

Day-3

DOMAIN WINTER WINNING CAMP

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1. Simple Calculator in C++ for Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication:

```
#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

void calculator() {
    char operation;
    float num1, num2;

    cout << "Enter operator (+, -, *): ";
    cin >> operation;

    cout << "Enter two operands: ";
    cin >> num1 >> num2;

    switch (operation) {
        case '+':
            cout << num1 << " + " << num2 << " = " << num1 + num2;
            break;
        case '-':
            cout << num1 << " - " << num2 << " = " << num1 - num2;
            break;
        case '*':
```

```

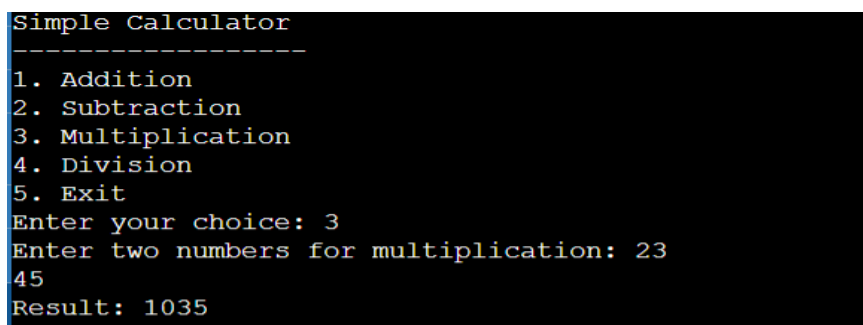
        cout << num1 << " * " << num2 << " = " << num1 * num2;

        break;
    default:
        cout << "Error! Operator is not correct.";
        break;
    }
}

int main() {
    calculator();
    return 0;
}

```

Output:



```

Simple Calculator
-----
1. Addition
2. Subtraction
3. Multiplication
4. Division
5. Exit
Enter your choice: 3
Enter two numbers for multiplication: 23
45
Result: 1035

```

2. C++ Program to Check Palindrome Using Function:

```

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

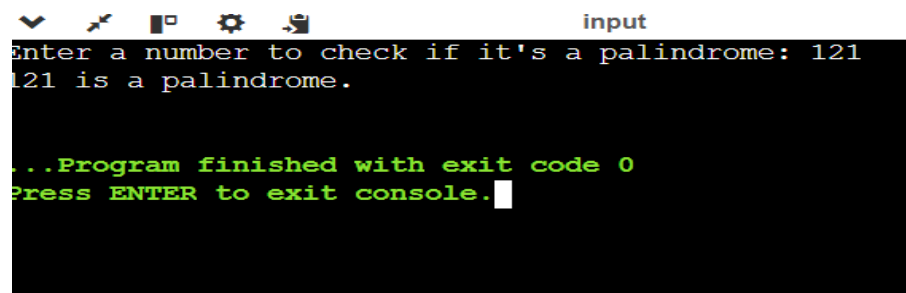
bool isPalindrome(int num) {
    int original = num, reversed = 0, remainder;
    while (num != 0) {
        remainder = num % 10;
        reversed = reversed * 10 + remainder;
        num /= 10;
    }
    return original == reversed;
}

```

```
}
```

```
int main() {  
    int number;  
    cout << "Enter a number: ";  
    cin >> number;  
    if (isPalindrome(number))  
        cout << number << " is a palindrome.";  
    else  
        cout << number << " is not a palindrome.";  
    return 0;  
}
```

Output:



```
input  
Enter a number to check if it's a palindrome: 121  
121 is a palindrome.  
  
...Program finished with exit code 0  
Press ENTER to exit console.
```

3. Sum of Natural Numbers Using Recursion in C++:

```
#include <iostream>
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
int sumOfNaturalNumbers(int n) {  
    if (n <= 1)  
        return n;  
    return n + sumOfNaturalNumbers(n - 1);  
}
```

```
int main() {
```

```

int number;

cout << "Enter a positive integer: ";

cin >> number;

cout << "Sum of natural numbers up to " << number << " is " <<
sumOfNaturalNumbers(number);

return 0;
}

```

Output :

```

Enter a positive integer: 23
The sum of the first 23 natural numbers is: 276

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

```

4. Sum of Array Elements Using Recursion in C++:

```

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int sumArray(int arr[], int size) {
    if (size <= 0)
        return 0;
    return arr[size - 1] + sumArray(arr, size - 1);
}

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

```

```

    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
        cin >> arr[i];

    cout << "Sum of array elements: " << sumArray(arr, n);

    return 0;
}

```

Output:

```

Enter the size of the array: 3
Enter the elements of the array: 2 3 9
The sum of the array elements is: 14

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

```

5. Remove Linked List Element in C++:

```

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

struct Node {
    int data;
    Node* next;
    Node(int x) : data(x), next(NULL) {}
};

Node* removeElement(Node* head, int val) {
    Node* dummy = new Node(0);
    dummy->next = head;
    Node* prev = dummy;
    while (head != NULL) {
        if (head->data == val) {
            prev->next = head->next;
        } else {

```

```

        prev = head;
    }
    head = head->next;
}
return dummy->next;
}

```

```

void printList(Node* node) {
    while (node != NULL) {
        cout << node->data << " ";
        node = node->next;
    }
}

```

```

int main() {
    Node* head = new Node(1);
    head->next = new Node(2);
    head->next->next = new Node(3);
    head->next->next->next = new Node(4);

    cout << "Original list: ";
    printList(head);

    int valueToRemove = 3;
    head = removeElement(head, valueToRemove);

    cout << "\nList after removing element " << valueToRemove << ": ";
    printList(head);

    return 0;
}

```

Output:

```
Original list: 1 2 3 4
List after removing element 3: 1 2 4

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

6. Find the Winner of Circular Game in C++:

```
#include <iostream>

#include <vector>

using namespace std;

int findWinner(int n, int k) {
    vector<int> circle;
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
        circle.push_back(i);

    int index = 0;
    while (circle.size() > 1) {
        index = (index + k - 1) % circle.size();
        circle.erase(circle.begin() + index);
    }
    return circle[0];
}

int main() {
    int n = 5, k = 3;
    cout << "The winner of the circular game is: " << findWinner(n, k);
    return 0;
}
```

```
Enter the number of participants (n): 2
Enter the step size (k): 4
The winner is at position: 1

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

Ques 1. Sum of two numbers using function.

```
#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int sumof(int x, int y)
{
    return (x + y);
}

int main() {
    int a, b, sum = 0;
    cout << "Enter the first number: ";
    cin >> a;
    cout << "Enter the second number: ";
    cin >> b;
    sum = sumof(a, b);
    cout << "Sum of " << a << " and " << b << " is: " << sum << endl;
    return 0;
}
```


Ques 2. array sum

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



```

vector<int> sumArrays(const vector<int>& a1, const vector<int>& a2) {
vector<int> result;

int size = min(a1.size(), a2.size()); // Ensure the arrays align by size
for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
result.push_back(a1[i] + a2[i]);
}
return result;
}

int main() {
int n1, n2;

cout << "Enter the number of elements for the first array (a1): ";
cin >> n1;

vector<int> a1(n1);

cout << "Enter the elements of the first array (a1): ";
for (int i = 0; i < n1; i++) {
cin >> a1[i];
}

cout << "Enter the number of elements for the second array (a2): ";
cin >> n2;

vector<int> a2(n2);

cout << "Enter the elements of the second array (a2): ";
for (int i = 0; i < n2; i++) {
cin >> a2[i];
}

vector<int> result = sumArrays(a1, a2);

cout << "Output array: [";
for (size_t i = 0; i < result.size(); i++) {
cout << result[i];
if (i < result.size() - 1) {
cout << ", ";

```

```

}
}
cout << "]" << endl;
return 0;
}

```

Ques 3. Given the head of singly linked list reverse the list and return the reversed list

```

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
struct Node {
    int data;
    Node* next;
};
Node* reverseList(Node* head) {
    Node* prev = nullptr;
    Node* current = head;
    Node* next = nullptr;
    while (current != nullptr) {
        next = current->next;
        current->next = prev;
        prev = current;
        current = next;
    }
    return prev;
}
void printList(Node* head) {
    while (head != nullptr) {
        cout << head->data << " ";
        head = head->next;
    }
}

```

```

}
cout << endl;
}
void appendNode(Node*& head, int data) {
Node* newNode = new Node();
newNode->data = data;
newNode->next = nullptr;
if (head == nullptr) {
head = newNode;
} else {
Node* temp = head;
while (temp->next != nullptr) {
temp = temp->next;
}
temp->next = newNode;
}
}
int main() {
Node* head = nullptr;
int n, value;
cout << "Enter the number of elements in the list: ";
cin >> n;
cout << "Enter the elements of the list: ";
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
cin >> value;
appendNode(head, value);
}
cout << "Original List: ";
printList(head);
head = reverseList(head);

```

```
cout << "Reversed List: ";  
printList(head);  
return 0;  
}
```

----- write a function to
check if a number is prime or not

```
#include <iostream>  
using namespace std;  
bool isPrime(int n) {  
    if (n <= 1) {  
        return false;  
    }  
    for (int i = 2; i * i <= n; i++) {  
        if (n % 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;  
}
```

Ques 4. write a function to reverse a string

```
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
using namespace std;
string reverseString(string str) {
    int n = str.length();
    for (int i = 0; i < n / 2; i++) {
        swap(str[i], str[n - i - 1]);
    }
    return str;
}
int main() {
    string input;
    cout << "Enter a string: ";
    getline(cin, input);
    string reversed = reverseString(input);
    cout << "Reversed string: " << reversed << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

Ques 5. Implement a function that swap two variable using pass by reference

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
void swapValues(int& a, int& b) {
    int temp = a;
    a = b;
    b = temp;
}
```

```

int main() {
int x, y;
cout << "Enter two numbers: ";
cin >> x >> y;
cout << "Before swapping: x = " << x << ", y = " << y << endl;
swapValues(x, y);
cout << "After swapping: x = " << x << ", y = " << y << endl;
return 0;
}

```

Ques 6. write a recursive function to compute the GCD of two numbers

```

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int gcd(int a, int b) {
if (b == 0)
return a;
return gcd(b, a % b);
}
int main() {
int num1, num2;
cout << "Enter two numbers: ";
cin >> num1 >> num2;
int result = gcd(num1, num2);
cout << "GCD of " << num1 << " and " << num2 << " is: " << result << endl;
return 0;
}

```

Ques 7. Check weather number is perfect or not

```
#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

bool isPerfectNumber(int num) {
    if (num <= 1) return false;
    int sum = 0;
    for (int i = 1; i <= num / 2; ++i) {
        if (num % i == 0) {
            sum += i;
        }
    }
    return sum == num;
}

int main() {
    int num;
    cout << "Enter a number: ";
    cin >> num;
    if (isPerfectNumber(num)) {
        cout << num << " is a perfect number." << endl;
    } else {
        cout << num << " is not a perfect number." << endl;
    }
    return 0;
}
```