

1. WAP to stimulate working of stack using an array to show i) push ii) pop iii) display

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#include <stdlib.h>
```

```
#define N 5
```

```
int stack[N];
```

```
int top = -1;
```

```
void push (int var);
```

```
void pop ();
```

```
void display ();
```

```
void main()
```

```
{ int choice, num;
```

```
printf("Enter the operation: \n 1. push\n 2. pop \n 3. display \n");
```

```
scanf("%d", &choice);
```

```
switch (choice) {
```

```
case 1 : printf("Enter the number to be pushed \n");
```

```
scanf("%d", &num);
```

```
push (num);
```

```
break;
```

```
case 2 : pop ();
```

```
break;
```

```
case 3 : display ( );  
        break;
```

```
    default : printf ("invalid input");  
    }  
}
```

```
void push (int var)  
{
```

```
    if (top == N-1)  
    {
```

```
        printf ("stack overflow");  
    }
```

```
    else
```

```
    {  
        top ++ ;  
        stack [top] = var ;  
    }
```

```
}  
  
Pop
```

```
void pop ()  
{
```

```
    if (top == -1)
```

```
    {  
        printf ("stack underflow");  
    }
```

```
    else
```

```
    {
```

```
        printf ("popped element = %d", stack[top]);  
        top -- ;  
    }
```

```
}
```

void display ()  
{

int i ;

for ( ~~top~~ i = top ; i >= 0 ; i-- )  
{

printf ("%d", stack[top])  
}

}

// output

Enter the operation:

1. push

2. pop

3. display

4. -1 to stop

1

Enter the number

7

successfully pushed

Enter the operation:

1. push

2. pop

3. display

4. -1 to stop

-1

operation completed.



Enter the operation:

1.push  
2.pop  
3.display  
4.-1 to stop  
1

Enter the number:

5  
successfully pushed

Enter the operation:

1.push  
2.pop  
3.display  
4.-1 to stop  
1

Enter the number:

6  
successfully pushed

Enter the operation:

1.push  
2.pop  
3.display  
4.-1 to stop  
1

Enter the number:

7  
successfully pushed

Enter the operation:

1.push  
2.pop  
3.display  
4.-1 to stop  
1

Enter the number:

8  
stack overflow

Enter the operation:

1.push  
2.pop  
3.display  
4.-1 to stop

2. WAP to convert infix expression to postfix expression using stack.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
#define N 30
```

```
int index = 0, temp_pos = 0, top = -1, length;
char symbol, temp, infix[N], postfix[N],
stack[N];
```

```
void intope ();
void push (char symbol);
char pop(); (char c)
int prec (char c);
```

```
void main ()
{
    printf ("Enter the infix expression:");
    scanf ("%s", infix);
```

```
    intope ();
```

```
    printf ("The infix expression is: %s", infix);
    printf ("The postfix expression is: %s", postfix);
```

```
}
```

```
void push (char symbol)
{
    top ++ ;
    stack [top] = symbol ;
}
```

```
char pop ( )
{
    return ( stack [top] ) ;
    top -- ;
}
```

```
int prec (char c)
{
    if (c == '^')
    {
        return 3 ;
    }
    else if (c == '*' || c == '/')
    {
        return 2 ;
    }
    else if (c == '-' || c == '+')
    {
        return 1 ;
    }
    else
    {
        return -1 ;
    }
}
```



void intopo ()  
{

length = strlen(infix);

while (index < length)  
{

symbol = infix[index];

if (symbol == '(')  
{

push(symbol);  
}

else if (symbol == ')')  
{

temp = pop();

while (temp != '(')  
{ postfix[pos] = temp;

pos++;

temp = pop();  
}

else  
{

while (prec(stack[top]) >= prec(symbol))  
{

temp = pop();

postfix[pos] = temp;

pos++;

}

index++;

}

```
while (top > 0)
```

```
{
```

```
    temp = pop()
```

```
    postfix[pos++] = temp;
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

enter  
pop  
push



C:\Users\bmsce\Desktop\22cs300\intopo.exe

Enter the infix expression

$(k+l-m*n+(o^p)*w/u/v*t+q)$

Infix expression:  $(k+l-m*n+(o^p)*w/u/v*t+q)$

Postfix expression:  $kl+mn*-op^w*u/v/t*+q+$

Process returned 41 (0x29)    execution time : 39.049 s

Press any key to continue.