## Program

1. Write a program to display a number in words using stack.

For example, if n=12376 then output should be one two three seven six

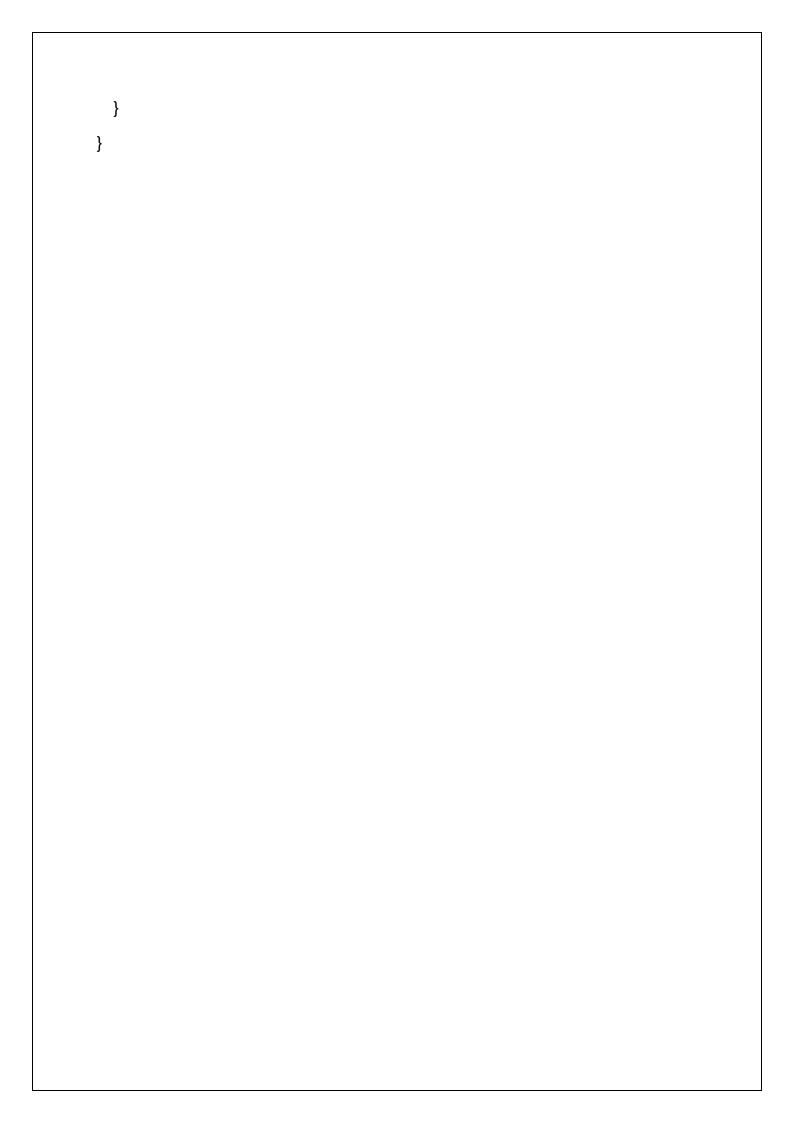
```
Code:
```

```
import java.util.*;
class Stack {
  static final int MAX = 1000;
  int top;
  int a[] = new int[MAX];
  boolean isEmpty()
    return (top < 0);
  }
  Stack()
  {
    top = -1;
  }
  boolean push(int x)
  {
    if (top >= (MAX - 1)) {
       System.out.println("Stack Overflow");
       return false;
```

```
}
  else {
    a[++top] = x;
    return true;
  }
}
int pop()
{
  if (top < 0) {
    System.out.println("Stack Underflow");
    return 0;
  }
  else {
    int x = a[top--];
    return x;
  }
}
void printStack() {
  if(top == -1) {
    System.out.println("Stack Empty");
  }
  else {
    for(int i = top; i>=0; i--) {
```

```
System.out.print(a[i] + " ");
    System.out.println();
  }
}
    public static String printDigit(int digit)
          switch(digit)
          {
                 case 1:
                        return "one";
                 case 2:
                       return "two";
                 case 3:
                        return "three";
                 case 4:
                        return "four";
                 case 5:
                       return "five";
                 case 6:
                        return "six";
                 case 7:
                        return "seven";
                 case 8:
                        return "eight";
```

```
case 9:
                        return "nine";
                 case 0:
                        return "zero";
                 default: return "";
          }
    }
public static void main(String args[])
{
    Stack st = new Stack();
  Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
           int n = sc.nextInt();
           int temp = n;
           while(temp!=0)
          {
                 int digit = temp % 10;
                 st.push(digit);
                 temp = temp / 10;
           }
          while(!st.isEmpty())
          {
                 int digit = st.pop();
                 String digitString = printDigit(digit);
                 System.out.print(digitString + " ");
          }
           System.out.println();
```





2) Write a program to convert infix to postfix expression. It may be noted that your program should validate the infix expression.

Code:

```
public class InfixtoPostfix {
  static char postfix[] = new char[20];
  static String infix = new String();
  static int i, top, k;
  static char stack[] = new char[10];
  public static void main(String args[]) {
    Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
    System.out.println("Enter the infix notation");
    infix = sc.nextLine();
     push('#');
    k = 0;
    sc.close();
    for (int i = 0; i < infix.length(); i++) {
       if (infix.charAt(i) == '(') {
         push(infix.charAt(i));
       } else {
         if (infix.charAt(i) >= 'a' & infix.charAt(i) >= 'z' | | infix.charAt(i) >= '0' &
infix.charAt(i) >= '9') {
            postfix[k++] = infix.charAt(i);
         } else
         if (infix.charAt(i) == ')') {
            while (stack[top] != '(')
```

```
postfix[k++] = pop();
         char elem = pop();
       } else {
         while (pr(stack[top]) >= pr(infix.charAt(i)))
           postfix[k++] = pop();
         push(infix.charAt(i));
       }
    }
  }
  while (stack[top] != '#') {
    postfix[k++] = pop();
  }
  System.out.println("The postfix is:");
  for (i = 0; i < k; i++)
    System.out.print(postfix[i]);
public static void push(char elem) {
  stack[++top] = elem;
public static char pop() {
  return (stack[top--]);
```

}

}

}

```
public static int pr(char elem) {
     int r = 0;
    switch (elem) {
       case '#':
         r = 0;
         break;
       case '(':
         r = 1;
         break;
       case '+':
       case '-':
         r = 2;
         break;
       case '*':
       case '/':
         r = 3;
         break;
    }
     return r;
}
```

