1._____ translates high level language(source code) into low level language(object code)
1.Compiler 2.Interpreter 3.Assembler
4.None of the Above

2.System program such as Compiler are designed so that they are _____
1.Recursive 2.Non-reusable
3.Serially usable **4.Re-enterable**

3.The computer language generally translated to pseudocode is _____
1.Interpreter 2.Compiler **3.Assembly**
4.None of the Above

4.A system program that combines separately compiled modules of a program into a form suitable for execution is _____
1.Assembler **2.Linking loader** 3.Linker
4.None of the Above

5.In an absolute loading scheme, which loader function is accomplished by programmer?
1.Allocation 2.Linking **3.Both 1 and 2**
4.None of the Above

6.Resolution is externally defined symbols is performed by _____
1.Assembler 2.Linking loader **3.Linker**
4.None of the Above

7.Which of the following is used for grouping of characters into tokens?
1.Parser 2.Code generator 3.Loader
4.Lexical Analyser

8.A compiler that runs on a particular platform and is capable of generating executable code for another platform is called a _____
1.Assembler 2.Linking loader 3.Loader
4.Cross-Compiler

9.A system program that set up an executable program in main memory ready for execution is _____ ?
1.Assembler 2.Linker **3.Loader**
4.Text editor

10.A compiler which allows only the modified section of the source code to be recompiled is called as
1.Incremental Compiler 2.Dynamic Compiler
3.Subjective Compiler 4.None of the Above

11.The output of lexical analyser is _____
1.A set of regular expressions 2.Syntax tree
3.Set of tokens 4.None of the Above

12.A bottom-up parser generates _____
1.right-most derivation 2.left-most derivation
3.right-most derivation in reverse
4.left-most derivation in reverse

13.A top-down parser generates _____
1.right-most derivation
2.left-most derivation
3.right-most derivation in reverse
4.left-most derivation in reverse

14.A form of recursive-descent parsing that does not require any back-tracking is known as_____
1.Predictive parsing 2.Recursive-descent parsing
3.Both 1 and 2 4.None of the above

15._____ checks whether the parse tree constructed follows the rules of a language.
1.Syntax Analysis **2.Semantic Analysis**
3.Lexical Analysis 4.None of the above

16.Which of the following is/are advantage(s) of Compiler Technology?
1.Parsers for HTML in web browser
2.Software testing 3.Malicious code detection
4.All of the above

17._____ defines the syntax of a programming language.
1.Token 2.Pattern
3.Context-Free Grammar 4.None of the above

18.The graph that shows the basic blocks and their successor relationship is called_____
1.Control graph 2.Hamiltonian graph
3.Flow Chart 4.None of the above

19.The optimization technique which is typically applied on loops is _____
1.Peephole optimization
2.Removal of invariant computation
3.Constant folding **4.All of the Above**

20.Semantic errors can be detected at_____
1.run time **2.compile time** 3.Both 1 and 2
4.None of the above

21.In an absolute loading scheme which loader function is accomplished by assembler?
1.re-allocation 2.allocation 3.linking
4.loading

22._____or scanning is the process where the stream of characters making up the source program is read from left to right and grouped into tokens.
1.Lexical analysis 2.Diversion 3.Modeling
4.None of the above

23.Load address for the first word of the program is called_____
1.Linker address origin **2.load address origin**
3.Phase library 4.None of the above

24.The translator which perform macro expansion is called a _____
1.Macro processor **2.Macro pre-processor**
3.Micro pre-processor 4.assembler

25.Which of the following is permanent database in the general model of compiler?
1.Identifier table 2.Literal table
3.Terminal table 4.None of the above

26.Which of the following module does not incorporate initialization of values changed by the module?
1.reusable module 2.Serially usable module
3.re-enterable module **4.non reusable module**

27.Analysis that determines the meaning of a statement once its grammatical structure becomes known is termed as _____
1.Semantic analysis 2.Syntax analysis
3.Regular analysis 4.General analysis

28.Which of the following system software resides in main memory always?
1.Linker **2.Loader** 3.Assembler
4.None of the above

29.Parsing is also known as _____
1.Lexical analysis **2.Syntax analysis**
3.Semantic analysis 4.Code generation

30.Back-patching is useful for handling _____
1.Un conditional jumps 2.Conditional jumps
3.backward references **4.forward references**

31.It is a notation for writing arithmetic expressions in which the operands appear before their operators is known as?
1.Postfix notation 2.Prefix notation
3.Polish notation 4.Syntax tree
5. None of the Above
It is a notation for writing arithmetic expressions in which the operands appear before their operators is known as Postfix notation

32.Postfix notation is also known as?
1.Prefix notation **2.Reverse Polish notation**
3.Polish notation 4.Syntax tree
5. None of the Above
Reverse Polish notation (RPN) is a mathematical notation in which every operator follows all of its operands. Example:- (10 + 14) * (10 – 6) => 10 14 + 10 6 – *

33.It is a notation for writing arithmetic expressions in which the operands appear after their operators is known as?
1.Prefix notation 2.Reverse Polish notation
3.Postfix notation 4.Syntax tree
5. None of the Above
It is a notation for writing arithmetic expressions in which the operands appear after their operators is known as Prefix notation.

34.Prefix notation is also known as?
1.Postfix notation 2.Reverse Polish notation
3.Polish notation 4.Syntax tree
5. None of the Above
Polish Notation is a way of expressing arithmetic expressions that avoids the use of brackets to define priorities for evaluation of operators. Example:- (10 + 14) * (10 – 6) => * + 10 14 – 10 6

35.Which of the following is a program used with a compiler or assembler to provide links to the libraries needed for an executable program.?
1.Identifier **2.Linker** 3.Terminal table
4.loader 5. None of the Above
Linker is a program used with a compiler or assembler to provide links to the libraries needed for an executable program.

36.Lexical analysis is the process of converting a sequence of characters such as in a computer program or web page into a ?
1.reusable module 2.Serially usable module
3.re-enterable module 4.non reusable module
5. Sequence of tokens

Lexical analysis is the process of converting a sequence of characters such as in a computer program or web page into a sequence of tokens

37.Which of the following is required to create a load module?
1.Identifier **2.Linker** 3.Terminal table
4.Assembler 5. None of the Above
Linker is required to create a load module

38.Which of the following is the second phase of a compiler.?
1.Lexical Analysis 2.Semantic Analysis
3.Syntax Analysis 4.Error handling
5. None of the Above
Syntax analysis is the second phase of compiler which is also known as parsing.

39.Which of the following is the third phase of a compiler.?
1.Lexical analysis 2.Syntax analysis
3.Semantic analysis 4.Code generation
5. None of the Above
Semantic analysis, also context sensitive analysis, is a process in compiler construction, usually after parsing.

40.The first phase of compiler which is also termed as scanning is?
1.Lexical analysis 2.Syntax analysis
3.Semantic analysis 4.Code generation
5. None of the Above
Lexical analysis is the first phase of compiler which is also termed as scanning. It is the process of converting a sequence of characters such as in a computer program or web page into a sequence of tokens.