



**IARE**  
INSTITUTE OF  
AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING  
(An Autonomous Institute affiliated to JNTUH, Hyderabad)  
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## LABORATORY WORK BOOK

Name of the Student : N. Ravi chandrika  
Class : CSD-B Semester : 3rd Semester  
Course Code : ACSD11 Course Name : OS Laboratory  
Name of the Course Faculty : Mr. A. Srikanth Faculty ID : IARE10652  
Exercise Number : 5 Week Number : 5 Date : 05/10/2024

Roll Number									
2	3	9	5	1	A	6	7	B	3

S. No.	Exercise Number	EXERCISE NAME	MARKS AWARDED						
			Aim/ Preparation	Algorithm / Procedure		Source Code	Program Execution	Viva - Voce	Total
				Performance in the Lab		Calculations and Graphs	Results and Error Analysis		
			4	4		4	4	4	20
1	5-1	Implementation of Stack							
2	5-2	Balanced parentheses checking							
3	5-3	Evaluation of postfix expression	4	2	2	4	4	4	20
4	5-4	Infix to postfix expression conversion							
5	5-5	Reverse a Stack							
6									
7									
8									
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10									
11									
12									

chandrika  
Signature of the Student

[Signature]  
Signature of the Faculty

5.1

Apn: A stack is a linear data structure that stores item in a last-in, first-out (LIFO) or first-in, last-out (FILO) manner. In a stack a new element is added at one end of an element is removed from another end.

code:

```
import java.util. Stack;
public class Implementation_of_Stack {
    public static void main (String args[])
    {
        Stack<Object> stack = new Stack();
        stack.push(10);
        stack.push("Chandrika");
        stack.push(30);
        System.out.println("Popped Element: " + stack.pop());
        System.out.println("Top Element: " + stack.peek());
        System.out.println("Is Stack Empty?" + stack.isEmpty());
        System.out.println("Stack is size: " + stack.size());
    }
}
```

Output:

Popped element : 30  
 Top Element : Chandrika  
 Is stack Empty? False  
 Stack size : 0

5.2 Aim: Given an expression string write a java program to find whether a given string has balanced parentheses or not.

Code:

```
import java.util.*;
```

```
class BalancedParenthesesChecker {
```

```
    public static void main (String args[]) {
```

```
        String expression = "{(a|b)*[c-d]}";
```

```
        Stack<Character> stack = new Stack<>();
```

```
        boolean isBalanced = true;
```

```
        for (char ch : expression.toCharArray()) {
```

```
            if (ch == '{' || ch == '(' || ch == '[') {
```

```
                stack.push(ch);
```

```
            }
```

```
            else if (ch == '}' || ch == ')' || ch == ']') {
```

```
                if (stack.isEmpty()) {
```

```
                    isBalanced = false;
```

```
                    break;
```

```
                }
```

```
                char tem = stack.pop();
```

```
                if (! (tem == '(' && ch == ')') && ! (tem == '[' && ch == ']'))
```

```
                    isBalanced = false;
```

```
                    break;
```

```
            }
```

```
        }
```

```
    }
```



```

        if (!stack.isEmpty()) {
            isBalanced = false;
        }
        System.out.println(isBalanced);
    }
}

```

Input: { (a+b) \* [c-d] }

Output: False.

5-3

Aim: Given a postfix expression, the task is to evaluate the postfix expression. Postfix expression: The expression of the form \*ab operator \* (ab+) i.e. when a pair of operands is followed by an operator.

Code:

```

import java.util.*;
class Postfix Evaluator {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        String expression = "2 3 1 * + 9 - ";
        Stack<Integer> stack = new Stack<>();
        String[] tokens = expression.split(regex: " ");
        for (String token: tokens) {
            if (token.equals(anObject("+")) || token.equals(anObject("-"))
                int operand2 = stack.pop();
                int operand1 = stack.pop();
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

switch (token) {
    case "+":
        Stack.push(operand1 + operand2);
        break;
    case "-":
        Stack.push(operand1 - operand2);
        break;
    case "*":
        Stack.push(operand1 * operand2);
        break;
    case "/":
        Stack.push(operand1 / operand2);
        break;
    default:
        System.out.println("Invalid Operator");
}
}
else {
    Stack.push(Integer.parseInt(token));
}
}
}

```

~~System.out.println(Stack.pop());~~

Input : 2 3 1 \* + 9 -

Output : -4.

5.4

Ques: For a given infix expression, convert it to postfix expression.  
Infix expression: The expression of the form "a operator b" (a+b) i.e. when an operator is b/w every pair of operands.

Code:

```
import java.util.*;

class InfixToPostfixConverter {
    private static int precedence(char operator) {
        switch (operator) {
            case '+':
            case '-':
                return 1;
            case '*':
            case '/':
                return 2;
            case '^':
                return 3;
            default:
                return -1;
        }
    }

    public static void main(String args[]) {
        String infix = "((D - 8) ^ 6) + (11 / 11) - 8";
        StringBuilder postfix = new StringBuilder();
        Stack<Character> stack = new Stack<>();

        for (char c : infix.toCharArray()) {
            if (Character.isLetterOrDigit(c)) {
                postfix.append(c).append(' ');
            }
        }
    }
}
```



```

    }
    else if (c == '(') {
        stack.push(c);
    }

```

```

    }
    else if (c == ')') {
        while (!stack.isEmpty() && stack.peek() != '(') {
            postfix.append(stack.pop());
        }
        stack.pop();
    }

```

```

    }
    else if (c == '+' || c == '-' || c == '*' || c == '/' || c == '^') {
        while (!stack.isEmpty() && precedence(stack.peek()) >= precedence(c)) {
            postfix.append(stack.pop());
        }
        stack.push(c);
    }
}

```

```

}
while (!stack.isEmpty()) {
    postfix.append(stack.pop());
}

```

```

}
System.out.println(postfix.toString().trim());
}

```

Input:  $((D - Q) * G + (A / H)) - R$

Output: D G - G \* A H / + R -

Q.5 Ans: The stack is a linear data structure which works on the LIFO concept. LIFO stands for Last-In, First-Out. In the stack, the insertion & deletion are possible, at the one end is called top of the stack.

Code:

```
import java.util.*;
```

```
public class StackReversal {
```

```
    public static void main (String args[]) {
```

```
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
```

```
        String input = scanner.nextLine().split(" ");
```

```
        Stack<Integer> stack = new Stack<>();
```

```
        Stack<Integer> result = new Stack<>();
```

```
        for (String s : input) {
```

```
            stack.push(Integer.parseInt(s));
```

```
        }
```

```
        int n = stack.size();
```

```
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
```

```
            result.push(stack.pop());
```

```
        }
```

```
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
```

```
            System.out.print (result.get(i) + " ");
```

```
        }
```



scanner.close();

}

}

Input: 1 2 3 4 5

Output: 5 4 3 2 1.

✓