

Alexandria University
Faculty of Engineering
Specialized Scientific Programs
Computer & Communication Program
Spring 2021 – 2022



Data Structure (1)
Course Code: CC272 / CSE127
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Assignment 03 Expression Evaluation

A stack is a container of objects that are inserted and removed according to the last-in, first-out (LIFO) principle.

- Inserting an item is known as “pushing” onto the stack.
- Removing an item is known as “Popping” from the stack. So there are 2 main operations in stack **push** and **pop**

Part 1:

It's required to implement Stack using LinkedList with the following function:

1. Initialize

Prototype → **Stack* initialize ();**

It initializes the stack so that there are no elements inserted.

2. Pop

Prototype → **float pop (Stack *s);**

It removes the last inserted element in the stack and returns it.

3. Push

Prototype → **void push (Stack *s, float value);**

It inserts elements at the top of the stack.

4. Peek

Prototype → **float peek (Stack *s);**

It returns the last inserted element in the stack without removing it.

5. isEmpty

Prototype → **int isEmpty(Stack *s);**

It returns 1 if the stack is empty or 0 otherwise.

Part 2:

Write a C function that takes an infix expression as input and converts it to postfix.

Function prototype →

char* infixToPostfix(char *infix);

Note that infix input is the infix expression and postfix is an empty array and will be filled with postfix expression

Part 3:

Write a C function that takes a postfix expression as input and shows the value of the expression as output.

The input will be a postfix (not infix) and you have to use your stack implementation to evaluate the expression.

Function prototype → **float evaluatePostfix(char* postfix);**

Part 4:

The main should take a string as input from the user, convert it to postfix notation using infixToPostfix(), and then call evaluatePostfix().

Cases that must be handled in the program

- Power should be handled using the following operation ^ and it has higher priority than other operators.
- Single-digit numbers
- Multi-digit numbers
- Brackets
- Floating point numbers
- Negative numbers

Examples

1- Input (Infix): $1 + 2 * 4 + 3$

Output (Postfix): $1 2 4 * + 3 +$

Value: 12.0

2- Input (Infix): $(1 + 2) * 4 + 3$

Output (Postfix): $1 2 + 4 * 3 +$

Value: 15.0

3- Input (Infix): $10 + 3 * 5 / (16 - 4)$

Output (Postfix): $10 3 5 * 16 4 - / +$

Value: 11.25

4- Input (Infix): $2 + 3 * 4$

Output (Postfix): $2 3 4 * +$

Value: 14.0

5- Input (Infix): $2 + (-2.5 + 3.14) * (-5.4 + 8.1) ^ (-0.5)$

Output (Postfix): $2 -2.5 3.14 + -5.4 8.1 + -0.5 ^ * +$

Value: 2.389492

Notes:

- You should work in groups **of 2 members**
- It's better to deliver nothing than delivering a copy
- Copied assignments will be severely penalized