#### Part I

### The Structure of Programs

```
/* Recursive Fibonacci numbers */
func fib(n int) int {
    if n < 2 {
        return 1;
    } else {
        return fib(n-1) + fib(n-2);
    return 0;
}
const LAST = 30;
func main() int {
    var n = 0;
    while n < LAST {
        print fib(n);
        n = n + 1;
    return 0;
```

```
/* Recursive Fibonacci numbers */
func fib(n int) int {
    if n < 2 {
        return 1;
    } else {
        return fib(n-1) + fib(n-2);
    return 0;
const LAST = 30;
func main() int {
    var n = 0;
                                    Q:What do you see?
    while n < LAST {</pre>
        print fib(n);
        n = n + 1;
    return 0;
```

```
/* Recursive Fibonacci numbers */
func fib(n int) int {
    if n < (2) {
         return (1)
    } else {
         return fib(n \neq 1) + fib(n \neq 2);
    return(0
const LAST = (30);
func main() int
    var n = 0;
    while n < LAST {
         print fib(n);
        n = n + (1)
    return (0;
}
```

#### Literals

• Instances of primitive data types (e.g. ints, floats, strings, etc.)

```
/* Recursive Fibonacci numbers */
func fib(n int) (int) {
    if(n)< 2 {
        return 1;
    } else {
         return (fib)(n+1) + (fib)(n+2);
    return 0;
}
const (LAS
func (main)
    var(n) = 0;
    while(n)<(LAST){
        print fib(n);
    return 0;
}
```

#### Names (Identifiers)

 Variables, functions, types, etc.

```
/* Recursive Fibonacci numbers */
func fib(n int) int {
    if(n < 2){
        return 1;
    } else {
        return fib(n-1) + fib(n-2);
    return 0;
const LAST = 30;
func main() int {
    var n = 0;
    while n < LAST \{
        print fib(n);
        n = (n + 1;)
    return 0;
}
```

#### **Expressions**

- Represent a value
- Operators (+, -, \*, ..)
- Combinations of operators

```
/* Recursive Fibonacci numbers */
func fib(n int) int {
    if n < 2 {
        return 1;
    } else {
        return fib(n-1) + fib(n-2)
    return 0;
const LAST = 30;
func main() int {
    var n = 0;
    while n < LAST {
        print fib(n);
        n = n + 1;
    return 0;
```

#### Nested Expressions

• Expressions are built from other expressions. It can be arbitrarily complicated

```
/* Recursive Fibonacci numbers */
func fib(n int) int {
     if n < 2
         return 1;
     } else {
         return fib(n-1) + fib(n-2);
     return 0;
const LAST = 30;
func main() int {
    var n = 0;
    while n < LAST {
         print fib(n);
        n = n + 1;
     return 0;
 }
```

#### Definitions/Declarations

• Define existence of names

```
/* Recursive Fibonacci numbers */
func fib(n int) int {
    if n < 2 {
       return 1;
    } else {
       (return fib(n-1) + fib(n-2);
    return 0;
const LAST = 30;
func main() int {
    var n = 0;
    while n < LAST
       print fib(n);
       n = n + 1;
   return 0;
```

#### **Statements**

- Step-by-step sequencing
- Usually have a side effect
- Example: assignment, printing

```
/* Recursive Fibonacci numbers */
func fib(n int) int {
    if n < 2 {
        return 1;
    } else {
        return fib(n-1) + fib(n-2);
    return 0;
const LAST = 30;
func main() int {
    var n = 0;
    while n < LAST {</pre>
       iprint fib(n);
       n = n + 1;
    return 0;
}
```

#### Statement Blocks

- Multiple statements
- Grouped together

```
/* Recursive Fibonacci numbers */
func fib(n int) int {
    if n < 2 {
       return 1;
    } else {
       (return fib(n-1) + fib(n-2);
    return 0;
const LAST = 30;
func main() int {
   var n = 0;
    while n < LAST  {
       print fib(n);
      : n = n + 1;
    return 0;
```

#### **Nested Statements**

Statements inside statements

### Problem: Representation

- How do you represent a computer program as a a proper data structure?
- Not as text, but as concrete objects
- Something that you can work with as data

# Programs as Objects

Program elements can be defined by structures

```
. class Integer:
23
                       def init (self, value):
                           self.value = value
location = value; ----- class Assignment:
                       def init (self, location, value):
                           self.location = location
                           self.value = value
def __init__(self, op, left, right):
                           self.op = op
                           self.left = left
                           self.right = right
```

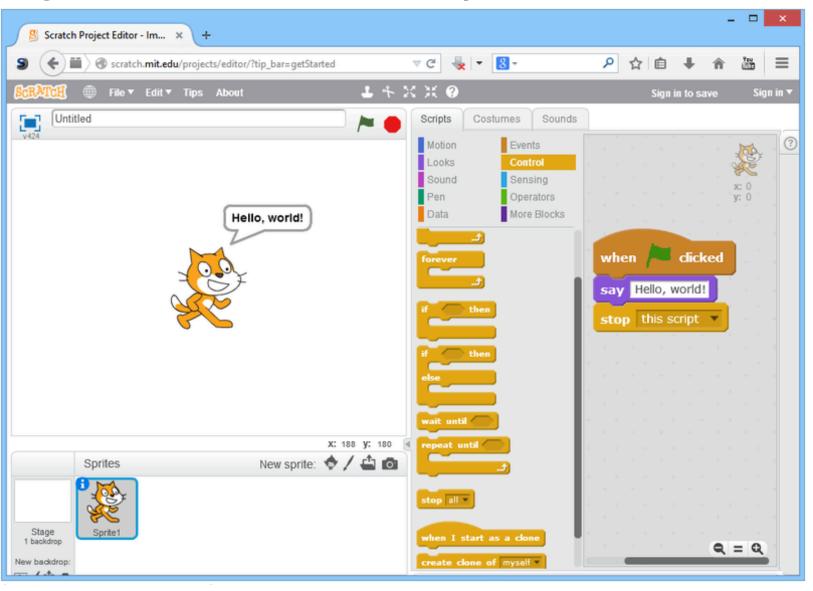
### Programs as Objects

• Example:

- Commentary: A major part of writing a compiler is in designing and building the data model. It directly reflects the features of the language that's being compiled and how parts are composed.
- Sometimes known as Abstract Syntax Tree (AST)

#### Commentary

• Programs are not necessarily "text"



#### Commentary

 A structurally correct program is not necessarily a correct running program

```
const pi = "three";
pi = pi + .14159;
```

- "correct looking" != "correct running"
- <u>Don't</u> confuse program semantics with program syntax. They are two different problems.
- Right now: Structure. Not behavior.

#### Project I

Find the files

- wabbit/model.py
- test\_models.py

Follow the instructions inside (with guidance)