```
#include <vector>
#include <queue>
using namespace std;
class Solution {
public:
  bool canFinish(int num, vector<vector<int>>& prereqs) {
     vector<vector<int>> graph(num);
     vector<int> indeg(num, 0);
     for (const auto& p : prereqs) {
       int course = p[0];
       int prereq = p[1];
       graph[prereq].push_back(course);
       indeg[course]++;
     }
     queue<int> q;
     for (int i = 0; i < num; i++) {
       if (indeg[i] == 0) q.push(i);
     }
     int count = 0;
     while (!q.empty()) {
       int curr = q.front();
       q.pop();
       count++;
       for (int neighbor : graph[curr]) {
          indeg[neighbor]--;
          if (indeg[neighbor] == 0) q.push(neighbor);
       }
     }
     return count == num;
  }
};
```

Ancient realm of numeria

```
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
using namespace std;
const int MOD = 1e9 + 7;
int countSequences(int S) {
  // DP array to store the number of valid sequences for each sum from 0 to S
  vector<int> dp(S + 1, 0);
  // Base case: there's 1 way to form sum 0 (using no numbers)
  dp[0] = 1;
  // Fill the DP table for each sum from 3 to S
  for (int i = 3; i \le S; ++i) {
     for (int j = 3; j \le i; ++j) {
        dp[i] = (dp[i] + dp[i - j]) \% MOD;
     }
  }
  // Return the result for sum S
  return dp[S];
}
int main() {
  int S;
  cout << "Enter the target sum S: ";</pre>
  cin >> S;
  // Calculate and output the number of valid sequences
  int result = countSequences(S);
  cout << result << endl;
  return 0;
}
```