University of Mumbai
Examination 2020 under cluster 4 (PCE)

Program: BE Computer Engineering
Curriculum Scheme: Rev 2016
Examination: Final Year Semester VII
Course Code: CSC703 and Course Name: AISC

Time: 1 hour Max. Marks: 50

Q	Ability to learn how to do tasks based on the data given for training or initial experience is called?	M	
A	Self Organization		0
A	Adaptive Learning		1
A	Fault tolerance		0
A	Robustness		0
Q	Core of soft Computing is?	M	
A	Fuzzy Networks and Artificial Intelligence		0
A	Fuzzy Computing, Neural Computing, Genetic Algorithms		1
A	Artificial Intelligence and Neural Science		0
A	Neural Science and Genetic Science		0
Q	Which search comes under Local search ?	M	
A	A* search		0
A	BFS		0
A	Hill Climbing Search		1
A	DFS		0
Q	State space landscape is a term used in	M	
A	Local Search algorithm		1
A	Informed search algorithm		0
A	Uninformed search algorithm		0
A	Blind search algorithm		0
Q	Memory space requirement in hill climbing algorithm is _____	M	
A	Less		1
A	More		0
A	very high		0
A	Zero		0
Q	_____ are the curves in the search space that leads to sequence of local maxima	M	
A	Plateau		0
A	Ridges		1
A	Peak		0
A	Mount		0
Q	Which of the mentioned rules are valid Inference rules?	M	
A	Modus Ponens		1
A	addition		0

A	multiplication		0
A	subdivision		0
Q	Which of the mentioned point correctly defines a quantifier in AI?	M	
A	Quantifiers are numbers ranging from 0-9.		0
A	Quantifiers are the quantity defining terms which are used		1
A	Quantifiers quantize the term between 0 and 1.		0
A	Quantifiers quantize the term between 10 and 100.		0
Q	What are not present in finish actions?	M	
A	Preconditions		0
A	Effect		1
A	Finish		0
A	Cause		0
Q	Which is not Familiar Connectives in First Order Logic?	M	
A	and		0
A	iff		1
A	or		0
A	not		0
Q	Three main basic features involved in characterizing membership function are	M	
A	Core, Support , Boundary		1
A	Fuzzy Algorithm, Neural network, Genetic Algorithm		0
A	Intution, Inference, Rank Ordering		0
A	Weighted Average, center of Sums, Median		0
Q	Fuzzy Logic is ____	M	
A	Multi Valued Logic		1
A	Binary Logic		0
A	Crisp set Logic		0
A	Two level logic		0
Q	Given U = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7} A = {(3, 0.3), (5, 0.4), (6, 1)} then ~A(Complement of A) is	M	
A	{(2,1),(3,0.3),(4,1),(5,0.6),(7,1)		0
A	{(1,1),(2,1),(3,0.7),(4,1),(5,0.6),(7,1)}		1
A	{(1,1)(2,1),(3,0.7),(4,0.4),(5,0.6),(6,1),(7,1)		0
A	{(3,0.7),(5,0.6)(6,1),(7,1)}		0
Q	the points of fuzzy set A at which μA(x)=0.5 are called	M	
A	Boundary		0
A	core		0
A	crossover points		1
A	Support		0
Q	Fuzzy relation R is symmetric if _____	M	
A	μR(xi,xj)=μR(xj,xi)		1
A	μR(xi,xi)=1		0
A	μR(xj,xi)=μR(xj,xi)		0
A	μR(xi,xi)=μR(xj,xj)		0

Q	Intersection Operation of two fuzzy set is given by_____ operation	M	
A	max		0
A	abs		0
A	min		1
A	average		0
Q	Complement of Fuzzy set A is given by	M	
A	1+μA(x)		0
A	1/μA(x)		0
A	2*μA(x)		0
A	1-μA(x)		1
Q	_____ are designed to solve complex problems by reasoning about knowledge, represented primarily as if–then rules rather than through conventional procedural code.	M	
A	neural network		0
A	Perceptrons		0
A	Expert systems		1
A	Quantization		0
Q	_____ is used for topology optimization i.e. to select number of hidden layers, number of hidden nodes and interconnection pattern for ANN.	M	
A	Neuro-fuzzy system		0
A	Forward neural network		0
A	Neural network		0
A	Genetic algorithm		1
Q	What Perceptron is?	M	
A	a single layer feed-forward neural network with pre-proces		1
A	an auto-associative neural network		0
A	a double layer auto-associative neural network		0
A	a neural network that contains feedback		0
Q	Signal transmission at synapse is a	M	
A	Physical process		0
A	Chemical Procees		1
A	Biological process		0
A	Activation		0
Q	Backpropogation is applied for which type of network architecture	M	
A	Single layer feed forward		0
A	Single layer feedback network		0
A	Multilayer feedback network		0
A	Multilayer feed forward network		1
Q	Why is the XOR problem exceptionally interesting to neural network researchers	M	
A	Because it can be expressed in a way that allows you to us		0
A	Because it is complex binary operation that cannot be solv		0
A	Because it can be solved by a single layer perceptron		0

A	Because it is the simplest linearly inseparable problem tha		1
Q	The process of adjusting the weight is known as?	M	
A	Activation		0
A	Synchronisation		0
A	Learning		1
A	Classification		0
Q	What is an activation value?	M	
A	Weighted sum of inputs		1
A	Threshold value		0
A	Main input to neuron		0
A	Function		0