

**COMPILER CONSTRUCTION
(CSEN 4101)**

Time Allotted : 3 hrs

Full Marks : 70

Figures out of the right margin indicate full marks.

*Candidates are required to answer Group A and
any 5 (five) from Group B to E, taking at least one from each group.*

Candidates are required to give answer in their own words as far as practicable.

**Group - A
(Multiple Choice Type Questions)**

1. Choose the correct alternative for the following: **10 × 1 = 10**
- (i) A given grammar is not LL(1) if the parsing table of a grammar contains
(a) duplicate entry of same production (b) any ϵ -entry
(c) more than one production rule (d) any blank field.
- (ii) The peephole optimization
(a) is applied to a small part of the code
(b) can be used to optimize intermediate code
(c) can be applied to a portion of the code that is not contiguous
(d) all of these.
- (iii) Which is used to keep track of currently active activations?
(a) Control stack (b) Activation
(c) Execution (d) Symbol.
- (iv) In operator precedence parsing, precedence relations are defined
(a) for all pair of non-terminals (b) for all pair of terminals
(c) to delimit the handle (d) none of the mentioned.
- (v) We have the grammar $E \rightarrow E + p \mid E \times p \mid p$. The handles in the right-sentential form of the reduction for a sentence $n + n \times n$ are
(a) $p, p + p$ and $p + p \times p$ (b) $p, E + p$ and $E \times p$
(c) $p, E + p$ and $E + E \times p$ (d) $p, E + p$ and $E + p \times p$.
- (vi) The grammar $P \rightarrow Pq1 \mid Pq2 \mid r1 \mid r2$ is
(a) a CFG
(b) left recursive and has a common left factor
(c) left recursive
(d) a grammar with common left factor.

- (vii) $\{S, A, B\}$ is the non-terminal alphabet and $\{a, b\}$ is the terminal alphabet of the CFG. S is the start symbol. The set of production rules are given below,
 $S \rightarrow aB$ $S \rightarrow bA$ $B \rightarrow b$ $A \rightarrow a$ $B \rightarrow bS$ $A \rightarrow aS$ $B \rightarrow aB$ $B A \rightarrow bAA$
 Which string is accepted by the given grammar?
 (a) aabbbb (b) abbbba (c) aabbab (d) aaaabb.

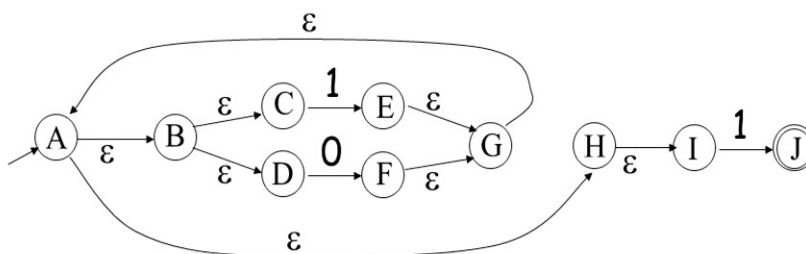
- (viii) Optimization(s) connected with $x := x + 0$ is/are
 (a) Peephole and algebraic
 (b) Reduction in strength and algebraic
 (c) Peephole only
 (d) Loop and peephole.

- (ix) An S-attributed grammar can be evaluated _____
 (a) top down (b) bottom up
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none.

- (x) Which of the following is not an intermediate code form?
 (a) Postfix notation (b) Syntax trees
 (c) Three address codes (d) Quadruples.

Group - B

2. (a) Convert following NFA to equivalent DFA.



- (b) What are the front end and back end of a compiler?
 (c) Draw a DFA that recognizes floating point numbers.
 (d) What language does the following regular expression generate?
 $(0|1)^*0(0|1)(0|1)$

6 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 12

3. (a) Construct the NFA for the regular expression $(p^* | q^*)^* pqq (p|q)^*$.
 (b) What are the different phases of compilation? How the following statement is translated via different phases of compilation?
 $a = b * c + d;$

4 + 8 = 12

Group - C

4. (a) List the various error recovery strategies for a parser.

(b) Define 'Handle Pruning' in bottom-up parsing.

(c) Eliminate left recursion from the following grammar.

$$S \rightarrow Aa \mid b$$

$$A \rightarrow Ac \mid Sd \mid f$$

(d) Simplify the following grammar.

$$S \rightarrow aA \mid aBB, A \rightarrow aAA \mid \epsilon, B \rightarrow bB \mid bbC, C \rightarrow B$$

3 + 2 + 3 + 4 = 12

5. (a) Construct the LL(1) parsing table for the following grammar.

$$\text{exp} \rightarrow \text{term exp}'$$

$$\text{exp}' \rightarrow \text{addop term exp}' \mid \lambda$$

$$\text{addop} \rightarrow + \mid -$$

$$\text{term} \rightarrow \text{factor term}'$$

$$\text{term}' \rightarrow \text{mulop factor term}' \mid \lambda$$

$$\text{mulop} \rightarrow *$$

$$\text{factor} \rightarrow (\text{exp}) \mid \text{num}$$

(b) Check whether the following grammar is SLR(1) or not. Explain in detail.

$$A' \rightarrow A$$

$$A \rightarrow (A) \mid a$$

(c) What is a symbol table?

6 + 4 + 2 = 12

Group - D

6. (a) Write three address code for the following expression.

$$P = Q^* - (R-S) + Q^* - (R-S)$$

(b) Distinguish between quadruples, triples and indirect triples for the expression in 6(a).

(c) Construct syntax tree and DAG for the expression provided in 6(a).

2 + 6 + (2 + 2) = 12

7. (a) Consider the following SDT.

$$S \rightarrow xxW \quad \{ \text{print}("1"); \}$$

$$S \rightarrow y \quad \{ \text{print}("2"); \}$$

$W \rightarrow Sz$ { print("3"); }

If an SR parser carries out the translations specified, immediately after reducing with rules of grammar, what is the result carrying out the above translations on an input string "x⁴yz²"? Draw the parse tree for it.

- (b) Define Synthesized and inherited attributes with suitable examples.
 (c) Differentiate between S-attributed definition and L-attributed definition.

$$(4 + 2) + 4 + 2 = 12$$

Group - E

8. (a) Translate the following code into machine code and show the register and address descriptors while the instructions are generated. Assume that two registers are available.

```
t := a - b
u := a - c
v := t + u
d := v + u
```

- (b) Write a short note on
 (i) Peephole optimization (ii) Basic blocks and DAG.

$$6 + (3 + 3) = 12$$

9. (a) Explain the following techniques of code optimization with suitable examples:
 (i) Copy propagation (ii) Dead code elimination
 (iii) Common sub-expression elimination

- (b) Identify basic blocks in the following code segment

```
main( )
{
  int i = 0, n = 10;
  int a[10];
  while( i <=(n-1))
  {
    a[ i ] = i * i;
    i = i + 1;
  }
  return ;
}
```

Draw flow graph for the above basic blocks.
 Construct DAG for the above basic blocks.

$$(3 \times 2) + (2 + 2 + 2) = 12$$