1) Compiler

-> It is a translator that converts the high-level language into the machine language.

-> Compiler is used to show errors to the programmer.

-> High-level - developer
machine language - processor

Phases of compiler

1) Lexical analyzer
2) Syntax analyzer
3) Semantic analyzer
4) Intermediate code generation
5) code optimization
6) code generation

1) Lexical analysis

-> first phase of compilation process.
-> source code as input.
-> reads the source program one character at a time and converts it into meaningful lexemes.
-> lexical analyzer represents these lexemes in the form of tokens.
-> <token-name, attribute-value>

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2) Syntax Analysis

-> second phase of compilation process.

-> takes tokens as input and generates a parse tree as output.

-> The parser checks that the expression made by the tokens is syntactically correct or not.

3) Semantic Analysis

-> Third phase of compilation process.

-> It checks whether the parse tree follows the rules of language.

-> Semantic analyzer keeps track of identifiers, their types and expressions.

-> The output of semantic analysis phase is the annoted tree syntax.

4) Intermediate Code Generation

-> compiler generates the source code into the intermediate code.

-> generated b/w the high-level language & the machine language.

-> you can easily translate it into the target machine code.

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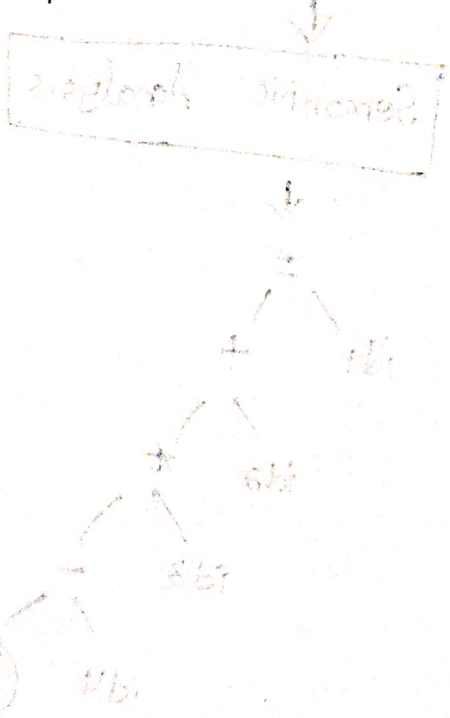
5) Code Optimization

-> optional phase.
-> improve intermediate code so that the output of the program could run fast & take less space.
->removes the unnecessary lines of the code
->arranges the sequence of statements in order to speed up the program execution.

6) CPU Generation

-> Final stage.
-> takes the optimized intermediate code as input and maps it to the target machine language.
->translates the intermediate code into the machine code of the specified computer



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