# Rajalakshmi Engineering College

Name: Padma Priya D

Email: 240701377@rajalakshmi.edu.in

Roll no: 240701377 Phone: 8668123104

Branch: REC

Department: I CSE FD

Batch: 2028

Degree: B.E - CSE



## NeoColab\_REC\_CS23231\_DATA STRUCTURES

REC\_DS using C\_Week 3\_CY

Attempt : 1 Total Mark : 30 Marks Obtained : 10

Section 1: Coding

#### 1. Problem Statement

Buvi is working on a project that requires implementing an array-stack data structure with an additional feature to find the minimum element.

Buvi needs to implement a program that simulates a stack with the following functionalities:

Push: Adds an element onto the stack.Pop: Removes the top element from the stack.Find Minimum: Finds the minimum element in the stack.

Buvi's implementation should efficiently handle these operations with a maximum stack size of 20.

## **Input Format**

The first line of input consists of an integer N, representing the number of

elements to push onto the stack.

The second line consists of N space-separated integer values, representing the elements to be pushed onto the stack.

#### **Output Format**

The first line of output displays "Minimum element in the stack: " followed by the minimum element in the stack after pushing all elements.

The second line displays "Popped element: " followed by the popped element.

The third line displays "Minimum element in the stack after popping: " followed by the minimum element in the stack after popping one element.

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

### Sample Test Case

Input: 4 5281

Output: Minimum element in the stack: 1

Popped element: 1

Minimum element in the stack after popping: 2

#### Answer

```
// You are using GCC
#include<stdio.h>
   #include<stdlib.h>
   typedef struct node{
     int data:
     struct node* next:
   }stack;
   stack* top=NULL;
   void push(int val){
     stack* newn=(stack*)malloc(sizeof(stack));
     newn->data=val:
     newn->next=top;
     top=newn;
   void pop(){
```

```
240701377
      if(top==NULL){
        return;
      else{
        stack* temp=top;
        top=top->next;
        printf("Popped element: %d\n",temp->data);
        free(temp);
      }
    }
    void display(){
      if(top==NULL){
        return;
    else{
        stack* temp=top;
        int min=temp->data;
        while(temp!=NULL){
          if(temp->data<min){
             min=temp->data;
          temp=temp->next;
        printf("%d\n",min);
    int main(){
    o'int n;
      scanf("%d",&n);
      for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
      int value;
      scanf("%d",&value);
      push(value);
    printf("Minimum element in the stack: ");
    display();
    pop();
    printf("Minimum element in the stack after popping: ");
    display();
Status : Correct
                                                                       Marks: 10/10
```

## 2. Problem Statement

You are required to implement a stack data structure using a singly linked list that follows the Last In, First Out (LIFO) principle.

The stack should support the following operations: push, pop, display, and peek.

#### **Input Format**

The input consists of four space-separated integers N, representing the elements to be pushed onto the stack.

## **Output Format**

The first line of output displays all four elements in a single line separated by a space.

The second line of output is left blank to indicate the pop operation without displaying anything.

The third line of output displays the space separated stack elements in the same line after the pop operation.

The fourth line of output displays the top element of the stack using the peek operation.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

## Sample Test Case

Input: 11 22 33 44 Output: 44 33 22 11

33 22 11 33

Answer

Status: Skipped Marks: 0/10

## 3. Problem Statement

Suppose you are building a calculator application that allows users to enter mathematical expressions in infix notation. One of the key features of your calculator is the ability to convert the entered expression to postfix notation using a Stack data structure.

Write a function to convert infix notation to postfix notation using a Stack.

## **Input Format**

The input consists of a string, an infix expression that includes only digits (0-9), and operators (+, -, \*, /).

### **Output Format**

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

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 1+2\*3/4-5 Output: 123\*4/+5-

Answer

Status: Skipped

Marks : 0/10

240701377

240701317

240701311