ASSIGNMENT - 3

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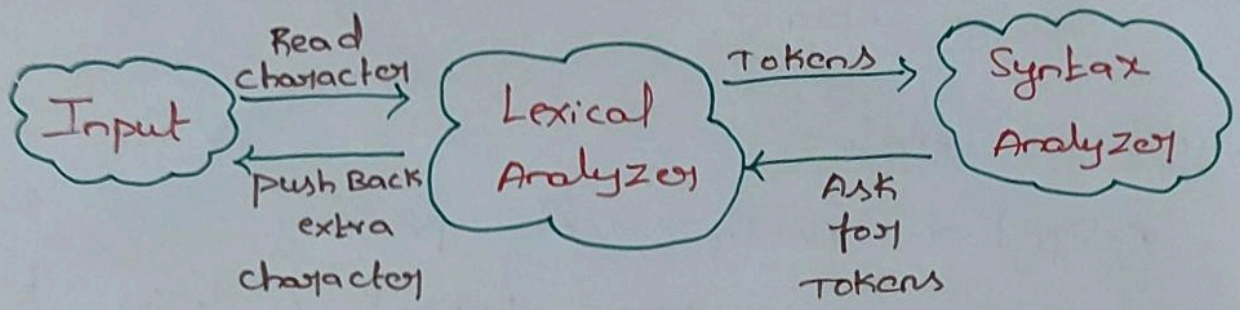
## Lexical Analysis:

* Lexical Analysis is the first phase of the compiler also known as a scanner.
* It converts the High level input program into a sequences of Tokens



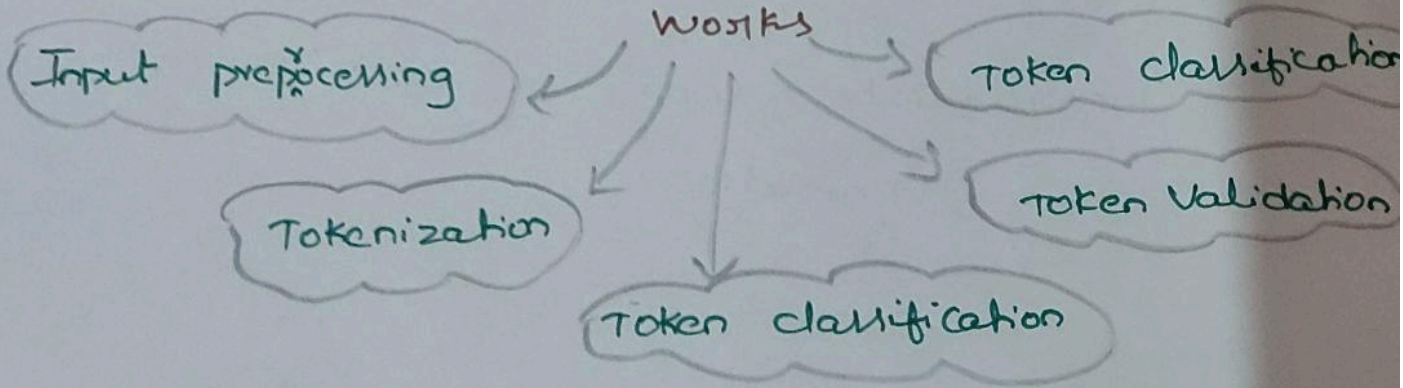

### Token:

A lexical token is a sequence of character that can be treated as a unit in the grammer of the programming language.

Ex of tokens:

* type token (id, number, real, ...)
* punctuation tokens (if, void, return, ...)
* Alphabetic tokens (Keywords)

## Lexical Analyzer Works



Ex:

a = b + c + 20

a, b, c = identifier

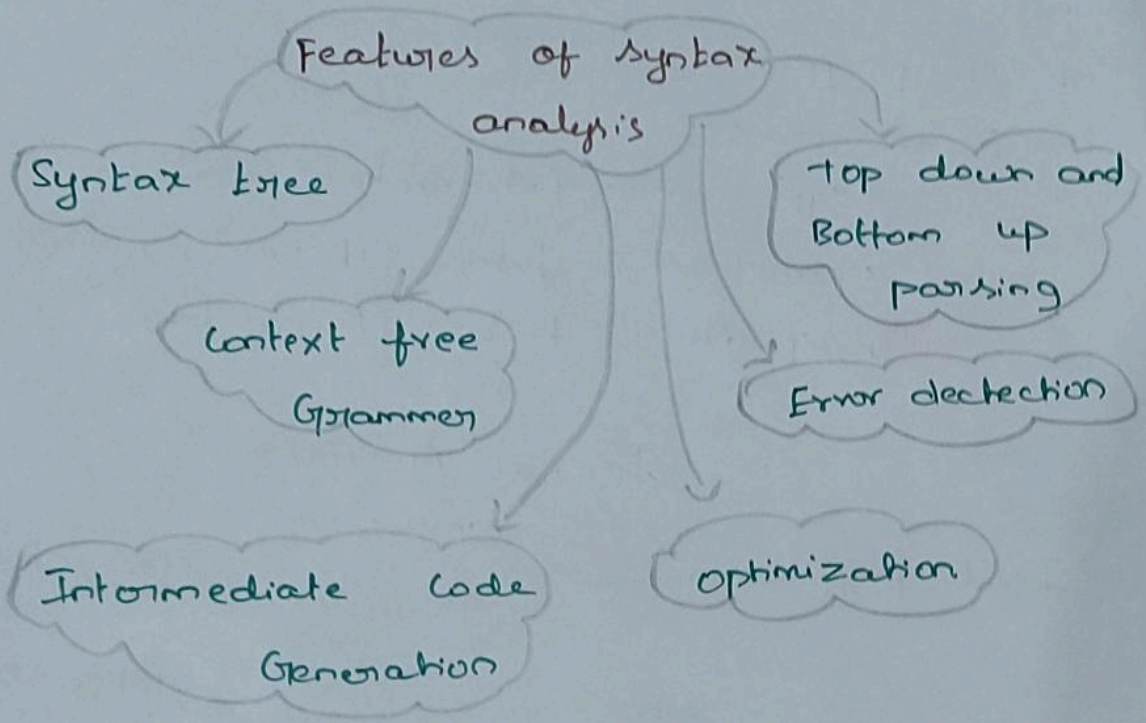
(=) = Assignment operator

(+) = operator

20 = Integer.

## Syntax Analyzer:

* Syntax Analysis or parsing is the second phase, i.e. after lexical Analysis. it check the syntactical structure of given input.



## Advantage:

* Advantage of using syntax analysis in compiler design include.
* Structual validation: Syntax analysis allow the compiler to check if the source code follow the grammatical rules of the programming.

* Easier semantic analysis: once the parse tree or AST is constructed, the compiler can perform semantic analysis

## Disadvantage:

* Complexity * Reduced performance
* Limited error recovery * inability to handle all language.

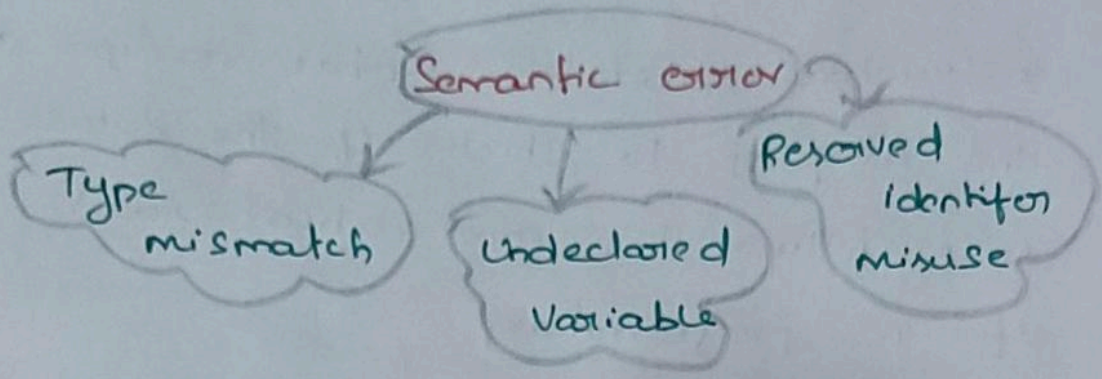
## Semantic Analysis:

* Semantic Analysis is the third phase of compiler.

* Semantic Analysis makes sure that declarations and statement of program are semantically correct.

* Type checking is an important part

of semantic analysis where compiler makes sure that each operator has matching operands.




Static semantic:

* It is named so because of the fact that these are checked at compile time.

* The static semantics and meanings of program during execution, are directly related.

Dynamic Semantic:

* It defined the meaning of different units of program like expression and statements.

* These are checked at runtime unlike Static semantics.