# constraint 函数: 用来判断是否满足数独的条件

检查行内是否满足

```
|def constraint(i_row, i_col):
    _row = sorted(table[i_row])
| for i in range(len(_row) - 1):
    # 检查i_row行内有没有相同的数字
    if _row[i] != ' ' and _row[i] == _row[i + 1]:
    return False
```

检查列内是否满足

```
_col = sorted([table[i][i_col] for i in range(len(table))])
for i in range(len(_col) - 1):
   if _col[i] != ' ' and _col[i] == _col[i + 1]:
      return False
```

检查九宫格内是否满足

find\_next 函数:寻找下一个需要填数字的空格的坐标

先把本行找完

```
def find_next(_row, _col):
    for j in range(_col + 1, 9):
        if table[_row][j] == " ":
            return _row, j
```

#### 然后是其他行

```
for i in range(_row + 1, 9):
    for j in range(0, 9):
        if table[i][j] == " ":
            return i, j
```

## 回溯函数

```
def back_tracing(_row, _col):
    if _row > 8:
        print("Output:")
        for row in table:
            print(row)
    else:
        for _value in range(1, 10):
            table[_row][_col] = str(_value)
            if constraint(_row, _col):
                back_tracing(*find_next(_row, _col))
            table[_row][_col] = " "
```

思路同上课 ppt 的伪代码,

需要多注意的一点是:最后一行的退出函数时需要讲空格还原: table[row][col]=""

#### • 子集树回溯算法

## 运行结果

```
D:\Work\sudoku\venv\Scripts\python.exe D:/Work/sudoku/main.py Input:
['1', '', '', '4', '5', '6', '3', '7', '2']
['7', '3', '6', '8', '', '', '', '', '5']
['', '2', '', '7', '', '8', '7', '5', '']
['6', '4', '', '', '', '5', '', '', '', '']
['5', '', '1', '6', '', '3', '8', '', '']
['3', '5', '7', '2', '9', '1', ', '8', '4']
['', '', '', '3', '8', '', '', '', '']

Output:
['1', '9', '8', '4', '5', '6', '3', '7', '2']
['7', '3', '6', '8', '1', '2', '9', '4', '5']
['4', '2', '5', '7', '3', '9', '1', '6', '8']
['6', '4', '3', '9', '2', '8', '7', '5', '1']
['9', '8', '2', '1', '7', '5', '4', '3', '6']
['5', '7', '1', '6', '4', '3', '8', '2', '9']
['3', '5', '7', '2', '9', '1', '6', '8', '4']
['8', '1', '4', '5', '6', '7', '2', '9', '3']
['2', '6', '9', '3', '8', '4', '5', '1', '7']

进程已结束,退出代码0
```