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## DAY-3

Output-

```
Q1-Fibonacci Series Using Recursion
```

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int fibonacci(int n) {
  if (n \le 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: ";
  cin >> n terms;
  if (n terms \leq 0) {
     cout << "Please enter a positive 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;</pre>
  printLinkedList(reversedHead);
  return 0;
Output-
```

```
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* 11, ListNode* 12) {
  ListNode* dummyHead = new ListNode(0);
  ListNode* current = dummyHead;
  int carry = 0;
  while (11 != nullptr || 12 != nullptr || carry != 0) {
    int val1 = (11 != nullptr) ? 11->value : 0;
    int val2 = (12 != nullptr)? 12->value : 0;
    int sum = val1 + val2 + carry;
    carry = sum / 10;
    current->next = new ListNode(sum % 10);
    current = current->next;
    if (11 != nullptr) 11 = 11 -> next;
    if (12 != nullptr) 12 = 12 -> next;
  }
  return dummyHead->next;
ListNode* createLinkedList() {
```

int n;

```
cout << "Enter the number of nodes: ";
  cin >> n;
  if (n \le 0)
    cout << "The list is empty." << endl;
    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() {
  cout << "Enter the first number as a linked list:" << endl;
  ListNode* 11 = createLinkedList();
  cout << "Enter the second number as a linked list:" << endl;
  ListNode* 12 = createLinkedList();
  ListNode* result = addTwoNumbers(11, 12);
  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
Q4-Wildcard Matching
#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[i-1] == '*') {
      dp[0][j] = dp[0][j - 1];
  }
  for (int i = 1; i \le m; ++i) {
    for (int i = 1; i \le n; ++i) {
      if (p[j-1] == s[i-1] || p[j-1] == '?') {
        dp[i][j] = dp[i - 1][j - 1];
      \} else if (p[j-1] == '*')
```

```
dp[i][j] = dp[i][j-1] || 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 pattern (p): ";</pre>
  cin >> p;
  if (isMatch(s, p)) {
     cout << "The string matches the pattern." << endl;
  } else {
     cout << "The string does not match the pattern." << endl;</pre>
  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);
     if (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
```