1. A context free language can be recognized by an algorithm in ____ time by Earley's algorithm.

Select one:

O(n3) (ANS)

O(n)

O(n4)

O(n2)

2. Given an alphabet Î£, we write Î£* to denote the set of all _______ strings over the alphabet Î£.

Select one:

infinite

uncountable

countable

none of the options (ANS)

3. In formal languages, a string is a _____ sequence of symbols that are chosen from a set of alphabets.

Select one:

finite (ANS)

uncountable

infinite

countable

4. _______ grammars are recognized by finite state automata (FSA).

Select one:

type -0

type -2

type -1

5. With binary alphabet {0,1}, the strings (Ïµ,0,1,00,01,10,11,00 etc) would all be in the _______ closure of the alphabet (Î£ represents the empty string).

Select one:

Kleene alphabet

Kleene star

Kleene elements

Kleene closure (ANS)

6. {Ïµ,0,1}* = _______.

Select one:

{Ïµ,0,1}

{0,1}* (ANS)

{0,1}

{Ïµ,0,1}*

7. A _______ declared to have a string data type.

Select one:

token

element

alphabet

variable (ANS)

Select one:

unrestricted

regular grammar

context-free (ANS)

context-sensitive

9. ____________ grammars are recognized by Pushdown automata (PDA).

Select one:

type -2 (ANS)

type -1

type -3

type -0

10. String concatenation is an ____________ operation.

Select one:

associative (ANS)

distributive

identity

commutative