CSA1455

Compiler Design For Lexical Analysis

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TEST - 2

1. What is the main Function of a Compiler?

(a) To Execute Programs directly.

(b) To Convert High level language to Machine Code

(c) To debug Program

(d) To Manage System Resources.

A. To Convert High Level language to Machine Code.

2. Which of the Following is NOT a type of Compiler?

(a) Just-in-time Compiler

(b) Cross Compiler

(c) Recursive Compiler

(d) Incremental Compiler

A. Recursive Compiler

3. A Program that translates Assembly language to Machine Code is Called

(a) Compiler (b) Interpeter (c) Assembler (d) Linker

A. Assembler

4. What is the output of a Compiler?

(a) Source code (b) object code (c) Assembly Code

(d) Machine code

A. object code

5. Which Phase of the Compiler Involvs error detectio

(a) Lexical Analysis (b) Syntax Analysis

(c) Code Generation (D) All the above

A. All the above

6. Which of the following is a language Processor?

(a) Compiler (b) InterPeter (c) Assembler

(d) All the above

A. All the above

7. Which Language Processor translate the Entire Source Code at once?

(a) InterPeter (b) Compiler (c) Assembler (d) debugger

A. Compiler

8. What is the difference b/w InterPeter and Compiler?

(a) InterPeter translates whole code at once. Compiler line by line.

(b) Compiler translates whole code at once. InterPeter line by line.

(c) Both work similarily

(d) Compiler is Faster than an InterPeter.

A. Compiler translates whole code at once. InterPeter line by line

A language Processor that translates high level Code into an Intermediate Representation is Called:

(a) PreProcessor (b) Assembler (c) Translator [✓ (d) Compiler]

A. Compiler

10. The Process of linking Multiple object files to Create an Executable is done by:

(a) Assembler (b) Compiler [✓ (c) Linker] (d) InterPeter

A. Linker option (c)

11. How many major Phases are there in Compiler?

(a) 3 (b) 4 [✓ (c) 6] (D) 7

A. 6

12. Which is the first Phase of a Compiler?

(a) syntax analysis (b) Semantic analysis

[✓ (c) Lexical analysis] (d) code optimization.

A. Lexical Analysis

13. The Phase Responsible for checking the grammar of the source Code is:

(a) Lexical analysis [✓ (b) syntax analysis]

(c) semantic analysis (D) code generation.

A. Syntax analysis

14. The Phase of the Compiler that Elimnates Redunda

instructions is:

(a) Lexical analysis [✓ (b) code optimization]

(c) syntax Analysis (d) Code generation.

A. Code optimization

15. Which Phase of Compiler Generates Machine Code?

(a) Lexical analysis (b) syntax analysis

[✓ (c) Code generation] (d) Code optimization

A. Code generation

16. Which of the following is NOT a Part of the Front-End of a Compiler?

(a) Lexical Analysis (b) syntax analysis

(c) semantic Analysis [✓ (D) Code generation.]

A. Code generation

17. The back end of the compiler is mainly Responsible for:

(a) syntax analysis (b) Semantic checking

[✓ (c) Code optimization]

(d) Token generation.

A. Code optimization

The intermediate Code generation phase is part of :

(a) Front-End (b) Back-End [✓ (c) Middle-End]

(d) None of the above.

A. Middle - END

19. Which Phase bridges the front-end and backend of a Compiler?

(a) Syntax analysis (b) Code generation

[✓ (c) Intermediate Code Generation]

(d) Lexical Analysis.

A. Intermediate Code Generation

20. The symbol table is used in which Phase?

(a) Syntax analysis (b) semantic analysis

(c) Lexical analysis [✓ (d) All the above]

A. All the above

21. Which of the following is NOT a Compiler Construction tool?

(a) LEX

(b) YACC (c) GCC [✓ (D) Linker]

A. Linker

22. YACC is used for:

(a) Lexical analysis (b) syntax analysis

(c) Semantic analysis (D) Code generation

A. Syntax analysis

23. Which tool is used for Specifying lexical analyzers?

(a) Lex (b) YACC (c) Parser (d) optmizer

A. LEX

24. What is the Primary Function of an Intermediate Code?

(a) Improve Performance (b) Reduce Program size

(c) Allow Portability (d) Generate Executable files.

A. Allow Portability

25. What is the Primary Role of a lexical analyzer?

(a) Parse syntax (b) Generate Machine Code

(c) Convert Code to tokens

(d) optimize code.

A. Convert Code to tokens.