

Problem 3749: Evaluate Valid Expressions

Problem Information

Difficulty: **Hard**

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

Problem Description

You are given a string

expression

that represents a nested mathematical expression in a simplified form.

A

valid

expression is either an integer

literal

or follows the format

op(a,b)

, where:

op

is one of

"add"

,

"sub"

,

"mul"

, or

"div"

.

a

and

b

are each valid expressions.

The

operations

are defined as follows:

$\text{add}(a,b) = a + b$

$\text{sub}(a,b) = a - b$

$\text{mul}(a,b) = a * b$

$\text{div}(a,b) = a / b$

Return an integer representing the

result

after fully evaluating the expression.

Example 1:

Input:

expression = "add(2,3)"

Output:

5

Explanation:

The operation

add(2,3)

means

$2 + 3 = 5$

.

Example 2:

Input:

expression = "-42"

Output:

-42

Explanation:

The expression is a single integer literal, so the result is -42.

Example 3:

Input:

`expression = "div(mul(4,sub(9,5)),add(1,1))"`

Output:

8

Explanation:

First, evaluate the inner expression:

$\text{sub}(9,5) = 9 - 5 = 4$

Next, multiply the results:

$\text{mul}(4,4) = 4 * 4 = 16$

Then, compute the addition on the right:

$\text{add}(1,1) = 1 + 1 = 2$

Finally, divide the two main results:

$\text{div}(16,2) = 16 / 2 = 8$

Therefore, the entire expression evaluates to 8.

Constraints:

$1 \leq \text{expression.length} \leq 10$

5

expression

is valid and consists of digits, commas, parentheses, the minus sign

'_'

, and the lowercase strings

"add"

,

"sub"

,

"mul"

,

"div"

.

All intermediate results fit within the range of a long integer.

All divisions result in integer values.

Code Snippets

C++:

```
class Solution {  
public:  
    long long evaluateExpression(string expression) {  
  
    }  
};
```

Java:

```
class Solution {  
    public long evaluateExpression(String expression) {
```

```
}  
}
```

Python3:

```
class Solution:  
    def evaluateExpression(self, expression: str) -> int:
```

Python:

```
class Solution(object):  
    def evaluateExpression(self, expression):  
        """  
        :type expression: str  
        :rtype: int  
        """
```

JavaScript:

```
/**  
 * @param {string} expression  
 * @return {number}  
 */  
var evaluateExpression = function(expression) {  
  
};
```

TypeScript:

```
function evaluateExpression(expression: string): number {  
  
};
```

C#:

```
public class Solution {  
    public long EvaluateExpression(string expression) {  
  
    }  
}
```

C:

```
long long evaluateExpression(char* expression) {  
  
}
```

Go:

```
func evaluateExpression(expression string) int64 {  
  
}
```

Kotlin:

```
class Solution {  
    fun evaluateExpression(expression: String): Long {  
  
    }  
}
```

Swift:

```
class Solution {  
    func evaluateExpression(_ expression: String) -> Int {  
  
    }  
}
```

Rust:

```
impl Solution {  
    pub fn evaluate_expression(expression: String) -> i64 {  
  
    }  
}
```

Ruby:

```
# @param {String} expression  
# @return {Integer}  
def evaluate_expression(expression)  
  
end
```

PHP:

```
class Solution {  
  
    /**  
     * @param String $expression  
     * @return Integer  
     */  
    function evaluateExpression($expression) {  
  
    }  
}
```

Dart:

```
class Solution {  
    int evaluateExpression(String expression) {  
  
    }  
}
```

Scala:

```
object Solution {  
    def evaluateExpression(expression: String): Long = {  
  
    }  
}
```

Elixir:

```
defmodule Solution do  
    @spec evaluate_expression(expression :: String.t) :: integer  
    def evaluate_expression(expression) do  
  
    end  
end
```

Erlang:

```
-spec evaluate_expression(Expression :: unicode:unicode_binary()) ->  
integer().  
evaluate_expression(Expression) ->
```



```
.
```

Racket:

```
(define/contract (evaluate-expression expression)
  (-> string? exact-integer?)
)
```

Solutions

C++ Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Evaluate Valid Expressions
 * Difficulty: Hard
 * Tags: string, math, hash, stack
 *
 * Approach: String manipulation with hash map or two pointers
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(n) for hash map
 */

class Solution {
public:
    long long evaluateExpression(string expression) {

    }
};
```

Java Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Evaluate Valid Expressions
 * Difficulty: Hard
 * Tags: string, math, hash, stack
 *
 * Approach: String manipulation with hash map or two pointers
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(n) for hash map
 */
```

```

class Solution {
public long evaluateExpression(String expression) {

}

}

```

Python3 Solution:

```

"""
Problem: Evaluate Valid Expressions
Difficulty: Hard
Tags: string, math, hash, stack

Approach: String manipulation with hash map or two pointers
Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
Space Complexity: O(n) for hash map
"""

class Solution:
def evaluateExpression(self, expression: str) -> int:
# TODO: Implement optimized solution
pass

```

Python Solution:

```

class Solution(object):
def evaluateExpression(self, expression):
"""
:type expression: str
:rtype: int
"""

```

JavaScript Solution:

```

/**
* Problem: Evaluate Valid Expressions
* Difficulty: Hard
* Tags: string, math, hash, stack
*
* Approach: String manipulation with hash map or two pointers

```

```

* Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
* Space Complexity: O(n) for hash map
*/

/**
 * @param {string} expression
 * @return {number}
 */
var evaluateExpression = function(expression) {

};

```

TypeScript Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Evaluate Valid Expressions
 * Difficulty: Hard
 * Tags: string, math, hash, stack
 *
 * Approach: String manipulation with hash map or two pointers
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(n) for hash map
 */

function evaluateExpression(expression: string): number {

};

```

C# Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Evaluate Valid Expressions
 * Difficulty: Hard
 * Tags: string, math, hash, stack
 *
 * Approach: String manipulation with hash map or two pointers
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(n) for hash map
 */

public class Solution {

```

```

public long EvaluateExpression(string expression) {

}

}

```

C Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Evaluate Valid Expressions
 * Difficulty: Hard
 * Tags: string, math, hash, stack
 *
 * Approach: String manipulation with hash map or two pointers
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(n) for hash map
 */

long long evaluateExpression(char* expression) {

}

```

Go Solution:

```

// Problem: Evaluate Valid Expressions
// Difficulty: Hard
// Tags: string, math, hash, stack
//
// Approach: String manipulation with hash map or two pointers
// Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
// Space Complexity: O(n) for hash map

func evaluateExpression(expression string) int64 {

}

```

Kotlin Solution:

```

class Solution {
    fun evaluateExpression(expression: String): Long {

}

```

```
}
```

Swift Solution:

```
class Solution {  
    func evaluateExpression(_ expression: String) -> Int {  
  
    }  
}
```

Rust Solution:

```
// Problem: Evaluate Valid Expressions  
// Difficulty: Hard  
// Tags: string, math, hash, stack  
//  
// Approach: String manipulation with hash map or two pointers  
// Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)  
// Space Complexity: O(n) for hash map  
  
impl Solution {  
    pub fn evaluate_expression(expression: String) -> i64 {  
  
    }  
}
```

Ruby Solution:

```
# @param {String} expression  
# @return {Integer}  
def evaluate_expression(expression)  
  
end
```

PHP Solution:

```
class Solution {  
  
    /**  
     * @param String $expression  
     * @return Integer  
     */  
}
```

```

*/
function evaluateExpression($expression) {

}

}

```

Dart Solution:

```

class Solution {
  int evaluateExpression(String expression) {

  }
}

```

Scala Solution:

```

object Solution {
  def evaluateExpression(expression: String): Long = {

  }
}

```

Elixir Solution:

```

defmodule Solution do
  @spec evaluate_expression(expression :: String.t) :: integer
  def evaluate_expression(expression) do

  end
end

```

Erlang Solution:

```

-spec evaluate_expression(Expression :: unicode:unicode_binary()) ->
integer().
evaluate_expression(Expression) ->
.

```

Racket Solution:

```
(define/contract (evaluate-expression expression)
  (-> string? exact-integer?)
)
```