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School of Computer Science and Engineering

B.Tech (Hons.)

CP-1 Question Paper Academic Year 2024-2025

Course: Compiler Design	Course Code: CS3704	Semester: VI
Time: 2.00PM -3.00PM	Max Marks: 15	Date :13/02/2025

Sl. No.	Questions	Marks	L1-L6	CO
1.	A regular expression for accepting strings with exactly one 1 more than 0's is A. 0*1 B. (0/1)*1(0/1)* C. (0/1)*1(0/1)* 1(0 1)* D. Not Possible	1	L3	CO1
2.	The automation which allows transformation to a new state without consuming any input symbols: A. NFA B. DFA C. Pushdown automata D. All of the mentioned	1	L2	CO1
3.	In a lex specification file the rule section begins with symbol	1	L2	CO1
4.	The number of tokens in the following C statement is printf("GOOD MORNING", i, &j); A.3 B.11 C.10 D.21	1	L3	CO1
5.	The output of the Lex compiler is alex.yy.c that can recognize patterns in text and execute corresponding actions.	1	L2	CO1
6.	Identify which one of the following grammars is free from left recursion? B A. $S \to AB$ A. $A \to AB$ B. $A \to Ab \mid Bb \mid c$ B. $A \to Ab \mid Bb \mid c$ B. $A \to Bb Bb \mid C$	1	L3	CO2

7.	Loops are the major targets for optimization A. Loop may go to infinite execution B. Loop body is repeated to several times C. Condition check takes exceedingly large time D. None of the other options	1	L2	CO1
8.	Eliminate left recursion in the productions given below: $A \rightarrow Ba \mid Aa \mid c$ $B \rightarrow Bb \mid Ab \mid d$ $A \rightarrow BaA' / cA'$ $A' \rightarrow aA' / \in$ $B \rightarrow cA'bB' / dB'$ $B' \rightarrow bB' / aA'bB' / \in$	2	L3	CO2
9.	Consider the following statements related to compiler construction: I. Lexical Analysis is specified by context-free grammars and implemented by pushdown automata. II. Syntax Analysis is specified by regular expressions and implemented by finite-state machine. Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct? A. Only I B. Only II C. Both I and II D.Neither I nor II	1	L2	CO2
10.	Identify tokens generated by the scanner for the following statement and give the total count of the tokens? $ \begin{tabular}{ll} /* & for loop */ printf("i = %d, &i = %x", i++, &i); & 11 \end{tabular} $	1	L3	CO1
11.	Match all items in Group 1 with those given in Group 2. Group 1 Group 2 P. Syntax tree i. Code generator Q. Character stream ii. Syntax analyser R. Intermediate representation iii. Semantic analyser S. Token stream iv. Lexical analyser P—iii Q—iv R—i S— ii	2	L3	CO1

	A CFG G is given with the following productions where P is the start symbol, Q is a non-terminal and q and s are terminals. $P \Box qP Q$ $Q \Box qQs \mid sQq \mid \varepsilon$ For the string "qqssqqs" examine how many steps required to derive the string and how many parse trees are there?		L4	CO2
12	P□qP	2		
12.	□qQ	2		
	□qqQs			
	□qqsQqs			
	□qqssQqqs			
	□qqssqqs			
	There are 6 steps and 1 parse tree			

Course Outcomes

1. Develop skills to devise, select, and apply appropriate tools and techniques for effective compiler design.

2. Apply context-free grammars (CFG) to develop language specifications.

	Marks Distribution										
L1	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6	CO1	CO2	CO3	CO4		
	5	8	2			9	6				