Computer Science Ics Part 1 Chapter 3 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Which is a Greedy Algorithm example	A. Fibonacci sequence B. Coin change C. Merge sort D. Puzzle solving
2	How do BFS and DFS differ.	A. BFS Stack, DFS -queue B. BFS -level , DFS -depth C. BFS Sort, DFS-Search D. BFS always slower
3	When is Generate and Test best.	A. small prblem space B. Large problem space C. No testing needed D. No solutions exist
4	Which is an NP complete problem.	A. Sorting B. Knapsack C. GCD finding D. Binary search
5	What does time complexity measrue.	A. Memory use B. Time growth with input C. Number of loops D. Output accuracy
6	For which problems is Backtracking suitable	A. Optimal substrcuture B. Explore all combnations C. ONe optimal choice D. No overlapping problems
7	Sovable problems differ becasue they.	A. Take exponential time B. Need better hardware C. Halt with a result D. Have no input
8	Which diagram shows P, NO, NP-hard,NP Complete	A. Bar chart B. Pie chart C. Venn diagram D. Lne graph
9	Why is tractability important.	A. Output color B. Language choice C. Solve efficiently D. Input type
10	How does bubble sort work	A. Select smallest and swap B. Swap adjacent if wrong C. Divide and merge D. Explore nodes level wise
11	Why use real life tasks in algorithm learning.	A. Show steps in life B. Make it harder C. Reduce interest D. Add confusion
12	Which technique is used in Merge sort.	A. Greedy B. Divide and conqurer C. Dynaimc Programming D. Back tracking
13	What does page rank algorithm analyze.	A. Page links B. page color C. Page size D. Page font
14	The Halting Problem is an example of.	A. Solvable problem B. Tractable prolem C. Unsolvable problem D. NP Complete problem
15	Which is solved by Dynaimc programming.	A. Coin Change B. Fibonacci sequence C. Merge sort D. Puzzle solving

16	The characteristic of a well defined problem is.	A. Ambiguous goals and uncelear requirements B. Vegue processes and inputs C. Clear goas, inpus, processes, and oututs D. Undrined solutions
17	Tractable prolem canbe solved	A. In exponential time B. Efficiently with large input C. With no algorithm D. Are always NP hard
18	How does Linear Search work.	A. Halve search interval B. Check each item one by oe C. Explore branch deeply D. Use queue for nodes
19	What is role of algorithm in problem solving.	A. Gives steps B. Ignores logic C. Random process D. Blocks solutions
20	How does Linear search work	A. Halve search interval B. Check each item one by one C. Explore branch deeply D. Use queue for nodes