

Lab 10

COMP9021, Session 1, 2015

1 Building a general tree

Consider a file named `tree.txt` containing numbers organised as a tree, a number at a depth of N in the tree being preceded with N tabs in the file. The file can also contain any number of lines with nothing but blank lines. Using the module `general_tree.py`, write a program that reads the contents of the file. If the file does not contain a proper representation of a tree then the program outputs an error message; otherwise, it builds the tree (an instance of `GeneralTree()`) and prints it out using the same representation as in the file (except for the possible blank lines of course). Here is a possible interaction:

```
$ python
...
$ cat tree.txt
```

```
2
    3
      1
    4
      5
        7
          8
        9
          10
          11
          12
```

```
1
6
$ python exercise_1.py
tree.txt does not contain the correct representation of a tree.
```

```
$ cat tree.txt
```

```
2
```

```
    3      1
    4
```

```
        5          7
        9          8
```

```
    6
```

```
$ python exercise_1.py
```

```
tree.txt does not contain the correct representation of a tree.
```

```
$ cat tree.txt
```

```
2
```

```
    3      1
    4
```

```
        5          7
        9          8
```

```
        10
        11
        12
```

```
    6
```

```
$ python exercise_1.py
```

```
2
```

```
    3      1
    4
```

```
        5          7
        9          8
```

```
        10
        11
        12
```

```
    6
```

```
$
```

2 Back to fully parenthesised expressions

Modify the second exercise from Lab 9, that deals with arithmetic expressions written in infix, fully parenthesised, and built from natural numbers using the binary `+`, `-`, `*` and `/` operators, still using a stack but to build an expression tree rather than to evaluate the expression (that is, representing an expression of the form `(first_argument operator second_argument)` as a tree whose value is `operator`, and whose left and right nodes are the subtrees that represent `first_argument` and `second_argument`, respectively. The function `evaluate()` is then reimplemented so as to recursively evaluate the expression from the tree. Interacting with this program is exactly as with the program from Lab 9.