Compiler Design (CA-3 Exam) Total points 25/25 ② Subject Code: PECIT601A Email * karyakumar007@gmail.com Name - * Arya Kumar sharma Roll Number * 10000220009 1. What is a compiler? * 1/1

d) None of the mentioned

a) system program that converts instructions to machine language

c) system program that writes instructions to perform

b) system program that converts machine language to high-level language

2. Which of the following is a stage of compiler design? *	1/1
 a) Semantic analysis b) Intermediate code generator c) Code generator d) All of the mentioned 	✓
3. What is the use of a symbol table in compiler design? *	1/1
 a) Finding name's scope b) Type checking c) Keeping all of the names of all entities in one place d) All of the mentioned 	✓
✓ 4. Which of the following error can a compiler check? *	1/1
 a) Syntax Error b) Logical Error c) Both Logical and Syntax Error 	✓
d) Compiler cannot check errors	

H

~	5. A programmer, writes a program to multiply two numbers instead of dividing them by mistake, how can this error be detected?	*1/1
0	a) Compiler or interpreter	
0	b) Compiler only	
0	c) Interpreter only	
•	d) None of the mentioned	✓
~	6. Who is responsible for the creation of the symbol table? *	1/1
0	a) Assembler	
•	b) Compiler	✓
0	c) Interpreter	
0	d) All of the mentioned	
~	7. Which of the following is known as a compiler for a high-level language that runs on one machine and produces code for a different machine?	*1/1
•	a) Cross compiler	✓
0	b) Multipass compiler	
0	c) Optimizing compiler	
0	d) One pass compiler	

✓	8. Which of the following is a system program that integrates a program's individually compiled modules into a form that can be executed?	*1/1
0	a) Interpreter	
0	b) Assembler	
0	c) Compiler	
•	d) Linking Loader	✓
✓	9. Which of the following is a definition of compiler? *	1/1
•	a) Acceptance of a program written in a high-level language and produces an object program	✓
0	b) Program is put into memory and executes it	
0	c) Translation of assembly language into machine language	
0	d) None of the mentioned	
✓	10. Which of the following phase of the compiler is Syntax Analysis? *	1/1
	a) Second	~
0	b) Third	
0	c) First	
0	d) All of the mentioned	
	d) None of the mentioned 10. Which of the following phase of the compiler is Syntax Analysis? * a) Second b) Third c) First	1/1

11. Which of the following concept of FSA is used in the compiler? *	1/1
a) Code optimization	
b) Code generationc) Lexical analysis	✓
O d) Parser	
✓ 12. Which of the following is a part of a compiler that takes as input a stream of characters and produces as output a stream of words alon with their associated syntactic categories?	
a) Optimizer	
b) Scanner	✓
C) Parser	
d) None of the mentioned	

~	13. Let L1 = $\{w \in \{0,1\}* \mid w \text{ has at least as many occurrences * of } (110)'s as } (011)'s \}$. Let L2 = $\{\in \{0,1\}* \mid w \text{ has at least as many occurrences of } (000)'s as } (111)'s \}$. Which of the following is correct?	1/1
	a) L2 is regular	
	b) L1 and L2 are regular	
•	c) L1 is regular but not L2	✓
	d) None of them are regular	
~	14. What is CFG? *	1/1
	a) Regular Expression	
•	b) Compiler	✓
	c) Language expression	
	d) All of the mentioned	

\	 15. Which of the following is a correct statement? I. For some programming languages, there are parsing algorithms with an O(3) complexity. II. A recursive programming language can be constructed with static storage allocation. III. In the context of bottom-up parsing, no L-attributed definition can be evaluated. IV. Code-improvement modifications can be carried out at both the intermediate and source code levels. 	*1/1
0	a) I and III	
•	b) I and IV	✓
0	c) I, II and IV	
0	d) I, II, III and IV	
✓	16. Which of the following is correct regarding an optimizer Compiler?	1/1
0	a) Optimize the code	
0	b) Is optimized to occupy less space	
0	c) Both of the mentioned	
•	d) None of the mentioned	✓

✓ 17. Which of the following error can Compiler diagnose? *	1/1
a) Logical errors only	
b) Grammatical and logical errors	
c) Grammatical errors only	✓
d) All of the mentioned	
✓	1/1
18. In which of the following phase of the compiler is Lexical Analyser?	
a) Second	
O b) Third	
c) First	✓
d) All of the mentioned	
✓ 19. Which of the following does an address code involve?	1/1
a) No unary operators	
b) Exactly 3 address	
C) At most Three address	
(a) None of the mentioned	~

20. An object module for a group of programs that were compiled separately is handed to a linker. Which of the following about an object module isn't true?	1/1 t
a) Relocation bits	
b) Names and locations of all external symbols denied in the object module	
c) Absolute addresses of internal symbols	✓
Od) Object code	
21. Characters are grouped into tokens in which of the following phase the compiler design?	e of *1/1
a) It reduces the cycle time of an instruction	
b) It increases the throughput of the processor	✓
c) It increases the latency of the processor	
d) It decreases the number of instructions executed per cycle	
22. Why Generation of intermediate code based on an abstract machin model is useful in compilers?	ne *1/1
a) Writing for intermediate code generation	
b) Portability of the front end of the compiler	
c) Implementation of lexical analysis and syntax analysis is made easier	✓
d) All of the mentioned	

!

✓	23. Why System program such as compiler are designed? *	1/1
0	a) They are Serially usable	
•	b) They are Re-enterable	✓
0	c) They are Nonreusable	
0	d) All of the mentioned	
/	24. Which of the following technique is used for building cross compilers for other machines?	1/1
•	a) Canadian Cross	✓
0	b) Mexican Cross	
0	c) X-cross	
0	d) Brazilian Cross	
~	25. Which of the following can detect an error if a programmer by mistake writes multiplication instead of division?	*1/1
0	a) Interpreter	
0	b) Compiler or interpreter test	
0	c) Compiler	
•	d) None of the mentioned	✓

This content is neither created nor endorsed by Google. - <u>Terms of Service</u> - <u>Privacy Policy</u>

Google Forms