Program: BE Computer Engineering

Curriculum Scheme: Revised 2016

Examination: Third Year Semester VI

Course Code: CSC602 and Course Name: SPCC

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| Q1.  | Which of the following grammar is unambiguous? |
| Option A: | S-> aS |Sa| Є |
| Option B: | E-> E +E | E\*E| id |
| Option C: | A -> AA | (A) | a |
| Option D:  | S -> AA , A -> aA , A -> b |
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| Q2. | What converts High Level Language to output of low level language i.e. machine or assembly language. |
| Option A: | Compiler |
| Option B: | Assembler |
| Option C: | Interpreter |
| Option D: | Source Program |
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| Q3. | What is “**;**” in Lexical Analysis? |
| Option A: | Keywords |
| Option B: | Identifiers |
| Option C: | Seperators |
| Option D: | Operators |
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| Q4. | S->aBDhB->cCC->bCD->EFE->g| ЄF->f| ЄWhat is FIRST(C)? |
| Option A: | {g, Є } |
| Option B: | {b, Є) |
| Option C: | {f, Є } |
| Option D: | {b} |
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| Q5. | S->aBDhB->cCC->bCD->EFE->g| ЄF->f| ЄWhat is FIRST(D)? |
| Option A: | {g, Є } |
| Option B: | {b, Є) |
| Option C: | {g,f, Є } |
| Option D:  | {b,f,Є} |
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| Q6. | S->aBDhB->cCC->bCD->EFE->g| ЄF->f| ЄWhat is FOLLOW(C)? |
| Option A: | ){g,f,h} |
| Option B: | {g,f} |
| Option C: | {f,h} |
| Option D:  | {f,h,e} |
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| Q7.  | S->aBDhB->cCC->bCD->EFE->g| ЄF->f| ЄWhat is FOLLOW(E)? |
| Option A: | ){g,f,h} |
| Option B: | {g,f} |
| Option C: | {f,h} |
| Option D:  | {f,h,g} |
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| Q8.  | Assembler is a program that |
| Option A: | places programs into memory and prepares then for execution |
| Option B: | automates the translation of assemble language into machine language |
| Option C: | accepts a program written in a high level language and produces an object program |
| Option D:  | appears to execute a resource as if it were machine language |
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| Q9. | which of the following are language processors |
| Option A: | assembler |
| Option B: | compilers |
| Option C: | interpreter |
| Option D:  | Linker and Loader |
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| Q10.  | An assembly program contains |
| Option A: | Imperative statements and assembler directives |
| Option B: | imperative and declarative statement |
| Option C: | imperative and declarative statement as well as assembler directive |
| Option D:  | declarative statements and assembler directive |
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| Q11.  | At what phase of compiler grammar of the programming is checked? |
| Option A: | Code generation |
| Option B: | Syntax Analysis |
| Option C: | Code Optimization |
| Option D:  | Semantic Analysis |
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| Q12.  | Which is not a phase of front end compiler? |
| Option A: | Generation of intermediate code |
| Option B: | Semantic Analysis |
| Option C: | Code Optimization |
| Option D: | creation of symbol table |
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| Q13. | A sequence of characters in the source program that is matched by the pattern of tokens is known as? |
| Option A: | Tokens |
| Option B: | Lexeme |
| Option C: | Pattern |
| Option D:  | Syntax |
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| Q14.  | Compiler can check which type of errors? |
| Option A: | Logical |
| Option B: | Syntax |
| Option C: | context |
| Option D:  | Content |
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| Q15. | List of Tokens is the output of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? |
| Option A: | Interpreter |
| Option B: | Compiler |
| Option C: | Syntax Analysis |
| Option D:  | Lexical Analysis |
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| Q16.  | The linker ?  |
| Option A: | is same as the loader |
| Option B: | is required to create a load module |
| Option C: | is always used before programs are executed |
| Option D:  | executed program of loader |
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| Q17. | A system program that combines the separately compiled modules of a program into a form suitable for execution  ? |
| Option A: | Assembler |
| Option B: | Linking loader |
| Option C: | Cross compiler |
| Option D: | Load and Go |
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| Q18. | Loading process can be divided into two separate programs, to solve some problems. The first is binder the other is ? |
| Option A: | Linkage editor |
| Option B: | Relocator |
| Option C: | Module Loader |
| Option D:  | Cross compiler |
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| Q19.  | Load address for the first word of the program is called |
| Option A: | Load address origin |
| Option B: | Linker address origin |
| Option C: | Phase library |
| Option D:  | Absolute library |
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| Q20. | A linker program |
| Option A: | places the program in the memory for the purpose of execution. |
| Option B: | relocates the program to execute from the specific memory area allocated to it. |
| Option C: | Links the program with other programs needed for its execution. |
| Option D: | interfaces the program with the entities generating its input data. |
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| Q21. | A grammar that produces more than one parse tree for some sentence is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Option A: | Ambiguous |
| Option B: | Unambiguous |
| Option C: | Regular |
| Option D:  | Shift reduce |
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| Q22.  | Shift reduce parsers are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |
| Option A: | Top down Parser |
| Option B: | Bottom Up parser |
| Option C: | May be top down or bottom up |
| Option D:  | Regular  |
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| Q23. | What is the output of lexical analyzer? |
| Option A: | A parse tree |
| Option B: | Intermediate code |
| Option C: | A list of tokens |
| Option D:  | Machine code |
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| Q24.  | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is a graph representation of a derivation. |
| Option A: | The parse tree |
| Option B: | The oct tree |
| Option C: | The binary tree |
| Option D:  | Syntax tree |
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| Q25. |  In compiler, Source program is read by\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |
| Option A: | parser  |
| Option B: | lexical analyzer  |
| Option C: | developer |
| Option D:  | Analyst |