

## Computer Science Ics Part 1 Chapter 3 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	What is a key limitatio of Greedy Algorithms.	<p>A. &lt;p&gt;Too complex&lt;/p&gt;            B. &lt;p&gt;Always optimal&lt;/p&gt;            C. &lt;p&gt;Not always optimal&lt;/p&gt;            D. &lt;p&gt;High memory use&lt;/p&gt;</p>
2	Why is bubble sort not for large datasets.	<p>A. &lt;p&gt;Needs more memory&lt;/p&gt;            B. &lt;p&gt;O (n2) time complexity&lt;/p&gt;            C. &lt;p&gt;Works on sorted data only&lt;/p&gt;            D. &lt;p&gt;Can't handle numbers&lt;/p&gt;</p>
3	How does Divide and conqurr work	<p>A. &lt;p&gt;Make local choices&lt;/p&gt;            B. &lt;p&gt;Break, sole, combine&lt;/p&gt;            C. &lt;p&gt;Store subproblem results&lt;/p&gt;            D. &lt;p&gt;Try all options, backtrack&lt;/p&gt;</p>
4	An algorithm with a time complexity of $O(n \log n)$ :	<p>A. &lt;p&gt;Bubble sort&lt;/p&gt;            B. &lt;p&gt;Binary Search&lt;/p&gt;            C. &lt;p&gt;Merge Sort&lt;/p&gt;            D. &lt;p&gt;Insertion sort&lt;/p&gt;</p>
5	NP hard problems are	<p>A. &lt;p&gt;Easy to solve&lt;/p&gt;            B. &lt;p&gt;Alway solvable&lt;/p&gt;            C. &lt;p&gt;As hard as NP problem&lt;/p&gt;            D. &lt;p&gt;In class P&lt;/p&gt;</p>
6	Which is an NP complete problem.	<p>A. &lt;p&gt;Sorting&amp;nbsp;&lt;/p&gt;            B. &lt;p&gt;Knapsack&lt;/p&gt;            C. &lt;p&gt;GCD finding&lt;/p&gt;            D. &lt;p&gt;Binary search&lt;/p&gt;</p>
7	Sovable problems differ becasue they.	<p>A. &lt;p&gt;Take exponential time&lt;/p&gt;            B. &lt;p&gt;Need better hardware&lt;/p&gt;            C. &lt;p&gt;Halt with a result&lt;/p&gt;            D. &lt;p&gt;Have no input&lt;/p&gt;</p>
8	Which alorithm finds node relationships in a graph.	<p>A. &lt;p&gt;Bubble sort&lt;/p&gt;            B. &lt;p&gt;Linear Search&amp;nbsp;&lt;/p&gt;            C. &lt;p&gt;BFS&lt;/p&gt;            D. &lt;p&gt;Selection sort&lt;/p&gt;</p>
9	Whcih is a sorting algorithms.	<p>A. &lt;p&gt;Linear search&lt;/p&gt;            B. &lt;p&gt;Qucik sort&lt;/p&gt;            C. &lt;p&gt;DFS&lt;/p&gt;            D. &lt;p&gt;BFS&lt;/p&gt;</p>
10	The meanig of NP in computational complexity is.	<p>A. &lt;p&gt;Non deterministic polynomial time&lt;/p&gt;            B. &lt;p&gt;Negative polynomial time&lt;/p&gt;            C. &lt;p&gt;No trivial polynomial time&lt;/p&gt;            D. &lt;p&gt;Numerical polynomial time&lt;/p&gt;</p>
11	How does Linear search work	<p>A. &lt;p&gt;Halve search interval&lt;/p&gt;            B. &lt;p&gt;Check each item one by one&lt;/p&gt;            C. &lt;p&gt;Explore branch deeply&lt;/p&gt;            D. &lt;p&gt;Use queue for nodes&lt;/p&gt;</p>
12	What do sorting algorithm mainly do.	<p>A. &lt;p&gt;Network routing&lt;/p&gt;            B. &lt;p&gt;Arrange data&lt;/p&gt;            C. &lt;p&gt;Find node links&lt;/p&gt;            D. &lt;p&gt;Search data&lt;/p&gt;</p>
13	Easy to verify but hard to solve problem are in.	<p>A. &lt;p&gt;NP&lt;/p&gt;            B. &lt;p&gt;P&lt;/p&gt;            C. &lt;p&gt;NP hard&lt;/p&gt;            D. &lt;p&gt;Undecidable&lt;/p&gt;</p>
14	Problems in NP and NP-hard are called.	<p>A. &lt;p&gt;P&lt;/p&gt;            B. &lt;p&gt;BPP&lt;/p&gt;            C. &lt;p&gt;NP Complete&lt;/p&gt;            D. &lt;p&gt;Tractable&lt;/p&gt;</p>
15	Which is solved by dynamic programming.	<p>A. &lt;p&gt;Coin change&lt;/p&gt;            B. &lt;p&gt;Fibonacci sequence&lt;/p&gt;            C. &lt;p&gt;Merge sort&lt;/p&gt;</p>

		D. <p>Puzzle solving</p>
16	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>
17	What is generate and Test algorithm	A. <p>Tests all options</p> B. <p>Picks one solution</p> C. <p>skips testing</p> D. <p>Uses no logic</p>
18	Which technique is used in Merge sort.	A. <p>Greedy</p> B. <p>Divide and conquer</p> C. <p>Dynamic Programming</p> D. <p>Back tracking</p>
19	Which problem gives yes /no answer.	A. <p>Search</p> B. <p>Decision</p> C. <p>Optimization</p> D. <p>Counting</p>
20	A scenario where Dynamic programming proves most useful	A. <p>Problem without overlapping sub problems</p> B. <p>Problems solved by making local choices</p> C. <p>Problems with overlapping sub problems and optimal substructure</p> D. <p>Problem divided into independent sub problems</p>