

System Software Mid Sem Exam

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29. How many parts of compiler are there?

1 point

- ☐ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☐ 4
- ☐ 8

Clear selection

8. Which computer program accepts the high-level language and converts it into assembly language? 1 point

- ☐ Interpreter
- ☐ Linker
- ☐ Assembler
- ☒ Compiler

Clear selection



30. A grammar that produces more than one parse tree for some sentence 1 point
is called as

- ☒ Ambiguous
- ☐ Unambiguous
- ☐ Regular
- ☐ All of these

Clear selection

6. A single two pass assembler does which of the following in the first pass 1 point

- ☒ It allicates space for the literals
- ☐ It computes the total length of the program
- ☐ It builds the symbol table for the symbols and their values
- ☐ all of the above

Clear selection

24. Parsing is categorized into how many types?

1 point

- ☐ three types
- ☐ four types
- ☒ two types



☐ five types

Clear selection

17. Which is considered as the sequence of characters in a token?

1 point

☐ Mexeme

☒ Lexeme

☐ Texeme

☐ Pattern

Clear selection

3. An imperative statement

1 point

☐ Reserves areas of memory and associates names with them

☒ Indicates an action to be performed during execution of assembled program

☐ Indicates an action to be performed during optimization

☐ None of the above

Clear selection

11. What is the linker?

1 point

☐ It is always used before the program execution.

☒ It is required to create the load module.

☐ It is the same as the loader

☐ None of the above



☐ none of the above

Clear selection

4. Which of the following system program foregoes the production of object code to generate absolute machine code and load it into the physical main storage location from which it will be executed immediately upon completion of the assembly ?

1 point

- ☐ Macro processor
- ☒ Load and go assembler
- ☐ Two pass assembler
- ☐ Compiler

Clear selection

7. Users write the programs in which language?

1 point

- ☐ Low-level Language
- ☒ High-Level Language
- ☐ Decimal-Format
- ☐ Middle-Level Language

Clear selection

28. The first phase of a compiler is called -----

1 point

- ☒ lexical analysis
- ☐ syntax analysis



- ☐ syntax analysis
- ☐ semantic analysis
- ☐ symbol table

[Clear selection](#)

25. An optimizer Compiler _____

1 point

- ☐ Is optimized to occupy less space
- ☐ Is optimized to occupy less space & Optimize the code
- ☐ Optimize the code
- ☒ None of the mentioned

[Clear selection](#)

22. Keywords are recognized in a compiler during

1 point

- ☐ the code generation
- ☐ the data flow analysis
- ☒ the lexical analysis of the program
- ☐ the program parsing


[Clear selection](#)

2. An assembler is

1 point

- ☐ programming language dependent
- ☐ syntax dependant
- ☒ machine dependant
- ☐ data dependent



 data dependent

Clear selection

Name :

Ganesh Modi

26. The linker _____

1 point

- ☐ Is similar to interpreter
- ☐ Uses source code as its input
- ☒ Is required to create a load module
- ☐ None of the mentioned

Clear selection

5. An imperative statement

1 point

- ☐ Reserves areas of memory and associates names with them
- ☒ Indicates an action to be performed during execution of assembled program
- ☐ Indicates an action to be performed during optimization
- ☐ None of the above

Clear selection



13. The output of the lexical analyzer is _____

1 point

- ☐ string character
- ☐ a syntax tree
- ☐ a set of RE
- ☒ a set of tokens

Clear selection

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15. Which grammar gives multiple parse trees for the same string?

1 point

- ☐ Unambiguous
- ☐ Regular
- ☒ Ambiguous
- ☐ All of the above

Clear selection



1. _____ converts the programs written in assembly language into machine instructions.

1 point

- ☐ Machine compiler
- ☐ Interpreter
- ☒ Assembler
- ☐ Converter

Clear selection

27. Input to the lex compiler is -----

1 point

- ☐ lex program
- ☐ source program
- ☒ target program
- ☐ none of the above.

Clear selection

21. Which phase of the compiler is also known as Scanner?

1 point

- ☐ Syntax Analysis
- ☒ Lexical Analysis
- ☐ Semantic Analysis



☐ Code generation

Clear selection

18. Which part of the compiler highly used the grammar concept?

1 point

☐ Code optimization

☐ Code generation

☒ Parser

☐ Lexical Analysis

Clear selection

12. Which derivation is generated by the top-down parser?

1 point

☐ Right-most derivation in reverse

☐ Left-most derivation in reverse

☐ Right-most derivation

☒ Left-most derivation

Clear selection

9. Which of the following file is an output of the assembler?

1 point


☐ Program file

☒ Object file

☐ Data File

☐ Text File



 Task File

Clear selection

20. Which of the following component is important for semantic analysis? 1 point

- ☐ Yacc
- ☐ Lex
- ☐ Symbol Table
- ☒ Type Checking

Clear selection

16. In Compiler lexical analyzer is used for? 1 point

- ☐ removing comments
- ☐ removing whitespace
- ☐ breaking the syntaxes in the set of tokens
- ☒ All of the mentioned

Clear selection

10. Which tool is used for grouping of characters in tokens in the compiler? 1 point

- ☐ Parser
- ☐ Code optimizer
- ☐ Code generator



☐ Code generator

☒ Scanner

Clear selection

14. From the following grammars, which describes the lexical syntax?

1 point

- ☒ Lexical Grammar
- ☐ Context-free Grammar
- ☐ Syntactic Grammar
- ☐ Regular Grammar

Clear selection

19. Which phase of the compiler checks the grammar of the programming? 1 point

- ☐ Code Optimization
- ☐ Semantic Analysis
- ☐ Code Generation
- ☒ Syntax Analysis

Clear selection

23. Leaf nodes in a parse tree indicate?

1 point

- ☐ sub-terminals
- ☐ half-terminals
- ☐ non-terminals





terminals

[Clear selection](#)

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