$\S1$ QUEEN MOVES 1

1. Queen moves. This is a short demonstration of how to generate and traverse graphs with the Stanford GraphBase. It creates a graph with 12 vertices, representing the cells of a 3×4 rectangular board; two cells are considered adjacent if you can get from one to another by a queen move. Then it prints a description of the vertices and their neighbors, on the standard output file.

An ASCII file called queen.gb is also produced. Other programs can obtain a copy of the queen graph by calling restore_graph("queen.gb"). You might find it interesting to compare the output of QUEEN with the contents of queen.gb; the former is intended to be readable by human beings, the latter by computers.

```
#include "gb_graph.h"
                                        /* we use the GB_GRAPH data structures */
#include "gb_basic.h"
                                        /* we test the basic graph operations */
#include "gb_save.h"
                                       /* and we save our results in ASCII format */
         main()
   { Graph *g, *gg, *ggg;
                                                             /* a graph with rook moves */
      g = board(3_{L}, 4_{L}, 0_{L}, 0_{L}, -1_{L}, 0_{L}, 0_{L});
      gg = board(3_L, 4_L, 0_L, 0_L, -2_L, 0_L, 0_L); /* a graph with bishop moves */
       \begin{array}{ll} ggg = gunion(g,gg,0_L,0_L); & /* \ a \ graph \ with \ queen \ moves \ */ \\ save\_graph(ggg, "queen.gb"); & /* \ generate \ an \ ASCII \ file \ for \ ggg \ */ \\ \end{array} 
      \langle Print the vertices and edges of ggg 2\rangle;
                      /* normal exit */
      return 0;
   }
2. \langle Print the vertices and edges of ggg 2 \rangle \equiv
   if (ggg \equiv \Lambda) \ printf("Something went yrong (panic code %1d)! n", panic code);
   else {
      register Vertex *v;
                                        /* current vertex being visited */
      printf("Queen_{\sqcup}Moves_{\sqcup}on_{\sqcup}a_{\sqcup}3x4_{\sqcup}Board\n'n");
      printf("_{\sqcup\sqcup} The_{\sqcup} graph_{\sqcup} whose_{\sqcup} official_{\sqcup} name_{\sqcup} is \n'', qqq \rightarrow id);
      printf("_{\sqcup\sqcup}has_{\sqcup}%ld_{\sqcup}vertices_{\sqcup}and_{\sqcup}%ld_{\sqcup}arcs: \\ \\ \n\n", ggg \rightarrow n, ggg \rightarrow m);
      for (v = ggg \neg vertices; \ v < ggg \neg vertices + ggg \neg n; \ v ++) \ \{
                                      /* current arc from v */
         register Arc *a;
         printf("%s\n", v \rightarrow name);
         \mathbf{for}\ (a = v \neg arcs;\ a;\ a = a \neg next)\ printf("\verb|u|-->| \%s, \verb|u|-length| \% \mathsf{ld} \land ", a \neg tip \neg name, a \neg len);
This code is used in section 1.
```

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 $\langle\, \text{Print the vertices and edges of } ggg \,\, {}^{2}\, \rangle \quad \text{Used in section 1.}$

QUEEN

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