

1. Remove Element

```
def remove_element(nums, val):  
  
    k = 0  
  
    for num in nums:  
  
        if num != val:  
  
            nums[k] = num  
  
            k += 1  
  
    return k  
  
nums = [3, 2, 2, 3]  
  
val = 3  
  
k = remove_element(nums, val)  
  
print(f"Output: {k}, nums = {nums[:k]}")
```

2. Determine if a 9 x 9 Sudoku board is valid. Only the filled cells need to be validated

according to the following rules:

```
def is_valid_sudoku(board):  
  
    seen = set()  
  
    for i in range(9):  
  
        for j in range(9):  
  
            if board[i][j] != '.':  
  
                current_num = board[i][j]  
  
                if (i, current_num) in seen or (current_num, j) in seen or (i // 3, j // 3, current_num)  
in seen:  
  
                    return False  
  
                seen.add((i, current_num))  
  
                seen.add((current_num, j))  
  
                seen.add((i // 3, j // 3, current_num))  
  
    return True  
  
# Example Usage
```

```
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(board)) # Output: True
```

37. Sudoku Solver

```
def solveSudoku(board):
    def is_valid(num, row, col):
        for i in range(9):
            if board[i][col] == num or board[row][i] == num or board[3 * (row // 3) + i // 3][3 *
(col // 3) + i % 3] == num:
                return False
        return True
    def solve():
        for i in range(9):
            for j in range(9):
                if board[i][j] == '.':
                    for num in '123456789':
                        if is_valid(num, i, j):
                            board[i][j] = num
                            if solve():
                                return True
                    board[i][j] = '.'
```

```
return False
```

```
return True
```

```
solve()
```

```
# Example Usage
```

```
board =
```

```
[[["5","3",".",".", "7",".", "6",".", "1","9","5",".", "8",".", "6",".", "8",".", "9","8",".", "6",".", "8",".", "6",".", "3"],["4",".", "8",".", "3",".", "7",".", "2",".", "6",".", "6",".", "2","8",".", "4","1","9",".", "5"],["8",".", "7","9"]]
```

```
solveSudoku(board)
```

```
print(board)
```

3.Count and Say

```
def countAndSay(n):
```

```
    if n == 1:
```

```
        return "1"
```

```
    prev = countAndSay(n - 1)
```

```
    result = ""
```

```
    count = 1
```

```
    for i in range(len(prev)):
```

```
        if i + 1 < len(prev) and prev[i] == prev[i + 1]:
```

```
            count += 1
```

```
        else:
```

```
            result += str(count) + prev[i]
```

```
            count = 1
```

```
    return result
```

```
# Test the function
```

```
n = 1
```

```
print(countAndSay(n)) # Output: "1"
```

39. Combination Sum

```
def combinationSum(candidates, target):  
    def backtrack(start, path, target):  
        if target == 0:  
            result.append(path[:])  
        return  
        for i in range(start, len(candidates)):  
            if candidates[i] > target:  
                continue  
            path.append(candidates[i])  
            backtrack(i, path, target - candidates[i])  
            path.pop()  
        candidates.sort()  
        result = []  
        backtrack(0, [], target)  
        return result  
  
# Test the function with the provided example  
candidates = [2, 3, 6, 7]  
target = 7  
print(combinationSum(candidates, target)) # Output: [[2, 2, 3], [7]]
```