Name: Enrolment No:	UNIVERSITY WITH A PURPOSE
	OLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES • Examination, July 2020
Course: Compiler Design Program: B.Tech. (CCVT+GG) Course Code: CSEG3015	Semester: 6th Time 02 hrs. Max. Marks: 100
Instructions: Attempt all questions	

1. Multiple Choice: "In a compiler, keywords of a languag...

Question	"In a compiler, keywords of a language are recognized during"
Answer	parsing of the program
	code generation
	🥝 lexical analysis
	none

2. Multiple Choice: How many derivatio...

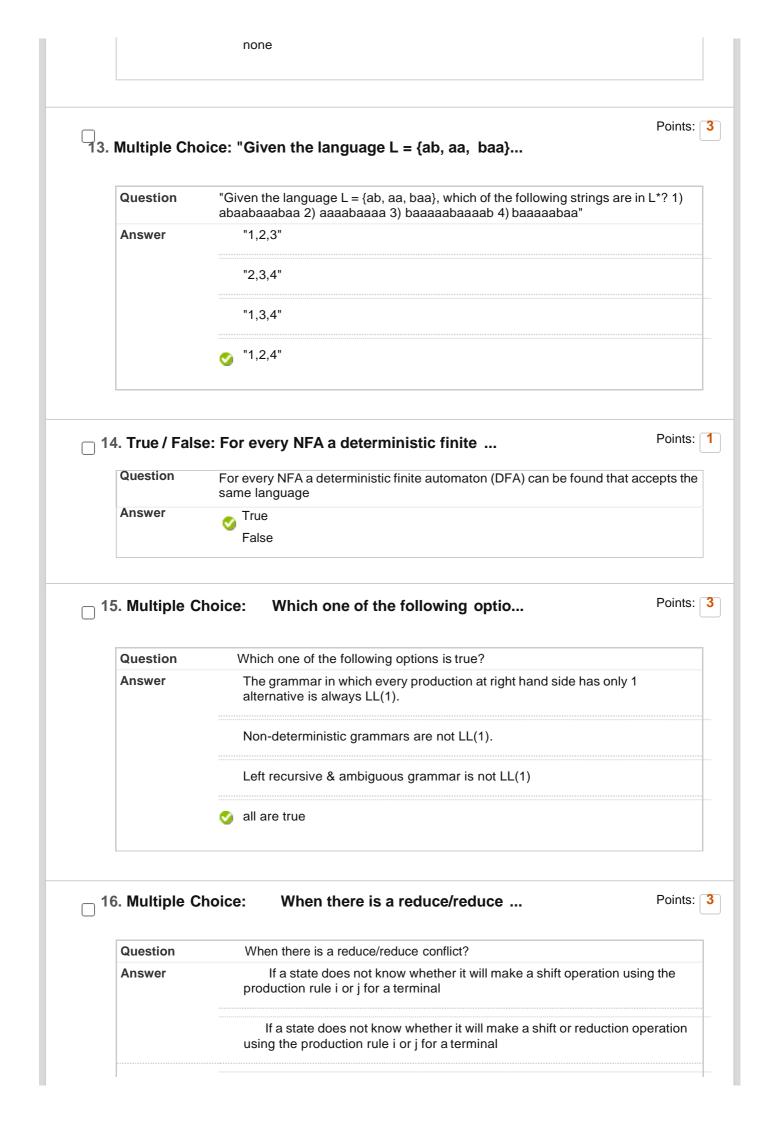
Points: 3

Points: 1

	Sa a
Answer	3
	4
	5
	6
Multiple Cl	noice: An identifier is permitted to be
Question	An identifier is permitted to be a letter followed by any number of letter and digits. Which of the following expression defines an identifier:
Answer	(L+D)*
	(L+D)+
	L(L+D)+
	✓ L(L+D)*
Multiple Ch	
Multiple Ch	
	Poir " The number of tokens in the followi Poir " The number of tokens in the following C statements are: printf(i=%d, &i=%x , i
Question	Poir "The number of tokens in the followi Poir "The number of tokens in the following C statements are: printf(i=%d, &i=%x , i);"
Question	Poir "The number of tokens in the following C statements are: printf(i=%d, &i=%x , i);" 2 10
Question	Poir Poir "The number of tokens in the following C statements are: printf(i=%d, &i=%x , i);" 2 10 3
Question Answer	Point Point "The number of tokens in the following C statements are: printf(i=%d, &i=%x , i);" 10 3 21
Question Answer	Poir Poir Poir "The number of tokens in the following C statements are: printf(i=%d, &i=%x , i);" 10 3 21 26

	run time
	🥑 link time
	load time
☐ 6. Multiple	Choice: Which of the following data struc Poin
Question	Which of the following data structure is used for managing information about variables and their attributes:
Answer	parse table
	lexical table
	symbol table
Multiple	Poin Choice: Which one of the following statemen
Multiple Question Answer	Choice: Which one of the following statemen Which one of the following statements is FALSE? Type checking is done before parsing.
Question	Choice: Which one of the following statemen Which one of the following statements is FALSE?
Question	Choice: Which one of the following statemen Which one of the following statements is FALSE? Type checking is done before parsing. High-level language programs can be translated to different intermediate
Question	Choice: Which one of the following statemen Which one of the following statements is FALSE? Image: Type checking is done before parsing. High-level language programs can be translated to different intermediate representations.
Question Answer	Choice: Which one of the following statement Which one of the following statements is FALSE? Image: Type checking is done before parsing. High-level language programs can be translated to different intermediate representations. Context free grammar can be used to specify both lexical and syntax rule
Question Answer	Choice: Which one of the following statemen Which one of the following statements is FALSE? ✓ Type checking is done before parsing. High-level language programs can be translated to different intermediate representations. Context free grammar can be used to specify both lexical and syntax ru Arguments to a function can be passed using the program stack.
Question Answer	Choice: Which one of the following statemen Which one of the following statements is FALSE? Type checking is done before parsing. High-level language programs can be translated to different intermediate representations. Context free grammar can be used to specify both lexical and syntax rul Arguments to a function can be passed using the program stack. Choice: Which of the following g Poin
Question Answer 8. Multiple Question	Choice: Which one of the following statement Which one of the following statements is FALSE? Type checking is done before parsing. High-level language programs can be translated to different intermediate representations. Context free grammar can be used to specify both lexical and syntax ru Arguments to a function can be passed using the program stack. Choice: Which of the following g Poin Which of the following grammar is free from left recursion:
Question Answer 8. Multiple Question	Choice: Which one of the following statemen Which one of the following statements is FALSE? Type checking is done before parsing. High-level language programs can be translated to different intermediate representations. Context free grammar can be used to specify both lexical and syntax ru Arguments to a function can be passed using the program stack. Choice: Which of the following g Poin Which of the following grammar is free from left recursion: S> AB, A>Aa b, B>c"

Multiple C	hoice: A compiler for a high-level lang Point
Question	A compiler for a high-level language that runs on one machine and produces code for a different machine is called
Answer	optimizing compiler
	one pass compiler
	 cross compiler
	Multi-pass compiler
Multiple Ch	Poir noice: The regular expression have all strin
Question	The regular expression have all strings of 0s and 1s with no two consecutive 0s
Answer	(0+1)
	(0+1)*
	(0+1)* 011
. Multiple C	Choice: Is GCC a cross Complier
. Multiple C	Choice: Is GCC a cross Complier Poir Is GCC a cross Complier
-	
Question	Is GCC a cross Complier
Question Answer	Is GCC a cross Complier ves no
Question Answer	Is GCC a cross Complier ves no
Question Answer 2. Multiple (Is GCC a cross Complier Is GCC a cross Complier Is GCC a cross Complex Compliance Is GCC a cross Complex Co
Question Answer 2. Multiple (Question	Is GCC a cross Complier ves no Choice: A compiler can check? Poin A compiler can check?

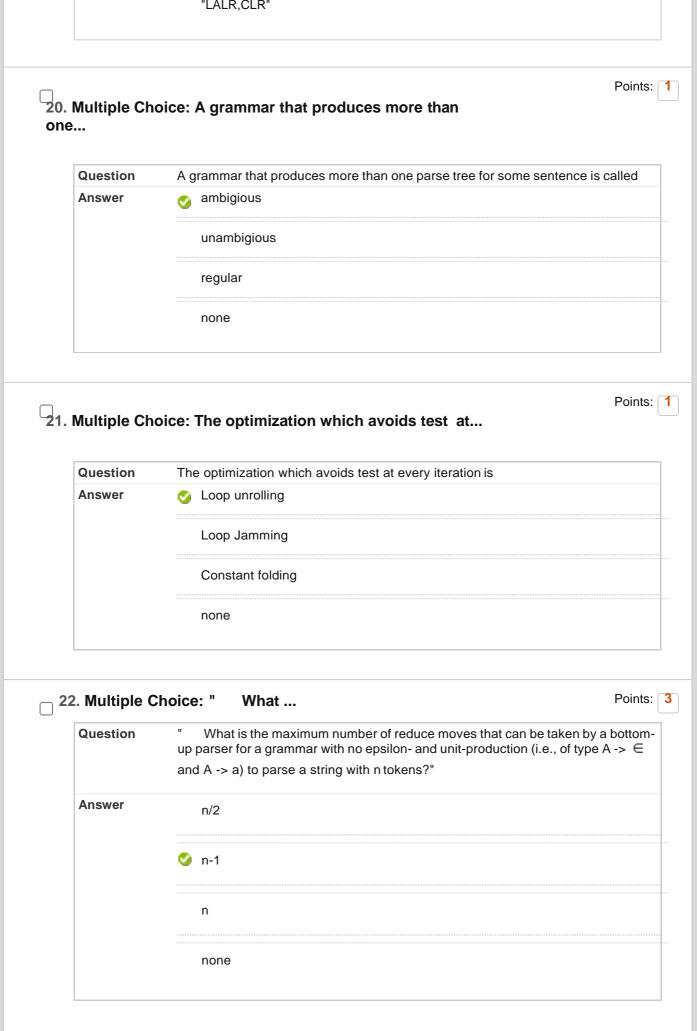


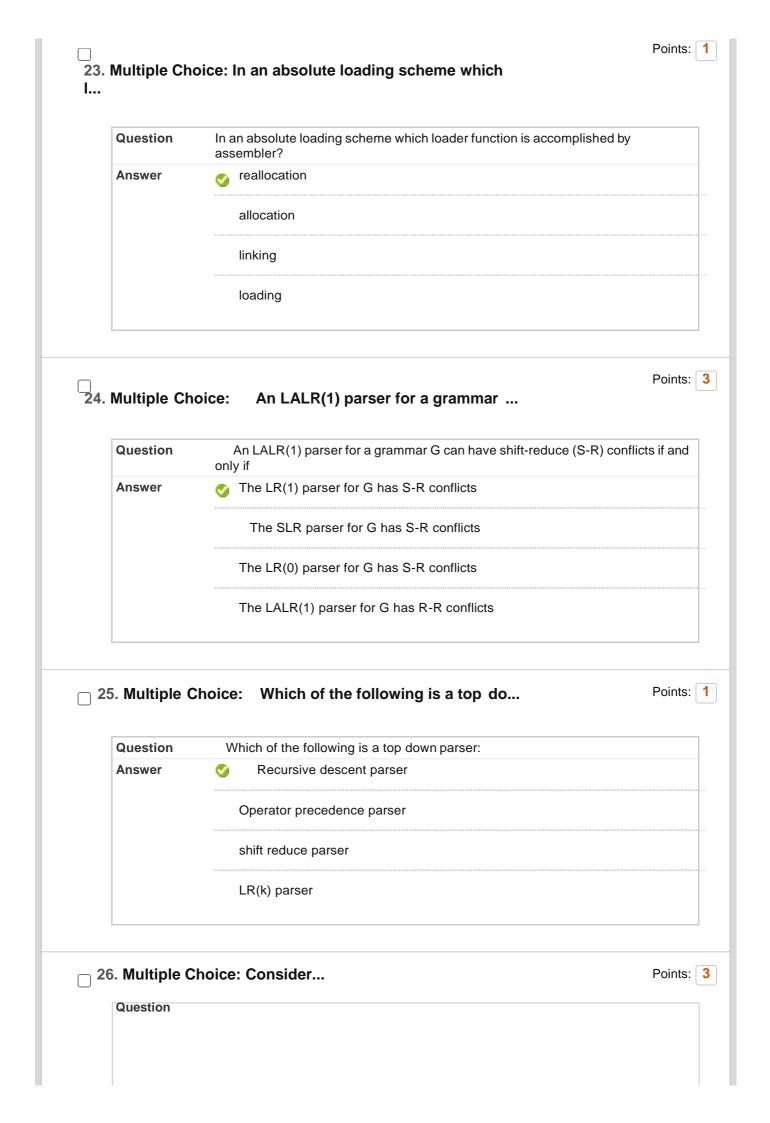
If a state e does not know whether it will make a reduction operation using the production rule i or j for a terminal

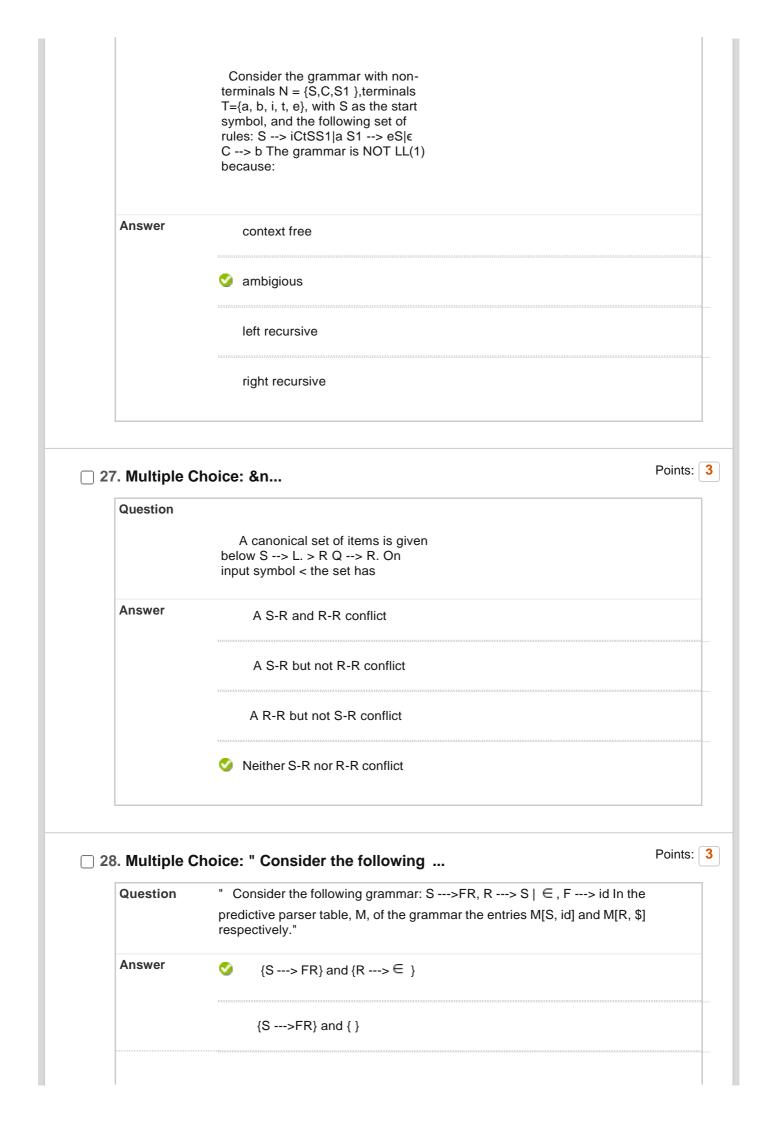
none

Ø

. Multiple C	Choice: Number o
Question	
	Number of elements in follow of A in the following grammar? T-> AB A-> a/b B-> c/d:
Answer	1
	⊘ 2
	3
	4
. Multiple C	Choice: Which one of the following kinds of
. Multiple C Question Answer	Choice: Which one of the following kinds of Which one of the following kinds of derivation is used by LR parsers?
Question	Which one of the following kinds of derivation is used by LR parsers?
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Question	Which one of the following kinds of derivation is used by LR parsers?
Question Answer	Which one of the following kinds of derivation is used by LR parsers?
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Question Answer	Which one of the following kinds of derivation is used by LR parsers?
Question Answer Multiple Ch	Which one of the following kinds of derivation is used by LR parsers?

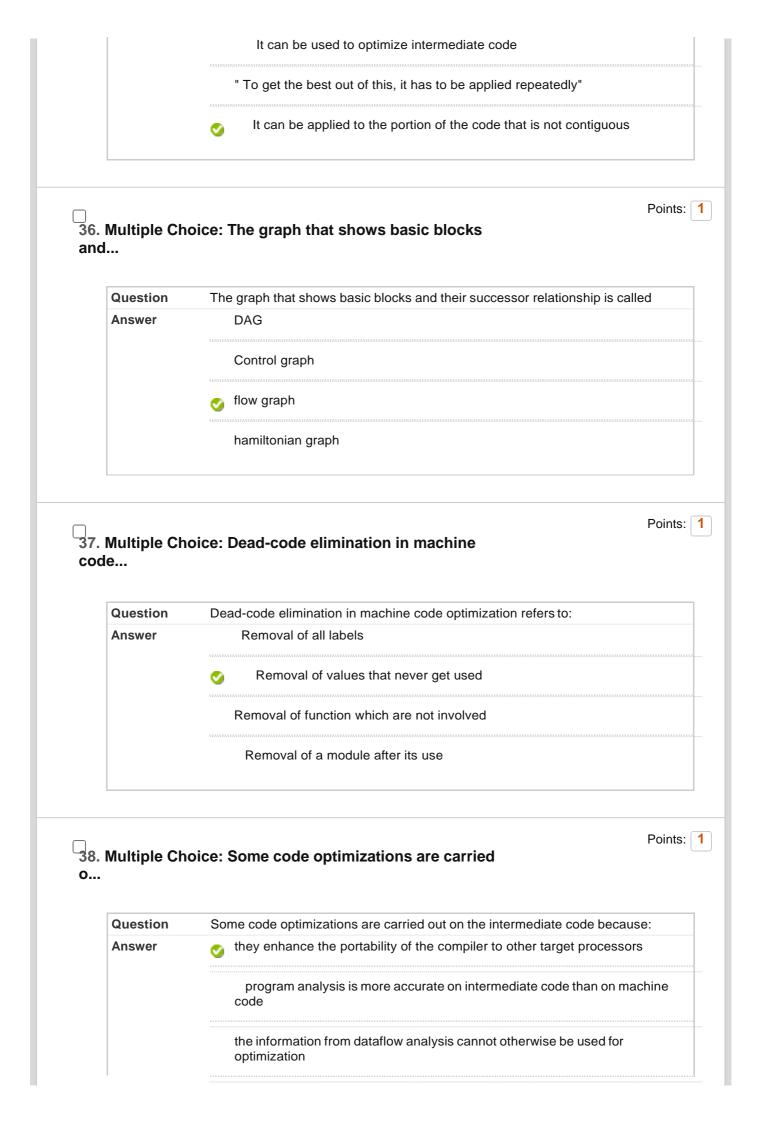


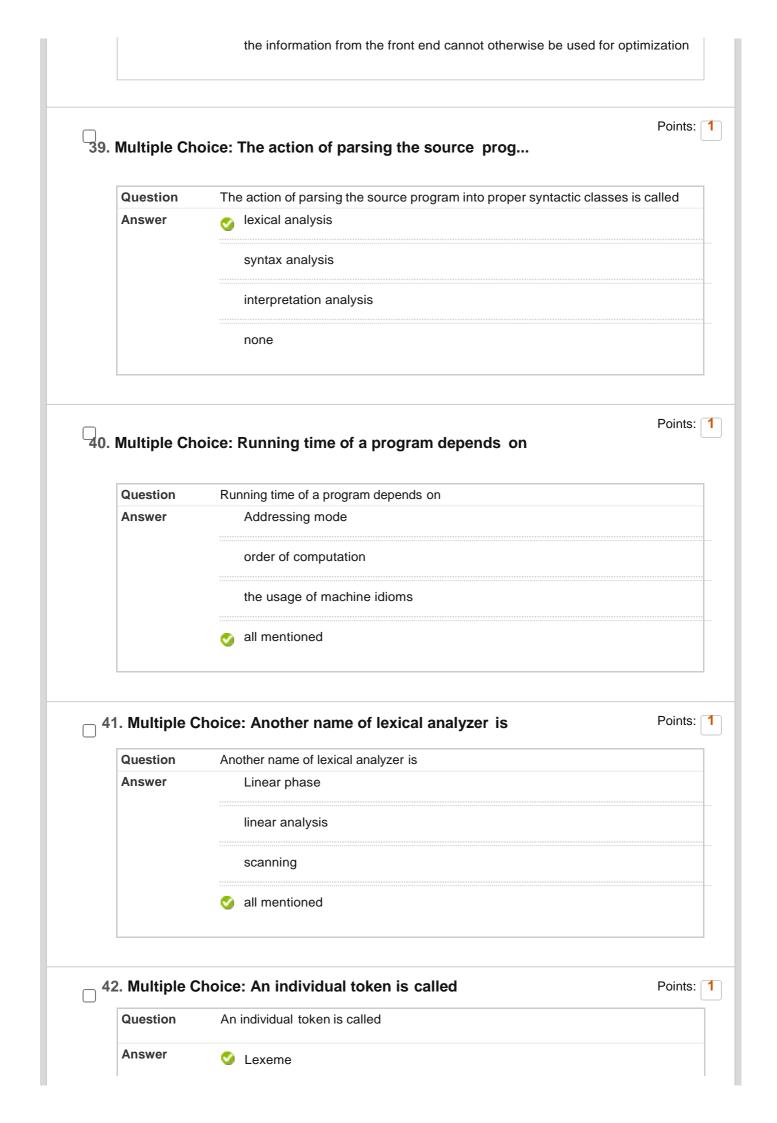




. Multiple (Choice: " Consider the grammar: S ? (S) a
Question	" Consider the grammar: S ? (S) a Let the number of states in SLR(1), LR(1 LALR(1) parsers for the grammar be n1, n2 and n3 respectively. The followin relationship holds good"
Answer	n1
	⊘ n1=n3
	n1=n2=n3
	n1>n2>n3
Question	Choice: The grammar S& P The grammar S> aSa bS c is LL(1) but not LR(1)
Answer	(')(')
Answer	LR(1)but not LR(1)
Answer	
Answer	LR(1)but not LR(1)
	LR(1)but not LR(1) So the LL(1) and LR(1)
	LR(1)but not LR(1) So Both LL(1)and LR(1) Neither LL(1)nor LR(1)
Multiple Ch	LR(1)but not LR(1) So Both LL(1)and LR(1) Neither LL(1)nor LR(1) Procee: Which of the following statements i
Multiple Ch Question	LR(1)but not LR(1) Both LL(1)and LR(1) Neither LL(1)nor LR(1) P noice: Which of the following statements i Which of the following statements is false?
Multiple Ch Question	LR(1)but not LR(1) South LL(1)and LR(1) Neither LL(1)nor LR(1) Protece: Which of the following statements i Which of the following statements is false? An LL(1) parser is a top-down parser

	Choice: Peephole optimization is a form of	Poin
Question	Peephole optimization is a form of	
Answer	loop optimization	
	🥑 local optimization	
	constant folding	
	data flow analysis	
Multiple Ch	oice: Substitution of values for names (who	Poi
Question	Substitution of values for names (whose values are constants) is done in	
Answer	loop optimization	
	local optimization	
	strength reduction	
Multiple Ch	oice: In compiler terminology reduction in	Poir
Multiple Ch	oice: In compiler terminology reduction in In compiler terminology reduction in strength means	Poir
-		Poir
Question	In compiler terminology reduction in strength means	Poir
Question	In compiler terminology reduction in strength means Replacing run time computation by compile time computation	Poir
Question	In compiler terminology reduction in strength means Replacing run time computation by compile time computation Removing loop invariant computation	Poi
Question Answer	In compiler terminology reduction in strength means Replacing run time computation by compile time computation Removing loop invariant computation Removing common subexpressions	
Question Answer Multiple Ch	In compiler terminology reduction in strength means Replacing run time computation by compile time computation Removing loop invariant computation Removing common subexpressions	Poir





	lex	
	Lex and Lexeme	
	none	
Multiple Ch	oice: The language accepted by pushdown	Po
Question	The language accepted by pushdown automata is	
Answer	type 0	
	type 1	
	♂ type 2	
	type 3	
		Poi
Multiple Ch	oice: Grammar that can be translated to	Poi
Question	Grammar that can be translated to DFAs is	Poi
\	Grammar that can be translated to DFAs is vight linear grammar	Poi
Question	Grammar that can be translated to DFAs is Icon right linear grammar Ieft linear grammar	Poi
Question	Grammar that can be translated to DFAs is vight linear grammar left linear grammar	Poi
Question	Grammar that can be translated to DFAs is Image: Second state of the second	
Question Answer	Grammar that can be translated to DFAs is ight linear grammar left linear grammar generic grammar none	
Question Answer	Grammar that can be translated to DFAs is Image: Strain Strai	
Question Answer	Grammar that can be translated to DFAs is ight linear grammar left linear grammar generic grammar none	Poi

6. Multiple (Choice: Regular expression are	Poir
Question	Regular expression are	
Answer	👩 type 0 language	
	type 1 language	
	type 2 language	
	type3 language	*****
Multiple Ch	noice: The advantage of panic mode of error	Poi
Question	The advantage of panic mode of error recovery is that	
Answer	🧭 it is simple to implement	
	it is very fast	
	it is very fast it never gets into infinite loop	
8. Multiple (it never gets into infinite loop	Poi
8. Multiple (Question	it never gets into infinite loop none	Poi
	it never gets into infinite loop none	Poi
Question	it never gets into infinite loop none Choice: An ideal compiler should An ideal compiler should	Poi
Question	it never gets into infinite loop none Choice: An ideal compiler should An ideal compiler should detect error detect and report error Vertical of the state of	Poi
Question	it never gets into infinite loop none Choice: An ideal compiler should An ideal compiler should detect error detect and report error	Poi
Question Answer	it never gets into infinite loop none Choice: An ideal compiler should An ideal compiler should detect error detect and report error	
Question Answer	it never gets into infinite loop none Choice: An ideal compiler should detect error detect and report error @ "detect,report and correct error" none	Poir

Multiple Ch	oice: Which of the following is most powerf	Po
Question	Which of the following is most powerful compiler	
Answer	SLR	
	LALR	
	📀 Canonical LR	
	operator precedence	****
. Multiple C Question Answer	Choice: LR stands for LR stands for left to right left to right reduction	
Question	LR stands for left to right	
Question Answer	LR stands for left to right left to right reduction right to left	
Question Answer Multiple Ch Question	LR stands for left to right left to right reduction right to left ✓ left to right and right to left derivation in reverse oice: Regular expressions are closed under Regular expressions are closed under	
Question Answer Multiple Ch	LR stands for left to right left to right reduction right to left I left to right and right to left derivation in reverse oice: Regular expressions are closed under	
Question Answer Multiple Ch Question	LR stands for left to right left to right reduction right to left ✓ left to right and right to left derivation in reverse oice: Regular expressions are closed under Regular expressions are closed under	

Qu	estion		
		In Right-Linear grammars, all productions have the form:	
		$A \rightarrow xB.$	
An	swer	📀 True	
		False	
54. T	rue / Fals	se: Linear grammar has more than one non	Point
Qu	estion	Linear grammar has more than one non-terminal on the right-hand side.	
An	swer	📀 True	
		False	
55. M	lultiple C	hoice: CSG can be recognized by	Poin
Qu	estion	CSG can be recognized by	
An	swer	📀 2 way linear bounded automata	
		PDA	
		FSA	
		none	
56. M	lultiple C	hoice: CFG can be recognized by	Point
	Iultiple C	Choice: CFG can be recognized by CFG can be recognized by	Point
Qu			Point
Qu	estion	CFG can be recognized by	Point
Qu	estion	CFG can be recognized by PDA	
Qu	estion	CFG can be recognized by PDA 2 way linear bounded automata	Poin
Qu	estion	CFG can be recognized by PDA 2 way linear bounded automata	Poin
Qu	estion swer	CFG can be recognized by PDA 2 way linear bounded automata	Poin
Qu An	estion swer	CFG can be recognized by PDA 2 way linear bounded automata Image: State of the state	

Answer	it is concise	
	it is accurate	
	automation becomes easy	
	🥑 all mentioned	
Multiple Ch omplished.	oice: Which loader function is	Poin
Question	Which loader function is accomplished by loader?	
Answer	🥑 loading	
	linking	
	allocation	
	Choice: Three address code involves	Poir
0. Multiple (Question Answer	Choice: Three address code involves Three address code involves exactly three adresses at the most three adresses	Poin
Question	Three address code involves exactly three adresses	Poin
Question	Three address code involves exactly three adresses at the most three adresses	Poin
Question Answer	Three address code involves exactly three adresses at the most three adresses no unary operator none	
Question Answer Multiple Ch	Three address code involves exactly three adresses at the most three adresses no unary operator none	Poin
Question Answer Multiple Ch lemented b	Three address code involves exactly three adresses at the most three adresses no unary operator none poice: three address code can be	
Question Answer Multiple Ch lemented b	Three address code involves exactly three adresses at the most three adresses no unary operator none poice: three address code can be by three address code can be implemented by	
Question Answer Multiple Ch lemented b	Three address code involves exactly three adresses at the most three adresses no unary operator none boice: three address code can be by three address code can be implemented by indirect triples	

Select: <u>All</u> <u>None</u> Select by Type: - Question Type - •	
Delete and Regrade Points Update and Regrade Hide Question	ı Details
	← OK