

**Name:** M. Anas Baig

**Subject:** Data Structure & Algorithms

**Enrollment No.:** 01-134152-037

**Section:** BS(CS)-4A

**BAHRIA UNIVERSITY ISLAMABAD, PAKISTAN**

**Assignment # 2**

**Data Structures and Algorithms**

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**SOLUTION:**

**C++ Concepts Used:**

Following C++ concepts are used in solving the problem:

- Operator Overloading (used in Polynomials Addition and Multiplication).
- Recursion (used in evaluating exponent at base i.e.  $y^x$ ).
- Linked Lists. (to store Polynomial Equations).
- String and String Functions.
- File Handling. (to read and write data from files).

**Functionalities\Features of Program:**

Following functionalities are provided in the program:

- Could **write Polynomial Equations to File**.
- Could **read Polynomial Equations from File**.
- Could **Add Two Polynomial Equations** by using '+' operator directly.
- Could **Multiply Two Polynomial Equations** by using '\*' operator directly.
- Could **Evaluate any Polynomial Equation** at a certain given point.
- Could also **Add and Multiply Multiple (more than two) Polynomial Equations** using '+' and '\*' operator directly at once i.e. **P1+P2+P3** can be solved at once.

## node.h File:

```
1. #pragma once
2. class node
3. {
4. public:
5.     int coefficient;
6.     int degree;
7.     node *next;
8. public:
9.     node(void);
10. };
```

## node.cpp File:

```
1. #include "node.h"
2.
3. node::node(void)
4. {
5. }
```

## list.h File:

```
1. #include "node.h"
2.
3. #pragma once
4. class list
5. {
6. public:
7.     node *head;
8. public:
9.     list(void);
10.    bool isEmpty(); //empty check
11.    void addNode(int, int); //insertion of polynomial equation node
12.    list operator + (list); //addition
13.    list operator * (list); //product
14.    int power(int, int); //to solve y^x
15.    int solve(int); //to evaluate polynomial equation at a given point
16.    void display(); //displays polynomial equations
17. };
```

## list.cpp File:

```
1. #include "list.h"
2. #include <math.h>
3. #include <stdio.h>
4. #include "node.h"
5. #include <iostream>
6. using namespace std;
7.
```

```
8. list::list(void)
9. {
10.     head = '\0';
11. }
12.
13. bool list::isEmpty()
14. {
15.     if( head == '\0' ) //condition for empty list
16.     {
17.         return true;
18.     }
19.     else
20.     {
21.         return false;
22.     }
23. }
24.
25. void list::addNode(int coefficient, int degree) //logic of addNode() is based on 'insert at end'
26. {
27.     node *ptr = new node; //node creation
28.     ptr->coefficient = 0;
29.     ptr->degree = 0;
30.     ptr->next = '\0';
31.
32.     ptr->coefficient = coefficient; //assigning values
33.     ptr->degree = degree; //assigning values
34.
35.     if( isEmpty() ) //empty list
36.     {
37.         head = ptr;
38.     }
39.     else
40.     {
41.         node *temp = head;
42.
43.         while ( temp->next != '\0' ) //traverse to the last node
44.         {
45.             temp = temp->next;
46.         }
47.
48.         temp->next = ptr;
49.     }
50. }
51.
52. list list::operator + (list l) //operator '+' overloaded for addition
53. {
54.     list r; //to store addition result in that list
55.
56.     node *t1 = head; //point to 1st list's head
57.     node *t2 = l.head; //point to 2nd list's head
58.
59.     while( t1 != '\0' || t2 != '\0' ) //keep loop running until any list's head != '\0'
60.     {
61.         if( t1 != '\0' && t2 != '\0' ) //if pointer to both of the lists is not reached
62.         {
63.             if( t1->degree == t2->degree ) //multiplies only those terms with same degree
64.             {
```

```

65.         r.addNode( ( t1->coefficient + t2->coefficient), t1->degree);
66.         t1 = t1->next; //moves first list to next
67.         t2 = t2->next; //moves second list to next
68.     }
69.     else if( t1->degree > t2->degree) //if degree of first node > second node
70.     {
71.         r.addNode(t1->coefficient, t1->degree);
72.         t1 = t1->next; //moves first list to next
73.     }
74.     else if( t1->degree < t2->degree) //if degree of first node < second node
75.     {
76.         r.addNode(t2->coefficient, t2->degree);
77.         t2 = t2->next; //moves second list to next
78.     }
79. }
80. else if( t1 == '\0') //if first list is reached at end
81. {
82.     r.addNode(t2->coefficient, t2->degree);
83.     t2 = t2->next; //moves second list to next because as is still remaining
84. }
85. else if( t2 == '\0') //if second list is reached at end
86. {
87.     r.addNode(t1->coefficient, t1->degree);
88.     t1 = t1->next; //moves first list to next because as is still remaining
89. }
90. }
91. return r; //returning resultant list to main
92. }
93.
94. list list::operator * (list l)
95. {
96.     //=====Below Module will multiply first not full solve=====
97.     list r; //to store mutiplication result in that list
98.
99.     node *t1 = head; //point to 1st list's head
100.    node *t2 = l.head; //point to 2nd list's head
101.
102.    while ( t1 != '\0' )
103.    {
104.        while( t2 != '\0' )
105.        {
106.            r.addNode( ( t1->coefficient * t2->coefficient ), ( t1->degree + t2-
>degree ) );
107.            t2 = t2->next;
108.        }
109.        t1 = t1->next;
110.        t2 = l.head;
111.    }
112.    //=====Module below will now solve the multiplied solution furth
er=====
113.    node *t = r.head; //point to list's head
114.    int max = t->degree;
115.    list res;
116.
117.    while (t != '\0') //calculates maximum degree in the list
118.    {
119.        if( t->degree > max )
120.        {
121.            max = t->degree;
122.        }
123.        t = t->next;

```

```

124.     }
125.
126.     t = r.head;
127.
128.     for( int i=max; i>=0; i--
129. ) //it will solve the terms which have same degree in the whole equation
130.     {
131.         int coefficient = 0;
132.         int degree = 0;
133.         while(t != '\0' )
134.         {
135.             if(t->degree == i)
136.             {
137.                 coefficient = coefficient + t-
138. >coefficient; //it adds coefficients of those terms which have same degree
139.                 degree = t->degree;
140.             }
141.             t = t->next;
142.         }
143.         t = r.head;
144.         if(coefficient != 0 )
145.         {
146.             res.addNode(coefficient, degree); //it adds nodes sequentially to li
147. st 'res'
148.         }
149.     }
150.
151.     int list::power(int base, int exponent) //recursion is used to calculate "base^ex
152. ponent"
153.     {
154.         if(exponent != 0)
155.         {
156.             if( exponent == 1 ) //base case
157.             {
158.                 return ( base );
159.             }
160.             else //general case
161.             {
162.                 return ( base * power( base, exponent-1) );
163.             }
164.         }
165.         else //condition if "exponent == 0" i.e. x^0
166.         {
167.             return (1);
168.         }
169.     }
170.     int list::solve(int point) //function to solve equation
171.     {
172.         node *temp = head;
173.         int sum = 0;
174.         double multiplication;
175.
176.         while( temp != '\0' )
177.         {
178.             multiplication = ( (temp->coefficient)*( power( point, temp-
179. >degree ) ) );
180.             sum = sum + multiplication;

```

```

180.         temp = temp->next;
181.     }
182.     return sum;
183. }
184.
185. void list::display() //function to display list
186. {
187.     node *temp = head;
188.
189.     while ( temp != '\0' ) //traverse until reached at end
190.     {
191.         cout<<temp->coefficient<<"x^"<<temp->degree;
192.
193.         if(temp-
>next == '\0') //just to eliminate '+' sign at end of the equation
194.         {
195.         }
196.         else
197.         {
198.             cout<<" + ";
199.         }
200.         temp = temp->next;
201.     }
202. }

```

## main.cpp File:

```

1. #include "list.h"
2. #include "node.h"
3. #include "conio.h"
4. #include <string>
5. #include <cstdlib>
6. #include <sstream>
7. #include "fstream"
8. #include <iostream>
9. using namespace std;
10.
11. void stringToList(string readList, list *l) //converts polynomial string to list
12. {
13.     readList += '+'; //added at end of string to evaluate till end
14.     string coefficientString; //to store coefficient string
15.     string degreeString; //to store degree string
16.     int lengthCoefficient; //to store coefficient length
17.     int lengthDegree; //to store degree string
18.     int coefficientStart = 0; //coefficient start position in string
19.     int coefficientEnd = 0; //coefficient end position in string
20.     int degreeStart = 0; //degree start position in string
21.     int degreeEnd = 0; //degree end position in string
22.     int coefficientNumber; //to store coefficient value
23.     int degreeNumber; //to store degree value
24.
25.     for(int i=0; i<readList.length(); i++)
26.     {
27.         if( readList[i] == 'X' || readList[i] == 'x' ) //char == 'x' or 'X' it will take
           previous value as coefficient
28.         {
29.             coefficientEnd = i;
30.             lengthCoefficient = ( coefficientEnd - coefficientStart );

```

```

31.         coefficientString = readList.substr( coefficientStart, lengthCoefficient );
32.
33.         stringstream convert(coefficientString);
34.         convert>>coefficientNumber;
35.     }
36.
37.     if( readList[i] == '^' ) //if char == '^' it will set start position for degree
    at this point
38.     {
39.         degreeStart = ( i+1 );
40.     }
41.
42.     if( readList[i] == '+' ) //if char == '+' it will take previous value as degree
43.     {
44.         degreeEnd = i;
45.         lengthDegree = ( degreeEnd - degreeStart );
46.         degreeString = readList.substr( degreeStart, lengthDegree );
47.
48.         stringstream convert( degreeString );
49.         convert>>degreeNumber;
50.
51.         coefficientStart = (i+1);
52.         l->addNode(coefficientNumber, degreeNumber);
53.     }
54. }
55. }
56.
57. void main()
58. {
59.     list list1;
60.     list list2;
61.     list additionList;
62.     list multiplicationList;
63.     int value;
64.
65.     //=====GETTING USER INPUT AND, WRITING POLYNOMIAL EQUATION TO FILE=====
    =====
66.     string writeList; //to store polynomial equation to string
67.
68.     ofstream file_write("polynomial.txt");
69.
70.     cout<<"Enter Polynomial Equation-1:"<<endl;
71.     getline( cin, writeList );
72.     cout<<endl;
73.     file_write<<writeList; //writing polynomial equation-1 to file
74.
75.     file_write<<endl;
76.
77.     cout<<"Enter Polynomial Equation-2:"<<endl;
78.     getline( cin, writeList );
79.     cout<<endl;
80.     file_write<<writeList; //writing polynomial equation-2 to file
81.
82.     file_write.close();
83.     cout<<"Writing equations to File. . ."<<endl;
84.
85.     //=====READING POLYNOMIAL EQUATION FROM FILE=====
    =====
86.     ifstream file_read("polynomial.txt");

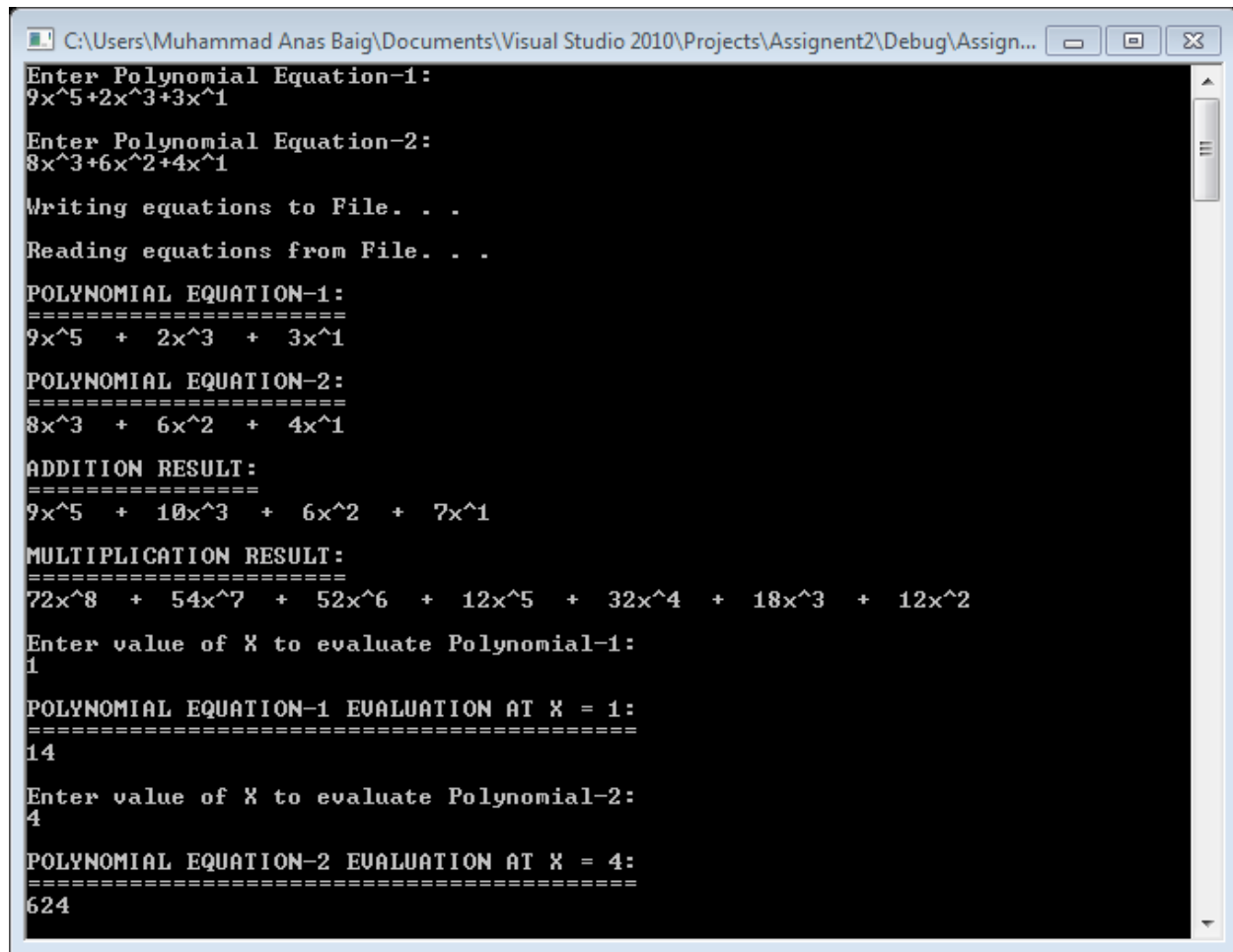
```

```

87.     string readList1; //to store polynomial equation-1
88.     string readList2; //to store polynomial equation-2
89.
90.     file_read>>readList1; //reading polynomial equaton-1 to string from file
91.     file_read>>readList2; //reading polynomial equaton-2 to string from file
92.     cout<<endl<<"Reading equations from File. . . "<<endl;
93.
94.     //=====CONVERTING POLYNOMIAL EQUATION STRING TO LIST=====
95.     stringToList(readList1, &list1);
96.     stringToList(readList2, &list2);
97.
98.     //=====DISPLAYING POLYNOMIAL EQUATION 1 & 2=====
99.     cout<<endl<<"POLYNOMIAL EQUATION-1:"<<endl;
100.    cout<<"===== "<<endl;
101.    list1.display();
102.    cout<<endl;
103.    cout<<endl<<"POLYNOMIAL EQUATION-2:"<<endl;
104.    cout<<"===== "<<endl;
105.    list2.display();
106.    cout<<endl;
107.
108.    //=====ADDING POLYNOMIAL EQUATION 1 & 2 AND DISPLAYING RESULT=====
109.    additionList = list1 + list2;
110.    cout<<endl<<"ADDITION RESULT:"<<endl;
111.    cout<<"===== "<<endl;
112.    additionList.display();
113.    cout<<endl;
114.
115.    //=====MULTIPLYING POLYNOMIAL EQUATION 1 & 2 AND DISPLAYING RESULT=====
116.    multiplicationList = list1 * list2;
117.    cout<<endl<<"MULTIPLICATION RESULT:"<<endl;
118.    cout<<"===== "<<endl;
119.    multiplicationList.display();
120.    cout<<endl;
121.
122.    //=====EVALUATING POLYNOMIAL AT GIVEN POINT=====
123.    cout<<endl<<"Enter value of X to evaluate Polynomial-1:"<<endl;
124.    cin>>value;
125.    cout<<endl<<"POLYNOMIAL EQUATION-1 EVALUATION AT X = "<<value<<":"<<endl;
126.    cout<<"===== "<<endl;
127.    cout<<list1.solve(value);
128.    cout<<endl;
129.    cout<<endl<<"Enter value of X to evaluate Polynomial-2:"<<endl;
130.    cin>>value;
131.    cout<<endl<<"POLYNOMIAL EQUATION-2 EVALUATION AT X = "<<value<<":"<<endl;
132.    cout<<"===== "<<endl;
133.    cout<<list2.solve(value);
134.
135.    getch();
136.    }

```



**DISPLAY CONSOLE OUTPUT:**

```
C:\Users\Muhammad Anas Baig\Documents\Visual Studio 2010\Projects\Assignent2\Debug\Assign...
Enter Polynomial Equation-1:
9x^5+2x^3+3x^1

Enter Polynomial Equation-2:
8x^3+6x^2+4x^1

Writing equations to File. . .
Reading equations from File. . .

POLYNOMIAL EQUATION-1:
=====
9x^5 + 2x^3 + 3x^1

POLYNOMIAL EQUATION-2:
=====
8x^3 + 6x^2 + 4x^1

ADDITION RESULT:
=====
9x^5 + 10x^3 + 6x^2 + 7x^1

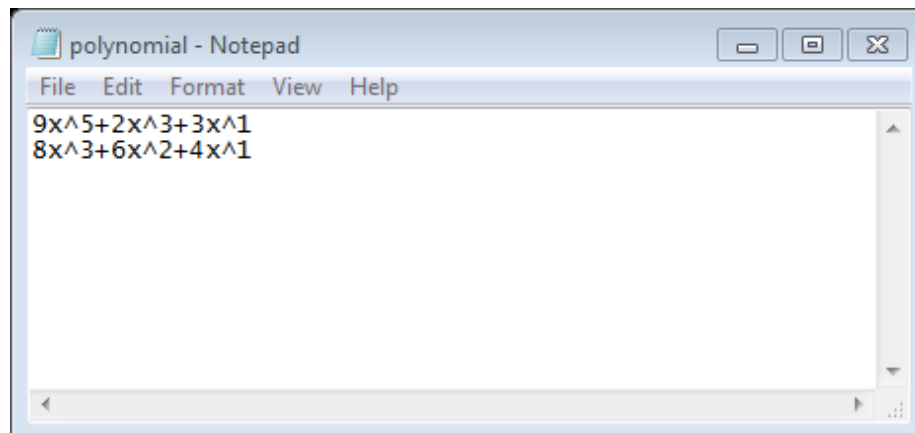
MULTIPLICATION RESULT:
=====
72x^8 + 54x^7 + 52x^6 + 12x^5 + 32x^4 + 18x^3 + 12x^2

Enter value of X to evaluate Polynomial-1:
1

POLYNOMIAL EQUATION-1 EVALUATION AT X = 1:
=====
14

Enter value of X to evaluate Polynomial-2:
4

POLYNOMIAL EQUATION-2 EVALUATION AT X = 4:
=====
624
```

**TEXT FILE OUTPUT:****polynomial.txt File:**

```
polynomial - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
9x^5+2x^3+3x^1
8x^3+6x^2+4x^1
```