

Problem statement.

For this problem, it requires using a stack to perform operations on numbers similarly to how a machine would in its natural state. Before performing the operations, I must first take an infix expression and convert it to postfix, by sorting numbers from operators, and then sorting operators based on their precedence. Operators will be stored in a stack and popped from the stack to an output string along with the numbers accordingly, based on their precedence and the order in which they will be applied to the operands. Operators will be given corresponding integer numbers to state their precedence amongst each other, and to sort the order in which they are placed in the postfix expression. This problem will have many conditions and loops to help separate the characters from the input infix string from numbers, operators, and parenthesis, and also to filter the input to ensure it is submitted in the correct form, only digits 0-9 and *, +, -, /, ^ and (,). Then to perform operations on the postfix expression, I will use the algorithm given from the assignment pdf, by pushing each number to the stack and when the current character of the postfix expression is an operator, pop 2 operands from the stack, perform the required operation on them and then pop the result back to the stack, until there is one number left on the stack, which will give me the answer.

Analysis and design notes.

For this assignment I will use 1 class. I will firstly in the main method create a while loop that will request for an input of an infix expression, and will keep running unless the expression contains the correct characters, 0-9 and ^, *, /, +, -, (,), and if it contains any other numbers except these numbers it will keep requesting a new input, and it will keep running if the infix expression contains less than 3, or more than 20 characters. After receiving the correct input, I will store the input string into a new array of characters called 'infix' and pass this array of characters into a method which will convert it to postfix. This method will output an output postfix string. I will initialize a new arraystack object here and the flow of the method will go as followed:

-loop through each character in the array.

1. if it's a number (checked through a Boolean method called 'isNumber', move directly to output string.

2. else, if it's an operator (checked through Boolean method called 'isOperator'), call another method called 'operandValue' to get its precedence.

3. if the stack is empty, or the current operand has a higher precedence than that at the top of the stack, I'll push the operand integer value to the stack.

4. else if the operand at the top of the stack has a higher precedence, while the stack isn't empty, I'll pop every operand that only has a higher precedence than the current operator to the output string, I'll only stop if the stack is empty, the current operator is bigger than the one on top of the stack, or until we come across a parenthesis.

5. when popping the operator to the output string, ill call another method 'intToChar', which will convert the integer from the stack back to it's corresponding character operator. Ill also have to cast the object from the stack to an integer, and then from the intToChar method to a character.
6. after this while loop stops, ill push the current operator to the stack.
7. if the current operator is '(', ill push it to the stack.
8. if the current operator is ')', ill pop everything from the stack while the stack isn't empty and until we encounter another paranthesis to the output string, and then pop the top of the stack to discard the paranthesis we came across, and iterate to the next character to discard the paranthesis'.
8. once every character has been scanned, well pop everything to the output string, and for extra measures, add an if statement that states if theres a paranthesis at the top of the stack, we just pop it and discard of it. 9. method then returns the output string.

Ill then have another method to calculate the result. This method will take in the postfix string as an input. It will then create a new arrayStack object. It will iterate through each character in the array, and check if it's a number, it will get the numerical value of that character and push it to the stack, and then if it's an operator, pop the first 2 numbers in the stack, perform the operations, and push the result back to the stack. When the entire string has been checked, the method will then pop the last number left in the stack, and return it as the result. The main method will then print this result and the postfix expression to the screen.

Coding

```

import javax.swing.JOptionPane; public
class InfixToPostfix {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        //initialize the input string and it's
length      int length = 0;      String input
= "";
        //loop will run asking for input until the booleans for
correct length and correct characters are set to true      while
(true) {
            boolean corrLength = false; //boolean that is true/false
depending if the length is corect      boolean corrCharacters
= false;
            input = JOptionPane.showInputDialog(null, "Enter the infix
expression (3-20 characters long, containing only 0-9, *, +, -, /, ^, (,
)): "); //text box to recieve the input
            if (input == null) {
                break;
            }
            length = input.length();
            //check length
            if (3 <= length && length <= 20) {
corrLength = true;
            }
            for (int k = 0; k < length; k++) { //checking if the character
is a number/operand/paranthesis
                if ((isNumber(input.charAt(k)) ||
isOperand(input.charAt(k)) || input.charAt(k) == '(' || input.charAt(k) ==
')')) {
                    corrCharacters = true;
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

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        }
        if(corrLength && corrCharacters) {
break;
        }
        else if(!corrLength) {
            JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(null, "Input must be between
3-20 characters.");
        }
        else if(!corrCharacters) {
            JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(null, "Only accepted
characters are 0-9, ^, *, /, +, -, (, ) ");
        }
    }

    char[] infix = new char[length];
    for (int i = 0; i < length; i++) {
infix[i] = input.charAt(i);
    }

    JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(null, "Postfix expression: " +
postfix(infix, length) + "\nResult = " + calculateResult(postfix(infix,
length)));
    }

    public static String postfix(char[] infix, int length) {
        //initialize output string and arraystack object
        String output = "";
        ArrayStack s = new ArrayStack(length);
        for (char c : infix) { //first check if character is a numer, and
add it to output string
            if (isNumber(c)) {
output += c;
            }
        else {
            if(isOperand(c)) { //if the character is a following, we
will check the following; *note that i am casting the object at the top of
the stack as an integer to compare it with the presedence of the curent
operator

                if (s.isEmpty() || operandValue(c) > ((Integer)
s.top()).intValue()) { //if stack is empty, or the current operand has a
higher presedence than the character at the top of the stack, push the
operand's corresponding presedence to the stack
                    s.push(operandValue(c));
                }

                else { //if the character doesn't have a higher
presedence than the operator at the top of the stack:
                    while (!s.isEmpty() && operandValue(c) <=
((Integer) s.top()).intValue() && ((Integer) s.top()).intValue() > 2) {
//pop every operator with higher presedence from the stack to the output
string while the stack isn't empty and until we encounter '(' [2]
output += intToChar(((Integer)
s.pop()).intValue()); //here we have to cast the object returned from the
array stack to an integer, and then through the intToChar() method for
the corresponding operator
                    }
                    s.push(operandValue(c)); //push the current
operator's corresponding presedence value to the stack
                }
            }
        }

        if (operandValue(c) == 2) { // if we encounter a '(', we'll
push it to the stack

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        s.push(operandValue(c));  
    }  
    else if (operandValue(c) == 1) { //if we encounter ')',
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we'll pop everything from the stack to the output string until we encounter
another parenthesis or the stack is empty
        while(!s.isEmpty() && ((Integer) s.top()).intValue() >
2) {
            output += intToChar(((Integer)
s.pop()).intValue());
        }
        s.pop(); //discard the parenthesis
    }
}
//pop everything left in the stack to the output string, but if we
encounter '(' or ')', we discard them
        while (!s.isEmpty()) {
            if (((Integer) s.top()).intValue() <= 2) {
                s.pop();
            }
            else {
                output += intToChar(((Integer) s.pop()).intValue());
            }
        }
        return output; //return the output
    }
    public static boolean isNumber (char c) {
        if (c == '0' || c == '1' || c == '2' || c == '3' || c == '4' || c
== '5' || c == '6' || c == '7' || c == '8' || c == '9') {
            return true;
        }
        else {
            return false;
        }
    }
    public static boolean isOperand (char c) {
        if (c == '^' || c == '*' || c == '/' || c == '+' || c == '-') {
            return true;
        }
        else {
            return false;
        }
    }
    //method to get the presedence of each Symbol
    public static int operandValue(char c) {
        if (c == '^') {
            return 7;
        }
        else if (c == '*') {
            return 6;
        }
        else if (c == '/') {
            return 5;
        }
        else if (c == '+') {
            return 4;
        }
        else if (c == '-') {
            return 3;
        }
        else if (c == '(') {

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        return 2;
    } else if (c
== ' ' ' ' ) {
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        return 1;
    }
    return 0;
}
//method to retrieve the corresponding character from each symbol's
presedence value
public static char intToChar(int value) {
if (value == 7) {          return '^';
    }
    else if (value == 6) {
return '*';
    }
    else if (value == 5) {
return '/';
    }
    else if (value == 4) {
return '+';
    }
    else if (value == 3) {
return '-';
    }
    else if (value == 2) {
return '(';
    }
    else if (value == 1) {
return ')';
    }
    return ' ';
}

private static float calculateResult(String output) {
float number1, number2, result= 0; //initialize variables
    int aLength = output.length(); //length of output
    ArrayStack stack = new ArrayStack(aLength);
    for (int i = 0; i < aLength; i++) { //loop to check every character
in the string
        if (isNumber(output.charAt(i))) { //if the current character is
a number:
            float numValue =
Character.getNumericValue(output.charAt(i)); //get the numerical value of
the character and push it to the stack
            stack.push(numValue);
        }
        else if(isOperand(output.charAt(i))) { //if the current
character is an operand, pop the two numbers at the top of the stack
            number2 = (float)stack.pop(); //here i'm casting the objects as
floating point numbers to avoid computation errors
            number1 = (float)stack.pop();
            //performing various operations on the two numbers
depending on what the current operand is, and pushing the result to the
stack
            if(output.charAt(i) == '^') {
                stack.push((float)Math.pow(number1, number2));
            }
            else if(output.charAt(i) == '*') {
stack.push((float)number1*number2);
            }

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else if(output.charAt(i) == '/') {
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        stack.push((float)number1/number2);
    }
    else if(output.charAt(i) == '+') {
stack.push((float)number1+number2);
    }
    else if(output.charAt(i) == '-') {
stack.push((float)number1-number2);
    }
}

    result = (float)stack.pop(); //when every character in the ouput
string has been checked, pop the result from the stack and return it
return result;
}
}

```

testing:













