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Programming Exam

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Lab 6 Stack

Objective:

- 1. Understand how stack works
- 2. Exercise a stack application: Infix to Postfix algorithm.
- 3. Practice STL stack.

Overview:

- 1. Create a stack class using array (try to have just the minimum function, e.g. push, pop). If you need help, check out this page.
- 2. Do programming exercise #11 in chapter 7. Detail algorithm is described in exercise #9 (see below).
- 3. If you need sample code, the textbook solution is in the attachment. It is important that you understand the code and make whatever changes needed for the exercise.
- 4. Do the same program with STL stack.

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Lab 10 sort

(Infix to Postfix) Write a program that converts an infix expression into equivalent postfix expression.

The rules to convert an infix expression into an equivalent postfix express are as follows:

Suppose infx represents the infix expression and pfx represents the pos expression. The rules to convert infx into pfx are as follows:

- Initialize pfx to an empty expression and also initialize the stack.
- Get the next symbol, sym, from infx.
 - If sym is an operand, append sym to pfx.
 - If sym is (, push sym into the stack. b.2.
 - If sym is), pop and append all the symbols from the stack until most recent left parenthesis. Pop and discard the left parenthes
 - If sym is an operator: b.A.
 - b.4.1. Pop and append all the operators from the stack to pfx t are above the most recent left parenthesis and have p cedence greater than or equal to sym.
 - b.4.2. Push sym onto the stack.
- After processing infx, some operators might be left in the stack. I and append to pfx everything from the stack.

In this program, you will consider the following (binary) arithmetic ope tors: +, -, *, and /. You may assume that the expressions you will process error free.

Design a class that stores the infix and postfix strings. The class must inch the following operations:

- getInfix-Stores the infix expression
- showInfix-Outputs the infix expression
- showPostfix-Outputs the postfix expression

Some other operations that you might need are the following:

- convertToPostfix—Converts the infix expression into a pos expression. The resulting postfix expression is stored in pfx.
- precedence—Determines the precedence between two operators. If first operator is of higher or equal precedence than the second operator returns the value true; otherwise, it returns the value false.

Include the constructors and destructors for automatic initialization : dynamic memory deallocation.

Test your program on the following five expressions:

For each expression, your answer must be in the following form:

Infix Expression: A + B - C;
Postfix Expression: A B + C -



- InfixToPostfix.h (0k) Frank sjsu Lin, Apr 5, 20... v.1
- infixToPostFixImp.cpp (3k) Frank sjsu Lin, Apr 5, 20... v.1

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