

Lab06

by Jason Ivey using: LaTeX & Dr Java.

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1 Goal

To read a textual file and declare which parenthesis are missing from the parenthesis pairs.

2 Lab06.bat

This lab looks better when run in CMD with color set to 02. So I wrote a .bat file that will run this program for you! It was an interesting experiment in another language.

Conditions to run the .bat or BATCH file:

- You must have the java PATH: C
- You must have my lab's name as Lab06.java
- You must find the directory in which my lab is stored

```
1  /**
2  * This is a LAB assignment by Jason Ivey for Java II, a class by Prof. C. Servin.
3  * The Author of this program would like to extend thanks to{
4  * Valentine Bacerra, for his help in suggesting the use of the Java Stack<character>.
5  * Terry Specier for his suggestions in processing the text.
6  * Professor Servin for his detailed explanations of stacks.
7  * }
8  * @author Jason Ivey
9  */
10
11 import java.util.Scanner; //Imports for Scanner, Stack, and file operations.
12 import java.util.Stack;
13 import java.io.*;
14
15 /**
16 * Main Class, makes use of FileNotFoundException, InvalidFormatException, Scanner, Stack and util
17 * .IO.
18 */
19 public class Lab06{
20     private static String error = ""; // String to hold error message
21     private static final boolean DEBUG = false;
22     /**
23     * Main Method, accepting string arguments
24     * @param args standard header String[]
25     */
26     public static void main(String args[]) {
27         if (DEBUG)
28             System.out.println("Before input error = " + error);
29         Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in); // interface with keyboard
30
31         String fileName = "First Iteration"; // filename, initialized to "First Iteration" during
32             first iteration.
33         //What follows is a welcome screen!
34         System.out.println("  -----\n" +
35             " |  --  \\          | | | |          (-)      |  --  \\ \n" +
36             " | | --) | - - - - - - - - | | | | --   - - - - - | | --) | - - - - - \n" +
37             "   --  \n" +
38             " |  ---/ - ' | ' ---/ - \\ ' - \\ | --| ' - \\ / - \\ / --| / --| |  ---/ - ' | ' -- \n" +
39             " /  --|/ - \\ \\ \n" +
```



```

107
108     else if (input.length() != 0 && input.substring( 0 , Math.min(input.length(), KEY_WORD.length
109         ( ) )
110         ) .equalsIgnoreCase(KEY_WORD.substring( 0 , Math
111             .min(input.length(), KEY_WORD.length() ) )
112             ) )
113         {
114             /*Extremely complicated if statements explained by Frank Blando in Java I,
115             * Basically if someone were to only "hE" it would only compare the first
116             * two characters of the key word.
117             */
118             {
119                 System.out.println("\n----This program allows you to check Java progams for missing
120                     parenthesis----"
121                     + "\n - Aplicable parethesis include: \" (, ), <, >, {, }, [, \", and
122                     + \" ].\" \" \"
123                     + "\n - To exit pres \"[Enter]\" \"
124                     + "\n - Reading: \".ppt, .mov\" and other non text files may cause
125                     + "errors"
126                     + "\n - You may check any textual filetype, make sure and include the
127                     + "extension. \"
128                     + "\n - \".java\" and \".txt\" are the best extensions to use."); //
129                     Helpful text
130             }
131             return true;
132         }
133     }
134     else return false; //If no request for help ro exit then false!
135 }
136 /**
137  * Read will read the specified file for characters and will remove characters with spouses
138  * @param fileName String of the name of the file to be read.
139  * @return Stack<charcater> Returns a stack of characters that did not get paired up with their
140  * spouses.
141  */
142 public static Stack<Character> read(String fileName) throws FileNotFoundException {
143     Stack<Character> temp = new Stack<Character>(); //temp Stack!
144     String buffer;//String to hold line value of file
145
146     File myFile = new File(fileName);//New file to be read!
147
148     if(!myFile.exists())//Wait... does it exist?
149         throw new FileNotFoundException();//NO! Then throw this!
150
151     Scanner fileReader = new Scanner(myFile);//Lets scan the contents of the file with this.
152
153     while(fileReader.hasNext()){//Loop to go through all input from file
154
155         buffer = fileReader.nextLine();//update buffer
156
157         for(int x = 0; x < buffer.length(); x++){ //For the length of the line
158             /*
159             * The problem of Boolean statements and loops was brought up in class and
160             * after trying to implement some pretty wacky answers I decided to call
161             * over Valentine and ask him how the heck I was supposed to fix this.
162             * He suggested I check the buffer then check the char at x for a comparative
163             * after this just skip the loop and continue.
164             */
165             if(buffer.contains("if") && (buffer.charAt(x) == '<' || buffer.charAt(x) == '>'))
166                 continue;
167             else if(buffer.contains("return") && (buffer.charAt(x) == '<' || buffer.charAt(x) == '>'))
168                 continue;
169             else if(buffer.contains("while") && (buffer.charAt(x) == '<' || buffer.charAt(x) == '>'))
170                 continue;
171             else if(buffer.contains("for") && (buffer.charAt(x) == '<' || buffer.charAt(x) == '>'))
172                 continue;
173
174             switch (buffer.charAt(x)){
175                 /*This switch checks for parenthesis and pushes open parenthesis and pops
176                 * open parenthesis when it encounters their spouses.
177                 * If no spouse is found then error will have the opposite of the closing added to it
178                 * (Because the spouse is the one who is missing).
179                 */
180                 case '(': temp.push('(');
181                 break;
182                 case ')':
183                     if(!temp.empty() && temp.peek() == '(')
184                         temp.pop();
185                     else if(temp.empty())
186                         error = " (," + error;
187                     break;
188             }
189         }
190     }
191 }

```

```

179         case '{' : temp.push('{');
180         break;
181
182         case '}' :
183             if(!temp.empty() && temp.peek() == '{')
184                 temp.pop();
185             else if(temp.empty())
186                 error = " {," + error;
187             break;
188
189         case '[' : temp.push('[');
190         break;
191
192         case ']' :
193             if(!temp.empty() && temp.peek() == '[')
194                 temp.pop();
195             else if(temp.empty() || temp.peek() != '<')
196                 error = " [," + error;
197             break;
198
199         case '<' : temp.push('<');
200         break;
201
202         case '>' :
203             if(!temp.empty() && temp.peek() == '<')
204                 temp.pop();
205             else if(temp.empty() || temp.peek() != '<')
206
207                 error = " <," + error;
208             break;
209             //No default needed!!!
210     }
211 }
212 }
213 }
214 fileReader.close();
215 return temp; //lets give the caller back the temp they deserve!
216 }
217 /**
218  * parse Will read the stack for characters and assign the spouse(opposite) of the characters
219  * into error.
220  * @param s Stack<character> to be read.
221  */
222 public static void parse(Stack<Character> s){ //This does the rest fo the parsing needed
223
224     while(!s.empty()) //Do this till our stack is empty
225     {
226         /*
227         * Will basically set the opposite to error.
228         */
229         switch (s.pop()){ //Switching on the character we just pooped
230             case '(' : error = " )," + error;
231             break;
232             case ')' : error = " (," + error;
233             break;
234             case '{' : error = " }," + error;
235             break;
236             case '}' : error = " {," + error; //Does the operation in reverse order because of the FILO
237                                     nature of stacks
238             break;
239             case '[' : error = " ]," + error;
240             break;
241             case ']' : error = " [," + error;
242             break;
243             case '<' : error = " >," + error;
244             break;
245             case '>' : error = " <," + error;
246             break;
247             //No default needed
248         }
249     }
250 }
251 class InvalidFormatException extends Exception{ //Nested class for exceptions
252     /**
253     * Constructor of Exception.
254     * @param s String to be printed as a message.
255     */
256     public InvalidFormatException(String s){
257         super(s);

```

```
258 }
259 }
```

3 Here is the Lab06.bat source code!

```
1
2
3 @echo off
4 rem This is a comment!
5 rem Author: Jason Ivey,.bat file to run in command line.
6 mode con: cols=1080 lines=720
7 title ParenthesisParse
8
9 color 02
10
11 echo[
12
13 rem echo[ prints a blank line
14
15
16 echo Where is Jason Ivey's Lab Folder? Find it in file explorer then copy the path here
17
18 SET /P X=Type the directory:
19
20 rem Set gets input
21
22
23 cd %X%
24
25 rem changing directory
26
27 :begin
28
29
30 rem Label for spaghetti code
31
32 for /l %%x in (1, 1, 4) do (echo[
33
34
35 javac Lab06.bat
36
37 rem compiles Lab06.bat!
38
39
40 java Lab06
41
42 rem Runs Lab06
43
44
45 echo[
46
47 echo You have just run my lab! Awesome, would you like to run it again?
48
49 echo[
50
51 SET /P X=Type 'y' or 'n' or "starwars":
52
53 echo[
54
55 echo %X%
56
57
58 if /i %X% == y (goto :begin) else (
59
60
61     rem If statements that will either run the program again, exit, or play starwars Episode IV.
62
63
64     if /i %X% == starwars (
65
66         pkgmgr /iu:"TelnetClient"
67
68         Telnet Towel.blinkenlights.nl
69
70     ) else (goto :eof)
71 )
```