

Concepts of Context-Free Languages (CFLs) and Context-Free Grammars (CFGs)

39
Responses

4.7
Average Score

Active
Status

1. A Context-Free Language (CFL) is a language that: (1 point)
83% of respondents (35 of 42) answered this question correctly.

- can be represented by a Cont...

35

✓
- can only be represented by a ...

7



2. The language of the strings with sequences of 0's followed by sequences of 1's and with the same number of 0's and 1's is: (1 point)
78% of respondents (32 of 41) answered this question correctly.

- a Context-Free Language (CFL)

9
- a Context-Free Language (CFL)

32

✓



3. Consider the following CFG: $A \rightarrow AB \mid B$ $B \rightarrow b$ What is the leftmost derivation for the input string bbb: (1 point)

54% of respondents (21 of 39) answered this question correctly.

- $A \Rightarrow AB \Rightarrow ABB \Rightarrow BBB \Rightarrow \dots$ 21 ✓
- $A \Rightarrow AB \Rightarrow Ab \Rightarrow ABb \Rightarrow A\dots$ 3
- Other 15



4. A CFG G is said to be ambiguous when: (1 point)

70% of respondents (26 of 37) answered this question correctly.

- its CFL, $L(G)$, is ambiguous 5
- there is at least one string in $L(G)$ with more than one parse tree 26 ✓
- there are leftmost and rightmost derivations for every string in $L(G)$ 6
- there is a doubt about if a string is in $L(G)$ 0



5. Is the following CFG: $A \rightarrow AB \mid B$ $B \rightarrow b$ ambiguous? (1 point)

66% of respondents (23 of 35) answered this question correctly.

- YES 12
- NO 23 ✓



6. Suppose the ambiguous grammar $G1: E \rightarrow I \mid E+E \mid E \times E \mid (E) \mid \rightarrow a \mid b \mid Ia \mid Ib \mid I0 \mid I1$ and the following non-ambiguous grammar $G2: E \rightarrow I \mid E+I \mid E \times I \mid (E) \mid \rightarrow a \mid b \mid Ia \mid Ib \mid I0 \mid I1$ Is $L(G1) = L(G2)$? (1 point)

44% of respondents (16 of 36) answered this question correctly.

☒ YES 20
☐ NO 16 ✓



7. Suppose the ambiguous grammar $G1: E \rightarrow I \mid E+E \mid E \times E \mid (E) \mid \rightarrow a \mid b \mid Ia \mid Ib \mid I0 \mid I1$ and the following non-ambiguous grammar $G3: E \rightarrow J \mid E \times J \mid J \rightarrow I \mid J+I \mid \rightarrow a \mid b \mid Ia \mid Ib \mid I0 \mid I1 \mid (E)$ Is $L(G1) = L(G3)$? (1 point)

49% of respondents (17 of 35) answered this question correctly.

☒ TRUE 17 ✓
☐ FALSE 18



8. Any ambiguous CFG can be modified to a non-ambiguous CFG (representing the same language): (1 point)

72% of respondents (26 of 36) answered this question correctly.

☒ Only if the language of the a... 26 ✓
☐ Always 10

