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44 (5) CODG 5.2

2009

COMPILER DESIGN

Paper : 5.2

Full Marks : 80

Time : Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

1. (a) State the different phases of the front end of a compiler and give a brief description of the work of each phase. 5
- (b) Define linker and loader. 3
2. From the regular expression $a^*b^+(aba)$ generate a NFA first and then convert it into a DFA. 8

Or

- Write an algorithm to minimize the number of states of a DFA. 8

Contd.

2. Define *NFA* and *DFA*. Explain how an *NFA* can be converted to a *DFA*. 4+16=20

Or

Write lexical analyser for identifier, the operators $+$, $*$, $>$, $<$, $>=$, $<=$, $=$, $=$, the keywords *int*, *for*, *while*, *return* and string constant as in C-language. 20

3. Considering the following grammar :

$$E \rightarrow TE'$$

$$E' \rightarrow +TE' / \epsilon$$

$$T \rightarrow FT'$$

$$T' \rightarrow *FT' / \epsilon$$

$$F \rightarrow (E) id$$

- (a) Give FIRST and FOLLOW set. 3+3=6
 (b) Construct predictive parsing table. 8
 (c) Show the stack moves made by predictive parser on input $id + id * id$. 6

4. Answer *either* [(a), (b) and (c)] *or* [(d) and (e)]

- (a) What is basic block? Give algorithm for basic block. 2+8=10

- (b) What is flow graph? Explain. 5

- (c) What is LALR parser? Explain. 5

- (d) What is parse tree? Explain with an example. 5

- (e) Considering the grammar

$$S' \rightarrow S$$

$$S \rightarrow CC$$

$$C \rightarrow cC / d$$

construct canonical LR parsing table. 15

5. Answer *either* (a) *or* (b) and (c).

- (a) Show how flow of control statements given by the following grammar (with usual meaning) can be translated :

$$S \rightarrow \text{if } E \text{ then } S$$

$$| \text{if } E \text{ then } S \text{ else } S$$

$$| \text{while } E \text{ do } S$$

$$| \text{begin } L \text{ end}$$

$$| A$$

$$L \rightarrow L ; S$$

$$| S$$

A is an assignment statement and E is a Boolean expression (make necessary assumptions). 20

Or

(b) What is DAG? Draw a DAG for the three address code. $2+8=10$

i) $t_1 := 4 * i$

ii) $t_2 := a[t_1]$

iii) $t_3 := 4 * i$

iv) $t_4 := b[t_3]$

v) $t_5 := t_2 * t_4$

vi) $t_6 := prod + t_5$

vii) $prod := t_6$

viii) $t_7 := i + 1$

ix) $i := t_7$

x) if $i \leq 20$ goto (i)

(c) Explain the code generation algorithm. 10

6. (a) What is left factoring? Explain with an example. 5

(b) What do you mean by recursive descent parsing? Explain. 5

(c) What is three-address statement? In how many ways these statements can be represented? Explain. $2+8=10$

(a) What is type checking? Explain the implementation of syntax-directed translation with an example. $2+8=10$

(b) Distinguish between top-down and bottom-up parsing. 5

(c) What is regular expression? Explain. 5

3. Write short notes on *any four* of the following: $5 \times 4 = 20$

(a) Linker

(b) Elimination of dead code

(c) Storage management

(d) Contents of symbol table

(e) Syntax tree

(f) Operator precedence parsing

(g) Activation Trees.