Pushdown Automata MCQ Quiz - Objective Question with Answer for Pushdown Automata - Download Free PDF

Last updated on Jun 14, 2023

Latest Pushdown Automata MCQ Objective Questions

Pushdown Automata Question 1:

Consider the grammer S → SbS | a.

Consider the following statements:

The string abababa has

(A) two parse trees

(B) two left most derivations

(C) two right most derivations

Which of the following is correct?

1. All (A), (B) and (C) are true
2. Only (B) is true
3. Only (C) is true
4. Only (A) is true

Answer (Detailed Solution Below)

Option 1 : All (A), (B) and (C) are true

testbook

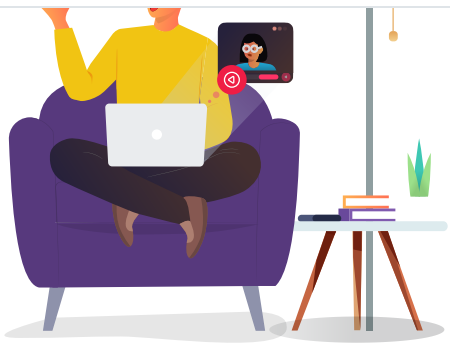
English

Get Started

India's Super Teachers for all govt. exams Under One Roof

FREE Demo Classes Available*

Enroll For Free Now



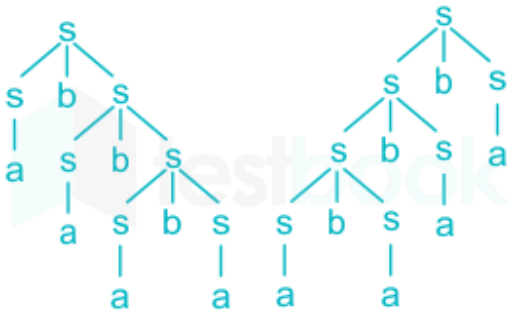
Pushdown Automata Question 1 Detailed Solution

The given grammar is:

S → SbS | a

The string abababa can be derived using the:

(A) two parse trees



(B) two left most derivative

First derivative

S → SbS

S → SbSbS

S → SbSbSbS

S → abSbSbS

S → ababSbS

S → abababS

S → abababa

Second derivative

S → SbS

S → abS

S → ababSbS

S → abababS

S → abababa

(C) two right most derivative

First derivative

S → SbS

S → SbSbS

S → SbSbSbS

S → SbSbSba

S → SbSbaba

S → Sbababa

S → abababa

Second derivative

S → SbS

S → Sba

S → SbSba

S → Sbaba

S → SbSbaba

S → Sbababa

S → abababa

Hence, the correct answer is **options 1**.

FREE
India's #1 Learning Platform
Start Complete Exam Preparation
Trusted by 4.4 Crore+ Students

Consider the following NPDA = ({q_0, q_1, q_f}, {a, b}, {1, z}, δ, q_0, z, {q_f})

δ(q_0, λ, z) = {(q_f, z)}

δ(q_0, a, z) = {(q_1, 11z)}

δ(q_1, a, 1) = {(q_1, 111)}

δ(q_1, b, 1) = {(q_1, λ)}

δ(q_1, λ, z) = {(q_f, z}

Which of the following Language L is accepted by NPDA?

1. L = {$a^{2n}b^n$: n ≥ 0}
2. L = {a^nb^{2n} : n ≥ 0}
3. L = {$a^{2n}b^n$: n > 0}
4. L = {a^nb^{2n} : n > 0}

Answer (Detailed Solution Below)

Option 1 : L = {$a^{2n}b^n$: n ≥ 0}

Pushdown Automata Question 2 Detailed Solution

Sign Up Now & Get Free Access to All
Daily Live Classes • 250+ Test series • Study Material & PDF
Quizzes With Detailed Analytics + More Benefits
Get Free Access Now

it pushes two 1's on the stack (δ(q0, a, z) = {(q1, 11z)}). Then, every time it reads another a, it pushes another 1 on the stack (δ(q1, a, 1) = {(q1, 111)}). This way, the stack stores the number of a's that have been read so far.

- When the NPDA reads a b, it pops one 1 from the stack (δ(q1, b, 1) = {(q1, λ)}). When the stack becomes empty (i.e., when all the a's have been paired with b's), the NPDA transitions to the final state qf (δ(q1, λ, z) = {(qf, z)}).
- Therefore, the NPDA accepts the language L = {$a^{2n}b^n$: n ≥ 0}, which consists of strings of a's followed by an equal number of b's. The other options are not accepted by the NPDA.

testbook English Get Started

Start Complete Exam Preparation

Daily Live MasterClasses Practice Question Bank Mock Tests & Quizzes

Get Started for Free Download App

Pushdown Automata Question 3:

The grammar

G: S → SS | a | b is ambiguous.

This indicates that at least some of the strings in its language have more than just the leftmost derivation. However, it's possible that certain language strings have just one source.

i. bbbba (has x leftmost derivation).

ii. aaaa (has y leftmost derivation).

iii. aab (has z leftmost derivation).

What is the value of x+y+z?

Answer (Detailed Solution Below) **8**

Pushdown Automata Question 3 Detailed Solution

The correct answer is **8.**

Concept:

Given that the grammar G is ambiguous.

S→SS | a | b

Now we need to find the string in the given options which has more than two leftmost derivations.

Option 1: bbbba

We can find more than two Leftmost derivatives for the string bbbba.

→ bbS → SSSSS → bSSS
→ bbSS → bSSSS → bbSS
→ bbbS → bbSSS → bbSSS
→ bbbSS → bbbSS → bbbSS
→ bbbbS → bbbbS → bbbbS
→ bbbba → bbbba → bbbba

Option 2: aaaa

We can find more than two leftmost derivations for the string aaaa.

S → SS
→ SSS
→ SSSS
→ aSSS
→ ssSS
→ aaaS
→ aaaa

S → SS
→ aS
→ aSS
→ aaS
→ aaSS
→ aaaS
→ aaaa

S → SS
→ SSS
→ aSS
→ aSSSS
→ aaSS
→ aaaS
→ aaaa

Option 3: aab

There are exactly two leftmost derivations for the string aab.

S → SS
→ SSS
→ aSS
→ aaS
→ aab

S → SS
→ aS
→ aSS
→ aaS
→ aab

x has 3 leftmost derivations.

y has 3 leftmost derivations.

z has 2 leftmost derivations.

x+y+z=3+3+2

x+y+z=8 derivations

Hence the correct answer is **8.**

FREE
India's #1 Learning Platform
Start Complete Exam Preparation
Trusted by 4.4 Crore+ Students
Daily Live MasterClasses
Practice Question Bank
Mock Tests & Quizzes

Pushdown Automata Question 4:

$\{a^n b^n \mid n \geq 1, n \neq 100\}$

The above-given language is

1. DCFL but not regular
2. Regular
3. CFL but not DCFL
4. DCFL and CFL

Answer (Detailed Solution Below)

Option :

Pushdown Automata Question 4 Detailed Solution

The correct answer is **option 1 and option 4.**

Concept:

The given language is,

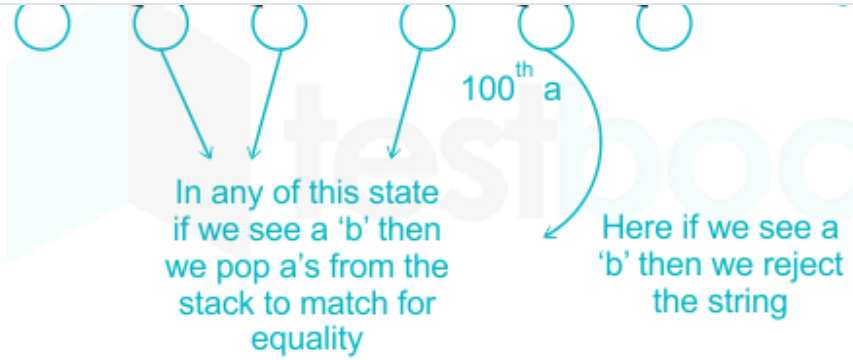
$\{a^n b^n \mid n \geq 1, n \neq 100\}$

It accepts the strings like= {ab, aabb, aaabbb, aaaabbbb,...}

The given language is Deterministic context-free language.

$\{a^n b^n \mid n \geq 1, n \neq 100\}$ $a^n b^n \mid n \geq 1$ is CFL and in particular is a DCFL.

$a^n b^n \mid n \geq 1$ & $n \neq 100$ is also a DCFL Let's understand how to draw the PDA.



The above grammar is DCFL and CFL but not a regular language.

Hence the correct answer is option 1 and option 4.

FREE
India's #1 Learning Platform
Start Complete Exam Preparation
Trusted by 4.4 Crore+ Students
Daily Live MasterClasses
Practice Question Bank
Mock Tests & Quizzes
Get Started for Free
Download App

Pushdown Automata Question 5:

Which of the following statement is/are true?

1. Pushdown automata = Finite automata + 0 stack
2. Pushdown automata = Finite automata + 1 stack
3. Deterministic pushdown automata is a subset of nondeterministic pushdown automata.
4. Non deterministic Pushdown Automata and Deterministic Pushdown Automata are equivalent in power.

Answer (Detailed Solution Below)

Pushdown Automata Question 5 Detailed Solution

The correct answer is **option 2 and option 3.**

Concept:

Option 1: Pushdown automata = Finite automata + 0 stack

False, Pushdown Automata is a finite automaton with extra memory called stack which helps Pushdown automata to recognize Context-Free Languages.

Pushdown automata = Finite automata + stack (More than one stack)

Option 2: Pushdown automata = Finite automata + 1 stack

True, Pushdown Automata is a **finite automaton** with extra memory called **stack** which helps Pushdown automata to recognize Context-Free Languages.

Pushdown automata = Finite automata + stack (More than one stack)

Option 3: Deterministic pushdown automata is a subset of nondeterministic pushdown automata.

True, Pushdown automata with deterministic behavior are a subset of those with nondeterministic behavior. NPDA is more powerful than DPDA, it can support more languages than DPDA can, although not all languages can be supported by both groups.

Option 4:Non deterministic Pushdown Automata and Deterministic Pushdown Automata are equivalent in power.

False, There is no power equivalence between NPDAs (Non-Deterministic Pushdown Automata) and DPDAs (Deterministic Pushdown Automata). The NPDA is more effective than the DPDA, hence it exists for every language for which a DPDA exists. However, certain languages are accepted by the NPDA but not by the DPDA.

i.e DPDA < NPDA

Hence the correct answer is **option 2 and option 3.**

FREE
India's #1 Learning Platform
Trusted by 4.4 Crore+ Students
Start Complete Exam Preparation
Daily Live MasterClasses
Practice Question Bank
Mock Tests & Quizzes
Get Started for Free
Download App

Top Pushdown Automata MCQ Objective Questions

Which of the following is/are correct?

I. A language is context free if and only if it is accepted by PDA

II. PDA is a finite automata with push down stack

1. Both I and II are true
2. Both I and II are false
3. Only II is true
4. Only I is true

Answer (Detailed Solution Below)

Option 1 : Both I and II are true

Pushdown Automata Question 6 Detailed Solution

Download Solution PDF

Statement I. *A language is context free if and only if it is accepted by PDA*

Given statement is correct A language is context free if and only if it is accepted by a push down automata. For a context free grammar, there is an equivalent PDA which accepts that language. If language is not accepted by PDA it means language is not context free.

Statement II. *PDA is a finite automata with push down stack*

Given statement is correct. A push down automata is like a finite automata having memory (extra component) which is known as stack. Stack helps in recognizing the languages. Symbol are written on the stack for reading and writing purpose.

Download Solution PDF

Share on Whatsapp

FREE
India's #1 Learning Platform
Start Complete Exam Preparation
Trusted by 4.4 Crore+ Students
Daily Live MasterClasses
Practice Question Bank
Mock Tests & Quizzes

Pushdown Automata Question 7 Download Solution PDF

Let $\langle M \rangle$ denote an encoding of an automation M. Suppose that ∑ = {0, 1}. Which of the following languages is/are NOT recursive?

1. L = { | M is a PDA such that L(M) = ∑*}
2. L = { | M is a DFA such that L(M) = Φ}
3. L = { | M is a PDA such that L(M) = Φ}
4. L = { | M is a DFA such that L(M) = ∑*}

Answer (Detailed Solution Below)

Option :

Pushdown Automata Question 7 Detailed Solution Download Solution PDF

Answer: Option 1

Explanation:

Option 1:L = { $\langle M \rangle$ | M is a PDA such that L(M) = ∑*}

This is **not Recursive.** As completeness Problem is Undecidable for CFL and Hence no algorithm exists to decide whether or not the Language of PDA is $\sum^*$.

Option 2: L = { $\langle M \rangle$ | M is a DFA such that L(M) = Φ}

This is **Recursive**. for DFA accept empty language Algorithm exists

Option 3: L = { $\langle M \rangle$ | M is a PDA such that L(M) = Φ}

This is also **Recursive**. for a CFL to checking for empty language problem is decidable. Hence there exists an algorithm to decide whether a PDA accepts empty language or not.

Option 4:L = { $\langle M \rangle$ | M is a DFA such that L(M) = ∑*}

This is also **Recursive.** Completeness problem for regular language is decidable.

testbook

English

Get Started

FREE

India's #1 Learning Platform

Start Complete Exam Preparation

Trusted by 4.4 Crore+ Students

Daily Live MasterClasses

Practice Question Bank

Mock Tests & Quizzes

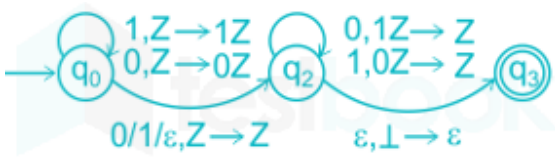
Get Started for Free

Download App

Pushdown Automata Question 8

Download Solution PDF

Consider the NPDA ⟨Q = {q_0, q_1, q_2}, Σ = {0,1}, Γ = {0,1,⊥}, δ, q_0, ⊥, F = {q_2}⟩, where (as per usual convention) Q is set of states, Σ is the input alphabet, Γ is the stack alphabet, δ is the state transition function, q_0 is the initial state, ⊥ is the initial stack symbol, and F is the set of accepting states. The state transition is as follows:



Which one of the following sequences must follow the string 101100 so that the overall string is accepted by the automaton?

1. 10110
2. 10010
3. 01010
4. 01001

Answer (Detailed Solution Below)

Option 2 : 10010

Pushdown Automata Question 8 Detailed Solution

Download Solution PDF

In this Z represents the top of the stack.

1, Z → 1Z means, on input symbol 1 , if stack top is Z then it changes to 1.

Here, in q_0 state, for a 1 , a '1' is pushed into the stack and for a '0' a '0' is pushed into stack. In q_1 stack, for a '0' a '1' is popped and for a '1' a '0' is popped. It means when it finds a complement of input character on top of stack then it pop one element from top of stack.

Given string is 101100 having 6 letters, but in options we have to append 5 length string so one bit is ignored to transit between state.

Only option 2) matches with this PDA.

String will be like 10110010010

At state q_0, input is 1, push 1 (remain at q_0 state)

At state q_0, input is 0, push 0 (remain at q_0 state)

At state q_0, input is 1, push 1 (remain at q_0 state)

At state q_0, input is 1, push 1 (remain at q_0 state)

At state q_0, input is 0, push 0 (remain at q_0 state)

At state q_0, input is 0, ignore (move to q_1 state)

At state q_1, input is 1, stack top 0, pop (remain at q_1 state)

At state q_1, input is 0, stack top 1, pop (remain at q_1 state)

At state q_1, input is 0, stack top 1, pop (remain at q_1 state)

At state q_1, input is 1, stack top 0, pop (remain at q_1 state)

At state q_1, input is 0, stack top 1, pop (remain at q_1 state)

At state q_1, input is null, stack top null, accepted.

Download Solution PDF

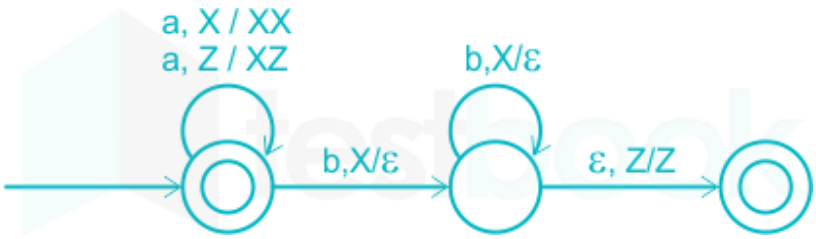
Share on Whatsapp

FREE
India's #1 Learning Platform
Start Complete Exam Preparation
Trusted by 4.4 Crore+ Students
Daily Live MasterClasses
Practice Question Bank
Mock Tests & Quizzes

Pushdown Automata Question 9

Download Solution PDF

Consider the transition diagram of a PDA given below with input alphabet ∑ = {a, b} and stack alphabet Γ = {X, Z}. Z is the initial stack symbol. Let L denote the language accepted by the PDA.



Which one of the following is TRUE?

1. L = { $a^n b^n$ |n ≥ 0} and is not accepted by any finite automata
2. L = { a^n | n ≥ 0} ∪ { $a^n b^n$ | n ≥ 0} and is not accepted by any deterministic PDA
3. L is not accepted by any Turing machine that halts on every input
4. L = { a^n|n ≥ 0} ∪ {$a^n b^n$|n ≥ 0} and is deterministic context-free

Answer (Detailed Solution Below)

Option 4 : L = { a^n|n ≥ 0} ∪ {$a^n b^n$|n ≥ 0} and is deterministic context-free

Pushdown Automata Question 9 Detailed Solution

Download Solution PDF

Concept:

Acceptance of given string by a push down automata in two ways either by

- Acceptance by final state: if machine at the end of the string enters to one of the final states then string is accepted.
- Acceptance by Empty state: if at the end of the string, stack is empty then string is accepted.

Explanation:

In this PDA, initial state is also the final state it means null string is accepted by the given push down automata (PDA). Consider the states as q_1, q_2 and q_3 where q_1 is the final state.

Transition of given PDA are:

3) $(q_1, b, X) => (q_2, \epsilon)$

4) $(q_2, b, X) => (q_2, \epsilon)$

5) $(q_2, \epsilon, Z) => (q_3, Z)$

First two transition show that after giving input a at transition state remains same. With every input 'a' we push X into stack. It means a^n is always accepted for n>= 0. Transition 3 and 4 shows that for every b input a X is popped out of the stack until stack symbol is Z and string becomes empty. It means 'b' occurred same number of times as 'a'. It represents language of the form $\{a^nb^n$ for n>=0 }. It is a DCFL.

Download Solution PDF Share on Whatsapp

FREE
India's #1 Learning Platform
Trusted by 4.4 Crore+ Students
Start Complete Exam Preparation
Daily Live MasterClasses
Practice Question Bank
Mock Tests & Quizzes
Get Started for Free
Download App

Pushdown Automata Question 10

Download Solution PDF

Consider the grammer S → SbS | a.

Consider the following statements:

The string abababa has

(A) two parse trees

(B) two left most derivations

(C) two right most derivations

Which of the following is correct?

1. All (A), (B) and (C) are true
2. Only (B) is true

4. Only (A) is true

Answer (Detailed Solution Below)

Option 1 : All (A), (B) and (C) are true

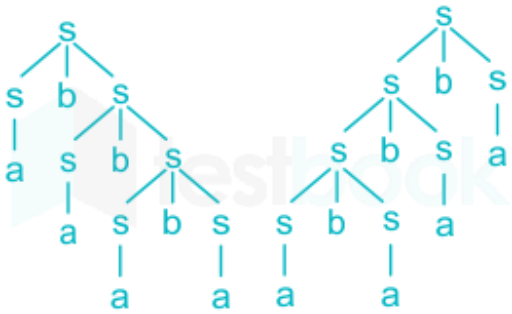
Pushdown Automata Question 10 Detailed Solution Download Solution PDF

The given grammar is:

S → SbS | a

The string abababa can be derived using the:

(A) two parse trees



(B) two left most derivative

First derivative

S → SbS

S → SbSbS

S → SbSbSbS

S → abSbSbS

S → ababSbS

S → abababS

S → abababa

Second derivative

S → SbS

S → abS

S → abSbS

S → ababab<u>S</u>

S → abababa

(C) two right most derivative

First derivative

S → Sb<u>S</u>

S → SbSb<u>S</u>

S → SbSbSb<u>S</u>

S → SbSb<u>S</u>ba

S → Sb<u>S</u>baba

S → <u>S</u>bababa

S → abababa

Second derivative

S → Sb<u>S</u>

S → <u>S</u>ba

S → Sb<u>S</u>ba

S → <u>S</u>baba

S → Sb<u>S</u>baba

S → <u>S</u>bababa

S → abababa

Hence, the correct answer is **options 1**.

Download Solution PDF Share on Whatsapp

FREE
India's #1 Learning Platform
Start Complete Exam Preparation
Trusted by 4.4 Crore+ Students
Daily Live MasterClasses
Practice Question Bank
Mock Tests & Quizzes
Get Started for Free
Download App

Consider the following NPDA = $(\{q_0, q_1, q_f\}, \{a, b\}, \{1, z\}, \delta, q_0, z, \{q_f\})$

$\delta(q_0, \lambda, z) = \{(q_f, z)\}$

$\delta(q_0, a, z) = \{(q_1, 11z)\}$

$\delta(q_1, a, 1) = \{(q_1, 111)\}$

$\delta(q_1, b, 1) = \{(q_1, \lambda)\}$

$\delta(q_1, \lambda, z) = \{(q_f, z\}$

Which of the following Language L is accepted by NPDA?

1. $L = \{a^{2n}b^n : n \geq 0\}$
2. $L = \{a^nb^{2n} : n \geq 0\}$
3. $L = \{a^{2n}b^n : n > 0\}$
4. $L = \{a^nb^{2n} : n > 0\}$

Answer (Detailed Solution Below)

Option 1 : $L = \{a^{2n}b^n : n \geq 0\}$

Pushdown Automata Question 11 Detailed Solution Download Solution PDF

The language accepted by the NPDA is $L = \{a^{2n}b^n : n \geq 0\}$.

Explanation:

- The NPDA starts in the initial state q0 with the stack symbol z. When it reads the first symbol a, it pushes two 1's on the stack (δ(q0, a, z) = {(q1, 11z)}). Then, every time it reads another a, it pushes another 1 on the stack (δ(q1, a, 1) = {(q1, 111)}). This way, the stack stores the number of a's that have been read so far.
- When the NPDA reads a b, it pops one 1 from the stack (δ(q1, b, 1) = {(q1, λ)}). When the stack becomes empty (i.e., when all the a's have been paired with b's), the NPDA transitions to the final state qf (δ(q1, λ, z) = {(qf, z)}).
- Therefore, the NPDA accepts the language $L = \{a^{2n}b^n : n \geq 0\}$, which consists of strings of a's followed by an equal number of b's. The other options are not accepted by the NPDA.

testbook

English

Get Started

FREE

India's #1 Learning Platform

Start Complete Exam Preparation

Trusted by 4.4 Crore+ Students

Daily Live MasterClasses

Practice Question Bank

Mock Tests & Quizzes

Get Started for Free

Download App

Pushdown Automata Question 12

Download Solution PDF

What language is accepted by the pushdown automation

M = ({q_0, q_1, q2}, {a, b}, {a, b, z}, δ, q_0, z, {q_2})

with δ(q_0, a, a) = {(q_0, aa)}; δ(q_0, b, a) = {(q_0, ba)}

δ(q_0, a, b) = {(q_0, ab)}; δ(q_0, b, b) = {(q_0, bb)}

δ(q_0, a, z) = {(q_0, az)}; δ(q_0, b, z) = {(q_0, bz)}

δ(q_0, λ, b) = {(q_1, b)}; δ(q_0, λ, a) = {(q_1, a)}

δ(q_1, a, a) = {(q_1, λ)}; δ(q_1, b, b) = {(q_1, λ)}

δ(q_1, λ, z) = {(q_2, z)}?

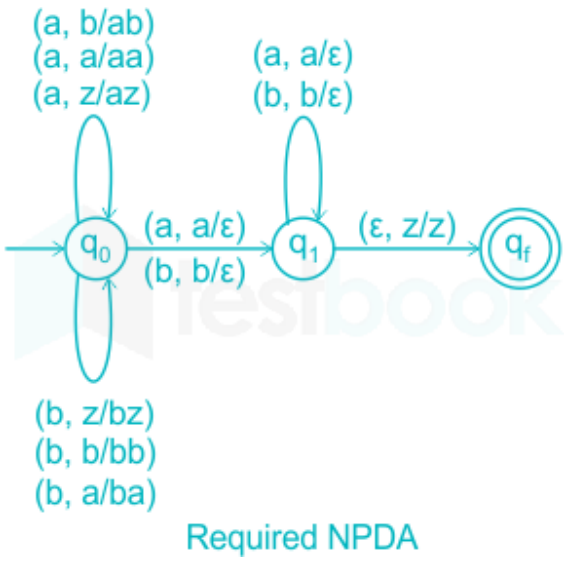
1. L = {w | n_a(w) = n_b(w), w ∈ {a, b}$^+$}}
2. L = {w | n_a(w) <= n_b(w), w ∈ {a, b}$^+$}}
3. L = {w | n_b(w) <= n_a(w), w ∈ {a, b}$^+$}}
4. L = {ww^R | w ∈ {a, b}$^+$}

Answer (Detailed Solution Below)

Option 4 : L = {ww^R | w ∈ {a, b}$^+$}

The language accepted by the pushdown automation M is the set of all strings that can be generated by the transitions defined in the transition function δ, starting from the initial state q0, and eventually reaching the accepting state q2. The input alphabet for the language is {a, b}. The stack alphabet for the language is {a, b, z}.

The language accepted by the M is L = {ww^R | w ∈ {a, b}$^+$} and the transition diagram is given below.



Required NPDA

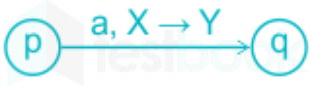
Download Solution PDF Share on Whatsapp

FREE
India's #1 Learning Platform
Trusted by 4.4 Crore+ Students
Start Complete Exam Preparation
Daily Live MasterClasses
Practice Question Bank
Mock Tests & Quizzes
Get Started for Free
Download App

Pushdown Automata Question 13

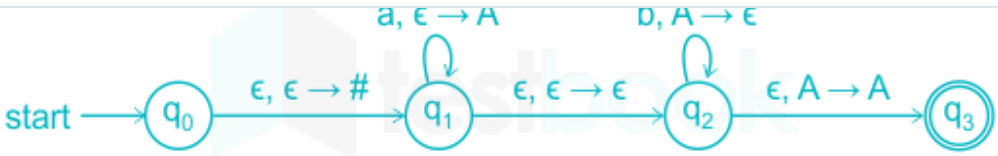
Download Solution PDF

In a pushdown automaton P = (Q, ∑, Γ, δ, q_0, F), a transition of the form,



where p, q ∈ Q, a ∈ Σ ∪ {ϵ}, and X, Y ∈ Γ ∪ {ϵ}, represents

(q, Y) ∈ δ(p, a, X).



The number of strings of length 100 accepted by the above pushdown automaton is _____

Answer (Detailed Solution Below) **50**

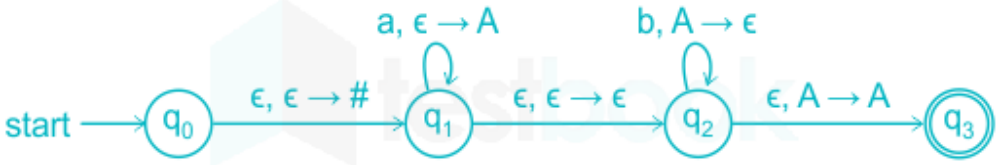
Pushdown Automata Question 13 Detailed Solution

Download Solution PDF

Answer:50 to 50

Explanation:

According to given pushdown automata



the language accepted is { $a^n b^m$ | n>m or |a| > |b| }

Number of Strings of length 100 accepted= ?

Let's take Assume small length = 10

Only 5 Strings of length 10 will be accepted

aaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaab
aaaaaaaabb
aaaaaaabbb
aaaaaabbbb

when length = 100

Strings accepted will be a^{100} to $a^{51}b^{49}$;

a's will be (51 , 52 , 53 , ..., 100) Hence total 50 strings.

testbook

English

Get Started

FREE

India's #1 Learning Platform

Start Complete Exam Preparation

Trusted by 4.4 Crore+ Students

Daily Live MasterClasses

Practice Question Bank

Mock Tests & Quizzes

Get Started for Free

Download App

Pushdown Automata Question 14

Download Solution PDF

A pushdown automaton behaves like a Turing machine when the number of total memory is:

1. 0
2. 1
3. 1 or more
4. 2 or more

Answer (Detailed Solution Below)

Option 4 : 2 or more

Pushdown Automata Question 14 Detailed Solution

Download Solution PDF

Concept:

A push down automata is like a finite state machine but with one auxiliary memory such as stack so that it can recognize the strings.

Explanation:

- **A push down automata if contains more than one stack i.e. two or more stack or auxiliary memory than it is known as Turing machine.**
- Push down automata can only access top of its stack, it cannot access an infinite tape whereas Turing machine can be used to access an infinite tape. Turing machine can move backward or

final state, reject state, transition function).

- A language is known as Turing recognizable if there is a Turing machine that accepts it.
- If Turing machine halts on every input of the language, then it is known as recursive.

Download Solution PDF Share on Whatsapp

FREE
India's #1 Learning Platform
Start Complete Exam Preparation
Trusted by 4.4 Crore+ Students
Daily Live MasterClasses
Practice Question Bank
Mock Tests & Quizzes
Get Started for Free
Download App

Pushdown Automata Question 15

Download Solution PDF

The best data structure to check whether an arithmetic expression has balanced parenthesis is a

1. Queue
2. Stack
3. Tree
4. List

Answer (Detailed Solution Below)

Option 2 : Stack

Pushdown Automata Question 15 Detailed Solution

Download Solution PDF

It will require a push down automata which uses a stack. Also if there is only single type of parenthesis a counter can also be used.

testbook

English

Get Started

FREE

India's #1 Learning Platform

Start Complete Exam Preparation

Trusted by 4.4 Crore+ Students

Daily Live MasterClasses

Practice Question Bank

Mock Tests & Quizzes

Get Started for Free

Download App

Exam Preparation Simplified

Learn, practice, analyse and improve

Get Started for Free

Download App

Trusted by 4.4 Crore+ Students

Related MCQ

Context Free Grammars MCQ

Context Free Languages MCQ

Ambiguity MCQ

Exams

UGC NET
UPPCS
AFCAT
SSC GD Constable
SSC JE
IBPS PO
SBI PO
UPSC EPFO

SBI Clerk
UGC CSIR NET
UPSC NDA
SSC CPO
RBI Assistant
UPSC CSE
EPFO SSA
UPSC CDS

RRB JE
Delhi Police Constable
JSSC CGL
UP Police Constable
IBPS SO
DDA JE
IBPS RRB PO
RRB ALP

BPSC Exam
Indian Navy MR
JSSC JE
Bihar Police Constable
Indian Navy SSR
IDBI Executive
DSSSB TGT
Bihar Teacher

Bihar Police SI
Indian Navy Chargeman
Constable
DFCCIL Executive
EMRS TGT
EMRS PGT
Teacher
UTET

Test Series

CTET Mock Test
CUET Mock Test
NEET Mock Test
JEE Main Mock Test
SSC CHSL Mock Test
NDA Mock Test
IBPS PO Mock Test
IBPS Clerk Mock Test
SBI PO Mock Test
UGC NET Paper 1 Mock Test
AFCAT Mock Test
RRB Group D Mock Test
AMCAT Mock Test
LIC AAO Mock Test
TCS Mock Test
CDS Mock Test
MP GK Mock Test
TCS NQT Mock Test
IBPS RRB PO Mock Test
SSC Stenographer Mock Test
WB TET Mock Test
RBI Assistant Mock Test
REET Test Series
RRB NTPC Mock Test
LIC ADO Mock Test
UGC NET Commerce Mock Test
CAT Exam Mock Test
CUET Maths Mock Test
SSC GD Constable Mock Test
IBPS SC Mock Test
ESIC SSO Mock Test
Infosys Mock Test
CUET Physics Mock Test
Haryana CET Mock Test
Indian Army GD Mock Test
UPPCL Executive Assistant Mock Test
ECGC PO Mock Test
NIMCET Mock Test
CUET Economics Mock Test
CUET History Mock Test
NABARD Development Assistant Mock Test
MAH MBS CST Mock Test
UGC NET English Mock Test
CUET Political Science Mock Test
FCI Manager Mock Test
CUET Chemistry Mock Test
IB Security Assistant Mock Test
CSIR NET Life Science Mock Test
UTET Test Series

SuperCoaching

UPSC Coaching
BPSC Coaching
SSC JE Electrical Coaching
SSC JE Mechanical Coaching
SSC JE Civil Coaching
UGC NET Coaching
CSIR NET Coaching
CTET Coaching
SSC Coaching
Railway Coaching
Bank Exams Coaching
NDA Coaching
CDS Coaching
AFCAT Coaching
Haryana CET Group D Coaching
DFCCIL Junior Executive Coaching
DFCCIL Operations & BD Coaching
DFCCIL Executive Coaching
Bihar Primary Teacher Coaching
Chandigarh Police Constable Coaching
JSSC JE Coaching
EMRS TGT and PGT Coaching
Bihar Police Constable Coaching
SSC MTS Coaching
SSC GD Coaching
SSC CHSL Coaching
Delhi Police Constable Coaching
SSC IMD Coaching
SSC CGL Tier 2 Coaching
SSC Selection Post Coaching
UPSC CAPF AC Coaching
RBI Assistant Coaching
EPFO SSA Coaching
UP Police constable Coaching
EMRS Accountant Coaching
RPSC Assistant Professor Political Science Coaching
IBPS Clerk Coaching
MP Police Constable Coaching

Previous Year Papers

UPSC CSE Previous Year Papers
SSC CGL Exam Previous Year Papers
UGC NET Previous Year Papers
Delhi Police Constable Previous Year Papers
RRB Office Assistant Previous Year Papers
IBPS RRB PO Previous Year Papers
Bihar Police Constable Previous Year Papers
SSC MTS Previous Year Papers

Papers
UPSC NDA Previous Year Papers
CDS Previous Year Papers
AFCAT Previous Year Papers
MP Police Constable Previous Year Papers
Chandigarh Police Constable Previous Year Papers
GUARD Previous Year Papers
UP Police Constable Previous Year Papers
UPSC CSAT Question Paper
Maharashtra Talathi Previous Year Papers
CSIR NET Previous Year Papers
Papers
Bihar Police SI Previous Year Papers
SSC Havaldar Previous Year Papers
UPSC CAPF AC Previous Year Papers
Indian Airforce Agniveer Previous Year Papers
OSSC CGL Previous Year Papers
Papers
SSC JE Previous Year Papers
SSC JE ME Previous Year Papers
SSC JE EE Previous Year Papers
SSSC JE CE Previous Year Papers

Latest Updates

SSC CHSL Exam Analysis
GATE Application Dates
SBI PO
NIACL AO Exam Analysis
SSC CPO
CG Apex Bank Office Assistant
Rajasthan Police Constable
UPSSSC PET
IBPS SO
CG Apex Bank Committee Manager
UPSSSC Junior Assistant Previous Year Papers
CG Apex Bank General Assistant
CG Apex Bank Assistant Manager
RSCB Banking Assistant
69th BPSC Exam Date
IBPS PO
SEBI Grade A Phase 2 Admit Card
Bihar Primary Teacher Previous Year Papers
Bihar Senior Secondary Teacher Previous Year Papers
MP Mahila Supervisor
NTA CRENIT Exam Date
SSC MTS Exam Analysis
Kolkata Police SI Notification
Bihar Secondary Teacher Previous Year Papers
CG Vyapam Handpump Technician
SBI PO Exam Date
HAL Management Trainee
Diploma Civil Govt Jobs
BCA Govt Jobs
Government Physiotherapy Jobs
EMRS Syllabus and Exam Pattern
EMRS Last Date Extended
EMRS TGT Last Date Extended
EMRS PGT Last Date Extended
UPPSC Staff Nurse
UPSC CMS Result
GDS Gramin Dak Sevak
EMRS Lab Attendant Last Date Extended
EMRS Principal Last Date Extended
EMRS Accountant Last Date Extended
SSC JE EE
SSC JE ME
SSC JE CE
UPSC IES
Empolyment News PDF

Skill Academy

Data Science with Python Course
Business Analyst Course
Digital Marketing Course
Full Stack Development Course

MCQ Questions

JAVA MCQ
Python MCQ
HTML MCQ
Javascript MCQ
MS Word MCQ
Research Methodology MCQ
Software Engineering MCQ
Software Testing MCQ
Computer Fundamentals MCQ
Computer Graphics MCQ
Economy MCQ
Economics MCQ
Constitution of India MCQ
Cost Accounting MCQ
Project Management MCQ
Engineering Mechanics MCQ
Determiners MCQ
Agriculture MCQ

Testbook Edu Solutions Pvt. Ltd.

1st & 2nd Floor, Zion Building,
Plot No. 273, Sector 10,
Kharghar,
Navi Mumbai - 410210

support@testbook.com
Toll Free:
1800 833 0800
Office Hours: 10 AM to 7 PM
(all 7 days)

Copyright © 2014-2022 Testbook Edu Solutions Pvt. Ltd.: All rights reserved