Little killer sudoku

Place a digit from 1 to 9 into each of the empty squares so that each digit appears exactly once in each of the rows, columns and the nine outlined 3x3 regions.

Numbers with arrows indicate sum of the numbers in each direction.



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Count different Sudoku

Place a digit from 1 to 9 into each of the empty squares so that each digit appears exactly once in each of the rows, columns and the nine outlined 3x3 regions.

Arrows and numbers outside gridding means how many different numbers in corresponding direction grid.





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Hybrid Sudoku (Consecutive Pairs + Sum Frame)

Place a digit from 1 to 9 into each of the empty squares so that each digit appears exactly once in each of the rows, columns and the nine outlined 3x3 regions.

There are some dots between cells. The numbers on each side of a dot must always be consecutive. Not all possible dots are marked.

Digits outside the grid indicate the sum of the first 3 digits in the corresponding direction.



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(Solution)

Sums Sudoku

Place a digit from 1 to 9 into each of the empty squares so that each digit appears exactly once in each of the rows, columns and the nine outlined 3x3 regions.

A number between two cells indicates the sum of the numbers in these cells. A number between four cells indicates the sum between two diagonally adjacent cells, either top left + right bottom (\) or top right + bottom left (/).





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Quotients Sudoku

Place a digit from 1 to 9 into each of the empty squares so that each digit appears exactly once in each of the rows, columns and the nine outlined 3x3 regions.

A number between two cells indicates the quotient of the numbers in these cells. A number between four cells indicates the quotient between two diagonally adjacent cells, either top left + right bottom (\) or top right + bottom left (/).



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https://sudoku.today/g-quotients-sudoku/596662d1a1d.html



X Sums Sudoku

Place a digit from 1 to 9 into each of the empty squares so that each digit appears exactly once in each of the rows, columns and the nine outlined 3x3 regions.

Each number outside the grid is the sum of the first X numbers placed in the corresponding direction, where X is equal to the first number placed in that direction.





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Multi Diagonal Sudoku

Place a digit from 1 to 9 into each of the empty squares so that each digit appears exactly once in each of the rows, columns and the nine outlined 3x3 regions.

Digits do not repeat along the marked diagonals.





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Group Sum Sudoku

Place a digit from 1 to 9 into each of the empty squares so that each digit appears exactly once in each of the rows, columns and the nine outlined 3x3 regions.

Each number at the intersection of four cells is the sum of digits in those four cells.





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Non-Consecutive Sudoku

Place a digit from 1 to 9 into each of the empty squares so that each digit appears exactly once in each of the rows, columns and the nine outlined 3x3 regions.

Digits in adjacent cells cannot be consecutive.



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

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X Sums Sudoku

Place a digit from 1 to 9 into each of the empty squares so that each digit appears exactly once in each of the rows, columns and the nine outlined 3x3 regions.

Each number outside the grid is the sum of the first X numbers placed in the corresponding direction, where X is equal to the first number placed in that direction.





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(Solution)

Clone Sudoku

Place a digit from 1 to 9 into each of the empty squares so that each digit appears exactly once in each of the rows, columns and the nine outlined 3x3 regions.

Grey cells in the grid represent many cloned areas. Digits in these areas on corresponding positions must be identical. Cloned areas are only moved, without rotation or reflection.



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Battenburg Sudoku

Place a digit from 1 to 9 into each of the empty squares so that each digit appears exactly once in each of the rows, columns and the nine outlined 3x3 regions.

Everywhere 2 odd and 2 even digits form a 2x2 checkerboard pattern, a Battenburg marking is given. A checkerboard pattern is a 2x2 area of cells where the top-left and bottom-right cells are of one type and the top-right and bottom-left cells are of another type. All possible dots are marked.



(Solution)



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Hybrid Sudoku (X Sums + Consecutive)

Place a digit from 1 to 9 into each of the empty squares so that each digit appears exactly once in each of the rows, columns and the nine outlined 3x3 regions.

Each number outside the grid is the sum of the first X numbers placed in the corresponding direction, where X is equal to the first number placed in that direction.

There are some dots between cells. The numbers on each side of a dot must always be consecutive. All possible dots are marked.



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Mathrax Sudoku

Place a digit from 1 to 9 into each of the empty squares so that each digit appears exactly once in each of the rows, columns and the nine outlined 3x3 regions.

Some intersections of the grid lines are marked by a number and an operator (+, -, x, /) in a circle. The number is the result of the operation, applied to both pairs of diagonally opposite cells. An E in the circle indicates that all four adjacent digits are even, while an O indicates that all four adjacent digits are odd.



(Solution)



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MiniMax Sudoku

Place a digit from 1 to 9 into each of the empty squares so that each digit appears exactly once in each of the rows, columns and the nine outlined 3x3 regions.

A number at the edge of the diagram indicates the sum of the highest and the lowest number in the first three cells in the corresponding row or column.





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Extra Regions Sudoku

Place a digit from 1 to 9 into each of the empty squares so that each digit appears exactly once in each of the rows, columns and the nine outlined 3x3 regions.

The connected shaded cells contain each digit from 1 to 9.



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

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Hybrid Sudoku (X Sums + Greater Than)

Place a digit from 1 to 9 into each of the empty squares so that each digit appears exactly once in each of the rows, columns and the nine outlined 3x3 regions.

Each number outside the grid is the sum of the first X numbers placed in the corresponding direction, where X is equal to the first number placed in that direction.

Digits have to be place in accordance with the "greater than" signs.



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Makodoku

Place a digit from 1 to 9 into each of the empty squares so that each digit appears exactly once in each of the rows, columns and the nine outlined 3x3 regions.

A cross between two cells indicates that the product of the numbers in these cells is less than 10. A plus between two cells indicates that the sum of the numbers in these cells is less than 10. If the sum and product are less than 10, then there is a cross between these cells. If there is no sign between two cells, then both sum and product are at least 10.



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Edge Difference Sudoku

Place a digit from 1 to 9 into each of the empty squares so that each digit appears exactly once in each of the rows, columns and the nine outlined 3x3 regions.

A number at the edge of the diagram indicates the difference between the first and the last number in the corresponding row or column.



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Perfect Squares

Place a digit from 1 to 9 into each of the empty squares so that each digit appears exactly once in each of the rows, columns and the nine outlined 3x3 regions.

A dot between two cells indicates that the digits in the two cells form a double digit square number in the reading direction. there are no square numbers marked by a dot.



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