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## CS606 SOLVED GRAND QUIZZ

1. The input specification file to flex consists of -----section.
  - a) One
  - b) Two
  - c) **Three**
  - d) Four
2. Lexer and scanner are two different phases of compiler
  - a) True
  - b) **False**
3. In compiler linear analysis is also called.
  - a) Lexical analysis
  - b) Scanning
  - c) **Both lexical analysis and Scanning**
  - d) None of the given
4. Which of the following statement is not true
  - a) The language accepted by finite automata are the language denoted by regular expression.
  - b) For every DFA there is regular expression denoting its language.
  - c) **For a regular expression, there does exist NFA with L(r) any transit that accepts.**
  - d) None of the given option
5.  $A \rightarrow B C D$   
 $B \rightarrow h B | \text{epsilon}$   
 $C \rightarrow C g | G | Ch | i$   
 $D \rightarrow A B | \text{epsilon}$   
First of A is-----.
  - a) **h, g,i**
  - b) g
  - c) h
  - d) none of the given option.
6. Top down parsing expands a -----form the start symbol to the leaves.

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- a) Parse tree
  - b) Abstract syntax tree
  - c) Parse tree
  - d) **All of the given**
7. A top down parse start with the -----of the parse tree.
- a) **Root**
  - b) Leaf
  - c) Middle
  - d) None of the given
8. Can a DFA simulate NFA ?
- a) No
  - b) **Yes**
  - c) Sometimes
  - d) depends on NFA
9. Bottom up parsing is also called -----.
- a) LR parsing
  - b) LT parsing
  - c) LS parsing
  - d) SS parsing
- 10.The -----is optimized for hardware it is to run on.
- a) C++ coding
  - b) C coding
  - c) **Assembly code**
  - d) None
- 11.Abstract syntax tree summarizes----- without the detail of derivation.
- a) Theory
  - b) **Grammatical structure**
  - c) Data
  - d) None
- 12.LR parsing ----- a string to the start symbol by inverting production.
- a) **Reduces**
  - b) Shifts

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- c) Adds
  - d) None of given
13. Alternative to backtrack in top down parser is-----.
- a) Context free grammar
  - b) Tree
  - c) **Look ahead**
  - d) None of given
14. Typical compilation means programs written in high-level language to low-level-----.
- a) **Object code**
  - b) Byte code
  - c) Unicode
  - d) Both object and byte code
15. The ----- checks the stream of words and their parts of speech for grammatical correctness.
- a) Parse
  - b) Scanner
  - c) **Compiler**
  - d) None of the given
16. A grammar must be----- before use for predictive parsing.
- a) Right factored
  - b) **Left factored**
  - c) factored
  - d) none of the given
17. Parser does not distinguish between valid and invalid sequences of token.
- a) True
  - b) **False**
18. In compilation process hierarchical analysis is also called-----.
- a) Parsing
  - b) **Syntax analysis**
  - c) Both Parsing and Syntax analysis
  - d) None of given

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19. The pair <role,word> is given the name-----
- a) Word
  - b) **Token**
  - c) Syntax
  - d) None of the given
20. The back map intermediates(IR) into target
- a) Object code
  - b) Machine code
  - c) **Source code**
  - d) Linker
21. -----is evaluated to yield a value.
- a) Command
  - b) **Expression**
  - c) Declaration
  - d) Declaration and Command
22. Front end of a two pass compiler is consists of scanner.
- a) **True**
  - b) False
23. The -----returns a sequence of matching token at the output (or an error ) and it always returns the longest matching tokens .
- a) Scanner
  - b) Lexer
  - c) **Lexical analysis**
  - d) All of the given
24. Parser takes token from scanner and tries to generate -----.
- a) Binary search tree
  - b) **Parse tree**
  - c) Syntax trace
  - d) None of the given
25. -----avoid hardware stalls and interlock.
- a) Register allocation
  - b) **Instruction scheduling**

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- c) Instruction selection
  - d) None of the given
26. The handle-finding mechanism is the key to efficient-----parsing.
- a) Top-down
  - b) **Bottom-up**
  - c) Predictive
  - d) None of the given
27. The input specification file to flex consists of \_\_\_\_\_ sections:
- Three**
28. Lexer and scanner are two different phases of compiler.
- False**
29. In compiler linear analysis is also called.
- Both lexical analysis and scanning**
30. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- For a regular expression r, there does not exist NFA with L(r) any transit that accept.**
31. A  $\rightarrow$  B C D  
B  $\rightarrow$  h B | epsilon  
C  $\rightarrow$  C g | g | C h | i  
D  $\rightarrow$  A B | epsilon  
First of A is \_\_\_\_\_.
- h, g, i**
32. Top-down parsing expands a \_\_\_\_\_ from the start symbol to the leaves.
- All of the given**
33. A top-down parser start with the \_\_\_\_\_ of the parse tree.
- Root**
34. Can a DFA simulate NFA?
- YES**
35. Bottom-up parsing is also called \_\_\_\_\_.
- LR parsing**
36. The \_\_\_\_\_ is optimized for hardware it is to run on.
- Assembly code**
37. Abstract syntax tree summarizes \_\_\_\_\_ without the details of derivation.
- Grammatical structure**
38. LR parsing \_\_\_\_\_ a string to the start symbol by inverting productions.
- Reduces**
39. Alternative to backtrack in top-down parser is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Look ahead**
40. Typical compilation means programs written in high-level languages to low-level \_\_\_\_\_.
- Object code**

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41. The \_\_\_\_\_ checks the stream of words (tokens) and their parts of speech for grammatical correctness.  
**Compiler**
42. A grammar must be \_\_\_\_\_ before use for predictive parsing.  
**Left factored**
43. Parser does not distinguish between valid and invalid sequences of tokens.  
**False**
44. In compilation process Hierarchical analysis is also called  
**Syntax analysis**
45. The pair <role, word> is given the name \_\_\_\_\_.  
**Token**
46. The back end maps Intermediate Representation (IR) into target  
**Source code**
47. \_\_\_\_\_ Is evaluated to yield a value.  
**Expression**
48. Front-end of a two pass compiler is consists of Scanner.  
**True**
49. The \_\_\_\_\_ returns a sequence of matching tokens at the output and it always return the longest matching token.  
**Lexical analyzer**
50. Parser takes tokens from scanner and tries to generate \_\_\_\_\_.  
**Parse tree**
51. \_\_\_\_\_ Avoid hardware stalls and interlocks.  
**Instruction scheduling**
52. The handle-finding mechanism is the key to efficient \_\_\_\_\_ parsing.  
**Bottom-up**