

CSE 143 Assignment 2 (HTMLManager) Score Sheet

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28 / 30 : Total Score

28 / 30 : Correctness

2 / 2 : constructor

3 / 3 : removeAll

1 / 1 : attempt

2 / 2 : correct

1 / 1 : add

2 / 2 : getTags

1 / 1 : attempt

1 / 1 : correct (returns a copy)

6 / 6 : fixHTML

1 / 1 : self-closing

1 / 1 : valid HTML

1 / 1 : extra closing tag

1 / 1 : extra opening tag

1 / 1 : resetting field

1 / 1 : passes all provided test cases

2 / 2 : HTMLManagerTest

Excellent testing program!

1 / 2 : constructor, add, and remove throw proper exceptions

1 / 1 : attempt: at least 1 out of the 3 correctly throws the exceptions

0 / 1 : correct: all 3 throw the proper exceptions

-1: See blue

3 / 3 : fixHTML is clear and concise and works in most cases

1 / 1 : Creates correct structures

2 / 2 : Uses control flow well

2 / 2 : interfaces and generics

2 / 3 : comments

1 / 1 : attempt to comment

1 / 2 : well documented code

-1: See yellow

4 / 4 : otherwise good style

*-0: See green and orange**-0: Lines should be no more than 80 characters long*

Lateness and Other Deductions

Thu 2016/10/13 11:30pm

Due

Thu 2016/10/13 07:50pm

Submitted (on time)

0 Late days used on this assignment

0 Lateness deduction

Other deductions

Overall comments:

Great work Akshit! Overall, you did a great job handling different edge cases for your HTMLManager and providing clear and descriptive documentation. Make sure to implem

Annotations: HTMLManager.java

```

1  /**
2  * @author Akshit Patel
3  * @Date 10/12/2016
4  * CSE 143D DC
5  * TA: Melissa Medsker
6  * HW #2 File #1 HTMLManager
7  */
8
9  import java.util.*; // Queues & Lists.
10
11 /**
12  * This class manages the HTMLTags by providing useful methods like adding the
13  * tags, removing all specific HTMLTags, get the tags and a method that fixes
14  * potential errors in the HTML.
15  */
16 public class HTMLManager {
17
18     /**
19      * This field stores the HTMLTags to be processed or managed.
20      */
21     private Queue<HTMLTag> tagStorage;
22
23     /**
24      * This constructor takes in HTMLTags that make up an HTML page.
25      *
26      * @param page Queue of HTMLTags to be processed for using other methods.
27      * @throws IllegalArgumentException if the Queue passed is null.
28      *
29      * PostCondition: The Queue of HTMLTags passed remains in its original
30      * state.
31      */
32     public HTMLManager(Queue<HTMLTag> page) {
33         if (page.equals(null)) {
34             throw new IllegalArgumentException("The HTMLTags can't be null!");
35         }
36         this.tagStorage = new LinkedList<HTMLTag>(); // initialize the field.
37         int size = page.size();
38         for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
39             this.tagStorage.add(page.peek()); // add the tag.
40             page.add(page.remove()); // update the queue to get next tag.
41         }
42     }
43
44     /**
45      * This method adds the given HTMLTag to the end of the HTMLTags being
46      * managed.
47      *
48      * @param tag HTMLTag that needs to be added to the already present
49      * HTMLTags.
50      * @throws IllegalArgumentException if the HTMLTag passed is null.
51      */
52     public void add(HTMLTag tag) {
53         if (tag == null) {
54             throw new IllegalArgumentException();
55         }
56         this.tagStorage.add(tag);
57     }
58
59     /**
60      * This method removes all occurrences of the given HTMLTag of specific type
61      * like opening or closing "b" from the already present HTMLTags.
62      *
63      * @param tag HTMLTag that needs to be removed from the HTMLTags.
64      * @throws IllegalArgumentException if the HTMLTag passed is null.
65      *
66      * PostCondition: The order of HTMLTags that are managed is not changed,
67      * only the unwanted tags are removed and there place is taken by next
68      * useful tag.
69      */
70     public void removeAll(HTMLTag tag) {
71         if (tag == null) {
72             throw new IllegalArgumentException();
73         }
74         int size = this.tagStorage.size();
75         for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
76             // if statement to check if the current tag equals the one to
77             // remove.
78             if (this.tagStorage.peek().equals(tag)) {
79                 this.tagStorage.remove(); // remove the tag.
80             } else {
81                 // since the match is not found, add the tag back to preserve
82                 // order.
83                 this.tagStorage.add(this.tagStorage.remove());
84             }
85         }
86     }
87
88     /**
89      * This method helps to get HTMLTags being managed as an ArrayList of
90      * HTMLTags.
91      *
92      * @return ArrayList of HTMLTags used to manage or that have been processed.
93      */
94     public List<HTMLTag> getTags() {
95         int resultSize = this.tagStorage.size();
96         List<HTMLTag> resultList = new ArrayList<HTMLTag>();
97         // For loop to add the contents to the list.
98         for (int i = 0; i < resultSize; i++) {
99             resultList.add(i, this.tagStorage.peek());
100             this.tagStorage.add(this.tagStorage.remove()); // restore the order.
101         }
102         return resultList; // return the List processed.
103     }
104
105     /**
106      * This method helps to fix the HTMLTags used in HTML if there were any
107      * missing or extra tags. The opening tags will be closed and self closing
108      * tags will be added. However, if there is an closing tag then the method
109      * will fix the HTML until there is a matching opening tag else if not found
110      * the closing tag will be discarded.
111      *
112      * PostCondition: The intended order and format of the HTML is preserved.
113      */
114     public void fixHTML() {
115         Queue<HTMLTag> output = new LinkedList<HTMLTag>(); // stores the output.
116         Stack<HTMLTag> oTags = new Stack<HTMLTag>(); // keeps track of open tags.
117         // while loop to fix HTML until no every tag is checked.
118         while (!this.tagStorage.isEmpty()) {
119             // if statement to check for opening tag.
120             if (this.tagStorage.peek().isOpening()) {
121                 oTags.push(this.tagStorage.peek()); // store the tag for later.
122                 output.add(this.tagStorage.remove()); // add it to result.
123             } else if (this.tagStorage.peek().isSelfClosing()) {
124                 output.add(this.tagStorage.remove()); // add to the result.
125             } else if (this.tagStorage.peek().isClosing()) {
126                 // if the closing tag matches the opening then add it to the
127                 // correct result.
128                 if (!oTags.isEmpty()) {
129                     && oTags.peek().matches(this.tagStorage.peek()) {
130                         output.add(this.tagStorage.remove());
131                         oTags.pop();
132                     } else {
133                         // if the matching is not found then add the matching from
134                         // the storage till the matching is found.
135                         while (!oTags.isEmpty()) {
136                             && !oTags.peek().matches(this.tagStorage.peek()) {

```



-1: Remember that in order to check if an object is null, you should use "==" - if you reference a null object with "." to access a method or field, you will get a NullPointerException otherwise

Great work restoring the Queue parameter here!

-0: You should store this next tag as a variable from page.remove() since you will remove each tag for each iteration of the loop

-0: This exception check for null tags is used in multiple places throughout the file and should be factored out to reduce redundancy

Excellent comment!

-0: You should store the result of tagStorage.remove() as a variable to avoid an extra call to tagStorage.peek()

-1: This is an implementation detail - the client only knows that a List object is being returned, but shouldn't depend on an ArrayList being returned

Great fixHTML comment!

It's not clear what this "no" means here

-0: This variable name should be more descriptive - what does "oTags" refer to?

-0: You should store your tags as variables in this method rather than calling tagStorage.peek() repeatedly to get the same value

Excellent use of inline comments!

```
138         // add to the result & update the storage.
139         output.add(oTags.pop().getMatching());
140     }
141     // if the storage is empty then no opening found.
142     if (oTags.isEmpty()) {
143         this.tagStorage.remove();// remove the unwanted.
144     }
145 }
146 }
147 }
148 // if there are opening tags remaining in the storage then add the
149 // matching closing tag.
150 while (!oTags.isEmpty()) {
151     output.add(oTags.pop().getMatching());
152 }
153 this.tagStorage = output;
154 }
155 }
156 }
157 }
158 }
```

-0: Extra blank line (155)

Annotations: HTMLManagerTest.java

```

1  /**
2  * @author Akshit Patel
3  * @Date 10/12/2016
4  * CSE 143D DC
5  * TA: Melissa Medsker
6  * HW #2 File #2 HTMLManagerTest
7  */
8
9  import java.util.*; // Queues & List.
10
11 /**
12 * This program tests the removeAll() method of the HTMLManager class by
13 * comparing the result with the correct output.
14 */
15 public class HTMLManagerTest {
16
17     public static void main(String[] args) {
18         // Queue of tags to remove.
19         Queue<HTMLTag> tags = new LinkedList<HTMLTag>();
20         tags.add(new HTMLTag("<ul>", HTMLTagType.OPENING)); // <ul>
21         tags.add(new HTMLTag("<li>", HTMLTagType.OPENING)); // <li>
22         tags.add(new HTMLTag("<br>", HTMLTagType.SELF_CLOSING)); // <br>
23         tags.add(new HTMLTag("<li>", HTMLTagType.OPENING)); // <li>
24         tags.add(new HTMLTag("<br>", HTMLTagType.SELF_CLOSING)); // <br>
25         tags.add(new HTMLTag("</li>", HTMLTagType.CLOSING)); // </li>
26         tags.add(new HTMLTag("<li>", HTMLTagType.OPENING)); // <li>
27         tags.add(new HTMLTag("</li>", HTMLTagType.CLOSING)); // </li>
28         // give the queue to the HTMLManager.
29         HTMLManager manager = new HTMLManager(tags);
30         testOpening(manager); // test for opening tags.
31         testClosing(manager); // test for closing tags.
32         testSelfClosing(manager); // test for self closing tags.
33         testEmpty(manager); // test for empty situations.
34     }
35
36     /**
37     * This method tests if the the removeAll() method can remove all the
38     * opening tags of specific HTMLTag from the queue given.
39     *
40     * @param manager HTMLManager to access the removeAll() method and getTags()
41     * method.
42     */
43     public static void testOpening(HTMLManager manager) {
44         // List to store correct output
45         List<HTMLTag> correct = new ArrayList<HTMLTag>();
46         correct.add(new HTMLTag("<ul>", HTMLTagType.OPENING)); // <ul>
47         correct.add(new HTMLTag("<br>", HTMLTagType.SELF_CLOSING)); // <br>
48         correct.add(new HTMLTag("<br>", HTMLTagType.SELF_CLOSING)); // <br>
49         correct.add(new HTMLTag("<li>", HTMLTagType.CLOSING)); // </li>
50         correct.add(new HTMLTag("<li>", HTMLTagType.CLOSING)); // </li>
51         System.out.println("Test 1 initiated to remove <li>");
52         // remove <li> from the user queue.
53         manager.removeAll(new HTMLTag("<li>", HTMLTagType.OPENING));
54         testAnalysis(1, correct, manager); // evaluate results.
55     }
56
57     /**
58     * This method tests if the the removeAll() method can remove the closing
59     * tags of specific HTMLTag from the queue given.
60     *
61     * @param manager HTMLManager to access the removeAll() method and getTags()
62     * method.
63     */
64     public static void testClosing(HTMLManager manager) {
65         List<HTMLTag> correct = new ArrayList<HTMLTag>();
66         correct.add(new HTMLTag("<ul>", HTMLTagType.OPENING)); // <ul>
67         correct.add(new HTMLTag("<br>", HTMLTagType.SELF_CLOSING)); // <br>
68         correct.add(new HTMLTag("<br>", HTMLTagType.SELF_CLOSING)); // <br>
69         System.out.println("Test 2 initiated to remove </li>");
70         // remove </li> from the user queue.
71         manager.removeAll(new HTMLTag("<li>", HTMLTagType.CLOSING));
72         testAnalysis(2, correct, manager); // evaluate results.
73     }
74
75     /**
76     * This method tests if the the removeAll() method can remove the
77     * self-closing tags of specific HTMLTag from the queue given.
78     *
79     * @param manager HTMLManager to access the removeAll() method and getTags()
80     * method.
81     */
82     public static void testSelfClosing(HTMLManager manager) {
83         List<HTMLTag> correct = new ArrayList<HTMLTag>();
84         correct.add(new HTMLTag("<ul>", HTMLTagType.OPENING)); // <ul>
85         System.out.println("Test 3 initiated to remove <br>");
86         // remove <br> from the user queue.
87         manager.removeAll(new HTMLTag("<br>", HTMLTagType.SELF_CLOSING));
88         testAnalysis(3, correct, manager); // evaluate results.
89     }
90
91     /**
92     * This method tests if the the removeAll() method can remove the last
93     * remaining tag of specific HTMLTag from the queue given.
94     *
95     * @param manager HTMLManager to access the removeAll() method and getTags()
96     * method.
97     */
98     public static void testEmpty(HTMLManager manager) {
99         List<HTMLTag> correct = new ArrayList<HTMLTag>();
100         System.out.println("Test 4 initiated to remove <ul>");
101         // remove <ul> from the user queue.
102         manager.removeAll(new HTMLTag("<ul>", HTMLTagType.OPENING));
103         testAnalysis(4, correct, manager); // evaluate results.
104     }
105
106     /**
107     * This method evaluates the results of the tests done on the user queue by
108     * comparing them to the correct result.
109     *
110     * @param num the int representation of the test done.
111     * @param correct The correct List of HTMLTags after the removeAll() method.
112     * @param manager HTMLManager to access the getTags() method.
113     */
114     private static void testAnalysis(int num, List<HTMLTag> correct,
115                                     HTMLManager manager) {
116         int error = 0; // error counter.
117         List<HTMLTag> clientList = manager.getTags(); // get the user result.
118         if (clientList.size() == correct.size()) {
119             // for statement to check for any potential errors.
120             for (int i = 0; i < correct.size(); i++) {
121                 if (!clientList.get(i).equals(correct.get(i))) {
122                     error++;
123                 }
124             }
125         }
126         if (error > 0 || correct.size() != clientList.size()) {
127             System.out.println("Your output: " + clientList.toString());
128             System.out.println("Correct output: " + correct.toString());
129             System.out.println("Test " + num + " Failed!");
130             System.out.println();
131         } else {
132             System.out.println("Test " + num + " passed!");
133             System.out.println();
134         }
135     }
136 }
137

```

Note that multi-line method headers should be broken apart such that the second line is indented to align with the first parameter after the "("

