DAILY ONLINE ACTIVITIES SUMMARY

Date:	20-05-2020	Name:	Deekshith T R
Sem & Sec	VIII Semester & A Section	USN:	4AL16CS027

Online Test Summary

Subject	Internet Of Things		
Max. Marks	30	Score	16

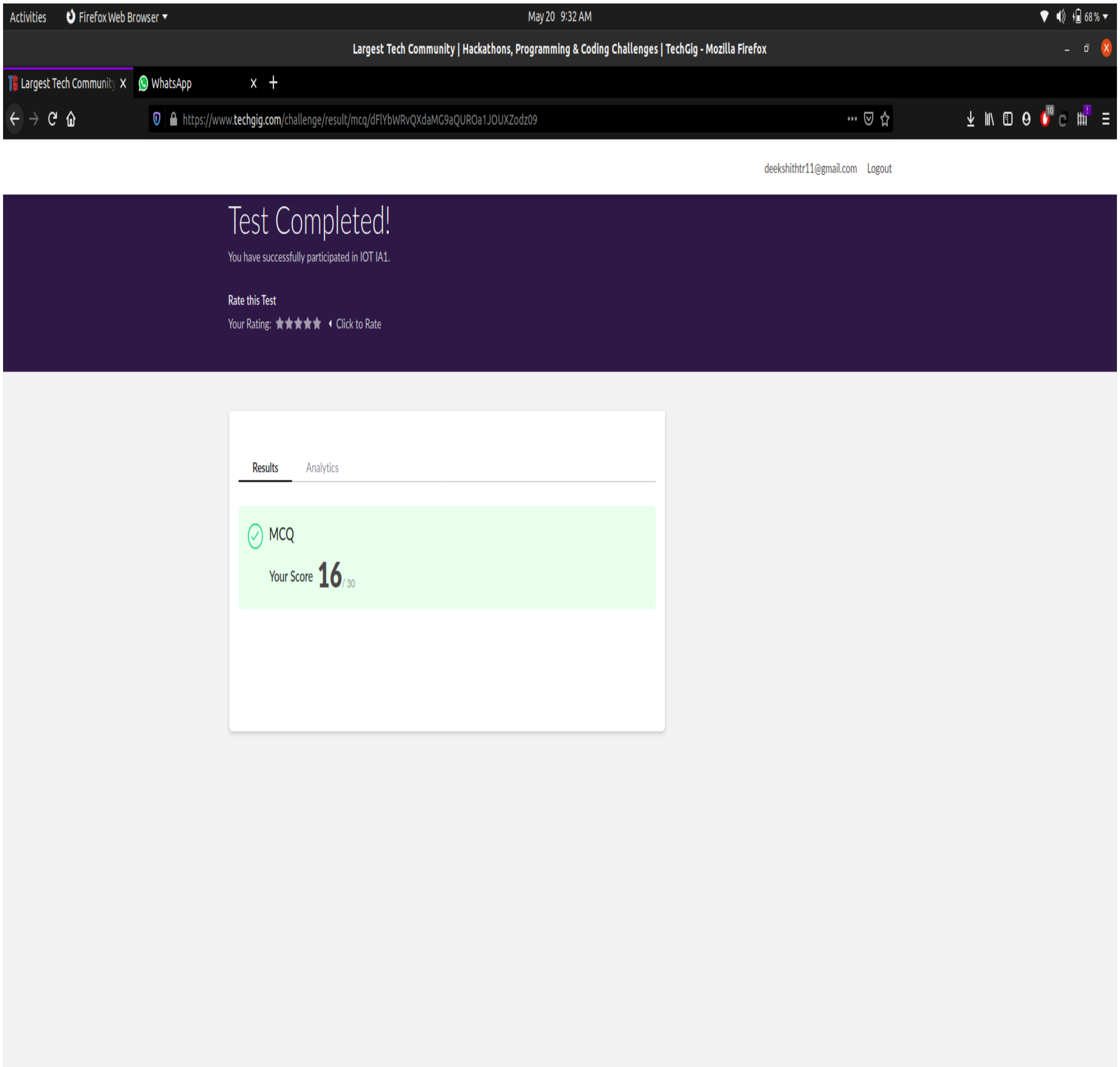
Certification Course Summary

Course	Getting Started Hadoop		
Certificate Provider	Great Learning	Duration	20mins

Coding Challenges

Problem Statement: Reverse of the linked list	
Status: COMPLETED	
Uploaded the report in Github	YES
If yes Repository name	Deekshithtr_16cs027
Uploaded the report in slack	YES

Online Test Details:


Activities
Firefox Web Browser ▾
May 20 9:32 AM
68 % ▾
Largest Tech Community | Hackathons, Programming & Coding Challenges | TechGig - Mozilla Firefox
Largest Tech Community X
WhatsApp X
+
https://www.techgig.com/challenge/result/mcq/dFlYbWRvQXdaMG9aQUROa1JOUXZodz09
deekshithtr11@gmail.com
Logout

Test Completed!

You have successfully participated in IOT IA1.

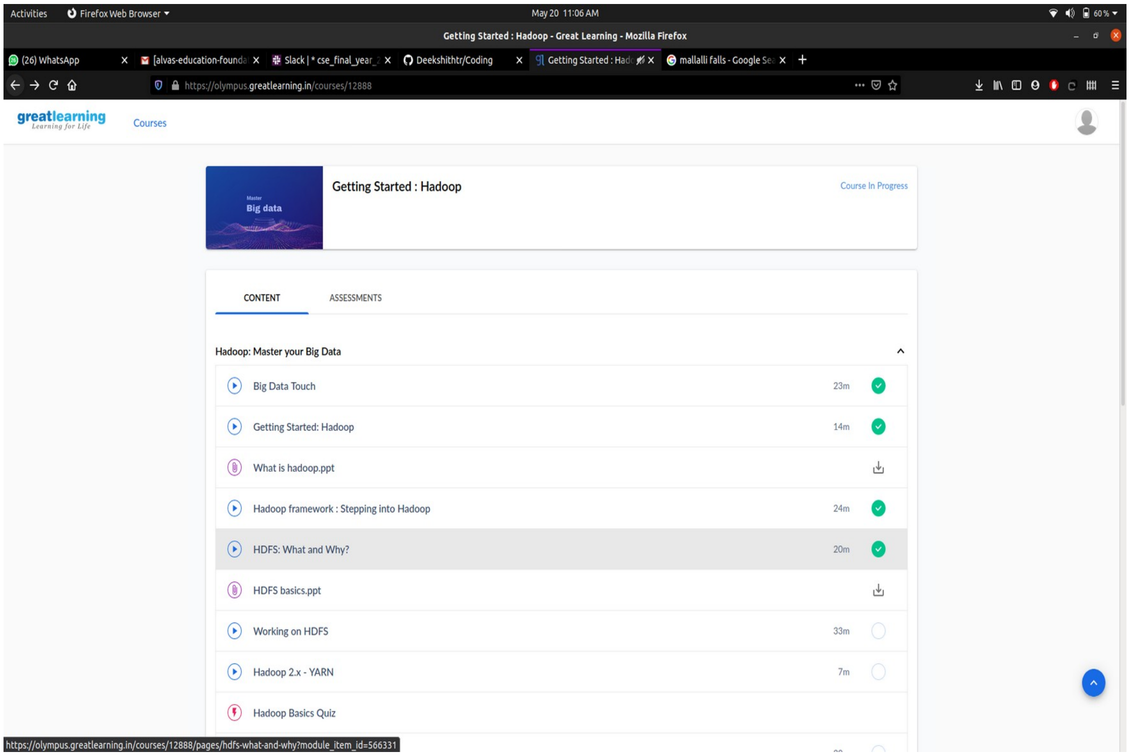
Rate this Test

Your Rating: ★★★★★ Click to Rate

✓ MCQ

Your Score 16 / 30

Certification Course Details:



Getting Started : Hadoop

Course In Progress

Hadoop: Master your Big Data

Big Data Touch	23m	✓
Getting Started: Hadoop	14m	✓
What is hadoop.ppt		
Hadoop framework : Stepping into Hadoop	24m	✓
HDFS: What and Why?	20m	✓
HDFS basics.ppt		
Working on HDFS	33m	○
Hadoop 2.x - YARN	7m	○
Hadoop Basics Quiz		

https://olympus.greatlearning.in/courses/12888/pages/hdfs-what-and-why?module_item_id=566331

Intro to Hadoop

The Hadoop take a bunch of machines, while installing Hadoop will ask which is master and which is slave. Hadoop is a framework in which we can expand to any number of machine and due to Hadoop the user does not have to worry about the storage because it can resize without downtime. We can add machine and also remove it only if there is no program running in the machine. This whole process is called as Hadoop Clustering. Clustering means group of machines. The Hadoop clusters can also be built in desktops.

Coding Challenges Details:

If a linked listis: 1 → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6 → 7 → 8

The value of size k is 2
Then the linked list looks like: 2 → 1 → 4 → 3 → 6 → 5 → 8 → 7

If a linked listis: 1 → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6 → 7 → 8
The value of size k is 3
Then the linked list looks like: 3 → 2 → 1 → 6 → 5 → 4 → 8 → 7

Solution:

```
struct Node
{
int data;
struct Node* next;
};
pointer to the new head node. /
struct Node reverse (struct Node head, int k)
{
struct Node current = head;
struct Node next = NULL;
struct Node prev = NULL;
int count = 0;
while (current != NULL && count < k) { next = current->next; current->next = prev; prev = current; current = next; count++; } if (next != NULL)
head->next = reverse(next, k); return prev;
}
void push(struct Node** head_ref, int new_data)
{
struct Node* new_node =
(struct Node*) malloc(sizeof(struct Node));
new_node->data = new_data; new_node->next = (*head_ref); (*head_ref)
= new_node;
}
void printList(struct Node *node)
{
while (node != NULL)
{
printf("%d ", node->data);
node = node->next;
}
}
```

```
int main(void)
{
struct Node* head = NULL;
push(&head, 8);
push(&head, 7);
push(&head, 6);
push(&head, 5);
push(&head, 4);
push(&head, 3);
push(&head, 2);
push(&head, 1);
printf("\nGiven linked list \n"); printList(head); head = reverse(head, 2);
printf("\nReversed Linked list \n"); printList(head); return(0);
}
```