$\S1$  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  $3 \times 4$  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 *q, *qq, *qqq;
     g = board(3_L, 4_L, 0_L, 0_L, -1_L, 0_L, 0_L); /* a graph with rook moves */
     gg = board(3_{\rm L},4_{\rm L},0_{\rm L},0_{\rm L},-2_{\rm L},0_{\rm L},0_{\rm L}); \qquad /* \text{ a graph with bishop moves } */
     ggg = gunion(g, gg, 0_L, 0_L); /* a graph with queen moves */
     save_graph(ggg, "queen.gb"); /* generate an ASCII file for ggg */
     \langle \text{ 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_wrong_(panic_code_)'ld)!\n", panic_code);
                                   /* current vertex being visited */
     register Vertex *v;
     printf("Queen_{\square}Moves_{\square}on_{\square}a_{\square}3x4_{\square}Board\\n\\n");
     printf("_{\sqcup\sqcup} The_{\sqcup} graph_{\sqcup} whose_{\sqcup} official_{\sqcup} name_{\sqcup} is \n'', ggg \rightarrow id);
     printf(" \sqcup has \sqcup \%ld \sqcup vertices \sqcup and \sqcup \%ld \sqcup arcs : \n\n", ggg \neg n, ggg \neg 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);
        for (a = v \neg arcs; a; a = a \neg next) printf("uu->u's, ulengthu'ldn", a-tip-name, a-len);
  }
This code is used in section 1.
```

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## 3. Index.

a: <u>2</u>. **Arc**: 2.
arcs: 2.
board: 1. g:  $\underline{1}$ .

 $\begin{array}{ccc} gg \colon & \underline{1}. \\ ggg \colon & \underline{1}, & 2. \end{array}$ 

 $\textbf{Graph:} \quad 1.$ gunion: 1. id: 2. len: 2. $main\colon \ \underline{1}.$ 

name: 2.next: 2.

 $panic\_code$ : 2. print f: 2. $restore\_graph$ : 1.

save\_graph: 1. tip: 2. v: 2.

Vertex: 2. vertices: 2. QUEEN NAMES OF THE SECTIONS 3

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

## QUEEN

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