

IT UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN

## SUBMISSION OF WRITTEN WORK

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Course manager: Rune Møller Jensen

Course e-portfolio:

Thesis or project title:

Supervisor:

Full Name:	Birthdate (dd/mm-yyyy):	E-mail:
Theodor Lars Nyholm Ommen	27/05-1960	thlo@itu.dk
1. Karina Abramova	14/09-1988	kaab@itu.dk
2. Mikkel Bernt Buchvardt	27/11-1982	mbbu@itu.dk
3. _____	_____	_____@itu.dk
4. _____	_____	_____@itu.dk
5. _____	_____	_____@itu.dk
6. _____	_____	_____@itu.dk
7. _____	_____	_____@itu.dk

# Report: Sudoku

by Karina Abramova,  
Mikkel Bernt Buchvardt  
and  
Theodor Lars Nyholm Ommen

## 1 Introduction

The most important aspects of our implementation are:

When the `solve()` method is called (by user pressing the 'Solve' button in the GUI) before doing anything else all the domains are updated.

After this, the provided `INITIAL_FC()` is run. If there is no consistency, the program terminates with the message "Sudoku cannot be solved".

If there is consistency, `FC()` method is called. This returns the first complete assignment that it finds.

## 2 Rules

The rules for assignments are simple - the numbers from 1 to 9 has to be exactly once in each row, in each column and in each defined square of cell size 3x3.

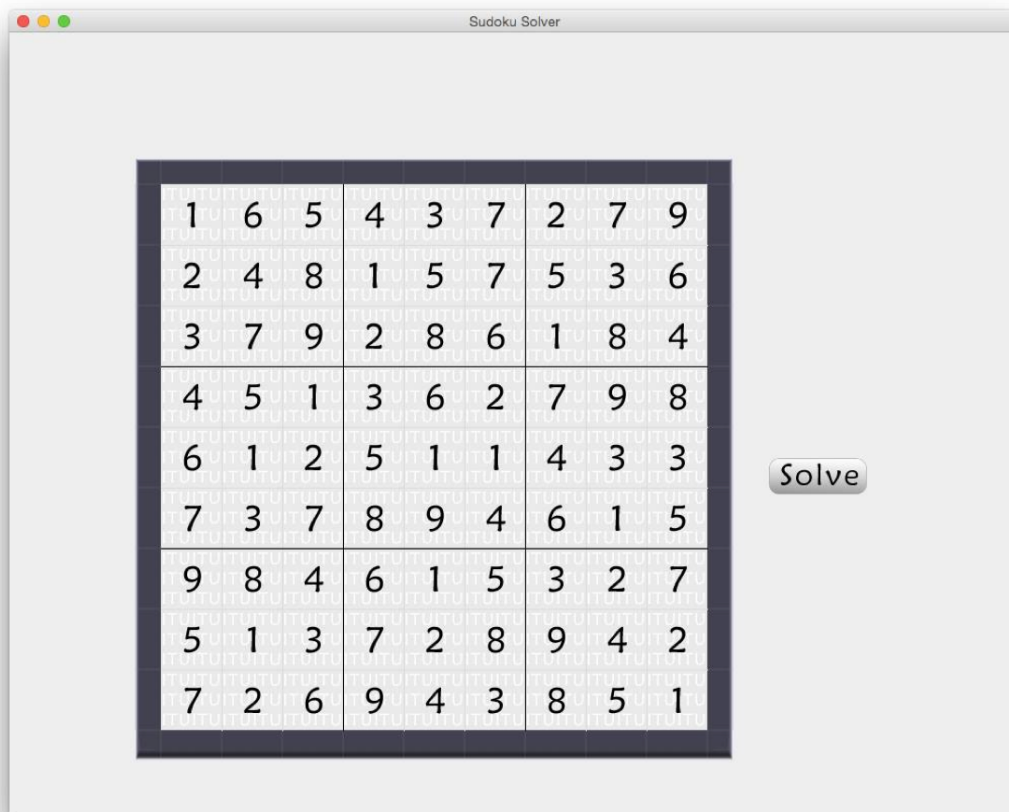
## 3 Code

Provided method `GetRelevantVariables()` is used in the method `updateDomains()` to traverse through all the cells in the puzzle and update their domains.

After this all we needed to do was to implement the FC algorithm according to the following pseudo code:

```
FC(asn)
if asn contains no 0 then
return asn
X ← index of first 0 in asn
Dold ← D
for all V ∈ DX do
if AC-FC(X, V ) then
asn[X] ← V
R ← FC(asn)
if R != fail then
return R
asn[X] ← 0
D ← Dold
else
D ← Dold
return fail
```

The two main difficulties/bugs we encountered was the fact that the domains was copied as a hard-copy, so manipulations on D could not affect Dold. The other bug was the initialization of domains, where we first only made the domain as: 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9. We of course were missing the 0, which indicates that the cell has not been assigned any value. Unfortunately, this flawed initialization of domains oddly enough made the algorithm solve the sudoku almost correctly - making the debugging extremely tedious. But of course, when we finally completely understood the AC\_FC algorithm,(and read the description of the project again), it became clear what the mistake was.



This is a picture of the almost solved sudoku with the domains initialized wrongly.