!~s1Explain different sources of Ambiguity.

.> In computer science, an ambiguous grammar is a context-free grammar for which there exists a string that can have more than one leftmost derivation or parse tree.

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•Lexical ambiguity : Words have multiple meanings.

•Syntactic ambiguity : A sentence has multiple parse trees.

•Semantic ambiguity : Even after the syntax and the meanings of the individual words have been resolved, there are two ways of reading the sentence.

•Anaphoric ambiguity : A phrase or word refers to something previously mentioned, but there is more than one possibility.

•Non-Literal Speech : Metaphors.

•Ellipsis : The omission of words that are needed for grammatical completion, and are "understood".

tab~!

!~s1Explain the Attributes & Binding of a data object.

.> A Data object represents a container for data values, a place where data values may be stored and later retrieved.

The Attributes & Binding of Data Objects are as follows :

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!~s2Type : This associates the data object with the set of data values that the object may take.

!~s2Location : This associate the binding of a storage location in memory where the data object is represented. Only storage management routines can only change add data object in the virtual computer.

!~s2Value : This binding is usually the result of an assignment operation.

!~s2Name : The binding to one or more names by which the object maybe referenced during program execution is usually set up by declaration and modified by subprogram calls the returns.

!~s2 Component : The binding of a data object to one or more data object of which it is a component is often represented by a pointer value. And may be modified by a change in pointer.