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Output:

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Section: 620-B

DAY-2 (Winter Winning Camp)

Question 1 Convert Sorted Array to Binary Search Tree

```
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
using namespace std;
struct TreeNode {
  int val;
  TreeNode* left;
  TreeNode* right;
  TreeNode(int x) : val(x), left(NULL), right(NULL) {}
};
TreeNode* sortedArrayToBSTHelper(vector<int>& nums, int left, int right) {
  if (left > right) return NULL;
  int mid = left + (right - left) / 2;
  TreeNode* root = new TreeNode(nums[mid]);
  root->left = sortedArrayToBSTHelper(nums, left, mid - 1);
  root->right = sortedArrayToBSTHelper(nums, mid + 1, right);
  return root;
}
TreeNode* sortedArrayToBST(vector<int>& nums) {
  return sortedArrayToBSTHelper(nums, 0, nums.size() - 1);
}
void printInOrder(TreeNode* root) {
  if (root == NULL) return;
  printInOrder(root->left);
  cout << root->val << " ";
  printInOrder(root->right);
}
int main() {
  vector\leqint\geq nums = \{-10, -3, 0, 5, 9\};
  TreeNode* root = sortedArrayToBST(nums);
  cout << "In-order traversal of the constructed BST: ";
  printInOrder(root); // Output should be: -10 -3 0 5 9
  cout << endl;
  return 0;
```

```
In-order traversal of the constructed BST: -10 -3 0 5 9

...Program finished with exit code 0

Press ENTER to exit console.
```

Q 1: Majority Elements

```
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
using namespace std;
int majorityElement(vector<int>& nums) {
  int count = 0;
  int candidate = 0;
  for (int num: nums) {
    if (count == 0) {
       candidate = num;
    count += (num == candidate) ? 1 : -1;
  }
  return candidate;
}
int main() {
  vector<int> nums = \{3, 2, 3\};
  cout << "Majority Element: " << majorityElement(nums) << endl;</pre>
  return 0;
}
```

Output:

```
Majority Element: 3

...Program finished with exit code 0

Press ENTER to exit console.
```

Question 2. Single Number

#include <iostream>

```
using namespace std;
int singleNumber(int nums[], int n) {
  int result = 0;
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    result ^= nums[i];
  }
  return result;
}
int main() {
  int nums[] = {4, 1, 2, 1, 2};
  int n = sizeof(nums) / sizeof(nums[0]);
  cout << "Single Number: " << singleNumber(nums, n) << endl;
  return 0;
}</pre>
```

```
Single Number: 4

...Program finished with exit code 0

Press ENTER to exit console.
```

Q4. Merge Two Sorted Lists

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
struct ListNode {
  int val;
  ListNode* next;
  ListNode(int x) : val(x), next(NULL) {}
```

```
};
ListNode* mergeTwoLists(ListNode* list1, ListNode* list2) {
  if (!list1) return list2;
  if (!list2) return list1;
  if(list1->val < list2->val) {
     list1->next = mergeTwoLists(list1->next, list2);
     return list1;
  } else {
     list2->next = mergeTwoLists(list1, list2->next);
     return list2;
  }
void printList(ListNode* head) {
  while (head) {
     cout << head->val << " ";
     head = head->next;
  }
  cout << endl;
ListNode* createList(int arr[], int n) {
  if (n == 0) return NULL;
  ListNode* head = new ListNode(arr[0]);
  ListNode* current = head;
  for (int i = 1; i < n; ++i) {
     current->next = new ListNode(arr[i]);
     current = current->next;
  }
  return head;
}
int main() {
  int arr1[] = \{1, 2, 4\};
  int arr2[] = \{1, 3, 4\};
  ListNode* list1 = createList(arr1, 3);
  ListNode* list2 = createList(arr2, 3);
  cout << "List 1: ";
  printList(list1);
  cout << "List 2: ";
  printList(list2);
  ListNode* mergedList = mergeTwoLists(list1, list2);
```

```
cout << "Merged List: ";
printList(mergedList);
return 0;
}</pre>
```

```
List 1: 1 2 4
List 2: 1 3 4
Merged List: 1 1 2 3 4 4

...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```

Q5. LinkedList Cycle

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
struct ListNode {
  int val;
  ListNode* next;
  ListNode(int x) : val(x), next(NULL) {}
};
bool hasCycle(ListNode* head) {
  if (!head || !head->next) return false;
  ListNode* slow = head;
  ListNode* fast = head:
  while (fast && fast->next) {
     slow = slow->next;
    fast = fast->next->next;
    if (slow == fast) return true;
  }
  return false;
ListNode* createListWithCycle(int arr[], int n, int pos) {
  if (n == 0) return NULL;
  ListNode* head = new ListNode(arr[0]);
```

```
ListNode* current = head;
  ListNode* cycleNode = NULL;
  for (int i = 1; i < n; ++i) {
     current->next = new ListNode(arr[i]);
     current = current->next;
     if (i == pos) cycleNode = current;
  }
  if (pos \ge 0) current= cycleNode;
  return head;
}
int main() {
  int arr[] = \{3, 2, 0, -4\};
  int n = sizeof(arr) / sizeof(arr[0]);
  int pos = 1;
  ListNode* head = createListWithCycle(arr, n, pos);
  if (hasCycle(head)) {
     cout << "The linked list has a cycle." << endl;</pre>
     cout << "The linked list does not have a cycle." << endl;</pre>
  }
  return 0;
}
```

```
The linked list has a cycle.

...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```

Question 6. Pascal's Triangle

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
void generatePascalTriangle(int numRows) {
  int** triangle = new int*[numRows];
  for (int i = 0; i < numRows; ++i) {</pre>
```

```
triangle[i] = new int[i + 1];
     triangle[i][0] = 1;
     triangle[i][i] = 1;
     for (int j = 1; j < i; ++j) {
        triangle[i][j] = triangle[i - 1][j - 1] + triangle[i - 1][j];
     }
  }
  for (int i = 0; i < numRows; ++i) {
     for (int j = 0; j \le i; ++j) {
        cout << triangle[i][j] << " ";</pre>
     cout << endl;
  for (int i = 0; i < numRows; ++i) {
     delete[] triangle[i];
  delete[] triangle;
int main() {
  int numRows = 5;
  cout << "Pascal's Triangle with " << numRows << " rows:" << endl;
  generatePascalTriangle(numRows);
  return 0;
```

```
1
1 1
1 2 1
1 3 3 1
1 4 6 4 1

...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```

Question 7. Remove Element

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

```
int removeDuplicates(int nums[], int n) {
  if (n == 0) return 0;
  int k = 1;
  for (int i = 1; i < n; ++i) {
     if (nums[i] != nums[k-1]) {
       nums[k] = nums[i];
       k++;
     }
  }
  return k;
int main() {
  int nums[] = \{1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 4, 5\};
  int n = sizeof(nums) / sizeof(nums[0]);
  int k = removeDuplicates(nums, n);
  cout << "Number of unique elements: " << k << endl;
  cout << "Array after removing duplicates: ";</pre>
  for (int i = 0; i < k; ++i) {
     cout << nums[i] << " ";
  }
  cout << endl;
  return 0;
}
Output:
```



```
Number of unique elements: 5

Array after removing duplicates: 1 2 3 4 5

...Program finished with exit code 0

Press ENTER to exit console.
```

Question 8. Baseball Game

```
#include <iostream>
#include <stack>
#include <string>
```

```
#include <vector>
using namespace std;
int calPoints(vector<string>& operations) {
  stack<int> scores;
  int total = 0;
  for (const string& op : operations) {
     if (op == "+") {
       int top = scores.top();
       scores.pop();
       int newScore = top + scores.top();
       scores.push(top);
       scores.push(newScore);
       total += newScore;
     } else if (op == "D") {
       int newScore = 2 * scores.top();
       scores.push(newScore);
       total += newScore;
     } else if (op == "C") {
       total -= scores.top();
       scores.pop();
     } else {
       int newScore = stoi(op);
       scores.push(newScore);
       total += newScore;
     }
  return total;
}
int main() {
  vector<string> operations = {"5", "2", "C", "D", "+"};
  cout << "Total score: " << calPoints(operations) << endl;</pre>
  return 0;
}
```

```
Total score: 30

...Program finished with exit code 0

Press ENTER to exit console.
```

Q9. Remove Linked List Elements

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
struct ListNode {
  int val;
  ListNode* next;
  ListNode(int x) : val(x), next(NULL) {}
};
ListNode* removeElements(ListNode* head, int val) {
  ListNode* dummy = new ListNode(0);
  dummy->next = head;
  ListNode* current = dummy;
  while (current->next) {
    if (current->next->val == val) {
       ListNode* temp = current->next;
       current->next = current->next->next;
       delete temp;
     } else {
       current = current->next:
     }
  }
  ListNode* newHead = dummy->next;
  delete dummy;
  return newHead;
void printList(ListNode* head) {
  while (head) {
    cout << head->val << " ";
    head = head->next;
```

```
}
  cout << endl;
}
ListNode* createList(int arr[], int size) {
  ListNode* head = new ListNode(arr[0]);
  ListNode* temp = head;
  for (int i = 1; i < size; i++) {
    temp->next = new ListNode(arr[i]);
    temp = temp->next;
  }
  return head;
}
int main() {
  int arr[] = \{1, 2, 6, 3, 4, 5, 6\};
  int size = sizeof(arr[0]);
  ListNode* head = createList(arr, size);
  cout << "Original List: ";</pre>
  printList(head);
  head = removeElements(head, 6);
  cout << "List after removing 6: ";
  printList(head);
  return 0;
Output:
                             $
                      ₽
```

```
Original List: 1 2 6 3 4 5 6
List after removing 6: 1 2 3 4 5

...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```

Question 10. Container With Most Water

```
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
using namespace std;
int maxArea(vector<int>& height) {
  int left = 0;
```

```
int right = height.size() - 1;
  int max area = 0;
  while (left < right) {
     int width = right - left;
     int current height = min(height[left], height[right]);
     int current area = width * current height;
     max_area = max(max_area, current_area);
     if (height[left] < height[right]) {</pre>
        left++;
     } else {
        right--;
  }
  return max_area;
}
int main() {
  vector\leqint\geq height = \{1, 1\};
  cout << "The maximum amount of water the container can store is: " << maxArea(height) << endl;
  return 0;
}
```

```
The maximum amount of water the container can store is: 1

...Program finished with exit code 0

Press ENTER to exit console.
```