In [3]:

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#Design n-Queens matrix having first Queen placed. Use backtracking to place remaining
#Queens to generate the final n-queen's matrix
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In [2]:

```
# Python3 program to solve N Queen
# Problem using backtracking
global N
N = 4

def printSolution(board):
    for i in range(N):
        for j in range(N):
            print(board[i][j], end = " ")
        print()

# A utility function to check if a queen can
# be placed on board[row][col]. Note that this
# function is called when "col" queens are
# already placed in columns from 0 to col -1.
# So we need to check only left side for
# attacking queens
def isSafe(board, row, col):

    # Check this row on left side
    for i in range(col):
        if board[row][i] == 1:
            return False

    # Check upper diagonal on left side
    for i, j in zip(range(row, -1, -1),
                    range(col, -1, -1)):
        if board[i][j] == 1:
            return False

    # Check lower diagonal on left side
    for i, j in zip(range(row, N, 1),
                    range(col, -1, -1)):
        if board[i][j] == 1:
            return False

    return True

def solveNQUtil(board, col):

    # base case: If all queens are placed
    # then return true
    if col >= N:
        return True

    # Consider this column and try placing
    # this queen in all rows one by one
    for i in range(N):

        if isSafe(board, i, col):

            # Place this queen in board[i][col]
            board[i][col] = 1

            # recur to place rest of the queens
            if solveNQUtil(board, col + 1) == True:
                return True

            # If placing queen in board[i][col
            # doesn't lead to a solution, then
            # queen from board[i][col]
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            board[i][col] = 0

    # if the queen can not be placed in any row in
    # this column col then return false
    return False

# This function solves the N Queen problem using
# Backtracking. It mainly uses solveNQUtil() to
# solve the problem. It returns false if queens
# cannot be placed, otherwise return true and
# placement of queens in the form of 1s.
# note that there may be more than one
# solutions, this function prints one of the
# feasible solutions.
def solveNQ():
    board = [ [0, 0, 0, 0],
              [0, 0, 0, 0],
              [0, 0, 0, 0],
              [0, 0, 0, 0] ]

    if solveNQUtil(board, 0) == False:
        print ("Solution does not exist")
        return False

    printSolution(board)
    return True

# Driver Code
solveNQ()
```

```
0 0 1 0
1 0 0 0
0 0 0 1
0 1 0 0
```

Out[2]:

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True
```

In [ ]: