

[Answer any **two** questions from **Group-A** and any **three** questions from **Group-B**; Separate answer script must be used for Group-A and Group B (Figures at right margin illustrate marks)]

Group – A [2×10 = 20 Marks]

1. a) Mention the different types of errors that occur in compiler and explain different error-recovery strategies. 3
- b) Why do we need Left Factoring? What will be the following grammar after Left Factoring:
 $S \rightarrow iEtS \mid iEtSeS \mid a$
 $E \rightarrow b$ 3
- c) Find out First and Follow for all the non-terminals of the following grammar: 4
 $S \rightarrow ABCD$
 $A \rightarrow xy \mid \epsilon$
 $B \rightarrow uv$
 $C \rightarrow t$
 $D \rightarrow pq \mid \epsilon$
2. a) Prepare a predictive parsing table for the following grammar: 6
 $E \rightarrow TE'$
 $E' \rightarrow +TE' \mid \epsilon$
 $T \rightarrow FT'$
 $T' \rightarrow *FT' \mid \epsilon$
 $F \rightarrow (E) \mid id$
- b) Using the parsing table show all the moves made on the string **id + id * id** 4
3. a) Construct a canonical collection of LR(1) items from the following grammar: 5
 $S \rightarrow CC$
 $C \rightarrow cC \mid d$
- b) Prepare an LALR parsing table for the grammar in question 3(a). 4
- c) What is the difference between top down and bottom up parsing? 1

Group – B [3×10 = 30 Marks]

4. a) What do you mean by the inherited attributes? Give the semantic rules for the following simple type definition grammar's productions: 3
 $D \rightarrow TL$
 $T \rightarrow \text{int} \mid \text{float} \mid \text{char} \mid \text{double}$
 $L \rightarrow L_1, id \mid id$
- b) Give an example of type checking of expression in compiler design. 1
- c) What is dependency graph? Construct the dependency graph for the input string "**int x, y, z**" by considering the grammar of 4(a). 3
- d) Write the main basic differences of synthesized attributes and inherited attributes. Draw the annotated parse tree for the input expression "**3*5+4n**" for considering the following grammar: 3

$$E \rightarrow E + T \mid T$$

$$T \rightarrow T * F \mid F$$

$$F \rightarrow (E) \mid \text{digit}$$

5. a) Translate the arithmetic expression $o := m * (-n) + m * (-n) + m * n$ into 5
- i) Syntax tree iv) DAG
 - ii) Three-address code v) Quadruples
 - iii) Triples
- b) Define activation records with general fields. 3
- c) Explain dynamic and stack allocation of run-time storage strategies in a compiler design. 2
6. a) Consider the following C codes and answer the questions (i) to (iii):
- ```
void production(int a[], int b[]) {
 int prod=0, i=1;
 do{
 prod = prod + a[i] * b[i];
 i = i + 1;
 }while (i<= 20);
}
```
- i) Translate the C code into three-address code. 4
  - ii) Identify the basic block in three-address code. 2
  - iii) Construct the flow graph from the three-address code. 1
- b) What do you mean by peephole optimization? Generate the assembly code for the following sequence of statements:  $a := b + c$   $d := a - c$  2
7. a) Define Directed Acyclic Graph (DAG). Write the instructions to construct Abstract Syntax Tree and construct the DAG for the expression " $a + a * (b - c) + (b - c) * d$ ". 4
- b) What is activation tree? Draw the activation tree for the recursive factorial function that input integer  $n=5$ . 2
- c) Fill in the blanks with appropriate word/words: 1
- i) Generally, Types definition grammar use \_\_\_\_\_ attributes.
  - ii) In DAG, the total number of nodes is \_\_\_\_\_.
- d) Construct the dag for the following basic block. 3

$d := b * c$   
 $e := a + b$   
 $b := b * c$   
 $a := e - d$

[END]