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No books; No calculator; No computer; No email; No internet; No notes; No phone. Neatness counts! Do your scratch work elsewhere and enter only your final answer into the spaces provided.

- 1. Given the grammar presented here, and using the style from the LALR(1) handout:
 - (a) Construct the characteristic finite state machine (CFSM), sets of items and transition diagram, showing shifts, reductions, and acceptance. [61]
 - (b) Construct the FOLLOW sets. Show the first pass with rule symbols in the Follow sets. Then show the revised follow sets with only terminal symbols. (See chart at the bottom of the page.) [31]
 - (c) Answer yes or no to each of the following questions: [1]

Is the grammar $LR(0)$?	 Is the grammar $SLR(1)$?	

- $0. S \rightarrow S C S$
- 1. $\mathbf{C} \to \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{A})$
- 2. $\mathbf{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{f}()$
- 3. $\mathbf{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{x}$
- 4. $\mathbf{A} \rightarrow \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{C}$
- 5. $\mathbf{A} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$

Follow sets with rule symbols:

Follow(C):	
Follow(A):	

Follow sets with only V_T symbols:

Follow(C):
Follow(A):

- 2. Write a bison grammar for the language described here, which is a small subset of oc. Assume the functions adopt1 and adopt2 from the project, and build the abstract syntax tree according to the project specs. Once the AST has been constructed, store the root in an external variable called astroot. Your grammar must be unambiguous. [51]
 - (a) The start symbol is an expr.
 - (b) An expr is one or more terms connected by '+' operators. The '+' operator is left associative.
 - (c) A term is either an ATOM or an ATOM followed by an arglist inside parentheses.
 - (d) An arglist is a sequence of zero or more exprs.
 - (e) If an arglist has two or more exprs, each expr is separated from the next with a comma.

- 3. Write a flex grammar for the language described above. [3]
 - (a) Call the function yylval_token as per the project whenever a token is recognized.
 - (b) Comments consist of the Java-style //-comments.
 - (c) White space consists of spaces, tabs, and newlines.
 - (d) An ATOM is a sequence of one or more digits, underscores, and upper- or lower- case letters in any order.
 - (e) For any invalid character found, call the function lexerror with that character as its argument.

4. Draw the abstract syntax tree according to the project specifications for the following program. [2]

```
int n = 100;
int s = 0;
while (n > 0) {
    s = s + n;
    n = n - 1;
}
```

Multiple choice. To the *left* of each question, write the letter that indicates your answer. Write Z if you don't want to risk a wrong answer. Wrong answers are worth negative points. [12 \checkmark]

number of		× 1 =	= a
correct answers			
number of		× ½ =	= b
wrong answers			
number of		× 0 =	0
missing answers			
column total	12		= c
$c = \max(a - b, 0)$			

- 1. A parser, such as is generated by bison, is a:
 - (A) finite state automaton
 - (B) pushdown automaton
 - (C) linear bounded Turing machine
 - (D) universal Turing machine
- 2. Which of the following grammars will recognize an *x* followed by zero or more occurrences of *y*?
 - $(A) A \to A x$
- $A \to y$ $A \to x$
- (B) $A \rightarrow A y$ (C) $A \rightarrow x A$
- $A \rightarrow y$
- (D) $A \rightarrow y A$
- $A \rightarrow x$
- 3. Which of the following might be a function prolog?
 - (A) push fp; fp = sp; sp -= N;
 - (B) push sp; sp = fp; fp -= N;
 - (C) sp -= N; push fp, sp = fp;
 - (D) sp = fp; push sp; sp -= N;
- 4. Which of the following might occur in a function epilog?
 - (A) fp = sp; pop sp; return;
 - (B) pop fp; sp = fp; return;
 - (C) pop sp; fp = sp; return;
 - (D) sp = fp; pop fp; return;
- 5. Assuming 64-bit pointers, and memory management using the boundary tag method, what is the closest distance between addresses that might be returned from successive calls to malloc(3)?
 - (A) 0x08
 - (B) 0x10
 - (C) 0x20
 - (D) 0x40
- 6. Which of the following items in a state will cause a shift?
 - (A) $E \rightarrow \bullet E + T$
 - (B) $E \rightarrow E \cdot + T$
 - (C) $E \rightarrow E + \bullet T$
 - (D) $E \rightarrow E + T \bullet$

- 7. Which of the following items in a state was added during the closure computation?
 - (A) $E \rightarrow \bullet E + T$
 - (B) $E \rightarrow E \cdot + T$
 - (C) $E \rightarrow E + \bullet T$
 - (D) $E \rightarrow E + T \bullet$
- 8. Which of the following is only needed if a language permits functions to be nested?
 - (A) dynamic link
 - (B) frame pointer
 - (C) return address
 - (D) static link
- Recognizing reserved words by coding them as regular expressions in the scanner will make the generated DFA:
 - (A) run more quickly.
 - (B) run more slowly.
 - (C) use less memory.
 - (D) use more memory.
- 10. Which statement will round n up to the next higher multiple of 16 if it is not a multiple of 16 and leave it unchanged if it is a multiple of 16?
 - (A) n = (n + 15) & ! 15;
 - (B) $n = (n + 15) & \sim 15;$
 - (C) $n = n + (15 \& \sim 15);$
 - (D) n = n >> 4 << 4;
- 11. What class of languages is equivalent to the universal Turing machine?
 - (A) regular languages
 - (B) context free languages
 - (C) context sensitive languages
 - (D) unrestricted languages
- 12. Who invented the Turing machine in 1936?
 - (A) Alan Turing
 - (B) Alonzo Turing
 - (C) Charles Turing
 - (D) Noam Turing



The First "Computer Bug". Moth found trapped between points at Relay #70, Panel F, of the Mark II Aiken Relay Calculator while it was being tested at Harvard University, 9 September 1947. The operators affixed the moth to the computer log, with the entry: "First actual case of bug being found." They put out the word that they had "debugged" the machine, thus introducing the term "debugging a computer program". In 1988, the log, with the moth still taped by the entry, was in the Naval Surface Warfare Center Computer Museum at Dahlgren, Virginia. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:H96566k.jpg]