Program: BE Computer Engineering Curriculum Scheme: Rev2016 Examination: Third Year Semester VI

Course Code: CSC602 and Course Name: System Programming and Compiler Construction

Time: 1 hour Max. Marks: 50

Note to the students:- All the Questions are compulsory and carry equal marks.

Q1.	A system program that set up an executable program in main memory ready for	
Q1.	execution is	
Option A:	loader	
Option B:	linker	
Option C:	assembler	
Option D:	load and go	
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Q2.	A loader is a program that	
Option A:	places programs into memory and prepares them for execution.	
Option B:	automates the translation of assembly language into machine language.	
Option C:	accepts a program written in a high level language and produces an object program	
Option D:	convert low level program to high level program	
Q3.	The data size of a word is	
Option A:	2-byte	
Option B:	4-byte	
Option C:	8-byte	
Option D:	16-byte	
Q4.	The assembler stores the object code in	
Option A:	Main memory	
Option B:	Cache	
Option C:	RAM	
Option D:	Magnetic disk	
Q5.	In a two pass assembler the object code generation is done during the?	
Option A:	Second pass	
Option B:	First pass	
Option C:	Zeroth pass	
Option D:	Not done by assembler	
Q6.	In a two-pass assembler, the task of the Pass II is to	
Option A:	separate the symbol, mnemonic opcode and operand fields	

Option B:	build the symbol table	
Option C:	construct intermediate code	
Option D:	synthesize the target program	
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Q7.	A model statement contains call for another macro is called as	
Option A:	referential macro call	
Option B:	inbuilt macro call	
Option C:	Nested macro call	
Option D:	inherited macro call	
Q8.	table holds the name of all the parameters appear in the macros	
Option A:	MNT	
Option B:	MDT	
Option C:	ALA	
Option D:	GEST	
Q9.	During macro expansion each statement is replaced by	
Option A:	the original program	
Option B:	the sequence of assembly statement	
Option C:	by specific symbols	
Option D:	actual machine code	
Q10.	Copying the statements and instructions of macro definitions, directly at the place	
	of the macro name call, is known as	
Option A:	expanding macro	
Option B:	inserting a macro	
Option C:	initializing a macro	
Option D:	defining macro	
Q11.	In which type of loading scheme, the object file is not stored as a backup?	
Option A:	Absolute loader	
Option B:	Relocating loader	
Option C:	Dynamic linking loader	
Option D:	Compile-and-go loader	
Q12.	Which of the following software always resides in main memory?	
Option A:	Text editor	
Option B:	Assembler	
Option C:	Linker	
Option D:	Loader	

Q13.	Which loader gets executed when you start the computer for the first time?		
Option A:	Compile-and-Go loader		
Option B:	Bootstrap loader		
Option C:	Dynamic loader		
Option D:	Absolute loader		
Q14.	Which of the following data structures is used by Dynamic Linking loader?		
Option A:	Public & Extern table		
Option B:	Transfer Vector table		
Option C:	Literal table		
Option D:	Argument List Array table		
Q15.	S → aSalbSblalb		
	The language generated by the above grammar over the alphabet {a,b} is the set of		
Option A:	all even length palindromes		
Option B:	all odd length palindromes.		
Option C:	all palindromes.		
Option D:	strings that begin and end with the same symbol		
Q16.	Match all items in Group 1 with correct options from those given in Group 2.		
	Group 1 Group 2		
	Gloup 2		
	P. Regular expression 1. Syntax analysis		
	Q. Pushdown automata 2. Code generation		
	R. Dataflow analysis 3. Lexical analysis		
	S. Register allocation 4. Code optimization		
Option A:	P-4. Q-1, R-2, S-3		
Option B:	P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2		
Option C:	P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2		
Option D:	P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3		
Q17.	Consider the following two statements:		
	P: Every regular grammar is LL(1)		
	Q: Every regular set has a LR(1) grammar		
	Which of the following is TRUE?		
Option A:	P is false and Q is true		
Option B:	P is true and Q is false		
Option C:	Both P and Q are false		
Option D:	Both P and Q are true		

Q18.	What is the maximum number of reduce moves that can be taken by a bottom-up parser for a grammar with no epsilon- and unit-production (i.e., of type $A \rightarrow \varepsilon$ and $A \rightarrow a$) to parse a string with n tokens?	
Option A:	n/2	
Option B:	n-1	
Option C:	2n-1	
Option D:	2 ⁿ -1	
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Q19.	The number of tokens in the following C statement is printf("i = %d, &i = %x", i, &i);	
Option A:	3	
Option B:	26	
Option C:	10	
Option D:	21	
Q20.	Consider the grammar	
	$S \rightarrow (S) \mid a$ 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	
Option A:	n1 < n2 < n3	
Option B:	n1 = n3 < n2	
Option C:	n1 = n2 = n3	
Option D:	$n1 \ge n3 \ge n2$	
Q21.	Type checking is normally done during	
Option A:	Lexical analysis	
Option B:	Syntax analysis	
Option C:	Syntax directed translation	
Option D:	Code optimization	
Q22.	Three address statement is abstract form of	
Option A:	Source program	
Option B:	Machine code	
Option C:	Target program	
Option D:	Intermediate code	
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Q23.	Local and loop optimization in turn provide motivation for	
Option A:	Data flow analysis	
Option B:	Constant folding	

Option C:	Pee hole optimization	
Option D:	DFA	
Q24.	Syntax directed translation scheme is desirable because	
Option A:	It is based on the syntax	
Option B:	Its description is independent	
Option C:	It is easy to modify	
Option D:	It is based on the syntax and semantics	
Q25.	The optimization which avoids test at every iteration is	
Option A:	Loop unrolling	
Option B:	Loop jamming	
Option C:	Constant folding	
Option D:	dead code elimination	

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Question	Correct Option (Enter either 'A' or 'B' or 'C' or 'D')
Q1.	A
Q2.	A
Q3.	A
Q4	D
Q5	A
Q6	D
Q7	C
Q8.	C
Q9.	В
Q10.	A
Q11.	D
Q12.	D
Q13.	В
Q14.	A
Q15.	В
Q16.	В
Q17.	A
Q18.	В
Q19.	C
Q20.	В
Q21.	C
Q22.	D
Q23.	A
Q24.	C
Q25.	A