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- Notes :
1. All questions carry marks as indicated.
 2. Solve Question 1 OR Questions No. 2.
 3. Solve Question 3 OR Questions No. 4.
 4. Solve Question 5 OR Questions No. 6.
 5. Solve Question 7 OR Questions No. 8.
 6. Solve Question 9 OR Questions No. 10.
 7. Solve Question 11 OR Questions No. 12.

1. a) Explain various phases of compiler. 8
- b) Differentiate between a phase and pass of a compiler. 5

OR

2. a) Give structure of a LEX program. Write a program in LEX, to recognize signed decimal constant in 'C'. 8
- b) What are error that may encounter in each phase of a compiler. 5
3. a) What type of preprocessing is required in LL (1) parsing? Give the 3 rules to determine whether the grammar is LL (1) or not. 6
- b) Construct LR (0) parsing table for the grammar. 8
- $S \rightarrow L = R \mid R$
- $L \rightarrow * R \mid id$
- $R \rightarrow L$

OR

4. a) Construct LR (0) parsing table for the grammar 8
- $E \rightarrow E + E \mid E * E \mid (E)id$
- Using the standard associativity rules and precedence of operators eliminate conflict in parsing table if any.
- b) Comment on the statements 6
- i) "Every ambiguous grammar is not LR (0)"
- ii) LR (1) parser detects error earlier than LALR parser.
5. a) Give SDTS and generated three address code for the statement 8
- for ($i = 0$; $i < 10 \ \&\& \ j > 5$; $i = i + 1$)
- {
- $c = i + j$;
- $j = j - 1$;
- }
- b) Give SDTS for mixed mode arithmetic expression. 5

OR

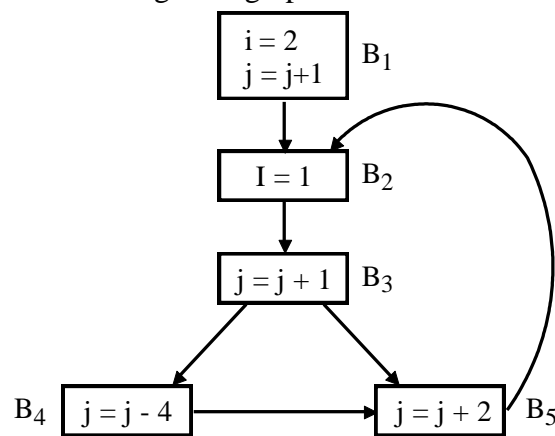
6. Give SDTS for array translation. Generate three address code for the statement
 $A[i, j, k] = B[i, j] + C[i + j]$
 where array A is of size 10x20x30
 array B is of size 10x20, and
 array C is of size 30.
 Assume bpw = 4 13

7. a) What are the sources of error? 5
 b) Explain data structure for symbol table in block structure language. 8

OR

8. a) Explain phrase level error recovery in LR parsing. 7
 b) Explain memory allocation in procedure call and return statement. 6

9. a) Find IN and OUT for the following flow graph. 7



- b) What is dominators? How it is used to identify natural loop in tree address code. 7

OR

10. a) Write short note on peephole optimization. 7
 b) What are different loop optimization. 7

11. a) What are the difficulties in good code generation? 5
 b) Explain the use of DAG in code generation. 8

OR

12. a) Use simple code generation algorithm to generate the code for following three address code. Assume two registers are available, 8

$$T_1 = a + b$$

$$T_2 = c + d$$

$$T_3 = e - T_2$$

$$T_4 = T_1 - T_2$$

- b) Explain use of algebraic properties for reducing register requirement. 5



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The secret of getting ahead is getting started.

~ Mark Twain

