



**Vidyavardhini's College of Engineering & Technology**  
**Department of Computer Engineering**

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Class/Sem: VI/ Comp/CBCGS (CSC602)

**Course Name:** System Programming and Compiler Construction

1. Which of the following is designed to control the operations of a computer?
  - a) Application Software
  - b) System Software
  - c) Utility Software
  - d) User
  
2. Assembler is used as a translator for?
  - a) Low level language
  - b) High Level Language
  - c) COBOL
  - d) C
  
3. Assembler is a machine dependent, because of?
  - a. Argument list array(ALA)
  - b. Macro definition table(MDT)
  - c. Pseudo operation table(POT)
  - d. Mnemonics operation table(MOT)
  
4. Forward reference table(FRT) is arranged like -
  - a. Stack
  - b. Queue
  - c. Linked list
  - d. Double linked list
  
5. The advantages of assembly level programming are
  - a) flexibility of programming is more
  - b) chances of error are less
  - c) debugging is easy
  - d) all of the mentioned

6. A/An \_\_\_instructs the assembler to perform certain actions during the assembly of program.
  - a. Statement format
  - b. Symbolic Operands
  - c. Assembler directive.
  - d. Data declaration
  
7. A macro is
  - a. a small program inside a program
  - b. set of special instructions
  - c. a unit of specification for program generation through expansion
  - d. Micro pre-processor statements
  
8. The translator which performs macro expansion?
  - a) Compiler
  - b) Micro processor
  - c) Utility software
  - d) Device drivers
  
9. A \_\_\_\_\_ statement declares the name of macro.
  - a. macro prototype
  - b. macro definition
  - c. macro identification
  - d. macro function
  
10. During macro expansion each statement is replaced by
  - a. the original program
  - b. the sequence of assembly statement
  - c. by specific symbols
  - d. None of the mentioned
  
11. When a computer is first turned on or restarted, a special type of absolute loader is executed called
  - a. " Compile and GO " loader
  - b. Boot loader
  - c. Boot strap loader
  - d. Relating loader

12. Disadvantage of " Compile and GO " loading scheme is that
- a portion of memory is wasted because the case occupied by the assembler is unavailable to the object program
  - it is necessary to retranslate the users program and check every time it is run
  - it is very difficult to handle multiple segments, especially if the source programs are in different languages and to produce orderly modular programs
  - Compile and GO loading scheme is simple to implement.
13. The object code is produced directly in memory for immediate execution after assembly in\_\_\_\_\_.
- Absolute loader
  - Relocating Loader
  - Assemble-and-Go Loader
  - Bootstrap Loader
14. When a computer is first turned on or restarted a \_\_\_\_\_ executed.
- Absolute loader
  - Relocating Loader
  - Load and Go
  - Bootstrap loaders
15. What is true for the compiler?
- A compiler does a conversion line by line as the program is run.
  - A compiler converts the whole of a higher level program code into machine code in one step.
  - A compiler is general purpose language providing very efficient execution.
  - A compiler converts the whole of a low level program code into machine code in one step
16. A bottom up parser generates \_\_\_\_\_
- Right most derivation
  - Rightmost derivation in reverse
  - Leftmost derivation
  - Leftmost derivation in reverse
17. A grammar that produces more than one parse tree for some sentence is called \_\_\_\_\_
- Ambiguous
  - Unambiguous
  - Regular
  - Context sensitive grammar

18. Which of the following groups is/are token together into semantic structures?
- Syntax analyzer
  - Intermediate code generation
  - Lexical analyzer
  - Semantic analyzer
19. What is the output of lexical analyzer?
- A List of tokens
  - A Parse tree
  - Machine code
  - Intermediate code
20. A compiler for a high level language that runs on one machine and produce code for different machine is called
- Optimizing compiler
  - One pass compiler
  - Cross compiler
  - Multi pass compiler
21. Intermediate code generation phase gets input from
- Lexical analyzer
  - Syntax analyzer
  - Semantic analyzer
  - Code optimization
22. Which is from following is not an intermediate code form \_\_\_\_\_
- Postfix notation
  - Syntax trees
  - Three address code
  - Affix notation
23. Pee Hole optimization is a \_\_\_\_\_
- Loop Optimization
  - Local Optimization
  - Constant folding
  - Data Flow analysis
24. Local and loop optimization in turn provide motivation for
- Data flow analysis
  - Constant folding
  - Pee hole optimization
  - DFA and constant folding

25. DAG representation of a basic block allows \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Automatic detection of local common sub expressions
  - b) Detection of induction variables
  - c) Automatic detection of loop variant
  - d) Automatic correction of loop variant