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DS

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Date       
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(1) Given :-

Arr1	11	12	13	14	
Arr2	21	22	23	24	25

Req. output :-

Result	21	22	23	24	25	14	13	12	11
--------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Sol<sup>n</sup> Algorithm :-

Step 1 :- we will set  $i=0$ ,  $j = \text{length}(\text{Arr1}) - 1$

Step 2 :- while  $i < j$  repeat steps 3 to 5

Step 3 :- swap (~~store~~  $\text{Arr1}[i]$ ;  $\text{Arr}[j]$ )

Step 4 :-  $i++$

Step 5 :- ~~store~~  $j--$

Step 6 :- Exit

Step 7 :- Again set  $i=0$  &  $j=0$

Step 8 :- while  $\text{Arr2}[i] \neq \text{NULL}$  repeat step 9

Step 9 :-  $i++$

Step 10 :- while <sup>rev-</sup>  $\text{Arr1}[j] \neq \text{NULL}$  repeat step 11 to 13

Step 11 :-  $\text{Arr2}[i] = \text{Arr1}[j]$

Step 12 :-  $i++$

Step 13 :-  $j++$

Step 14 :-  $\text{Arr2}[i] = \text{NULL}$

Step 15 :- ~~store~~ Exit

# C-code :-

#include <stdio.h>

int main ()  
{

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```
int char Arr1[] = {11, 12, 13, 14};  
int Arr2[] = {21, 22, 23, 24, 25};  
int i, j = 0;  
int rev_Arr1[10];  
int count;
```

```
while (Arr1[count] != '\0')  
{  
    count++;  
}
```

```
j = count - 1;
```

```
while (i < j) {
```

```
    while (i < j) {  
        rev_Arr1[i] = Arr1[j];
```

```
        j--;
```

```
        i++;
```

```
    }
```

```
    rev_Arr1[i] = '\0';
```

```
i = 0; j = 0;
```

```
while (Arr2[i] != '\0')  
{
```

```
    i++;
```

```
}
```

```
j = 0;
```

```
while (rev_Arr1[j] != '\0')  
{
```

```
    Arr2[i] = rev_Arr1[j];
```

```

        i++;
        j++;
    }

```

```

    Arr2[i] = '\0';

```

```

for (i=0; i < strlen;
printf("Result: %d",

```

```

    printf("Result: \n");

```

```

    for (j=0; j < i; j++)
    {

```

```

        printf(" %d ", Arr2[j]);
    }

```

```

    return 0;
}

```

Q3

Given :- str = "Hypothetically"

Algo:- (i) set  $i=0$ ,  $j=\text{length}(\text{str})-1$

(ii) while  $i < j$  repeat step 3 to 5

(iii) swap ( $\text{str}[i]$ ,  $\text{str}[j]$ )

(iv)  $i = i+1$

(v)  $j = j-1$

(vi) Exit.

Soln

# Code :-

```

#include <stdio.h>

```

```

int main()

```

```

{
    char str[20];

```



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```
int i=0, j, count;
char rstr[20];
while (str[count] != '\0')
{
    count++;
}
```

j = count - 1;

```
while (i < j)
{
    rstr[i] = str[j];
    j--; i++;
}
rstr[i] = '\0';
```

printf("Result = %s", rstr);

return 0;

~~Q~~ # Iterations :-

Consider str given = "Hypothetically"

⇒ After first while loop,

i = 0

count = 14

j = 13

⇒ In <sup>next while</sup> loop,

Iteration 1 :-

$i=0, j=13$

~~$str[0] = str[13]$~~

$\&str[0] = \&str[13] = y$

Iteration 2 :-

$i=1, j=12$

$\&str[1] = \&str[12] = l$

Iteration 3 :-

$i=2, j=11$

$\&str[2] = \&str[11] = l$

∴ output upto 3 iteration = yll

And, the original output = yllacitehtopyH

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Q.5 Infix expression  $A+B*(C*(X/D))-(E/F)$

Sol<sup>n</sup> Algorithm :-

- Step 1 :- Scan the Infix Expression from left to right.

Step 2 :- If the scanned is operand, show it in output.

Step 3 :- Else,

↳ Step 3.1 :- If the precedence of scanned op. is greater than precedence of op in stack, push it.

↳ Step 3.2 :- Else, pop all the operators from stack which are greater than or equal to in precedence. After doing that, push the scanned operator to the stack.

Step 4 :- If the scanned char is '(', push it to stack.

Step 5 :- If the scanned char is ')', pop the stack & output it until a '(' is in stack and discard both parentheses.

Step 6 :- Repeat Step 2-6 until infix expression is scanned.



Step 7 :- Print output

Step 8 :- pop and output elements from stack until it is not empty.

For eg :-

Given Infix expression :-  $A + B * (C \% D) - (E / F)$

Output :-  $ABCD \% * + EF / -$

<u>Stack</u> :-	-	$ABCD \% * + EF / -$
	/	$ABCD \% * + EF /$
	F	$ABCD \% * + EF$
	E	$ABCD \% * + E$
	+	$ABCD \% * +$
	*	$ABCD \% *$
	%	$ABCD \%$
	D	$ABCD$
	C	$ABC$
	B	$AB$
	A	$A$