.Given a square matrix mat, return the sum of the matrix diagonals.

Only include the sum of all the elements on the primary diagonal and all the elements on the secondary diagonal that are not part of the primary diagonal.

Example 1:

Input: mat = [[**1**,2,**3**],
[4,**5**,6],
[**7**,8,**9**]]

Output: 25

Explanation: Diagonals sum: 1 + 5 + 9 + 3 + 7 = 25

Example 2:

Input: mat = [[**1**,1,1,**1**],
[1,**1**,**1**,1],
[1,**1**,**1**,1],
[**1**,1,1,**1**]]

Output: 8

****

Find the celling number in the given array

Celling Number: smallest number in the array that is greater than or equal to the target

Example 1:

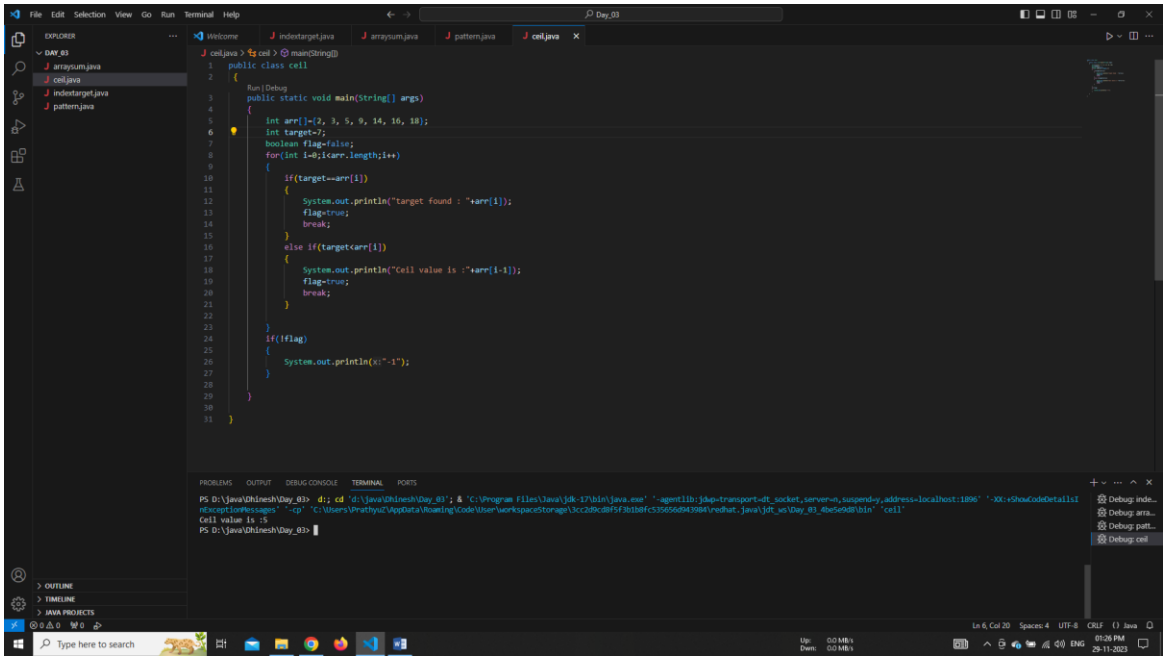
input: arr = [2, 3, 5, 9, 14, 16, 18], target = 14
output: 14

Example 2:

input: arr = [2, 3, 5, 9, 14, 16, 18], target = 15
output: 14

Example 3:

input: arr = [2, 3, 5, 9, 14, 16, 18], target = 19
output: -1



****

Find the index of the target element in the given array

Example 1:

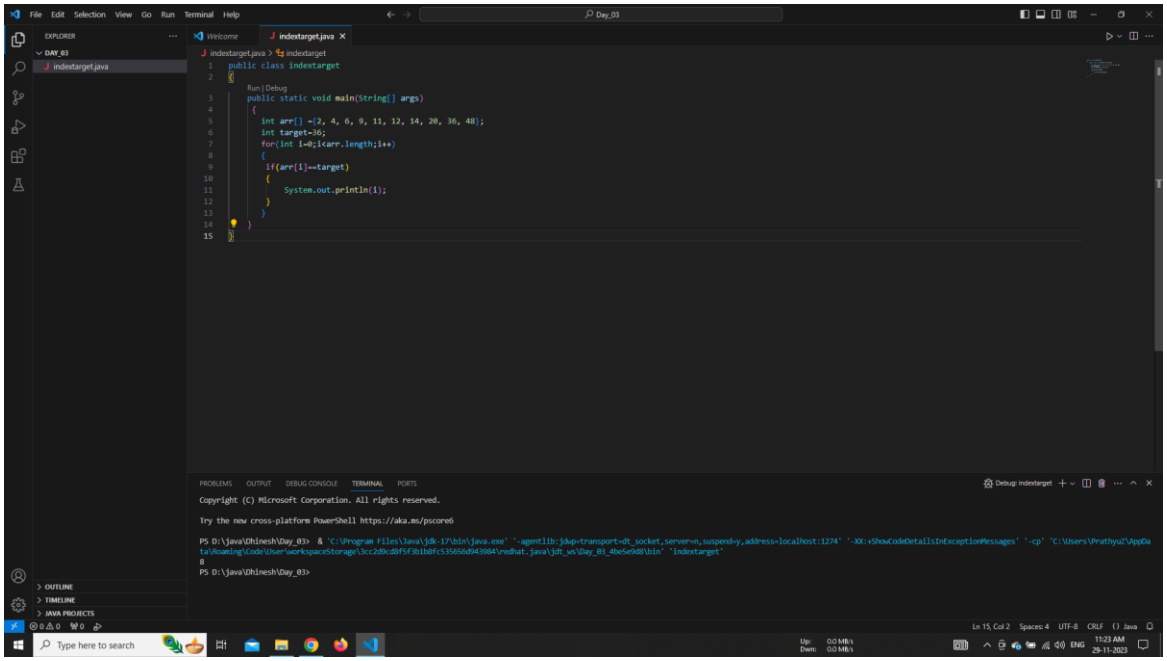
Input: arr = [2, 4, 6, 9, 11, 12, 14, 20, 36, 48], target = 36

Output: 8

Example 2:

Input: arr = [2, 4, 6, 9, 11, 12, 14, 20, 36, 48], target = 1

Output: -1



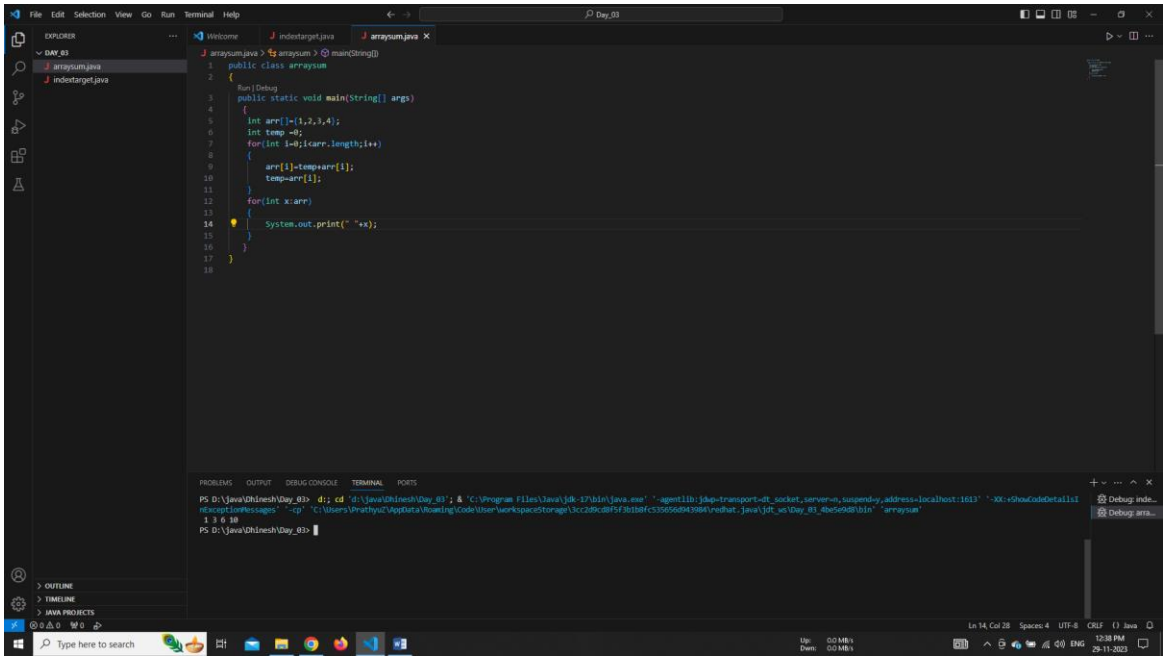
****

Given an array nums. We define a running sum of an array as running Sum[i] = sum(nums[0]…nums[i]).

Return the running sum of nums.

Note: Store the answer in the same array nums (question array).

Example 1: Input: nums = [1,2,3,4] Output: [1,3,6,10]
Example 2: Input: nums = [1,1,1,1,1] Output: [1,2,3,4,5]
Example 3: Input: nums = [3,1,2,10,1] Output: [3,4,6,16,17]



****

Print the below pattern.

```
* * * * *
* * * *
* * *
* *
      *
      *
* *
* * *
* * * *
* * * * *
```

****