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NPTEL (https://swayam.gov.in/explorer?ncCode=NPTEL) » Compiler Design (course)



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Course outline

About NPTEL ()

How does an NPTEL online course work? ()

Week 0: ()

Week 1 ()

Week 2 ()

Week 3 ()

Week 4 ()

Week 5 ()

Week 8: Assignment 8

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.

Due on 2025-03-19, 23:59 IST.

Assignment submitted on 2025-03-08, 18:49 IST

1) Type checking checks the input

1 point

- a) Lexically
- b) Semantically
- c) Syntactically
- d) All the other options
- (a)
- (b)
- (c)
- (d)

Yes, the answer is correct. Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

b)

2) 1 point

Week 6 ()

Week 7 ()

Week 8 ()

- Contd.) (unit? unit=82&lesso n=83)
- Contd.) (unit? unit=82&lesso n=84)
- Lecture 39:
 Type Checking
 (unit?
 unit=82&lesso
 n=85)
- Checking(Cont d.) (unit? unit=82&lesso n=86)
- Lecture 41:
 Type
 Checking(Cont
 d.) (unit?
 unit=82&lesso
 n=87)
- Lecture
 Materials
 (unit?
 unit=82&lesso
 n=88)
- Feedback
 Form (unit?
 unit=82&lesso
 n=89)
- Week 08:
 Assignment
 Solution (unit?
 unit=82&lesso
 n=173)
- Quiz: Week 8: Assignment

If the arguments passed to a function call are such that the first and the third arguments are integers while the second one is real, the type expression for the argument list can be

- a) Integer X Integer X Real
- b) Real X Integer X Integer
- c) Integer X Real X Integer
- d) None of the other options
- (a)
- (b)
- (c)
- (d)

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

c)

3) Array bound check can be done

1 point

- a) Statically
- b) Dynamically
- c) Both statically and dynamically
- d) None of the other options
- (a)
- (b)
- (c)
- (d)

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

c)

4) Type equivalence checks whether

1 point

- a) Two types expressions are same or not
- b) Two expressions are same or not
- c) Two statements are same or not
- d) All of the other options
- (a)
- (b)
- (c)
- (d)

Yes, the answer is correct.

(assessment? name=189)	Score: 1 Accepted Answers:	
Week 9 ()	a)	
Wook 10 ()	5) Type of a statement is	point
Week 10 ()	a) Void	
Week 11 ()	b) Type error	
Week 12 ()	c) Void or type errord) None of the other options	
DOWNLOAD VIDEOS ()	○ a) ○ b)	
Text	© c)	
Transcripts ()	○ d)	
	Yes, the answer is correct. Score: 1	
Books ()	Accepted Answers:	
	c)	
	a) Static b) Dynamic c) Both static and dynamic d) None of the other options a) b) c) d) Yes, the answer is correct. Score: 1 Accepted Answers: a)	point
	Most programming languages are weakly typed since a) Such languages put less constraints on the programmer b) Some type errors can be caught dynamically c) Both of the other options d) None of the other options a) b) c)	point

O d)
Yes, the answer is correct. Score: 1
Accepted Answers:
c)
8) For strongly-typed languages 1 point
 a) Only static type checking is done b) Only dynamic checking is done c) Both static and dynamic checking are done d) No type of checking is done
a)
(b)
○ c)
(d)
No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
c)
9) Type casting available in many programming languages is an example of
 a) Type checking b) Type coercing c) Type manipulation d) None of the given options
○ a)
(a) b)
○ c)
(d)
Yes, the answer is correct. Score: 1
Accepted Answers:
<i>b</i>)
10) 1 point

The type expression (Integer X Real) \rightarrow (Integer \rightarrow Real) corresponds to	
 a) A function that takes an integer and a real as arguments and returns an integer and a real b) A function that takes an integer and a real as arguments and returns a real c) A function that takes an integer and a real as arguments and returns an integer d) A function that takes an integer and a real as arguments and returns a function that takes an integer and returns a real 	
a) b) c) d) Yes, the answer is correct. Score: 1	
Accepted Answers: d)	
11) 1 point	
Type inference in programming languages refers to:	
 a) Explicitly specifying types for all variables b) Automatically deducing the type of an expression at compile-time c) Checking types dynamically during runtime d) Ignoring type checking in a program 	
○ a)○ b)○ c)○ d)	
Yes, the answer is correct. Score: 1 Accepted Answers: b)	
12)	
 a) Implicit type conversion always results in data loss b) Explicit type conversion is also called type coercion c) Implicit type conversion is performed automatically by the compiler d) Both (b) and (c) 	
○ a) ○ b)	

c)d)

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0	
Accepted Answers:	
c)	
13)	1 point
Dynamic type checking is necessary in languages that:	
a) Perform all type checking at compile-time b) Allow variables to change their type during execution c) Do not support type inference d) Have a very strict static type system	
○ a)	
(a) b)	
O c)	
O d)	
Yes, the answer is correct. Score: 1	
Accepted Answers:	
b)	