M. C. A.

(SEM. IV) EXAMINATION, 2006-07

COMPILER DESIGN

Time : 3 Hours] [Total Marks : 100

Note : Attempt all questions

1 Attempt any two of the following parts :

(a) What do you understand by single pass and multi pass compiler. Discuss their merits and demerits also.

(b) Describe the languages denoted by the following regular expressions :

(1) 0(0|1)*0

(2) C(ε|0|* )*

(3) (0|1)*0(0|1)(0|1)

(4) a* |0* |0* |0*

(c) Following are the sequence of auxiliary definitions :

\[ A_0 = a / b \]

\[ A_1 = A_0 A_0 \]

\[ A_2 = A_1 A_1 \]

[Contd...]
\[ A_n = A_{n-1}A_{n-1} \]

followed by the pattern \( A_n \)

(1) Describe the set of strings denoted by the pattern (as a function of \( n \))

(2) If we substitute out all auxiliary definitions in the pattern, how long is the regular expression?

(3) If you convert the regular expression from (ii) into an NFA how many states are there?

2 Attempt any two of the following:
(a) What do you understand by Boot strapping? Explain with the help of an example.

(b) Formulate a context-free grammar for the language of parenthesized logical expressions consisting of the logical variable \( b \) and the logical operations \( \neg \) (not) \( \lor \) (or), \( \land \) (and) \( \rightarrow \) (if then) and \( \leftrightarrow \) (if and only if) the priority of the augmented set of logical operators is given from highest to lowest priority as:

```
  Highest
  \neg
  \land
  \lor
  \rightarrow
  \leftrightarrow
```

Give a derivation and its associated syntax tree for each of the following sentences:

V-1475] [Contd...
(1) \((b \lor b) \rightarrow b\)

(2) \(\overline{b} \rightarrow b \lor b\)

(3) \(\overline{\overline{b \lor b}} \leftrightarrow \overline{b \land b}\)

c) Given the grammar:

\(<\text{number}> ::= <\text{integer}> | <\text{real number}>\)

\(<\text{integer}> ::= <\text{digit}> | <\text{integer}> <\text{digit}>\)

\(<\text{real number}> ::= <\text{integer}> . <\text{integer}> | <\text{integer}> \cdot <\text{integer}> E <\text{scale}>\)

\(<\text{scale}> \cdot <\text{factor}> | <\text{integer}> E\)

\(<\text{scale factor}> ::= <\text{integer}> | <\text{sign}> <\text{integer}>\)

\(<\text{sign}> ::= + | -\)

\(<\text{digit}> ::= 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | \ldots | 9\)

where \(<\text{number}>\) is the starting symbol of the grammar, give left most and right most canonical derivation for the following sentences:

1. 100
2. 6E-3
3. 87.25E+7

3. Attempt any two of the following parts:

(a) Discuss basic parsing techniques. 

(b) Consider the fragment of grammar as:

\[
\text{Stat} \rightarrow \text{if cond then sub stat else stat} \\
| \text{if cond then stat}
\]

\[
\text{Stat} \rightarrow \text{if cond then substat else stat}
\]

Show that this grammar fragment is still ambiguous if stat, substat, and cond are given productions that allow them to derive terminal strings.
(c) To generate a small NFA from a regular expression, it is useful to identity character strings in the syntax analysis of a regular expression. We might therefore wish to introduce the non terminal S (not the start symbol) standing for "string" as follows:

\[ E \rightarrow E + E | EE | E^* | (E) | a | b | E | s \]

\[ S \rightarrow a s | bs | E \]

1. Give ambiguity resolving rules that will cause all maximal length strings of two or more consecutive a's and b's to be parsed as an
2. Construct the LALR parser for the grammar with your ambiguity rules.

4 Attempt any **four** of the following:

(a) Discuss the role of syntax directed translation scheme.
(b) Discuss the role of data flow analysis.
(c) Discuss important data structures which are used in implementing symbol table.
(d) What do you understand by left recursion and left factoring ? How these are eliminated ? Explain with the help of example.
(e) Discuss the principal sources of optimization.
(f) Write down algorithm for code generation for three address code.