

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the Name of Allāh, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

Final-Term Papers Solved MCQS with Reference

1. _____ convert the relocatable machine code into absolute machine code by linking library and relocatable object files.

- Assembler
- **Loader/link-editor**
- Compiler
- Preprocessor

2. Parsers take _____ as input from lexical analyzer.

- Linker
- **Token**
- Instruction
- None of the given

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3. The regular expression _____ denotes, the set of all strings of a's and b's of length two

- a^*
- $(a^*|b^*)^*$
- $(a^*b^*)^*$
- **$(a|b)(a|b)$**

The regular expression $(a|b)(a|b)$ denotes $\{aa, ab, ba, bb\}$, the set of all strings of a's and b's of length two. Another regular expression for this same set is $aa | ab | ba | bb$.

4. _____ is a regular expression for the set of all strings over the alphabet $\{a\}$ that has an even number of a's.

- **aa^***
- $(aa)^*$
- aa^*a
- $a(aa)^*$

5. _____ Phase supports macro substitution and conditional compilation.

- Semantic
- Syntax
- **Preprocessing**
- None of given

[Click Here For More Detail](#)

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6. In LL(1) parsing algorithm, _____ contains a sequence of grammar symbols.

➤ **Stack**

PG # 62

➤ Link List

➤ Array

➤ None of the given.

7. Consider the grammar

$A \rightarrow B C D$

$B \rightarrow h B \mid \epsilon$

$C \rightarrow C g \mid g \mid C h \mid i$

$D \rightarrow AB \mid \epsilon$

First of A is _____.

➤ **h, g, i**

➤ g

➤ h

➤ None of the given.

8. _____ parsers never shifts into an error state.

➤ LS

➤ LT

➤ **LR**

➤ LP

9. In parser, the two LL stand for _____ .

➤ Left-to-right scan of input

➤ left-most derivation

➤ **Left-to-right scan of input and left-most derivation**

PG # 54

➤ None of the given

10. _____ is elaborated to produce bindings.

➤ **Declaration**

[Click Here For More Detail](#)

➤ Expression

➤ Command

➤ None of the given

11. A lexical analyzer generated by _____ is essentially a FSA.

➤ Dex

➤ Mex

➤ Fex

➤ **Lex**

12. A lexical analyzer generated by **lex** is essentially a PDA (Push Down Automaton).

➤ True

➤ **False**

13. The actions (shift, reduce) in a SLR(1) parser depend on a look ahead symbol (_____).

➤ **Current input token**

➤ Next Input Token

➤ Previous output Token

➤ Previous Input Token.

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14. The following grammar contains a _____ conflict. $S \rightarrow A \mid xb$

- **Shift-Reduce**
- First-Reduce
- Shift-First
- Reduce-Reduce

15. $S \rightarrow A \mid xb$

$A \rightarrow aAb \mid x$

This grammar contains a _____ conflict.

- **Shift-Reduce**
- First-Reduce
- Shift-First
- Reduce-Reduce

16. Considering the following grammar:

$S \rightarrow AB$

$A \rightarrow \epsilon \mid aA$

$B \rightarrow b \mid bB$

- 1
- **2**
- 3
- 4

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17. Simple code generation considers one AST node at the time. When the target is a *stack* machine, the code can be generated in one _____ traversal of the AST.

- **Depth-first**
- Breadth-first
- First-first
- Shift-Reduce

18. _____ is a register allocation technique that *always* finds the minimal number of registers needed for a procedure.

- Dangling reference
- **Graph coloring**
- Left Factoring
- Right Recursion

19. **Graph coloring** is a register allocation technique that operates at *individual* basic blocks.

- True
- **False**

20. **Graph coloring** is a register allocation heuristic that *usually* finds the minimal number of registers needed for a procedure.

- **True**
- False

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21. $S \rightarrow a S \mid Sa \mid c$

This grammar is ambiguous.

➤ **True**

➤ False

22. When generating code at the basic block level, the dependency graph must be converted to target code. By identifying _____, instruction selection and instruction ordering can be performed efficiently in a single pass.

➤ **Ladder sequences**

➤ Physical sequences

➤ Logical sequences

➤ Token sequences

23. _____ can be considered a small compiler since it transforms a source language (assembly) into a less abstract target language (binary object code)

➤ Parser

➤ Assembler

➤ **Lexical analyzer**

➤ Scanner

24. When memory allocator operates on chunks which include some administrative part and a block of user data. The administrative part includes _____ flag for marking the chunk as free or in-use.

➤ **One**

➤ Two

➤ Three

➤ Four

25. A parser transforms a stream of tokens into an _____.

- **AST**
- IST
- EST
- ATS

26. The parser generator yacc can handle _____ grammars

- **LL(1)**
- LT(1)
- LS(1)
- LF(1)

27. The parser generator **yacc** can handle LL(1) grammars.

- **True**
- False

28. The **yacc** parser generator can handle LALR(1) grammars.

- **True**
- False

29. Simple code generation considers one AST node at a time. If the target is a *register* machine, the code can be generated in one _____ traversal of the AST, possibly introducing temporaries when running out of registers.

- **Depth-first**
- Breadth-first
- Depth-second
- Breadth-second

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30. Attributes whose values are defined in terms of a node's own attributes, node's siblings and node's parent are called _____.

➤ **Inherited attributes**

PG # 100

➤ Physical attributes

➤ Logical attributes

➤ Un-synthesized attributes

31. A linker combines multiple object files into a _____ executable object.

➤ **Single**

➤ Double

➤ Triple

➤ Quadruple

32. The notation _____ instructs YACC to push a computed attribute value on the stack.

➤ **\$\$**

PG # 106

➤ &&

➤ ##

➤ --

33. The following two items

$A \rightarrow P \cdot Q$

$B \rightarrow P \cdot Q$

can co-exist in an _____ item set

➤ **LR**

➤ LS

➤ LT

➤ PR

34. When generating a lexical analyzer from a _____ description, the item sets (states) are constructed by two types of “moves”: character moves and ϵ moves.

- Character
- Grammar
- **Token**
- Sentence

35. Hybrid IRs combine elements of _____.

- Graphical (structural)
- Linear IRs
- **Both graphical and linear IRs**
- Non-Linear IRs

PG # 108

36. $x[i] = y$ This is _____ .

- Prefix assignment
- Postfix assignment
- **Index assignment**
- Non-Index assignment

PG # 115

37. A lexical analyzer generator automatically constructs a _____ that recognizes tokens.

- **FA** **PG # 18**
- PDA
- DP
- Unidirectional Graph

38. if x relop y goto L Above statement is _____

- Abstract jump
- **Conditional jump**
- While loop
- Unconditional jump

PG # 115

39. In a CFG (Context Free Grammar) the set of terminal and non-terminal symbols must be _____.

- **Disjoint**
- Logical
- Relational
- Joint

40. $S \rightarrow a \mid B$

$B \rightarrow Bb \mid \epsilon$

The non-terminal B is left recursive.

- **True**
- False

41. YACC contains built-in support for handling ambiguous grammars resulting in _____ conflicts.

- **Shift-reduce**
- Shift-Shift
- Reduce-reduce
- Reduce-Shift

عقل مند کہتا ہے میں کچھ نہیں جانتا جبکہ بے وقوف کہتا ہے کہ میں سب کچھ جانتا ہوں

42. The _____ translation statements can be conveniently specified in YACC.

- **Syntax-directed** **PG # 128**
- Image-directed
- Sign-directed
- Segment-directed

43. When constructing an LR(1) parser we record for each item exactly in which context it appears, which resolves many conflicts present in _____ parsers based on FOLLOW sets.

- **SLR(1)**
- LRS(1)
- RLS(1)
- SLL(1)

44. Code generation module has to tackle _____.

- Memory management
- Instruction selection
- Instruction scheduling
- **All of the given** **PG # 129**

The code generation module has to tackle a number of issues. Memory management, Instruction selection, Instruction scheduling, Register allocation

45. For convenience, lexical analyzers should read the complete _____ program into memory.

- **Input**
- Output
- Input and output
- Tokens

46. Considering the following grammar:

$$S \rightarrow A \mid x$$
$$A \rightarrow aAb \mid x$$

The grammar contains a _____ conflict.

➤ **Reduce-reduce**

➤ First-first

➤ Shift-shift

➤ Shift-reduce

47. SLR (1) parsers only reduce a production rule when the current input token is an element of the FOLLOW set of that rule.

$$S \rightarrow A B$$
$$A \rightarrow \epsilon \mid aA$$
$$B \rightarrow b \mid bB$$

- FOLLOW (A) contains 2 elements.

➤ True

➤ **False**

48. SLR (1) parsers only reduce a production rule when the current input token is an element of the FOLLOW set of that rule.

$$S \rightarrow A B$$
$$A \rightarrow a \mid aA$$
$$B \rightarrow \epsilon \mid bB$$

- FOLLOW (A) contains 2 elements.

➤ **True**

➤ False

49. The order in which the DAG is traversed can lead to _____ code

➤ **Better**

PG # 143

➤ Worse

➤ Large

➤ Garbage

50. Register allocation problem uses the strategy of _____.

➤ **Graph coloring**

PG # 144

➤ Graph nodding

➤ Graph edging

➤ Graph patching

51. Typical compilation means programs written in high-level languages to low-level _____.

➤ **Object code**

PG # 06

➤ Byted code

➤ Unicode

➤ Object code and byte code

52. In compilation process, Hierarchical analysis is also called _____.

➤ Parsing

➤ **Syntax analysis.** [Click here for more detail](#)

➤ Parsing and syntax analysis

➤ None of the given

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53. IR (Intermediate Representation) stores the value of its operand in _____.

- **Registers** PG # 10
- Memory
- Hard disk
- None of the given

54. A lexeme is a sequence of characters in the source program that is matched by the pattern for a _____.

- Linker
- **Token**
- Control flow
- None of the given

55. Parsers take _____ as input from lexical analyzer.

- Linker
- **Token**
- Instruction
- None of the given

56. What kind of abstract machine can recognize strings in a regular set?

- **DFA**
- NFA
- PDA
- None of the given

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57. In multi pass compiler, during the first pass it gathers information about _____.

- **Declaration**
- Bindings
- Static information
- None of the given

58. In DFA minimization, we construct one _____ for each group of states from the initial DFA.

- **State** PG # 30
- NFA
- PDA
- None of the given

59. _____ (Lexical Analyzer generator), is written in java.

- Flex
- **Jlex** PG # 31
- Complex
- None of the given

60. In Flex specification file, different sections are separated by _____.

- **%%** PG # 31
- &&
- ##
- None of the given

اللہ کا خوف سب سے بڑی دانائی ہے

61. Recursive _____ parsing is done for LL(1) grammar.

- **Decent** [Click Here For More Detail](#)
- Ascent
- Forward
- None of the given

62. Alternative of the backtrack in parser is Look ahead symbol in _____.

- **Input**
- Output
- Input and output
- None of the given

63. Parser takes tokens from scanner and tries to generate _____.

- Binary search tree
- **Parse tree**
- Binary search tree and parse tree.
- None of the given

64. In predictive parsing table, the rows represents _____.

- Terminals
- Both non-terminal and terminal
- **Non-terminal**
- None of the given

PG # 62

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65. A **predictive parser** is a **top-down** parser.

➤ **True**

➤ False

66. In LL(1) parsing algorithm, _____ contains a sequence of grammar symbols.

➤ **Stack** PG # 62

➤ Link list

➤ Array

➤ None of the given

67. Bottom-up parsing uses only _____ kinds of actions.

➤ **Two** PG # 71

➤ Three

➤ Four

➤ Five

Bottom-up parsing uses only two kinds of actions: 1. Shift, 2. Reduce

68. Bottom-up parsers handle a _____ class grammars.

➤ **Large** PG # 49

➤ Small

➤ Medium

➤ None of the given

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69. The shift action _____ a terminal on the stack.

- **Pushes** PG # 73
- Pops
- Both push and pops
- None of the given

70. Reduce action _____ zero or more symbols from the stack.

- Pushes
- **Pops** PG # 73
- Both push and pops
- None of the given

71. In compilers, linear analysis is also called _____.

- Lexical analysis
- Scanning
- **Lexical analysis and scanning** [Click Here For More Detail](#)
- None of the given

72. Back End of two-pass compiler uses _____ algorithm.

- $O(n)$
- $O(n \log n)$
- **NP Complete**
- None of the given

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73. The Back End of a compiler consist of _____.

- **Instruction selection** [Click Here For More Detail](#)
- Register allocation
- Instruction scheduling
- All of the given

74. In Back End module of compiler, optimal register allocation uses _____.

- $O(\log n)$
- $O(n \log n)$
- **NP-Complete**
- None of the given

75. A lexeme is a sequence of characters in the source program that is matched by the pattern for a _____.

- Linker
- **Token** [Click Here for More Detail](#)
- Control flow
- None of the given

76. _____ is a regular expression for the set of all strings over the alphabets $\{a\}$ that has an even number of a 's.

- **aa***
- $(aa)^*$
- aa^*a
- $a(aa)^*$

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77. _____ algorithm is used in DFA minimization.

- James's
- Robert's
- **Hopcroft's** **PG # 25**
- None of the given

78. _____ is an important component of semantic analysis.

- Code checking
- **Type checking** **PG # 39**
- Flush checking
- None of the given

79. In _____, certain checks are performed to ensure that components of a program fit together meaningfully.

- Linear analysis
- Hierarchical analysis
- **Semantic analysis** [Click Here For More Detail](#)
- None of the given

80. _____ read the input character and produce sequence of tokens as output.

- **Lexical analyzer** [Click Here For More Detail](#)
- Parser
- Symbol table
- None of the given

خود کو تمہیں سے بڑھ کر کوئی اچھا مشورہ نہیں دے سکتا

81. _____ of a two-pass compiler is consist of instruction selection, Register allocation and instruction scheduling.

- **Backend**
- Frontend
- Start
- None of the given

82. _____ is evaluated to yield a value.

- Command
- **Expression** [Click Here For More Detail](#)
- Declaration
- None of the given

83. A parser transforms a stream of tokens into an AST (Abstract Syntax Tree).

- **True**
- false

84. A parser transforms a stream of characters into a stream of tokens.

- True
- **False**

85. A lexical analyzer transforms a stream of characters into a stream of tokens.

- **True**
- False

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86. $S \rightarrow a \mid A$

$A \rightarrow Aa \mid a$

This grammar is ambiguous.

➤ **True**

➤ False

87. The regular expressions $(a+|b)?$ and $a+|b?$ describe the same set of strings.

➤ **True**

➤ False

88. The regular expressions $a^*|b^*$ and $(a|b)^*$ describe the same set of strings.

➤ True

➤ **False**

89. The regular expressions $a+a$ and a^*aa describe the same set of strings.

➤ **True**

➤ False

90. A lexical analyzer *generator* automatically construct a FSA (Finite State Automaton) that recognizes tokens.

- The generator is driven by a **regular description**

➤ **True**

➤ False

91. The transition table in a lexical analyzer records for each state (row) which token, if any, is recognized in that state. - For each token there may be more than one “recognizing” row in the table.

➤ **True**

➤ False

92. A **recursive descent** parser is based on a PDA (Push Down Automaton).

➤ **True**

➤ False

93. A **bottom-up** parser creates the nodes in the AST in pre-order.

➤ True

➤ **False**

94. A **top-down** parser creates the nodes in the AST (Abstract Syntax Tree) in preorder.

➤ **True**

➤ False

95. A _____ parser creates the nodes in the AST in preorder.

➤ **Top – Down**

➤ Bottom – Up

➤ Middle – Ware

➤ Straight

96. The stack used in a bottom-up parser contains an alternating sequence of states and grammar symbols.

➤ **True**

➤ False

97. The following two items

$A \rightarrow P \cdot Q$

$B \rightarrow P Q \cdot$

Can coexist in an LR item set.

➤ True

➤ **False**

98. The following two items

$$A \rightarrow x \cdot B$$

$$B \rightarrow \cdot y$$

Can coexist in an LR item set.

➤ **True**

➤ False

99. The following two items

$$A \rightarrow P \cdot P$$

$$B \rightarrow Q \cdot Q$$

Can coexist in an LR item set.

➤ True

➤ **False**

100. $S \rightarrow A \mid xb$

$$A \rightarrow aAb \mid x$$

This is an LALR(1) grammar.

➤ **True**

➤ False

101. A **linker** combines multiple object files into a single executable object.

➤ **True**

➤ False

102. **Data-flow equations** can be solved efficiently by using bitwise boolean instructions (AND, OR, etc.).

➤ **True**

➤ False

103. **Data-flow equations** operate with IN, OUT, GEN, and KILL sets.

➤ **True**

➤ False

104. When **threading** an AST it might be necessary to introduce additional (join) nodes to ensure that each language construct has a single exit point.

➤ **True**

➤ False

105. An **iterative** interpreter operates on a threaded AST.

➤ **True**

➤ False

106. $S \rightarrow A \mid B$

$A \rightarrow \epsilon \mid aA$

$B \rightarrow b \mid bB$

FIRST(S) contains _____ elements.

➤ 2

➤ **3**

➤ 4

➤ None

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107. The following set

$$S \rightarrow \cdot A x \{ \$ \}$$

$$A \rightarrow \cdot a \{ x \}$$

$$A \rightarrow \cdot a A \{ x \}$$

is a valid LR(1) item set

➤ **True**

➤ False

108. $S \rightarrow Ab$

$$A \rightarrow Aa \mid \epsilon$$

FIRST(S) contains 3 elements.

➤ True

➤ **False**

109. The regular expressions $a(b|c)$ and $ab|ac$ describe the same set of strings.

➤ **True**

➤ False

110. $S \rightarrow a \mid B$

$$B \rightarrow Bb \mid E$$

The non-terminal _____ is left recursive.

➤ **B**


➤ a

➤ E

➤ None of the given

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111. In PASCAL _____ represent the inequality test.

- :=
- =
- 
- None of the given

112. In parser the two LL stand(s) for _____.

- Left-to-right scan of input
- left-most derivation
- **All of the given**
- None of the given

113. Consider the grammar

$A \rightarrow B C D$
 $B \rightarrow h B \mid \text{epsilon}$
 $C \rightarrow C g \mid g \mid C h \mid i$
 $D \rightarrow A B \mid \text{epsilon}$

First of C is _____.

- **g, I**
- g
- h, i
- i

خوبصورتی علم و ادب سے ہوتی ہے لباس و حسن سے نہیں

114. Three-address codes are often implemented as a _____.

- **Set of quadruples** PG # 104
- Set of doubles
- Set of Singles
- None of the given

115. What does following statement represent? $x[i] = y$

- Prefix assignment
- Postfix assignment
- **indexed assignment** PG #107
- None of the given

116. _____ convert the reloadable machine code into absolute machine code by linking library and reloadable object files.

- Assembler
- **Loader/link-editor**
- Compiler
- Preprocessor

جھوٹ رزق کو کہا جاتا ہے

117. Consider the following grammar,

$$A \rightarrow B C D$$
$$B \rightarrow h B \mid \text{epsilon}$$
$$C \rightarrow C g \mid g \mid C h \mid i$$
$$D \rightarrow A B \mid \text{epsilon}$$

First of A is _____.

- **h, g, i**
- g
- h
- None of the given

118. One of the core tasks of compiler is to generate fast and compact executable code.

- **True** **PG # 14**
- False

119. Compilers are sometimes classified as.

- Single pass
- Multi pass
- Load and go
- **All of the given** [Click here for more detail](#)

120. In multi pass compiler during the first pass it gathers information about _____.

- **Declaration** [Click here for more detail](#)
- Bindings
- Static information
- None of the given

121. We can get an LL(1) grammar by _____ .

- Removing left recurrence
- Applying left factoring
- **Removing left recurrence and Applying left factoring** [Click for more detail](#)
- None of the given

122. Consider the following grammar, $S \rightarrow aTUE$ $T \rightarrow Tbc/b$ $U \rightarrow d$ And suppose that string “abcde” can be parsed bottom-up by the following reduction steps:

- (i) aTbcde
- (ii) aTde
- (iii) aTUE
- (iv) S

So, what can be a handle from the following?

- **The whole string, (aTUE)** PG # 68
- The whole string, (aTbcde)
- The whole string, (aTde)
- None of the given

123. When generating a lexical analyzer from a token description, the item sets (states) are constructed by two types of “moves”: character moves and ____ moves.

- **E (empty string)** PG # 18
- #
- @
- none of given

124. Which of the following statement is true about Two pass compiler.

- Front End depends upon Back End
- **Back End depends upon Frond End** PG # 5
- Both are independent of each other
- None of the given

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125. _____ avoid hardware stalls and interlocks.

- Register allocation
- **Instruction scheduling** **PG #10**
- Instruction selection
- None of given

126. Front end of two pass compiler takes _____ as input.

- **Source code** **PG # 5**
- Intermediate Representation (IR)
- Machine Code
- None of the Given

127. In Three-pass compiler _____ is used for code improvement or optimization.

- Front End
- **Middle End** **PG # 10**
- Back End
- Both Front end and Back end

128. _____ of a two-pass compiler is consists of Instruction selection, Register allocation and Instruction scheduling.

- **Back end** **PG # 9**
- Front end
- Start
- None of given

129. NFA is easy to implement as compared to DFA.

- True
- **False** **PG # 19**

130. In a transition table cells of the table contain the _____ state.

- Reject state
- **Next state** PG #18
- Previous state
- None of the given

131. The regular expressions $a^*|b^*$ and $(a|b)^*$ describe the _____ set of strings.

- Same
- **Different**
- Onto

132. A canonical collection of sets of items for an augmented grammar, C is constructed as _____

- For each set / in C and each grammar symbol X where $\text{goto}(C, X)$ is empty and not in C add the set $\text{goto}(C, X)$ to C.
- **The first set in C is the closure of $\{[S' \rightarrow \cdot S]\}$, where S' is starting symbol of original grammar and S is the starting non-terminal of augmented grammar.** PG # 72
- The first set in C is the closure of $\{[S' \rightarrow \cdot S]\}$, where S is starting symbol of original grammar and S' is the Starting non-terminal of original grammar.

133. The _____ translation statements can be conveniently specified in YACC

- **Syntax-directed** PG # 120
- Image-directed
- Sign-directed
- None of the given.

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134. Attributes whose values are defined in terms of a node's own attributes, node's siblings and node's parent are called _____.

- **Inherited attributes** **PG # 92**
- Physical attributes
- Logical attributes
- Un-synthesized attributes

135. Consider the grammar

$$A \rightarrow B C D$$

$$B \rightarrow h B \mid \text{epsilon}$$

$$C \rightarrow C g \mid g \mid C h \mid i$$

$$D \rightarrow A B \mid \text{epsilon}$$

Follow of B is _____.

- **h**
- g, h, i, \$
- g, i
- g

136. Consider the grammar $A \rightarrow B C D$

$$B \rightarrow h B \mid \text{epsilon}$$

$$C \rightarrow C g \mid g \mid C h \mid i$$

$$D \rightarrow A B \mid \text{epsilon}$$

Follow of C is _____.

- **g, h, i, \$** **PG # 47**
- g, h, \$
- h, i, \$
- h, g, \$

137. The test of string is described by a rule called a _____, associated with token.

- Character
- Loader
- **Pattern**
- None of the given

138. Bottom up parsing is also called _____.

- **LR Parsing** PG # 70
- LT Parsing
- LS Parsing
- None of the given

Bottom-up parsing is more general than top-down parsing. Bottom-up parsers handle a large class of grammars. It is the preferred method in practice. It is also called LR parsing;

139. A DFA can be reconstructed from NFA using the subset construction, similar to one used for_____

- **Lexical Analysis** PG # 82
- Physical Analysis
- Logical Analysis
- Parsing

140. Which of the following system software resides in the main memory always?

- Text editor
- Assembler
- Linker
- **Loader**

141. _____ plays an important role in code optimization.

➤ **DAG** PG # 143

- Lexical Analyzer
- AGD
- Memory Management

142. LR parsers can handle _____ grammars.

➤ **Left-recursive** PG # 63

- file-recursive
- End-recursive
- Start-recursive

143. Performing common sub expression elimination on a dependency graph requires the identification of nodes with the same operator and operands. When using a hash table (with a hash function based on operator and operands) all _____ nodes can be identified in linear time.

➤ **Common**

- Uncommon
- Next
- Previous

144. Linear IRs resembles pseudo-code for same _____.

- Automated Machine
- Mechanical machines
- Token machines
- **Abstract machine** PG # 100

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145. $S \rightarrow AB$

$A \rightarrow \epsilon \mid aA$

$B \rightarrow \epsilon \mid bB$

- FIRST(S) contains ___ elements

➤ **3**

PG # 46

First{S} = {e,a,b}

146. Dotted items ($T \rightarrow \alpha \cdot \beta$) record which part of a token has already been matched. Integer? $([0-9]^+ \cdot$ this is a _____ item.

➤ **Reduced**

147. A _____ is a top down parser.

➤ **Predictive Parsing**

PG # 46

148. Dotted items ($T \rightarrow \alpha \cdot \beta$) record which part of a token has already been matched. There are two kinds of basic items: **shift items** and **reduce items**. Integer! $(\cdot[0-9]^+)$

- This is a shift item.

➤ **True**

➤ False

Note: Give me a feedback and your Suggestion also If you find any mistake in mcqz plz inform me Via Contact us Page on our Site. And tell me your answer with references.

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*Winning is not everything,
but wanting to win is
everything.....
Go Ahead..... Best Of Luck !*