

Computer Science Ics Part 1 Chapter 3 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Waht does $O(n^2)$ indicate.	<p>A. <input type="radio"/> Linear growth</p> <p>B. <input type="radio"/> Constant time</p> <p>C. <input checked="" type="radio"/> Square of input</p> <p>D. <input type="radio"/> Logarithmic growth</p>
2	What is the main advantage of Dynamic programming.	<p>A. <input checked="" type="radio"/> Avoid redundant work</p> <p>B. <input type="radio"/> Locally optimal results</p> <p>C. <input type="radio"/> Solve independent problems</p> <p>D. <input type="radio"/> Explore alloptions</p>
3	How does selection sort work.	<p>A. <input type="radio"/> Swap adjacent</p> <p>B. <input checked="" type="radio"/> Select minium form unsorted part</p> <p>C. <input type="radio"/> Use queneue for nodes</p> <p>D. <input type="radio"/> Store intermediate results</p>
4	The characteristic of a well defined problem is.	<p>A. <input type="radio"/> Ambiguous goals and uncelear requirements</p> <p>B. <input type="radio"/> Vegue processes and inputs</p> <p>C. <input checked="" type="radio"/> Clear goas, inpus, processes, and oututs</p> <p>D. <input type="radio"/> Undrined solutions</p>
5	An algorithm with a time complexity of $O(n \log n)$:	<p>A. <input type="radio"/> Bubble sort</p> <p>B. <input type="radio"/> Binary Search</p> <p>C. <input checked="" type="radio"/> Merge Sort</p> <p>D. <input type="radio"/> Insertion sort</p>
6	Which alorithm finds node relationships in a graph.	<p>A. <input type="radio"/> Bubble sort</p> <p>B. <input type="radio"/> Linear Search</p> <p>C. <input checked="" type="radio"/> BFS</p> <p>D. <input type="radio"/> Selection sort</p>
7	Easy to verify but hard to solve problem are in.	<p>A. <input checked="" type="radio"/> NP</p> <p>B. <input type="radio"/> P</p> <p>C. <input type="radio"/> NP hard</p> <p>D. <input type="radio"/> Undecidable</p>
8	How do BFS and DFS differ.	<p>A. <input type="radio"/> BFS Stack, DFS -queue</p> <p>B. <input checked="" type="radio"/> BFS -level , DFS -depth</p> <p>C. <input type="radio"/> BFS Sort, DFS-Search</p> <p>D. <input type="radio"/> BFS always slower</p>
9	What do sorting algorithm mainly do.	<p>A. <input type="radio"/> Network routing</p> <p>B. <input checked="" type="radio"/> Arrange data</p> <p>C. <input type="radio"/> Find node links</p> <p>D. <input type="radio"/> Search data</p>
10	Why are commonly used algorithms important.	<p>A. <input type="radio"/> Reduce hardware cost</p> <p>B. <input checked="" type="radio"/> Solve common Problems efficiently</p> <p>C. <input type="radio"/> Remvoe need for data structure</p> <p>D. <input type="radio"/> For theory only</p>
11	The meanig of NP in computational complexity is.	<p>A. <input checked="" type="radio"/> Non deterministic polynomial time</p> <p>B. <input type="radio"/> Negative polynomial time</p> <p>C. <input type="radio"/> No trivial polynomial time</p> <p>D. <input type="radio"/> Numerical polynomial time</p>
12	How does Linear Search work.	<p>A. <input type="radio"/> Halve search interval</p> <p>B. <input checked="" type="radio"/> Check each item one by oe</p> <p>C. <input type="radio"/> Explore branch deeply</p> <p>D. <input type="radio"/> Use queue for nodes</p>
13	What is computational problem.	<p>A. <input checked="" type="radio"/> solved using algorithm</p> <p>B. <input type="radio"/> Solved using creativity</p> <p>C. <input type="radio"/> Has unclear input</p> <p>D. <input type="radio"/> Has no process</p>
		<p>A. <input type="radio"/> Inputs</p>

14	Tractability depends on	B. <p>Complexity</p> C. <p>Outputs</p> D. <p>Algorithm type</p>
15	Why is tractability important.	A. <p>Output color</p> B. <p>Language choice</p> C. <p>Solve efficiently</p> D. <p>Input type</p>
16	Which is a sorting algorithm.	A. <p>Linear search</p> B. <p>Quick sort</p> C. <p>DFS</p> D. <p>BFS</p>
17	Which notation shows the upper bound of time complexity.	A. <p>Omega</p> B. <p>Theta</p> C. <p>Big O</p> D. <p>Lambda</p>
18	What does space complexity measure.	A. <p>Execution time</p> B. <p>Memory usage</p> C. <p>Number of steps</p> D. <p>Result accuracy</p>
19	What is the primary goal of algorithm design techniques.	A. <p>Improve hardware</p> B. <p>Solve problems systematically</p> C. <p>Reduce input size</p> D. <p>Debug software</p>
20	The Halting Problem is an example of.	A. <p>Solvable problem</p> B. <p>Tractable problem</p> C. <p>Unsolvable problem</p> D. <p>NP Complete problem</p>