

227. Basic Calculator II

Given a string `s` which represents an expression, *evaluate this expression and return its value*.

The integer division should truncate toward zero.

You may assume that the given expression is always valid. All intermediate results will be in the range of $[-2^{31}, 2^{31} - 1]$.

Note: You are not allowed to use any built-in function which evaluates strings as mathematical expressions, such as `eval()`.

Example 1:

Input: `s = "3+2*2"`

Output: `7`

Example 2:

Input: `s = " 3/2 "`

Output: `1`

Example 3:

Input: `s = " 3+5 / 2 "`

Output: `5`

Constraints:

- `1 <= s.length <= 3 * 105`
- `s` consists of integers and operators `('+', '-', '*', '/')` separated by some number of spaces.
- `s` represents a **valid expression**.
- All the integers in the expression are non-negative integers in the range $[0, 2^{31} - 1]$.
- The answer is **guaranteed** to fit in a **32-bit integer**.

```
class Solution:
    def calculate(self, s: str) -> int:
        precedence = {
            '+':1,
            '-':1,
```

```

        '*' : 3,
        '/' : 3
    }

    s = ''.join(s.split(' '))
    number = []
    operators = []
    i = 0
    while i < len(s):
        ch = s[i]
        if ch not in precedence:
            num, idx = self.getNumber(i, s)
            number.append(int(num))
            i = idx
        elif ch in precedence:
            while len(operators) and precedence[ch]
<=precedence[operators[-1]]:
                v2 = number.pop()
                v1 = number.pop()
                op = operators.pop()
                temp = self.evaluate(v1, v2, op)
                number.append(temp)
            operators.append(ch)
            i += 1

    while len(operators):
        v2 = number.pop()
        v1 = number.pop()
        op = operators.pop()
        temp = self.evaluate(v1, v2, op)
        number.append(temp)
    return number[-1]

def getNumber(self, idx, s):
    num = ''
    temp = idx
    while temp < len(s):
        ch = s[temp]
        if ch in {'1', '2', '3', '4', '5', '6', '7', '8', '9', '0'}:
            num += s[temp]
            temp += 1
        else:
            break

```

```
return num,temp
```

```
def evaluate(self,v1,v2,char):  
    if char == '+':  
        return v1+v2  
    elif char == '-':  
        return v1-v2  
    elif char == '*':  
        return v1*v2  
    else:  
        return v1//v2
```