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IP 错误

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期末考试

- 单选题
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- 简答题
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第六、七、八章节

1. 1.

When inheriting a previously computed synthesized attribute during LR parsing, it is suitable to treat the computed synthesized attribute as _____.

单选题 (2 分)

1. A.
- just leaving it on the value stack
2. B.
- external data structure
3. C.
- parsing as parameter
4. D.
- return value

2. 2.

The concept _____ is not related with automatic management of the heap.

单选题 (2 分)

1. A.
- mark and sweep
2. B.
- memory compaction

3. C.

display

4. D.

stop-and-copy

3. 3.

Which of the following is commonly found in an activation record?

单选题 (2 分)

1. A.

static variable

2. B.

symbol table

3. C.

global variable

4. D.

temporaries

4. 4.

In the following, _____ must be done by the caller.

单选题 (2 分)

1. A.

saving the used registers

2. B.

computing the arguments

3. C.

setting up bookkeeping information

4. D.

saving the return address

5. 5.

The suitable structure of the symbol table with large amount of symbols is _____.

单选题 (2 分)

1. A.

stack

2. B.

linear list

3. C.

hash table

4. D.

tree

6. 6.

Given the following declarations:

t1 = array [10] of int;

t2 = array [10] of int;

if t1 and t2 is equivalent, it follows _____ equivalence.

单选题 (2 分)

1. A.

semantic

2. B.

name

3. C.

declaration

4. D.

structural

7. 7.

The space for bookkeeping information will not contain _____.

单选题 (2 分)

1. A.

return address

2. B.

control link

3. C.

stack pointer

4. D.

access link

8. 8.

The idea of delayed evaluation is used in _____ parameter passing mechanism.

单选题 (2 分)

1. A.
pass by reference
2. B.
pass by value-result
3. C.
pass by value
4. D.
pass by name

9. 9.

The output of the semantic analysis phase is _____.

单选题 (2 分)

1. A.
a syntax tree
2. B.
an annotated tree
3. C.
a parse tree
4. D.
a token stream

10. 10.

Which of the following is used to retrieve nonlocal data declared within another procedure?

单选题 (2 分)

1. A.
activation tree
2. B.
control link
3. C.
frame pointer

4. D.

access link

11. 11.

The access link will be used in _____.

单选题 (2 分)

1. A.

stack-based environments without local procedures

2. B.

fully static runtime environment

3. C.

stack-based environments with local procedures

4. D.

fully dynamic runtime environment

12. 12.

A Yacc-generated parser implements the semantic values by keeping a _____ parallel to the parsing stack.

单选题 (2 分)

1. A.

terminal stack

2. B.

action stack

3. C.

non-terminal stack

4. D.

value stack

13. 13.

Which of the following is true ?

单选题 (2 分)

1. A.

A synthesized attribute at node N can be defined in terms of inherited attribute values at node N itself.

2. B.

A synthesized attribute at node N can not be defined in terms of attribute values at the children of N.

3. C.

A synthesized attribute at node N can not be defined in terms of inherited attribute values at node N itself.

4. D.

An inherited attribute at node N can be defined in terms of attribute values at the children of node N.

14. 14.

When computing the attributes of a language, a traverse order of the dependency graph must be _____.

单选题 (2 分)

1. A.

directed, acyclic

2. B.

directed , cyclic

3. C.

undirected, acyclic

4. D.

undirected, cyclic

15. 15.

The runtime environment depends only on the architecture of the target machine.

判断题 (1.5 分)

1. A.

False

2. B.

True

16. 16.

The space for local temporaries is generally not allocated in the procedure activation record.

判断题 (1.5 分)

1. A.

True

2. B.

False

17. 17.

Intermediate code can be very high level, or it can closely resemble target code.

判断题 (1.5 分)

1. A.

False

2. B.

True

18. 18.

Semantic analysis is an independent phase that its computations always occur prior to code generation and after parsing.

判断题 (1.5 分)

1. A.

False

2. B.

True

19. 19.

All inherited attributes can be changed into synthesized attributes by suitable modification of the grammar, without changing the language of the grammar.

判断题 (1.5 分)

1. A.

False

2. B.

True

20. 20.

All the S-attribute grammars belong to L-attribute grammars.

判断题 (1.5 分)

1. A.

False

2. B.

True

21. 21.

The general organization of runtime storage will contain the code area, the global/static area, a stack, a free space as well as a heap.

判断题 (1.5 分)

1. A.

True

2. B.

False

22. 22.

Yacc can not use ambiguous grammars.

判断题 (1.5 分)

1. A.

False

2. B.

True

23. 23.

An inherited attribute can be calculated by a postorder traversal of the parse tree.

判断题 (1.5 分)

1. A.

True

2. B.

False

24. 24.

When a procedure is called, an activation record P is generated on stack. There may be activation records on stack corresponding to sibling children nodes of P in the activation tree.

判断题 (1.5 分)

1. A.

True

2. B.

False

25. 25.

Three-address code has three fields.

判断题 (1.5 分)

1. A.

True

2. B.

False

26. 26.

The activation record kept in the stack is always directly pointed by frame pointer (fp).

判断题 (1.5 分)

1. A.

True

2. B.

False

27. 27.

Translate the following statements into a quadruple sequence:

while (a<b and c>d) do

if (e<f) then

x := y + z;

else

x := y - z;

简答题 (10 分)

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28. 28.

Given the following program:

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
Int i=0;
```

```
Void swap(int x, int y)
```

```
{ x= x+y;
```

```
y=x-y;
```

```
x=x-y;
```

```
}
```

```
main()
```

```
{ int a[3]= {2, 0, 1};
```

```
swap(i, a[i]);
```

```
printf(“%d %d %d %d \n”,i ,a[0], a[1], a[2]);
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

Please show the output of the above program using four parameter passing methods (pass by value, pass by reference, pass by value-result, pass by name) respectively.

简答题 (8 分)

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29. 29.

The IR code generation can be performed during a parse. Please complete the C program of the action1、 action2、 action3、 action4、 action5、 action6 in the YACC file of the following grammar.

Grammar:

stmt → *while-stmt* | **break** | **other**

while-stmt → while (*exp*) *stmt*

exp → **true** | **false**

the IR codes as following :

label L1

<code to evaluate *exp* to t1>

if_false t1 goto L2

<code for *stmt*>

goto L1

label L2

the three-address codes as following:

read x (rd,x ,_)

if_false,t1,L1 (if_f, t1,L1,_)

label L1 (lab,L1,_,_)

goto L1 (go,L1,_,_)

x=t3 (asn,t3, x ,_)

YACC:

while-stmt : { **action1** } while (*exp*) { **action2** } *stmt*
 {**action3** }

exp : **true** { **action4** }
 | **false** { **action5** }

stmt: *while-stmt*
 | **break** { **action6** }
 | **other**

简答题 (12 分)

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30. 30.

Consider the CFG of number with a one-character suffix **o** (for octal) or **d** (for decimal).

based-num \rightarrow num basechar

basechar \rightarrow **o** | **d**

num \rightarrow num digit | digit

digit \rightarrow 0|1|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9

In this case, we need two attributes, base (for indicating octal or decimal) and val (for value of the number).

(1) Rewrite the grammar so that the computation of the attribute **base** does not depend on parent nodes.

(2) Given the number “**789o**”, show the dependency of attribute computation on its parsing tree of the above modified CFG.

简答题 (14 分)

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31. 31.

Given a program as follow:

```
int x=3;

void g(int);

void f(int n)
{
    static int x=1;

    g(n);

    x--;
}

void g(int m)
{
    int y = m-1;

    If (y > 0)
    { f(y);
```

```
    x--;  
    g(y);  
}  
  
main()  
{  
    g(x);  
    return 0;  
}
```

Please draw the runtime environment of the above program at the point just before the second call to g.

简答题 (10 分)

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