Register Number									

Sri Sivasubramaniya Nadar College of Engineering, Kalavakkam – 603 110

(An Autonomous Institution, Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai)

Department of Computer Science and Engineering

Continuous Assessment Test – II

Question Paper

Degree & Branch	**BE (CSE)**				**Semester**	VI
Subject Code & Name	**UCS1602 – Compiler Design**				**Regulation:**	**2018**
Academic Year	2021-2022	**Batch**	2019-2023	**Date**	**03-05-2022**	**FN**
Time: 90 Minutes 8.30 – 10.00 am	**Answer All Questions**				**Maximum: 50 Marks**	

Part – A (6×2 = 12 Marks)

<KL1>	What is LR(k) parser? LR parsers are also known as LR(k) parsers, where L stands for left-to-right scanning of the input stream; R stands for the construction of right-most derivation in reverse, and k denotes the number of lookahead symbols to make decisions.	<CO2>
<KL1>	How precedence and associativity are handled by YACC compiler? **%left**, for left-associative or **%right** for right associative. The last definition listed has the highest precedence.	<CO2>
<KL2>	Explain handle pruning with suitable example. This describes the process of identifying handles and reducing them to the appropriate left most non-terminals. 2+3*6 – E →E+T →E+T*F →E+T*6 →E+F*6 →E+3*6 →T+3*6 →F +3*6 →2+3*6	<CO2>
<KL2>	Show FIRST & FOLLOW for the grammar. S → ABBA A → a | ε B → b | ε First(S) = {a,b,ε}, First(A) = {a, ε}, First(B)={b, ε} Follow(S)={$}, Follow(A)={b,$} Follow(B)={a,b,$}	<CO2>
<KL1>	What is rule for finding closure{I}, where I is the set of items ? • Initially, every item in I is added to closure(I). • If A → α • B β is in closure (I) and B ⟶ ϒ is a production, then add the item B ⟶ •ϒ ti I, if it is not already in existence, we apply this rule until no more new items can be added to closure(I).	<CO2>
<KL2>	Explain the structure of LR parsing table. Parsing table is divided into two parts- Action table and Go-To table. The **action**	<CO2>

	table gives a grammar rule to implement the given current state and current terminal in the input stream. There are four cases used in action table as follows.	

Part – B (3×6 = 18 Marks)

<KL3>	7. Consider the grammar G for declaration statements.
	
	G: S → TL;
	T → int | float
	L → L,id | id
	
	Develop a Syntax checker to recognize the following statements by writing suitable LEX & YACC specifications.
	int a,b,c;
	char e,f;
	float h
	Lex Code
	%{
	#include <stdlib.h> #include <stdio.h> #include "y.tab.h" void yyerror(char*);
	extern int yylval; int yylineno;
	%}
	
	digit [0-9] letter [A-Za-z]
	identifier {letter}({letter}|{digit})* number {digit}+
	relop ("<"|"<="|">"|">="|"=="|"!=")
	arithop ("+"|"\-"|"*"|"/"|"%")
	%%
	[\t]+ {};
	[\n] {yylineno++;} int { return INT;}
	float { return FLOAT;} double { return DOUBLE;} char { return CHAR;}
	if { return IF;} else { return ELSE;}
	while { return WHILE;} for { return FOR;}
	"=" { return ASG;}
	{identifier} { return ID;}
	{number} { return NUMBER;}
	{arithop} { return ARITH_OP;}
	{relop} { return REL_OP;}
	. { return *yytext;}
	%%
	Yacc Code
	
	%{
	#include <stdlib.h> #include <stdio.h> #include <math.h> int yylex(void);
	void yyerror(char *s); int yylineno;
	#include "y.tab.h"
	
	%}
	
	%token NUMBER
	%token ARITH_OP
	%token REL_OP
	%token ID
	%token ASG
	%token INT FLOAT DOUBLE CHAR IF ELSE WHILE FOR
		<CO2>

```
%nonassoc IFX
%nonassoc ELSE
%left ARITH_OP
%left REL_OP
%%

code: code stmt
| '{' code '}'
| stmt

stmt: declStmt ';'
| assgStmt ';'
| condStmt
| loopStmt declStmt: type declList
declList: declList ',' declInit
| declInit

declInit: ID
| assgStmt


condStmt: IF '(' expr ')' code
| IF '(' expr ')' code ELSE code

loopStmt: WHILE '(' expr ')' code
| FOR '(' forDecl ';' forCond ';' forUpda ')' code

forDecl: declStmt
| declList
| epsilon forCond: expr


| epsilon

forUpda: assgStmt
| epsilon


epsilon: ;


expr: expr REL_OP expr
| expr1
;

expr1: expr1 ARITH_OP expr1
|expr2
;

expr2:'(' expr ')'
| ID
| NUMBER
;

assgStmt: ID ASG expr ; type: INT
```

```
| FLOAT
| DOUBLE
| CHAR
;

%%

void yyerror(char *s)
{
fprintf(stderr, "line %d: %s\n", yylineno, s); return;
}

int yywrap()
{
return(1);
}

int main(void)
{
if(!yyparse())
printf("Syntactically Correct!\n");
else
printf("Syntactically Incorrect!\n");
return 0;
}
```

<KL2>

8. Explain error recovery in predictive parsing with suitable examples.

Example

S → AbS | e | ε
A → a | cAd
FOLLOW(S)={$}
FOLLOW(A)={b,d}

	a	b	c	d	e	$
S	S → AbS	*sync*	S → AbS	*sync*	S → e	S → ε
A	A → a	*sync*	A → cAd	*sync*	*sync*	*sync*

stack	input	output
$S	aab$	S → AbS
$SbA	aab$	A → a
$Sba	aab$	
$Sb	ab$	Error: missing b, inserted
$S	ab$	S → AbS
$SbA	ab$	A → a
$Sba	ab$	
$Sb	b	$
$S	$	S → ε
$	$	accept

stack	input	output
$S	ceadb$	S → AbS
$SbA	ceadb$	A → cAd
$SbdAc	ceadb$	
$SbdA	eadb$	unexpected e (illegal A)
(Remove all input tokens until first b or d, pop A)		
$Sbd	db$	
$Sb	b$	
$S	$	S → ε
$	$	accept

<CO2>

<KL2>

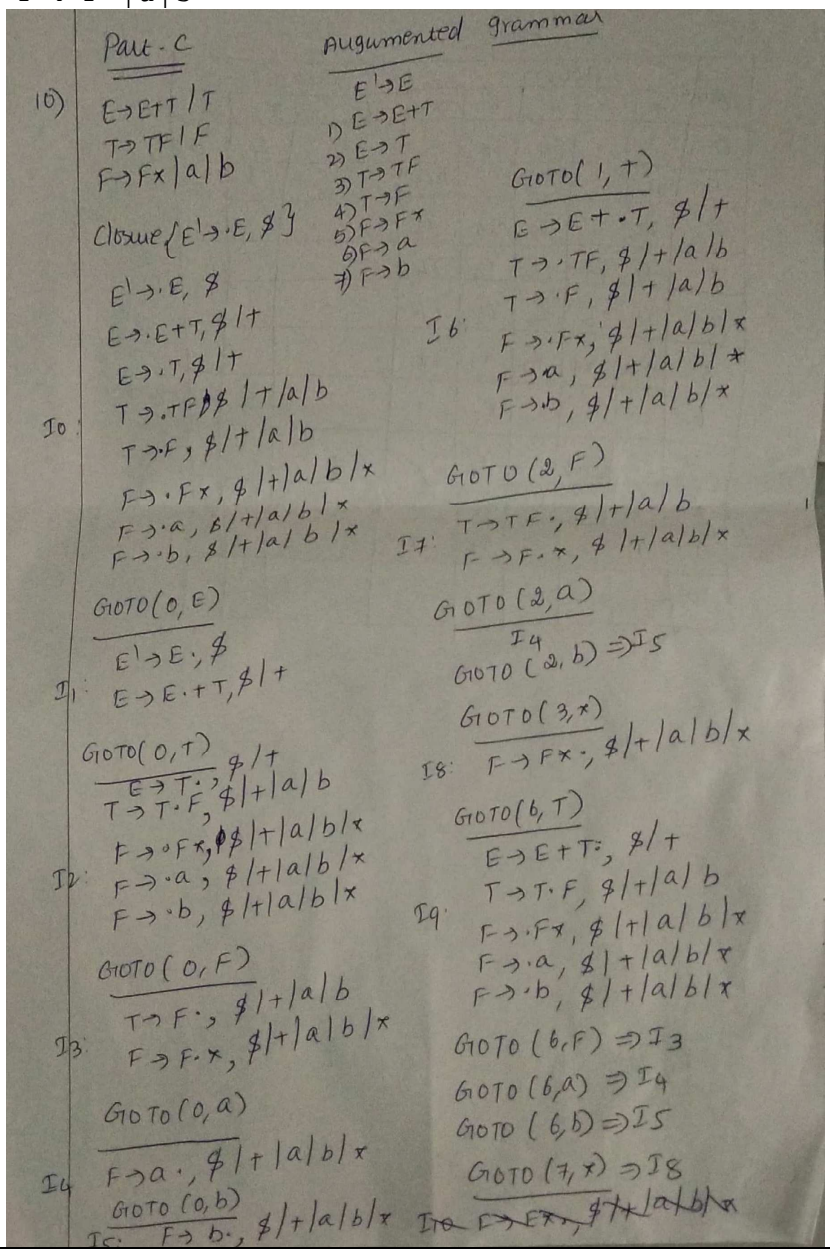
9. Write the LR parsing algorithm.

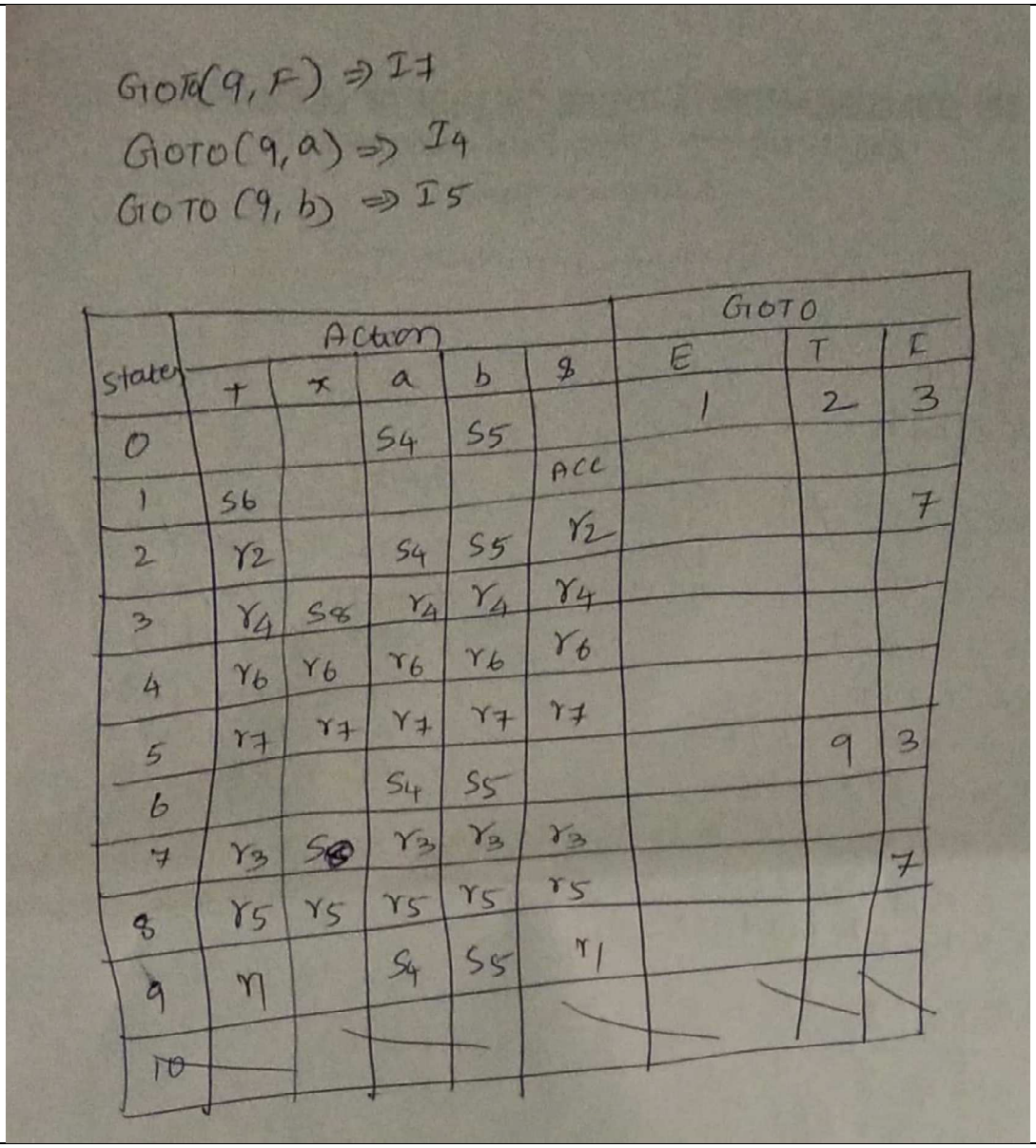
```
Set ip to point to the first symbol of w$;
Repeat forever begin
        let S be the state on the top of the stack and a be the
        symbol pointed to by ip;
        if ACTION [S, a]=shift S' then
                push a then S' on the top of the stack
                advance ip to the next input symbol
        else if ACTION [S, a]=reduce A→ β then
                pop 2*|β| symbols on the top of the stack
                let s' be the state now on the top of the stack
                Push A then GOTO[S',A] on the top of the stack
                Output the production A→ β
        else if ACTION [S, a]= accept then
                return
        else
                error()
23 end
```

v 1.2

<CO2>

Part – C (2×10 = 20 Marks)

<KL3>	10. Construct CLR parsing table for the grammar. E → E + T | T T → TF | F F → F* | a | b 	<CO2>

		
(OR)		
<KL3>	11. Construct LALR parser for the grammar and show that the grammar is not LALR(1). S → Aa |bAc |Bc |bBa A → d B → d	<CO2>

	11) Augumented grammar S → Aa S → bAc S → Bc S → bBa A → d B → d S' → S 1) S → Aa 2) S → bAc 3) S → Bc 4) S → bBa 5) A → d 6) B → d Closure {S' → .S, $} S' → .S, $ S → .Aa, $ S → .bAc, $ I0: S → .Bc, $ S → .bBa, $ A → .d, a B → .d, c GOTO (0, S) I1: S' → S., $ GOTO (0, A) I2: S → A.a, $ GOTO (0, b) S → b.Ac, $ I3: A → .d, c S → b.Ba, $ B → .d, a GOTO (0, B) I4: S → B.c, $ GOTO (0, d) I5: A → d., a B → d., c GOTO (2, a) I6: S → Aa., $ GOTO (3, A) I7: S → bA.c, $ GOTO (3, d) I8: A → d., c B → d., a GOTO (3, B) I9: S → bB.a, $ GOTO (4, c) I10: S → Bc., $ GOTO (7, c) I11: S → bAc., $ GOTO (9, a) I12: S → bBa., $ It is not LALR Combine the states 5, 8 11, $ ⇒ r2 12, $ ⇒ r4 Action / GOTO table	
<KL3>	12. Construct Predictive parsing table for the given grammar and parse the sentence ***(a,a)*** S → a | ↑ | (T) T → T , S | S	<CO2>

12)

$S \rightarrow a \mid \uparrow \mid (T)$

$T \rightarrow T, S \mid S$

Left recursion elimination

$S \rightarrow a \mid \uparrow \mid (T)$

$T \rightarrow ST'$

$T' \rightarrow ,ST' \mid \varepsilon$

First(S) = {a, ↑, (}

First(T) = {a, ↑, (}

First(T') = {, , ε}

Follow(S) = {$, , ,)}

Follow(T) = {)}

Follow(T') = {)}

	a	↑	(	)	,	$
S	S→a	S→↑	S→(T)			
T	T→ST'	T→ST'	T→ST'			
T'				T'→ε	T'→,ST'	

Stack	Input
~~$S~~	(a,a)$
	↑
$S	(a,a)$
$)T(	a,a)$
$)T	a,a)$
$)T'S	,a)$
$)T'a	,a)$
$)T'	a)$
$)T'S,	a)$
$)T'S	)$
$)T'a	)$
$)T'	$
$)	
$	Accept

(OR)

<KL3>	13. Construct SLR parser for the grammar G. Parse the string ***int id,id*** G: S → TL; T → int | float L → L,id | id	<CO2>

Additional Sheet Page No.

13) $S \to TL;$
$T \to int \mid float$
$L \to L, id \mid id$

Augmented grammar

$S' \to S$
1) $S \to TL;$
2) $T \to int$
3) $T \to float$
4) $L \to L, id$
5) $L \to id$

First(L) = id

Follow(S) = {$}
Follow(T) = {id}
Follow(L) = {;, ,, $}

closure {$S' \to \cdot S$}

$S' \to \cdot S$
$S \to \cdot TL;$
$T \to \cdot int$
$T \to \cdot float$

I_0: GOTO(0, S)
I_1: $S' \to S \cdot$

GOTO(0, T)
I_2: $S \to T \cdot L;$
$L \to \cdot L, id$
$L \to \cdot id$

GOTO(0, int)
I_3: $T \to int \cdot$

GOTO(0, float)
I_4: $T \to float \cdot$

GOTO(2, L)
I_5: $S \to TL \cdot ;$
$L \to L \cdot , id$

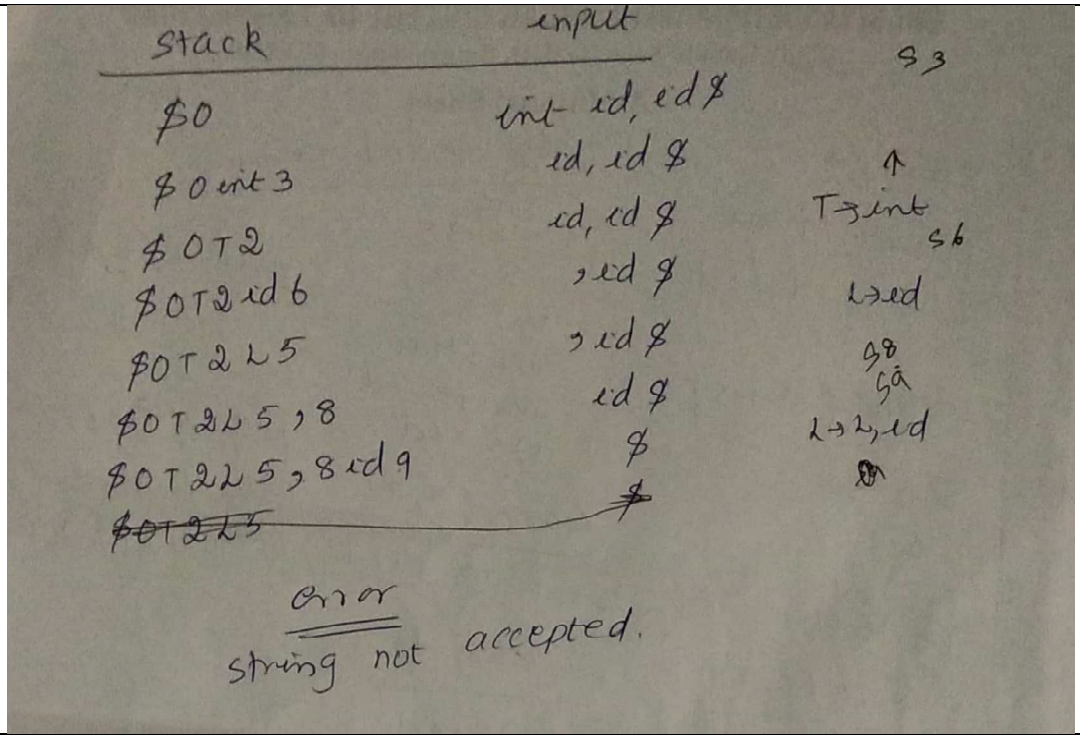
GOTO(2, id)
I_6: $L \to id \cdot$

GOTO(5, ,)
I_7: $S \to TL; \cdot$

GOTO(5, L)
I_8: $L \to L, \cdot id$

GOTO(8, id)
I_9: $L \to L, id \cdot$

State	Action						GOTO		
	int	float	;	,	id	$	S	T	L
0	S_3	S_4					1	2	
1						acc			
2					S_6				5
3					r_2				
4					r_3				
5			S_7	S_8					
6			r_5	r_5		r_6			
7			r_1						
8					S_9				
9			r_4	r_4		r_4			



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