

SOLVING THE PROBLEM OF THE 8 QUEENS USING HARBOUR LANGUAGE

Edimar Veríssimo da Silva

INPE, ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE - CAP-354

São José dos Campos, SP

yugi386@yahoo.com.br

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ABSTRACT

In this article we present the solution to the classic 8 queens problem which aims to look for states on a chessboard where 8 queens are positioned without one attack to another, that is, they should not share columns, rows or diagonals.

Keywords: eight queens, combinatorial analysis.

I. INTRODUCTION

In this work we present the solution to the problem of the 8 queens. In item II we present some mathematical data about the combinatorics involved in this problem. Next we show how we eliminate most of the research universe through an interchangeable mapping. In item IV we show a diagonal mapping that allows us to quickly check if one house is diagonal to another. Finally in item V we present the solution algorithm. Annex I presents 4 element vectors formed by the combinations of the numbers [12345678], Annex II presents the 92 possible solutions for the 8 queens problem and Annex III contains the source code of the solution in Harbour language.

II. UNDERSTANDING THE PROBLEM

The problem of the 8 queens was proposed in Schachzeitung magazine by chess player Max Bezzel in 1848¹ and since then has attracted the curiosity of many. It is actually a combinatorial analysis problem where we have 64 positions on the board, 8 of them to be occupied by the queens and an unknown a priori number of solutions that meet the requirements imposed by the problem. Mathematically we have that the number of possible positions for the 8 queens is of:

$$\frac{64 \times 63 \times 62 \times 61 \times 60 \times 59 \times 58 \times 57}{8!} = \frac{1,784629876 \times 10^{14}}{40320}$$

number of combinations

This gives exactly 4.426.165.368 possibilities to place the 8 queens on the board. However, this number can be reduced to 8! (40320 possibilities) by employing a permutation in a vector of 8 elements.

[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8]

Diagonal representation vector

Let us imagine that each element of the vector represents the line that each queen is in and that each position of the vector represents the column in which the queen is. This way we eliminate all row and column conflicts between queens, reducing the number of possibilities to 8! (40320 possibilities).

III. ORGANIZING DATA

The first step in finding the solution to the problem is to map these 40320 combinations which correspond to a group permutation [12345678]. A quick strategy to obtain these permutations is to do all the permutations of 4 elements [abcd] by replacing the elements **a**, **b**, **c** and **d** with all the elements of the group [12345678]. This way we will obtain 1680 permutations² like the ones below:

1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1243, 1245, 1246, 1247,
1248, 1253, 1254, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1263, 1264, 1265,
1267, 1268, 1273, 1274, 1275, 1276, 1278, 1283, 1284,
1285, 1286, 1287, 1324, 1325, 1326, 1327, 1328, 1342

The complete table with all 1680 permutations can be seen in **Annex I**. However we have to create the permutations with groups of 8 queens and not only with 4 queens. To solve this impasse we will make a combination of each of these combinations with themselves, one at a time, discarding those that obtain repeated numbers in their composition. The result of this work is a vector with 40320 combinations of 8 unrepeatable elements. Exactly what we need to start processing our algorithm. The final vector starts as follows:

¹https://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Problema_das_oito_damas

² The data here has been sorted. In the original algorithm we didn't do it to gain performance.

12345678, 12345687, 12345768, 12345786, 12345867,
 12345876, 12346578, 12346587, 12346758, 12346785,
 12346857, 12346875, 12347568, 12347586, 12347658,
 12347685, 12347856, 12347865, 12348567, 12348576

It remains to be noted that these two processes to generate the final vector with 40320 positions are very fast. This procedure does not compromise the efficiency of the algorithm.

IV. MAPPING THE DIAGONALS

For the purpose of checking the queens' positions, it is useful to know from a given box on the board which boxes are diagonal to it. This way, through a simple algorithm, we map the 64 houses of the board and all the diagonal houses in relation to each one of these houses. Next we will list this diagonal mapping. The first number of each reference corresponds to a row of the board and the second to a column.

11 : 22-33-44-55-66-77-88
12 : 23-34-45-56-67-78-21
13 : 24-35-46-57-68-22-31
14 : 25-36-47-58-23-32-41
15 : 26-37-48-24-33-42-51
16 : 27-38-25-34-43-52-61
17 : 28-26-35-44-53-62-71
18 : 27-36-45-54-63-72-81
21 : 32-43-54-65-76-87-12
22 : 11-33-44-55-66-77-88-13-31
23 : 12-34-45-56-67-78-14-32-41
24 : 13-35-46-57-68-15-33-42-51
25 : 14-36-47-58-16-34-43-52-61
26 : 15-37-48-17-35-44-53-62-71
27 : 16-38-18-36-45-54-63-72-81
28 : 17-37-46-55-64-73-82
31 : 42-53-64-75-86-22-13
32 : 21-43-54-65-76-87-23-14-41
33 : 11-22-44-55-66-77-88-24-15-42-51
34 : 12-23-45-56-67-78-25-16-43-52-61
35 : 13-24-46-57-68-26-17-44-53-62-71
36 : 14-25-47-58-27-18-45-54-63-72-81
37 : 15-26-48-28-46-55-64-73-82
38 : 16-27-47-56-65-74-83
41 : 52-63-74-85-32-23-14
42 : 31-53-64-75-86-33-24-15-51
43 : 21-32-54-65-76-87-34-25-16-52-61
44 : 11-22-33-55-66-77-88-35-26-17-53-62-71
45 : 12-23-34-56-67-78-36-27-18-54-63-72-81
46 : 13-24-35-57-68-37-28-55-64-73-82
47 : 14-25-36-58-38-56-65-74-83
48 : 15-26-37-57-66-75-84
51 : 62-73-84-42-33-24-15
52 : 41-63-74-85-43-34-25-16-61
53 : 31-42-64-75-86-44-35-26-17-62-71
54 : 21-32-43-65-76-87-45-36-27-18-63-72-81
55 : 11-22-33-44-66-77-88-46-37-28-64-73-82
56 : 12-23-34-45-67-78-47-38-65-74-83
57 : 13-24-35-46-68-48-66-75-84
58 : 14-25-36-47-67-76-85
61 : 72-83-52-43-34-25-16
62 : 51-73-84-53-44-35-26-17-71
63 : 41-52-74-85-54-45-36-27-18-72-81
64 : 31-42-53-75-86-55-46-37-28-73-82
65 : 21-32-43-54-76-87-56-47-38-74-83
66 : 11-22-33-44-55-77-88-57-48-75-84
67 : 12-23-34-45-56-78-58-76-85
68 : 13-24-35-46-57-77-86
71 : 82-62-53-44-35-26-17

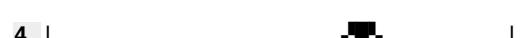
72 : 61-83-63-54-45-36-27-18-81
73 : 51-62-84-64-55-46-37-28-82
74 : 41-52-63-85-65-56-47-38-83
75 : 31-42-53-64-86-66-57-48-84
76 : 21-32-43-54-65-87-67-58-85
77 : 11-22-33-44-55-66-88-68-86
78 : 12-23-34-45-56-67-87
81 : 72-63-54-45-36-27-18
82 : 71-73-64-55-46-37-28
83 : 61-72-74-65-56-47-38
84 : 51-62-73-75-66-57-48
85 : 41-52-63-74-76-67-58
86 : 31-42-53-64-75-77-68
87 : 21-32-43-54-65-76-78
88 : 11-22-33-44-55-66-77

V. THE SOLUTION ALGORITHM

Having prepared the search terrain and the map of diagonals we left analyzing the 40320 possibilities and easily mapped all 92 that meet the requirement of the problem: no queen attacks the other.

Basically we have to check the position of a queen and, through the diagonal map, check if in any of the houses presented there is another queen. We will repeat this process for the 7 remaining queens, unless we find a diagonal house occupied. In this case we interrupt the processing by discarding the combination under analysis and move on to the next permutation.

It is important to say that going through this vector of 40320 elements is something very simple for any current computer. We will then arrive at solutions like these:



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

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

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

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

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

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

VI. CONCLUSION

This work presented an algorithm written in harbour language (<https://github.com/vszakats/harbour-core/>) to solve the problem of the 8 queens.

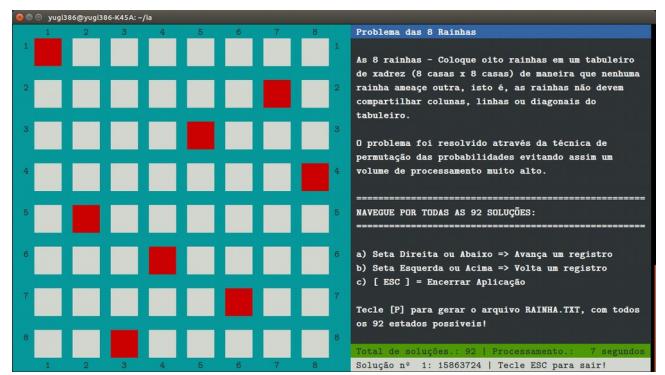


Figure 1: Program interface

The algorithm finds all 92 possible solutions (see Annex II) in just 7 seconds using an Intel® processor Core™ i5-3210M CPU @ 2.50GHz × 4 64-bit, with 6 GB of RAM, running the Ubuntu 16.04 LTS operating system. Although this solution to the problem of the 8 queens uses a conventional algorithm, and not a heuristic or genetic algorithm, its response is accurate and fast serving our purpose. The source code of the algorithm is available in Annex III.

ANNEX II

All 92 possible solutions

Solution [1]: 15863724

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

Solution [2]: 16837425

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

Solution [3]: 17468253

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

Solution [4]: 17582463

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

Solution [5]: 24683175

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

Solution [6]: 25713864

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

Solution [11]: 27581463

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

Solution [12]: 28613574

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

Solution [13]: 31758246

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

Solution [14]: 35281746

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

Solution [15]: 35286471

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

Solution [46]: 48531726

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1		—	—	—	—	—	—	
2		—	—	—	—	—	—	
3		—	—	—	—	—	—	
4		■	—	—	—	—	—	
5		—	—	—	—	—	—	
6		—	—	—	—	—	—	
7		—	—	—	—	—	—	
8		■	—	—	—	—	—	

Solution [51]: 52473861

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1		—	—	—	—	—	—	
2		■	—	—	—	—	—	
3		—	—	—	—	—	—	
4		■	—	—	—	—	—	
5		■	—	—	—	—	—	
6		—	—	—	—	—	—	
7		—	—	■	—	—	—	
8		—	—	■	—	—	—	

Solution [56]: 53847162

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1		—	—	—	—	—	—	
2		—	—	—	—	—	—	
3		■	—	—	—	—	—	
4		—	—	—	—	—	—	
5		■	—	—	—	—	—	
6		—	—	—	—	—	—	
7		—	—	■	—	—	—	
8		■	—	—	—	—	—	

Solution [47]: 51468273

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1		■	—	—	—	—	—	
2		—	—	—	■	—	—	
3		—	—	—	—	■	—	
4		—	■	—	—	—	—	
5		■	—	—	—	—	—	
6		—	—	—	—	■	—	
7		—	—	—	■	—	—	
8		—	■	—	—	—	—	

Solution [52]: 52617483

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1		—	—	—	■	—	—	
2		■	—	—	—	—	—	
3		—	—	—	—	—	■	
4		—	—	—	■	—	—	
5		■	—	—	—	—	—	
6		—	—	■	—	—	—	
7		—	—	■	—	—	—	
8		—	—	■	—	—	—	

Solution [57]: 57138642

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1		—	—	—	—	—	—	
2		—	—	—	—	—	■	
3		—	—	—	—	■	—	
4		—	—	—	■	—	—	
5		■	—	—	—	—	—	
6		—	—	—	■	—	—	
7		■	—	—	—	—	—	
8		—	—	■	—	—	—	

Solution [48]: 51842736

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1		■	—	—	—	—	—	
2		—	—	■	—	—	—	
3		—	—	—	■	—	—	
4		—	■	—	—	—	—	
5		■	—	—	—	—	—	
6		—	—	■	—	—	—	
7		—	—	■	—	—	—	
8		■	—	—	—	—	—	

Solution [53]: 52814736

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1		—	—	—	■	—	—	
2		■	—	—	—	—	—	
3		—	—	—	—	■	—	
4		—	—	■	—	—	—	
5		■	—	—	—	—	—	
6		—	—	■	—	—	—	
7		—	—	■	—	—	—	
8		■	—	—	—	—	—	

Solution [58]: 57142863

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1		—	—	—	—	—	—	
2		—	—	—	—	■	—	
3		—	—	—	■	—	—	
4		—	—	■	—	—	—	
5		■	—	—	—	—	—	
6		—	—	■	—	—	—	
7		■	—	—	—	—	—	
8		—	—	■	—	—	—	

Solution [50]: 52468317

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1		—	—	—	—	—	■	
2		■	—	—	—	—	—	
3		—	—	—	■	—	—	
4		—	■	—	—	—	—	
5		■	—	—	—	—	—	
6		—	—	■	—	—	—	
7		—	—	■	—	—	—	
8		■	—	—	—	—	—	

Solution [55]: 53172864

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1		—	—	—	■	—	—	
2		—	—	—	—	■	—	
3		—	■	—	—	—	—	
4		—	—	—	■	—	—	
5		■	—	—	—	—	—	
6		—	—	■	—	—	—	
7		—	■	—	—	—	—	
8		■	—	—	—	—	—	

Solution [60]: 57263148

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1		—	—	—	—	—	■	
2		—	—	—	—	■	—	
3		—	—	—	■	—	—	
4		—	—	■	—	—	—	
5		■	—	—	—	—	—	
6		—	—	■	—	—	—	
7		■	—	—	—	—	—	
8		—	—	■	—	—	—	

Solution [61]: 57263184

Solution [62]: 57413862

A musical staff with 8 measures. Measures 1-3 have a bass clef, measures 4-7 have a treble clef, and measure 8 has a bass clef. Measures 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 8 each contain a single eighth note. Measures 3 and 7 each contain two eighth notes.

Solution [63]: 58413627

A sequence of 8 frames showing a black cat walking across a white surface. The cat's position changes from the left edge of the frame in frame 1 to the right edge in frame 8.

Solution [64]: 58417263

Solution [65]: 61528374

A 2D grid-based game board. The board consists of a 7x8 grid of squares. Some squares are solid black (platforms), while others are white (void). There are several small black cat-like enemies scattered across the board. A single player character, represented by a small black cat-like figure with a white circle on its chest, is positioned in the center-right area. The board is bounded by a thin black border.

Solution [66]: 62713584

1 | _____
2 | _____
3 | _____
4 | _____
5 | _____
6 | _____
7 | _____
8 | _____

Solution [67]: 62714853

Solution [68]: 63175824

A sequence of 8 numbered frames (1-8) showing a black cat walking across a white surface. The cat starts at frame 1, moves right through frame 2, then turns back left through frame 3, continues left through frame 4, turns right again through frame 5, moves right through frame 6, turns left through frame 7, and finally moves right through frame 8.

Solution [69]: 63184275

A sequence of 8 horizontal bars, each containing a small black cat icon. The icons are positioned at different points along each bar, corresponding to the numbers 1 through 8 above them.

Solution [70]: 63185247

Solution [71]: 63571428

Solution [72]: 63581427

Solution [73]: 63724815

The image shows a 10x8 grid of 80 black squares. The squares are arranged in a pattern where they appear in every second column and every third row. Specifically, the squares are located at the intersections of the following coordinates: (1,2), (1,4), (1,6), (1,8), (2,3), (2,5), (2,7), (2,9), (3,1), (3,3), (3,5), (3,7), (3,9), (4,2), (4,4), (4,6), (4,8), (5,1), (5,3), (5,5), (5,7), (5,9), (6,2), (6,4), (6,6), (6,8), (7,1), (7,3), (7,5), (7,7), (7,9), and (8,2). This results in a total of 8 rows and 10 columns of squares.

Solution [74]: 63728514

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

Solution [75]: 63741825

Solution [76]: 64158273

Solution [77]: 64285713

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
8	0	0	0	1	1	0	0

Solution [78]: 64713528

A sequence of 8 horizontal bars, each containing a black cat silhouette at a different position. The bars are numbered 1 through 8 above them.

Solution [79]: 64718253

Solution [80]: 68241753

A musical staff consisting of five horizontal lines and four spaces. The staff is divided into eight measures by vertical bar lines. Each measure begins with a quarter note. In measures 1 through 4, the note is positioned above the stem. In measures 5 through 8, the note is positioned below the stem.

Solution [81]: 71386425

A sequence of 8 frames showing a black cat walking across a white surface. The cat's position changes from frame 1 to frame 8, moving from left to right.

Solution [82]: 72418536

A sequence of 8 frames showing a black cat walking across a white surface. The cat's position changes from frame 1 to frame 8, moving from the left side towards the right side of the frame.

Solution [83]: 72631485

A sequence of 8 frames showing a black cat walking across a white surface. The cat's position changes from the left edge of the frame in frame 1 to the right edge in frame 8.

Solution [84]: 73168524

A musical staff with 8 measures. Measures 1-7 have a single eighth note at the beginning of each measure. Measure 8 has a single eighth note at the end of the measure.

Solution [85]: 73825164

A sequence of 8 frames showing a black cat walking across a white surface. The cat's position changes from frame 1 to frame 8, moving from left to right.

Solution [86]: 74258136

The image shows a 2D grid-based game board. The board consists of a 10x10 grid of squares. Some squares are black, while others are white. The black squares are arranged in a pattern that suggests a sequence of moves. Row 1 has black squares at columns 6, 7, and 8. Row 2 has black squares at columns 5, 6, and 7. Row 3 has black squares at columns 7, 8, and 9. Row 4 has black squares at columns 1, 2, and 3. Row 5 has black squares at columns 4, 5, and 6. Row 6 has black squares at columns 7, 8, and 9. Row 7 has black squares at columns 1, 2, and 3. Row 8 has black squares at columns 6, 7, and 8. This pattern repeats every three rows.

Solution [87]: 74286135

A sequence of 8 frames showing a black cat walking across a white surface. The cat's position changes from left to right across the frames.

Solution [88]: 75316824

A sequence of 8 frames showing a black cat walking across a white surface. The cat is positioned at different locations in each frame, indicating movement from left to right.

Solution [89]: 82417536

A sequence of 8 frames showing a black cat walking across a white surface. The cat is positioned at different locations in each frame, indicating movement from left to right.

Solution [90]: 82531746

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

Solution [91]: 83162574

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1		—	—	■	—	—	—	—	
2		—	—	—	—	■	—	—	
3		—	■	—	—	—	—	—	
4		—	—	—	—	—	■	—	
5		—	—	—	—	—	■	—	
6		—	—	—	■	—	—	—	
7		—	—	—	—	■	—	—	
8		■	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Solution [92]: 84136275

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1		—	—	■	—	—	—	—	
2		—	—	—	—	■	—	—	
3		—	—	—	■	—	—	—	
4		■	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5		—	—	—	—	—	■	—	
6		—	—	—	■	—	—	—	
7		—	—	—	—	■	—	—	
8		■	—	—	—	—	—	—	

ANNEX III - SOURCE CODE OF THE SOLUTION IN HARBOUR LANGUAGE

To compile the program you must download the Harbour 3.4 compiler (<https://github.com/vszakats/harbour-core/>). The compilation command is **hbmk2 -fullstatic -gc3 source_name** replacing the **source_name** with the file. The file name must have the extension .prg.

```
/*
[1] PROBLEM OF THE 8 QUEENS

The 8 queens - Place eight queens on a chessboard (8 squares x 8 squares) so that no queen threatens another,
i.e. queens must not share columns, rows or diagonals of the board.

*/
/* Módulo principal do programa */
FUNCTION MAIN()
LOCAL ct:=0, verifica:=.t., inicio:=0, fim:=0
PUBLIC posicao:=array(8), permutacao:={}, tabuleiro:=array(8,8), solucao:={}, total:=0,;
mapaDiagonal:=array(64,2)

set decimals to 0
configuracoes(25,132,24,1)

/* Preparação: Eliminando estados inválidos do tabuleiro e
criando um mapa com as casas diagonais em relação
a uma casa fixa
*/
cls
inicio = seconds()      // Marca tempo
interfaceGeral()        // Mostra interface inicial da aplicação
gerandoPermutacao()    // Gerando Universo que contém as soluções que se quer buscar

// Gera um mapa que a partir de qualquer casa do tabuleiro indica as casas
// que lhe são diagonais
criarMapaDiagonal()

// Eliminando os estados inválidos

asort(permutacao)
total:=len(permutacao)
for ct:= 1 to total
    limpaTabuleiro(permutacao[ct])
    verifica = verificarPosicionamento(permutacao[ct])

    if verifica == .t.
        aadd(solucao,permutacao[ct])
    endif

next

// Apresentação do resultado:
setcolor("N/G")
@ 23,62 clear to 23,131
@ 23,63 say "Total de soluções.: " + alltrim(str(len(solucao))) + " | Processamento.: " +
            str(seconds()-inicio,3) + " segundos"
setcolor("N/W")
@ 24,62 clear to 24,131

ct = 1
do while.t.
    setcolor("N/W")
    @ 24,62 say " Solution nº " + str(ct,2) + ":" + alltrim(solucao[ct]) + " | Tecle ESC para sair!"
    limpaTabuleiro(solucao[ct])
    mostraTabuleiro()
    inkey(0)

    if lastkey() == 27
        exit
    endif

    if lastkey() == 4 .or. lastkey() = 24
        ++ct
        if ct > len(solucao)
            ct = len(solucao)
```

```

        endif
    endif

    if lastkey() == 19 .or. lastkey() = 5
        --ct
        if ct < 1
            ct = 1
        endif
    endif

    if chr(lastkey()) == "P" .or. chr(lastkey()) = "p"
        imprimeArquivo(solucao)
    endif
enddo

clear all
set color to
cls

RETURN NIL

//_____
/*
Gerando o mapa de permutações que contém as soluções possíveis
*/
FUNCTION gerandoPermutacao()
LOCAL ct:=0, ct2:=0, ct3:=0, numeros:={"1","2","3","4","5","6","7","8"}, valorPrimo:={2,3,5,7,11,13,17,19},;
posicao:="", p1:=1, p2:=1, p3:=1, p4:=1, matrizPermutacao4:={}, permutacaoValida:=.t., valor:=0, total:=0

// Calculando as posições possíveis para 4 rainhas
do while.t.
    posicao = numeros[p1] + numeros[p2] + numeros[p3] + numeros[p4]
    valor = valorPrimo[p1] * valorPrimo[p2] * valorPrimo[p3] * valorPrimo[p4]

    // verificando permutação válida:
    permutacaoValida:=.t.
    for ct:= 1 to 8
        if valor % (valorPrimo[ct]^2) == 0
            permutacaoValida:=.f.
            exit
        endif
    next

    if (permutacaoValida == .t.)
        aadd(matrizPermutacao4,posicao)
    endif

    // Avançando os ponteiros contadores:
    ++p1
    if p1 > 8
        p1 = 1
        ++p2
    endif

    if p2 > 8
        p2 = 1
        ++p3
    endif

    if p3 > 8
        p3 = 1
        ++p4
    endif

    if p4 > 8
        exit
    endif
enddo

// Lendo o total de permutações para 4 Rainhas e juntando para formar 8
total := len(matrizPermutacao4)

for ct:= 1 to total
    for ct2:= 1 to total
        valor = valorPrimo[ val(substr(matrizPermutacao4[ct],1,1)) ] * ;
                valorPrimo[ val(substr(matrizPermutacao4[ct],2,1)) ] * ;
                valorPrimo[ val(substr(matrizPermutacao4[ct],3,1)) ] * ;
                valorPrimo[ val(substr(matrizPermutacao4[ct],4,1)) ] * ;

```

```

        valorPrimo[ val(substr(matrizPermutacao4[ct2],1,1)) ] * ;
        valorPrimo[ val(substr(matrizPermutacao4[ct2],2,1)) ] * ;
        valorPrimo[ val(substr(matrizPermutacao4[ct2],3,1)) ] * ;
        valorPrimo[ val(substr(matrizPermutacao4[ct2],4,1)) ] * ;

        // verificando permutação válida:
        permutacaoValida:=.t.
        for ct3:= 1 to 8
            if valor % (valorPrimo[ct3]^2) == 0
                permutacaoValida:=-.f.
                exit
            endif
        next
        if (permutacaoValida == .t.)
            aadd(permutacao,matrizpermutacao4[ct] + matrizpermutacao4[ct2])
        endif
    next
next

RETURN NIL

//_____
/*
Função para limpar o tabuleiro e preencher com um posicionamento
*/
FUNCTION limpaTabuleiro(rposicao)
LOCAL ct:=0, ct2:=0

    // Limpando o tabuleiro
    for ct:= 1 to 8
        for ct2:=1 to 8
            tabuleiro[ct,ct2] = 0
        next
    next

    // Posicionando as Rainhas nas linhas e colunas
    for ct:= 1 to 8
        tabuleiro[val(substr(rposicao,ct,1)),ct] = ct
    next

RETURN NIL

//_____
/*
Função para mostrar a interface inicial da aplicação
*/
FUNCTION interfaceGeral()
LOCAL ct:=0, linha:=0, coluna:=0

    setcolor("N/N+")
    @ 00,00 clear to 24,131
    setcolor("W+/B")
    @ 00,62 clear to 00,131
    @ 00,63 say "Problema das 8 Rainhas"
    setcolor("N/W")
    @ 24,62 clear to 24,131
    @ 24,63 say "Aguarde... calculando soluções!"
    setcolor("N/BG")
    @ 00,00 clear to 24,61

    linha = 1
    coluna = 4

    setcolor("N/W")
    do while.t.
        coluna = 4
        for ct:= 1 to 8
            @ linha,coluna clear to linha+1,coluna+4
            coluna = coluna + 7
        next
        linha = linha + 3
        if linha > 24
            exit
        endif
    enddo

    setcolor("N*/BG")

```

```

coluna = 6
for ct:= 1 to 8
    @ 00,coluna say alltrim(str(ct))
    @ 24,coluna say alltrim(str(ct))
    coluna = coluna + 7
next

setcolor("N*/BG")
linha = 1
for ct:= 1 to 8
    @ linha,2 say alltrim(str(ct))
    @ linha,59 say alltrim(str(ct))
    linha = linha + 3
next

setcolor("W+/N")
@ 02,63 say "As 8 rainhas - Coloque oito rainhas em um tabuleiro"
@ 03,63 say "de xadrez (8 casas x 8 casas) de maneira que nenhuma"
@ 04,63 say "rainha ameaça outra, isto é, as rainhas não devem"
@ 05,63 say "compartilhar colunas, linhas ou diagonais do "
@ 06,63 say "tabuleiro."

@ 08,63 say "O problema foi resolvido através da técnica de"
@ 09,63 say "permutação das probabilidades evitando assim um"
@ 10,63 say "volume de processamento muito alto."

@ 20,63 say "Tecle [P] para gerar o arquivo RAINHA.TXT, com todos"
@ 21,63 say "os 92 estados possíveis!"

@ 12,63 say replicate("=",53)
@ 13,63 say "NAVEGUE POR TODAS AS 92 SOLUÇÕES:"
@ 14,63 say replicate("=",53)
@ 16,63 say "a) Seta Direita ou Abaixo => Avança um registro"
@ 17,63 say "b) Seta Esquerda ou Acima => Volta um registro"
@ 18,63 say "c) [ ESC ] = Encerrar Aplicação"

```

RETURN NIL

```

//_____
/*
Função para mostrar o tabuleiro
*/
FUNCTION mostraTabuleiro()
LOCAL ct:=0, ct2:=0, coluna, linha, marca_linha

linha = 1
coluna = 4
marca_linha = 1

setcolor("N/W")
do while.t.
    coluna = 4
    for ct:= 1 to 8
        setcolor("N/W")
        @ linha,coluna clear to linha+1,coluna+4
        if tabuleiro[marca_linha,ct] <> 0
            setcolor("N/R+")
            @ linha,coluna clear to linha+1,coluna+4
        endif

        coluna = coluna + 7
    next

    ++ marca_linha
    linha = linha + 3

    if linha > 24
        exit
    endif
enddo

```

RETURN NIL

```

//_____
/*
Função para imprimir um arquivo com todas os estados possíveis
*/
FUNCTION imprimeArquivo(solucao)
local tam:= len(solucao), ct:=0, contador:=0

```

```

set console off
set device to printer
set printer on
set printer to "RAINHA.TXT"

for contador:= 1 to tam
    limpaTabuleiro(solucao[contador])

    ? "_____"
    ? " Solution [" + str(contador,2) + "]: " + solucao[contador]
    ? "_____"
    ? "     1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   "

    for ct:= 1 to 8
        ? alltrim(str(ct)) + space(1) + "| "
        for ct2:= 1 to 8
            if ct2 < 8
                if tabuleiro[ct,ct2] <> 0
                    ?? "██"
                else
                    ?? "___"
                endif
            else
                if tabuleiro[ct,ct2] <> 0
                    ?? "██"
                else
                    ?? "___"
                endif
            endif
        next
        ?? " | "
    ?
next
?
next

set console on
set device to screen
set printer off
set printer to

RETURN NIL
//_____
/*
Função para mapear as casas que formam as diagonais do tabuleiro
*/
FUNCTION criarMapaDiagonal()
local ct:=0, ct2:=0, coluna:=0, linha:=0, diagonais:=""

    contador = 1
    for ct:= 1 to 8
        for ct2:= 1 to 8
            coluna = ct
            linha = ct2
            diagonais = ""

            // *****
            // Voltando a primeira linha ou coluna
            coluna = ct
            linha = ct2

            // diminui coluna e linha
            do while.t.
                if linha == 1 .or. coluna == 1
                    exit
                else
                    --linha
                    --coluna
                endif
            enddo
            // *****

            // [1] Mapeando as diagonais da esquerda para a direita
            do while.t.
                diagonais = diagonais + alltrim(str(coluna)) + alltrim(str(linha)) + " "
                ++linha
                ++coluna

                if coluna > 8 .or. linha > 8
                    exit
            enddo
        endfor
    endfor
endfunction

```

```

        endif
    enddo

    // *****
    // Voltando a primeira posicao inicial
    coluna = ct
    linha = ct2

    // *****

    // [2] Mapeando as diagonais da direita para a esquerda
    do while.t.
        diagonais = diagonais + alltrim(str(coluna)) + alltrim(str(linha)) + " "
        ++linha
        --coluna

        if coluna < 1 .or. linha > 8
            exit
        endif
    enddo

    // *****
    // Voltando a posição inicial
    coluna = ct
    linha = ct2

    // *****

    // [3] Mapeando as diagonais da direita para a esquerda
    do while.t.
        diagonais = diagonais + alltrim(str(coluna)) + alltrim(str(linha)) + " "
        --linha
        ++coluna

        if coluna > 8 .or. linha < 1
            exit
        endif
    enddo

    // Preenchendo
    mapaDiagonal[contador,1] = alltrim(str(ct)) + alltrim(str(ct2))
    mapaDiagonal[contador,2] = strtran(diagonais,(alltrim(str(ct)) +
        alltrim(str(ct2)+" ")," "))
    mapaDiagonal[contador,2] = strtran(mapaDiagonal[contador,2]," ","")
    ++contador
next
next

RETURN NIL

// _____
/*
Função para verificar posicionamento onde as Rainhas não se atacam
*/
FUNCTION verificarPosicionamento(rposicao)
LOCAL ct:=0, ct2:=0, coluna:=0, linha:=0, posicao:=0, mapa:="", tam:=0

    // Limpando o tabuleiro
    for ct:= 1 to 8

        // Lendo a posição da Rainha e preparando para verificar a diagonal
        coluna = ct
        linha = val(substr(rposicao,ct,1))

        for ct2:= 1 to 64
            if (substr(rposicao,ct,1)) + alltrim(str(coluna)) == mapaDiagonal[ct2,1]
                exit
            endif
        next

        // Verificando se existem outras Rainhas nas diagonais
        tam = len(mapaDiagonal[ct2,2])
        mapa = mapaDiagonal[ct2,2]

        for ct2:= 1 to tam step 2
            posicao = substr(mapa,ct2,2)
            if ( tabuleiro[val(substr(posicao,1,1)), val(substr(posicao,2,1))] <> 0 )
                return .f.

```

```
        endif
next

RETURN .t.

//_____
/*
Configurações básicas de inicialização do HARBOUR
*/
FUNCTION CONFIGURACOES(linhas,colunas,lstatus,modo)

    CLS
    REQUEST HB_LANG_PT
    REQUEST HB_CODEPAGE_UTF8EX
    HB_LANGSELECT( 'PT' )
    HB_CDPSELECT( "UTF8EX" )

    set date french
    set century on
    set scoreboard off
    set cursor off
    setblink(.f.)
    set confirm on
    setmode(linhas,colunas)
if modo == 1
    set message to lstatus center
else
    set message to lstatus
endif
    set wrap On
set exact on

RETURN NIL
```