SUDOKU SOLVER IN C++ USING BACKTRACKING	G
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## What is Backtracking?

Backtracking is a generalized path finding algorithm which can be applied to a constrained problem, which systematically explores a given path until either a solution is obtained, or an end is reached, at which point it will retrace its steps and make a different path choice at the closest available point.

# Sudoku solving using backtracking:

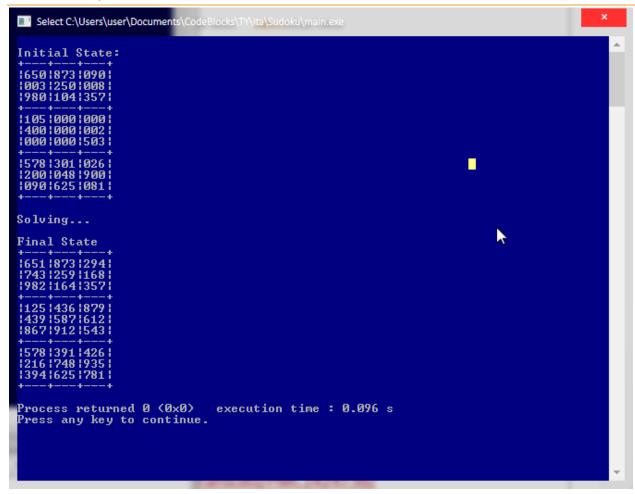
In our particular application, the algorithm works as follows:

- 1) Locate first Empty Square (denoted by 0).
- 2) Check the smallest number which can legally be placed in the square
- 3) If a number is obtained, place it and move on to the next empty square. Else, try a different number.
- 4) If no number can be legally placed, backtrack to the previous number placed and place a different number in that location and repeat.
- 5) If no empty squares exist, board is solved.

#### Efficiency Analysis:

The least number of starting digits a Sudoku puzzle can have (and still have a unique solution) is 17. This means the most empty squares the program will have to solve will be 81. With 9 possible values, the fact that the algorithm does not exclude previously inserted values means that the algorithm will have to check the legality of a number at most 729 (81\*9) times.

# Code output:



Output of main code. Demo code will eventually lead to the same, but will wait for user input between steps to demonstrate the solving process.

## References:

https://www.techopedia.com/definition/17837/backtracking

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