Question Paper Code: 71391

## B.E./B.Tech. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL/MAY 2015.

#### Sixth Semester

Computer Science and Engineering

### CS 2352/CS 62/10144 CS 602 — PRINCIPLES OF COMPILER DESIGN

(Regulation 2008/2010)

(Common to PTCS 2352 - Principles of Compiler Design for B.E. (Part-Time) Fifth Semester - Computer Science and Engineering - Regulation 2009)

Time: Three hours

Maximum: 100 marks

### Answer ALL questions.

# PART A — $(10 \times 2 = 20 \text{ marks})$

- 1. Describe the error recovery schemes in the lexical phase of a compiler.
- 2. Write a regular Definition to represent date in the following format: JAN-5th 2014.
- 3. What is the role of a passer?
- Construct a decorated parse tree according to the syntax directed definition, for the following input statement: (4 + 7.5 \* 3) / 2
- 5. Write the 3-address code for; x = y; a = x.
- 6. Place the above generated 3-address code in Triplets and Indirect Triplets.
- 7. What role does the target machine play on the code generation phase of the compiler?
- 8. How is Liveness of a variable calculated
- 9. Generate code for the following C statement assuming three registers are available: x = a/(b+c) d\*(e+f).
- 10. Write the algorithm that orders the DAG nodes for generating optimal target code.

11.	(a	) Pro	ove that the following two regular expressions are equipowing that the minimum state DFA's are same.	'(0)
		(i)	(a / b)*	(8)
		(ii)		(8)
			Or	
	(b)	(i)	Describe the error recovery schemes in the lexical pha	ase of a (8)
		(ii)	Mention any four compiler construction tools with their and drawbacks.	benefits (8)
12.	(a)	(i)	Generate SLR Parsing Table for the following grammar	(12)
			$S \rightarrow Aa \mid bAc \mid Bc \mid bBa$ $A \rightarrow d$ $B \rightarrow d$	
			And parse the sentence "bdc" and "dd".	
		(ii)	Mention in detail any 4 issues in storage organization.  Or	(4)
	(b)	(i)	Write down the algorithm to eliminate left-recurs left-factoring and apply both to the following grammar	sion and (8)
		,	$E \to E + T   E - T   T$ $T \to a   b   (E)$	
		(ii)	Give a syntax-directed definition to differentiate expression by applying the arithmetic operators $+$ and $*$ to the variation constants; expression: $x*(3*x+x*x)$ .	
13. (	a)	For t	he given program fragment $A[i, j] = B[i, k]$ do the following	g:
		(i)	Draw the annotated parse tree with the translation convert to three address code	scheme to
		(ii)	Write the 3-address code	(6)
			Determine the address of $A$ [3,5] where, all are integer a size of A as $10 \times 10$ and B as $10 \times 10$ with k =2 and the position of all arrays is at 1. (Assume the base addresses)	start index

(b	) (1)	following input. x: 2+y; if $x < y$ then $x: = x + y;$
		repeat
		y := y * 2; while x > 10 do x := x/2
		Write the semantic rule and derive the Parse tree for the great
	(ii)	code.  What is an Activation Record? Explain how its relevant to the intermediate code generation phase with respect to procedure declarations.  (4)
. (a)	(i)	Write the Code Generation Algorithm using Dynamic Programming and generate code for the statement $x = a/(b-c) - s^*(e+f)$ . [Assume (12)
	(ii)	all instructions to be unit cost] What are the advantages of DAG representation? Give example. (4)
		Or .
	(1)	Write the procedure to perform Register Allocation and Assignment (8)
(b)	(i)	
	(ii)	with Graph Coloring.  Construct DAG and optimal target code for the expression $x = ((a+b)/(b-c)) - (a+b)*(b-c) + f.$ (8)
		x = ((a+b)/(b-c)) - (a+b)/(b-c)
(a)	convelim (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v) (vi) (viii) (ix) (xi) (xii) (xiii) (xiii)	form analysis of available expressions on the following code by verting into basic blocks and compute global common sub expression ination  i:=0 a:=n_3 IF i < a THEN loop ELSE end LABEL loop b:=i_4 c:=p+b d:=M[c] e:=d_2 f:=i_4 g:=p+f M[g]:=e i:=i+1 a:=n_3
	(XIV)	IF i < a THEN loop ELSE end LABEL end. (16)
		Or
(b)	(i)	Explain Loop optimization in detail and apply it to the code in 15 (a).
		(10)
	(ii)	What are the optimization techniques applied on procedures calls?  Explain with example (6)

14.

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