nodes, yielding b3 nodes at the third level, and so on. Now suppose that the solution is at depth d. In the worst case, we would expand all but the last node at level d (since the goal itself is not expanded), generating bd+1- b nodes at level d+1.

7. Breadth-first search is not optimal when all step costs are equal, because it always expands the shallowest unexpanded node.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Breadth-first search is optimal when all step costs are equal, because it always expands the shallowest unexpanded node. If the solution exists in shallowest node no irrelevant nodes are expanded.

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8. uniform-cost search expands the node n with the _____
a) Lowest path cost
b) Heuristic cost
c) Highest path cost
d) Average path cost
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Uniform-cost search expands the node n with the lowest path cost. Note that if all step costs are equal, this is identical to breadth-first search.

9. Depth-first search always expands the _____ node in the current fringe of the search tree.
a) Shallowest
b) Child node
c) Deepest
d) Minimum cost
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: Depth-first search always expands the deepest/leaf node in the current fringe of the search tree.

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10. Breadth-first search always expands the _____ node in the current fringe of the search tree.
a) Shallowest
b) Child node
c) Deepest
d) Minimum cost
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Breadth-first search always expands the shallowest node in the current fringe of the search tree. Traversal is performed level wise.

11. Optimality of BFS is _____
a) When there is less number of nodes
b) When all step costs are equal
c) When all step costs are unequal
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: It always expands the shallowest unexpanded node.

12. LIFO is _____ where as FIFO is _____
a) Stack, Queue
b) Queue, Stack
c) Priority Queue, Stack
d) Stack. Priority Queue
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: LIFO is last in first out – Stack. FIFO is first in first out – Queue.

13. When the environment of an agent is partially observable in search space following problem/problems could occur.
a) Sensorless problems: If the agent has no sensors at all, then (as far as it knows) it could be in one of several possible initial states, and each action might therefore lead to one of several possible successor states
b) Contingency problems: If the environment is partially observable or if actions are uncertain, then the agent's percepts provide new information after each action. Each possible percept defines a contingency that must be planned for. A problem is called adversarial if the uncertainty is caused by the actions of another agent
c) Exploration problems: When the states and actions of the environment are unknown, the agent must act to discover them. Exploration problems can be viewed as an extreme case of contingency problems
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

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14. For general graph, how one can get rid of repeated states?
a) By maintaining a list of visited vertices
b) By maintaining a list of traversed edges
c) By maintaining a list of non-visited vertices
d) By maintaining a list of non-traversed edges
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Other techniques are costly.

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15. DFS is _____ efficient and BFS is _____ efficient.
a) Space, Time
b) Time, Space
c) Time, Time
d) Space, Space
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

16. The main idea of Bidirectional search is to reduce the time complexity by searching two way simultaneously from start node and another from goal node.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: The idea behind bidirectional search is to run two simultaneous searches-one forward from the initial state and the other backward from the goal, stopping when the two searches meet in the middle. The motivation is that bd/2 + bd/2 is much less than bd.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Uninformed Search and Exploration

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Uninformed Search and Exploration

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This set of Artificial Intelligence Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “Uninformed Search and Exploration”.

1. What is the general term of Blind searching?
a) Informed Search
b) Uninformed Search
c) Informed & Unformed Search
d) Heuristic Search
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: In case of uninformed search no additional information except the problem definition is given.

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2. Strategies that know whether one non-goal state is “more promising” than another are called _____
a) Informed & Unformed Search
b) Unformed Search
c) Heuristic & Unformed Search
d) Informed & Heuristic Search
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: Strategies that know whether one non-goal state is “more promising” than another are called informed search or heuristic search strategies.

3. Which of the following is/are Uninformed Search technique/techniques?
a) Breadth First Search (BFS)
b) Depth First Search (DFS)
c) Bidirectional Search
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: Several uninformed search techniques includes BFS, DFS, Uniform-cost, Depth-limited, Bidirectional search etc.

4. Which data structure conveniently used to implement BFS?
a) Stacks
b) Queues
c) Priority Queues

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d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Queue is the most convenient data structure, but memory used to store nodes can be reduced by using circular queues.

5. Which data structure conveniently used to implement DFS?
a) Stacks
b) Queues
c) Priority Queues
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: DFS requires node to be expanded the one most recent visited, hence stack is convenient to implement.

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6. The time and space complexity of BFS is (For time and space complexity problems consider b as branching factor and d as depth of the search tree.)
a) O(bd+1) and O(bd+1)
b) O(b2) and O(d2)
c) O(d2) and O(b2)
d) O(d2) and O(d2)
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: We consider a hypothetical state space where every state has b successors. The root of the search tree generates b nodes at the first level, each of which generates b more nodes, for a total of b2 at the second level. Each of these generates b more nodes, yielding b3 nodes at the third level, and so on. Now suppose that the solution is at depth d. In the worst case, we would expand all but the last node at level d (since the goal itself is not expanded), generating bd+1- b nodes at level d+1.

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7. Breadth-first search is not optimal when all step costs are equal, because it always expands the shallowest unexpanded node.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Breadth-first search is optimal when all step costs are equal, because it always expands the shallowest unexpanded node. If the solution exists in shallowest node no irrelevant nodes are expanded.

8. uniform-cost search expands the node n with the _____
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View Answer

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a) Shallowest
b) Child node

c) Deepest
d) Minimum cost
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: Depth-first search always expands the deepest/leaf node in the current fringe of the search tree.

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10. Breadth-first search always expands the _____ node in the current fringe of the search tree.
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b) Child node
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d) Minimum cost
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Breadth-first search always expands the shallowest node in the current fringe of the search tree. Traversal is performed level wise.

11. Optimality of BFS is _____
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c) When all step costs are unequal
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View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: It always expands the shallowest unexpanded node.

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12. LIFO is _____ where as FIFO is _____
a) Stack, Queue
b) Queue, Stack
c) Priority Queue, Stack
d) Stack. Priority Queue
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: LIFO is last in first out – Stack. FIFO is first in first out – Queue.

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Answer: d
Explanation: None.

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View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Other techniques are costly.

15. DFS is _____ efficient and BFS is _____ efficient.
a) Space, Time
b) Time, Space
c) Time, Time
d) Space, Space
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Answer: a
Explanation: None.

16. The main idea of Bidirectional search is to reduce the time complexity by searching two way simultaneously from start node and another from goal node.
a) True
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Answer: a
Explanation: The idea behind bidirectional search is to run two simultaneous searches-one forward from the initial state and the other backward from the goal, stopping when the two searches meet in the middle. The motivation is that bd/2 + bd/2 is much less than bd.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Uninformed Search and Exploration

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1. What is the general term of Blind searching?
a) Informed Search
b) Uninformed Search
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Answer: b
Explanation: In case of uninformed search no additional information except the problem definition is given.

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2. Strategies that know whether one non-goal state is “more promising” than another are called _____
a) Informed & Unformed Search
b) Unformed Search
c) Heuristic & Unformed Search
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View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: Strategies that know whether one non-goal state is “more promising” than another are called informed search or heuristic search strategies.

3. Which of the following is/are Uninformed Search technique/techniques?
a) Breadth First Search (BFS)
b) Depth First Search (DFS)
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d) All of the mentioned
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Answer: d
Explanation: Several uninformed search techniques includes BFS, DFS, Uniform-cost, Depth-limited, Bidirectional search etc.

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4. Which data structure conveniently used to implement BFS?
a) Stacks
b) Queues
c) Priority Queues
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Queue is the most convenient data structure, but memory used to store nodes can be reduced by using circular queues.

5. Which data structure conveniently used to implement DFS?
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b) Queues
c) Priority Queues
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Answer: a
Explanation: DFS requires node to be expanded the one most recent visited, hence stack is convenient to implement.

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6. The time and space complexity of BFS is (For time and space complexity problems consider b as branching factor and d as depth of the search tree.)
a) O(bd+1) and O(bd+1)
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Answer: a
Explanation: We consider a hypothetical state space where every state has b successors. The root of the search tree generates b nodes at the first level, each of which generates b more nodes, for a total of b2 at the second level. Each of these generates b more nodes, yielding b3 nodes at the third level, and so on. Now suppose that the solution is at depth d. In the worst case, we would expand all but the last node at level d (since the goal itself is not expanded), generating bd+1- b nodes at level d+1.

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7. Breadth-first search is not optimal when all step costs are equal, because it always expands the shallowest unexpanded node.
a) True
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View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Breadth-first search is optimal when all step costs are equal, because it always expands the shallowest unexpanded node. If the solution exists in shallowest node no irrelevant nodes are expanded.

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c) Deepest
d) Minimum cost
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: Depth-first search always expands the deepest/leaf node in the current fringe of the search tree.
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View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Breadth-first search always expands the shallowest node in the current fringe of the search tree. Traversal is performed level wise.

11. Optimality of BFS is _____
a) When there is less number of nodes
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c) When all step costs are unequal
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View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: It always expands the shallowest unexpanded node.

12. LIFO is _____ where as FIFO is _____
a) Stack, Queue
b) Queue, Stack
c) Priority Queue, Stack
d) Stack. Priority Queue
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: LIFO is last in first out – Stack. FIFO is first in first out – Queue.

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Answer: d
Explanation: None.
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14. For general graph, how one can get rid of repeated states?
a) By maintaining a list of visited vertices
b) By maintaining a list of traversed edges
c) By maintaining a list of non-visited vertices
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View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Other techniques are costly.

15. DFS is _____ efficient and BFS is _____ efficient.
a) Space, Time
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View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

16. The main idea of Bidirectional search is to reduce the time complexity by searching two way simultaneously from start node and another from goal node.
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Explanation: The idea behind bidirectional search is to run two simultaneous searches-one forward from the initial state and the other backward from the goal, stopping when the two searches meet in the middle. The motivation is that bd/2 + bd/2 is much less than bd.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Uninformed Search and Exploration

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This set of Artificial Intelligence Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “Uninformed Search and Exploration”.

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View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: In case of uninformed search no additional information except the problem definition is given.

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2. Strategies that know whether one non-goal state is “more promising” than another are called _____
a) Informed & Unformed Search
b) Unformed Search
c) Heuristic & Unformed Search
d) Informed & Heuristic Search
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: Strategies that know whether one non-goal state is “more promising” than another are called informed search or heuristic search strategies.

3. Which of the following is/are Uninformed Search technique/techniques?
a) Breadth First Search (BFS)
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Answer: d
Explanation: Several uninformed search techniques includes BFS, DFS, Uniform-cost, Depth-limited, Bidirectional search etc.

4. Which data structure conveniently used to implement BFS?
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b) Queues
c) Priority Queues
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Answer: b
Explanation: Queue is the most convenient data structure, but memory used to store nodes can be reduced by using circular queues.

5. Which data structure conveniently used to implement DFS?
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c) Priority Queues
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Answer: a
Explanation: DFS requires node to be expanded the one most recent visited, hence stack is convenient to implement.

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6. The time and space complexity of BFS is (For time and space complexity problems consider b as branching factor and d as depth of the search tree.)
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Explanation: We consider a hypothetical state space where every state has b successors. The root of the search tree generates b nodes at the first level, each of which generates b more nodes, for a total of b2 at the second level. Each of these generates b more nodes, yielding b3 nodes at the third level, and so on. Now suppose that the solution is at depth d. In the worst case, we would expand all but the last node at level d (since the goal itself is not expanded), generating bd+1- b nodes at level d+1.

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Answer: d
Explanation: None.

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View Answer

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Artificial Intelligence Questions & Answers – Informed Search Strategy

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This set of Artificial Intelligence Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “Informed Search Strategy”.

1. What is the other name of informed search strategy?
a) Simple search
b) Heuristic search
c) Online search
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: A key point of informed search strategy is heuristic function, So it is called as heuristic function.

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2. How many types of informed search method are in artificial intelligence?
a) 1
b) 2
c) 3
d) 4
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: The four types of informed search method are best-first search, Greedy best-first search, A* search and memory bounded heuristic search.

3. Which search uses the problem specific knowledge beyond the definition of the problem?
a) Informed search
b) Depth-first search
c) Breadth-first search

d) Uninformed search
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Informed search can solve the problem beyond the function definition, So does it can find the solution more efficiently.

4. Which function will select the lowest expansion node at first for evaluation?
a) Greedy best-first search
b) Best-first search
c) Depth-first search
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: The lowest expansion node is selected because the evaluation measures distance to the goal.

5. What is the heuristic function of greedy best-first search?
a) f(n) != h(n)
b) f(n) < h(n)
c) f(n) = h(n)
d) f(n) > h(n)
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: None.

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6. Which search uses only the linear space for searching?
a) Best-first search
b) Recursive best-first search
c) Depth-first search
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Recursive best-first search will mimic the operation of standard best-first search, but using only the linear space.

7. Which method is used to search better by learning?
a) Best-first search
b) Depth-first search
c) Metalevel state space
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: This search strategy will help to problem solving efficiency by using learning.

8. Which search is complete and optimal when h(n) is consistent?
a) Best-first search
b) Depth-first search
c) Both Best-first & Depth-first search
d) A* search
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

9. Which is used to improve the performance of heuristic search?
a) Quality of nodes
b) Quality of heuristic function
c) Simple form of nodes
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Good heuristic can be constructed by relaxing the problem, So the performance of heuristic search can be improved.

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10. Which search method will expand the node that is closest to the goal?
a) Best-first search
b) Greedy best-first search
c) A* search
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Because of using greedy best-first search, It will quickly lead to the solution of the problem.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions & Answers – Informed Search Strategy

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This set of Artificial Intelligence Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “Informed Search Strategy”.

1. What is the other name of informed search strategy?
a) Simple search
b) Heuristic search
c) Online search
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: A key point of informed search strategy is heuristic function, So it is called as heuristic function.

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2. How many types of informed search method are in artificial intelligence?
a) 1
b) 2
c) 3
d) 4
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: The four types of informed search method are best-first search, Greedy best-first search, A* search and memory bounded heuristic search.

3. Which search uses the problem specific knowledge beyond the definition of the problem?
a) Informed search
b) Depth-first search
c) Breadth-first search
d) Uninformed search
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Informed search can solve the problem beyond the function definition, So does it can find the solution more efficiently.

4. Which function will select the lowest expansion node at first for evaluation?
a) Greedy best-first search
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Explanation: The lowest expansion node is selected because the evaluation measures distance to the goal.

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a) f(n) != h(n)
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Answer: c
Explanation: None.

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6. Which search uses only the linear space for searching?
a) Best-first search
b) Recursive best-first search
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d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Recursive best-first search will mimic the operation of standard best-first search, but using only the linear space.

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7. Which method is used to search better by learning?
a) Best-first search
b) Depth-first search
c) Metalevel state space
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View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: This search strategy will help to problem solving efficiency by using learning.

8. Which search is complete and optimal when h(n) is consistent?
a) Best-first search
b) Depth-first search
c) Both Best-first & Depth-first search
d) A* search
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

9. Which is used to improve the performance of heuristic search?
a) Quality of nodes
b) Quality of heuristic function
c) Simple form of nodes
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Good heuristic can be constructed by relaxing the problem, So the performance of heuristic search can be improved.

10. Which search method will expand the node that is closest to the goal?
a) Best-first search
b) Greedy best-first search
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Answer: b
Explanation: Because of using greedy best-first search, It will quickly lead to the solution of the problem.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions & Answers – Informed Search Strategy

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Artificial Intelligence Questions & Answers – Informed Search Strategy

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Artificial Intelligence Questions & Answers – Informed Search Strategy

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Informed Search and Exploration

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This set of Artificial Intelligence (AI) Questions and Answers for Aptitude test focuses on “Informed Search and Exploration”.

1. 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 from a goal
c) To compare two nodes in a search tree to see if one is better than another
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: In a heuristic approach, we discover certain idea and use heuristic functions to search for a goal and predicates to compare nodes.

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2. A* algorithm is based on _____
a) Breadth-First-Search
b) Depth-First –Search
c) Best-First-Search
d) Hill climbing
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: Best-first-search is giving the idea of optimization and quick choose of path, and all these characteristic lies in A* algorithm.

3. 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
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: The problem specific knowledge is also known as Heuristics and Best-First search uses some heuristic to choose the best node for expansion.

4. Uninformed search strategies are better than informed search strategies.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Informed search strategies uses some problem specific knowledge, hence more efficient to finding goals.

5. Best-First search is a type of informed search, which uses _____ to choose the best next node for expansion.
a) Evaluation function returning lowest evaluation
b) Evaluation function returning highest evaluation
c) Evaluation function returning lowest & highest evaluation
d) None of them is applicable
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Best-first search is an instance of the general TREE-SEARCH or GRAPH-SEARCH algorithm in which a node is selected for expansion based on an evaluation function, f (n). Traditionally, the node with the lowest evaluation is selected for expansion, because the evaluation measures distance to the goal.

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6. Best-First search can be implemented using the following data structure.
a) Queue
b) Stack
c) Priority Queue
d) Circular Queue
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: Best-first search can be implemented within our general search framework via a priority queue, a data structure that will maintain the fringe in ascending order of f-values.

7. The name “best-first search” is a venerable but inaccurate one. After all, if we could really expand the best node first, it would not be a search at all; it would be a straight march to the goal. All we can do is choose the node that appears to be best according to the evaluation function.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: If the evaluation function is exactly accurate, then this will indeed be the best node; in reality, the evaluation function will sometimes be off, and can lead the search astray.

8. Heuristic function h(n) is _____
a) Lowest path cost

b) Cheapest path from root to goal node
c) Estimated cost of cheapest path from root to goal node
d) Average path cost
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: Heuristic is an estimated cost.

9. Greedy search strategy chooses the node for expansion in _____
a) Shallowest
b) Deepest
c) The one closest to the goal node
d) Minimum heuristic cost
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: Sometimes minimum heuristics can be used, sometimes maximum heuristics function can be used. It depends upon the application on which the algorithm is applied.

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10. What is the evaluation function in greedy approach?
a) Heuristic function
b) Path cost from start node to current node
c) Path cost from start node to current node + Heuristic cost
d) Average of Path cost from start node to current node and Heuristic cost
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Greedy best-first search3 tries to expand the node that is closest to the goal, on the grounds that this is likely to lead to a solution quickly. Thus, it evaluates nodes by using just the heuristic function: f (n) = h(n).

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11. What is the space complexity of Greedy search?
a) O(b)
b) O(bl)
c) O(m)
d) O(bm)
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: O(bm) is the space complexity where b is the branching factor and m is the maximum depth of the search tree. Since this algorithm resembles the DFS.

12. What is the evaluation function in A* approach?
a) Heuristic function
b) Path cost from start node to current node
c) Path cost from start node to current node + Heuristic cost
d) Average of Path cost from start node to current node and Heuristic cost
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: The most widely-known form of best-first search is called A* search. It evaluates nodes by combining g(n), the cost to reach the node, and h(n.), the cost to get from the node to the goal: f(n) = g(n) + h(n). Since g(n) gives the path cost from the start node to node n, and h(n) is the estimated cost of the cheapest path from n to the goal.

13. A* is optimal if h(n) is an admissible heuristic-that is, provided that h(n) never underestimates the cost to reach the goal.
a) True

b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: A* is optimal if h(n) is an admissible heuristic-that is, provided that h(n) never overestimates the cost to reach the goal. Refer both the example from the book for better understanding of the algorithms.

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Explanation: Best-first search is an instance of the general TREE-SEARCH or GRAPH-SEARCH algorithm in which a node is selected for expansion based on an evaluation function, f (n). Traditionally, the node with the lowest evaluation is selected for expansion, because the evaluation measures distance to the goal.

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Explanation: Sometimes minimum heuristics can be used, sometimes maximum heuristics function can be used. It depends upon the application on which the algorithm is applied.

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10. What is the evaluation function in greedy approach?
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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Informed Search and Exploration

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Informed Search and Exploration

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Local Search Problems and Optimization Problems

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This set of Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers for Campus interviews focuses on “Local Search Problems and Optimization Problems”.

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1. In many problems the path to goal is irrelevant, this class of problems can be solved using _____
a) Informed Search Techniques
b) Uninformed Search Techniques
c) Local Search Techniques
d) Informed & Uninformed Search Techniques
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: If the path to the goal does not matter, we might consider a different class of algorithms, ones that do not worry about paths at all. Local search algorithms operate using a single current state (rather than multiple paths) and generally move only to neighbors of that state.

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2. Though local search algorithms are not systematic, key advantages would include _____
a) Less memory
b) More time
c) Finds a solution in large infinite space
d) Less memory & Finds a solution in large infinite space
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: Two advantages: (1) they use very little memory-usually a constant amount; and (2) they can often find reasonable solutions in large or infinite (continuous) state spaces for which systematic algorithms are unsuitable.

3. A complete, local search algorithm always finds goal if one exists, an optimal algorithm always finds a global minimum/maximum.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: An algorithm is complete if it finds a solution if exists and optimal if finds optimal goal (minimum or maximum).

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4. _____ Is an algorithm, a loop that continually moves in the direction of increasing value – that is uphill.
a) Up-Hill Search
b) Hill-Climbing
c) Hill algorithm
d) Reverse-Down-Hill search
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Refer the definition of Hill-Climbing approach.

5. When will Hill-Climbing algorithm terminate?
a) Stopping criterion met
b) Global Min/Max is achieved
c) No neighbor has higher value
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: When no neighbor is having higher value, algorithm terminates fetching local min/max.

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6. What are the main cons of hill-climbing search?
a) Terminates at local optimum & Does not find optimum solution
b) Terminates at global optimum & Does not find optimum solution
c) Does not find optimum solution & Fail to find a solution
d) Fail to find a solution
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Algorithm terminates at local optimum values, hence fails to find optimum solution.

7. Stochastic hill climbing chooses at random from among the uphill moves; the probability of selection can vary with the steepness of the uphil1 move.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Refer to the definition of variants of hill-climbing search.

8. Hill climbing sometimes called _____ because it grabs a good neighbor state without thinking ahead about where to go next.
a) Needy local search
b) Heuristic local search
c) Greedy local search
d) Optimal local search
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: None.

9. Hill-Climbing approach stuck for which of the following reasons?
a) Local maxima
b) Ridges
c) Plateaux
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: Local maxima: a local maximum is a peak that is higher than each of its neighboring states, but lower than the global maximum. Ridges: Ridges result in a sequence of local maxima that is very difficult for greedy algorithms to navigate. Plateaux: a plateau is an area of the state space landscape where the evaluation function is flat.

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Answer: b
Explanation: Refer to the definition of Local Beam Search algorithm.

11. A genetic algorithm (or GA) is a variant of stochastic beam search in which successor states are generated by combining two parent states, rather than by modifying a single state.
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Answer: a
Explanation: Stochastic beam search, analogous to stochastic hill climbing, helps to alleviate this problem. Instead of choosing the best k from the pool of candidate successors, stochastic beam search chooses k successors at random, with the probability of choosing a given successor being an increasing function of its value.

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Explanation: Fitness function helps choosing individuals from the population and Crossover techniques defines the offspring generated.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Local Search Problems and Optimization Problems

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Explanation: If the path to the goal does not matter, we might consider a different class of algorithms, ones that do not worry about paths at all. Local search algorithms operate using a single current state (rather than multiple paths) and generally move only to neighbors of that state.

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2. Though local search algorithms are not systematic, key advantages would include _____
a) Less memory
b) More time
c) Finds a solution in large infinite space
d) Less memory & Finds a solution in large infinite space
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Answer: d
Explanation: Two advantages: (1) they use very little memory-usually a constant amount; and (2) they can often find reasonable solutions in large or infinite (continuous) state spaces for which systematic algorithms are unsuitable.

3. A complete, local search algorithm always finds goal if one exists, an optimal algorithm always finds a global minimum/maximum.
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Explanation: An algorithm is complete if it finds a solution if exists and optimal if finds optimal goal (minimum or maximum).

4. _____ Is an algorithm, a loop that continually moves in the direction of increasing value – that is uphill.
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Answer: b
Explanation: Refer the definition of Hill-Climbing approach.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Local Search Problems and Optimization Problems

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Explanation: Two advantages: (1) they use very little memory-usually a constant amount; and (2) they can often find reasonable solutions in large or infinite (continuous) state spaces for which systematic algorithms are unsuitable.

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Explanation: Refer the definition of Hill-Climbing approach.

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b) Heuristic local search
c) Greedy local search
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View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: None.

9. Hill-Climbing approach stuck for which of the following reasons?
a) Local maxima
b) Ridges
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Answer: d
Explanation: Local maxima: a local maximum is a peak that is higher than each of its neighboring states, but lower than the global maximum. Ridges: Ridges result in a sequence of local maxima that is very difficult for greedy algorithms to navigate. Plateaux: a plateau is an area of the state space landscape where the evaluation function is flat.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Local Search Problems and Optimization Problems

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c) Finds a solution in large infinite space
d) Less memory & Finds a solution in large infinite space
View Answer

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Explanation: Two advantages: (1) they use very little memory-usually a constant amount; and (2) they can often find reasonable solutions in large or infinite (continuous) state spaces for which systematic algorithms are unsuitable.

3. A complete, local search algorithm always finds goal if one exists, an optimal algorithm always finds a global minimum/maximum.
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(minimum or maximum).

4. _____ Is an algorithm, a loop that continually moves in the direction of increasing value – that is uphill.
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b) Hill-Climbing
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View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Refer the definition of Hill-Climbing approach.

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View Answer

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Explanation: Local maxima: a local maximum is a peak that is higher than each of its neighboring states, but lower than the global maximum. Ridges: Ridges result in a sequence of local maxima that is very difficult for greedy algorithms to navigate. Plateaux: a plateau is an area of the state space landscape where the evaluation function is flat.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Constraints Satisfaction Problems

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This set of Basic Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers focuses on “Constraints Satisfaction Problems”.

1. _____ are mathematical problems defined as a set of objects whose state must satisfy a number of constraints or limitations.
a) Constraints Satisfaction Problems
b) Uninformed Search Problems
c) Local Search Problems
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Refer definition of CSPs.

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2. Which of the Following problems can be modeled as CSP?
a) 8-Puzzle problem
b) 8-Queen problem
c) Map coloring problem
d) All of the mentioned
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Answer: d
Explanation: All of above problems involves constraints to be satisfied.

3. What among the following constitutes to the incremental formulation of CSP?
a) Path cost
b) Goal cost
c) Successor function
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Answer: d
Explanation: Initial state: The empty assignment ( ), in which all variables are unassigned.
Successor function: A value can be assigned to any unassigned variable, provided it does not conflict with previously assigned variables.
Goal test: The current assignment is complete.
Path cost: A constant cost (e.g., 1) for every step.

4. The term _____ is used for a depth-first search that chooses values for one variable at a time and returns when a variable has no legal values left to assign.
a) Forward search

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b) Backtrack search
c) Hill algorithm
d) Reverse-Down-Hill search
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Refer definition of backtracking algorithm.

5. To overcome the need to backtrack in constraint satisfaction problem can be eliminated by _____
a) Forward Searching
b) Constraint Propagation
c) Backtrack after a forward search
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Answer: a
Explanation: Forward Searching is technique in which a forward check till k steps is made to analyze that the goal can be achieved satiating all constraints. With constraint propagation, constraints on a variable can be propagated to next level/hierarchy and satisfied at that level, eliminating need to backtrack.

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Explanation: Schedule developer needs to consider all constraints on teacher as well as students.

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9. Solving a constraint satisfaction problem on a finite domain is an/a _____ problem with respect to the domain size.
a) P complete
b) NP complete
c) NP hard
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Answer: b
Explanation: None.

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10. _____ is/are useful when the original formulation of a problem is altered in some way, typically because the set of constraints to consider evolves because of the environment.
a) Static CSPs
b) Dynamic CSPs
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Answer: b
Explanation: Refer to the definition of Dynamic CSPs algorithm.

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Answer: a
Explanation: Definition of flexible CSPs.

12. Language/Languages used for programming Constraint Programming includes _____
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Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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13. Backtracking is based on _____
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b) First in first out
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Answer: d
Explanation: Recursion uses LIFO.

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Explanation: Constraints are propagated towards goal node, modifying the actual problem.

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Answer: c
Explanation: None.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Constraints Satisfaction Problems

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Answer: d
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Explanation: Schedule developer needs to consider all constraints on teacher as well as students.

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Answer: b
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Explanation: Refer to the definition of Dynamic CSPs algorithm.

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Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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Explanation: None.

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Explanation: Provides backtrack facility.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Constraints Satisfaction Problems

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1. _____ are mathematical problems defined as a set of objects whose state must satisfy a number of constraints or limitations.
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View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Refer definition of CSPs.

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2. Which of the Following problems can be modeled as CSP?
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Answer: d
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a) Path cost
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Explanation: Schedule developer needs to consider all constraints on teacher as well as students.

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b) Dynamic CSPs
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View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Refer to the definition of Dynamic CSPs algorithm.

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11. Flexible CSPs relax on _____
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Answer: a
Explanation: Definition of flexible CSPs.

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Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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Explanation: None.

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View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Refer definition of CSPs.

2. Which of the Following problems can be modeled as CSP?
a) 8-Puzzle problem
b) 8-Queen problem
c) Map coloring problem
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: All of above problems involves constraints to be satisfied.

3. What among the following constitutes to the incremental formulation of CSP?
a) Path cost
b) Goal cost
c) Successor function
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: Initial state: The empty assignment ( ), in which all variables are unassigned.
Successor function: A value can be assigned to any unassigned variable, provided it does not conflict with previously assigned variables.
Goal test: The current assignment is complete.
Path cost: A constant cost (e.g., 1) for every step.

4. The term _____ is used for a depth-first search that chooses values for one variable at a time and returns when a variable has no legal values left to assign.
a) Forward search
b) Backtrack search
c) Hill algorithm
d) Reverse-Down-Hill search
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Refer definition of backtracking algorithm.

5. To overcome the need to backtrack in constraint satisfaction problem can be eliminated by _____
a) Forward Searching
b) Constraint Propagation
c) Backtrack after a forward search
d) Omitting the constraints and focusing only on goals
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Forward Searching is technique in which a forward check till k steps is made to analyze that the goal can be achieved satiating all constraints. With constraint propagation, constraints on a variable can be propagated to next level/hierarchy and satisfied at that level, eliminating need to backtrack.

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6. The BACKTRACKING-SEARCH algorithm in Figure 5.3 has a very simple policy for what to do when a branch of the search fails: back up to the preceding variable and try a different value for it. This is called chronological-backtracking. It is also possible to go all the way to set of variable that caused failure.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

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Answer: a
Explanation: Intelligent backtracking

7. Consider a problem of preparing a schedule for a class of student. What type of problem is this?
a) Search Problem
b) Backtrack Problem
c) CSP
d) Planning Problem
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: Schedule developer needs to consider all constraints on teacher as well as students.

8. Constraint satisfaction problems on finite domains are typically solved using a form of _____
a) Search Algorithms
b) Heuristic Search Algorithms
c) Greedy Search Algorithms
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: Any Search techniques can be used

9. Solving a constraint satisfaction problem on a finite domain is an/a _____ problem with respect to the domain size.
a) P complete
b) NP complete
c) NP hard
d) Domain dependent
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: None.

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10. _____ is/are useful when the original formulation of a problem is altered in some way, typically because the set of constraints to consider evolves because of the environment.
a) Static CSPs
b) Dynamic CSPs
c) Flexible CSPs
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Refer to the definition of Dynamic CSPs algorithm.

11. Flexible CSPs relax on _____
a) Constraints
b) Current State
c) Initial State
d) Goal State
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Definition of flexible CSPs.

12. Language/Languages used for programming Constraint Programming includes _____
a) Prolog
b) C#

c) C
d) Fortrun
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

13. Backtracking is based on _____
a) Last in first out
b) First in first out
c) Recursion
d) Both Last in first out & Recursion
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: Recursion uses LIFO.

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14. Constraint Propagation technique actually modifies the CSP problem.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Constraints are propagated towards goal node, modifying the actual problem.

15. When do we call the states are safely explored?
a) A goal state is unreachable from any state
b) A goal state is denied access
c) A goal state is reachable from every state
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: None.

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16. Which of the following algorithm is generally used CSP search algorithm?
a) Breadth-first search algorithm
b) Depth-first search algorithm
c) Hill-climbing search algorithm
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Provides backtrack facility.

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Explanation: Since in cooperative environment agents' goals are I conflicts. They compete for goal.

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Explanation: None.

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Explanation: An example of game tree for Tic-Tac-Toe game.

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Explanation: None.

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b) Cooperative Environment
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d) Only Competitive and Cooperative Environment
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Since in cooperative environment agents’ goals are I conflicts. They compete for goal.

3. Mathematical game theory, a branch of economics, views any multi-agent environment as a game provided that the impact of each agent on the others is “significant,” regardless of whether the agents are cooperative or competitive.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

4. Zero sum games are the one in which there are two agents whose actions must alternate and in which the utility values at the end of the game are always the same.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Utility values are always same and opposite.

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5. Zero sum game has to be a _____ game.
a) Single player
b) Two player
c) Multiplayer
d) Three player
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: Zero sum games could be multiplayer games as long as the condition for zero sum game is satisfied.

6. A game can be formally defined as a kind of search problem with the following components.
a) Initial State
b) Successor Function
c) Terminal Test
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: The initial state includes the board position and identifies the player to move. A successor function returns a list of (move, state) pairs, each indicating a legal move and the resulting state. A terminal test determines when the game is over. States where the game has ended are called terminal states. A utility function (also called an objective function or payoff function), which gives a numeric value for the terminal states. In chess, the outcome is a win, lose, or draw, with values +1, -1, or 0.

7. The initial state and the legal moves for each side define the _____ for the game.
a) Search Tree
b) Game Tree
c) State Space Search
d) Forest
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: An example of game tree for Tic-Tac-Toe game.

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8. General algorithm applied on game tree for making decision of win/lose is _____
a) DFS/BFS Search Algorithms
b) Heuristic Search Algorithms
c) Greedy Search Algorithms
d) MIN/MAX Algorithms
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: Given a game tree, the optimal strategy can be determined by examining the min/max value of each node, which we write as MINIMAX- VALUE(n). The min/max value of a node is the utility (for MAX) of being in the corresponding state, assuming that both players play optimally from there to the end of the game. Obviously, the min/max value of a terminal state is just its utility. Furthermore, given a choice, MAX will prefer to move to a state of maximum value, whereas MIN prefers a state of minimum value.

9. The minimax algorithm computes the minimax decision from the current state. It uses a simple recursive computation of the minimax values of each successor state, directly implementing the defining equations. The recursion proceeds all the way down to the leaves of the tree, and then the minimax values are backed up through the tree as the recursion unwinds.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Refer definition of minimax algorithm.

10. What is the complexity of minimax algorithm?
a) Same as of DFS
b) Space – bm and time – bm
c) Time – bm and space – bm
d) Same as BFS
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Same as DFS.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions & Answers – State Space Search

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1. Which search is equal to minimax search but eliminates the branches that can’t influence the final decision?
a) Depth-first search
b) Breadth-first search
c) Alpha-beta pruning
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: The alpha-beta search computes the same optimal moves as minimax, but eliminates the branches that can’t influence the final decision.

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2. Which values are independant in minimax search algorithm?
a) Pruned leaves x and y
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Answer: a
Explanation: The minimax decision are independant of the values of the pruned values x and y because of the root values.

3. To which depth does the alpha-beta pruning can be applied?
a) 10 states
b) 8 States
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Answer: d
Explanation: Alpha–beta pruning can be applied to trees of any depth and it is possible to prune entire subtree rather than leaves.

4. Which search is similar to minimax search?
a) Hill-climbing search
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Answer: b
Explanation: The minimax search is depth-first search, So at one time we just have to consider the nodes along a single path in the tree.

5. Which value is assigned to alpha and beta in the alpha-beta pruning?
a) Alpha = max
b) Beta = min
c) Beta = max
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Answer: d
Explanation: Alpha and beta are the values of the best choice we have found so far at any choice point along the path for MAX and MIN.

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6. Where does the values of alpha-beta search get updated?
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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – First-Order Logic

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This set of Artificial Intelligence Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “First-Order Logic”.

1. There exist only two types of quantifiers, Universal Quantification and Existential Quantification.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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2. 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
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

3. A _____ is used to demonstrate, on a purely syntactic basis, that one formula is a logical consequence of another formula.
a) Deductive Systems
b) Inductive Systems
c) Reasoning with Knowledge Based Systems
d) Search Based Systems
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Refer the definition of Deductive based systems.

4. The statement comprising the limitations of FOL is/are _____
a) Expressiveness
b) Formalizing Natural Languages
c) Many-sorted Logic
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: The Löwenheim–Skolem theorem shows that if a first-order theory has any infinite model, then it has infinite models of every cardinality. In particular, no first-order theory with an infinite model can be categorical. Thus there is no first-order theory whose only model has the set of natural numbers as its domain, or whose only model has the set of real numbers as its domain. Many extensions of first-order logic, including infinitely logics and higher-order logics, are more expressive in the sense that they do permit categorical axiomatizations of the natural numbers or real numbers. This expressiveness comes at a meta-logical cost, however: by Lindström's theorem, the compactness theorem and the downward Löwenheim–Skolem theorem cannot hold in any logic stronger than first-order.
Formalizing Natural Languages : First-order logic is able to formalize many simple quantifier constructions in natural language, such as "every person who lives in Perth lives in Australia". But there are many more complicated features of natural language that cannot be expressed in (single-sorted) first-order logic.
Many-sorted Logic: Ordinary first-order interpretations have a single domain of discourse over which all quantifiers range. Many-sorted first-order logic allows variables to have different sorts, which have different domains.

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5. A common convention is:
• is evaluated first
• and are evaluated next
• Quantifiers are evaluated next
• is evaluated last.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

6. A Term is either an individual constant (a 0-ary function), or a variable, or an n-ary function applied to n terms: F(t1 t2 ..tn).
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Definition of term in FOL.

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7. First Order Logic is also known as _____
a) First Order Predicate Calculus
b) Quantification Theory
c) Lower Order Calculus
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

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8. The adjective “first-order” distinguishes first-order logic from _____ in which there are predicates having predicates or functions as arguments, or in which one or both of predicate quantifiers or function quantifiers are permitted.
a) Representational Verification
b) Representational Adequacy
c) Higher Order Logic
d) Inferential Efficiency
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: None.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – First-Order Logic

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This set of Artificial Intelligence Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “First-Order Logic”.

1. There exist only two types of quantifiers, Universal Quantification and Existential Quantification.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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2. 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
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

3. A _____ is used to demonstrate, on a purely syntactic basis, that one formula is a logical consequence of another formula.
a) Deductive Systems
b) Inductive Systems
c) Reasoning with Knowledge Based Systems
d) Search Based Systems
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Refer the definition of Deductive based systems.

4. The statement comprising the limitations of FOL is/are _____
a) Expressiveness
b) Formalizing Natural Languages
c) Many-sorted Logic
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

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Answer: d
Explanation: The Löwenheim–Skolem theorem shows that if a first-order theory has any infinite model, then it has infinite models of every cardinality. In particular, no first-order theory with an infinite model can be categorical. Thus there is no first-order theory whose only model has the set of natural numbers as its domain, or whose only model has the set of real numbers as its domain. Many extensions of first-order logic, including infinitely logics and higher-order logics, are more expressive in the sense that they do permit categorical axiomatizations of the natural numbers or real numbers. This expressiveness comes at a meta-logical cost, however: by Lindström's theorem, the compactness theorem and the downward Löwenheim–Skolem theorem cannot hold in any logic stronger than first-order.
Formalizing Natural Languages : First-order logic is able to formalize many simple quantifier constructions in natural language, such as "every person who lives in Perth lives in Australia". But there are many more complicated features of natural language that cannot be expressed in (single-sorted) first-order logic.
Many-sorted Logic: Ordinary first-order interpretations have a single domain of discourse over which all quantifiers range. Many-sorted first-order logic allows variables to have different sorts, which have different domains.

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5. A common convention is:
• is evaluated first
• and are evaluated next
• Quantifiers are evaluated next
• is evaluated last.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

6. A Term is either an individual constant (a 0-ary function), or a variable, or an n-ary function applied to n terms: F(t1 t2 ..tn).
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Definition of term in FOL.

7. First Order Logic is also known as _____
a) First Order Predicate Calculus
b) Quantification Theory
c) Lower Order Calculus
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

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8. The adjective "first-order" distinguishes first-order logic from _____ in which there are predicates having predicates or functions as arguments, or in which one or both of predicate quantifiers or function quantifiers are permitted.
a) Representational Verification
b) Representational Adequacy
c) Higher Order Logic
d) Inferential Efficiency
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Answer: c
Explanation: None.

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Answer: a
Explanation: None.

3. A _____ is used to demonstrate, on a purely syntactic basis, that one formula is a logical consequence of another formula.
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b) Inductive Systems
c) Reasoning with Knowledge Based Systems
d) Search Based Systems
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Refer the definition of Deductive based systems.

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4. The statement comprising the limitations of FOL is/are _____
a) Expressiveness
b) Formalizing Natural Languages
c) Many-sorted Logic
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: The Löwenheim–Skolem theorem shows that if a first-order theory has any infinite model, then it has infinite models of every cardinality. In particular, no first-order theory with an infinite model can be categorical. Thus there is no first-order theory whose only model has the set of natural numbers as its domain, or whose only model has the set of real numbers as its domain. Many extensions of first-order logic, including infinitely logics and higher-order logics, are more expressive in the sense that they do permit categorical axiomatizations of the natural numbers or real numbers. This expressiveness comes at a meta-logical cost, however: by Lindström’s theorem, the compactness theorem and the downward Löwenheim–Skolem theorem cannot hold in any logic stronger than first-order.
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7. First Order Logic is also known as _____
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Answer: d
Explanation: None.

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b) Representational Adequacy
c) Higher Order Logic
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View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: None.

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Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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c) Reasoning with Knowledge Based Systems
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Answer: a
Explanation: Refer the definition of Deductive based systems.

4. The statement comprising the limitations of FOL is/are _____
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Answer: d
Explanation: The Löwenheim–Skolem theorem shows that if a first-order theory has any infinite model, then it has infinite models of every cardinality. In particular, no first-order theory with an infinite model can be categorical. Thus there is no first-order theory whose only model has the set of natural numbers as its domain, or whose only model has the set of real numbers as its domain. Many extensions of first-order logic, including infinitely logics and higher-order logics, are more expressive in the sense that they do permit categorical axiomatizations of the natural numbers or real numbers. This expressiveness comes at a meta-logical cost, however: by Lindström's theorem, the compactness theorem and the downward Löwenheim–Skolem theorem cannot hold in any logic stronger than first-order.
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Answer: c
Explanation: None.

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d) None of the mentioned
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Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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3. A _____ is used to demonstrate, on a purely syntactic basis, that one formula is a logical consequence of another formula.
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Explanation: Refer the definition of Deductive based systems.

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Explanation: The Löwenheim–Skolem theorem shows that if a first-order theory has any infinite model, then

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c) Lower Order Calculus
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Answer: d
Explanation: None.

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8. The adjective "first-order" distinguishes first-order logic from _____ in which there are predicates having predicates or functions as arguments, or in which one or both of predicate quantifiers or function quantifiers are permitted.
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b) Representational Adequacy
c) Higher Order Logic
d) Inferential Efficiency
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: None.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions & Answers – Propositional Logic

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This set of Artificial Intelligence Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “Propositional Logic”.

1. Which is created by using single propositional symbol?
a) Complex sentences
b) Atomic sentences

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c) Composition sentences
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Atomic sentences are indivisible syntactic elements consisting of single propositional symbol.
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2. Which is used to construct the complex sentences?
a) Symbols
b) Connectives
c) Logical connectives
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: None.

3. How many proposition symbols are there in artificial intelligence?
a) 1
b) 2
c) 3
d) 4
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: The two proposition symbols are true and false.

4. How many logical connectives are there in artificial intelligence?
a) 2
b) 3
c) 4
d) 5
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: The five logical symbols are negation, conjunction, disjunction, implication and biconditional.

5. Which is used to compute the truth of any sentence?
a) Semantics of propositional logic
b) Alpha-beta pruning
c) First-order logic
d) Both Semantics of propositional logic & Alpha-beta pruning
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Because the meaning of the sentences is really needed to compute the truth.
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6. Which are needed to compute the logical inference algorithm?
a) Logical equivalence
b) Validity
c) Satisfiability
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: Logical inference algorithm can be solved be using logical equivalence, Validity and

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satisfiability.

7. From which rule does the modus ponens are derived?
a) Inference rule
b) Module rule
c) Both Inference & Module rule
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Inference rule contains the standard pattern that leads to desired goal. The best form of inference rule is modus ponens.

8. Which is also called single inference rule?
a) Reference
b) Resolution
c) Reform
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Because resolution yields a complete inference rule when coupled with any search algorithm.

9. Which form is called as a conjunction of disjunction of literals?
a) Conjunctive normal form
b) Disjunctive normal form
c) Normal form
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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10. What can be viewed as a single lateral of disjunction?
a) Multiple clause
b) Combine clause
c) Unit clause
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: A single literal can be viewed as a disjunction or one literal also, called a unit clause.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions & Answers – Propositional Logic

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Artificial Intelligence Questions & Answers – Propositional Logic

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This set of Artificial Intelligence Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “Propositional Logic”.

1. Which is created by using single propositional symbol?
a) Complex sentences
b) Atomic sentences
c) Composition sentences
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Atomic sentences are indivisible syntactic elements consisting of single propositional symbol.

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2. Which is used to construct the complex sentences?
a) Symbols
b) Connectives
c) Logical connectives
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: None.

3. How many proposition symbols are there in artificial intelligence?
a) 1
b) 2
c) 3
d) 4
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: The two proposition symbols are true and false.

4. How many logical connectives are there in artificial intelligence?
a) 2
b) 3
c) 4
d) 5
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: The five logical symbols are negation, conjunction, disjunction, implication and biconditional.

5. Which is used to compute the truth of any sentence?
a) Semantics of propositional logic
b) Alpha-beta pruning
c) First-order logic
d) Both Semantics of propositional logic & Alpha-beta pruning
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Because the meaning of the sentences is really needed to compute the truth.

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6. Which are needed to compute the logical inference algorithm?
a) Logical equivalence
b) Validity
c) Satisfiability
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Answer: d
Explanation: Logical inference algorithm can be solved be using logical equivalence, Validity and satisfiability.

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7. From which rule does the modus ponens are derived?
a) Inference rule
b) Module rule
c) Both Inference & Module rule
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Inference rule contains the standard pattern that leads to desired goal. The best form of inference rule is modus ponens.

8. Which is also called single inference rule?
a) Reference
b) Resolution
c) Reform
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Answer: b
Explanation: Because resolution yields a complete inference rule when coupled with any search algorithm.

9. Which form is called as a conjunction of disjunction of literals?
a) Conjunctive normal form

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c) Normal form
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Answer: a
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10. What can be viewed as a single lateral of disjunction?
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Explanation: A single literal can be viewed as a disjunction or one literal also, called a unit clause.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions & Answers – Resolution

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This set of Artificial Intelligence Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “Resolution”.

1. Which is a refutation complete inference procedure for propositional logic?
a) Clauses
b) Variables
c) Propositional resolution
d) Proposition
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: Propositional resolution is a refutation complete inference procedure for propositional logic.
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2. What kind of clauses are available in Conjunctive Normal Form?
a) Disjunction of literals
b) Disjunction of variables
c) Conjunction of literals
d) Conjunction of variables
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: First-order resolution requires the clause to be in disjunction of literals in Conjunctive Normal Form.

3. What is the condition of literals in variables?
a) Existentially quantified
b) Universally quantified
c) Quantified
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Literals that contain variables are assumed to be universally quantified.

4. Which can be converted to inferred equivalent CNF sentence?
a) Every sentence of propositional logic
b) Every sentence of inference
c) Every sentence of first-order logic
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: Every sentence of first-order logic can be converted to inferred equivalent CNF sentence.

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5. Which sentence will be unsatisfiable if the CNF sentence is unsatisfiable?
a) Search statement
b) Reading statement
c) Replaced statement
d) Original statement
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: The CNF statement will be unsatisfiable just when the original sentence is unsatisfiable.
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6. Which rule is equal to the resolution rule of first-order clauses?
a) Propositional resolution rule
b) Inference rule
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Answer: a
Explanation: The resolution rule for first-order clauses is simply a lifted version of the propositional resolution rule.

7. At which state does the propositional literals are complementary?
a) If one variable is less
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a) Removal of redundant variable
b) Removal of redundant literal
c) Addition of redundant literal
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View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: None.

9. What will happen if two literals are identical?
a) Remains the same
b) Added as three
c) Reduced to one
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: Propositional factoring reduces two literals to one if they are identical.

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10. When the resolution is called as refutation-complete?
a) Sentence is satisfiable
b) Sentence is unsatisfiable
c) Sentence remains the same
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View Answer

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Explanation: Resolution is refutation-complete, if a set of sentence is unsatisfiable, then resolution will always be able to derive a contradiction.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions & Answers – Resolution

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This set of Artificial Intelligence Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “Resolution”.

1. Which is a refutation complete inference procedure for propositional logic?
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2. What kind of clauses are available in Conjunctive Normal Form?
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Explanation: First-order resolution requires the clause to be in disjunction of literals in Conjunctive Normal

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3. What is the condition of literals in variables?
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Explanation: Every sentence of first-order logic can be converted to inferred equivalent CNF sentence.

5. Which sentence will be unsatisfiable if the CNF sentence is unsatisfiable?
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Explanation: First-order resolution requires the clause to be in disjunction of literals in Conjunctive Normal Form.

3. What is the condition of literals in variables?
a) Existentially quantified
b) Universally quantified
c) Quantified
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Answer: b
Explanation: Literals that contain variables are assumed to be universally quantified.

4. Which can be converted to inferred equivalent CNF sentence?
a) Every sentence of propositional logic
b) Every sentence of inference
c) Every sentence of first-order logic
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: Every sentence of first-order logic can be converted to inferred equivalent CNF sentence.

5. Which sentence will be unsatisfiable if the CNF sentence is unsatisfiable?
a) Search statement
b) Reading statement
c) Replaced statement

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d) Original statement
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: The CNF statement will be unsatisfiable just when the original sentence is unsatisfiable.

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6. Which rule is equal to the resolution rule of first-order clauses?
a) Propositional resolution rule
b) Inference rule
c) Resolution rule
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View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: The resolution rule for first-order clauses is simply a lifted version of the propositional resolution rule.

7. At which state does the propositional literals are complementary?
a) If one variable is less
b) If one is the negation of the other
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Answer: b
Explanation: Propositional literals are complementary if one is the negation of the other.

8. What is meant by factoring?
a) Removal of redundant variable
b) Removal of redundant literal
c) Addition of redundant literal
d) Addition of redundant variable
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: None.

9. What will happen if two literals are identical?
a) Remains the same
b) Added as three
c) Reduced to one
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: Propositional factoring reduces two literals to one if they are identical.

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10. When the resolution is called as refutation-complete?
a) Sentence is satisfiable
b) Sentence is unsatisfiable
c) Sentence remains the same
d) None of the mentioned
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Answer: b
Explanation: Resolution is refutation-complete, if a set of sentence is unsatisfiable, then resolution will

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always be able to derive a contradiction.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions & Answers – Resolution

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This set of Artificial Intelligence Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on "Resolution".

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1. Which is a refutation complete inference procedure for propositional logic?
a) Clauses
b) Variables
c) Propositional resolution
d) Proposition
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: Propositional resolution is a refutation complete inference procedure for propositional logic.
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2. What kind of clauses are available in Conjunctive Normal Form?
a) Disjunction of literals
b) Disjunction of variables
c) Conjunction of literals
d) Conjunction of variables
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: First-order resolution requires the clause to be in disjunction of literals in Conjunctive Normal Form.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions & Answers – Forward Chaining

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b) Complex sentences
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Answer: c
Explanation: Forward chain can grow by adding new atomic sentences until no further inference is made.

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2. Which closely resembles propositional definite clause?
a) Resolution
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Explanation: Because they are disjunction of literals of which exactly one is positive.

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7. How to eliminate the redundant rule matching attempts in the forward chaining?
a) Decremental forward chaining
b) Incremental forward chaining
c) Data complexity

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Explanation: We can eliminate the redundant rule matching attempts in the forward chaining by using incremental forward chaining.

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Explanation: The three possible sources of complexity are an inner loop, algorithm rechecks every rule on every iteration, algorithm might generate many facts irrelevant to the goal.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions & Answers – Forward Chaining

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Artificial Intelligence Questions & Answers – Forward Chaining

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a) Variables
b) No function symbols
c) First-order definite clauses
d) None of the mentioned
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Answer: b
Explanation: If the knowledge base contains no function symbols means, it is an instance of the class datalog knowledge base.

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6. Which knowledge base is called as fixed point?
a) First-order definite clause are similar to propositional forward chaining
b) First-order definite clause are mismatch to propositional forward chaining
c) All of the mentioned
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Fixed point reached by forward chaining with first-order definiteclause are similar to those for propositional forward chaining.

7. How to eliminate the redundant rule matching attempts in the forward chaining?
a) Decremental forward chaining
b) Incremental forward chaining
c) Data complexity
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: We can eliminate the redundant rule matching attempts in the forward chaining by using incremental forward chaining.

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8. From where did the new fact inferred on new iteration is derived?
a) Old fact
b) Narrow fact
c) New fact
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: None.

9. Which will solve the conjuncts of the rule so that the total cost is minimized?
a) Constraint variable
b) Conjunct ordering
c) Data complexity
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Conjunct ordering will find an ordering to solve the conjuncts of the rule premise so that the total cost is minimized.

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10. How many possible sources of complexity are there in forward chaining?
a) 1
b) 2
c) 3
d) 4
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: The three possible sources of complexity are an inner loop, algorithm rechecks every rule on

every iteration, algorithm might generate many facts irrelevant to the goal.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions & Answers – Backward Chaining

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Answer: b
Explanation: Backward chaining algorithm will work backward from the goal and it will chain the known facts that support the proof.

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2. Which is mainly used for automated reasoning?
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Explanation: Logic programming is mainly used to check the working process of the system.

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a) Additional statements
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Artificial Intelligence Questions & Answers – Backward Chaining

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Artificial Intelligence Questions & Answers – Backward Chaining

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Knowledge and Reasoning

This set of Artificial Intelligence Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “Knowledge and Reasoning”.

1. Knowledge and reasoning also play a crucial role in dealing with _____ environment.
a) Completely Observable
b) Partially Observable
c) Neither Completely nor Partially Observable
d) Only Completely and Partially Observable
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Knowledge and reasoning could aid to reveal other factors that could complete environment.

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2. Treatment chosen by doctor for a patient for a disease is based on _____
a) Only current symptoms
b) Current symptoms plus some knowledge from the textbooks
c) Current symptoms plus some knowledge from the textbooks plus experience
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: None.

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3. A knowledge-based agent can combine general knowledge with current percepts to infer hidden aspects of the current state prior to selecting actions.
a) True
b) False
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Answer: a
Explanation: Refer definition of Knowledge based agents.

4. A) Knowledge base (KB) is consists of set of statements.
B) Inference is deriving a new sentence from the KB.
Choose the correct option.
a) A is true, B is true
b) A is false, B is false
c) A is true, B is false
d) A is false, B is true
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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5. Wumpus World is a classic problem, best example of _____
a) Single player Game
b) Two player Game
c) Reasoning with Knowledge

d) Knowledge based Game
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: Refer the definition of Wumpus World Problem.

6. ‘α |= β ‘(to mean that the sentence α entails the sentence β) if and only if, in every model in which α is _____ β is also _____
a) True, true
b) True, false
c) False, true
d) False, false
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Answer: a
Explanation: Refer the definition of law of entailment.

7. Which is not a property of representation of knowledge?
a) Representational Verification
b) Representational Adequacy
c) Inferential Adequacy
d) Inferential Efficiency
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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8. Which is not Familiar Connectives in First Order Logic?
a) and
b) iff
c) or
d) not
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: “not” is coming under propositional logic and is therefore not a connective.

9. Inference algorithm is complete only if _____
a) It can derive any sentence
b) It can derive any sentence that is an entailed version
c) It is truth preserving
d) It can derive any sentence that is an entailed version & It is truth preserving
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

10. An inference algorithm that derives only entailed sentences is called sound or truth-preserving.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Knowledge and Reasoning

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This set of Artificial Intelligence Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “Knowledge and Reasoning”.

1. Knowledge and reasoning also play a crucial role in dealing with _____ environment.
a) Completely Observable
b) Partially Observable
c) Neither Completely nor Partially Observable

d) Only Completely and Partially Observable
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Knowledge and reasoning could aid to reveal other factors that could complete environment.

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2. Treatment chosen by doctor for a patient for a disease is based on _____
a) Only current symptoms
b) Current symptoms plus some knowledge from the textbooks
c) Current symptoms plus some knowledge from the textbooks plus experience
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: None.

3. A knowledge-based agent can combine general knowledge with current percepts to infer hidden aspects of the current state prior to selecting actions.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Refer definition of Knowledge based agents.

4. A) Knowledge base (KB) is consists of set of statements.
B) Inference is deriving a new sentence from the KB.
Choose the correct option.
a) A is true, B is true
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View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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5. Wumpus World is a classic problem, best example of _____
a) Single player Game
b) Two player Game
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Answer: c
Explanation: Refer the definition of Wumpus World Problem.

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a) True, true
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Answer: a
Explanation: Refer the definition of law of entailment.

7. Which is not a property of representation of knowledge?
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Explanation: “not” is coming under propositional logic and is therefore not a connective.

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Answer: d
Explanation: None.

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View Answer

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Knowledge and Reasoning

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Answer: c
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Explanation: None.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Knowledge and Reasoning

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View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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View Answer

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d) It can derive any sentence that is an entailed version & It is truth preserving
View Answer

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Knowledge and Reasoning

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View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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5. Wumpus World is a classic problem, best example of _____
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b) It can derive any sentence that is an entailed version
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d) It can derive any sentence that is an entailed version & It is truth preserving
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Explanation: None.

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Explanation: None.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Inference in First-Order Logic

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This set of Artificial Intelligence Assessment Questions and Answers focuses on “Inference in First-Order Logic”.

1. The rule of Universal Instantiation (UI for short) says that we can infer any sentence obtained by substituting a ground term (a term without variables) for the variable.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Rule of universal instantiation.

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2. The corresponding Existential Instantiation rule: for the existential quantifier is slightly more complicated. For any sentence a, variable v, and constant symbol k that does not appear elsewhere in the knowledge base.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Rule of existential instantiation.

3. What among the following could the universal instantiation of _____
For all x King(x) ^ Greedy(x) => Evil(x)
a) King(John) ^ Greedy(John) => Evil(John)
b) King(y) ^ Greedy(y) => Evil(y)
c) King(Richard) ^ Greedy(Richard) => Evil(Richard)
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: Refer the definition if universal instantiation.

4. Lifted inference rules require finding substitutions that make different logical expressions looks identical.
a) Existential Instantiation
b) Universal Instantiation
c) Unification
d) Modus Ponen
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: None.

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5. Which of the following is not the style of inference?
a) Forward Chaining
b) Backward Chaining
c) Resolution Refutation
d) Modus Ponen
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: Modus ponen is a rule for an inference.

6. In order to utilize generalized Modus Ponens, all sentences in the KB must be in the form of Horn sentences.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

7. For resolution to apply, all sentences must be in conjunctive normal form, a conjunction of disjunctions of literals.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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8. What are the two basic types of inferences?
a) Reduction to propositional logic, Manipulate rules directly
b) Reduction to propositional logic, Apply modus ponen
c) Apply modus ponen, Manipulate rules directly
d) Convert every rule to Horn Clause, Reduction to propositional logic
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

9. Which among the following could the Existential instantiation of ∃x Crown(x) ^ OnHead(x, Johnny)?
a) Crown(John) ^ OnHead(John, Jonny)
b) Crown(y) ^ OnHead(y, y, x)
c) Crown(x) ^ OnHead(x, Jonny)
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

10. Translate the following statement into FOL.
"For every a, if a is a PhD student, then a has a master degree"
a) ∀ a PhD(a) -> Master(a)
b) ∃ a PhD(a) -> Master(a)
c) A is true, B is true
d) A is false, B is false
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Inference in First-Order Logic

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This set of Artificial Intelligence Assessment Questions and Answers focuses on “Inference in First-Order Logic”.

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b) Reduction to propositional logic, Apply modus ponen
c) Apply modus ponen, Manipulate rules directly
d) Convert every rule to Horn Clause, Reduction to propositional logic
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

9. Which among the following could the Existential instantiation of ∃x Crown(x) ^ OnHead(x, Johnny)?
a) Crown(John) ^ OnHead(John, Jonny)
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10. Translate the following statement into FOL.
“For every a, if a is a PhD student, then a has a master degree”
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Answer: a
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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Inference in First-Order Logic

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1. The rule of Universal Instantiation (UI for short) says that we can infer any sentence obtained by substituting a ground term (a term without variables) for the variable.
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Explanation: Rule of universal instantiation.

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2. The corresponding Existential Instantiation rule: for the existential quantifier is slightly more complicated. For any sentence a, variable v, and constant symbol k that does not appear elsewhere in the knowledge base.
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c) King(Richard) ^ Greedy(Richard) => Evil(Richard)
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Answer: d
Explanation: Refer the definition if universal instantiation.

4. Lifted inference rules require finding substitutions that make different logical expressions looks identical.
a) Existential Instantiation
b) Universal Instantiation
c) Unification
d) Modus Ponen
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: None.

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5. Which of the following is not the style of inference?
a) Forward Chaining
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Answer: d
Explanation: Modus ponen is a rule for an inference.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Rule Based System – 1

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1. Instead of representing knowledge in a relatively declarative, static way (as a bunch of things that are true), rule-based system represent knowledge in terms of_____ that tell you what you should do or what you could conclude in different situations.
a) Raw Text
b) A bunch of rules
c) Summarized Text
d) Collection of various Texts
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: None.

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2. A rule-based system consists of a bunch of IF-THEN rules.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

3. In a backward chaining system you start with the initial facts, and keep using the rules to draw new conclusions (or take certain actions) given those facts.
a) True
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Answer: b
Explanation: Refer the definition of backward chaining.

4. In a backward chaining system, you start with some hypothesis (or goal) you are trying to prove, and keep looking for rules that would allow you to conclude that hypothesis, perhaps setting new sub-goals to prove as you go.
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Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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5. Forward chaining systems are _____ where as backward chaining systems are _____
a) Goal-driven, goal-driven
b) Goal-driven, data-driven
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View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: None.

6. A Horn clause is a clause with _____ positive literal.
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Explanation: Refer to the definition of Horn Clauses.

7. _____ trees can be used to infer in Horn clause systems.
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Explanation: Take the analogy using min/max trees in game theory.

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8. An expert system is a computer program that contains some of the subject-specific knowledge of one or more human experts.
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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Rule Based System – 1

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This set of Artificial Intelligence Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “Rule Based System – 1”.

1. Instead of representing knowledge in a relatively declarative, static way (as a bunch of things that are true), rule-based system represent knowledge in terms of_____ that tell you what you should do or what you could conclude in different situations.
a) Raw Text
b) A bunch of rules
c) Summarized Text
d) Collection of various Texts
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: None.

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2. A rule-based system consists of a bunch of IF-THEN rules.
a) True

b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

3. In a backward chaining system you start with the initial facts, and keep using the rules to draw new conclusions (or take certain actions) given those facts.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Refer the definition of backward chaining.

4. In a backward chaining system, you start with some hypothesis (or goal) you are trying to prove, and keep looking for rules that would allow you to conclude that hypothesis, perhaps setting new sub-goals to prove as you go.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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5. Forward chaining systems are _____ where as backward chaining systems are _____
a) Goal-driven, goal-driven
b) Goal-driven, data-driven
c) Data-driven, goal-driven
d) Data-driven, data-driven
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: None.

6. A Horn clause is a clause with _____ positive literal.
a) At least one
b) At most one
c) None
d) All
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Refer to the definition of Horn Clauses.

7. _____ trees can be used to infer in Horn clause systems.
a) Min/Max Tree
b) And/Or Trees
c) Minimum Spanning Trees
d) Binary Search Trees
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Take the analogy using min/max trees in game theory.

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8. An expert system is a computer program that contains some of the subject-specific knowledge of one or more human experts.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

9. A knowledge engineer has the job of extracting knowledge from an expert and building the expert system knowledge base.
a) True
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View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Rule Based System – 2

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This set of AI Questions and Answers for Entrance exams focuses on “Rule Based System – 2”.

1. Autonomous Question/Answering systems are _____
a) Expert Systems
b) Rule Based Expert Systems
c) Decision Tree Based Systems
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

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2. Which of the following are the applications of Expert systems?
a) Disease Diagnosis
b) Planning and Scheduling
c) Decision making

d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

3. _____ is/are the well known Expert System/s for medical diagnosis systems.
a) MYSIN
b) CADUCEUS
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View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

7. CaDet is used for early cancer detection.
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View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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a) True
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Answer: a
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This set of AI Questions and Answers for Entrance exams focuses on “Rule Based System – 2”.

1. Autonomous Question/Answering systems are _____
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c) Decision Tree Based Systems
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

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2. Which of the following are the applications of Expert systems?
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d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

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Explanation: None.

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3. _____ is/are the well known Expert System/s for medical diagnosis systems.
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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Semantic Net – 1

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This set of Artificial Intelligence Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “Semantic Net – 1”.

1. What among the following constitutes the representation of the knowledge in different forms?
a) Relational method where each fact is set out systematically in columns
b) Inheritable knowledge where relational knowledge is made up of objects
c) Inferential knowledge
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

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2. What are Semantic Networks?
a) A way of representing knowledge
b) Data Structure
c) Data Type
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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3. Graph used to represent semantic network is _____
a) Undirected graph
b) Directed graph
c) Directed Acyclic graph (DAG)
d) Directed complete graph
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Semantic Network is a directed graph consisting of vertices, which represent concepts and edges, which represent semantic relations between the concepts.

4. Which of the following are the Semantic Relations used in Semantic Networks?
a) Meronymy
b) Holonymy
c) Hyponymy
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

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5. What is Meronymy relation?
a) A is part of B
b) B has A as a part of itself
c) A is a kind of B
d) A is superordinate of B
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: A meronym denotes a constituent part of or a member of something. That is,
"X" is a meronym of "Y" if Xs are parts of Y(s), or
"X" is a meronym of "Y" if Xs are members of Y(s).

6. What is Hypernym relation?
a) A is part of B
b) B has A as a part of itself
c) A is a kind of B
d) A is superordinate of B
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: In linguistics, a hyponym is a word or phrase whose semantic field is included within that of another word, its hypernym (sometimes spelled hypernym outside of the natural language processing community). In simpler terms, a hyponym shares a type-of relationship with its hypernym.

7. What is Holonymy relation?
a) A is part of B
b) B has A as a part of itself
c) A is a kind of B
d) A is superordinate of B
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Holonymy (in Greek holon = whole and onoma = name) is a semantic relation. Holonymy defines the relationship between a term denoting the whole and a term denoting a part of, or a member of, the whole. That is,
'X' is a holonym of 'Y' if Ys are parts of Xs, or
'X' is a holonym of 'Y' if Ys are members of Xs.

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8. The basic inference mechanism in semantic network is to follow the links between the nodes.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

9. There exists two way to infer using semantic networks.
1) Intersection Search
2) Inheritance Search
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Semantic Net – 1

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This set of Artificial Intelligence Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “Semantic Net – 1”.

1. What among the following constitutes the representation of the knowledge in different forms?
a) Relational method where each fact is set out systematically in columns
b) Inheritable knowledge where relational knowledge is made up of objects
c) Inferential knowledge

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d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

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2. What are Semantic Networks?
a) A way of representing knowledge
b) Data Structure
c) Data Type
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

3. Graph used to represent semantic network is _____
a) Undirected graph
b) Directed graph
c) Directed Acyclic graph (DAG)
d) Directed complete graph
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Semantic Network is a directed graph consisting of vertices, which represent concepts and edges, which represent semantic relations between the concepts.

4. Which of the following are the Semantic Relations used in Semantic Networks?
a) Meronymy
b) Holonymy
c) Hyponymy
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

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5. What is Meronymy relation?
a) A is part of B
b) B has A as a part of itself
c) A is a kind of B
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Answer: a
Explanation: A meronym denotes a constituent part of or a member of something. That is,
“X” is a meronym of “Y” if Xs are parts of Y(s), or
“X” is a meronym of “Y” if Xs are members of Y(s).

6. What is Hypernym relation?
a) A is part of B
b) B has A as a part of itself
c) A is a kind of B
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Answer: d
Explanation: In linguistics, a hyponym is a word or phrase whose semantic field is included within that of another word, its hypernym (sometimes spelled hypernym outside of the natural language processing community). In simpler terms, a hyponym shares a type-of relationship with its hypernym.

7. What is Holonymy relation?
a) A is part of B
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Answer: b
Explanation: Holonymy (in Greek holon = whole and onoma = name) is a semantic relation. Holonymy defines the relationship between a term denoting the whole and a term denoting a part of, or a member of, the whole. That is,
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a) True
b) False
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Answer: a
Explanation: None.

9. There exists two way to infer using semantic networks.
1) Intersection Search
2) Inheritance Search
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Semantic Net – 1

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This set of Artificial Intelligence Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “Semantic Net – 1”.

1. What among the following constitutes the representation of the knowledge in different forms?
a) Relational method where each fact is set out systematically in columns
b) Inheritable knowledge where relational knowledge is made up of objects
c) Inferential knowledge
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

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2. What are Semantic Networks?
a) A way of representing knowledge
b) Data Structure
c) Data Type
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

3. Graph used to represent semantic network is _____
a) Undirected graph
b) Directed graph

c) Directed Acyclic graph (DAG)
d) Directed complete graph
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Semantic Network is a directed graph consisting of vertices, which represent concepts and edges, which represent semantic relations between the concepts.

4. Which of the following are the Semantic Relations used in Semantic Networks?
a) Meronymy
b) Holonymy
c) Hyponymy
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

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5. What is Meronymy relation?
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Explanation: A meronym denotes a constituent part of or a member of something. That is,
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6. What is Hypernym relation?
a) A is part of B
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Answer: d
Explanation: In linguistics, a hyponym is a word or phrase whose semantic field is included within that of another word, its hypernym (sometimes spelled hypernym outside of the natural language processing community). In simpler terms, a hyponym shares a type-of relationship with its hypernym.

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a) True
b) False
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Answer: a
Explanation: None.

9. There exists two way to infer using semantic networks.
1) Intersection Search
2) Inheritance Search
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Semantic Net – 1

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1. What among the following constitutes the representation of the knowledge in different forms?
a) Relational method where each fact is set out systematically in columns
b) Inheritable knowledge where relational knowledge is made up of objects
c) Inferential knowledge
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

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2. What are Semantic Networks?
a) A way of representing knowledge
b) Data Structure
c) Data Type
d) None of the mentioned
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Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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3. Graph used to represent semantic network is _____
a) Undirected graph
b) Directed graph
c) Directed Acyclic graph (DAG)
d) Directed complete graph
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Semantic Network is a directed graph consisting of vertices, which represent concepts and edges, which represent semantic relations between the concepts.

4. Which of the following are the Semantic Relations used in Semantic Networks?
a) Meronymy
b) Holonymy
c) Hyponymy
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

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5. What is Meronymy relation?
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View Answer

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Explanation: A meronym denotes a constituent part of or a member of something. That is,
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Explanation: In linguistics, a hyponym is a word or phrase whose semantic field is included within that of another word, its hypernym (sometimes spelled hypernym outside of the natural language processing community). In simpler terms, a hyponym shares a type-of relationship with its hypernym.

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'X' is a holonym of 'Y' if Ys are members of Xs.

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8. The basic inference mechanism in semantic network is to follow the links between the nodes.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

9. There exists two way to infer using semantic networks.
1) Intersection Search
2) Inheritance Search
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Semantic Net – 1

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This set of Artificial Intelligence Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “Semantic Net – 1”.

1. What among the following constitutes the representation of the knowledge in different forms?
a) Relational method where each fact is set out systematically in columns
b) Inheritable knowledge where relational knowledge is made up of objects
c) Inferential knowledge

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d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

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2. What are Semantic Networks?
a) A way of representing knowledge
b) Data Structure
c) Data Type
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

3. Graph used to represent semantic network is _____
a) Undirected graph
b) Directed graph
c) Directed Acyclic graph (DAG)
d) Directed complete graph
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Semantic Network is a directed graph consisting of vertices, which represent concepts and edges, which represent semantic relations between the concepts.

4. Which of the following are the Semantic Relations used in Semantic Networks?
a) Meronymy
b) Holonymy
c) Hyponymy
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

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5. What is Meronymy relation?
a) A is part of B
b) B has A as a part of itself
c) A is a kind of B
d) A is superordinate of B
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: A meronym denotes a constituent part of or a member of something. That is,
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6. What is Hypernym relation?
a) A is part of B
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c) A is a kind of B
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Answer: d
Explanation: In linguistics, a hyponym is a word or phrase whose semantic field is included within that of another word, its hypernym (sometimes spelled hypernym outside of the natural language processing community). In simpler terms, a hyponym shares a type-of relationship with its hypernym.

7. What is Holonymy relation?
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Explanation: Holonymy (in Greek holon = whole and onoma = name) is a semantic relation. Holonymy defines the relationship between a term denoting the whole and a term denoting a part of, or a member of, the whole. That is,
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8. The basic inference mechanism in semantic network is to follow the links between the nodes.
a) True
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View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

9. There exists two way to infer using semantic networks.
1) Intersection Search
2) Inheritance Search
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Semantic Net – 2

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This set of Artificial Intelligence (AI) Question Bank focuses on “Semantic Net – 2”.

1. Which of the following is an extension of the semantic network?
a) Expert Systems
b) Rule Based Expert Systems
c) Decision Tree Based networks
d) Partitioned Networks
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

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2. Basic idea of an partitioned nets is to break network into spaces which consist of groups of nodes and arcs and regard each space as a node.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

3. Semantic Network represents _____
a) Syntactic relation between concepts
b) Semantic relations between concepts
c) All of the mentioned

d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: None.

4. A semantic network is used when one has knowledge that is best understood as a set of concepts that are related to one another.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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5. What are the limitations of the semantic networks?
a) Intractability
b) Lack in expressing some of the properties
c) Incomplete
d) Has memory constraints
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: None.

6. What among the following is/are the best example of semantic networks?
a) Wordnet
b) Human Food Chain
c) MYSIN
d) Autonomous car driver
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Wordnet is a lexical database of English.

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7. Semantic Network is also known as Frame networks.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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8. What is Synonymy relation?
a) A is part of B
b) A denotes same as B
c) A is a kind of B
d) A is superordinate of B
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: None.

9. What is Antonymy relation?
a) A is part of B
b) B has A as a part of itself

c) A denotes opposite of B
d) A is superordinate of B
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: None.

10. Most semantic networks are not cognitive based.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: None.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Semantic Net – 2

This set of Artificial Intelligence (AI) Question Bank focuses on “Semantic Net – 2”.

1. Which of the following is an extension of the semantic network?
a) Expert Systems
b) Rule Based Expert Systems
c) Decision Tree Based networks
d) Partitioned Networks
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

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2. Basic idea of an partitioned nets is to break network into spaces which consist of groups of nodes and arcs and regard each space as a node.
a) True
b) False
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Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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a) Syntactic relation between concepts
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c) All of the mentioned
d) None of the mentioned
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Explanation: None.

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Explanation: None.

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5. What are the limitations of the semantic networks?
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b) Lack in expressing some of the properties
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Answer: b
Explanation: None.

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b) Human Food Chain
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View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Wordnet is a lexical database of English.

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a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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8. What is Synonymy relation?
a) A is part of B
b) A denotes same as B
c) A is a kind of B
d) A is superordinate of B
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: None.

9. What is Antonymy relation?
a) A is part of B
b) B has A as a part of itself
c) A denotes opposite of B
d) A is superordinate of B
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: None.

10. Most semantic networks are not cognitive based.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: None.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Semantic Net – 2

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This set of Artificial Intelligence (AI) Question Bank focuses on “Semantic Net – 2”.

1. Which of the following is an extension of the semantic network?
a) Expert Systems
b) Rule Based Expert Systems
c) Decision Tree Based networks
d) Partitioned Networks
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

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2. Basic idea of an partitioned nets is to break network into spaces which consist of groups of nodes and arcs and regard each space as a node.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

3. Semantic Network represents _____
a) Syntactic relation between concepts
b) Semantic relations between concepts
c) All of the mentioned
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: None.

4. A semantic network is used when one has knowledge that is best understood as a set of concepts that are related to one another.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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5. What are the limitations of the semantic networks?
a) Intractability
b) Lack in expressing some of the properties
c) Incomplete
d) Has memory constraints
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: None.

6. What among the following is/are the best example of semantic networks?
a) Wordnet
b) Human Food Chain
c) MYSIN
d) Autonomous car driver
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Wordnet is a lexical database of English.

7. Semantic Network is also known as Frame networks.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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8. What is Synonymy relation?
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View Answer

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Explanation: None.

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Answer: b
Explanation: None.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Semantic Net – 2

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a) True

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Semantic Net – 2

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View Answer

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View Answer

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Explanation: None.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Frames

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This set of Artificial Intelligence Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “Frames”.

1. What is the frame?
a) A way of representing knowledge
b) Data Structure
c) Data Type
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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2. Frames in artificial intelligence is derived from semantic nets.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: A frame is an artificial intelligence data structure used to divide knowledge into substructures by representing “stereotyped situations.”.

3. Which of the following elements constitutes the frame structure?
a) Facts or Data
b) Procedures and default values
c) Frame names
d) Frame reference in hierarchy
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

4. Like semantic networks, frames can be queried using spreading activation.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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5. What is Hyponymy relation?
a) A is part of B
b) B has A as a part of itself
c) A is subordinate of B
d) A is superordinate of B
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: In linguistics, a hyponym is a word or phrase whose semantic field is included within that of another word, its hypernym (sometimes spelled hypernym outside of the natural language processing community). In simpler terms, a hyponym shares a type-of relationship with its hypernym.

6. The basic inference mechanism in semantic network in which knowledge is represented as Frames is to follow the links between the nodes.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

7. There exists two way to infer using semantic networks in which knowledge is represented as Frames.
1) Intersection Search
2) Inheritance Search
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Frames

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This set of Artificial Intelligence Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “Frames”.

1. What is the frame?
a) A way of representing knowledge
b) Data Structure
c) Data Type
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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2. Frames in artificial intelligence is derived from semantic nets.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: A frame is an artificial intelligence data structure used to divide knowledge into substructures by representing “stereotyped situations.”.

3. Which of the following elements constitutes the frame structure?
a) Facts or Data
b) Procedures and default values
c) Frame names
d) Frame reference in hierarchy
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

4. Like semantic networks, frames can be queried using spreading activation.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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5. What is Hyponymy relation?
a) A is part of B
b) B has A as a part of itself
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d) A is superordinate of B
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: In linguistics, a hyponym is a word or phrase whose semantic field is included within that of another word, its hypernym (sometimes spelled hypernym outside of the natural language processing community). In simpler terms, a hyponym shares a type-of relationship with its hypernym.

6. The basic inference mechanism in semantic network in which knowledge is represented as Frames is to follow the links between the nodes.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

7. There exists two way to infer using semantic networks in which knowledge is represented as Frames.
1) Intersection Search
2) Inheritance Search
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Frames

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This set of Artificial Intelligence Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “Frames”.

1. What is the frame?
a) A way of representing knowledge

b) Data Structure
c) Data Type
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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2. Frames in artificial intelligence is derived from semantic nets.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: A frame is an artificial intelligence data structure used to divide knowledge into substructures by representing “stereotyped situations.”.

3. Which of the following elements constitutes the frame structure?
a) Facts or Data
b) Procedures and default values
c) Frame names
d) Frame reference in hierarchy
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

4. Like semantic networks, frames can be queried using spreading activation.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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5. What is Hyponymy relation?
a) A is part of B
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a) True
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Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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1) Intersection Search
2) Inheritance Search
a) True
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Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Frames

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Frames

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Answer: a
Explanation: A frame is an artificial intelligence data structure used to divide knowledge into substructures by representing “stereotyped situations.”.

3. Which of the following elements constitutes the frame structure?
a) Facts or Data
b) Procedures and default values
c) Frame names
d) Frame reference in hierarchy
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

4. Like semantic networks, frames can be queried using spreading activation.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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5. What is Hyponymy relation?
a) A is part of B
b) B has A as a part of itself
c) A is subordinate of B
d) A is superordinate of B
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: In linguistics, a hyponym is a word or phrase whose semantic field is included within that of another word, its hypernym (sometimes spelled hypernym outside of the natural language processing community). In simpler terms, a hyponym shares a type-of relationship with its hypernym.

6. The basic inference mechanism in semantic network in which knowledge is represented as Frames is to follow the links between the nodes.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

7. There exists two way to infer using semantic networks in which knowledge is represented as Frames.
1) Intersection Search
2) Inheritance Search
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions & Answers – Unification and Lifting

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a) Ponens
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Artificial Intelligence Questions & Answers – Unification and Lifting

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Partial Order Planning

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This set of Artificial Intelligence Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “Partial Order Planning”.

1. The process by which the brain incrementally orders actions needed to complete a specific task is referred as _____
a) Planning problem
b) Partial order planning
c) Total order planning
d) Both Planning problem & Partial order planning
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Definition of partial order planning.

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2. To complete any task, the brain needs to plan out the sequence by which to execute the behavior. One way the brain does this is with a partial-order plan.
a) True

b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

3. In partial order plan.
A. Relationships between the actions of the behavior are set prior to the actions
B. Relationships between the actions of the behavior are not set until absolutely necessary
Choose the correct option.
a) A is true
b) B is true
c) Either A or B can be true depending upon situation
d) Neither A nor B is true
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Relationship between behavior and actions is established dynamically.

4. Partial-order planning exhibits the Principle of Least Commitment, which contributes to the efficiency of this planning system as a whole.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

5. Following is/are the components of the partial order planning.
a) Bindings
b) Goal
c) Causal Links
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: Bindings: The bindings of the algorithm are the connections between specific variables in the action. Bindings, as ordering, only occur when it is absolutely necessary.
Causal Links: Causal links in the algorithm are those that categorically order actions. They are not the specific order (1,2,3) of the actions, rather the general order as in Action 2 must come somewhere after Action 1, but before Action 2.
Plan Space: The plan space of the algorithm is constrained between its start and finish. The algorithm starts, producing the initial state and finishes when all parts of the goal is been achieved.

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6. Partial-order planning is the opposite of total-order planning.
a) True
b) False
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Answer: a
Explanation: Partial-order planning is the opposite of total-order planning, in which actions are sequenced all at once and for the entirety of the task at hand.

7. Sussman Anomaly can be easily and efficiently solved by partial order planning.
a) True
b) False
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Answer: a
Explanation: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sussman_Anomaly.

8. Sussman Anomaly illustrates a weakness of interleaved planning algorithm.
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View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Sussman Anomaly illustrates a weakness of non interleaved planning algorithm.

9. One the main drawback of this type of planning system is that it requires a lot of computational powers at each node.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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10. What are you predicating by the logic: ∀x: €y: loyalto(x, y).
a) Everyone is loyal to someone
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c) Everyone is not loyal to someone
d) Everyone is loyal
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: ∀x denotes Everyone or all, and €y someone and loyal to is the proposition logic making map x to y.

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11. A plan that describe how to take actions in levels of increasing refinement and specificity is _____
a) Problem solving
b) Planning
c) Non-hierarchical plan
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View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: A plan that describes how to take actions in levels of increasing refinement and specificity is Hierarchical (e.g., “Do something” becomes the more specific “Go to work,” “Do work,” “Go home.”) Most plans are hierarchical in nature.

12. A constructive approach in which no commitment is made unless it is necessary to do so, is _____
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b) Most commitment approach
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View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Because we are not sure about the outcome.

13. Uncertainty arises in the Wumpus world because the agent’s sensors give only _____
a) Full & Global information
b) Partial & Global Information

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d) Full & local information
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: The Wumpus world is a grid of squares surrounded by walls, where each square can contain agents and objects. The agent (you) always starts in the lower left corner, a square that will be labeled [1, 1]. The agent's task is to find the gold, return to [1, 1] and climb out of the cave. Therefore, uncertainty is there as the agent gives partial and local information only. Global variable are not goal specific problem solving.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Partial Order Planning

This set of Artificial Intelligence Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “Partial Order Planning”.

1. The process by which the brain incrementally orders actions needed to complete a specific task is referred as _____
a) Planning problem
b) Partial order planning
c) Total order planning
d) Both Planning problem & Partial order planning
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Definition of partial order planning.

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2. To complete any task, the brain needs to plan out the sequence by which to execute the behavior. One way the brain does this is with a partial-order plan.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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3. In partial order plan.
A. Relationships between the actions of the behavior are set prior to the actions
B. Relationships between the actions of the behavior are not set until absolutely necessary
Choose the correct option.
a) A is true
b) B is true
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View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Relationship between behavior and actions is established dynamically.

4. Partial-order planning exhibits the Principle of Least Commitment, which contributes to the efficiency of this planning system as a whole.
a) True
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View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

5. Following is/are the components of the partial order planning.
a) Bindings
b) Goal
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Answer: d
Explanation: Bindings: The bindings of the algorithm are the connections between specific variables in the action. Bindings, as ordering, only occur when it is absolutely necessary.
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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Partial Order Planning

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This set of Artificial Intelligence Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “Partial Order Planning”.

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Answer: b
Explanation: Definition of partial order planning.

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2. To complete any task, the brain needs to plan out the sequence by which to execute the behavior. One way the brain does this is with a partial-order plan.
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b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

3. In partial order plan.
A. Relationships between the actions of the behavior are set prior to the actions
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Choose the correct option.
a) A is true

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Answer: a
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4. Partial-order planning exhibits the Principle of Least Commitment, which contributes to the efficiency of this planning system as a whole.
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Answer: a
Explanation: None.

5. Following is/are the components of the partial order planning.
a) Bindings
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Explanation: Bindings: The bindings of the algorithm are the connections between specific variables in the action. Bindings, as ordering, only occur when it is absolutely necessary.
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Explanation: None.

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12. A constructive approach in which no commitment is made unless it is necessary to do so, is _____
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View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Because we are not sure about the outcome.

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Explanation: The Wumpus world is a grid of squares surrounded by walls, where each square can contain agents and objects. The agent (you) always starts in the lower left corner, a square that will be labeled [1, 1]. The agent’s task is to find the gold, return to [1, 1] and climb out of the cave. Therefore, uncertainty is there as the agent gives partial and local information only. Global variable are not goal specific problem solving.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Partial Order Planning

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This set of Artificial Intelligence Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “Partial Order Planning”.

1. The process by which the brain incrementally orders actions needed to complete a specific task is referred as _____
a) Planning problem

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b) Partial order planning
c) Total order planning
d) Both Planning problem & Partial order planning
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Answer: b
Explanation: Definition of partial order planning.

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2. To complete any task, the brain needs to plan out the sequence by which to execute the behavior. One way the brain does this is with a partial-order plan.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

3. In partial order plan.
A. Relationships between the actions of the behavior are set prior to the actions
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Choose the correct option.
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Answer: a
Explanation: Relationship between behavior and actions is established dynamically.

4. Partial-order planning exhibits the Principle of Least Commitment, which contributes to the efficiency of this planning system as a whole.
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Answer: a
Explanation: None.

5. Following is/are the components of the partial order planning.
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Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Partial Order Planning

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Artificial Intelligence Questions & Answers – Partial Order Planning – 1

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Explanation: Forward and backward state-space search are particular forms of totally ordered plan search.
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2. Which cannot be taken as advantage for totally ordered plan search?
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Artificial Intelligence Questions & Answers – Graph Planning

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1. Which data structure is used to give better heuristic estimates?
a) Forwards state-space
b) Backward state-space
c) Planning graph algorithm
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: A special data structure called planning graph is used to give better heuristic estimates.
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2. Which is used to extract solution directly from the planning graph?
a) Planning algorithm
b) Graphplan
c) Hill-climbing search
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: We can extract the solution directly from the planning graph, using a specialized algorithm called Graphplan.

3. What are present in the planning graph?
a) Sequence of levels
b) Literals
c) Variables
d) Heuristic estimates
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: A planning graph consists of sequence of levels correspond to time steps.

4. What is the starting level of planning graph?
a) Level 3
b) Level 2
c) Level 1
d) Level 0
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

5. What are present in each level of planning graph?
a) Literals
b) Actions
c) Variables
d) Both Literals & Actions
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: Each and every level in the planning graph contains a set of literals and a set of actions.
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6. Which kind of problem are suitable for planning graph?
a) Propositional planning problem
b) Planning problem
c) Action problem
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Planning graph work only for propositional planning problem with no variables.

7. What is meant by persistence actions?
a) Allow a literal to remain false

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b) Allow a literal to remain true
c) Allow a literal to remain false & true
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Calculus allows a literal to remain true from one situation to the next if no action alters it. It is called as persistence action.

8. When will further expansion is unnecessary for planning graph?
a) Identical
b) Replicate
c) Not identical
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Every subsequent levels will be identical, So further expansion is unnecessary.

9. How many conditions are available between two actions in mutex relation?
a) 1
b) 2
c) 3
d) 4
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: The three conditions available on mute relationship are inconsistent effects, interference and competing needs.

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10. What is called inconsistent support?
a) If two literals are not negation of other
b) If two literals are negation of other
c) Mutually exclusive
d) None of the mentioned
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Answer: b
Explanation: If two literals are at the same level if one is the negation of another is called inconsistent support.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions & Answers – Graph Planning

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This set of Artificial Intelligence Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “Graph Planning”.

1. Which data structure is used to give better heuristic estimates?
a) Forwards state-space
b) Backward state-space
c) Planning graph algorithm
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: A special data structure called planning graph is used to give better heuristic estimates.

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2. Which is used to extract solution directly from the planning graph?
a) Planning algorithm
b) Graphplan
c) Hill-climbing search
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: We can extract the solution directly from the planning graph, using a specialized algorithm called Graphplan.

3. What are present in the planning graph?
a) Sequence of levels
b) Literals
c) Variables
d) Heuristic estimates
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: A planning graph consists of sequence of levels correspond to time steps.

4. What is the starting level of planning graph?
a) Level 3
b) Level 2
c) Level 1
d) Level 0
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

5. What are present in each level of planning graph?
a) Literals
b) Actions
c) Variables
d) Both Literals & Actions
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: Each and every level in the planning graph contains a set of literals and a set of actions.

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6. Which kind of problem are suitable for planning graph?
a) Propositional planning problem
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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Planning and Acting in the Real World

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This set of Artificial Intelligence (AI) Problems focuses on "Planning and Acting in the Real World".

1. The process by which the brain orders actions needed to complete a specific task is referred as

_____

a) Planning problem

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b) Partial order planning
c) Total order planning
d) Both Planning problem & Partial order planning
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

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2. The famous spare tire problem or Scheduling classes for bunch of students or Air cargo transport are the best example of _____
a) Planning problem
b) Partial Order planning problem
c) Total order planning
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

3. To eliminate the inaccuracy problem in planning problem or partial order planning problem we can use _____ data structure/s.
a) Stacks
b) Queue
c) BST (Binary Search Tree)
d) Planning Graphs
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: A planning graph can be used to give better heuristic estimates.

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4. Planning graphs consists of _____
a) a sequence of levels
b) a sequence of levels which corresponds to time steps in the plan
c) a sequence of actions which corresponds to the state of the system
d) none of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Planning graphs is a sequence of levels, which corresponds to time steps in the plan where level 0 is the initial state at start.

5. Planning graphs works only for prepositional planning problems.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Planning graphs work only for propositional planning problems-ones with no variables. Both STRIPS and ADL representations can be propositionalized. For problems with large numbers and objects, this could result in a very substantial blowup in the number of action schemata.

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6. _____ algorithms is used to extract the plan directly from the planning graph, rather than using graph to provide heuristic.
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Explanation: Yes, The approach we take is based on testing the satisfiability of a logical sentence rather than on proving a theorem. We will be finding models of propositional sentences that look like this:
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8. What is the other name of each plan resulted in partial order planning?
a) Polarization
b) Linearization
c) Solarization
d) None of the mentioned
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Answer: b
Explanation: Each and every total order plan is also called as linearization of the partial-order plan.

9. What are the two major aspects which combines AI Planning problem?
a) Search & Logic
b) Logic & Knowledge Based Systems
c) FOL & Logic
d) Knowledge Based Systems
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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10. _____ algorithm translates a planning problem in to prepositional axioms.
a) GraphPlan
b) SatPlan
c) Greedy
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: The SATPLAN algorithm translates a planning problem into propositional axioms and applies a satisfiability algorithm to find a model that corresponds a valid plan.

11. _____ planning allows the agent to take advice from the domain designer in the form of decomposition rules.
a) GraphPlan
b) Hierarchical task network (HTN)
c) SatPlan
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: None.

12. Standard planning algorithms assumes environment to be _____
a) Deterministic
b) Fully observable
c) Single agent
d) Stochastic
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: It assumes complete and correct information, deterministic and fully-observable environment, which many domains violates.

13. Conditional Plans allows the agent to sense the world during execution to decide what branch of plan to follow.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Conditional plans do exists in real world planning problems. Incomplete information can be dealt by planning to use sensing actions to obtain the information needed.

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14. A re-planning agent uses execution monitoring and splices in repairs as needed.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

15. Incorrect information results in unsatisfied preconditions for actions and plans _____ detects violations of the preconditions for successful completion of the plan.
a) Conditional Plan
b) Conformant Planning
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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Planning and Acting in the Real World

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a) Search & Logic
b) Logic & Knowledge Based Systems
c) FOL & Logic
d) Knowledge Based Systems
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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10. _____ algorithm translates a planning problem in to prepositional axioms.
a) GraphPlan
b) SatPlan
c) Greedy
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: The SATPLAN algorithm translates a planning problem into propositional axioms and applies a satisfiability algorithm to find a model that corresponds a valid plan.

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11. _____ planning allows the agent to take advice from the domain designer in the form of decomposition rules.
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d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: None.

12. Standard planning algorithms assumes environment to be _____
a) Deterministic
b) Fully observable
c) Single agent
d) Stochastic
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: It assumes complete and correct information, deterministic and fully-observable environment, which many domains violates.

13. Conditional Plans allows the agent to sense the world during execution to decide what branch of plan to follow.
a) True
b) False
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Answer: a
Explanation: Conditional plans do exists in real world planning problems. Incomplete information can be dealt by planning to use sensing actions to obtain the information needed.

14. A re-planning agent uses execution monitoring and splices in repairs as needed.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

15. Incorrect information results in unsatisfied preconditions for actions and plans _____ detects violations of the preconditions for successful completion of the plan.
a) Conditional Plan
b) Conformant Planning
c) Execution monitoring
d) Both Conditional Plan & Execution monitoring
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: None.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Planning and Acting in the Real World

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This set of Artificial Intelligence (AI) Problems focuses on “Planning and Acting in the Real World”.

1. The process by which the brain orders actions needed to complete a specific task is referred as _____
a) Planning problem
b) Partial order planning
c) Total order planning
d) Both Planning problem & Partial order planning
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

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2. The famous spare tire problem or Scheduling classes for bunch of students or Air cargo transport are the best example of _____
a) Planning problem
b) Partial Order planning problem
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d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

3. To eliminate the inaccuracy problem in planning problem or partial order planning problem we can use _____ data structure/s.
a) Stacks
b) Queue
c) BST (Binary Search Tree)
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View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: A planning graph can be used to give better heuristic estimates.

4. Planning graphs consists of _____
a) a sequence of levels
b) a sequence of levels which corresponds to time steps in the plan
c) a sequence of actions which corresponds to the state of the system
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Answer: b
Explanation: Planning graphs is a sequence of levels, which corresponds to time steps in the plan where level 0 is the initial state at start.

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View Answer

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Explanation: Planning graphs work only for propositional planning problems-ones with no variables. Both STRIPS and ADL representations can be propositionalized. For problems with large numbers and objects, this could result in a very substantial blowup in the number of action schemata.

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Answer: c
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Answer: a
Explanation: Yes, The approach we take is based on testing the satisfiability of a logical sentence rather than on proving a theorem. We will be finding models of propositional sentences that look like this:
Initial state /\ all possible action descriptions /\ goal.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Planning and Acting in the Real World

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Planning and Acting in the Real World

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Uncertain Knowledge and Reasoning

This set of Artificial Intelligence Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “Uncertain Knowledge and Reasoning”.

1. Using logic to represent and reason we can represent knowledge about the world with facts and rules.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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2. Uncertainty arises in the wumpus world because the agent’s sensors give only _____
a) Full & Global information
b) Partial & Global Information
c) Partial & local Information
d) Full & local information
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: The Wumpus world is a grid of squares surrounded by walls, where each square can contain agents and objects. The agent (you) always starts in the lower left corner, a square that will be labeled [1, 1]. The agent’s task is to find the gold, return to [1, 1] and climb out of the cave. So uncertainty is there as the agent gives partial and local information only. Global variable are not goal specific problem solving.

3. A Hybrid Bayesian network contains _____
a) Both discrete and continuous variables
b) Only Discrete variables
c) Only Discontinuous variable
d) Both Discrete and Discontinuous variable
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: To specify a Hybrid network, we have to specify two new kinds of distributions: the conditional distribution for continuous variables given discrete or continuous parents, and the conditional distribution for a discrete variable given continuous parents.

4. How is Fuzzy Logic different from conventional control methods?
a) IF and THEN Approach
b) FOR Approach

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c) WHILE Approach
d) DO Approach
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: FL incorporates a simple, rule-based IF X AND Y THEN Z approach to a solving control problem rather than attempting to model a system mathematically.

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5. If a hypothesis says it should be positive, but in fact it is negative, we call it _____
a) A consistent hypothesis
b) A false negative hypothesis
c) A false positive hypothesis
d) A specialized hypothesis
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: Consistent hypothesis go with examples, If the hypothesis says it should be negative but in fact it is positive, it is false negative. If a hypothesis says it should be positive, but in fact it is negative, it is false positive. In a specialized hypothesis we need to have certain restrict or special conditions.

6. The primitives in probabilistic reasoning are random variables.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: The primitives in probabilistic reasoning are random variables. Just like primitives in Propositional Logic are propositions. A random variable is not in fact a variable, but a function from a sample space S to another space, often the real numbers.

7. Which is true for Decision theory?
a) Decision Theory = Probability theory + utility theory
b) Decision Theory = Inference theory + utility theory
c) Decision Theory = Uncertainty + utility theory
d) Decision Theory = Probability theory + preference
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: The Wumpus world is a grid of squares surrounded by walls, where each square can contain agents and objects. The agent (you) always starts in the lower left corner, a square that will be labeled [1, 1]. The agent's task is to find the gold, return to [1, 1] and climb out of the cave. So uncertainty is there as the agent gives partial and local information only. Global variable are not goal specific problem solving.

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8. A constructive approach in which no commitment is made unless it is necessary to do so is _____
a) Least commitment approach
b) Most commitment approach
c) Nonlinear planning
d) Opportunistic planning
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Because we are not sure about the outcome.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Uncertain Knowledge and Reasoning

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This set of Artificial Intelligence Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “Uncertain Knowledge and Reasoning”.

1. Using logic to represent and reason we can represent knowledge about the world with facts and rules.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

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Explanation: Consistent hypothesis go with examples, If the hypothesis says it should be negative but in fact it is positive, it is false negative. If a hypothesis says it should be positive, but in fact it is negative, it is false positive. In a specialized hypothesis we need to have certain restrict or special conditions.

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a) True
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Explanation: The primitives in probabilistic reasoning are random variables. Just like primitives in Propositional Logic are propositions. A random variable is not in fact a variable, but a function from a sample space S to another space, often the real numbers.

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c) Decision Theory = Uncertainty + utility theory
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Answer: c
Explanation: The Wumpus world is a grid of squares surrounded by walls, where each square can contain agents and objects. The agent (you) always starts in the lower left corner, a square that will be labeled [1, 1]. The agent's task is to find the gold, return to [1, 1] and climb out of the cave. So uncertainty is there as the agent gives partial and local information only. Global variable are not goal specific problem solving.

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8. A constructive approach in which no commitment is made unless it is necessary to do so is _____
a) Least commitment approach
b) Most commitment approach
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d) Opportunistic planning
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Answer: a
Explanation: Because we are not sure about the outcome.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Uncertain Knowledge and Reasoning

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This set of Artificial Intelligence Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “Uncertain Knowledge and Reasoning”.

1. Using logic to represent and reason we can represent knowledge about the world with facts and rules.
a) True
b) False
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Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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2. Uncertainty arises in the wumpus world because the agent’s sensors give only _____
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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Uncertain Knowledge and Reasoning

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Explanation: Because we are not sure about the outcome.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions & Answers – Semantic Interpretation

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This set of Artificial Intelligence Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “Semantic Interpretation”.

1. What is the extraction of the meaning of utterance?
a) Syntactic
b) Semantic
c) Pragmatic
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Semantic analysis is used to extract the meaning from the group of sentences.

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2. What is the process of associating a FOL expression with a phrase?
a) Interpretation
b) Augmented reality
c) Semantic interpretation
d) Augmented interpretation
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: Semantic interpretation is the process of associating a FOL expression with a phrase.

3. What is meant by compositional semantics?
a) Determining the meaning
b) Logical connectives
c) Semantics
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Compositional semantics is the process of determining the meaning of P*Q from P, Q and *.

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4. What is used to augment a grammar for arithmetic expression with semantics?
a) Notation
b) DCG notation
c) Constituent
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: DCG notation is used to augment a grammar for arithmetic expression with semantics and it is used to build a parse tree.

5. What can’t be done in the semantic interpretation?
a) Logical term
b) Complete logical sentence
c) Both Logical term & Complete logical sentence
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: Some kind of sentence in the semantic interpretation can’t be logical term nor a complete logical sentence.

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6. How many verb tenses are there in the English language?
a) 1
b) 2
c) 3
d) 4
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: There are three types of tenses available in english language are past, present and future.

7. Which is used to mediate between syntax and semantics?
a) Form
b) Intermediate form
c) Grammer
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: None.

8. What is meant by quasi-logical form?
a) Sits between syntactic and logical form
b) Logical connectives
c) All of the mentioned
d) None of the mentioned
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Answer: a
Explanation: It can be translated into a regular first-order logical sentence, So that it Sits between syntactic and logical form.

Things I do for LOVE

9. How many types of quantification are available in artificial intelligence?
a) 1
b) 2
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View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: There are two types of quantification available. They are universal and existential.

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10. What kind of interpretation is done by adding context-dependant information?
a) Semantic
b) Syntactic
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View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: None.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions & Answers – Semantic Interpretation

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a) Logical term
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Answer: c
Explanation: Some kind of sentence in the semantic interpretation can't be logical term nor a complete logical sentence.

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6. How many verb tenses are there in the English language?
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10. What kind of interpretation is done by adding context-dependant information?
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Artificial Intelligence Questions & Answers – Semantic Interpretation

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Explanation: Semantic analysis is used to extract the meaning from the group of sentences.

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2. What is the process of associating a FOL expression with a phrase?
a) Interpretation
b) Augmented reality
c) Semantic interpretation
d) Augmented interpretation
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: Semantic interpretation is the process of associating a FOL expression with a phrase.

3. What is meant by compositional semantics?
a) Determining the meaning
b) Logical connectives
c) Semantics
d) None of the mentioned
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Answer: a
Explanation: Compositional semantics is the process of determining the meaning of P*Q from P, Q and *.

4. What is used to augment a grammar for arithmetic expression with semantics?
a) Notation
b) DCG notation
c) Constituent
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Explanation: DCG notation is used to augment a grammar for arithmetic expression with semantics and it is used to build a parse tree.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions & Answers – Object Recognition

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1. What enables people to recognize people, animals and inanimate objects reliably?
a) Speech
b) Vision
c) Hear
d) Perception
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Answer: b
Explanation: Vision enables people to recognize people, animals and inanimate objects reliably. It is customary to use object recognition.

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2. How many types of recognition are there in artificial intelligence?
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Answer: c
Explanation: The three types of recognition are biometric identification, content-based image retrieval and handwriting recognition.

3. Which are recognized by vision?
a) Objects
b) Activities
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Answer: d
Explanation: Vision is used to recognize not only objects, but also activities.

4. Which provides a framework for studying object recognition?
a) Learning
b) Unsupervised learning
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Explanation: Supervised learning or pattern classification provides a framework for studying object recognition.

5. Which object recognition process is an error-prone process?
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Explanation: In the process of creating subset of pixels, the bottom-up segmentation is an error-prone process.

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6. Which is the only way to learn about the different kinds of human faces?
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Artificial Intelligence Questions & Answers – Object Recognition

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This set of Artificial Intelligence Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “Object Recognition”.

1. What enables people to recognize people, animals and inanimate objects reliably?
a) Speech
b) Vision
c) Hear
d) Perception
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Vision enables people to recognize people, animals and inanimate objects reliably. It is customary to use object recognition.

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2. How many types of recognition are there in artificial intelligence?
a) 1
b) 2
c) 3
d) 4
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: The three types of recognition are biometric identification, content-based image retrieval and handwriting recognition.

3. Which are recognized by vision?
a) Objects
b) Activities
c) Motion
d) Both Objects & Activities
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: Vision is used to recognize not only objects, but also activities.

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4. Which provides a framework for studying object recognition?
a) Learning
b) Unsupervised learning
c) Supervised learning
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: Supervised learning or pattern classification provides a framework for studying object recognition.

5. Which object recognition process is an error-prone process?
a) Bottom-up segmentation
b) Top-down segmentation
c) Both Bottom-up & Top-down segmentation
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: In the process of creating subset of pixels, the bottom-up segmentation is an error-prone process.

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6. Which is the only way to learn about the different kinds of human faces?
a) Perception
b) Speech
c) Learning
d) Hearing
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: None.

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7. What can be represented by using histograms or empirical frequency distributions?
a) Words
b) Color
c) Texture
d) Both Color & Texture
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: Color and texture can be represented by using histograms or empirical frequency distributions.

8. Which can be deformed into alignment using simple coordinate transformations?
a) Matching
b) Deformable matching
c) Feature
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: The distance between images can be deformed into alignment using simple coordinate transformations. And it is called as Deformable matching.

9. Which describes the coarse arrangement of the rest of the shape with respect to the point?
a) Shape
b) Context
c) Shape context

d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: Because an object's shape can be manipulated with respect to the point.
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10. How the distance between two shapes can be defined?
a) Weighted sum of the shape
b) Size of the shape
c) Shape context
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: The distance between two shapes can be defined as a weighted sum of the shape context distance between corresponding points.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions & Answers – Probability Notation

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1. How many issues are available in describing degree of belief?
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Answer: b
Explanation: The main issues for degree of belief are nature of the sentences and the dependance of degree of the belief.

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2. What is used for probability theory sentences?
a) Conditional logic
b) Logic
c) Extension of propositional logic
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: The version of probability theory we present uses an extension of propositional logic for its sentences.

3. Where does the dependance of experience is reflected in prior probability sentences?
a) Syntactic distinction
b) Semantic distinction
c) Both Syntactic & Semantic distinction
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Answer: a
Explanation: The dependance on experience is reflected in the syntactic distinction between prior probability statements.

4. Where does the degree of belief is applied?
a) Propositions
b) Literals
c) Variables
d) Statements
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Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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a) 1
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Explanation: The two formal languages used for stating propositions are propositional logic and first-order logic.

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Explanation: The basic element for a language is the random variable, which can be thought as a part of world and its status is initially unknown.

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c) Discrete variable
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Answer: d
Explanation: None.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions & Answers – Probability Notation

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Artificial Intelligence Questions & Answers – Probability Notation

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Artificial Intelligence Questions & Answers – Probability Notation

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1. How many terms are required for building a bayes model?
a) 1
b) 2
c) 3
d) 4
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Answer: c
Explanation: The three required terms are a conditional probability and two unconditional probability.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions & Answers – Bayesian Networks

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Fuzzy Logic

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This set of Artificial Intelligence Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “Fuzzy Logic”.

1. What is the form of Fuzzy logic?
a) Two-valued logic
b) Crisp set logic
c) Many-valued logic
d) Binary set logic
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: With fuzzy logic set membership is defined by certain value. Hence it could have many values to be in the set.

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2. Traditional set theory is also known as Crisp Set theory.
a) True

b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Traditional set theory set membership is fixed or exact either the member is in the set or not. There is only two crisp values true or false. In case of fuzzy logic there are many values. With weight say x the member is in the set.

3. The truth values of traditional set theory is _____ and that of fuzzy set is _____
a) Either 0 or 1, between 0 & 1
b) Between 0 & 1, either 0 or 1
c) Between 0 & 1, between 0 & 1
d) Either 0 or 1, either 0 or 1
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Refer the definition of Fuzzy set and Crisp set.

4. Fuzzy logic is extension of Crisp set with an extension of handling the concept of Partial Truth.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

5. The room temperature is hot. Here the hot (use of linguistic variable is used) can be represented by _____
a) Fuzzy Set
b) Crisp Set
c) Fuzzy & Crisp Set
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Fuzzy logic deals with linguistic variables.

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6. The values of the set membership is represented by _____
a) Discrete Set
b) Degree of truth
c) Probabilities
d) Both Degree of truth & Probabilities
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Both Probabilities and degree of truth ranges between 0 – 1.

7. Japanese were the first to utilize fuzzy logic practically on high-speed trains in Sendai.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

8. Fuzzy Set theory defines fuzzy operators. Choose the fuzzy operators from the following.
a) AND

b) OR
c) NOT
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: The AND, OR, and NOT operators of Boolean logic exist in fuzzy logic, usually defined as the minimum, maximum, and complement;

9. There are also other operators, more linguistic in nature, called _____ that can be applied to fuzzy set theory.
a) Hedges
b) Lingual Variable
c) Fuzz Variable
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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10. Fuzzy logic is usually represented as _____
a) IF-THEN-ELSE rules
b) IF-THEN rules
c) Both IF-THEN-ELSE rules & IF-THEN rules
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Fuzzy set theory defines fuzzy operators on fuzzy sets. The problem in applying this is that the appropriate fuzzy operator may not be known. For this reason, fuzzy logic usually uses IF-THEN rules, or constructs that are equivalent, such as fuzzy associative matrices.
Rules are usually expressed in the form:
IF variable IS property THEN action

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11. Like relational databases there does exists fuzzy relational databases.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Once fuzzy relations are defined, it is possible to develop fuzzy relational databases. The first fuzzy relational database, FRDB, appeared in Maria Zemankova dissertation.

12. _____ is/are the way/s to represent uncertainty.
a) Fuzzy Logic
b) Probability
c) Entropy
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: Entropy is amount of uncertainty involved in data. Represented by H(data).

13. _____ are algorithms that learn from their more complex environments (hence eco) to generalize, approximate and simplify solution logic.
a) Fuzzy Relational DB
b) Ecorithms
c) Fuzzy Set

d) None of the mentioned
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Answer: c
Explanation: Local structure is usually associated with linear rather than exponential growth in complexity.

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1. What is the form of Fuzzy logic?
a) Two-valued logic
b) Crisp set logic
c) Many-valued logic
d) Binary set logic
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: With fuzzy logic set membership is defined by certain value. Hence it could have many values to be in the set.

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2. Traditional set theory is also known as Crisp Set theory.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Traditional set theory set membership is fixed or exact either the member is in the set or not. There is only two crisp values true or false. In case of fuzzy logic there are many values. With weight say x the member is in the set.

3. The truth values of traditional set theory is _____ and that of fuzzy set is _____
a) Either 0 or 1, between 0 & 1
b) Between 0 & 1, either 0 or 1
c) Between 0 & 1, between 0 & 1
d) Either 0 or 1, either 0 or 1
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Refer the definition of Fuzzy set and Crisp set.

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4. Fuzzy logic is extension of Crisp set with an extension of handling the concept of Partial Truth.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

5. The room temperature is hot. Here the hot (use of linguistic variable is used) can be represented by _____
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b) Crisp Set
c) Fuzzy & Crisp Set
d) None of the mentioned
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Answer: a
Explanation: Fuzzy logic deals with linguistic variables.

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6. The values of the set membership is represented by _____
a) Discrete Set
b) Degree of truth
c) Probabilities

d) Both Degree of truth & Probabilities
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Both Probabilities and degree of truth ranges between 0 – 1.

7. Japanese were the first to utilize fuzzy logic practically on high-speed trains in Sendai.
a) True
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Answer: a
Explanation: None.

8. Fuzzy Set theory defines fuzzy operators. Choose the fuzzy operators from the following.
a) AND
b) OR
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Answer: d
Explanation: The AND, OR, and NOT operators of Boolean logic exist in fuzzy logic, usually defined as the minimum, maximum, and complement;

9. There are also other operators, more linguistic in nature, called _____ that can be applied to fuzzy set theory.
a) Hedges
b) Lingual Variable
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View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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10. Fuzzy logic is usually represented as _____
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Explanation: Fuzzy set theory defines fuzzy operators on fuzzy sets. The problem in applying this is that the appropriate fuzzy operator may not be known. For this reason, fuzzy logic usually uses IF-THEN rules, or constructs that are equivalent, such as fuzzy associative matrices.
Rules are usually expressed in the form:
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12. _____ is/are the way/s to represent uncertainty.
a) Fuzzy Logic
b) Probability
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Answer: d
Explanation: Entropy is amount of uncertainty involved in data. Represented by H(data).

13. _____ are algorithms that learn from their more complex environments (hence eco) to generalize, approximate and simplify solution logic.
a) Fuzzy Relational DB
b) Ecorithms
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Answer: c
Explanation: Local structure is usually associated with linear rather than exponential growth in complexity.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Fuzzy Logic

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Fuzzy Logic

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Fuzzy Logic

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View Answer

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Explanation: None.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions & Answers – Hidden Markov Model

This set of Artificial Intelligence Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “Hidden Markov Model”.

1. Which algorithm is used for solving temporal probabilistic reasoning?
a) Hill-climbing search
b) Hidden markov model
c) Depth-first search
d) Breadth-first search
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Hidden Markov model is used for solving temporal probabilistic reasoning that was independent of transition and sensor model.

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2. How does the state of the process is described in HMM?
a) Literal
b) Single random variable
c) Single discrete random variable
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: An HMM is a temporal probabilistic model in which the state of the process is described by a single discrete random variable.

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3. What are the possible values of the variable?
a) Variables
b) Literals
c) Discrete variable
d) Possible states of the world
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: The possible values of the variables are the possible states of the world.

4. Where does the additional variables are added in HMM?
a) Temporal model
b) Reality model
c) Probability model
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Additional state variables can be added to a temporal model while staying within the HMM framework.

5. Which allows for a simple and matrix implementation of all the basic algorithm?
a) HMM
b) Restricted structure of HMM
c) Temporary model

d) Reality model
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Restricted structure of HMM allows for a very simple and elegant matrix implementation of all the basic algorithm.

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6. Where does the Hidden Markov Model is used?
a) Speech recognition
b) Understanding of real world
c) Both Speech recognition & Understanding of real world
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

7. Which variable can give the concrete form to the representation of the transition model?
a) Single variable
b) Discrete state variable
c) Random variable
d) Both Single & Discrete state variable
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: With a single, discrete state variable, we can give concrete form to the representation of the transition model.

8. Which algorithm works by first running the standard forward pass to compute?
a) Smoothing
b) Modified smoothing
c) HMM
d) Depth-first search algorithm
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: The modified smoothing algorithm works by first running the standard forward pass to compute and then running the backward pass.

9. Which reveals an improvement in online smoothing?
a) Matrix formulation
b) Revelation
c) HMM
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Matrix formulation reveals an improvement in online smoothing with a fixed lag.

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10. Which suggests the existence of an efficient recursive algorithm for online smoothing?
a) Matrix
b) Constant space
c) Constant time
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Answer: b
Explanation: Restricted structure of HMM allows for a very simple and elegant matrix implementation of all the basic algorithm.

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6. Where does the Hidden Markov Model is used?
a) Speech recognition

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c) Both Speech recognition & Understanding of real world
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions & Answers – Hidden Markov Model

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1. In LISP, the function returns t if <integer> is even and nil otherwise _____
a) (evenp <integer>)
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View Answer

Answer: a
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2. Which of the following is an advantage of using an expert system development tool?
a) imposed structure
b) knowledge engineering assistance
c) rapid prototyping
d) all of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

3. An AI system developed by Daniel Bobrow to read and solve algebra word problems.
a) SHRDLU
b) SIMD
c) BACON
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Answer: d
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4. The “Turing Machine” showed that you could use a/an _____ system to program any algorithmic task.
a) binary
b) electro-chemical
c) recursive

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d) semantic
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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5. MCC is investigating the improvement of the relationship between people and computers through a technology called _____
a) computer-aided design
b) human factors
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Answer: b
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6. The first widely-used commercial form of Artificial Intelligence (Al) is being used in many popular products like microwave ovens, automobiles and plug in circuit boards for desktop PCs. It allows machines to handle vague information with a deftness that mimics human intuition. What is the name of this Artificial Intelligence?
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a) mathematics
b) intelligence
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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Expert Systems

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This set of Artificial Intelligence Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “Expert Systems”.

1. In LISP, the function returns t if <integer> is even and nil otherwise _____
a) (evenp <integer>)
b) (even <integer>)
c) (numeven <integer>)
d) (numnevenp <integer>)
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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2. Which of the following is an advantage of using an expert system development tool?
a) imposed structure
b) knowledge engineering assistance
c) rapid prototyping
d) all of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

3. An AI system developed by Daniel Bobrow to read and solve algebra word problems.
a) SHRDLU
b) SIMD
c) BACON
d) STUDENT
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

4. The “Turing Machine” showed that you could use a/an _____ system to program any algorithmic task.
a) binary
b) electro-chemical
c) recursive
d) semantic
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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5. MCC is investigating the improvement of the relationship between people and computers through a technology called _____
a) computer-aided design
b) human factors
c) parallel processing
d) all of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: None.

6. The first widely-used commercial form of Artificial Intelligence (Al) is being used in many popular products like microwave ovens, automobiles and plug in circuit boards for desktop PCs. It allows machines to handle vague information with a deftness that mimics human intuition. What is the name of this Artificial Intelligence?
a) Boolean logic
b) Human logic
c) Fuzzy logic
d) Functional logic
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: None.

7. In his landmark book Cybernetics, Norbert Wiener suggested a way of modeling scientific phenomena using not energy, but _____
a) mathematics

b) intelligence
c) information
d) history
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: None.

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8. Input segments of AI programming contain(s)?
a) sound
b) smell
c) touch
d) none of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

9. Which of the following applications include in the Strategic Computing Program?
a) battle management
b) autonomous systems
c) pilot's associate
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Answer: d
Explanation: None.

10. In LISP, the function evaluates <object> and assigns this value to the unevaluated <sconst>.
a) (constant <sconst> <object>)
b) (defconstant <sconst> <object>)
c) (eva <sconst> <object>)
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Artificial Intelligence Questions & Answers – Learning – 1

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1. What will take place as the agent observes its interactions with the world?
a) Learning
b) Hearing
c) Perceiving
d) Speech
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Learning will take place as the agent observes its interactions with the world and its own decision making process.

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2. Which modifies the performance element so that it makes better decision?
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b) Changing element
c) Learning element
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View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: A learning element modifies the performance element so that it can make better decision.

3. How many things are concerned in the design of a learning element?
a) 1
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Explanation: The three main issues are affected in design of a learning element are components, feedback and representation.

4. What is used in determining the nature of the learning problem?
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6. Which is used for utility functions in game playing algorithm?
a) Linear polynomial
b) Weighted polynomial
c) Polynomial
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View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: Linear weighted polynomial is used for learning element in the game playing programs.

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7. Which is used to choose among multiple consistent hypotheses?
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Explanation: Ockham razor prefers the simplest hypothesis consistent with the data intuitively.

8. What will happen if the hypothesis space contains the true function?
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Artificial Intelligence Questions & Answers – Learning – 1

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Answer: c
Explanation: A learning element modifies the performance element so that it can make better decision.

3. How many things are concerned in the design of a learning element?
a) 1
b) 2
c) 3
d) 4
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: The three main issues are affected in design of a learning element are components, feedback

and representation.

4. What is used in determining the nature of the learning problem?
a) Environment
b) Feedback
c) Problem
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: The type of feedback is used in determining the nature of the learning problem that the agent faces.

5. How many types are available in machine learning?
a) 1
b) 2
c) 3
d) 4
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: The three types of machine learning are supervised, unsupervised and reinforcement.

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6. Which is used for utility functions in game playing algorithm?
a) Linear polynomial
b) Weighted polynomial
c) Polynomial
d) Linear weighted polynomial
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: Linear weighted polynomial is used for learning element in the game playing programs.

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7. Which is used to choose among multiple consistent hypotheses?
a) Razor
b) Ockham razor
c) Learning element
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Ockham razor prefers the simplest hypothesis consistent with the data intuitively.

8. What will happen if the hypothesis space contains the true function?
a) Realizable
b) Unrealizable
c) Both Realizable & Unrealizable
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: A learning problem is realizable if the hypothesis space contains the true function.

9. What takes input as an object described by a set of attributes?
a) Tree
b) Graph
c) Decision graph

d) Decision tree
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: Decision tree takes input as an object described by a set of attributes and returns a decision.
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10. How the decision tree reaches its decision?
a) Single test
b) Two test
c) Sequence of test
d) No test
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: A decision tree reaches its decision by performing a sequence of tests.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Learning – 2

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This set of Artificial Intelligence (AI) online quiz focuses on “Learning – 2”.

1. Factors which affect the performance of learner system does not include?
a) Representation scheme used
b) Training scenario
c) Type of feedback
d) Good data structures
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: Factors which affect the performance of learner system does not include good data structures.

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2. Which of the following does not include different learning methods?
a) Memorization
b) Analogy
c) Deduction
d) Introduction
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: Different learning methods include memorization, analogy and deduction.

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3. Which of the following is the model used for learning?
a) Decision trees
b) Neural networks
c) Propositional and FOL rules
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View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: Decision trees, Neural networks, Propositional rules and FOL rules all are the models of learning.

4. Automated vehicle is an example of _____
a) Supervised learning
b) Unsupervised learning
c) Active learning
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View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: In automatic vehicle set of vision inputs and corresponding actions are available to learner hence it’s an example of supervised learning.

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5. Which of the following is an example of active learning?
a) News Recommender system
b) Dust cleaning machine
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Answer: a
Explanation: In active learning, not only the teacher is available but the learner can ask suitable perception-action pair examples to improve performance.

6. In which of the following learning the teacher returns reward and punishment to learner?
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Explanation: Reinforcement learning is the type of learning in which teacher returns reward or punishment to learner.

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Answer: d
Explanation: All mentioned options are applications of learning.

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a) Goal
b) Model
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View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: Goal, model, learning rules and experience are the components of learning system.

10. Which of the following is also called as exploratory learning?
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b) Active learning
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Answer: c
Explanation: In unsupervised learning, no teacher is available hence it is also called unsupervised learning.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Learning – 2

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This set of Artificial Intelligence (AI) online quiz focuses on “Learning – 2”.

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1. Factors which affect the performance of learner system does not include?
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View Answer

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View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: Different learning methods include memorization, analogy and deduction.

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View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: Decision trees, Neural networks, Propositional rules and FOL rules all are the models of learning.

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b) Reinforcement learning

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View Answer

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Explanation: Decision trees can be used in all the conditions stated.

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a) Data mining
b) WWW
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View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: All mentioned options are applications of learning.

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9. Which of the following is the component of learning system?
a) Goal
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Answer: d
Explanation: Goal, model, learning rules and experience are the components of learning system.

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View Answer

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Learning – 2

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This set of Artificial Intelligence (AI) online quiz focuses on “Learning – 2”.

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c) Type of feedback
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View Answer

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Learning – 2

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This set of Artificial Intelligence (AI) online quiz focuses on “Learning – 2”.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Learning – 3

This set of Artificial Intelligence online test focuses on “Learning – 3”.

1. Which is not a desirable property of a logical rule-based system?
a) Locality
b) Attachment
c) Detachment
d) Truth-Functionality
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Locality: In logical systems, whenever we have a rule of the form A => B, we can conclude B, given evidence A, without worrying about any other rules. Detachment: Once a logical proof is found for a proposition B, the proposition can be used regardless of how it was derived .That is, it can be detachment from its justification. Truth-functionality: In logic, the truth of complex sentences can be computed from the truth of the components. However, there are no Attachment properties lies in a Rule-based system. Global attribute defines a particular problem space as user specific and changes according to user’s plan to problem.

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2. How is Fuzzy Logic different from conventional control methods?
a) IF and THEN Approach
b) FOR Approach
c) WHILE Approach
d) DO Approach
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: FL incorporates a simple, rule-based IF X AND Y THEN Z approach to a solving control problem rather than attempting to model a system mathematically.

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3. In an Unsupervised learning _____
a) Specific output values are given
b) Specific output values are not given
c) No specific Inputs are given
d) Both inputs and outputs are given
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: The problem of unsupervised learning involves learning patterns in the input when no specific output values are supplied. We cannot expect the specific output to test your result. Here the agent does not know what to do, as he is not aware of the fact what propose system will come out. We can say an ambiguous un-proposed situation.

4. Inductive learning involves finding a _____
a) Consistent Hypothesis
b) Inconsistent Hypothesis
c) Regular Hypothesis
d) Irregular Hypothesis
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Inductive learning involves finding a consistent hypothesis that agrees with examples. The difficulty of the task depends on the chosen representation.

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5. Computational learning theory analyzes the sample complexity and computational complexity of _____
a) Unsupervised Learning
b) Inductive learning
c) Forced based learning
d) Weak learning
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Computational learning theory analyzes the sample complexity and computational complexity of inductive learning. There is a tradeoff between the expressiveness of the hypothesis language and the ease of learning.

6. If a hypothesis says it should be positive, but in fact, it is negative, we call it _____
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Answer: c
Explanation: Consistent hypothesis go with examples, If the hypothesis says it should be negative but infect it is positive, it is false negative. If a hypothesis says it should be positive, but in fact, it is negative, it is false positive. In a specialized hypothesis we need to have certain restrict or special conditions.

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Answer: b
Explanation: Neural networks parameters can be learned from noisy data and they have been used for thousands of applications, so it varies from problem to problem and thus use nonlinear functions.

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8. A perceptron is a _____
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Explanation: A perceptron is a Feed-forward neural network with no hidden units that can be representing only linear separable functions. If the data are linearly separable, a simple weight updated rule can be used to fit the data exactly.

9. Which of the following statement is true?
a) Not all formal languages are context-free
b) All formal languages are Context free
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Answer: a
Explanation: Not all formal languages are context-free.

10. Which of the following statement is not true?
a) The union and concatenation of two context-free languages is context-free
b) The reverse of a context-free language is context-free, but the complement need not be
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Answer: d
Explanation: The union and concatenation of two context-free languages are context-free; but intersection need not be.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Learning – 3

This set of Artificial Intelligence online test focuses on “Learning – 3”.

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b) Attachment
c) Detachment
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Answer: b
Explanation: Locality: In logical systems, whenever we have a rule of the form A => B, we can conclude B, given evidence A, without worrying about any other rules. Detachment: Once a logical proof is found for a proposition B, the proposition can be used regardless of how it was derived .That is, it can be detachment from its justification. Truth-functionality: In logic, the truth of complex sentences can be computed from the truth of the components. However, there are no Attachment properties lies in a Rule-based system. Global attribute defines a particular problem space as user specific and changes according to user’s plan to problem.

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Explanation: FL incorporates a simple, rule-based IF X AND Y THEN Z approach to a solving control problem rather than attempting to model a system mathematically.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Learning – 3

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Learning – 3

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Neural Networks – 1

This set of Artificial Intelligence Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “Neural Networks – 1”.

1. A 3-input neuron is trained to output a zero when the input is 110 and a one when the input is 111. After generalization, the output will be zero when and only when the input is?
a) 000 or 110 or 011 or 101
b) 010 or 100 or 110 or 101
c) 000 or 010 or 110 or 100
d) 100 or 111 or 101 or 001
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: The truth table before generalization is:

```
Inputs  Output
000     $
001     $
010     $
011     $
100     $
101     $
110     0
111     1
```

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where $ represents don’t know cases and the output is random.
After generalization, the truth table becomes:

```
Inputs  Output
000     0
001     1
010     0
011     1
100     0
101     1
110     0
111     1
```

2. What is perceptron?
a) a single layer feed-forward neural network with pre-processing
b) an auto-associative neural network
c) a double layer auto-associative neural network
d) a neural network that contains feedback
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: The perceptron is a single layer feed-forward neural network. It is not an auto-associative network because it has no feedback and is not a multiple layer neural network because the pre-processing stage is not made of neurons.

3. What is an auto-associative network?
a) a neural network that contains no loops
b) a neural network that contains feedback
c) a neural network that has only one loop

d) a single layer feed-forward neural network with pre-processing
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: An auto-associative network is equivalent to a neural network that contains feedback. The number of feedback paths(loops) does not have to be one.

4. A 4-input neuron has weights 1, 2, 3 and 4. The transfer function is linear with the constant of proportionality being equal to 2. The inputs are 4, 10, 5 and 20 respectively. What will be the output?
a) 238
b) 76
c) 119
d) 123
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: The output is found by multiplying the weights with their respective inputs, summing the results and multiplying with the transfer function. Therefore:
Output = 2 * (1*4 + 2*10 + 3*5 + 4*20) = 238.

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5. Which of the following is true?
(i) On average, neural networks have higher computational rates than conventional computers.
(ii) Neural networks learn by example.
(iii) Neural networks mimic the way the human brain works.
a) All of the mentioned are true
b) (ii) and (iii) are true
c) (i), (ii) and (iii) are true
d) None of the mentioned
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Answer: a
Explanation: Neural networks have higher computational rates than conventional computers because a lot of the operation is done in parallel. That is not the case when the neural network is simulated on a computer. The idea behind neural nets is based on the way the human brain works. Neural nets cannot be programmed, they can only learn by examples.

6. Which of the following is true for neural networks?
(i) The training time depends on the size of the network.
(ii) Neural networks can be simulated on a conventional computer.
(iii) Artificial neurons are identical in operation to biological ones.
a) All of the mentioned
b) (ii) is true
c) (i) and (ii) are true
d) None of the mentioned
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Answer: c
Explanation: The training time depends on the size of the network; the number of neuron is greater and therefore the number of possible ‘states’ is increased. Neural networks can be simulated on a conventional computer but the main advantage of neural networks – parallel execution – is lost. Artificial neurons are not identical in operation to the biological ones.

7. What are the advantages of neural networks over conventional computers?
(i) They have the ability to learn by example
(ii) They are more fault tolerant
(iii)They are more suited for real time operation due to their high ‘computational’ rates
a) (i) and (ii) are true

b) (i) and (iii) are true
c) Only (i)
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: Neural networks learn by example. They are more fault tolerant because they are always able to respond and small changes in input do not normally cause a change in output. Because of their parallel architecture, high computational rates are achieved.

8. Which of the following is true?
Single layer associative neural networks do not have the ability to:
(i) perform pattern recognition
(ii) find the parity of a picture
(iii)determine whether two or more shapes in a picture are connected or not
a) (ii) and (iii) are true
b) (ii) is true
c) All of the mentioned
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Pattern recognition is what single layer neural networks are best at but they don't have the ability to find the parity of a picture or to determine whether two shapes are connected or not.

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9. Which is true for neural networks?
a) It has set of nodes and connections
b) Each node computes it's weighted input
c) Node could be in excited state or non-excited state
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: All mentioned are the characteristics of neural network.

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10. What is Neuro software?
a) A software used to analyze neurons
b) It is powerful and easy neural network
c) Designed to aid experts in real world
d) It is software used by Neurosurgeon
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: None.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Neural Networks – 1

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This set of Artificial Intelligence Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “Neural Networks – 1”.

1. A 3-input neuron is trained to output a zero when the input is 110 and a one when the input is 111. After generalization, the output will be zero when and only when the input is?
a) 000 or 110 or 011 or 101
b) 010 or 100 or 110 or 101
c) 000 or 010 or 110 or 100
d) 100 or 111 or 101 or 001
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: The truth table before generalization is:

```
Inputs  Output
000     $
001     $
010     $
011     $
```

```
100     $
101     $
110     0
111     1
```

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where $ represents don't know cases and the output is random.
After generalization, the truth table becomes:

```
Inputs  Output
000     0
001     1
010     0
011     1
100     0
101     1
110     0
111     1
```

2. What is perceptron?
a) a single layer feed-forward neural network with pre-processing
b) an auto-associative neural network
c) a double layer auto-associative neural network
d) a neural network that contains feedback
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Answer: a
Explanation: The perceptron is a single layer feed-forward neural network. It is not an auto-associative network because it has no feedback and is not a multiple layer neural network because the pre-processing stage is not made of neurons.

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3. What is an auto-associative network?
a) a neural network that contains no loops
b) a neural network that contains feedback
c) a neural network that has only one loop
d) a single layer feed-forward neural network with pre-processing
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: An auto-associative network is equivalent to a neural network that contains feedback. The number of feedback paths(loops) does not have to be one.

4. A 4-input neuron has weights 1, 2, 3 and 4. The transfer function is linear with the constant of proportionality being equal to 2. The inputs are 4, 10, 5 and 20 respectively. What will be the output?
a) 238
b) 76
c) 119
d) 123
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: The output is found by multiplying the weights with their respective inputs, summing the results and multiplying with the transfer function. Therefore:
Output = 2 * (1*4 + 2*10 + 3*5 + 4*20) = 238.

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5. Which of the following is true?
(i) On average, neural networks have higher computational rates than conventional computers.
(ii) Neural networks learn by example.

(iii) Neural networks mimic the way the human brain works.
a) All of the mentioned are true
b) (ii) and (iii) are true
c) (i), (ii) and (iii) are true
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Neural networks have higher computational rates than conventional computers because a lot of the operation is done in parallel. That is not the case when the neural network is simulated on a computer. The idea behind neural nets is based on the way the human brain works. Neural nets cannot be programmed, they can only learn by examples.

6. Which of the following is true for neural networks?
(i) The training time depends on the size of the network.
(ii) Neural networks can be simulated on a conventional computer.
(iii) Artificial neurons are identical in operation to biological ones.
a) All of the mentioned
b) (ii) is true
c) (i) and (ii) are true
d) None of the mentioned
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Answer: c
Explanation: The training time depends on the size of the network; the number of neuron is greater and therefore the number of possible 'states' is increased. Neural networks can be simulated on a conventional computer but the main advantage of neural networks – parallel execution – is lost. Artificial neurons are not identical in operation to the biological ones.

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(i) They have the ability to learn by example
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a) (i) and (ii) are true
b) (i) and (iii) are true
c) Only (i)
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: Neural networks learn by example. They are more fault tolerant because they are always able to respond and small changes in input do not normally cause a change in output. Because of their parallel architecture, high computational rates are achieved.

8. Which of the following is true?
Single layer associative neural networks do not have the ability to:
(i) perform pattern recognition
(ii) find the parity of a picture
(iii)determine whether two or more shapes in a picture are connected or not
a) (ii) and (iii) are true
b) (ii) is true
c) All of the mentioned
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Pattern recognition is what single layer neural networks are best at but they don't have the ability to find the parity of a picture or to determine whether two shapes are connected or not.

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9. Which is true for neural networks?
a) It has set of nodes and connections
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View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: All mentioned are the characteristics of neural network.

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a) A software used to analyze neurons
b) It is powerful and easy neural network
c) Designed to aid experts in real world
d) It is software used by Neurosurgeon
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Answer: b
Explanation: None.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Neural Networks – 1

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This set of Artificial Intelligence Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “Neural Networks – 1”.

1. A 3-input neuron is trained to output a zero when the input is 110 and a one when the input is 111. After generalization, the output will be zero when and only when the input is?
a) 000 or 110 or 011 or 101
b) 010 or 100 or 110 or 101
c) 000 or 010 or 110 or 100
d) 100 or 111 or 101 or 001
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: The truth table before generalization is:

```
Inputs  Output
000     $
001     $
010     $
011     $
100     $
101     $
110     0
111     1
```

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where $ represents don’t know cases and the output is random.
After generalization, the truth table becomes:

```
Inputs  Output
000     0
001     1
010     0
011     1
100     0
101     1
110     0
111     1
```

2. What is perceptron?
a) a single layer feed-forward neural network with pre-processing
b) an auto-associative neural network
c) a double layer auto-associative neural network
d) a neural network that contains feedback
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: The perceptron is a single layer feed-forward neural network. It is not an auto-associative network because it has no feedback and is not a multiple layer neural network because the pre-processing stage is not made of neurons.

3. What is an auto-associative network?
a) a neural network that contains no loops
b) a neural network that contains feedback
c) a neural network that has only one loop
d) a single layer feed-forward neural network with pre-processing
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: An auto-associative network is equivalent to a neural network that contains feedback. The number of feedback paths(loops) does not have to be one.

4. A 4-input neuron has weights 1, 2, 3 and 4. The transfer function is linear with the constant of proportionality being equal to 2. The inputs are 4, 10, 5 and 20 respectively. What will be the output?
a) 238
b) 76
c) 119
d) 123
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Answer: a
Explanation: The output is found by multiplying the weights with their respective inputs, summing the results and multiplying with the transfer function. Therefore:
Output = 2 * (1*4 + 2*10 + 3*5 + 4*20) = 238.

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5. Which of the following is true?
(i) On average, neural networks have higher computational rates than conventional computers.
(ii) Neural networks learn by example.
(iii) Neural networks mimic the way the human brain works.
a) All of the mentioned are true
b) (ii) and (iii) are true
c) (i), (ii) and (iii) are true
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Neural networks have higher computational rates than conventional computers because a lot of the operation is done in parallel. That is not the case when the neural network is simulated on a computer. The idea behind neural nets is based on the way the human brain works. Neural nets cannot be programmed, they can only learn by examples.

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(i) The training time depends on the size of the network.
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a) All of the mentioned
b) (ii) is true
c) (i) and (ii) are true
d) None of the mentioned
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Answer: c
Explanation: The training time depends on the size of the network; the number of neuron is greater and

therefore the number of possible ‘states’ is increased. Neural networks can be simulated on a conventional computer but the main advantage of neural networks – parallel execution – is lost. Artificial neurons are not identical in operation to the biological ones.

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b) (i) and (iii) are true
c) Only (i)
d) All of the mentioned
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Answer: d
Explanation: Neural networks learn by example. They are more fault tolerant because they are always able to respond and small changes in input do not normally cause a change in output. Because of their parallel architecture, high computational rates are achieved.

8. Which of the following is true?
Single layer associative neural networks do not have the ability to:
(i) perform pattern recognition
(ii) find the parity of a picture
(iii)determine whether two or more shapes in a picture are connected or not
a) (ii) and (iii) are true
b) (ii) is true
c) All of the mentioned
d) None of the mentioned
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Answer: a
Explanation: Pattern recognition is what single layer neural networks are best at but they don’t have the ability to find the parity of a picture or to determine whether two shapes are connected or not.

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9. Which is true for neural networks?
a) It has set of nodes and connections
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d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: All mentioned are the characteristics of neural network.

10. What is Neuro software?
a) A software used to analyze neurons
b) It is powerful and easy neural network
c) Designed to aid experts in real world
d) It is software used by Neurosurgeon
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Answer: b
Explanation: None.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Neural Networks – 1

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This set of Artificial Intelligence Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “Neural Networks – 1”.

1. A 3-input neuron is trained to output a zero when the input is 110 and a one when the input is 111. After generalization, the output will be zero when and only when the input is?
a) 000 or 110 or 011 or 101
b) 010 or 100 or 110 or 101
c) 000 or 010 or 110 or 100
d) 100 or 111 or 101 or 001
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: The truth table before generalization is:

```
Inputs  Output
000     $
001     $
010     $
011     $
100     $
101     $
110     0
111     1
```

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where $ represents don't know cases and the output is random.
After generalization, the truth table becomes:

```
Inputs  Output
000     0
001     1
010     0
011     1
100     0
101     1
110     0
111     1
```

2. What is perceptron?
a) a single layer feed-forward neural network with pre-processing
b) an auto-associative neural network
c) a double layer auto-associative neural network
d) a neural network that contains feedback
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: The perceptron is a single layer feed-forward neural network. It is not an auto-associative network because it has no feedback and is not a multiple layer neural network because the pre-processing stage is not made of neurons.

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3. What is an auto-associative network?
a) a neural network that contains no loops
b) a neural network that contains feedback
c) a neural network that has only one loop
d) a single layer feed-forward neural network with pre-processing
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: An auto-associative network is equivalent to a neural network that contains feedback. The number of feedback paths(loops) does not have to be one.

4. A 4-input neuron has weights 1, 2, 3 and 4. The transfer function is linear with the constant of proportionality being equal to 2. The inputs are 4, 10, 5 and 20 respectively. What will be the output?
a) 238
b) 76
c) 119
d) 123
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: The output is found by multiplying the weights with their respective inputs, summing the

results and multiplying with the transfer function. Therefore:
Output = 2 * (1*4 + 2*10 + 3*5 + 4*20) = 238.

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5. Which of the following is true?
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View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Neural networks have higher computational rates than conventional computers because a lot of the operation is done in parallel. That is not the case when the neural network is simulated on a computer. The idea behind neural nets is based on the way the human brain works. Neural nets cannot be programmed, they can only learn by examples.

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a) All of the mentioned
b) (ii) is true
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d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: The training time depends on the size of the network; the number of neuron is greater and therefore the number of possible 'states' is increased. Neural networks can be simulated on a conventional computer but the main advantage of neural networks – parallel execution – is lost. Artificial neurons are not identical in operation to the biological ones.

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7. What are the advantages of neural networks over conventional computers?
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Explanation: Neural networks learn by example. They are more fault tolerant because they are always able to respond and small changes in input do not normally cause a change in output. Because of their parallel architecture, high computational rates are achieved.

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(iii)determine whether two or more shapes in a picture are connected or not
a) (ii) and (iii) are true
b) (ii) is true

c) All of the mentioned
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Pattern recognition is what single layer neural networks are best at but they don't have the ability to find the parity of a picture or to determine whether two shapes are connected or not.

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d) It is software used by Neurosurgeon
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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Neural Networks – 1

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1. A 3-input neuron is trained to output a zero when the input is 110 and a one when the input is 111. After generalization, the output will be zero when and only when the input is?
a) 000 or 110 or 011 or 101
b) 010 or 100 or 110 or 101
c) 000 or 010 or 110 or 100
d) 100 or 111 or 101 or 001
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: The truth table before generalization is:

```
Inputs  Output
000     $
001     $
010     $
011     $
100     $
101     $
110     0
111     1
```

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where $ represents don’t know cases and the output is random.
After generalization, the truth table becomes:

```
Inputs  Output
000     0
001     1
010     0
011     1
100     0
101     1
110     0
111     1
```

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2. What is perceptron?
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d) a neural network that contains feedback
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b) a neural network that contains feedback
c) a neural network that has only one loop
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Explanation: An auto-associative network is equivalent to a neural network that contains feedback. The number of feedback paths(loops) does not have to be one.

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b) 76
c) 119
d) 123
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Answer: a
Explanation: The output is found by multiplying the weights with their respective inputs, summing the results and multiplying with the transfer function. Therefore:
Output = 2 * (1*4 + 2*10 + 3*5 + 4*20) = 238.

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5. Which of the following is true?
(i) On average, neural networks have higher computational rates than conventional computers.
(ii) Neural networks learn by example.
(iii) Neural networks mimic the way the human brain works.
a) All of the mentioned are true
b) (ii) and (iii) are true
c) (i), (ii) and (iii) are true
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Neural networks have higher computational rates than conventional computers because a lot of the operation is done in parallel. That is not the case when the neural network is simulated on a computer. The idea behind neural nets is based on the way the human brain works. Neural nets cannot be programmed, they can only learn by examples.

6. Which of the following is true for neural networks?
(i) The training time depends on the size of the network.
(ii) Neural networks can be simulated on a conventional computer.
(iii) Artificial neurons are identical in operation to biological ones.
a) All of the mentioned

b) (ii) is true
c) (i) and (ii) are true
d) None of the mentioned
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Answer: c
Explanation: The training time depends on the size of the network; the number of neuron is greater and therefore the number of possible 'states' is increased. Neural networks can be simulated on a conventional computer but the main advantage of neural networks – parallel execution – is lost. Artificial neurons are not identical in operation to the biological ones.

7. What are the advantages of neural networks over conventional computers?
(i) They have the ability to learn by example
(ii) They are more fault tolerant
(iii)They are more suited for real time operation due to their high 'computational' rates
a) (i) and (ii) are true
b) (i) and (iii) are true
c) Only (i)
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: Neural networks learn by example. They are more fault tolerant because they are always able to respond and small changes in input do not normally cause a change in output. Because of their parallel architecture, high computational rates are achieved.

8. Which of the following is true?
Single layer associative neural networks do not have the ability to:
(i) perform pattern recognition
(ii) find the parity of a picture
(iii)determine whether two or more shapes in a picture are connected or not
a) (ii) and (iii) are true
b) (ii) is true
c) All of the mentioned
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Pattern recognition is what single layer neural networks are best at but they don't have the ability to find the parity of a picture or to determine whether two shapes are connected or not.

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9. Which is true for neural networks?
a) It has set of nodes and connections
b) Each node computes it's weighted input
c) Node could be in excited state or non-excited state
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: All mentioned are the characteristics of neural network.

10. What is Neuro software?
a) A software used to analyze neurons
b) It is powerful and easy neural network
c) Designed to aid experts in real world
d) It is software used by Neurosurgeon
View Answer

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Answer: b
Explanation: None.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Neural Networks – 2

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This set of AI Multiple Choice Questions & Answers focuses on “Neural Networks – 2”.

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1. Why is the XOR problem exceptionally interesting to neural network researchers?
a) Because it can be expressed in a way that allows you to use a neural network
b) Because it is complex binary operation that cannot be solved using neural networks
c) Because it can be solved by a single layer perceptron
d) Because it is the simplest linearly inseparable problem that exists.
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

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2. What is back propagation?
a) It is another name given to the curvy function in the perceptron
b) It is the transmission of error back through the network to adjust the inputs
c) It is the transmission of error back through the network to allow weights to be adjusted so that the network can learn
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View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: Back propagation is the transmission of error back through the network to allow weights to be adjusted so that the network can learn.

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a) Because they are the only class of problem that network can solve successfully
b) Because they are the only class of problem that Perceptron can solve successfully
c) Because they are the only mathematical functions that are continue
d) Because they are the only mathematical functions you can draw
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Linearly separable problems of interest of neural network researchers because they are the only class of problem that Perceptron can solve successfully.

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4. Which of the following is not the promise of artificial neural network?
a) It can explain result
b) It can survive the failure of some nodes
c) It has inherent parallelism
d) It can handle noise
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: The artificial Neural Network (ANN) cannot explain result.

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5. Neural Networks are complex _____ with many parameters.
a) Linear Functions
b) Nonlinear Functions
c) Discrete Functions
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Answer: a
Explanation: Neural networks are complex linear functions with many parameters.

6. A perceptron adds up all the weighted inputs it receives, and if it exceeds a certain value, it outputs a 1, otherwise it just outputs a 0.
a) True

b) False
c) Sometimes – it can also output intermediate values as well
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View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Yes the perceptron works like that.

7. What is the name of the function in the following statement "A perceptron adds up all the weighted inputs it receives, and if it exceeds a certain value, it outputs a 1, otherwise it just outputs a 0"?
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View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Also known as the step function – so answer 1 is also right. It is a hard thresholding function, either on or off with no in-between.

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8. Having multiple perceptrons can actually solve the XOR problem satisfactorily: this is because each perceptron can partition off a linear part of the space itself, and they can then combine their results.
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d) False – just having a single perceptron is enough
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: None.

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9. The network that involves backward links from output to the input and hidden layers is called _____
a) Self organizing maps
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c) Recurrent neural network
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View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: RNN (Recurrent neural network) topology involves backward links from output to the input and hidden layers.

10. Which of the following is an application of NN (Neural Network)?
a) Sales forecasting
b) Data validation
c) Risk management
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: All mentioned options are applications of Neural Network.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Neural Networks – 2

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This set of AI Multiple Choice Questions & Answers focuses on “Neural Networks – 2”.

1. Why is the XOR problem exceptionally interesting to neural network researchers?
a) Because it can be expressed in a way that allows you to use a neural network
b) Because it is complex binary operation that cannot be solved using neural networks
c) Because it can be solved by a single layer perceptron
d) Because it is the simplest linearly inseparable problem that exists.
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Answer: d
Explanation: None.

2. What is back propagation?
a) It is another name given to the curvy function in the perceptron
b) It is the transmission of error back through the network to adjust the inputs
c) It is the transmission of error back through the network to allow weights to be adjusted so that the network can learn
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View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: Back propagation is the transmission of error back through the network to allow weights to be adjusted so that the network can learn.

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a) Because they are the only class of problem that network can solve successfully
b) Because they are the only class of problem that Perceptron can solve successfully
c) Because they are the only mathematical functions that are continue
d) Because they are the only mathematical functions you can draw
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Linearly separable problems of interest of neural network researchers because they are the only class of problem that Perceptron can solve successfully.

4. Which of the following is not the promise of artificial neural network?
a) It can explain result
b) It can survive the failure of some nodes
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5. Neural Networks are complex _____ with many parameters.
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b) Nonlinear Functions
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Answer: b
Explanation: Also known as the step function – so answer 1 is also right. It is a hard thresholding function, either on or off with no in-between.

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8. Having multiple perceptrons can actually solve the XOR problem satisfactorily: this is because each perceptron can partition off a linear part of the space itself, and they can then combine their results.
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d) False – just having a single perceptron is enough
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: None.

9. The network that involves backward links from output to the input and hidden layers is called _____
a) Self organizing maps
b) Perceptrons
c) Recurrent neural network
d) Multi layered perceptron
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: RNN (Recurrent neural network) topology involves backward links from output to the input and hidden layers.

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10. Which of the following is an application of NN (Neural Network)?
a) Sales forecasting
b) Data validation
c) Risk management
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: All mentioned options are applications of Neural Network.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Neural Networks – 2

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This set of AI Multiple Choice Questions & Answers focuses on “Neural Networks – 2”.

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d) Because it is the simplest linearly inseparable problem that exists.
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Answer: d
Explanation: None.

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c) It is the transmission of error back through the network to allow weights to be adjusted so that the network can learn

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View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: Back propagation is the transmission of error back through the network to allow weights to be adjusted so that the network can learn.

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Explanation: Linearly separable problems of interest of neural network researchers because they are the only class of problem that Perceptron can solve successfully.

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5. Neural Networks are complex _____ with many parameters.
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b) Nonlinear Functions
c) Discrete Functions
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View Answer

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Explanation: None.

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a) Self organizing maps
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a) Sales forecasting
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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Neural Networks – 2

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This set of AI Multiple Choice Questions & Answers focuses on “Neural Networks – 2”.

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Answer: d
Explanation: None.

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Explanation: Linearly separable problems of interest of neural network researchers because they are the only class of problem that Perceptron can solve successfully.

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a) It can explain result
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View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: None.

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Explanation: RNN (Recurrent neural network) topology involves backward links from output to the input and hidden layers.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Neural Networks – 2

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This set of AI Multiple Choice Questions & Answers focuses on “Neural Networks – 2”.

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Answer: a
Explanation: Neural networks are complex linear functions with many parameters.

6. A perceptron adds up all the weighted inputs it receives, and if it exceeds a certain value, it outputs a 1, otherwise it just outputs a 0.
a) True
b) False
c) Sometimes – it can also output intermediate values as well
d) Can't say
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Yes the perceptron works like that.

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7. What is the name of the function in the following statement "A perceptron adds up all the weighted inputs it receives, and if it exceeds a certain value, it outputs a 1, otherwise it just outputs a 0"?
a) Step function
b) Heaviside function
c) Logistic function
d) Perceptron function
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Also known as the step function – so answer 1 is also right. It is a hard thresholding function, either on or off with no in-between.

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8. Having multiple perceptrons can actually solve the XOR problem satisfactorily: this is because each perceptron can partition off a linear part of the space itself, and they can then combine their results.
a) True – this works always, and these multiple perceptrons learn to classify even complex problems
b) False – perceptrons are mathematically incapable of solving linearly inseparable functions, no matter what you do
c) True – perceptrons can do this but are unable to learn to do it – they have to be explicitly hand-coded
d) False – just having a single perceptron is enough
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: None.

9. The network that involves backward links from output to the input and hidden layers is called _____
a) Self organizing maps
b) Perceptrons
c) Recurrent neural network
d) Multi layered perceptron
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: RNN (Recurrent neural network) topology involves backward links from output to the input and hidden layers.

10. Which of the following is an application of NN (Neural Network)?
a) Sales forecasting
b) Data validation
c) Risk management
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: All mentioned options are applications of Neural Network.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Decision Trees

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a) Decision tree
b) Graphs
c) Trees
d) Neural Networks
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Refer the definition of Decision tree.

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2. Decision Tree is a display of an algorithm.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: Refer the definition of Decision tree.

4. Decision Trees can be used for Classification Tasks.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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a) Decision Nodes
b) End Nodes
c) Chance Nodes
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

6. Decision Nodes are represented by _____
a) Disks
b) Squares
c) Circles
d) Triangles
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: None.

7. Chance Nodes are represented by _____
a) Disks
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View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: None.

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Answer: d
Explanation: None.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Decision Trees

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View Answer

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Explanation: Refer the definition of Decision tree.

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2. Decision Tree is a display of an algorithm.
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Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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View Answer

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Explanation: None.

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Explanation: Refer the definition of Decision tree.

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Explanation: None.

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Explanation: Refer the definition of Decision tree.

4. Decision Trees can be used for Classification Tasks.
a) True

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b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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Explanation: None.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions & Answers – Inductive logic programming

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This set of Artificial Intelligence Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “Inductive logic programming”.

1. Which combines inductive methods with the power of first-order representations?
a) Inductive programming
b) Logic programming

c) Inductive logic programming
d) Lisp programming
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: Inductive logic programming(ILP) combines inductive methods with the power of first-order representations.

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2. How many reasons are available for the popularity of ILP?
a) 1
b) 2
c) 3
d) 4
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: The three reasons available for the popularity of ILP are general knowledge, Complete algorithm and hypotheses.

3. Which cannot be represented by a set of attributes?
a) Program
b) Three-dimensional configuration of a protein molecule
c) Agents
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Because the configuration inherently refers to relationships between objects.

4. Which is an appropriate language for describing the relationships?
a) First-order logic
b) Propositional logic
c) ILP
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

5. Which produces hypotheses that are easy to read for humans?
a) ILP
b) Artificial intelligence
c) Propositional logic
d) First-order logic
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Because ILP can participate in the scientific cycle of experimentation, So that it can produce flexible structure.

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6. What need to be satisfied in inductive logic programming?
a) Constraint
b) Entailment constraint
c) Both Constraint & Entailment constraint
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

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Answer: b
Explanation: The objective of an ILP is to come up with a set of sentences for the hypothesis such that the entailment constraint is satisfied.

7. How many literals are available in top-down inductive learning methods?
a) 1
b) 2
c) 3
d) 4
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: The three literals are available in top-down inductive learning methods are predicates, equality and inequality and arithmetic literals.

8. Which inverts a complete resolution strategy?
a) Inverse resolution
b) Resolution
c) Trilogy
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Because it is a complete algorithm for learning first-order theories.

9. Which method can't be used for expressing relational knowledge?
a) Literal system
b) Variable-based system
c) Attribute-based system
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: ILP methods can learn relational knowledge that is not expressible in attribute-based system.

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10. Which approach is used for refining a very general rule through ILP?
a) Top-down approach
b) Bottom-up approach
c) Both Top-down & Bottom-up approach
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions & Answers – Inductive logic programming

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View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

5. Which produces hypotheses that are easy to read for humans?
a) ILP
b) Artificial intelligence
c) Propositional logic
d) First-order logic
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Because ILP can participate in the scientific cycle of experimentation, So that it can produce flexible structure.

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6. What need to be satisfied in inductive logic programming?
a) Constraint
b) Entailment constraint
c) Both Constraint & Entailment constraint
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: The objective of an ILP is to come up with a set of sentences for the hypothesis such that the entailment constraint is satisfied.

7. How many literals are available in top-down inductive learning methods?
a) 1
b) 2
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Answer: c
Explanation: The three literals are available in top-down inductive learning methods are predicates, equality and inequality and arithmetic literals.

8. Which inverts a complete resolution strategy?
a) Inverse resolution
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Answer: a
Explanation: Because it is a complete algorithm for learning first-order theories.

9. Which method can't be used for expressing relational knowledge?
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Answer: c
Explanation: ILP methods can learn relational knowledge that is not expressible in attribute-based system.

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10. Which approach is used for refining a very general rule through ILP?
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Artificial Intelligence Questions & Answers – Inductive logic programming

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This set of Artificial Intelligence Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “Inductive logic programming”.

1. Which combines inductive methods with the power of first-order representations?
a) Inductive programming
b) Logic programming
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Artificial Intelligence Questions & Answers – Communication

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This set of Artificial Intelligence Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on "Communication".

1. What is the intentional exchange of information brought about by production and perception?
a) Hearing
b) Communication
c) Speech
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Communication is the intentional exchange of information brought about by the production and perception of signs drawn from a shared system.

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2. What is the complex system of structured message?
a) Languages
b) Words
c) Signs
d) Speech
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Language is the complex system of structured message that enables us to communicate.

3. How many things are present in conventional communication signs?
a) 3
b) 4
c) 5
d) 6
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: The five things present in the conventional communication system are query, inform, request, acknowledge and promise.

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4. What is defined by a set of strings?
a) Signs
b) Formal language
c) Communication
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: A formal language is defined by a set of strings that is a concatenation of terminal symbols.

5. What is a finite set of rules that specifies a language?
a) Signs
b) Communication
c) Grammar
d) Phrase
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: None.

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6. What kind of perception is used in printing?
a) Optical character recognition
b) Speech recognition
c) Perception

d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: When perception is used in printing means, It is called as optical character recognition.

7. Why the parsing is used?
a) Interpretation
b) Building a parse tree
c) Recognition
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Parsing is the process of building a parse tree for an input string.

8. How many objects are available in closed classes?
a) 1
b) 2
c) 3
d) 4
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: The four objects are available in closed classes are pronoun, article, preposition and conjunction.

9. How many states are present in parsing?
a) 1
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View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: The three state available in parsing are initial state, successor function and goal test.

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10. Pick out the correct option about the types of parsing.
a) Top-down and bottom-up parsing
b) Interpretation and communication
c) Roll-up and roll-down
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: The two types of parsing are top-down parsing and bottom-up parsing.

11. Semantic grammars are _____
a) Encode semantic information into a syntactic grammar
b) Decode semantic information into a syntactic grammar
c) Encode syntactic information into a semantic grammar
d) Decode syntactic information into a semantic grammar
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Semantic grammars encode semantic information into a syntactic grammar.

12. What is a top-down parser?
a) Begins by hypothesizing a sentence (the symbol S) and successively predicting lower level constituents until individual pre-terminal symbols are written
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d) Begins by hypothesizing upper level constituents and successively predicting a sentence (the symbol S)
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Answer: a
Explanation: A top-down parser begins by hypothesizing a sentence (the symbol S) and successively predicting lower level constituents until individual pre-terminal symbols are written.

13. Perception involves _____
a) Sights, sounds, smell and touch
b) Hitting
c) Boxing
d) Dancing
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Answer: a
Explanation: Perception involves Sights, sounds, smell and touch.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions & Answers – Communication

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c) Signs
d) Speech
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Language is the complex system of structured message that enables us to communicate.

3. How many things are present in conventional communication signs?
a) 3
b) 4
c) 5
d) 6
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: The five things present in the conventional communication system are query, inform, request, acknowledge and promise.

4. What is defined by a set of strings?
a) Signs
b) Formal language
c) Communication
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: A formal language is defined by a set of strings that is a concatenation of terminal symbols.

5. What is a finite set of rules that specifies a language?
a) Signs
b) Communication
c) Grammar
d) Phrase
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: None.

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6. What kind of perception is used in printing?
a) Optical character recognition
b) Speech recognition
c) Perception
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: When perception is used in printing means, It is called as optical character recognition.

7. Why the parsing is used?
a) Interpretation
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Answer: b
Explanation: Parsing is the process of building a parse tree for an input string.

8. How many objects are available in closed classes?
a) 1
b) 2
c) 3
d) 4
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: The four objects are available in closed classes are pronoun, article, preposition and conjunction.

9. How many states are present in parsing?
a) 1
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Answer: c
Explanation: The three state available in parsing are initial state, successor function and goal test.

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10. Pick out the correct option about the types of parsing.
a) Top-down and bottom-up parsing
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Answer: a
Explanation: The two types of parsing are top-down parsing and bottom-up parsing.

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11. Semantic grammars are _____
a) Encode semantic information into a syntactic grammar
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Answer: a
Explanation: A top-down parser begins by hypothesizing a sentence (the symbol S) and successively predicting lower level constituents until individual pre-terminal symbols are written.

13. Perception involves _____
a) Sights, sounds, smell and touch
b) Hitting
c) Boxing
d) Dancing
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Answer: a
Explanation: Perception involves Sights, sounds, smell and touch.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Perception

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This set of Artificial Intelligence Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “Perception”.

1. The process by which you become aware of messages through your sense is called _____
a) Organization
b) Sensation
c) Interpretation-Evaluation
d) Perception
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

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2. Susan is so beautiful; I bet she is smart too. This is an example of _____
a) The halo effect
b) The primary effect
c) A self-fulfilling prophecy
d) The recency effect
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

3. _____ prevents you from seeing an individual as an individual rather than as a member of a group.
a) Cultural mores
b) Stereotypes
c) Schematas
d) Attributions
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: None.

4. When you get fired from your job and you determine it is because your boss dislikes you, you are most likely exhibiting?
a) Self-promotion
b) Fundamental attribution error
c) Over-attribution
d) Self-serving bias
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

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5. What is Mindless processing?
a) careful, critical thinking
b) inaccurate and faulty processing
c) information processing that relies heavily on familiar schemata
d) processing that focuses on unusual or novel events
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: None.

6. Selective retention occurs when?
a) we process, store, and retrieve information that we have already selected, organized, and interpreted
b) we make choices to experience particular stimuli
c) we make choices to avoid particular stimuli
d) we focus on specific stimuli while ignoring other stimuli
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

7. Which of the following strategies would NOT be effective at improving your communication competence?
a) Recognize the people, objects, and situations remain stable over time
b) Recognize that each person’s frame of perception is unique
c) Be active in perceiving

d) Distinguish facts from inference
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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8. _____ is measured by the number of mental structures we use, how abstract they are, and how elaborate they interact to shape our perceptions.
a) intrapersonal structure
b) perceptual set
c) self-justification
d) none of the mentioned
View Answer

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Explanation: None.

9. What is a perception check?
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Answer: d
Explanation: None.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Perception

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This set of Artificial Intelligence Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “Perception”.

1. The process by which you become aware of messages through your sense is called _____
a) Organization
b) Sensation
c) Interpretation-Evaluation
d) Perception
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

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2. Susan is so beautiful; I bet she is smart too. This is an example of _____
a) The halo effect
b) The primary effect
c) A self-fulfilling prophecy
d) The recency effect
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

3. _____ prevents you from seeing an individual as an individual rather than as a member of a group.
a) Cultural mores
b) Stereotypes
c) Schematas
d) Attributions
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: None.

4. When you get fired from your job and you determine it is because your boss dislikes you, you are most likely exhibiting?
a) Self-promotion
b) Fundamental attribution error
c) Over-attribution
d) Self-serving bias
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

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5. What is Mindless processing?
a) careful, critical thinking
b) inaccurate and faulty processing
c) information processing that relies heavily on familiar schemata
d) processing that focuses on unusual or novel events
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: None.

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6. Selective retention occurs when?
a) we process, store, and retrieve information that we have already selected, organized, and interpreted
b) we make choices to experience particular stimuli
c) we make choices to avoid particular stimuli
d) we focus on specific stimuli while ignoring other stimuli
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

7. Which of the following strategies would NOT be effective at improving your communication competence?
a) Recognize the people, objects, and situations remain stable over time
b) Recognize that each person's frame of perception is unique
c) Be active in perceiving
d) Distinguish facts from inference
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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8. _____ is measured by the number of mental structures we use, how abstract they are, and how elaborate they interact to shape our perceptions.
a) intrapersonal structure
b) perceptual set
c) self-justification

d) none of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

9. What is a perception check?
a) a cognitive bias that makes us listen only to information we already agree with
b) a method teachers use to reward good listeners in the classroom
c) any factor that gets in the way of good listening and decreases our ability to interpret correctly
d) a response that allows you to state your interpretation and ask your partner whether or not that interpretation is correct
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Artificial Intelligence Questions & Answers – Speech Recognition

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This set of Artificial Intelligence Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “Speech Recognition”.

1. What is the dominant modality for communication between humans?
a) Hear
b) Speech
c) Smell
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Speech is the dominant modality for communication between humans and reliable speech recognition between machines.

2. What kind of signal is used in speech recognition?
a) Electromagnetic signal
b) Electric signal
c) Acoustic signal
d) Radar
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: Acoustic signal is used to identify a sequence of words uttered by a speaker.

3. What is viewed as problem of probabilistic inference?
a) Speech recognition
b) Speaking
c) Hearing
d) Utterance
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Speech recognition is viewed as problem of probabilistic inference because different words can sound the same.

4. Which specifies the prior probability of each utterance?
a) Sound model
b) Model
c) Language model
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: Because it contains the group of words that can help to specify the prior probability of each utterance.

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5. Which model gives the probability of each word following each other word?
a) Bigram model
b) Diagram model
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View Answer

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Explanation: Bigram model gives the probability of each word following each other word in speech recognition.

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6. What is the study of how the language sounds?
a) Speechology
b) Biology
c) Trilogy
d) Phonology
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

7. What are periodic changes in pressure that propagate through the air?
a) Air waves

b) Sound waves
c) Rate
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Sound waves are periodic changes in pressure that propagate through the air and it can be measured by a microphone.

8. What is called as the properties of the signal that extend over interval?
a) Hops
b) Rate
c) Frames
d) All of the mentioned
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Answer: c
Explanation: Speech system summarize the properties of the signal that extend over interval called frames.

9. Which is used to capture the internal structure of the phones?
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b) Two-state phone model
c) Three-state phone mone
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: None.

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10. Which are partially captured by triphone model?
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b) Coarticulation effects
c) Both Articulation & Coarticulation effects
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View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Coarticulation effects are partially captured by triphone model, which can be manipulated by acoustic model.

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Explanation: Sound waves are periodic changes in pressure that propagate through the air and it can be measured by a microphone.

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8. What is called as the properties of the signal that extend over interval?
a) Hops
b) Rate
c) Frames
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: Speech system summarize the properties of the signal that extend over interval called frames.

9. Which is used to capture the internal structure of the phones?
a) One-state phone model
b) Two-state phone model
c) Three-state phone mone
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: None.

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10. Which are partially captured by triphone model?
a) Articulation effects
b) Coarticulation effects
c) Both Articulation & Coarticulation effects
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Coarticulation effects are partially captured by triphone model, which can be manipulated by acoustic model.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions & Answers – Image Perception

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a) Sense
b) Perception
c) Reading
d) Hearing
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Answer: b
Explanation: Perception provides agents with information about the world they inhabit.
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2. What is used to initiate the perception in the environment?
a) Sensor
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c) Actuators
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Answer: a
Explanation: A sensor is anything that can record some aspect of the environment.

3. What is the study of light?
a) Biology
b) Lightology
c) Photometry
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: None.

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4. How to increase the brightness of the pixel?
a) Sound
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Explanation: The brightness of a pixel in the image is proportional to the amount of light directed towards the camera.

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This set of Artificial Intelligence Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “Robotics – 1”.

1. What is the name for information sent from robot sensors to robot controllers?
a) temperature
b) pressure
c) feedback
d) signal
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: None.

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2. Which of the following terms refers to the rotational motion of a robot arm?
a) swivel
b) axle
c) retrograde
d) roll
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

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3. What is the name for space inside which a robot unit operates?
a) environment
b) spatial base
c) work envelope
d) exclusion zone
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: None.

4. Which of the following terms IS NOT one of the five basic parts of a robot?
a) peripheral tools
b) end effectors
c) controller
d) drive
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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5. Decision support programs are designed to help managers make _____
a) budget projections
b) visual presentations

c) business decisions
d) vacation schedules
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: None.

6. PROLOG is an AI programming language which solves problems with a form of symbolic logic known as predicate calculus. It was developed in 1972 at the University of Marseilles by a team of specialists. Can you name the person who headed this team?
a) Alain Colmerauer
b) Niklaus Wirth
c) Seymour Papert
d) John McCarthy
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

7. The number of moveable joints in the base, the arm, and the end effectors of the robot determines_____
a) degrees of freedom
b) payload capacity
c) operational limits
d) flexibility
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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8. Which of the following places would be LEAST likely to include operational robots?
a) warehouse
b) factory
c) hospitals
d) private homes
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

9. For a robot unit to be considered a functional industrial robot, typically, how many degrees of freedom would the robot have?
a) three
b) four
c) six
d) eight
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: None.

10. Which of the basic parts of a robot unit would include the computer circuitry that could be programmed to determine what the robot would do?
a) sensor
b) controller
c) arm
d) end effector
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Answer: b
Explanation: None.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Robotics – 1

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This set of Artificial Intelligence Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “Robotics – 1”.

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1. What is the name for information sent from robot sensors to robot controllers?
a) temperature
b) pressure
c) feedback
d) signal
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: None.

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2. Which of the following terms refers to the rotational motion of a robot arm?
a) swivel
b) axle
c) retrograde
d) roll
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

3. What is the name for space inside which a robot unit operates?
a) environment
b) spatial base
c) work envelope
d) exclusion zone
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: None.

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4. Which of the following terms IS NOT one of the five basic parts of a robot?
a) peripheral tools
b) end effectors
c) controller
d) drive
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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5. Decision support programs are designed to help managers make _____
a) budget projections
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View Answer

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6. PROLOG is an AI programming language which solves problems with a form of symbolic logic known as predicate calculus. It was developed in 1972 at the University of Marseilles by a team of specialists. Can you name the person who headed this team?
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Answer: a
Explanation: None.

7. The number of moveable joints in the base, the arm, and the end effectors of the robot determines_____
a) degrees of freedom
b) payload capacity
c) operational limits
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View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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8. Which of the following places would be LEAST likely to include operational robots?
a) warehouse
b) factory
c) hospitals
d) private homes
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

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9. For a robot unit to be considered a functional industrial robot, typically, how many degrees of freedom would the robot have?
a) three
b) four
c) six
d) eight
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: None.

10. Which of the basic parts of a robot unit would include the computer circuitry that could be programmed to determine what the robot would do?
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View Answer

Answer: b
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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Robotics – 2

This set of Artificial Intelligence (AI) MCQs focuses on “Robotics – 2”.

1. Which of the following terms refers to the use of compressed gasses to drive (power) the robot device?
a) pneumatic
b) hydraulic
c) piezoelectric
d) photosensitive
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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2. With regard to the physics of power systems used operate robots, which statement or statements are most correct?
a) hydraulics involves the compression of liquids
b) hydraulics involves the compression of air
c) pneumatics involve the compression of air
d) chemical batteries produce AC power
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: None.

3. The original LISP machines produced by both LMI and Symbolics were based on research performed at _____
a) CMU
b) MIT
c) Stanford University
d) RAMD
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: None.

4. Which of the following statements concerning the implementation of robotic systems is correct?
a) implementation of robots CAN save existing jobs
b) implementation of robots CAN create new jobs
c) robotics could prevent a business from closing
d) all of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

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5. Which of the following IS NOT one of the advantages associated with a robotics implementation program?
a) Low costs for hardware and software
b) Robots work continuously around the clock
c) Quality of manufactured goods can be improved

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d) Reduced company cost for worker fringe benefits
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

6. Which of the following “laws” is Asimov’s first and most important law of robotics?
a) robot actions must never result in damage to the robot
b) robots must never take actions harmful to humans
c) robots must follow the directions given by humans
d) robots must make business a greater profit
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: None.

7. In LISP, the function returns t if <object> is a CONS cell and nil otherwise _____
a) (cons <object>)
b) (consp <object>)
c) (eq <object>)
d) (cous = <object>)
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: None.

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8. In a rule-based system, procedural domain knowledge is in the form of _____
a) production rules
b) rule interpreters
c) meta-rules
d) control rules
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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9. If a robot can alter its own trajectory in response to external conditions, it is considered to be _____
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b) mobile
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View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

10. One of the leading American robotics centers is the Robotics Institute located at?
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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Robotics – 2

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1. Which of the following terms refers to the use of compressed gasses to drive (power) the robot device?
a) pneumatic
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Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Robotics – 2

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This set of Artificial Intelligence (AI) MCQs focuses on “Robotics – 2”.

1. Which of the following terms refers to the use of compressed gasses to drive (power) the robot device?
a) pneumatic
b) hydraulic
c) piezoelectric
d) photosensitive
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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2. With regard to the physics of power systems used operate robots, which statement or statements are most correct?
a) hydraulics involves the compression of liquids
b) hydraulics involves the compression of air
c) pneumatics involve the compression of air
d) chemical batteries produce AC power
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: None.

3. The original LISP machines produced by both LMI and Symbolics were based on research performed at _____
a) CMU
b) MIT
c) Stanford University
d) RAMD
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: None.

4. Which of the following statements concerning the implementation of robotic systems is correct?
a) implementation of robots CAN save existing jobs
b) implementation of robots CAN create new jobs

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c) robotics could prevent a business from closing
d) all of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

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5. Which of the following IS NOT one of the advantages associated with a robotics implementation program?
a) Low costs for hardware and software
b) Robots work continuously around the clock
c) Quality of manufactured goods can be improved
d) Reduced company cost for worker fringe benefits
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

6. Which of the following "laws" is Asimov's first and most important law of robotics?
a) robot actions must never result in damage to the robot
b) robots must never take actions harmful to humans
c) robots must follow the directions given by humans
d) robots must make business a greater profit
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: None.

7. In LISP, the function returns t if <object> is a CONS cell and nil otherwise _____
a) (cons <object>)
b) (consp <object>)
c) (eq <object>)
d) (cous = <object>)
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: None.

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8. In a rule-based system, procedural domain knowledge is in the form of _____
a) production rules
b) rule interpreters
c) meta-rules
d) control rules
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

9. If a robot can alter its own trajectory in response to external conditions, it is considered to be _____
a) intelligent
b) mobile
c) open loop
d) non-servo
View Answer

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Answer: a
Explanation: None.

10. One of the leading American robotics centers is the Robotics Institute located at?
a) CMU
b) MIT
c) RAND
d) SRI
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Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Natural Language Processing – 1

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This set of Artificial Intelligence Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “Natural Language Processing – 1”.

1. What is the field of Natural Language Processing (NLP)?
a) Computer Science
b) Artificial Intelligence
c) Linguistics

d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

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2. NLP is concerned with the interactions between computers and human (natural) languages.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: NLP has its focus on understanding the human spoken/written language and converts that interpretation into machine understandable language.

3. What is the main challenge/s of NLP?
a) Handling Ambiguity of Sentences
b) Handling Tokenization
c) Handling POS-Tagging
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: There are enormous ambiguity exists when processing natural language.

4. Modern NLP algorithms are based on machine learning, especially statistical machine learning.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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5. Choose form the following areas where NLP can be useful.
a) Automatic Text Summarization
b) Automatic Question-Answering Systems
c) Information Retrieval
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

6. Which of the following includes major tasks of NLP?
a) Automatic Summarization
b) Discourse Analysis
c) Machine Translation
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: There is even bigger list of tasks of NLP.
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_language_processing#Major_tasks_in_NLP.

7. What is Coreference Resolution?
a) Anaphora Resolution

b) Given a sentence or larger chunk of text, determine which words ("mentions") refer to the same objects ("entities")
c) All of the mentioned
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Anaphora resolution is a specific type of coreference resolution.

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8. What is Machine Translation?
a) Converts one human language to another
b) Converts human language to machine language
c) Converts any human language to English
d) Converts Machine language to human language
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: The best known example of machine translation is google translator.

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a) True
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Explanation: Refer the definition of Coreference Resolution.

10. What is Morphological Segmentation?
a) Does Discourse Analysis
b) Separate words into individual morphemes and identify the class of the morphemes
c) Is an extension of propositional logic
d) None of the mentioned
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Answer: b
Explanation: None.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Natural Language Processing – 1

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1. What is the field of Natural Language Processing (NLP)?
a) Computer Science
b) Artificial Intelligence
c) Linguistics
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

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2. NLP is concerned with the interactions between computers and human (natural) languages.
a) True
b) False
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Answer: a
Explanation: NLP has its focus on understanding the human spoken/written language and converts that interpretation into machine understandable language.

3. What is the main challenge/s of NLP?
a) Handling Ambiguity of Sentences
b) Handling Tokenization

c) Handling POS-Tagging
d) All of the mentioned
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Answer: a
Explanation: There are enormous ambiguity exists when processing natural language.

4. Modern NLP algorithms are based on machine learning, especially statistical machine learning.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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5. Choose form the following areas where NLP can be useful.
a) Automatic Text Summarization
b) Automatic Question-Answering Systems
c) Information Retrieval
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

6. Which of the following includes major tasks of NLP?
a) Automatic Summarization
b) Discourse Analysis
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View Answer

Answer: d
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Answer: b
Explanation: Anaphora resolution is a specific type of coreference resolution.

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8. What is Machine Translation?
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Explanation: None.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Natural Language Processing – 1

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c) Linguistics
d) All of the mentioned
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Answer: d
Explanation: None.

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2. NLP is concerned with the interactions between computers and human (natural) languages.
a) True
b) False
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Answer: a
Explanation: NLP has its focus on understanding the human spoken/written language and converts that interpretation into machine understandable language.

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3. What is the main challenge/s of NLP?
a) Handling Ambiguity of Sentences
b) Handling Tokenization
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Answer: a
Explanation: There are enormous ambiguity exists when processing natural language.

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View Answer

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Explanation: None.

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5. Choose form the following areas where NLP can be useful.
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View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

6. Which of the following includes major tasks of NLP?
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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Natural Language Processing – 1

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This set of Artificial Intelligence Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “Natural Language Processing – 1”.

1. What is the field of Natural Language Processing (NLP)?
a) Computer Science
b) Artificial Intelligence
c) Linguistics
d) All of the mentioned
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Answer: d
Explanation: None.

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2. NLP is concerned with the interactions between computers and human (natural) languages.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: NLP has its focus on understanding the human spoken/written language and converts that interpretation into machine understandable language.

3. What is the main challenge/s of NLP?
a) Handling Ambiguity of Sentences
b) Handling Tokenization
c) Handling POS-Tagging
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: There are enormous ambiguity exists when processing natural language.

4. Modern NLP algorithms are based on machine learning, especially statistical machine learning.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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5. Choose form the following areas where NLP can be useful.
a) Automatic Text Summarization
b) Automatic Question-Answering Systems
c) Information Retrieval
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

6. Which of the following includes major tasks of NLP?
a) Automatic Summarization
b) Discourse Analysis
c) Machine Translation
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: There is even bigger list of tasks of NLP.
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_language_processing#Major_tasks_in_NLP.

7. What is Coreference Resolution?
a) Anaphora Resolution
b) Given a sentence or larger chunk of text, determine which words ("mentions") refer to the same objects ("entities")
c) All of the mentioned
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Anaphora resolution is a specific type of coreference resolution.

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8. What is Machine Translation?
a) Converts one human language to another
b) Converts human language to machine language
c) Converts any human language to English
d) Converts Machine language to human language
View Answer

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Answer: a
Explanation: The best known example of machine translation is google translator.

9. The more general task of coreference resolution also includes identifying so-called “bridging relationships” involving referring expressions.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Refer the definition of Coreference Resolution.

10. What is Morphological Segmentation?
a) Does Discourse Analysis
b) Separate words into individual morphemes and identify the class of the morphemes
c) Is an extension of propositional logic
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: None.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Natural Language Processing – 2

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This set of Artificial Intelligence (AI) Quiz focuses on “Natural Language Processing – 2”.

1. Given a stream of text, Named Entity Recognition determines which pronoun maps to which noun.
a) False
b) True
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Given a stream of text, Named Entity Recognition determines which items in the text maps to proper names.

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2. Natural Language generation is the main task of Natural language processing.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Natural Language Generation is to Convert information from computer databases into readable human language.

3. OCR (Optical Character Recognition) uses NLP.
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Explanation: Given an image representing printed text, determines the corresponding text.

4. Parts-of-Speech tagging determines _____
a) part-of-speech for each word dynamically as per meaning of the sentence
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Answer: d
Explanation: A Bayesian network provides a complete description of the domain.

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5. Parsing determines Parse Trees (Grammatical Analysis) for a given sentence.
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Answer: a
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6. IR (information Retrieval) and IE (Information Extraction) are the two same thing.
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Answer: b
Explanation: Information retrieval (IR) – This is concerned with storing, searching and retrieving information. It is a separate field within computer science (closer to databases), but IR relies on some NLP methods (for example, stemming). Some current research and applications seek to bridge the gap between IR and NLP.
Information extraction (IE) – This is concerned in general with the extraction of semantic information from text. This covers tasks such as named entity recognition, Coreference resolution, relationship extraction, etc.

7. Many words have more than one meaning; we have to select the meaning which makes the most sense in context. This can be resolved by _____
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Answer: b
Explanation: Shallow Semantic Analysis doesn't cover word sense disambiguation.

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8. Given a sound clip of a person or people speaking, determine the textual representation of the speech.
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Answer: b
Explanation: NLP is required to linguistic analysis.

9. Speech Segmentation is a subtask of Speech Recognition.
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Answer: a
Explanation: None.

10. In linguistic morphology _____ is the process for reducing inflected words to their root form.
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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Natural Language Processing – 2

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This set of Artificial Intelligence (AI) Quiz focuses on “Natural Language Processing – 2”.

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a) False
b) True
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Given a stream of text, Named Entity Recognition determines which items in the text maps to proper names.

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2. Natural Language generation is the main task of Natural language processing.
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Answer: a
Explanation: Natural Language Generation is to Convert information from computer databases into readable human language.

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6. IR (information Retrieval) and IE (Information Extraction) are the two same thing.
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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Natural Language Processing – 2

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a) False
b) True
View Answer

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Explanation: Given a stream of text, Named Entity Recognition determines which items in the text maps to proper names.

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View Answer

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Natural Language Processing – 2

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View Answer

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View Answer

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Natural Language Processing – 2

This set of Artificial Intelligence (AI) Quiz focuses on “Natural Language Processing – 2”.

1. Given a stream of text, Named Entity Recognition determines which pronoun maps to which noun.
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View Answer

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Explanation: Given a stream of text, Named Entity Recognition determines which items in the text maps to proper names.

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2. Natural Language generation is the main task of Natural language processing.
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View Answer

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This set of Artificial Intelligence Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “LISP Programming – 1”.

1. DEC advertises that it helped to create “the world’s first expert system routinely used in an industrial environment,” called XCON or _____
a) PDP-11
b) Rl
c) VAX
d) MAGNOM
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: None.

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2. Prior to the invention of time-sharing, the prevalent method of computer access was _____
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View Answer

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Explanation: None.

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5. The original LISP machines produced by both LMI and Symbolics were based on research performed at?
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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – LISP Programming – 2

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This set of Artificial Intelligence test focuses on “LISP Programming – 2”.

1. In LISP, the following function (minusp (-20 4 8 8 1)) returns?
a) T
b) F
c) NIL
d) -20
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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2. In LISP, which of the following function assigns the value 10 to the symbol a?
a) (setq a 10)
b) (a = b) where b = 10
c) (a = 10) (d) (setq 10 a)
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

3. In LISP, the atom that stands for “False” is _____
a) t
b) nil
c) y
d) time
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: None.

4. The expert system developed at MIT to solve mathematical problems is known as _____
a) RAND

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b) ISIS
c) MACSYMA
d) MOLGEN
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Answer: c
Explanation: None.

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5. Which approach to speech recognition avoids the problem caused by the differences in the way words are pronounced according to context?
a) continuous speech recognition
b) connected word recognition
c) isolated word recognition
d) speaker-dependent recognition
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: None.

6. A KES knowledge base contains information in the form of _____
a) associations
b) actions
c) free text
d) all of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

7. In AI programming, a list may contain _____
a) cells
b) fields
c) pointers
d) all of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

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9. Special programs that assist programmers are called _____
a) heuristic processors
b) symbolic programmers
c) intelligent programming tools
d) program recognizers
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Answer: c
Explanation: None.

10. If the English Philosopher Thomas Hobbes could be called ‘grandfather’ of artificial intelligence, then who could be called its father?
a) A.M. Turning
b) John McCarthy
c) Allen Newell
d) Herbert Simon
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Answer: a
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3. In LISP, the atom that stands for “False” is _____
a) t
b) nil
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d) time
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: None.

4. The expert system developed at MIT to solve mathematical problems is known as _____
a) RAND
b) ISIS
c) MACSYMA
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View Answer

Answer: c
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5. Which approach to speech recognition avoids the problem caused by the differences in the way words are pronounced according to context?
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6. A KES knowledge base contains information in the form of _____
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Answer: d
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7. In AI programming, a list may contain _____
a) cells
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c) pointers
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8. In LISP, the function (minusp (-20 4 8 8 1)) returns?
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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – LISP Programming – 3

This set of AI Interview Questions and Answers for Experienced people focuses on “LISP Programming – 3”.

1. LISP machines also are known as _____
a) AI workstations
b) Time-sharing terminals
c) Super mini computers
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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2. What are the two subfields of Natural language processing?
a) context and expectations
b) generation and understanding
c) semantics of pragmatics
d) recognition and synthesis
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: None.

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3. How many ALU(s) is/are control by one control unit is SIMD (single instruction stream, multiple data stream) architecture?
a) one or more ALUs
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4. Which of the following function returns t if the object is a number in LISP?
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Answer: b
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5. Which of the following have computers traditionally done better than people?
a) storing information
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View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

6. The characteristics of the computer system capable of thinking, reasoning and learning are known as _____
a) machine intelligence
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c) artificial intelligence
d) virtual intelligence
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Answer: c
Explanation: None.

7. What part of the manufacturing process relate to each stage of the process and to the process as a whole?
a) field service
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8. The area of AI that investigates methods of facilitating communication between people and computers is _____
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a) AI workstations
b) Time-sharing terminals
c) Super mini computers
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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2. What are the two subfields of Natural language processing?
a) context and expectations
b) generation and understanding
c) semantics of pragmatics
d) recognition and synthesis
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: None.

3. How many ALU(s) is/are control by one control unit is SIMD (single instruction stream, multiple data stream) architecture?
a) one or more ALUs
b) One ALU
c) Only two ALU
d) Impossible to say
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

4. Which of the following function returns t if the object is a number in LISP?
a) (number <object>)
b) (numberp <object>)
c) (numericp <object>)
d) (numeric <object>)
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: None.

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5. Which of the following have computers traditionally done better than people?
a) storing information
b) responding flexibly
c) computing numerically
d) both storing information & computing numerically
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

6. The characteristics of the computer system capable of thinking, reasoning and learning are known as _____
a) machine intelligence
b) human intelligence
c) artificial intelligence
d) virtual intelligence
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: None.

7. What part of the manufacturing process relate to each stage of the process and to the process as a whole?
a) field service
b) design
c) distribution
d) project management
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

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8. The area of AI that investigates methods of facilitating communication between people and computers is _____
a) natural language processing
b) symbolic processing

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c) decision support
d) robotics
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

9. In the 16th century, a Czech rabbi reportedly created a living clay man whose name has become a synonym for an artificial human. What was the clay man's name?
a) Frankenstein
b) Golem
c) Paracelsus
d) Hal
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Answer: b
Explanation: None.

10. For speech understanding systems to gain widespread acceptance in office automation, they must feature _____
a) speaker independence
b) speaker dependence
c) isolated word recognition
d) all of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – LISP Programming – 3

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Artificial Intelligence Algorithms

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1. What is a Cybernetics?
a) Study of communication between two machines
b) Study of communication between human and machine
c) Study of communication between two humans
d) Study of Boolean values
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Cybernetics is Study of communication between human and machine.

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2. What is the goal of artificial intelligence?
a) To solve real-world problems
b) To solve artificial problems
c) To explain various sorts of intelligence
d) To extract scientific causes
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: The scientific goal of artificial intelligence is to explain various sorts of intelligence.

3. An algorithm is complete if _____
a) It terminates with a solution when one exists
b) It starts with a solution
c) It does not terminate with a solution
d) It has a loop
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Answer: a
Explanation: An Algorithm is complete if It terminates with a solution when one exists.

4. Which is true regarding BFS (Breadth First Search)?
a) BFS will get trapped exploring a single path
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View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Regarding BFS-The entire tree so far been generated must be stored in BFS.

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5. What is a heuristic function?
a) A function to solve mathematical problems
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c) A function whose return type is nothing
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View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: Heuristic function is a function that maps from problem state descriptions to measures of desirability.

6. The traveling salesman problem involves n cities with paths connecting the cities. The time taken for traversing through all the cities, without knowing in advance the length of a minimum tour, is _____
a) O(n)
b) O(n2)
c) O(n!)
d) O(n/2)
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: The traveling salesman problem involves n cities with paths connecting the cities. The time taken for traversing through all the cities, without knowing in advance the length of a minimum tour, is O(n!).

7. What is the problem space of means-end analysis?
a) An initial state and one or more goal states
b) One or more initial states and one goal state
c) One or more initial states and one or more goal state
d) One initial state and one goal state
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: The problem space of means-end analysis has an initial state and one or more goal states.
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8. An algorithm A is admissible if _____
a) It is not guaranteed to return an optimal solution when one exists
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c) It returns more solutions, but not an optimal one
d) It guarantees to return more optimal solutions
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: An algorithm A is admissible if It is guaranteed to return an optimal solution when one exists.

9. Knowledge may be
I. Declarative.
II. Procedural.
III. Non-procedural.
a) Only (I)
b) Only (II)
c) Only (III)
d) Both (I) and (II)
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: Knowledge may be declarative and procedural.

10. Idempotency law is
I. P Ú P = P.
II. P Ù P = P.
III. P + P = P.
a) Only (I)
b) Only (II)
c) Only (III)
d) Both (I) and (II)
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Answer: a
Explanation: Idempotency Law is P V P = P.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Artificial Intelligence Algorithms

This set of Artificial Intelligence Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “Artificial Intelligence Algorithms”.

1. What is a Cybernetics?
a) Study of communication between two machines
b) Study of communication between human and machine
c) Study of communication between two humans
d) Study of Boolean values
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Cybernetics is Study of communication between human and machine.
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2. What is the goal of artificial intelligence?
a) To solve real-world problems
b) To solve artificial problems
c) To explain various sorts of intelligence
d) To extract scientific causes
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: The scientific goal of artificial intelligence is to explain various sorts of intelligence.

3. An algorithm is complete if _____
a) It terminates with a solution when one exists
b) It starts with a solution
c) It does not terminate with a solution
d) It has a loop
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: An Algorithm is complete if It terminates with a solution when one exists.

4. Which is true regarding BFS (Breadth First Search)?
a) BFS will get trapped exploring a single path
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Answer: b
Explanation: Regarding BFS-The entire tree so far been generated must be stored in BFS.
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5. What is a heuristic function?
a) A function to solve mathematical problems
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Answer: d
Explanation: Heuristic function is a function that maps from problem state descriptions to measures of desirability.

6. The traveling salesman problem involves n cities with paths connecting the cities. The time taken for traversing through all the cities, without knowing in advance the length of a minimum tour, is _____
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Answer: c
Explanation: The traveling salesman problem involves n cities with paths connecting the cities. The time taken for traversing through all the cities, without knowing in advance the length of a minimum tour, is O(n!).

7. What is the problem space of means-end analysis?
a) An initial state and one or more goal states
b) One or more initial states and one goal state
c) One or more initial states and one or more goal state
d) One initial state and one goal state
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: The problem space of means-end analysis has an initial state and one or more goal states.

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8. An algorithm A is admissible if _____
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Answer: b
Explanation: An algorithm A is admissible if It is guaranteed to return an optimal solution when one exists.

9. Knowledge may be
I. Declarative.
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III. Non-procedural.
a) Only (I)
b) Only (II)
c) Only (III)
d) Both (I) and (II)
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Answer: d
Explanation: Knowledge may be declarative and procedural.

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I. P Ú P = P.
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View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Idempotency Law is P V P = P.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Artificial Intelligence Algorithms

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Explanation: The scientific goal of artificial intelligence is to explain various sorts of intelligence.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Artificial Intelligence Algorithms

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View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: The scientific goal of artificial intelligence is to explain various sorts of intelligence.

3. An algorithm is complete if _____
a) It terminates with a solution when one exists
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View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: An Algorithm is complete if It terminates with a solution when one exists.

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View Answer

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Answer: c
Explanation: The traveling salesman problem involves n cities with paths connecting the cities. The time taken for traversing through all the cities, without knowing in advance the length of a minimum tour, is O(n!).

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c) One or more initial states and one or more goal state
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View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: The problem space of means-end analysis has an initial state and one or more goal states.

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Explanation: An algorithm A is admissible if It is guaranteed to return an optimal solution when one exists.

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Answer: a
Explanation: Idempotency Law is P V P = P.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Artificial Intelligence Algorithms

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This set of Artificial Intelligence Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “Artificial Intelligence Algorithms”.

1. What is a Cybernetics?
a) Study of communication between two machines
b) Study of communication between human and machine
c) Study of communication between two humans
d) Study of Boolean values
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Cybernetics is Study of communication between human and machine.
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2. What is the goal of artificial intelligence?
a) To solve real-world problems
b) To solve artificial problems
c) To explain various sorts of intelligence
d) To extract scientific causes
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: The scientific goal of artificial intelligence is to explain various sorts of intelligence.

3. An algorithm is complete if _____
a) It terminates with a solution when one exists
b) It starts with a solution
c) It does not terminate with a solution
d) It has a loop
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: An Algorithm is complete if It terminates with a solution when one exists.

4. Which is true regarding BFS (Breadth First Search)?
a) BFS will get trapped exploring a single path
b) The entire tree so far been generated must be stored in BFS
c) BFS is not guaranteed to find a solution if exists
d) BFS is nothing but Binary First Search
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Regarding BFS-The entire tree so far been generated must be stored in BFS.
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5. What is a heuristic function?
a) A function to solve mathematical problems
b) A function which takes parameters of type string and returns an integer value
c) A function whose return type is nothing
d) A function that maps from problem state descriptions to measures of desirability
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: Heuristic function is a function that maps from problem state descriptions to measures of desirability.

6. The traveling salesman problem involves n cities with paths connecting the cities. The time taken for traversing through all the cities, without knowing in advance the length of a minimum tour, is _____
a) O(n)
b) O(n2)
c) O(n!)
d) O(n/2)
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: The traveling salesman problem involves n cities with paths connecting the cities. The time taken for traversing through all the cities, without knowing in advance the length of a minimum tour, is O(n!).

7. What is the problem space of means-end analysis?
a) An initial state and one or more goal states
b) One or more initial states and one goal state
c) One or more initial states and one or more goal state
d) One initial state and one goal state
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: The problem space of means-end analysis has an initial state and one or more goal states.

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8. An algorithm A is admissible if _____
a) It is not guaranteed to return an optimal solution when one exists
b) It is guaranteed to return an optimal solution when one exists
c) It returns more solutions, but not an optimal one
d) It guarantees to return more optimal solutions
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: An algorithm A is admissible if It is guaranteed to return an optimal solution when one exists.

9. Knowledge may be
I. Declarative.
II. Procedural.
III. Non-procedural.
a) Only (I)
b) Only (II)
c) Only (III)
d) Both (I) and (II)
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: Knowledge may be declarative and procedural.

10. Idempotency law is
I. P Ú P = P.
II. P Ù P = P.
III. P + P = P.
a) Only (I)
b) Only (II)
c) Only (III)
d) Both (I) and (II)
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Answer: a
Explanation: Idempotency Law is P V P = P.

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Answer: b
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Answer: d
Explanation: None.

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a) color and motion
b) depth and texture
c) height and weight
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Answer: d
Explanation: None.

4. In which of the following areas may ICAI programs prove to be useful?
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Explanation: None.

5. A network with named nodes and labeled arcs that can be used to represent certain natural language grammars to facilitate parsing.
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6. Computers normally solve problem by breaking them down into a series of yes-or-no decisions represented by 1s and 0s. What is the name of the logic that allows computers to assign numerical values that fail somewhere between 0 and 1?
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11. The cray X-MP, IBM 3090 and connection machine can be characterized as _____
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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Miscellaneous

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This set of Artificial Intelligence Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on "Miscellaneous".

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c) Locomotion
d) All of the mentioned
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Answer: d
Explanation: None.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions & Answers – Agents

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This set of Artificial Intelligence Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “Agents”.

1. Which instruments are used for perceiving and acting upon the environment?
a) Sensors and Actuators
b) Sensors
c) Perceiver
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: An agent is anything that can be viewed as perceiving and acting upon the environment through the sensors and actuators.

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2. What is meant by agent’s percept sequence?
a) Used to perceive the environment
b) Complete history of actuator
c) Complete history of perceived things
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: An agent’s percept sequence is the complete history of everything that the agent has ever perceived.

3. How many types of agents are there in artificial intelligence?
a) 1
b) 2
c) 3
d) 4
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: The four types of agents are Simple reflex, Model based, Goal based and Utility based agents.

4. What is the rule of simple reflex agent?
a) Simple-action rule
b) Condition-action rule
c) Simple & Condition-action rule
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

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Answer: b
Explanation: Simple reflex agent is based on the present condition and so it is condition action rule.

5. What are the composition for agents in artificial intelligence?
a) Program
b) Architecture
c) Both Program & Architecture
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: An agent program will implement function mapping percepts to actions.

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6. In which agent does the problem generator is present?
a) Learning agent
b) Observing agent
c) Reflex agent
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Problem generator will give the suggestion to improve the output for learning agent.

7. Which is used to improve the agents performance?
a) Perceiving
b) Learning
c) Observing
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: An agent can improve its performance by storing its previous actions.

8. Which agent deals with happy and unhappy states?
a) Simple reflex agent
b) Model based agent
c) Learning agent
d) Utility based agent
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: A utility function maps a state onto a real number which describes the associated degree of happiness.

9. Which action sequences are used to achieve the agent's goal?
a) Search
b) Plan
c) Retrieve
d) Both Search & Plan
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: When the environment becomes more tricky means, the agent needs plan and search action sequence to achieve the goal.

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10. Which element in the agent are used for selecting external actions?
a) Perceive
b) Performance
c) Learning
d) Actuator
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: None.

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Artificial Intelligence Questions and Answers – Intelligent Agents and Environment

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This set of Artificial Intelligence Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “Intelligent Agents and Environment”.

1. 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
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: Because AI is to make things work automatically through machine without using human effort. Machine will give the result with just giving input from human. That means the system or machine will act as per the requirement.

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2. Which is not the commonly used programming language for AI?
a) PROLOG
b) Java
c) LISP
d) Perl
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: Because Perl is used as a script language, and not of much use for AI practice. All others are used to generate an artificial program.

3. Artificial Intelligence has its expansion in the following application.
a) Planning and Scheduling
b) Game Playing
c) Diagnosis
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: All sectors require intelligence and automation for its working.

4. What is an ‘agent’?
a) Perceives its environment through sensors and acting upon that environment through actuators
b) Takes input from the surroundings and uses its intelligence and performs the desired operations
c) A embedded program controlling line following robot

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d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: An agent is anything that can be viewed as perceiving and acting upon the environment through the sensors and actuators. Mean it takes input from its environment through sensors, performs operation and gives output through actuators.

5. Agents behavior can be best described by _____
a) Perception sequence
b) Agent function
c) Sensors and Actuators
d) Environment in which agent is performing
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: An agent's behavior is described by the agent function that maps any given percept sequence to an action, which can be implemented by agent program. The agent function is an abstract mathematical description; the agent program is a concrete implementation, running on the agent architecture.

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6. Rational agent is the one who always does the right thing.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Rational agent is the one who always does the right thing Right in a sense that it makes the agent the most successful.

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7. Performance Measures are fixed for all agents.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: As a general rule, it is better to design performance measures according to what one actually wants in the environment, rather than according to how one thinks the agent should behave.

8. What is rational at any given time depends on?
a) The performance measure that defines the criterion of success
b) The agent's prior knowledge of the environment
c) The actions that the agent can perform
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: For each possible percept sequence, a rational agent should select an action that is expected to maximize its performance measure, given the evidence provided by the percept sequence and whatever built-in knowledge the agent has.

9. An omniscient agent knows the actual outcome of its actions and can act accordingly; but omniscience is impossible in reality. Rational Agent always does the right thing; but Rationality is possible in reality.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Refer the definition of rational and omniscient agents.
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10. The Task Environment of an agent consists of _____
a) Sensors
b) Actuators
c) Performance Measures
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: The task environment of an agent is described by four parts performance measures, sensors, actuators and environment, generally known as the PEAS descriptions.

11. What could possibly be the environment of a Satellite Image Analysis System?
a) Computers in space and earth
b) Image categorization techniques
c) Statistical data on image pixel intensity value and histograms
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: An environment is something which agent stays in.

12. Categorize Crossword puzzle in Fully Observable / Partially Observable.
a) Fully Observable
b) partially Observable
c) All of the mentioned
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: In crossword puzzle an agent knows the complete state of the environment through its sensors.

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13. The game of Poker is a single agent.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: The game of poker involves multiple player, hence its works in Multi-agent environment.
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14. Satellite Image Analysis System is (Choose the one that is not applicable).
a) Episodic
b) Semi-Static
c) Single agent
d) Partially Observable
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: System knows the current status of the analysis thought its inputs.

15. An agent is composed of _____
a) Architecture
b) Agent Function
c) Perception Sequence

d) Architecture and Program
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: An agent is anything that can be viewed as perceiving and acting upon the environment through the sensors and actuators.

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