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	Practical No.2
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	Aim: Implementation of evaluation or enpressions
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	Theory:
SH+ (.71.	* * ; + ; +) valorsas 2; lotorez portos set at . 8
aux	A postfin enpression is a collection of operators and
	operands in which the operator is placed after the
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	En: the infin empression 2+3*4 is 234*+ in postfin
	notation and 231*+9- is postfix of 2+3*1-9
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	The postfix notation is used to represent algebraic
	enpressions.
	The enpressions written in postfin form are evaluated
	faster compared to infin notation as parenthesis are
,	not required in postfin.

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Evaluation of postfix enpression +

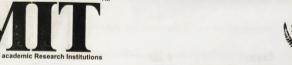
A postfin enpression can be evaluated using the stack data structure. To evaluate a postfin enpression using stack data structure we can use the following steps --

- 1. Read all the symbols one by one from left to right in the given postfix expression
- 2. If the reading symbol is operand, then push it on to the stack.
- 3. If the reading symbol is operator (+, -, *, + etr.) then
 perform Two pop operations and store the two
 popped operands in two different variables (operand 1
 and operand 2). Then perform reading symbol operation
 using operand I and operand 2 and push pecult back

popped value as final regult.







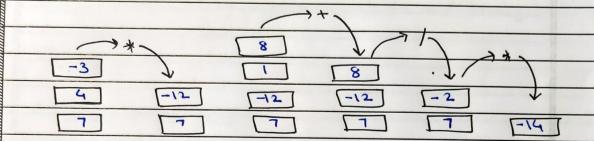


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* Enpression = 7 4 -3 * 1 5 +

Evaluating Postfin Enpressions



Conclusion -

Thus we have implemented Evaluation of empressions.

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```
Source Code=
```

```
#include<stdio.h>
int stack[20];
int top = -1;
void push(int x)
stack[++top] = x;
int pop()
return stack[top--];
int main()
char exp[20];
char *e;
int n1,n2,n3,num;
printf("Enter the expression :: ");
scanf("%s",exp);
e = exp;
while(*e != '\0')
if(isdigit(*e))
num = *e - 48;
push(num);
else
n1 = pop();
n2 = pop();
switch(*e)
case '+':
n3 = n1 + n2;
break;
case '-':
n3 = n2 - n1;
break;
case '*':
n3 = n1 * n2;
break;
}
case '/':
n3 = n2 / n1;
break;
```

```
\label{eq:push(n3);} $$ e++; $$ printf("\nThe result of expression %s = %d\n\n",exp,pop()); return 0; $$$ $$
```

Output-

