3. Name of the Student: *

Enter your answer

4. In a two pass assembler, adding literals to literal table and address resolution of local symbols are done using?
(1 Point)

- ● Both by first pass

- ○ First pass and second respectively

- ○ Second pass and first respectively

- ○ Both by second pass

5. An imperative statement
(1 Point)

- ● Indicates an action to be performed during execution of assembled program

- ○ Reserves areas of memory and associates names with them

- ○ Indicates an action to be performed during optimization

- ○ None of the above

6. TII stands for
(1 Point)

- ○ Table of instructions information

- ○ Table of incomplete information

- ● Table of incomplete instructions

- ○ Translation of incomplete instructions

7. Instructions which won't appear in the object program are called as _____
(1 Point)

◯ Redundant instructions

🔘 Assembler directives

◯ Exceptions

◯ Comments

8. Assembler is machine dependent, because of _____
   (1 Point)

   ◯ Pseudo operation table (POT)

   🔘 Mnemonics operation table (MOT)

   ◯ Argument list array (ALA)

   ◯ All of the above

9. Backpatching is used in
   (1 Point)

   🔘 one pass assembler

   ◯ two pass assembler

   ◯ pass 1 of two pass assembler

   ◯ pass 2 of two pass assembler

10. Suppose there are 2 pools in a source assembly language program, and a
    literal '=1' appears in both pools, the literal gets the ---------------location counter
    *
    (1 Point)

    ◯ same

    🔘 different

    ◯ none

11. Which are the data structure is used in pass 1 of 2 pass assembler
a) Mnemonic table
(b) Listing table
(c) Symbol table
(d) IC
(1 Point)

○ only a

○ a and b

◉ a and c

○ a and d

12. Suppose A EQU B, then ---------------- *
(1 Point)

◉ A gets the address of B

○ B gets the address of A

○ None of the above

13. "Use of undefined symbol in a statement", this error is flagged ------------------ in Pass1 of assembler *
(1 Point)

○ in front of the statement

◉ at the end

14. Which assembler directive is used to set the next instruction address
a) EQU
b) ORIGIN
c) LTORG
d) END
(1 Point)

○ Only (a)

◉ Only (b)

○ Both (a) & (b)

○ (c)

○ Both (c) & (d)

15. For a given hypothetical code, what is the LC value of line no. 6
line no.
Start 0 ---------------1
A DC '10'-----------------------2
B DS 10--------------------------3
ADD AREG, ='5'------------------4
LTORG----------------------------5
PRINT A--------------------------6
STOP-----------------------------7
END

(1 Point)

○ 11

○ 12

◉ 13

○ 14

16. Generation of symbol table is the task of
(1 Point)

○ analysis phase

◉ synthesis phase

○ assembly phase

○ specification phase

17. For following assembly statement which IC format is suitable?
MOVER ARG, A+5
(1 Point)

○ Variant-I

○ Variant-II

◉ Both Variant-I & Variant-II

○ None

18. Where can be literal defined?
(1 Point)

○ in between using AD

○ Using AD

◉ using AD and after END

○ only after END

19. Identify the error in the given code written in hypothetical language for error
reporting,
START 100
A DS 10
B DC '5'
MOVER AREG, A
MOVEM AREG, B
ADD BREG, B
STOP
A DC '9'
END
(1 Point)

○ invalid opcode

◉ duplicate definition

○ undefined symbol

○ none

20. What is the intermediate code for the following assembly statement using variant 2

          START   0
          ADD   AREG, ='5'
    LOOP   MOVEM AREG, A
    (1 Point)

    ◯ (AD,03) (C,0), (IS,01) (1) (L,01), (IS,05) (1) (S,01)

    ◯ (AD,03) (C,0), (IS,01) (1) (L,01), (IS,05) (1) (S,02)

    ◯ (AD,03) (C,0), (IS,01) AREG, ='5', (IS,05) AREG,A

    ⦿ (AD,01) (C,0), (IS,01) AREG, ='5', (IS,05) AREG,A

21. Assembler is machine dependent, because of _____?
    (1 Point)

    ◯ Pseudo operation table (POT)

    ⦿ Mnemonics operation table (MOT)

    ◯ Both (A) & (B)

    ◯ Argument list array (ALA)

22. A macro is a unit of specification for _____through expansion   *
    (1 Point)

    ⦿ Program generation

    ◯ program writing

    ◯ Program Interpretation

23. Macro definition is enclosed between a _____statement and a_____ statement.   *
    (1 Point)

    ◯ MACRO and END

    ⦿

○ MACRO and MEND

○ MICRO and MEND

24. The data structure used to handle nested macro calls _____ *
(1 Point)

◉ Stack

○ Queue,

○ List

25. During Macro expansion Phase the argument list array(ALA) holds the mapping between *
(1 Point)

○ Numerical Representation and dummy Parameters

◉ Dummy parameters and Actual Parametets

○ Numerical Representation and Actual Parameters

26. Conditional Expansion of Macro is supported with the help of _____ and _____ *
(1 Point)

○ AIF AGG

○ AFF LOOP

◉ AIF AGO

○ AIF NOP

27. Keyword parameters are mentioned with _____ symbol before the parameter name   *
(1 Point)

◉ =

○ +

○ #

○ *

28. _____Expansion implies replacement of a character string by another
character string during program generation. *
(1 Point)

○ Semantic

⦿ Lexical

○ Both

○ None

29. While handing Macro definitions inside the Macro Definition the inner macro is
defined only when _____ *
(1 Point)

○ Inner macro is called

○ Outer macro defined

⦿ Outer macro is called

30. Sequencing Symbols within Macro definition are defined with _____ syntax
*
(1 Point)

⦿ .<ordinary String>

○ #<ordinary String

○ =<ordinary String>

○ <ordinary String>.

31. Two types of expansion time variable are _____ and ____

     *

     (1 Point)

     ○ INTERN and EXTERN

     ● Local and Global

     ○ ENTRY AND PUBLIC

32. The table/Data Structure which holds the definitions of macro in a slightly
    modified form is called ____
     *
     (1 Point)

     ○ Macro Name Table

     ● Macro Definition Table

     ○ Macro Nested Table.

     ○ None

33. A macro definition consists of _____
         *
     (1 Point)

     ○ One or more model statements

     ○ Macro pre-processor statements

     ○ A macro prototype statement

     ● All of the above

34. The lexical analyzer reads the stream of characters from the source program
    and groups the characters into meaningful sequences called --------------------- *
    (1 Point)

     ○ token

○ lexemes

○ pattern

○ word

35. ---------------- is considered in syntax analysis phase of compiler *
(1 Point)

○ Regular expression

● Grammar

○ Both a) and b)

○ None of above

36. Three address code is used in --------------------- phase of compiler *
(1 Point)

○ lexical analysis

● intermediate code generator

○ semantic analysis

○ none of the above

37. Execution time of compiler is --------------- that of interpreter *
(1 Point)

○ greater than

● less than

○ same as

38. C, C++ languages have ------------------- *
(1 Point)

○ interpreter

○ compiler

39. Errors are shown at the end in ------------------- *
    (1 Point)

⦿ compiler

○ interpreter

○ Both a) and b)

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