```
def permutations_of_string(s):
  Generates all permutations of a given string.
  Args:
    s: The input string.
  Returns:
    A list of all permutations.
  if len(s) <= 1:
    return [s]
  result = []
  for i in range(len(s)):
    first_char = s[i]
    remaining_chars = s[:i] + s[i+1:]
    permutations_of_remaining = permutations_of_string(remaining_chars)
    for perm in permutations_of_remaining:
      result.append(first_char + perm)
  return result
def nth_fibonacci(n):
  Finds the n-th Fibonacci number using dynamic programming.
  Args:
    n: The input integer.
  Returns:
    The n-th Fibonacci number.
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  if n <= 1:
    return n
  fib = [0] * (n + 1)
  fib[1] = 1
  for i in range(2, n + 1):
    fib[i] = fib[i - 1] + fib[i - 2]
  return fib[n]
def find_duplicates(nums):
  Identifies all duplicate elements in a list.
  Args:
    nums: The input list of integers.
  Returns:
    A list of duplicate integers.
  counts = {}
  duplicates = []
  for num in nums:
    counts[num] = counts.get(num, 0) + 1
  for num, count in counts.items():
    if count > 1:
       duplicates.append(num)
```

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return duplicates
def longest_increasing_subsequence(nums):
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  Finds the length of the longest increasing subsequence in an array.
  Args:
    nums: The input list of integers.
  Returns:
    The length of the LIS.
  if not nums:
    return 0
  n = len(nums)
  dp = [1] * n
  for i in range(1, n):
    for j in range(i):
      if nums[i] > nums[j]:
         dp[i] = max(dp[i], dp[j] + 1)
  return max(dp)
def find_k_largest(nums, k):
  .....
  Finds the k largest elements in a list.
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Args:

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k: The number of largest elements to find.
  Returns:
    A list of the k largest integers.
  nums.sort(reverse=True)
  return nums[:k]
# Example usage:
print(permutations_of_string("abc"))
print(nth_fibonacci(10))
print(find_duplicates([1, 2, 3, 4, 2, 5, 3]))
print(longest_increasing_subsequence([10, 9, 2, 5, 3, 7, 101, 18]))
print(find_k_largest([3, 1, 4, 1, 5, 9, 2, 6], 3))
import random
def rotate_matrix(matrix):
  Rotates a matrix 90 degrees clockwise.
  Args:
    matrix: A 2D list (matrix).
  Returns:
    The rotated matrix.
  rows = len(matrix)
  cols = len(matrix[0])
  rotated = [[0] * rows for _ in range(cols)]
```

nums: The input list of integers.

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for i in range(rows):
    for j in range(cols):
       rotated[j][rows - 1 - i] = matrix[i][j]
  return rotated
def is_valid_sudoku(board):
  Validates whether a given Sudoku board configuration is valid.
  Args:
    board: A 9x9 2D list representing a Sudoku board.
  Returns:
    True if valid, otherwise False.
  def is_valid(arr):
    seen = set()
    for val in arr:
       if val != '.':
         if val in seen:
           return False
         seen.add(val)
    return True
  for row in board:
    if not is_valid(row):
       return False
  for col in range(9):
```

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if not is_valid([board[row][col] for row in range(9)]):
       return False
  for i in range(0, 9, 3):
    for j in range(0, 9, 3):
       subgrid = [board[row][col] for row in range(i, i + 3) for col in range(j, j + 3)]
       if not is_valid(subgrid):
         return False
  return True
class StockMarketSimulator:
  def __init__(self, initial_prices):
    self.stocks = {stock: price for stock, price in initial_prices.items()}
    self.portfolios = {}
    self.transactions = []
  def simulate_price_change(self):
    for stock in self.stocks:
       change = random.uniform(-0.1, 0.1) # Random fluctuation (-10% to +10%)
       self.stocks[stock] = max(0.1, self.stocks[stock] * (1 + change)) # Ensure price stays positive
  def buy_stock(self, user, stock, quantity):
    if stock not in self.stocks:
       return "Stock not available."
    price = self.stocks[stock]
    total_cost = price * quantity
    if user not in self.portfolios:
       self.portfolios[user] = {}
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if stock not in self.portfolios[user]:
       self.portfolios[user][stock] = 0
    self.portfolios[user][stock] += quantity
    self.transactions.append((user, "buy", stock, quantity, price))
    return f"{user} bought {quantity} shares of {stock} at ${price:.2f} per share."
  def sell_stock(self, user, stock, quantity):
    if stock not in self.stocks:
       return "Stock not available."
    if user not in self.portfolios or stock not in self.portfolios[user] or self.portfolios[user][stock] <
quantity:
       return "Insufficient shares."
    price = self.stocks[stock]
    self.portfolios[user][stock] -= quantity
    self.transactions.append((user, "sell", stock, quantity, price))
    return f"{user} sold {quantity} shares of {stock} at ${price:.2f} per share."
  def get_portfolio(self, user):
    return self.portfolios.get(user, {})
  def get_stock_prices(self):
    return self.stocks
  def get_transactions(self):
    return self.transactions
# Example Usage:
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```
matrix = [[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6], [7, 8, 9]]
print(rotate_matrix(matrix))
sudoku_board = [
  ["5", "3", ".", ".", "7", ".", ".", ".", "."],
  ["6", ".", ".", "1", "9", "5", ".", ".", "."],
  [".", "9", "8", ".", ".", ".", ".", "6", "."],
  ["8", ".", ".", "6", ".", ".", ".", "3"],
  ["4", ".", ".", "8", ".", "3", ".", ".", "1"],
  ["7", ".", ".", "2", ".", ".", ".", "6"],
  [".", "6", ".", ".", ".", "2", "8", "."],
  [".", ".", ".", "4", "1", "9", ".", ".", "5"],
  [".", ".", ".", "8", ".", ".", "7", "9"]
]
print(is_valid_sudoku(sudoku_board))
initial_prices = {"AAPL": 150.0, "GOOG": 2700.0, "TSLA": 700.0}
simulator = StockMarketSimulator(initial_prices)
simulator.buy_stock("Alice", "AAPL", 10)
simulator.simulate_price_change()
print(simulator.get_stock_prices())
simulator.sell_stock("Alice", "AAPL", 5)
print(simulator.get_portfolio("Alice"))
print(simulator.get_transactions())
```