§1 QUEENS-DLX DATA FOR DANCING

(Downloaded from https://cs.stanford.edu/~knuth/programs.html and typeset on May 28, 2023)

1. Data for dancing. This program creates data in DLX format, solving the famous "n queens problem." The value of n is a command-line parameter. (I hacked it from the old program QUEENS.)

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
  int pn;
   \langle \text{Subroutines 4} \rangle;
   main(\mathbf{int} \ argc, \mathbf{char} * argv[])
      register int j, k, n, nn, t;
      \langle \text{ Read the command line } 2 \rangle;
      \langle \text{ Output the column names 3} \rangle;
      \langle \text{ Output the possible queen moves 5} \rangle;
2. \langle \text{Read the command line } 2 \rangle \equiv
   if (argc \neq 2 \lor sscanf(argv[1], "%d", \&pn) \neq 1) {
      fprintf(stderr, "Usage: \_\%s_n\n", argv[0]);
      exit(-1);
   n = pn, nn = n + n - 2;
   if (nn > 62) {
     fprintf(stderr, "Sorry, \sqcup I_{\sqcup} can't_{\sqcup} currently_{\sqcup} handle_{\sqcup} n>32! \n");
      exit(-2);
   printf("|_{\sqcup}This_{\sqcup}data_{\sqcup}produced_{\sqcup}by_{\sqcup}%s_{\sqcup}%d\n", argv[0], n);
This code is used in section 1.
```

3. We process the cells of the board in "organ pipe order," on the assumption that—all other things being equal—a move near the center yields more constraints on the subsequent search.

```
for (j = 0; j < n; j + +) {
	t = (j \& 1 ? n - 1 - j : n + j) \gg 1;
	printf("r\%c c \% c ", encode(t), encode(t));
}

printf("|");
for (j = 1; j < nn; j + +) printf(" a\%c b\%c ", encode(j), encode(j));
printf(" n ");

This code is used in section 1.

4. \langle \text{Subroutines 4} \rangle \equiv \text{char } encode(x)
	int x;
{
	if (x < 10) return '0' + x;
	else if (x < 36) return 'a' + x - 10;
	else return 'A' + x - 36;
}

This code is used in section 1.
```

 $\langle \text{ Output the column names } 3 \rangle \equiv$

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```
 \begin{split} \textbf{5.} & \text{$\langle$ Output the possible queen moves 5$\rangle$} \equiv \\ \textbf{for } & (j=0; \ j < n; \ j++) \\ & \textbf{for } & (k=0; \ k < n; \ k++) \ \{\\ & printf(\texttt{"r%c_{\sqcup}c%c"}, encode(j), encode(k)); \\ & t = j + k; \\ & \textbf{if } & (t \wedge (t < nn)) \ printf(\texttt{"_{\sqcup}a%c"}, encode(t)); \\ & t = n - 1 - j + k; \\ & \textbf{if } & (t \wedge (t < nn)) \ printf(\texttt{"_{\sqcup}b%c"}, encode(t)); \\ & printf(\texttt{"}n"); \\ \} \end{split}
```

This code is used in section 1.

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```
\begin{array}{lll} argc: & \underline{1}, \ 2. \\ argv: & \underline{1}, \ 2. \\ encode: & 3, \ \underline{4}, \ 5. \\ exit: & 2. \\ fprintf: & 2. \\ j: & \underline{1}. \\ k: & \underline{1}. \\ main: & \underline{1}. \\ nr: & \underline{1}. \\ nn: & \underline{1}, \ 2, \ 3, \ 5. \\ pn: & \underline{1}, \ 2. \\ printf: & 2, \ 3, \ 5. \\ sscanf: & 2. \\ stderr: & 2. \\ t: & \underline{1}. \\ x: & \underline{4}. \end{array}
```

4 NAMES OF THE SECTIONS

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```
\begin{array}{ll} \left\langle \, {\rm Output \,\, the \,\, column \,\, names \,\, 3} \, \right\rangle & {\rm Used \,\, in \,\, section \,\, 1}. \\ \left\langle \, {\rm Output \,\, the \,\, possible \,\, queen \,\, moves \,\, 5} \, \right\rangle & {\rm Used \,\, in \,\, section \,\, 1}. \\ \left\langle \, {\rm Read \,\, the \,\, command \,\, line \,\, 2} \, \right\rangle & {\rm Used \,\, in \,\, section \,\, 1}. \\ \left\langle \, {\rm Subroutines \,\, 4} \, \right\rangle & {\rm Used \,\, in \,\, section \,\, 1}. \end{array}
```

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