MCA-15/M.Sc. (IT)-15

System Software

Master of Computer Applications/ Master of Science in Information Technology (MCA/M. Sc. IT-11/12/16/17)

Fourth Semester, Examination, 2018

Time: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 80

Note: This paper is of eighty (80) marks containing three (03) Sections A, B, C. Attempt the questions contained in these Sections according to the detailed instructions given therein.

Section-A

(Long Answer Type Questions)

Note: Section 'A' contains four (04) long answer type questions of nineteen (19) marks each. Learners are required to answer *two* (02) questions only.

- 1. Why compilers use intermediate representation? What does intermediate code look like? How is it different form final translated code? Explain.
- Describe the instruction format and addressing modes of the SIC/XE system in detail. Also explain various arithmetic operations available in SIC/XE system with examples.
- 3. What is loader? List types of loader. Explain each loader in brief.

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4. What is assembly language? Explain the *three* basics facilities of assembly language. Explain *one* pass macro processor algorithm.

Section-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

Note: Section 'B' contains eight (08) short answer type questions of eight (08) marks each. Learners are required to answer *four* (04) questions only.

- 1. Which software is used to convert program written into one programming language into another programming language? Why? Explain.
- 2. Which phases of compiler are included in front end phase of a complier? Which phases must be performed before semantic analysis phase of a complier? Explain.
- 3. What do you mean by Mnemonic in assembly language? What is an imperative statement in assembly language? Explain.
- 4. What is specification gap? State difference between machine language and high level language.
- 5. What is Language Processing? Explain spectrum of language processor.
- 6. What is the purpose of LEX ? Explain YACC and its features.
- 7. Which are the four fundamental functions performed in editor? Explain each in brief.
- 8. What is relocating loader? Which information are stored in binary program of relocating loader? Explain.

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Section-C

(Objective Type Questions)

Note: Section 'C' contains ten (10) objective type questions of one (1) mark each. All the questions of this Section are compulsory.

- 1. Which of the following symbols table implementation is based on the property of locality of reference?
 - (a) Hash table
 - (b) Search tree
 - (c) Self-organizing list
 - (d) Linear list
- 2. Three address code involves:
 - (a) Exactly 3 address
 - (b) At most 3 address
 - (c) No unary operators
 - (d) None of these
- 3. Recursive descent parsing is an example:
 - (a) Top down parsing
 - (b) Bottom up parsing
 - (c) Predictive parsing
 - (d) None of the above
- 4. Generation of intermediate code based on a abstract machine model is useful in compilers because :
 - (a) It makes implementation of lexical analysis and syntax analysis easier.

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- (b) Syntax directed translation can be written for intermediate code generation.
- (c) It enhances the portability of the front end of the compiler.
- (d) It is not possible to generate code for real machines directly from high level language programs.

5. An intermediate code form is:

- (a) Postfix notation
- (b) Syntax tress
- (c) Three address code
- (d) All of the above

6. The translator is best described as:

- (a) Application software
- (b) A system software
- (c) A hardware component
- (d) All of the above

7. Which of the following is the most powerful parser?

- (a) SLR
- (b) LALR
- (c) Canonical LR
- (d) Operator precedence
- 8. Relocating bits used by relocating loader are specified by:
 - (a) Relocating loader itself

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- (b) Linker
- (c) Assembler
- (d) Macro processor
- 9. Synthesized attribute can be easily simulated by a:
 - (a) LL grammar
 - (b) Ambiguous grammar
 - (c) LR grammar
 - (d) None of the above
- 10. A bottom up parser generates:
 - (a) Rightmost derivation
 - (b) Rightmost derivation in reverse
 - (c) Leftmost derivation
 - (d) Leftmost derivation in reverse

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