Q)Which of the following languages is the one that is interpreted most of the times.**--> Lisp**
Q)The most appropriate reason for preferring an interpreter to a compiler is_____.**--> It takes less time to execute**
Q)The software that prepares a single executable file from several files of relocatable machine code during program translation is_____.**--> Linker/Loader**
Q)Component of a compiler that allows the phases to process in interleaved manner is_____.**--> Pass**
Q)File inclusion, Macro expansion is the responsibility of _____**--> Preprocessor**
Q)The Front End of the compiler does not contain the following.**--> Code Generator**
Q)Compiler is a _____**--> Software**
Q)Which of the following translator produces the relocatable machine code as output in a typical language processing system?**--> Assembler**
Q)A _____ of the compiler(translator) performs one complete scan of the source program in each translation step.**--> Pass**
Q)The Analysis and Synthesis model of a compiler contains _____ phases.**--> 6**
Q)In compiler design, a logically cohesive set of operations that takes one representation of the source program as input and coverts it into its equivalent other representation is called _____**--> Phase**
Q)Which of the following translator converts assembly language programs into its equivalent object program.**--> Assembler**
Q)The input to_____is an assembly language program.**--> Assembler**
Q)A _____is a program that reads a program written in one language (source) and translates it into its equivalent (target) language.**--> Translator**
Q)Pick the odd man out from the following.**--> Lisp**
Q)_____ of the following is a computer languages that is both compiled and interpreted.**--> Java**
Q)LEX stands for _____**--> Lexical Analyzer Generator**
Q)During the Lexical Analysis, the original string in the source program that matches with the pattern is called a _____.**--> Lexeme**
Q)_____is not related to synthesis phases of compiler.**--> Lexical analysis**
Q)Lexical analyzer uses _____ to recognize the tokens.**--> Finite Automata**
Q)What is the output of the Lexical Analysis phase in a compiler?**--> A sequence of lexemes**
Q)Which of the following is used as the token specifier in the Scanner?**--> Regular Expressions**
Q)Which of the following is not a part of the Front end of the compiler?**--> Code generation**
Q)The phase that is not related to analyses part of the Compiler is_____ .**--> Code optimization**
Q)Removing the comments, white space and unnecessary information from the source program is done by _____ phase.**--> Lexical analysis**
Q)In Lexical Phase design, Transition diagrams use_____notation to represent a state.**--> Circles**
Q)Type Checking is the done by _____ phase in compilation.**--> Syntax Analysis**
Q)The functionality of the _____ phase is largely independent of the Target machine language.**--> Semantic Analysis**
Q)What is the Output of the Parsing phase in compilation?**--> Syntax or Parse Tree**

Q)Semantic analysis is related to _____ phase of the compiler--> **Synthesis**
Q)Syntax Analysis is the _____ phase of the compiler.--> **2**
Q)Parser checks the ---------- of programs--> **Syntax**
Q)A Lex program consists of three parts namely _____, _____ and _____--> **Declarations, Translation rules, Auxiliary procedures**
Q)Pick the odd man out of the following.--> **YACC**
Q)Which of the following is not an intermediate code form?--> **Parse Tree**
Q)_____ is sequence of characters having a collective meaning and is generated by Lexical Analyzer.--> **Token**
Q)_____ phase of a compiler is optional in compiler construction.--> **Intermediate Code Generation**
Q)Symbol Table is a data structure that stores _____.--> **Data & Attributes**
Q)A compiler which runs on one machine and produce target code for another machine is called _____--> **Cross compiler**
Q)Which of the following is called Source and Target language independent phase?--> **Intermediate Code Generation**
Q)A FSM that allows zero, one, or more transitions out of state labeled an input symbol is _____.--> **NFA**
Q)The FSM which takes more space but faster processing of input is _____.--> **DFA**
Q)Which of the following regular expression can be used to search for all C file in a directory?--> ***.C**
Q)_____constructs the desired target program from the intermediate representation.--> **Code generator**
Q)Using the facilities offered by a language to compiler itself is called _____.--> **Bootstrapping**
Q)Formally a finite automata is represented as a _____ tuple.--> **5**
Q)Word level syntax checking during language translation is performed by _____ phase.--> **Lexical Analyzer**
Q)The component of a compiler that deals with the syntactic errors is _____.--> **Parser**
Q)Which of the following is the specific output of Syntax Analysis phase?--> **Parse tree**
Q)Pick the odd man out from the following.--> **Parse tree**
Q)A top down parser constructs the parse tree in _____ order.--> **top down**
Q)BNF stands for _____.--> **Backus Naur Form**
Q)A grammar will be meaningless if _____.--> **If the left hand side of a production is a single terminal**
Q)In a _____ , each internal node represents an operator.--> **Syntax Tree**
Q)In a Parse tree the external nodes represents the _____ of the language.--> **Tokens or terminals or Ɛ**
Q)What is the maximum value for k in LL(k) in the context of high level language translation by top down parsers.--> **No limit**
Q)_____ is a way of showing how an input sentence can be recognized with a grammar.--> **Derivation**
Q)Which of the following is the most general phrase structured grammar?--> **Context free**
Q)The input to syntax analysis phase of the compiler is _____.--> **A sequence of tokens**
Q)A Top down parser scans the input (token string) in _____ order and constructs its equivalent parse tree in top down order.--> **Left to right**
Q)A top down parser generates a _____ for the input string.--> **Left most derivation**

Q)A bottom up parser constructs the parse tree in _____ order.--> **From leaves to root**
Q)As a Dictionary is for a Language, _____ is must for the Syntax Analyzer of compiler.--> **CFG**
Q)Syntax analyzer phase of a compiler is also called as _____ .--> **Parser**
Q)Which of the following is the most powerful parser?--> **Canonical LR**
Q)A grammar is called ambiguous if produces _____ for an input string.--> **More than one Parse tree**
Q)The General form of left recursive grammar is _____ .--> **It contains at least one production of the form A→Aα**
Q)YACC Stands for _____.--> **Yet another Compiler Compiler**
Q)The action of parsing the source program into the proper syntactic classes is known as_____.--> **Syntax analyzer**
Q)In LL (1) parsing the second L refers to_____.--> **Left most derivation**
Q)What does the k denotes in LL(k) grammar?--> **No. of look a head symbols needed to take parsing action decisions**
Q)Which of the following parsers uses Backtracking technique during input processing?--> **Recursive Descent**
Q)FIRST(terminal) is always a _____--> **Terminal**
Q)FIRST(X) of a grammar symbol X denotes a set of _____ symbols with which the strings from X begins.--> **Terminal**
Q)A Left Recursive grammar causes the top down parser to _____ on the input.--> **Go into infinite loop**
Q)Which of the following is the tool used by the Syntax Analyzer to specify the syntax of statements.--> **CFG**
Q)Recursive descent parser uses _____ procedures to process the input.--> **A set of Recursive**
Q)A Predictive parser can never use the _____ grammar for accepting the strings.--> **Ambiguous**
Q)The empty cells in an LL(1) or Predictive Parsing table denotes_____ .--> **Error Action**
Q)FOLLOW () is applicable for_____.--> **Only non terminals**
Q)FOLLOW(A) of a Non terminal symbol A denotes a set of _____ symbols that follow the strings derived by the grammar symbol A.--> **Terminal**
Q)FOLLOW(S) contains _____ where S is the start symbol of the grammar.--> **$**
Q)The class of errors reported by the Syntax Analyzer are _____ .--> **Syntactic**
Q)Let G =(V,T,P,S) be a CFG for which an LL(1) parser is constructed. The number of columns in corresponding LL(1) parsing table is_____ .--> **No of Terminals +1**
Q)The most applicable attribute to the following grammar is: E→E+T /T, T→T*F/F, F→(E) / I, I→[a-z] / [0-9].--> **It is left recursive**
Q)Lexeme is a _____ in the source program that when matched with the Pattern, the Lexical Analyzer generates a token.--> **Sequence of characters**
Q)The left recursive productions A→ Aα1 /β can be replaced by the following left recursion free statements.--> **A→ β A, A→ αA /ε**
Q)The grammar S→ AB / AS, A→ SB / aB / a , B→ bA / bc is_____ grammar.--> **Inherently Left Recursive**
Q)A grammar with common prefixes of alternates causes the top down parser to get in to _____ mode.--> **Back tracking**
Q)Which of the following is not a bottom up parser _____ ?--> **Predictive parser**

Q)Shift reduce parsers are_____ .--> **Bottom up parsers**
Q)_____ a Regular language recognizer that takes less space and processes the input more faster than other counterparts.--> **DFA**
Q)Which of the following technique that a Scanner uses to reduce the input scanning time.--> **Input Buffering**
Q)In LR(1) Parsing, _____ means the construction of a Reverse Rightmost Derivation for the input string.--> **R**
Q)Which of the following is the most powerful bottom up parser_____--> **Canonical LR**
Q)In bottom up parsing techniques, the shift operation always _____.--> **Pushes a token and also advances the input**
Q)In bottom up parsing shift operation performs _____.--> **Only Push**
Q)In bottom up parsing reduce operation performs_____ .--> **Only Push**
Q)In LR(1) _____ means the input is read from left to right .--> **L**
Q)Which one of the following is True.--> **LALR(1) requires less space compare with CLR(1)**
Q)The parser generator YACC builds up _____ parsing table.--> **LALR**
Q)Syntax analyzers use _____ as the syntax specification tool.--> **CFGs**
Q)YACC specification program consists of _____sections.--> **3**
Q)_____is the process of replacing a right hand side on the stack with the matching left hand side.--> **Handle**
Q)If w is a string of terminals and A. B are two non-terminals, then which of the following are right-linear grammars?--> **A → wB /w**
Q)CFG can be recognized by _____.--> **Push-down automata**
Q)Cross compiler is a compiler--> **That runs on one machine and produces object code for another machine**
Q)The CFGs with _____ attributes cannot be handled by the top down parsers because they force them to get into infinite loop.--> **Left recursion**
Q)Let G be an SLR and LALR grammar. Then which of the following relationship between the number states of the corresponding parsers is correct.--> **No of states of SLR = No of states of LALR**
Q)Which of the following relation among the grammars is true as per their language descriptive power is concerned?--> **LL(k) ≤ LR(k) ≤ CFG**
Q)_____ Parser takes parsing action decisions unambiguously by knowing the top of the stack and next input symbol.--> **Predictive**
Q)Consider the following C code fragment. What could be the kind of error a C compiler reports in line3? int main(void) { // line1 int I,N=10; // line2 Fro(i=0; i<N; i++); // line3 ..}--> **Syntax error**
Q)Which of the following statements is false?--> **An unambiguous grammar has same left most and right most derivation for an input string.**
Q)Consider a program P which contains two source modules M1 and M2 contained in two different files. If M1 contains a reference to a function defined in M1, the reference will be resolved at _____ .--> **Link Time**
Q)Shift Reduce Parsers are--> **Bottom UP**
Q)Which of the following is true in case of the grammar G:S→SS, S→(S), S→ (), S→t--> **G is ambiguous**
Q)The type of conflicts that may arise during L(0) Parsing are_____ .--> **Shift-Reduce & Reduce-Reduce**
Q)Predictive Parser can be--> **Recursive**

Q)Consider the grammar S -> (S) | a . Let the number of states in SLR(1), LR(1) and LALR(1) parsers for the grammar be n1 n2 and n3 respectively. The following relationship holds good .--> **n1 = n3 < n2**

Q)Given the following expression grammar : E -> E * T |T, T-> T+F | F , F -> (E) | id. Which of the following is true?--> **+ has higher precedence than ***

Q)Which of the following suffices to convert an arbitrary CFG to an LL(1) grammar?-->

Q)Which of the following grammar rules violate the requirements of an operator grammar? P, Q, R are non-terminals, and r, s, t are terminals. (i) P → QR (ii) P → Q s R (iii) P → ε (iv) P → Q t R r--> **(i) and (iii) only**

Q)Consider the grammar with non-terminals N = {S, C , S}, terminals T = {a, b , i , t, e}, with S as the start symbol, and the following of rules S → iCtSS' | a , S' → eS | ε C → b. which of the following is true.--> **D. It is not LL(1)**

Q)An LALR(1) parser for a grammar can have shift-reduce (S-R) conflicts if and only if--> **The LR(1) parser for G has S-R conflicts**

Q)The grammar S→ iEtSS' | other, S → eSS' | ε, E→ b is _____a grammar.--> **Not LL(1)**

Q)In the grammar E→TE', E →+T E' | ε, T→FT', T →*F T' | ε, F→(E) | id FIRST(E) is same as _____.--> **FIRST(T)**

Q)Macro Processors are _____.--> **A kind of translator(compiler)**

Q)Advantage of panic mode of error recovery is that--> **It is easy to implement and never gets into infinite loop**

Q)In Operator Precedence parsing, precedence relations are defined for_____.--> **Only for a certain pairs of terminals**

Q)_____ is called as the graphical representation of a derivation.--> **Parse Tree**

Q)A parser with the valid prefix property is advantageous because_____ .--> **Limits the erroneous output passed to the next phase**

Q)The arcs in the transition diagrams of predictive parser are labeled always with _____.--> **Can be terminals or non terminals**

Q)Which of these is not true about Symbol Table?--> **Perform the processing of the assembler directives.**

Q)Handle Pruning in bottom up parsing is _____--> **Locating the handles and reducing them by a left hand side which results in the immediately preceding right sentential form.**

Q)In a language L, an identifier is defined as any sequence of letters and digits that starts with a letter. If L denotes letters and D denotes digits, which of the following represents an identifier in L.--> **L.(LUD)***

Q)Let s be a string defined over some alphabet ∑. If |s| = n, The number of proper prefixes of s is _____.--> **n**

Q)Consider the grammar shown below. S → CC , C → c C | d. The grammar is_____.--> **SLR(1),CLR(1) and LALR(1)**

Q)Which of the following describes a handle (as in LR-parsing) appropriately?--> **It is the production P that will be used for reduction in the next step along with a position in the sentential form where the right hand side of the production may be found**