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

This form will record your name, please fill your name.
1. A Context-Free Language (CFL) is a language that: (1 Point)
can be represented by a Context-Free Grammar (CFG)
Can only be represented by a Context-Free Grammar (CFG)
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)
a Context-Free Language (CFL), but can be represented by a regular expression
a Context-Free Language (CFL) and cannot be represented by a regular expression

3. Consider	the following CFG:
A -> AB	В

B -> b

What is the leftmost derivation for the input string bbb: (1 Point)

- \bigcirc A => AB => ABB => BBB => bBB => bbB => bbb
- A => AB => Ab => Abb => Bbb=> bbb
- 4. A CFG G is said to be ambiguous when:

(1 Point)

- its CFL, L(G), is ambiguous
- there is at least one string in L(G) that has two or more syntax trees
- there are leftmost and rightmost derivations of each string w in L(G)
- there is a doubt about if a string w is in L(G)
- 5. Is the following CFG:

B -> b

ambiguous?

(1 Point)

- YES
- O NO

6. Suppose the ambiguous grammar G1:

E -> I | E+E | E×E | (E)
I -> a | b | Ia | Ib | I0 | I1

and the following non-ambiguous grammar G2:
E -> I | E+I | E×I | (E)
I -> a | b | Ia | Ib | I0 | I1

Is L(G1) = L(G2)?
(1 Point)

- O YES
- O NO

7. Suppose the ambiguous grammar G1:

- TRUE
- FALSE

	Any ambiguous CFG can be modified to a non-ambiguous CFG (representing the same language): (1 Point)
(Only if the language of the ambiguous CFG is not an ambiguous language
(Always