

Simple Sudoku Solver

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Creating the Sudoku Puzzle

- Can accept a custom grid from the user, or automatically generate one
- Partially completed solutions auto generated with py-sudoku

```
def get_puzzle():
    if (
        input(
            "Do you want to enter custom sudoku board or automatically generated board?\n (press 'c' for custom): "
        )
        == "c"
    ):
        custom_grid = _get_custom_puzzle()
        return Sudoku(3, board=custom_grid)
    else:
        # Auto generate a solvable sudoku
        difficulty = _get_difficulty()
        return Sudoku(3).difficulty(difficulty)
```

Creating the Sudoku Puzzle

This is the puzzle that is created when automatically generated with a difficulty of .6

```
Do you want to enter custom sudoku board or automatically generated board?
  (press 'c' for custom):
What difficulty would you like the puzzle to be?(0-1): .6
Puzzle has multiple solutions
+-----+-----+-----+
|   1   |   7   |  2   |
|  4    |   1   |  3  7 |
|     7 |      |   5 6 |
+-----+-----+-----+
|   2 1 |      |   7   |
|  7 5 4 |      |      3 |
|  8     |      |  4 6   |
+-----+-----+-----+
|  3 4   |   5 7 |  6   8 |
|      |   4   |      |
|  9 8 5 |  2   1 |      4 |
+-----+-----+-----+
```

Naive solution with backtracking

- Brute force
- Going through every cell to put a value and make sure its valid.
- Recursively calls itself for backtracking.
- Recursive ends if there are no more 0's

```
def brute_force(board: list[list[int]]) -> bool:
    """
    A brute-force backtracking solution to solve Sudoku.
    """
    for row in range(9):
        for col in range(9):
            if board[row][col] == 0:
                # Try every number from 1 to 9
                for num in range(1, 10):
                    if solver.is_valid(board, row, col, num):
                        board[row][col] = num
                        # print(f"Placing {num} at ({row},{col})...")
                        if brute_force(board):
                            return True
                        board[row][col] = 0
                return False
    return True
```

Heuristics: most constrained

- Finding the most constrained variables
- Solving cells that are most constrained
- Tied cells returned

What difficulty would you like the puzzle to be? (0-1): 0.5
Puzzle has exactly one solution

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

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

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

this code is working
[(0, 3), (0, 8), (1, 2), (2, 4), (2, 5), (3, 0), (3, 2), (4, 0), (4, 1), (4, 7), (5, 5), (6, 6), (7, 1), (7, 4), (7, 7), (7, 8), (8, 3)] 1

```
def most_constrained_variables(board: list[list[int]]) -> list[tuple[int, int]]:
    tied_cells: list[tuple[int, int]] = []
    min_valid_values = 10 # Start with a value larger than the max (9)

    for r in range(9):
        for c in range(9):
            if board[r][c] == 0:
                valid_values = [
                    num for num in range(1, 10) if is_valid(board, r, c, num)
                ]
                if len(valid_values) == min_valid_values:
                    # ties are allowed, if two cells are equally constrained
                    tied_cells.append((r, c))
                elif len(valid_values) < min_valid_values:
                    min_valid_values = len(valid_values)
                    # remove old cells, since this cell is more constrained.
                    tied_cells = [(r, c)]

    return tied_cells
```

Heuristics: most constraining

- Find the most constraining variables
- Return the most constraining cell

```
def most_constraining_variable(
    board: list[list[int]], tied_cells: list[tuple[int, int]]
) -> tuple[int, int]:
    """From a list of tied cells, find the cell that imposes the most constraints on its
    neighbors. if there is a tie, return random of the maxs"""
    max_constraints = -1
    most_constraining_cell = tied_cells[0]
    for r, c in tied_cells:
        constraints = 0

        # counting unassigned cells in the same row and column
        for i in range(9):
            if board[r][i] == 0:
                constraints += 1
            if board[i][c] == 0:
                constraints += 1

        # counting unassigned cells in the subgrid
        start_row, start_col = 3 * (r // 3), 3 * (c // 3)
        for i in range(start_row, start_row + 3):
            for j in range(start_col, start_col + 3):
                if board[i][j] == 0:
                    constraints += 1

        # updating the most constraining variable
        if constraints > max_constraints:
            max_constraints = constraints
            most_constraining_cell = (r, c)

    return most_constraining_cell
```

Heuristics: least constraining

- Find the least constraining variable

```
def least_constraining_values(board: list[list[int]], row: int, col: int) -> list[int]:  
    """Get the possible values of a cell, ordered by their least constraining effect"""  
    candidates: list[tuple[int, int]] = []  
    for num in range(1, 10):  
        if is_valid(board, row, col, num):  
            # counting how many other cells this value would restrict  
            constraint_count = 0  
            for r in range(9):  
                if board[r][col] == 0 and is_valid(board, r, col, num):  
                    constraint_count += 1  
            for c in range(9):  
                if board[row][c] == 0 and is_valid(board, row, c, num):  
                    constraint_count += 1  
            candidates.append((num, constraint_count))  
  
    # Sort by the number of constraints (ascending)  
    candidates.sort(key=lambda x: x[1])  
    return [x[0] for x in candidates]
```


Testing

- Ensure updates don't break code.
- Parameters used to run different tests.

```
(aigroupproject-py3.12) → aigroupproject git:(master) × python tests.py -h  
usage: tests.py [-h] [-lt] [-bf] [-v] [-p] [epochs]
```

Run multiple Sudoku tests.

positional arguments:

epochs	Number of test boards to run (default is 1000)
--------	--

options:

-h, --help	show this help message and exit
-lt, --lookup_table	Run the tests with a lookup table
-bf, --brute_force	Run the tests with the brute force algorithm
-v, --verbose	Print extra information to the console.
-p, --parallel	Run the tests in parallel

```
(aigroupproject-py3.12) → aigroupproject git:(master) × python tests.py
```


Testing

- Tests algorithm speed through many tests
- Brute force < CSP < CSP with lookup table

```
(aigroupproject-py3.12) → aigroupproject git:(master) × python tests.py --brute_force
Testing 1000 test batch
Successfully passed 1000 tests.
Heuristic solving time: 13.571531 seconds.
(aigroupproject-py3.12) → aigroupproject git:(master) × python tests.py
Testing 1000 test batch
Successfully passed 1000 tests.
Heuristic solving time: 4.515533 seconds.
(aigroupproject-py3.12) → aigroupproject git:(master) × python tests.py --lookup_table
Testing 1000 test batch
Successfully passed 1000 tests.
Heuristic solving time: 2.770192 seconds.
```

Solving backtracking

- Only make moves if they are legal.
- Check how each state change affects other cells before committing to new state
- Implemented with either a lookup table, or by checking all affected cells first.

```

        # counting how many other cells this value w
        constraint_count = 0
        for r in range(9):
            if board[r][col] == 0 and is_valid(board, r, col, num):
                constraint_count += 1
        for c in range(9):
            if board[row][c] == 0 and is_valid(board, row, c, num):
                constraint_count += 1
        candidates.append((num, constraint_count))

    # Sort by the number of constraints (ascending)
    candidates.sort(key=lambda x: x[1])
    return [x[0] for x in candidates]

def solve_heuristics(board: list[list[int]], depth: int = 0) -> bool:
    tab = " " * depth
    print(f"{tab}Depth={depth}")
    # Finding the most constrained variable(s)
    tied_cells: list[tuple[int, int]] = most_constrained_variables(board)
    # print(f"{tab}{len(tied_cells)} most constrained")

    # If the board is solved
    if not tied_cells:
        return True

    # If there's a tie, use Most Constraining Variable to break it
    if len(tied_cells) > 1:
        row, col = most_constraining_variable(board, tied_cells)
    else:
        row, col = tied_cells[0]

    # trying the least constraining values for the selected cell
    for num in least_constraining_values(board, row, col):
        board[row][col] = num
        # print(f"Trying {num} at ({row}, {col})")
        if solve_heuristics(board, depth + 1):
            print(f"{tab}Backtracking Success")
            return True
        print(f"{tab}Failed")
        board[row][col] = 0
        print(f"Backtracking at ({row}, {col})")

    print(f"{tab}Backtracking Fail")
    return False

```

Parallel Programming

- Multithreading
performance increases
scale with number of
cpu cores
- enabled with the "-p"
parameter on cli.

```
→ AIGroupProject git:(master) × poetry run python aigroupproject/tests.py -h
usage: tests.py [-h] [-p] [epochs]

Run multiple Sudoku tests.

positional arguments:
  epochs                Number of test boards to run (default is 1000)

options:
  -h, --help            show this help message and exit
  -p, --parallel        Run the tests in parallel
→ AIGroupProject git:(master) × poetry run python aigroupproject/tests.py -p
Testing 1000 test boards
Successfully passed 1000 tests.
→ AIGroupProject git:(master) × poetry run python aigroupproject/tests.py
Testing 1000 test boards
10 tests complete...
20 tests complete...
30 tests complete...
40 tests complete...
50 tests complete...
60 tests complete...
70 tests complete...
80 tests complete...
90 tests complete...
100 tests complete...
```


[illegible]

	25679	25679	3		256789	4	256789		256789	1	256789
	245679	8	1		235679	235679	235679		2345679	2345679	2345679
	245679	245679	245679		12356789	12356789	12356789		23456789	23456789	23456789
+-----+											
	123456789	12345679	2456789		123456789	12356789	123456789		123456789	23456789	123456789
	123456789	12345679	2456789		123456789	12356789	123456789		123456789	23456789	123456789
	123456789	12345679	2456789		123456789	12356789	123456789		123456789	23456789	123456789
+-----+											
	123456789	12345679	2456789		123456789	12356789	123456789		123456789	23456789	123456789
	123456789	12345679	2456789		123456789	12356789	123456789		123456789	23456789	123456789
	123456789	12345679	2456789		123456789	12356789	123456789		123456789	23456789	123456789
+-----+											
	25679	25679	3		26789	4	26789		256789	1	256789
	24679	8	1		5	23679	23679		234679	234679	234679
	245679	245679	245679		1236789	1236789	1236789		23456789	23456789	23456789
+-----+											
	123456789	12345679	2456789		12346789	12356789	123456789		123456789	23456789	123456789
	123456789	12345679	2456789		12346789	12356789	123456789		123456789	23456789	123456789
	123456789	12345679	2456789		12346789	12356789	123456789		123456789	23456789	123456789
+-----+											
	123456789	12345679	2456789		12346789	12356789	123456789		123456789	23456789	123456789
	123456789	12345679	2456789		12346789	12356789	123456789		123456789	23456789	123456789
	123456789	12345679	2456789		12346789	12356789	123456789		123456789	23456789	123456789
+-----+											
	25679	25679	3		2789	4	2789		256789	1	256789
	2479	8	1		5	2379	6		23479	23479	23479
	245679	245679	245679		123789	123789	123789		23456789	23456789	23456789
+-----+											
	123456789	12345679	2456789		12346789	12356789	12345789		123456789	23456789	123456789
	123456789	12345679	2456789		12346789	12356789	12345789		123456789	23456789	123456789
	123456789	12345679	2456789		12346789	12356789	12345789		123456789	23456789	123456789
+-----+											
	123456789	12345679	2456789		12346789	12356789	12345789		123456789	23456789	123456789
	123456789	12345679	2456789		12346789	12356789	12345789		123456789	23456789	123456789
	123456789	12345679	2456789		12346789	12356789	12345789		123456789	23456789	123456789
+-----+											
	25679	25679	3		2789	4	2789		256789	1	256789
	2479	8	1		5	279	6		3	2479	2479
	245679	245679	245679		123789	123789	123789		2456789	2456789	2456789
+-----+											
	123456789	12345679	2456789		12346789	12356789	12345789		12456789	23456789	1234567

Lookup Table

- Same function, custom data structure.
- Use a set in each cell which has possible legal values
- Reference to see what values are possible.
- Update after each cell is placed.

```
class State:
    table: list[list[set[int]]]
    is_set: set[tuple[int, int]]
    is_not_set: set[tuple[int, int]]
    verbose: bool = False

    def __init__(self, grid: list[list[int]], verbose: bool = False) → None:
        self.table = []
        self.is_set = set()
        self.is_not_set = set()
        self.verbose = verbose
        for r in range(9):
            row: list[set[int]] = []
            for c in range(9):
                row.append(set(range(1, 10)))
                self.is_not_set.add((r, c))
            self.table.append(row)

        self.init_table(grid)

    def is_valid(self, row: int, col: int, num: int) → bool:
        return (row, col) in self.is_not_set and num in self.table[row][col]

    def init_table(self, grid: list[list[int]]):
        for row in range(9):
            for col in range(9):
                cell = grid[row][col]
                if cell != 0:
                    self.constrain(row, col, cell)
```

```
    def constrain(self, row: int, col: int, val: int, verbose: bool = False):
        for i in range(9):
            self.table[row][i].discard(val)
            self.table[i][col].discard(val)

        start_row, start_col = row - row % 3, col - col % 3
        for i in range(3):
            for j in range(3):
                self.table[i + start_row][j + start_col].discard(val)
        self.table[row][col] = set([val])
        self.is_set.add((row, col))
        self.is_not_set.remove((row, col))
        if verbose or self.verbose:
            print(self.format_as_string(row, col))

    def constrain_trivial_cells(self) → bool:
        did_update = False
        to_update = deepcopy(self.is_not_set)
        for r, c in to_update:
            if len(self.table[r][c]) == 1:
                to_update.add((r, c))
                did_update = True
                val = next(iter(self.table[r][c]))
                self.constrain(r, c, val)
        return did_update
```


Trivial State Changes

- Optional addition for algorithm optimization
- Faster implementation of most constrained.
- If cell has only one possible value, commit that change. Repeat until no more trivial changes exist.

```
def constrain_trivial_cells(self) → bool:
    did_update = False
    to_update = deepcopy(self.is_not_set)
    for r, c in to_update:
        if len(self.table[r][c]) == 1:
            to_update.add((r, c))
            did_update = True
            val = next(iter(self.table[r][c]))
            self.constrain(r, c, val)
    return did_update
```

```
def is_finished(self):
    return all(
        len(self.table[r][c]) ≤ 1-
        for r, c in self.is_not_set
    )
```

```
while state.constrain_trivial_cells():
    if state.is_finished():
        return state
```


NxN solutions

```
(aigroupproject-py3.12) → aigroupproject git:(master) × python nxn_sudoku.py 5
```

```
Running Sudoku solver for a 25 grid
```

```
Verbose mode: False
```

4	16	10	5	13	2	9	20	19	23	17	14	3	12	7	25	11	18	22	24	21	6	1	15	8
22	11	17	3	2	1	16	12	21	7	8	23	19	10	25	6	9	15	14	13	18	24	5	20	4
25	7	14	9	6	5	17	8	18	15	4	24	13	21	22	1	12	10	3	20	23	16	11	19	2
21	24	20	23	15	25	3	6	13	10	11	18	1	5	2	4	16	7	19	8	22	17	12	9	14
8	1	18	19	12	22	4	14	24	11	9	6	15	16	20	21	2	5	23	17	13	3	10	25	7
5	3	24	16	10	19	7	9	17	20	6	2	11	23	18	22	14	8	1	25	4	12	15	21	13
12	2	25	22	4	10	13	18	23	6	15	20	17	8	19	11	21	9	16	7	1	14	24	5	3
14	20	6	15	17	24	11	1	25	21	13	7	10	22	12	18	5	3	4	19	9	2	23	8	16
1	23	9	11	18	16	12	15	8	22	14	4	21	3	5	24	13	17	2	10	20	7	19	6	25
13	8	19	7	21	14	5	3	4	2	16	25	24	9	1	12	23	6	20	15	11	22	17	10	18
17	13	22	12	3	7	20	24	16	19	5	9	18	14	6	15	10	2	21	1	25	4	8	11	23
9	25	15	18	16	8	2	21	1	5	22	17	23	13	11	7	20	4	12	14	3	19	6	24	10
19	5	23	20	1	15	14	4	9	13	25	16	12	24	10	17	6	11	8	3	2	18	22	7	21
7	21	8	10	11	3	25	23	6	18	20	1	4	2	15	9	22	19	24	16	12	13	14	17	5
24	4	2	6	14	11	22	17	10	12	3	8	7	19	21	5	18	25	13	23	16	15	20	1	9
15	9	4	24	19	13	6	2	22	17	10	5	25	20	14	8	3	23	18	12	7	1	21	16	11
16	14	13	8	22	23	15	11	5	25	7	3	2	1	9	19	17	24	6	21	10	20	4	18	12
23	10	7	1	25	21	19	16	14	4	12	22	8	18	17	20	15	13	11	5	6	9	3	2	24
3	17	11	2	5	20	18	10	12	24	21	13	6	15	4	16	7	1	9	22	14	8	25	23	19
6	18	12	21	20	9	8	7	3	1	23	19	16	11	24	2	25	14	10	4	15	5	13	22	17
2	15	5	13	7	18	1	19	11	3	24	10	14	25	16	23	4	22	17	6	8	21	9	12	20
20	22	1	17	9	4	21	13	2	8	18	15	5	7	23	3	19	12	25	11	24	10	16	14	6
11	19	21	14	24	6	10	25	7	16	2	12	22	4	8	13	1	20	5	9	17	23	18	3	15
10	6	16	4	8	12	23	5	15	9	1	11	20	17	3	14	24	21	7	18	19	25	2	13	22
18	12	3	25	23	17	24	22	20	14	19	21	9	6	13	10	8	16	15	2	5	11	7	4	1

```
Heuristic solving time: 1.340499 seconds.
```

```
Solution is solved and legal.
```