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Batch: 2028

Degree: B.E - AI & DS



## NeoColab\_REC\_CS23231\_DATA STRUCTURES

REC\_DS using C\_Week 3\_COD\_Question 1

Attempt : 1 Total Mark : 10 Marks Obtained : 10

Section 1: Coding

### 1. Problem Statement

In a coding competition, you are assigned a task to create a program that simulates a stack using a linked list.

The program should feature a menu-driven interface for pushing an integer to stack, popping, and displaying stack elements, with robust error handling for stack underflow situations. This challenge tests your data structure skills.

## **Input Format**

The input consists of integers corresponding to the operation that needs to be performed:

Choice 1: Push the integer value onto the stack. If the choice is 1, the following input is a space-separated integer, representing the element to be pushed onto

the stack.

Choice 2: Pop the integer from the stack.

Choice 3: Display the elements in the stack.

Choice 4: Exit the program.

#### **Output Format**

The output displays messages according to the choice and the status of the stack:

If the choice is 1, push the given integer to the stack and display the following: "Pushed element: " followed by the value pushed.

If the choice is 2, pop the integer from the stack and display the following: "Popped element: " followed by the value popped.

If the choice is 2, and if the stack is empty without any elements, print "Stack is empty. Cannot pop."

If the choice is 3, print the elements in the stack: "Stack elements (top to bottom): " followed by the space-separated values.

If the choice is 3, and there are no elements in the stack, print "Stack is empty".

If the choice is 4, exit the program and display the following: "Exiting program".

If any other choice is entered, print "Invalid choice".

Refer to the sample input and output for the exact format.

```
Sample Test Case
```

```
Input: 13
    14
    3
    2
    3
Output: Pushed element: 3
    Pushed element: 4
    Stack elements (top to bottom): 43
    Popped element: 4
    Stack elements (top to bottom): 3
    Exiting program
    Answer
    #include <stdio.h>
    #include <stdlib.h>
int data;
    struct Node {
      struct Node* next;
    struct Node* top = NULL;
    void push(int value){
      struct Node* newNode = (struct Node*)malloc(sizeof(struct Node));
      if(newNode == NULL)
        printf("Memory allocation failed: ");
        return;
      newNode->data=value;
      newNode->next=top;
```

```
24,801,173
printf("Pushed element: %d\n",value);
    void pop(){
      if(top==NULL)
        printf("Stack is empty. Cannot pop.\n");
        return;
      }
      struct Node*temp=top;
      printf("Popped element: %d\n",temp->data);
      top=top->next;
                                                                              241801173
      free(temp);
void displayStack()
      if(top == NULL)
        printf("Stack is empty\n");
        return;
      }
      printf("Stack elements (top to bottom): ");
      struct Node*temp=top;
      while(temp!=NULL)
                                                   241801173
        printf("%d",temp->data);
        temp=temp->next;
      printf("\n");
    int main() {
      int choice, value;
      do {
        scanf("%d", &choice);
        switch (choice) {
                                                                              241801173
                                                    241801113
          case 1:
             scanf("%d", &value);
             push(value);
             break:
```

```
241801113 case 2:
                                                                             24,180,1,13
                                                    24,801,173
              pop();
              break;
              displayStack();
              break;
            case 4:
              printf("Exiting program\n");
              return 0;
            default:
              printf("Invalid choice\n");
       } while (choice != 4);
                                                    241801173
                          24,801,173
return 0;
                                                                       Marks: 10/10
     Status: Correct
```

241801113

241801113

241801173

24,801,13

241801173

241801173

241801173

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## NeoColab\_REC\_CS23231\_DATA STRUCTURES

REC\_DS using C\_Week 3\_COD\_Question 2

Attempt : 1 Total Mark : 10

Marks Obtained: 2.5

Section 1: Coding

#### 1. Problem Statement

Sanjeev is in charge of managing a library's book storage, and he wants to create a program that simplifies this task. His goal is to implement a program that simulates a stack using an array.

Help him in writing a program that provides the following functionality:

Add Book ID to the Stack (Push): You can add a book ID to the top of the book stack. Remove Book ID from the Stack (Pop): You can remove the top book ID from the stack and display its details. If the stack is empty, you cannot remove any more book IDs.Display Books ID in the Stack (Display): You can view the books ID currently on the stack. Exit the Library: You can choose to exit the program.

**Input Format** 

The input consists of integers corresponding to the operation that needs to be performed:

Choice 1: Push the book onto the stack. If the choice is 1, the following input is a space-separated integer, representing the ID of the book to be pushed onto the stack.

Choice 2: Pop the book ID from the stack.

Choice 3: Display the book ID in the stack.

Choice 4: Exit the program.

#### **Output Format**

The output displays messages according to the choice and the status of the stack:

- 1. If the choice is 1, push the given book ID to the stack and display the corresponding message.
- 2. If the choice is 2, pop the book ID from the stack and display the corresponding message.
- 3. If the choice is 2, and if the stack is empty without any book ID, print "Stack Underflow"
- 4. If the choice is 3, print the book IDs in the stack.
- 5. If the choice is 3, and there are book IDs in the stack, print "Stack is empty"
- 6. If the choice is 4, exit the program and display the corresponding message.
- 7. If any other choice is entered, print "Invalid choice"

Refer to the sample output for the exact text and format.

### Sample Test Case

Output: Book ID 19 is pushed onto the stack

Book ID 28 is pushed onto the stack

```
241801113
   Book ID 28 is popped from the stack
   Book ID in the stack: 19
Book ID 19 is popped from the stack
   Exiting the program
   Answer
    #include <stdio.h>
    #include <stdlib.h>
    #define MAX_SIZE 100
    struct Stack {
      int books[MAX_SIZE];
      int top;
   void initStack(struct Stack *stack) {
      stack->top = -1;
    int isFull(struct Stack *stack) {
      return stack->top == MAX_SIZE - 1;
   }
   int isEmpty(struct Stack *stack) {
                                                     241801175
      return stack->top == -1;
   void push(struct Stack *stack, int book_id) {
      if (isFull(stack)) {
        printf("Stack Overflow\n");
      } else {
        stack->books[++(stack->top)] = book_id;
        printf("Book ID %d is pushed onto the stack\n", book_id);
      }
   }
   void pop(struct Stack *stack) {
      if (isEmpty(stack)) {
        printf("Stack Underflow\n");
      } else {
```

```
int popped_book = stack->books[(stack->top)--];
          printf("Book ID %d is popped from the stack\n", popped_book);
     void display(struct Stack *stack) {
        if (isEmpty(stack)) {
          printf("Stack is empty\n");
        } else {
          printf("Book ID in the stack: ");
          for (int i = 0; i \le stack > top; <math>i++) {
            printf("%d ", stack->books[i]);
printf("\n");
                                                                                    241801113
     int main() {
        struct Stack stack;
        int choice, book_id;
        initStack(&stack);
        while (1) {
          scanf("%d", &choice);
          switch (choice) {
            case 1: // Push
               scanf("%d", &book_id);
               push(&stack, book_id);
               break;
            case 2: // Pop
               pop(&stack);
               break;
            case 3: // Display
               display(&stack);
               break;
                                                        241801173
            case 4: // Exit
               printf("Exiting the program\n");
```

```
241801173
                                                 241801173
             return 0;
           default: // Invalid choice
             printf("Invalid choice\n");
        }
       }
       return 0;
     }
     Status: Partially correct
                                                                   Marks: 2.5/10
241801113
                                                                          241801173
                                                 241801173
                        241801113
247801773
                         241801113
                                                 241801173
                                                                          24,180,1,13
```

241801113

241801113

24,80,1,13

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## NeoColab\_REC\_CS23231\_DATA STRUCTURES

REC\_DS using C\_Week 3\_COD\_Question 3

Attempt : 1 Total Mark : 10 Marks Obtained : 10

Section 1: Coding

### 1. Problem Statement

Sharon is developing a programming challenge for a coding competition.

The challenge revolves around implementing a character-based stack data structure using an array.

Sharon's project involves a stack that can perform the following operations:

Push a Character: Users can push a character onto the stack.Pop a Character: Users can pop a character from the stack, removing and displaying the top character.Display Stack: Users can view the current elements in the stack.Exit: Users can exit the stack operations application.

Write a program to help Sharon to implement a program that performs the given operations.

**Input Format** 

The input consists of integers corresponding to the operation that needs to be performed:

Choice 1: Push the character onto the stack. If the choice is 1, the following input is a space-separated character, representing the character to be pushed onto the stack.

Choice 2: Pop the character from the stack.

Choice 3: Display the characters in the stack.

Choice 4: Exit the program.

#### **Output Format**

The output displays messages according to the choice and the status of the stack:

- 1. If the choice is 1, push the given character to the stack and display the pushed character having the prefix "Pushed: ".
- 2. If the choice is 2, undo the character from the stack and display the character that is popped having the prefix "Popped: ".
- 3. If the choice is 2, and if the stack is empty without any characters, print "Stack is empty. Nothing to pop."
- 4. If the choice is 3, print the elements in the stack having the prefix "Stack elements: ".
- 5. If the choice is 3, and there are no characters in the stack, print "Stack is empty."
- 6. If the choice is 4, exit the program.
- 7. If any other choice is entered, print "Invalid choice"

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

## Sample Test Case

Input: 2

4

Output: Stack is empty. Nothing to pop.

#### Answer

#include <stdio.h>

```
24,801,13
                                                    241801113
    #include <stdbool.h>
#define MAX_SIZE 100
    char items[MAX_SIZE];
    int top = -1;
    void initialize() {
      top = -1;
    bool isFull() {
      return top == MAX_SIZE - 1;
                                                                               24,801,13
    bool isEmpty() {
      return top == -1;
    void push(char value) {
      if(isFull())
        printf("Stack is full\n");
      else
        top=top+1;
                                                                               24,801,13
                                                    241801113
        items[top]=value;
        printf("Pushed: %c\n",value);
    char pop() {
      if(isEmpty())
        printf("Stack is empty. Nothing to pop.\n");
        return '\0';
      }
      else
        char x=items[top];
                                                                               24,801,13
                                                    241801173
        printf("Popped: %c\n",x);
       top=top-1;
        return x;
```

```
241801113
     void display() {
        if(isEmpty())
          printf("Stack is empty.\n");
        else
          printf("Stack elements: ");
          for(int i=top;i>=0;i--)
             printf("%c",items[i]);
printf("\n");
     int main() {
        initialize();
        int choice;
        char value;
        while (true) {
          scanf("%d", &choice);
          switch (choice) {
             case 1:
               scanf(" %c", &value);
push(value);
break;
ase 2:
                                                          241801113
             case 2:
               pop();
               break;
             case 3:
               display();
               break;
             case 4:
               return 0;
             default:
               printf("Invalid choice\n");
return 0;
                                                          24,180,113
                             241801113
```

24,180,1,13

24,801,173

24,801,13

Status: Correct 

Marks: 10/10

24/80/1/3

24/80/1/3

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## NeoColab\_REC\_CS23231\_DATA STRUCTURES

REC\_DS using C\_Week 3\_COD\_Question 4

Attempt : 1 Total Mark : 10 Marks Obtained : 10

Section 1: Coding

#### 1. Problem Statement

You are a software developer tasked with building a module for a scientific calculator application. The primary function of this module is to convert infix mathematical expressions, which are easier for users to read and write, into postfix notation (also known as Reverse Polish Notation). Postfix notation is more straightforward for the application to evaluate because it removes the need for parentheses and operator precedence rules.

The scientific calculator needs to handle various mathematical expressions with different operators and ensure the conversion is correct. Your task is to implement this infix-to-postfix conversion algorithm using a stack-based approach.

Example

Input:

a+b

Output:

ab+

**Explanation:** 

The postfix representation of (a+b) is ab+.

### **Input Format**

The input is a string, representing the infix expression.

## **Output Format**

The output displays the postfix representation of the given infix expression.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

## Sample Test Case

```
Input: a+(b*e)
Output: abe*+
```

```
Answer
   #include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
    #include <string.h>
    struct Stack {
      int top;
      unsigned capacity;
      char* array;
    };
    struct Stack* createStack(unsigned capacity) {
      struct Stack* stack = (struct Stack*)malloc(sizeof(struct Stack));
if (!stack)
```

```
241801173
       return NULL;
      stack->top = -1;
      stack->capacity = capacity;
      stack->array = (char*)malloc(stack->capacity * sizeof(char));
      return stack;
    }
    int isEmpty(struct Stack* stack) {
      return stack->top == -1;
    }
                                                                                241801173
return stack->array[stack->top];
    char pop(struct Stack* stack) {
      if (!isEmpty(stack))
         return stack->array[stack->top--];
      return '$';
    }
    void push(struct Stack* stack, char op) {
      stack->array[++stack->top] = op;
return (ch>='a'&&ch<='z') || (ch>='A'&&ch<='Z');
    int Prec(char ch) {
      switch(ch) {
        case '+':
        case '-':
        return 1;
        case '*':
        case '/':
        return 2;
                                                                                241801173
                          241801173
                                                     241801173
        case '^':
       return 3;
      return -1;
```

```
void infixToPostfix(char* exp) {
       int i,k;
       struct Stack*stack=createStack(strlen(exp));
       if(!stack)
       return;
       for(i=0;exp[i];i++){
         char c=exp[i];
         if(isOperand(c)){
            printf("%c",c);
         else if(c=='('){
            push(stack,c);
         else if(c==')'){
            while(!isEmpty(stack)&&peek(stack)!='(')
            printf("%c",pop(stack));
            if(!isEmpty(stack)&&peek(stack)!='(')
            return;
            else
            pop(stack);
        else{
            while(!isEmpty(stack)&&Prec(c)<=Prec(peek(stack))){
              if(c=='^'\&peck(stack)=='^')
              break;
              else
              printf("%c",pop(stack));
            push(stack,c);
       }while(!isEmpty(stack)) printf("%c",pop(stack));
     int main() {
exp[100];
scanf("%s", exp);
infor
       infixToPostfix(exp);
```

return 0; 24/80/1/13 24,180,1,13 Marks : 10/10 Status: Correct 24/80/1/3 

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## NeoColab\_REC\_CS23231\_DATA STRUCTURES

REC\_DS using C\_Week 3\_COD\_Question 5

Attempt : 1 Total Mark : 10 Marks Obtained : 10

Section 1: Coding

#### 1. Problem Statement

Milton is a diligent clerk at a school who has been assigned the task of managing class schedules. The school has various sections, and Milton needs to keep track of the class schedules for each section using a stack-based system.

He uses a program that allows him to push, pop, and display class schedules for each section. Milton's program uses a stack data structure, and each class schedule is represented as a character. Help him write a program using a linked list.

### **Input Format**

The input consists of integers corresponding to the operation that needs to be performed:

Choice 1: Push the character onto the stack. If the choice is 1, the following input is a space-separated character, representing the class schedule to be pushed onto the stack.

Choice 2: Pop class schedule from the stack

Choice 3: Display the class schedules in the stack.

Choice 4: Exit the program.

#### **Output Format**

The output displays messages according to the choice and the status of the stack:

- If the choice is 1, push the given class schedule to the stack and display the following: "Adding Section: [class schedule]"
- If the choice is 2, pop the class schedule from the stack and display the following: "Removing Section: [class schedule]"
- If the choice is 2, and if the stack is empty without any class schedules, print "Stack is empty. Cannot pop."
- If the choice is 3, print the class schedules in the stack in the following:
- "Enrolled Sections: " followed by the class schedules separated by space.
- If the choice is 3, and there are no class schedules in the stack, print "Stack is empty"
- If the choice is 4, exit the program and display the following: "Exiting the program"
  - If any other choice is entered, print "Invalid choice"

Refer to the sample output for the exact format.

## Sample Test Case

Input: 1 d

```
241801173
Output: Adding Section: d
Adding Section: h
Enrolled 7
    Removing Section: h
    Enrolled Sections: d
    Exiting program
    Answer
    #include <stdio.h>
    #include <stdlib.h>
                                                                                 241801113
    struct Node {
   char data;
       struct Node* next;
    struct Node* top = NULL;
    void push(char value) {
       struct Node*nnode=(struct Node*)malloc(sizeof(struct Node));
       nnode->data=value;
       nnode->next=top;
       top=nnode;
       printf("Adding Section: %c\n",value);
                                                      241801172
   void pop() {
       if(top==NULL){
         printf("Stack is empty. cannot pop.\n");
       } else{
         printf("Removing Section: %c\n",top->data);
         struct Node*temp=top;
         top=top->next;
         free(temp);
      }
    }
if(top==NULL){
printf("Sto
                                                      241801173
    void displayStack() {
         printf("Stack is empty\n");
```

```
24,801,13
                                                     241801113
       } else{
         printf("Enrolled Sections: ");
         struct Node*temp=top;
         while(temp!=NULL){
           printf("%c ",temp->data);
           temp=temp->next;
         printf("\n");
       }
     }
     int main() {
       int choice;
                                                                               24,801,13
       char value;
      do {
         scanf("%d", &choice);
         switch (choice) {
           case 1:
             scanf(" %c", &value);
             push(value);
              break;
           case 2:
              pop();
              break;
           case 3:
             displayStack();
                                                     241801113
              break;
           case 4:
              printf("Exiting program\n");
              break;
           default:
             printf("Invalid choice\n");
       } while (choice != 4);
       return 0;
     }
     Status: Correct
                                                                        Marks: 10/10
241801173
                                                     241801173
                          241801113
                                                                               24,801,13
```