

COMPILER CONSTRUCTION

For MCA Sem V And IMCAA Sem IX

QUESTIONS MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. If the source language is high level language and the object language is a low level language(assembly or machine), then such a translator is called as a .
a)translator b)assembler c)compiler d)interpreter **Ans:c**
2. If the source language is an assembly language and the target language is a machine language, then the translator is called an .
a)translator b)assembler c)compiler d)interpreter **Ans:b**
3. is used for translators that take programs in one high level language into equivalent programs in another high level language.
a)Preprocessor b)Compiler c)Assembler d)Translator **Ans:a**
4. The compilation process is partitioned into a series of sub processes called a)phases
b)sub program c)module d)subsets **Ans:a**
5. The first phase of the compiler is also called as .
a)scanner b)parser c)tokens d)macro **Ans:a**
6. The output of the lexical analyzer are a stream of .
a)instructions b)tokens c)values d)inputs **Ans:b**
7. Tokens are grouped together into syntactic structure called as an .
a)expression b)tokens c)instructions d)syntax **Ans:a**
8. Syntactic structure can be regarded as a tree whose leaves are the .
a)scanner b)parser c)tokens d)macro **Ans:c**
9. Data structure used to record the information is called a table.
a)syntactic b)symbol c)value d)tokens **Ans:b**
10. In an implementation of a compiler, portions of one or more phases are combined into a module called a .
a)pass b) parser c)scanner d)set **Ans:a**
11. The phase receives optimized intermediate codes and generates the code for execution.
a)lexical analyzer b)syntax analyzer
c)code optimizer d)code generator **Ans:d**
12. A compiler may run on one machine and produce object code for another machine, such a compiler is called a .
a) cross compiler b)medium compiler
c) back compiler d)mixed compiler **Ans:a**

13. The main function of lexical analyzer is to read a .
 a) source program b)object program
 c)intermediate code d)sub **Ans:a**
14. One character is read at a time and translated into a sequence of primitive units called
 a)instructions b)tokens c)values d)numbers **Ans:b**
15. Which is not a token?
 a)operator b)instructions c)keywords d)identifier **Ans:b**
16. It is easy to specify the structure of tokens than the structure of the program.
 a)syntactic b)syntax c)both (a) and (b) d)main **Ans:a**
17. is used to define a language.
 a) Lexical Analyzer b)Parser
 c)Regular Expression d)Identifier **Ans:c**
18. A string is a finite sequence of .
 a)symbols b)tokens c)instructions d) passes **Ans:a**
19. The concatenation of any string with an empty string is the .
 a)string itself b)null c)symbol d)alphabet **Ans:a**
20. is used to describe tokens and identifiers.
 a) Lexical Analyzer b)Parser
 c)Regular Expression d)Random **Ans:c**
21. NFA stands for
 a) Deterministic Finite set Automata
 b) Deterministic Finite Automata
 c) Non Deterministic Finite Automata
 d) Non Deterministic Finite set Automata **Ans:c**
22. The generalized transition diagram for a regular expression is called .
 a) finite automaton b)infinite automaton
 c)regular automaton c)irregular automaton **Ans:a**
23. is a tool that automatically generating lexical analyzer.
 a)LEX b)HEX c)SLR d)CLR **Ans:a**
24. In CFG ,the basic symbols of the language are called .
 a)terminals b)non terminals c)symbols d)digits **Ans:a**
25. Tokens are .
 a)terminals b)non terminals c)symbols d)digits **Ans:a**
26. Special symbols and syntactic variables are .
 a)terminals b)non terminals c)symbols d)lines **Ans:b**

27. The symbol \Rightarrow means .
 a) derives in one step b) derives in zero or more steps
 c) derives in one or more steps d) does not derive **Ans:a**
28. The symbol $\stackrel{*}{\Rightarrow}$ means .
 a) derives in one step b) derives in zero or more steps
 c) derives in one or more steps d) does not derive **Ans:b**
29. A graphical representation for derivations that filter out the choice regarding replacement order is called the .
 a) parse tree b) graph tree c) syntax tree d) symbol tree **Ans:a**
30. A parse tree consists of a finite set of labeled connected by .
 a) nodes, edges b) edges, nodes
 c) terminals, lines d) lines, terminals **Ans:a**
31. A parser for Grammar G is a program that takes as input string W and produces as output is for W.
 a) parse tree b) slr c) error message d) string **Ans:a**
32. If W is a sentence of G, or an indicating that W is not a sentence of G.
 a) parse tree b) slr c) error message d) string **Ans:c**
33. The bottom up parsing method is called parsing.
 a) shift reduce b) recursive decent c) bottom up d) top down **Ans:a**
34. The top down parsing is called parsing.
 a) shift reduce b) recursive decent c) bottom up d) top down **Ans:b**
35. An operator precedence parser is one kind of parser.
 a) shift reduce b) descent c) bottom up d) top down **Ans:a**
36. Predictive parser is one kind of parser.
 a) shift reduce b) recursive descent c) bottom up d) top down **Ans:b**
37. The output of a parser is the representative of a .
 a) parser tree b) slr c) error message d) tree **Ans:a**
38. is a program that produces valid parse trees.
 a) Reader b) Parser c) Writer d) Producer **Ans:b**
39. A rightmost derivation in reverse is called as .
 a) reduction b) sequence
 c) reduction sequence d) canonical reduction sequence **Ans:a**
40. Rightmost derivation is sometimes called derivations.
 a) canonical b) RMD c) LMD d) low **Ans:b**

41. makes grammar suitable for parsing.
a) Factoring b)Right Factoring c) Left Factoring d) Reverse Factoring **Ans:c**
42. Left Factoring is a transformation for factoring out the prefixes.
a)odd b)common c)positive d)negative **Ans:b**
43. Reverse of a right most derivation is called .
a)reduction b)handle c)production d)base **Ans:b**
44. The canonical reduction sequence is obtained by .
a)reduction b)handle c)production d)handle pruning **Ans:d**
45. Which is not a shift reduce parser action
a)Shift b)Reduce c)Accept d)go **Ans:d**
46. If a grammar has no two adjacent non terminals ,then it is called as an grammar.
a)precedence b)operator c)regular d)irregular **Ans:b**
47. The parsing table is generally a dimensional array.
a) one b) two c) three d)four **Ans:b**
48. Precedence table can be encoded by functions.
a) reduce b) shift c) precedence d) various **Ans:c**
49. LR Parser is a parser.
a) Bottom Up b)Top Down c)reverse d)forward **Ans:a**
50. LR parser construct a type of derivation.
a) RMD b)MMD c)LMD d)CLR **Ans:a**
51. What are the components of LR Parser?
a) Parsing algorithm b) Parsing table construction
c) both a and b d)Parsing note **Ans:c**
52. _____function is a collection, called canonical collection of LR (0) items.
a)GOTO b) FIRST c) FOLLOW d) COMPUTE **Ans:a**
53. The collection of sets of LR (0) item is called .
a) SLR b)CLR c)LALR d)DMR **Ans:b**
54. The input string is in I/p buffer followed by the right end marker .
a)\$ b)% c)* d)& **Ans:a**
55. keeps the grammar symbols.
a) Top b) Stack c)Queue d)Bottom **Ans:b**
56. The keeps the input string.
a) input buffer b)output buffer c) stack d)queue **Ans:a**

57. directed translation allows subroutines or semantic actions to be attached to the productions of a context free grammar.
a)syntax b)semantic c)both d)error **Ans:a**
58. A syntax directed translation scheme is merely a grammar.
a)regular b)context sensitive c)context free d)single **Ans:c**
59. The action is enclosed in braces.
a)syntax b)semantic c)both d)error **Ans:b**
60. Implementation of syntax directed translators describes an mapping.
a)input b)output c)input outputd)parse table **Ans:c**
61. A compiler compiler would tie the parser and the semantic action program fragments together, producing module.
a)one b)two c)three d)more than one **Ans:a**
62. polish places the operator at the right end.
a)Postfix b) Prefix c) Both d) Polish **Ans:a**
63. To evaluate the expression, a stack is used.
a)postfix b) prefix c) both d) polish **Ans:a**
64. The general strategy is to scan the postfix code .
a)left right b)right left c)middle d)end **Ans:a**
65. If the attributes of the parent depend on the attributes of the children ,then they are called as attributes.
a)made b)discovered c)new d) inherited **Ans:d**
66. _____is a tree in which each leaf represents an operand and each interior node an operator.
a)Parser Tree b)Semantic Tree c)Syntax Tree d)Structured Tree **Ans:c**
67. The properties of an entity are called as.
a) values b)attributes c)numbers d)digits **Ans:b**
68. Usually the “Three address code” contains address two for the and one for the result.
a)operand b)operator c)result d) statement **Ans:a**
69. The statement is an abstract form of intermediate code.
a)2 address b)3 address c)Intermediatecode d)address **Ans:b**
70. Which is not the way of implement the 3 address statement.
a)Quadruples b) Triples c) Indirect Triples d) Parse Tree **Ans:d**
71. record structure has 4 fields.
b)Quadruples b) Triples c) Indirect Triples d) Parse Tree **Ans:a**

72. Parenthesized numbers are used to represent into the triple structure. a)pointer
b)stack c)queue d)value **Ans:a**
73. Triples are listing pointers to triples, rather than listing the triples themselves.
a) Direct b)Indirect c)Multiple d)New **Ans:b**
74. refers to the location to store the value for a symbol.
a)value b)place c)code d)number **Ans:b**
75. is associating the attributes with the grammar symbols.
a)rotation b)translation c)transformation d)evolving **Ans:b**
76. In 3 address code for array reference we assume static allocation of arrays, where
subscripts range from 1 to some limit known at time.
a)compile b) run c) execution d) process **Ans:a**
77. In Triples uses only 3 .
a)fields b) operator c) operand d) instruction **Ans:a**
78. _____is used in the several stages of the compiler.
a) Table b) Symbol Table c) Records d) Program. **Ans:b**
79. Information about the name is entered into the symbol table during _____
and_____.
a) lexical and syntactic analysis b) lexical and code generation
c) lexical and error handler d) lexical and code optimization. **Ans:a**
80. Each entry in the symbol table is a pair of the form____and____.
a) Name and information. b) Name and function.
c) Name and Data. d) Name and procedures. **Ans:a**
81. A compiler needs to collect and use information about the names appearing in the
source program. This information is entered into a data structure called a
_____.
a) Symbol Table b) Lexical analysis
c) Syntactic analysis d) Records. **Ans:a**
82. Minimum distance matching in_____.
a)Syntactic errors b) Semantic errors
c) Lexical Phase errors d) Reporting errors **Ans:a**
83. Minimum distance correction is_____errors.
a)Syntactic Phase errors b) Semantic errors
c) Lexical Phase errors d) Reporting errors. **Ans:a**
84. Parser discards input symbol until a___token is encountered.
a)synchronizing b) Synchronizing
c) Group d) none. **Ans:b**

85. The message should not be redundant in _____.
 a) Syntactic Phase errors b) Semantic errors
 c) Lexical Phase errors d) Reporting errors. **Ans:d**
86. When an error is detected the reaction of compiler is different,
 a) A system crash
 b) To emit invalid output
 c) To merely quit on the first detected error.
 d) All of the above. **Ans:d**
87. Hashing meaning
 a) Variation of searching techniques b) Variation of inserting techniques
 c) Variation of updating techniques. d) Variation of Deleting Techniques. **Ans:a**
88. An _____ describing the partition in storage to be allocated for the
 name. a) Pointer b) AVAILABLE c) Offset d) Attributes. **Ans:b**
89. What is the length of identifier for DIMPLE?
 a) 5 b) 6 c) 4 d) 3 **Ans:b**
90. The accurate term for “Code Optimization” is ____.
 a) Intermediate Code b) Code Improvement
 c) Latter Optimization d) Local Optimization. **Ans:b**
91. The quality of the object program is generally measured by its _____.
 a) Cost b) Time
 c) Size or Its running time d) Code Optimization. **Ans:C**
92. The code optimization techniques consist of detecting _____ in the program and
 _____ these patterns.
 a) Errors and replacing b) Patterns and replacing
 c) Errors and editing d) Patterns and editing. **Ans:b**
93. The important sources of optimization are the identification of common _____.
 a) Regular expression b) Sub expression
 c) expression d) time. **Ans:b**
94. The term constant folding is used for the _____.
 a) Local optimization b) Code optimization
 c) Latter optimization d) Loop optimization. **Ans:c**

95. performed within a straight line and no jump.

- a) Local optimization
- b) Code optimization
- c) Latter optimization
- d) Loop optimization.

Ans:a

96. From anyone in the loop to any other, there is a path of length one or more is _____.

- a) Weakly Connected
- b) Unique Entity
- c) Multi Connected
- d) Strongly Connected.

Ans:d

97. If some sequences of statements from arithmetic progressions, we say such identifiers as _____.

- a) Reduction
- b) Induction Variables
- c) Code motion
- d) Inner Loops.

Ans:b

98. The replacement of an expensive operation by a cheaper one is called _____.

- a) Reduction
- b) Induction Variables
- c) Code motion
- d) Inner Loops.

Ans:a

99. Full form of DAG

- a) Dynamic acyclic graph
- b) Data acyclic graph
- c) Directed acyclic graph
- d) Detecting acyclic graph.

Ans:c

100. Computed results can be left in _____ as long as possible.

- a) Registers
- b) Triples
- c) Indirect Triples
- d) Quadruples.

Ans:a

Master of Computer Application

CA-9.3 Mobile Computing – (254903)

Sr. No	QUESTIONS	Ans
1	How many levels of securities are there in android? A. App level security and kernel level security B. Android level security C. Java level security D. None of the above	A
2	In which Activity life-cycle method you should do all of your normal static set up such as: creating views and bind data to lists? A. onResume() B. onStart() C. onCreate() D. onPause()	C
3	Android Emulator is _____ A. gaming application B. debugging tool C. none of these D. used for developing android applications and looks like mobile device	D
4	Android Operating system is based on A. Mac B. Windows C. Linux D. Solaris	C
5	What is not true about the AndroidManifest.xml file? A. It declares the views used within the application B. It declares user permissions the application requires C. It declares application components D. It declares hardware and software features used within the application	A
6	Android support which Dialog Boxes A. AlertDialog,ProgressDialog B. DatePickerDialog C. TimePickerDialog: D. All of these	D
7	Which method should you use to start a sub-activity? A. startActivity(Intent intent) B. startActivityForResult(Intent intent) C. startService(Intent intent) D. startSubActivity(Intent intent)	B
8	While developing Android applications, developers can test their apps on... A. Emulator included in Android SDK B. Physical Android phone C. Third-party Emulators (Youwave, etc.) D. All three options will work.	D
9	Which of the following information is not included in the Manifest file? A. The activities contained in the application	D