

## 36. Valid Sudoku

Determine if a  $9 \times 9$  Sudoku board is valid. Only the filled cells need to be validated **according to the following rules**:

- 1. Each row must contain the digits 1–9 without repetition.
- 2. Each column must contain the digits 1–9 without repetition.
- 3. Each of the nine  $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & x & 3 \end{bmatrix}$  sub-boxes of the grid must contain the digits  $\begin{bmatrix} 1-9 \end{bmatrix}$  without repetition.

## Note:

- A Sudoku board (partially filled) could be valid but is not necessarily solvable.
- Only the filled cells need to be validated according to the mentioned rules.

## Example 1:



```
</>Code
C++ ∨ Auto
   1 class Solution {
          bool isValidSudoku(vector<vector<char>>& board) {
              bool result = true;
              for (int i = 0; i < 9; i++) {
                 for (int j = 0; j < 8; j++) {
                      for (int k = j + 1; k < 9; k++) {
                          if (board[i][j] == board[i][k] && board[i][j] != ' ') {
                             result = false;
                             break;
              for (int i = 0; i < 9; i++) {
                  for (int i = 0; i < 8; i++) {
                      for (int k = j + 1; k < 9; k++) {
                         if (board[j][i] == board[k][i] && board[j][i] != ' ') {
                             result = false;
                             break;
              return result;
```

```
■ Description | ■ Editorial | ▲ Solutions | ⑤ Submissions
532. K-diff Pairs in an Array
 Given an array of integers nums and an integer k, return the number of unique k-diff pairs in
the array.
A k-diff pair is an integer pair (nums [i], nums [j]), where the following are true:
• 0 <= i, j < nums.length
• [nums[i] - nums[j]| == k
Notice that [val] denotes the absolute value of val.
```

## Example 1: **Input:** nums = [3,1,4,1,5], k = 2 Output: 2 Explanation: There are two 2-diff pairs in the array, (1, 3) and (3, 5).

```
C++ ∨ Auto
      class Solution {
          int findPairs(vector<int>& nums, int k) {
              int count = 0;
              sort(nums.begin(), nums.end());
              for (int i = 0; i < nums.size(); i++) {
                 for (int j = i + 1; j < nums.size(); j++) {
                      if (nums[j] - nums[i] == k) {
                         count += 1;
              return count:
```

Code