Computer Science Ics Part 1 Chapter 3 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Which problem gives yes /no answer.	A. Search B. Decision C. Optimization D. Counting
2	What do sorting algorithm mainly do.	A. Network routing B. Arrange data C. Find node links D. Search data
3	Which is solved by Dynamic Programming.	A. Coin Change B. Fibonacci sequence C. Merge sort D. Puzzle solving
4	The meanig of NP in computational complexity is.	A. Non deterministic polynomial time B. Negative polynomial time C. No trivial polynomial time D. Numerical polynomial time
5	Which diagram shows P, NO, NP-hard,NP Complete	A. Bar chart B. Pie chart C. Venn diagram D. Lne graph
6	Why is tractability important.	A. Output color B. Language choice C. Solve efficiently D. Input type
7	Which is solved by dynamic programming.	A. Coin change B. Fibonacci sequence C. Merge sort D. Puzzle solving
8	Which technique is used in Merge sort.	A. Greedy B. Divide and conqurer C. Dynaimc Programming D. Back tracking
9	Easy to verify but hard to solve problem are in.	A. NP B. P C. NP hard D. Undecidable
10	NP hard problems are	A. Easy to solve B. Alway solvable C. As hard as NP problem D. In class P
11	What is the purpose of search algorithms	A. Arrange data B. Find secific data C. analyze nodes D. Save memory
12	Why are commonly used algorithms important.	A. Reduce hardware cost B. Solve common Problems efficiently C. Remvoe need for data structure D. For theory only
13	The statement ghat applies to unsolvable problem	A. They can be solved in polynomial time B. They cannot be solved by any alogorithm C. They are always in NP class D. They require exponetial time to solve
14	What is the primary goal of algorithm design techniques	A. Improve hardware B. Solve problems

14	What is the primary goal of algorithm design techniques.	systematically C. Reduce imput size D. Debug software
15	The Halting Problem is an example of.	A. Solvable problem B. Tractable prolem C. Unsolvable problem D. NP Complete problem
16	Whcih is a sorting algorithms.	A. Linear search B. Qucik sort C. DFS D. BFS
17	Tractability depends on	A. Inputs B. Complexity C. Outputs D. Algorthm type
18	Tractable prolem canbe solved	A. In exponential time B. Efficiently with large input C. With no algorithm D. Are always NP hard
19	What is generate and Test algorithm	A. Tests all options B. Picks one solution C. skips testing D. Uses no logic
20	For which problems is Backtracing suitable.	A. Optimal substrcuture B. Explore all combinations C. ON optimal choice D. No overlapping problems