Национальный исследовательский университет — Высшая школа экономики Факультет бизнес-информатики, отделение программной инженерии

УТВЕРЖДЕНО	
Заведующий кафедрой «	Управление
разработкой программно	ого обеспечения»
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#### КОМПОНЕНТНАЯ МОДЕЛЬ С ДЕКЛАРАТИВНЫМ ОПИСАНИЕМ СОСТАВНЫХ ТИПОВ: ПАРСЕРЫ

Текст программы

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#### 1. Пакет ru.hse.se.parsers

#### 1.1. Parser.java

```
package ru.hse.se.parsers;
import ru.hse.se.nodes.Node;
import ru.hse.se.parsers.errors.SyntaxError;
import ru.hse.se.types.MFBool;
import ru.hse.se.types.MFFloat;
import ru.hse.se.types.MFInt32;
import ru.hse.se.types.MFString;
import ru.hse.se.types.SFBool;
import ru.hse.se.types.SFFloat;
import ru.hse.se.types.SFInt32;
import ru.hse.se.types.SFString;
import ru.hse.se.types.ValueType;
import java.io.*;
import java.util.ArrayList;
^{st} An abstract parser class that defines
 ^{st} the basic items each parser should
 * have to analyze a scene.
* @author Mikhail Dubov
public abstract class Parser {
     * Parses the input file and builds
     * an array of root nodes.
     st @param reader The input stream reader
     * @return nodes array of root nodes
     * @throws IOException if there is no input in the stream
    public ArrayList<Node> parse(InputStreamReader reader)
                                 throws IOException {
        tokenizer = new StreamTokenizer(new BufferedReader(reader));
        // TODO: Encoding issue??? *.wrl UTF8 -> bad; ANSI -> ok
        setUpTokenizer();
        init();
        sceneGraph = new ArrayList<Node>();
        parsingErrors = new ArrayList<Error>();
        // !!! The entry point !!!
        parseScene();
        // As a result - the filled sceneGraph array,
        // that may be null if there were parsing errors.
        if (! parsingErrors.isEmpty()) {
            return null;
        } else {
            return sceneGraph;
   }
     * Sets up the tokenizer object.
    protected void setUpTokenizer() {
        tokenizer.resetSyntax();
        tokenizer.wordChars('a', 'z'); // Id's
tokenizer.wordChars('A', 'Z'); // Id's
```

```
tokenizer.wordChars('0', '9'); // Id's tokenizer.wordChars('_', '_'); // Id's can contain '_' tokenizer.wordChars('+', '+'); // For floats and ints tokenizer.wordChars('-', '-'); // For floats tokenizer.wordChars('.', '.'); // For floats
    tokenizer.quoteChar('"');
    tokenizer.whitespaceChars(' ', ' ');
tokenizer.whitespaceChars('\n', '\n');
tokenizer.whitespaceChars('\t', '\t');
tokenizer.whitespaceChars('\r', '\r');
tokenizer.whitespaceChars(',', ','); // => for [ children ]
}
 \ensuremath{^{*}} Initializes the parser by reading the first
 * token and storing it in the lookahead variable.
protected abstract void init() throws IOException;
 \ensuremath{^{*}} Performs the parsing of the input file
 * and fills out the ArrayList of root nodes,
 * namely the sceneGraph array.
protected abstract void parseScene() throws IOException;
 \ ^{*} Parses the next Node from the input stream.
 * Needed for MFNode parsing.
public abstract Node parseChildNode();
 \ ^{*} Parses a value of particular type from the input stream.
 * @param currentFieldType the type of the value
 * @return the value read from the stream
 * @throws Error
protected Object parseValueType(Class<?> currentFieldType) throws Error {
    Object value = null;
    // TODO: No Syntax Error messages from type classes?..
     /****** a) Value type => call "parse" method in the type class via reflection ******/
    if (ValueType.class.isAssignableFrom(currentFieldType)) {
         try {
              value = currentFieldType.getDeclaredMethod
                   ("parse", Parser.class).invoke(null, this);
         } catch (Exception e) { }
         if (value == null) {
              throw new Error("Parse rules for type " +
                        currentFieldType.getName() + " not defined.");
         }
    }
     /***** b) Java primitive types => use VRML wrappers (SFBool, SFFloat, ...) *****/
     // TODO: TEST!
     else if (currentFieldType == int.class) {
         value = SFInt32.parse(this).getValue();
    } else if (currentFieldType == int[].class) {
         ArrayList<SFInt32> val = MFInt32.parse(this).getValue();
         value = new int[val.size()];
         for (int i = 0; i < val.size(); i++) {</pre>
               ((int[])value)[i] = val.get(i).getValue();
         }
    } else if (currentFieldType == boolean.class) {
         value = SFBool.parse(this).getValue();
    } else if (currentFieldType == boolean[].class) {
         ArrayList<SFBool> val = MFBool.parse(this).getValue();
```

```
value = new boolean[val.size()];
        for (int i = 0; i < val.size(); i++) {</pre>
             ((boolean[])value)[i] = val.get(i).getValue();
    } else if (currentFieldType == double.class) {
        value = SFFloat.parse(this).getValue();
    } else if (currentFieldType == double[].class) {
        ArrayList<SFFloat> val = MFFloat.parse(this).getValue();
        value = new double[val.size()];
        for (int i = 0; i < val.size(); i++) {</pre>
            ((double[])value)[i] = val.get(i).getValue();
    } else if (currentFieldType == float.class) {
        value = (float)(SFFloat.parse(this).getValue());
    } else if (currentFieldType == float[].class) {
        ArrayList<SFFloat> val = MFFloat.parse(this).getValue();
        value = new double[val.size()];
        for (int i = 0; i < val.size(); i++) {</pre>
            ((float[])value)[i] = (float)(val.get(i).getValue());
    } else if (currentFieldType == String.class) {
        value = (String)(SFString.parse(this).getValue());
    } else if (currentFieldType == String[].class) {
        ArrayList<SFString> val = MFString.parse(this).getValue();
        value = new String[val.size()];
        for (int i = 0; i < val.size(); i++) {</pre>
            ((String[])value)[i] = (String)(val.get(i).getValue());
        }
    //else if (currentFieldType == ArrayList.class) {
    // TODO: Process ArrayLists?
    /***** c) Error otherwise *****/
    else {
       registerError(new Error("Value of unknown type"));
    return value;
 * Returns the tokenizer.
public StreamTokenizer tokenizer() {
    return tokenizer;
 * Determines whether the lookahead token
 \ ^{st} coincides with the given one.
public boolean lookahead(String token) {
    return (lookahead() != null && token != null && lookahead().equals(token));
* Returns the lookahead token.
public abstract String lookahead();
 \ensuremath{^{*}} Reads the next token from the input.
 st @returns false when the next token is unavailable, true otherwise
public abstract boolean nextToken();
```

}

```
* Compares the token with the lookahead symbol and
  advances to the next input terminal if they match,
  registers a syntax error otherwise
 * Note: The method is case sensitive.
  @param token Token to be matched
  @return true
public boolean match(String token) {
    if(lookahead().equals(token)) {
        nextToken();
    } else {
        registerError(new SyntaxError("Expected '" + token + "', but got '" + lookahead() + "'",
                                tokenizer.lineno()));
    }
    return true;
}
 * Determines whether the lookahead token
 * is equal to the one passed as a parameter
 * and matches it if the result is true.
 * @param token the token
 * @return true if the matching was successful, false otherwise
public boolean tryMatch(String token) {
    if (lookahead(token)) {
        match(token);
        return true;
    } else {
        possibleError = new SyntaxError("Expected '" + token +
                "', but got '" + lookahead() + "'", tokenizer.lineno());
        return false;
    }
}
 * Processes a parsing error.
 * @param e the error object
public boolean registerError(Error e) {
    if (e != null) {
        parsingErrors.add(e);
    return true;
}
* Returns the list of parsing errors.
 ^{st} @return the ArrayList of parsing error objects
public ArrayList<Error> getParsingErrors() {
    return parsingErrors;
 * Determines whether the node with a given
 * name exists in one of registered node packages,
 * and returns the appropriate Class<?> object
 * if there is such a node type.
 * @param str Node name (simple name)
 * @return the appropriate Class if the node exists,
           null otherwise
```

```
protected Class<?> classForNodeName(String str) {
        Class<?> res = null;
        for (String pkg : nodePackages) {
                res = Class.forName(pkg + "." + str);
                // here => Class found
                break:
            } catch (ClassNotFoundException e) {}
        return res;
    }
     * Creates instance of a node for its name.
     * @param str Node name (simple name)
     * @return the node object (if this node type exists)
     st <code>@throws Exception if there are instantiation errors</code>
    protected Node createInstance(String str) throws Exception {
        for (String pkg : nodePackages) {
            try {
                Node res = (Node)(Class.forName(pkg + "." + str).newInstance());
                // here => Class found
                return res;
            } catch (ClassNotFoundException e) {}
        throw new Exception();
    }
     * Registers new package that contains nodes
     * that can appear in the input file.
     * Registering is needed in order for the parser
     * to be able to check for errors during the parsing.
     * @param packageName packageName
    public void registerNodePackage(String packageName) {
        nodePackages.add(packageName);
    /** Tokenizer */
   protected StreamTokenizer tokenizer;
    /** The result of scene parsing */
   protected ArrayList<Node> sceneGraph;
    /** The errors that occured during parsing */
   protected ArrayList<Error> parsingErrors;
    * The error that occured during the last call
     * of some tryXxx method; such an error is not
     * registered until registerPossibleError() is called.
    protected Error possibleError = null;
    /** The nodes package name (needed for reflection) */
    protected static final ArrayList<String> nodePackages;
        nodePackages = new ArrayList<String>();
        nodePackages.add("ru.hse.se.nodes");
    }
}
```

### 1.2. VRMLParser.java

```
import ru.hse.se.nodes.*;
import ru.hse.se.parsers.errors.*;
import ru.hse.se.types.MFNode;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.StreamTokenizer;
import java.lang.reflect.Method;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.HashSet;
import java.util.Stack;
* VRML parser. Builds up a bunch of beans
\mbox{\scriptsize *} on the basis of its declarative description.
* @author Mikhail Dubov
public class VRMLParser extends Parser {
    ^{st} Sets up the tokenizer object
    \ensuremath{^{*}} according to the VRML grammar.
    * (defines terminals etc.)
   @Override
   protected void setUpTokenizer() {
       super.setUpTokenizer();
       tokenizer.commentChar('#');
       // Terminals
       tokenizer.ordinaryChar('{');
tokenizer.ordinaryChar('}');
       tokenizer.ordinaryChar('[');
       tokenizer.ordinaryChar(']');
       //tokenizer.parseNumbers(); // => No! Bad for advanced float/int32 parsing
       tokenizer.lowerCaseMode(false); // VRML is not case-sensitive
       tokenizer.eolIsSignificant(false); // We can count lines with tokenizer.lineno()
   }
         Recursive-descent predictive top-down VRML parser.
        See 2.4 in the "Dragon book" for technique description *
             and http://bit.ly/wF541A for VRML grammar.
    * vrmlScene ::=
         statements
    ***********************************
   @Override
   protected void parseScene() throws IOException {
       parseStatements();
       // Some token left unparsed
       if (lookahead != null) {
           registerError (new SyntaxError("Unrecognized lexeme sequence starting at '"
+ lookahead + "'", tokenizer.lineno()));
       }
   }
    The basic grammar.
    /**********************
    * statements ::=
           statement |
             statement statements
             empty
```

```
*************************************
private boolean parseStatements() {
   while (parseStatement());
   return true;
}
/**********
 * statement ::=
      nodeStatement
        protoStatement |
        routeStatement
private boolean parseStatement() {
   // ! NB: The order is essential, because of the FIRST elements
   return (lookahead != null) &&
          ((parseProtoStatement()) ||
          (parseRouteStatement()) ||
          (parseNodeStatement() && addRootNode()));
}
 \mbox{*} Parses a node and stores the link
 * to that node on the top of the
 * 'currentNodes' stack.
 ***********
 * nodeStatement ::=
      node l
      DEF nodeNameId node |
      USE nodeNameId
 * FIRST = nodeId | DEF | USE
private boolean parseNodeStatement() {
   // ! NB: The order is essential, because of the FIRST elements
   // In the "DEF" production, parseNode() will store
   // the node in the hash table by its id.
   return (tryMatch("DEF") && matchId() && parseNode()) ||
          (tryMatch("USE") && matchId() && instantiateNodeById()) ||
          (parseNode());
}
 ^{st} Parses the next Node from the input stream.
 * Needed for MFNode parsing.
 */
@Override
public Node parseChildNode() {
   if (parseNodeStatement()) {
       return currentNodes.pop();
   } else {
       return null;
}
     nodeTypeId { nodeBody } |
      Script { scriptBody }
private boolean parseNode() {
```

```
// ! NB: The order is essential, because of the FIRST elements
   return (tryMatch("Script") &&
               match("{") && parseScriptBody() && match("}")) ||
          (tryMatchTypeId() && instantiateNode() &&
               match("{") && parseNodeBody() && match("}")) ||
           // Handling a typical syntax error case, trying to recover
            // '}' is the only correct lexeme at this point
           (! lookahead("}") &&
              registerError(possibleError) && panicModeRecovery() &&
              (currentNodes.push(null) == null)); // pushing fake node
}
/***********
 * nodeBody ::=
      nodeBodyElement |
      nodeBodyElement nodeBody |
      empty
private boolean parseNodeBody() {
   while (parseNodeBodyElement());
   return true;
}
 * nodeBodyElement ::=
      fieldId fieldValue |
      fieldId IS fieldId |
      eventInId IS eventInId |
      eventOutId IS eventOutId |
      routeStatement
      protoStatement
       ************
private boolean parseNodeBodyElement() {
   // Trying to parse routeStatement or protoStatement at first
   // (Since they contain terminals at their FIRST position).
   return (parseRouteStatement()) ||
           (parseProtoStatement()) ||
          (tryMatchFieldId() &&
               ((tryMatch("IS") && matchId()
                       /* && ??? -> 3 productions!!! */) ||
               (matchFieldValueAndSetField()))) ||
          // Handling a typical syntax error case, trying to recover
          // '}' is the only correct lexeme at this point
           (! lookahead("}") &&
              registerError(possibleError) && panicModeRecovery());
}
                  PROTO & ROUTE statements.
/***********
  protoStatement ::=
      proto |
      externproto
 * FIRST = PROTO | EXTERNPROTO
private boolean parseProtoStatement() {
   return (lookahead("PROTO") && parseProto()) ||
```

```
(lookahead("EXTERNPROTO") /* && ...ToDo...*/);
}
 * proto ::=
        PROTO nodeTypeId
        [ interfaceDeclarations ] *
private boolean parseProto() {
   return false;//(match("PROTO") && matchTypeId() && instantiateProtoNode() &&
           // match("[") && parseProtoInterface() && match("]") &&
// match("{") && parseProtoBody() && match("}"));
}
/***********
 * routeStatement ::=
     ROUTE nodeNameId . eventOutId \ast
     TO nodeNameId . eventInId
 * FIRST = ROUTE
 ******************************
private boolean parseRouteStatement() {
    return (tryMatch("ROUTE") /* && ...ToDo...*/);
}
/**********
 * scriptBody ::=
    scriptBodyElement |
    scriptBodyElement scriptBody | *
 private boolean parseScriptBody() {
   // ToDo
   return false;
}
                  Token operaions.
 * Initializes the parser by reading the first
 * token and storing it in the lookahead variable.
protected void init() throws IOException {
   initFields();
   nextToken();
    if (lookahead == null) {
       throw new IOException();
}
* Returns the lookahead token.
@Override
public String lookahead() {
   return (lookahead == null ? "" : lookahead);
}
\ensuremath{^{*}} Checks a token for being a valid Id.
 * nodeNameId, nodeTypeId, fieldId, eventInId, eventOutId
 * are all id's.
```

```
**************
 * Id ::=
      IdFirstChar |
      IdFirstChar IdRestChars
  IdFirstChar ::=
      Any ISO-10646 character encoded using UTF-8 except:
      0x30-0x39, 0x0-0x20, 0x22, 0x23, 0x27, 0x2b, 0x2c, 0x2d,
      0x2e, 0x5b, 0x5c, 0x5d, 0x7b, 0x7d, 0x7f
  IdRestChars ::=
      Any number of ISO-10646 characters except:
      0x0-0x20, 0x22, 0x23, 0x27, 0x2c, 0x2e, 0x5b,
      0x5c, 0x5d, 0x7b, 0x7d, 0x7f
 * @param id
 * @return true if the token is a correct id, false otherwise
private boolean lookaheadIsId() {
   // TODO: More Id checking (see rules)
   return (lookahead != null) && (lookahead != "") &&
           (Character.isLetter(lookahead.charAt(0)) || lookahead.charAt(0) == '_');
}
 * Reads the next token that represents an Id.
 * @return true
private boolean matchId() {
   if(lookaheadIsId()) {
        currentId = lookahead;
       nextToken();
   } else {
       registerError(new SyntaxError("'" + lookahead + "' is not a valid id",
                                               tokenizer.lineno()));
   }
   return true;
}
* Determines whether the current token is
 * a field name of the current node.
 * @return true, if the current token is a field, false otherwise
private boolean lookaheadIsFieldName() {
    if (currentNodes.isEmpty()) {
       return false;
   boolean isFieldName = false;
   Method[] methods = currentNodes.peek().getClass().getDeclaredMethods();
   for (Method m : methods) {
       if (m.getName().startsWith("get")) {
            String field = Character.toLowerCase(m.getName().charAt(3)) +
                                                m.getName().substring(4);
           if (field.equals(lookahead)) {
               isFieldName = true;
               break;
           }
       }
   }
   return isFieldName;
}
* Returns the hash set of the current node fields,
```

```
* used for lexical error diagnostics.
   @return HashSet of the current node fields
private HashSet<String> getCurrentNodeFields() {
    if (currentNodes.isEmpty()) {
        return null;
    HashSet<String> res = new HashSet<String>();
    Method[] methods = currentNodes.peek().getClass().getDeclaredMethods();
    for (Method m : methods) {
        if (m.getName().startsWith("get")) {
            String field = Character.toLowerCase(m.getName().charAt(3)) +
                                                   m.getName().substring(4);
            res.add(field);
        }
    }
    return res;
}
 * Reads the next token that represents a fieldId
   (which is also an Id), and pushes it into the stack.
private boolean tryMatchFieldId() {
    if(lookaheadIsFieldName()) {
        currentField.push(lookahead);
        nextToken();
        return true;
    } else {
        // There is no field with the given name
        possibleError = new LexicalError("'" + lookahead +
                              '' is not a valid field name"
                             tokenizer.lineno(), lookahead,
                             getCurrentNodeFields());
        return false;
    }
}
 * Reads the next token that represents a type
   (which is also an Id).
 * @return true, if lookahead is a valid node name, false otherwise
private boolean tryMatchTypeId() {
    Class<?> nodeType = classForNodeName(lookahead);
    if (nodeType != null) {
        currentType = lookahead;
        nextToken();
        // There is a node with the given name,
        // but it should be checked for type matching
        try {
            Class<?> fieldType = currentNodes.peek().getClass().
                    getDeclaredMethod("get" + Character.toUpperCase
(currentField.peek().charAt(0)) +
                     currentField.peek().substring(1)).getReturnType();
            if (! fieldType.isAssignableFrom(nodeType) &&
                 ! fieldType.isAssignableFrom(MFNode.class)) {
                possibleError = new TypeMismatchError
                         (nodeType, fieldType, tokenizer.lineno());
                currentId = null; // to preserve invalid DEF assignments
                return false;
```

```
} catch (Exception e) { }
        return true;
    } else {
        // There is no node with the given name
        possibleError = new LexicalError("'" + lookahead +
                               "' is not a valid node name",
                              tokenizer.lineno(), lookahead, null);
        currentId = null; // to preserve invalid DEF assignments
        return false;
    }
}
 * Reads the next token from the input.
 st @return false when the next token is unavailable, true otherwise
@Override
public boolean nextToken() {
        int ttype = tokenizer.nextToken();
        if (ttype == '{' || ttype == '}' ||
    ttype == '[' || ttype == ']') {
             // Terminals
             lookahead = String.valueOf(((char)tokenizer.ttype));
        } else if (ttype == StreamTokenizer.TT_WORD) {
             // Non-terminals
        lookahead = tokenizer.sval;
} else if (ttype == '"') {
             // Quoted Strings
             lookahead = tokenizer.sval;
        } else if (ttype == StreamTokenizer.TT_EOF) {
             // End of file
             lookahead = null; // to indicate EOF
             return false;
        } // No TT NUMBER or TT EOL can arise
    } catch (IOException e) {
        return false;
    }
    return true;
}
                         Error recovery.
 * Tries to recover from errors in order
 * for the parser ro be able to continue
 * reading the input stream.
 * See 4.1 in the "Dragon book" for technique description.
 * @return true, if recovery proceeded, false otherwise
private boolean panicModeRecovery() {
    // The error is an invalid node name
    // or its absence.
    // Recovery possibility - if the current
    // or the next tokens is an opening parenthese.
while (! lookahead("{") && // for Nodes
            ! lookahead("}") && // for ValueTypes
             lookahead != null) {
        nextToken();
```

```
}
   // Trying to recover by reading parentheses
   // until the end of the "damaged" Node is reached
   if (lookahead("{")) {
       int parentheses = 1;
       while (nextToken()) {
   if (lookahead("{")) {
              parentheses++;
           } else if (lookahead("}")) {
              parentheses--;
           if (parentheses == 0) {
              nextToken();
              return true;
           }
       }
   }
   // ValueType
   if (lookahead("}")) {
       return true;
   return false;
}
          ****************
            Building up the JavaBeans components.
 * Instantiates the next Node Bean by its type.
private boolean instantiateNode() {
   try {
       // Uses REFLECTION
       Node node = createInstance(currentType);
       // If there was the "DEF" keyword
       if (currentId != null) {
           node.setId(currentId);
           // Warning if the named node is already defined
          }
           // Store the node in the hash table
           defNodesTable.put(currentId, node);
       // Pushing the node into the stack
       currentNodes.push(node);
                         currentId = null;
       return true;
   } catch (Exception e) {
       return false;
   }
}
\ensuremath{^{*}} Searches for an existing Node Bean in the hash table
```

```
* by its id and, if found, acts like instantiateNode().
 * @return true
private boolean instantiateNodeById() {
    Node node = defNodesTable.get(currentId);
    // can be null
    currentNodes.push(node);
    if (node == null) {
        new HashSet<String>(defNodesTable.keySet())));
    } else {
        System.out.println("Instantiated existing Node" +
  (currentId == null ? "" : (" '"+currentId)+"'"));
    }
    currentId = null;
    return true;
}
 * Adds the parsed node into the sceneGraph array.
private boolean addRootNode() {
                        System.out.print("Added root node ");
                        System.out.println(currentNodes.peek() == null ? "null" :
                                  currentNodes.peek().getClass().getSimpleName());
                        System.out.println();
    sceneGraph.add(currentNodes.pop());
    return true;
}
 \ ^{*} Gets the value of the next field and stores it
 * in the appropriate Bean. Works both for value types
 * and for Node types (recursively).
private boolean matchFieldValueAndSetField() {
    // ! NB: Here, it was NOT the grammar which gave the information
            on the type of the field. To retrieve it, reflection was used.
    Object value = null;
    Class<?> currentFieldType;
    try {
        currentFieldType = currentNodes.peek().getClass().getDeclaredMethod("get" +
                Character.toUpperCase(currentField.peek().charAt(0)) +
                currentField.peek().substring(1)).getReturnType();
    } catch (Exception e) {
        return false;
    /****** a) Node type => recursive call of the appropriate parser Methods ******/
    if (Node.class.isAssignableFrom(currentFieldType)) {
        /**************
         * sfnodeValue ::=
              nodeStatement | *
              NULL
         *****************
        if (tryMatch("NULL")) {
            value = null;
```

```
} else {
            // involves currentNodes.push(...)
            parseNodeStatement();
            // after parseNodeStatement the node is on the top
            value = currentNodes.pop();
        }
    }
    /****** b) Value type => call "parse" method in the type class via reflection ******/
    else {
        // Implementation - in the superclass.
        value = parseValueType(currentFieldType);
    /****** Invoking setXxx(value) ******/
    try {
        currentNodes.peek().getClass().getDeclaredMethod("set" +
            Character.toUpperCase(currentField.peek().charAt(0)) +
            currentField.peek().substring(1),
            new Class[] {currentFieldType}).
            invoke(currentNodes.peek(), value);
                                System.out.println("
                                                        Set the " +
                                    currentField.peek()
+ " field to value " +
                                    ((value == null) ? "null" : ("of type " +
                                    value.getClass().getName() +
                                    ": " + value.toString())));
        currentField.pop();
        return true;
    } catch (Exception e) {
        return false;
    }
}
/*********************
                    (Private fields).
 \ensuremath{^{*}} Initializes the private fields before the parser starts.
private void initFields() {
    defNodesTable = new HashMap<String, Node>();
    //protoNodesTable = new HashMap<String, Node>();
    currentNodes = new Stack<Node>();
    currentField = new Stack<String>();
    currentId = null;
}
 * Hash table that stores named (DEF) nodes
 * for their further use in USE statements.
private HashMap<String, Node> defNodesTable;
//private HashMap<String, Node> protoNodesTable;
/* current Token */
protected String lookahead;
/* current Node id */
private String currentId;
/* current Node type */
private String currentType;
// ! NB: The nested structure of VRML nodes requires
//
         maintaining of two stacks: for field names
//
         and for the appropriate nodes (if needed).
```

```
/* Field stack */
private Stack<String> currentField;
/* Node stack */
private Stack<Node> currentNodes;
}
```

## 1.3. X3DParser.java

```
package ru.hse.se.parsers;
import ru.hse.se.nodes.Node;
import ru.hse.se.parsers.errors.SyntaxError;
import ru.hse.se.types.MFNode;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.StreamTokenizer;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Stack;
* XML parser. Builds up a bunch of beans
 ^{st} on the basis of its declarative description.
 * @author Mikhail Dubov
public class X3DParser extends Parser {
    * Sets up the tokenizer object
     \ensuremath{^{*}} according to the XML grammar.
     * (defines terminals etc.)
   @Override
    protected void setUpTokenizer() {
       super.setUpTokenizer();
       // TODO: comments??
        // Terminals
       tokenizer.ordinaryChar('<');</pre>
       tokenizer.ordinaryChar('>');
tokenizer.ordinaryChar('/');
tokenizer.ordinaryChar('=');
       tokenizer.ordinaryChar('\''); // Reading attributes manually
        //tokenizer.parseNumbers(); // => No! Bad for advanced float/int32 parsing
       tokenizer.lowerCaseMode(false); // X3D is case-sensitive
       tokenizer.eolIsSignificant(false); // We can count lines with tokenizer.lineno()
   }
    XML parser built according to the SAX approach.
     ^{st} Performs the parsing of the input file
     * and returns an ArrayList of root nodes.
   @Override
    protected void parseScene() throws IOException {
        parseXML();
    }
    ^{st} The main parsing routine that
     * goes through the XML file
     * and reports events, such as
     ^{st} opening tag, closing tag etc.
    private void parseXML() {
```

// Works like a DFA.

```
while (lookahead != null) {
         // 1. Opening or closing tag starts
         if (tryMatch("<")) {</pre>
             readingTag = true;
             if (lookahead("/")) {
                  match("/");
                  if (currentTags.isEmpty()) {
                      registerError(new SyntaxError ("Closing tag + '" + lookahead + "' does not match any opening tag.",
                               tokenizer.lineno()));
                  } else {
                      String openingTag = currentTags.pop();
                      if (! lookahead(openingTag)) {
                           registerError(new SyntaxError ("Closing tag + '" + lookahead
                                              + "' does not match the opening tag + '" + openingTag + "'.", tokenizer.lineno()));
                      } else {
                          closingTag(lookahead);
                 }
                  nextToken();
                  match(">");
                  readingTag = false;
                  currentTags.push(lookahead);
                 openingTag(lookahead);
                 nextToken();
             }
         // 2. Opening tag ends
        else if (tryMatch(">")) {
             readingTag = false;
         // 3. Opening tag is closed at once
        else if (tryMatch("/")) {
             match(">");
             readingTag = false;
             closingTag(currentTags.pop());
         // 4. Attribute
         else if (readingTag) {
             matchAttributeId();
             match("=");
             attribute(currentAttribute);
        }
         // 5. Text node
        else {
             StringBuilder value = new StringBuilder();
             do {
                 value.append(lookahead);
                 value.append(" ");
                 nextToken();
             } while(! lookahead("<"));</pre>
             textNode(value.toString());
        }
    }
}
 \ensuremath{^{*}} Parses the next Node from the input stream.
 * Needed for MFNode parsing.
```

```
@Override
public Node parseChildNode() {
    return null;
/*********************
                           Events.
 \ ^{*} Called whenever the parser meets an opening tag.
 * @param name tag name
private void openingTag(String name) {
                       System.out.println("Opening: " + name);
   if (name.equals("X3D") || name.equals("Scene") ||
         name.equals("fieldValue")) {
        // X3D and Scene are simply
       // root nodes with no functionality;
       // fieldValue is used to read fields,
       // including nested MFNode values.
       return;
   }
   // Nested nodes (SFNode/MFNode); not value types
   try {
        // Uses REFLECTION
       Node currentNode = createInstance(name);
       // If the second top tag is <fieldValue>,
       // then we have one of the nodes in MFNode value
       boolean isMFNode = false;
       if (currentTags.size() > 1) {
           String temp = currentTags.pop();
           if (currentTags.peek().equals("fieldValue")) {
               isMFNode = true;
           currentTags.push(temp);
       }
        // MFNode
       if (isMFNode) {
           fieldValueMFNodes.peek().add(currentNode);
       // SFNode
       else {
           if (! currentNodes.isEmpty()) {
               // Child node is some field of the parent node.
               // To determine which field is to be set,
               // we use the containterField property.
               Node parentNode = currentNodes.peek();
               String field = currentNode.containerField();
               Class<?> currentFieldType = parentNode.getClass().
                       getDeclaredMethod("get" +
                       Character.toUpperCase(field.charAt(0)) +
                       field.substring(1)).getReturnType();
               /****** Invoking setXxx(value) ******/
               parentNode.getClass().getDeclaredMethod("set" +
                   Character.toUpperCase(field.charAt(0)) + field.substring(1),
                   new Class[] {currentFieldType}).
                   invoke(currentNodes.peek(), currentNode);
```

```
}
       }
        currentNodes.push(currentNode);
    } catch (Exception e) {
        registerError(new Error("Could not instantiate node " + name));
}
 ^{st} Called whenever the parser meets a closing tag.
 * @param name tag name
private void closingTag(String name) {
                       System.out.println("Closing: " + name);
    if (name.equals("X3D") || name.equals("Scene")) {
        // X3D and Scene are simply
        // root nodes with no functionality
        return;
    }
    if (name.equals("fieldValue")) {
        // Pop the MFNode value from stack,
        // if there is one on the top
       Class<?> fieldType = null;
       getDeclaredMethod("get" +
                Character.toUpperCase(fieldValueNameAttributes.peek().
                   charAt(0)) + fieldValueNameAttributes.peek().
                   substring(1)).getReturnType();
        } catch (Exception e) { }
       if (MFNode.class.isAssignableFrom(fieldType)) {
           fieldValueMFNodes.pop();
        // Pop the last field name from the stack
       fieldValueNameAttributes.pop();
       return:
    }
    Node closed = currentNodes.pop();
    // Adds a root node to the sceneGraph array
    if (currentNodes.isEmpty()) {
        sceneGraph.add(closed);
    }
}
 * Called whenever the parser meets an attribute
 * inside the opening tag.
 ^{st} @param name attribute name
private void attribute(String name) {
                       System.out.println("Attribute: " + name);
    match("'");
    // DEF keyword
    if (name.equals("DEF")) {
       Node currentNode = currentNodes.peek();
        currentNode.setId(lookahead);
       defNodesTable.put(lookahead, currentNode);
```

```
nextToken();
// USE keyword
else if (name.equals("USE")) {
    // The just instantiated Node was a "fake node"
    currentNodes.pop();
    // Get the Node from the hash table
   Node node = defNodesTable.get(lookahead);
    if (node != null) {
        if (! currentNodes.isEmpty()) {
            // Child node is some field of the parent node.
            // To determine which field is to be set,
            // we use the containterField property.
            Node parentNode = currentNodes.peek();
            String field = node.containerField();
            try {
                Class<?> currentFieldType = parentNode.getClass().
                        getDeclaredMethod("get" +
                        Character.toUpperCase(field.charAt(0)) +
                        field.substring(1)).getReturnType();
                /****** Invoking setXxx(value) ******/
                parentNode.getClass().getDeclaredMethod("set" +
                    Character.toUpperCase(field.charAt(0)) + field.substring(1),
                    new Class[] {currentFieldType}).
                    invoke(currentNodes.peek(), node);
            } catch (Exception e) {
                registerError(new Error("Could not use node " + lookahead));
        }
        currentNodes.push(node);
   } else {
        registerError(new SyntaxError("Node named '" + lookahead +
                  is not declared.", tokenizer.lineno()));
   }
   nextToken();
// Reading a field name through a special tag
// it may be given for an MFNode.
else if (name.equals("name") && currentTags.peek().equals("fieldValue")) {
    fieldValueNameAttributes.push(lookahead);
   Class<?> fieldType = null;
   try {
        fieldType = currentNodes.peek().getClass().
            getDeclaredMethod("get" +
            Character.toUpperCase(lookahead.charAt(0)) +
            lookahead.substring(1)).getReturnType();
    } catch (Exception e) {
        registerError(new SyntaxError("Field " + lookahead +
                " is not declared.", tokenizer.lineno()));
    if (MFNode.class.isAssignableFrom(fieldType)) {
            MFNode value = (MFNode)(fieldType.newInstance());
            fieldValueMFNodes.push(value);
            /****** Invoking setXxx(value) ******/
            currentNodes.peek().getClass().getDeclaredMethod("set" +
                Character.toUpperCase(lookahead.charAt(0)) +
                lookahead.substring(1),
```

```
new Class[] {fieldType}).
                    invoke(currentNodes.peek(), value);
            } catch (Exception e) {
                registerError(new Error("Could not set the value of" +
                                         " field " + lookahead));
        }
        nextToken();
    }
// Reading a field value through a special tag
    else if (name.equals("value") && currentTags.peek().equals("fieldValue")) {
        String fieldName = fieldValueNameAttributes.peek();
        matchFieldValueAndSetField(fieldName);
    // Fields (value types, NOT nested nodes)
    else {
        matchFieldValueAndSetField(name);
    }
    match("'");
}
 * Called whenever the parser meets a text node.
 * @param value text
private void textNode(String value) {
                        System.out.println("Text node: " + value);
    registerError(new SyntaxError("No text nodes allowed in X3D format",
                                                   tokenizer.lineno()));
}
            Building up the JavaBeans components.
 * Gets the value of the given field and stores it
 st in the appropriate Bean.
 * @param name field name
 */
private void matchFieldValueAndSetField(String name) {
    Node currentNode = currentNodes.peek();
    Class<?> currentFieldType;
        /****** Getting the field type ******/
        currentFieldType = currentNode.getClass().
                getDeclaredMethod("get" +
            Character.toUpperCase(name.charAt(0)) +
            name.substring(1)).getReturnType();
        Object attrValue = parseValueType(currentFieldType);
        /****** Invoking setXxx(value) ******/
        currentNode.getClass().getDeclaredMethod("set" +
            Character.toUpperCase(name.charAt(0)) + name.substring(1),
            new Class[] {currentFieldType}).
            invoke(currentNode, attrValue);
    } catch (Exception e) {
        registerError(new Error("Could not set the value of field " + name));
}
                       Token operations.
```

```
**************************
 * Initializes the parser by reading the first
 ^{st} token and storing it in the lookahead variable.
protected void init() throws IOException {
    initFields();
    nextToken();
    if (lookahead == null) {
        throw new IOException();
}
 ^{st} Returns the lookahead token.
public String lookahead() {
    return lookahead;
 * Checks a token for being a valid Id.
 * @param id
 * @return true if the token is a correct id, false otherwise
private boolean lookaheadIsId() {
    // TODO: More Id checking (see rules)
    return (lookahead != null) && (lookahead != "") &&
           (Character.isLetter(lookahead.charAt(0)) || lookahead.charAt(0) == '_');
}
 * Reads the next token that represents an Id.
 * @return true, if matching is successful
private boolean matchAttributeId() {
    if(lookaheadIsId()) {
        currentAttribute = lookahead;
        nextToken();
    } else {
        registerError(new SyntaxError("'" + lookahead + "' is not a valid id",
                                                         tokenizer.lineno()));
    }
    return true;
}
 * Reads the next token from the input.
 ^{st} @returns false when the next token is unavailable, true otherwise
@Override
public boolean nextToken() {
    try {
        int ttype = tokenizer.nextToken();
        if (ttype == '<' || ttype == '>' ||
ttype == '/' || ttype == '=' ||
            ttype == '\'') {
            // Terminals
            lookahead = String.valueOf(((char)tokenizer.ttype));
        } else if (ttype == StreamTokenizer.TT_WORD) {
            // Non-terminals
```

```
lookahead = tokenizer.sval;
        } else if (ttype == '"
            // Quoted Strings
            lookahead = tokenizer.sval;
        } else if (ttype == StreamTokenizer.TT_EOF) {
            lookahead = null; // to indicate EOF
            return false;
        } // No TT_NUMBER or TT_EOL can arise
    } catch (IOException e) {
        return false;
    }
    return true;
}
          ***************
                     (Private fields).
 ^{st} Initializes the private fields before the parser starts.
private void initFields() {
    defNodesTable = new HashMap<String, Node>();
    //protoNodesTable = new HashMap<String, Node>();
    currentNodes = new Stack<Node>();
    currentTags = new Stack<String>();
    readingTag = false;
    fieldValueNameAttributes = new Stack<String>();
    fieldValueMFNodes = new Stack<MFNode>();
}
 \ ^{*} Hash table that stores named (DEF) nodes
 * for their further use in USE statements.
private HashMap<String, Node> defNodesTable;
//private HashMap<String, Node> protoNodesTable;
/* current Token */
private String lookahead;
/** Determines whether we are inside a tag */
private boolean readingTag;
/* current Attribute id */
private String currentAttribute;
// ! NB: The nested structure of XML nodes requires
         maintaining of two stacks: for tag names
//
         and for the appropriate nodes (if needed).
/* Tag stack */
private Stack<String> currentTags;
/* Node stack */
private Stack<Node> currentNodes;
/* For nested MFNodes */
private Stack<String> fieldValueNameAttributes;
private Stack<MFNode> fieldValueMFNodes;
```

### 2. Пакет ru.hse.se.parsers.errors

### 2.1. ParsingError.java

}

```
package ru.hse.se.parsers.errors;
public abstract class ParsingError extends Error {
```

```
public ParsingError(String msg, int line) {
    super("Line " + line + ": " + msg);
}

public int getLine() {
    return line;
}

protected int line;

private static final long serialVersionUID = 1L;
}
```

### 2.2. LexicalError.java

```
package ru.hse.se.parsers.errors;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashSet;
public class LexicalError extends ParsingError {
    public LexicalError(String error, int line, String badToken,
                         HashSet<String> possibleSubstitutions) {
        super(error +
              suggestSubstitutions(badToken, possibleSubstitutions), line);
    }
    private static String suggestSubstitutions(String badToken,
                         HashSet<String> possibleSubstitutions) {
        if (possibleSubstitutions == null) {
            return "";
        // !!! Suggesting substitutions !!!
        ArrayList<String> toSuggest = new ArrayList<String>();
        String subst;
        // 1. Transposing of adjacent letters
        for (int i = 0; i < badToken.length()-1; i++) {</pre>
            subst = badToken.substring(0, i) +
                         badToken.charAt(i+1) +
                         badToken.charAt(i) +
                         badToken.substring(i+2);
            if (possibleSubstitutions.contains(subst)) {
                toSuggest.add(subst);
            }
        }
        // 2. Removal of each letter
        for (int i = 0; i < badToken.length(); i++) {</pre>
            subst = badToken.substring(0, i) + badToken.substring(i+1);
            if (possibleSubstitutions.contains(subst) &&
                     (i == 0 || badToken.charAt(i) != badToken.charAt(i-1))) {
                toSuggest.add(subst);
            }
        // 3. Replacement of each letter
        for (int i = 0; i < badToken.length(); i++) {</pre>
            for (char c = 'a'; c <= 'z'; c++) {
                subst = badToken.substring(0, i) +
                         c + badToken.substring(i+1);
                if (possibleSubstitutions.contains(subst)) {
                     toSuggest.add(subst);
            }
        }
        // 4. Inserting any letter at any position in a word
        for (int i = 0; i < badToken.length(); i++) {
   for (char c = 'a'; c <= 'z'; c++) {</pre>
```

```
subst = badToken.substring(0, i) +
                          c + badToken.substring(i);
                 if (possibleSubstitutions.contains(subst) &&
                          subst.charAt(i) != subst.charAt(i+1)) {
                     toSuggest.add(subst);
            }
        }
        if (! toSuggest.isEmpty()) {
            String res = " (did you mean ";
            for (String s : toSuggest) {
    res += ("'" + s + "'/");
            res = res.substring(0, res.length()-1) + "?)";
            return res;
        } else {
             return "";
    }
    private static final long serialVersionUID = 1L;
}
```

### 2.3. SyntaxError.java

```
package ru.hse.se.parsers.errors;
public class SyntaxError extends ParsingError {
        public SyntaxError(String error, int line) {
        super(error, line);
      }
      private static final long serialVersionUID = 1L;
}
```

### 2.4. TypeMismatchError.java

### 2.5. Warning.java

```
package ru.hse.se.parsers.errors;
public class Warning extends ParsingError {
    public Warning(String error, int line) {
        super(error, line);
}
```

```
}
private static final long serialVersionUID = 1L;
}
```

#### 3. Пакет ru.hse.se.codegenerators

#### 3.1. CodeGenerator.java

```
package ru.hse.se.codegenerators;
import java.io.InputStreamReader;
import java.io.PrintStream;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import ru.hse.se.nodes.Node;
import ru.hse.se.parsers.VRMLParser;
import ru.hse.se.parsers.X3DParser;
* Represents an abstract code generator,
 ^{\star} which can generate code by
 * introspecting the scene graph.
 * @author Mikhail Dubov
public abstract class CodeGenerator {
     * Generates code by introspecting the scene graph.
     * @param sceneGraph the scene graph
      @param output the output stream
    public abstract void generate(ArrayList<Node> sceneGraph, PrintStream output);
     * Converts a VRML representation
     * of the scene graph into an X3D code file.
     * @param input The input stream that contains VRML code
     * @param output The ouput stream for X3D code
     * @return true, if the conversion succeeded, false otherwise
    public static boolean VRMLtoX3D(InputStreamReader input, PrintStream output) {
        try {
            ArrayList<Node> sceneGraph = (new VRMLParser()).parse(input);
            (new X3DCodeGenerator()).generate(sceneGraph, output);
            return true;
        } catch (Exception e) {
            return false;
   }
    ^{st} Converts a X3D representation
     * of the scene graph into an VRML code file.
     * @param input The input stream that contains X3D code
     * @param output The ouput stream for VRML code
      @return true, if the conversion succeeded, false otherwise
    public static boolean X3DtoVRML(InputStreamReader input, PrintStream output) {
            ArrayList<Node> sceneGraph = (new X3DParser()).parse(input);
            (new VRMLCodeGenerator()).generate(sceneGraph, output);
            return true;
```

```
} catch (Exception e) {
         return false;
}
}
```

### 3.2. VRMLCodeGenerator.java

```
package ru.hse.se.codegenerators;
import java.io.PrintStream;
import java.lang.reflect.Method;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashSet;
import java.util.Stack;
import ru.hse.se.nodes.Node;
import ru.hse.se.types.MFNode;
import ru.hse.se.types.ValueType;
* VRML code generator,
* which can generate code by
 * introspecting the scene graph.
* @author Mikhail Dubov
public class VRMLCodeGenerator extends CodeGenerator {
     \ensuremath{^{*}} Generates code by introspecting the scene graph.
     ^{st} @param sceneGraph the scene graph
     * @param output the output stream
    public void generate(ArrayList<Node> sceneGraph, PrintStream output) {
        defNodes = new HashSet<String>();
        nodes = new Stack<Node>();
        this.output = output;
        for (int i = 0; i < sceneGraph.size(); i++) {</pre>
            process(sceneGraph.get(i));
            output.println();
        }
    private void process(Node n) {
        nodes.push(n);
        if (n.getId() != null) {
            // Already described; write "USE"
            if (defNodes.contains(n.getId())) {
                output.println("USE " + n.getId());
                nodes.pop();
                return;
            }
            // Node name should be stored in hash table
            else {
                output.print("DEF " + n.getId() + " ");
                defNodes.add(n.getId());
        output.println(n.getClass().getSimpleName() + " {");
        try {
            Method[] methods = n.getClass().getDeclaredMethods();
            for (Method m : methods) {
                if (m.getName().startsWith("get")) {
```

String field = Character.toLowerCase(m.getName().charAt(3)) +

```
m.getName().substring(4);
                 // Node type => process recursively
                 if (Node.class.isAssignableFrom(m.getReturnType())) {
                      Node child = (Node)m.invoke(n);
                      if (child != null) {
                          for (int i = 0; i < nodes.size(); i++) {
                              output.print(" ");
                          output.print(field + " ");
                          process(child);
                 }
                 // Multiple node type => process them all
                 else if (MFNode.class.isAssignableFrom(m.getReturnType())) {
                      MFNode value = (MFNode)m.invoke(n);
                      for (int i = 0; i < nodes.size(); i++) {
    output.print(" ");</pre>
                      output.println(field + " [");
                      nodes.push(null); // Fake node; just for code indent
                      for (Node child : value.getValue()) {
                          for (int i = 0; i < nodes.size(); i++) {</pre>
                              output.print(" ");
                          process(child);
                      }
                      nodes.pop();
                      for (int i = 0; i < nodes.size(); i++) {
    output.print(" ");</pre>
                      output.println("]");
                 // Value type => print value
                 else if (ValueType.class.isAssignableFrom(m.getReturnType())) {
                      ValueType value = (ValueType)m.invoke(n);
                      for (int i = 0; i < nodes.size(); i++) {
    output.print(" ");</pre>
                      output.println(field + " " + value);
                 // Other => Java primitive type
                 else {
                      // TODO: check for accepted types
                      Object value = m.invoke(n);
                      for (int i = 0; i < nodes.size(); i++) {</pre>
                          output.print(" ");
                      output.println(field + " " + value);
                 }
             }
    } catch (Exception e) {}
    for (int i = 0; i < nodes.size()-1; i++) {</pre>
        output.print(" ");
    output.println("}");
    nodes.pop();
}
Stack<Node> nodes;
PrintStream output;
```

```
HashSet<String> defNodes;
}
```

### 3.3. X3DCodeGenerator.java

```
package ru.hse.se.codegenerators;
import java.io.PrintStream;
import java.lang.reflect.Method;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashSet;
import java.util.Stack;
import ru.hse.se.nodes.Node;
import ru.hse.se.types.MFNode;
import ru.hse.se.types.MFValueType;
import ru.hse.se.types.ValueType;
 * X3D code generator,
 * which can generate code by
 st introspecting the scene graph.
 * @author Mikhail Dubov
public class X3DCodeGenerator extends CodeGenerator {
     \ensuremath{^{*}} Generates code by introspecting the scene graph.
     st @param sceneGraph the scene graph
     * @param output the output stream
    public void generate(ArrayList<Node> sceneGraph, PrintStream output) {
        defNodes = new HashSet<String>();
        nodes = new Stack<Node>();
        this.output = output;
        output.println("<Scene>");
        nodes.push(null); // Simulates the Scene node
        for (int i = 0; i < sceneGraph.size(); i++) {</pre>
            process(sceneGraph.get(i));
            output.println();
        nodes.pop();
        output.println("</Scene>");
    }
    private void process(Node n) {
        nodes.push(n);
        for (int i = 0; i < nodes.size()-1; i++) {
    output.print(" ");</pre>
        if (n.getId() != null) {
            // Already described; write "USE"
            if (defNodes.contains(n.getId())) {
                output.println("<" + n.getClass().getSimpleName() +</pre>
                                " USE='" + n.getId() + "' />");
                nodes.pop();
                return;
            }
            // Node name should be stored in hash table
            else {
                defNodes.add(n.getId());
            }
        } else {
```

```
output.print("<" + n.getClass().getSimpleName());</pre>
}
try {
    Method[] methods = n.getClass().getDeclaredMethods();
    for (Method m : methods) {
        if (m.getName().startsWith("get")) {
            // Value type => attribute
            if (ValueType.class.isAssignableFrom(m.getReturnType())) {
                String field = Character.toLowerCase(m.getName().charAt(3)) +
                                 m.getName().substring(4);
                ValueType value = (ValueType)m.invoke(n);
                // MFNodes - processed later
                if (! (value instanceof MFNode)) {
                     // Different patterns of printing values (!)
                     if (value instanceof MFValueType) {
                         // Erasing '[' and ']'
                         output.print(" " + field + "='" +
                                 value.toString().substring(2,
                                 value.toString().length()-2) + "'");
                     } else {
                         output.print(" " + field + "='" + value + "'");
                }
            }
        }
    }
    output.println(">");
    for (Method m : methods) {
        if (m.getName().startsWith("get")) {
            // Nested nodes
            if (Node.class.isAssignableFrom(m.getReturnType())) {
                Node child = (Node)m.invoke(n);
                if (child != null) {
                    process(child);
                }
            // MFNodes
            else if (MFNode.class.isAssignableFrom(m.getReturnType())) {
                String field = Character.toLowerCase(m.getName().charAt(3)) +
                                 m.getName().substring(4);
                MFNode value = (MFNode)m.invoke(n);
                nodes.push(null); // Fake node; just for code indent
                for (int i = 0; i < nodes.size()-1; i++) {</pre>
                    output.print(" ");
                output.println("<fieldValue name='" + field + "'>");
                for (Node child : value.getValue()) {
                    process(child);
                for (int i = 0; i < nodes.size()-1; i++) {
    output.print(" ");</pre>
                }
                output.println("</fieldValue>");
                nodes.pop();
```

```
}
}
}
catch (Exception e) {}

for (int i = 0; i < nodes.size()-1; i++) {
    output.print(" ");
}

output.println("</" + n.getClass().getSimpleName() + ">");

nodes.pop();
}

Stack<Node> nodes;
PrintStream output;
HashSet<String> defNodes;
}
```

#### 4. Пакет ru.hse.se.nodes

### 4.1. Appearance.java

```
package ru.hse.se.nodes;
import java.io.Serializable;

public class Appearance extends Node implements Serializable {
    public Appearance() {
        material = new Material();
    }

    public void setMaterial(Material m) {
        material = m;
    }

    public Material getMaterial() {
        return material;
    }

    public String containerField() {
        return "appearance";
    }

    private Material material;

    private static final long serialVersionUID = 1L;
}
```

### 4.2. Box.java

```
package ru.hse.se.nodes;
import java.io.Serializable;
public class Box extends Geometry implements Serializable {
    public Box() {
    }
    private static final long serialVersionUID = 1L;
}
```

## 4.3. Geometry.java

```
package ru.hse.se.nodes;
import java.io.Serializable;
public abstract class Geometry extends Node implements Serializable {
    public Geometry() {
      }
      public String containerField() {
         return "geometry";
      }
      private static final long serialVersionUID = 1L;
}
```

### 4.4. Group.java

```
package ru.hse.se.nodes;
import java.io.Serializable;
import ru.hse.se.types.MFNode;
public class Group extends Node implements Serializable {
    public Group() {
        children = new MFNode();
    }
    public void setChildren(MFNode ch) {
        children = ch;
    }
    public MFNode getChildren() {
        return children;
    }
    public String containerField() {
        return "children";
    }
    private MFNode children;
    private static final long serialVersionUID = 1L;
}
```

### 4.5. Material.java

```
package ru.hse.se.nodes;
import java.io.Serializable;
import ru.hse.se.types.SFColor;
public class Material extends Node implements Serializable {
    public Material() {
        diffuseColor = new SFColor(0.8, 0.8, 0.8);
    }
    public void setDiffuseColor(SFColor c) {
        diffuseColor = c;
    }
    public SFColor getDiffuseColor() {
        return diffuseColor;
    }
    public String containerField() {
```

```
return "material";
}
private SFColor diffuseColor;
private static final long serialVersionUID = 1L;
}
```

### 4.6. Node.java

```
package ru.hse.se.nodes;
import java.io.Serializable;
import ru.hse.se.types.VRMLType;
public abstract class Node extends VRMLType implements Serializable {
    public Node() {
        id = null;
    }
    public void setId(String id) {
        this.id = id;
    }
    public String getId() {
        return id;
    }
    public abstract String containerField();
    protected String id;
    private static final long serialVersionUID = 1L;
}
```

### 4.7. Shape.java

```
package ru.hse.se.nodes;
import java.io.Serializable;
public class Shape extends Node implements Serializable {
   public Shape() {
       appearance = null;
        geometry = null;
   public void setAppearance(Appearance a) {
       appearance = a;
   public void setGeometry(Geometry g) {
       geometry = g;
   public Appearance getAppearance() {
       return appearance;
   public Geometry getGeometry() {
       return geometry;
   public String containerField() {
       return "children";
   private Appearance appearance;
   private Geometry geometry;
```

```
private static final long serialVersionUID = 1L;
}
```

## 4.8. Sphere.java

```
package ru.hse.se.nodes;
import java.io.Serializable;
import ru.hse.se.types.SFFloat;

public class Sphere extends Geometry implements Serializable {
    public Sphere() {
        radius = new SFFloat(0);
    }

    public void setRadius(SFFloat r) {
        radius = r;
    }

    public SFFloat getRadius() {
        return radius;
    }

    private SFFloat radius;
}
```

# 4.9. Text.java

```
package ru.hse.se.nodes;
import java.io.Serializable;
import ru.hse.se.types.MFFloat;
import ru.hse.se.types.MFString;
import ru.hse.se.types.SFFloat;
public class Text extends Geometry implements Serializable {
   public Text() {
       string = new MFString();
       length = new MFFloat();
       maxExtent = new SFFloat(0);
   }
    // public void setFontStyle(FontStyle fst) {
   // fontStyle = fst;
// }
   public void setString(MFString str) {
       string = str;
   public void setLength(MFFloat len) {
       length = len;
   public void setMaxExtent(SFFloat ext) {
       maxExtent = ext;
   public MFString getString() {
       return string;
    //public FontStyle getFontStyle() {
       return fontStyle;
```

```
//}
public MFFloat getLength() {
    return length;
}

public SFFloat getMaxExtent() {
    return maxExtent;
}

private MFString string;
//private FontStyle fontStyle;
private MFFloat length;
private SFFloat maxExtent;

private static final long serialVersionUID = 1L;
}
```

### 5. Пакет ru.hse.se.types

#### 5.1. MFBool.java

```
package ru.hse.se.types;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.zip.DataFormatException;
import ru.hse.se.parsers.Parser;
public class MFBool extends MFValueType<SFBool> {
   public MFBool(ArrayList<SFBool> value) {
        super(value);
   public MFBool() {
        super();
   public static MFBool parse(Parser parser) {
       return MFValueType.<SFBool, MFBool>parseGeneric
                                    (parser, MFBool.class, SFBool.class);
   public static MFBool parse(String str) throws DataFormatException {
       return MFValueType.<SFBool, MFBool>parseGeneric
                                    (str, MFBool.class, SFBool.class);
   }
   public static MFBool tryParse(String str) {
       return MFValueType.<SFBool, MFBool>tryParseGeneric
                                    (str, MFBool.class, SFBool.class);
    }
}
```

# 5.2. MFFloat.java

```
package ru.hse.se.types;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.zip.DataFormatException;
import ru.hse.se.parsers.Parser;
public class MFFloat extends MFValueType<SFFloat> {
    public MFFloat(ArrayList<SFFloat> value) {
        super(value);
    }
}
```

### 5.3. MFInt32.java

}

```
package ru.hse.se.types;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.zip.DataFormatException;
import ru.hse.se.parsers.Parser;
public class MFInt32 extends MFValueType<SFInt32> {
    public MFInt32(ArrayList<SFInt32> value) {
        super(value);
   public MFInt32() {
        super();
    public static MFInt32 parse(Parser parser) {
        return MFValueType.<SFInt32, MFInt32>parseGeneric
                                     (parser, MFInt32.class, SFInt32.class);
    }
   public static MFInt32 parse(String str) throws DataFormatException {
        return MFValueType.<SFInt32, MFInt32>parseGeneric
                                     (str, MFInt32.class, SFInt32.class);
    public static MFInt32 tryParse(String str) {
        return MFValueType.<SFInt32, MFInt32>tryParseGeneric
                                     (str, MFInt32.class, SFInt32.class);
    }
}
```

## 5.4. MFNode.java

```
package ru.hse.se.types;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import ru.hse.se.nodes.Node;
import ru.hse.se.parsers.Parser;
import ru.hse.se.parsers.errors.SyntaxError;
public class MFNode extends MFType<Node> {
    public MFNode(ArrayList<Node> value) {
        super(value);
    }
    public MFNode() {
```

```
super();
   }
    ^{st} Reads a MFNode value from the stream.
    ************
    * mfnodeValue ::=
              nodeStatement
              [ ] [
              [ nodeStatements ]
    * TODO: This method is definitely a "crutch". Any improvements?
   public static MFNode parse(Parser parser) throws SyntaxError {
       MFNode res = new MFNode(new ArrayList<Node>());
       try {
           if (parser.lookahead("[")) {
               parser.match("[");
               while(! parser.lookahead("]")) {
                   res.add(parser.parseChildNode());
               parser.match("]");
           } else {
               res.add(parser.parseChildNode());
       } catch (Exception e) {}
       return res;
   }
}
```

#### 5.5. MFString.java

```
package ru.hse.se.types;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.zip.DataFormatException;
import ru.hse.se.parsers.Parser;
import ru.hse.se.parsers.errors.SyntaxError;
public class MFString extends MFValueType<SFString> {
   public MFString(ArrayList<SFString> value) {
        super(value);
   public MFString() {
       super();
   public static MFString parse(Parser parser) throws SyntaxError {
        return MFValueType.<SFString, MFString>parseGeneric
                            (parser, MFString.class, SFString.class);
   public static MFString parse(String str) throws DataFormatException {
       MFString res = null;
       try {
           res = new MFString();
             // Some simple trim
            while (str.charAt(0) == ' ' || str.charAt(0) == '[') {
                 str = str.substring(1);
            while (str.charAt(str.length()-1) == ' ' ||
                     str.charAt(str.length()-1) == ']') {
```

```
str = str.substring(0, str.length()-1);
            }
            // Main loop
            String elem;
            int i = 0;
            while (i < str.length()) {</pre>
                elem = "";
                while (i < str.length() && str.charAt(i) != '"') {</pre>
                i++;
                while (i < str.length() && str.charAt(i) != '"') {</pre>
                   elem += str.charAt(i);
                   i++;
                }
                i++;
                res.add(SFString.parse(elem));
        } catch (DataFormatException e) {
            throw e;
        } catch (Exception e) {}
        return res;
   public static MFString tryParse(String str) {
           return parse(str);
       } catch (DataFormatException e) {
           return null;
   }
}
      5.6. MFType.java
package ru.hse.se.types;
import java.util.ArrayList;
@SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
public abstract class MFType<T> extends ValueType {
   public MFType(ArrayList<T> value) {
       this.value = (ArrayList<T>)(value.clone());
```

public MFType() {

public void add(T t) {
 this.value.add(t);

public void remove(T t) {
 this.value.remove(t);

this.value = new ArrayList<T>();

return (ArrayList<T>)(this.value.clone());

public ArrayList<T> getValue() {

```
}
    public void remove(int i) {
        this.value.remove(i);
   public int size() {
        return this.value.size();
   @Override
    public String toString() {
        StringBuilder res = new StringBuilder();
        res.append("[ ");
        for (T val : value) {
            res.append(val.toString());
            res.append(' ');
        res.append("]");
        return res.toString();
    }
    protected ArrayList<T> value;
}
```

# 5.7. MFValueType.java

```
package ru.hse.se.types;
import java.lang.reflect.InvocationTargetException;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.zip.DataFormatException;
import ru.hse.se.parsers.Parser;
import ru.hse.se.parsers.VRMLParser;
import ru.hse.se.parsers.X3DParser;
import ru.hse.se.parsers.errors.SyntaxError;
@SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
public abstract class MFValueType<T extends ValueType> extends MFType<T> {
    public MFValueType(ArrayList<T> value) {
        this.value = (ArrayList<T>)(value.clone());
   public MFValueType() {
        this.value = new ArrayList<T>();
     !! NOT ALLOWED !!
    public static MFType<T> parse() { }
     ^{st} Reads a MFXxx value from the stream.
     * mfXxxValue ::=
           sfXxxValue |
            []|
            [ sfXxxValues ];
       sfXxxValues ::=
           sfXxxValue |
            sfXxxValue sfXxxValues;
     * TODO: This method is definitely a "crutch". Any improvements?
    protected static <S extends ValueType, M extends MFType<S>> M
```

```
parseGeneric(Parser parser, Class<M> clM, Class<S> clS) throws SyntaxError {
    M res = null;
    try {
        res = clM.getConstructor(ArrayList.class).newInstance(new ArrayList<S>());
        // VRML
        if (parser instanceof VRMLParser) {
           if (parser.tryMatch("[")) {
               while(! parser.lookahead("]")) {
                   res.add((S)clS.getDeclaredMethod("parse",
                             Parser.class).invoke(null, parser));
               parser.match("]");
           } else {
               res.add((S)S.parse(parser));
       }
        // XML
        else if (parser instanceof X3DParser) {
           while(! parser.lookahead("'")) {
               res.add((S)clS.getDeclaredMethod("parse",
                         Parser.class).invoke(null, parser));
           }
       }
    } catch (Exception e) {}
    return res;
}
 * Reads a MFXxx value from the string.
 * mfXxxValue ::=
       sfXxxValue |
        []|
       [ sfXxxValues ];
   sfXxxValues ::=
       sfXxxValue |
       sfXxxValue sfXxxValues ;
 * NB: Does not support MFString (because of quotation marks).
 * NB: Behaves like a DFA.
protected static <S extends ValueType, M extends MFType<S>> M
    parseGeneric(String str, Class<M> clM, Class<S> clS)
                               throws DataFormatException {
    M res = null;
         res = clM.getConstructor().newInstance();
         // Some simple trim
        while (str.charAt(0) == ' ' || str.charAt(0) == '[') {
            str = str.substring(1);
        str = str.substring(0, str.length()-1);
         }
         // Main loop
        String elem;
        int i = 0;
        while (i < str.length()) {</pre>
            elem = "";
            while (i < str.length() &&
```

```
str.charAt(i) != ' ' && str.charAt(i) != ',') {
                   elem += str.charAt(i);
                   i++;
               res.add((S)clS.getDeclaredMethod("parse",
                      String.class).invoke(null, elem));
           }
        } catch (InvocationTargetException e) {
           throw new DataFormatException(e.getMessage());
        } catch (Exception e) {}
        return res;
   }
   protected static <S extends ValueType, M extends MFType<S>> M
       tryParseGeneric(String str, Class<M> clM, Class<S> clS) {
          return parseGeneric(str, clM, clS);
       } catch (DataFormatException e) {
          return null;
   }
}
```

#### 5.8. SFBool.java

```
package ru.hse.se.types;
import java.util.zip.DataFormatException;
import ru.hse.se.parsers.Parser;
import ru.hse.se.parsers.errors.SyntaxError;
public class SFBool extends ValueType {
   public SFBool(boolean value) {
       this.value = value;
   public boolean getValue() {
       return value;
   }
    * Parses a boolean / SFBool value from the stream.
    ************
    * sfboolValue ::=
              TRUE
              FALSE
   public static SFBool parse(Parser parser) {
       SFBool res = new SFBool(false);
       try {
           res = parse(parser.lookahead());
           parser.nextToken();
       } catch (DataFormatException e) {
           parser.registerError(new SyntaxError(e.getMessage(),
                                  parser.tokenizer().lineno()));
       return res;
   }
```

```
public static SFBool parse(String str) throws DataFormatException {
        if (str.toUpperCase().equals("TRUE")) {
            return new SFBool(true);
        } else if (str.toUpperCase().equals("FALSE")) {
            return new SFBool(false);
        } else {
            throw new DataFormatException("Expected 'TRUE' or 'FALSE', "+
                                            "but got '" + str + "'");
        }
   }
   public static SFBool tryParse(String str) {
            return parse(str);
        } catch (DataFormatException e) {
            return null;
   }
   @Override
   public String toString() {
        return value ? "TRUE" : "FALSE";
    private boolean value;
}
```

### 5.9. SFColor.java

```
package ru.hse.se.types;
import java.util.zip.DataFormatException;
import ru.hse.se.parsers.Parser;
public class SFColor extends ValueType {
   public SFColor(double r, double g, double b) {
       this.r = r;
       this.g = g;
       this.b = b;
   }
   public double getR() {
       return r;
   public double getG() {
       return g;
   public double getB() {
       return b;
    * Reads a SFColor value from the stream.
    ***********
    * sfcolorValue ::=
              float float float
    ************
    */
   public static SFColor parse(Parser parser) {
       SFFloat r = SFFloat.parse(parser);
       SFFloat g = SFFloat.parse(parser);
       SFFloat b = SFFloat.parse(parser);
       return new SFColor(r.getValue(), g.getValue(), b.getValue());
   public static SFColor parse(String str) throws DataFormatException {
```

```
String r = "", g = "", b = "";
       int i = 0;
       r += str.charAt(i);
          i++;
       while (i < str.length() &&
             (str.charAt(i) == ' ' || str.charAt(i) == ',')) {
       while (i < str.length() &&
             str.charAt(i) != ' ' && str.charAt(i) != ',') {
          g += str.charAt(i);
       }
       while (i < str.length() &&
             (str.charAt(i) == ' ' || str.charAt(i) == ',')) {
       b += str.charAt(i);
       }
       return new SFColor(SFFloat.parse(r).getValue(),
                         SFFloat.parse(g).getValue(),
                         SFFloat.parse(b).getValue());
   public static SFColor tryParse(String str) {
          return parse(str);
       } catch (DataFormatException e) {
          return null;
   }
   @Override
   public String toString() {
    return (r + " " + g + " " + b);
   private double r, g, b;
}
     5.10. SFFloat.java
package ru.hse.se.types;
import java.util.zip.DataFormatException;
```

```
import java.util.zip.DataFormatException;
import ru.hse.se.parsers.Parser;
import ru.hse.se.parsers.errors.SyntaxError;

public class SFFloat extends ValueType {
    public SFFloat(double value) {
        this.value = value;
    }

    public double getValue() {
        return value;
    }

    /**
```

```
* Reads a double / SFFloat value from the stream.
     ***********
     * sffloatValue ::=
         floating point number in
         ANSI C floating point format
    public static SFFloat parse(Parser parser) {
        SFFloat res = new SFFloat(0);
        try {
            res = parse(parser.lookahead());
            parser.nextToken();
        } catch (DataFormatException e) {
            parser.registerError(new SyntaxError(e.getMessage(),
                                    parser.tokenizer().lineno()));
        }
        return res;
    }
    public static SFFloat parse(String str) throws DataFormatException {
        double res = 0;
        try {
            res = Double.parseDouble(str);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            throw new DataFormatException
                ("Expected a double-precision float number" +
  " in ANSI C format, but got '" + str + "'");
        }
        return new SFFloat(res);
    }
   public static SFFloat tryParse(String str) {
        try {
            return parse(str);
        } catch (DataFormatException e) {
            return null;
   }
   @Override
    public String toString() {
        return String.valueOf(value);
   private double value;
}
      5.11. SFInt32.java
package ru.hse.se.types;
import java.util.zip.DataFormatException;
import ru.hse.se.parsers.Parser;
import ru.hse.se.parsers.errors.SyntaxError;
public class SFInt32 extends ValueType {
    public SFInt32(int value) {
        this.value = value;
   public int getValue() {
        return value;
```

```
st Reads an Integer / SFInt32 value from the stream.
 * sfint32Value ::=
      [[+]|-]{[0-9]+|0x[0-9a-fA-F]+}
public static SFInt32 parse(Parser parser) {
    SFInt32 res = new SFInt32(0);
    try {
        res = parse(parser.lookahead());
        parser.nextToken();
    } catch (DataFormatException e) {
        parser.registerError(new SyntaxError(e.getMessage(),
                             parser.tokenizer().lineno()));
    }
    return res;
}
public static SFInt32 parse(String str) throws DataFormatException {
    int sign = 1;
    if (str.charAt(0) == '+') {
        str = str.substring(1);
    } else if (str.charAt(0) == '-') {
        sign = -1;
        str = str.substring(1);
    }
    int res = 0;
    if(str.startsWith("0x")) { // hex format
        char temp;
        for (int i = 2; i < str.length(); i++) {</pre>
            temp = Character.toLowerCase(str.charAt(i));
            if (temp >= '0' && temp <= '9') {
            res = 16*res + (temp-'0');
} else if (temp >= 'a' && temp <= 'f') {
                 res = 16*res + (10+temp-'a');
            } else {
                 throw new DataFormatException
                     ("Expected a hexadecimal integer, " + "but got '" + str +"'");
            }
        }
    } else { // decimal format
        try {
            res = Integer.parseInt(str);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            throw new DataFormatException
                 ("Expected an integer number, " + "but got '" + str + "'");
        }
    }
    return new SFInt32(res*sign);
public static SFInt32 tryParse(String str) {
    try {
        return parse(str);
    } catch (DataFormatException e) {
        return null;
}
@Override
public String toString() {
    return String.valueOf(value);
```

```
}
private int value;
}
```

# 5.12. SFString.java

```
package ru.hse.se.types;
import java.util.zip.DataFormatException;
import ru.hse.se.parsers.Parser;
import ru.hse.se.parsers.errors.SyntaxError;
public class SFString extends ValueType {
   public SFString(String value) {
       this.value = value;
   public String getValue() {
       return value;
    * Parses a SFString value from the stream.
    ************
     * sfstringValue ::=
           string;
    * string ::= *

* ".*" ... double-quotes must be *
           \", backslashes must be \\... *
    ***********
    public static SFString parse(Parser parser) {
       // TODO: Check whether it is a string (qutation marks)!
       SFString res = new SFString("");
       try {
           res = parse(parser.lookahead());
           parser.nextToken();
       } catch (DataFormatException e) {
           parser.registerError(new SyntaxError(e.getMessage(),
                               parser.tokenizer().lineno()));
       }
       return res;
   }
   public static SFString parse(String str) throws DataFormatException {
    // Trim spaces and '"'
       while (str.charAt(0) == ' ') {
           str = str.substring(1);
       while (str.charAt(str.length()-1) == ' ') {
           str = str.substring(0, str.length()-1);
       if (str.charAt(0) == '"') {
           str = str.substring(1);
       if (str.charAt(str.length()-1) == '"') {
           str = str.substring(0, str.length()-1);
       return new SFString(str);
    }
   public static SFString tryParse(String str) {
           return parse(str);
       } catch (DataFormatException e) {
           return null;
   }
```

```
@Override
public String toString() {
    return '"' + value + '"';
}

private String value;
}
```

# 5.13. ValueType.java

```
package ru.hse.se.types;
import java.util.zip.DataFormatException;
import ru.hse.se.parsers.Parser;
public abstract class ValueType extends VRMLType {
     \ensuremath{^{*}} Parses a value type from the input stream using
     * some parser (that allows to parse both VRML and X3D encoding).
     * @param parser Parser that has the first token of the value as lookahead
     * @return the ValueType object
    public static ValueType parse(Parser parser) {
        return null;
    }
     \ensuremath{^{*}} Parses a value type from the input string.
     * @param str String that contains the value
     * @return the ValueType object
     * @throws DataFormatException if there are syntax errors
    public static ValueType parse(String str) throws DataFormatException {
     * Tries to parse a value type from the input string,
     \ensuremath{^{*}} returns null if parsing didn't succeed.
     ^{st} @param strString that contains the value
     * @return the ValueType object or null
    public static ValueType tryParse(String str) {
        return null;
}
```

# 5.14. VRMLType.java

```
package ru.hse.se.types;
public abstract class VRMLType {
}
```