## Name-Muskan Rawat UID-22BCS13494 Branch-B.E.-CSE Section-KPIT-901'B'

## Day-2

```
Q1- 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;
  }
  count = 0;
  for (int num: nums) {
    if (num == candidate) {
      count++;
    }
  }
  if (count > nums.size() / 2) {
    return candidate;
  }
  return -1;
}
int main() {
  int n;
  cout << "Enter the number of elements: ";</pre>
  cin >> n;
```

```
vector<int> nums(n);
cout << "Enter the elements: ";
for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
    cin >> nums[i];
}

cout << "Majority Element: " << majorityElement(nums) << endl;
return 0;
}</pre>
```

Output-

```
Enter the number of elements: 3
Enter the elements: 2 2 1
Majority Element: 2
```

```
Q2- Single Number
```

```
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
using namespace std;
int singleNumber(vector<int>& nums) {
  int result = 0;
  for (int num: nums) {
    result ^= num;
  }
  return result;
}
int main() {
  int n;
  cout << "Enter the number of elements: ";
  cin >> n;
  vector<int> nums(n);
  cout << "Enter the elements: ";
  for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
    cin >> nums[i];
  }
  cout << "Single Number: " << singleNumber(nums) << endl;</pre>
  return 0;
}
```

```
Enter the number of elements: 3
Enter the elements: 2 1 1
Single Number: 2
```

## Q3- 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(nullptr), right(nullptr) {}
};
TreeNode* sortedArrayToBST(vector<int>& nums) {
  if (nums.empty()) return nullptr;
  int mid = nums.size() / 2;
  TreeNode* root = new TreeNode(nums[mid]);
  vector<int> leftNums(nums.begin(), nums.begin() + mid);
  vector<int> rightNums(nums.begin() + mid + 1, nums.end());
  root->left = sortedArrayToBST(leftNums);
  root->right = sortedArrayToBST(rightNums);
  return root;
}
void printlnOrder(TreeNode* root) {
  if (!root) return;
  printInOrder(root->left);
  cout << root->val << " ";
  printInOrder(root->right);
}
int main() {
  int n;
```

```
cout << "Enter the number of elements: ";
cin >> n;

vector<int> nums(n);
cout << "Enter the sorted elements: ";
for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
    cin >> nums[i];
}

TreeNode* root = sortedArrayToBST(nums);
cout << "In-order traversal of the BST: ";
printInOrder(root);
cout << endl;

return 0;
}</pre>
```

Output-

```
Enter the number of elements: 6
Enter the sorted elements: 1 2 5 7 8 9
In-order traversal of the BST: 1 2 5 7 8 9
```

```
Q4- Merge Two Sorted Lists
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
struct ListNode {
  int val;
  ListNode* next;
  ListNode(): val(0), next(nullptr) {}
  ListNode(int x) : val(x), next(nullptr) {}
  ListNode(int x, ListNode* next) : val(x), next(next) {}
};
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;
}
int main() {
  int n1, n2;
  cout << "Enter the number of elements in the first list: ";
  cin >> n1;
  ListNode* list1 = nullptr;
  ListNode* tail1 = nullptr;
  cout << "Enter the sorted elements for the first list: ";
  for (int i = 0; i < n1; ++i) {
     int val;
     cin >> val;
     if (!list1) {
       list1 = new ListNode(val);
       tail1 = list1;
    } else {
       tail1->next = new ListNode(val);
       tail1 = tail1->next;
    }
  }
  cout << "Enter the number of elements in the second list: ";</pre>
  cin >> n2;
  ListNode* list2 = nullptr;
  ListNode* tail2 = nullptr;
  cout << "Enter the sorted elements for the second list: ";
  for (int i = 0; i < n2; ++i) {
     int val;
     cin >> val;
     if (!list2) {
       list2 = new ListNode(val);
       tail2 = list2;
     } else {
       tail2->next = new ListNode(val);
       tail2 = tail2->next;
```

```
}
  }
  ListNode* mergedList = mergeTwoLists(list1, list2);
  cout << "Merged sorted list: ";
  printList(mergedList);
  return 0;
}
Output-
Enter the number of elements in the first list: 3
Enter the sorted elements for the first list: 1 2 4
Enter the number of elements in the second list: 3
Enter the sorted elements for the second list: 1 3 4 Merged sorted list: 1 1 2 3 4 4
Q5- Linked List Cycle
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
struct ListNode {
  int val;
  ListNode* next;
  ListNode(): val(0), next(nullptr) {}
  ListNode(int x) : val(x), next(nullptr) {}
  ListNode(int x, ListNode* next) : val(x), next(next) {}
};
bool hasCycle(ListNode* head) {
  if (!head | | !head->next) return false;
  ListNode* slow = head;
  ListNode* fast = head->next;
  while (slow != fast) {
    if (!fast | | !fast->next) return false;
    slow = slow->next;
    fast = fast->next->next;
  }
  return true;
```

```
int main() {
  int n;
  cout << "Enter the number of elements in the list: ";
  cin >> n;
  ListNode* head = nullptr;
  ListNode* tail = nullptr;
  cout << "Enter the elements of the list: ";
  for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
    int val;
    cin >> val;
    if (!head) {
       head = new ListNode(val);
       tail = head;
    } else {
       tail->next = new ListNode(val);
       tail = tail->next;
    }
  }
  if (hasCycle(head)) {
    cout << "The list has a cycle." << endl;
    cout << "The list does not have a cycle." << endl;
  }
  return 0;
}
```

Output-

```
Enter the number of elements in the list: 2
Enter the elements of the list: 1 2
The list does not have a cycle.
```