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% Solving nqueens, for SICStus
                                  (Based on our old example in CHIP)
Ŷ
:- use_module(library(clpfd)).
% nqueens(N,List) - List represents a solution of N queens problem;
                i-th number in List = the row of the queen in i-th column
°
nqueens(N,List):-
       length(List,N),
       domain(List, 1, N), % X is 1..N for each element of List
% SWI
        List ins 1...N,
       all_different( List ),
       constrain_queens(List),
       labeling( [], List ).
% SWI needed
              labeling( [ff], List ).
      ff - The leftmost variable with the smallest domain is selected.
%
% constrain_queens( L ) - the queens described by L do not atack
%
                         each other diagonally
constrain queens([]).
constrain_queens([X|L]):-
       safe(X,L,1),
       constrain_queens(L).
% safe(X,L,K) - a queen in row X of the current column is not attacked
%
        diagonally
        by the queens described by list L; K is the distance between
%
%
        the current column and those described by L.
safe(_,[],_).
safe(X, [Y|T], K): -
       noattack(X,Y,K),
       K1 \# = K+1,
       safe(X,T,K1).
% noattack(X,L,K) - a queen in row X is not attacked diagonally by
°
                   a queen in row Y and K kolumns away
noattack(X,Y,K):-
       X \# = Y,
                      % done already by all_different
%
       Y \# = X+K,
       X \# = Y + K.
/* A query corresponding to slide 8 (with the 6th queen placed)
    length(List, 8), domain( List, 1, 8 ), all_different( List ),
   List = [X, Y, Z | T],
   safe(X, [Y,Z|T], 1), safe(Y, [Z|T], 1), safe(Z, T, 1),
   List=[1,3,5]].
* /
/* Experiments with SWI. SICStus much more efficient
For query
?- N=8, length(List,N), List ins 1..N,
  all_different( List ), constrain_queens(List), List=[1,3]_].
we get > 50 constraints, including
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List = [1, 3, _G11670, _G11673, _G11676, _G11679, _G11682, _G11685], _G11670 in 5..8, _G11673 in 2\/6..8, _G11676 in 2\/4\/7..8, _G11679 in 2 / 4..5 / 8, _G11682 in $2 \setminus 4...6$, _G11685 in 2\/4..7, * / /* For default labelling this program is slower than a similar Prolog program (For computing the first answer with N=20, time/1 reports 119,473,330 inferences, 24s CPU, while for the Prolog program 114,328,520 inferences, 18s CPU. Note however that is/2 is called 1,327,907 times and 19,894,853 times respectively.) (In safe/3 it was K1 is K+1, now it is K1 #= K+1.) Labelling ff chooses the leftmost variable with smallest domain. (Under N=20 the first answer after <0.1s CPU, 188,014 inferences, is/2 is called 4,486 times.) */