Q1. [CO1] (marks1) To model a reservation system as an Abstract Data Type (ADT) specify the domain and set of operations.

```
Q2. [CO1] (marks1) int main()
{
    char const *S1=" This is interesting";
    char *S2;

Strcpy (S2, S1);
Cout << "S2="<<S2;
}
```

Write the missing line in the code?

Q6.[CO2] (marks1) Fill the blank spaces (represented by dotted lines) in the following code so output of the code is 20 (i.e. value of t is 20)

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int t;
void abc(int x, int y, int z)
if(x < 1 || y < 1 || z < 1)
return;
else
t++;
abc(x-2,___,___);
abc(___,__,z-2);
int main()
  t = 0;
abc(10, 20, 30);
cout << t << endl;
return 0;
}
```

Q7.[CO3] (marks1) You are given an array A of size n and a value x. Explain the functionality of function F1.

```
void F1(int A[], int n, int x)
                                       vector<int>v;
{
                                       int F2(int cal, int x, int n)
  int s = 0:
                                       {
  v.push back(0);
                                          int al = 0;
                                          int a2 = n;
  for(int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
                                          int m:
                                          int sol = -1;
     s += A[j];
                                          while(a1 \le a2) {
     v.push back(s); }
     int a1 = 0, sol = 0, a2;
                                            m = a1 + (a2-a1)/2;
  for(int j = 0; j < x; j++) {
                                            if(v[m] - cal \le x) {
                                               a1 = m + 1:
     a2 = F2(v[j], x, n);
                                               sol = m;
     sol = max(sol, a2 - j); }
  cout << sol;
                                        return sol;
```

Q.8 [CO2] (marks1) Add the line code in the mentioned dotted lines such that the function reverses the linked list.

```
Node * reverseList (LinkedList * 1)
{
Node * a=1->head;
Node *b=1->head->next;
while(-----)
{Node * c=b->next;
b->next=a;
-----;
b=c;
c=c->next;
}
b->next=a;
1->head->next=NULL;
-----;
return 1->head;
}
```

Q9.[CO3] (marks1) Which type of hash function would be best suited to resolve the collisions in open addressing if two keys are starting from same hash address? Give the appropriate reason.

Q10. [CO3] (marks1) When can double hashing behave like linear probing.