# interpreter

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Class:Bcom LLB VI Sem, BA LLB VI Sem

SUBJECT: Computer application

UNIT:II

TOPIC:Interpreter

- ***Interpreter*** is a program that executes instructions written in a high-level language.
- There are two ways to run programs written in a high-level language.
- The most common is to compile the program; the other method is to pass the program through an **interpreter.**

# *Interpreter Versus Compiler*

- An interpreter translates high-level instructions into an ***intermediate*** form, which it then executes.

- In contrast, a compiler translates high-level instructions directly into machine language.

- Compiled programs generally run faster than interpreted programs..

- The advantage of an interpreter, however, is that it does not need to go through the compilation stage during which machine instructions are generated.
- This process can be time-consuming if the program is long. The interpreter, on the other hand, can immediately execute high-level programs

- For this reason, interpreters are sometimes used during the development of a program,

- when a programmer wants to add small sections at a time and test them quickly.

- In addition, interpreters are often used in education because they allow students to program interactively.

- Both interpreters and compilers are available for most high-level languages.

- . However, BASIC and LISP are especially designed to be executed by an interpreter.
- In addition, page description languages, such as PostScript, use an interpreter.
- Every PostScript printer, for example, has a built-in interpreter that executes PostScript instructions.

- An interpreter is a computer program, which coverts each high-level program statement into the machine code.

- This includes source code, pre-compiled code, and scripts.

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