

Questions can be answered in Dutch or English.

1. General knowledge: Explain the following terms:

- a. table compression
- b. top-down parser
- c. register allocation
- d. symbol table

2. Lexical analysis:

- a. What is the dot motion rule for a lexical item of the form

$$[T \rightarrow \alpha \cdot (R) ? \beta] \quad ?$$

- b. Explain this rule.

3. LR parsing: Construct the $LR(0)$ automaton for the grammar

$$S \rightarrow x S x \mid a$$

where x and a are terminal symbols.

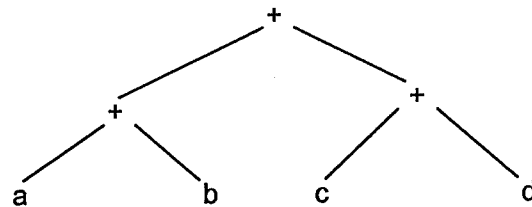
4. Context handling: Explain briefly how ‘symbolic interpretation’ works

5. Code generation: Given a machine with only two instructions:

$$R_n := R_n + R_m$$

$$R_n := \text{variable}$$

How many registers are needed for the translation of the tree (without restructuring the tree)



in which a, b, c, d are variables? Show the calculations for obtaining the result.

6. Code post-processing: Routines can be inlined or cloned (=specialized). Explain the difference.
7. Garbage collection: Describe the marking phase of a mark and scan garbage collector. If your description involves recursion or a stack, where does the stack go?
8. Routines: Routines: Given the nested routines (in C-like notation)

```

void level_0(void) {
    void level_1(void) {
        void level_2(void) {
            ...
            goto L_1;
            ...
        }
        ...
    }
    L_1: ...
    ...
}
  
```

and given that the calling sequence “level_0 calls level_1, which calls level_2, which calls level_2” has occurred and that the last level_2 has executed a jump to L_1.

- Draw and explain the chain of activation records before and after the jump.
- Is the static link (lexical pointer) involved in the jump?

9. Logic programs: In the Prolog rule

grandparent (*X*, *Z*) :- *parent* (*X*, *Y*), *parent* (*Y*, *Z*).

the goal *parent* (*X*, *Y*) may match for more than one *Y*. How are these multiple values transferred to the second goal *parent* (*Y*, *Z*) ?

Assessment:

	1:	2:	3:	4:	5:	6:	7:	8:	9:										
a:	4	5	10	7	8	7	9	12	8										
b:	4	7						3											
c:	3																		
d:	3																		
<hr/>																			
	14	+	12	+	10	+	7	+	8	+	7	+	9	+	15	+	8	=	90