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Batch: 2028

Degree: B.E - CSE



NeoColab_REC_CS23231_DATA STRUCTURES

REC_DS using C_Week 3_COD_Question 4

Attempt : 1 Total Mark : 10 Marks Obtained : 10

Section 1: Coding

1. Problem Statement

You are a software developer tasked with building a module for a scientific calculator application. The primary function of this module is to convert infix mathematical expressions, which are easier for users to read and write, into postfix notation (also known as Reverse Polish Notation). Postfix notation is more straightforward for the application to evaluate because it removes the need for parentheses and operator precedence rules.

The scientific calculator needs to handle various mathematical expressions with different operators and ensure the conversion is correct. Your task is to implement this infix-to-postfix conversion algorithm using a stack-based approach.

Example

```
Input:
no a+b
   Output:
   ab+
   Explanation:
   The postfix representation of (a+b) is ab+.
   Input Format
   The input is a string, representing the infix expression.
The output displays the postfix representation of the given infix expression.
```

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

```
Input: a+(b*e)
    Output: abe*+
    Answer
    #include <stdio.h>
    #include <stdlib.h>
    #include <string.h>
    struct Stack {
      int top;
      unsigned capacity;
      char* array;
    };
    struct Stack* createStack(unsigned capacity) {
      struct Stack* stack = (struct Stack*)malloc(sizeof(struct Stack));
if (!stack)
```

```
return NULL;
  stack->top = -1;
  stack->capacity = capacity;
  stack->array = (char*)malloc(stack->capacity * sizeof(char));
   return stack;
}
int isEmpty(struct Stack* stack) {
  return stack->top == -1;
}
char peek(struct Stack* stack) {
return stack->array[stack->top];
char pop(struct Stack* stack) {
  if (!isEmpty(stack))
     return stack->array[stack->top--];
   return '$';
}
void push(struct Stack* stack, char op) {
   stack->array[++stack->top] = op;
int precedence(char ch)
   switch (ch) {
     case '+':
     case '-':
       return 1;
     case '*':
     case '/':
       return 2;
     case '^':
       return 3;
   return -1;
// Function to check if character is an operand
```

```
return (ch >= 'a' && ch <= 'z') || (ch >= 'A' && ch <= 'Z') || (ch >= '0' && ch <= '9');
    // Function to convert infix to postfix
    void infixToPostfix(char* exp) {
      int i. k:
      // Create a stack of sufficient capacity
      struct Stack* stack = createStack(strlen(exp));
      if (!stack) {
         printf("Stack creation failed\n");
         return;
      for (i = 0, k = -1; exp[i]; ++i) {
         // If the character is an operand, add it to output
         if (isOperand(exp[i])) {
           exp[++k] = exp[i];
         // If the character is '(', push it to the stack
         else if (exp[i] == '(') {
           push(stack, exp[i]);
         // If the character is ')', pop and output from the stack until '(' is found
         else if (exp[i] == ')') {
        while (!isEmpty(stack) && peek(stack) != '(')
              exp[++k] = pop(stack);
           if (!isEmpty(stack) && peek(stack) != '(') {
              printf("Invalid expression\n");
              return;
           } else {
              pop(stack);
         } else { // Operator encountered
           while (!isEmpty(stack) && precedence(exp[i]) <=
    precedence(peek(stack))) {
              exp[++k] = pop(stack);
           push(stack, exp[i]);
```

```
// Pop all the operators from the stack
while (!isEmpty(stack))
    exp[++k] = pop(stack);

exp[++k] = '\0';
printf(exp);
}

int main() {
    char exp[100];
    scanf("%s", exp);
    infixToPostfix(exp);
    return 0;
}
```

Status: Correct

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Marks: 10/10