Project #5

CpSc 8270: Language Translation
Computer Science Division, Clemson University
Python Functions, Scope & Decision
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Due Date:

In order to receive credit for this assignment, your project must be submitted, using the web handin command, by 8 AM, Friday, December 7^{th} of 2017. If you are unable to complete the project by the first due date, you may submit the project within three days after the due date with a ten point deduction.

Project Specification:

- 1. Your solution should be able to translate those constructs from the previous project, including integer and float values, variables, print, assignment, and the expressions specified in the previous project.
- 2. For this project, your solution should be able to translate Python functions, including scope resolution 1a, return value propagation 1b and 1c.
- 3. In addition, your solution should translate if/else (not elif). You must also translate the six (6) relational operators: <, <=, ==, >, >=, ! =. You are not required to implement and, or, not.
- 4. In all cases, the oracle for correctness is a Python 2.7 interpreter; your expressions should evaluate to the same value as a Python 2.7 interpreter, but not the same format. So, 5 is the same as 5.0; True is the same as 1, False is the same as 0.
- 5. In the directory that contains your working interpreter, place a new directory titled cases that contains test cases that adequately test your interpreter.
- 6. Write a test harness, test.py, and place it in your project folder so that it runs the test cases in cases.
- 7. Your code should be well organized, formatted, readable, leak and warning free, and exploit object technology.

Light at the end of the tunnel:

In the final project, Project #6, we will translate actual and formal parameters and recursion.

```
def f():
def f():
                     def f():
                                            x = 0
  x = 0
                       return 7*2
                                            if x == 0:
  if x == 0:
                     def g():
                                               print 99
    print 99
                       print 15
                                               x = 17
    x = 17
                       x = 12
                                               if x:
    if x:
                       def h():
                                                 print 1
      print 1
                         return x
                                                 return
    else:
                       print h()
                                               else:
      print 2
                       return 2*x
                                                 print 2
                                               print 101
f()
                     print f()
                                          f()
print 17
                     print g()
                                          print 17
   (a) Basic Scope
                      (b) Nested Functions
                                            (c) Return Statement
```

Figure 1: Examples of Some Interesting Python Test Cases.