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HW 3.2 (50 points)

Write a program, called parseC, to parse a C++ program into tokens. You should recognize and discard program comments (`/*` to `*/` or after `//`).

Section 1: Successful compilation of program

```
hardikkhare — hkhare@circinus-2'  
hkhare@circinus-21 11:58:10 ~/hw3  
$ javac -Xlint parseCpp.java  
hkhare@circinus-21 11:58:20 ~/hw3
```

Section 2: program running on the provided example from the assignment

```
hardikkhare — hkhare@circinus-21:~/hw3 — ssh hkhare@openlab.ics.uci.e  
$ java parseCpp  
Enter File location  
sample1.cpp  
#  
include  
<  
stdio  
.  
h  
>  
int  
main  
(  
int  
argc  
,  
char  
*  
argv  
[  
]  
)  
{  
char  
my_char  
=  
'A'  
;  
for  
(  
int  
i  
=  
0  
;  
i  
<  
1024  
;  
++  
i  
)  
printf  
(  
  "\"Hello\" she said.\n"  
)  
;  
}  
hkhare@circinus-21 11:58:55 ~/hw3
```

Section 3: Provided test input

```
hkhare@circinus-30 14:38:40 ~/hw3
[$ cat sample2.cpp
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

// Function declaration
int factorial(int);
// Main function
int main() {
    int n, result;
    cout << "Enter a non-negative number: ";
    cin >> n;

    result = factorial(n);
    cout << "Factorial of " << n << " = " << result;
    return 0;
}
// Perform factorial recursively
int factorial(int n) {
    if (n > 1) {
        return n * factorial(n - 1);
    } else {
        return 1;
    }
}

hkhare@circinus-30 15:22:32 ~/hw3
[$ cat sample3.cpp
#include <iostream>
/* A "Hello World" program in C++
 * *abacus/*
 * */
int main() {
    std::cout << "/*Hello World!*/";
    int a += 10;
    int c <=<a;
    return 0;
}
```

Section 4: Edge Case #1

Description: Multi-line comments with many `/*` characters within the comment

Input:

```
#include <iostream>
/* A "Hello World" program in C++
*abacus/*
*/
int main() {
std::cout << "/*Hello World!*/";
int a += 10;
int c <=<a;
return 0;
}
```

Expected Output: Program is able to successfully decode correct closing multi-line comment.

Output:

```
hkhare@circinus-21 11:59:48 ~/hw3
[$ java parseCpp
Enter File location
[sample3.cpp
#
include
<
iostream
>
int
main
(
)
{
std
::
cout
<<
"/*Hello World!*/"
;
int
a
+=
10
;
int
c
<=<=
a
;
return
0
;
}
hkhare@circinus-21 12:00:26 ~/hw3
$
```

Section 5: Edge Case #2

Description: Empty file

Input: {empty file}

Expected Output: Program will not be able to tokenize anything and should print empty output.

Output

```
hkhare@circinus-14 12:37:43 ~/hw3
[$ java parseCpp
Enter File location
[emptyfile.cpp
hkhare@circinus-14 12:37:54 ~/hw3
$ █
```

Section 6: Edge Case #3

Description: input file does not exists

Input: non-existent cpp file

Expected Output: Program will not be able to open the file and should print error handling statement.

Output

```
Enter File location
nofile.cpp
Error in opening file
```

Section 7: Edge Case #4

Description: There is no closing quote.

Input:

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main(int argc, char *argv[]) /* here is a comment */
{
    printf("\"This\" will not close.\n");
}
```

Expected Output: Program will still print everything after last open quote

Output:

```
Enter File location
sample.cpp
#
include
<
stdio
.
h
>
int
main
(
int
argc
,
char
*
argv
[
]
)
{
printf
(
\"This\" will not close.\n);
}
```

Note: above, last '}' is printed as part of string after opening quote

Leetcode problems 1190. Reverse Substrings Between Each Pair of Parentheses and 946. Validate Stack Sequences given below.

<https://leetcode.com/problems/reverse-substrings-between-each-pair-of-parentheses/>

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Reverse Substrings Between Each Pair of Parentheses

Submission Detail

38 / 38 test cases passed.

Runtime: 1 ms

Memory Usage: 37.4 MB

harry3997

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Accepted Solutions Runtime Distribution

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Invite friends to challenge Reverse Substrings Between Each Pair of Parentheses

Submitted Code: 31 minutes ago

Language: java

Edit Code

```
1 class Solution {
2     public String reverseParentheses(String S) {
3
4         char s[] = S.toCharArray();
5         Stack<String> st = new Stack<>();
6         int i = 0;
7         StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();
8         while(i < s.length){
9             if(s[i] == '('){
10                 if(st.length() > 0){
11                     st.add(sb.toString());
12                     sb = new StringBuilder();
13                     st.add("(");
14                 } else if(s[i] == ')'){
15                     while(!st.isEmpty()){
16                         String x = st.pop();
17                         if(x.equals("(")){
18                             st.add(sb.reverse().toString());
19                             sb = new StringBuilder();
20                             break;
21                         }
22                     }
23                     sb.insert(0, x);
24                 } else sb.append(s[i]);
25                 i++;
26             }
27         }
28         while(!st.isEmpty())
29             sb.insert(0, st.pop());
30         return sb.toString();
31     }
32 }
33
```

<https://leetcode.com/problems/validate-stack-sequences/>

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Validate Stack Sequences

Submission Detail

151 / 151 test cases passed.
Runtime: 1 ms
Memory Usage: 38.3 MB

harry3997

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Accepted Solutions Runtime Distribution

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Zoom area by dragging across this chart

Invite friends to challenge Validate Stack Sequences

Submitted Code: 12 minutes ago

Language: java

Edit Code

```
1 class Solution {
2     public boolean validateStackSequences(int[] pushed, int[] popped) {
3         Stack<Integer> st = new Stack<>();
4
5         int i=0,j=0;
6
7         while(i<pushed.length){
8             if(st.size()>0&&st.peek()==popped[j]){
9                 st.pop();j++;
10            }
11            else if(pushed[i]==popped[j]){
12                i++;j++;
13            }else{
14                st.push(pushed[i]);i++;
15            }
16        }
17
18        while(st.size()>0){
19            if(st.peek()==popped[j]){
20                st.pop();j++;
21            }else return false;
22        }
23        return true;
24    }
25 }
```

Back to problem