CS3300 Compiler Design

IIT Madras, Quiz 1 Sep 2, 2015

Total Marks: 25

Duration: 45 minutes

- 1. Guess who would get S grade in both theory and lab for Compiler Design. [1 mark]
- 2. Fill in the blanks. Do not explain.

[5 marks]

- (a) Nested comments indicated using // text 1 // text 2 // text 3 ... where the text after // upto the end of line can be arbitrary set of characters, program text and comment itself can be processed by which phase of the compiler?
- (b) Pointers in C are passed by
- (c) Regular expression for strings over {a, b} containing even number of **a**s and odd number of **b**s is
- (d) [from yesterday's class] The following grammar recognizes what strings? S \rightarrow aSbS | bSaS | C
- (e) In lex, let's say the regular expression rule for matching <= is RLE and that for matching < is RLT. Which of the following is true?
 - 1. The orderings of RLE and RLT do not matter in .l file.
 - 2. RLE must precede RLT.
 - 3. RLT must precede RLE.
 - 4. Lexer needs support from parser to handle RLE and RLT.
- 3. What is the output of this C code under **dynamic** scoping? Do not explain. [5 marks] #define a (x+1) int x = 2; Your answer

int x = 2; void b() { x = a; printf("%d\n", x); } void c() { x = 1; b(); } void main() { int x = 7; { int x = 5; printf("%d\n", x); b(); } printf("%d\n", x); c(); printf("%d\n", x); }

4. On page 78, Section 2.6.2 of ALSU book, there is a statement on lexical lookahead: "An operator like * can be identified without reading ahead". Give a C example where this statement is not valid. You don't need the book to answer this question. [1 mark]

5. Recall direct conversion of Regex to DFA in which we constructed functions such as *nullable, firstpos, followpos,* etc. Compute (do not explain) the following functions for the given extended regular expression operators (apart from *or, kleene closure* * and *concatenation*). Here *r*? means zero or more occurrences of regex *r* and *r*+ means one or more occurrences of regex *r*. [5 marks]

Node n	nullable(n)	firstpos(n)	lastpos(n)
n = r?			
n = r+			

6.

(a) Recall KMP generalization due to Aho+Corasick where we studied transition diagram for *he*, *she*, *his* and *hers*. Draw a similar transition diagram for the following five keywords: *enum*, *main*, *int*, *char*, *case*. Correctly mark the start state(s), the end state(s) and the transition labels. [3 marks]

(b) Draw failure function for the above transition diagram.

[5 marks]

s										
f(s)										