Xilinx Zynq FPGA, TI DSP, MCU 기반의 프로그래밍 및 회로 설계 전문가 과정

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후위연산 변환 연습
#include <stdio.h>
char stack[50], polish[50];
int pri[256];
int sp1, sp2;
int main(void){
 int i;
 char *p = "a+b-c*d/e+3*2";
 for(i=0; i<256; i++){
   pri[i] = 3;
 pri['+']=pri['-']=1;
 pri['*']=pri['/']=2;
 stack[0]=0;
 pri[0]=-1;
 sp1 = sp2 = 0;
 while(*p!='\0'){
   while(pri[*p] <= pri[stack[sp1]]){</pre>
     polish[++sp2] = stack[sp1--];
   stack[++sp1] = *p++;
```

```
for(i=sp1; i>0; i--){
    polish[++sp2] = stack[i];
}

for(i=1; i<sp2; i++){
    putchar(polish[i]);
}

printf("\n");

for(i=0; i<sp2; i++){
    printf("%d\n",polish[i]);
}

return 0;
}</pre>
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdib.h>
#include <math.h>
#include <string.h>

typedef struct _stack{
    char data[50];
    struct _stack* link;
} stack;

stack* get_stk_mem();
void push(stack **sp, char * data);
    char* pop(stack **sp);
void print_stack(stack *sp);
```

```
void prim_init(char (*pri)[]);
char check(stack *p);
int main(void){
 int i=0;
 char pri[256];
 char p[100];
 stack *stack_sp = NULL;
 stack *polish_sp = NULL;
 prim_init(&pri);
 scanf("%s",p);
 return 0;
void prim_init(char (*pri)[]){
 int i;
 for(i=0; i<255; i++){
   (*pri)[i]= 5;
 (*pri)['+']=2;(*pri)['-']=2;
 (*pri)['*']=3;(*pri)['/']=3;
 (*pri)['(']=6;(*pri)[')']=0;
 (*pri)['^']=4;(*pri)['l']=4;
stack* get_stk_mem(){
 stack *tmp=(stack*)malloc(sizeof(stack));
 tmp->link=NULL;
```

```
return tmp;
void push(stack **sp, char * data){
 stack *tmp = *sp;
 (*sp) = get_stk_mem();
 sprintf((*sp)->data,"%s", data);
 (*sp)->link = tmp;
char* pop(stack **sp){
 stack *tmp = *sp;
 char *tmp_data = tmp->data;
 (*sp)=tmp->link;
 free(tmp);
 return tmp_data;
char check(stack *p){
 if(p==NULL){
   return 0;
 char * tmp = p->data;
 return tmp[0];
void print_stack(stack *sp){
 if(sp==NULL)
  return;
 printf("%s ",sp->data);
 print_stack(sp->link);
```