

## Final Assessment Test – November 2018

Course: CSE2002 - Theory of Computation and Compiler Design

Class NBR(s):5380 / 5381 / 5408 / 5409 / 5410 / 5413 /

5414 / 5427 / 6855 / 6960

Time: Three Hours

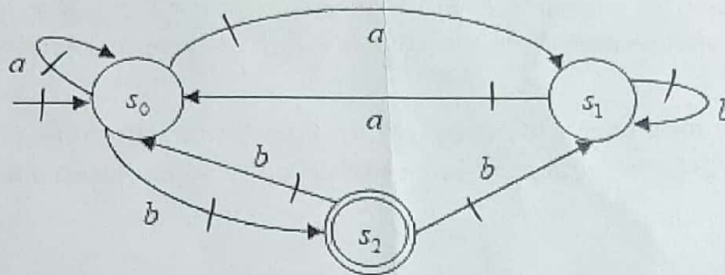
Slot: A1+TA1+TAA1

Max. Marks: 100

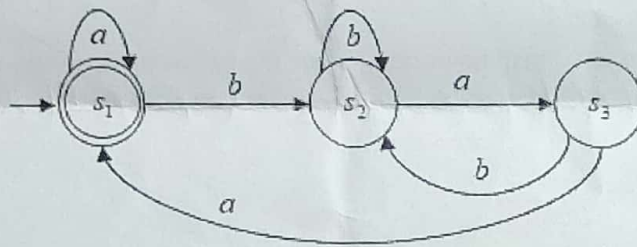
Answer any TEN Questions  
(10 X 10 = 100 Marks)

us.  
180-2  
24  
8  
[4]

2. a) Construct a state diagram of the deterministic finite automata equivalent to the following non-deterministic finite automata.



10. Construct a regular expression for the following state diagram using Arden's theorem or state contraction method. [6]



$AB$   
 ~~$ACB$~~   
 ~~$ACB$~~   
 ~~$ACB$~~   
 $AACLB$   
 $aa$

$\cup L_2$ ), where [4]

2. a) Construct a context free grammar  $G$  generating the language  $(L_1 \cup L_2)$ , where  
 $L_1 = \{a^n b^m a^m b^n \mid m, n \geq 1\}$  and  $L_2 = \{b b a^n \mid n \geq 0\}$ .  $a^2 b^3 a^3 b^2$

$$a^2 b^3 a^3 b^2$$

- b) Construct a pushdown automaton to accept the language  $L$ ,  
where  $L = \{a^m b^{2m} \mid m \geq 1\} \cup \{a^n b^n \mid n \geq 1\}$ . [Hint. Non-deterministic PDA].

tic PDA].

13. a) Show that the context free grammar  $G = (\{Q_0, A, B\}, \{a, b\}, P, Q_0)$ , where  $P$  is the set of productions  $Q_0 \rightarrow Aa \mid bB \mid \lambda$ ,  $A \rightarrow bQ_0 \mid \lambda$  and  $B \rightarrow aA$  is ambiguous. [5]

- b) Show that the context free grammar  $G$  having productions  $Q_0 \rightarrow AB, A \rightarrow DD|DA, B \rightarrow CC|CB, C \rightarrow 0$  and  $D \rightarrow 1$  produces at least one word. [5]

4. a) Write in brief about the different phases of a compiler.

Aa bbaa  
ba

- b) Construct the LL parsing table for the grammar  $G$  having productions  $E \rightarrow AA$ ,  $A \rightarrow aA$ , and  $A \rightarrow b$  where  $E$  is the start variable,  $A$  is the non-terminal and  $a, b$  are terminals. [6]

5. a) Prove that  $L = \{0^m 1^n \mid \text{G.C.D}(m, n) = 1\}$  is not regular.

- b) Construct a dfa for the regular expression  $(a/b)^*aab$  using direct method.

$S_2 a a^*$  [5]  
 $S_1 b (b^* a b)^* a a^*$  [5]  
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6. a) Transform the following grammar into equivalent Chomsky Normal Form. [5]

$S \rightarrow abAB$   
 $A \rightarrow bAB \mid \lambda$   
 $B \rightarrow BAa \mid A \mid \lambda$

b) Determine whether the string  $z = 1101$  is in the language generated by the context free grammar [5]  
 $Q_0 \rightarrow AB \mid 0$ ,  $A \rightarrow BBB \mid 1$  and  $B \rightarrow AB \mid BA \mid 0$ . Use membership algorithm to support your answer.

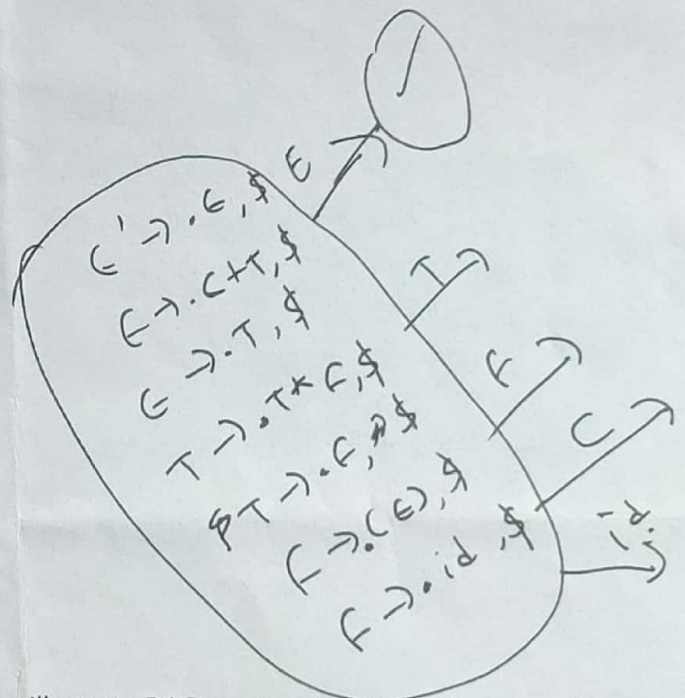
7. Construct a CLR parser for the grammar  $G$  having productions  $E \rightarrow E + T \mid T$ ;  $T \rightarrow T * F \mid F$ ; and [10]  
 $F \rightarrow (E) \mid id$ , where  $E$  is the start variable. Parse the string  $id + (id * id)$  with your construction.

8. Construct a Turing machine for proper subtraction ( $m \dot{-} n$ ). Proper subtraction ( $m - n$ ) is defined to be [10]  
 $(m - n)$  for  $m \geq n$ , and zero (0) for  $m < n$ . Support your construction by taking at least one example of each case.

9. What do you mean by three address code? Write various instruction forms in perception with three [10]  
address code. Write three address code for the expression  $x = -(a + b) * (c + d) + (a + b + c)$  and represent thro' quadraples and Triples.

10. Why code optimization is necessary in compiler design. For the following code segment, obtain the basic [10]  
blocks and draw a control flow graph.

```
w = 0;
x = x + y;
y = 0;
if (x > z)
{
    y = x;
    x++;
}
else
{
    y = z;
    z++;
}
w = x + z;
```



11. Discuss the various issues in the code generation design. Illustrate DAG representation for the expression [10]  
 $t = (a + b) * (a + b + c)$

⇔⇔⇔

read → write,  
move