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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 11 : Assignment 11

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.

Due on 2025-04-09, 23:59 IST.

Assignment submitted on 2025-04-07, 10:41 IST

1)

1 point

For the rule $S \rightarrow L := E$, if L is a single variable, $L.place$ is equal to

- (A) Null
- (B) Some value
- (C) Constant
- (D) None of the other options

☒ (A)

☐ (B)

☐ (C)

☐ (D)

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

(B)

2) For Boolean variable B , $B.trueList$ contains

1 point

☒ (A) List of locations at which B is true

☐ (B) List of locations to jump to if B is true

☐ (C) List of locations at which B is true and the locations to branch to

☐ (D) None of the other options

Yes, the answer is correct.

Week 6 ()**Week 7 ()****Week 8 ()****Week 9 ()****Week 10 ()****Week 11 ()**

☐ Lecture 52 :
Intermediate
Code
Generation
(Contd.) (unit?
unit=109&less
on=110)

☐ Lecture 53 :
Intermediate
Code
Generation
(Contd.) (unit?
unit=109&less
on=111)

☐ Lecture 54 :
Intermediate
Code
Generation
(Contd.) (unit?
unit=109&less
on=112)

☐ Lecture 55 :
Intermediate
Code
Generation
(Contd.) (unit?
unit=109&less
on=113)

☐ Lecture 56 :
Intermediate
Code
Generation
(Contd.) (unit?
unit=109&less
on=114)

☐ Lecture
Materials
(unit?)

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

(A) List of locations at which B is true

3)

1 point

When generating code for the Boolean expression " $(x \geq y) \text{ AND } (p \neq q)$ ", which locations are left for back patching?

- a) Falselist of $x \geq y$
- b) Falselist of $x \geq y$ and falselist of $p \neq q$
- c) Falselist of $x \geq y$, falselist of $p \neq q$, truelist of $p \neq q$
- d) Truelist of $x \geq y$, falselist of $x \geq y$, truelist of $p \neq q$, falselist of $p \neq q$

☐ (A)

☒ (B)

☐ (C)

☐ (D)

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

(B)

4) **In three-address code, arrays are**

1 point

- (A) Not supported
- (B) One dimensional
- (C) More than one dimensional
- (D) Supported via pointers

☐ (A)

☒ (B)

☐ (C)

☐ (D)

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

(C)

5) For three address code generation of " $B \rightarrow B1 \text{ or } M B2$ ", M.quad is used to backpatch

1 point

☐ (A) B1.truelist

☒ (B) B1.falselist

☐ (C) B2.truelist

☐ (D) B2.falselist

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

(B) B1.falselist

unit=109&less
on=115)

☐ Feedback
Form (unit?
unit=109&less
on=116)

☐ Week 11 :
Assignment
Solution (unit?
unit=109&less
on=178)

☒ **Quiz: Week
11 :
Assignment
11
(assessment?
name=192)**

Week 12 ()

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()**

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6) For the rule $B \rightarrow B1 \text{ and } B2$, the operation " $B1.false = B.false$ " requires two passes **1 point**
as

- ☐ (A) $B1.false$ is not known
☒ (B) $B.false$ is not known
☐ (C) Both $B1.false$ and $B.false$ are unknown
☐ (D) None of the other options

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

(B) $B.false$ is not known

7) **1 point**

In the rule $C \rightarrow C1 \text{ AND } NC2$ the non terminal N is used to remember the start address of:

- (A) C
 (B) C_1
 (C) Both C_1 and C
 (D) None of the other options

☐ (A)

☒ (B)

☐ (C)

☐ (D)

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

(B)

8) In the rule $S \rightarrow \text{if } B \text{ then } M \text{ S } N \text{ else } M \text{ S}, N$ is used to generate a jump after **1 point**

- ☒ (A) then-part
☐ (B) else-part
☐ (C) both then- and else-part
☐ (D) None of the other options

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

(A) then-part

9) In the rule $S \rightarrow \text{if } B \text{ then } M \text{ S1}$, M holds the start address for **1 point**

- ☒ (A) S1
☐ (B) S
☐ (C) B
☐ (D) None of the other options

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

(A) S1

10) For three address code generation of rule " $S \rightarrow \text{while } M1 \text{ B do } M2 \text{ S1}$ ", B.false is **1 point** backpatched with

- ☐ (A) M1.quad
- ☐ (B) M2.quad
- ☒ (C) Cannot be backpatched at this point
- ☐ (D) None of the other options

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

(C) *Cannot be backpatched at this point*

11) **1 point**
In three-address code (TAC), accessing an array element typically requires:

- (A) Direct assignment without indexing
- (B) Computing an address using the base address and an offset
- (C) Using only registers without memory references
- (D) None of the other options

- ☐ (A)
- ☒ (B)
- ☐ (C)
- ☐ (D)

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

(B)

12) **1 point**
In the rule $S \rightarrow \text{while } M1 \text{ B do } M2 \text{ S1}$, the non-terminal M2 is used to remember the start address of:

- (A) S
- (B) B
- (C) S1
- (D) None of the other options

- ☐ (A)
- ☐ (B)
- ☒ (C)
- ☐ (D)

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

(C)

13) **1 point**

For a Boolean expression B, the attribute B.falselist contains:

- (A) List of locations where B evaluates to false
- (B) List of locations to jump to if B is false
- (C) List of locations where B is false and the locations to branch to
- (D) None of the other options

☐ (A)

☒ (B)

☐ (C)

☐ (D)

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

(B)