



University of Asia Pacific

Admit Card

Final-Term Examination of Spring, 2021

Financial Clearance

PAID



Registration No : 17201052

Student Name : Jannatun Nayem Jemy

Program : Bachelor of Science in Computer Science and Engineering

SI.NO.	COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	CR.HR.	EXAM. SCHEDULE
1	CSE 425	Computer Graphics	3.00	
2	CSE 426	Computer Graphics Lab	1.50	
3	CSE 429	Compiler Design	3.00	
4	CSE 430	Compiler Design Lab	1.50	
5	BUS 401	Business and Entrepreneurship	3.00	
6	BUS 402	Business and Entrepreneurship Lab	0.75	
7	CSE 457	Design and Testing of VLSI	3.00	
8	CSE 458	Design and Testing of VLSI Lab	0.75	
9	CSE 400	Project / Thesis	3.00	

Total Credit: 19.50

1. Examinees are not allowed to enter the examination hall after 30 minutes of commencement of examination for mid semester examinations and 60 minutes for semester final examinations.
2. No examinees shall be allowed to submit their answer scripts before 50% of the allocated time of examination has elapsed.
3. No examinees would be allowed to go to washroom within the first 60 minutes of final examinations.
4. No student will be allowed to carry any books, bags, extra paper or cellular phone or objectionable items/incriminating paper in the examination hall.
Violators will be subjects to disciplinary action.

This is a system generated Admit Card. No signature is required.

University of Asia Pacific
Department of CSE
Final Examination of Spring, 2021

Name: Jannatun Nayem Jemy

Registration No: 17201052

Course Name: Compiler Design

Course Code: CSE 429

Date: 25.11.21

Ans: to the Q.no: 1(a)

Three Address code before the above statement:

1. Sum = 0;
2. if (student 1 < student 2) goto 4
3. goto (7)
4. T₁ = number + 1
5. number = T₁
6. goto (9)
7. T₂ = number - 1
8. number = T₂
9. T₃ = sum + 1
10. Sum = T₃
11. if (sum < 10) go to (2)

1(b)

Quadruples:

	Operation	Arg 1	Arg 2	Result
1	=	0		Sum
4	+	number	1	T ₁
5	=	T ₁		number
7	-	number	1	T ₂
8	=	T ₂		number
9	+	Sum	1	T ₃
10	=	T ₃		Sum

Triple:

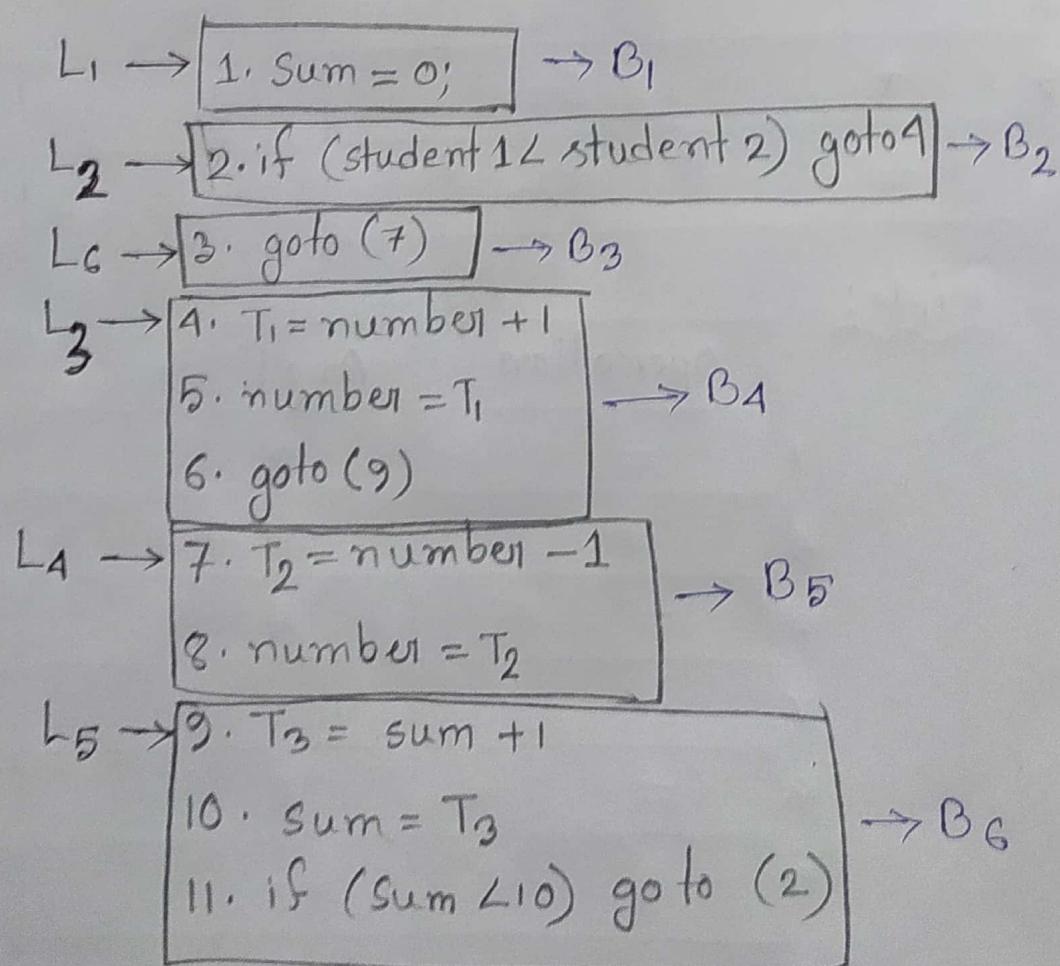
	Operation	Arg 1	Arg 2
1	=	0	
4	+	number	1
5	=	4	
7	-	number	1
8	=	7	
9	+	Sum	1
10	=	9	

1(c)

a) Reason for choosing a Leader:

- i) First line of code is leader.
- ii) Address of conditional and unconditional goto are leader.
- iii) Immediate next line of goto also leader.

Identify leader of 1(a):

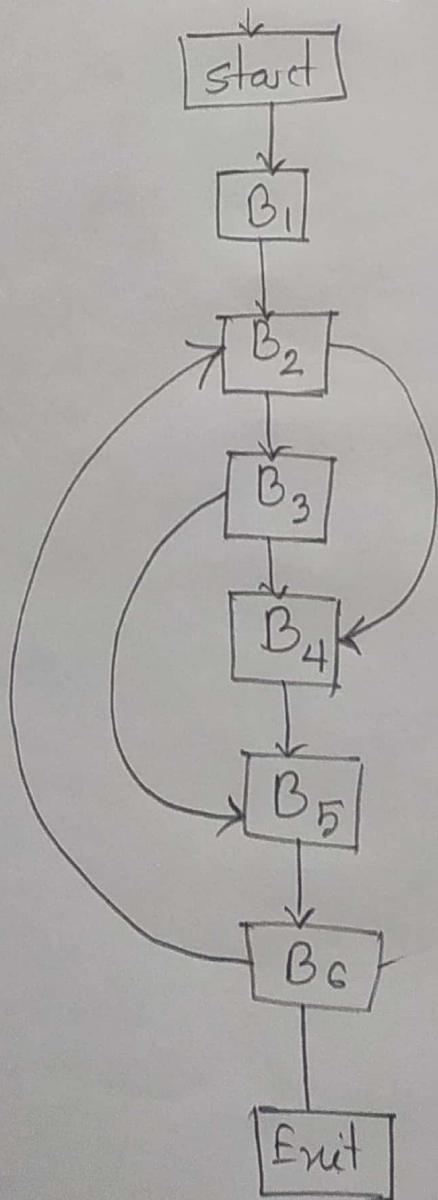


1(d)

Basic blocks:

Finding basic blocks in 1(c)

Construct the flow graph:



2(a)

Given Grammar:

$$REXP \rightarrow REXP + RTERM \mid RTERM$$

$$RTERM \rightarrow RTERM \ RFACTOR \mid RTERM \ RFACTOR \ b \mid RTERM \ RFACTOR$$

$$RFACTOR \rightarrow RFACTOR * RPRIMARY \mid RPRIMARY$$

$$RPRIMARY \rightarrow a \mid b$$

i) For eliminating:

$$R TERM \rightarrow RTERM \ RFACTOR \ a$$

$$R TERM \rightarrow RTERM \ RFACTOR \ b$$

~~R TERM'~~

$$R TERM \rightarrow RTERM \ RFACTOR$$

$$R TERM \rightarrow RTERM \ RFACTOR \ RTERM$$

$$R TERM' \rightarrow a \mid b \mid \epsilon$$

(Ans:)

ii)

Left factoring eliminate make grammar more suitable for top-down parsing because it removes the common left factor that appears in two productions of the same non terminal. It is done to avoid backtracking by the parser. That's why we can say that left factoring eliminating is make suitable for top-down parsing.

iii)

Yes, In the above-stated grammar has left ~~no~~ Recursion.

for eliminating:

$$\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow \text{REXPR} \rightarrow \text{REXPR} + \text{RTERM} \mid \text{RTERM}$$

$$\text{REXPR} \rightarrow \text{RTERM} \text{ REXPR}'$$

$$\text{REXPR}' \rightarrow + \text{RTERM} \text{ REXPR}' \mid \epsilon$$

(ii) \Rightarrow

$$\text{RTERM} \rightarrow \text{RTERM RFACTOR } a \mid \text{RTERM RFACTOR } b \mid \text{RTERM RFACTOR}$$

$$\text{RTERM} \rightarrow \text{RTERM}'$$

$$\text{RTERM}' \rightarrow \text{RFACTOR } a \text{ RTERM}' \mid \text{RFACTOR } b \text{ RTERM}' \mid \epsilon$$
(iii) \Rightarrow

$$\text{RFACTOR} \rightarrow \text{RFACTOR RPRIMARY} \mid \text{RPRIMARY}$$

$$\text{RFACTOR} \rightarrow \text{RPRIMARY RFACTOR}'$$

$$\text{RFACTOR}' \rightarrow * \text{RPRIMARY RFACTOR}' \mid \epsilon$$

iv) Eliminating of left Recursion is more suitable for top-down parsing tables, because:

It is a case of when all the left most non-terminal in a production of a non-terminal is the non-terminal itself or through some other non-terminal destinations, rewrites to the non-terminal again. It removes looping in top-down parsing.

So, it also helps to make suitable grammar for top-down parsing.



2(b)

Recursive Descent Parser:

A recursive descent parser is a kind of top-down parser, built from a set of mutually recursive procedures where each such procedure implements one of the nonterminals of the grammar.

Given Grammar:

$$Exp \rightarrow Ax$$

$$Exp \rightarrow Bw$$

$$\textcircled{P} A \rightarrow xx C$$

$$A \rightarrow xxyx$$

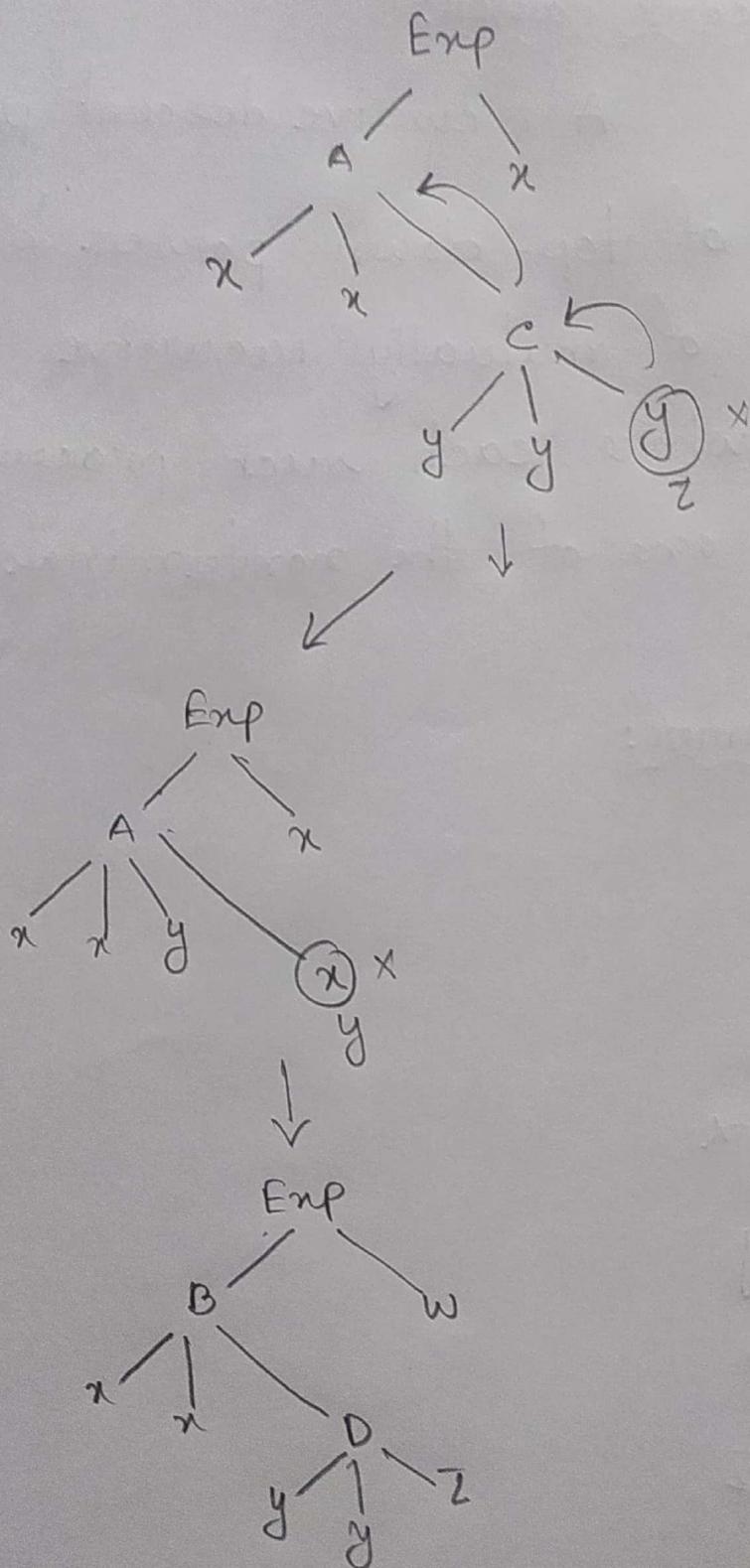
$$C \rightarrow yy y$$

$$B \rightarrow xx D$$

$$D \rightarrow yy z$$



Input string: xxxyyzw



So, this will be for given string.

3(i)

Calculating first and follow of the give (CFG)

First:

$$P = \{ \text{if, while, print, id, int} \}$$

$$P' = \{ \text{if, while, print, id, int, } \epsilon \}$$

$$S = \{ \text{if, while, print, id, int} \}$$

$$S' = \{ \text{id, int} \}$$

$$\Theta T = \{ \text{if, while, print, id, int} \}$$

$$T' = \{ \text{else} \}$$

$$E = \{ \text{id, int} \}$$

Follow:

$$P = \{ \$ \}$$

$$P' = \{ \$ \}$$

$$S = \{ \text{else, if, while, print, id, int, \$} \}$$

$$S' = \{ \text{else, if, while, print, id, int, \$} \}$$

$$S'' = \{ \text{else, if, while, print, id, int, \$} \}$$

$$T = \{ \text{else, if, while, print, id, int, \$} \}$$

$$T' = \{ \text{else, if, while, print, id, int, \$} \}$$

$$E = \{ \text{if, while, print, id, int, else, \$, then} \}$$

3 (ii)

LL(1) parsing table for given grammar:

	if	while	print	then	else	id	int	\$
P	$P \rightarrow SP'$	$P \rightarrow SP'$				$P \rightarrow SP'$	$P \rightarrow SP'$	
P'	$P' \rightarrow P$	$P' \rightarrow P$	$P' \rightarrow P$			$P' \rightarrow P$	$P' \rightarrow P$	$P' \rightarrow \epsilon$
S	$S \rightarrow if S'$	$S \rightarrow \frac{\text{while}}{ES}$	$S \rightarrow \frac{\text{print}}{E}$			$S \rightarrow E$	$S \rightarrow E$	
S'						$S' \rightarrow \frac{S''}{T}$	$S' \rightarrow \frac{S''}{T}$	
S''				$S'' \rightarrow \frac{\text{then}}{T}$				
T	$T \rightarrow ST'$	$T \rightarrow ST'$	$T \rightarrow ST'$			$T \rightarrow ST'$	$T \rightarrow ST'$	
T'						$T' \rightarrow \frac{\text{else}}{S}$		
E						$E \rightarrow id$	$E \rightarrow int$	



3(iii)

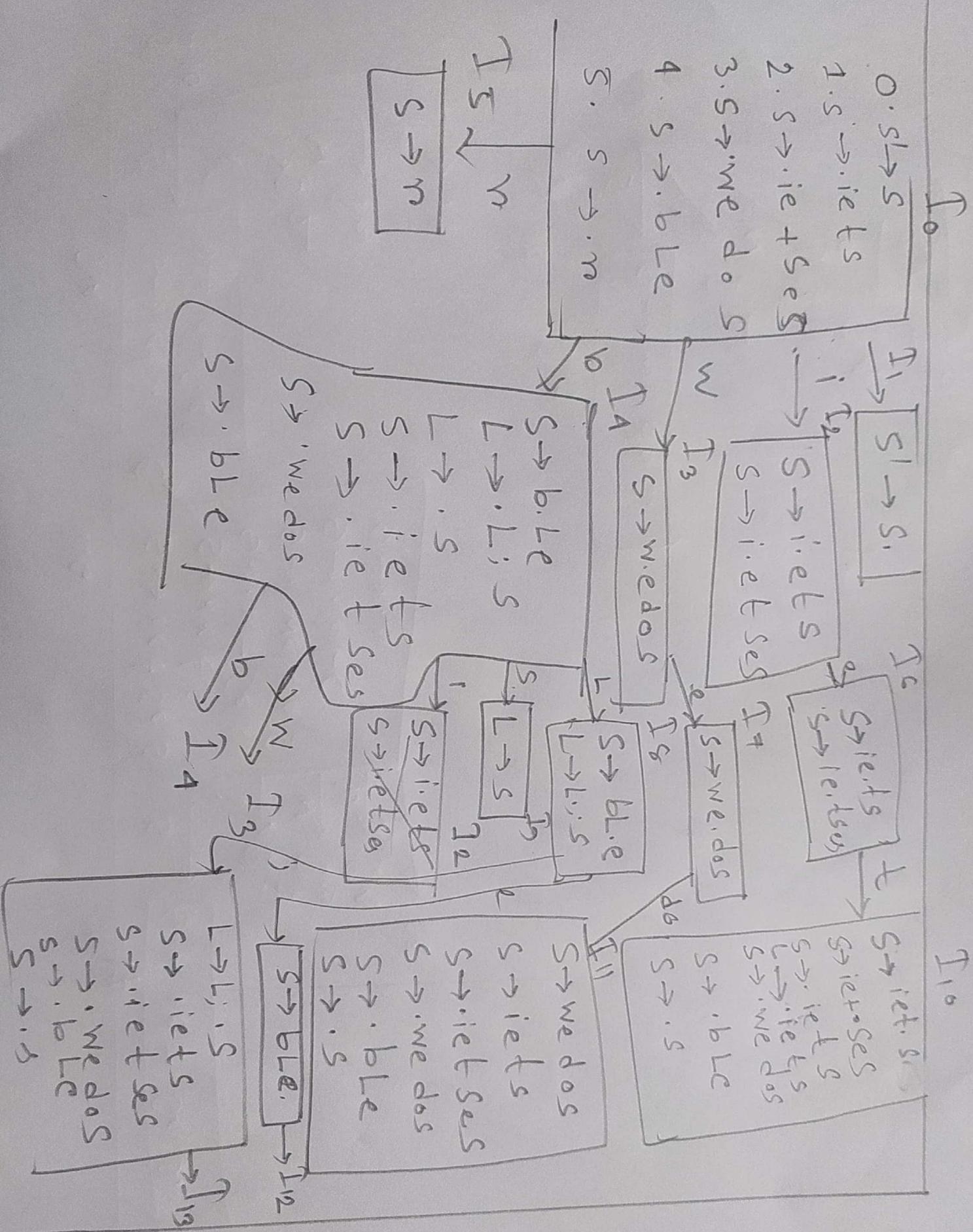
If we take string:

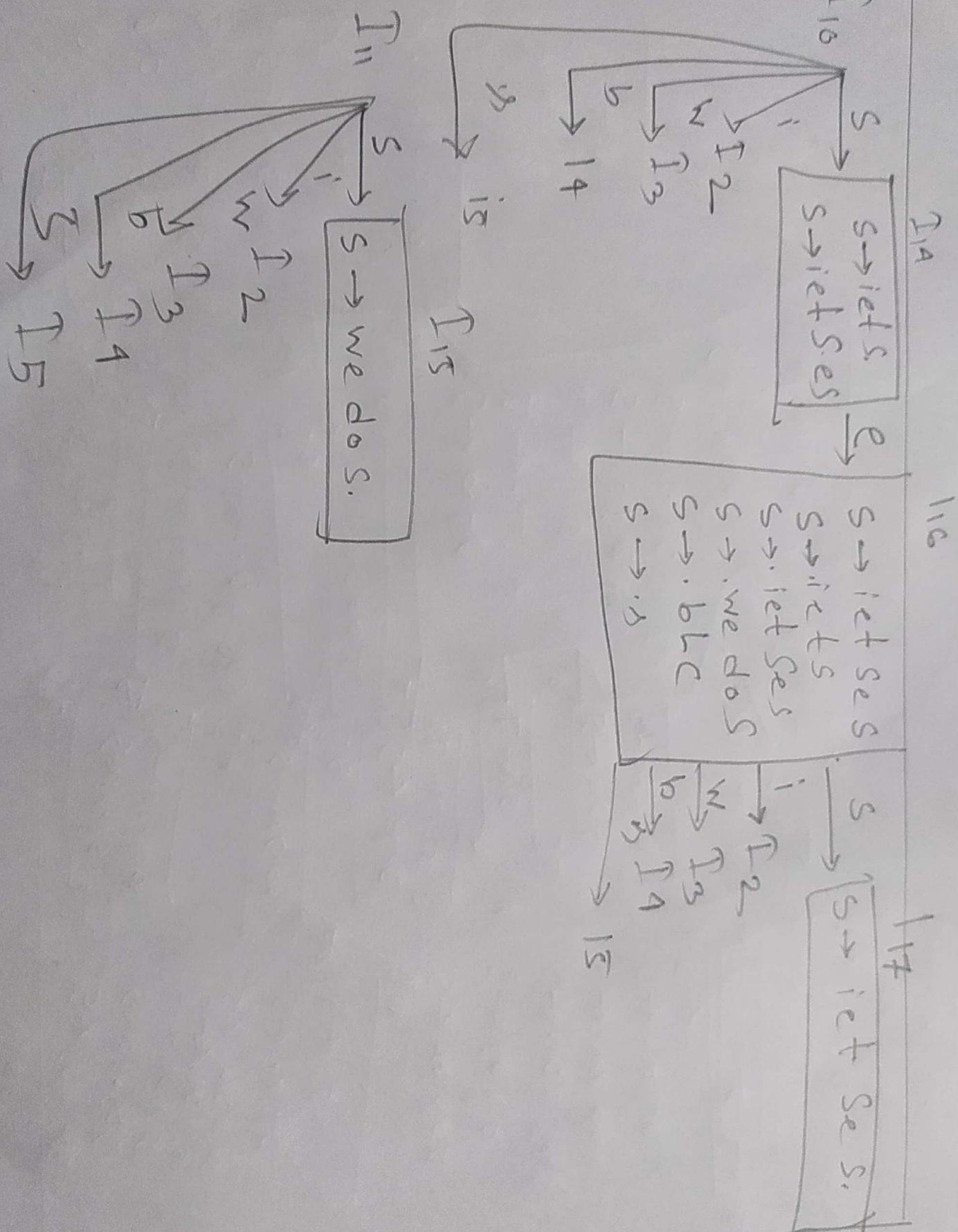
String: if id then print int
 ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑

Method	Stack	Input	Action
	P \$	if id then print int \$	output \rightarrow sp /
	SP' \$	if id then print int \$	output \rightarrow s, /
	if SP' \$	if id then print int \$	match if
	S' P' \$	id then print int \$	outputs \rightarrow R
	E S'' P' \$	id then print int \$	output s \rightarrow id
	id S'' P' \$	id then print int \$	output match id
	S'' P' \$	then print int \$	output s'' \rightarrow then
	then TP' \$	then print int \$	match then
	TP' \$	then print int \$	output \rightarrow ST'
	ST' P' \$	print int \$	output s \rightarrow print E
	print E T' P' \$	print int \$	match print
	E T' P' \$	print int \$	E \rightarrow int
	int T' P' \$	print int \$	match. int
	T' P' \$	int \$	output
		int \$	P' \rightarrow t
		\$	
		\$	
		\$	
		\$	

4(a)

0. $s' \rightarrow s$
1. $s \rightarrow i e t s$
2. $s \rightarrow i e t s e s$
3. $s \rightarrow w e d o s$
4. $s \rightarrow b L e$
5. $s \rightarrow s$
6. $L \rightarrow L, s$
7. $L \rightarrow s$





4(ii)

	i	e	t	w	d ₀	b;	s	f	s	L
I ₀	S _e			S ₃		S ₄	S ₅		I ₁	
I ₁									A _{cc}	
I ₂		S ₆								
I ₃		S ₇								
I ₄	S ₂			S ₃		S ₄				
I ₅	r ₅	r ₅	r ₃	r ₅	r ₅	r ₅	r ₅	r ₃		
I ₆			S ₁₀							
I ₇						S ₁₁				
I ₈		S ₁₂					S _B			
I ₉	r ₇	r ₇	r ₇	r ₇	r ₇	r ₇	r ₇	r ₇	r ₇	
I ₁₀	S _c		S ₃		S ₄		S ₅		I ₁₄	
I ₁₁	S _e		S ₃		S ₄		S ₅		I ₁₅	
I ₁₂	r ₄	r ₄	r ₄	r ₄	r ₄	r ₄	r ₄	r ₄	r ₄	
I ₁₃	S ₂		S ₃		S ₄		S ₅		I ₁₇	D
I ₁₄		I ₆								
I ₁₅	r ₃	r ₃	r ₃	r ₃	r ₃	r ₃	r ₃	r ₃	r ₃	
I ₁₆	S ₂		S ₃		S ₄		S ₅		I ₁₇	
I ₁₇	r ₂	r ₂	r ₂	r ₂	r ₂	r ₂	r ₂	r ₂	r ₂	I ₁₇