## Physicalc:

# A Language for (simple) Scientific Computation 

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## Chapter 1

## Introduction

Physicalc is a programming language for scientific computation, designed for students studying beginning and intermediate-level physics, chemistry, or other sciences.

Computer algebra systems are typically oriented towards higher mathematics, making them ill-suited to the sorts of calculations done by high-school and undergraduate science students. At the same time, some basic computer algebra features, such as symbolic computation, could be helpful to students. Physicalc presents itself initially as an intelligent calculator that understands physical units like "meters/second." For more advanced users, it supports real programming in an imperative style.

Physicalc is intended primarily as an educational tool, but may also be useful for exploratory data analysis in scientific fields.

### 1.1 Language Overview

### 1.1.1 Interpreter

Physicalc is an interpreted programming language. The interpreter is written in Java and executes a text file containing Physicalc source code.

### 1.1.2 Syntax

Physicalc syntax is as simple as possible, using mostly English words, more reminiscent of basic than C. Statements are separated by newlines. Statement blocks are enclosed in "do...done" pairs. Standard imperative-language features such as loops, if/then/else branching, and user-defined functions are provided. Standard mathematical operators are provided, with the addition of ${ }^{\text {n }}$ for exponentiation.

### 1.2 Prior Art

- Units[16], a command-line program included in early UNIX systems and GNU/Linux, provides conversion factors between various units.
- Calchemy[1] is software for the Palm OS that combines a scientific calculator with unit conversion and dimensional analysis. It is based on an earlier Windows program called unicalc.
- The Google Calculator[3] performs arithmetic on numbers including unit conversions.
- JScience[6] is a Java library for scientific computation including units.


## Chapter 2

## Tutorial

Physicalc is a language that is designed as a tool for students to learn physics, chemistry, and other sciences that involve the use of scientific units. Physicalc not only enables users to quickly convert between different metric systems, but allows for the automatic simplification of quantities of units that are multiplied or divided.

As an education tool, Physicalc is quite useful for a student or educator that has a solid grasp of algebra. Although existing software tools such as Mathematica and matlab[8] have algebraic functionality, they do not have tools that can handle physical constants and unit conversions. There are dozens of frameworks out there and most of them have been around much longer than Physicalc. Why should you care about yet another framework?

Physicalc is a simple language, and as such, requires a simple explanation for its mechanics. In creating Physicalc, we drew inspiration from the existing syntax for other languages, such as Basic and Perl. The basic constructs of the programming language are very similar to other languages. How does Physicalc achieve efficiency?

Part of the answer lies in Java, the language in which Physicalc is written. Java offers a wealth of resources and is particulary strong in the area of tokenizing and parsing. These tools allow Physicalc to quickly break down functions, units, and conditional statements very efficiently. Many things that are very simple to do in Physicalc are not even possible in most other languages. Physicalc takes full advantage of this. The rest of the answer is in two of Physicalc's guiding principles: less software and convention over configuration.

Less software means you write fewer lines of code to implement your physics or chemistry application. Keeping your code small means faster development and fewer bugs, which makes your code easier to understand, maintain, and enhance. Very shortly, you will see how Physicalc cuts your code burden.

Convention over configuration means an end to verbose XML header files or lengthy libraries. Instead of configuration files, a Physicalc program uses a few simple programming conventions that allow it to figure out everything through simplicity in the form of unit definitions, and function calls.

The following program prints "Hello world" followed by a line break. Using the nprint() command will print the same output without a line break.
print("Hello world")

In physicalc, every command is on its own line. The simple set command stores a numeric value into a variable. In the following example, the value 1 is stored into variables $x$ and $y$. The next portion of the code performs operations under the condition that $y$ remains less than or equal to 10 . The product of $z$ and $y$ is stored into the variable $z$, overwriting the previous value, and the value of $y+1$ is stored into variable $y$. In the loop, $y$ converges towards 10 , so the loop will not be infinite. The done statement indicates the loop's endpoint, and must be placed after every conditional statement and loop.

```
set y=1
set z=1
while y <= 10 do
    set z = z * y
    set y = y+1
done
```

The first line in the following program is a comment. Comments are not read by the computer, and are used for human reference only. The following program contains a function. A function is a subroutine that is called by the computer to perform a small task. A function takes in what is called a parameter. In this case, the parameter that is accepted by function test is the variable $x$. After the function is defined, test is called by the program, passing in a value of 6 as the $x$ parameter. 6 is then fed into test, and is output by function test.

```
#this is a function
function test(x)
    print("x contains ", x)
    print(x)
done
print("use function to print x's contents")
test(6)
```

Perhaps what Physicalc is most useful for is defining physical units. Anyone who has taken an introductory Physics or Chemistry course understands the difficulties and complexities that are associated with units and physical constants. Physicalc allows you to define whatever constants you need to perform a certain calculation. Each such definition is signified by the unit command prefix. Starting with the most basic unit definitions first, consecutive unit definitions can add complexities to physics programs. In the following program, second is defined as a base unit, and a minute is defined as 60 seconds. When the print() function is called, Physicalc will print the contents of minute in simplest terms. In this case, print will display $60 *$ second.

```
# define the unit
unit second
unit minute = 60* second
print(minute)
```


## Chapter 3

## Language Reference

### 3.1 Conventions in This Chapter

In this chapter, text in monospace type indicates a keyword or literal syntax. Text in italic type indicates a placeholder for some other piece of source code.

### 3.2 Program Sources

### 3.2.1 Encoding

Physicalc accepts source files encoded in plain 7-bit ASCII. High bit characters are not allowed. Line breaks may be encoded in Dos $\backslash r \backslash n$, UNIX $\backslash n$, or Macintosh $\backslash r$ style. Ascil characters with decimal value less than 9 , i.e. the control characters, are not allowed.

### 3.2.2 Comments

Comments begin with a hash character (\#) and continue to the end of the line. Comments may be placed on the same line as source code. The line break is not considered part of the comment text.

### 3.2.3 Whitespace

Whitespace characters - spaces, tabs, and form feed characters - may be used to separate tokens in the input but are discarded during parsing.

### 3.2.4 Line Breaks and Semicolons

Line breaks are significant in Physicalc syntax. Line breaks serve as statement terminators. In the syntax rules that follow, all line breaks shown are mandatory.

To put multiple statements on a single line of source code, semicolons may be used in place of line breaks. Semicolons may be used anywhere a line break would normally be used, including between the parts of compound statements such as if/elsif/else.

Any number of consecutive line breaks and/or semicolons is read as a single terminator.

### 3.2.5 Identifiers

All identifiers begin with a letter or underscore, followed by zero or more letters, digits, and underscores. Identifiers are case-sensitive.

### 3.2.6 Reserved Words

The following words are reserved as keywords and may not be used as identifiers: alias and break constant do done else elsif false for from function if in loop next not or return set step then to true unit while

Additionally, Physicalc defines several built-in functions (Section 3.7) which may not be redefined.

### 3.3 Fundamental Types

### 3.3.1 Numbers

All numbers in Physicalc are treated as arbitrary-precision decimals. There is no distinction among integers, rationals, and reals. All arithmetical calculations are decimal-accurate to a reasonable degree of precision. Floating-point arithmetic is never used.

Literal numbers may be written in source code as integers or as decimals using C-style floating point number syntax. A number has three parts:

1. An integer part composed of digits;
2. A decimal part composed of a . (period) character followed by digits;
3. An exponent beginning with the letter e (or E), followed by an optional + or - sign, followed by digits.

All parts are optional, but either the integer or decimal part must be present.

### 3.3.2 Strings

Strings are sequences of ASCII characters. Literal strings may be written in source code by placing them between double-quotation (") characters. A literal " character is written in a string as two consecutive " characters, so the string

> The "big" bus
could be written as
"The ""big"" bus"
C-style character escapes ( $\backslash \mathrm{n}, \backslash \mathrm{t}$, etc.) are not supported. Line breaks are permitted inside strings.

### 3.3.3 Lists

Lists are one-dimensional, variable-length, zero-indexed arrays of objects. Lists are heterogeneousthey may contain any combination of different object types. Lists are automatically resized.

A list literal may be written in source code by enclosing the entire list in square brackets ([ and ]) and separating individual elements with commas. Whitespace, but not line breaks, is permitted between list elements; it is ignored. Nested lists are allowed. The elements in a list literal may be expressions; those expressions are evaluated and their results are stored in the list.

### 3.3.4 Booleans

Boolean values are the literal identifiers true and false. These are global built-in constants and may not be redefined. In statements that use boolean expressions, any value that is not exactly equal to false is considered true. For example, the empty list and the number zero are both "true" in a boolean context.

### 3.4 Definitions

A typical Physicalc program consists primarily of definitions. There are four types of definitions: units, constants, functions, and aliases.

A definition permanently associates some identifier with an object. All definitions must occur at the top level of program scope; they may not be nested. Defintions are present in the running program from the point at which they are defined until the program terminates. Defined identifiers have global scope, and may not be overridden by local variables with the same name. An identifier, once defined, may be redefined.

### 3.4.1 Note on Definitions Using Expressions

Some of the definition types below take the form identifier $=$ expression. In these cases, the $=$ is not an operator; it is part of the syntax. The expression that follows the $=$ symbol is evaluated once, at the time the definition is read, and its result is stored in the identifier.

### 3.4.2 Units

A unit is a concrete standard of measurement for some physical quantity.

## Base Units

Base units are units for base quantities. Examples of base units in the SI system are meters for length, seconds for time, and kilograms for mass.[14] Base units are defined simply by giving them a name.

Syntax: unit identifier
where identifier is the name of the new unit.

## Derived Units

Derived units are defined in terms of mathematical relationships to other units. An example of a derived unit in the SI system is the Coulomb, defined as seconds multiplied by Amperes.[15] Derived units are defined in Physicalc with expressions involving other units.

Syntax: unit identifier $=$ expression
where expression may only consist of previously defined units, numbers, parentheses, and the arithmetical operators $+,-, *, /$, and ${ }^{`}$.

A derived unit may also be defined as a conversion factor from another unit. Typically, this type of derived unit will have a definition expression consisting of a base unit multipied by some constant number. In this way, conversion factors between different systems of measurement may be defined. Those conversion factors may be used for automatic unit conversion with the in operator (Section 3.5.7).

An identifier that has been defined as a base unit may not be subsequently redefined as a derived unit; to do so is an error.

### 3.4.3 Constants

Constants are static identifiers that hold any type of value. They have global scope and may not be changed by assignment. Constants may be changed by redefining them, but this produces a warning.

## Syntax: constant identifier $=$ expression

where expression is any expression.

### 3.4.4 Functions

Functions are named subroutines which receive input and return output. All function parameters are passed by value; i.e. a copy of the parameter is made and the function operates on the copy. Functions cannot modify any objects in their calling environment, nor can they define new global objects.

The first line of a function definition consists of the keyword function, an identifier, and a parameter list enclosed in parentheses. The body of the function, a sequence of statements, follows. The function definition ends with the keyword done.

## Syntax: function identifier ( parameter list ) <br> statements <br> done

The indentation of statements is for easier reading and has no significance in the syntax. The parameter list consists of zero or more identifiers, separated by commas. The parentheses around the parameter list are mandatory, even if the parameter list is empty. Whitespace, but not line breaks, is allowed in the parameter list. Functions taking a variable number of parameters are not supported, but this can be achieved in practice by passing a list as one of the parameters.

Within the body of a function, a return statement (Section 3.6.3) terminates the function and returns its argument as the value of the function. The body of a function may refer to identifiers

| Operator | Description | Associativity |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| $(~)$ | Grouping | N/A |
| identifier [ ] | List subscript | left |
| identifier ( ) | Function call | left |
| $[$ ] | List Literal | N/A |
| - | Unary minus | right |
| $\sim$ | Exponentiation | right |
| $* /$ | Multiplication/Division | left |
| +- | Addition/Subtraction | left |
| $><>=<=$ | Relational Comparison | left |
| $=$ ! = | Equality Comparison | left |
| not | Logical NOT | right |
| and | Logical AND | left |
| or | Logical OR | left |
| in | Unit Conversion | left |
| $\boldsymbol{~}$ | Comma separating expressions | left |

Highest precedence is on the top line of the table.
Figure 3.1: Operator Precedence
not yet defined, but those identifiers must be defined before the function is called or an error will result. See Section 3.5.4 for the syntax of function calls.

### 3.4.5 Aliases

To allow for multiple names for the same object, aliases may be defined. An alias is an identifier that may be used in place of another identifier. Aliases are alternate names for an object rather than true references. Aliases are subject to the same redefinition constraints as other definitions.

## Syntax: alias identifier $_{1}$ for identifier $_{2}$

defines identifier $_{1}$ as a new alias for identifier $_{2}$, a previously-defined identifier. Subsequent uses of identifier $_{1}$ will be read as if they were identifier $_{2}$. It is an error if identifier $_{2}$ is not already defined.

### 3.5 Expressions

Expressions consist of operators, function calls, literals, and identifiers. An expression, when evaluated, returns a value. Operator precedence is summarized in Figure 3.1. The types of expressions are described below. Expressions may contain whitespace, which is ignored, but they may not contain line breaks.

### 3.5.1 Arithmetical Expressions

Arithmetical expressions consist of the unary negation operator ( - ), parentheses (), and binary operators for addition $(+)$, subtraction $(-)$, multiplication $(*)$, division (/), and exponentiation ( $)$

|  |  | Right Operand |  |  |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  | Number | Unit | String | List |
| Left | Number | $+-* / \sim$ | $* /$ |  |  |
| Operand | Unit | $* / \sim$ | $* /$ |  |  |
|  | String |  |  | + |  |
|  | List |  |  |  | + |

Figure 3.2: Permitted Binary Operations by Operand Type

The unary negation operator takes one argument on the right, and returns its opposite. There is no unary plus operator, because it serves no purpose that the authors can imagine.

Binary operators take one argument on the left and one argument on the right. The caret operator ( ${ }^{\wedge}$ ) performs exponentiation, raising its left argument to the value of its right argument. The unary - has highest precedence, followed by ${ }^{\wedge}$, followed by $*$ and $/$, followed by binary + and -.

Parentheses are used for grouping expressions and specifying precedence explicitly. An expression inside parentheses is always evaluated before other expressions. Parentheses may be nested to any level (within the bounds of computer memory) and the inner-most parenthetical expression will be evaluated first.

Arithmetic may be performed on numbers and units. All arithmetical operators are supported when the operands are both numbers. Units may be multiplied and divided with other units and numbers, but may not be added or subtracted (see Section 3.5.2). Units may be raised to a numerical exponent. Finally, concatenation is supported for strings and lists using the binary + operator. Figure 3.2 summarizes the supported binary operations.

### 3.5.2 Combining Numbers and Units

Mathematically, numbers with units are said to be "multiplied" by a symbol representing the unit. In Physicalc, this is taken literally. Units are identifiers, and a number with units is simply an expression of the form "number*identifier" where identifier has been defined as a unit. Units are preserved in calculations and results. Limited handling of units as algebraic expressions is supported, so an expression such as "three meters per second multiplied by ten seconds" could be written

```
3 * meter / second * 10 * second
```

and would return the correct result of thirty meters as $30 *$ meter. Calculations requiring unit conversions might not always return the desired units in the result; the in operator (Section 3.5.7) forces conversion to the correct units.

### 3.5.3 List Member Access

Once a list has been stored in a variable, its elements may be accessed using bracketed indexes.
Syntax: identifier [ expression ]
where expression must evaluate to an integer, which is used as an index into the list stored in identifier. An attempt to access an index beyond the end of the list produces an error.

Bracketed indexes are only permitted on identifiers, not on literal lists nor on expressions that return a list. Items in nested lists may be accessed with multiple consecutive bracket expressions, so if the variable x contained the list

$$
[\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{~b},[\mathrm{c}, \mathrm{~d}], \mathrm{e}]
$$

the element d could be referenced as $x$ [2] [1].

### 3.5.4 Function Calls

Built-in or user-defined functions are called with the name of the function, an opening parenthesis, an argument list, and a closing parenthesis. The parentheses are mandatory even if the argument list is empty.

## Syntax: identifier ( argument list )

The argument list is a sequence of expressions, separated by commas. The number of arguments in the argument list of the function call must match the number of arguments in the function definition. Some built-in functions, such as print() (Section 3.7), take any number of arguments, but user-defined functions always have a fixed number of arguments.

When a function is called, the expressions in the argument list are evaluated. A new local scope is created, and the values of the arguments are bound to the named parameters from the function definition.

### 3.5.5 Relational Operators

Numbers, and only numbers, may be compared with the standard relational operators $>,<,>=$, and <=. These operators all return a boolean value.

Any two objects may be compared with the equality operator, $=$, which returns true if its left operand is of the same type and has the same value as its right operand, and false otherwise. Two units are equal only if they are the same unit.

The not-equals operator, $!=$, returns true if its operands are not equal under the definition of equality used for $=$, and false otherwise.

### 3.5.6 Logical Operators

Logical operators work on boolean values and expresions.

## Syntax: not expression

returns true if expression is false and returns false if expression is true.
Syntax: $\quad$ expression $_{1}$ and expression ${ }_{2}$
returns true if both expression ${ }_{1}$ and expression $_{2}$ are true. This operator "short-circuits"-if expression $_{1}$ is false, it returns false without evaluating expression ${ }_{2}$.

## Syntax: expression $_{1}$ or expression $_{2}$

returns true if expression $_{1}$ is true, expression ${ }_{2}$ is true, or both are true. This operator "short-circuits"-if expression ${ }_{1}$ is true, it returns true without evaluating expression ${ }_{2}$.

### 3.5.7 Unit Conversion

The special binary in operator is used to convert values from one set of units to another.

```
Syntax: expression}1\mp@subsup{\mp@code{In expression}}{2}{
```

where expression $_{1}$ is an expression that evaluates to a number with units, and expression ${ }_{2}$ evaluates to units. The in operator searches through the set of defined relationships among units and quantities to find the correct conversion factor, applies that conversion, and returns the result number in the requested units. It is an error if a valid conversion factor between the units of expression ${ }_{1}$ and the units of expression ${ }_{2}$ cannot be found.

### 3.6 Statements

Statements are source code constructs which do not return a value. An expression may be used as a statement by itself; its return value is discarded.

### 3.6.1 Loading Source Files

The special load statement reads in additional source files.
Syntax: load "filename"
The filename is interpreted as a path on the local filesystem, relative to the current working directory of the interpreter process, to a file containing Physicalc source code. That file is read and its contents are executed as if they had been included in the current program at the point of the load statement.

The loaded file is evaluated in the same global context as the program that called load-any definitions in the loaded file will become part of the running program. However, top-level variables created with set statements in the loaded program will not be visible to the main program.

If the file cannot be found or cannot be read, an error results. load is only allowed at the top-level of a program source file; it may not appear inside functions or other statements.

### 3.6.2 Assignment

Syntax: $\quad$ set identifier $=$ expression
An assignment statement evaluates expression, then binds its value to the local variable named identifier. If identifier is currently undefined, a new local variable is created with scope corresponding to the current function body. It is an error if identifier is already defined as a global object, i.e. a unit, function, or constant.

Assignment statements may be used outside of a function body, but doing so does not create a global variable. Global variables are not supported, only global constants. The top-level of a Physicalc program has its own scope for local variables, as if it were in the body of a function.

### 3.6.3 Return

Syntax: return expression
A return statement may only appear inside the body of a function; a return statement found outside of a function body is an error. When a return statement is executed, expression is evaluated and its value is returned as the value of the function.

### 3.6.4 If/Then/Else

An if/then/else block begins with the keyword if, followed by a boolean expression, followed by the keyword then and a terminator (line break or semicolon). After then comes a sequence of one or more statements, then any number of elsif blocks, then an optional else block, then finally the keyword done.

```
Syntax: if expression}
    statements }
    elsif expression}\mp@subsup{\mp@code{N}}{2}{}\mathrm{ then
        statements}\mp@subsup{}{2}{
    ... additional elsif blocks ...
    else
        statements 3
    done
```

The indentation of the statement blocks is for easier reading and is not significant in the syntax. First, expression ${ }_{1}$ is evaluated. If it returns true, statements ${ }_{1}$ are executed. After completing statements $_{1}$, control passes to the statement following the done keyword.

If expression ${ }_{1}$ returns false, expression ${ }_{2}$ is evaluated. If expression ${ }_{2}$ returns true, statements ${ }_{2}$ are executed, then control passes to the statement following the done keyword. Additional elsif blocks may specify additional test expressions and statements to execute. If all of the test expressions return false, and if the optional final else block is present, statements $3_{3}$ are executed.

An if/then/else block might not execute any statements at all if there is no else block. An if/then/else block never executes more than one group of statements. Once the first test expression returns true, its associated statement block is executed and all other test expressions and statement blocks are skipped.

### 3.6.5 While Loops

Syntax: while expression do statements
done
While loops evaluate a group of statements as long as a given conditional expression remains true. The conditional expression is evaluated before the statement body on every iteration of the loop. If it returns true, the statements are executed. The first time expression returns false, control passes to the statement following the done keyword.

```
3.6.6 For Loops
Syntax: for identifier from expression }\mp@subsup{\mp@code{N}}{1}{}\mathrm{ to expression}2\mathrm{ step expression }\mp@subsup{\mp@code{N}}{3}{}\mathrm{ do
    statements
    done
```

At the beginning of a for loop, expression ${ }_{1}$, expression $_{2}$, and expression $_{3}$ are all evaluated immediately. All three must evaluate to positive numbers, optionally including units; it is an error if they do not. The result of expression ${ }_{1}$ is assigned to the local variable identifier. If identifier is undefined, a new local variable is created with scope corresponding to the current function body. It is an error if identifier is already defined as a global. The statements are executed, after which the value of expression ${ }_{3}$ is added to the value in identifier, and that new value is stored in identifier. Then the value of identifier is compared to the value of expression ${ }_{2}$. If identifier is greater than the value of expression ${ }_{2}$, control passes to the statement following the done keyword. If identifier is less than or equal to the value of expression ${ }_{2}$, statements are executed again. This process repeats until identifier is greater than the value of expression ${ }_{2}$ or a break or return statement is executed.

### 3.6.7 Control Statements Within Loops

Within any loop structure there are two special statements which affect the execution of the loop. The break statement will immediately terminate the execution of the loop and transfer control to the statement following the loop's done keyword.

The next statement will immediately return control to the top of the loop. In the case of while loops, the loop test is applied as if the loop had reached the end of its statement block. In the case of for loops, the counter variable is incremented and the test is applied as if the loop had reached the end of its statement block.

Additionally, a loop used inside of a function body may contain a return statement, which will immediately break out of the loop and return from the function.

### 3.7 Built-In Functions

Physicalc provides a some built-in functions, which have the same syntax as normal function calls but carry out operations which could not be implemented with normal Physicalc code.

### 3.7.1 $\operatorname{print}()$

The print() function takes any number of arguments, which may be of any types, and print them to the output stream, followed by a line break. Printing a string prints its contents without the enclosing " characters. Lists, units, and numbers are automatically converted to strings as with the toString() function before being printed.

### 3.7.2 nprint()

The nprint() function acts like print() but does not print a line break.

### 3.7.3 toString()

The toString() function converts its argument, which may be any object, to a string. If the argument is already a string, it is simply returned. Other types of arguments are converted to a string that matches their literal syntax.

### 3.7.4 getNumber()

The getNumber() function takes an argument of a number with units and removes all units, leaving just the bare number. If a bare unit without any numbers is passed to the function, it returns the number one.

### 3.7.5 getUnit()

The getUnit() function takes an argument of a number with units and removes the number, leaving just the units.

### 3.7.6 toInt()

The toInt () truncates the decimal part of its argument, leaving an integer.

### 3.7.7 exit()

The exit() function, which takes no arguments, immediately terminates the Physicalc program.

## Chapter 4

## Project Plan

### 4.1 Process

Physicalc was developed on a wiki hosted by Google Code, available at http://code.google.com/p/bcis/.

### 4.2 Programming Style

In general, Physicalc follows the Java coding standards published by Sun[2]. Details below.

### 4.2.1 Spacing

- Indents are 4 spaces
- Put a space between keywords (while, for) and parentheses
- No space between method names and parentheses
- Put a blank line between method definitions


### 4.2.2 Names

- Interface and class names are MixedCase and start with a capital letter
- Methods and variables are mixedCase and start with a lower-case letter
- Constants are UPPER_CASE_WITH_UNDERSCORES


### 4.2.3 Comments

- Use /* C-style block comments */ for comments longer than one line
- Use // single-line comments to comment-out sections of code
- Use Javadoc[4]


### 4.2.4 Braces

- Open brace \{ goes on the same line as the declaration
- Closing brace \} goes on a line by itself, indented to match the start of the declaration
- Always use braces for if/else statements


### 4.2.5 ANTLR Grammar Files

For ANTLR source files, use the conventions from class:

- Token names in the Lexer are ALLCAPS
- Nonterminal names in the Parser are lowercase
- Separate "I" branches in productions go on separate lines


### 4.3 Project Timeline

September 17 Project Selected
September 18 Project Wiki Created
September 25 Proposal Submitted
October 17 Grammar and Parser Completed
October 18 Reference Manual Submitted
December 1 Tree Walker Completed
December 8 Interpreter Completed
December 15 Testing Completed
December 17 Presentation
December 18 Final Report Submitted

### 4.4 Roles and Responsibilities

| Brian Foo | Data Classes, Unit System, Function Definitions |
| :--- | :--- |
| Changlong Jiang | Lexer, Statement Nodes, Example Programs, Testing |
| Ici Li | Tutorial, Expression Nodes, Built-in Functions |
| Stuart Sierra | Team Leader, Design, Proposal, Reference Manual, Parser, Tree Walker |

### 4.5 Tools

- Sun Java 1.6 Development Kit
- ANTLR 2.7.7
- Subversion, hosted by Google Code
- GNU Make
- JUnit
- bash scripts (for testing)


### 4.6 Project Log

The complete project log, generated from Subversion, is included in the source file listing at the end of this report as Changelog. This log encompasses changes to both the wiki and the source code repository. Team members can be identified in the log by their user names as follows:

| Brian Foo | brianwfoo |
| :--- | :--- |
| Changlong Jiang | ChadJiang |
| Ici Li | digitalfobulous |
| Stuart Sierra | the.stuart.sierra or ssierr@law.columbia.edu |

## Chapter 5

## Architectural Design

Physicalc is an interpreted programming language. The diagram on page 22 shows the general structure of the interpreter. The lexer and parser produce an abstract syntax tree, which is transformed by a tree walker into a tree of program nodes. The program nodes are all sub-classes of the Node class, each node represents a single program structure such as a statement or a function call. Every node class provides an "eval" method which is responsible for executing the behavior of that node.

The root of the tree is an instance of the Program class. The interpreter calls "eval" on the Program, which calls "eval" on its sub-nodes, and so on, recursively, so the node tree executes itself. The symbol tables are carried through the tree as arguments to "eval." Because Physicalc does not support nested scopes, there are never more than two symbol tables, one global and one local, in effect at any given time. The node structure was designed by Stuart Sierra, and the sub-classes were implemented by Brian Foo, Changlong Jiang, and Ici Li.

The data objects manipulated by a Physicalc program—numbers, units, lists, and strings-are all sub-classes of the Datum class. Datum defines virtual methods for all the arithmetical operators, which are overridden in sub-classes. Calling an operator on two types for which it is not defined, e.g. addition between two units, results in a exception of class TypeError. Brian Foo implemented the Datum sub-classes.


## Chapter 6

## Example Programs

### 6.1 Example 1: Calculating Factorials

This program uses for, while, and if statements to calculate factorials.

### 6.1.1 Program Source

```
# Calculate Factorial
# This program is testing Looping function
# Test Program written by Changlong Jiang cj2214@columbia.edu
# Date 12/15/2007
# use For Loops
set y=1
for x from 1 to 10 step 1 do
set y = y*x
done
print("use For Loop")
print(y)
# use While Loops
set y=1
set z=1
while y <= 10 do
set z = z * y
set y = y+1
done
print("use While Loop")
print(z)
```

```
#use IF
print("use While Loop and If")
set y=1
set z=1
while y <= 10 do
set z = z * y
    if y>9 then
        print("y=",y," ","greater than 9, stop")
        return y;
    elsif y>6 then
        print("y=",y," ","greater than 6, continue")
        print("result=",z)
    else
        print("y=",y," ","less and equal than 6,continue")
        print("result=",z)
    done
set y = y+1
done
```


### 6.1.2 Output

```
use For Loop
3628800.0
use While Loop
3628800.0
use While Loop and If
y=1.0 less and equal than 6,continue
result=1.0
y=2.0 less and equal than 6,continue
result=2.0
y=3.0 less and equal than 6,continue
result=6.0
y=4.0 less and equal than 6,continue
result=24.0
y=5.0 less and equal than 6,continue
result=120.0
y=6.0 less and equal than 6,continue
result=720.0
y=7.0 greater than 6, continue
result=5040.0
y=8.0 greater than 6, continue
result=40320.0
y=9.0 greater than 6, continue
result=362880.0
```

$y=10.0$ greater than 9 , stop

### 6.2 Example 2: Factorials and Logical Comparisons

### 6.2.1 Program Source

```
# Calculate Factorial
# This program is testing function and logical operation
# Test Program written by Changlong Jiang cj2214@columbia.edu
# Date 12/15/2007
#this is function for factorial number
function factorial(x)
    print("x=",x)
    set y=1
    set z=1
    while y <= x do
        set z = z * y
        set y = y+1
    done
    nprint(x,"!=")
    print(z)
done
print("use function to calculate factorial")
factorial(6)
# this is function to find the biggest number
function findbiggest(x,y,z)
        print("x=",x," ","y=",y," ","z=",z)
        if }x>=y and y>=z the
            print("x is biggest")
        done
        if x>=y or y>=z then
            print("x is not smallest")
        done
        if not(y>=x) then
            print("y is smaller than x")
        done
done
set x = [7,5,3]
findbiggest(x[0],x[1],x[2])
```


### 6.2.2 Output

```
use function to calculate factorial
x=6.0
6.0!=720.0
x=7.0 y=5.0 z=3.0
x is biggest
x is not smallest
y is smaller than x
```


### 6.3 Example 3: Calculating the Mass of the Sun

This physics program was published by the University of Oregon[11]: "Estimate the mass of the sun given the Earth's distance from the sun $r=1.50 \times 10^{11} \mathrm{~m}$. Assume the Earth follows a circular orbit instead of an elliptical one. $G=6.67 \times 10^{-11} \mathrm{Nm}^{2} / \mathrm{kg}^{2}$."

With the solution:

$$
\begin{aligned}
F_{g} & =F_{c}=m a_{c}=m_{\text {earth }} r \omega^{2}=G m_{\text {earth }} m_{\text {sun }} / r^{2} \\
m_{\text {sun }} & =r^{3} \omega^{2} / G \\
365 \text { days } & =3.15 \times 10^{7} \mathrm{~s} \\
\text { 1rotation } & =2 \pi \mathrm{rad} \\
\omega & =2 \pi \mathrm{rad} / 3.15 \times 10^{7} \mathrm{~s}=1.99 \times 10^{-7} \mathrm{rad} / \mathrm{s} \\
m_{\text {sun }} & =\left(1.50 \times 10^{11} \mathrm{~m}\right)^{3}\left(1.99 \times 10^{-7} \mathrm{rad} / \mathrm{s}^{2} / 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \mathrm{Nm}^{2} / \mathrm{kg}^{2}\right. \\
m_{\text {sun }} & =2.01 \times 10^{30} \mathrm{~kg}
\end{aligned}
$$

### 6.3.1 Program Source

```
# This is for Sun Mass Calculation
# Estimate the mass of the sun given the Earth's distance from the sun
# r=1.50*10^11 meter
# Assume the Earch follows a circular orbit
# Universal Gravitational consatant G=6.67*10^(-11)*Newton*meter^2/kilogram^2
# source from http://zebu.uoregon.edu/~
# test program written by Changlong Jiang : cj2214@columbia.edu
# Date 12/15/2007
# define the unit
unit second
unit minute = 60 * second
unit hour = 60 * minute
unit day = 24 * hour
unit year = 365* day
unit meter
alias m for meter
unit kilogram
```

```
unit newton = m * kilogram / second ~ 2
# define the variable and calculate
set x = 1 * year
set Pi = 3.1415926
set omiga = 2 * Pi/x
set G = 6.67E-11 * newton * (1*m ^2) / (1 *kilogram ~ 2)
set r = 1.50E11 * m
set mass = (1*r^3) * (1*omiga^2)/G
#print result
print(mass)
```


### 6.3.2 Output

### 2.0086045922465554E30*kilogram

### 6.4 Example 4: Calculating the Radius of the Moon's Orbit

This physics problem was published by the Unversity of Oregon[12]: "The orbital period (T) of the Moon around the Earth is 29.53 days. Calculate the radius of orbit of the Moon assuming the orbit is circular. You are given the Universal Gravitation Constant, $G=6.67 \times 10^{-11} \mathrm{Nm}^{2} / \mathrm{kg}^{2}$, and the mass of the Earth, $M_{e}=5.98 \times 10^{24} \mathrm{~kg}$."

The solution is just lengthy enough to make typing it out in $\mathrm{IAT}_{\mathrm{E}} \mathrm{X}$ a pain, so take our word (or the University of Oregon's) for it that it works out to $r=4.04 \times 10^{8} \mathrm{~m}=404,000 \mathrm{~km}$.

### 6.4.1 Program Source

```
#This is for Calculate the radius of orbit of the Moon
#Universal Gravitational consatant G=6.67*10^(-11)*Newton*meter^2/kilogram^2
#Earth Mass is 5.98E24 * kilogram
#Source from http://zebu.uoregon.edu/~
#Test Program written by Changlong Jiang : cj2214@columbia.edu
#Date 12/15/2007
#load the pre-defined unit
load "si.phy"
#set variable
set x = 29.53 * day
nprint("seconds:",x)
print()
#print(x in hour)
set y = 29.53*24*3600*second
print("Number is:", getNumber(y))
```

```
print("Unit is:",getUnit(y))
print("hours:",y in hour)
set Pi = 3.1415926
set G = 6.67E-11 * newton * (1*meter ^ 2) /(1*kilogram^2)
set masse = 5.98E24 * kilogram
set r = ((x*(1*G*(1*masse))^(1/2))/(2*Pi) )^(2/3)
print(r)
print("Number is:", getNumber(r))
print("Unit is:",getUnit(r)))
```


### 6.4.2 Output

seconds:2551392.0*second
Number is:2551392.0
Unit is:second
hours:708.72*hour
$4.036521081066972 \mathrm{E} 8 *$ meter ${ }^{\wedge} 1.0$
Number is:4.036521081066972E8
Unit is:meter^1.0

## Chapter 7

## Tests

The Physicalc test suite consists of three parts: 1) interactive programs used during development; 2) unit tests implemented with JUnit; and 3) integration tests that test the whole interpreter, implemented with Bash shell scripts.

### 7.1 Interactive Testing During Development

Several executable Java programs assisted in developing and debugging the interpreter. These files remain in the source tree as src/Try*. java.

TryLexer runs the Physicalc lexer on a string, given as a command line argument, and prints out the tokens, one per line.

TryParser runs the lexer and parser on a string, given as a command line argument, and prints out the abstract syntax tree in a Lisp-like syntax.

ParseFile acts like TryParser, but takes a file name as an argument and parses the file.
TryDatum executes various arithmetical operations on the Datum sub-classes and prints the results.

TryDatum was written by Brian Foo; TryLexer, TryParser, and ParseFile were written by Stuart Sierra.

### 7.2 Unit Tests

To test the operation of simple expressions in the interpreter, tests defined using JUnit[7] are defined in test/InterpreterTest.java. This class defines an "assertPrints" method which calls the interpreter on a string of source code and checks that it produces a certain output. Due to Java's lack of support for multi-line strings in source code, this mode of testing is awkward for longer programs. The Makefile target test compiles the interpreter and runs the unit tests. The unit tests framework was written by Stuart Sierra and tests were added by Changlong Jiang.

### 7.3 Integration Tests

Tests of the complete behavior of the interpreter are implemented with the runexamples shell script. This script looks for files named $*$.in and $*$. out in the directory test/examples. The "in" files are Physicalc source code containing one or more "print" statements. The corresponding "out" files contain the text that the program should print. The runexamples script runs the interpreter on each "in" file and compares its output with its "out" file, reporting how they differ. The runexamples script was written by Stuart Sierra; test programs were contributed by all team members. The example files are included in the source code section at the end of this report.

## Chapter 8

## Lessons Learned

### 8.1 Brian Foo

The lessons learned from this project were things you can't really learn enough of - clear communication with team members, project management, and work flow. More specifically, I learned the importance of setting clear goals and responsibilities of each team member in order to reach a common end. On a more technical note, I learned the importance of taking my time to solve a design problem before diving into it head-first. This would be exponentially rewarded in the future when you are too deep into the project to go back.

### 8.2 Changlong Jiang

1. For the lexer part: I should fully understand the language grammar. The good easy-tounderstand, easy-to-use grammar is the important thing for the language design. During the project, we modified our grammar several times to make the whole language concise and easy to use.
2. For the node implementation: I am not good at the Java languagae. I only finished several simple classes. I should improve my skills in Java.
3. For testing: I spent a lot of time in testing, but still some scopes I did not test. Since the relationship between each node is more complex, I should leave more time to do testing. For every bug found in each test I always gave out the detailed informaton and notified other team members. If I can understand other members' work, I will be able to fix them during my testing, which will save the whole team's time.
4. Need to add detailed comments in every source file, which will be easier for others to understand.

### 8.3 Ici Li

Having a very strong team is an integral part of every large software project. In particular, it is absolutely essential to have a capable team leader. Stuart Sierra has been an extraordinary team leader for this project, and I really enjoyed working with him, as well as the rest of my teammates this semester. This was a very humbling experience, as I realized how much I did not know coming into the class. It was interesting seeing how concepts that were taught in class were applicable to a real-world situation. Problems such as scoping and Normal vs Applicative order became very real to me as I slowly began to understand the intricacies of parsing and enabling the compiler to understand input. Overall, I had a rewarding experience, and enjoyed this course.

### 8.4 Stuart Sierra

Managing coders is much harder than writing code. It's a challenge trying to figure out what people's strengths are and how to use them effectively. On the other hand, having to explain my design so that others could implement it forced me to think more carefully about the implementation ahead of time, and probably resulted in a better design than I would have come up with had I just started banging out code on my own. Perhaps I should have enforced coding standards and unit testing more aggressively-this might have left us with fewer bugs to fix-but I was reluctant to play a dictator, even a benevolent one, with a group I had just met. I understand now why "successful" programming languages usually have one stubborn individual or large coporation calling the shots.

I discovered why so few languages use significant whitespace - it's really annoying to implement. Even though our language only used line breaks, not spaces or tabs, as significant characters, it was still tricky to get all the parser rules to work correctly. I had to punt on the issue of multi-line expressions by forbidding them altogether.

I made a choice early on that Physicalc would perform decimal-accurate arithmetic, without considering the implications. Java's BigDecimal class does the job, but the results were not always what I intended. Decimal-accurate arithmetic is a nice idea, but it requires decisions about how to handle precision, rounding, and exponents. We never had a clear plan for dealing with these issues, so the final implementation represents a series of compromises rather than any sound mathematical theory.

## Bibliography

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## Chapter 9

## Source Code

Copies of all the source files are attached to this report.

M trunk/Makefile
M /trunk/report/bibliography.tex
M /trunk/report/plan.tex
M /trunk/report/tests.tex
M /trunk/report/tutorial.tex
M /trunk/runexam
M /trunk/src/ParseFile.java
M /trunk/src/TryLexer.java
M /trunk/src/TryParser.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/Access.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/AliasDef.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/And.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/Block.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/BoundsError.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/Break.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/BreakSignal.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/Constant.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/ConstantDef.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/ControlSignal.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/Def.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/ExitFunction.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/Expr.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/ExprList.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/FunCall.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/Function.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/FunctionDef.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/GetNumberFunction.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/GetUnitFunction.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/Id.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/In.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/Interpreter.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/InterpreterError.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/Literal java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/Load. java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/Logical.
M /trunk/src/physicalc/Main.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/NPrintFunction.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/Next.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/NextSignal.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/Node.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/op.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/Or.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/PBoolean.java M /trunk/src/physicalc/PList.java M /trunk/src/physicalc/PNumber. java
M trunk/src/physicalc/PUnit java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/PUnitPair java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/ParamList.java M /trunk/src/physicalc/PrintFunction.java M /trunk/src/physicalc/Program.java M /trunk/src/physicalc/Rel.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/Return.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/ReturnSignal.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/RuntimeObject.java
src/physicalc/set.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/SymbolTable.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/ToIntFunction.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/ToStringFunction.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/TypeError.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/Unary.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/UndefinedError.java
M trunk/src/physicalc/Unit. java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/Variable java

* Added author names to source files.
* Updated final report.


## r348 | the.stuart.sierra | 2007-12-17 21:48:15 -0500 (Mon, 17 Dec 2007) |

Changed paths:
/trunk/report/lessons.tex
Added "lessons learned" from Ici.
r347 | ChadJiang | 2007-12-16 22:43:11 -0500 (Sun, 16 Dec 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

M /trunk/rundemocode
modify rundemocode
r346 | the.stuart.sierra | 2007-12-16 21:54:34-0500 (Sun, 16 Dec 2007) | 3 line s
Chan
Changed paths:
M /trunk/test/examples/UnitTime.in
M /trunk/test/examples/UnitTime.out
M /trunk/test/examples/alias.out
M /trunk/test/examples/const1.ou
M trunk/test/examples/exit. out
$M$ /trunk/test/examples/for1. out
M /trunk/test/examples/for2 out
M /trunk/test/examples/funcTest.out
M /trunk/test/examples/getNumber.out
M /trunk/test/examples/in.out
M /trunk/test/examples/mathexample1.out
M /trunk/test/examples/phy1.out
M /trunk/test/examples/phy2.out
M /trunk/test/examples/phy3.out
M /trunk/test/examples/phy4.out
M /trunk/test/examples/set1.out
M /trunk/test/examples/toInt. out
M /trunk/test/examples/toString.out
M /trunk/test/examples/unary.out
M /trunk/test/examples/unit1. out
$M$ /trunk/test/examples/unit2.out
M /trunk/test/examples/unit 3 .out
M /trunk/test/examples/unit 7 .out
M /trunk/test/examples/while2.out
M /trunk/test/examples/while3.out
M /trunk/test/examples/while4.out


> | Dec 18, 07 20:18 |
| :--- |
| r337 \| the.stuart.sierra | 2007-12- |
| Shanged paths: |
| M /trunk/Makefile |
| M /trunk/report/bibliography.tex |
| A /trunk/report/design.tex |
| M /trunk/report/finalreport.tex |
| A /trunk/report/lessons.tex |
| A /trunk/report/plan.tex |
| M /trunk/report/refman.tex |
| A /trunk/report/source.tex |
| A /trunk/report/structure.svg |
| A /trunk/report/tests.tex |
| A /trunk/report/tutorial.tex |

Changelog

* Committed all files for draft 2 of the final report
* Added Makefile rules to generate final report.
r336 | ChadJiang | 2007-12-15 22:34:26-0500 (Sat, 15 Dec 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

M /trunk/test/examples/phy 4 .in
add in function
335 | ChadJiang | 200 Changed paths.

M /trunk/te
add in function
r334 | ChadJiang | 2007-12-15 22:05:05-0500 (Sat, 15 Dec 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

M /trunk/test/examples/phy3.in
M /trunk/test/examples/phy4.in
add alias, nprint, getNumber, getUnit
r333 | the.stuart.sierra | 2007-12-15 17:01:57 -0500 (Sat, 15 Dec 2007) | 2 line s
Ch
hanged paths:
A /trunk/src/physicalc/ControlSignal.java

* Reinstated ControlSignal.java
r332| ChadJiang | 2007-12-15 15:38:08-0500 (Sat, 15 Dec 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

A /trunk/rundemocode
only run examples/phy*.in
r331 | ChadJiang | 2007-12-15 15:00:09-0500 (Sat 15 Dec 2007) | 1 I Changed paths:

R /trunk/test/examples/phy1.in
$R$ /trunk/test/examples/phy1.out
factorial loop test
r330 | ChadJiang | 2007-12-15 14:59:24-0500 (Sat, 15 Dec 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

M /trunk/test/examples/phy1.out


Dec 18, 07 20:18
Changed paths:
Changelog
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R /trunk/test/examples/phy4.in
G use multiply
r319 | brianwfoo | 2007-12-15 11:11:36-0500 (Sat, 15 Dec 2007) | 1 line
Changed paths
A /trunk/src/physicalc/PUnit.java
Added a file remotely
r318 | brianwfoo | 2007-12-15 11:11:14 -0500 (Sat, 15 Dec 2007) 1 lin Changed paths:

D /trunk/src/physicalc/PUnit.java
Removed file/folder
r317 | ChadJiang | 2007-12-15 10:27:36-0500 (Sat, 15 Dec 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

A /trunk/test/examples/phy2.in
A /trunk/test/examples/phy2.out
for unit ^ test
r316 | brianwfoo | 2007-12-15 09:25:13 -0500 (Sat, 15 Dec 2007) | 1 lin Changed paths:

A /trunk/src/physicalc/In.java
Added a file remotely
r315 | brianwfoo | 2007-12-15 09:24:56-0500 (Sat, 15 Dec 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

A /trunk/src/physicalc/PNumber.java
Added a file remotely
r314 | brianwfo | 2007-12-15 09:24:36 -0500 (Sat. 15 Dec 2007) Changed paths:

A/trunk/src/physicalc/PUnit.java
Added a file remotely
r313 brianwfoo 2007-12-15 09:24:12 -0500 (Sat, 15 Dec 2007) 1 line Changed paths:

A /trunk/src/physicalc/PUnitPair.java
Added a file remotely
r312 | brianwfoo | 2007-12-15 09:23:45-0500 (Sat, 15 Dec 2007) | 1 line Changed paths

D /trunk/src/physicalc/In.java
D /trunk/src/physicalc/PNumber.java
D /trunk/src/physicalc/PUnit.java
D /trunk/src/physicalc/PUnitPair.java
Removed file/folder
r311 | ChadJiang | 2007-12-14 23:04:10 -0500 (Fri, 14 Dec 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:
texunk/test/examples/phy4.in
A /trunk/test/examples/phy4.out



D /trunk/src/physicalc/PUnit.java
Removed file/folder
r301 | brianwfoo | 2007-12-12 19:21:14 -0500 (Wed, 12 Dec 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

A /trunk/src/physicalc/PUnit.java
Added a file remotely
r300 brianwfoo | 2007-12-12 19:20:50 -0500 (Wed, 12 Dec 2007) 1 line Changed paths:

D /trunk/src/physicalc/PUnit.java
Removed file/folder
r299 | brianwfoo | 2007-12-12 19:20:03-0500 (Wed, 12 Dec 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

A /trunk/src/physicalc/PUnit. java
Added a file remotely
r298 | brianwfoo | 2007-12-12 19:19:39 -0500 (Wed, 12 Dec 2007) | 1 line paths:

Removed file/folder
r297 | brianwfoo | 2007-12-12 19:08:34 -0500 (Wed, 12 Dec 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

A /trunk/src/physicalc/PNumber.java
Added a file remotely
296 | brianwfoo | 2007-12-12 19:08:15 0500 (Wed. 12 Dec 2007) | Changed paths:

A/trunk/src/physicalc/PUnit.java
Added a file remotely
r295 brianwfoo | 2007-12-12 19:07:53 -0500 (Wed, 12 Dec 2007) 1 line Changed paths:
/runk/src/physicalc/PNumber.java
D /trunk/src/physicalc/PUnit.java
Removed file/folder
294 | ChadJiang | 2007-12--12 14:-12:18 0500 (Wa, Changed paths:

M /trunk/Makefile
add Exitfunction
r293 ChadJiang 2007-12-11 15:08:51 -0500 (Tue, 11 Dec 2007) 1 line Changed paths:

A /trunk/test/examples/UnitTime.in
A /trunk/test/examples/UnitTime.out
simple test unit multiply unit



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Changed paths :
M /trunk/src/physicalc/ExitFunction.java
fix bug
r283 | the.stuart.sierra | 2007-12-08 15:07:02 -0500 (Sat, 08 Dec 2007) | 2 line
s
hanged paths:
A /trunk/test/examples/unit3.in
A /trunk/test/examples/unit3.out
A /trunk/test/examples/unit4.out
More unit tests.
r282 | brianwfoo | 2007-12-08 15:01:24-0500 (Sat, 08 Dec 2007) | 1 line
Changed paths: Changed paths:

A/trunk/src/physicalc/In. java
Added a file remotely
r281 | brianwfoo | 2007-12-08 15:01:07-0500 (Sat, 08 Dec 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

D /trunk/src/physicalc/In.java
Removed file/folder
r280 | the.stuart.sierra | 2007-12-08 14:38:52-0500 (Sat, 08 Dec 2007)| 2 line s
C
Cha
Changed paths:
M /trunk/src/physicalc/Access.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/Block.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/Datum.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/ExitFunction.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/ExprList.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/GetNumberFu
M /trunk/src/physicalc/GetNumberFunction java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/GetUnitFunction.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/Id.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/If.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/Interpreter.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/Literal.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/Load.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/Main.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/NPrintFunction.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/PList.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/ParamList.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/PrintFunction.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/Program.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/Unit.java

Commented out debugging System.err.println lines in all sources.
r279 (Sat, 08 Dec 2007) s
Changed paths:
A /trunk/otherunits.phy
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Added other units from Ici.

```
r278 | the.stuart.sierra | 2007-12-08 14:20:07 -0500 (Sat, 08 Dec 2007) | 2 line
```

Changed paths:
M /trunk/si.phy

Added lots more SI units, generated from a script.
r277 | digitalfobulous | 2007-12-08 14:01:30 -0500 (Sat, 08 Dec 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

A /trunk/test/examples/funcTest.in
A /trunk/test/examples/funcTest.out
test
r276 | ChadJiang | 2007-12-08 13:53:57-0500 (Sat, 08 Dec 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

A /trunk/test/examples/exit.in
A /trunk/test/examples/exit.out
exit function test
r275 | ChadJiang | 2007-12-08 13:52:29-0500 (Sat, 08 Dec 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

A /trunk/src/physicalc/ExitFunction.java

## exit function

r274 | brianwfoo | 2007-12-08 13:47:29-0500 (Sat, 08 Dec 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

A /trunk/src/physicalc/PUnitPair.java
Added a file remotely
r273 | the.stuart.sierra | 2007-12-08 13:47:21 -0500 (Sat, 08 Dec 2007) | 3 line
Changed paths:
M /trunk/src/physicalc/AliasDef.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/Id.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/UnitDef.java
A /trunk/test/examples/alias.in
A /trunk/test/examples/alias.out

* Added test for aliases.
* Fixed UnitDef, AliasDef, Id
r272 | brianwfoo | 2007-12-08 13:47:10-0500 (Sat, 08 Dec 2007) | 1 line
Changed paths:
D /trunk/src/physicalc/PUnitPair.java
Removed file/folder
dins 2007-12-08 13:38:45-0500 Changed paths:

M /trunk/src/physicalc/AliasDef.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/ConstantDef.java


Removed file/folder
r268 | digitalfobulous | 2007-12-08 13:25:26-0500 (Sat, 08 Dec 2007)| 1 line Changed paths:

M /trunk/src/physicalc/AliasDef.java
variable and constant
r267 | the.stuart.sierra | 2007-12-08 13:17:33-0500 (Sat, 08 Dec 2007) | 3 line s

Changed paths:
M /trunk/src/physicalc/Load.java
A trunk/test/examples/consti.in
A /trunk/test/examples/const1.out
Tests for Constant.
Load.java implemented
r266 | brianwfoo | 2007-12-08 13:16:37-0500 (Sat, 08 Dec 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

A /trunk/src/physicalc/GetUnitFunction.java
Added a file remotely
r265 | brianwfoo | 2007-12-08 13:16:19 -0500 (Sat, 08 Dec 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

D /trunk/src/physicalc/GetUnitFunction.java
Removed file/folder
r264 | brianwfoo | 2007-12-08 13:15:58-0500 (Sat, 08 Dec 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

A /trunk/src/physicalc/GetNumberFunction.java
Added a file remotely
r263 | brianwfoo | 2007-12-08 13:15:39-0500 (Sat, 08 Dec 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

D /trunk/src/physicalc/GetNumberFunction.java
Removed file/folder
r262 | brianwfoo | 2007-12-08 13:02:05-0500 (Sat, 08 Dec 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

A /trunk/src/physicalc/GetUnitFunction.java
Added a file remotely
r261 | brianwfoo | 2007-12-08 13:01:48-0500 (Sat, 08 Dec 2007) | 1 line

Changed paths:
A /trunk/src/physicalc/GetNumberFunction.java
Added a file remotely
r260 | brianwfoo | 2007-12-08 13:01:29-0500 (Sat, 08 Dec 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

D /trunk/src/physicalc/GetNumberFunction.java
D /trunk/src/physicalc/GetUnitFunction.java
Removed file/folder
r259 | the.stuart.sierra | 2007-12-08 12:50:23 -0500 (Sat, 08 Dec 2007) | 3 line Changed paths:

M /trunk/src/physicalc/Interpreter.java
A /trunk/test/examples/for2.in
A /trunk/test/examples/for2.out
A /trunk/test/examples/getNumber.in
A /trunk/test/examples/getNumber.out
A /trunk/test/examples/getUnit.in
A /trunk/test/examples/getUnit.out
Tests for for, getNumber, getUnit.
Updated builtin symbols in Interpreter.
r258 | brianwfoo | 2007-12-08 12:42:40-0500 (Sat, 08 Dec 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

A /trunk/src/physicalc/UnitDef.java
Added a file remotely
r257 | brianwfoo | 2007-12-08 12:42:23-0500 (Sat, 08 Dec 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

A /trunk/src/physicalc/Unit.java
Added a file remotely
r256 | brianwfoo | 2007-12-08 12:41:43-0500 (Sat, 08 Dec 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

D /trunk/src/physicalc/Unit.java
D /trunk/src/physicalc/UnitDef.java
Removed file/folder
r255 | the.stuart.sierra | 2007-12-08 12:41:07-0500 (Sat, 08 Dec 2007) | 3 line Changed paths

M /trunk/src/physicalc/For.java
A /trunk/test/examples/for1.in
A /trunk/test/examples/for1.out
A /trunk/test/examples/in.in

* More example tests.
* Fixed For.java so it compiles.
r254 | ChadJiang | 2007-12-08 12:36:45-0500 (Sat, 08 Dec 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

M /trunk/src/physicalc/For.java

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## For class

r253 | the.stuart.sierra | 2007-12-08 12:35:40 -0500 (Sat, 08 Dec 2007) | 4 line r 253
s
Chan

Changed paths:
M /trunk/Makefile
M /trunk/src/physicalc/Interpreter.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/ToStringFunction.java
A trunk/test/examples/nprint.in
A/trunk/test/examples/toString.in
A/trunk/test/examples/toString.out
A /trunk/test/examples/toString.
A trunk/test/examples/unary.in
A/trunk/test/examples/unary. out
A /trunk/test/examples/unit2.out
More example tests

* Fixed ToStringFunction
* Updated Makefile

252 | digitalfobulous | 2007-12-08 12:21:54 -0500 (Sat, 08 Dec 2007) | 1 line Changed paths

A/trunk/src/physicalc/NPrintFunction.java
variable and constant
r251 | digitalfobulous | 2007-12-08 12:05:16 -0500 (Sat, 08 Dec 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

M /trunk/src/physicalc/ToStringFunction.java
variable and constant
r250 | the.stuart.sierra | 2007-12-08 12:04:04-0500 (Sat, 08 Dec 2007)| 2 line s
hanged paths:
M /trunk/src/physicalc/Interpreter.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/ToIntFunction.java
A /trunk/test/examples/set1.in
A /trunk/test/examples/set1.out
A /trunk/test/examples/toInt.in
A /trunk/test/examples/toInt. out
A /trunk/test/examples/while2.in
A trunk/test/examples/while2.ou
A trunk/test/examples/while3.in
A /trunk/test/examples/while3. ou
A /trunk/test/examples/while4.out
More example tests; fixed ToIntFunction.java
r249 | digitalfobulous | 2007-12-08 12:03:09 -0500 (Sat, 08 Dec 2007) | 1 line
r249 digital
A /trunk/src/physicalc/ToStringFunction.java
variable and constant
r248 | digitalfobulous | 2007-12-08 11:40:21 -0500 (Sat, 08 Dec 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:



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| :--- | :--- | :--- |

A /trunk/src/physicalc/In.java
Added a file remotely
r223| brianwfoo | 2007-12-03 03:21:22-0500 (Mon, 03 Dec 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

A /trunk/src/physicalc/PUnit.java
Added a file remotely
r222 brianwfoo | 2007-12-03 03:20:52 -0500 (Mon, 03 Dec 2007) 1 lin Changed paths:
D /trunk/src/physicalc/In.java
D /trunk/src/physicalc/PUnit.java
Removed file/folder
r221 | brianwfoo | 2007-12-03 01:24:03-0500 (Mon, 03 Dec 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

A /trunk/src/physicalc/GetUnitFunction.java
Added a file remotely
r220 | brianwfoo | 2007-12-03 01:23:41-0500 (Mon 03 Dec 2007)| Changed paths:

A /trunk/src/physicalc/GetNumberFunction.java
Added a file remotely
r219 | brianwfoo | 2007-12-03 01:23:22 -0500 (Mon, 03 Dec 2007) | 1 line Changed paths.

A /trunk/src/physicalc/ToIntFunction.java
Added a file remotely
r218 | brianwfoo | 2007-12-03 01:22:59-0500 (Mon, 03 Dec 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

A /trunk/src/physicalc/Unit.java
Added a file remotely
r217 brianwfoo | 2007-12-03 01:19:26 -0500 (Mon, 03 Dec 2007) 1 line Changed paths:

A /trunk/Makefile
Added a file remotely
r216 | brianwfoo | 2007-12-03 01:19:08-0500 (Mon, 03 Dec 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

D /trunk/Makefile
Removed file/folder
r215 | the.stuart.sierra | 2007-12-01 20:58:13 -0500 (Sat, 01 Dec 2007) | 8 line
$\stackrel{\mathrm{S}}{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{Changed}$ paths:
M /trunk/Makefile
M /trunk/src/grammar.
A /trunk/src/physicalc/Access.java
A /trunk/src/physicalc/Constant.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/Id.java
A /trunk/src/physicalc/LValue.java

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M /trunk/src/physicalc/PList.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/PNumber.jav
/trunk/src/physicalc/Set.java
A /trunk/src/physicalc/Unary.java
M /trunk/test/InterpreterTest.java

* Implemented Access completely
* Implmeneted Id as it relates to Set.
$\star$ Modified PList and PNumber to support Access.
Templated Set, Constant, Id, and Unary
$\star$ Added a bunch of int
Updated Makefil interpreter tests.


Changed paths:
M /trunk/test/InterpreterTest.java
Added tests for simple arithmetic, relational operators, and the "if" statement.
r213 | brianwfoo | 2007-11-30 18:21:38 -0500 (Fri, 30 Nov 2007) | 1 Changed paths:

A /trunk/src/physicalc/FunctionDef.java
Added a file remotely
r212 | brianwfoo | 2007-11-30 18:21:17-0500 (Fri, 30 Nov 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

D /trunk/src/physicalc/FunctionDef.java
Removed file/folder
r211 | brianwfoo | 2007-11-30 18:13:43 -0500 (Fri, 30 Nov 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

A/trunk/src/physicalc/Return.java
Added a file remotely
r210 | brianwfoo | 2007-11-30 18:13:21 -0500 (Fri, 30 Nov 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

A /trunk/src/physicalc/Function.java
Added a file remotely
r209 | brianwfoo | 2007-11-30 18:13:03 -0500 (Fri, 30 Nov 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

A/trunk/src/physicalc/FunCall.java
Added a file remotely
r208| brianwfoo | 2007-11-30 18:12:37 -0500 (Fri, 30 Nov 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

D /trunk/src/physicalc/FunCall.java
D /trunk/src/physicalc/Function.java
D /trunk/src/physicalc/Return.java
Removed file/folder

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r207 | the.stuart.sierra | 2007-11-30 18:03:37-0500 (Fri, 30 Nov 2007) | 2 line

M /trunk/test/InterpreterTest.java
Enabled "Hello, World!" test in InterpreterTest.
r206 | the.stuart.sierra | 2007-11-30 17:36:02 -0500 (Fri, 30 Nov 2007) | 3 line
Sh
hanged paths:
M /trunk/src/grammar.g
M /trunk/src/physicalc/Block.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/FunCall.j
M /trunk/src/physicalc/If.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/Literal.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/PrintFunction.java
grammar.g: fixed bug in how tree walker handles nodes inside a BLOCK Added debugging statements to various eval() methods.
r205 | the.stuart.sierra | 2007-11-30 17:21:26-0500 (Fri, 30 Nov 2007) | 5 line $\stackrel{s}{\mathrm{~S}} \mathrm{Ch}$

M /trunk/Makefile
M /trunk/src/physicalc/Function.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/Interpreter.java
A /trunk/src/physicalc/PrintFunction.java

* Added PrintFunction to implement built-in "print()"

Added protected constructor to Function for base classes.
Added builtin "print()" to Interpreter global symbol table

* Updated Makefile.
r204 | the.stuart.sierra | 2007-11-30 17:06:58 -0500 (Fri, 30 Nov 2007) | 3 line $\stackrel{s}{\mathrm{~s}}$
anged paths
M /trunk/src/physicalc/FunCall.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/Function.java
Fixed Funcall and Function to use current local symbol table
when evaluating arguments.
r203 | the.stuart.sierra | 2007-11-30 16:52:33 -0500 (Fri, 30 Nov 2007) | 2 line s
C
Chan
Changed paths:
M /trunk/src/physicalc/ReturnSignal.java
Added documentation to ReturnSignal.java
r202 brianwfoo | 2007-11-30 02:04:44 -0500 (Fri, 30 Nov 2007) | 1 Changed paths:

A /trunk/src/physicalc/Return.java
Added a file remotely
r201 | brianwfoo | 2007-11-30 02:04:10 -0500 (Fri, 30 Nov 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

D /trunk/src/physicalc/Return.java
Removed file/folder
r200 | brianwfoo | 2007-11-30 02:03:43-0500 (Fri, 30 Nov 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

A/trunk/src/physicalc/Function.java
Added a file remotely
r199 | brianwfoo | 2007-11-30 02:03:10 -0500 (Fri, 30 Nov 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

A /trunk/src/physicalc/FunCall.java
Added a file remotely
r198 | brianwfoo | 2007-11-30 02:02:41 -0500 (Fri, 30 Nov 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

D /trunk/src/physicalc/Function.java
Removed file/folder
r197 | brianwfoo | 2007-11-30 02:02:30 -0500 (Fri, 30 Nov 2007) | 1 line Changed paths

D /trunk/src/physicalc/FunCall.java
Removed file/folder

r196 | the.stuart.sierra | 2007-11-29 20:12:57-0500 (Thu, 29 Nov 2007) | 4 line | s |
| :--- |
| C |
| Ch |

Changed paths
M trunk/Makefile
M /trunk/src/physicalc/Interpreter.java
M /trunk/test/InterpreterTest.java

* Updated InterpreterTest and Interpreter to correctly
redirect standard output
* Updated Makefile to compile tests correctly.
r195 |
Changed paths
M /trunk/Makefile
M /trunk/src/grammar. 9
A /trunk/src/physicalc/In.java
* Added skeleton In class for "in" operator.
* Updated grammar and Makefile.
r194 | the.stuart.sierra | 2007-11-29 19:05:01-0500 (Thu, 29 Nov 2007)| 2 line s
Ch

M /trunk/src/physicalc/Break.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/Next.java
Implemented Next and Break statements.
193| ChadJiang | 2007-11-29 09:39:11-0500 (Thu, 29 Nov 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

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M /trunk/src/physicalc/While.java
While class
r192 | the.stuart.sierra | 2007-11-26 19:35:26-0500 (Mon, 26 Nov 2007)| 4 line $\stackrel{s}{\text { C }}$ Changed paths:

M /trunk/Makefile
M /trunk/src/grammar.g
A trunk/src/physicalc/AliasDef.java
A/trunk/src/physicalc/ConstantDef.java
A trunk/src/physicalc/FunctionDef.java
$\mathrm{M} / \mathrm{trunk} / \mathrm{src} / \mathrm{physicalc/ParamList.java}$
A /trunk/src/physicalc/UnitDef.java

* Added skeleton classes for all definitions
* Added definitions to tree walker.

Updated Makefile.
r191 | the.stuart.sierra | 2007-11-26 19:02:58 -0500 (Mon, 26 Nov 2007)| 3 line s
ed paths:
M /trunk/Makefile
M /trunk/src/grammar.g

* Modifications to grammar.g for correct handling of if/elsif/else.
* Put TryParser and ParseFile back in Makefile.
r190 | the.stuart.sierra | 2007-11-26 18:32:30 -0500 (Mon, 26 Nov 2007) | 2 line r190
s
Chan
Changed paths:
M /trunk/src/physicalc/If.java
* Fixed missing brace in If.java
r189 | ChadJiang | 2007-11-25 22:52:33-0500 (Sun, 25 Nov 2007) | 1 line ged paths:
modify If.java

r-188| the st | s |
| :--- |
| Cha |

Changed paths:
M /trunk/Makefile
A /trunk/src/physicalc/BreakSignal.java
A /trunk/src/physicalc/ControlSignal.java
A /trunk/src/physicalc/NextSignal.java
D /trunk/src/physicalc/PVector.java
A /trunk/src/physicalc/ReturnSignal.java

* Created skeleton ControlSignal classes.
$\star$ Removed PVector.
* Updated Makefile.

```
r187 | the.stuart.sierra | 2007-11-25 21:22:55 -0500 (Sun, 25 Nov 2007) | 4 line
S
```



r179 | brianwfoo | 2007-11-25 17:05:42 -0500 (Sun, 25 Nov 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

D /trunk/src/physicalc/PUnitPair.java
Removed file/folder
r178 | brianwfoo | 2007-11-25 17:05:31-0500 (Sun, 25 Nov 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

D /trunk/src/physicalc/PUnit.java
Removed file/folder
r177 | brianwfoo | 2007-11-25 17:05:13-0500 (Sun, 25 Nov 2007) | 1 line
Changed paths:
A/trunk/src/physicalc/PString.java
Added a file remotely
r176 brianwfoo 2007-11-25 17:04:54 -0500 (Sun, 25 Nov 2007) 1 line Changed paths:

A /trunk/src/physicalc/PNumber.java
Added a file remotely
r175 | brianwfoo | 2007-11-25 17:04:37-0500 (Sun 25 Nov 2007) |
2007-11-25 17:04:37-0500 (Sun, 25 Nov 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

A /trunk/src/physicalc/PList.java
Added a file remotely
r174 | brianwfoo | 2007-11-25 17:04:17-0500 (Sun, 25 Nov 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

D /trunk/src/physicalc/PString.java
Removed file/folder
r173 | brianwfoo | 2007-11-25 17:04:01 -0500 (Sun, 25 Nov 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

D /trunk/src/physicalc/PNumber.java
Removed file/folder
r172 | brianwfoo | 2007-11-25 17:03:47-0500 (Sun 25 Nov 2007) | Changed paths:

D /trunk/src/physicalc/PList.java
Removed file/folder
r171 | the.stuart.sierra $\mid 2007-11-25$ 12:33:39 - 0500 (Sun, 25 Nov 2007) | 5 line $\stackrel{s}{\mathrm{~s}}$
and
M /trunk/Makefile
M /trunk/src/grammar.g

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A trunk/src/physicalc/Block.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/Datum.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/ExprList.java
A /trunk/src/physicalc/FunCall.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/Id.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/Variable.java

* More skeleton classes for FunCall, Variable, Block, and Id
* More rules in tree walker (most expressions implemented)
* Makefile updated
* Using System.err for all debugging output.
r170 | the.stuart.sierra | 2007-11-24 18:24:10 -0500 (Sat, 24 Nov 2007) | 2 line
Changed paths
A /trunk/src/physicalc/Not.java
Added Not node class (from Ici).
r169 | the.stuart.sierra | 2007-11-24 11:33:54-0500 (Sat, 24 Nov 2007) | 2 line Shanged paths:

A/trunk/src/physicalc/ExprList.java
A trunk/src/physicalcunctis java
A trunk/src/physicalc/Function.java
A /trunk/src/physicalc/Id.java
A /trunk/src/physicalc/Variable.java
Added templates for Id, Function, and Variable.
r168 | the.stuart.sierra | 2007-11-23 22:46:45-0500 (Fri, 23 Nov 2007)
Changed paths
M /trunk/Makefile
A /trunk/src/physicalc/or.java
Added Or.java (from Ici) and adjusted Makefile.
r167 brianwfoo | 2007-11-22 01:50:36 -0500 (Thu, 22 Nov 2007) | 1 line
Changed paths:
A /trunk/src/physicalc/PUnitPair.java
Added a file remotely
r166 | brianwfoo | 2007-11-22 01:50:15-0500 (Thu, 22 Nov 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

D /trunk/src/physicalc/PUnitPair.java
Removed file/folder
r165 | brianwfoo | 2007-11-22 01:50:02 -0500 (Thu, 22 Nov 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

A /trunk/src/physicalc/PUnit.java
Added a file remotely
r164 | brianwfoo | 2007-11-22 01:49:46-0500 (Thu, 22 Nov 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

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D /trunk/src/physicalc/PUnit.java
Removed file/folder
r163 | brianwfoo | 2007-11-22 01:49:30-0500 (Thu, 22 Nov 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

A/trunk/src/physicalc/PString.java
Added a file remotely
r162 | brianwfoo | 2007-11-22 01:49:10 -0500 (Thu, 22 Nov 2007) | 1 lin Changed paths:

D /trunk/src/physicalc/PString.java
Removed file/folder
r161 | brianwfoo | 2007-11-22 01:48:55-0500 (Thu, 22 Nov 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

A /trunk/src/physicalc/PNumber.java
Added a file remotely
r160 | brianwfoo | 2007-11-22 01:48:38-0500 (Thu, 22 Nov 2007) Changed paths:

D /trunk/src/physicalc/PNumber.java
Removed file/folder
r159 | brianwfoo | 2007-11-22 01:47:10 -0500 (Thu, 22 Nov 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

A /trunk/src/TryDatum.java
Added a file remotely
r158 | brianwfoo | 2007-11-22 01:46:52-0500 (Thu, 22 Nov 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

D /trunk/src/TryDatum.java
Removed file/folder
r157 | brianwfoo | 2007-11-22 01:46:27 -0500 (Thu, 22 Nov 2007) | 1 lin Changed paths:

A /trunk/Makefile
Added a file remotely
r156 | brianwfoo | 2007-11-22 01:46:10-0500 (Thu, 22 Nov 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

D /trunk/Makefile
Removed file/folder
r155 | the.stuart.sierra | 2007-11-19 23:17:23 -0500 (Mon, 19 Nov 2007) | 4 line Changed paths:

M /trunk/src/grammar. 9
M /trunk/src/physicalc/Datum.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/Interpreter.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/Main.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/PNumber.java

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* PNumber\#add() modified as example
* Early tree walker in grammar.g.
r154 | the.stuart.sierra | 2007-11-19 22:35:40-0500 (Mon, 19 Nov 2007)| 2 line Changed paths:

A/trunk/src/physicalc/Arith.java
Added Arith class, from Chad.
r153 | the.stuart.sierra | 2007-11-19 22:08:10 -0500 (Mon, 19 Nov 2007) | 3 line Changed paths

M /trunk/Makefile
Added Chad's Arith class (slightly corrected) and
updated Makefile.
r152 | the.stuart.sierra | 2007-11-19 22:04:16-0500 (Mon, 19 Nov 2007)| 2 line s

M/trunk/src/physicalc/Rel.java
Corrected string comparisons to use "equals" instead of "=="
r151 | the.stuart.sierra | 2007-11-19 21:55:05 -0500 (Mon, 19 Nov 2007) | 2 line
Changed paths:
M /trunk/Makefile
A /trunk/src/physicalc/Literal.java
Added Literal node class and updated Makefile.
r150 | brianwfoo | 2007-11-19 19:45:15-0500 (Mon, 19 Nov 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

A /trunk/src/physicalc/PUnitPair.java
Added a file remotely
r149 | brianwfoo | 2007-11-19 19:44:53-0500 (Mon, 19 Nov 2007)| 1 line Changed paths:

D /trunk/src/physicalc/PUnitPair.java
Removed file/folder
r148 | brianwfoo | 2007-11-19 19:44:34-0500 (Mon, 19 Nov 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

A /trunk/src/physicalc/PUnit.java
Added a file remotely
r147 | brianwfoo | 2007-11-19 19:44:14 -0500 (Mon, 19 Nov 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

D /trunk/src/physicalc/PUnit.java
Removed file/folder

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Changed paths:
A /trunk/src/physicalc/PString.java
Added a file remotely
r145 | brianwfoo | 2007-11-19 10:43:32 -0500 (Moñ 19 Nov 2007)||
Changed paths:
D /trunk/src/physicalc/PString.java
Removed file/folder
r144 | brianwfoo | 2007-11-19 19:43:15 -0500 (Mon, 19 Nov 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

A /trunk/src/physicalc/PNumber.java
Added a file remotely
r143 | brianwfoo | 2007-11-19 19:42:56-0500 (Mon, 19 Nov 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

D/trunk/src/physicalc/PNumber.java
Removed file/folder
r142 | brianwfoo | 2007-11-19 19:42.43 -0500 (Mon 19 Nov 2007) | 1
142 brianwfoo 2007-11-19 19:42:43-0500 (Mon, 19 Nov 2007) | 1 line nged paths

Added a file remotely
r141 | brianwfoo | 2007-11-19 19:42:21-0500 (Mon, 19 Nov 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

D /trunk/src/physicalc/PList.java
Removed file/folder
r140 | brianwfoo | 2007-11-19 19:42:06-0500 (Mon, 19 Nov 2007) | 1 line
Changed paths:
A /trunk/src/physicalc/PBoolean.java
Added a file remotely
r139 | brianwfoo | 2007-11-19 19:41:41 -0500 (Mon, 19 Nov 2007) 1 line Changed paths:

D /trunk/src/physicalc/PBoolean.java
Removed file/folder
r138 | brianwfoo | 2007-11-19 19:41:17-0500 (Mon, 19 Nov 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

A /trunk/src/physicalc/Datum.java
Added a file remotely
r137 brianwfoo | 2007-11-19 19:40:56 -0500 (Mon, 19 Nov 2007) 1 lin Changed paths:

D /trunk/src/physicalc/Datum.java
Removed file/folder
136 | brianwfoo | 2007-11-19 19:31:55-0500 (Mon, 19 Nov 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:


* Added Rel class for relational operator nodes
* Updated Makefile with new class.
r132 | the.stuart.sierra | 2007-11-18 20:38:32 -0500 (Sun, 18 Nov 2007) | 2 line
Changed paths:
M /trunk/src/physicalc/And.java
Fixed And.java: should not be an abstract class.
r131 | the.stuart.sierra | 2007-11-18 20:18:41-0500 (Sun, 18 Nov 2007)| 2 line s
Changed paths
M/trunk/src/grammar.g
Parser fix: moved "not" to higher precedence.
r130 | the.stuart.sierra | 2007-11-17 14:10:02 -0500 (Sat, 17 Nov 2007) | 3 line s paths
M /trunk/Makefile
/trunk/src/physicalc/And.java
A /trunk/src/physicalc/Logical.java
A /trunk/src/physicalc/Op.java
Added Logical and Op base classes, and "And" example class. Updated Makefile.

129 the stuart sierra 2007-11-16 09:56:31-0500 (Fri 16 Nov 2007)
3 line
Changed paths:
M /trunk/Makefile
A /trunk/src/physicalc/Def.java
A /trunk/src/physicalc/Expr.java
M /trunk/src/physicalc/InterpreterError.java
A /trunk/src/physicalc/Node.java

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A /trunk/src/physicalc/Stmt.java

* Wrote base Node classes.
* Fixed some small Makefile bugs.
r128 | brianwfoo | 2007-11-15 16:19:09-0500 (Thu, 15 Nov 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:
/trunk/Makefile
Added a file remotely
r127 brianwfoo 2007-11-15 16:18:49 -0500 (Thu, 15 Nov 2007) 1 line Changed paths:

D /trunk/Makefile
Removed file/folder
r126 | brianwfoo | 2007-11-15 16:14:02-0500 (Thu, 15 Nov 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

A /trunk/src/physicalc/TypeError.java
Added a file remotely
r125 | brianwfoo | 2007-11-15 16:13:13 -0500 (Thu, 15 Nov 2007) | 1 line

Removed file/folder
r124 | brianwfoo | 2007-11-15 16:13:00 -0500 (Thu, 15 Nov 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

A /trunk/src/physicalc/Datum.java
Added a file remotely
123 | brianwfoo | 2007 11-15 16:12:31 -0500 (Thu 15 Nov 2007) | 1
Changed paths:
D /trunk/src/physicalc/Datum.java
Removed file/folder
r122 | brianwfoo 2007-11-15 16:12:09 -0500 (Thu, 15 Nov 2007) 1 line Changed paths:

A /trunk/src/physicalc/PVector.java
Added a file remotely
r121 | brianwfoo | 2007-11-15 16:11:09-0500 (Thu, 15 Nov 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

A/trunk/src/physicalc/PUnitPair.java
Added a file remotely
r120 | brianwfoo | 2007-11-15 16:10:48 -0500 (Thu, 15 Nov 2007) 1 lin Changed paths:

A /trunk/src/physicalc/PString.java
Added a file remotely
r119 | brianwfoo | 2007-11-15 16:10:26 -0500 (Thu, 15 Nov 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

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| :---: | :---: | Page 31/45

A /trunk/src/physicalc/PList.java
Added a file remotely
r118 | brianwfoo | 2007-11-15 16:10:00-0500 (Thu, 15 Nov 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

A/trunk/src/physicalc/PBoolean.java
Added a file remotely
r117 | brianwfoo | 2007-11-15 16:09:42 -0500 (Thu, 15 Nov 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

D /trunk/src/physicalc/PBoolean.java
Removed file/folder
r116 | brianwfoo | 2007-11-15 16:08:46-0500 (Thu, 15 Nov 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

A /trunk/src/physicalc/PUnit.java
Added a file remotely
r115 | brianwfoo | 2007-11-15 16:08:05-0500 (Thu, 15 Nov 2007) | 1 Changed paths:

A /trunk/src/physicalc/PNumber.java
Added a file remotely
r114 | brianwfoo | 2007-11-15 16:07:18 -0500 (Thu, 15 Nov 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

A /trunk/src/TryDatum.java
Added a file remotely
r113 | the.stuart.sierra | 2007-11-11 10:59:53-0500 (Sun, 11 Nov 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

M /wiki/ClassList.wiki
Rewrote with program node tree from meeting 11/9/2007.
r112 | ssierr@law.columbia.edu | 2007-11-10 15:07:25-0500 (Sat, 10 Nov 2007) | 2 lines
Changed paths:
A /trunk/src/physicalc/RuntimeObject.java
A /trunk/src/physicalc/SymbolTable.java
A/trunk/src/physicalc/UndefinedError.java
Added SymbolTable and associated classes.
r111 | ssierr@law.columbia.edu | 2007-11-09 16:06:43-0500 (Fri, 09 Nov 2007) | 2 lines
Changed paths:
A /trunk/test/UnitTest.java

* UnitTest.java: added test file for Units
r110 | ssierr@law.columbia.edu | 2007-11-07 12:53:49-0500 (Wed, 07 Nov 2007) | 2 lines
Changed paths
D /trunk/ bcis --username ChadJiang

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* Removed extraneous directory.
r109 | ChadJiang | 2007-11-07 01:32:59-0500 (Wed, 07 Nov 2007) | 1 line
Changed paths:
A /trunk/ bcis --username ChadJiang
r108 | ssierr@law.columbia.edu | 2007-11-06 23:19:51 -0500 (Tue, 06 Nov 2007) 2 lines
Changed paths:
M /trunk/profile.sh
* added -sourcepath to "compile" alias
r107 | ssierr@law.columbia.edu | 2007-11-04 17:37:32 -0500 (Sun, 04 Nov 2007) 4 lines
Changed paths:
A /trunk/test/NumberTest. java
* Added NumberTest for testing integer \& decimal arithmetic.

This is NOT yet included in the Makefile, because the
Number class is not in place.
r106 | ssierr@law.columbia.edu | 2007-11-04 17:24:50 -0500 (Sun, 04 Nov 2007) | 5 lines
Changed paths:
M /trunk/profile.sh
Added two new aliases:

1. "test" for running a single JUnit test class on the command line.
2. "compile" for compiling a single source file with the same options as would be used in the Makefile.
r105 | ssierr@law.columbia.edu | 2007-11-03 13:38:55-0400 (Sat, 03 Nov 2007) | 3 lines
Changed paths:
M /trunk/Makefile
M /trunk/src/grammar.g

* Added PhysiWalker (tree walker) to the end of grammar.g.
* Added Makefile rules to generate \& compile the tree walker.
r104 | ssierr@law. columbia.edu | 2007-11-02 19:29:13 -0400 (Fri, 02 Nov 2007) | 10 lines
Changed paths:
M trunk/Makefile
M /trunk/profile
M /trunk/src/gr
M trunk/src/grammar.g
A trunk/src/physicalc/BoundsError.java
A /trunk/src/physicalc/Datum.java
A /trunk/src/physicalc/InterpreterError.java
A /trunk/src/physicalc/PBoolean.java
A /trunk/src/physicalc/TypeError.java


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* Added abstract base class Datum.
* Added skeleton error classes InterpreterError, TypeError,
and BoundsError.
* Removed Quantities from the grammar.
* Updated the Makefile for new classes; added -sourcepath so javac can find all the classes.
* Removed quantities from the library file si.phy
* Added current directory to CLASSPATH in profile.sh for convenience.
r103 | ssierr@law.columbia.edu | 2007-11-01 21:47:40 -0400 (Thu, 01 Nov 2007) | 2 lines
Changed paths:
A /trunk/si.phy
* si.phy: added first draft of standard library
r102 | ssierr@law.columbia.edu | 2007-11-01 21:47:20 -0400 (Thu, 01 Nov 2007) | 3 lines
Changed paths
M /trunk/Makefile
A /trunk/src/ParseFile.java
* src/ParseFile.java: added new testing program
* Makefile: added rules for ParseFile
r101 | ssierr@law.columbia.edu | 2007-11-01 21:45:58 -0400 (Thu, 01 Nov 2007) | 4 lines
Changed paths
M /trunk/src/grammar.g


## $\underset{*}{\text { grammar. }}$ : ${ }^{\prime}$ : , to TERMINATOR in statements

* added rule to allow empty statements, to make comments work
r100 | ssierr@law.columbia.edu | 2007-10-26 22:29:26-0400 (Fri, 26 Oct 2007) | 2 lines
Changed paths:
A /trunk/profile.sh
* added profile.sh, to set up CLASSPATH and other env vars.

ᄃ99 | ssierr@law.columbia.edu | 2007-10-25 16:55:44-0400 (Thu, 25 Oct 2007) | 2 lines
Changed paths:
M/trunk/src/grammar.g

* Added 'lvalue' for assigning to list elements
r98 | ssierr@law.columbia.edu | 2007-10-20 23:45:09 -0400 (Sat, 20 Oct 2007) | 6 lines
Changed paths:
A /trunk/src/physicalc/Interpreter.java
A /trunk/test
A /trunk/test/InterpreterTest.java


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A /trunk/test/PhysicalcSuite.java

* Added skeleton Interpreter class with I/O streams
* Added test directory.
* Added InterpreterTest class with a "Hello, world!" test.
* Added PhysicalcSuite class to hold all test classes.
* Added 'test' target to Makefile which runs the suite.
r97 | ssierr@law.columbia.edu | 2007-10-17 17:41:42 -0400 (Wed, 17 Oct 2007) | 2 lines
hanged paths:
M /trunk/src/grammar.g
* Complete grammar, including definitions and statements.
r96 | ssierr@law.columbia.edu | 2007-10-17 13:40:56-0400 (Wed, 17 Oct 2007) | 2 lines
Changed paths
M/trunk/src/grammar.g
* Small corrections discovered while writing Reference Manual draft 4.

595 | ssierr@law.columbia.edu | 2007-10-17 00:13:32 -0400 (Wed, 17 Oct 2007) | 2 lines
Changed paths:
M /trunk/src/grammar.g

* Small corrections to grammar.
¢94 | ssierr@law.columbia.edu | 2007-10-16 22:42:36-0400 (Tue, 16 Oct 2007) | 8 lines
Changed paths:
M /trunk/src/grammar.g
* Small corrections to expression grammar.
* Added function calls.
* Added not-equals expressions.
* Added AST node for unary minus
* Added placeholder rules for definitions and statements.
* Renamed SEPARATOR token to TERMINATOR
* Reordered rules.

93 | ssierr@law.columbia.edu | 2007-10-15 22:05:09-0400 (Mon, 15 Oct 2007)| 4 lines
Changed paths:
M /trunk/src/TryParser.java
M /trunk/src/grammar.g

* Wrote most of the grammar for expressions.

Altered TryParser to use "program" as the starting rule
when parsing.
r92 the.stuart.sierra 2007-10-11 08:26:50 -0400 (Thu, 11 Oct 2007) Changed paths:

A /wiki/BuiltinFunctions.wiki


r51 the.stuart.sierra | 2007-10-03 12:26:12 -0400 (Wed, 03 Oct 2007) | 1 line Changed paths:

M /wiki/SyntaxIdentifiers.wiki

```
Rewrote as local and global identifiers.
```

r50 | the.stuart.sierra | 2007-10-03 12:21:43-0400 (Wed, 03 0ct 2007) | 1 line
Changed paths:
M /wiki/SyntaxExpressions,wiki

Rewrote page with operator list
r49 | ssierr@law.columbia.edu | 2007-10-01 12:07:26-0400 (Mon, 01 Oct 2007) | 3 lines
Changed paths
A /trunk/Makefile
Added beginning Makefile with rules for ANTLR and compilation.
This Makefile requires adding a new rule for each new class.
r48 | ssierr@law.columbia.edu | 2007-10-01 12:06:49-0400 (Mon, 01 Oct 2007) | 3 lines
Changed paths
A /trunk/src/physicalc
A /trunk/src/physicalc/Main.java
Added directory for .java source files in the 'physicalc' package
and a skeleton Main.java class.
r47 | ssierr@law.columbia.edu | 2007-10-01 12:05:47-0400 (Mon, 01 Oct 2007) | 2 lines
Changed paths:
A/trunk/src/grammar.g
Added skeleton grammar file for ANTLR.
r46 | ssierr@law.columbia.edu | 2007-10-01 12:05:02 -0400 (Mon, 01 Oct 2007) | 2 lines
Changed paths
M /trunk/class/physicalc
Set svn:ignore for *.class files in class/physicalc.
r45 | ssierr@law.columbia.edu | 2007-10-01 12:01:56-0400 (Mon, 01 Oct 2007) | 2 lines
Changed paths:
A/trunk/lib/junit-4.4.jar
Added lib/junit-4.4.jar, needed to run JUnit tests.
r44 | ssierr@law.columbia.edu | 2007-10-01 12:01:18 -0400 (Mon, 01 Oct 2007) | 2 lines
Changed paths:
A /trunk/class
A /trunk/class/physicalc

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r43 | ssierr@law.columbia.edu | 2007-10-01 11:39:13-0400 (Mon, 01 Oct 2007) | 1 line
Changed paths:
M /wiki/SyntaxStatements.wiki
Added assignment.
442 | ssierr@law.columbia.edu | 2007-10-01 11:37:17-0400 (Mon, 01 Oct 2007) | 1 line
Changed paths:
A/wiki/SyntaxExpressions.wiki
Created page with basic list of expressions.
41 | ssierr@law.columbia.edu | 2007-10-01 11:33:09-0400 (Mon, 01 Oct 2007) | 1 line
Changed paths:
A/wiki/SyntaxStatements.wiki
Created basic I/O, if/then/else, for/while loops
r40 | ssierr@law.columbia.edu | 2007-10-01 10:48:08-0400 (Mon, 01 Oct 2007) | 1 line
Changed paths:
A/wiki/ExampleSunMass.wiki
Created incomplete code example.
539 | ssierr@law.columbia.edu | 2007-10-01 10:44:24-0400 (Mon, 01 Oct 2007) | 1 line
Changed paths:
A/wiki/ExamplePrograms.wiki
Created page with link to first example.
r38 | ssierr@law.columbia.edu | 2007-10-01 10:36:47-0400 (Mon, 01 Oct 2007) | 1 line
Changed paths:
M /wiki/CodingStyle.wiki
Added ANTLR code style.
437 | ssierr@law.columbia.edu | 2007-09-29 19:36:12-0400 (Sat, 29 Sep 2007) | 2 lines
Changed paths:
A/trunk/lib/antlr.jar
lib/antlr.jar: Added ANTLR .jar file version 2.7.7
r36 | ssierr@law.columbia.edu | 2007-09-29 19:32:00-0400 (Sat, 29 Sep 2007) | 2 lines
hanged paths:
A /trunk/doc
A trunk/lib
Added skeleton src/lib/doc dirs



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$\begin{aligned} & \text { Changed paths: } \\ & \text { M /wiki/Proposal.wiki }\end{aligned}$
Edited wiki page through web user interface.
f10 | ssierr@law.columbia.edu | 2007-09-18 11:00:46-0400 (Tue, 18 Sep 2007) | 2 lines
Changed paths:
M /wiki/Proposal.wiki
Edited wiki page through web user interface
r9 ssierr@law.columbia.edu | 2007-09-18 10:47:51-0400 (Tue, 18 Sep 2007)| 3 lines
Changed paths:
M /wiki/Proposal.wiki
Edited wiki page through web user interface.
r8 | ssierr@law.columbia.edu | 2007-09-18 10:32:19 -0400 (Tue, 18 Sep 2007) | 2 Chan

M /wiki/Research.wiki
Edited wiki page through web user interface.
r7 | ssierr@law.columbia.edu | 2007-09-18 10:06:46-0400 (Tue, 18 Sep 2007) | 2 lines
Changed paths:
M/wiki/Research.wiki
Edited wiki page through web user interface
r6 | ssierr@law.columbia.edu | 2007-09-18 09:52:27-0400 (Tue, 18 Sep 2007) | 2 lines
Changed paths:
A /wiki/Research.wiki
Created wiki page through web user interface.

## r5 | ssierr@law.columbia.edu | 2007-09-18 09:51:11-0400 (Tue, 18 Sep 2007) |

 linesChanged paths:
M /wiki/UsefulLinks.wiki
Edited wiki page through web user interface
r4 | ssierr@law.columbia.edu | 2007-09-18 09:50:50 -0400 (Tue, 18 Sep 2007)| 2 ines
Changed paths:
M /wiki/UsefulLinks.wiki
Edited wiki page through web user interface
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r3| ssierr@law.columbia.edu | 2007-09-18 09:48:06-0400 (Tue, 18 Sep 2007) | 2 lines
Changed paths:
A/wiki/UsefulLinks.wiki
Created wiki page through web user interface.

```
r2 | ssierr@law.columbia.edu | 2007-09-18 09:34:31 -0400 (Tue, 18 Sep 2007) | 5
lines
    Changed paths:
    A/wiki
    A /wiki/Proposal.wiki
        Created wiki page through web user interface.
r1 | (no author) | 2007-09-18 08:48:00-0400 (Tue, 18 Sep 2007) | 1 line
Changed paths:
    A/branches
    A /trunk
```

Initial directory structure.
$\qquad$

\$(CDASS)/ParseFile.class
\$(CDIR)/Access.class
(CDIR)/And.class
\$(CDIR)/Arith.class
(CDIR)/Block.class
\$(CDIR)/BoundsError.class \}
\$(CDIR)/Break.class
\$(CDIR)/BreakSignal.class
\$(CDIR)/ControlSignal.class
\$(CDIR)/Def.class
\$ (CDIR)/Expr.class
\$(CDIR)/ExprList.class
\$(CDIR)/ExitFunction.class
\$(CDIR)/For.class
\$(CDIR)/FunCall.class
\$(CDIR)/Function.class
\$(CDIR)/GetNumberFunction.class
(CDIR)/GetUnitFunction.class
\$(CDIR)/Id.class
\$(CDIR)/If.class
\$ (CDIR)/In.class
\$(CDIR)/InterpreterError.class
\$(CDIR)/Interpreter.class
\$(CDIR)/Load.class
\$(CDIR)/Logical.clas
\$(CDIR)/LValue.class
\$(CDIR)/Main.class
\$(CDIR)/Next.class
\$(CDIR)/NextSignal.class
\$(CDIR)/Node.class \}
\$ (CDIR)/Not.class
\$(CDIR)/Op.class
\$(CDIR)/Or.class
\$(CDIR)/ParamList.class \}
\$(CDIR)/PrintFunction.class \}
\$ (CDIR)/PBoolean.class
( (CDIR)/PNumber. clas
\$(CDIR)/Program.class \}
\$(CDIR)/PString.class
\$(CDIR)/PUnit.class
\$(CDIR)/PUnitPair.class \}
\$(CDIR)/Rel.class
\$(CDIR)/Return.class
\$(CDIR)/ReturnSignal.class
\$(CDIR)/RuntimeObject.class \}
\$(CDIR)/Set.class
\$(CDIR)/Stmt.class
(CDIR)/SymbolTable.class
\$ (CDIR)/ToIntFunction.class
\$(CDIR)/ToStringFunction.class
\$ (CDIR)/TypeError.class
\$(CDIR)/Unary class
\$(CDIR)/UndefinedError.class
\$(CDIR)/Variable.class \}
\$(CDIR)/While.class
\$ (CDIR)/Constant.class
\$(CDIR)/ConstantDef.class \}
\$(CDIR)/Unit.class

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Makefile
\$(CDIR)/FunctionD class
\$(CDIR)/AliasDef.class
\# List of all test class files. New tests should be added here and in \# the PER-CLASS COMPILATION RULES, below.
TESTCLASSES = \$(CDIR)/InterpreterTest.class
\$(CDIR)/PhysicalcSuite.class
\# Default target: compile all project classes (not tests)
all: \$(CLASSES)
\# 'run' target: run the "Main" class
run: $\$$ (CLASSES)
\$(JAVA) \$(JFLAGS) physicalc.Main
\# 'test' target: compile and run all unit tests
test: \$(CLASSES) \$(TESTCLASSES)
\$(JAVA) \$(JFLAGS) org.junit.runner.JUnitCore physicalc.PhysicalcSuite
\# The files generated by running ANTLR on the grammar file.
ANTLR_OUTPUT $=\$($ SDIR $) /$ PhysiLexer.java
(SDIR)/PhysiParser.java
\$ (SDIR)/PhysiLexerTokenTypes.java
\$(SDIR)/PhysiLexerTokenTyp
S(SDIR)/PhysiLexerTokenTypes.txt \}
\$(SDIR)/PhysiParser.smap
\$(SDIR)/PhysiWalker.smap
\# 'doc' target: make the Javadocs
doc: \$(CLASSES)
mkdir -p $\$$ (APIDOC)
\$(JAVADOC) -sourcepath \$(SOURCE) \} -private -d \$(APIDOC) physicalc
report: \$(REPORT)/physicalc-report.pdf
(REPORT)/physicalc-report.pdf: \$(REPORT)/finalreport.pdf \$(REPORT)/sources.pdf (cd \$(REPORT); pdftk finalreport.pdf sources.pdf
cat output physicalc-report.pdf )
\$(REPORT)/finalreport.pdf: \$(REPORT)/finalreport.tex \}
\$(REPORT)/bibliography.tex
(REPORT)/functions.tex
\$(REPORT)/refman.tex
(cd \$(REPORT); pdflatex finalreport; pdflatex finalreport; pdflatex fina lreport)
\$(REPORT)/sources.pdf: \$(REPORT)/sources.ps
ps2pdf \$(REPORT)/sources.ps \$(REPORT)/sources.pdf
\$(REPORT)/sources.ps: Changelog
a2ps -A fill -o \$(REPORT)/sources.ps
Changelog
profile.sh si.phy otherunits.phy
runexamples runexample \}
src/grammar.g
src/*. java
src/physicalc/*.java \}

| Dec 18,07 19:57 | Makefile |
| :---: | :---: | Page 4/8

## Changelog:

svn log -v http://bcis.googlecode.com/svn/ > Changelog
\# Rules for generating the lexer \& parser sources from the \$(ANTLR OUTPUT):
\$(ANTLR_OUTPUT): \$(SOURCE)/grammar.g
(ANTLR) -o \$(SDIR) \$ (SOURCE)/grammar.g
\# 'clean' target: remove all generated files
clean: rm -f \$(ANTLR_OUTPUT) \$(CLASSES) \$(TESTCLASSES)
rm -rf $\$($ APIDOC)
rm -f \$(TEST)/examples/*.actual
rm -f \$(REPORT)/*.toc \$(REPORT)/*.aux \$(REPORT)/*.log
rm -f \$(REPORT)/*.pdf \$(REPORT)/*.ps
find \$(PROJECT) -name ${ }^{*} \sim^{\prime}$ - -exec rm '\{\}' \;
\#\#\# PER-CLASS COMPILATION RULES
\# Compilation rules for each class file. We need one rule \# for every class file because the .java sources and the
\# compiled .class files go in different directories.
\$(CLASS)/TryParser.class: \$(SOURCE)/TryParser.java \$(JC) \$(SOURCE)/TryParser.java
\$(CLASS)/TryLexer.class: \$(SOURCE)/TryLexer.java \$(JC) \$(SOURCE)/TryLexer.java
\$(CLASS)/TryDatum.class: \$(SOURCE)/TryDatum.java \$(JC) \$(SOURCE)/TryDatum. java
(CLASS)/ParseFile.class: \$(SOURCE)/ParseFile.java \$(JC) \$(SOURCE)/ParseFile.java
\$(CDIR)/PhysiLexer.class: \$(SDIR)/PhysiLexer.java \$(JC) \$(SDIR)/PhysiLexer.java
\$(CDIR)/PhysiLexerTokenTypes.class: \$(SDIR)/PhysiLexerTokenTypes.java \$(JC) \$(SDIR)/PhysiLexerTokenTypes.java
\$(CDIR)/PhysiParser.class: \$(SDIR)/PhysiParser.java \$(JC) \$(SDIR)/PhysiParser.java
\$(CDIR)/PhysiWalker.class: \$(SDIR)/PhysiWalker.java \$(JC) \$(SDIR)/PhysiWalker.java
\$(CDIR) /Access.class: \$(SDIR)/Access.java \$(JC) \$(SDIR)/Access.java
\$(CDIR)/And.class: \$(SDIR)/And.java \$(JC) \$(SDIR)/And.java

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(CDIR)/Arith.class: \$(SDIR)/Arith.java
\$(JC) \$(SDIR)/Arith.java
\$(CDIR)/Block.class: \$(SDIR)/Block.java \$(JC) \$(SDIR)/Block.java
\$(CDIR)/BoundsError.class: \$(SDIR)/BoundsError.java \$(JC) \$(SDIR)/BoundsError.java
\$(CDIR)/Break.class: \$(SDIR)/Break.java \$(JC) \$(SDIR)/Break.java
\$(CDIR)/BreakSignal.class: \$(SDIR)/BreakSignal.java \$(JC) \$(SDIR)/BreakSignal.java
\$(CDIR)/ControlSignal.class: \$(SDIR)/ControlSignal.java \$(JC) \$(SDIR)/ControlSignal.java
\$(CDIR)/Datum.class: \$(SDIR)/Datum.java \$(JC) \$(SDIR)/Datum. java
\$(CDIR)/Def.class: \$(SDIR)/Def.java \$(JC) \$(SDIR)/Def.java
\$(CDIR)/ExitFunction.class: \$(SDIR)/ExitFunction.java \$(JC) \$(SDIR)/ExitFunction.java
\$(CDIR) /Expr.class: \$(SDIR)/Expr.java \$(JC) \$(SDIR)/Expr.java
\$(CDIR)/ExprList.class: \$(SDIR)/ExprList.java \$(JC) \$(SDIR)/ExprList.java
\$(CDIR)/For.class: \$(SDIR)/For.java \$(JC) \$(SDIR)/For.java
\$(CDIR)/FunCall.class: \$(SDIR)/FunCall.java \$ (JC) \$(SDIR)/FunCall.java
\$(CDIR)/Function.class: \$(SDIR)/Function.java \$(JC) \$(SDIR)/Function.java
\$(CDIR)/GetNumberFunction.class: \$(SDIR)/GetNumberFunction.java \$(JC) \$(SDIR)/GetNumberFunction.java
\$(CDIR)/GetUnitFunction.class: \$(SDIR)/GetUnitFunction.java \$(JC) \$(SDIR)/GetUnitFunction.java
(CDIR)/Id.class: \$(SDIR)/Id.java \$(JC) \$(SDIR)/Id.java
\$(CDIR)/If.class: \$(SDIR)/If.java \$(JC) \$(SDIR)/If.java
\$(CDIR)/In.class: \$(SDIR)/In.java \$(JC) \$(SDIR)/In.java
(CDIR)/InterpreterError.class: \$(SDIR)/InterpreterError.java \$(JC) \$(SDIR)/InterpreterError.java
\$(CDIR)/Interpreter.class: \$(SDIR)/Interpreter.java \$(JC) \$(SDIR)/Interpreter.java

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| :---: | :---: |
| \$(CDIR)/Literal.class: \$(SDIR)/Literal.java \$(JC) \$(SDIR)/Literal.java |  |
| \$(CDIR)/Load.class: \$(SDIR)/Load.java \$(JC) \$(SDIR)/Load.java |  |
| \$(CDIR)/Logical.class: \$(SDIR)/Logical.java \$(JC) \$(SDIR)/Logical.java |  |
|  |  |
| \$(CDIR)/Main.class: \$(SDIR)/Main.java \$(JC) \$(SDIR)/Main.java |  |
| \$(CDIR)/Next.class: \$(SDIR)/Next.java \$(JC) \$(SDIR)/Next.java |  |
| \$(CDIR)/NextSignal.class: \$(SDIR)/NextSignal.java \$(JC) \$(SDIR)/NextSignal.java |  |
| \$(CDIR)/Node.class: \$(SDIR)/Node.java \$(JC) \$(SDIR)/Node.java |  |
| \$(CDIR)/Not.class: \$(SDIR)/Not.java \$(JC) \$(SDIR)/Not.java |  |
| \$(CDIR)/Op.class: \$(SDIR)/Op.java <br> \$(JC) \$(SDIR)/Op.java |  |
| \$(CDIR)/Or.class: \$(SDIR)/Or.java \$(JC) \$(SDIR)/Or.java |  |
| \$(CDIR)/ParamList.class: \$(SDIR)/ParamList.java <br> \$(JC) \$(SDIR)/ParamList.java |  |
| \$(CDIR) /PBoolean.class: \$(SDIR)/PBoolean. java <br> \$(JC) \$(SDIR)/PBoolean.java |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { \$(CDIR)/PList.class: \$(SDIR)/PList.java } \\ \text { \$(JC) \$(SDIR)/PList.java } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| \$(CDIR)/PNumber.class: \$(SDIR)/PNumber.java <br> \$(JC) \$(SDIR)/PNumber.java |  |
| \$(CDIR)/PrintFunction.class: \$(SDIR)/PrintFunction.java <br> \$(JC) \$(SDIR)/PrintFunction.java |  |
| \$(CDIR)/Program.class: \$(SDIR)/Program.java <br> \$(JC) \$(SDIR)/Program.java |  |
| \$(CDIR)/PString.class: \$(SDIR)/PString.java \$(JC) \$(SDIR)/PString.java |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { \$(CDIR) /PUnit.class: \$(SDIR)/PUnit.java } \\ \text { \$(JC) \$(SDIR)/PUnit.java } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| \$(CDIR)/PUnitPair.class: \$(SDIR)/PUnitPair.java <br> \$(JC) \$(SDIR)/PUnitPair.java |  |
| \$(CDIR)/Rel.class: \$(SDIR)/Rel.java |  |

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\$(JC) \$(SDIR)/Rel.java
Makefile
\$(CDIR)/Return.class: \$(SDIR)/Return.java \$(JC) \$(SDIR)/Return.java
\$(CDIR)/ReturnSignal.class: \$(SDIR)/ReturnSignal.java \$(JC) \$(SDIR)/ReturnSignal.java
\$(CDIR)/RuntimeObject.class: \$(SDIR)/RuntimeObject.java \$(JC) \$(SDIR)/RuntimeObject.java
\$(CDIR)/Set.class: \$(SDIR)/Set.java \$(JC) \$(SDIR)/Set. java
\$(CDIR)/Stmt.class: \$(SDIR)/Stmt.java \$(JC) \$(SDIR)/Stmt.java
\$(CDIR) /SymbolTable.class: \$(SDIR)/SymbolTable.java \$(JC) \$(SDIR)/SymbolTable.java
\$(CDIR)/ToIntFunction.class: \$(SDIR)/ToIntFunction.java \$(JC) \$(SDIR)/ToIntFunction.java
\$(CDIR)/ToStringFunction.class: \$(SDIR)/ToStringFunction.java \$(JC) \$(SDIR)/ToStringFunction.java
\$(CDIR) /NPrintFunction.class: \$(SDIR)/NPrintFunction.java \$(JC) \$(SDIR)/NPrintFunction.java
\$(CDIR)/TypeError.class: \$(SDIR)/TypeError.java \$(JC) \$(SDIR)/TypeError.java
\$(CDIR)/UndefinedError.class: \$(SDIR)/UndefinedError.java \$(JC) \$(SDIR)/UndefinedError.java
\$(CDIR)/Unary.class: \$(SDIR)/Unary.java \$(JC) \$(SDIR)/Unary.java
\$(CDIR)/Variable.class: \$(SDIR)/Variable.java \$(JC) \$(SDIR)/Variable.java
\$(CDIR) /While.class: \$(SDIR)/While.java \$(JC) \$(SDIR)/While.java
\$(CDIR)/ConstantDef.class: \$(SDIR)/ConstantDef.java \$(JC) \$(SDIR)/ConstantDef.java
\$(CDIR)/Constant.class: \$(SDIR)/Constant.java \$(JC) \$(SDIR)/Constant.java
\$(CDIR)/Unit.class: \$(SDIR)/Unit.java \$(JC) \$(SDIR)/Unit. java
\$(CDIR)/UnitDef.class: \$(SDIR)/UnitDef.java \$(JC) \$(SDIR)/UnitDef.java
(CDIR) /FunctionDef.class: \$(SDIR)/FunctionDef.java \$(JC) \$(SDIR)/FunctionDef.java
\$(CDIR)/AliasDef.class: \$(SDIR)/AliasDef.java \$(JC) \$(SDIR)/AliasDef.java

| Dec 18, 07 19:57 Makefile | Page 8/8 | Dec 08, 07 11:26 $\quad$ profile.sh $\quad$ Page 1/1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ```$(CDIR)/InterpreterTest.class: $(TEST)/InterpreterTest.java $(JC) $(TEST)/InterpreterTest.java $(CDIR)/PhysicalcSuite.class: $(TEST)/PhysicalcSuite.java $(JC) $(TEST)/PhysicalcSuite.java``` |  | \#!/bin/bash <br> \# profile.sh <br> \# This file sets up the CLASSPATH and other needed environment \# variables to run the example programs and tests. <br> \# Do not execute this file as a shell script; instead, "source" it at \# the shell command line like this: <br> \# source profile.sh <br> \# This will only work if your shell is "bash". It should work in any <br> \# UNIX-like environment, including Linux and Cygwin. <br> \# Java class search path: needs to include the project "class" <br> \# directory and any .jar files. <br> export CLASSPATH=.:\$PWD:\$PWD/class:\$PWD/lib/antlr.jar:\$PWD/lib/junit-4.4.jar <br> \# Java source search path: <br> export SOURCEPATH=. : \$PWD: \$PWD/src: \$PWD/test <br> \# Convenience alias for ANTLR. <br> alias antlr="java antlr.Tool-diagnostic" <br> \# Convenience alias for compiling files without changing the Makefile: alias compile="javac -g -d \$PWD/class -sourcepath \$SOURCEPATH" <br> \# Convenience alias for running a single test class. Should be \# followed by the name of a Test class, like "physicalc.NumberTest": <br> alias test="java org.junit.runner.JUnitCore" |

\# SI Base Quantities \& Base Units
\# from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SI_base_unit
unit meter
unit kilogram
unit second
unit ampere
unit mole
unit candela
\# SI Derived Units
\# from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SI_derived_unit
unit minute $=60$ * second
unit hour $=60$ * minute
unit day $=24$ * hour
unit year $=365$ * day
unit newton $=$ meter $\star$ kilogram / second ${ }^{\wedge} 2$
unit hertz $=1 *$ second $\wedge-1$
unit newton $=$ meter * kilogram / second $\wedge 2$
unit joule $=$ newton $*$ meter
unit watt $=$ joule / second
unit coulomb $=$ second $*$ ampere
unit volt = watt / ampere
unit farad = coulomb / vol
unit ohm $=$ volt / ampere
unit siemens = 1 * ohm ${ }^{\wedge}-1$
unit tesla $=$ volt * second / meter ^ 2
unit henry = volt * second / ampere
unit lumen = candela
unit lux $=$ lumen / meter $\wedge 2$
unit becquerel $=1$
unit gray = joule / kilogram
unit sievert = joule / kilogr
unit katal = mole / second
unit gram = kilogram * 0.001
\# Prefixed SI units
unit yottahertz $=$ hertz * 10 ^ 24
unit zettahertz = hertz * 10 ^ 21
unit exahertz $=$ hertz * 10 ^ 18
unit petahertz $=$ hertz * 10 ^ 15
unit terahertz $=$ hertz * 10 ^ 12
unit gigahertz $=$ hertz * 10 ^ 9
unit megahertz $=$ hertz * $10 \wedge 6$
unit kilohertz $=$ hertz * 10 ^ 3
unit hectohertz $=$ hertz * $10 \wedge 2$
unit decahertz $=$ hertz * $10 \wedge 1$
unit decihertz $=$ hertz * 10 ^ - 1
unit centihertz $=$ hertz * 10 ^ -2
unit millihertz $=$ hertz * $10 \wedge-3$
unit microhertz $=$ hertz * 10 ^ -6
unit nanohertz $=$ hertz * 10 ^ -9
unit picohertz $=$ hertz * 10 ^ -12

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unit femtohertz = hertz * 10 ^ -15
unit attohertz $=$ hertz * 10 ^ -18
unit zeptohertz $=$ hertz * 10 ^ -21
unit yoctohertz $=$ hertz * 10 ^ -24
unit yottanewton $=$ newton * 10 ^ 24
unit zettanewton $=$ newton $* 10 \wedge 21$
unit exanewton $=$ newton * $10 \wedge 18$
unit petanewton $=$ newton * $10 \wedge 15$
unit petanewton $=$ newton * 10 ^ 15
unit teranewton $=$ newton * 10 ^ 12
unit teranewton $=$ newton $* 10 \wedge 12$
unit meganewton $=$ newton $* 10$ ^ 6
unit kilonewton $=$ newton $* 10$ ^ 3
unit hectonewton $=$ newton * $10 \wedge 2$
unit decanewton $=$ newton * 10 ^ 1
unit decinewton $=$ newton * 10 ^ -1
unit centinewton $=$ newton * $10 \wedge-2$
unit millinewton $=$ newton * $10 \wedge-3$
unit millinewton $=$ newton * 10 ^ -3
unit micronewton $=$ newton * $10 \wedge-6$
unit nanonewton $=$ newton $* 10 \wedge-9$
unit piconewton $=$ newton * $10 \wedge$-12
unit femtonewton $=$ newton * $10 \wedge-15$
unit femtonewton $=$ newton * $10 \wedge-15$
unit attonewton $=$ newton * 10 ^ -18
unit zeptonewton $=$ newton * $10 \wedge-21$
unit yoctonewton $=$ newton * $10 \wedge-24$
unit yoctonewton $=$ newton $* 10 \wedge-2$
unit zettapascal = pascal * 10 ^ 21
unit exapascal = pascal * 10 ^ 18
unit petapascal = pascal * 10 ^ 15
unit petapascal $=$ pascal * $10 \wedge 15$
unit terapascal $=$ pascal * $10 \wedge 12$
unit gigapascal $=$ pascal * $10 \wedge 9$
unit megapascal $=$ pascal * $10 \wedge 6$
unit kilopascal $=$ pascal * 10 ^ 3
unit hectopascal = pascal * 10 ^ 2
unit decapascal = pascal * 10 ^ 1
unit decipascal = pascal * 10 ^ ${ }^{\text {n }}-1$
unit centipascal $=$ pascal * $10 \wedge-2$
unit millipascal $=$ pascal * $10 \wedge-3$
unit millipascal $=$ pascal * 10 ^ -3
unit micropascal $=$ pascal * 10 ^ -6
unit micropascal = pascal * 10 ^ -6
unit nanopascal = pascal * 10 ^ -9
unit femtopascal = pascal * 10 ^ -15
unit attopascal = pascal * $10 \wedge-18$
unit yoctopascal = pascal * * 10 ^ ${ }^{\text {and }}-21$
unit yottajoule $=$ joule * $10 \wedge 24$
unit exajaule = joule * 10 ^ 18
unit petajoule $=$ joule * 10 ^ 15
unit terajoule $=$ joule * 10 ^ 12
unit gigajoule $=$ joule * 10 ^ 9
unit megajoule $=$ joule * 10 ^ 6
unit megajoule $=$ joule * 10 ^ 6
unit kilojoule $=$ joule * 10 ^ 3
unit kilojoule $=$ joule * 10 ^ ${ }^{3}$
unit hectojoule $=$ joule * 10 ^ 2
unit decajoule $=$ joule * $10 \wedge 1$
unit decijoule $=$ joule * 10 ^ -
unit centijoule = joule * 10 ^ -2
unit millijoule $=$ joule * 10 ^ -3
unit microjoule $=$ joule * 10 ^ -6
unit nanojoule = joule * 10 ^ -9
unit picojoule $=$ joule * 10 ^ -12
unit femtojoule $=$ joule ${ }^{*} 10 \wedge-15$
unit attojoule $=$ joule ${ }^{10} 10 \wedge-18$
unit yottawatt $=$ watt * 10 ^ 24
unit zettawatt $=$ watt $* 10 \wedge 21$
unit exawatt $=$ watt * 10 ^ 18
unit petawatt $=$ watt * 10 ^ 15
unit terawatt $=$ watt * $10 \wedge 12$
unit gigawatt $=$ watt * $10 \wedge 9$
unit megawatt $=$ watt * 10 ^ 6
unit hectowatt $=$ watt * $10 \wedge 2$
unit decawatt $=$ watt $* 10 \wedge 1$
unit deciwatt $=$ watt * $10 \wedge-1$
unit centiwatt = watt * 10 ^ -2
unit milliwatt $=$ watt * $10 \wedge-3$
unit micriwatt $=$ watt ${ }^{\text {a }}$ * $10 \wedge-3$
unit nanowatt $=$ watt * $10 \wedge-9$
unit picowatt $=$ watt * 10 ^ -12
unit femtowatt $=$ watt * 10 ^ -15
unit attowatt $=$ watt * $10 \wedge-18$
unit zeptowatt $=$ watt $* 10 \wedge-21$
unit yoctowatt $=$ watt $* 10 \wedge-24$
unit yoctowatt $=$ watt * 10 ^ -24
unit yottacoulomb $=$ coulomb * 10 ^ 24
unit zettacoulomb = coulomb * 10 ^ 21
unit petacoulomb $=$ coulomb * 10 ^ 15
unit teracoulomb $=$ coulomb * $10 \wedge 12$
unit gigacoulomb $=$ coulomb $* 10 \wedge 9$
unit megacoulomb $=$ coulomb * $10 \wedge 6$
unit kilocoulomb $=$ coulomb $* 10$ ^ 3
unit hectocoulomb $=$ coulomb $* 10 \wedge 2$
unit decacoulomb $=$ coulomb * 10 ^ 1
unit decicoulomb $=$ coulomb * $10 \wedge-1$
unit centicoulomb $=$ coulomb * 10 ^ -2
unit millicoulomb $=$ coulomb * $10 \wedge-3$
unit microcoulomb $=$ coulomb * 10 ^ -6
unit nanocoulomb $=$ coulomb * $10 \wedge-9$
unit picocoulomb $=$ coulomb * $10 \wedge-12$
unit picocoulomb $=$ coulomb * 10 ^ -12
unit femtocoulomb $=$ coulomb * 10 ^ -15
unit attocoulomb $=$ coulomb $* 10 \wedge-18$
unit zeptocoulomb $=$ coulomb * $10 \wedge-21$
unit zeptocoulomb $=$ coulomb *
unit yoctocoulomb $=$ coulomb $10 \wedge-21$
-24
unit yottavolt $=$ volt * 10 ^ 24
unit zettavolt $=$ volt * 10 ^ 21
unit exavolt $=$ volt * 10 ^ 18
unit petavolt $=$ volt * 10 ^ 15
unit teravolt $=$ volt * 10 ^ 12
unit gigavolt $=$ volt * 10 ^ 9
unit megavolt $=$ volt * 10 ^ 6
unit hectovolt $=$ volt $* 10 \wedge 2$
unit decavolt $=$ volt * 10 ^ 1
unit decivolt $=$ volt * 10 ^ -1
unit decivolt $=$ volt ${ }^{*} 10 \wedge^{\wedge}{ }^{-1}$
unit centivolt $=$ volt * $10 ~$
unit millivolt $=$ volt * 10 ^ -3
unit microvolt $=$ volt * 10 ^ -6
unit nanovolt $=$ volt * $10 \wedge-9$
unit picovolt $=$ volt * 10 ^ -12
unit femtovolt $=$ volt * 10 ^ -15
unit attovolt = volt * 10 ^ -18
unit zeptovolt $=$ volt * $10 \wedge$ - 21
unit yoctovolt $=$ volt $* 10 \wedge-24$
si.phy
unit exafarad $=$ farad * 10 ^ 18
unit petafarad $=$ farad * $10 \wedge 15$
unit terafarad $=$ farad * 10 ^ 12
unit gigafarad $=$ farad * $10 \wedge 9$
unit gigafarad $=$ farad * $10 \wedge 9$
unit megafarad $=$ farad * $10 \wedge 6$
unit kilofarad $=$ farad * $10 \wedge 3$
unit hectofarad $=$ farad * 10 ^ 2
unit decafarad $=$ farad * $10 \wedge 1$
unit decifarad $=$ farad $* 10 \wedge-1$
unit decifarad = farad * $10 \wedge{ }^{-1}$
unit centifarad $=$ farad * $10 \wedge-2$
unit millifarad $=$ farad $* 10 \wedge-3$
unit microfarad $=$ farad $* 10 \wedge-6$
unit nanofarad $=$ farad * $10 \wedge-9$
unit nanofarad $=$ farad * $10 \wedge-9$
unit picofarad $=$ farad $* 10 \wedge-12$
unit femtofarad = farad * $10 \wedge$ ^-15
unit attofarad $=$ farad * $10 \wedge-18$
unit zeptofarad $=$ farad * 10 ^ -21
unit yoctofarad $=$ farad * $10 \wedge-24$
unit yottaohm $=$ ohm * $10 \wedge \wedge 24$
unit zettaohm $=$ ohm * $10 \wedge 21$
unit exaohm $=0$ ohm * 10 ^ 18
unit petaohm $=o \mathrm{hm} * 10 \wedge 15$
unit teraohm $=$ ohm * $10 \wedge 12$
unit teraohm $=o h m * 10 \wedge 12$
unit gigaohm $=o h m ~ * 10 \wedge 9$
unit megaohm $=$ ohm * $10 \wedge 6$
unit megaohm $=$ ohm * $10 \wedge 6$
unit kiloohm $=$ ohm * $10 \wedge 3$
unit kiloohm $=$ ohm ** unit hectoohm $=$ ohm * $10 \wedge 2$

unit deciohm $=$ ohm * $10 \wedge$ ^ -1
unit centiohm $=o \mathrm{hm} * 10 \wedge \wedge^{-1}-2$
unit milliohm $=$ ohm * $10 \wedge-3$
unit microohm $=$ ohm * $10 \wedge-6$
unit nanoohm $=$ ohm $\star 10 \wedge-9$
unit picoohm $=$ ohm * $10 \wedge$ ^ -12
unit femtoohm $=$ ohm * 10 ^ -15
unit attoohm $=0$ ohm * $10 \wedge-18$
unit $z e p t o o h m=o h m ~ * 10 \wedge-21$
unit yoctoohm $=0 h m ~ * 10 \wedge-24$
unit yottasiemens $=$ siemens * 10 ^ 24
unit yottasiemens $=$ siemens * 10 ^ 24
unit zettasiemens $=$ siemens * 10 ^ 21
unit exasiemens $=$ siemens * $10 \wedge 18$
unit petasiemens $=$ siemens * 10 ^ 15
unit terasiemens $=$ siemens * $10 \wedge 12$
unit gigasiemens $=$ siemens $* 10 \wedge 9$
unit megasiemens $=$ siemens $* 10 \wedge 6$
unit kilosiemens $=$ siemens * $10 \wedge 3$
unit hectosiemens $=$ siemens * $10 \wedge 2$
unit decasiemens = siemens * $10 \wedge 1$
unit decisiemens $=$ siemens * 10 ^ -1
unit centisiemens $=$ siemens * $10 \wedge-2$
unit millisiemens $=$ siemens * 10 ^ -3
unit microsiemens $=$ siemens * 10 ^ -6
unit nanosiemens $=$ siemens * 10 ^ -9
unit picosiemens $=$ siemens * 10 ^ -12
unit picosiemens $=$ siemens * 10 ^ ${ }^{-12}$
unit femtosiemens $=$ siemens * 10 ^ -15
unit femtosiemens $=$ siemens * 10 ^
unit attosiemens $=$ siemens * 10 ^ -18
unit zeptosiemens $=$ siemens * $* 10 \wedge$ ^ -181
unit yoctosiemens $=$ siemens * $10 \wedge-24$
unit yottaweber $=$ weber * 10 ^ 24
unit yottaweber $=$ weber * 10 ^ 24
unit zettaweber $=$ weber * 10 ^ 21
si.phy
unit decaweber $=$ weber * $10 \wedge 1$
unit deciweber $=$ weber * $10 \wedge-1$
unit deciweber $=$ weber * 10 ^ -1
unit centiweber $=$ weber $\star 10 \wedge-2$
unit milliweber $=$ weber $\star 10 \wedge-3$
unit microweber $=$ weber * 10 ^ -6
unit nanoweber $=$ weber * $10 \wedge-9$
unit picoweber $=$ weber * 10 ^ -12
unit femtoweber $=$ weber * $10 \wedge-15$
unit attoweber $=$ weber * $10 \wedge-18$
unit zeptoweber $=$ weber * $10 \wedge-21$
unit yoctoweber $=$ weber * $10 \wedge-24$
unit yottatesla = tesla * 10 ^ 24
unit zettatesla = tesla * 10 ^ 21
unit exatesla = tesla * 10 ^ 18
unit petatesla $=$ tesla * 10 ^ 15
unit teratesla = tesla * 10 ^ 12
unit gigatesla = tesla * $10 \wedge$ ^
unit kilotesla = tesla * 10 ^ 3
unit hectotesla $=$ tesla * 10 ^ 2
unit decatesla = tesla * $10 \wedge 1$
unit decitesla = tesla * 10 ^ -1
unit centitesla = tesla * $10 \wedge-2$
unit millitesla = tesla * 10 ^ -3
unit microtesla = tesla * 10 ^ -6
unit nanotesla $=$ tesla * $10 \wedge-9$
unit femtotesla = tesla * 10 ^ ${ }^{-12}-15$
unit attotesla $=$ tesla * $10 \wedge-18$
unit zeptotesla $=$ tesla * $10 \wedge$ - 21
unit yoctotesla $=$ tesla * $10 \wedge-24$
unit yoctotesla $=$ tesla $\star 10 \wedge-2$
unit yottahenry $=$ henry * 10 ^ 24
unit zettahenry $=$ henry * $10 \wedge 21$
unit exahenry $=$ henry $\star 10 \wedge 18$
unit petahenry $=$ henry * 10 ^ 15
unit terahenry $=$ henry * $10 \wedge 12$
unit gigahenry $=$ henry $* 10 \wedge 9$
unit megahenry $=$ henry * $10 \wedge$ ^ 6
unit kilohenry $=$ henry * 10 ^ 3
unit hectohenry $=$ henry * $10 \wedge 2$
unit decahenry $=$ henry * $10 \wedge 1$
unit decihenry $=$ henry * 10 ^ ${ }^{-1}$
unit centihenry $=$ henry * $10 \wedge-2$
unit millihenry $=$ henry * $10 \wedge-3$
unit microhenry $=$ henry * 10 ^
unit microhenry $=$ henry * $10 \wedge-6$
unit nanohenry $=$ henry * $10 \wedge-9$
unit nanohenry $=$ henry $* 10 \wedge-9$
unit picohenry $=$ henry * $10 \wedge-12$
unit femtohenry = henry * $10 \wedge$ ^ -12
unit attohenry $=$ henry * $10 \wedge-18$
unit zeptohenry $=$ henry * $10 \wedge-21$
unit yoctohenry $=$ henry * 10 ^ -24
unit yottalumen $=$ lumen * 10 ^ 24
unit zettalumen $=$ lumen * 10 ^ 21
unit exalumen $=$ lumen * $10 \wedge 18$
unit petalumen $=$ lumen $* 10 \wedge 15$

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unit teralumen $=$ lumen * 10 ^ 12
unit gigalumen $=1$ umen $* 10 \wedge$
unit megalumen $=1 u m e n ~ * 10$ ^ 6
unit kilolumen $=$ lumen * $10 \wedge 3$
unit hectolumen $=$ lumen * $10 \wedge^{\wedge} 2$
unit decalumen $=$ lumen $* 10 \wedge 1$
unit decilumen $=$ lumen $* 10 \wedge-1$
unit decilumen $=$ lumen * $10 \wedge$ ^1
unit centilumen $=$ lumen $* 10 \wedge-2$
unit millilumen $=$ lumen $* 10 \wedge-3$
unit millilumen $=$ lumen $* 10 \wedge-3$
unit microlumen $=$ lumen $* 10 \wedge-6$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { unit microlumen }=\text { lumen } * 10 \wedge-6 \\ & \text { unit } n a n o l u m e n ~\end{aligned}=$ lumen ${ }^{\wedge} 10 \wedge-9$
unit picolumen $=$ lumen * 10 ^ -12
unit femtolumen $=$ lumen $* 10 \wedge-15$
unit attolumen $=$ lumen * 10 ^ -18
unit zeptolumen $=$ lumen * $10 \wedge-21$
unit yoctolumen $=$ lumen ${ }^{*}$, 10 ^
unit zettalux = lux * $10 \hat{\wedge} 21$
unit exalux $=$ lux * $10 \wedge 18$
unit petalux $=$ lux * 10 ^ 15
unit teralux $=\operatorname{lux} * 10 \wedge 12$
unit gigalux $=\operatorname{lux} * 10 \wedge 9$
unit gigalux $=l u x * 10$ ^ 9
unit megalux $=~ l u x ~ * ~$
a
unit megalux $=$ lux * $10 \wedge 6$
unit hectolux $=1 u x * 10 \wedge 2$
unit decalux $=\operatorname{lux} * 10$ ^ 1
unit centilux = lux * $10 \wedge \wedge^{-1}-2$
unit millilux $=1 u x * 10 \wedge-3$
unit microlux $=$ lux * 10 ^ -6
unit nanolux $=$ lux * 10 ^ -9
unit picolux $=$ lux * 10 ^ -12
unit femtolux $=$ lux * 10 ^ -15
unit attolux $=$ lux * $10 \wedge-18$
unit zeptolux $=$ lux * $10 \wedge-21$
unit yoctolux $=$ lux * 10 ^ -24
unit yottabecquerel = becquerel * 10 ^ 24
unit zettabecquere = = becquere * $10 \wedge 2$
unit petabecquerel = becquerel * 10 ^ 15
unit terabecquerel $=$ becquerel * 10 ^ 12
unit gigabecquerel = becquerel * 10 ^ 9
unit megabecquerel = becquerel * 10 ^ 6
unit hectobecquerel = becquerel * 10 ^ 2
unit decabecquerel = becquerel * 10 ^ 1
unit decibecquerel = becquerel * 10 ^ -1
unit centibecquerel = becquerel * 10 ^ -2
unit millibecquerel = becquerel * 10 ^ -3
unit microbecquerel = becquerel * 10 ^ -6
unit nanobecquerel $=$ becquerel * 10 ^ -9
unit picobecquerel = becquerel * 10 ^ -12
unit attobecquerel = becquerel * $10 \wedge-18$
unit zeptobecquerel = becquerel * 10 ^ -21
unit yoctobecquerel = becquerel * 10 ^ -24
unit yoctobecquerel = becquerel * 10 ^ -24
unit zettagray $=$ gray * $10 \wedge 21$
unit exagray $=$ gray * 10 ^ 18
unit petagray $=$ gray * 10 ^ 15
unit teragray $=$ gray * 10 ^ 12
unit gigagray $=$ gray * 10 ^ 9
unit hectogray $=$ gray * $10 \wedge 2$
unit decagray $=$ gray * 10 ^ 1
unit decigray $=$ gray * $10 \wedge^{\wedge}-1$
unit centigray = gray * $10 \wedge \wedge^{-1}-2$
unit milligray $=$ gray * $10 \wedge-3$
unit microgray $=$ gray * 10 ^ ${ }^{\text {^ }}-6$
unit nanogray $=$ gray * 10 ^ -9
unit picogray $=$ gray * $10 \wedge-12$
unit femtogray $=$ gray * 10 ^ ${ }^{-12}-15$
unit attogray $=$ gray * $10 \wedge-18$
unit zeptogray $=$ gray * 10 ^ ${ }^{-18}-21$
unit yoctogray $=$ gray * $10 \wedge-24$
unit yottasievert = sievert * 10 ^ 24
unit yottasievert $=$ sievert $* 10 \wedge 24$
unit zettasievert $=$ sievert $* 10 \wedge 21$
unit exasievert $=$ sievert * 10 ^ 18
unit petasievert $=$ sievert * 10 ^ 15
unit terasievert $=$ sievert * 10 ^ 12
unit gigasievert $=$ sievert * 10 ^ 9
unit megasievert $=$ sievert * 10 ^ 6
unit kilosievert $=$ sievert * 10 ^ 3
unit kilosievert $=$ sievert * 10 ^ 3
unit hectosievert $=$ sievert * 10 ^ 2
unit decisievert = sievert * 10 ^ -1
unit centisievert = sievert * $10 \wedge$ ^ -2
unit millisievert = sievert * 10 ^ -3
unit microsievert = sievert * 10 ^ -6
unit nanosievert $=$ sievert * 10 ^ -9
unit picosievert $=$ sievert $* 10$ ^ -12
unit femtosievert $=$ sievert $* 10 \wedge-15$
unit attosievert $=$ sievert * 10 ^ -18
unit zeptosievert $=$ sievert * 10 ^ -21
unit yoctosievert $=$ sievert * $10 \wedge-24$
unit yottakatal = katal * 10 ^ 24
unit zettakatal $=$ katal * 10 ^ 21
unit exakatal $=$ katal * 10 ^ 18
unit exakatal $=$ katal * 10 ^ 18
unit $p e t a k a t a l=$
unit terakatal $=$ katal * 10 ^ 15
kal $10 \wedge 12$
unit gigakatal $=$ katal * $10 \wedge 9$
unit megakatal $=$ katal * 10 ^ 6
unit kilokatal $=$ katal * 10 ^ 3
unit hectokatal = katal * 10 ^ 2
unit decakatal $=$ katal * $10 \wedge 1$
unit decikatal $=$ katal $* 10 \wedge-1$
unit centikatal $=$ katal * 10 ^ -2
unit millikatal $=$ katal * $10 \wedge-3$
unit microkatal = katal * 10 ^ -6
unit nanokatal $=$ katal * 10 ^ -9
unit picokatal $=$ katal * $10 \wedge-12$
unit femtokatal $=$ katal * 10 ^ -15
unit attokatal $=$ katal * 10 ^ - 18
unit zeptokatal = katal * $10 \wedge$ - ${ }^{\text {un }}$
unit yottagram $=$ gram * 10 ^ ${ }^{-24}$
unit zettagram $=$ gram * 10 ^ 21
unit exagram $=$ gram $* 10 \wedge 18$
unit petagram $=$ gram * $10 \wedge 15$
unit teragram $=$ gram * $10 \wedge 12$
unit gigagram $=$ gram * $10 \wedge 9$
unit megagram $=$ gram * 10 ^ 6

unit nanocandela = candela * $10 \wedge-9$
unit picocandela = candela * 10 ^ -12
unit femtocandela = candela * $10 \wedge-15$
unit attocandela = candela * $10 \wedge$ - 18
unit zeptocandela $=$ candela * $10 \wedge-21$
unit yoctocandela = candela * 10 ^ -24

| Dec 08, $0714: 27$\#distance unitsunit inch = meter * $2.52 * 10 \wedge ~$unit foot $=$ meter * $3.048 * 10 \wedge-1$unit yard = meter * 0.9144unit fathom = meter * 1.82888unit chain = meter * $2.01168 * 10$unit furlong = meter * $2.01168 * 10$unit cable = foot * 608unit mile $=$ yard * $1.609344 * 10 \wedge 3$ |
| :---: |
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|  |  |

\# runexamples
\# by Stuart Sierra, ss2806@columbia.edu
\# This is a Bash shell script. Run it like this:
\# bash runexamples
\# This script runs the example test programs in test/examples/
\# Each *.in file contains Physicalc source code. Each *.in file has a \# Each *.in file contains Physicalc source code. Each *.in file ha
\# corresponding *.out file, which is what that program should print \# out when it is run.
\# This will run the Physicalc interpreter on each *.in file and
\# compares the printed output of that program with the corresponding \# *. out file. If they match, it prints "OK". If not, it prints the \# "diff" between the expected output and the actual output. The \# actual output is saved as *.out.actual
source ./profile.sh
make
for infile in test/examples/*.in
do outfile='echo "\$infile" | sed -e 's $/$.in/.out//' actual="\$outfile.actual"
echo "Testing \$infile"
if diff -bu \$outfile \$actual
then
echo "OK"
rm \$actual
done


| Dec 08, 07 11:26 | grammar.g | Page 1/8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| * grammar.g : the lexer and the parser, in ANTLR grammar for Physic |  |  |
| ANTLR Parser Generator Version 2.7.7 (2006-11-01) |  |  |
| * @author Changlong Jiang, cj2214@columbia.edu |  |  |
| * @author Stuart Sierra, ss2806@colmbia.edu |  |  |
| * @version 1.0 |  |  |
| * |  |  |

header \{
import java.util.ArrayList
\}
/* ********

* LEXER *

class PhysiLexer extends Lexer;

```
options {
    charVocabulary = '\11'..'\177'; // Plain 7-bit ASCII
    testLiterals = false
    k = 2; // for >= or <= operators
```

\}
protected DIGIT : ' 0'..' ${ }^{\prime}$ '
'A'..'Z';
** Identifiers must begin with a letter or underscore, which may be * followed by any combination of letters, digits, and underscores. */ ID options \{ testLiterals = true; \}
: ( LETTER | ' ' ) ( LETTER | DIGIT | ' _ ) *;
/** Whitespace is ignored. */

/** Line breaks are significant as statement separators, but are not

* tokens on their own. */
protected NEWLINE : ( $\left.\backslash_{n^{\prime}}\left|\left(\prime \backslash r^{\prime} \quad \backslash n^{\prime}\right)=>\prime r^{\prime} \prime n^{\prime}\right| \quad \backslash r^{\prime}\right)$ \{ newline(); \}
/** Comments begin with '\#' and go to the end of the line. Since line * breaks are used as statement separators, the comment text does NOT


$$
\{\$ \text { setType (Token. SKIP) ; \} ; }
$$

/** Statements are terminated by (any number of) newlines or * semicolons. */

TERMINATOR : (NEWLINE | ';') +;
/** There is no syntactic distinction among integers, decimal numbers, * and numbers with exponents. They're all just numbers. */

```
NUMBER : ( (DIGIT) + ('.' (DIGIT)* )?
'.'(DIGIT)+
```



| Dec 08, 07 11:26 | grammar.g | Page 2/8 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

/** Strings are surrounded by double quotation marks. A double

* quotation character may be inside a string by using two double
* quotation marks in a row. */
STRING : "'!

STRI
$\underset{)^{*}}{\left(\sim^{(\prime \prime \prime \prime}\right)}$

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Dec 08, 07 11:26 $\quad$ grammar.g $\quad$ Page 4/8
\{\#if_stmt = \#([IF,"IF"], if_stmt); \} ;
elsif_stmt
: "elsif"! expr "then"! TERMINATOR! block (elsif_stmt)
/* need to enclose next IF in a BLOCK for tree walker */
\{ \#elsif_stmt = \#([BLOCK,"BLOCK"], \#([IF,"IF"], elsif_stmt)); \} | else_stmt ;

```
else_stmt : "else"! TERMINATOR! block
```

/* nothing, but still have to include a block for the tree walker */ \{ \#else_stmt = \#([BLOCK,"BLOCK"], else_stmt); \}
;
/** "while" loops. */
while_stmt : "while"^ expr "do"! TERMINATOR! block;
/** "for" loops. */
for_stmt : "for"^ ID "from"! expr "to"! expr "step"! expr "do"! TERMINATOR! block ;

* Expressions
/** A list of expressions, separated by commas. Used in literal lists * and fu
: expr (COMMA! expr)*
\{\#expr_list = \#([EXPR_LIST, "EXPR_LIST"], expr_list); \}
| /* nothing, still need a node for the tree walker */ \{\#expr_list = \#([EXPR_LIST, "EXPR_LIST"], expr_list); \}
;
/** Expressions */
expr: in_expr;
/* Every binary operator is can repeat infinitely with a '*' closure.
* This parses expressions like "a < b < c" as " (< (< a b) c)", which makes no sense.
* However, changing the $\quad{ }^{* \prime}$ to $a^{\prime} ?^{\prime}$ means that anything after the
first operator gets ignored, which is clearly wrong. Better let
the back-end decide if " (< (< a b) c)" is reasonable. */
in_expr : or_expr ( "in"^ or_expr )*;
or_expr : and_expr ( "or"^ and_expr )*;
and_expr : eq_expr ( "and"^ eq_expr )*;
eq_expr : neq_expr (EQ^ neq_expr)*;
neq_expr : rel_expr (NEQ^ rel_expr)*;
rel_expr : add_expr (RELOP^ add_expr)*;
add_expr : mul_expr ( (PLUS^ | MINUS^) mul_expr )*;

| Dec 08, 07 11:26 | grammar.g |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mul expr : exp expr ( (TIMES^ | DIVIDE^) exp_expr )*; |

/** Exponentiation: tail-recursion makes it right-associative. */
exp_expr : not_expr (CARET^ exp_expr)?;
not_expr : ("not"^)? uminus_expr; /* 'not' expressions cannot be chained */
/** Unary negation operator. Unary plus ("+") is not included because

* it's meaningless. */
uminus_expr :
\{\#uminus_expr = \#([UMINUS, "UMINUS"], uminus_expr); \}
| atom;
/** atomic expressions (highest precedence) */
atom
ID
NUMBER
STRING
list_literal
vector_literal
subscript_exp
LPAREN! expr RPAREN!
"truen
"true"
;
/** Literal list (in square brackets) */
list_literal : LBRACKET! expr_list RBRACKET!
/** Literal vector (in curly brackets, must have exactly 2 elements. */
vector_literal : LBRACE! expr COMMA! expr RBRACE! \{\#vector_literal = \#([VECTOR,"VECTOR"], vector_literal); \};
/** Array/list subscripts like "a[b]". Back-end is responsible for
* checking that the subscript evaluates to an integer. Chained
* subscript expressions like a[b][c] are allowed, but the first token
subscript_expr : ID (LBRACKET! expr RBRACKET!) +
\{\#subscript_expr = \#([SUBSCRIPT, "SUBSCRIPT"], subscript_expr); \};
/** Function calls */
funcall_expr : ID LPAREN! expr_list RPAREN!
\{\#funcall_expr = \#([FUNCALL, "FUNCALL"], funcall_expr); \};


## * TREE WALKER *


class PhysiWalker extends TreeParser;
program returns [ Program p ]

```
p = new Program();
```

Node n;
: ( n=node \{ p.insert(n); \} )+

| Dec 08, 07 11:26 | grammar.g | Page 6/8 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

node returns [ Node n ]
nod
$\mathrm{n}=\mathrm{null}$;
Expr e;
Load l;
Def d;
Stmt s ;


$\begin{aligned} & \text { s=stmt } \\ & d=d e f\end{aligned}\left\{\begin{array}{l}n=s ; \\ n=d ;\end{array}\right\}$
; d=def \{ $n=d ;$
expr returns [ Expr e ]
Expr a, b;
e = null;
/* Logical operators */
\#("and" a=expr b=expr) \{ e = new And (a, b); \}
\#("or" $a=\operatorname{expr} b=\operatorname{expr}) \quad\{e=$ new Or $(a, b) ;\}$
\#("not" a=expr) \{ e = new Not (a); \}
\#("in" $a=e x p r$ b=expr) $\{e=$ new $\operatorname{In}(a, b) ;\}$
/* Relational operators */
\# (EQ $a=\operatorname{expr} b=\operatorname{expr})\{e=$ new $\operatorname{Rel}("=", \quad a, b) ;\}$
\# (op:RELOP $a=\operatorname{expr} b=\operatorname{expr})$ \{ $e=$ new Rel'(op.getText(), $a, b)$;
/* Arithmetic operators */
\# (PLUS $a=$ expr $b=e x p r) ~\{e=$ new Arith("+", $a, b) ;\}$
\# (MINUS a=expr b=expr) \{ e = new Arith("-", a, b); \}

\# (DIVIDE $a=\operatorname{expr} b=e x p r)\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { e }\end{array}\right.$
\# (DIVIDE a=expr b=expr) \{ e = new Arith("/", $a, b) ; ~$
\# (CARET $a=\operatorname{expr} b=\operatorname{expr})\{e=$ new Arith("^", $a, b) ;\}$
\# (CARET $a=\operatorname{expr} b=e \operatorname{expr})\{e=$ new Arith
\# (UMINUS $a=$ expr) $\{e=$ new Unary (a);
/* Other expressions */
a=funcall $\{e=a ;\}$
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { a=funcall } \\ \text { a=subscript }\{e=a ; ~ \\ =\end{array}\right\}$
a=subscript $\{$ e = a;
a=literal $\{\mathrm{e}=\mathrm{a}$; $\}$
a=literal_list $\left\{e^{\prime}=a ;\right.$
i:ID \{e = new Id(i.getText()); \}
;
expr_list returns [ ExprList elist ]

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grammar.g
Page 7/8
: \#(FUNCALL i:ID e=expr_list) \{ f = new FunCall(i.getText(), e); \}

```
literal returns [ Literal lit ]
```

    lit = null;
    \} : n:NUMBER \{ lit = new Literal(new PNumber(n.getText()));
: n:NUMBER \{ lit = new Literal(new PNumber(n.getText())); \}
"true" \{ lit = new Literal(new PBoolean(true)); \}
"false" \{ lit = new Literal(new PBoolean(false)); \}
literal_list returns [ ExprList elist ]
Expr e;
elist = null;
: \#(LIST \{ elist = new ExprList(); \}
\# (EXPR_LIST
(eXPR_LIST
$(\mathrm{e}=\mathrm{expr}$
\{ elist.insert (e);
)*
, )
)
load returns [ Load ld ]
ld = null;
: \#("load" file:STRING) \{ ld = new Load(file.getText()); \}
;
stmt returns [ Stmt s]
s = null;
Expr e, a, from, to, step;
Block b, $;$
: \#("set" a=expr e=expr) \{ s = new Set((LValue)a, e); \}
"break" \{ $\mathrm{s}=$ new Break(); \}
"next" \{ s = new Next (); ;
\#("return" e=expr) \{ $s=$ new Return (e);
\# (IF a=expr b=block c=block) \{ s = new If (a,b,c);
\#("while" a=expr b=block) \{ $s=$ new While ( $\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{b}$ ); ;
\#("while" a=expr b=block) \{ $s=$ new While $(a, b) ;$ \}
\#("for" id2:ID from=expr to=expr step=expr b=block)
(for" id2:ID from=expr to=expr step=expr b=block)
$\{\mathrm{s}=$ new For(id2.getText(), from, to, step, b); \}
;
block returns [ Block b ]
b = null;
$\mathrm{b}=\mathrm{nulf}$
Node $\mathrm{n} ;$
: \#(BLOCK \{ b = new Block(); \}
( n=node \{ b.insert(n); \} )*
)
funcall returns [ FunCall f ] ; ExprList e; $\mathrm{f}=$ null;

| Dec 08, 07 11:26 $\quad$ grammar.g $\quad$ Page 8/8 | Dec 18, 07 19:57 ParseFile.java $\quad$ Page 1/1 |
| :---: | :---: |
| ```param_list returns [ ParamList plist ] { plist = null; } : #(PARAMS { plist = new ParamList(); } (id:ID { plist.insert(id.getText()); } )* ) ; def returns [ Def d ] { d = null; Block b; Expr e; ParamList p; } : #("constant" id1:ID e=expr) { d = new ConstantDef(id1.getText(), e); } #(BASEUNIT id6:ID) { d = new UnitDef(id6.getText()); } #(DERIVEDUNIT id2:ID e=expr) { d = new UnitDef(id2.getText(), e); } #("function" id3:ID p=param_list b=block) { d = new FunctionDef(id3.getText(), p, b); } \| #("alias" id4:ID id5:ID) { d = new AliasDef(id4.getText(), id5.getText()); } ; subscript returns [ Access a ] { a = null; ExprList elist; Expr e; } : #(SUBSCRIPT id:ID { elist = new ExprList(); a = new Access(id.getText(), elist); } (e=expr { elist.insert(e); } )* ) ;``` | ```import java.lang.String; import java.io.Reader; import java.io.FileReader; import java.io.FileNotFoundException; import java.util.*; import antlr.Token; import physicalc.*; /** ParseFile: test the Physicalc parser on a full file on the command * line. * * ParseFile is an executable class that takes a single command-line * argument, a file name. It reads the file and feeds it through the * PhysiCalc parser and prints out the Lisp-style abstract syntax tree * it generates. * * Run it like this: * * java ParseFile filename * @author Stuart Sierra, ss2806@columbia.edu */ public class ParseFile { public static void main(String [] args) { Reader reader; try { reader = new FileReader(args[0]); } catch (FileNotFoundException err) { System.out.println("File not found."); return; } PhysiLexer lexer = new PhysiLexer(reader); PhysiParser parser = new PhysiParser(lexer); try { parser.program(); System.out.println(parser.getAST().toStringList()); } catch (Exception err) { System.out.println(err.toString()); } } }``` |




Dec 08, 07 11:26 $\quad$ TryDatum.java $\quad$ Page 4/5
ring() +" = "+result4.toString());
result4 $=$ vectorl.div(vector2);
System. out.println(vectorl.toString()+" / "+vector2.toSt
ring()+" = "+result4.toString());
result4 $=$ vector3.pow(vector1);
System.out.println(vector3.toString() +" ^ "+vector1.toSt
ring() +" = "+result4.toString() ).
bool $=$ new PBoolean(vector2.equals(vector3))
System.out.println(vector2.toString()+" == "+vector3.toS
tring()+" = "+bool.toString())
bool = vectorl.lessThan(vector2);
System.out.printin(vector1.toString()+" < "+vector2.toSt
ring()+" = "+bool.toString());
system.out.println
\} catch (TypeError err)
System.out.println(err.toString());
\}
*/

Plist Tests - testing adding and removing PNumber and PUnitPair
elements from list

## *****************/

PList list1 = new PList();
list1.push(integer);
ist1.push(second);
list1.push(pair1);
list1.push(pair2)
try \{
System.out.println("PList Tests:\n");
System.out.println(list1.toString());
System.out.println("*****************
catch (TypeError err) \{
System.out.println(err.toString());
\}
/******************
PString Tests - testing concatenation and lexigraphical comparis
ons of strings
******************/
PString string1 = new PString("apple");
PString string1 = new PString("apple"); PString string2 $=$ new PString ("sauce"); Datum result5 = new PString();
try \{
Dec 08, 07 11:26 $\quad$ TryDatum.java $\quad$ Page 5/5

System.out.println(string1.toString()+" + "+string2.toStr ing()+" = "+result5.toString());
bool $=$ new PBoolean(string2.equals(string3));
System.out. println(string2.toString() + " == "+string3.toSt ring() +" = "+bool.toString());
bool $=$ string3.lessThan(string1);
.println(string3.toString()+" < "+string1.toStr

$$
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * ") ;
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { y () ) ; } \\
& \text { Svster }
\end{aligned}
$$

System.out.println("*******************************************
\} catch (TypeError err)
System.out.println(err.toString());
\}


| Dec 18, 07 19:58 $\quad$ TryParser.java $\quad$ Page 1/1 | Dec 18, 07 19:58 Access.java Page 1/2 |
| :---: | :---: |
| ```import java.lang.String; import java.io.InputStream; import java.io.StringReader; import java.util.*; import antlr.Token; import physicalc.*; /** TryParser: test the Physicalc parser on the command line. * * TryParser is an executable class that takes a single command-line * argument, a string. It feeds the string through the PhysiCalc * parser and prints out the Lisp-style abstract syntax tree it * generates. * * Run it like this: * * java TryAst "Physicalc code here" * @author Stuart Sierra, ss2806@columbia.edu */ public class TryParser { public static void main(String [] args) { StringReader reader = new StringReader(args[0]); PhysiLexer lexer = new PhysiLexer(reader); PhysiParser parser = new PhysiParser(lexer); try { parser.program(); System.out.println(parser.getAST().toStringList()); } catch (Exception err) { System.out.println(err.toString()); } } }``` | ```package physicalc; import java.lang.*; import java.util.*; /** Access implements list access with [] subscripts. * @see Node * @see PList * @see Set * * @author Stuart Sierra, ss2806@columbia.edu */ public class Access extends Expr implements LValue { private String id; private ExprList subscripts; public Access(String identifier, ExprList subExprs) { //System.out.println("Constructing an Access"); id = identifier; subscripts = subExprs; } public Datum eval(SymbolTable globals, SymbolTable locals) { //System.out.println("Calling eval() in Access"); /* Look up id in the symbol tables -- global first, then local * -- or throw UndefinedError it it's not in either. */ RuntimeObject r; r = globals.get(id); if (r == null) { r = locals.get(id); if (r == null) { throw new UndefinedError(id); } } /* Get the value stored in the symbol table, check that it is * an instanceof Variable. If not, throw an * InterpreterError. */ Datum value; if (r instanceof Variable) { /* Cast the object from the symbol table to a Variable. */ Variable var = (Variable)r; value = var.getValue(); } else if (r instanceof Constant) { Constant constant = (Constant)r; } else { value = constant.getValue(); throw new InterpreterError("Symbol'" + id + "' is not a variable."); } int index; for (Expr e : subscripts.getContents()) { index = ((PNumber)e.eval(globals,locals)).toInt(); if (value instanceof PList) { value = ((PList)value).getIndex(index); } else { throw new InterpreterError("Tried to access element in a non-list.");``` |


| Dec 18, 07 19:58 | Access.java | Page 2/2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

\}
return value;
\}
public void setValue (SymbolTable globals, SymbolTable locals,
//System.out.println("Calling setValue() in Access");
/* Look up id in the local symbol table, or throw

* UndefinedError it it's not there. */

RuntimeObject r;
r $=$ locals.get (id)
if
throw new UndefinedError(id);
\}
/* Get the value stored in the symbol table, check that it is

* an instanceof Variable. If not, throw an
, Interprete
if ( $r$ instanceof Variable) \{
/* Cast the object from the symbol table to a Variable. */
var $=$ (Variable)r;
throw new InterpreterError ("Symbol'" + id + "' is not a variable.");
\}
Datum value = var.getValue();
PList list = null;
int index $=0$;
for (Expr e : subscripts.getContents()) \{
index $=(($ PNumber e.eval (globals,locals)).toInt();
if (value instanceof
f (value instanceof PList)
list $=$ (PList) value;
try
\} catch (java.lang.IndexOutOfBoundsException error) \{ value = null;
\} else
throw new InterpreterError("Tried to access element in a non-list.");
\}
if (list $==$ null) \{
throw new InterpreterError("Tried to access element in a non-list.");
\} else \{
list.set(index, newValue);
\}

```
}
```




| Dec 18, 07 19:59 $\quad$ Break.java $\quad$ Page 1/1 | Dec 18, 07 19:59 BreakSignal.java | Page 1/1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ```package physicalc; /** "break" statement * @author Stuart Sierra, ss2806@columbia.edu */ public class Break extends Stmt { public Break() { } public Datum eval(SymbolTable globals, SymbolTable locals) { } throw new BreakSignal();``` | ```package physicalc; /** Signal used to break out of a loop. * @author Stuart Sierra, ss2806@columbia.edu */ public class BreakSignal extends ControlSignal { public BreakSignal() { } }``` |  |

```
Dec 18, 07 20:08

\section*{/** A Constant stores a value globally. It cannot be changed.}
* Qsee SymbolTable
* @see ConstantDef
* @author Ici Li, il2117@columbia.edu
public class Constant implements RuntimeObject \{
Datum constant1;
public Constant() \{
\}
public Constant (Datum initialValue) \{
, constant1 = initialValue;
public Datum getValue() \{
return constant1; // remove
\}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Dec 18, 07 20:08 & ConstantDef.java & Page 1/1 \\
\hline package physicalc; & & \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { /** @author Ici Li } \\
& \text { */ } \\
& \text { public class Const }
\end{aligned}
\] & ia.edu & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
public class ConstantDef extends Def \{
    private String id1;
    private Expr valueExpr1;
    public ConstantDef(String id, Expr valueExpr) \{
            id1 \(=i d ;\)
valueExpr1 = valueExpr;
    \}
    public Datum eval(SymbolTable globals, SymbolTable locals) \{
    Constant c1 = new Constant (valueExpr1.eval(globals, locals));
        RuntimeObject \(R=c 1\);
        globals.put(id1, R);
        return null;
\begin{tabular}{|ccc|}
\hline Dec 18, 07 19:59 & ControlSignal.java & Page 1/1 \\
\hline package physicalc; & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
package physicalc;
** ControlSignal is an abstract base class for "exceptions" that are
* used to signal changes in the control flow of a Physicalc program:
* "break", "next", and "return" statements.
* This is an abuse of the Java exception mechanism, but it's the
* easiest way to unwind the stack, since Java does not provide a
* general-purpose condition system like Common Lisp.
* @author Stuart Sierra, ss2806@columbia.edu
public abstract class ControlSignal extends RuntimeException \{

Dec 18, 07 19:59 Datum.java
package physicalc;
import java.lang.*;
/** Datum is an abstract base class for all data objects in a * Physicalc program.
* The methods in Datum just raise errors. Sub-classes must override
* the supported operations.
* @author Stuart Sierra, ss2806@columbia.edu
*/
public abstract class Datum \{
/** Returns the result of this + that. Does not modify this. */
public Datum add(Datum that) throws TypeError \{ throw System. out.println("called Datum\#add")
\}
/** Returns the result of this - that. Does not modify this. */
public Datum sub (Datum that) throws TypeError \{ throw new TypeError("-", this, that);
\}
/** Returns the result of this * that. Does not modify this. */
public Datum mul (Datum that) throws TypeError \{ throw new TypeError("*", this, that);
\}
/** Returns the result of this / that. Does not modify this. */ public Datum div(Datum that) throws TypeError \{ throw new TypeError ("/", this, that);
\}
/** Returns the result of this \(\hat{n}\) that. Does not modify this. */
public Datum pow (Datum that) throws TypeError \{ throw new TypeError("^", this, that);
\}
/** Returns the result of the unary minus operator, (- this).
* Does not modify this. */
public Datum neg() throws TypeError \{
throw new TypeError("unary-", this, null);
\}
/** Returns true if "that" is the same type and has the same value * as this. */
public boolean equals(Object that) \{
return false; // Default; sub-classes should override
\}
/** Returns true if this object is "true" in the Physicalc sense.
* Anything that is not the literal boolean "false" is considered
* Lrue in Physicalc. */
return true;
\}
public PBoolean lessThan (Datum that) throws TypeError throw new TypeError ("<", this, that);







Dec 18, 07 20:00 Id.java
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{9}{|l|}{Dec 14, 07 0:37} \\
\hline \multicolumn{9}{|l|}{package physicalc;} \\
\hline \multicolumn{9}{|l|}{/** this is If Class} \\
\hline \multicolumn{9}{|l|}{* Syntax: if expression1 then} \\
\hline \multicolumn{9}{|c|}{statements1} \\
\hline \multicolumn{9}{|c|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{elsif expression2 then
statements2}} \\
\hline & & & & & & & & \\
\hline \multicolumn{9}{|c|}{else} \\
\hline \multicolumn{9}{|l|}{* statements3} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

If.java Page \(1 / 1\) package physicalc;
```

** this is If Class
expression1 then
lsif expression2 then
else
done

```

\section*{* @see Node}

\section*{* @author Changlong Jiang cj2214@columbia.edu}
* @author Stuart Sierra, ss2806@columbia.edu

\section*{public class If extends Stmt \{}
private Expr expr1;
private Block block1
private Block block2;
public If (Expr condition, Block thenBlock, Block elseBlock) \{
expr1 = condition;
block2 = elseBlock
\}
public Datum eval(SymbolTable globals, SymbolTable locals) \{
//System.out.println("Calling eval() in If");
if (expr1.eval(globals, locals).isTrue()) //System.out.println("If' condition was true; executing 'then' bloc k.");
return block1.eval(globals,locals);
\}
se \(\{\)
return block2.eval(globals,locals);
\}
\}

Dec 18, 07 20:10
In.java
Page \(1 / 2\)
package physicalc;

\section*{/** In is a node implementing the "in" unit-conversion operator.}
* @see Node
* @author Brian Foo, bwf2101@columia.edu
*/
public class In extends Op
private Expr left;
private Expr right;
public In (Expr leftOperand, Expr rightOperand) \{ left = leftOperand;
right = rightOperand;
\}
public Datum eval(SymbolTable globals, SymbolTable locals) \{
System.err.println("Calling eval() in In");
Datum leftUnit = left.eval(globals,locals); Datum rightUnit \(=\) right.eval (globals,locals);
if (rightUnit instanceof PUnit) \{
String fromName;
String fromBase;
PNumber fromConversion;
PNumber fromNumber;
String toName = ((PUnit)rightUnit).getName();
String toBase = ((PUnit)rightUnit). getBaseUnit(); PNumber toConversion \(=\) ((PUnit)rightUnit). getConversion (
if (leftUnit instanceof PUnit) \{
fromName = ((PUnit)leftUnit). getName();
fromBase \(=\) ((PUnit)leftUnit).getBaseUnit ();
fromConversion = ((PUnit)leftUnit).getConversion
seUnit();
-getConversion();
unit or number*unit") ;
fromNumber = new PNumber("1");
\} else if (leftUnit instanceof PUnitPair) \{
fromName \(=\) ((PUnitPair)leftUnit).getUnit().getNa
fromBase \(=(\) (PUnitPair) leftUnit). getUnit().getBa fromConversion \(=\) ((PUnitPair)leftUnit).getUnit()
fromNumber = ((PUnitPair)leftUnit). getNumber ();
\} else \{
throw new InterpreterError ("Left operand in 'in' must be a \}
//System.err.println("toName: "+toName+", toBase: "+toBa se+", toConv: "+toConversion.toString() ); \(\qquad\) "+fromName+", fromBase: fromConv. //System.err.println( toString());
if ( fromBase.equals(toBase) ) \{
return new PUnitPair ( (fromConversion.mul (fromN

\begin{tabular}{|l|}
\hline Dec 18, 07 20:01 \\
\hline package physicalc; \\
import java.io.*; \\
import antlr.CommonAST; \\
import antlr.collections.AST;
\end{tabular}
import antlr.collections.AST;
/** An Interpreter object is responsible for running Physicalc code.
* It has input, output, and error streams, which default to STDIN,
* STDOUT, and STDERR, respectively; but may be changed by the calling
* code for testing
* To use this class, create an instance of it and call "eval",
* passing in a stream for the code you want to run.
* @author Stuart Sierra, ss2806@columbia.edu
public class Interpreter \{
private Reader in;
private PrintWriter out;
private PrintWriter err;
/** Constructor. Creates a new interpreter instance. Input
* output, and error streams default to system STDIN, STDOUT, and * STDERR, respectively. */ public Interpreter() \{ ; \}
/** Changes the stream that this Interpreter uses as its standard * input. */
public void setInputStream(InputStream inputStream) \{
system.setIn(inputStream);
\}
/** Changes the stream that this Interpreter uses as its standard
* output. */
public void setOutputStream(OutputStream outputStream) \{
System. setOut (new PrintStream (outputStream));
\}
/** Changes the stream that this Interpreter uses as its standard
* error. */
public void setErrorStream (OutputStream errorStream) \{
System. setErr(new PrintStream(errorStream));
\(\}\)
1** eval() executes Physicalc source code.
* @param code A Reader containing Physicalc source code. For
* normal use this would be a file stream, but it could be a * string reader for testing. It could even be standard input.
*/
public void eval(Reader code) \{
try \{
PhysiLexer lexer = new PhysiLexer(code);
PhysiParser parser = new PhysiParser(lexer);
parser.program();
CommonAST parseTree \(=(\) CommonAST) parser.getAST();

\begin{tabular}{|ll}
\hline Dec 18, 07 20:01 & InterpreterError.java \\
\hline package physicalc; \\
import java.lang. String; \\
** General parent class for all errors generated by user code. \\
* @author Stuart Sierra, ss2806@columbia.edu \\
*/ class InterpreterError extends RuntimeException \(\{\)
\end{tabular}

\section*{private String message;}
public InterpreterError() \{; \}
public InterpreterError(String errorMessage) \{
\}
public String toString() \{
return message;
\}




/** The Node class is an abstract base class for all abstract program * representations in the Interpreter.
* Each Node sub-class represents a specific type of program
* structure, such as an "if" statement or an addition expression. A
* tree of these Nodes is generated by the tree walker.
* Sub-classes must provide constructors with the appropriate argument * types to be used by the tree walker. For example, a binary
* operator node would have a constructor with two Expr arguments, one * operator node would have a constructor with
* for the left operand and one for the right.
* Each Node sub-class must provide an "eval" method. "Eval" is
* responsible for executing whatever logical part of the program is
* represented by its node, recursively calling the "eval" methods of
* its child nodes. So, for example, an "if" node would "eval" its
* conditional expression and use that result to decide which block to
* "eval."
* "Eval" takes two SymbolTable arguments. The first is the global
* symbol table, which will remain constant throughout the program.
* The second is the current local symbol table. There is one local
* symbol table for each function invocation, and one "top-level
* All nodes will pass these symbol tables unmodified to their child
* nodes, except for function calls, which create a new local symbol
* table.
* "Eval" returns a Datum object, which, if applicable, is the result
* of evaluating this node's expression. Statements and definitions
* can simply return null.
* Osee Program
* @see Interpreter
* @see SymbolTable
* @author Stuart Sierra, ss2806@columbia.edu
public abstract class Node \{
public abstract Datum eval(SymbolTable globals, SymbolTable locals) throws InterpreterError;

Dec 14, 07 0:37 Not.java
package physicalc;
/** Not is a node implementing the "not" logical operator.
* @see Node
* @author Stuart Sierra, ss2806@columbia.edu
* @author Changlong Jiang cj2214@columbia.edu
*/
public class Not extends Logical \{
private Expr oper;
```

public Not(Expr Operand) {
oper = Operand;
public Not (Expr Operand) \{

```
\}
public Datum eval(SymbolTable globals, SymbolTable locals) \{
```

if(oper.eval(globals, locals).isTrue()) {

```
\} else \{
return new PBoolean(true);
\}
\(\}\)
\}
\}
\}
public Datum eval(SymbolTable globals, SymbolTable locals) \{
```

} return new PBoolean(false);

```
return new PBoolean(true);
\}
\}

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Dec 18, 07 20:11 PBoolean.java & Page 1/1 & Dec 18, 07 20:11 PList.java \(\quad\) Page 1/2 \\
\hline ```
package physicalc;
import java.lang.*;
/**
    * @author Brian Foo, bwf2101@columia.edu
    */
public class PBoolean extends Datum {
    protected Boolean boolValue;
    public PBoolean() {
                boolValue = new Boolean(false);
        }
    public PBoolean(boolean value) {
                boolValue = new Boolean(value);
    }
    public boolean isTrue() {
                return boolValue.booleanValue();
    }
    public String toString() {
        return boolValue.toString();
        }
}
``` & & ```
package physicalc;
import java.lang.*;
import java.util.*;
/** PList is the list data structure which
    * basically a front for java's ArrayList class
    * Qauthor Brian Foo, bwf2101@columia.edu
    */
public class PList extends Datum {
    protected ArrayList<Datum> list;
    public PList () {
                list = new ArrayList<Datum>();
    }
    public PList (int initCapacity) {
                list = new ArrayList<Datum>(initCapacity);
    }
    public Datum add(Datum that) {
                if (that instanceof PList) {
                    PList returnList = this;
                    PList thatList = (PList)that;
                    for (Iterator it = thatList.list.iterator (); it.hasNext
    (); ) {
                            returnList.push( (Datum) it.next() );
                }
                return returnList;
                } throw new TypeError("+", this, that);
    }
    public boolean push(Datum d) {
        return list.add(d);
    }
    public boolean contains(Datum d) {
        return list.contains(d);
    }
    public int indexOf(Datum d) {
        return list.indexOf(d);
    }
    public Datum getIndex(int index) throws TypeError, BoundsError {
        return list.get(index);
    }
    public Datum remove(int index) {
        return list.remove(index);
    }
    public Datum set(int index,Datum d) {
        //System.out.println("Calling set() in List");
        while (index >= list.size()) {
            //System.out.println("Enlarging a List");
            list.add(new PBoolean(false));
        }
        list.set(index,d);
        return d;
    }
``` \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline Dec 18, 07 20:11 PList.java Page 2/2 & Dec 18, 07 20:12 PNumber.java Page 1/4 \\
\hline ```
        public int size() {
        return list.size();
            }
/** Returns true if "that" is the same type and has the same value
    * as this. */
public boolean equals(Object that) {
        if (that instanceof PList) {
                    return equals((PList) that);
        }
        return false;
}
/** Returns true if "that" has the same value as this. */
    private boolean equals(PList that) {
        if ( list.size() != that.list.size() ) { return false; }
        Iterator thatIt = that.list.iterator();
        for (Iterator it = list.iterator (); it.hasNext (); ) {
            Datum thisD = (Datum) it.next();
            Datum thatD = (Datum) thatIt.next();
            if ( !thisD.equals(thatD) ) { return false; }
        }
        return true;
}
/** Returns true if this object is "true" in the Physicalc sense.
    * Anything that is not the literal boolean "false" is considered
    * true in Physicalc. */
public boolean isTrue() {
        return (!list.equals(false));
}
public void clear() {
        list.clear();
        }
/** Returns a string representation of this Datum suitable for
    * display in program output. */
public String toString() {
    String returnString = "{";
    for (Iterator it = list.iterator (); it.hasNext (); ) {
        Datum d = (Datum) it.next();
    }
        returnString += d.toString()+",";
    returnString += "}";
    return returnString;
}
``` & ```
package physicalc;
import java.lang.*;
import java.lang.Math;
import java.math.*;
/** PNumber is the number data class which includes
        intergers, decimals, and exponents.
        This is similar to the abstract Number class in java,
        but will convert all types into a Double object before
        algebraic processing
    @author Brian Foo, bwf2101@columia.edu
*/
public class PNumber extends Datum {
protected BigDecimal numValue;
public PNumber () {
                numValue = new BigDecimal(0);
    }
    public PNumber (int number) {
        Integer n = new Integer(number);
        numValue = new BigDecimal(new BigInteger(n.toString()));
    }
    public PNumber (float number) {
        Float n = new Float(number);
        numValue = new BigDecimal(n.doubleValue());
    }
    public PNumber (double number) {
        numValue = new BigDecimal(number);
    }
    public PNumber (long number) {
        Long n = new Long(number);
        numValue = new BigDecimal(n.doubleValue());
    }
    public PNumber (short number) {
        Short n = new Short(number);
        numValue = new BigDecimal(n.doubleValue());
    }
    public PNumber (Integer number) {
        numValue = new BigDecimal(number.doubleValue());
    }
    public PNumber (Float number) {
                numValue = new BigDecimal(number.doubleValue());
    }
    public PNumber (Double number) {
                numValue = new BigDecimal(number.doubleValue());
    }
    public PNumber (Long number) {
                numValue = new BigDecimal(number.doubleValue());
    }
    public PNumber (Short number) {
``` \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
Dec 18, 07 20:12 \(\quad\) PNumber.java \(\quad\) Page 2/4
, numValue = new BigDecimal(number.doubleValue());
public PNumber (BigDecimal number) \{
numValue = number;
\}
public PNumber (BigInteger number) \{
\}
public PNumber (String number) throws NumberFormatException \{ numValue = new BigDecimal(number);
//numValue.setScale(7, java.math.BigDecimal.ROUND_HALF_EVEN);
\}
/** Returns the result of this + that. Does not modify this. */
public Datum add (Datum that) throws TypeError \{
if (that instanceof PNumber)
return new PNumber(numValue.add(( (PNumber) that). numValue
));
\} throw new TypeError("+", this, that);
/** Returns the result of this - that. Does not modify this. */ /** Returns the result of this - that. Does not
public Datum sub (Datum that) throws TypeError
if (that instanceof PNumber)
return new PNumber(numValue.subtract(( (PNumber) that). num
Value));
\} throw new TypeError("-", this, that);
/** Returns the result of this * that. Does not modify this. */
/** Case: number*number returns number */
/** Case: number*unit returns unit pair */
/** Case: number*unitpair return unit pair */
public Datum mul (Datum that) throws TypeError
if (that instanceof PNumber)
Value));
\} else if (that instanceof PUnit)
return new PUnitPair (( (PUnit) that).conversion.mul(this),
\} else if (that instanceof PUnitPair)
return new PUnitPair(this.mul(( (PUnitPair)that).getNumbe
r()), ((PUnitPair)that).getUnit());
\} else \{
throw new TypeError("*", this, that)
\(\}\)
/** Returns the result of this / that. Does not modify this. */
/** Case: number/number return number */
public Datum div(Datum that) throws TypeError
if (that instanceof PNumber)
return new PNumber((numValue.divide(( (PNumber)that).numV alue, 20, java.math.BigDecimal.ROUND_HALF_EVEN)).toString());
else if (that instanceof PUnitPair)
return new PUnitPair(this.div(((PUnitPair)that).getNumbe r()), ((PUnitPair)that).getUnit().neg());
\} else \{

\section*{Dec 18, 07 20:12}
\}
throw new TypeError("/", this, that)
\}
/** Returns the result of this \(\wedge\) that. Does not modify this. */
public Datum pow (Datum that) throws TypeError \{
if (that instanceof PNumber) \{
return new PNumber (java.lang. Math.pow(numValue.doubleVal
ue (), ((PNumber)that). numValue.doubleValue())) ;
\} throw new TypeError("^", this, that);
\}
/** Returns the result of the unary minus operator, (- this).
* Does not modify this. */
public Datum neg() throws TypeError
\}
/** Returns true if "that" is the same type and has the same value * as this. */
public boolean equals (Object that)
if (that instanceof PNumber)
return equals((PNumber) that)
return false:
\}
private boolean equals(PNumber that)
return numValue.compareTo(that.numValue) == 0;
\[
\}
\]
/** Returns true if this object is "true" in the Physicalc sense.
* Anything that is not the literal boolean "false" is considered
* true in Physicalc. */
public boolean isTrue()
return ! numValue.equals(false);
\}
public PBoolean lessThan (Datum that) throws TypeError
if (that instanceof PNumber)
numValue) < 0); throw new TypeError("<", this, that);
\}
public PBoolean lessEqual (Datum that) throws TypeError \{
if (that instanceof PNumber)
return new PBoolean ( numValue.compareTo(((PNumber)that).
numValue) <= 0 );
\}
public PBoolean greaterThan (Datum that) throws TypeError \{
if (that instanceof PNumber) \{
return new PBoolean ( numValue.compareTo(( (PNumber)that)

\section*{\}}
public PBoolean greaterEqual (Datum that) throws TypeError \{
if (that instanceof PNumber)
return new PBoolean( numValue.compareTo(((PNumber)that).
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Dec 18, 07 20:12 PNumber.java & Page 4/4 & Dec 18, 07 20:12 PString.java \(\quad\) Page 1/2 \\
\hline ```
numValue) >= 0 );
        } throw new TypeError(">=", this, that);
    }
    /** Returns a string representation of this Datum suitable for
        * display in program output. */
    public String toString() {
                Double d = new Double(numValue.toString());
                return d.toString();
    }
    /** Returns this number as an int. */
    public int toInt() {
        return numValue.intValue();
    }
}
``` & & ```
package physicalc;
import java.lang.*;
/** PString is the string data class which is
        basically a front for java's String class
* @author Brian Foo, bwf2101@columia.edu
*/
public class PString extends Datum {
        protected String sValue;
        public PString () {
                sValue = "";
        }
        public PString (String s) throws NumberFormatException {
                sValue = s;
        }
    /** Returns the result of this + that. Does not modify this. */
    public Datum add(Datum that) throws TypeError {
        if (that instanceof PString) {
                    return new PString(sValue+((PString)that).sValue);
                } throw new TypeError("+", this, that);
    }
    /** Returns true if "that" is the same type and has the same value
        * as this. */
    public boolean equals(Object that) {
        if (that instanceof PString) {
                                return equals((PString) that);
            }
                return false;
    }
    /** Returns true if "that" has the same value as this. */
        private boolean equals(PString that) {
            return sValue.compareTo(that.sValue) == 0;
    }
    /** Returns true if this object is "true" in the Physicalc sense.
        * Anything that is not the literal boolean "false" is considered
        * true in Physicalc. */
    public boolean isTrue() {
                return (!sValue.equals(false));
    }
    public PBoolean lessThan(Datum that) throws TypeError {
        if (that instanceof PString) {
                                return new PBoolean( sValue.compareTo(((PString) that).s
Value) < 0 );
        } throw new TypeError("<", this, that);
    }
    public PBoolean lessEqual(Datum that) throws TypeError {
        if (that instanceof PString) {
            return new PBoolean( sValue.compareTo(((PString) that).s
Value) <= 0 );
        } throw new TypeError("<=", this, that);
``` \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline Dec 18, 07 20:12 PString.java \(\quad\) Page 2/2 & Dec 18, 07 20:12 PUnit.java Page 1/6 \\
\hline ```
    public PBoolean greaterThan(Datum that) throws TypeError {
        if (that instanceof PString) {
                                return new PBoolean( sValue.compareTo(((PString) that).s
Value) > 0 ); } throw new TypeError(">", this, that);
    }
    public PBoolean greaterEqual(Datum that) throws TypeError {
        if (that instanceof PString) {
Value) >= 0 );
                                return new PBoolean( sValue.compareTo(((PString) that).s
        } throw new TypeError(">=", this, that);
    }
    /** Returns a string representation of this Datum suitable for
    * display in program output. */
    public String toString() {
    }
        return sValue.toString();
``` & ```
package physicalc;
import java.lang.*;
import java.lang.Math;
import java.util.*;
/** PUnit is the symbolic data class which includes
    the algebraic manipulation of symbolic units
        stored as HashMaps
* @author Brian Foo, bwf2101@columia.edu */
public class PUnit extends Datum {
inute
    protected String name;
            // ie.m
    protected String rootName;
    protected PNumber conversion;
                        // ie. second
                        // ie. 60
    protected HashMap<String,PNumber> unitMap;
    protected HashMap<String,PN
    public PUnit () {';
        name = conversion = new PNumber("1");
        unitMap = new HashMap<String,PNumber>();
        unitMode = false;
    }
    public PUnit (HashMap<String,PNumber> map, PNumber conv) {
        name = "";
        name = mootName = "";
        conversion = conv;
        unitMap = map;
        unitMode = false;
    }
    public PUnit (String s) {
        name = s;
        rootName = s;
        conversion = new PNumber("1");
        unitMap = new HashMap<String,PNumber>();
        unitMap.put(s,new PNumber("1"));
        unitMode = false;
    }
    public PUnit (String s, Datum p) throws TypeError {
        name = s;
        if ( p instanceof PUnitPair ) {
            conversion = ((PUnitPair) p).getNumber();
            unitMap = ((PUnitPair) p).getUnit().unitMap;
            rootName = ((PUnitPair) p).getUnit().rootName;
            unitMode = false;
        }
            { throw new TypeError(p, "PUnitPair", this); }
        /** lets you know if the two units can be added */
        public Datum add(Datum that) throws TypeError {
        if ( that instanceof PUnit ) {
            return new PBoolean(equals(((PUnit)that)));
        } throw new TypeError("+", this, that);
    }
        /** lets you know if the two units can be subtracted */
``` \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline Dec 18, 07 20:12 PUnit.java \(\quad\) Page 6/6 & Dec 18, 07 20:13 PUnitPair.java \(\quad\) Page 1/3 \\
\hline ```
) {
    if (!firstneg) { negString += "*"; } else { firs
tneg = false; }
                        if (!(thisKey.compareTo("") == 0)) {
                        negString += thisKey + "^" + value.neg().toStrin
g(); }
                        negCount++;
    }
    else {
    }
    }
    // now put the positive and negative together
    if ( returnString.equals("") ) { returnString = "1"; }
    if ( negCount > 1 ) {
tring+")^-1"; }
        if ( returnString.equals("") ) { returnString = "("+negS
        else { returnString += "*("+negString+")^-1"; }
        } else {
        if ( negCount > 0 ) {
negString+"^-1"; }
                if ( returnString.equals("") ) { returnString =
                else { returnString += "*"+negString+"^-1"; }
            }
        }
        return returnString;
    }
    /** Returns a string representation of this Datum suitable for
        * display in program output. */
        public String toString() {
            if ( unitMode )
                return this.toUnit();
            else
                return conversion.toString()+"*"+this.toUnit();
    }
}
``` & ```
package physicalc;
import java.lang.*;
import java.lang.Math;
/** PUnitPair is the number data class which includes
    intergers, decimals, and exponents.
    This is similar to the abstract Number class in java,
    but will convert all types into a Double object before
    algebraic processing
* @author Brian Foo, bwf2101@columia.edu */
public class PUnitPair extends Datum {
    protected PNumber number;
    protected PUnit unit;
    protected boolean forceName;
    public PUnitPair () {
        number = new PNumber(0);
        unit = new PUnit();
    }
    public PUnitPair (Datum n,Datum u) throws TypeError {
        if ( n instanceof PNumber ) {
                            number = (PNumber) n;
                                forceName = false;
                } else { throw new TypeError(n, "PNumber", this); }
        if ( u instanceof PUnit ) {
                        unit = (PUnit) u;
                            forceName = false;
                } else { throw new TypeError(u, "PUnit", this); }
    }
    public PUnitPair (Datum n,Datum u,boolean _forceName) throws TypeError {
        if ( n instanceof PNumber ) {
                            number = (PNumber) n;
                                forceName = _forceName;
                } else { throw new TypeError(n, "PNumber", this); }
        if ( u instanceof PUnit ) {
                    unit = (PUnit) u;
                    forceName = _forceName;
                } else { throw new TypeError(u, "PUnit", this); }
    }
    /** Returns the result of this + that. Does not modify this. */
    public Datum add(Datum that) throws TypeError {
        if (that instanceof PUnitPair) {
            if ( (unit.add(((PUnitPair)that).unit)).isTrue() ) {
                                return new PUnitPair(number.add(((PUnitPair)that
).number),unit);
                }
                throw new TypeError("+", this, that);
    }
    throw new TypeError("+", this, that);
    }
    /** Returns the result of this + that. Does not modify this. */
        public Datum sub(Datum that) throws TypeError {
        if (that instanceof PUnitPair) {
                                    if ( (unit.sub(((PUnitPair)that).unit)).isTrue() ) {
                                    return new PUnitPair(number.sub(((PUnitPair)that
``` \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


Dec 18, 07 20:13
/** Returns true if this object is "true" in the Physicalc sense.
* Anything that is not the literal boolean "false" is considered * true in Physicalc. */
public boolean isTrue()
\}
public void setNumber (PNumber \(n\) ) \{
number \(=\mathrm{n}\);
\}
public void setUnit(PUnit u) \{
unit \(=u\);
public PNumber getNumber()
return number;
\}
public PUnit getUnit() \{
\}
return unit;
/** Returns a string representation of this Datum suitable for * display in program output. */
public String toString() \{


\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline Dec 18, 07 20:03 Program.java Page 1/1 & Dec 18, 07 20:03 Rel.java Page 1/1 \\
\hline ```
package physicalc;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
/** A Program is a container for a collection of Nodes representing a
    * complete program.
    *
    * Evaluating a Program evaluates all its sub-nodes in order, and
    * returns the value of the last node.
    *
    * A Program creates its own top-level symbol table for variables
    * defined outisde of any function definitions.
    *
    * @author Stuart Sierra, ss2806@columbia.edu
    */
public class Program extends Node {
    private ArrayList<Node> contents;
    public Program() {
        //System.out.println("Constructing a Program");
        contents = new ArrayList<Node>();
    }
    public void insert(Node n) {
        //System.out.println("Adding to a Program");
        contents.add(n);
    }
    public List<Node> getContents() {
        return contents;
    }
    public Datum eval(SymbolTable globals, SymbolTable locals) {
        //System.out.println("Calling eval() in Program");
        locals = new SymbolTable();
        Datum result = null;
        for (Node n : contents) {
            result = n.eval(globals, locals);
        }
    }
        return result;
``` & ```
package physicalc;
import java.lang.String;
/** Rel is a node implementing any relational operator, including
    * equals and not-equals.
    *
    * Qsee Node
    * @author Stuart Sierra, ss2806@columbia.edu
    */
public class Rel extends Logical {
    private Expr left;
    private Expr right;
    private String op;
    public Rel(String operator, Expr leftOperand, Expr rightOperand) {
        op = operator;
        left = leftOperand;
        right = rightOperand;
    }
    public Datum eval(SymbolTable globals, SymbolTable locals) {
        Datum leftValue = left.eval(globals, locals);
        Datum rightValue = right.eval(globals, locals);
        /* Datum classes take care of type checking. */
        if (op.equals("=")) {
            /* equals() returns a Java boolean; we must create a
            * PBoolean to match our return type. */
                return new PBoolean(leftValue.equals(rightValue));
        } else if (op.equals("!=")) {
            /* Same thing, but take the logical opposite. */
            return new PBoolean(!(leftValue.equals(rightValue)));
        } else if (op.equals("<")) {
            return leftValue.lessThan(rightValue);
        else if (op.equals("<=")) {
            return leftValue.lessEqual(rightValue);
        } else if (op.equals(">")) {
            return leftValue.greaterThan(rightValue);
        } else if (op.equals(">=")) {
            return leftValue.greaterEqual(rightValue);
        } else {
            /* This will only happen if the tree walker is wrong. */
                throw new InterpreterError("GHASTLY ERROR: Rel class with invalid operator.");
        }
``` \\
\hline \} & \[
\text { \} }
\] \\
\hline
\end{tabular}



\begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{```
package physicalc;
import java.util.HashMap;
/** A SymbolTable associates symbols (strings) with run-time objects
    * (functions, variables, units, or constants).
    *
    * Physicalc's symbol tables do not have a parent node, because
    * Physicalc has no nested scopes. At any time there are exactly two
    * scopes in effect: a global scope for definitions and a local scope
    * for variables and function arguments.
    *
    * SymbolTable stores any object that implements the RuntimeObject
    * interface.
    *
    * @see RuntimeObject
    * @author Stuart Sierra, ss2806@columbia.edu
    */
public class SymbolTable {
    private HashMap<String, RuntimeObject> table;
    /** Creates a new, empty symbol table. */
    public SymbolTable() {
        table = new HashMap<String, RuntimeObject>();
    }
    /** Associates an object with a symbol in the symbol table. If
        * "symbol" is already in the table, its value will be
        * overwritten.
        */
    public void put(String symbol, RuntimeObject object) {
        table.put(symbol, object);
    }
    /** Associates "newSymbol" with the value of "oldSymbol". If
        * "oldSymbol" is not defined, throws an UndefinedError.
        *
        * Aliases are not references. If "oldSymbol" is redefined to
        * point to a new object, the alias continues to point to the old
        * object.
        */
    public void putAlias(String newSymbol, String oldSymbol) {
        if (table.containsKey(oldSymbol)) {
            table.put(newSymbol, table.get(oldSymbol));
        } else {
            throw new UndefinedError(oldSymbol);
        }
    }
    /** Looks up and returns the value of "symbol" in the table.
        * Returns null if this table does not contain "symbol".
        *
        * Returns a generic RuntimeObject reference. Callers of this
        * method must check the type of the returned object and cast it
        * appropriately.
        */
    public RuntimeObject get(String symbol) {
        return table.get(symbol);
    }
```} \\
\hline \\
\hline
\end{tabular}




\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Dec 14, 07 0:37 While.java & Page 1/1 & Dec 08, 07 11:26 InterpreterTest.java Page 1/3 \\
\hline ```
package physicalc;
import java.lang.*;
/** While Statement
    * While exprl do
    * block1
    * done
    *
    * @author Changlong Jiang cj2214@columbia.edu
    * @author Stuart Sierra, ss2806@columbia.edu
    */
public class While extends Stmt {
    private Expr expr1;
    private Block block1;
    public While() { expr1 = null; block1 =null;}
    public While(Expr testExpr, Block block) {
        expr1 = testExpr;
            block1 = block;
    }
    public Datum eval(SymbolTable globals, SymbolTable locals) {
        while (expr1.eval(globals,locals).isTrue()) {
            try {
                block1.eval(globals,locals);
            }
            catch (BreakSignal breaksignal)
            {
                            break;
                }
                catch (NextSignal nextsignal)
                {
                    continue;
                }
        }
        return null;
    }
}
``` & & ```
package physicalc;
import java.lang.String;
import java.io.*;
import org.junit.After;
import org.junit.Before;
import org.junit.Ignore;
import org.junit.Test;
import static org.junit.Assert.*;
import junit.framework.JUnit4TestAdapter;
public class InterpreterTest {
    /** An interpreter instance used by each test. */
    private Interpreter interpreter;
    @Before public void setupInterpreter() {
        interpreter = new Interpreter();
    }
    @Test public void alwaysPasses() {
        assertEquals("This test always passes.", true, true);
    }
    @Test public void doNothing() {
        assertPrints("Should do nothing.", "", "");
    }
    @Test public void arithmetic() {
        assertPrints("print(2+3)\n", "5\n");
        assertPrints("print(1.1 + 2.2)\n", "3.3\n");
        assertPrints("print(9-5)\n", "4\n");
        assertPrints("print(3*4)\n", "12\n");
        assertPrints("print(2^8)\n", "256\n");
        /* Need Unary class for the following: */
        assertPrints("print(-3)\n", "-3\n");
        assertPrints("print(4^-2)\n", "0.0625\n");
    }
    @Test public void strings() {
        assertPrints("print(\"fool" + \"bar\")\n", "foobar\n");
    }
    @Test public void ifStmt() {
        assertPrints("if true then\n print(\"yes\")\n done\n",
                    "yes\n");
        assertPrints("if false then\n print(\"yes\")\n done\n",
            "");
        assertPrints("if true then\n print(\"yes\")\n else\n print(\"no\")\n doneln ", "yes\n");
        assertPrints("if false then\n print(\"yes\")\n elseln print(\"no\")\n doneln ", "noln");
        assertPrints ("if true then \n print(\"a\") \n elsif true then \n print(\"b\") \n elsif true then \n print(\"c\"
) \n elsif true then \n print(\"d\") \n else \n print(\"e\") \n done \n ", "aln");
            assertPrints ("if false then \n print(\"a\") \n elsif true then \n print(\"b\") \n elsif true then \n print(\"c\
") \n elsif true then \n print(\"d\") \n else \n print(\"e\") \n done \n ", "b\n");
            assertPrints ("if false then \n print(\"a\")\n elsif false then \n print(\"b\") \n elsif true then \n print(\"c
\") \n elsif true then \n print(\"d\") \n else \n print(\"e\") \n done \n ", "c\n");
                assertPrints ("if false then \n print(\"a\")\n elsif false then \n print(\"b\")\n elsif false then \n print(\"
c\") \n elsif true then \n print(\"d\") \n else \n print(\"e\") \n done \n ", "d\n");
assertPrints ("if false then \n print(\"a\")\n elsif false then \n print(\"b\") \n elsif false then \n print(\"
c\") \n elsif false then \n print(\"d\") \n else \n print(\"e\") \n done \n ", "eln");
    }
``` \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
@Test public void relational()


 assertPrints ("if \(4<=3\) thenln print ( \((" y e s \backslash ") \backslash n\) elseln print ("nol") \n doneln ", "noln") ; assertPrints ("if \(3>4\) thenln print( \((\) "yes \(\ ")\) ln elseln print( \((\) "nol") \(\ln\) doneln ", \(\quad\) "noln"); ;

 assertPrints ("if \(3=3\) thenln print( \((\) "yesl") \n elseln print( \((" n o l ")\) ln doneln ",
 assertprints ( "if \(4=3\) then\n print( \(\backslash\) "yes\") \n elseln print( \((\) "nol") \n doneln ", \(\quad\) noln") ;

@Test public void helloWorld()
assertPrints("print(\"Hello, world!!")\n",
"Hello, world!!n");
\}
@Test public void testWhile() \{
assertPrints ("while true do \(\ln\) print \((\backslash " \mathrm{a} \backslash ") \backslash n\) break \(\ln\) print( \((\) "b\") \n done \(\ln\) " assertPrints ("while fa

\}
Dec 08, 07 11:26 InterpreterTest.java
assertEquals(message, expected, output.toString())
/** The suite() method is required for compatibility with older * JUnit versions. */
public static junit.framework.Test suite()
return new JUnit4TestAdapter(InterpreterTest.class);
\}
/** The assertPrints() method is an assertion that runs the * interpreter and checks that it prints out a certain string.
* @param message A string explaining what the test does.
* @param message A string explaining what the test does.
* @param program A string of Physicalc source code. Remember the
* ©param program A string of Physicalc source code. Remember the
terminating line break or semicolon!
* @param expected \(A\) string of what the interpreter should print.
private void assertPrints(String message,
String program,

String expected)
StringReader code = new StringReader (program);
OutputStream output \(=\) new ByteArrayOutputStream();
interpreter.setoutputStream (output);
interpreter.eval (code);
assertEquals(message, expected, output.toString());
\}
private void assertPrints(String program,
ivate void assertPrints (String program,
String expected)
String message \(=\) "Should execute: \(\ln\) " + program;
StringReader code = new StringReader (program);
OutputStream output = new ByteArrayOutputStream();
interpreter.setOutputStream(output);
interpreter.eval (code);


\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline Dec 08, 07 11:26 & Page 1/2 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{package physicalc;} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{import java.lang.String;} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{import org.junit.After;} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{import org.junit.Before;} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{import org.junit.Ignore;} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{import org.junit.Test;} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
import static org.junit.Assert.*; \\
import junit.framework.JUnit4TestAdapter;
\end{tabular}}} \\
\hline & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{/** Class to test the Unit class and its arithmetic methods. */ public class UnitTest \{} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
private Unit second, minute; \\
private Unit meter, foot;
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{@Before public void setValues() \{ second = new Unit("second"); meter = new Unit("meter");} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
three = new Number("3"); \\
four = new Number("4"); \\
twelve = new Number("12")
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{@Test public void deriveFromNumbers() \{ minute = new Unit("minute", second.mul(new Number("60"))); foot = new Unit("foot", meter.mul(new Number("3.2808399")));} \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
@Test publi assertE \\
assertE
\end{tabular} & \\
\hline \} & \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
@Test publi assertE \\
assertE \\
assertE
\end{tabular} & \\
\hline \} & \\
\hline ```
@Test (expec
public void
    meter.p
}
``` & \\
\hline @Test publi assertE & \\
\hline \(\}\) & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
@Test public void divide()
assertEquals("Should combine units when dividing them.",
"meter / second",
meter. div(second).toString());
\}
/** The suite() method is required for compatibility with older * JUnit versions. */
public static junit.framework. Test suite() \{
return new JUnit4TestAdapter (UnitTest.class);


\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Dec 08, 07 13:15 & & Dec 16, 07 21:45 & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{22}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { constant x }=100 \\
& \text { print (x) }
\end{aligned}
\]} & & \multirow[t]{22}{*}{100.0} & & \\
\hline & & & & \\
\hline & const1.in Page 1/1 & & const1.0ut & Page 1/1 \\
\hline & & & & \\
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\end{tabular}







\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Dec 15, 07 22:53 mathexample1.in \(\quad\) Page 1/1 & Dec 16, 07 21:48 & mathexample1.out & Page 1/1 \\
\hline ```
unit second
unit minute = 60 * second
unit hour = 60 * minute
unit day = 24 * hour
unit year = 365 * day
set x = 1 * year
print(x)
unit meter
unit kilogram
unit newton = meter * kilogram / second ^ 2
set Pi = 3.1415926
set omiga = 2 * Pi/ x
set G = 6.67 * 10^-11*newton * meter ^ 2/ kilogram^2
set r = 1.50 * 10^11 meter
set m = r^3 * omiga^2 / G
print(m)
``` & \[
\begin{array}{|l}
\hline 3.1536 \mathrm{E} 7 * \text { second } \\
2.01 \mathrm{E} 30 * \text { kilogram }
\end{array}
\] & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Dec 16, 07 12:44 phy1.in & Page 1/1 & Dec 16, 07 21:45 phy1.0ut \\
\hline ```
# Calculate Factorial
# This program is testing Looping function
# Test Program written by Changlong Jiang cj2214@columbia.edu
# Date 12/15/2007
# use For Loops
set y=1
for x from 1 to 10 step 1 do
set y = y*x
done
print("use For Loop")
print(y)
# use While Loops
set y=1
set z=1
while y <= 10 do
set z = z * y
set y = y+1
done
print("use While Loop")
print(z)
#use IF
print("use While Loop and If")
set y=1
set z=1
while y <= 10 do
set z = z * Y
    if y>9 then
            print("y=",y," ","greater than 9, stop")
            return y;
    elsif y>6 then
            print("y=",y," ","greater than 6, continue")
            print("result=",z)
    else
            print("y=",y," ","less and equal than 6,continue")
            print("result=",z)
    done
set y = y+1
done
``` & & ```
use For Loop
3628800.0
use While Loop
3628800.0
use While Loop and If
\(\mathrm{y}=1.0\) less and equal than 6 ,continue
result=1.0
\(y=2.0\) less and equal than 6 ,continue
result=2.0
\(y=3.0\) less and equal than 6 ,continue
result \(=6.0\)
\(y=4.0\) less and equal than 6 ,continue
result=24.0
\(y=5.0\) less and equal than 6 ,continue
result=120.0
\(y=6.0\) less and equal than 6 , continue
result \(=720.0\)
\(y=7.0\) greater than 6 , continue
result \(=5040.0\)
\(\mathrm{y}=8.0\) greater than 6, continue
result=40320.0
\(\mathrm{y}=9.0\) greater than 6, continue
result \(=362880.0\)
\(y=10.0\) greater than 9, stop
``` \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


Dec 16, 07 21:46
phy2.out
\# Calculate Factorial
\# Test Program written by Changlong Jiang cj2214@columbia.edu
\# Date 12/15/2007
\#this is function for factorial number
function factorial (x)
print (" \(\mathrm{x}=\mathrm{"}, \mathrm{x}\) )
set \(y=1\)
set \(z=1\)
while \(y<=x\) do
\(\begin{aligned} & \text { set } y=y+1 \\ & \text { done }\end{aligned}\)
nprint( \(x, "!="\) )
done
print("use function to calculate factorial")
print("x=", x," ", "y=",y," ","z=",z)
print ("x is biggest")
if \(x>=y\) or \(y>=z\) then
print ( \(x\) is not smallest")
\(f\) not \((y>=x)\) then
print ("y is smaller than \(x ")\)
done
set \(x=[7,5,3]\)
findbiggest(x[0],x[1],x[2])
use function to calculate factorial
\(x=6.0\)
\(6.0!=720.0\)
\(x=7.0 \quad y=5.0 \quad z=3.0\)
x is biggest
\(x\) is not smallest
\(y\) is smaller than \(x\)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Dec 15, 07 22:53 Phy3.in \(\quad\) Page 1/1 & Dec 16, \(0721: 46\) phy3.out & Page 1/1 \\
\hline ```
# This is for Sun Mass Calculation
# Estimate the mass of the sun given the Earth's distance from the sun
# r=1.50*10^11 meter
# Assume the Earch follows a circular orbit
# Universal Gravitational consatant G=6.67*10^(-11)*Newton*meter^2/kilogram^2
# source from http://zebu.uoregon.edu/~probs/mech/grav
# test program written by Changlong Jiang : cj2214@columbia.edu
# Date 12/15/2007
# define the unit
unit second
unit minute = 60 * second
unit hour = 60 * minute
unit day = 24 * hour
unit year = 365 * day
unit meter
alias m for meter
unit kilogram
unit newton = m * kilogram / second ^ 2
# define the variable and calculate
set x = 1 * year
set Pi = 3.1415926
set omiga = 2 * Pi/x
set G = 6.67E-11 * newton * (1*m ^2) / (1 *kilogram ^ 2)
set r = 1.50E11 * m
set mass = (1*r^3) * (1*omiga^2)/G
#print result
print(mass)
``` & 2.0086045922465554E30*kilogram & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Dec 16, 07 12:44 \\ phy4.in \\ Page 1/1}
\#This is for Calculate the radius of orbit of the Moon
\#Universal Gravitational consatant \(G=6.67 * 10^{\wedge}(-11) * N e w t o n * m e t e r \wedge 2 / k i l o g r a m \wedge 2\)
\#Earth Mass is 5.98E24 * kilogram
\#Source from http://zebu.uoregon.edu/~probs/mech/grav/distmoon
\#Test Program written by Changlong Jiang : cj2214@columbia.edu
\#Date 12/15/2007
\#load the pre-defined unit
load "si.phy"
\#set variable
set \(x=29.53\) * day
print (
\#print(x in hour)
set \(y=29.53 * 24 * 3600 *\) second
print("Number is:", getNumber(y))
print("Unit is:", getUnit(y))
print("hours:",y in hour)
set \(\mathrm{Pi}=3.1415926\)
set \(\mathrm{G}=6.67 \mathrm{E}-11\) * newton * (1*meter ^ 2 ) /(1*kilogram^2)
set masse \(=5.98 \mathrm{E} 24\) * kilogram
set \(r=\left(\left(x^{*}\left(1 * G^{*}(1 * \text { masse })\right)^{\wedge}(1 / 2)\right) /(2 * \mathrm{Pi})\right)^{\wedge}(2 / 3)\)
print (r)
print("Unit is:",getUnit(r))
phy4.out
seconds:2551392.0*second
Number is:2551392.0
Unit is:second
hours:708.72*hour
4.036521081066972E8*meter^1.0 Number is:4.036521081066972E8 Unit is:meter^1.0












\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{|c|}
\hline \text { Dec 08, } 07 \text { 11:26 } \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{while1.in} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Page 1/1} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\begin{tabular}{|l|}
\hline Dec 08, 07 11:26 \\
\hline a \\
b \\
\(c\)
\end{tabular}} & & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{Page 1/1} \\
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{while true do
\begin{tabular}{l} 
whint (a") \\
print \\
print ("b") \\
print (b" \\
break \()\) \\
done
\end{tabular}
done} & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & while1.out & \\
\hline & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Dec 08, \(0711: 44\) & while3.in & Page 1/1 & Dec 16, 07 21:46 & while3.out & Page 1/1 \\
\hline ```
set x = 0
while true do
    if x >= 5 then
        break
    done
    print(x)
    set x = x + 1
done
``` & & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 0.0 \\
& 1.0 \\
& 2.0 \\
& 3.0 \\
& 4.0
\end{aligned}
\] & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Dec 08, 07 11:48 & while4.in & Page 1/1 & Dec 16, 07 21:46 & while4.0ut & Page 1/1 \\
\hline ```
set x = 0
while x < 6 do
    print(x)
    if x = 3 then
        set x = 5
        next
    done
    print(x)
    set x = x + 1
done
``` & & & \[
\begin{array}{|l}
\hline 0.0 \\
0.0 \\
1.0 \\
1.0 \\
1.0 \\
2.0 \\
2.0 \\
3.0 \\
5.0 \\
5.0
\end{array}
\] & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}```

