

**MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS (C.B.C.S.)**  
**M.C.A. SEM-V : WINTER : 2021**  
**SUBJECT: FINITE AUTOMATA & GRAMMARS**

**Day :** Tuesday  
**Date :** 18-01-2022

**W-11843-2021**

**Time :** 10:00 AM-01:00 PM  
**Max. Marks:** 100

**N.B.:**

- 1) Attempt **ANY FOUR** questions from Section – I and attempt **ANY TWO** questions from Section – II.
- 2) Answers to both the sections should be written in **SEPARATE** answer books.
- 3) Figures to the right indicate **FULL** marks.

**SECTION – I**

**Q.1 a)** Construct DFA for language defined over alphabet {a, b, c} contains all strings [07]  
 ending with “ab” or “bc”.

**b)** For the following grammar, where S is the start symbol, derive following [08]  
 strings using Left Most derivation and Right Most derivation.

$$S \rightarrow 1A \mid 0B$$

$$A \rightarrow 0 \mid 0S \mid 1AA$$

$$B \rightarrow 1S \mid 0BB \mid 1$$

Strings are : i) 110100                      ii) 01100011

**Q.2** Explain equivalence of PDA to CFG for the PDA define equivalent CFG where [15]  
 PDA is defined as  $M = (\{q_0, q_1\}, \{a, b\}, \{B, R\}, \delta, q_0, R, \phi)$ . Transition  
 functions for PDA are given as:

$$\delta(q_0, a, R) = (q_0, BR)$$

$$\delta(q_0, a, B) = (q_0, BB)$$

$$\delta(q_0, b, B) = (q_1, \epsilon)$$

$$\delta(q_1, b, B) = (q_1, \epsilon)$$

$$\delta(q_0, \epsilon, R) = (q_1, \epsilon)$$

**Q.3 a)** For given Melay Machine construct equivalent Moore Machine. [07]

$\delta$	Transitions		Output	
	a	b	a	b
q <sub>0</sub>	q <sub>0</sub>	q <sub>1</sub>	1	0
q <sub>1</sub>	q <sub>3</sub>	q <sub>3</sub>	1	1
q <sub>2</sub>	q <sub>1</sub>	q <sub>2</sub>	1	1
q <sub>3</sub>	q <sub>2</sub>	q <sub>0</sub>	0	1

**b)** For given Moore machine construct equivalent Melay Machine. [08]

$\delta$	Transitions		Output
	0	1	
q <sub>0</sub>	q <sub>1</sub>	q <sub>2</sub>	A
q <sub>1</sub>	q <sub>2</sub>	q <sub>3</sub>	A
q <sub>2</sub>	q <sub>3</sub>	q <sub>4</sub>	B
q <sub>3</sub>	q <sub>4</sub>	q <sub>4</sub>	A
q <sub>4</sub>	q <sub>0</sub>	q <sub>0</sub>	B

**Q.4 a)** Using derivation tree show that the grammar is ambiguous [07]

$$S \rightarrow 01S1 \mid 0A1 \mid 0$$

$$A \rightarrow 0AA1 \mid 1S$$

**P.T.O.**

- b) Explain algorithm to eliminate useless symbols from grammar from following production remove useless symbols from grammar. [08]
- $S \rightarrow AB \mid CA$   
 $A \rightarrow a$   
 $D \rightarrow SS \mid d$   
 $B \rightarrow BC \mid AB$   
 $C \rightarrow aB \mid b$

- Q.5 Write notes on ANY TWO of the following: [15]
- Normal form of Grammar
  - DPDA and NPDA
  - Myhill Nerode algorithm for minimization of DFA
  - Pumping Lemma for Regular Languages

**SECTION – II**

- Q.6 Construct Turing Machine for language defined as [20]
- $L = \{ 0^i 1 2^{i+2} \mid i \geq 0 \}$

- Q.7 a) Minimize following DFA: [10]

$\delta$	0	1
q <sub>0</sub>	q <sub>1</sub>	q <sub>5</sub>
q <sub>1</sub>	q <sub>6</sub>	q <sub>2</sub>
q <sub>2</sub> *	q <sub>0</sub>	q <sub>2</sub>
q <sub>3</sub>	q <sub>2</sub>	q <sub>6</sub>
q <sub>4</sub>	q <sub>5</sub>	q <sub>7</sub>
q <sub>5</sub>	q <sub>2</sub>	q <sub>6</sub>
q <sub>6</sub>	q <sub>6</sub>	q <sub>4</sub>
q <sub>7</sub>	q <sub>6</sub>	q <sub>2</sub>

- b) Explain steps for defining equivalent Grammar in GNF. [10]

- Q.8 Design PDA to for language defined as [20]
- $L = \{ a^n b^n \mid n > 0 \}$

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