



Semester: January 2023 –May 2023		
Maximum Marks: 100	Examination: ESE Examination	Duration:3 Hrs.
Programme code: 01	Class: SY	Semester: IV(SVU 2020)
Programme: B Tech in Computer Engineering		
Name of the Constituent College: K. J. Somaiya College of Engineering		Name of the department: COMP
Course Code: 116U01C404	Name of the Course: Theory of Automata with Compiler Design	
Instructions: 1)Draw neat diagrams 2) All questions are compulsory 3) Assume suitable data wherever necessary		

Que. No.	Question	Max. Marks															
Q1	Solve any Four	20															
i)	Minimize the following FA with: <table border="1" data-bbox="548 824 1084 1030"> <tr> <td></td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr> <td>→A</td><td>B</td><td>D</td></tr> <tr> <td>B*</td><td>A</td><td>C</td></tr> <tr> <td>C</td><td>B</td><td>D</td></tr> <tr> <td>D*</td><td>C</td><td>A</td></tr> </table> <p>Show step wise solution</p>		0	1	→A	B	D	B*	A	C	C	B	D	D*	C	A	5
	0	1															
→A	B	D															
B*	A	C															
C	B	D															
D*	C	A															
ii)	What are some real-world applications of DFA and NFA in programming languages, compilers, and natural language processing?	5															
iii)	Design a DFA that recognizes the language of all strings over {0, 1} that have an equal number of 0s and 1s. (State machine and table is expected, No simulation)	5															
iv)	Design a NFA that recognizes the language of all strings over {a,b} that have 'bab' as a suffix.	5															
v)	Write a regular expression for the language $L = \{w \in \{a, b\}^* \mid w \text{ contains the substring } ab\}$ with explanation.	5															
vi)	Explain how the product of FA can be used to solve the problem of language inclusion.	5															

Que. No.	Question	Max. Marks
Q2 A	Solve the following	10
i)	Given the grammar $S \rightarrow A, A \rightarrow AB \mid a, B \rightarrow bB \mid \epsilon$, show derivation steps and construct a derivation tree for the string aaabbbb.	5
ii)	Use Arden's theorem to find a regular expression for the language $L = \{w \in \{a, b\}^* \mid w \text{ contains at least three consecutive b's}\}$.	5

	or	
Q2 A	How does the Chomsky hierarchy relate to the concepts of decidability and undecidability in formal language theory? Explain with suitable example.	10

Q 2 B	Solve any One	10
i)	Design a DFA to recognize the language of all strings over the alphabet $\{a, b\}$ that have a length of at least 3 and end with the same symbol as their first symbol.	10
ii)	Design an NFA that recognizes the language of all strings over $\{a, b\}$ that contain an odd number of occurrences of the substring aba or the substring bab.	10

Que. No.	Question	dMax. Marks
Q3	Solve any Two	20
i)	Design a Turing machine that accepts the language of all strings over the alphabet $\{0, 1\}$ that represents binary numbers that are divisible by 3.	10
ii)	Design Turing machine to copy a string(Consider the single tape).	10
iii)	Design a Turing machine that accepts the language of all strings over the alphabet $\{a, b\}$ that have an odd number of b's.	10

Que. No.	Question	Max. Marks
Q4	Solve any Two	20
i)	Construct a PDA for the CFG $G = (V, \Sigma, R, S)$ where $V = \{S, A, B\}$, $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$, $R = \{S \rightarrow A, A \rightarrow aA, A \rightarrow bB, B \rightarrow bB, B \rightarrow \epsilon\}$.	10
ii)	Convert the PDA $(\{q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3\}, \{0, 1\}, \{Z_0\}, \delta, q_0, \{Z_0\})$ with the following transition function: $\delta(q_0, \lambda, Z_0) = \{(q_1, Z_0)\}$ $\delta(q_1, 0, Z_0) = \{(q_1, 0Z_0)\}$ $\delta(q_1, 1, Z_0) = \{(q_2, \lambda)\}$ $\delta(q_2, 1, Z_0) = \{(q_2, \lambda)\}$ $\delta(q_2, \lambda, Z_0) = \{(q_3, Z_0)\}$ $\delta(q_3, 0, 0) = \{(q_3, \lambda)\}$ $\delta(q_3, 1, 0) = \{(q_3, \lambda)\}$ $\delta(q_3, \lambda, Z_0) = \{(q_0, \lambda)\}$ to a CFG and simplify the resulting grammar.	10
iii)	Design a PDA for the language $L = \{w\#w^R \mid w \in \{a, b\}^*\}$, where $\#$ is a special symbol not in the alphabet and w^R denotes the reverse of w .	10

Que. No.	Question	Max. Marks
Q5	(Write notes / Short question type) on any four	20
i)	Show that the language of all valid parentheses expressions is a context-free language, but not a regular language.	5
ii)	Can every context-sensitive language be recognized by a linear bound automaton? Why or why not?	5
iii)	How does a PDA differ from a finite state automaton (FSA) and a Turing machine (TM)?	5
iv)	What are some real-world applications of Rice's Theorem?	5
v)	Can a problem that can be solved by a single-tape Turing machine also be solved by a multitape Turing machine? Justify.	5
vi)	What are some challenges associated with applying the pumping lemma for context-free languages in practice?	5