Capture an ASCII representation of a music page.

The most complicated part of a music description is the notes themselves. Before printing a note, one must know its name, what octave it is in, its duration, whether it has accidental or dots around it.....

A translator that takes a descriptive language as input, checks for syntactic and semantic errors, and produces a PostScript program that represents the input language in notational score format

```
(start /*variation I (tarantella) from Pas de Deux -- Nutcracker. English horn */ (title "Pas de Deux Var I from The Nutcracker") (clef treble) (key 3 #) (time 6 8) (measure (note c 4 4 .) (dynamic mf) (tempo "Tempo di Tarantella")) (note a 4 4 .) (measure (note c 4 4 .)) (measure (note d 4 4 .) (note b 4 4 .) (measure (note e 4 4 .) (note c 4 4 .) (measure (note R 4) (note R 8 (dynamic mf)) (note c 5 4 .)) (measure (note A 4 4 .) (measure (note G 4 4 .))))
```

RULE t_cleft: Operation ::= ‘treble’
STATIC
CONDITION
WHEN ( EQ (Operation.clef, TREBLE),
Message (ERROR, ‘Treble clef already exists, ignoring new clef operations’));
Operation.Clef :=TREBLE;
END;
RULE begin_music: piece ::=START_TOKEN Operation Operation Operation )’
STATIC
CONDITION