

[Apr-24]

GITAM (Deemed to be University)
[CSEN3031]
GST/GSS/GSB/GSHS. Degree Examination

VI Semester

COMPILER DESIGN

(Effective from the admitted batch 2021-22)

Time: 2 Hours

Max. Marks: 30

Instructions: All parts of the unit must be answered in one place only.

Section-A

1. **Answer all Questions:** **(5×1=5)**
- a) Differentiate between Token, Lexeme, Pattern with suitable example.
 - b) Define FOLLOW() and list out the rules for it.
 - c) Define closure(I) in LR parsers.
 - d) What are the applications of Syntax Direct Translation?
 - e) Define flow graph.

Section-B

Answer the following: **(5×5=25)**

UNIT-I

2. Describe the role of Lexical Analyzer in developing a compiler.

OR

3. Explain the input buffering strategy used in the lexical analysis with a neat diagram.

UNIT-II

4. Construct predictive parsing table for the given grammar and check whether it is LL(1) or not.

$S \rightarrow xABC$

$A \rightarrow a \mid bbD$

$B \rightarrow a \mid \epsilon$

$C \rightarrow b \mid \epsilon$

$D \rightarrow c \mid \epsilon$

OR

5. Define Left Recursion. Find different ways left recursion exist in the grammar. Eliminate left recursion in the following grammar.
 $E \rightarrow E+E \mid E * E \mid id$

UNIT-III

6. Prove that the following grammar is not SLR grammar.
 $S \rightarrow AaAb \mid BbBa$
 $A \rightarrow \epsilon$
 $B \rightarrow \epsilon$

OR

7. Construct LR(1) parser for the following grammar and check whether the string cdd accepted by the parser or not.
 $\{S \rightarrow AA \quad A \rightarrow cA \mid d \}$

UNIT-IV

8. Design S-attributed SDD for generating syntax tree of a given arithmetic expression using the grammar:
 $G \{E \rightarrow E+E \mid E * E \mid (E) \mid id \}$ and obtain syntax tree for the given arithmetic expression “ $(a + b) * c$ ”.

OR

9. Write three address statements for the following expression and represent them in to quadruple, triple and indirect triples.
 $x = -(a+b) * (c+d) - (a-b+c)$

UNIT-V

10. Eliminate the common sub expression from the following basic block using DAG.
 $a = b + c$
 $b = a - d$
 $c = b + c$
 $d = a - d$
where ‘b’ is not used in further blocks.

OR

11. What is peephole optimization? Explain various techniques in it.