

COMP - Intro to Compilers I (MIEIC - Compilers - 2021)

* This form will record your name, please fill your name.

1. Select the option below that completes the following sentence:

"<OPTION> is another common kind of language processor. Instead of producing a target program as a translation, <OPTION> appears to directly execute the operations specified in the source program on inputs supplied by the user."

(1 Point)

- ☐ an interpreter
- ☐ a compiler
- ☐ a pre-processor

2. Select the option below that completes the following sentence:

"<OPTION> is a program that can read a program in one language | the source language | and translate it into an equivalent program in another language | the target language;

An important role of <OPTION> is to report any errors in the source program that it detects during the translation process.

(1 Point)

- ☐ an interpreter
- ☐ a compiler
- ☐ a pre-processor

3. Select the options below that completes the following sentence:

"The machine-language target program produced by <A> is usually much faster than at mapping inputs to outputs. <C>, however, can usually give better error diagnostics than <D>, because it executes the source program statement by statement.

(1 Point)

- ☐ <A> = a compiler; = an interpreter; <C> = an interpreter; <D> = a compiler
- ☐ <A> = an interpreter; = a compiler; <C> = a compiler; <D> = an interpreter

4. Select the option below that completes the following sentence:

"The task of collecting the source program is sometimes entrusted to a program, called a <OPTION>. The <OPTION> may also expand shorthands, called macros, into source language statements."

(1 Point)

- ☐ compiler
- ☐ preprocessor

5. Select the options below that completes the following sentence:

"The <A> may produce an assembly-language program as its output, because assembly language is easier to produce as output and is easier to debug. The assembly language is then processed by a program called that produces relocatable machine code as its output."

(1 Point)

- ☐ <A> = preprocessor; = an assembler
- ☐ <A> = compiler; = an assembler

6. "Large programs are often compiled in pieces, so the relocatable machine code may have to be <A> together with other relocatable object files and library files into the code that actually runs on the machine. The resolves external memory addresses, where the code in one file may refer to a location in another file. The <C> then puts together all of the executable object files into memory for execution."
(1 Point)

- ☐ <A> compiled; linker; <C> loader
- ☐ <A> linked; linker; <C> loader
- ☐ <A> compiled; linker; <C> linker
- ☐ <A> compiled; preprocessor; <C> loader
- ☐ <A> linked; linker; <C> user

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