



CS402- Theory of Automata  
Solved MCQS  
From Final term Papers

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PSMD01

**FINAL TERM EXAMINATION**  
**Fall 2012**  
**CS402- Theory of Automata**

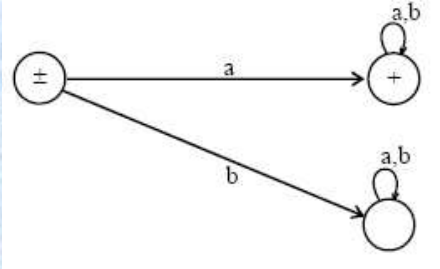
**Question No: 1 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

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

- ▶ **aaabbb**
- ▶ aabbbb
- ▶ aabbaa
- ▶ bbaabbbb

**Question No: 2 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Below given FA has \_\_\_\_\_ RE.



▶ **a(a+b)\*** (Page 14)

- ▶ (a(a+b)\*)\*
- ▶ a(a+b)\*a
- ▶ a(a+b)\*a + b(a+b)\*b

**Question No: 3 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

“One language can have \_\_\_\_\_ TG’s”.

- ▶ Only one
- ▶ Only two
- ▶ **More than one**
- ▶ Only three

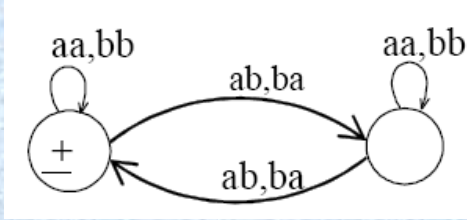
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**Question No: 4 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**



Above given TG represents the language i.e.

- ▶ **EVEN-EVEN** (Page 22)
- ▶ PALINDROME
- ▶ FACTORIAL
- ▶ None of these

**Question No: 5 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

According to 1st part of the Kleene's theorem, If a language can be accepted by an FA then it can be accepted by a \_\_\_\_\_ as well.

- ▶ FA
- ▶ CFG
- ▶ GTG
- ▶ **TG** (Page 25)

**Question No: 6 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Even-palindrome is a \_\_\_\_\_ language.

- ▶ **Non-regular** [click here for detail](#)
- ▶ Regular
- ▶ Regular but infinite
- ▶ Regular but finite

**Question No: 7 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

If L is a regular language then,  $L^c$  is also a \_\_\_\_\_ language.

- ▶ **Regular** (Page 66)
- ▶ Non-regular
- ▶ Regular but finite
- ▶ None of the given

**Question No: 8 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Pumping lemma is generally used to prove that:

- ▶ A given language is infinite
- ▶ **A given language is not regular** [Click here for detail](#)
- ▶ Whether two given regular expressions of a regular language are equivalent or not
- ▶ None of these

بری صحبت سے تنہائی بہتر ہے اور تنہائی سے نیک صحبت بہتر ہے

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**Question No: 9 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

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 all
- ▶ **accept no (Page 85)**
- ▶ accept some
- ▶ reject no

**Question No: 10 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

In CFG, the symbols that can't be replaced by anything are called \_\_\_\_\_.

- ▶ **Terminal (Page 87)**
- ▶ Non-Terminal
- ▶ Production
- ▶ All of given

**Question No: 11 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Which of the following is a regular language?

- ▶ **String of odd number of zeroes** [Click here for detail](#)
- ▶ Set of all palindromes made up of 0's and 1's
- ▶ String of 0's whose length is a prime number
- ▶ All of these

**Question No: 12 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Which of the following pairs of regular expressions are equivalent?

- ▶  $1(001)^*$  and  $(10)^*10$
- ▶  **$x(xx)^*$  and  $(x)^*x$**
- ▶  $X^+$  and  $X^*$
- ▶  $X^+$  and  $X^*X^+$

**Question No: 13 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

An alphabet of  $\Sigma$  is valid if

- ▶ No letter of  $\Sigma$  appears in middle of any other letter
- ▶ No letter of  $\Sigma$  appears at end of any other letter
- ▶ **No letter of  $\Sigma$  appears at start of any other letter** (Page 4)
- ▶ No letter of  $\Sigma$  appears at end or middle of any other letter

اللہ کا خوف سب سے بڑی دانائی ہے

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**Question No: 14 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Which of the following statement is true

- ▶ [The length of the output string is greater than length of input string in moore machine. Click here for detail](#)
- ▶ The length of the output string is greater than length of input string in mealy machine.
- ▶ The length of the output string is equal to length of input string in moore machine.
- ▶ The length of the output string is less than length of input string in mealy machine.

**Question No: 15 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

If a CFG has only productions of the form  
nonterminal → string of two nonterminals

or

nonterminal → one terminal

then the CFG is said to be in \_\_\_\_\_

▶ **Chomsky Normal Form (Page 101)**

- ▶ Ambiguous Form
- ▶ Left Aligned Form
- ▶ Right Aligned Form

**Question No: 16 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

We can also represent an FA using different states e.g Accept state; Reject state, Read state etc.

The \_\_\_\_\_ state behaves as final state of an FA

▶ **Accept (Page 105)**

- ▶ Pop
- ▶ Push
- ▶ Reject

**Question No: 17 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

where the input string is placed before it is run, is called \_\_\_\_\_

- ▶ Date tape
- ▶ **Input Tape (Page 105)**
- ▶ Output Tape
- ▶ Magnetic tape

**Question No: 18 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

An FSM can be considered as TM

- ▶ Of finite tape length, rewinding capability and unidirectional tape movement
- ▶ Of finite tape length, without rewinding capability and bidirectional tape movement
- ▶ Of finite tape length, rewinding capability and bidirectional tape movement
- ▶ **Of finite tape length, without rewinding capability and unidirectional tape movement [click here for detail](#)**

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**Question No: 19 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

The process of finding the derivation of the word generated by particular grammar is called \_\_\_\_\_

- ▶ Processing
- ▶ **Parsing (Page 136)**
- ▶ Programming
- ▶ Planning

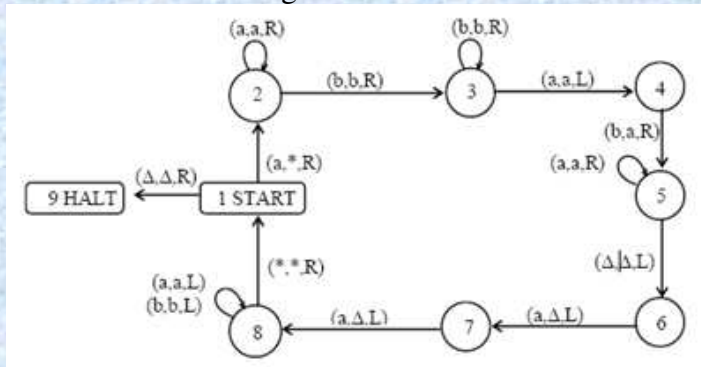
**Question No: 20 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

The first rule of converting the given "CFG in CNF", is \_\_\_\_\_

- ▶ CNK algorithm
- ▶ **CYK algorithm (Page 135) Algorithm 4 (The CYK algorithm)**
- ▶ CKY algorithm
- ▶ KYC algorithm

**Question No: 21 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Consider the following TM



- ▶ Above TM accepts the non-CFL { a b c }
- ▶ **Above TM accepts the non-CFL { a<sup>n</sup> b<sup>n</sup> a<sup>n</sup> } (Page 142)**
- ▶ Above TM accepts the non-CFL { a<sup>n</sup> b<sup>n+2</sup> a<sup>n</sup> }

**Question No: 22 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Alphabet  $\Sigma = \{a, bc, cc\}$  has number of letters

- ▶ One
- ▶ Two
- ▶ **Three**
- ▶ Four

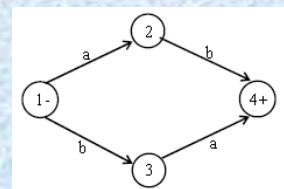
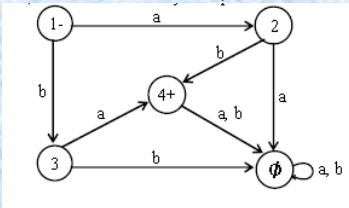
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**Question No: 23 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

If  $r1$  is a regular expression then  $r1^*$  is a \_\_\_\_\_

- ▶ GTG
- ▶ NFA
- ▶ FA
- ▶ **RE (Page 9)**

**Question No: 24 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**



- ▶ **(a) is FA, (b) is NFA (Page 43)**
- ▶ (a) is NFA, (b) is FA
- ▶ (a) is TG, (b) is FA
- ▶ (a) is TG, (b) is GTG

**Question No: 25 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

We cannot write regular expressions for all \_\_\_\_\_.

- ▶ FA's
- ▶ TG's
- ▶ NFA's
- ▶ **CFG's (Page 97)**

**Question No: 26 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

For every Context Free Grammar (CFG), we can make the corresponding \_\_\_\_\_.

- ▶ FA
- ▶ TG
- ▶ **PDA** [click here for detail](#)
- ▶ Regular Grammar

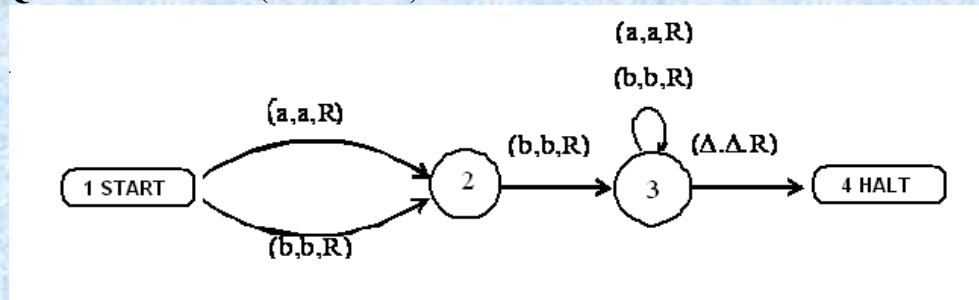
**Question No: 27 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**  
Pumping Lemma II says that  $\text{length}(x) + \text{length}(y)$  should be \_\_\_\_\_.

- ▶ **Less than number of states (Page 75)**
- ▶ Equal to number of states
- ▶ Greater than number of states
- ▶ Greater than or equal to number of states

**Question No: 28 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**  
Chomsky normal form (CYK) algorithm was proposed by \_\_\_\_\_.

- ▶ **John cock (Page 135)**
- ▶ James Cock
- ▶ Daniel I.A.
- ▶ John Weiss

**Question No: 29 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**



The above machine is a/anTG \_\_\_\_\_

- ▶ Finite Automata
- ▶ **Turing machine (Page 141)**
- ▶ FA
- ▶ TG

**Question No: 30 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**  
The language of Palindromes defined over an alphabet set  $\{a, b\}$  can be recognized by \_\_\_\_\_.

- ▶ FA
- ▶ NFA
- ▶ TG
- ▶ **PDA (Page 91)**

**Hint: - as it is non-regular so its CFG and PDA are possible.**

ایماندار کو غصہ دیر سے آتا ہے اور جلدی دور ہو جاتا ہے

**Question No: 31 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Which of the following statement(s) is/are true or false?

- (1) The Turing Machine is similar to a finite automation but with an unlimited and unrestricted memory.
- (2) A Turing machine much more accurate model of a general purpose computer.

▶ **Statement 1 is true** [Click here for detail](#)

▶ **Statement 2 is true** [Click here for detail](#)

▶ Both statements (1 & 2) are false

▶ Statements 2 is false

**Question No: 32 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Which of the following is the first phase of compiler on the basis of functionality?

▶ Parser

▶ Lexical analyzer

▶ **Scanner** [Click here for detail](#)

▶ Interpreter

**Hint: - The first phase of a compiler is called lexical analysis (and is also known as a lexical scanner).**

**Question No: 33 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

$(\Sigma^* - L)$  represent the \_\_\_\_\_ of a language L.

▶ **Complement** (Page 66)

▶ Kleene's closure

▶ Union

▶ intersection

**Question No: 34 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

If we have two transition graphs then their union will be expressed by

▶ **taking a common start state and joining them by two null transitions** (Page 65)

▶ just connecting both start states by null transitions

▶ connecting final state of first TG to the initial state of second TG

▶ connecting the final state of first TG to the final state of second TG

**Question No: 35 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are removed in order to make a CFG in Chomsky Normal Form(CNF).

▶ Null, nullable productions

▶ Nullable, unit productions

▶ **Null, unit productions** (Page 102)

▶ String of length 0, null

زندگی میں کامیابی کا یہی راز ہے کہ پریشانیوں سے پریشان مت بنو

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**Question No: 36 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

If L1 and L2 are expressed by regular languages then L1 + L2 is also a \_\_\_\_\_ Language.

▶ **Regular (Page 10)**

▶ Ir-regular

▶ PDA

▶ Hybrid

**Question No: 37 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Which of the following is a regular Context Free Grammar:

▶  $S \rightarrow abS \mid baS \mid \wedge$        $ab(ab+ba)^*ba + ba(ab+ba)^*ab$

▶  $S \rightarrow aSb \mid baS \mid \wedge$

▶  $S \rightarrow abS \mid bSa \mid \wedge$

▶  $S \rightarrow aSb \mid Sa \mid \wedge$

**Hint :- remaining represents palindromes language which is non-regular**

**Question No: 38 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

A read state can have \_\_\_\_\_ outgoing edge/ edges.

▶ 1

▶ 2

▶ 3

▶ **Any number of (Page 111)**

**Question No: 39 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Finite Automaton (FA) and Nondeterministic Finite Automaton (NFA) are equivalent if

▶ **FA and NFA accept the same language (Page 43) [Also click here for detail](#)**

▶ FA shape is same like an NFA

▶ FA accept the null string also

▶ NFA accept the null string also

**Question No: 40 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

\_\_\_\_\_ is always Deterministic.

▶ **Finite Automaton (Page 25)**

▶ Transition Graph

▶ Generalize Transition Graph

▶ Non-deterministic finite automaton

جھوٹ انسان اور ایمان دونوں کا دشمن ہے

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**FINAL TERM EXAMINATION**  
**Spring 2010**  
**CS402- Theory of Automata (Session - 1)**

**Question No: 1 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

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

- ▶ **(r1)(r2) (Page 10)**
- ▶  $(r1 + r2)$
- ▶  $(r2)(r1)$
- ▶  $(r1)^*$

**Question No: 2 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

“One language can be expressed by more than one FA”. This statement is \_\_\_\_\_

- ▶ **True (Page 14)**
- ▶ False
- ▶ Some times true & sometimes false
- ▶ None of these

**Question No: 3 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Who did not invent the Turing machine?

- ▶ Alan Turing
- ▶ **A. M. Turing (Page 140)**
- ▶ Turing
- ▶ None of these

**Question No: 4 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Which statement is true?

- ▶ **The tape of turing machine is infinite. (Page 140)**
- ▶ 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.

**Question No: 5 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

A regular language:

- ▶ **Must be finite (Page 11)**
- ▶ Must be infinite
- ▶ Can be finite or infinite
- ▶ Must be finite and cannot be infinite

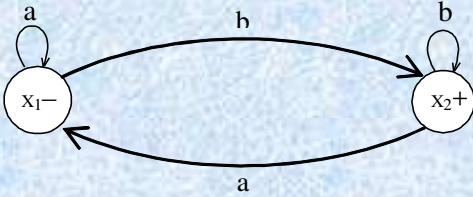
**عقل مند کہتا ہے میں کچھ نہیں جانتا جبکہ بے وقوف کہتا ہے کہ میں سب کچھ جانتا ہوں**

**Question No: 6 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

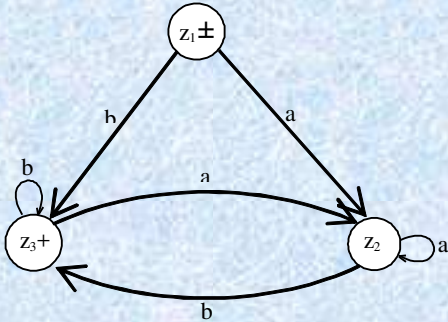
Every regular expression can be expressed as CFG but every CFG cannot be expressed as a regular expression. This statement is:

- ▶ Depends on the language
- ▶ None of the given options
- ▶ **True (Page 97)**
- ▶ False

**Question No: 7 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**



Above given FA corresponds RE r. then FA corresponding to  $r^*$  will be



This statement is

- ▶ **True (Page 38)**
- ▶ False
- ▶ Depends on language
- ▶ None of these

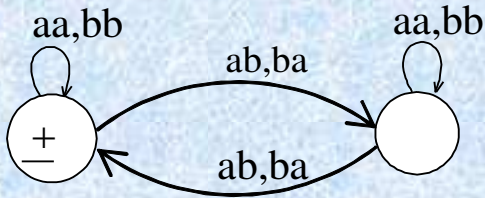
**Question No: 8 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Consider the language L of strings, defined over  $\Sigma = \{a,b\}$ , ending in a

- ▶ **There are finite many classes generated by L, so L is regular (Page 76)**
- ▶ There are infinite many classes generated by L, so L is regular
- ▶ There are finite many classes generated by L, so L is non-regular
- ▶ There are infinite many classes generated by L, so L is non-regular

خود کو تمہیں سے بڑھ کر کوئی اچھا مشورہ نہیں دے سکتا

**Question No: 9 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**



Above given TG has \_\_\_\_\_ RE.

- ▶  $(aa+aa+(ab+ab)(aa+ab)^*(ab+ba))^*$
- ▶  **$(aa+bb+(ab+ba)(aa+bb)^*(ab+ba))^*$  (Page 22)**
- ▶  $(aa+bb+(ab+ba)(aa+bb)(ab+ba))^*$
- ▶ None of these

**Question No: 10 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

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** [Click here for detail](#)
- ▶ None of these

**Question No: 11 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

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

- ▶  $n!$
- ▶  $n^2$
- ▶  $n^m$
- ▶  **$2^n$**

**Question No: 12 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

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** [click here for detail](#)

**Question No: 13 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

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** [Click here for detail](#)
- ▶ None of these

**Question No: 14 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

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

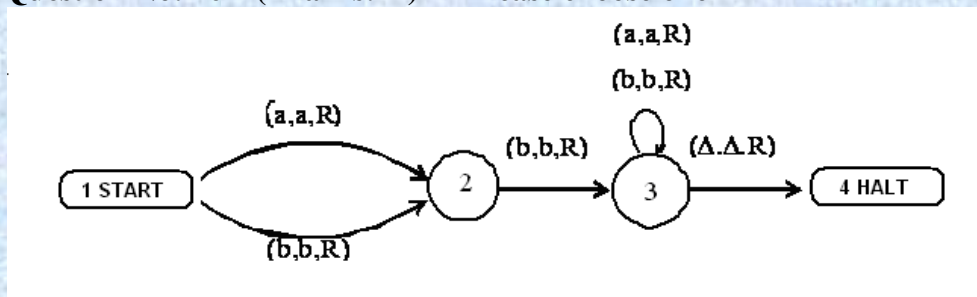
- ▶ Regular (Page 10)
- ▶ Ir-regular
- ▶ Can't be decided
- ▶ Another Language which is not listed here

**Question No: 15 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Like TG, a PDA can also be non-deterministic

- ▶ True (Page 111)
- ▶ False

**Question No: 16 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**



The above machine is a/an \_\_\_\_\_

- ▶ Finite Automata
- ▶ Turing machine (Page 141) rep
- ▶ FA
- ▶ TG

**Question No: 17 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

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.

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

$a^n b^n$  {where  $n > 0$ } is the language will at least one a and b and cannot be described by RE.

**Question No: 18 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

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 (Page 17)

**Question No: 19 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

If L is a regular language then,  $L^c$  is also a \_\_\_\_\_ language.

- ▶ **Regular (Page 66) rep**
- ▶ Non-regular
- ▶ Regular but finite
- ▶ None of the given

**Question No: 20 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

In CFG, the symbols that can't be replaced by anything are called \_\_\_\_

- ▶ **Terminal (Page 87) rep**
- ▶ Non-Terminal
- ▶ Production
- ▶ All of given

**Question No: 21 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Which of the following is NOT a regular language?

- ▶ String of 0's whose length is a perfect square
- ▶ Set of all palindromes made up of 0's and 1's
- ▶ String of 0's whose length is a prime number
- ▶ **All of the given options** [Click here for detail](#)

**Question No: 22 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

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** [click here for detail](#)
- ▶ All of these

**Question No: 23 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Pumping lemma is generally used to prove that:

- ▶ A given language is infinite
- ▶ **A given language is not regular** [Click here for detail](#) rep
- ▶ Whether two given regular expressions of a regular language are equivalent or not
- ▶ None of these

**Question No: 24 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Which of the following is a regular language?

- ▶ **String of odd number of zeroes** [Click here for detail](#) rep
- ▶ Set of all palindromes made up of 0's and 1's
- ▶ String of 0's whose length is a prime number
- ▶ All of these

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**Question No: 25 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

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

**Question No: 26 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Left hand side of a production in CFG consists of:

- ▶ One terminal
- ▶ More than one terminal
- ▶ **One non-terminal (Page 87)**
- ▶ Terminals and non-terminals

## FINAL TERM EXAMINATION SPRING 2007

**Question No: 1 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

PDA is only used to represent a regular language.

- ▶ True
- ▶ **False** [Click here for detail](#)

**Question No: 2 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

If L is a regular language then  $LC$  is also a regular language.

- ▶ **True (Page 66) rep**
- ▶ False

**Question No: 3 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

A production of the form non-terminal  $\rightarrow$  string of two non-terminal is called a live Production.

- ▶ **True (Page 127)**
- ▶ False

**Question No: 4 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

We can find a CFG corresponding to a DFA.

- ▶ **True (Page 97)**
- ▶ False

**Question No: 5** ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one

START, READ, HERE and ACCEPTS are conversions of the machine

- ▶ True (Page 122)
- ▶ False

**Question No: 6** ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one

A CFG is said to be ambiguous if there exists at least one word of its language that can be generated by different production trees

- ▶ True (Page 95)
- ▶ False

**Question No: 7** ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one

Syntax tree or Generation tree or Derivation tree are same tree

- ▶ True (Page 92)
- ▶ False

**Question No: 8** ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one

The symbols that cannot be replaced by anything are called terminals

- ▶ True (Page 87) rep
- ▶ False

**Question No: 9** ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one

The production of the form non-terminal  $\Rightarrow$  one non-terminal is called unit production

- ▶ True (Page 100)
- ▶ False

**Question No: 10** ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one

DFA and PDA are equal in power.

- ▶ True
- ▶ False (Page 105)

### FINAL TERM EXAMINATION

Spring 2006

CS402- Theory of Automata

**Question No. 1**

A production of the form non-terminal  $\Rightarrow$  non-terminal is called a dead Production.

True

False (Page 127)

جو شخص ناکامیوں سے ڈر کر بھاگتا ہے کامیابی اس سے ڈر کر بھاگتی ہے

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**Question No. 2**

Semi-word is a string having some terminals and one non-terminal at the right of string.

**True (Page 97)**

False

**Question No. 3**

Two FAs are equivalent if they have same no. of states.

**True (Page 15)**

False

**Question No. 4**

There exist exactly two different derivations in an ambiguous CFG for a word.

**True (Page 93)**

False

**Question No. 6**

Regular languages are closed under Union, Concatenation and Kleene star.

**True (Page 10)**

False

**Question No. 7**

CFG may also represent a regular language.

**True (Page 97)**

False

**Question No. 9      Marks : 1**

PDA is stronger than FA.

**True (Page 105)**

False

**FINALTERM EXAMINATION  
Spring 2005  
CS402- Theory of Automata**

**Question No. 1**

A Total Language Tree has

All languages over  $\Sigma$

**All strings over  $\Sigma$  (Page 96)**

All words of all languages over  $\Sigma$

All words of one language over  $\Sigma$

**Question No. 2**

What Turing Machine does not have?

Stack

Tape

Head

**Word**

Turing machine has stack but insertion and deletion can be done from both sides. Tape and head to.

**Question No. 3**

CFG given  $S \Rightarrow b^i | S b^j | a a$  represents language

$b^* a a$

$a a b^*$

**$b^* a a b^*$**

$b^*(a a)^* b^*$

**Question No. 4**

A Language that is finite but not regular

$\Lambda$

$(a+b)^*$

**$\Phi$  (not sure)**

All strings of a's in  $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$

جو لوگوں کے سامنے فخر کرتا ہے وہ لوگوں کی نظروں سے گر جاتا ہے

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## CS402 – Quiz No.3

**Question # 1 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

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

NAND gate

Click plus

OR gate

**NOT gate**

**Question # 2 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

Set of all palindromes over {a,b} is regular

True

**False (Page 74)**

**Question # 3 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

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

**Terminals (Page 87) rep**

Non terminals

Productions

None of the given options

**Question # 4 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

$a^n b^n$  generates the ..... language

regular

non regular

**EQUAL and non regular (Page 71)**

EQUAL and regular

**Question # 5 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

The grammatical rules which involves meaning of words are called:

**Semantic (Page 87)**

Syntactics

Alphabets

None of the given options

عقل مند اپنے عیب خود دیکھتا ہے اور یہی قوفوں کے عیب دنیا دیکھتی ہے

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**Question # 6 of 10 (Total Marks: 1) Select correct option:**

The reverse of the string sbfsbb over { sb, f, b }

**bbsfbs**

bsbfsb

sbbfsb

bsfbsb

**Question # 7 of 10 (Total Marks: 1) Select correct option:**

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

**N-1**

N+1

N+2N

**Question # 8 of 10 (Total Marks: 1) Select correct option:**

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

Must be final state

**May be final state or not (Page 75)**

May be start or not

None of the given options

**Question # 9 of 10 (Total Marks: 1) Select correct option:**

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

Equal

**Not Equal (Page 79)**

Greater

Smaller

**Question # 10 of 10 (Total Marks: 1) Select correct option:**

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

Finite

Infinite

**Regular (Page 76)**

Non Regular

عقل مند آدمی اس وقت تک نہیں بولتا جب تک خاموشی نہیں ہو جاتی

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**Question # 1 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

If the intersection of two regular languages is regular then the complement of the intersection of these two languages is also regular

**True (Page 68)**

False

**Question # 2 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

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

**$n=1,2,3,4,\dots$  (Page 74)**

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

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

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

**Question # 3 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

The complement of a regular language is also a regular

**True rep**

False

## CS402 – Quiz No.3

**Question # 1 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

For a non regular language there exist ..... FA

One

At least one

At most one

**No (Page 71)**

**Question # 2 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

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

Intersection

Union

**Complement (Page 66)**

Quotient

انسان دکھ نہیں دیتے بلکہ انسانوں سے وابستہ امیدیں دکھ دیتی ہیں

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**Question # 3 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)      Select correct option:**

A non regular language can be represented by

RE

FA

TG

**None of the given options (Page 71)**

**Question # 4 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)      Select correct option:**

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

Infinite

Finite

**Distinct (Page 75)**

Non distinct

**Question # 5 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)      Select correct option:**

If an FA accept a word then there must exist a path from

**Initial to final state (Page 81)**

Initial to each state

Initial to each state but not to final state

Initial to final state by traversing each state

**Question # 6 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)      Select correct option:**

Does the empty string match the regular expression  $|y+a|$ ?

Yes

**No (Page 3)**

**Question # 7 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)      Select correct option:**

If an FA already accepts the language expressed by the closure of certain RE, then the given FA is the required FA.

**True (Page 37)**

False

**Question # 8 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)      Select correct option:**

Which of the following statement is true about NFA with Null String?

Infinite states

Infinite set of letters

Infinite set of transitions

**Transition of null string is allowed at any stage (Page 71)**

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**Question # 9 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

If R is a regular language and L is some language, and  $L \cup R$  is a regular language, then L must be a regular language.

**True (page 10)**

False

**Question # 10 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

FA corresponding to an NFA can be built by introducing an empty state for a letter having

**no transition at certain state (Page 43)**

one transition at certain state

two transition at certain state

more than two transitions at certain state

**Question # 1 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

Let FA3 be an FA corresponding to FA1FA2, then the initial state of FA3 must correspond to the initial state of

**FA1 only (Page 35)**

FA2 only

FA1 or FA2

FA1 and FA2

**Question # 2 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

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

True

**False**

**Question # 3 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

If  $S = \{ x \}$ , then  $S^*$  will be

$\{x,xx,xxx,xxxx,\dots\}$

$\{^x,xx,xxx,xxxx,\dots\}$  (Page 10)

**Question # 4 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

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 (Page 17)**

خوبصورتی علم و ادب سے ہوتی ہے لباس و حسن سے نہیں

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**Question # 5 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

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

Abbbab

**Bbba**

ababbb

bbbbab

**Question # 6 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

According to theory of automata there are \_\_\_\_\_ types of languages

1

**2 (Page 3)**

3

4

**Question # 7 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

What do automata mean?

Something done manually

**Something done automatically (Page 3)**

**Question # 8 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

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. (Page 3)**

Strings are made up of its elements

**Question # 9 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

Formal is also known as \_\_\_\_\_

**Syntactic language (page 3)**

Semantic language

Informal language

None of these

**Question # 10 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

Following are types of languages

Formal Languages (Syntactic languages)

Informal Languages (Semantic languages)

**Both (Page 3)**

None of above

بہترین تجربہ وہ ہے جس سے نصیحت حاصل ہو

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## CS402 – Quiz No.4

**Question # 1 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)      Select correct option:**

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

**Question # 2 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)      Select correct option:**

A PDA is called nondeterministic PDA if \_\_\_\_\_

**There are more than one outgoing edges at READ or POP states with one label      (Page 111)**

- There are more than one PUSH states
- There are more than one POP states
- All of the given options

**Question # 3 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)      Select correct option:**

A PDA consists of the following:

- An alphabet (Sigma) of input letters.
- An input TAPE with infinite many locations in one direction
- One START state with only one out-edge and no in-edge

**All of the given options      (Page 105)**

**Question # 4 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)      Select correct option:**

The CFG  $S \rightarrow aSa \mid bSb \mid a \mid b \mid \epsilon$  represents the language

- EVEN-EVEN
- PALINDROM      (Page 91)**
- EQUAL
- ODD-ODD

**Question # 5 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)      Select correct option:**

Halt states are

- Start and Accept
- Accept and Reject      (Page 105)**
- Start and Reject
- Read and Reject

**Question # 6 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

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

**Accept (Page 104)**

Reject

Push

POP

**Question # 7 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

The unit and null productions can be deleted from a CFG

**True (Page 99-100)**

False

**Question # 8 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

Identify the TRUE statement about following CFG:

$S \rightarrow SB|AB$

$A \rightarrow CC$

$B \rightarrow b$

$C \rightarrow a$

The given CFG has 8 Nonterminals

The given CFG has 8 Terminals

**The given CFG is in CNF (Page 101)**

The given CFG is not in CNF

**Question # 9 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

The structure given below is called \_\_\_\_\_  $S \rightarrow aA|bB$   $A \rightarrow aS|a$   $B \rightarrow bS|b$

RE

TG

**CFG (Page 87)**

PDA

**Question # 10 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

Which of the following states is not part of PDA

START

ACCEPT

**WRITE (Page 107)**

REJECT

تم اچھا کرو زمانہ تم کو برا سمجھے یہ اس سے بہتر ہے کہ تم برا کرو اور زمانہ تم کو اچھا سمجھے

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## CS402 – Quiz No.4

**Question # 1 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

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

**Unit production (Page 100)**

- NULL production
- Terminal production
- Non Terminal production

**Question # 2 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

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

**Deterministic PDA (Page 111)**

- nondeterministic PDA
- PUSHDOWN store
- Input Tape

**Question # 3 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

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

- Terminal
- Non terminal (Page 99)**
- Word
- None of the given options

**Question # 4 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

The major problem in the earliest computers was

- To store the contents in the registers
- To display mathematical formulae (Page 87)**
- To load the contents from the registers
- To calculate the mathematical formula

**Question # 5 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

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

- Operand - Operator – Operand
- Operand - Operand- Operator
- Operator -Operand – Operand (Page 94)**
- Operand -Operand – Operand

**Question # 6 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

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 (Page 95)**

At most one

**Question # 7 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

The input string is placed, before it runs, in

Stack

Memory

**Tape (Page 105)**

Ram

**Question # 8 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

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

$(a+b)^+$

$(a+b)$

**$(a+b)^*$  (Page 88)**

$(ab)^*$

**Question # 9 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

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

words

alphabets

**cells (Page 105)**

elements

**Question # 10 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

"CFG" stands for \_\_\_\_\_

Context Free Graph

**Context Free Grammer (Page 87)**

Context Finite Graph

Context Finite Grammer

بد صورت چہرہ بد صورت دماغ سے بہتر ہے

**Question # 1 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

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 (Page 103)**

Left most derivate

**Question # 2 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

The unit production is

Terminal --> Terminal

**Terminal --> Non Terminal**

Non terminal --> Terminal

**Non terminal --> Non Terminal (Page 100)**

**Question # 3 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

A \_\_\_\_\_ operator adds a new letter at the top of STACK

**PUSH (Page 107)**

POP

READ

APPEND

**Question # 4 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

PDA stands for \_\_\_\_\_

Push and Drop Automaton

Pop and Drop Automaton

**Push Down Automaton (Page 112)**

None of given options

**Question # 5 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

The production of the form: Nonterminal-> ^ is said to be \_\_\_\_\_ production

**NULL (Page 99)**

UNIT

Chomsky form production

None of the given options

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**Question # 6 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

If a CFG has a null production, then it is \_\_\_\_\_

**Posiible to construct another CFG without null production accepting the same language with the exception of the word  $\Lambda$  (Page 99)**

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

Called NULL CFG

Called Chmosky Normal Form (CNF)

**Question # 7 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

In a STACK:

The element PUSHed first is POPed first

**The element PUSHed first is POPed in the last (Page 107 concept)**

The element PUSHed in last is POPed in last

None of given options

**Question # 8 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

Kleene star closure can be defined

**Over any set of string (Page 7)**

Over specific type of string

**Question # 9 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

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 (Page 26)**

None of the given options

انسان کے لئے بری صحبت سے بڑھ کر بری کوئی چیز نہیں

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## Some More Quizzes

**Question # 1 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)      Select correct option:**  
For a given input, it provides the compliment of Boolean AND output.

**NAND box (NOT AND)      (Page 63)**

DELAY box

OR box

AND box

**Question # 2 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)      Select correct option:**  
It delays the transmission of signal along the wire by one step (clock pulse).

NAND box (NOT AND)

**DELAY box      (Page 63)**

OR box

AND box

**Question # 3 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)      Select correct option:**  
For the given input, it provides the Boolean OR output

NAND box (NOT AND)

DELAY box

**OR box      (Page 63)**

AND box

**Question # 4 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)      Select correct option:**  
For the given input, AND box provides the Boolean AND output.

**True      (Page 63)**

False

**Question # 5 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)      Select correct option:**  
The current in the wire is indicated by 1 and 0 indicates the absence of the current.

**True      (Page 63)**

False

**Question # 6 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)      Select correct option:**  
Any language that can not be expressed by a RE is said to be regular language.

True

**False      (Page 71)**

**Question # 7 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)      Select correct option:**  
If L1 and L2 are regular languages \_\_\_\_\_ is/are also regular language(s).

L1 + L2

L1L2

L1\*

**All of above (Page 10)**

**Question # 8 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)      Select correct option:**  
Let L be a language defined over an alphabet  $\Sigma$ , then the language of strings, defined over  $\Sigma$ , not belonging to L, is called Complement of the language L, denoted by  $L_c$  or  $L'$ .

**True (Page 66)**

False

**Question # 9 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)      Select correct option:**  
To describe the complement of a language, it is very important to describe the ----- of that language over which the language is defined.

**Alphabet (Page 66)**

Regular Expression

String

Word

**Question # 10 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)      Select correct option:**  
For a certain language L, the complement of  $L_c$  is the given language L *i.e.*  $(L_c)_c = L$

True

**False (Page 66)**

**Question # 1 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)      Select correct option:**  
If L is a regular language then, ----- is also a regular language.

$L_m$

$L_s$

$L_x$

**$L_c$  (Page 66)**

**Question # 2 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)      Select correct option:**  
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  $\Sigma$ , not belonging to L. is called

Transition Graph of L

Regular expression of L

**Complement of L (Page 66)**

Finite Automata of L



**Question # 3 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

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

True

**False (Page 65)**

**Question # 4 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

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

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

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

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

$$(L_1^c \cap L_2^c)^c = L_1 \cup L_2 \quad \text{CORRECT (page 68)}$$

**Question # 5 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

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

**True (Page 68)**

False

**Question # 6 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

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

$$(a+b)^*aa(a+b)^*$$

$$(b+ab^*a)^* \quad \text{(Page 68)}$$

$$a+bb^*aab^*a$$

$$(a+b)^*ab(a+b)^*$$

**Question # 7 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

The regular expression defining the language  $L_1 \cap L_2$  can be obtained, converting and reducing the previous ----- into a ----- as after eliminating states.

GTG, TG

**FA, GTG (Page 69)**

FA, TG

TG, RE

**Question # 8 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

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

True

**False (Page 71)**

خاموشی غصے کا بہترین علاج ہے

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**Question # 9 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)      Select correct option:**  
The languages ----- are the examples of non regular languages.

**PALINDROME and PRIME      (Page 71)**  
PALINDROME and EVEN-EVEN  
EVEN-EVEN and PRIME  
FACTORIAL and SQUIRE

**Question # 10 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)      Select correct option:**  
Let L be any infinite regular language, defined over an alphabet  $\Sigma$  then there exist three strings x, y and z belonging to  $\Sigma^*$  such that all the strings of the form  $xy^n z$  for  $n=1,2,3, \dots$  are the words in L. called.

Complement of L  
**Pumping Lemma      (Page 72)**  
Kleene's theorem  
None in given

**Question # 1 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)      Select correct option:**  
Languages are proved to be regular or non regular using pumping lemma.  
**True      (Page 74)**  
False

**Question # 2 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)      Select correct option:**  
----- is obviously infinite language.  
EQUAL-EQUAL  
EVEN-EVEN  
**PALINDROME      (Page 75)**  
FACTORIAL

**Question # 3 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)      Select correct option:**  
If, two strings x and y, defined over  $\Sigma$ , 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      (Page 75)**  
False

**Question # 4 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)      Select correct option:**  
Myhill Nerode theorem is consisting of the followings,  
  
L partitions  $\Sigma^*$  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      (Page 75)**

**Question # 5 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

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 (Page 78)**

$Q=P/R$

$P=R/Q$

**Question # 6 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

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

**True (Page 78)**

False

**Question # 7 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

Let  $Q = \{aa, abaaabb, bbaaaaa, bbbbbb\}$  and  $R = \{b, bbbb, bbbaaa, bbbaaaa\}$  Pref (Q in R) is equal to,

**{b,bbba,bbbaaa} (Page 78)**

{b,bba,bbbaaa}

{ab,bba,bbbaaa}

{b,bba,bbba}

**Question # 8 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

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

Non-regular

Equal

**Regular (Page 79)**

Infinite

**Question # 9 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

\_\_\_\_\_ states are called the halt states.

**ACCEPT and REJECT (Page 105)**

ACCEPT and READ

ACCEPT AND START

ACCEPT AND WRITE

**Question # 10 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

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

State

Transition

**Input Tape (Page 105)**

Output Tape

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**Question # 1 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

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

ACCEPT

**REJECT (Page 105)**

STATR

READ

**Question # 2 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

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 (Page 122)**

One character can be pushed and any no. of characters can be popped

Any no. of characters can be pushed and any no. of characters can be popped

**Question # 3 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

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 (Page 111)**

PUSH or POP

**Question # 4 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

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 (Page 111)**

A PDA is non-deterministic, if there are more than one REJECT states in PDA

**Question # 5 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

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

**True (Page 79)**

False

**Question # 6 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

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

**Decision procedure (Page 80)**

Decision method

Decision problem

Decision making

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**Question # 7 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)      Select correct option:**  
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 (Page 80)**

None of given

**Question # 8 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)      Select correct option:**  
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 (Page 81)**

Initial to initial

**Question # 9 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)      Select correct option:**  
The high level language is converted into assembly language codes by a program called compiler.

**TRUE (Page 87)**

FALSE

**Question # 10 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)      Select correct option:**  
Grammatical rules which involve the meaning of words are called -----

**Semantics (Page 87)**

Syntactic

Both a and b

None of given

**Question # 1 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)      Select correct option:**  
Grammatical rules which do not involve the meaning of words are called -----

Semantics

**Syntactic (Page 87)**

Both a and b

None of given

**Question # 2 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)      Select correct option:**  
The symbols that must be replaced by other things are called \_\_\_\_\_

Productions

Terminals

**Non-terminals (Page 87)**

None of given

**Question # 3 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)      Select correct option:**

The grammatical rules are often called \_\_\_\_\_

**Productions (Page 87)**

- Terminals
- Non-terminals
- None of given

**Question # 4 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)      Select correct option:**

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

Capital, bold

**Small, capital (Page 87)**

- Capital, small
- Small, bold

**Question # 5 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)      Select correct option:**

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

FA

TG

**CFG (Page 87)**

TGT

**Question # 6 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)      Select correct option:**

$\Sigma = \{a,b\}$  Productions  $S \rightarrow XaaX$

$X \rightarrow aX$

$X \rightarrow bX$

$X \rightarrow \Lambda$

This grammar defines the language expressed by \_\_\_\_\_

**$(a+b)^*aa(a+b)^*$  (Page 89)**

$(a+b)^*a(a+b)^*a$

$(a+b)^*aa(a+b)^*aa$

$(a+b)^*aba+b)^*$

**Question # 7 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)      Select correct option:**

$S \rightarrow aXb|bXa$

$X \rightarrow aX|bX|\Lambda$

The given CFG generates the language in English \_\_\_\_\_

**Beginning and ending in different letters (Page 91)**

Beginning and ending in same letter

Having even-even language

None of given

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**Question # 8 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

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 (Page 95)**

**Question # 9 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

The language generated by that CFG is regular if \_\_\_\_\_

No terminal  $\rightarrow$  semi word

No terminal  $\rightarrow$  word

**Both a and b (Page 97)**

None of given

**Question # 10 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

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

TRUE

**(Page 99)**

FALSE

**Question # 1 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

CNF is stands for

Context Normal Form

Complete Normal Form

**Chomsky Normal Form (Page 102)**

Compared Null Form

**Question # 2 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

Proof(Kleene's Theorem Part II)

If a TG has more than one start states, then

**Introduce the new start state (Page 26)**

Eliminate the old start state

Replace the old start state with final state

Replace the old final state with new start state

**Question # 3 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

Which of the following regular expression represents same language?

a.  $(a+ab)^*$

b.  $(ba+a)^*$

c.  $a^*(aa^*b)^*$

d.  $(a^*b^*)^*(a+b)^*a(a+b)^*b(a+b)^*+(a+b)^*b(a+b)^*a(a+b)^*$ .

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

Select correct option:

**a and b (correct)**

a and c

c and d

**Question # 4 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

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

FA1 only

FA2 only

**FA1 or FA2 (Page 32)**

FA1 and FA2

**Question # 5 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

Which of the following statement is NOT true about TG?

**There exists exactly one path for certain string (Page 19)**

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 # 6 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

Kleene's theorem states

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. (Page 105)**

**Question # 7 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

A language accepted by an FA is also accepted by

TG only

GTG only

RE only

**All of the given (Page 25)**

جھوٹ رزق کو کھا جاتا ہے

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## Quiz No. 4

**Question # 1 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

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

$a^*b^*$

$a^*b^*a$

$(a+b)^*a$

$a(a+b)^*a$

**Question # 2 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

Identify FALSE statement:

**Every Regular Expression be expressed by CFG and every CFG can be expressed by a Regular Expression (Page 97)**

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

**Question # 3 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

Null production is a

Word

String

Terminal

**All of the given options**

**Question # 4 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)**

**Select correct option:**

In nondeterministic PDA a string is supposed to be accepted, if there exists at least one path traced by the string, leading to \_\_\_\_\_ state.

**ACCEPT (Page 111)**

REJECT

START

READ

افضل انسان وہ ہے جو اپنی اصلاح کی کوشش کرتا ہے

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**Question # 5 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)      Select correct option:**

The CFG which generates the regular language is called

Regular expression

Finite Automata

**Regular grammar (Page 97)**

None of the given options

**Question # 6 of 10 (Total Marks: 1)      Select correct option:**

If a CFG has a null production, then it is possible to construct another CFG accepting the same language without null production

**TRUE (Page 99)**

FALSE

## CS402 – Quiz No.2 (15 Jun 2013)

**Question # 1 of 10 (Total Marks: 1) Select correct option**

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.

Always easy

**Impossible (Page 81)**

may be good

always impossible

**Question # 2 of 10 (Total Marks: 1) Select correct option**

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

initial, union

final, union

**union,final (Page 83)**

union, initial

**Question # 3 of 10 (Total Marks: 1) Select correct option**

Set of all palindromes over {a,b} is:

Regular

Regular and finite

Regular and infinite

**Non-regular (Page 71)**

**Question # 4 of 10 (Total Marks: 1) Select correct option**

In the context of Myhill Nerode theorem, for even-even language sigma star can be partitioned into \_\_\_\_\_ number of classes.

3

**4 (Page 77)**

5

6

**Question # 5 of 10 (Total Marks: 1) Select correct option**

The product of two regular languages is \_\_\_\_\_.

**Regular (Page 78)**

infinite

non-regular

closure of a regular language

**Question # 6 of 10 (Total Marks: 1) Select correct option**

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 all

**accept no (Page 85) rep**

accept some

reject no

**Question # 7 of 10 (Total Marks: 1) Select correct option**

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

initial, final

final, initial

initial, initial

**none of the given options**

**Question # 8 of 10 (Total Marks: 1) Select correct option**

A problem that has decision procedure is called \_\_\_\_\_ problem.

Regular language

un-decidable

Infinite

**Decidable (Page 80)**

اطمینان قلب چاہتے ہو تو حسد سے دور رہو

**Question # 9 of 10 (Total Marks: 1) Select correct option**

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:

$Nm + Nm+1 + N m+2 + \dots + N2m-1$

$m^N + m^{N+1} + m^{N+2} + \dots + m^{2N-1}$  (Page 86)

$Nm$

$mN$

**Question # 10 of 10 (Total Marks: 1) Select correct option**

If  $(L1 \cap L2c) \cup (L1c \cap L2)$  is regular language that accepts the words which are in L1 but not in L2 or else in L2 but not in L1 . The corresponding FA cannot accept any word which is in \_\_\_\_\_ L1 and L2.

Not both

**Both** (Page 80)

At least in one

None of the given options

**Question # 1 of 10 (Total Marks: 1) Select correct option**

While determining regular expression for a given FA, it is \_\_\_\_\_ to write its regular expression.

Always possible easily

**Sometime impossible** (Page 80)

always impossible

None of the given options

**Question # 2 of 10 (Total Marks: 1) Select correct option**

Incase of Myhill Nerode theorem, if a language L partitions sigma star into distinct classes and L is also regular then L generates \_\_\_\_\_ number of classes.

infinite

specified

**finite** (Page 75)

odd

ہر چیز کی ایک پہچان ہوتی ہے اور عقلمند کی پہچان غور و فکر کرنا ہے اور غور و فکر کی پہچان خاموشی ہے

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