

1. _____ is a simple strategy in which the root node is expanded first, then all the successors of the root node are expanded next, then their successors, and so on.
 - A. Breadth-first search**
 - B. Depth-first search
 - C. Depth -limited search
 - D. Bidirectional search

2. Solution quality is measured by the path cost function, and _____ has the lowest path cost among all solutions.
 - A. path cost
 - B. a minimum cost
 - C. an optimal solution**
 - D. a final solution

3. _____ tries to expand the node that is closest to the goal, on the grounds that this is likely to lead to a solution quickly.
 - A. Greedy best-first search**
 - B. Breadth-first search
 - C. Depth -limited search
 - D. Bidirectional search

4. _____, a Columbia University alumni, coined the term *Robotics*.
 - A. Isaac Asimov**
 - B. John McCarthy
 - C. Danny Bobrow
 - D. Joseph Weizenbaum

5. _____ coined the term Artificial Intelligence demonstrating the first running AI program at Carnegie Mellon University.
 - A. Isaac Asimov
 - B. John McCarthy**
 - C. Danny Bobrow
 - D. Joseph Weizenbaum

6. _____ is the set of processes that enables us to provide basis for judgement, making decisions, and prediction.
- A. Problem Solving
 - B. Learning
 - C. Reasoning**
 - D. Perception
7. _____ is the process of selecting the best suitable alternative out of multiple alternatives to reach the desired goal are available.
- A. Problem Solving
 - B. Decision Making**
 - C. Reasoning
 - D. Perception
8. _____ is concerned with expected actions and results depending upon what the agent has perceived.
- A. Rationality**
 - B. Reliability
 - C. Availability
 - D. Dependability
9. _____ rule that maps a state (condition) to an action.
- A. Condition-Action Rule**
 - B. Action-Condition Rule
 - C. Condition-reflex Rule
 - D. Condition-agent Rule
10. The goal of SVM (Support Vector Machine) is to divide the datasets into classes to find a _____ marginal hyperplane.
- A. Minimum
 - B. Continuous
 - C. Discrete
 - D. Maximum**
11. Boosting is a form of _____ technique.
- A. Stacked Learning
 - B. Random Learning
 - C. Sequential Learning**
 - D. Combined Learning

12. If our algorithm works well with the training dataset but not well with test dataset, then such problem is called _____.
- A. Underfitting
 - B. Overfitting**
 - C. Multicollinear
 - D. Listing
13. _____ is an observation which contains either very low value or very high value in comparison to other observed values.
- A. Outlier**
 - B. Factor
 - C. Trend
 - D. Vector
14. _____ is regularization technique to reduce the complexity of the model.
- A. Lasso regression**
 - B. Ridge regression
 - C. Decision Tree Regression
 - D. Support Vector Regression
15. The function used to find the accuracy of the mapping function, which maps the input variable to the output variable is known as _____.
- A. Linear Function
 - B. Hypothesis function**
 - C. Gradient Function
 - D. Descendant Function
16. _____ is a non-parametric algorithm.
- A. K-Nearest Neighbor**
 - B. K-Means
 - C. Backward Elimination
 - D. Naïve Bayes Classifier

17. _____ is a technique for validating the model efficiency by training it on the subset of input data and testing on previously unseen subset of the input data.
- A. Random Forest
 - B. Apriori Algorithm
 - C. **Cross-validation**
 - D. Clustering
18. Naïve Bayes Classifier is mainly used in _____ classification.
- A. Word
 - B. **Text**
 - C. Color
 - D. Number
19. _____ is a feedback-based Machine learning technique in which an agent learns to behave in an environment by performing the actions and seeing the results of actions.
- A. Active Learning
 - B. Beta Learning
 - C. Optimistic Learning
 - D. **Reinforcement Learning**
20. Agglomerative is _____ approach, in which the algorithm starts with taking all data points as single clusters and merging them until one cluster is left.
- A. **bottom-up**
 - B. top-down
 - C. decisive
 - D. hierarchical