Computer Science Ics Part 1 Chapter 3 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	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
2	Whcih is a sorting algorithms.	A. Linear search B. Qucik sort C. DFS D. BFS
3	P vs NP asks if	A. Fast solutions are in NP B. Check complexity C. Debug rrors D. Improve hardware
4	How does selection sort work.	A. Swap adjacent B. Select minium form unsorted part C. Use quenue for nodes D. Store intermediate results
5	The Halting Problem is an example of.	A. Solvable problem B. Tractable prolem C. Unsolvable problem D. NP Complete problem
6	What does space complexity measure.	A. Execution time B. Memory usage C. Number of steps D. Result accuracy
7	How does Backtracking work.	A. Break into parts B. Build and Backtrack C. Store subproblems D. Make local choices
8	The halting problem is.	A. Solvable and tractable B. Unsolable and in P C. Unsolvable and not in NP D. NP Complete
9	Whcih is an lll-defined problem.	A. Check even number B. Find shortest path C. Reduce poverty D. Count book arrangements
10	For which problems is Backtracking suitable	A. Optimal substrcuture B. Explore all combnations C. ONe optimal choice D. No overlapping problems
11	How does Divide and conquere work.	A. Make local chices B. Break ,solve, combine C. Store subproblem results D. Try alloptions, backtrack
12	Complexity class representing problesm solvable efficinetly by a deterministic alogrithm .	A. P B. NP-Hard C. NP D. NP -Complete
13	Knowing if a problem is solvable hellps.	A. Increase complexity B. Save time C. Generate random output D. Avoid design
14	What is the purpose of search algorithms	A. Arrange data B. Find secific data C. analyze nodes D. Save memory
15	Which is an example of O (log n) comlexity.	A. Sorting numbers B. Pair comparison C. Binary search

		D. Linear search
16	What is outpout when checking if 8 is even.	A. Found at 2 B. Even C. Odd D. Yes
17	What is limitation Greedy algorithms	A. Too complex B. Always optimal C. Not always optimal D. High memory use
18	An algorithm that sort data by stepping thourgh the list and swapping adjacent elements if needed is.	A. Selection sort B. Quick sort C. Bubble sort D. Merge sort
19	Why use real life tasks in algorithm learning.	A. Show steps in life B. Make it harder C. Reduce interest D. Add confusion
20	What is the main advantages of dynamic programming.	A. Avoid redundant work B. Locally optimal results C. Solves independent problems D. Explore alloptions