

<b>Experiment No.2</b>
Convert an Infix expression to Postfix expression using stack ADT.
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### **Experiment No. 2: Conversion of Infix to postfix expression using stack ADT**

**Aim: To convert infix expression to postfix expression using stack ADT. Objective:**

- Understand the use of Stack.
- Understand how to import an ADT in an application program.
- Understand the instantiation of Stack ADT in an application program.
- Understand how the member functions of an ADT are accessed in an application program.

**Theory:**

Postfix notation is a way of representing algebraic expressions without parentheses or operator precedence rules. In this notation, expressions are evaluated by scanning them from left to right and using a stack to perform the calculations. When an operand is encountered, it is pushed onto the

stack, and when an operator is encountered, the last two operands from the stack are popped and used in the operation, with the result then pushed back onto the stack. This process continues until the entire postfix expression is parsed, and the result remains in the stack.

Conversion of infix to postfix expression

Expression	Stack	Output
2	Empty	2
*	*	2
3	*	23
/	/	23*
(	/(	23*
2	/(	23*2
-	/(-	23*2
1	/(-	23*21
)	/	23*21-
+	+	23*21-/
5	+	23*21-/5
*	+*	23*21-/53
3	+*	23*21-/53
	Empty	23*21-/53*+

### Algorithm:

#### Conversion of infix to postfix

Step 1: Add ")" to the end of the infix

expression Step 2: Push "(" on to the stack

Step 3: Repeat until each character in the infix notation

is scanned IF a "(" is encountered, push it on the  
stack

IF an operand (whether a digit or a character) is encountered,  
add it to the postfix expression.

IF a ")" is encountered, then

- Repeatedly pop from stack and add it to the postfix expression until a "(" is encountered.
  - Discard the "(" . That is, remove the "(" from stack and do not add it to the postfix expression
- IF an operator o is encountered, then
- Repeatedly pop from stack and add each operator (popped from the stack) to t postfix expression which has the same precedence or a higher precedence than o
  - Push the operator o to the stack [END OF  
IF]

Step 4: Repeatedly pop from the stack and add it to the postfix expression until the stack is empty

Step 5:

EXIT

**Code:**

```
#includ
de<std
io.h>
#includ
de<cty
pe.h>
char
stack[
100];
int top
= -1;
void push(char x)
{
    stack[++top] = x;
```

```
}

char pop()

{

if(top == -1)

    r

    e

    t

    u

    r

    n

    -

    1

    ;

    e

    l

    s

    e

    return stack[top--];

}

int priority(char x)

{

    i

    f

    (

    x

    =

    =
```

```
'  
(  
'  
)  
r  
e  
t  
u  
r  
n  
0  
;  
if(x ==  
'+' || x  
== '-')  
return  
1;  
if(x ==  
'*' || x  
== '/')  
return  
2;  
return 0;  
}  
int main()  
{  
ch
```

```
ar
ex
p[1
00]
;
ch
ar
*e,
x;
printf("Enter the
expression : ");
scanf("%s",exp);
p
r
i
n
t
f
(
"
\
n
"
)
;
e
=
```

```
e
x
p
;

while(*e != '\0')
{
    if(isalnum(*e))
        printf("%c",
               *e);
    else
        if(*e == '(')
            push(h(*e));
        else if(*e == ')')
            {
                while((x =
pop()) != '(')
                    printf("%c",
                           x);
            }
}
```

```

else
{
    while(priority(stack[top]) >=
        priority(*e)) printf("%c
",pop());
    push(*e);

}
e
+
+
;

}

while(top != -1)
{
    printf("%c ",pop());
}return 0;
}

```

**Output:**

A screenshot of a terminal window with a dark background. At the top, there is a menu bar with options: File, Edit, Search, Run, Compile, Debug, and Output. Below the menu bar, the title bar shows the text "[■] =". The main area of the terminal contains the following text:

```
Enter the expression : (2+5)-1*2
2 5 + 1 2 * - _
```

### Conclusion:

- Convert the following infix expression to postfix  $(A+(C/D))^*B$
- The given infix expression " $A+(C/D))B$ " is converted to postfix as follows: "ACD/+B".
- How many push and pop operations were required for the above conversion?
- To convert the expression, you can count the push and pop operations:
  - Push operations: 6
  - Pop operations: 6
- Where is the infix to postfix conversion used or applied?
- Infix to postfix conversion is used or applied in various computer science and programming areas, including:

- Compiler Design: It's used to convert mathematical expressions into a format that can be easily evaluated by a computer.
- Expression Parsing: Converting infix expressions to postfix makes it easier to perform operations and calculations in the correct order.
- Calculator Applications: In postfix notation, you don't need parentheses, making it suitable for calculator input.
- Stack-Based Algorithms: Postfix notation is well-suited for stack-based algorithms and data structures, making it useful in computer science and data processing.