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## CD Lab Test

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Questions	
1 point	
Consider the below given statements:	
S1: The grammar S→SS+/* is ambiguous. (S is start symbol).	
S2: The grammar S→pSq/ pqS/ε is unambiguous (S is start symbol)	
Choose the correct option:	
S1 is true and S2 is false	
S1 is false and S2 is true	
O Both S1 and S2 are true	
O Both S1 and S2 are false.	
	_
1 point	
Let G1 and G2 be two CFG over $\Sigma$ ={0,1}, such that	
G1: $S \rightarrow 0A1 \mid AA \mid \varepsilon \text{ and } A \rightarrow S$	
G2: $S\rightarrow 0A1A \mid 0A1 \mid 01A \text{ and } A\rightarrow S \mid \epsilon$	
Consider the given below statements:  S1: Both G1 and G2 derive the same language.	
S2: G1 is unambiguous while G2 is ambiguous	
S3: G1 is CLR(1) and G2 is not LL(1)	
Select the correct option:	
All S1, S2 and S3 are true statements.	
S1 is true while S2 and S3 are false.	
S1 and S3 are true while S2 is false.	
All S1, S2 and S3 are false statements.	

1 point

Consider the given first and follow set of a grammar G, where set of non-terminal contain  $\{S, A, B\}$  and set of terminal contain  $\{+, *, \#\}$ 

	FIRST	FOLLOW	
S	#, *	S	
A	#, * , <b>c</b>	\$, #, *, +	
В	#	S, #, *, +	

Choose the correct grammar G from the given options.

Grammar G<sub>1</sub>

 $S \rightarrow ABA$ 

 $A \rightarrow B + / *A / \epsilon$ 

B→ #A

Option 1

Grammar G<sub>2</sub>

 $S \rightarrow ABA$ 

 $A \rightarrow B + / *A / \epsilon$ 

 $B \rightarrow \#A/\epsilon$ 

Option 2

Grammar G<sub>3</sub>

S-A\*B/A+B/ABA

 $A \rightarrow B + / *A / \epsilon$ 

 $B \rightarrow \#A$ 

Option 3

None of the above

1 point

Consider the following quadruples

	ор	arg1	arg2	result
0	+	b	С	t1
1	minus	t1		t2
2	S=	a	t2	t3

Select the correct arithmetic expression with reference to the given quadruple

a= - b+c

 $\bigcirc a = -(b+c)$ 

a=+b+c

a=-c+ł

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	1 point
Consider the following grammar, where set of terminals are {a,d,t, h} and non-terminals are{S,A,B}.	
S→BaAB	
A→SdB   Bt	
$B \rightarrow dSA \mid h \mid \epsilon$	
Select the correct option.	
Follow(A) = $\{d, h, a, t, \$\}$	
$\bigcap First(A) = \{\epsilon, d, h, t\}$	
Follow(S)= {d, h, t, \$}	
$\bigcap First(S)=\{\epsilon, d, h\}$	
	1 point
Consider the following productions.	
S→ Pt	
P→ LM	
$L \rightarrow X \mid \epsilon$	
$M \rightarrow y \mid \epsilon$	
Select the correct option.	
Follow(L) =Follow(P)	
Follow(M) =Follow(P)	
Follow(S) =Follow(M)	
FIRST(P)=FIRST(M)	
	1 point
Consider the below given statements.	
Statement I: If a grammar G is LL(1), then it must be SLR(1).	
Statement II: If a grammar G is LL(1) then it must be LALR(1), but may not be SLR(1).	
Statement III: For a grammar G the SLR(1) and LALR(1) parsing tables must have same GOTO part.	
Statement IV: For a grammar G the SLR(1) and LALR(1) parsing tables must have identical shift entries.	
Which of the following option is correct?	
Statement I & IV are true only.	
Statement II & III are true only.	
Statement III & IV are true only.	

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		1 point
	Consider the grammar whose productions are given below.	
	S→S#id / S&id/ id	
	For a string "id#id&id", the handles in right sentential form of the reduct	ion are:
	id, S#id, S#id&id	
	id, S#id, S#S&id	
	id, id#id, id#id&id	
	id, S#id, S&id	
		1 point
	Consider the given below grammar.	_
	S→ PPb	
	P→Pb   b	
	Select the correct option:	
	The grammar is LL(1) as well as SLR(1)	
	The grammar is CLR(1) but not LL(1)	
	The grammar is CLR(1) but not LALR(1)	
	None of the above	
		1 point
	Consider the following grammar G	
	S→ SaS   b	
	The total number of parse tree for string "bababab" are	
	Your answer	
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