

Java, C, Python hybrid compiler use કરે છે,

Lexical analysis phase 1- lexical error યા, યા token generate કરે છે,

↳ Panic mode recovery (lexical error recover solve કરાવે છે કેવી રીતે)

token યાની યા
કરે grammar યાની યા
define કરે છે યા

if (a == b)
no of lexemes: 6
no " tokens: 6

→ યા કરે છે token generate કરે છે, lexeme યાની યા token

a = b + c

if () → 2 યા યાની lexeme.

int sum
ID

lexical error:

fi + (a == b)

(a-b)⁺
↳ a
↳ b
↳ aa
↳ bb
↳ aab
↳ bab ...

regex = { }
if { token = IF }
({ token = (}
== { token = ADDOP }
) { token =) }
+ { token = + }
{ (a-b)⁺ } { token = ID }

lexical analyzer token generate કરે છે સમય.

P.

SDT me
syntax directed translation

Semantic analysis યા logical error checking યા, variables are declared or not, scoping ... check in the semantic analysis

if (a == b)

IF (ID ADDOP ID)

value યાની syntax analyzer stack યા push કરે છે યા,

fi + (a == b)

fi + lexeme યાની યા match કરે છે યા.

$f_i (a == b)$

ID (ID ADDOP ID) → કુલ code, આખો ID પાસે રાખી શકાય.

f_i એ કેટલાક Identifier token generate કરાશે એ કેવો last pattern

$\{ (a-z)^+ \}$ એ સમજાવે match કરાશે.

→ Syntax analysis phase એ બીજા એટલે કે તે પહેલાં lexical analysis એ થોડો પોર્સન એ સે successfully token gen કરાશે. Syntax analysis એ પછી થશે. કારણ કે grammar વાળાની ચેક કરવા માટે. IF (ID ADDOP ID) રચાયેલો છે તે જોઈ શકાય.

$f_i + (a == b)$

first lexeme એ પાસે સમજાવે match કરાશે તો token generate કરાશે નહીં તો no lexical error.

કેલેબ્રેટ lexical error એટલે કે recovery method

design કોને કોઈ એક use કરાશે.

એ lexical error એટલે કે panic mode recovery

active કરવા

panic mode.

pattern match করি.

ektu ektu kore character কন করি, starti করে,

ekhon on concern sesh ta token generate করে দিচ্ছি.

Parsing, scanning এর usually left to right হয়.

error হওয়ার stage এ বঁচার নিয়ম grammar (CFG) দিয়ে.

define করা হয়নি.

if {token = ID}.

if (a == b)

{(d-z)+}

IF

successfully panic mode recover হয় করে on the if error

হয় match করে নি, so ekhn se e কন দিচ্ছি

করে, if pattern এর সাথে match করছে. so successfully

panic mode recovery.

token generate করি, panic mode এ token generate

করছি, এর কারণে error হবে নি,

panic mode we করে token generate হয়,

এর tracking করে...

এর communication

হিসে করে pattern

design করে,

Syntax error:

- missing or misplaced punctuations
 - incorrect use of keywords. (if : if)
 - mismatched brackets.
 - incorrectly structured statements.
- for which syntax error arise.

`if (a=b);` → incorrectly structured statements

এইর check করে grammar কিভাবে define করা.

তার ফিউর,

এর language difference because এর grammar বিভিন্ন.
define করা হয়.
python
c

recovery method এর detailed question. এর.

Semantic error:

- Using variables that have not been declared.
- type mismatches.
- misuse of operators or functions.
- logical errors.

• a variable use করে ; তার এর define করিও,

`a = 4;` so semantic error ①

• a datatype int ; এর a এর store করে

"abc" - string. ∴ type mismatch ②

③ $z = a++b$; operator ka function bharnawa use ni krskta.

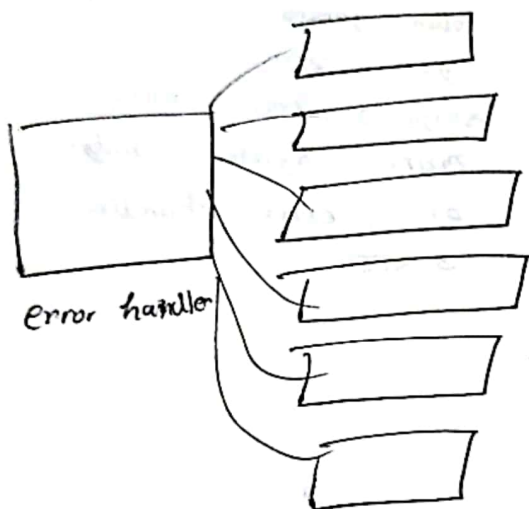
④ $z = a+b$ rakhate krni krskta,

$= a+b$

$[a+b = z]$ → logical error.

Error Handler.

6th phase krni compile.



INT ID

int { }

2nd error handle krni,
3rd number line o error
onkrni; or track krskta
4th user ko error show
krskta.

Semantic analysis phase o error
onkrni, error handle krskta.
var token ei line per error
jonno error asche.

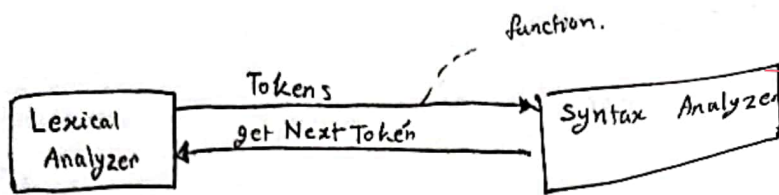
traceback krskta, lexical analysis stage o
line ko ^{new} output ko ^{check}
krskta line find krskta ko line o
error show krskta.

(traceback krskta or onkrni
error handle krskta or onkrni
define krskta krskta.

The role of Lexical Analyzer

Token generate krni, krni or

parser ko pass krskta krni.



int a;
 INT ID SEMI COLON

parallelly mla krni
 lexer loop or for

lexeme or token
 generate krni
 gen krni

stage 3 error
 krni syntax analyze

error handle
 krni