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## Test - I

1) Remove element

Aim:- An integer array nums and an integer val, remove all occurrence of val in nums in place

Algorithm:-

1) Take a function and with nums and val as arguments

2) Put the constant number as '0' as

3) if  $nums[k] = val$  then  $k = num$  and  $k$  is increment as 1. ( $k++ = 1$ )

4) then return the  $k$  value.

I/P:- [3, 2, 2, 3]

O/P:- [2, 2]

Time complexity =  $O(n-1)$

2) sudoku board:-

Aim:- Determine if a 9x9 sudoku board is valid or not.

Algorithm:-

1) Take a function as sudoku with the arguments

2) ~~for~~ using for loop take the rows and columns and its range as 9.

3) if  $board[i][j] = "."$  the current number sudoku board is equal to  $board[i][j]$ .

4) come out of the loop then if (9x9 boxes or 3x3 sub-boxes or seen) the return false

5) else

return True.

3) sudoku solver

Aim:- solve a sudoku puzzle by filling the empty cells.

Algorithm:-

- 1) Take a function with arguments (like row, value)
  - 2) Take a loop <sup>of</sup> floor  $i$  in range(9). then  
if board num[0][i] == board num[i][i]. then return false <sup>also</sup> true.
  - 3) Take other loop consideration of rows & columns.
  - 4) then ~~to~~ take a if loop board[i][i] == ".".
  - 5) ~~to~~ Put num as '1234567890'.
- then - if valid (nums, val).

I/P:-

O/P:-

5	3	6	6	7	8	9	1	2
6	7	2	1	9	5	3	4	8
1	9	8	3	4	2	5	6	7
8	5	9	7	6	1	4	2	3
4	2	6	8	5	3	7	9	1
7	1	3	9	2	4	8	5	6
9	6	1	5	3	7	2	8	4
2	8	7	4	1	9	6	3	5
3	4	5	2	8	6	1	7	9

'board[i][i] = num

if solved):

return true

else

return false.

4) count and say:-

Aim:- To determine of saying and conversion for digit

String.

Algorithm:-

- 1) Take a function with arguments (like count)
- 2) Take a loop a "n=1" then return the value of 1.



3) Take the length of array number of the string  
and call and say  $len(A)-1$ .

4) Take if loop and  $count = 1$  else  
 $count = 1$

if  $Power(len) = Power(len(A+1))$ .

$count = 1$

else:

$count = 1$

5) Return <sup>now</sup> length

I/P:  $n=4$ , O/P:  $"1211"$

5) Combination sum

Aim: An array of distinct integer candidates and  
target one integer then the sum of combination  
that  $\downarrow$  integer

algorithm:

1) Suppose the array list as some candidates  
2) select the element that of from the  
array list.

3) Then the sum of combinations is equal to  
target number.

4) But same number can repeat <sup>more times</sup>

5) And then target element came separately  
from the list.

I/P:  $[2, 3, 6, 7]$ , target = 7

O/P:  $[2, 2, 3], [7]$

combinations sum II

Aim:- determine The sol'n set must not contain duplicate combinations.

algorithm:-

- 1) Take a array list of candidates and given the target as an integer.
- 2) Then the combinations of array list must equal to <sup>target</sup> sum of integer.
- 3) Like 1, 1, 6 in this way the combination will be formed.
- 4) Then find the how many combinations same from the list.

$p_i = [10, 1, 2, 7, 6, 1, 5]$ , target = 8  $o/p_i = (1, 1, 6), (1, 2, 5), (1, 7), (2, 6)$

⑦ Permutations II:-

Aim: Determine how many Permutations occur from a list.

Algorithm:-

- 1) Take an array of numbers as 'u'.
- 2) Then take the list how many times we swap the number from the list.
- 3) Suppose  $\text{num} = (1, 2, 3)$  then  $n! = 3$  because the length of array is 3



u) Then we make the array it can generate the Permutations.

5) And then result the list  
I/P:  $[1, 1, 2]$ , O/P:  $[[1, 1, 2], [1, 2, 1], [2, 1, 1]]$

6) Maximum subarray:-

Aim:- The subarray which has the largest sum and return its sum

Algorithm:-

1) Suppose take a list of numbers.

2) Then divide the list of array in different subarray.

3) Take a list with four numbers add and

find the largest sum among them.

u) Return the list of array.

I/P:  $\text{nums} = [-2, 1, -3, 4, -1, 2, 1, 5, 4]$

O/P: 6

