

Data Structures – Infix to Postfix Grade Sheet

Name: Buchanan, Brandon William in section: 201

Item	Points		Comments
	Earned	Possible	
Project arrived successfully - Contains all files it should (.sln, .csproj, .cs, .ico, etc.) - The zipped file is named according to conventions described in the Course Facts - Sent to both professor and Teaching Assistant	10	10	
Program compiles and builds without errors - Compiles without errors - Warnings are minimal/may be safely ignored - Build was successful - Includes all assigned features	5	5	
Documentation - Each file has appropriate header comments - Methods have XML (///) block comments - Individual comments used appropriately	6	10	Not all classes are commented.
Main Program and User Interaction - Menu driven or GUI - Allows for input of infix expressions from a text file that the user can select using a standard OpenFile dialog; accepts grader's input file	15	15	
Utility Class - Used where appropriate rather than re-writing the parsing, Welcome message, and other previously written code	15	15	
Operator Class - Represents operator symbol and its precedence - Precedence values are reasonable for the conversion algorithm described in the assignment - Supports comparisons of two operators based on precedence	15	15	
Postfix Class - Maintains properties for the infix and postfix expressions - Contains a Convert method - Convert method makes appropriate use of the Utility and Operator classes to avoid - o Duplication of effort - o Excessive brute force - Utilizes a Stack<Operator> as described in the assignment - Correctly identifies and reports unpaired parentheses - Convert produces correct results	12	15	Doesn't identify unpaired parenthesis.
Results are correct - Program runs without crashes - Output is appropriate and reasonably professional looking - Results are correct	12	15	Invalid parenthesis is not considered.
Total	90	100	

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- File not named according to course fact sheet.
- Environment in which data collected needs to be specified (Visual Studio Ultimate 2010 Profiler).
- Should describe the process how data is collected.
- Contains grammatical errors.
- References (may be in the form of footnotes) need to be made to data in supporting the observations.
- The statements are too generic. They may change for different sizes of datasets.
- For large numbers of data members, the quicksort is the most efficient sorting algorithm when about 90% of the integers in the list are already sorted. → Doesn't hold for smaller sets.
- Doesn't relate the findings to the theoretical performance of the sorts.
- More comparisons need to be made on the data collected using combinations of size, data, and algorithm.

Grade: 85