

Cs-402 Important Mcq's For Final Term
Solve By Vu Toper RM
What's app 03224021365
Paid Tasks = LMS Handling + Online Classes + Project

If the intersection of two regular languages is regular then the complement of the intersection of these two languages is _____.

Regular

The language of all strings partition Σ^* into _____ class(es).

Two

The language of all strings not beginning with 'b' partitions Σ^* into _____ distinct classes.

1

Two

If $Q = \{xx, xyxxx\}$, and $R = \{xyxyxyxy, xyxyyyxx\}$ then $\text{Pref}(Q \text{ in } R) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

xyxyyy

A language ending with 'b' partitions Σ^* into _____ distinct classes.

Three

If R is regular language and Q is any language (regular/ non-regular), then $\text{Pref}(\underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ in } \underline{\hspace{1cm}})$ is regular.

Q,R

The reverse of the string sbfsbb over $\{s, f, b\}$

Sb, f, sb, b

Bsbfsb

The basic approach of Myhill Nerode theorem is similar to the concept of:

concatenation of FAs

If there is no final state of two FAs then their _____ also have no _____ state

union, final

If an FA has N states then it must accept the word of length

N

For a machine with N number of sta., the total number of strings to be tested, defined over an alphabet of m letters, is

$m^N + m^{N+1} + m^{N-2} + m^{2N-1}$

Which of the following is not a true theorem?

Pseudo theorem

The language "PRIME" is an example of language.

non regular

The product of two regular languages is

Regular

One language can have _____ CFG(s).

More than one

Which of the following is a non-regular language?

Prime

If the FA has N states, then test the words of length less than N. If no word is accepted by this FA, then it will ____ word/words.

accept no

In large FA with thousands of states and millions of directed edges, without an effective procedure it is ____ to find a path from initial to final state.

Impossible

A problem that has decision procedure is called problem.

Decidable problem

Which one of the following languages is a non regular language?

Palindrome

Using Myhill Nerode theorem we partition Σ^* into distinct

Classes

In pumping lemma theorem $(x y^n z)$ the range of n is

$n=1, 2, 3, 4, \dots$

The values of input (say a & b) do not remain same in one cycle due to

NOT gate

The operators like ($*$ $+$) in the parse tree are considered as

Terminals

Even-Even language partitions Σ^* into _____ distinct classes.

Four

The strings or words which do not belong to a language are called _____ of that language.

Complement

The production $S \rightarrow SS \mid a \mid b^*$ can be expressed by Regular expression

$(a+b)^*$

if L_1 and L_2 are two regular languages, then they expressed by FAs.

can be

The grammatical rules which involve meaning of words are called

Semantics

Set of all palindromes over (a,b) is:

Regular and finite

The language of all strings not beginning with partitions "b" into distinct classes.

Two

The CFG is said to be ambiguous if there exist at least one word of its language that can be generated by production trees.

More than one

The CFG $S \rightarrow aSb \mid ab^l$ is used to express the language

Palindrome

A non regular language can be represented by

None of the given options

In large FA with thousands of states and millions of directed edges, without an effective procedure it is _____ to find a path from initial to final state.

Impossible

In polish notation, (o-o-o) is the abbreviation of _____.

Operator - Operand - Operand

If an FA has N states then it must accept the word of length

N

Using Myhill Nerode theorem we partition sigma star into distinct _____.

classes

If a language is regular it must generate _____ number of distinct classes.

finite

If L1 and L2 are regular languages then which statement is NOT true?

L1/L2 is always regular

If the FA has N states, then test the words of length less than N. If no word is accepted by this FA, then it will _____ word/words.

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If L1 and L2 are two regular languages, then they _____ expressed by FAs.

can be

A language that can be expressed by RE, is said to be a _____ language.

regular

The values of input (say a & b) do not remain same in one cycle due to

NOT gate

Prime is a _____ language.

non-regular

If an effectively solvable problem has answer in YES or NO, then the solution is called _____.

decision procedure

To write the expression from the tree, it is required to traverse from _____.

Left side of the tree

If there is no final state of two FAs then their _____ also have no _____ state

union, final

In CFG, symbols that cannot be replaced by anything are called _____.

terminals

Finite Automaton (FA) must have _____ number of states while a language has _____ words.

finite, infinite

The language "PRIME" is an example of _____ language.

non regular

Using Myhill Nerode theorem we partition Σ^* into distinct _____.

classes

Even-Even language partitions Σ^* into _____ distinct classes.

four

What will be the 9's complement of the number 872?

127

In $\text{pref}(Q \text{ in } R)$, Q is _____ to/than R.

Not equal

There is at least one production in CFG that has one _____ on its left side.

Non terminal

In pumping lemma theorem $(x y^n z)$ the range of n is

$n=1, 2, 3, 4, \dots$

A language ending with 'b' partitions Σ^* into _____ distinct classes.

three

The operators like $(*, +)$ in the parse tree are considered as _____.

terminals

For a machine with N number of states, the total number of strings to be tested, defined over an alphabet of m letters, is _____.

$$m^N + m^{N+1} + m^{N+2} + \dots + m^{2N-1}$$

In a CFG, the non-terminals are denoted by _____.

Capital letters

If an FA accepts a word then there must exist a path from _____.

In case of Myhill Nerode theorem, if a language L partitions Σ^* into distinct classes and L is also regular then L generates _____ number of classes.

finite

Which of the following is pumped to generate further strings in the definition of Pumping Lemma?

y

The complement of a regular language is also _____.

regular

Consider the following production (of a CFG): $S \rightarrow XYZ$ Here _____ is left most nonterminal in working string. Note: S, X, Y and Z are all nonterminals

S

Which of the following is pumped to generate further strings in the definition of Pumping Lemma?

x

The language of all strings partition Σ^ into _____ class(es).*

two

Which of the following is a non-regular language?

Language of strings ending in abba

Tape and Stack alphabets

must be different

Choice of path can be determined by left most derivation of the string belonging to CFL at..... state

ACCEPT

The strings or words which do not belong to a language is called..... of that language

Complement

If there is no final state of two FAs then their _____ also have no _____ state

union,final

In polish notation, (o-o-o) is the abbreviation of.....?

Operator -Operand - Operand

If new A = 1 NAND (1 AND 1), then what will be the value of new A?

1

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regular

The values of input (say a & b) do not remain same in one cycle due to

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Prime is a _____ language.

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To write the expression from the tree, it is required to traverse from _____.

Left side of the tree

If there is no final state of two FAs then their _____ also have no _____ state

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terminals

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finite, infinite

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Not equal

There is at least one production in CFG that has one _____ on its left side.

Non terminal

In pumping lemma theorem $(x y^n z)$ the range of n is

$n=1, 2, 3, 4, \dots$

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three

The operators like $(*, +)$ in the parse tree are considered as _____.

terminals

For a machine with N number of states, the total number of strings to be tested, defined over an alphabet of m letters, is _____.

$m^N + m^{N+1} + m^{N+2} + \dots + m^{2N-1}$

In a CFG, the non-terminals are denoted by _____.

Capital letters

If an FA accepts a word then there must exist a path from _____.

In case of Myhill Nerode theorem, if a language L partitions Σ^* into distinct classes and L is also regular then L generates _____ number of classes.

finite

Which of the following is pumped to generate further strings in the definition of Pumping Lemma?

y

The complement of a regular language is also _____.

regular

Question # 1 of 10 (Start time: 04:12:20 PM) Total Marks: 1

An FA has same initial and ____ state, then it means that it has no ____ state.
Select correct option:

- initial, final
- final, initial**
- initial, initial
- none of the given options

Question # 2 of 10 (Start time: 04:13:44 PM) Total Marks: 1

The product of two regular languages is _____.
Select correct option:

- regular**
- infinite
- non-regular
- closure of a regular language

Question # 3 of 10 (Start time: 04:14:36 PM) Total Marks: 1

According to Myhill Nerode theorem, if L generates finite no. of classes then L is.....
Select correct option:

- Finite
- Infinite
- Regular**
- Non regular

Question # 4 of 10 (Start time: 04:15:19 PM) Total Marks: 1

Two languages are said to belong to same class if they end in the same state when they run over an FA, that state
Select correct option:

- Must be final state
- May be final state or not**
- May be start state or not
- None of the given option

Question # 5 of 10 (Start time: 04:16:38 PM) Total Marks: 1

In $\text{pref}(Q \text{ in } R)$ Q is to (than) R

Select correct option:

Equal

Not equal

Greater

Smaller

Question # 6 of 10 (Start time: 04:17:14 PM) Total Marks: 1

For language L defined over $\{a, b\}$, then L partitions $\{a, b\}^*$ into classes

Select correct option:

Infinite

Finite

Distinct

Non distinct

Question # 7 of 10 (Start time: 04:18:26 PM) Total Marks: 1

Which of the following is not a true theorem?

Select correct option:

Decidability theorem

Equivalency theorem

Myhill Nerode theorem

Pseudo theorem

Question # 8 of 10 (Start time: 04:19:37 PM) Total Marks: 1

If a regular expression contains $*$ then it _____ define an _____ language.

Select correct option:

always, finite

may, infinite

always, infinite

None of the given options

Question # 9 of 10 (Start time: 04:20:48 PM) Total Marks: 1

$a^n b^n$ generates the language

Select correct option:

regular

non regular

EQUAL and non regular

EQUAL and regular

Question # 10 of 10 (Start time: 04:21:23 PM) Total Marks: 1

To examine whether a certain FA accepts any words, it is required to seek the paths _____ state.

Select correct option:

from final to initial

from initial to initial back

from final to back final

from initial to final

Question # 3 of 10 (Start time: 06:25:04 PM) Total Marks: 1

If r_1 and r_2 are regular expressions then which of the following is not regular expression

$r_1 + r_2$

$r_1 r_2$

r_1^*

$r_1 - r_2$

Question # 4 of 10 (Start time: 06:25:47 PM) Total Marks: 1

Kleene star closure can be defined

Over any set of string

Over specific type of string

Question # 5 of 10 (Start time: 06:26:29 PM) Total Marks: 1

Which of following string(s) belongs to the language of the regular expression $(aa^*b)^*$?

baabab

abbbaa

aaaaaa

aabaab

Question # 6 of 10 (Start time: 06:27:05 PM) Total Marks: 1

According to theory of automata there are _____ types of languages

Select correct option:

One

Two

Three

Four

Question # 7 of 10 (Start time: 06:27:38 PM) Total Marks: 1

If $S = \{aa, bb\}$, then S^* will not contain

aabbaa

bbaabbbb

aaabbb

aabbbb

Question # 8 of 10 (Start time: 06:28:25 PM) Total Marks: 1

Every non deterministic Finite Automata can be converted into

Regular Expression

Deterministic Finite Automata

Transition Graph

All of the given options

Question # 9 of 10 (Start time: 06:29:38 PM) Total Marks: 1

The states in which there is no way to leave after entry are called

Davey John Lockers

Dead States

Waste Baskets

All of the given options

Question # 10 of 10 (Start time: 06:30:18 PM) Total Marks: 1

$(a^* + b^*)^* = (a + b)^*$ this expression is _____

True

False

Question # 1 of 10 (Start time: 06:34:10 PM) Total Marks: 1

What is false about the PALINDROME LANGUAGE?

Every word is reverse of itself.

It is an infinite language.

FA can be build for it.

None of the given optio

Question # 2 of 10 (Start time: 06:35:40 PM) Total Marks: 1

FA is also called

TG

GTG

NFA

DFA

Question # 3 of 10 (Start time: 06:36:21 PM) Total Marks: 1

Kleene star closure can be defined

Over any set of string

Over specific type of string

Question # 4 of 10 (Start time: 06:36:35 PM) Total Marks: 1

$[(a + b)(a + b)]^*$, given RE cannot generate the string _____

abbaabab

abbbaa

bbbbbb

abbbaaaa

Question # 5 of 10 (Start time: 06:37:19 PM) Total Marks: 1

In an FA, when there is no path starting from initial state and ending in final state then that FA

accept null string

accept all strings

accept all non empty strings

does not accept any string

Question # 6 of 10 (Start time: 06:38:22 PM) Total Marks: 1

While finding RE corresponding to TG, we connect the new start state to the old start state by the transition labeled by

a

b

null string

None of the given options

Question # 7 of 10 (Start time: 06:39:30 PM) Total Marks: 1

According to theory of automata there are _____ types of languages

One

Two

Three

Four

Question # 8 of 10 (Start time: 06:39:43 PM) Total Marks: 1

While finding RE corresponding to TG, If TG has more than one final state then Introduce the new final state

Eliminate the old final state

Replace the old final state with start state

Replace the old final state with new start state

Question# 9 of 10 (Start time: 06:40:51 PM) Total Marks: 1

The states in which there is no way to leave after entry are called

Select correct option:

Davey John Lockers

Dead States

Waste Baskets

All of the given options

Question # 10 of 10 (Start time: 06:41:07 PM) Total Marks: 1

What is false about the term alphabet?

It is a finite set of symbols.

It is usually denoted by Greek letter sigma

It can be an empty set.

Strings are made up of its elements

1

(1) For a given input, it provides the complement of Boolean AND output.

NAND box (NOT AND)

DELAY box

OR box

AND box

(2) It delays the transmission of signal along the wire by one step (clock pulse).

NAND box (NOT AND)

DELAY box

OR box

AND box

(3) For the given input, it provides the Boolean OR output

NAND box (NOT AND)

DELAY box

OR box

AND box

(4) For the given input, AND box provides the Boolean AND output.

True

False

(5) The current in the wire is indicated by 1 and 0 indicates the absence of the current.

True

False

(6) Any language that can not be expressed by a RE is said to be regular language.

True

False

(7) If L1 and L2 are regular languages is/are also regular language(s).

L1 + L2

L1L2

L1

All of above

(8) Let L be a language defined over an alphabet Σ , then the language of strings, defined over Σ , not belonging to L, is called Complement of the language L, denoted by L_c or L' .

True False

(9) To describe the complement of a language, it is very important to describe the ----- of that language over which the language is defined.

Alphabet

Regular Expression

String

Word

(10) For a certain language L, the complement of L_c is the given language L *i.e.* $(L_c)_c = L$

True

False

(11) If L is a regular language then, ----- is also a regular language.

L^m

L^s

L^x

Lc

(12) Converting each of the final states of F to non-final states and old non-final states of F to final states, FA thus obtained will reject every string belonging to L and will accept every string, defined over Σ , not belonging to L. is called

Transition Graph of L
Regular expression of L

Complement of L

Finite Automata of L

(13) If L1 and L2 are two regular languages, then L1 U L2 is not a regular.

True

False

(14) De-Morgan's law for sets is expressed by,

$$(L_1^c \cap L_2^c)^c = L_1 \cup L_2$$

$$(L_1^c \cup L_2^c)^c = L_1 \cap L_2$$

$$(L_1 \cap L_2)^c = L_1^c \cup L_2^c$$

$$(L_1 \cup L_2)^c = L_1^c \cap L_2^c$$

(15) If L1 and L2 are regular languages, then these can be expressed by the corresponding FAs.

True

False

(16) L= language of words containing even number of a's. Regular Expression is

(a+b)aa(a+b)

(b+aba)

a+bbaaba

(a+b)ab(a+b)

(17) The regular expression defining the language L1 U L2 can be obtained, converting and reducing the previous ----- into a ----- as after eliminating states.

GTG, TG

FA, GTG

FA, TG

TG, RE

(18) The language that can be expressed by any regular expression is called a Non regular language.

True

False

(19) The languages ----- are the examples of non regular languages.

PALINDROME and PRIME

PALINDROME and EVEN-EVEN

EVEN-EVEN and PRIME

FACTORIAL and SQUARE

(20) Let L be any infinite regular language, defined over an alphabet Σ then there exist three strings x, y and z belonging to Σ such that all the strings of the form XY^nZ for $n=1,2,3, \dots$ are the words in L. called.

Complement of L

Pumping Lemma

Kleene's theorem

None in given

(21) Languages are proved to be regular or non regular using pumping lemma.

True

False

(22) ----- is obviously infinite language.

EQUAL-EQUAL

EVEN-EVEN

PALINDROME

FACTORIAL

(23) If, two strings x and y, defined over Σ , are run over an FA accepting the language L, then x and y are said to belong to the same class if they end in the same state, no matter that state is final or not.

True

False

Myhill Nerode theorem is consisting of the followings,

L partitions Σ into distinct classes.

If L is regular then, L generates finite number of classes.

If L generates finite number of classes then L is regular.

All of above

The language Q is said to be quotient of two regular languages P and R, denoted by--- if

$PQ=R$.

$R=Q/P$

$Q=R/P$

$Q=P/R$

$P=R/Q$

If two languages R and Q are given, then the prefixes of Q in R denoted by Pref(Q in R).

True

False

(27) Let $Q = \{aa, abaaabb, bbaaaaa, bbbbbb\}$ and $R = \{b, bbbb, bbaaa, bbbaaaa\}$

Pref (Q in R) is equal to,

$\{b,bbba,bbbaaa\}$

$\{b,bba,bbaaa\}$

$\{ab,bba,bbbaa\}$

$\{b,bba,bbba\}$

If R is regular language and Q is any language (regular/ non regular), then Pref (Q in R) is -----.

Non-regular

Equal

Regular

Infinite

"CFG" stands for _____

Context Free Graph

Context Free Grammar

Context Finite Graph

Context Finite Grammar

(29) _____ states are called the halt states.

ACCEPT and REJECT

ACCEPT and READ

ACCEPT AND START

ACCEPT AND WRITE

(30) The part of an FA, where the input string is placed before it is run, is called _____

- State
- Transition
- Input Tape
- Output Tape

In new format of an FA (discussed in lecture 37), This state is like dead-end non final state

- ACCEPT
- REJECT
- STATR
- READ

For language L defined over {a, b}, then L partitions {a, b} into classes

- Infinite
- Finite
- Distinct
- Non-distinct

The major problem in the earliest computers was

- To store the contents in the registers
- To display mathematical formulae
- To load the contents from the registers
- To calculate the mathematical formula

Between the two consecutive joints on a path

- One character can be pushed and one character can be popped
- Any no. of characters can be pushed and one character can be popped

(35) In pumping lemma theorem $(x y^n z)$ the range of n is

- $n=1, 2, 3, 4, \dots$
- $n=0, 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots$
- $n=\dots, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots$
- $n=\dots, -3, -2, -1, 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots$

(36) The PDA is called non-deterministic PDA when there are more than one out going edges from..... state

- START or READ
- POP or REJECT
- READ or POP
- PUSH or POP

Identify the TRUE statement:

- A PDA is non-deterministic, if there are more than one READ states in PDA
- A PDA is never non-deterministic
- Like TG, A PDA can also be non-deterministic
- A PDA is non-deterministic, if there are more than one REJECT states in PDA

There is a problem in deciding whether a state of FA should be marked or not when the language Q is infinite.

- True
- False

If an effectively solvable problem has answered in yes or no, then this solution is called -----

- Decision procedure
- Decision method
- Decision problem
- Decision making

The following problem(s) ----- is/are called decidable problem(s).

The two regular expressions define the same language
The two FAs are equivalent

Both a and b
None of given

To examine whether a certain FA accepts any words, it is required to seek the paths from -----
state.

Final to initial
Final to final
Initial to final
Initial to initial

The high level language is converted into assembly language codes by a program called compiler.

TRUE
FALSE

Grammatical rules which involve the meaning of words are called -----

Semantics
Syntactic
Both a and b
None of given

Grammatical rules which do not involve the meaning of words are called -----

Semantics
Syntactic
Both a and b
None of given

The symbols that can't be replaced by anything are called -----

Productions
Terminals
Non-terminals
All of above

The symbols that must be replaced by other things are called _____

Productions
Terminals
Non-terminals
None of given

(47) The grammatical rules are often called _____

Productions
Terminals
Non-terminals
None of given

The terminals are designated by _____ letters, while the non-terminals are designated by _____ letters.

Capital, bold
Small, capital
Capital, small
Small, bold

The language generated by _____ is called Context Free Language (CFL).

FA
TG
CFG
TGT

(49) $\Sigma = \{a,b\}$ Productions $S \rightarrow XaaX$ $X \rightarrow aX$ $X \rightarrow bX$ $X \rightarrow \Lambda$
This grammar defines the language expressed by _____

- (a+b)aa(a+b)**
- (a+b)a(a+b)a
- (a+b)aa(a+b)aa
- (a+b)aba+b)

(50) $S \rightarrow aXb|b$ $XaX \rightarrow aX|bX|\Lambda$ The given CFG generates the language in English _____

- Beginning and ending in different letters**
- Beginning and ending in same letter
- Having even-even language
- None of given

(51) The CFG is not said to be ambiguous if there exists atleast one word of its language that can be generated by the different production trees,

- TRUE
- FALSE**

The language generated by that CFG is regular if _____

- No terminal \rightarrow semi word
- No terminal \rightarrow word
- Both a and b**
- None of given

The production of the form no terminal $\rightarrow \Lambda$ is said to be null production.

- TRUE**
- FALSE

(54) A production is called null able production if it is of the form $N \rightarrow \Lambda$

- TRUE**
- FALSE

(55) The productions of the form nonterminal \rightarrow one nonterminal, is called _____

- Null production
- Unit production**
- Null able production
- None of given

(56) CNF is stands for

- Context Normal Form
- Complete Normal Form
- Chomsky Normal Form**
- Compared Null Form

Proof(Kleene's Theorem Part II)
If a TG has more than one start states, then

- Introduce the new start state**
- Eliminate the old start state
- Replace the old start state with final state
- Replace the old final state with new start state

Question # 2

While finding RE corresponding to TG, we connect the new start state to the old start state by the transition labeled by

Select correct option:

- a
- b

null string

None of the given options

Question # 3 of 10 (Start time: 05:49:03 PM) Total Marks: 1

Which of the following regular expression represents same language? a. $(a+ab)b$. $(ba+a)c$. $a(aab)d$. (ab)

$a+b)a(a+b)b(a+b)+ (a+b)b(a+b)a(a+b)$.

$\{ x\}$, $\{ x\}^+$, $\{a+b\}$

Select correct option:

a and b

a and c

c and d

Question # 4 of 10 (Start time: 05:50:32 PM) Total Marks: 1

$(a+ b)= (a + b)$ this expression is _____

Select correct option:

True

False

Question # 5 of 10 (Start time: 05:51:30 PM) Total Marks: 1

Let FA3 be an FA corresponding to $FA1+FA2$, then the initial state of FA3 must correspond to the initial state of

Select correct option:

FA1 only

FA2 only

FA1 or FA2

FA1 and FA2

Question # 6 of 10 (Start time: 05:53:01 PM) Total Marks: 1

Which of the following statement is NOT true about TG?

Select correct option:

There exists exactly one path for certain string

There may exist more than one paths for certain string

There may exist no path for certain string

There may be no final state

Question # 7 of 10 (Start time: 05:54:06 PM) Total Marks: 1

Kleene's theorem states

Select correct option:

All representations of a regular language are equivalent.

All representations of a context free language are equivalent.

All representations of a recursive language are equivalent

Finite Automata are less powerful than Pushdown Automata.

Question # 8 of 10 (Start time: 05:55:36 PM) Total Marks: 1

What do automata mean?

Select correct option:

Something done manually

Something done automatically

Question # 9 of 10 (Start time: 05:56:51 PM) Total Marks: 1

A language accepted by an FA is also accepted by

Select correct option:

TG only

GTG only

RE only

All of the given

Question # 10 of 10 (Start time: 05:58:16 PM) Total Marks: 1

If $r1 = (aa + bb)$ and $r2 = (a + b)$ then the language $(aa + bb)(a + b)$ will be generated by

Select correct option:

$(r1)(r2)$

$(r1 + r2)$

$(r2)(r1)$

$(r1)$

"One language can be expressed by more than one FA". This statement is _____

► True

- ▶ False
- ▶ Some times true & sometimes false
- ▶ None of these

Who did not invent the Turing machine?

- ▶ Alan Turing
- ▶ **A. M. Turing**
- ▶ Turing
- ▶ None of these

Which statement is true?

- ▶ **The tape of turing machine is infinite.**
- ▶ The tape of turing machine is finite.
- ▶ The tape of turing machine is infinite when the language is regular
- ▶ The tape of turing machine is finite when the language is nonregular.

A regular language:

- ▶ Must be finite
- ▶ **Must be infinite**
- ▶ Can be finite or infinite
- ▶ Must be finite and cannot be infinite

Every regular expression can be expressed as CFG but every CFG cannot be expressed as a regular expression. This statement is:

- ▶ Depends on the language
- ▶ None of the given options
- ▶ **True**
- ▶ False

Above given TG has _____ RE.

- ▶ $(aa+aa+(ab+ab)(aa+ab)(ab+ba))$
- ▶ **$(aa+bb+(ab+ba)(aa+bb)(ab+ba))$**
- ▶ $(aa+bb+(ab+ba)(aa+bb)(ab+ba))$
- ▶ None of these

The word 'formal' in formal languages means

- ▶ **The symbols used have well defined meaning**
- ▶ They are unnecessary, in reality
- ▶ Only the form of the string of symbols is significant
- ▶ None of these

Let $A = \{0, 1\}$. The number of possible strings of length 'n' that can be formed by the elements of the set A is

- ▶ n!
- ▶ **n^2**
- ▶ n^m
- ▶ 2^n

Choose the correct statement.

- ▶ A Mealy machine generates no language as such
- ▶ A Moore machine generates no language as such
- ▶ **A Mealy machine has no terminal state**
- ▶ All of these

TM is more powerful than FSM because

- ▶ The tape movement is confined to one direction
- ▶ **It has no finite state control**
- ▶ It has the capability to remember arbitrary long sequences of input symbols
- ▶ None of these

If L1 and L2 are expressed by regular expressions r1 and r2, respectively then the language expressed by $r1 + r2$ will be _____

- ▶ **Regular**
- ▶ Ir-regular
- ▶ Can't be decided

Like TG, a PDA can also be non-deterministic

- ▶ True
- ▶ **False**

The above machine is a/anTG _____

- ▶ Finite Automata
- ▶ **Turing machine**
- ▶ FA
- ▶ TG

The language of all words (made up of a's and b's) with at least two a's can not be described by the regular expression.

- ▶ $a(a+b)a(a+b)(a+b)ab$
- ▶ $(a+b)aba(a+b)$
- ▶ $baba(a+b)$
- ▶ **none of these**

In FA, if one enters in a specific state but there is no way to leave it, then that specific state is called

- ▶ Dead State
- ▶ Waste Basket
- ▶ Davey John Locker
- ▶ All of these

If L is a regular language then, L^c is also a _____ language.

- ▶ Regular
- ▶ Non-regular
- ▶ Regular but finite
- ▶ None of the given

Choose the incorrect (FALSE) statement.

- ▶ A Mealy machine generates no language as such
- ▶ A Mealy machine has no terminal state

▶ For a given input string, length of the output string generated by a Moore machine is not more than the length of the output string generated by that of a Mealy machine

Pumping lemma is generally used to prove that:

- ▶ A given language is infinite
- ▶ A given language is not regular
- ▶ Whether two given regular expressions of a regular language are equivalent or not
- ▶ None of these

Choose the incorrect statement:

- ▶ $(a+b)aa(a+b)$ generates Regular language.
- ▶ A language consisting of all strings over $\Sigma=\{a,b\}$ having equal number of a's and b's is a regular language
- ▶ Every language that can be expressed by FA can also be expressed by RE
- ▶ None of these

Left hand side of a production in CFG consists of:

- ▶ One terminal
- ▶ More than one terminal
- ▶ One non-terminal
- ▶ Terminals and non-terminals

1. Two languages are said to belong to same class if they C when they run over an FA, that state (May be final State or not).
2. One language can have CFG(s) (At least one)
3. If an FA has N state then it must accept the word of length (n+1)
4. In pumping lemma theorem $(x y^n z)$ the range of n is (1,2,3,4,.....)
5. For a non regular language there exist FA (NO)
6. If the intersection of two regular languages is regular then the complement of the intersection of these two languages is also regular (True)
7. According to Myhill Nerode theorem, if L generates finite no. of classes then L is.....(Regular)
8. The language generated by the CFG is called the languageby the CFG (Produced)
9. If L1 and L2 are regular languages then which statement is NOT true? (L1/L2 is always regular)
10. The values of input (say a & b) does not remain same in one cycle due to (clock pulse)
11. The reverse of the string sbfsbb over $\{sb, f, b\}$ (bsbfsb)
12. In CFG, the symbols that cannot be replaced by anything are called Terminals
13. $a^n b^n$ generates the language (Non regular languages)
14. The production $S \rightarrow SS \mid a \mid b \mid \epsilon$ can be expressed by RE $(a+b)^+$
Any word generated by given CFG can also be expressed by (Syntax tree or Generation tree or Derivation tree as well)
15. Set of all palindromes over $\{a,b\}$ is regular (false)
16. The grammatical rules which involves meaning of words are called: (semantic)
17. An FA has same initial and final state, then it means that it has no final state. (false)
18. The same non terminals can be written in single line if they have more than one.....(Productions)
19. In $\text{pref}(Q \text{ in } R)$ Q is to (than) R (Q is not equal to R)
20. The complement of a regular language is also a regular (True)

21. There is at least one production that has one.....on its left side. (**None Terminal**)

22. For language L defined over {a, b}, then L partitions {a, b}* into classes (**Distinct**)

2. Question # 1 of 10 (Start time: 10:56:49 PM) Total Marks: 1
In large FA with thousands of states and millions of directed edges, without an effective procedure it is _____ to find a path from initial to final state.
Select correct option:
Always easy
Impossible
may be good
always impossible
3. Question # 2 of 10 (Start time: 10:57:23 PM) Total Marks: 1
For language L defined over {a, b}, then L partitions {a, b}* into classes
Select correct option:
Infinite
Finite
Distinct
Non distinct
4. Question # 4 of 10 (Start time: 10:58:27 PM) Total Marks: 1
If a regular expression contains * then it _____ define an _____ language.
Select correct option:
always, finite
may, infinite
always, infinite
None of the given options
5. Question # 5 of 10 (Start time: 10:59:01 PM) Total Marks: 1
In $\text{pref}(Q \text{ in } R)$ Q is to (than) R
Select correct option:
Equal
Not equal
Greater
Smaller
6. Question # 7 of 10 (Start time: 11:00:36 PM) Total Marks: 1
If the intersection of two regular languages is regular then the complement of the intersection of these two languages is also regular
Select correct option:
True
False
7. Question # 8 of 10 (Start time: 11:01:01 PM) Total Marks: 1
If an effectively solvable problem has answer in yes or no, then this solution is called _____.
Select correct option:
Infinite problem
decision procedure
Finite solution
None of the given option
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
11. Question # 9 of 10 (Start time: 11:01:31 PM) Total Marks: 1
For a machine with N number of states, the total number of strings to be tested, defined over an alphabet of m letters, is _____.
Select correct option:
 $Nm + Nm+1 + N m+2 + \dots + N2m-1$
 $mN + mN+1 + mN+2 + \dots + m2N-1$
 Nm
 mN

12. Question # 10 of 10 (Start time: 11:03:01 PM) Total Marks: 1
 If the FA has N states, then test the words of length less than N. If no word is accepted by this FA, then it will _____ word/words.
 Select correct option:
 accept all
accept no
 accept some
 reject no
13. **M Shahbaz:**
14. If an FA has N state then it must accept the word of length
 Select correct option:
N-1
 N+1
 N
 2N
15. Question # 2 of 10 (Start time: 11:11:20 PM) Total Marks: 1
 The values of input (say a & b) does not remain same in one cycle due to
 Select correct option:
 NAND gate
 Clock pulse
 OR gate
 NOT gate
16. Question # 3 of 10 (Start time: 11:12:42 PM) Total Marks: 1
 According to Myhill Nerode theorem, if L generates finite no. of classes then L is.....
 Select correct option:
 Finite
 Infinite
 Regular
 Non regular
- 17.
18. Question # 4 of 10 (Start time: 11:13:24 PM) Total Marks: 1
 If a regular expression contains * then it _____ define an _____ language.
 Select correct option:
 always, finite
 may, infinite
always, infinite
 None of the given options
19. Question # 5 of 10 (Start time: 11:14:32 PM) Total Marks: 1
 The reverse of the string sbfsbb over { sb, f, b }
 Select correct option:
 bbsfbs
bsbfsb
 sbbfsb
 bsfbsb
20. Question # 8 of 10 (Start time: 11:16:13 PM) Total Marks: 1
 The strings or words which do not belong to a language is called..... of that language
 Select correct option:
 Intersection
 Union
Complement
 Quotient
21. Question # 9 of 10 (Start time: 11:16:36 PM) Total Marks: 1
 $a^n b^n$ generates the language
 Select correct option:
 regular
 non regular
EQUAL and non regular
 EQUAL and regular

22. In case of Myhill Nerode theorem, if a language L partitions Σ^* into distinct classes and L is also regular then L generates _____ number of classes.
Select correct option:

- infinite**
- specified
- finite
- odd

Question # 1 of 10 (Start time: 04:12:20 PM) Total Marks: 1

An FA has same initial and _____ state, then it means that it has no _____ state.

Select correct option:

- initial, final
- final, initial
- initial, initial
- none of the given options

Answer: 2

Quiz Start Time: 04:12 PM Time Left 89
sec(s)

Question # 2 of 10 (Start time: 04:13:44 PM) Total Marks: 1

The product of two regular languages is _____.

Select correct option:

- regular
- infinite**
- non-regular
- closure of a regular language

Answer: 1

Quiz Start Time: 04:12 PM Time Left 89
sec(s)

Question # 3 of 10 (Start time: 04:14:36 PM) Total Marks: 1

According to Myhill Nerode theorem, if L generates finite no. of classes then L is.....

Select correct option:

- Finite
- Infinite**
- Regular
- Non regular

Answer:3

Quiz Start Time: 04:12 PM Time Left 90
sec(s)

Question # 4 of 10 (Start time: 04:15:19 PM) Total Marks: 1

Two languages are said to belong to same class if they end in the same state when they run over an FA, that state

Select correct option:

Must be final state
May be final state or not
May be start state or not
None of the given option

Answer:2

Quiz Start Time: 04:12 PM Time Left 89
sec(s)

Question # 5 of 10 (Start time: 04:16:38 PM) Total Marks: 1
In $\text{pref}(Q \text{ in } R)$ Q is to (than) R
Select correct option:

Equal
Not equal
Greater
Smaller

Answer: 2

Quiz Start Time: 04:12 PM Time Left 89
sec(s)

Question # 6 of 10 (Start time: 04:17:14 PM) Total Marks: 1
For language L defined over $\{a, b\}$, then L partitions $\{a, b\}^*$ into classes
Select correct option:

Infinite
Finite
Distinct
Non distinct

Answer: 3

Quiz Start Time: 04:12 PM Time Left 88
sec(s)

Question # 7 of 10 (Start time: 04:18:26 PM) Total Marks: 1
Which of the following is not a true theorem?
Select correct option:

Decidability theorem
Equivalency theorem
Myhill Nerode theorem
Pseudo theorem

Answer: 4

Quiz Start Time: 04:12 PM Time Left 90

sec(s)

Question # 8 of 10 (Start time: 04:19:37 PM) Total Marks: 1

If a regular expression contains * then it _____ define an _____ language.

Select correct option:

always, finite

may, infinite

always, infinite

None of the given options

Answer: 2

Quiz Start Time: 04:12 PM Time Left 89

sec(s)

Question # 9 of 10 (Start time: 04:20:48 PM) Total Marks: 1

$a^n b^n$ generates the language

Select correct option:

regular

non regular

EQUAL and non regular

EQUAL and regular

Answer: 2

Quiz Start Time: 04:12 PM Time Left 87

sec(s)

Question # 10 of 10 (Start time: 04:21:23 PM) Total Marks: 1

To examine whether a certain FA accepts any words, it is required to seek the paths _____ state.

Select correct option:

from final to initial

from initial to initial back

from final to back final

from initial to final

Answer: 4

•

The production of the form: nonterminal --> one nonterminal is called the _____

Unit production

NULL production

Terminal production

Non Terminal production

CS402 Question # 2 of 10 (07:08:53 PM)

The production of the form: Nonterminal $\rightarrow \epsilon$ is said to be _____ production

NULL

UNIT

Chomsky form production

None of the given options

CS402 Question # 3 of 10

If a CFG has a null production, then it is _____

Possible to construct another CFG without null production

accepting the same language with the exception of the

word ϵ

Not possible to construct another CFG without null production accepting the same language with the exception of

the word ϵ

Called NULL CFG

Called Chomsky Normal Form (CNF)

Quiz : 07:08 88

CS402 Question # 4 of 10

A _____ is the one for which every input string has a unique path through the machine.

deterministic PDA

nondeterministic PDA

PUSHDOWN store

Input Tape

Quiz : 07:08 88

CS402 Question # 5 of 10

In the null production $N \rightarrow \epsilon$, N is a

Terminal

Non terminal

Word

None of the given options

Quiz : 07:08 88

CS402 Question # 6 of 10

The major problem in the earliest computers was

To store the contents in the registers

To display mathematical formulae

To load the contents from the registers

To calculate the mathematical formula

Quiz : 07:08 88

CS402 Question # 7 of 10

In polish notation, (o-o-o) is the abbreviation of.....?

Operand - Operator – Operand

Operand - Operand- Operator

Operator -Operand – Operand

Operand -Operand – Operand

Quiz : 07:08 88

CS402 Question # 8 of 10

The CFG is said to be ambiguous if there exist at least one word of its language that can be generated by the

production trees

One

Two

More than one

At most one

Quiz : 07:08 88

CS402 Question # 9 of 10

The input string is placed, before it runs, in

Stack

Memory

Tape

Ram

Quiz : 07:08 89

CS402 Question # 10 of 10

Which of the following states is not part of PDA

START

ACCEPT

WRITTE

REJECT

Quiz : 07:29 89

CS402 Question # 1 of 10

The production $S \rightarrow SS \mid a \mid b \mid \epsilon$ can be expressed by RE

$(a+b)^+$

$(a+b)$

$(a+b)^*$

$(ab)^*$

Quiz : 07:29 88

CS402 Question # 2 of 10

If a CFG has a null production, then it is _____

Possible to construct another CFG without null production accepting the same language with the exception of the

word ϵ

Not possible to construct another CFG without null production accepting the same language with the exception of

the word ϵ

Called NULL CFG

Called Chomsky Normal Form (CNF)

Quiz : 07:29 88

CS402 Question # 3 of 10

The production of the form: nonterminal \rightarrow one nonterminal is called the _____

Unit production

NULL production

Terminal production

Non Terminal production

Quiz : 07:29 88

CS402 Question # 4 of 10 (07:31:13 PM)

A _____ is the one for which every input string has a unique path through the

machine.

deterministic PDA

nondeterministic PDA

PUSHDOWN store

Input Tape

Quiz : 07:29 88

CS402 Question # 5 of 10 (07:31:33 PM)

The locations into which we put the input letters on "Input Tap" are called _____

words

alphabets

cells

elements

Quiz : 07:29 87

CS402 Question # 6 of 10 (07:32:36 PM)

"CFG" stands for _____

Context Free Graph

Context Free Grammer

Context Finite Graph

Context Finite Grammer

Quiz : 07:29 88

CS402 Question # 7 of 10 (07:33:02 PM)

In a CFG the nonterminal that occurs first from the left in the working string, is said to be _____

Least Significant nonterminal

Most Significant nonterminal

Left most nonterminal

Left most derivate

Quiz : 07:29 88

CS402 Question # 8 of 10 (07:34:00 PM)

The unit production is

Terminal --> Terminal

Terminal --> Non Terminal

Non terminal --> Terminal

Non terminal --> Non Terminal

Quiz : 07:29 88

CS402 Question # 9 of 10 (07:34:25 PM)

A _____ operator adds a new letter at the top of STACK

PUSH

POP

READ

APPEND

Quiz : 07:29 88

CS402 Question # 10 of 10 (07:34:50 PM)

PDA stands for _____

Push and Drop Automaton

Pop and Drop Automaton

Push Down Automaton

None of given options

Shared and solved by Naveed & Wafiullah

100% select option color

Naveed Abbas

CS402 Question # 1 of 10 (10:23:08 PM)

The CFG is said to be ambiguous if there exist at least one word of its language that can be generated by

the production trees

One

Two

More than one

At most one

wafiullah: More than one

Naveed Abbas

CS402 Question # 2 of 10 (10:24:28 PM)

Identify FALSE statement:

Every Regular Expression can be expressed by CFG and every CFG can be expressed by a Regular Expression

Every regular expression can be expressed as CFG but every CFG cannot be expressed as a regular expression.

For a PDA, there exists a CFG, that represents the same language as represented by PDA.

None of the given options

Shared and solved by Naveed & Wafiullah

100% select option color

wafiullah: For a PDA, there exists a CFG, that represents the same language as represented by PDA.

Naveed Abbas

CS402 Question # 3 of 10 (10:25:53 PM)

The same non terminals can be written in single line if they have more than one.....

Productions

Terminals

Non terminals

None of the given options

wafiullah: Productions

shafqat198: yar mujhy koi andaz nahi ha iss ka

Naveed Abbas

Quiz : 10:23 PM

Time Left 87

Shared and solved by Naveed & Wafiullah

100% select option color

CS402 Question # 4 of 10 (10:27:21 PM)

Consider the following production (of a CFG): $S \rightarrow XYZ$ Here _____ is left most nonterminal in working string. Note: S, X, Y and Z are all nonterminals

S

X

Y

Z

shafqat198: s lagta ha

Naveed Abbas

Quiz : 10:23 PM

Time Left 79

CS402 Question # 5 of 10 (10:28:48 PM)

All languages can be generated by the CFG.

True

False

shafqat198: false

Naveed Abbas

Shared and solved by Naveed & Wafiullah

100% select option color

Quiz : 10:23 PM

Time Left 88

CS402 Question # 6 of 10 (10:30:12 PM)

Halt states are

Start and Accept

Accept and Reject

Start and Reject

Read and Reject

Naveed Abbas

Quiz : 10:23 PM

Time Left 83

CS402 Question # 7 of 10 (10:31:17 PM)

In polish notation, (o-o-o) is the abbreviation of.....?

Operand - Operator – Operand

Shared and solved by Naveed & Wafiullah

100% select option color

Operand - Operand- Operator

Operator -Operand – Operand

Operand -Operand – Operand

Naveed Abbas

Quiz : 10:23 PM

Time Left 85

CS402 Question # 8 of 10 (10:32:43 PM)

Consider the Following CFG: (NOTE: ^ means NULL) $S \rightarrow Xa$ $X \rightarrow aX|bX|^{\wedge}$ above given CFG can be represented by RE _____

a^*b^*

a^*b^*a

$(a+b)^*a$

$a(a+b)^*a$

Naveed Abbas

Shared and solved by Naveed & Wafiullah

100% select option color

CS402 Question # 9 of 10 (10:34:08 PM)

The part of an FA, where the input string is placed before it is run, is called _____

State

Transition

Input Tape

Output Tape

Naveed Abbas

CS402 Question # 10 of 10 (10:35:03 PM)

_____ states are called the halt states.

ACCEPT and REJECT

ACCEPT and READ

ACCEPT AND START

ACCEPT AND WRITE

Shared and solved by Naveed & Wafiullah

100% select option color

CS402 Question # 1 of 10 (10:38:54 PM)

The tree which produced all the strings of a language is called

Derivation tree

Ambiguous tree

Total language tree

Non ambiguous tree

Wafiullah

CS402 Question # 2 of 10 (10:40:19 PM)

The production $S \rightarrow SS \mid a \mid b \mid \wedge$ can be expressed by RE

$(a+b)^+$

Shared and solved by Naveed & Wafiullah

100% select option color

$(a+b)$

$(a+b)^*$

$(ab)^*$

wafiullah: $(a+b)^*$

Wafiullah

CS402 Question # 3 of 10

One language can have CFG(s)

Only one

At least one

More than one

At most one

wafiullah: More than one

Wafiullah

Shared and solved by Naveed & Wafiullah

100% select option color

CS402 Question # 4 of 10 (10:42:40 PM)

_____ is an operation that takes out a letter from the top of the STACK

WRITE

PUSH

POP

APPEND

wafiullah: POP

Wafiullah

CS402 Question # 5 of 10 (10:43:49 PM)

The input string is placed, before it runs, in

Stack

Memory

Tape

Shared and solved by Naveed & Wafiullah

100% select option color

Ram

Wafiullah

CS402 Question # 6 of 10 (10:45:01 PM)

In new format of an FA (discussed in lecture 37), This state is like a final state of an FA

ACCEPT

REJECT

START

READ

Wafiullah

CS402 Question # 7 of 10 (10:46:17 PM)

Shared and solved by Naveed & Wafiullah

100% select option color

Identify FALSE statement:

Every Regular Expression be expressed by CFG and every CFG can be expressed by a Regular Expression

Every regular expression can be expressed as CFG but every CFG cannot be expressed as a regular expression.

For a PDA, there exists a CFG, that represents the same language as represented by PDA.

None of the given options

wafiullah: Every regular expression can be expressed as CFG but every CFG cannot be expressed as a regular expression.

Wafiullah

CS402 Question # 8 of 10 (10:47:33 PM)

The unit production is

Terminal --> Terminal

Terminal --> Non Terminal

Non terminal --> Terminal

Non terminal --> Non Terminal

wafiullah: Non terminal --> Non Terminal

Shared and solved by Naveed & Wafiullah

100% select option color

Wafiullah

CS402 Question # 9 of 10 (10:48:58 PM)

The major problem in the earliest computers was

To store the contents in the registers

To display mathematical formulae

To load the contents from the registers

To calculate the mathematical formula

Wafiullah

CS402 Question # 10 of 10 (10:50:19 PM)

Halt states are

Shared and solved by Naveed & Wafiullah

100% select option color

Start and Accept

Accept and Reject

Start and Reject

Read and Reject

wafiullah: Accept and Reject