Assignment 11

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed. As per our records you have not submitted this assignment.

Due on: 2020-04-15, 23:59 IST.

1. For the expression \(S \cdot \theta + i \cdot \theta \), \(i \) is a single variable, \(i \) is equal to 0.
   - (A) \(1\) point
   - (B) \(5\) point
   - (C) Correct
   - (D) None of the other options
   - Accepted Answers: (A)
   - (B)
   - (C)
   - (D)

2. For boolean variable \(B \), its truth table contains
   - (A) List of locations at which \(B \) is true
   - (B) List of locations at which \(B \) is false
   - (C) List of locations at which \(B \) is true and the locations to branch to
   - (D) None of the other options
   - Accepted Answers: (B)
   - (C)
   - (D)

3. For boolean expression \(A \cdot \neg B \), \(B \) truth table
   - (A) If \(x \) is generated for \(a = 0 \) and \(c = 2 \), the locations left for backpatching are
   - (B) List of \(x \) values that do not match
   - (C) List of \(x \) values that do match
   - (D) None of the other options
   - Accepted Answers: (B)
   - (C)
   - (D)

4. In three-address code, loops are
   - (A) Not supported
   - (B) One dimensional
   - (C) More than one dimensional
   - (D) Supported via pointers
   - Accepted Answers: (A)
   - (B)
   - (C)
   - (D)

5. For three-address code generation of "\(B \cdot \neg B \) or \(A \cdot \neg B \) is used to backpatch.
   - (A) \(B \cdot \neg B \)
   - (B) \(A \cdot \neg B \)
   - (C) \(\neg B \)
   - (D) \(B \)
   - Accepted Answers: (B)
   - (C)
   - (D)

6. For the rule \(S \cdot \theta + B \), \(i \), \(i \) is a single variable, \(i \) requires two passess as
   - (A) \(B \) is not known
   - (B) \(i \) is not known
   - (C) Both \(B \) and \(i \) are unknown
   - (D) None of the other options
   - Accepted Answers: (A)
   - (B)
   - (C)
   - (D)

7. In the rule \(S \cdot \theta + B \) or \(i \) in RPL, the nonterminal \(M \) is used to remember the start address of
   - (A) \(B \)
   - (B) \(M \)
   - (C) Both \(B \) and \(M \)
   - (D) None of the other options
   - Accepted Answers: (A)
   - (B)
   - (C)
   - (D)

8. In the rule \(S \cdot \theta + B \) or \(i \), \(i \) is not known
   - (A) \(B \cdot \theta + i \cdot \theta \)
   - (B) \(A \cdot \theta + i \cdot \theta \)
   - (C) Both \(B \) and \(A \)
   - (D) None of the other options
   - Accepted Answers: (A)
   - (B)
   - (C)
   - (D)

9. In the rule \(S \cdot \theta + i \cdot \theta \), \(i \) holds the start address for
   - (A) \(B \)
   - (B) \(A \)
   - (C) \(i \)
   - (D) None of the other options
   - Accepted Answers: (A)
   - (B)
   - (C)
   - (D)

10. For three-address code generation of "\(B \cdot \theta + i \cdot \theta \), \(i \) is a single variable, \(i \) requires two passess as
    - (A) \(B \) is not known
    - (B) \(i \) is not known
    - (C) Both \(B \) and \(i \) are unknown
    - (D) None of the other options
    - Accepted Answers: (A)
    - (B)
    - (C)
    - (D)