```
#include <iostream> // Added to include std::cout
 #include <vector>
 #include <algorithm>
 // Assuming Vector is similar to std::vector
 typedef std::vector<int> Vector;
, void rvrs(Vector& vct){
     int n = vct.size();
     for(int i = 0; i < n / 2; i++) {
       std::swap(vct[i], vct[n - i - 1]);
     }
 }
, int main() {
     Vector vct = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\};
     rvrs(vct);
    // Print the reversed vector
    for(int i : vct) {
     std::cout << i << " ";
     std::cout << std::endl; // Added to print a newline</pre>
 after the vector
    return 0;
 }
```

```
5 4 3 2 1
```

Q2)

```
1 #include <iostream>
2 #include <vector>
3 using namespace std;
5 void printDiagonal(const vector<vector<int>>& vals, int
    row, int col) {
 6
        int numRows = vals.size();
 7
       if (numRows == 0) return; // Check for empty input
 8
9 ,
        while (row >= 0 && col < vals[row].size()) {</pre>
           cout << vals[row][col] << " ";</pre>
10
           // Move to the next element in the diagonal
11
12
           row--;
13
            col++;
14
15
        cout << endl;</pre>
16 }
17
18 v int main() {
       vector<vector<int>> vals = {
19 🗸
20
           {1, 2, 3, 4},
21
           {5, 6, 7, 8},
22
           {9, 10, 11, 12},
23
            {13, 14, 15, 16}
      };
24
25
26 // Example: Start from the lower-left corner
```

13 10 7 4

```
1 #include <iostream>
2 #include <vector>
3 #include <algorithm> // Needed for std::sort function
6 √ class Tensor {
7 public:
     // Method to sort a given vector and print its
   contents
9 ,
    void sort(std::vector<int>& vec) {
LO
        // Sorting the vector in ascending order
1
          std::sort(vec.begin(), vec.end());
12
13
          // Iterating over the sorted vector to print each
   element
\lfloor 4 \rfloor for (int i : vec) {
            std::cout << i << " ";
15
L7
         std::cout << std::endl; // End the line after</pre>
   printing the vector
18 }
L9 };
20
```

```
, int main() {
     // Creating an instance of the Tensor class
     Tensor tensor;
     // Defining a test vector with unsorted integers
     std::vector<int> vec = {3, 1, 4, 1, 5, 9, 2, 6};
     // Printing the original, unsorted vector to the
 console
     std::cout << "Original vector: ";</pre>
     for (int i : vec) {
         std::cout << i << " ";
     }
     std::cout << "\nSorted vector: "; // Notice for</pre>
 starting the print of sorted vector
     // Calling the sort method of the tensor instance,
 which sorts and prints the vector
     tensor.sort(vec);
     return 0; // End of main function
 }
```

Original vector: 3 1 4 1 5 9 2 6 Sorted vector: 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 9

- 1. getIncrementedData is const but modifies data: Remove const or don't modify data.
- 2. getCount tries to access non-static data: Remove access to data or make data static.
- 3. count is declared but not defined: Define count outside the class with int Example::count = 0;.
- 4. Missing #include <iostream> and namespace for cout: Add #include <iostream> and use std::cout or using namespace std;.

Correction:

```
1 #include <iostream>
2 using namespace std;
4 √ class Example{
5 public:
6 \vee Example(int y = 10): data(y){
      ++count;
  } // end Example constructor
В
0 v int getIncrementedData() {
1
        return ++data;
   } // end function getIncrementedData
2
4 v static int getCount(){
      cout << "Count is " << count << endl;
         return count;
    } // end function getCount
B
9 private:
   int data;
static int count;
0
2 }; // end class Example
4 int Example::count = 0;
```

```
int main() {
    Example ex;
    cout << ex.getIncrementedData() << endl;
    Example::getCount();
}</pre>
```

11 Count is 1