

# COIS 3020 Assignment 2

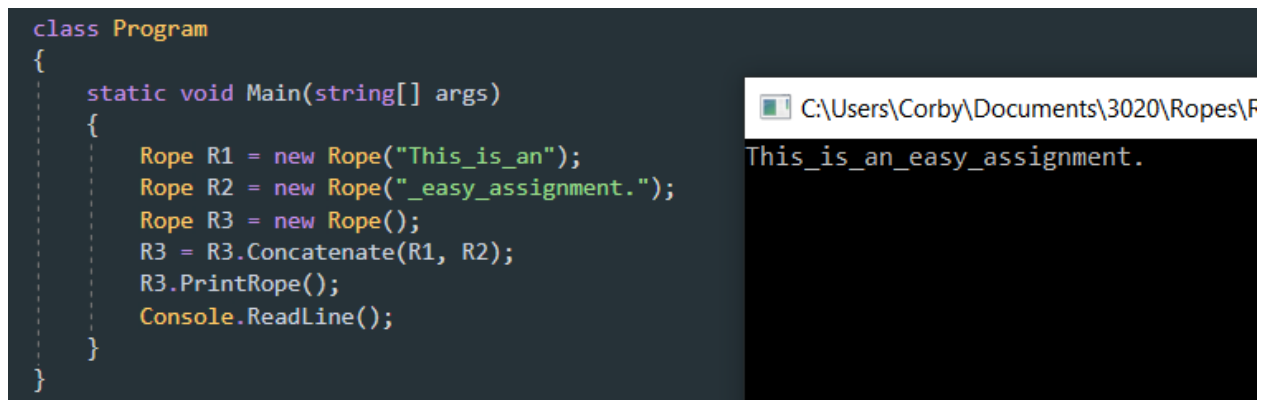
## Ropes - Testing

While I tried as best as I could to implement the Rope structure, I ran into one major barrier that prevented the program from going smoothly. I had a lot of trouble implementing the split method where I needed to travel back up the tree and re link the dangling nodes. The split method also puts my tree wildly out of balance, which can also interfere with some other operations. That being said, I made my best effort to try and get most of the methods working. The results are recorded in this document.

### **private Node Build(string s), public void PrintRope()**

This method recursively generates a balanced rope from a given string. IPrint rope prints the rope as a string. These integral method's results can be seen in the following test cases.

### **public Rope Concatenate(Rope R1, Rope R2)**

A screenshot of a C# program in a code editor. The code defines a 'Program' class with a 'Main' method. Inside 'Main', two 'Rope' objects are created: 'R1' with the string 'This\_is\_an' and 'R2' with the string '\_easy\_assignment.'. These are concatenated into 'R3' using the 'Concatenate' method, and then 'R3' is printed using 'PrintRope()'. The output in the console window shows the concatenated string 'This\_is\_an\_easy\_assignment.'.

```
class Program
{
    static void Main(string[] args)
    {
        Rope R1 = new Rope("This_is_an");
        Rope R2 = new Rope("_easy_assignment.");
        Rope R3 = new Rope();
        R3 = R3.Concatenate(R1, R2);
        R3.PrintRope();
        Console.ReadLine();
    }
}
```

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This\_is\_an\_easy\_assignment.

In the above example, Ropes R1 and R2 are concatenated into Rope R3, which is printed.

### **private void Split(int i, Rope R1, Rope R2)**

This is the method that really gave me trouble throughout this whole assignment. I was able to get the split working insofar as locating the indexed character, and creating two separate ropes. My issue comes up when I try to “hook up” the dangling nodes to the main rope. It often creates the child nodes for the split, and then I am unable to properly recover these characters. I had to do the rest of the assignment with this in mind, as well as the fact that it left my tree wildly unbalanced. Split was made public for the sake of testing.

```

class Program
{
    static void Main(string[] args)
    {
        Rope R1 = new Rope();
        Rope R2 = new Rope();
        Rope R3 = new Rope("This_is_an_easy_assignment.");
        R3.Split(8, R1, R2);
        R1.PrintRope();
        R2.PrintRope();
        Console.ReadLine();
    }
}

```

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## public void Insert(string S, int i)

This method inserts text at a given index, and given the limitations of the split method, this one actually works fairly well. The algorithm works the same as discussed in class.

```

class Program
{
    static void Main(string[] args)
    {
        Rope R3 = new Rope("This_is_an_easy_assignment.");
        R3.Insert("HELLO", 5);
        R3.PrintRope();
        Console.ReadLine();
    }
}

```

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## public void Delete(int i, int j)

```

85 public void Split(int i, Rope R1, Rope R2)
86 {
87     Node curr = root;
88     List<Node> path = new List<Node>();
89     List<Node> orphans = new List<Node>();
90     while (curr.Left != null && curr.Right != null)
91     {
92         if (i <= curr.Left.Length) { curr = curr.Left; }
93         else
94         {
95             i -= curr.Left.Length; // Update i to the difference
96             curr = curr.Right; // Look right
97         }
98         path.Add(curr); // Record node in path
99     }
100     if (curr.S[i] != curr.S.Max()) // If a split occurs within a node, crack the node
101     {
102         Node N1 = new Node(curr.S.Substring(0, i));
103         Node N2 = new Node(curr.S.Substring(i));
104         curr.Left = N1;
105         curr.Right = N2;
106     }
107     int pathsize = path.Count;
108     for (int j = 0; j < pathsize; ++j) // Go back through the path and 'cut the child
109     {
110         curr = path.Last();
111         curr.Length -= curr.Right.Length;
112         orphans.Add(curr.Right);
113         curr.Right = null;
114         path.RemoveAt(path.Count - 1);
115     }

```

Exception Unhandled  
System.NullReferenceException: 'Object reference not set to an instance of an object.'  
Ropes.Rope.Node.S.get returned null.  
View Details | Copy Details  
Exception Settings

While I believe my delete method is coded properly, because it uses two splits, and my tree is very out of balance after the first one, and I am unable to balance the tree, I cannot run delete again. This also hinders the success of my Substring method.

## public char CharAt(int i)

Because CharAt is essentially the first part of the split, mine worked perfectly :)

```
class Program
{
    static void Main(string[] args)
    {
        Rope R3 = new Rope("This_is_an_easy_assignment.");
        Console.WriteLine(R3.CharAt(8));
        Console.ReadLine();
    }
}
```

## public void Reverse()

I was able to get my reverse to reverse the nodes in the rope, but not the strings in the nodes.

```
class Program
{
    static void Main(string[] args)
    {
        Rope R3 = new Rope("This_is_an_easy_assignment.");
        R3.Reverse();
        Console.ReadLine();
    }
}
```

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public int Length()

```
class Program
{
    static void Main(string[] args)
    {
        Rope R3 = new Rope("This_is_an_easy_assignment.");
        Console.WriteLine(R3.Length());
        Console.ReadLine();
    }
}
```

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public string toString()

```
class Program
{
    static void Main(string[] args)
    {
        Rope R3 = new Rope("This_is_an_easy_assignment.");
        Console.WriteLine(R3.ToString());
        Console.ReadLine();
    }
}
```

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This\_is\_an\_easy\_assignment.