

# N Queens Problem

N - number of queens i.e 1, 2, 3, 4, ...

These queens will be upset if they face each other.

- No queen's place should in the same row

- No queen's place should be in the same column.

- No queen's place should be in the same diagonal

$n=1$   
Queen 1

Q1
----

solution  $\rightarrow$ 

Q1
1

$n=2$   
Queen 1  
Queen 2

Q1	2
2	Q2

$n \times n$

$2 \times 2$

No solution

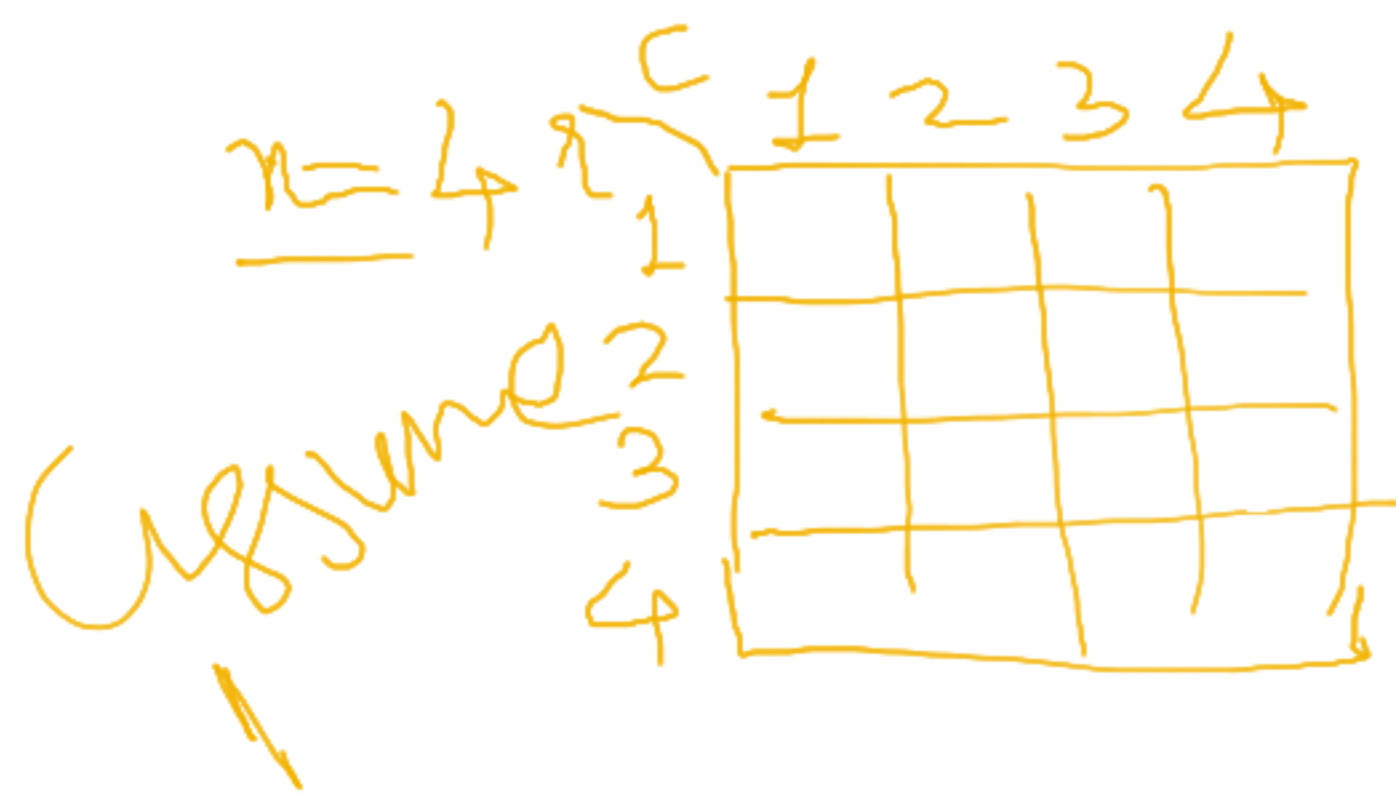
$n=3$

Queen 1  
Queen 2  
Queen 3

Q1		
2	2	Q2
3		

$3 \times 3$

? No solution



Solution & locations for all the Queens

Output  $\rightarrow$

1	
2	
<del>3</del>	
4	

1	1	1	1
---	---	---	---

store column number where the individual queen is gonna be placed.

$n=4$  / 2 solutions

$n=5$  / 10 solutions

(Assignment matrix (arrangement))

Now we can look at How will we  
decide (1) row logical  
(2) column checks  
(3) diagonal

Place  $n-1$  queens

for  $i=1$  to  $n$   $i++$

place queen  $i$

← complex

constraints

If sol<sup>n</sup> is available  
display and continue  
finding next. (A) presol<sup>n</sup>  
else display message sol<sup>n</sup> not possible (B) ATT



P(1)

n=4  
Q.1

1	.		

row concern can be taken care while placing the queen

Q.2  
a.3

1			
<del>2</del>	<del>3</del>	2	-

<del>1</del>
<del>3</del>

Q Skip/Jump to next row before placing another queen.  
1 (1,1)  
2 (2,3)  
3 (3,1)  
4 (4,1)

Q.3

1			
			2
	3		

1
<del>4</del>
2

Q.4 ⇒

Q.4

1			
			2
	3		
		4	

⇒

1			
			2
		<del>3</del>	

<del>1</del>
<del>4</del>
<del>3</del>

Q1

	1		

2

4

	1		
			2
3			
		4	

2
4
1
3

Q2

	1		
			2

2
4

1  
2

Solution #1  
yes

$n=4$

2  
4  
1  
3

→  
2 4 1 3  
←

Q3

	1		
			2
3			

2
4
1

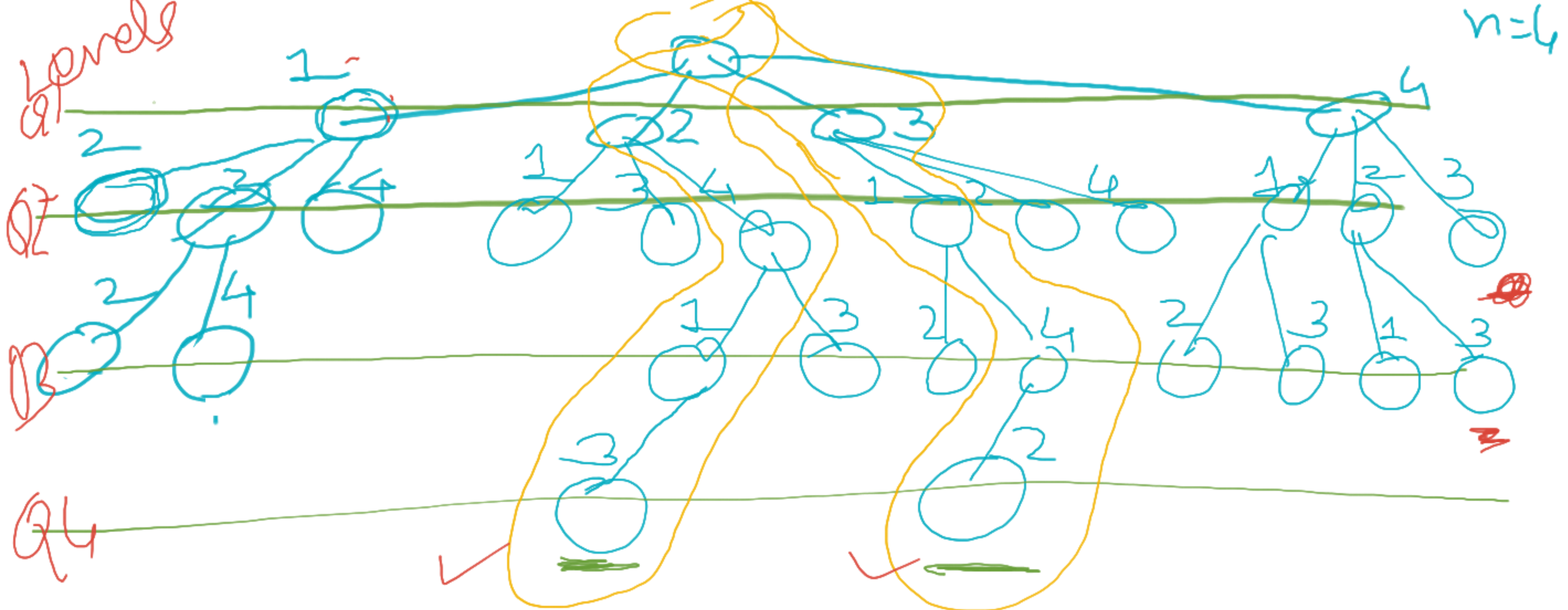
1  
2  
3

3 1 4 2  $\leftrightarrow$  2 4 1 3

		✓	
✓			
			✓
	✓		

	✓		
			✓
✓			
		✓	





levels indicate queen no



## Assignment:

- 1) Think of algorithm and data structures to solve nQueen
- 2) Do paperwork for  $n=4$ ,  $n=5$  to ~~with~~ indexes and rows, columns specified and try to find any maths logic to decide on diagonal cross.
- 3) Are there any formula to know how many solutions will be, if any, for  $n$ ?

> To solve this problem  
do we really need the  $n \times n$   
maze memory?

> If understanding maze indices start  
 $row \leftarrow 1$ ,  $column \leftarrow 1$  Instead of  
actual any  $0$ , may do so.