

8. What will the FOLLOW(H) be in the given productions? 1 3 -2
 $S \rightarrow F \mid H$
 $F \rightarrow p \mid c$
 $H \rightarrow d \mid c$
 (A) {p, c} (B) {p, c, d}
 (C) {c, d} (D) {\$}
9. Reduce-reduce conflict occurs 1 1 3
 (A) If a state does not know whether it will make a reduction operation using the production rule i or j for a terminal (B) If a state does not know whether it will make a shift operation using the production rule i or j for a terminal.
 (C) If a state does not know whether it will make a shift or reduction operation using the production rule i or j for a terminal. (D) When there are no production rules to reduce
10. Which one from the following is false? 1 1 3
 (A) LALR parser is Bottom - Up parser (B) A parsing algorithm which performs a left to right scanning and a right most deviation is RL (1)
 (C) In LL(1), the 1 indicates that there is a one - symbol look - ahead. (D) LR parser is Bottom - Up parser
11. Which parsing table will have minimal entries? 1 1 3
 (A) SLR (B) CLR
 (C) LALR (D) Both SLR and LALR
12. Which of the following grammar rules violate the requirements of an operator grammar? 1 1 3
 (i) $A \rightarrow BC$
 (ii) $A \rightarrow BpC$
 (iii) $A \rightarrow \bar{C}$
 (iv) $A \rightarrow BqCr$
 (A) (i) and (iv) only (B) (iii) and (iv) only
 (C) (i) and (iii) only (D) (ii) and (iii) only
13. Substitution of values for names (whose values are constants) is done in 1 1 4
 (A) Strength reduction (B) Loop optimization
 (C) Local optimization (D) Constant folding
14. The graph that shows basic blocks and their successor relationship is called 1 1 4
 (A) Flow graph (B) DAG
 (C) Control graph (D) Hamiltonian graph
15. Determining incompatible types occurs in _____ phase 1 1 4
 (A) syntax (B) semantic
 (C) intermediate code (D) runtime
16. $x * 2$ can be replaced by $x \ll 1$ is an example of 1 1 4
 (A) Strength reduction (B) Simplification of algebraic expressions
 (C) Code generation (D) constant folding

17. Which one of the following is FALSE?			
(A) Available expression analysis can be used for common sub expression elimination	(B) A basic block is a sequence of instructions where control enters the sequence at the beginning and exits at the end.	1	1
(C) Live variable analysis can be used for dead code elimination.	(D) $X=4*5 \Rightarrow x=20$ is an example of common sub expression elimination		6
18. If an activation of procedure 'A' calls procedure 'B' then which one holds TRUE?			
(A) Activation of B must end before the activation of A can end.	(B) Activation of A must end before the activation of B can end.	1	1
(C) Activation of A must end before the activation of B can start	(D) Activation of B must start after the activation of A can end.		5
19. Which of the following tasks is managed by a runtime stack?			
(A) Garbage collection	(B) Variable scope	1	1
(C) Static data and functions	(D) Procedure calls and returns		5
20. A variable is called an _____ variable if its value is altered within the loop by a loop-invariant value.			
(A) Invariant	(B) induction	1	1
(C) strength	(D) loop		6

PART - B (5 × 4 = 20 Marks)

Answer any 5 Questions

Marks BL CO

21. Elucidate the role of two types of pointers in input buffering scheme. How do they help in token recognition?	4	1	1
22. Construct a Deterministic Finite State Automata (DFA) that accepts strings that start and end with a over the input {a, b, c}	4	1	1
23. Consider the following grammar $S \rightarrow (L) \mid a$ $L \rightarrow L, S \mid S$ Construct leftmost derivation and parse tree for (a,(a,a))	4	3	2
24. Show that CFG: $M \rightarrow R + R/R + c/R$ $R \rightarrow c$ has reduce- reduce conflict.	4	4	3
25. Find leading and trailing for all the non-terminals from the following grammar $A \rightarrow B \mid ApqA$ $B \rightarrow qB \mid q$	4	1	3
26. Design a DAG and syntax tree for the expression $(a+b)+((a+b)*(c+d))$.	4	4	4
27. Brief the backpatching rules for the Boolean expression " $E \rightarrow E_1 \text{ and } E_2$ ".	4	2	5

PART - C (5 × 12 = 60 Marks)

Answer all Questions

Marks BL CO

28. (a) Using Direct Method convert the following RE $a(a+b)^*ab$ into DFA.	12	2	1
(OR)			
(b) Explain all the phases of the compiler in detail. Assume a, b, and c of type float and give the conversion of " $a=a+b*c*2$ ".			

29. (a) Construct a Non-Recursive predictive parsing table for the given grammar and find the moves made by a predictive parser on input string ((a)ba).
 $S \rightarrow (L) | a$
 $L \rightarrow SL'$
 $L' \rightarrow bSL' | \epsilon$

(OR)

- (b) Sona was asked to frame the English sentences
 (i) "The student is asked to learn" from the given grammar
 (ii) "The student is asked to learn Compiler design" from the given grammar

$S \rightarrow \text{Noun_Phrase Verb_Phrase}$
 $\text{Noun_Phrase} \rightarrow \text{Pronoun} | \text{Noun} | \text{Determiner Nominal}$
 $\text{Nominal} \rightarrow \text{Noun Nominal} | \text{Noun}$
 $\text{Verb_Phrase} \rightarrow \text{Verb} | \text{Verb Noun_Phrase} | \text{Verb_Phrase} | \text{Verb}$
 $\text{Noun_Phrase Preposition_Phrase}$
 $\text{Verb_Phrase} \rightarrow \text{Verb Preposition_phrase} | \text{Verb}$
 $\text{Verb_phrase Preposition_Phrase Verb}$
 $\text{Preposition_Phrase} \rightarrow \text{Preposition} | \text{Preposition Noun_Phrase}$
 $\text{Determiner} \rightarrow a | an | the$
 [words like 'the', 'an', 'a' are determiners and Nominal includes words like that adds context to the noun like "English speaker", "Enjoyable day", etc].
 All the words in the given sentences ((i) and (ii)) are terminals and they are derived from their respective parts of speech in English. Check whether she will successfully derive these two sentences using parse trees.

30. (a) Construct operator precedence parsing table for the following grammar
 $X \rightarrow Ma$
 $X \rightarrow bMc$
 $X \rightarrow dc$
 $X \rightarrow bMa$
 $M \rightarrow d$

(OR)

- (b) Construct SLR parsing table for the following grammar:
 $S \rightarrow L = R | R$
 $L \rightarrow * R | id$
 $R \rightarrow L$

31. (a) Consider the following:
 $x1 = x2 = -1;$
 $y1 = y2 = 1;$
 $x3 = 3;$
 $y3 = -1$

$m12 = (y2 - y1) / (x2 - x1);$
 $m23 = (y3 - y2) / (x3 - x2);$

Interpret the instruction and generate three Address code and DAG for the above given expressions.

(OR)

- (b) Give the semantic rules for the control flow statement with necessary diagrams and explanation.

32. (a) Explain the various transformations that can happen in peep hole optimizations with example for each transformation.

12 1 6

(OR)

- (b) Perform all possible optimization on the given code and explain the same.

```
t0=2
t1=a
t2=12
t3=t1+t2
t4=m[t3]
t5=t0*t4
t6=-16
t7=r+t6
t8=m[t7]
t9=m[t8]
t10=t9-t5
t11=4
t12=t+t11
m[t12]=t10
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* * * * *

