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Compiler Design Solved MCQs- Part 2

MCQs

Multiple Choice Questions

Compiler Design Solved MCQs- Part 2

The output of lexical analyzer is

- ☐ A set of regular expressions
- ☐ Syntax tree
- ☒ Set of tokens
- ☐ Strings of character

If conversion from one type to another type is done automatically by the compiler then, it is called

- ☐ Implicit conversion
- ☐ coercions
- ☒ both a and b
- ☐ None of the above

Syntax directed translation scheme is desirable because

- ☐ It is based on the syntax
- ☐ Its description is independent of any implementation
- ☒ It is easy to modify
- ☐ All of these

A top down parser generates

- ☐ Right most derivation
- ☐ Right most derivation in reverse
- ☒ Left most derivation
- ☐ Left most derivation in reverse

Macro-processors are _____

- ☐ Hardware

- ☐ Compiler
- ☐ Registers
- ☐ None of the above

Inherited attribute is a natural choice in

- ☐ Keeping track of variable declaration
- ☐ Checking for the correct use of L values and R values
- ☐ Both A and B
- ☐ None of these

Concept which can be used to identify loops is

- ☐ Dominators
- ☐ Reducible graphs
- ☐ Depth first ordering
- ☐ All of these

Reduction in strength means

- ☐ Replacing run time computation by compile time computation
- ☐ Removing loop invariant computation
- ☐ Removing common sub expression
- ☐ Replacing a costly operation by a relatively cheaper one

the term environment in programming language semantics is said as

- ☐ function that maps a name to value held there
- ☐ Function that maps a name to storage location
- ☐ The function that maps a storage location to the value held there
- ☐ None of the above

A self relocating program is one which

- ☐ cannot be made to execute in any area of storage other than the designated for it at the time of its coding or translation
- ☐ Consists of a program and relevant information for its relocation
- ☐ Can itself perform the relocation of its address sensitive protions
- ☐ All of the above

The lexical analyzer takes _____ as input and produces a stream of _____ as output.

- ☐ Source program,tokens
- ☐ Token,source program
- ☐ Either A and B
- ☐ None of the above

Intermediate code generation phase gets input from

- ☐ Lexical analyzer
- ☐ Syntax analyzer
- ☐ Semantic analyzer
- ☐ Error handling

A grammar is meaningless

- ☐ If terminal set and non terminal set are not disjoint
- ☐ If left hand side of a production is a single terminal
- ☐ If left hand side of a production has no non terminal
- ☐ All of these

The optimization technique which is typically applied on loops is

- ☐ Removal of invariant computation
- ☐ Peephole optimization
- ☐ Constant folding
- ☐ All of these

resolution is externally defined symbols is performed by

- ☐ [linker](#)
- ☐ loader
- ☐ compiler
- ☐ assembler

Which of the following is used for grouping of characters into tokens?

- ☐ Parser
- ☐ Code optimization
- ☐ Code generator
- ☐ [Lexical analyzer](#)

Whether a given pattern constitutes a token or not depends on the

- ☐ Source language
- ☐ Target language
- ☐ [Compiler](#)
- ☐ All of these

A optimizing compiler

- ☐ Is optimized to occupy less space
- ☐ Is optimized to take less time for execution
- ☐ [Optimized the code](#)
- ☐ None of the above.

Which of the following symbols table implementation is based on the property of locality of reference?

- ☐ Hash table
- ☐ Search tree

- ☐ Self organizing list
- ☐ Linear list

Three address code involves

- ☐ Exactly 3 address
- ☐ At most most 3 address
- ☐ No unary operators
- ☐ None of these

-
- ☐ A
 - ☐ B
 - ☐ C
 - ☐ D

A compiler is

- ☐ A program that place program into memory and prepares them for execution
- ☐ A program that automates the translation of assembly language into machine language
- ☐ program that accepts program written in high level language and produces an object program
- ☐ A program that appears to execute a source program as if it were machine language

In a bottom up evaluation of a syntax direction definition ,inherited attributes can

- ☐ Always be evaluated
- ☐ Be evaluated only if the definition is L -attributed
- ☐ Be evaluated only if the definition has synthesized attributes
- ☐ None of the above

Which of the following actions an operator precedence parser may

take to recover from an error ?

- ☐ Insert symbols onto the stack
 - ☐ Delete symbols from the stack
 - ☐ Insert or delete symbols from the input
 - ☐ All of the above
-

DAG representation of a basic block allows

- ☐ Automatic detection of local common sub expressions
 - ☐ Automatic detection of induction variables
 - ☐ Automatic detection of loop variant
 - ☐ None of the above
-

Recursive descent parsing is an example

- ☐ Top down parsing
 - ☐ Bottom up parsing
 - ☐ Predictive parsing
 - ☐ None of the above
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The graph that shows basic blocks and their successor relationship is called

- ☐ DAG
 - ☐ Flow chart
 - ☐ Control graph
 - ☐ Hamiltonian graph
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Generation of intermediate code based on a abstract machine model is useful in compilers because

- ☐ it makes implementation of lexical analysis and syntax analysis easier
- ☐ syntax directed translation can be written for intermediate code generation.

- ☐ It enhances the portability of the front end of the compiler
- ☐ it is not possible to generate code for real machines directly from high level language programs

Advantage of panic mode of error recovery is that

- ☐ It is simple to implement
- ☐ It never gets into an infinite loop
- ☐ Both A and B
- ☐ None of these

In operator precedence parsing , precedence relations are defined

- ☐ For all pair of non terminals
- ☐ For all pair of terminals
- ☐ To delimit the handle
- ☐ Only for a certain pair of terminals

An intermediate code form is

- ☐ Postfix notation
- ☐ Syntax trees
- ☐ Three address code
- ☐ All of these

Code can be optimized at

- ☐ Source from user
- ☐ Target code
- ☐ Intermediate code
- ☐ All of the above

Consider the program given below, in a block-structured pseudo-language with lexical scoping and nesting of procedures permitted.


```
Program main;  
Var ...  
Procedure A1;  
Var ...  
Call A2;  
End A1  
Procedure A2;  
Var ...  
Procedure A21;  
Var ...  
Call A1;  
End A21  
Call A21;  
End A2  
Call A1;  
End main.
```

Consider the calling chain: Main -> A1 -> A2 -> A21 -> A1

The correct set of activation records along with their access links is given by

- ☐ A
- ☐ B
- ☐ C
- ☒ D

Pee hole optimization

- ☐ Loop optimization
- ☐ Local optimization
- ☒ Constant folding
- ☐ Data flow analysis

In which way(s) a macroprocessor for assembly language can be implemented ?

- ☐ Independent two-pass processor
- ☐ Independent one-pass processor

- ☐ Expand macrocalls and substitute arguments
- ☐ All of the above

A compiler for a high level language that runs on one machine and produce code for different machine is called

- ☐ Optimizing compiler
- ☐ One pass compiler
- ☐ Cross compiler
- ☐ Multipass compiler

Which of the following is used for grouping of characters into tokens (in a computer)

- ☐ A parser
- ☐ Code optimizer
- ☐ Code generator
- ☐ Scanner

Local and loop optimization in turn provide motivation for

- ☐ Data flow analysis
- ☐ Constant folding
- ☐ Pee hole optimization
- ☐ DFA and constant folding

A simple two-pass assembler does which of the following the first phase

- ☐ It allocates space for the literals.
 - ☐ It computes the total length of the program.
 - ☐ It builds the symbol table for the symbols and their values.
 - ☐ All of above
-

the translator is best described as

- ☐ Application software
 - ☒ A system software
 - ☐ A hardware component
 - ☐ All of the above
-

Which of the following is the most powerful parser?

- ☐ SLR
 - ☐ LALR
 - ☒ Canonical LR
 - ☐ Operator precedence
-

Which of the following are language processors?

- ☒ Assembler
 - ☐ Compilers
 - ☐ interpreters
 - ☐ All of these
-

Relocating bits used by relocating loader are specified by

- ☐ Relocating loader itself
 - ☒ Linker
 - ☐ Assembler
 - ☐ Macro processor
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Synthesized attribute can be easily simulated by a

- ☐ LL grammar
- ☐ Ambiguous grammar
- ☒ LR grammar
- ☐ None of the above

A compiler that runs on one machine and produces code for a different machine is called

- ☐ Cross compilation
- ☐ One pass compilation
- ☐ Two pass compilation
- ☐ None of the above

_____ or scanning is the process where the stream of characters making up the source program is read from left to right and grouped into tokens.

- ☐ Lexical analysis
- ☐ Diversion
- ☐ Modeling
- ☐ None of the above

Input to code generator

- ☐ Source code
- ☐ Intermediate code
- ☐ Target code
- ☐ All of the above

In analysis the compilation PL/I program the description Create of more optimal matrix is associated with

- ☐ Assembly and output
- ☐ code generation
- ☐ Syntax analysis
- ☐ machine independent optimization

A bottom up parser generates

- ☐ right most derivation
- ☐ right most derivation in reverse
- ☐ left most derivation
- ☐ left most derivation in reverse

In an absolute loading scheme which loader function is accomplished by assembler ?

- ☐ re-allocation
- ☐ allocation
- ☐ linking
- ☐ loading