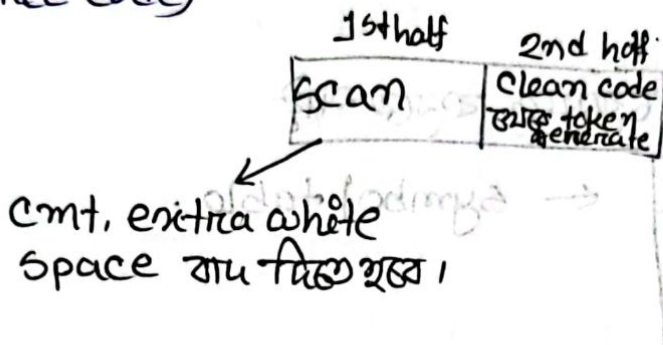
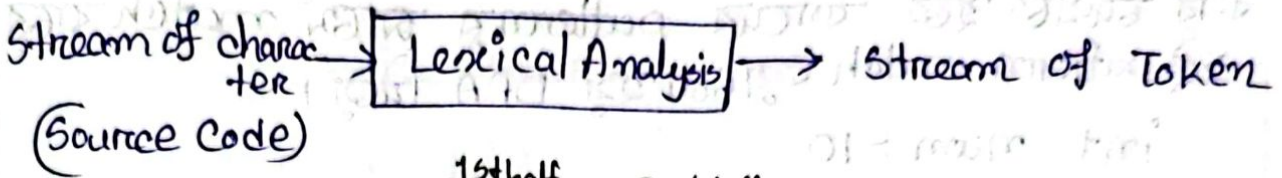


Lecture 7

Lexical Analysis



Topic

```
int x,y,z;  
float b=1.0;  
x = y = z = 10;  
float c = 2*b*(x+y+z);
```

Identifier: x, y, z, b, c

Operator: $=, *, +$

Constant number of $1.0, 10$

Key Word: (int, float)

String literal: "..."

→ Leucisme
 প্রাণীর চর্ম ও চোখের
 উজাড়।

Token: $\langle \text{Token_name}, \text{Lexeme} \rangle$

For example: Token $\rightarrow \langle id, re \rangle$
 \downarrow
 identifier

જાનતા જાન token-name જાણના pattern analysis
 વાળું હવે વાળું છે. *single word tokens*

પ્રેરણા Lexeme પ્રેરણા Token nameનું જાણ match
 વાળું હવે વાળું patternનું જાણ match વાળું.
 → pattern match વાળું હવે DFA મિથું.

int num = 10

table index-6 હવે વાળું વાળું

1

num	int	10
-----	-----	----

← symbol table.

delimiter → separator. (space, comma, *lexeme + delimiter* *marker* વાળું, operator)

OP = + = * /

:(+|-|*|/)*d*x = 0 fault

d, ., +, *, =, (,), {, }, [,], <, >, ϵ *tokens*

+ , * , = *operator*

0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 *constant*

float, int *datatype*

"..." *literal*

<error, error.message> *error*

<id, id> *identifier*

↓
identifier

Lecture-1

natural language \rightarrow natural language then grammar defines

Formal Language \rightarrow আনুগ্রামার define করে then language

Compiler → source program to target program - & convert

↳ c, java

→ binary to convert number

→ high level language → low level L. convert

programme \rightarrow Build કરું. આઉટ compiler.

Interpreter → Compiler + Execution line by line $\frac{22}{\text{slow}}$

↳ python

Comput

Source Prog \rightarrow input \rightarrow **Interpreter** \rightarrow output

Source Prog \rightarrow Compiler \rightarrow Target program

Input \rightarrow Target program \rightarrow Output

- * Interpreter slower than compiler

সহায় Line by Line compile করে execute করে তাই time
হবে কম লাগবে।

* Compiler \rightarrow Error detect nhi Hota

* Interpreter \rightarrow " " a easy

* Assembly language -

→ Linker/Loader → memory হা ছোট ছোট ভাগে ^{whole} code
 বাখা হয় ছাখাচেন প্রতি অংশে last-এ পড়ে ভাগের কিছু info
 লিখা থাকে যাতে Linker বচেন ওই পড়ে সব merge
 হয় যা loader বচবে।

Analysis phase → Front End: Lexical → Intermediate
Back End: machine → machine-Dependent
 ↳ Synthesis phase

Token: punctuation marks, keyword

Symbol Table: Token — attribute (Type, attribute...)

Analysis phase-এ symbol table entry করে হয়।

Lecture-2

$\Sigma \rightarrow$ Alphabet (finite set of symbols)

$\epsilon \rightarrow$ epsilon \rightarrow Empty

↳ valid for Alphabet

$|w| \rightarrow$ length

Prefix $\rightarrow (\epsilon, a, ab \text{ \& } abc)$ proper prefix মানে w
 কিছুই নিবনা নিচেনা so (ϵ, a, ab)

Power of Alphabet \rightarrow

$\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$

$\Sigma^k = k$ -length এর যতগুলো string বা বানান possible

$$\Sigma^+ = \Sigma^* - \Sigma^0$$

Formal language \rightarrow A set of strings. আর এই string গুলো আসবে Σ^* থেকে।

\rightarrow all possible length বা যত string হওয়া possible করা আছে।

So formal L is subset of Σ^*

$\Sigma_2 = \{a, b, c, d\}$
 $\Sigma_1 = \{a, b, c\}$

Here Σ_2 is superset of Σ_1
 so $L \subseteq \Sigma_1$ so $L \subseteq \Sigma_2$

subset

$\epsilon \neq \phi$

\downarrow \rightarrow এখানে কোন word বা কিছু নেই।

String
 এর length
 zero

$L \subseteq \{0, 1\}^*$

তৈরি করা হবে

ধরুন $\epsilon \rightarrow |w|$

(এটা 0 বা 1) \leftarrow খিঁচা

নাকি

\leftarrow তৈরি করা হবে

$\{0, 1\}^*$

এখানে L কে $\{0, 1\}^*$ এর উপসেট হিসেবে দেখানো হয়েছে।