5. (a) Show that following grammar is LL(1).

Also define FIRST and FOLLOW procedure: 10 Marks (CO1 & CO2)

 $S \rightarrow AaAb|BbBa$

 $A \rightarrow \epsilon$

 $B \rightarrow \epsilon$

(b) Consider the following grammar:

10 Marks (CO1 & CO2)

 $S \to (L)|a$

 $L \rightarrow L$, S|S

- (i) What are the terminals, non-terminals and start symbol?
- (ii) Find parse tree for the following sentences:
- (1) (a, a)
- (2) (a, (a, a))
- (3) (a, ((a, a), (a, a)))

Also construct the leftmost and rightmost derivation for (b).

(iii) What language does to grammar generate?

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TMC-402

M. C. A. (FOURTH SEMESTER) MID SEMESTER EXAMINATION, 2021

COMPILER DESIGN

Time: 11/2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 50

- **Note:** (i) Answer all the questions by choosing any *one* of the sub-questions.
- (ii) Each question carries 10 marks
- 1. (a) (i) What are the cousins of compiler?
- (ii) Explain about the role of lexical analyzer? Explain how lexical analyzer removes white spaces from a source file.

10 Marks (CO1, CO2 & CO3)

OR

(b) Construct the LL(1) parsing table for the following grammar:

10 Marks (CO1, CO2 & CO3)

 \rightarrow aB|aC|Sd|Se

 $B \rightarrow bBc|f$

(a) Explain the working of all the phases of compiler by taking one example.

10 Marks (CO1, CO2 & CO3)

OR

(b) Explain recursive descent parser.

Construct a recursive descent parser for the following grammar:

10 Marks (CO1, CO2 & CO3)

 $E \rightarrow aT$

 $T \rightarrow aT|\epsilon$

3. (a) (i) Show that following is ambiguous:

 $S \rightarrow aSbS$

 $S \rightarrow bSaS|\epsilon$

(ii) Define the following functions:

yylex(); yywrap(), yyin() and yyleng()

10 Marks (CO1 & CO2)

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OR

(b) (i) Explain, why it is better to have two passes in compiler than having one pass.

(ii) What is the use of symbol table in the process of compilation?

10 Marks (CO1 & CO2)

- 4. (a) (i) Explain the types of compiler and also explain their features.
- (ii) Compute the total number of tokens generated for the following code:

10 Marks (CO1 & CO2)

(1) scanf("%d%d", &a. &b);

(2) int a[i];

(3) int a[5][6];

OR

(b) What are the necessary to be carries but before the construction of predictive parsing? Explain through a suitable example. 10 Marks (CO1 & CO2)