8 Queens

Darin Critchlow CSIS 2430-001

Objective:

The eight queens puzzle is the problem of placing eight chess queens on an 8×8 chessboard so that no two queens attack each other. Thus, a solution requires that no two queens share the same row, column, or diagonal. The eight queens puzzle is an example of the more general n-queens problem of placing n queens on an $n \times n$ chessboard, where solutions exist for all natural numbers n with the exception of n = 2 and n = 3.

What Worked:

Everything worked properly

What Didn't Work:

Everything worked properly

Comments:

It was more difficult than I first thought it would be to decide on what data structure to use to store the solutions. I wanted a way to keep the row and column so that I could output a pretty version to the console. I decided to use a set structure because it provided very convenient methods to iterate through row and column values.

Code:

```
#!/usr/bin/python
import numpy as np
# Store the solution set
x = \{\}
def nQueen(k, n):
    11 11 11
    Builds solutions for 'n' size of chess board
    for i in range(1, n+1):
        if place(k, i):
            x[k] = i
            if k == n:
                 # print x.values()
                 printBoard(x)
             else:
                 nQueen(k+1, n)
def place(row, col):
    11 11 11
    Backtracking algorithm to check queen placement
    for j in range(1, row):
        # Check for 'rook' and 'bishop' conflicts
        if x[j] == col or abs(j - row) == abs(x[j] - col):
             return False
    return True
def printBoard(solution):
    Prints a pretty board using numpy
    board = np.array([['*'] * n] * n)
    for row, col in solution.items():
        board[row-1, col-1] = ^{\prime}Q^{\prime}
    print board, '\n'
if __name__ == '__main__':
    # Solve for board size 8x8
    n = 8
    nQueen(1, n)
```

Screenshot of the first 3 solutions