

Data Structures : Algorithms and Applications(Lab)

EXPERIMENT No:2

Aim: Conversion of Infix Expression to Postfix Expression Using Stack

Theory:

Infix notation is the conventional way we write expressions, such as $A + B$. However, for computational purposes, especially in parsing expressions, postfix notation (or Reverse Polish Notation) is more efficient. In postfix notation, the operators follow the operands, such as $A B +$.

Benefits to use:

Eliminates Ambiguity: No need for parentheses to denote operation precedence.

Simplifies Computation: Easier for computers to evaluate without needing to backtrack.

Conversion Algorithm:

Initialize:

Use a stack to temporarily hold operators.

Prepare an empty output list for the result.

Process the Expression:

Operands: Directly add to the output.

Operators: Push onto the stack but first pop operators with higher or equal precedence from the stack to the output.

Parentheses:

Push opening parentheses onto the stack.

Pop from the stack to the output until the matching opening parenthesis for a closing parenthesis.

Finalize:

Pop any remaining operators from the stack to the output.

Precedence Rules:

Operators have a precedence that determines their order of evaluation:

Highest: ^ (Exponentiation)

Middle: *, / (Multiplication and Division)

Lowest: +, - (Addition and Subtraction)

Example:

Convert the infix expression $A + (B * C)$ to postfix:

Input: $A + (B * C)$

Process:

$A \rightarrow$ Output: A

$+ \rightarrow$ Push to stack.

$(\rightarrow$ Push to stack.

B \rightarrow Output: A B

$* \rightarrow$ Push to stack (inside parentheses).

C \rightarrow Output: A B C

) \rightarrow Pop from stack until (. Output: A B C *

Pop remaining operators. Output: A B C * +

Result: A B C * +

CODE:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <ctype.h>
#include <string.h>
```

```
#define SIZE 100
```

```
char stack[SIZE];
int top = -1;
```

```
void push(char item) {
    if (top >= SIZE - 1) {
        printf("\nStack Overflow.");
    }
}
```

```
    } else {  
        top = top + 1;  
        stack[top] = item;  
    }  
}
```

```
char pop() {  
    char item;  
    if (top < 0) {  
        printf("Stack underflow: invalid infix expression");  
        exit(1);  
    } else {  
        item = stack[top];  
        top = top - 1;  
        return item;  
    }  
}
```

```
int is_operator(char symbol) {  
    return (symbol == '^' || symbol == '*' || symbol == '/' || symbol == '+' ||  
symbol == '-');  
}
```

```
int precedence(char symbol) {  
    if (symbol == '^') {  
        return 3;  
    } else if (symbol == '*' || symbol == '/') {  
        return 2;  
    } else if (symbol == '+' || symbol == '-') {  
        return 1;  
    } else {  
        return 0;  
    }  
}
```

```

void infixToPostfix(char infix_exp[], char postfix_exp[]) {
    int i = 0, j = 0;
    char item, x;

    strcat(infix_exp, "");
    push('(');

    item = infix_exp[i];

    while (item != '\0') {
        if (item == '(') {
            push(item);
        } else if (isdigit(item) || isalpha(item)) {
            postfix_exp[j++] = item;
        } else if (is_operator(item)) {
            x = pop();
            while (is_operator(x) && precedence(x) >= precedence(item)) {
                postfix_exp[j++] = x;
                x = pop();
            }
            push(x);
            push(item);
        } else if (item == ')') {
            x = pop();
            while (x != '(') {
                postfix_exp[j++] = x;
                x = pop();
            }
        } else {
            printf("\nInvalid infix Expression.\n");
            exit(1);
        }
        i++;
        item = infix_exp[i];
    }
}

```

```

    if (top > 0) {
        printf("\nInvalid infix Expression.\n");
        exit(1);
    }

    postfix_exp[j] = '\0';
}

int main() {
    char infix[SIZE], postfix[SIZE];

    printf("\nEnter Infix expression : ");
    fgets(infix, SIZE, stdin);
    infix[strcspn(infix, "\n")] = '\0';

    infixToPostfix(infix, postfix);
    printf("Postfix Expression: ");
    puts(postfix);

    return 0;
}

```

OUTPUT :

```

Enter Infix expression : A+B*(C+D)-(E/F)*G
Postfix Expression: ABCD+*+EF/G*-

```

```

=== Code Execution Successful ===

```

CONCLUSION:

Stacks efficiently manage operators in infix-to-postfix conversion, optimizing expression evaluation and supporting various algorithms. This technique is essential for enhancing computational efficiency and effectiveness.

