

Sudoku Solver

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Abstract

In the last decade, solving the sudoku puzzle has become every one's passion. The simplicity of puzzle's structure and the low requirement of mathematical skills caused people to have enormous interest in accepting challenges to solve the puzzle. The sudoku game consists of a graphical user interface and a sudoku solver; implemented using C, gtk+3 and glade GUI builder. The solver is implemented using the **backtracking algorithm**. Essentially, you keep trying numbers in empty spots until there aren't any that are possible, then you backtrack and try different numbers in the previous slots. The user can try to solve the sudoku or use the solver to find the solution of the puzzle. The program allows the user to choose a set of problems from the file system. This project gives an insight into the different aspects of C programming.



Introduction

3		6	5		8	4		
5	2							
	8	7					3	1
		3		1			8	
9			8	6	3			5
	5			9		6		
1	3					2	5	
							7	4
		5	2		6	3		

- A **sudoku** puzzle is defined as a logic-based, number-placement [puzzle](#). The objective is to fill a 9×9 grid with digits in such a way that each column, each row, and each of the nine 3×3 grids that make up the larger 9×9 grid contains all of the digits from 1 to 9. Each sudoku puzzle begins with some cells filled in. The player uses these seed numbers as a launching point toward finding the unique solution.
- It is important to stress the fact that no number from 1 to 9 can be repeated in any row or column (although, they can be repeated along the diagonals).

Backtracking Algorithm

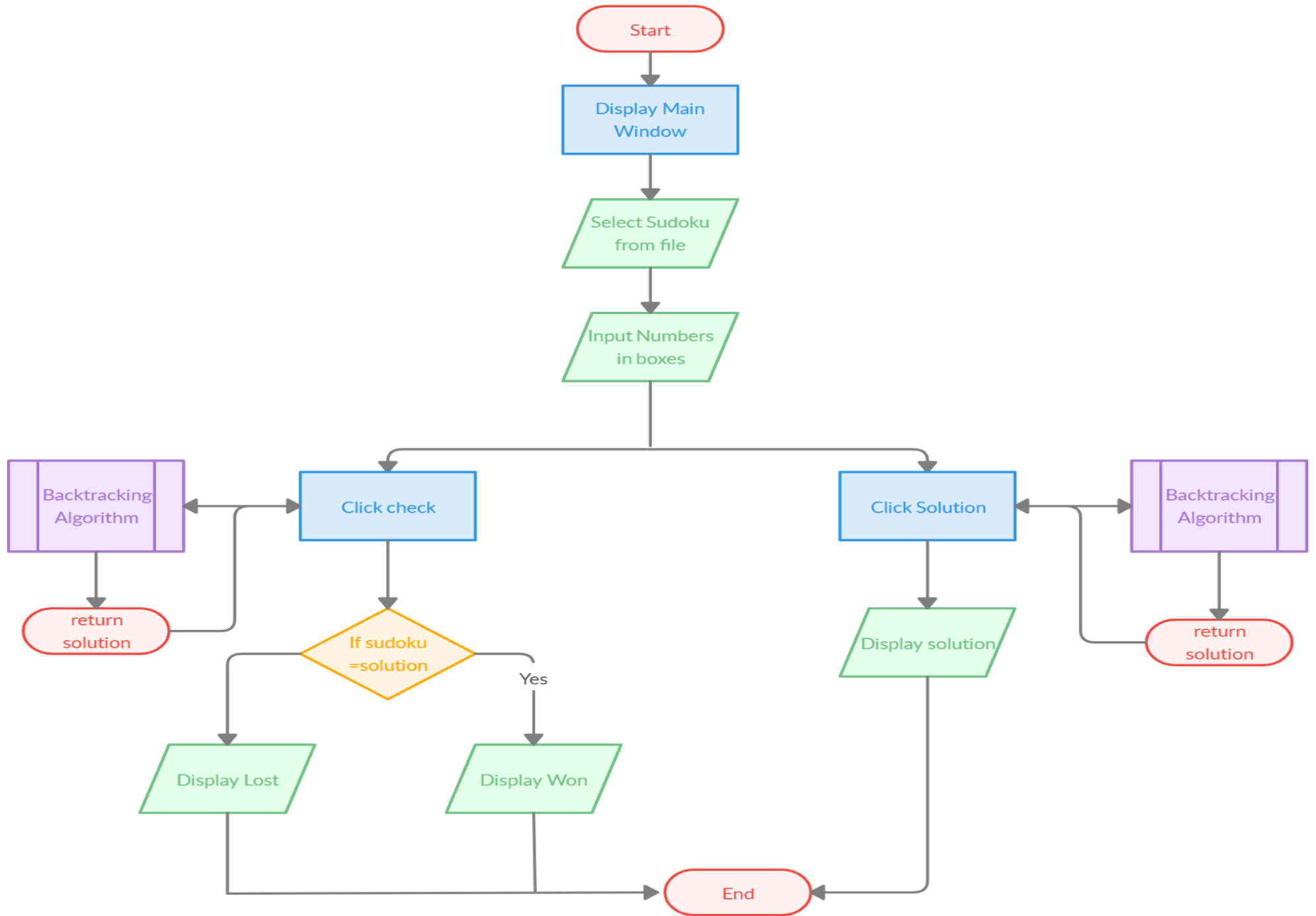
5	3	1	2	7	6	8	9	4
6	2	4	1	9	5	2		
	9	8					6	
8				6				3
4			8		3			1
7				2				6
	6					2	8	
			4	1	9			5
				8			7	9

Like all other **backtracking problems**, we can solve sudoku by one by one assigning numbers to empty cells. Before assigning a number, we check whether it is safe to assign. We basically check that the same number is not present in the current row, current column and current 3X3 sub grid. After checking for safety, we assign the number, and recursively check whether this assignment leads to a solution or not. If the assignment doesn't lead to a solution, then we try the next number for the current empty cell. And if none of the number (1 to 9) leads to a solution, we return false.

Backtracking Algorithm

- FIND ROW, COL OF AN UNASSIGNED CELL
- IF THERE IS NONE, RETURN TRUE
- FOR DIGITS FROM 1 TO 9
 - A) IF THERE IS NO CONFLICT FOR DIGIT AT ROW, COL
ASSIGN DIGIT TO ROW, COL AND RECURSIVELY TRY FILL IN REST OF GRID
 - B) IF RECURSION SUCCESSFUL, RETURN TRUE
 - C) ELSE, REMOVE DIGIT AND TRY ANOTHER
- IF ALL DIGITS HAVE BEEN TRIED AND NOTHING WORKED, RETURN FALSE

Flowchart



Requirements

Linux

Sr. No	Software	Name	Version
1	Operating System	Ubuntu	18.2
2	C Compiler	gcc	8.3.0
3	Editor	Geany	1.34.1
4	Rapid GUI Builder	Glade	3.22.1
5	GUI Library	GTK + 3	3.24

Windows

Sr. No	Software	Name	Version
1	Operating System	Windows	10
2	Cross-compiler Tool for generating Windows Exe	MinGW-w64	i686-w64-mingw32-gcc

Module Description

gtk/gtk.h	stdlib.h	stdio.h
<p>GTK is a widget toolkit. Each user interface created by GTK consists of UI elements known as widgets. Each user interface is built by adding buttons, text labels, input fields, drop down menus, and other widgets to a window.</p>	<p>This header defines several general-purpose functions, including dynamic memory management, random number generation, communication with the environment, integer arithmetic, searching, sorting and converting.</p>	<p>The stdio.h header defines three variable types, several macros, and various functions for performing input and output in the console and files.</p>

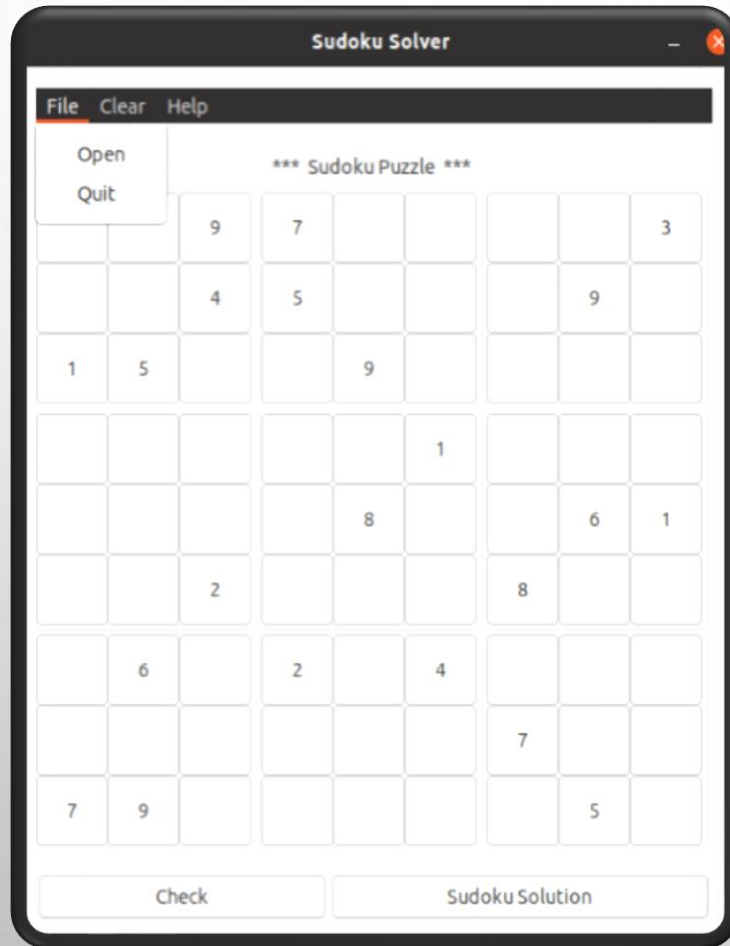
List of Functions with Description			
S. No	Function Name	Return Type	Description
1	Print_sudoku	Void	This function is invoked to display sudoku solution when valid sudoku solution is available
2	Number_unassigned	Int	It checks whether all cells are assigned or not.
3	Is_safe	Int	This is used to check if we can put a value in a cell or not. Also validates that other cell in same row or column doesn't hold same value.
4	Solve_sudoku	Int	Invoked when solve sudoku button is pressed to get the solution of the problem.
5	Get_elements	Void	This function is called when sudoku solution button clicked to show the solution. Internally is calls print_sudoku function for displaying a valid solution.
6	Check_elements	void	Click event of Check button calls this function to check and validate the sudoku matching done by user.
7	On_clear_menu_item_activate	Void	This function flushes the screen.
8	On_open_menu_item_activate	Void	This is invoked when File → Open menu option is selected to open file chooser dialog box for selecting sudoku file.
9	On_quit_menu_item_activate	Void	When File → Quit menu option is selected, this function is called to close the main window.
10	On_menuitm_about_activate	Void	This function is used to open the about dialog box when Help → About menu option is selected.
11	On_dlg_about_response	Void	When About dialog box Close button is clicked, this function is invoked to close the About dialog box.
12	On_quit_activate	Void	Invoked when close(X) button is clicked to close the main window.
13	On_window0_destroy	Void	Internally called by On_quit_activate function to close the main window.
14	Main	Void	Main sudoku program body.

Code Snapshot

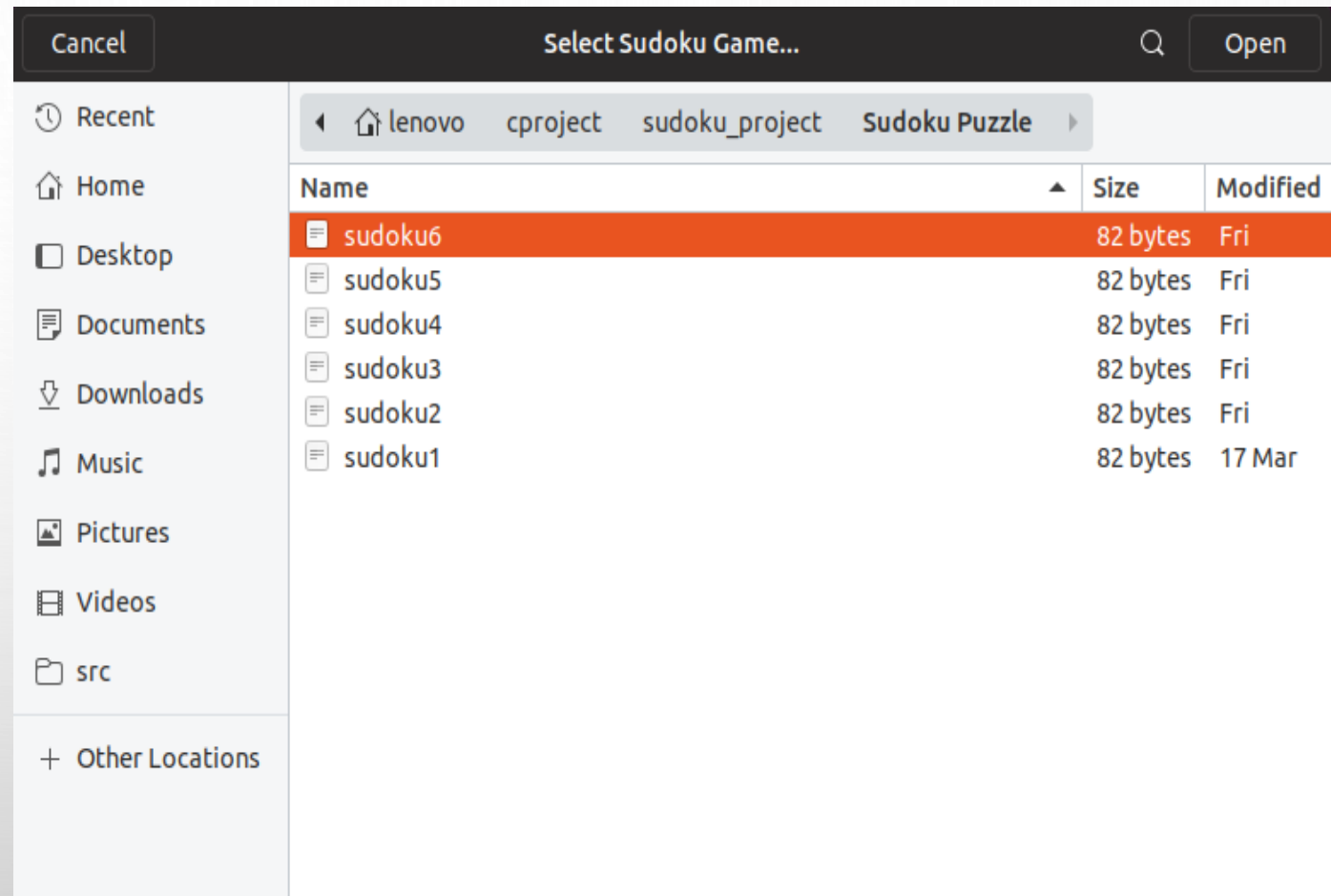
```
sudoku_main.c  backupgrid.c  makefile  ss1.c
1  /* *****
2  * Sudoku solver application
3  *
4  * Created on: 22-March-2020
5  *
6  * Developed by : Suyash Phatak ,Sayan Sahu, Sharath B Pai, Spandan Pandey, Pranhav Vanarote, Yash Verma
7  *
8  * *****/
9
10 #include <gtk/gtk.h>
11 #include <stdio.h>
12 #include <stdlib.h>
13
14
15 #define SIZE 9
16
17 static GtkWidget *window,*wid[9][9], *hbox, *vbox, *sudoku_lbl, *gtkbox;
18 static GtkBuilder *builder;
19 static int sol = 0;
20
21 // Pointer to about dialog box
22 typedef struct {
23     GtkWidget *w_dlg_about;
24 } app_widgets;
25
26 // Pointer to about dialog box
27 int a[9][9], b[9][9], check[9][9];
28
29 //function to print sudoku
30 void print_sudoku()
31 {
32     for(int i = 0; i<9; ++i){
33         for(int j = 0; j<9; ++j){
34             gtk_entry_set_alignment(GTK_ENTRY(wid[i][j]), 0.5);
35             if(a[i][j] != 0){
36                 char c[2];
37                 sprintf(c,"%d",a[i][j]);
38                 gtk_entry_set_text(GTK_ENTRY(wid[i][j]),c);
39                 gtk_editable_set_editable(GTK_EDITABLE(wid[i][j]), FALSE);
40             }
41         }
42     }
43 }
```

```
*sudoku_main.c - /home/lenovo/cproject/sudoku_project/src - Geany
File Edit Search View Document Project Build Tools Help
Symbols
sudoku_main.c
Functions
283 int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
284     gtk_init(&argc, &argv);
285     // Pointer to button, button box
286     GtkWidget *button1, *separator, *button2, *buttonbox;
287     builder = gtk_builder_new();
288     //Getting the glade file
289     gtk_builder_add_from_file(builder, "/home/lenovo/cproject/sudoku_project/glade/sudoku_main.glade", NULL);
290     window = GTK_WIDGET(gtk_builder_get_object(builder, "window0"));
291     gtkbox = GTK_WIDGET(gtk_builder_get_object(builder, "gtkbox0"));
292     buttonbox = gtk_box_new(GTK_ORIENTATION_HORIZONTAL, 0);
293     vbox=gtk_box_new(GTK_ORIENTATION_VERTICAL, 0);
294     gtk_window_set_title(GTK_WINDOW(window), "Sudoku Solver");
295     app_widgets *widgets = g_slice_new(app_widgets);
296     // Get pointers to widgets
297     widgets->w_dlg_about = GTK_WIDGET(gtk_builder_get_object(builder, "dlg_about"));
298     gtk_builder_connect_signals(builder, widgets);
299     sudoku_lbl = gtk_label_new("Sudoku Puzzle");
300     gtk_box_pack_start(GTK_BOX(vbox),sudoku_lbl,TRUE,TRUE,10);
301     // Building the sudoku grid
302     for(int i=0;i<9;i++)
303     {
304         // Generating s horizontal box
305         hbox=gtk_box_new(GTK_ORIENTATION_HORIZONTAL, 0);
306         for(int j=0;j<9;j++)
307         {
308             wid[i][j]=gtk_entry_new();
309             gtk_entry_set_width_chars(GTK_ENTRY(wid[i][j]),5);
310             gtk_entry_set_max_length(GTK_ENTRY(wid[i][j]),1);
311             gtk_widget_set_size_request(wid[i][j],50,50);
312             gtk_box_pack_start(GTK_BOX(hbox),wid[i][j],0,0,0);
313         }
314         // Adding a vertical separator after every 3 boxes
315         if(((i+1)%3)==0)
316         {
317             separator = gtk_separator_new(GTK_ORIENTATION_VERTICAL);
318             gtk_box_pack_start(GTK_BOX(hbox),separator,TRUE,TRUE,4);
319         }
320         gtk_box_pack_start(GTK_BOX(vbox),hbox,0,0,0);
321     }
322     // Adding a horizontal separator after every 3 boxes
323     if(((i+1)%3)==0)
324
325 line:305/385 col:48 set:0 INS TAB MOD mode:LF encoding:UTF-8 filetype:C scope:main
```

Output Screenshots



File Menu



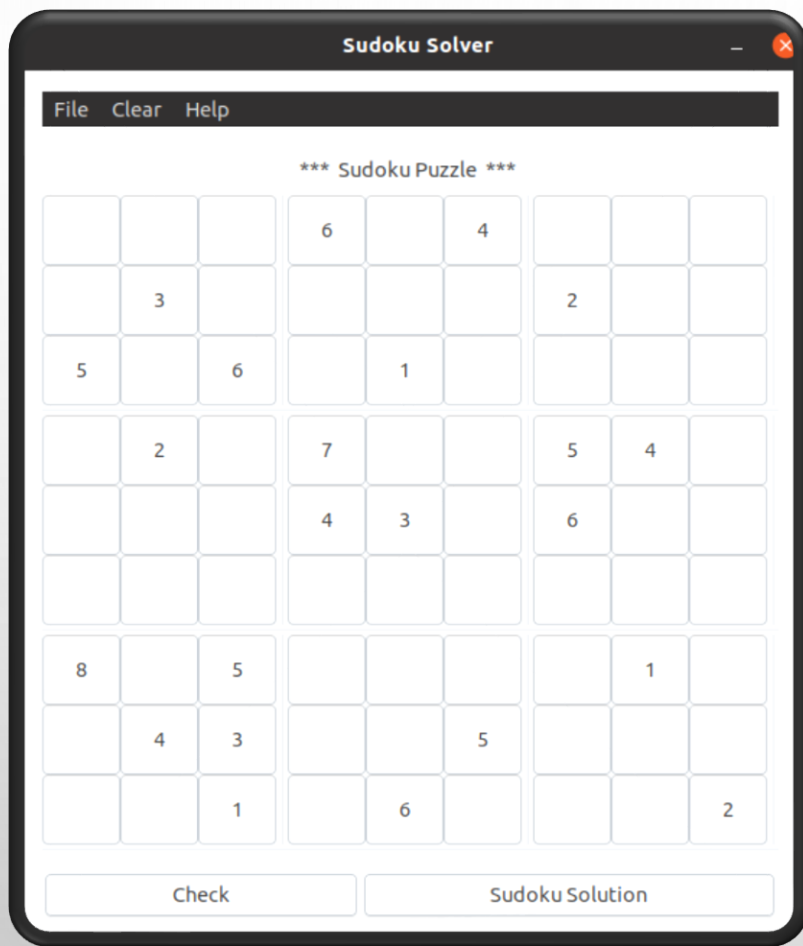
File Selector



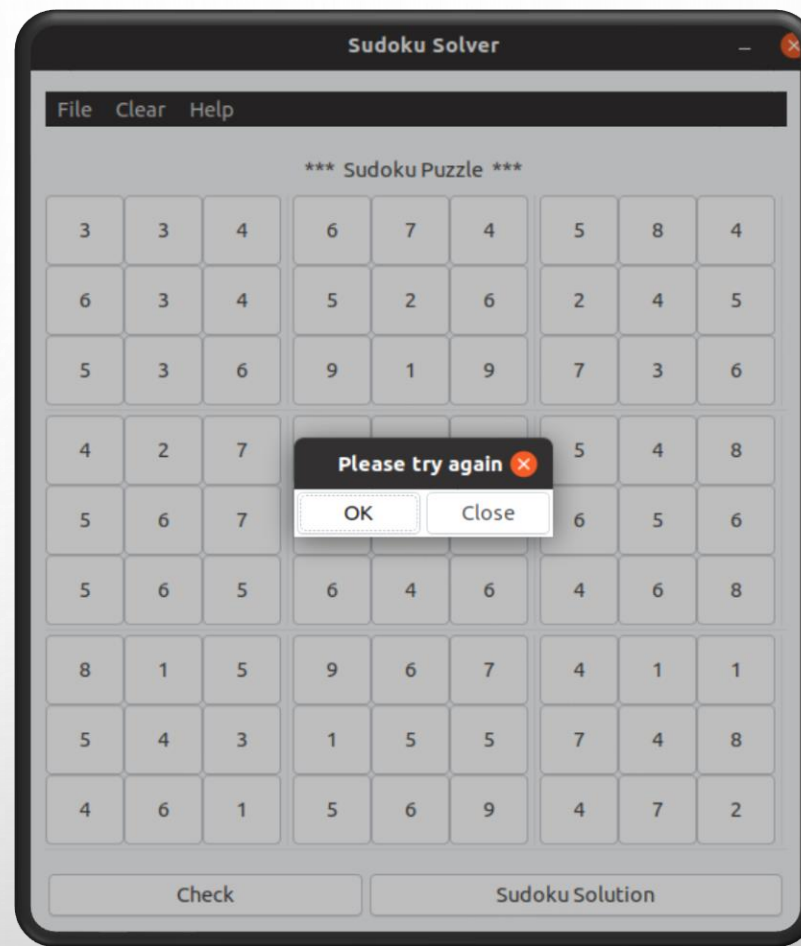
Clear Menu



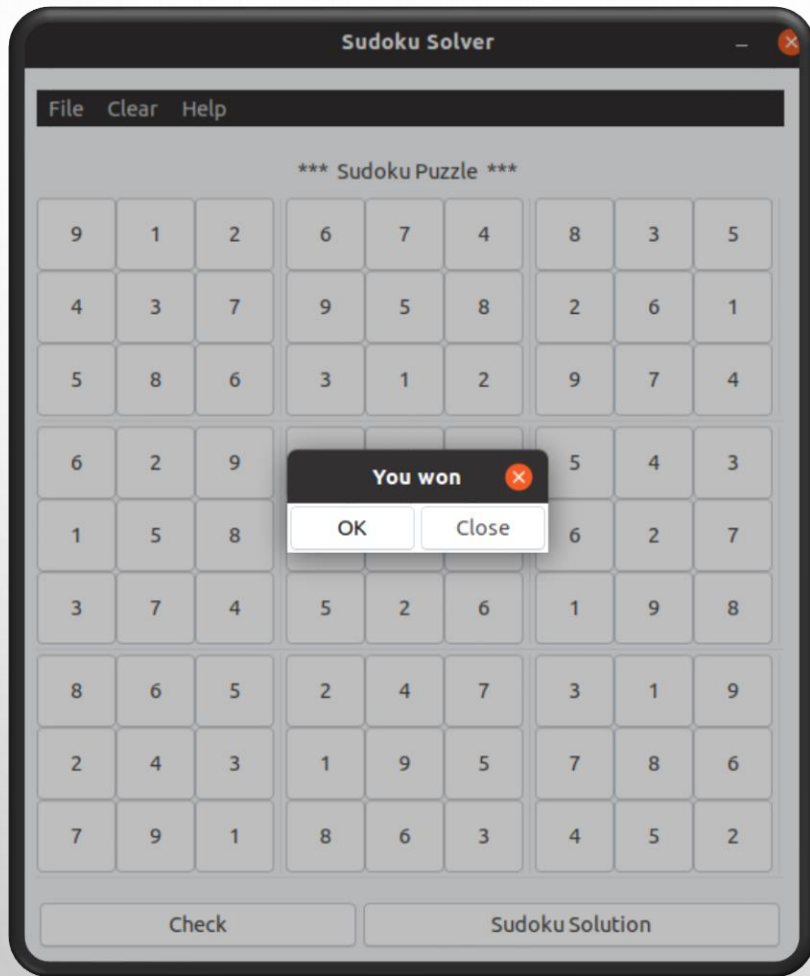
Help Menu



Starting Screen



Game Over



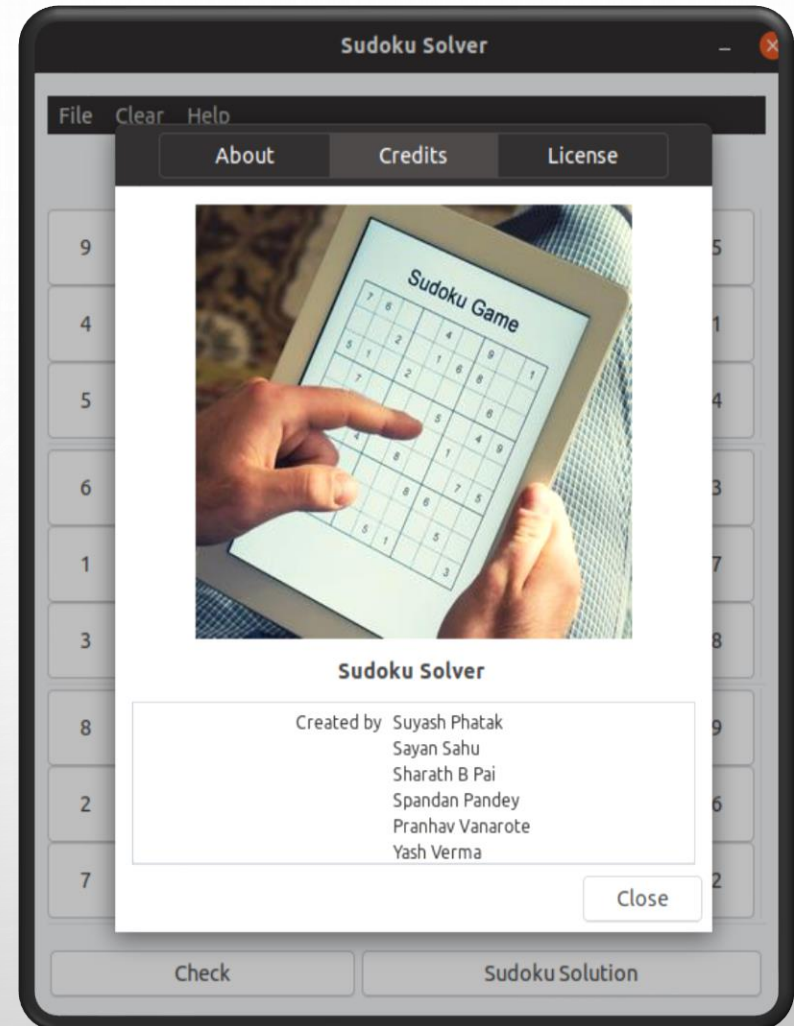
Won



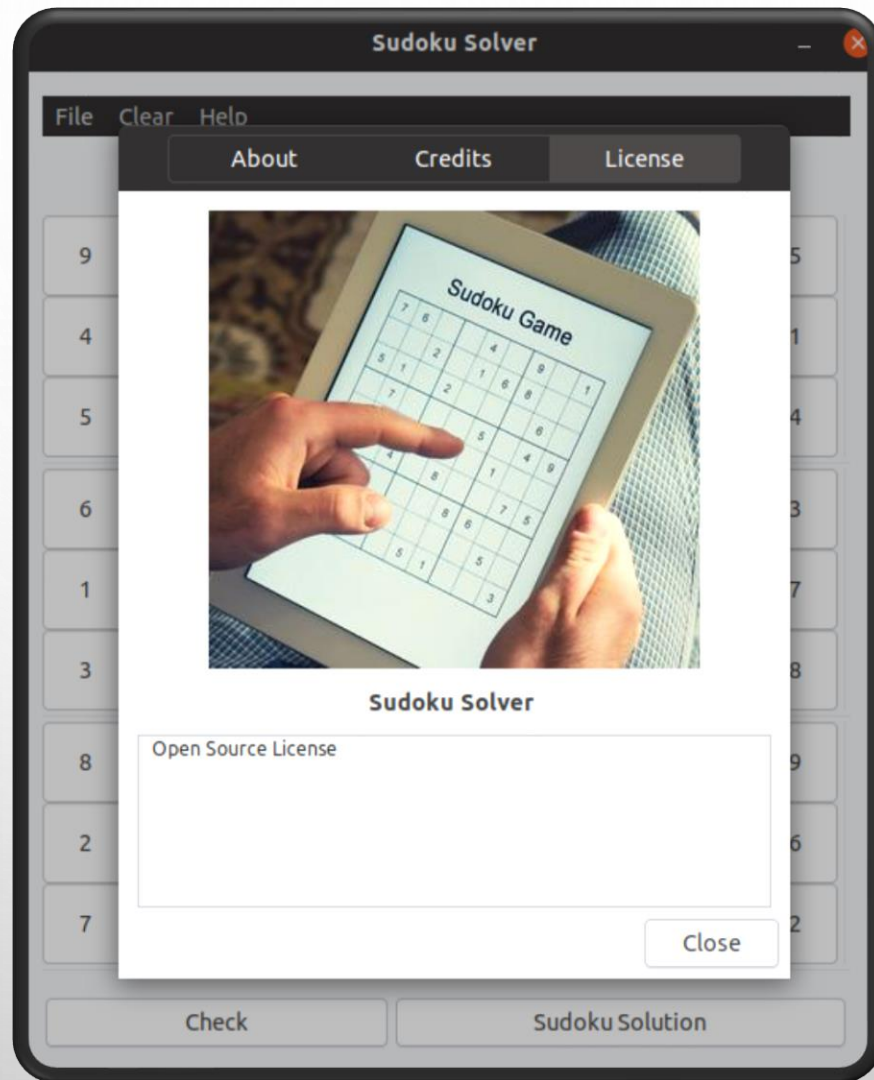
Sudoku Solution



About Screen



Credits



License

Conclusion

Through programming this sudoku game and solver, we have improved our programming skills. It was quite challenging to build this GUI software in C as compared to other OOPS language. We learned some GUI concepts, how to develop graphical user interfaces using the gtk+ toolkit, how to work with pointers and manipulating files in C. Writing the solver showed us how efficient smart algorithms are as compared to naïve algorithms. The backtracking algorithm seems to be a useful method to solve any sudoku puzzles and it can guarantee to find at least one solution.

