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DAY-3

Q1-Fibonacci Series Using Recursion

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int fibonacci(int n) {
if (n <= 1) {
return n; } else {
    return fibonacci(n - 1) + fibonacci(n - 2);
  }
}
int main() {
  int n_terms;
  cout << "Enter the number of terms in the Fibonacci series: ";</pre>
cin >> n terms;
  if (n_terms <= 0) {
    cout << "Please enter a posiMve integer." << endl;</pre>
  } else {
    cout << "Fibonacci series:" << endl;</pre>
for (int i = 0; i < n terms; i++) {
       cout << fibonacci(i) << " ";</pre>
    }
    cout << endl;
  }
  return 0;
}
```

```
Enter the number of terms in the Fibonacci series: 7
Fibonacci series:
0 1 1 2 3 5 8
```

```
Q2- Reverse Linked List
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
struct ListNode {
int value;
  ListNode* next;
  ListNode(int val) : value(val), next(nullptr) {}
};
ListNode* reverseLinkedList(ListNode* head) {
  ListNode* prev = nullptr;
  ListNode* current = head;
  while (current != nullptr) {
    ListNode* nextNode = current->next;
current->next = prev;
                                  prev =
current;
    current = nextNode;
  }
  return prev;
}
ListNode* createLinkedList() {
  int n;
  cout << "Enter the number of nodes: ";</pre>
cin >> n;
```

```
if (n \le 0) {
    cout << "The list is empty." << endl;</pre>
    return nullptr;
  }
  cout << "Enter the values for the nodes:" << endl;
int value;
  cin >> value;
  ListNode* head = new ListNode(value);
  ListNode* current = head;
  for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
    cin >> value;
    current->next = new ListNode(value);
current = current->next;
  }
  return head;
void printLinkedList(ListNode* head) {
ListNode* current = head; while
(current != nullptr) {
                       cout <<
current->value;
    if (current->next != nullptr) cout << " -> ";
current = current->next;
  cout << endl;
}
int main() {
  ListNode* head = createLinkedList();
  cout << "Original list:" << endl;</pre>
printLinkedList(head);
  ListNode* reversedHead = reverseLinkedList(head);
```

```
cout << "Reversed list:" << endl;
printLinkedList(reversedHead);

return 0;
}
Output-</pre>
```

```
Enter the number of nodes: 3
Enter the values for the nodes:
2 33 5
Original list:
2 -> 33 -> 5
Reversed list:
5 -> 33 -> 2
```

Q3- Add Two Numbers

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
struct ListNode {
int value;
  ListNode* next;
  ListNode(int val) : value(val), next(nullptr) {}
};
ListNode* addTwoNumbers(ListNode* I1, ListNode* I2) {
  ListNode* dummyHead = new ListNode(0);
ListNode* current = dummyHead;
  int carry = 0;
  while (I1 != nullptr | | I2 != nullptr | | carry != 0) {
int val1 = (l1 != nullptr) ? l1->value : 0;
                                        int val2
= (I2 != nullptr) ? I2->value : 0;
    int sum = val1 + val2 + carry;
carry = sum / 10;
```

```
current->next = new ListNode(sum % 10);
    current = current->next;
if (l1 != nullptr) l1 = l1->next;
if (I2 != nullptr) I2 = I2->next;
  return dummyHead->next;
}
ListNode* createLinkedList() {
  int n;
  cout << "Enter the number of nodes: ";</pre>
cin >> n;
  if (n <= 0) {
    cout << "The list is empty." << endl;</pre>
return nullptr;
  }
  cout << "Enter the values for the nodes:" << endl;</pre>
int value;
  cin >> value;
  ListNode* head = new ListNode(value);
  ListNode* current = head;
  for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
    cin >> value;
    current->next = new ListNode(value);
    current = current->next;
  }
  return head;
}
void printLinkedList(ListNode* head) {
ListNode* current = head; while
```

```
(current != nullptr) { cout <<
current->value;
   if (current->next != nullptr) cout << " -> ";
current = current->next;
 cout << endl;
}
int main() {
  cout << "Enter the first number as a linked list:" << endl;
ListNode* I1 = createLinkedList();
  cout << "Enter the second number as a linked list:" << endl;
  ListNode* I2 = createLinkedList();
  ListNode* result = addTwoNumbers(I1, I2);
  cout << "The sum is:" << endl;
  printLinkedList(result);
  return 0;
}
Output-
Enter the first number as a linked list:
 Enter the number of nodes: 3
Enter the values for the nodes:
 2 33 5
 Enter the second number as a linked list:
 Enter the number of nodes: 2
 Enter the values for the nodes:
 12 3
 The sum is:
 4 -> 7 -> 8
```

```
#include <iostream>
#include <vector> #include
<string> using namespace std;
bool isMatch(string s, string p) {
  int m = s.size(), n = p.size();
  vector<vector<bool>> dp(m + 1, vector<bool>(n + 1, false));
dp[0][0] = true;
  for (int j = 1; j \le n; ++j) {
     if (p[j - 1] == '*') {
       dp[0][j] = dp[0][j - 1];
     }
  }
  for (int i = 1; i \le m; ++i) {
for (int j = 1; j <= n; ++j) {
       if (p[j-1] == s[i-1] \mid | p[j-1] == '?') {
dp[i][j] = dp[i-1][j-1]; } else if (p[j-1])
1] == '*') {
         dp[i][j] = dp[i][j-1] \mid | dp[i-1][j];
       }
     }
  }
  return dp[m][n];
}
int main() {
  string s, p;
  cout << "Enter the input string (s): ";</pre>
cin >> s;
  cout << "Enter the pajern (p): ";
cin >> p;
  if (isMatch(s, p)) {
```

```
cout << "The string matches the pajern." << endl;
  } else {
    cout << "The string does not match the pajern." << endl;
  }
  return 0;
}
Output-
 Enter the input string (s): abcdefgh
 Enter the pattern (p): abcdefgh
 The string matches the pattern.
Q5- Special Binary String
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
#include <vector> #include
<algorithm>
using namespace std;
string makeLargestSpecial(string s) {
vector<string> substrings; int
count = 0;
  int start = 0;
  for (int i = 0; i < s.size(); i++) {
count += (s[i] == '1' ? 1 : -1);
(count == 0) {
      string substring = "1" + makeLargestSpecial(s.substr(start + 1, i - start -
1)) + "0";
      substrings.push_back(substring);
      start = i + 1;
    }
  }
  sort(substrings.rbegin(), substrings.rend());
```

```
string result;
  for (const string& sub: substrings) {
result += sub;
  }
  return result;
}
int main() {
  string s;
  cout << "Enter a special binary string: ";</pre>
cin >> s;
  string result = makeLargestSpecial(s);
  cout << "The lexicographically largest special binary string is: " << result <<
endl;
  return 0;
}
Output-
```

Enter a special binary string: 0101011
The lexicographically largest special binary string is: 101010