COMP - Intro to Compilers I

84	5.6	Active
Responses	Average Score	Status

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)

   93% of respondents (78 of 84) answered this question correctly.

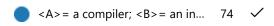 | | | |
   |---|---|---|
   | 🔵 an interpreter | 78 | ✓ |
   | 🟠 a compiler | 3 | |
   | 🟢 a pre-processor | 3 | |

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)

   94% of respondents (79 of 84) answered this question correctly.

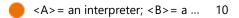 | | | |
   |---|---|---|
   | 🔵 an interpreter | 4 | |
   | 🟠 a compiler | 79 | ✓ |
   | 🟢 a pre-processor | 1 | |

3. Select the options below that completes the following sentence: "The machine-language target program produced by <A> is usually much faster than <B> 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)
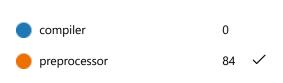
88% of respondents (74 of 84) answered this question correctly.

●   <A> = a compiler; <B> = an in...   74   ✓

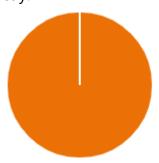●   <A> = an interpreter; <B> = a ...   10

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)

100% of respondents (84 of 84) answered this question correctly.

●   compiler   0
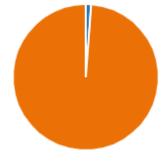
●   preprocessor   84   ✓

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 <B> that produces relocatable machine code as its output." (1 point)

99% of respondents (83 of 84) answered this question correctly.

●   <A> = preprocessor; <B> = an...   1

●   <A> = compiler; <B> = an ass...   83   ✓

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 <B> resolves external memory addresses, where the code in one le 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)

85% of respondents (71 of 84) answered this question correctly.

- 🔵 <A> compiled; <B> linker; <C...   12
- 🟠 <A> linked; <B> linker; <C> l...   71   ✓
- 🟢 <A> compiled; <B> linker; <C...   12
- 🔴 <A> compiled; <B> preproce...   0
- 🟣 <A> linked; <B> linker; <C> u...   1