

## SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER

1. AI is study of how to make machines to do things which at the moment people do better.
  - a) Intelligent system
  - b) Expert system
  - c) Artificial Intelligence
  - d) Cognitive System
  
2. General problem solving was developed for commonsense reasoning problem.
  - a) Problem solving agent
  - b) Rational agent
  - c) General problem solving
  - d) Problem formulation
  
3. In automated air conditioner learning agent example, observing reaction of people if temperature levels are varied and gives this information to learning element is work of critic.
  - a) Learning element
  - b) Performance element
  - c) Problem generator
  - d) Critic
  
4. Pure nodes can be binary nodes where , answer can be either yes or no.
  - a) Dual
  - b) Pure
  - c) Alternative
  - d) Current
  
5. Learning element evaluate how to revise performance element for optimizing the result.
  - a) Learning element
  - b) Performance element
  - c) Problem generator
  - d) Critic
  
6. Linear functions can be used to do classification as well as regression.
  - a) Verification
  - b) Regression
  - c) Prediction
  - d) Condition.
  
7. A neuron has dendrites, cell body, axons.
  - a) Network
  - b) Sensors

- c) Cell body
- d) Effectors

8. Inhibitory is a signal received at this synapse inhibit the neuron.

- a) Inhibit
- b) Fire
- c) Spike
- d) Inform

9. Network without cycles or feedback loop is called as feed forward neural network.

- a) Single layer
- b) Active
- c) Feed forward
- d) Multi layer

10. K-Dimensional tree is balanced binary tree over data with an arbitrary number of dimensions called a k-d tree.

- a) K-nearest neighbors
- b) K-Dimensional Tree
- c) Locality-sensitive Hashing
- d) Nonparametric regression

11. LeNet was the special NN designed to fit the input image size.

- a) Boosted NN
- b) LeNet
- c) Single hidden layer NN
- d) Shape matching

12. The Bayesian approach to parameter learning starts by defining a prior probability distribution over the possible hypotheses.

- a) Naive Bayes
- b) Continuous
- c) Density Estimation
- d) Bayesian

13. In reinforcement learning, agent doesn't get to know the correct action at every stage.

- a) Reinforcement
- b) Statistical
- c) Bayesian
- d) Active Reinforcement

14. Both ADP and TD try to make local adjustments to estimate utility values of states.

- a) DUE

- b) AR
- c) TD
- d) PR

15. Policy search will adjust the parameters to improve the policy.

- a) Performance
- b) Actions
- c) Policy
- d) Learning

16. The most common unsupervised learning task is clustering or detecting in which, the learning pattern is based on finding similar groups.

- a) Inductive
- b) Supervised
- c) Deductive
- d) Unsupervised.

17. In taxi driver agent, when every time instructor shout “Break!” then agent might learn the condition-action model for when apply break.

- a) Problem solver
- b) Problem generation
- c) Protocol based
- d) Condition-action

18. Main goal of decision tree is to reduce the entropy value in every node, so that agent can take some decision at the end.

- a) Ontology
- b) Philosophy
- c) Entropy
- d) Psychology

19. Linear classifier always announces completely confident prediction of 1 or 0, even for examples that are very close to the boundary; in many situations, we really need more graduated predictions.

- a) Hypothesis
- b) Logistic
- c) Threshold
- d) Linear classifier

20. The receptors of neuron are called as synapses.

- a) Dendrites
- b) Synapses
- c) Cell body

d) Axioms

21. In Bayesian learning, the probability of each hypothesis is calculated and predictions are made on the basis of given data.

- a) Reinforcement
- b) Statistical
- c) Bayesian
- d) Active Reinforcement

22. Adaptive Dynamic programming makes many as it requires to restore consistency between the utility estimates and environment model.

- a) Temporal different learning
- b) Direct utility estimation
- c) Adaptive Dynamic programming
- d) Active reinforcement

23. Infinite loop is unavoidable for simple reflex agents operating in partially observable environment.

- a) Goal based agent
- b) Utility based agent
- c) Simple reflex agent
- d) Model based reflex agent

24. Road, traffic condition and clients are some environments of automated car driving agent.

- a) Optimum speed
- b) Clients
- c) Safety
- d) Profits

25. In BFS algorithm, all the nodes at particular depth in search tree are expanded first and then search will proceed for the next level node expansion.

- a) BFS
- b) UCS
- c) DLS
- d) DFS

