Compiler Design

Question Bank

- 1. Explain the step by step (showing input and output of each phase) compiler translation of the statement: X:=Y*Z+10. Take another example also if required.
- 2. Define:
 - a. Cross compiler
 - b. Dirty Compiler
 - c. Lexeme
 - d. Token
 - e. Pattern
- 3. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages for single and multipass compilers
- 4. Differentiate between pass and phase in compiler design.
- 5. What is the need of lookahead pointer in Lexical analyzer.
- 6. Explain buffer management in lexical analyzer.
- 7. Write tools for lexical analyzer.
- 8. Differentiate between Top down and bottom-up parser
- 9. What is ambiguous CFG? Explain with Example. How it can be removed.
- 10. Explain Top down parser and the associated problems.
- 11. What is left recursion? How it can be removed?
- 12. What is backtracking problem in Top-down parser? How it can be removed?
- 13. What is recursive descent parser? Give example
- 14. Write the rules for finding First and Follow in a given grammar.
- 15. Write the rules to design predictive parsing table.
- 16. What is LL(1) Parser?
- 17. What is shift reduce parser? Explain with example.
- 18. Define handle and handle pruning.
- 19. What is operator grammar? Give example.
- 20. Explain Leading and trailing. What is their significance?
- 21. What is operator precedence parser?
- 22. Consider the following grammar:

$$S \rightarrow a \mid ^{\wedge} \mid (T)$$

$$T \rightarrow T,S \mid S$$
.

In the above grammar, find leftmost and rightmost derivation for

a)
$$(a, (a,a))$$

Design the predictive Parsing Table for the following grammars and check whether the given grammar is LL(1) or not:

$$B{\to}g|{\mathbb C}$$

$$C \rightarrow h \mid C$$

$$A \rightarrow C$$

$$A \rightarrow 1AC \mid 0C$$

$$B\rightarrow 0S$$

$$C\rightarrow 1$$

26. #=end marker

$$S \rightarrow S\#$$

$$S \rightarrow qABC$$

$$A \rightarrow a|bbD$$

$$B \rightarrow a \mid E$$

$$C \rightarrow b \mid E$$
, $D \rightarrow c \mid E$

$$27.S \rightarrow i C t S E \mid a$$

$$E \rightarrow e S \mid \epsilon$$

$$C \rightarrow b$$

Design LR(0) and LR(1) parsing table for the following (Q1, Q2, Q3):

28 S→Aa|bAc|Bc|bBa

A->d

B->d

29 S→A

 $A \rightarrow AB \mid E$

 $A \rightarrow aB \mid b$

30 S \rightarrow xAy|xBy|xAz

 $A \rightarrow aS|q$

B→q

- 31 Write short note on Lex and YACC
- 32 What is the significance of Syntax directed translation schemes in Compiler design.
- 33 Show the implementation of syntax directed translation scheme of the following input string: 23+5*4
- 34 What are the benefits of the three address code generation? Consider the input string:

X:=-a*b+-a*b and generate the following:

- (a) Syntax tree (b) Postfix (c) Three address code
- 35 Differentiate between Quadruples, triples and indirect triples
- 36 Show the syntax directed translation of the following:
 - a. Assignment statement
 - b. Boolean Expressions
 - c. Control statement
 - d. Type system
 - e. Type expression
 - f. Type conversion

UNIT 3 and 4

- 37 What is the significance of symbol table in Compiler design?
- 38 Compare various data structures used for symbol table with their complexities.
- 39 How errors are handled in Compiler Design? Briefly describe.
- 40 Write short note on the following:
 - (a) Lexical phase error
 - (b) Syntactic phase errors
 - (c) Syntactic phase errors
 - (d) Semantic phase errors
- 41 What is the optimization? What are the various ways to optimize a computer problem?
- 42 Describe various loop optimization constructs.
- 43 What is peephole optimization? How is it performed? Give example of peephole optimization.
- 44 How DAG is important in Code generation?
- 45 What is the significance of peephole optimization?
- 46 How register allocation and assignment is handled?