- 1. What is the key difference between recursion and a loop structure in implementing repetitive activities?
- a. Recursion repeats a set of instructions in a circular manner.
- b. A loop involves repeating a subtask of itself.
- c. Recursion always results in faster execution.
- d. A loop involves calling multiple functions.
- 2. In the context of searching a dictionary, what approach does the text suggest for narrowing down the search quickly?
- a. Start at the beginning of the dictionary.
- b. Open to a random page.
- c. Begin with the middle entry.
- d. Randomly pick entries.
- 3. How does the binary search algorithm restrict the search process after each step?
- a. It always searches the entire list.
- b. It restricts the search to the first half of the list.
- c. It restricts the search to the second half of the list.
- d. It narrows the search to a random portion of the list.
- 4. What type of control is used to ensure that a recursive algorithm terminates properly?
- a. Loop control
- b. Initialization control
- c. Modification control
- d. Termination control
- 5. What is the primary purpose of the initialization phase in repetitive control?
- a. To test for termination
- b. To create new activations

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- c. To narrow down the search
- d. To establish a starting condition
- 6. In the binary search algorithm, what is considered the termination condition?
- a. Finding the target value
- b. Reaching the end of the list
- c. Creating new activations
- d. Establishing a starting condition
- 7. Which algorithm, the sequential search, or the binary search, would be more efficient for searching a list of 30,000 entries?
- a. Sequential search
- b. Binary search
- c. Both are equally efficient
- d. Neither is efficient
- 8. How does the binary search algorithm restrict the number of entries to consider after each step?
- a. It halves the number of entries.
- b. It reduces the entries by one.
- c. It always searches the entire list.
- d. It depends on the target value.
- 9. What is the primary focus of algorithm analysis in computer science?
- a. Evaluating the efficiency of hardware
- b. Evaluating the correctness of software
- c. Evaluating the relative merits of alternative algorithms
- d. Evaluating the number of computer scientists
- 10. What does "log2 n" represent in the context of algorithm analysis?

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- a. The base two logarithm of n
- b. The number of iterations in a loop
- c. The number of recursive calls
- d. The total time required for execution
- 11. What is the significance of "algorithm analysis" in computer science?
- a. Evaluating the correctness of algorithms
- b. Comparing hardware specifications
- c. Evaluating the efficiency of algorithms
- d. Analyzing computer program syntax
- 12. Which phase of problem-solving involves evaluating the solution for accuracy and potential use in solving other problems?
- a. The first phase
- b. The second phase
- c. The third phase
- d. The fourth phase
- 13. In the problem of cutting a chain of links, how many cuts are initially required to solve it optimally?
- a. Three cuts
- b. Two cuts
- c. One cut
- d. Four cuts
- 14. What distinguishes a program that is believed to be correct from one that is truly correct?
- a. Belief in its correctness
- b. Testing with known inputs
- c. Verification through efficient techniques
- d. The number of lines of code

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- 15. What is the importance of software verification in the context of programming?
- a. It ensures that software is believed to be correct.
- b. It guarantees that software is always correct.
- c. It identifies unforeseen issues in the software.
- d. It speeds up the execution of software.
- 16. What is the main focus of research in computer science concerning software verification?
- a. Identifying the most complex algorithms
- b. Creating new programming languages
- c. Developing software without bugs
- d. Efficient verification techniques
- 17. What is the potential downside of software that is "known" to be correct but fails in practice?
- a. It can lead to increased efficiency.
- b. It can result in unexpected errors.
- c. It can improve software performance
- d. It can be more complex.
- 18. In the context of algorithm analysis, what does the "worst-case scenario" refer to?
- a. The best possible outcome
- b. The average performance
- c. The most efficient solution
- d. The most challenging situation
- 19. How does the binary search algorithm restrict the search space after each step?
- a. It searches the entire list.
- b. It always divides the list into equal halves.
- c. It narrows down the search space to a fraction of the original list.

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- d. It randomly selects a portion of the list.
- 20. What is the primary goal of algorithm analysis concerning algorithms for searching lists?
- a. To analyze specific lists of fixed lengths
- b. To determine the fastest algorithm
- c. To identify a formula indicating algorithm performance for arbitrary list lengths
- d. To evaluate the performance of different hardware configurations

Answers:

1. b		
2. c		
3. b		
4. d		
5. d		
6. a		
7. b		
8. a		
9. c		
10.a		
11.c		
12.d		
13.c		
14.c		
15.c		
16.d		
17.b		
18.d		
19.c		
20.c		

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