

Lab Sheet 3

"Results! Why, man, I have gotten a lot of results!
I know several thousand things that won't work."
-- Thomas Edison

1. *Brace matching or parentheses matching*, is a syntax highlighting feature of certain text editors and IDEs that highlights matching sets of braces in languages, such as Java and C++ that uses them.

Brace matching is one of the applications of *stack* data structure. Make use of the template Stack class (that you have already created) to create a *parentheses matcher*. Accept expressions of the form:

```
(14+(20 * 31)/42)
1+2
()
2+3*(2^3)    etc.
```

Accept expressions contains positive integers separated by white spaces and the operators +, -, *, ^ and /. Presence of any other characters should be reported as *parse error*.

Create a *template* Token and Tokenizer classes to tokenize the input expressions. The Tokenizer class should have a function by the name `get_token()` that returns the *next token* from the input stream. The type of tokens returned should be:

```
enum Token_Type {
    EOL,          /* End of Line.          */
    VALUE,        /* Value.                */
    LPAREN,       /* Left parenthesis.    */
    RPAREN,       /* Right parenthesis.   */
    PLUS,         /* Addition              */
    MINUS,        /* Subtraction.         */
    DIV,          /* Division.            */
    MULT,         /* Multiplication.       */
    EXP,          /* Exponentiation.      */
    UNKNOWN      /* Unknown token.       */
};
```

The Token template class should be designed as follows:

Data members:

Name of data type	Description
Token_Type token_type;	For storing the type of the token (LPAREN, RPAREN, PLUS, etc.)
typename token_value;	The value of the token.
In our case, only the VALUE token possesses value. VALUE token represents integer numbers. For example, the input 10 is represented by a combination of (VALUE, 10).	
Other tokens like left-parenthesis, plus, minus, etc. do not have a value. The token alone is required for them.	

Constructors:

Constructor	Description
Token(Token_Type tt = EOL, const T& val = 0);	Default constructor.

Member functions:

Function name	Description
Token_Type get_type()const ;	To get the type of token.
const T& get_value()const ;	To get the value of token.

The Tokenizer template class should be designed as follows:

Data members:

Name of data type	Description
<code>std::istream& in;</code>	The input stream to which the Tokenizer is connected to.

Constructors:

Constructor	Description
<code>Tokenizer(std::istream& is);</code>	Default constructor.

Member functions:

Function name	Description
<code>Token<T> get_token();</code>	To get the next token.
<code>void clear();</code>	To clear the input stream connected to the tokenizer.

Sample run of program:

```
Enter expression: (
Unbalanced left parenthesis

Enter expression: )
Unbalanced right parenthesis

Enter expression: ()
Equal number of LPAREN & RPAREN

Enter expression: 1
Equal number of LPAREN & RPAREN

Enter expression: 1+2
Equal number of LPAREN & RPAREN

Enter expression: (1+2)*
Equal number of LPAREN & RPAREN

Enter expression: (1)+(2+3))
Unbalanced right parenthesis

Enter expression: ((1)+(2+3)
Unbalanced left parenthesis

Enter expression: $
Parse Error

Enter expression: 1/2^4
Equal number of LPAREN & RPAREN
```

2. Modify the main program to accept *real numbers* instead of *integer* numbers alone. For example, $(1.2 + 2.3) / 1.0$ etc. Do you have to make changes to the Tokenizer or Token classes?
3. Write a program to evaluate *postfix* expressions (*Reverse Polish notations*). Make use of the Tokenizer and the Stack template classes that you have already made. Use *white spaces* to separate the individual elements of the expression. The expression can contain real numbers and not just integers alone.

Sample run of the program:

```
1 2 +
3
1.2 2.3 +
3.5
1
1
```

```
1 + 2
Error
*
Error
$
Parse error
1 2 + 3 4 * /
0.25
1 2 * *
Error
```