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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;
}
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Enter the number of terms in the Fibonacci series: 7
Fibonacci series:
0 1 1 2 3 5 8
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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;
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if (n <= 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) {
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);
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cout << "Reversed list:" << endl;
printLinkedList(reversedHead);

return 0;
}
Output-</pre>
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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
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Q3- Add Two Numbers

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#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;
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current->next = new ListNode(sum % 10);
    current = current->next;
if (|1 != nullptr) |1 = |1->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;
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
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(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;</pre>
ListNode* I1 = createLinkedList();
  cout << "Enter the second number as a linked list:" << endl;</pre>
  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
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#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 <= m; ++i)
\{ \text{ 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] || 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)) {
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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);
                                 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());
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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-
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Enter a special binary string: 0101011
The lexicographically largest special binary string is: 101010