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1 A translator is a programming language processor that converts a computer program from one language to another.  It takes a program written in source code and converts it into machine code.  It discovers and identifies the error during translation.

## **Purpose of Translator**

It translates high-level language program into a machine language program that the central processing unit (CPU) can understand.  It also detects errors in the program.

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## Difference Between Compiler Interpreter and Assembler

### Definition

A compiler is a software that converts programs written in a high level language into machine language. An interpreter is a software that translates a high level language program into machine language while an assembler is a software that converts programs written in assembly language into machine language.

### Functionality

Compiler converts the whole high level language program to machine language at a time. Interpreter converts the high level language program to machine language line by line. In contrast, assembler converts assembly language program to machine language.

### Language

Languages such as C, C++ use compilers to convert the code. Languages such as Ruby, Perl, Python, PHP uses an interpreter and assembly language uses an assembler.

### Conclusion

Compiler, Interpreter and Assembler are language translators. The difference between compiler interpreter and assembler is that compiler converts whole high level language programs to machine language at a time while interpreter converts high level language programs to machine language line by line and assembler converts assembly language programs to machine language.

3 the need for high level language

 is that they are easier to read, write, and maintain. Ultimately, programs written in a high-level language must be translated into machine language by a compiler or interpreter.

Also A ***h***igh-***l***evel ***l***anguage (**HLL**) is a programming language such as C, FORTRAN, or Pascal that enables a programmer to write programs that are more or less independent of a particular type of computer. Such languages are considered high-level because they are closer to human languages and further from machine languages