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CSI 130 -01CA

P7-36:1,2,3,5,6,7,8,12,15,16,17,19,21,23,25,27,28,30

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1. The advantage of natural languages is that you don’t have to be near as precise as a formal language.
2. Formal language allows for greater precision in what is trying to be conveyed or the function being performed.
3. The operating system controls resources of the system, controls task, and runs basic operations.
4. The first phase of a compiler is the scan phase. During the scan phase characters of the source code are read and attempted to be put into words. Parsing is the second phase. During this phase the words created by the scanning phase are put into sentences. The third and final phase is the generate code phase. This phase generates code in the target language using the source code.
5. The symbol table stores information about variables, parameters and functions.
6. The process used to form words is called lexical analysis.
7. Syntax analysis is used to form a meaningful structure.

12.) The three parts are; return\_type, function\_name and parameter\_list.

15.) Attached to back.

16.) Data being local to a function means that once the functions runs and is complete running it’s code, the data assigned to memory will cease to exist.

17.) A parameter allows for data to be sent to a function.

19.) Attached to back.

21.) The keyword is static.

23.) A value parameter allows the value of the argument to be sent to the function. A reference parameter allows the address of the argument to be sent to the function.

25.) Attached to back.

27.) The symbol table is used to get out outside of the context free grammar and also, used in the compiler to store information about variables, parameters and functions.

28.) The parser stems from the Backus-Naur form of the context free grammar.

30.) The code generator takes the words parsed to produce target code.