WINTER DOMAIN CAMP DAY 3

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Problem 1

1. **Aim: Fibonacci Series Using Recursion**
2. **Problem Statement:** The Fibonacci numbers, commonly denoted F(n) form a sequence, called the Fibonacci sequence, such that each number is the sum of the two preceding ones, starting from 0 and 1.
3. **Code:**

```
int fact(int n)
{
   if (n == 0 || n == 1) {
      return 1;
   }
   return n* fact(n-1);
}
int main()
{
   int n = 5, ans;
   cout<<fact(n);
   return 0;
}
```

4. **Output:**

```
120
```

Problem 2

1. **Aim: SUM OF TWO NO. USING FUNTION**
2. **Code:**

```
int sum(int x , int y)
{
   return x+y;
}
int main()
{
   int x, y;
   cout<<"enter the no.s : ";
   cin>>x>>y;
   cout<<"SUM : "<<sum(x,y);
   return 0;
}
```

3. **Output:**

```
 enter the no.s : 1
2
 SUM : 3
```

Problem 3

1. **Aim: Reverse the LinkedList and return the reversed list**

2. **Code:**

```
string reverseString(const std::string& str) {
    string reversedStr = str;
```

```
    int n = reversedStr.length();
    for (int i = 0; i < n / 2; ++i) {
        swap(reversedStr[i], reversedStr[n - i - 1]);
    }
    return reversedStr;
}
int main() {
    string input;
    cout << "Enter a string: ";
    getline(std::cin, input);
    string output = reverseString(input);
    cout << "Reversed string: " << output << std::endl;
    return 0;
}
```

3. **Output:**

```
Original list: 1 -> 3 -> 5 -> 7 -> 8 -> nullptr
Reversed list: 8 -> 7 -> 5 -> 3 -> 1 -> nullptr
```

Problem 4

1. **Aim: Check if a Number is Prime**

2. **Problem Statement:** Check if a given number n is a prime number. A prime number is a natural number greater than 1 that has no positive divisors other than 1 and itself.
   To determine if a number is prime, iterate from 2 to √n and check if n is divisible by any number in this range. If it is divisible, it is not a prime number; otherwise, it is a prime

3. **Task:** Given an integer n, print "Prime" if the number is prime, or "Not Prime" if it is not

4. **Code:**

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;

bool isPrime(int number) {
    if (number <= 1) {
        return false;
    }
    for (int i = 2; i * i <= number; i++) {
        if (number % i == 0) {
            return false;
        }
    }
    return true;
}
int main() {
    int num;
    cout << "Enter a number: ";
    cin >> num;

    if (isPrime(num)) {
        cout << num << " is a prime number." << endl;
    } else {
        cout << num << " is not a prime number." << endl;
    }

    return 0;
}
```

5. }**Output:**

```
Enter a number: 7
7 is a prime number.
```

Problem 5

1. **Aim: Write a function to reverse the string**

2. **Code:**

```
string reverseString(const std::string& str) {
    string reversedStr = str;
    int n = reversedStr.length();
    for (int i = 0; i < n / 2; ++i) {
        swap(reversedStr[i], reversedStr[n - i - 1]);
    }
    return reversedStr;
}
int main() {
    string input;
    cout << "Enter a string: ";
    getline(std::cin, input);
    string output = reverseString(input);
    cout << "Reversed string: " << output << std::endl;
    return 0;
}
```

3. **Output:**

```
Enter a string: ABHISHEK
Reversed string: KEHSIHBA
```

Problem 6

1. **Aim: Implement the function that swipe to variable using pass by reference**

2. **Code:**

```
#include <iostream>
void swap(int &a, int &b) {
    int temp = a;
    a = b;
    b = temp;
}
int main() {
    int x = 5;
    int y = 10;
    cout << "Before swapping: x = "<<x << ", y = " << y << endl;
    swap(x, y);
    cout << "After swapping: x = "<<x<<", y = "<<y<<endl;
    return 0;
}
```

3. **Output:**

```
Before swapping: x = 5, y = 10
After swapping: x = 10, y = 5
```

Problem 7

1. **Aim: Writer recursive function to compute the GCD of 2 numbers**
2. **Code:**

```
int gcd(int a, int b) {
    if (b == 0) {
        return a;
    }
    return gcd(b, a % b);
}
int main() {
```

```
    int num1, num2;
    cout << "Enter two integers: ";
    cin >> num1 >> num2;
    int result = gcd(num1, num2);
    cout << "GCD of "<<num1<<" and "<<num2<<" is: "<<result<<endl;
    return 0;
}
```

3. **Output:**

```
Enter a number: 12345
Reversed Number: 54321
```

Problem 8

1. **Aim: write a c++ program to create a simple calculator that perform basic athematic operations like add, multiply, divide, sub**
2. **Code:**

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

void calculator(double num1, double num2, char operation) {
    switch (operation) {
        case '+':
            cout << "Result: " << num1 + num2 << endl;
            break;
        case '-':
            cout << "Result: " << num1 - num2 << endl;
            break;
        case '*':
            cout << "Result: " << num1 * num2 << endl;
            break;
```

```
        case '/':
            if (num2 != 0)
                cout << "Result: " << num1 / num2 << endl;
            else
                cout << "Error: Division by zero is not allowed." << endl;
            break;
        default:
            cout << "Invalid operation. Please use +, -, *, or /." << endl;
    }
}

int main() {
    double num1, num2;
    char operation;

    cout << "Enter first number: ";
    cin >> num1;
    cout << "Enter an operator (+, -, *, /): ";
    cin >> operation;
    cout << "Enter second number: ";
    cin >> num2;

    calculator(num1, num2, operation);

    return 0;
}
```

3. **Output:**

```
Enter first number: 1
Enter an operator (+, -, *, /): +
Enter second number: 2
Result: 3
```

Problem 9

1. **Aim: write a c++ program check if the no. is palindrome or not using function.**
2. **Code:**

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;


bool isPalindrome(int num) {
   int original = num;
   int reversed = 0;

   while (num > 0) {
      int digit = num % 10; // Extract the last digit
      reversed = reversed * 10 + digit; // Build the reversed number
      num /= 10; // Remove the last digit
   }

   return original == reversed; // Check if the original and reversed numbers
are equal
}

int main() {
   int number;
   cout << "Enter a number: ";
   cin >> number;

   if (isPalindrome(number)) {
      cout << number << " is a palindrome." << endl;
   } else {
      cout << number << " is not a palindrome." << endl;
   }
```

```
    return 0;
}
```

3. **Output:**

```
Enter a number: 454
454 is a palindrome.
```

Problem 10

1. **Aim: SUM OF NATURAL NO. USING RECURSION**
2. **Code:**

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;


int sumOfNaturalNumbers(int n) {
    return (n * (n + 1)) / 2;
}

int main() {
    int n;
    cout << "Enter a positive integer: ";
    cin >> n;

    if (n > 0) {
        cout << "Sum of the first " << n << " natural numbers is: " <<
sumOfNaturalNumbers(n) << endl;
    } else {
        cout << "Please enter a positive integer." << endl;
    }

    return 0;
```

```
}
```

3. **Output:**

```
Enter a positive integer: 5
Sum of the first 5 natural numbers is: 15
```

Problem 11

1. **Aim: SUM OF ARRAY ELEMENT USINNG RECURSION**
2. **Code:**

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;


int sumOfArray(int arr[], int n) {
    if (n == 0) return 0;
    return arr[n - 1] + sumOfArray(arr, n - 1);
}

int main() {
    int n;
    cout << "Enter the number of elements in the array: ";
    cin >> n;

    int arr[n];
    cout << "Enter the elements of the array: ";
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
        cin >> arr[i];
    }

    int sum = sumOfArray(arr, n);
    cout << "Sum of array elements: " << sum << endl;
```

```
    return 0;
}
```

3. **Output:**

```
Enter the number of elements in the array: 2
Enter the elements of the array: 1
2
Sum of array elements: 3
```

Problem 12

1. **Aim: REMOVE LINKED LIST ELEMENT**
2. **Code:**

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

struct Node {
    int data;
    Node* next;
    Node(int value) : data(value), next(nullptr) {}
};


void displayList(Node* head) {
    while (head) {
        cout << head->data << " -> ";
        head = head->next;
    }
    cout << "NULL" << endl;
}
```

```
Node* removeFront(Node* head) {
    if (!head) return nullptr;
    Node* temp = head;
    head = head->next;
    delete temp;
    return head;
}


Node* removeEnd(Node* head) {
    if (!head) return nullptr;
    if (!head->next) {
        delete head;
        return nullptr;
    }
    Node* temp = head;
    while (temp->next && temp->next->next) {
        temp = temp->next;
    }
    delete temp->next;
    temp->next = nullptr;
    return head;
}


Node* removeAtPosition(Node* head, int position) {
    if (position <= 0 || !head) return head;
    if (position == 1) return removeFront(head);
    Node* temp = head;
    for (int i = 1; i < position - 1 && temp->next; ++i) {
        temp = temp->next;
    }
    if (temp->next) {
        Node* toDelete = temp->next;
        temp->next = temp->next->next;
```

```
        delete toDelete;
    }
    return head;
}

int main() {
    // Creating a linked list: 1 -> 2 -> 3 -> 4 -> 5
    Node* head = new Node(1);
    head->next = new Node(2);
    head->next->next = new Node(3);
    head->next->next->next = new Node(4);
    head->next->next->next->next = new Node(5);

    cout << "Original List: ";
    displayList(head);

    // Removing the front element
    head = removeFront(head);
    cout << "After removing front: ";
    displayList(head);

    // Removing the last element
    head = removeEnd(head);
    cout << "After removing end: ";
    displayList(head);

    // Removing element at position 2
    head = removeAtPosition(head, 2);
    cout << "After removing position 2: ";
    displayList(head);

    return 0;
}
```

3. **Output:**

```
Original List: 1 -> 2 -> 3 -> 4 -> 5 -> NULL
After removing front: 2 -> 3 -> 4 -> 5 -> NULL
After removing end: 2 -> 3 -> 4 -> NULL
After removing position 2: 2 -> 4 -> NULL
```

Problem 13

1. **Aim: PALINDROM LINKED LIST. GIVEN THE HEAD OF SIMPLE LIMKED LIST. TRUE IF IT HAS A PALINDROM**
2. **Code:**

```
#include <iostream>
#include <stack>
using namespace std;

struct Node {
    int data;
    Node* next;
    Node(int value) : data(value), next(nullptr) {}
};

// Function to add a new node to the end of the linked list
void append(Node*& head, int value) {
    if (!head) {
        head = new Node(value);
        return;
    }
    Node* temp = head;
    while (temp->next) {
        temp = temp->next;
    }
    temp->next = new Node(value);
```

```
}

// Function to check if the linked list is a palindrome
bool isPalindrome(Node* head) {
    if (!head || !head->next) return true; // Empty or single-element list is a
palindrome

    Node* slow = head;
    Node* fast = head;
    stack<int> s;

    // Push the first half of the list onto the stack
    while (fast && fast->next) {
        s.push(slow->data);
        slow = slow->next;
        fast = fast->next->next;
    }

    // If the list has an odd number of elements, skip the middle element
    if (fast) slow = slow->next;

    // Compare the second half of the list with the stack
    while (slow) {
        if (slow->data != s.top()) return false;
        s.pop();
        slow = slow->next;
    }

    return true;
}

// Function to display the linked list
void displayList(Node* head) {
    while (head) {
        cout << head->data << " -> ";
```

```
        head = head->next;
    }
    cout << "NULL" << endl;
}

int main() {
    Node* head = nullptr;

    // Create a linked list: 1 -> 2 -> 3 -> 2 -> 1
    append(head, 1);
    append(head, 2);
    append(head, 3);
    append(head, 2);
    append(head, 1);

    cout << "Linked List: ";
    displayList(head);

    if (isPalindrome(head)) {
        cout << "The linked list is a palindrome." << endl;
    } else {
        cout << "The linked list is not a palindrome." << endl;
    }

    return 0;
}
```

3. **Output:**

```
Linked List: 1 -> 2 -> 3 -> 2 -> 1 -> NULL
The linked list is a palindrome.
```

Problem 14

1. **Aim: FIND THE WINNER OF CIRCULAR GAME.**
2. **Code:**

```
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
using namespace std;

int findWinner(int n, int k) {
    vector<int> friends;
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
        friends.push_back(i); // Initialize the circle of friends
    }

    int index = 0; // Start at the first friend
    while (friends.size() > 1) {
        index = (index + k - 1) % friends.size(); // Find the index of the friend
to remove
        friends.erase(friends.begin() + index);  // Remove the friend from the
circle
    }

    return friends[0]; // The last remaining friend is the winner
}

int main() {
    int n, k;
    cout << "Enter the number of friends (n): ";
    cin >> n;
    cout << "Enter the step count (k): ";
    cin >> k;

    int winner = findWinner(n, k);
    cout << "The winner is friend: " << winner << endl;

    return 0;
```

```
}
```

3. **Output:**

```
Enter the number of friends (n): 4
Enter the step count (k): 5
The winner is friend: 2
```

Problem 15

1. **Aim: Writer recursive function to compute the GCD of 2 numbers**
2. **Code:**

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

struct Node {
    int data;
    Node* next;
    Node(int value) : data(value), next(nullptr) {}
};

// Function to reverse the first k nodes of the linked list
Node* reverseKGroup(Node* head, int k) {
    if (!head || k <= 1) return head;

    Node* prev = nullptr;
    Node* curr = head;
    Node* next = nullptr;
    int count = 0;

    // Check if there are at least k nodes in the list
    Node* temp = head;
    for (int i = 0; i < k; ++i) {
```

```
        if (!temp) return head; // Not enough nodes to reverse
        temp = temp->next;
    }

    // Reverse the first k nodes
    while (curr && count < k) {
        next = curr->next;
        curr->next = prev;
        prev = curr;
        curr = next;
        count++;
    }

    // Recursively reverse the remaining nodes
    if (next) {
        head->next = reverseKGroup(next, k);
    }

    // Return the new head of the reversed list
    return prev;
}

// Function to append a node to the end of the list
void append(Node*& head, int value) {
    if (!head) {
        head = new Node(value);
        return;
    }
    Node* temp = head;
    while (temp->next) {
        temp = temp->next;
    }
    temp->next = new Node(value);
}
```

```
// Function to display the linked list
void displayList(Node* head) {
    while (head) {
        cout << head->data << " -> ";
        head = head->next;
    }
    cout << "NULL" << endl;
}

int main() {
    Node* head = nullptr;
    int n, k, value;

    cout << "Enter the number of nodes in the list: ";
    cin >> n;

    cout << "Enter the values of the nodes: ";
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
        cin >> value;
        append(head, value);
    }

    cout << "Enter the value of k: ";
    cin >> k;

    cout << "Original List: ";
    displayList(head);

    head = reverseKGroup(head, k);

    cout << "Modified List: ";
    displayList(head);

    return 0;
}
```

3. **Output:**

```
Enter the number of nodes in the list: 5
Enter the values of the nodes: 1
2
3
4
5
Enter the value of k: 4
Original List: 1 -> 2 -> 3 -> 4 -> 5 -> NULL
Modified List: 4 -> 3 -> 2 -> 1 -> 5 -> NULL
```