HTML Parser - Part 1

HackerRank

HTML

Hypertext Markup Language is a standard markup language used for creating World Wide Web pages.

Parsing

Parsing is the process of syntactic analysis of a string of symbols. It involves resolving a string into its component parts and describing their syntactic roles.

HTMLParser

An *HTMLParser* instance is fed HTML data and calls handler methods when start tags, end tags, text, comments, and other markup elements are encountered.

Example (based on the original Python documentation):

Code

```
from HTMLParser import HTMLParser

# create a subclass and override the handler methods
class MyHTMLParser(HTMLParser):
    def handle_starttag(self, tag, attrs):
        print "Found a start tag  :", tag
    def handle_endtag(self, tag):
        print "Found an end tag   :", tag
    def handle_startendtag(self, tag, attrs):
        print "Found an empty tag :", tag

# instantiate the parser and fed it some HTML
parser = MyHTMLParser()
parser.feed("<html><head><title>HTML Parser - I</title></head>"
            +"<body><h1>HackerRank</h1><br /></body></html>")
```

Output

```
Found a start tag  : html
Found a start tag  : head
Found a start tag  : title
Found an end tag   : title
Found an end tag   : head
Found a start tag  : body
Found a start tag  : h1
Found an end tag   : h1
Found an empty tag : br
Found an end tag   : body
Found an end tag   : html
```

.handle_starttag(tag, attrs)

This method is called to handle the *start tag* of an element. (For example:)
The *tag* argument is the name of the tag converted to lowercase.
The *attrs* argument is a list of (name, value) pairs containing the attributes found inside the tag's <>

brackets.

.handle_endtag(tag)

This method is called to handle the *end tag* of an element. (For example:)
The *tag* argument is the name of the tag converted to lowercase.

.handle_startendtag(tag,attrs)

This method is called to handle the *empty tag* of an element. (For example:
)
The *tag* argument is the name of the tag converted to lowercase.
The *attrs* argument is a list of (name, value) pairs containing the attributes found inside the tag's <> brackets.

Task

You are given an *HTML* code snippet of N lines.
Your task is to print *start tags, end tags* and *empty tags* separately.

Format your results in the following way:

```
Start : Tag1
End   : Tag1
Start : Tag2
-> Attribute2[0] > Attribute_value2[0]
-> Attribute2[1] > Attribute_value2[1]
-> Attribute2[2] > Attribute_value2[2]
Start : Tag3
-> Attribute3[0] > None
Empty : Tag4
-> Attribute4[0] > Attribute_value4[0]
End   : Tag3
End   : Tag2
```

Here, the `->` symbol indicates that the tag contains an attribute. It is immediately followed by the name of the attribute and the attribute value.
The `>` symbol acts as a separator of the attribute and the attribute value.

If an *HTML* tag has no attribute then simply print the name of the tag.
If an attribute has no attribute value then simply print the name of the attribute value as `None`.

Note: Do not detect any *HTML* tag, attribute or attribute value inside the *HTML* comment tags (`<!-- Comments -->`).Comments can be multiline as well.

Input Format

The first line contains integer N, the number of lines in a *HTML* code snippet.
The next N lines contain *HTML* code.

Constraints

- $0 < N < 100$

Output Format

Print the *HTML* tags, attributes and attribute values in order of their occurrence from top to bottom in the given snippet.

Use proper formatting as explained in the problem statement.

Sample Input

```
2
<html><head><title>HTML Parser - I</title></head>
<body data-modal-target class='1'><h1>HackerRank</h1><br /></body></html>
```

Sample Output

```
Start : html
Start : head
Start : title
End   : title
End   : head
Start : body
-> data-modal-target > None
-> class > 1
Start : h1
End   : h1
Empty : br
End   : body
End   : html
```