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- 1. The first phase of a compiler is
- 1/1
- Syntax analyzer
- Code optimizer
- **Lexical analyzer**
- None of these
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- 2. A sequence of characters having some collective meaning is called a
- 1/1
- **token**
- sentential form
- pattern
- None of these
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- 3. Which of the following tools is NOT a cousin of a compiler?
- 1/1
- assembler
- loader
- linker
- **None of these**
- 
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- 4. Which of the following is a bottom-up parser?
- 1/1
- LR parser
- Operator precedence parser
- Shift-reduce parser
- **All of these**
- 
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- 5. A rule describing a set of lexemes is called a
- 1/1
- token
- sentential form
- sentinel
- **None of these**
- 
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- 6. Epsilon-transitions are permitted in
- 1/1

- a DFA
- a WFA
- **an NFA**
- None of these

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- 7. Which of the following phases is not contained in the front end of a compiler?

- 1/1

- **Code generator**

- Syntax analyzer
- Semantic analyzer
- All of these

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- 8. The Thompson's construction method is used to obtain an NFA from

- 1/1

- **a regular expression**

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- a DFA
- a CFG
- None of these

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- 9. With which phase(s) does the Error Handler interact in a compiler ?

- 0/1

- Syntax analyzer
- Code optimizer
- Lexical analyzer

- **All of these**

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- 10. A grammar that produces more than one parse trees for the same sentence is said to be \_\_\_\_\_.

- 1/1

- **an ambiguous grammar**

- a left factored grammar
- a left recursive grammar
- None of these

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- 11. Which of the following is a top-down parser ?

- 1/1

- Handle pruning parser

- **Predictive parser**

- Operator precedence parser
- None of these

● 12. If S is a start symbol of the given grammar, FOLLOW(S) always contains

\_\_\_\_\_ .

- 1/1
- #
- **\$**
- epsilon
- None of these

● 13. The subset construction method is used to obtain a DFA from

- 1/1
- a regular expression
- **an NFA**

- a CFG
- None of these

● 14. A language denoted by a regular expression is known as a

- 1/1
- **regular set**
- regular definition
- regular equation
- None of these

● 15. Which of the following is used as a kind of intermediate representation?

- 1/1
- regular expression
- infix notation
- **three-address code**
- None of these

● 16. CFG stands for

- 1/1
- **Context Free Grammar**
- Context Free Game
- Context File Grammar
- None of these

● 17. A sentence is a string of terminals derived from a

- 1/1

- sentinel

- **start symbol**

- \$

- None of these

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- 18. If X is terminal, then FIRST(X) is

- 1/1

- **{X}**

- X

- {X, \$}

- None of these

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- 19. Which of the following functions are not performed by preprocessors ?

- 1/1

- macro processing

- file inclusion

- language extension

- **None of these**

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- 20. Which of the following phases is optional in a compiler ?

- 1/1

- Lexical analyzer

- Syntax analyzer

- **Code optimizer**

- None of these

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- 21. The buffer pair technique is used to perform

- 1/1

- **Lexical analysis**

- Syntax analysis

- Semantic analysis

- None of these

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- 22. Left recursive grammars are difficult to be parsed by a

- 1/1

- Bottom up parser

- Middle up parser

- **Top down parser**

- None of these

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- 23. In which of the following techniques we find the longest prefix common to two or more alternatives in a production rule ?

- 1/1

- Right factoring
- **Left factoring**
- Left recursion elimination
- Right recursion elimination

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- 24. Which of the following is not a possible action taken by a shift-reduce parser?

- 1/1

- Shift
- Reduce
- Accept
- **Throwback**

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- 25. The grammar that has a property that no production right side is epsilon or has two adjacent nonterminals is called

- 1/1

- CFG
- Operand grammar
- **Operator grammar**
- None of these

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- 26. Which phase of the compiler has the main role of generating a sequence of tokens from the input source program?

- 1/1

- Semantic analyzer
- **Lexical analyzer**
- Parser
- Code optimizer

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- 27. The set of NFA states reachable from NFA state  $s$  on epsilon transitions alone is generally denoted as

- 1/1

- **epsilon-closure(s)**
- move( $s$ , epsilon)
- Kleene-closure( $s$ )
- None of these

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- 28. Any nonempty string x that is, a prefix of the given string s such that s is not same as x is known as
- 1/1
- Prefix of s
- **Proper prefix of s**
- Sequence of s
- None of these
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- 29. A special character that cannot be a part of a source program and is useful in lexical analysis using input buffering technique is known as a
- 1/1
- **Sentinel**
- %
- \$
- None of these
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- 30. A string which is derived from a start symbol of the given grammar, and which may contain terminals or nonterminals is called a
- 1/1
- Sentence
- Statement
- **Sentential form**
- None of these
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