

Final Examination - Summer 2023

Md. Shafayet Hossain

21st Batch, CSE

CSI-317 Theory of Computing

ID - 2121210071

Ans. to the Q. no - 01

(a)

⇒ Algorithm of insertion in queue -

As we know that queue is a FIFO type data structure so we will be using following algorithm for insertion of an element in a queue -

\* IF (Rear == Max-1)

\* Return Queue Full

\* Else

\* Rear = Rear + 1

\* Queue[Rear] = Data

\* IF (Front == -1)

~~\* Front = 0~~

\* Front = 0

— 0 —

①

(b)

⇒ The algorithm for traversing linked list:-

# Step-1 :- SET PTR = HEAD

# Step-2 :- IF PTR = NULL

~~# Step-3~~  
~~# Step-4~~ :- Write "EMPTY LIST"  
go to step-7  
End of IF

# Step-4 :- Repeat step 5 and step-6 until  
PTR != NULL

# Step-5 :- PRINT PTR → Data

# Step-6 :- PTR = PTR → NEXT  
[End of Loop]

# Step-7 :- Exit

← 0 →

②

Ans. to the Q. no - 02

Step by step output for infix to postfix Conversion

Input String	Output Stack	Operator Stack
<del>A+(BxC-(D/E^F)*G)*H</del>		
A+(BxC-(D/E^F)*G)*H		
A+(BxC-(D/E^F)*G)*H	A	
A+(BxC-(D/E^F)*G)*H	A	+
"	A	+(
"	AB	+(
"	AB	+( <sup>x</sup>
"	ABC	+( <sup>x</sup>
"	ABC <sup>x</sup>	+( <sup>-</sup>
"	ABC <sup>x</sup>	+( <sup>-</sup>
"	ABC <sup>x</sup> D	+( <sup>-</sup>
"	ABC <sup>x</sup> D	+( <sup>-</sup>
"	ABC <sup>x</sup> DE	+( <sup>-</sup>
"	ABC <sup>x</sup> DE	+( <sup>-</sup>
"	ABC <sup>x</sup> DEF	+( <sup>-</sup>
"	ABC <sup>x</sup> DEF <sup>^</sup> /	+( <sup>-</sup>
"	ABC <sup>x</sup> DEF <sup>^</sup> /	+( <sup>-</sup>
"	ABC <sup>x</sup> DEF <sup>^</sup> /G	+( <sup>-</sup>
"	ABC <sup>x</sup> DEF <sup>^</sup> /G <sup>x</sup> -	+
"	ABC <sup>x</sup> DEF <sup>^</sup> /G <sup>x</sup> -	+ <sup>x</sup>
"	ABC <sup>x</sup> DEF <sup>^</sup> /G <sup>x</sup> -H <sup>x</sup>	+ <sup>x</sup>
"	ABC <sup>x</sup> DEF <sup>^</sup> /G <sup>x</sup> -H <sup>x</sup> +	

(3)



## Ans. to the Q. no-03

⇒ Algorithm to convert infix to postfix expression :-

The following are the steps of algorithm to convert an infix to a postfix expression -

- ① Let, 'x' is the arithmetic expression written in infix notation.
- ② Push "(" onto stack, and add ")" to the end of "x".
- ③ Scan x from left to right and repeat step 3 to 6 for each element of x until the stack is empty.
- ④ If an operand is encountered, add it to y.
- ⑤ If a left a parentheses is encountered, push it onto stack.
- ⑥ If an operator is encountered, then -

\* Repeatedly pop from stack and add to 'y': each operator (on the top of stack) which has the same precedence as or higher precedence than operator.

\* Add operator to stack.

[End of it]

④

⑦ If a right parenthesis is encountered, then—

\* Repeatedly pop from stack and add to y each operator (on the top of the stack) until a left parenthesis is encountered.

\* Remove the left parenthesis.

[End of it]

[End of it]

⑧ END .

← ○ →

⑤

Ans. to the Q no - 04.

⇒ Algorithm for ~~search~~ searching a linked list :-

\* Step-1 :- Set PTR = HEAD

\* Step-2 :- Set I = 0

\* Step-3 :- IF PTR = NULL

write "empty list"

go to step 8

End of IF

\* Step-4 :- Repeat step 5 to 7 until PTR != NULL

\* Step-5 :- IF PTR → Data = ITEM

write i + 1

End of IF

\* Step-6 :- I = I + 1

\* Step-7 :- PTR = PTR → Next

[ End of Loop ]

\* Step-8 :- Exit

(6)