Types of translators

1. Microprocessor
2. Assembler
3. Complier and interpreter

Microprocessor:

Many program contain sequence of instructions which are operates in identical from. The repetitious writing such sequence is controlled by the microprocessor. Which thus sequence of source language code to be defined ones and then refers to by name each time is to be referred. Each time this name occurs in a program. The sequence of codes will be substituted at that point.

A micro an be defined with micro name and its parameter.

Linkers:

For modularity of the program, it is better to breaks program into several modules (sub routine). It is even better to put common routine like reading a hexadecimal number, writing a hexadecimal number etc. which could be used by a lot of other programs also into a separate file. These files are assembled (translated) separately. After each has been successfully assemble. They can be linked together to form a large file, with constitute the computer program. The program that inks several programs is called linker.

The linker produce a link file which contain the binary core for all compound module.

The linker also produce a link map which contains about the link files. The linker, however does not a sign absolute address to

program. It only assign to continuous related address to all the modules link starting from zero.

This from of program is said to be re locatable because it can be