

Total No. of printed pages = 4

CSE 181601

Roll No. of candidate

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2022

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(C/MIT & GIPS)  
Azara, Hatkhowapara,  
Guwahati -781017

B.Tech. 6<sup>th</sup> Semester End-Term Examination

COMPILER DESIGN

(New Regulation & New Syllabus)

Full Marks – 70

Time – Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks  
for the questions.

Answer question No. 1 and any *four* from the rest.

1. Answer the following (MCQ/ Fill in the blanks) : (10 × 1 = 10)

(i) Match the following according to input to the compiler phase that processes it.

- |                               |                       |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| A Syntax Tree                 | I Code Generator      |
| B Character Stream            | II Syntax Analyzer    |
| C Intermediate Representation | III Semantic Analyzer |
| D Token Stream                | IV Lexical Analyzer   |

(a) A → II, B → III, C → IV, D → I (b) A → II, B → I, C → III, D → IV

(c) A → III, B → IV, C → I, D → II (d) A → I, B → IV, C → II, D → III

(ii) Which of the following is not an intermediate code form?

- |                 |                        |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| (a) Syntax tree | (b) Three address code |
| (c) quadruples  | (d) Postfix Notation   |

(iii) Consider the following C program

```
int main ()  
{  
    Integer X;  
    return 0;  
}
```

[Turn over

Which of the following phases in a seven-phase C compiler will throw an error?

- (a) Lexical Analyzer
  - (b) Machine Dependent Optimizer
  - (c) Semantic Analyzer
  - (d) Syntax Analyzer
- (iv) Which of the following errors can a compiler check?
- (a) Syntax Error
  - (b) Both Logical and Syntax Error
  - (c) Logical Error
  - (d) Compiler cannot check errors
- (v) What is/are the applications of regular expression?
- (a) Designing compilers
  - (b) Simulating sequential circuits
  - (c) Developing text editors
  - (d) All of the above
- (vi) The function \_\_\_\_\_ is automatically generated by the flex when it is provided with a .l file
- (a) flex ( )
  - (b) yylex ( )
  - (c) lex ( )
  - (d) nnlex ( )
- (vii) Consider the production of the grammar  $S \rightarrow AA$   $A \rightarrow aa$   $A \rightarrow bb$  Describe the language specified by the production grammar.
- (a)  $L = \{aaaa, aabb, bbaa, bbbb\}$
  - (b)  $L = \{abab, abaa, aaab, baaa\}$
  - (c)  $L = \{aaab, baba, bbaa, bbbb\}$
  - (d)  $L = \{aaaa, abab, bbaa, aaab\}$
- (viii) The number of tokens in the following C-code statements are
- ```
switch (inputValue)
{
case 1 : a = b*c;
break;
default: a = a++;
break;
}
```
- (a) 27
  - (b) 28
  - (c) 24
  - (d) 26

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(ix) Consider the following grammar  $S \rightarrow p | pq | pqr$

Choosing the correct statement for the grammar is \_\_\_\_\_

(a) LL(2) (b) LL(4)

(c) LL(1) (d) LL(3)

(x) Consider the augmented grammar given below:

$S' \rightarrow S$

$S \rightarrow \langle L \rangle id$

$L \rightarrow L, S | S$

Let  $I_0 = CLOSURE(\{[S' \rightarrow S]\})$ , the number of items in the set  $GOTO(I_0, \langle \rangle)$  is \_\_\_\_\_

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2. (a) Explain the basic task of a lexical analyzer in the analysis phase of a compiler. (7)

(b) (i) Write the rules for computing  $FIRST(X)$  and  $FOLLOW(A)$ . (4+2+2=8)

(ii) Eliminate the left recursion of the grammar  $E \rightarrow E + E | E * E | a | b$

(iii) Eliminate the ambiguity concerning the dangling else grammar.

3. (a) Discuss a Syntax-Directed Translation scheme with an example. (7)

(b) Differentiate following (4+4=8)

(i) Inherited attributes and synthesized attributes

(ii) Top down parsing and bottom up parsing

4. (a) Construct an SLR parsing table for the following grammar: (9)

$R \rightarrow R | R$

$R \rightarrow RR | R^* | (R) | a | b$

(b) Compare and contrast SLR with LALR. (6)

5. (a) Show the following grammar is LALR(1) (9)

$S \rightarrow Aa | bAc | dc | bda$

$A \rightarrow d$

(b) What do you mean by kernel and non-kernel items? Give examples. (6)

6. (a) Explain how a peephole optimization technique is locally effective to improve the target code. (9)

(b) Construct a DAG for the expression:  $a + a * (b - c) + (b - c) * d$  (6)

7. (a) Generate three-address code of the following C assignment statements then Convert your three-address code into machine code. You may use as many registers as you need.  $x = a/(b+c) - d * (e+f);$  (9)
- (b) What is the role of the symbol table in the compilation process? Explain in brief. (6)

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