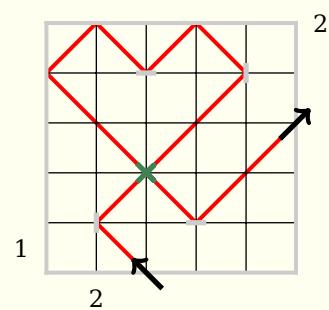
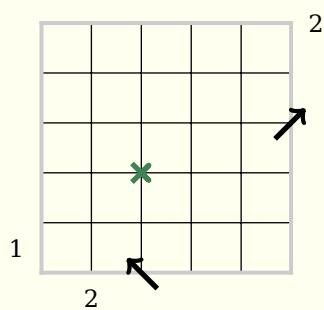


logicpuzzle.sty

v2.5

A style file for typesetting logic puzzles



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1 Roll out your own grid-based logic puzzle

As an example we take a look at the former `bokkusu.sty` package. First, we ignore the LPPL license stuff.

```
\ProvidesPackage{bokkusu}[2013/03/25 bokkusu.sty v1.2 - Josef Kleber (C) 2013]%
\RequirePackage{logicpuzzle}%
```

We wrote a package `bokkusu.sty` with version number v1.2 and date 2013/03/25 and added a copyright remark. We need to load the code base package `logicpuzzle.sty`.

```
\newcommand*\LP@BK@init@prefix{\LP@BK}%
\newcommand*\LP@BK@init@package{bokkusu}%
\LP@define@key{\LP@BK@init@prefix}{\LP@BK@init@package}{rows}{5}%
\LP@define@key{\LP@BK@init@prefix}{\LP@BK@init@package}{columns}{5}%
\LP@define@key{\LP@BK@init@prefix}{\LP@BK@init@package}{scale}{1}%
\LP@define@key{\LP@BK@init@prefix}{\LP@BK@init@package}{counterstyle}{none}%
\LP@define@key{\LP@BK@init@prefix}{\LP@BK@init@package}{color}{black}%
\LP@define@key{\LP@BK@init@prefix}{\LP@BK@init@package}{bgcolor}{}%
\LP@define@key{\LP@BK@init@prefix}{\LP@BK@init@package}{width}{6.7cm}%
\LP@define@key{\LP@BK@init@prefix}{\LP@BK@init@package}{cvoffset}{-38pt}%
\LP@define@key{\LP@BK@init@prefix}{\LP@BK@init@package}{title}{}%
\LP@define@key{\LP@BK@init@prefix}{\LP@BK@init@package}{titleindent}{0.75cm}%
\LP@define@key{\LP@BK@init@prefix}{\LP@BK@init@package}{titlewidth}{5.85cm}%
\LP@define@choicekey{fontsize}{\LP@BK@init@prefix}{\LP@BK@init@package}{Large}%
\ExecuteOptionsX{rows,columns,width,fontsize,color,bgcolor,cvoffset,
    counterstyle,title,titleindent,titlewidth}%
\ProcessOptionsX\relax%
```

We save the package prefix and name in a macro for easy change. Then we define the options for package `bokkusu.sty` and the environment `bokkusu`, which are executed afterwards to create the macros for the option values.

```
\let\valueH\LP@bottomrow%
\let\valueV\LP@leftcolumn%
\let\sumH\LP@toprow%
\let\sumV\LP@rightcolumn%
```

We need numbers around the grid. Therefore, we define some aliases for the existing generic commands.

```
\newcommand*\bokkususetup[1]%
{%
    \setkeys{bokkusu.sty}{#1}%
}%
```

We define `\bokkususetup` for resetting the global package options.

Finally, we define the `bokkusu` environment.

```
\newenvironment{bokkusu}[1][]%
{%
  \setkeys{bokkusu}{#1}%
  \LP@set@package{bokkusu}%
  \LP@set@env@prefix{LP@BK}%
  \setcounter{LP@rows}{\LP@BK@rows}%
  \setcounter{LP@columns}{\LP@BK@columns}%
  \stepcounter{LP@rows}%
  \stepcounter{LP@columns}%
}
```

We locally set the environment options and the prefix and name of the current puzzle environment. We need to reset the counters for `rows` and `columns`, as they might have been altered.

```
\begin{minipage}[t]{\LP@BK@width}%
\ifthenelse{\equal{\LP@BK@title}{}}{%
  \par\enspace\par}% empty
  {\enspace\par\noindent\hspace{\LP@BK@titleindent}\parbox{\LP@BK@titlewidth}{%
    \strut\LP@titleformat\LP@BK@title}\vspace{3mm}\par}%
\begin{tikzpicture}[scale=\LP@BK@scale]%
  \LP@drawbackground{1}{1}{\LP@BK@columns}{\LP@BK@rows}{\LP@BK@bgcolor}%
  \LP@drawgrid{1}{1}{\LP@BK@columns}{\LP@BK@rows}{1cm}%
}
```

We start a `minipage` with width `{<width>}`. If the user defined a title, we typeset the title and add a vertical space. Then, we draw the puzzle with the help of `tikz.sty`. We start drawing the background and the grid.

```
{%
  \end{tikzpicture}%
  \LP@drawcounter{\LP@BK@counterstyle}%
  \stepcounter{LP@puzzlecounter}%
\end{minipage}%
}
```

Finally, we just end the picture for the puzzle. We draw and step the counter. As last action, we need to close the `minipage` environment. That's it. Easy, isn't it? You just need to copy this skelton and change or add some code for your specific puzzle.

2 User documentation

2.1 PGF Layers

The `logicpuzzle.sty` package defines the PGF layers: `LPdump`, `LPbgcolor`, `LPbackgroundtwo`, `LPbackground`, `LPforeground` and `LPforegroundtwo`

Without specifying a special layer, the standard `main` layer is used. The `LPbackground` and `LPforeground` layers can be accessed with the `puzzlebackground`

and `puzzlesforeground` environments. The `LPbgcolor` is and should only be used for the background color of the grid.

All layers can also be accessed with the generic PGF method:

```
\begin{pgfonlayer}{layer}
  ...
\end{pgfonlayer}
```

Order: `LPdump` → `LPbgcolor` → `LPbackgroundtwo` → `LPbackground` → `main` → `LPforeground` → `LPforegroundtwo`

So, if you are in the need to place something behind `LPbackground` or in front of `LPforeground`, you can use the `LPbackgroundtwo` and `LPforegroundtwo` layers. You can hide elements like help nodes behind the background color on the `LPdump` layer.

2.2 Environments

2.2.1 Puzzle environments

`logicpuzzle` The `logicpuzzle` environment is the generic environment for typesetting logic puzzles. With the optional argument of the environment, you can reset the options with local scope. Here, a blank grid is created. Furthermore, there are the other puzzle environments. They have their own set of options, that is also different option values and defaults! These can be changed with the `\puzzlesetup` commands with global scope or in the optional argument of the environment with local scope.

2.2.1.1 Options

`rows` [5] defines the number of rows in the grid.

`columns` [5] specifies the number of columns in the grid

`width` [5.1cm] sets the width of the minipage, in which the grid is typeset.

`scale` [1] scales the size of the grid in the minipage.

`fontsize` [Large] specifies the size of the numbers next to the grid. Here, the usual L^AT_EX sizes are used. Possible values: `tiny`, `scriptsize`, `footnotesize`, `small`, `normalsize`, `large`, `Large`, `LARGE`, `huge`, `Huge`

`title` [] sets the title of a puzzle.

`titleindent` [0cm] defines the indent of the title.

`titlewidth` [5.1cm] specifies the width of the box the title is set in.

color [] specifies the color for coloring the cells.

bgcolor [] sets the background color of the grid.

counterstyle [**none**] defines the counter style. Predefined styles: none, left, right

cffset [-23pt] sets the vertical offset of the counters in the margin.

2.2.2 Supporting environments

puzzlebackground The **puzzlebackground** environment allows you to place elements behind the main layer on the LPbackground layer. This is for example usefull for the `\fillarea` command.

puzzleforeground The **puzzleforeground** environment allows you to place elements in front of the main layer on the LPforeground layer. This is for example usefull for the `\framearea` command.

2.3 Commands

2.3.1 In the grid

\setcell `\setcell{\{column\}}{\{row\}}{\{element\}}`
 sets an `\{element\}` into cell `\{column\}\{row\}` as central node. It is aware of the current values of the surrounding environment options `rows`, `columns`, `scale` and `fontsize`. Furthermore, a check if `\{element\}` is within the grid is applied.

\setcells `\setcells{\{csv list\}}{\{element\}}`
 sets `\{element\}` into several cells by using the column/row format in `\{csv list\}`. It works for numbers, letters and most graphical objects, with the exception of commands like `\KKR`, which is not a graphic itself, but drawing something into the grid.

\setbigcell `\setbigcell[\{fontsize\}]{\{column\}}{\{row\}}{\{element\}}`
 sets `\{element\}` into a big (2×2) cell `\{column\}\{row\}` as central node. The optional argument `[\{fontsize\}]` is set to 'Huge' by default.

\setrow `\setrow{\{row\}}{\{csv list\}}`
 sets the contents of a `\{row\}`. These may be numbers or letters.

\setcolorrow `\setcolorrow{\{row\}}{\{csv list\}}`
 sets the contents of a `\{row\}`. Furthermore, the background of the cell is filled with color `LP@c@romannumber`. With the number 0, you can black out the grid cell.

\setcolumn `\setcolumn{\{column\}}{\{csv list\}}`
 sets the contents of a `\{column\}`. These may be numbers or letters.

\setcolorcolumn	\setcolorcolumn{\{column\}}{\{csv list\}}
	sets the contents of a {\{column\}}. Furthermore, the background of the cell is filled with color LP@c@romannumber.
\setrule	\setrule{\{column\}}{\{row\}}{\{rule\}}
	sets a calculation rule {\{rule\}} into the top left corner of cell {\{column\}}{\{row\}}. The rule is typeset in inline math mode. You might consider using the \times and \div commands.
\fillcell	\fillcell{\{column\}}{\{row\}}
	fills cell {\{column\}}{\{row\}} with the color defined with environment option color ¹ . It is aware of the current values of the surrounding environment options rows, columns, scale and color. Furthermore, a check if the cell is within the grid is applied.
\fillrow	\fillrow{\{row\}}{\{csv list\}}
	fills a {\{row\}}. In {\{csv list\}} '1' means 'fill' and '0' means 'don't fill'. Internally, \fillrow uses \fillcell.
\fillcolumn	\fillcolumn{\{column\}}{\{csv list\}}
	fills a {\{column\}}. In {\{csv list\}} '1' means 'fill' and '0' means 'don't fill'. Internally, \fillcolumn uses \fillcell.
\filldiagonals	\filldiagonals[\{color\}]
	fills the diagonals with the color specified with the optional argument [\{color\}] (default: yellow!20). Furthermore, it checks for a quadratic grid, otherwise an error message is issued.
\framearea	\framearea{\{color\}}{\{TikZ path\}}
	frames the area given by {\{TikZ path\}} with color {\{color\}}. The reference for coordinates is the bottom left corner of the cell.

```
\framearea{green}{(2,2)--(2,3)--(3,3)--(3,2)--(2,2)}
```

This command will color the frame of the grid cell (2,2) green. You should consider using this command in the puzzleforeground environment.

\fillarea	\fillarea{\{color\}}{\{TikZ path\}}
	fills the area given by {\{TikZ path\}} with color {\{color\}}. The reference for coordinates is the bottom left corner of the cell. You should consider using this command in the puzzlebackground environment.
\colorarea	\colorarea{\{color\}}{\{TikZ path\}}
	fills the area given by {\{TikZ path\}} with color {\{color\}} – just like \framearea without frame.

¹Therefore, you must define an option color in the style file you want to use fill commands

\framepuzzle \framepuzzle[*<color>*]
frames the grid (thicker line) with the color specified with the optional argument [*<color>*] (default: black).

\tikzzpath \tikzpath{*column*}{*row*}{*csv list*}
does easily construct a TikZ path. You just need to define a starting point {*column*}{*row*} (bottom left corner) and a {*csv list*} with direction indicators relative to the current position.

7:	up left	8:	up	9:	up right
4:	left	5:	no change	6:	right
1:	down left	2:	down	3:	down right

```
\framearea{green}{\tikzpath{2}{2}{8,6,2,4}}
```

This command will frame grid cell (2,2) green.

\xtikzpath \xtikzpath{*column*}{*row*}{*csv list*}
is an evolution of the \tikzpath command with slightly different input syntax. In the {*csv list*} argument, it expects pairs in the form direction/length. Therefore, you can easily define paths from corner to corner.

```
\framearea{green}{\xtikzpath{2}{2}{8/2,6/2,2/2,4/2}}
```

This command will frame an area defined by the grid cells (2,2) and (3,3) green.

2.3.2 Presentation

\titleformat \titleformat{*format*}
defines the {*format*} of the title. By default, the definition is as follows:

```
\titleformat{\centering\Large\color{blue}}
```

\puzzlecounter \puzzlecounter
provides the puzzle counter in textual form to use it in \definecounterstyle.

\setpuzzlecounter \setpuzzlecounter{*number*}
resets the puzzle counter, for example before the solutions.

\definecounterstyle \definecounterstyle{*name*}{*definition*}
allows you to define your own styles. For example, the style *left* is defined as follows:

```
\definecounterstyle{left} {
  \begingroup\reversemarginpar\marginnote{
    \tikz\node[shape=rectangle,fill=yellow!40,inner sep=7pt,
```

```

    draw, rounded corners=3pt, thick]
{\Huge\puzzlecounter};}{\LP@cvoffset}\endgroup}
}
```

To typeset the counter into the margin we use the command `\marginnote`. We need to use the command `\reversemarginpar` to set the counter into the left margin. Of course, we must use this command in a group for local scope. Finally we use `\puzzlecounter` in a `\tikz` node with a vertical offset set with the option `cvoffset`.

<code>\setgridlinestyle</code>	<code>\setgridlinestyle{<style>}</code>
	sets the style of lines used in the grid. By default, the style is set to <code>solid</code> , whereas <code>slitherlink</code> uses <code>dashed</code> .
<code>\setnormal linewidth</code>	<code>\setnormal linewidth{<dimension>}</code>
	sets the width of the standard lines (default: <code>0.5pt</code>)
<code>\setthick linewidth</code>	<code>\setthick linewidth{<dimension>}</code>
	sets the width of the 'thicker' lines (default: <code>1.5pt</code>)

2.3.3 Puzzle specific commands

2.3.3.1 2D-Sudoku

<code>\ddsudokucell</code>	<code>\ddsudokucell{<column>}{<row>}{<number>}</code>
	sets <code>{<number>}</code> into grid cell <code>{<column>}{<row>}</code> .
<code>\ddsudokusetup</code>	<code>\ddsudokusetup{<options>}</code>
	resets the options with global scope.

2.3.3.2 Battleship

<code>\placeship</code>	<code>\placeship{<direction>}{<column>}{<row>}{<length>}</code>
	places complete ships in the grid. It expects the specification of the direction as horizontal (H) or vertical (V). Furthermore, it requires the starting coordinates and the length of the ship.
<code>\placesegment</code>	<code>\placesegment{<column>}{<row>}{<ship segment>}</code>
	is used for the placement of ship segments in the grid. In the mandatory argument <code>{<ship segment>}</code> , you can use the following commands:

<code>\Ship</code>			<code>\ShipC</code>
<code>\ShipL</code>			<code>\ShipR</code>
<code>\ShipB</code>			<code>\ShipT</code>

`\ship` `\ship`

The command `\ship` was replaced by the `\placesegment` command. The command `\ship` is deprecated and should not be used longer. It may still be used, but it is not recommended.

- \placewater \placewater{\langle column \rangle}{\langle row \rangle}
 places water markers (•) in the grid.
- \placeisland \placeisland{\langle column \rangle}{\langle row \rangle}
 places islands (■) in the grid. The island outlines are created randomly: ■, ■, ■, ...
- \shipH \shipH{\langle csv list \rangle}
 typesets the horizontal numbers above the grid. It expects a comma-separated list as an argument.
- \shipV \shipV{\langle csv list \rangle}
 typesets the vertical numbers beside the grid. It also expects a comma separated list.
- \shipbox \shipbox{\langle csv list \rangle}
 defines the number and size of the ships, which are typeset under the grid.
- \battleShipSetup \battleShipSetup{\langle options \rangle}
 resets the options with global scope.
- \classicGame \classicGame{\langle csv list \rangle}
 typesets a game sheet for playing classic Battleship. It expects a comma separated list with the number and sizes of the ships.

2.3.3.3 Bokkusu

- \valueH \valueH{\langle csv list \rangle}
 typesets the numbers left to the grid indicating the values of the cells. It expects a comma-separated list as an argument.
- \valueV \valueV{\langle csv list \rangle}
 typesets the numbers below the grid specifying the values of the cells. It also expects a comma separated list.
- \sumH \sumH{\langle csv list \rangle}
 typesets the numbers right to the grid indicating the sums of the values of the colored cells. It expects a comma-separated list.
- \sumV \sumV{\langle csv list \rangle}
 typesets the numbers above the grid specifying the sums of the values of the colored cells. It expects a comma separated list.
- \bokkususetup \bokkususetup{\langle options \rangle}
 resets the options with global scope.

2.3.3.4 Bridges

- \bridgesrow \bridgesrow{\langle row\rangle}{\langle csv list\rangle}
sets the contents of a bridges {\langle row\rangle}. These are the numbers indicating how many bridges originate from this specific island.
- \bridgescolumn \bridgescolumn{\langle column\rangle}{\langle csv list\rangle}
sets the contents of a bridges {\langle column\rangle}.
- \bridge \bridge[\langle optional arguments\rangle]margTikZ path
draws the bridges between islands. With the optional argument [\langle double\rangle] you can draw a double bridge. Furthermore, you can set the color of the bridge with the option [\langle color\rangle].
- \bridgessetup \bridgessetup{\langle options\rangle}
resets the options with global scope.

2.3.3.5 Chaos Sudoku

- \chaossudokucell \chaossudokucell{\langle column\rangle}{\langle row\rangle}{\langle number\rangle}
sets {\langle number\rangle} into grid cell {\langle column\rangle}{\langle row\rangle}.
- \chaossudokusetup \chaossudokusetup{\langle options\rangle}
resets the options with global scope.

2.3.3.6 Four Winds

- \fourwindscell \fourwindscell{\langle column\rangle}{\langle row\rangle}{\langle number\rangle}
sets {\langle number\rangle} into grid cell {\langle column\rangle}{\langle row\rangle}. Furthermore, it draws lines specified in {\langle csv list\rangle} in the direction/length format.
- \fourwindssetup \fourwindssetup{\langle options\rangle}
resets the options with global scope.

2.3.3.7 Hakyuu

- \hakyuuucell \hakyuuucell{\langle column\rangle}{\langle row\rangle}{\langle number\rangle}
sets {\langle number\rangle} into grid cell {\langle column\rangle}{\langle row\rangle}.
- \hakyuusetup \hakyuusetup{\langle options\rangle}
reset the options with global scope.

2.3.3.8 Hitori

\hitorisetup \hitorisetup{*options*}
 resets the options with global scope.

2.3.3.9 Kakuro

\kakurorow \kakurorow{*row*}{{*csv list*}}
 sets the contents of a kakuro {*row*}. These may be numbers and the commands \KKR or \Black.

\kakurocolumn \kakurocolumn{*column*}{{*csv list*}}
 sets the contents of a kakuro {*column*}.

\KKR \KKR{*sumV*}{{*sumH*}}
 sets the contents of a kakuro cell.

\Black \Black
 blacks out a cell.

\kakurosetup \kakurosetup{*options*}
 resets the options with global scope.

2.3.3.10 Kendoku

\kendokucell \kendokucell{*column*}{{*row*}}{*number*}
 sets {*number*} into grid cell {*column*}{{*row*}}.

\kendokusetup \kendokusetup{*options*}
 resets the options with global scope.

2.3.3.11 Killer Sudoku

\killersudokucell \killersudokucell{*column*}{{*row*}}{*number*}
 sets {*number*} into grid cell {*column*} {{*row*}}.

\killersudokusetup \killersudokusetup{*options*}
 resets the options with global scope.

2.3.3.12 Laser Beam

`\laserH \laserH{\{<csv list>\}}`
 typesets the numbers above the grid indicating how many cells are traversed by the laser beam. It expects a comma-separated list as an argument.

`\laserV \laserV{\{<csv list>\}}`
 typesets the numbers left to the grid.

`\mirrorH \mirrorH{\{<csv list>\}}`
 typesets the numbers below the grid indicating how many mirrors are placed in the intersections of this column.

`\mirrorV \mirrorV{\{<csv list>\}}`
 typesets the numbers right to the grid.

`\placearrow \placearrow{\{<column>\}}{\{<row>\}}`
 is used for the placement of arrows at the grid frame. The reference for coordinates is the bottom left corner of the cell. In the mandatory argument `\{<direction>\}`, you can use the following indicators: LeftUp, LeftDown, RightUp, RightDown

`\placecross \placecross{\{<column>\}}{\{<row>\}}`
 places a cross in the intersections of the grid.

`\placemirror \placemirror{\{<column>\}}{\{<row>\}}{\{<direction>\}}`
 places mirrors in the intersections of the grid. In the mandatory argument `\{<direction>\}`, you can use the following indicators: H, V

`\laser \laser[\{<color>\}]{\{<TikZ path>\}}`
 draws the laser beam given by `\{<TikZ path>\}` with color `\{<color>\}` (default: red). The reference for coordinates is the bottom left corner of the cell.

```
\laser[green]{(1,2)--(2,3)--(1,4)}
```

You should consider using this command in the `puzzlesbackground` environment.

`\laserbeamsetup \laserbeamsetup{\{options\}}`
 resets the options with global scope.

2.3.3.13 Magic Labyrinth

`\magiclabyrinthcell \magiclabyrinthcell{\{<column>\}}{\{<row>\}}{\{<number>\}}`
 sets a number into grid cell `\{<column>\}` `\{<row>\}`.

- \mlline \mlline{\textit{TikZ path}}
 draws a line given by {\textit{TikZ path}}.
- \magiclabyrinthsetup \magiclabyrinthsetup{\textit{options}}
 resets the options with global scope.

2.3.3.14 Magnets

- \plusH \plusH{\textit{csv list}}
 typesets the numbers above the grid indicating how many positive poles are in the respective column. It expects a comma-separated list as an argument.
- \minusH \minusH{\textit{csv list}}
 typesets the numbers above the grid indicating how many negative poles are in the respective column.
- \plusV \plusV{\textit{csv list}}
 typesets the numbers left to the grid indicating how many positive poles are in the respective row.
- \minusV \minusV{\textit{csv list}}
 typesets the numbers left to the grid indicating how many negative pole ares in the respective row.
- \magnetsH \magnetsH{\textit{csv list}}
 typesets non-magnetic horizontal plates by using the column/row format in {\textit{csv list}}.
- \magnetsV \magnetsV{\textit{csv list}}
 typesets non-magnetic vertical plates by using the column/row format in {\textit{csv list}}.
- \PMH \PMH{\textit{csv list}}
\MPH draws horizontal magnetic plates with $[+ -]$ arrangement. It expects the
\PMV column/row format in {\textit{csv list}}. You can typeset the three other magnetic
\MPV arrangements by using the \MPH, \PMV and \MPV commands.
- \magnetsetup \magnetsetup{\textit{options}}
 resets the options with global scope.

2.3.3.15 Masyu

- \masycell \masycell{\textit{column}}{\textit{row}}{\textit{element}}
 sets an element into grid cell {\textit{column}} {\textit{row}}.
- \MasyuW \MasyuW
 draws an empty (white) circle.

- \MasyuB \MasyuB
draws a black circle.
- \masyuline \masyuline{\langle TikZ path\rangle}
draws a line given by {\langle TikZ path\rangle}.
- \masyusetup \masyusetup{\langle options\rangle}
resets the options with global scope.

2.3.3.16 Minesweeper

- \Mine \Mine
draws a mine. It can be used in commands like \setcell or \setrow!
- \minesweepersetup \minesweepersetup{\langle options\rangle}
resets the options with global scope.

2.3.3.17 Nonogram

- \nonogramrow \nonogramrow{\langle row\rangle}{\langle csv list\rangle}
sets the contents of row {\langle row\rangle}. In {\langle csv list\rangle} it expects the column/length format.
- \nonogramcolumn \nonogramcolumn{\langle column\rangle}{\langle csv list\rangle}
sets the contents of column {\langle column\rangle}. In {\langle csv list\rangle} it expects the row/length format.
- \nonogramV \nonogramV{\langle csv list\rangle}
sets the contents of the extra cells left to the grid. By definition, the first number is always typeset next to the grid!
- \nonogramH \nonogramH{\langle csv list\rangle}
sets the contents of the extra cells on top of the grid.
- \puzzlesrtrut \puzzlesrtrut
serves the height adjustment depending on option extracells when you want to typeset puzzle and solution (without extra cells) next to each other.
- \nonogramsetup \nonogramsetup{\langle options\rangle}
resets the options with global scope.

2.3.3.18 Number Link

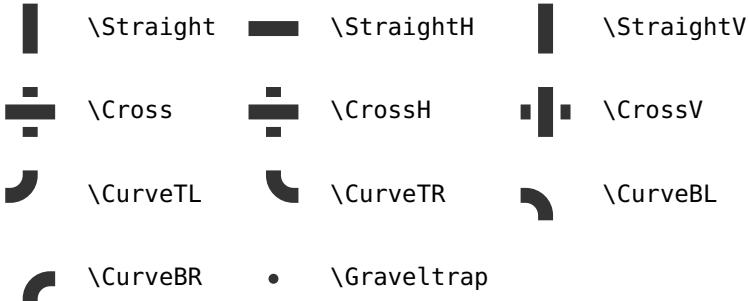
- \numberlinkcell \numberlinkcell{\langle column\rangle}{\langle row\rangle}{\langle element\rangle}
sets a number or letter into grid cell {\langle column\rangle}{\langle row\rangle}.

\link \link{⟨TikZ path⟩} draws a line given by {⟨TikZ path⟩}.
 \numberlinksetup \numberlinksetup{⟨options⟩} resets the options with global scope.

2.3.3.19 Resuko

\resukocell \resukocell{⟨column⟩}{⟨row⟩}{⟨element⟩} sets the {⟨element⟩} into grid cell {⟨column⟩}{⟨row⟩}.

\Straight \StraightH \StraightV \Cross \CrossH \CrossV \CurveTL \CurveTR \CurveBL \CurveBR \Graveltrap **2.3.3.19.1 Track tiles**
 You can use the following commands to draw different track tiles, e.g. with the \resukocell command:



\pitlane \pitlane{⟨column⟩}{⟨row⟩}{⟨direction⟩} draws the pit lane in grid cell {⟨column⟩}{⟨row⟩} with {⟨direction⟩} V or H.

\parkinglot \parkinglot{⟨column⟩}{⟨row⟩} draws the parking lot in grid cell {⟨column⟩}{⟨row⟩}.

\trackH \trackH{⟨csv list⟩} typesets the track tiles below the grid indicating how many different tiles are in the respective column. It expects a comma-separated list as an argument with the format straightscurves/intersections.

\trackV \trackV{⟨csv list⟩} typesets the track tiles left to the grid.

\track \track{⟨TikZ path⟩} draws the race track given by {⟨TikZ path⟩}. The design of the race track is based on Frédéric's answer to this [question](#) on TeX.sx. The design with auto-generated bridges will only work, if the path is not constructed with an intersection point. It's recommended to start the path on a standard straight and define the path from corner to corner with \xtikzpath.

\resukosetup \resukosetup{⟨options⟩} resets the options with global scope.

2.3.3.20 Schatzsuche

- \Diamond \Diamond
 draws a diamond. It can be used in commands like \setcell or \setrow!
- \schatzschesetup \schatzschesetup{*options*}
 resets the options with global scope.

2.3.3.21 Skyline

- \skylineT \skylineT{*csv list*}
 typesets the numbers above the grid indicating how many skyscrapers are visible. It expects a comma-separated list as an argument.
- \skylineB \skylineB{*csv list*}
 typesets the numbers below the grid.
- \skylineL \skylineL{*csv list*}
 typesets the numbers left to the grid.
- \skylineR \skylineR{*csv list*}
 typesets the numbers right to the grid.
- \skylinecell \skylinecell{*column*}{*row*}{*height*}
 sets {*height*} into grid cell {*column*}{*row*}.
- \skylinesetup \skylinesetup{*options*}
 resets the options with global scope.

2.3.3.22 Slitherlink

- \slitherlinkcell \slitherlinkcell{*column*}{*row*}{*number*}
 sets {*number*} into grid cell {*column*}{*row*}.
- \slitherlinksetup \slitherlinksetup{*options*}
 resets the options with global scope.

2.3.3.23 Star Battle

- \starbattlecell \starbattlecell{*column*}{*row*}{*element*}
 sets {*element*} into grid cell {*column*}{*row*}, e.g. the \Star command.
- \starbattlesetup \starbattlesetup{*options*}
 resets the options with global scope.

2.3.3.24 Stars and Arrows

`\starsH \starsH{\{csv list\}}`
 typesets the numbers above the grid indicating how many stars are in the respective column. It expects a comma-separated list as an argument.

`\starsV \starsV{\{csv list\}}`
 typesets the numbers left to the grid.

`\Star \Star`
 draws a star. It can be used in commands like `\setcell` or `\setrow!`

2.3.3.24.1 Arrows

`\RightUp \Up`

`\LeftUp \Left`

`\LeftDown \Down`

`\RightDown \RightDown\B`



`\starsandarrowssetup{\{options\}}`

resets the options with global scope.

2.3.3.25 Sudoku

`\psudokucell \psudokucell{\{column\}}{\{row\}}{\{number\}}`
 sets `\{number\}` into grid cell `\{column\}\{row\}`.

`\psudokusetup \psudokusetup{\{options\}}`
 resets the options with global scope.

2.3.3.26 Sun and Moon

`\Star \Star`
 draws a star. It can be used in commands like `\setcell` or `\setrow!`

`\Cloud \Cloud`
 draws a dark cloud.

2.3.3.26.1 Howl at the Moon

You can use the following commands to draw different illuminated moons:

`\Moon \Moon` `\MoonT \MoonT` `\MoonB \MoonB`

`\MoonR \MoonR` `\MoonL \MoonL`

`\MoonTR \MoonTR` `\MoonTL \MoonTL`

`\MoonBR \MoonBR` `\MoonBL \MoonBL`

`\sunandmoonssetup \sunandmoonssetup{\{options\}}`
 resets the options with global scope.

2.3.3.27 Tents and Trees

- \tentH \tentH{\{csv list\}}
 typesets the numbers above the grid indicating how many tents are in the respective column. It expects a comma-separated list as an argument.
- \tentV \tentV{\{csv list\}}
 typesets the numbers left to the grid.
- \Tree \Tree
 draws a tree. It can be used in commands like \setcell or \setrow!. The design of the tree is based on [Alain Matthes' answer](#) to this [question](#) on T_EX.sx.
- \Tent \Tent
 draws a tent.
- \tentsandtreessetup \tentsandtreessetup{\{options\}}
 resets the options with global scope.

2.3.3.28 Tunnel

- \tunnelH \tunnelH{\{csv list\}}
 typesets the numbers above the grid indicating how many tube segments are in the respective column. It expects a comma-separated list as an argument.
- \tunnelV \tunnelV{\{csv list\}}
 typesets the numbers left to the grid.
- \portal \portal{\{column\}}{\{row\}}
 is used for the placement of tunnel portals in the grid.
- \tube \tube{\{TikZ path\}}
 draws the tunnel tube given by {\{TikZ path\}}. The reference for coordinates is the center of the cell. The design of the tube is based on [Xoff's answer](#) to this [question](#) on T_EX.sx.

```
\tube{(1.5,2.5)--(3.5,2.5)--(3.5,4.5)}
```

- \tunnelsetup \tunnelsetup{\{options\}}
 resets the options with global scope.

3 Examples

3.1 2D-Sudoku

Fill every row, every column and each of the two diagonals – if indicated – with numbers from 1 to SIZE of the grid.

3.1.1 Example

1					
3					4
	4		2		
			3		

1	3	4	5	2
3	2	5	1	4
5	4	3	2	1
2	5	1	4	3
4	1	2	3	5

```
\begin{center}
\begin{dd sudoku}
\framepuzzle
\filldiagonals[orange!50]
\dd sudokucell{1}{5}{1}
\dd sudokucell{1}{4}{3}
\dd sudokucell{2}{3}{4}
\dd sudokucell{4}{1}{3}
\dd sudokucell{4}{3}{2}
\dd sudokucell{5}{4}{4}
\end{dd sudoku}
\hspace{1.5cm}
\begin{dd sudoku}
\framepuzzle
\filldiagonals[orange!50]
\setrow{5}{1,3,4,5,2}
\setrow{4}{3,2,5,1,4}
\setrow{3}{5,4,3,2,1}
\setrow{2}{2,5,1,4,3}
\setrow{1}{4,1,2,3,5}
\end{dd sudoku}
\end{center}
```

3.1.2 Options

rows [5] defines the number of rows in the grid.

columns [5] specifies the number of columns in the grid

width [5.1cm] sets the width of the minipage, in which the grid is typeset.

scale [1] scales the size of the grid in the minipage.

fontsize [`Large`] specifies the size of the numbers next to the grid.

Here, the usual L^AT_EX sizes are used. Possible values: `tiny`, `scriptsize`, `footnotesize`, `small`, `normalsize`, `large`, `Large`, `LARGE`, `huge`, `Huge`

title [] sets the title of a puzzle.

titleindent [`0cm`] defines the indent of the title.

titlewidth [`5.1cm`] specifies the width of the box the title is set in.

bgcolor [] sets the background color of the grid.

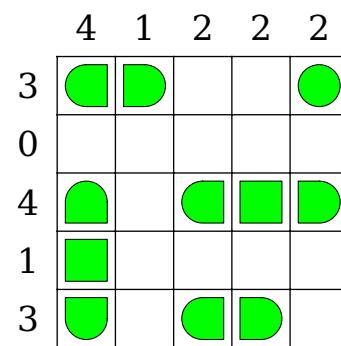
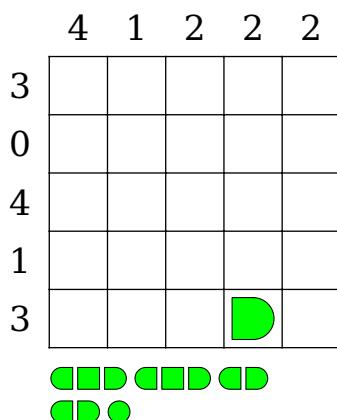
counterstyle [`none`] defines the counter style. Predefined styles: `none`, `left`, `right`

cvoffset [`-23pt`] sets the vertical offset of the counters in the margin.

3.2 Battleship

Try to find the positions of the ships listed below the puzzle. The numbers on the side of the puzzle reveals how many ship segments can be found in the rows and columns. All remaining fields indicate 'water'. Consider the following rules: The ships are arranged horizontally and vertically. No ship touches another ship at any point, not even diagonally.

3.2.1 Example



```
\begin{center}
\begin{battleship}
\placesegment{4}{1}{\ShipR}
\shipH{4,1,2,2,2}
\shipV{3,1,4,0,3}

```

```
\shipbox{3,3,2,2,1}
\end{battleship}
\hspace{1.5cm}
\begin{battleship}
\placeship{V}{1}{1}{3}
\placeship{H}{1}{5}{2}
\placeship{H}{3}{1}{2}
\placeship{H}{3}{3}{3}
\placeship{H}{5}{5}{1}
\shipH{4,1,2,2,2}
\shipV{3,1,4,0,3}
\end{battleship}
\end{center}
```

3.2.2 Options

rows [5] defines the number of rows in the grid.

columns [5] specifies the number of columns in the grid.

shipcolor [green] sets the color of the ship segments.

width [6cm] sets the width of the minipage, in which the grid is typeset.

scale [1] scales the size of the grid in the minipage.

fontsize [Large] specifies the size of the numbers next to the grid.
Here, the usual L^AT_EX sizes are used. Possible values: tiny, scriptsize, footnotesize, small, normalsize, large, Large, LARGE, huge, Huge

title [] sets the title of a puzzle.

titleindent [0.75cm] defines the indent of the title.

titlewidth [5.15cm] specifies the width of the box the title is set in.

sbindent [0.75cm] defines the indent of the ship box below the grid.

sbwidth [5.15cm] specifies the width of the minipage, in which the ships are typeset.

sbshipscale [1] scales the size of the ships in the ship box.

bgcolor [] sets the background color of the grid.

counterstyle [none] defines the counter style. Predefined styles: none, left, right

cvoffset [-23pt] sets the vertical offset of the counters in the margin.

3.3 Bokkusu

Black out some of the grid cells. The numbers on the left and the bottom edge of the grid indicate the values of the cells for adding up. The numbers on the right and the top edge of the grid specify the sums of the values of the colored cells.

3.3.1 Example

	7	1	11	9	6	
5						?
4						13
3						5
2						12
1						2
	1	2	3	4	5	

	7	1	11	9	6	
5						?
4						13
3						5
2						12
1						2
	1	2	3	4	5	

```
\begin{center}
\begin{bokkusu}
\valueH{1,2,3,4,5}
\valueV{1,2,3,4,5}
\sumH{7,1,11,9,6}
\sumV{2,12,5,13,?}
\end{bokkusu}
\hspace{1.5cm}
\begin{bokkusu}
\valueH{1,2,3,4,5}
\valueV{1,2,3,4,5}
\sumH{7,1,11,9,6}
\sumV{2,12,5,13,?}
\fillrow{5}{0,0,1,0,0}
\fillrow{4}{1,0,1,1,1}
\fillrow{3}{1,0,0,1,0}
\fillrow{2}{0,0,1,1,1}
\fillrow{1}{0,1,0,0,0}
\end{bokkusu}
\end{center}
```

3.3.2 Options

`rows [5]` defines the number of rows in the grid.

columns [5] specifies the number of columns in the grid

width [6.7cm] sets the width of the minipage, in which the grid is typeset.

scale [1] scales the size of the grid in the minipage.

fontsize [Large] specifies the size of the numbers next to the grid.
Here, the usual L^AT_EX sizes are used. Possible values: tiny, scriptsize, footnotesize, small, normalsize, large, Large, LARGE, huge, Huge

title [] sets the title of a puzzle.

titleindent [0.75cm] defines the indent of the title.

titlewidth [5.85cm] specifies the width of the box the title is set in.

color [black] specifies the color for coloring the cells.

bgcolor [] sets the background color of the grid.

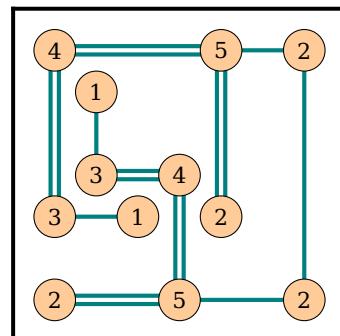
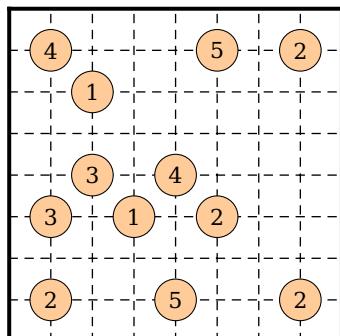
counterstyle [none] defines the counter style. Predefined styles: none, left, right

cvoffset [-38pt] sets the vertical offset of the counters in the margin.

3.4 Bridges

Connect all the islands (circles) located in the grid by bridges. The bridges may only be routed horizontally and vertically. Islands may be connected by a maximum of two bridges. The bridges must neither overlap nor cross. They may also not be built over islands. The numbers in the islands indicate how many bridges originate from this island. All islands must be fully connected.

3.4.1 Example



```
\colorlet{LPc@bridge}{Teal}
\begin{center}
\begin{bridges}
\framepuzzle
\bridgesrow{8}{{},4,{},{},{},5,{},2}
\bridgesrow{7}{{}, {}, 1}
\bridgesrow{5}{{}, {}, 3, {}, 4}
\bridgesrow{4}{{}, 3, {}, 1, {}, 2}
\bridgesrow{3}{{}, {}, {}, {}, {}, {}, {}}
\bridgesrow{2}{{}, 2, {}, {}, 5, {}, {}, 2}
\end{bridges}
\hspace{1.5cm}
\begin{bridges}[grid=none]
\framepuzzle
\bridgesrow{8}{{},4,{},{},{},5,{},2}
\bridgesrow{7}{{}, {}, 1}
\bridgesrow{5}{{}, {}, 3, {}, 4}
\bridgesrow{4}{{}, 3, {}, 1, {}, 2}
\bridgesrow{3}{{}, {}, {}, {}, {}, {}, {}}
\bridgesrow{2}{{}, 2, {}, {}, 5, {}, {}, 2}
\bridge[double]{\tikzpath{2}{4}{8,8,8,8,6,6,6,6,2,2,2,2}}
\bridge[double]{\tikzpath{2}{2}{6,6,6,8,8,8,4,4}}
\bridge{\tikzpath{2}{4}{6,6}}
\bridge{\tikzpath{3}{5}{8,8}}
\bridge{\tikzpath{5}{2}{6,6,6,8,8,8,8,8,4,4}}
\end{bridges}
\end{center}
```

3.4.2 Options

rows [5] defines the number of rows in the grid.

columns [5] specifies the number of columns in the grid

width [6.1cm] sets the width of the minipage, in which the grid is typeset.

scale [1] scales the size of the grid in the minipage.

title [] sets the title of a puzzle.

titleindent [0cm] defines the indent of the title.

titlewidth [6.1cm] specifies the width of the box the title is set in.

color [green] specifies the color for coloring the islands.

bgcolor [] sets the background color of the grid.

counterstyle [`none`] defines the counter style. Predefined styles: none, left, right

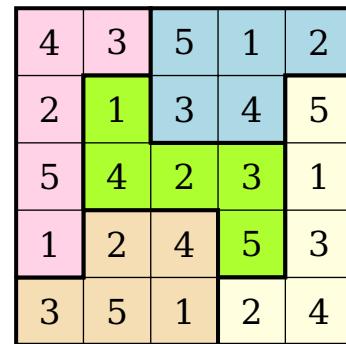
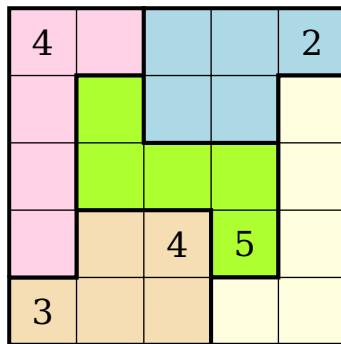
cvoffset [`-23pt`] sets the vertical offset of the counters in the margin.

grid [`dashed`] sets the style of the grid. Possible values: `dashed`, `none`, `solid`

3.5 Chaos Sudoku

Fill the cells of an area with numbers from 1 to N of the N*N grid. Each number can appear only once - in each area, column, row or diagonal if indicated.

3.5.1 Example



```
\begin{center}
\begin{chaossudoku}
\chaossudokucell{1}{1}{3}
\chaossudokucell{1}{5}{4}
\chaossudokucell{3}{2}{4}
\chaossudokucell{4}{2}{5}
\chaossudokucell{5}{5}{2}
\begin{puzzelbackground}
\fillarea{Wheat}{{(1,1)--(1,2)--(2,2)--(2,3)--(4,3)--(4,1)
--(1,1)}}
\fillarea{HotPink!30}{{(1,2)--(1,6)--(3,6)--(3,5)--(2,5)
--(2,2)--(1,2)}}
\fillarea{GreenYellow}{{(2,3)--(2,5)--(3,5)--(3,4)--(5,4)
--(5,2)--(4,2)--(4,3)--(2,3)}}
\fillarea{LightBlue}{{(3,4)--(3,6)--(6,6)--(6,5)--(5,5)
--(5,4)--(3,4)}}
\fillarea{LightYellow}{{(4,1)--(4,2)--(5,2)--(5,5)--(6,5)
--(6,1)--(4,1)}}
\end{puzzelbackground}
\end{chaossudoku}

```

```

\end{puzzlebackground}
\end{chaossudoku}
\hspace{1.5cm}
\begin{chaossudoku}
\setrow{5}{4,3,5,1,2}
\setrow{4}{2,1,3,4,5}
\setrow{3}{5,4,2,3,1}
\setrow{2}{1,2,4,5,3}
\setrow{1}{3,5,1,2,4}
\begin{puzzlebackground}
\fillarea{Wheat}{{(1,1)--(1,2)--(2,2)--(2,3)--(4,3)--(4,1)
--(1,1)}
\fillarea{HotPink!30}{{(1,2)--(1,6)--(3,6)--(3,5)--(2,5)
--(2,2)--(1,2)}
\fillarea{GreenYellow}{{(2,3)--(2,5)--(3,5)--(3,4)--(5,4)
--(5,2)--(4,2)--(4,3)--(2,3)}
\fillarea{LightBlue}{{(3,4)--(3,6)--(6,6)--(6,5)--(5,5)
--(5,4)--(3,4)}
\fillarea{LightYellow}{{(4,1)--(4,2)--(5,2)--(5,5)--(6,5)
--(6,1)--(4,1)}
\end{puzzlebackground}
\end{chaossudoku}
\end{center}

```

3.5.2 Options

rows [5] defines the number of rows in the grid.

columns [5] specifies the number of columns in the grid

width [5.1cm] sets the width of the minipage, in which the grid is typeset.

scale [1] scales the size of the grid in the minipage.

fontsize [Large] specifies the size of the numbers next to the grid.
Here, the usual L^AT_EX sizes are used. Possible values: tiny, scriptsize, footnotesize, small, normalsize, large, Large, LARGE, huge, Huge

title [] sets the title of a puzzle.

titleindent [0cm] defines the indent of the title.

titlewidth [5.1cm] specifies the width of the box the title is set in.

bgcolor [] sets the background color of the grid.

counterstyle [none] defines the counter style. Predefined styles: none, left, right

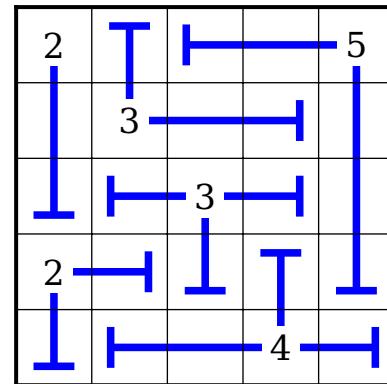
`cvoffset [-23pt]` sets the vertical offset of the counters in the margin.

3.6 Four Winds

Fill all cells with light rays. These may not intersect. Cells with numbers represent the lighting system that lits horizontally and vertically. The number indicates how many cells are illuminated. Cells with numbers do not count. No cell must remain empty.

3.6.1 Example

2				5
	3			
		3		
2				
			4	



```
\begin{fourwinds}
\framepuzzle
\fourwindscell{1}{2}{2}{}
\fourwindscell{1}{5}{2}{}
\fourwindscell{2}{4}{3}{}
\fourwindscell{3}{3}{3}{}
\fourwindscell{4}{1}{4}{}
\fourwindscell{5}{5}{5}{}
\end{fourwinds}
\hspace{1.5cm}
\begin{fourwinds}
\framepuzzle
\fourwindscell{1}{2}{2}{2/1,6/1}
\fourwindscell{1}{5}{2}{2/2}
\fourwindscell{2}{4}{3}{8/1,6/2}
\fourwindscell{3}{3}{3}{4/1,6/1,2/1}
\fourwindscell{4}{1}{4}{4/2,6/1,8/1}
\fourwindscell{5}{5}{5}{4/2,2/3}
\end{fourwinds}
```

3.6.2 Options

rows [5] defines the number of rows in the grid.

columns [5] specifies the number of columns in the grid

width [5.1cm] sets the width of the minipage, in which the grid is typeset.

scale [1] scales the size of the grid in the minipage.

fontsize [Large] specifies the size of the numbers next to the grid. Here, the usual LATEX sizes are used. Possible values: tiny, scriptsize, footnotesize, small, normalsize, large, Large, LARGE, huge, Huge

title [] sets the title of a puzzle.

titleindent [0cm] defines the indent of the title.

titlewidth [5.1cm] specifies the width of the box the title is set in.

color [blue] sets the color of the lines.

bgcolor [] sets the background color of the grid.

counterstyle [none] defines the counter style. Predefined styles: none, left, right

cvoffset [-23pt] sets the vertical offset of the counters in the margin.

3.7 Hakyuu

Fill the cells of an area with numbers from 1 to SIZE of the area. If there are two cells with the same number N in a row or a column, there must be at least N cells between those two cells.

3.7.1 Example

```
\begin{center}
\begin{hakyuu}
\hakyuucell{1}{5}{2}
\hakyuucell{3}{5}{6}
\hakyuucell{4}{5}{5}
\hakyuucell{4}{4}{4}
\hakyuucell{1}{3}{3}
\hakyuucell{2}{2}{2}
\hakyuucell{5}{2}{5}
\hakyuucell{4}{1}{1}
\begin{puzzlebackground}
```

2		6	5	
			4	
3				
	2			5
			1	

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

```

\fillarea{Wheat}{{(1,1)--(1,4)--(2,4)--(2,1)--(1,1)}
\fillarea{HotPink!30}{{(1,4)--(1,6)--(6,6)--(6,5)--(3,5)
--(3,4)--(1,4)}
\fillarea{GreenYellow}{{(2,4)--(3,4)--(3,5)--(5,5)--(5,4)
--(4,4)--(4,3)--(2,3)--(2,4)}
\fillarea{LightBlue}{{(5,5)--(6,5)--(6,3)--(4,3)--(4,4)
--(5,4)--(5,5)}
\fillarea{LightSalmon!50}{{(2,2)--(2,3)--(5,3)--(5,2)
--(2,2)}
\fillarea{LightYellow}{{(2,1)--(2,2)--(5,2)--(5,3)--(6,3)
--(6,1)--(2,1)}
\end{puzzlebackground}
\end{hakyuu}
\hspace{1.5cm}
\begin{hakyuu}
\setrow{5}{2,3,6,5,4}
\setrow{4}{1,7,3,4,2}
\setrow{3}{3,1,2,1,3}
\setrow{2}{1,2,1,3,5}
\setrow{1}{2,3,4,1,2}
\begin{puzzlebackground}
\fillarea{Wheat}{{(1,1)--(1,4)--(2,4)--(2,1)--(1,1)}
\fillarea{HotPink!30}{{(1,4)--(1,6)--(6,6)--(6,5)--(3,5)
--(3,4)--(1,4)}
\fillarea{GreenYellow}{{(2,4)--(3,4)--(3,5)--(5,5)--(5,4)
--(4,4)--(4,3)--(2,3)--(2,4)}
\fillarea{LightBlue}{{(5,5)--(6,5)--(6,3)--(4,3)--(4,4)
--(5,4)--(5,5)}
\fillarea{LightSalmon!50}{{(2,2)--(2,3)--(5,3)--(5,2)
--(2,2)}
\fillarea{LightYellow}{{(2,1)--(2,2)--(5,2)--(5,3)--(6,3)
--(6,1)--(2,1)}
\end{puzzlebackground}
\end{hakyuu}

```

```
\end{center}
```

3.7.2 Options

rows [5] defines the number of rows in the grid.

columns [5] specifies the number of columns in the grid

width [5.1cm] sets the width of the minipage, in which the grid is typeset.

scale [1] scales the size of the grid in the minipage.

fontsize [Large] specifies the size of the numbers next to the grid.

Here, the usual L^AT_EX sizes are used. Possible values: tiny, scriptsize, footnotesize, small, normalsize, large, Large, LARGE, huge, Huge

title [] sets the title of a puzzle.

titleindent [0cm] defines the indent of the title.

titlewidth [5.1cm] specifies the width of the box the title is set in.

bgcolor [] sets the background color of the grid.

counterstyle [none] defines the counter style. Predefined styles: none, left, right

cvoffset [-23pt] sets the vertical offset of the counters in the margin.

3.8 Hitori

Black out some cells according to these specifications: In each row and each column a number may only occur once or can be completely blackened. The blackened cells can touch neither horizontal nor vertical. All non blackened cells must remain connected. Each number has its own color, which otherwise has no meaning.

3.8.1 Example

```
\begin{center}
\begin{hitori}
\framepuzzle
\setcolorrow{5}{2,4,2,1,1}
\setcolorrow{4}{1,3,2,4,1}
\setcolorrow{3}{1,3,3,3,2}
\setcolorrow{2}{4,2,1,3,3}

```

2	4	2	1	1
1	3	2	4	1
1	3	3	3	2
4	2	1	3	3
4	1	2	2	3

2	4		1	
	3	2	4	1
1		3		2
4	2	1	3	
	1		2	3

```
\setcolorrow{1}{4,1,2,2,3}
\end{hitori}
\hspace{1.5cm}
\begin{hitori}
\framepuzzle
\setcolorrow{5}{2,4,0,1,0}
\setcolorrow{4}{0,3,2,4,1}
\setcolorrow{3}{1,0,3,0,2}
\setcolorrow{2}{4,2,1,3,0}
\setcolorrow{1}{0,1,0,2,3}
\end{hitori}
\end{center}
```

3.8.2 Options

rows [5] defines the number of rows in the grid.

columns [5] specifies the number of columns in the grid

width [5.1cm] sets the width of the minipage, in which the grid is typeset.

scale [1] scales the size of the grid in the minipage.

fontsize [Large] specifies the size of the numbers next to the grid.
Here, the usual L^AT_EX sizes are used. Possible values: tiny, scriptsize, footnotesize, small, normalsize, large, Large, LARGE, huge, Huge

title [] sets the title of a puzzle.

titleindent [0cm] defines the indent of the title.

titlewidth [5.1cm] specifies the width of the box the title is set in.

bgcolor [] sets the background color of the grid.

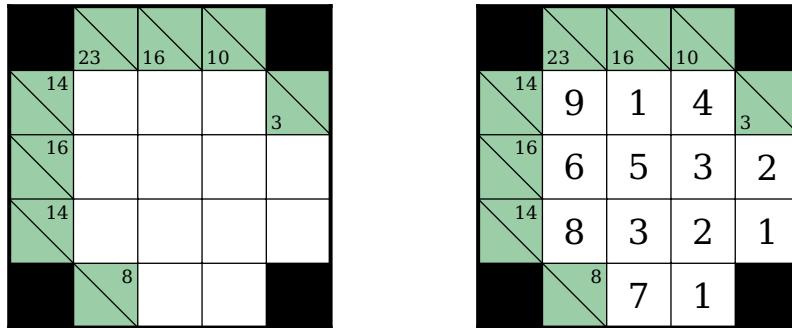
`counterstyle [none]` defines the counter style. Predefined styles: none, left, right

`cvoffset [-23pt]` sets the vertical offset of the counters in the margin.

3.9 Kakuro

Enter numbers from 1 to 9 in any order into the blank cells. Here, the given horizontal and vertical sums should result. The zero does not occur. Within a summation, no number can be repeated.

3.9.1 Example



```
\definecolor{kakuro}{RGB}{155,206,167}
\kakurosetup{color=kakuro}
\begin{center}
\begin{kakuro}
\framepuzzle
\kakurorow{5}{\Black,\KKR{23}[],\KKR{16}[],\KKR{10}[],\Black}
\kakurorow{4}{\KKR{}{14},9,1,4,\KKR{3}[]}
\kakurorow{3}{\KKR{}{16},6,5,3,2}
\kakurorow{2}{\KKR{}{14},8,3,2,1}
\kakurorow{1}{\Black,\KKR{}{8},7,1,\Black}
\end{kakuro}
\hspace{1.5cm}
\begin{kakuro}[solution]
\framepuzzle
\kakurorow{5}{\Black,\KKR{23}[],\KKR{16}[],\KKR{10}[],\Black}
\kakurorow{4}{\KKR{}{14},9,1,4,\KKR{3}[]}
\kakurorow{3}{\KKR{}{16},6,5,3,2}
\kakurorow{2}{\KKR{}{14},8,3,2,1}
\kakurorow{1}{\Black,\KKR{}{8},7,1,\Black}
\end{kakuro}
\end{center}
```

```
\end{center}
```

3.9.2 Options

rows [5] defines the number of rows in the grid.

columns [5] specifies the number of columns in the grid

width [5.1cm] sets the width of the minipage, in which the grid is typeset.

scale [1] scales the size of the grid in the minipage.

fontsize [Large] specifies the size of the numbers next to the grid.

Here, the usual L^AT_EX sizes are used. Possible values: tiny, scriptsize, footnotesize, small, normalsize, large, Large, LARGE, huge, Huge

title [] sets the title of a puzzle.

titleindent [0cm] defines the indent of the title.

titlewidth [5.1cm] specifies the width of the box the title is set in.

color [green] specifies the color of the kakuro cells.

bgcolor [] sets the background color of the grid.

counterstyle [none] defines the counter style. Predefined styles: none, left, right

cvoffset [-23pt] sets the vertical offset of the counters in the margin.

solution [false] You can use the solution also for the puzzle, as the numbers in the cells are only typeset with option **solution=true**.

3.10 Kendoku

Fill the cells with the numbers from 1 to SIZE of the puzzle. In the top left corner of a framed area, you will find the result of the specified arithmetic function, which is applied on the entered numbers. The numbers may occur only once in each row and column. The numbers of an area may not necessarily be different when they are in different rows or columns.

3.10.1 Example

```
\begin{center}
\begin{kendoku}
```

	4+	2÷	75×		2
			2×		
5	60×			1	
8×		2-	1-		
			8+		

	4+	2÷	75×	5	2
1	4	3		5	2
3	2	5	2×	1	4
5	60×	4	2	1	1
8×	2	5	2-	1-	3
	4	1	2	3	5

```
\framearea{black}{\tikzpath{1}{1}{8,8,6,2,6,2,4,4}}
\framearea{black}{\tikzpath{1}{3}{8,6,2,4}}
\framearea{black}{\tikzpath{1}{4}{8,8,6,2,2,4}}
\framearea{black}{\tikzpath{2}{2}{8,8,6,6,2,4,2,4}}
\framearea{black}{\tikzpath{2}{4}{8,8,6,2,2,4}}
\framearea{black}{\tikzpath{3}{1}{8,8,6,2,2,4}}
\framearea{black}{\tikzpath{3}{4}{8,8,6,6,2,4,2,4}}
\framearea{black}{\tikzpath{4}{1}{8,6,6,2,4,4}}
\framearea{black}{\tikzpath{4}{2}{8,6,6,2,4,4}}
\framearea{black}{\tikzpath{4}{3}{8,8,6,2,2,4}}
\framearea{black}{\tikzpath{5}{3}{8,6,2,4}}
\framearea{black}{\tikzpath{5}{4}{8,6,2,4}}
\framearea{black}{\tikzpath{5}{5}{8,6,2,4}}
\setrule{1}{2}{8\times}
\setrule{1}{3}{5}
\setrule{1}{5}{4+}
\setrule{2}{3}{60\times}
\setrule{2}{5}{2\div}
\setrule{3}{2}{2-}
\setrule{3}{5}{75\times}
\setrule{4}{1}{8+}
\setrule{4}{2}{1-}
\setrule{4}{4}{2\times}
\setrule{5}{3}{1}
\setrule{5}{5}{2}
\end{kendoku}
\hspace{1.5cm}
\begin{kendoku}
\framearea{black}{\tikzpath{1}{1}{8,8,6,2,6,2,4,4}}
\framearea{black}{\tikzpath{1}{3}{8,6,2,4}}
\framearea{black}{\tikzpath{1}{4}{8,8,6,2,2,4}}
\framearea{black}{\tikzpath{2}{2}{8,8,6,6,2,4,2,4}}
\framearea{black}{\tikzpath{2}{4}{8,8,6,2,2,4}}
\framearea{black}{\tikzpath{3}{1}{8,8,6,2,2,4}}
```

```

\framearea{black}{\tikzpath{3}{4}{8,8,6,6,2,4,2,4}}
\framearea{black}{\tikzpath{4}{1}{8,6,6,2,4,4}}
\framearea{black}{\tikzpath{4}{2}{8,6,6,2,4,4}}
\framearea{black}{\tikzpath{4}{3}{8,8,6,2,2,4}}
\framearea{black}{\tikzpath{5}{3}{8,6,2,4}}
\framearea{black}{\tikzpath{5}{4}{8,6,2,4}}
\framearea{black}{\tikzpath{5}{5}{8,6,2,4}}
\setrule{1}{2}{8\times}
\setrule{1}{3}{5}
\setrule{1}{5}{4+}
\setrule{2}{3}{60\times}
\setrule{2}{5}{2

\setrule{3}{2}{2-}
\setrule{3}{5}{75\times}
\setrule{4}{1}{8+}
\setrule{4}{2}{1-}
\setrule{4}{4}{2\times}
\setrule{5}{3}{1}
\setrule{5}{5}{2}
\setrow{5}{1,4,3,5,2}
\setrow{4}{3,2,5,1,4}
\setrow{3}{5,3,4,2,1}
\setrow{2}{2,5,1,4,3}
\setrow{1}{4,1,2,3,5}
\end{kendoku}
\end{center}



### 3.10.2 Options



rows [5] defines the number of rows in the grid.



columns [5] specifies the number of columns in the grid



width [5.1cm] sets the width of the minipage, in which the grid is typeset.



scale [1] scales the size of the grid in the minipage.



fontsize [Large] specifies the size of the numbers next to the grid.  
Here, the usual LATEX sizes are used. Possible values: tiny, scriptsize, footnotesize, small, normalsize, large, Large, LARGE, huge, Huge



title [] sets the title of a puzzle.



titleindent [0cm] defines the indent of the title.



titlewidth [5.1cm] specifies the width of the box the title is set in.



bgcolor [] sets the background color of the grid.



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```

`counterstyle [none]` defines the counter style. Predefined styles: none, left, right

`cvoffset [-23pt]` sets the vertical offset of the counters in the margin.

3.11 Killer Sudoku

Fill the cells with the numbers from 1 to SIZE of the puzzle. The numbers may occur only once in each row, column and colored area if specified. In the top left corner of a framed area, you will find the sum of the entered numbers. The numbers of an area may not necessarily be different, when they are in different rows or columns. But they must be different, when additional colored areas are specified.

3.11.1 Example

7	6	5	
			6
7			
	9		

7	3	2	5	4	1
4		1		3	2
7	2	4		1	3
1	9	3		2	4

```
\begin{killersudoku}
\framearea{black}{\tikzpath{1}{1}{8,8,6,6,2,4,2,4}}
\framearea{black}{\tikzpath{1}{3}{8,8,6,2,2,4}}
\framearea{black}{\tikzpath{2}{1}{8,6,6,2,4,4,4}}
\framearea{black}{\tikzpath{2}{3}{8,8,6,2,6,2,4,4}}
\framearea{black}{\tikzpath{3}{2}{8,6,8,6,2,2,4,4}}
\framearea{black}{\tikzpath{3}{4}{8,6,6,2,4,4}}
\begin{puzzlebackground}
\colorarea{orange!20}{\tikzpath{1}{1}{8,8,6,6,2,2,4,4}}
\colorarea{orange!20}{\tikzpath{3}{3}{8,8,6,6,2,2,4,4}}
\end{puzzlebackground}
\setrule{1}{2}{7}
\setrule{1}{4}{7}
\setrule{2}{1}{9}
\setrule{2}{4}{6}
\setrule{3}{4}{5}
\setrule{4}{3}{6}

```

```
\end{killersudoku}
\hspace{1.5cm}
\begin{killersudoku}
\framearea{black}{\tikzpath{1}{1}{8,8,6,6,2,4,2,4}}
\framearea{black}{\tikzpath{1}{3}{8,8,6,2,2,4}}
\framearea{black}{\tikzpath{2}{1}{8,6,6,6,2,4,4,4}}
\framearea{black}{\tikzpath{2}{3}{8,8,6,2,6,2,4,4}}
\framearea{black}{\tikzpath{3}{2}{8,6,8,6,2,2,4,4}}
\framearea{black}{\tikzpath{3}{4}{8,6,6,2,4,4}}
\begin{puzzlebackground}
\colorarea{orange!20}{\tikzpath{1}{1}{8,8,6,6,2,2,4,4}}
\colorarea{orange!20}{\tikzpath{3}{3}{8,8,6,6,2,2,4,4}}
\end{puzzlebackground}
\setrule{1}{2}{7}
\setrule{1}{4}{7}
\setrule{2}{1}{9}
\setrule{2}{4}{6}
\setrule{3}{4}{5}
\setrule{4}{3}{6}
\setrow{4}{3,2,4,1}
\setrow{3}{4,1,3,2}
\setrow{2}{2,4,1,3}
\setrow{1}{1,3,2,4}
\end{killersudoku}
```

3.11.2 Options

rows [5] defines the number of rows in the grid.

columns [5] specifies the number of columns in the grid

width [5.1cm] sets the width of the minipage, in which the grid is typeset.

scale [1] scales the size of the grid in the minipage.

fontsize [Large] specifies the size of the numbers next to the grid.
Here, the usual L^AT_EX sizes are used. Possible values: tiny, scriptsize, footnotesize, small, normalsize, large, Large, LARGE, huge, Huge

title [] sets the title of a puzzle.

titleindent [0cm] defines the indent of the title.

titlewidth [5.1cm] specifies the width of the box the title is set in.

bgcolor [] sets the background color of the grid.

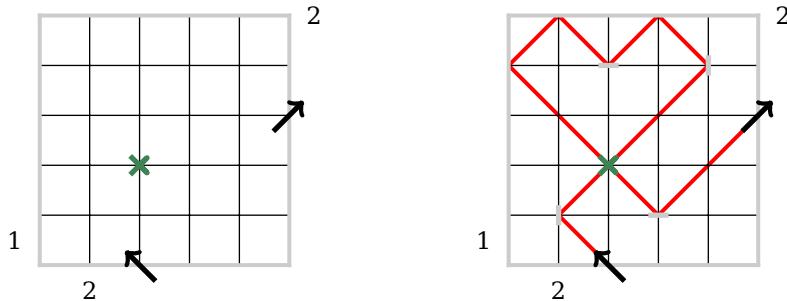
`counterstyle [none]` defines the counter style. Predefined styles: none, left, right

`cvoffset [-23pt]` sets the vertical offset of the counters in the margin.

3.12 Laser Beam

Draw a laser beam in each grid according to the following guidelines. The beam has to enter or to leave the grid at the arrows. At each intersection, a mirror, on which the laser beam must reflect on one side, can be placed horizontally or vertically. The other side must not be touched by the beam. All locations where the laser crosses are given. The numbers to the left and above the grid indicate how many cells are traversed by the beam in the corresponding row or column. The numbers to the right and below reveal, how many mirrors are found in the intersection of the corresponding row or column.

3.12.1 Example



```
\begin{center}
\begin{laserbeam}
\laserV{1}
\laserH{{}}
\mirrorH{{},2}
\mirrorV{{},{}},{{},{}},{{},{}},{{},{}},2
\framepuzzle[LP@c@mirror]
\placearrow{3}{1}{LeftUp}
\placearrow{6}{4}{RightUp}
\placecross{3}{3}
\end{laserbeam}
\hspace{1cm}
\begin{laserbeam}
\laserV{1}
\laserH{{}}

```

```
\mirrorH{{},2}
\mirrorV{{},{}},{},{}},{},2}
\framepuzzle[LP@c@mirror]
\placearrow{3}{1}{LeftUp}
\placearrow{6}{4}{RightUp}
\placecross{3}{3}
\placemirror{2}{2}{V}
\placemirror{4}{2}{H}
\placemirror{5}{5}{V}
\placemirror{3}{5}{H}
\begin{puzzlebackground}
\laser{\tikzpath{3}{1}{7,9,9,9,7,1,7,1,3,3,3,9,9}}
\end{puzzlebackground}
\end{laserbeam}
\end{center}
```

3.12.2 Options

rows [5] defines the number of rows in the grid.

columns [5] specifies the number of columns in the grid

width [6.5cm] sets the width of the minipage, in which the grid is typeset.

scale [1] scales the size of the grid in the minipage.

fontsize [Large] specifies the size of the numbers next to the grid.
Here, the usual L^AT_EX sizes are used. Possible values: tiny, scriptsize, footnotesize, small, normalsize, large, Large, LARGE, huge, Huge

title [] sets the title of a puzzle.

titleindent [0cm] defines the indent of the title.

titlewidth [6.5cm] specifies the width of the box the title is set in.

bgcolor [] sets the background color of the grid.

counterstyle [none] defines the counter style. Predefined styles: none, left, right

cvoffset [-38pt] sets the vertical offset of the counters in the margin.

3.13 Magic Labyrinth

Enter the numbers 1 to N into the grid. Each number can appear only once in each column and row. Following the labyrinth from the outside inwards, then the given number sequence must be repeated continuously.

3.13.1 Example

			3	
	3			1
			2	
3				

	1	2	3	
2	3			1
		3	1	2
1			2	3
3	2	1		

```
\begin{magiclabyrinth}
\mlline{\xtikzpath{1}{6}{6/5,2/5,4/5,8/4,6/4,2/3,4/3,8/2,6/2,
2/1,4/1}}
\setcells{1/1,2/4,4/5}{3}
\magiclabyrinthcell{4}{2}{2}
\magiclabyrinthcell{5}{4}{1}
\end{magiclabyrinth}
\hspace{1.5cm}
\begin{magiclabyrinth}
\mlline{\xtikzpath{1}{6}{6/5,2/5,4/5,8/4,6/4,2/3,4/3,8/2,6/2,
2/1,4/1}}
\setrow{5}{{},1,2,3}
\setrow{4}{2,3,{},{}}
\setrow{3}{ {},{},3,1,2}
\setrow{2}{1,{},{}}
\setrow{1}{3,2,1}
\end{magiclabyrinth}
```

3.13.2 Options

rows [5] defines the number of rows in the grid.

columns [5] specifies the number of columns in the grid

width [5.1cm] sets the width of the minipage, in which the grid is typeset.

scale [1] scales the size of the grid in the minipage.

fontsize [Large] specifies the size of the numbers next to the grid.
Here, the usual L^AT_EX sizes are used. Possible values: tiny, scriptsize, footnotesize, small, normalsize, large, Large, LARGE, huge, Huge

title [] sets the title of a puzzle.

titleindent [0cm] defines the indent of the title.

titlewidth [5.1cm] specifies the width of the box the title is set in.

bgcolor [] sets the background color of the grid.

counterstyle [none] defines the counter style. Predefined styles: none, left, right

cvoffset [-23pt] sets the vertical offset of the counters in the margin.

3.14 Magnets

Draw magnetic and neutral plates into the grid. The magnetic plates have a positive and a negative pole, neutral plates do not. The same poles must not touch neither horizontal nor vertical. Neutral plates may touch. The numbers to the left and above the grid indicate how many plus or minus poles are present in the respective column or row.

3.14.1 Example

+	2	1	2	2	2	1
-	2	1	2	2	1	2
1	1		- +			
2	2				+	-
3	1					+
1	3					-
2	1					
1	2					

+	2	1	2	2	2	1
-	2	1	2	2	1	2
1	1		- +			
2	2		+	-		+
3	1	+			+	-
1	3	-		+	-	-
2	1	+		-	+	
1	2	-			-	+

```
\magnetssetup{bgcolor=Teal!50}
\begin{magnets}
\minusH{2,1,2,2,1,2}
\minusV{2,1,3,1,2,1}
\plusH{2,1,2,2,2,1}
\plusV{1,2,1,3,2,1}
\magnetsH{2/1,2/4,2/5,2/6,3/2,3/3,4/1,4/4,5/5,5/6}
\magnetsV{1/1,1/3,1/5,2/2,4/5,5/2,6/1,6/3}
\MPH{2/6}
\PMH{5/5}
\MPV{6/3}
```

```
\end{magnets}
\hspace{1.5cm}
\begin{magnets}
\minusH{2,1,2,2,1,2}
\minusV{2,1,3,1,2,1}
\plusH{2,1,2,2,2,1}
\plusV{1,2,1,3,2,1}
\MPH{2/6,3/2,4/1}
\PMH{2/5,5/5,4/4,3/3}
\MPV{1/1,1/3,6/3}
\end{magnets}
```

3.14.2 Options

rows [6] defines the number of rows in the grid.

columns [6] specifies the number of columns in the grid

width [8.1cm] sets the width of the minipage, in which the grid is typeset.

scale [1] scales the size of the grid in the minipage.

fontsize [Large] specifies the size of the numbers next to the grid.
Here, the usual L^AT_EX sizes are used. Possible values: tiny, scriptsize, footnotesize, small, normalsize, large, Large, LARGE, huge, Huge

title [] sets the title of a puzzle.

titleindent [0cm] defines the indent of the title.

titlewidth [8.1cm] specifies the width of the box the title is set in.

bgcolor [] sets the background color of the grid for indicating the neutral areas.

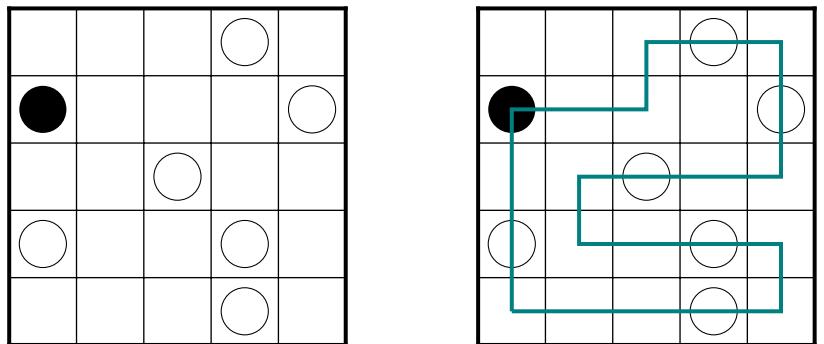
counterstyle [none] defines the counter style. Predefined styles: none, left, right

cvoffset [-23pt] sets the vertical offset of the counters in the margin.

3.15 Masyu

Draw a line into the grid. The line can only run horizontally and vertically and must pass through all the circles. In cells with a black circle it have to turn in a 90 degree angle and go straight on for at least another cell. The line must go straight through empty circles, but turn left or right in at least one of the neighboring cells. There is no need to go through all cells.

3.15.1 Example



```
\masyusetup{color=Teal}
\begin{masyu}
\framepuzzle
\setcells{1/2,3/3,4/1,4/2,4/5,5/4}{\MasyuW}
\masyucell{1}{4}{\MasyuB}
\end{masyu}
\hspace{1.5cm}
\begin{masyu}
\framepuzzle
\setcells{1/2,3/3,4/1,4/2,4/5,5/4}{\MasyuW}
\masyucell{1}{4}{\MasyuB}
\masyuline{\xtikzpath{1}{1}{8/3,6/2,8/1,6/2,2/2,4/3,2/1,6/3,
2/1,4/4}}
\end{masyu}
```

3.15.2 Options

rows [5] defines the number of rows in the grid.

columns [5] specifies the number of columns in the grid

width [5.1cm] sets the width of the minipage, in which the grid is typeset.

scale [1] scales the size of the grid in the minipage.

fontsize [Large] specifies the size of the numbers next to the grid.
Here, the usual L^AT_EX sizes are used. Possible values: tiny, scriptsize, footnotesize, small, normalsize, large, Large, LARGE, huge, Huge

title [] sets the title of a puzzle.

titleindent [0cm] defines the indent of the title.

`titlewidth [5.1cm]` specifies the width of the box the title is set in.

`color [green]` sets the color of the line.

`bgcolor []` sets the background color of the grid.

`counterstyle [none]` defines the counter style. Predefined styles: none, left, right

`cvoffset [-23pt]` sets the vertical offset of the counters in the margin.

3.16 Minesweeper

Draw a mine in some cells of the grid. The number in a cell indicates how many of the eight neighboring cells contain a mine. A numbered cell does not contain a mine.

3.16.1 Example

	1			
		3	3	
3		4	2	
				0
	2			

	1		●	●
	●	3	3	●
3	●	4	2	
	●	●		0
	2			

```
\begin{center}
\begin{minesweeper}
\framepuzzle
\setrow{5}{{},1}
\setrow{4}{{}, {}, 3, 3}
\setrow{3}{3, {}, 4, 2}
\setrow{2}{{}, {}, {}, {}, {}, 0}
\setrow{1}{{}, 2}
\end{minesweeper}
\hspace{1.5cm}
\begin{minesweeper}
\framepuzzle
\setrow{5}{{}, 1, {}, \Mine, \Mine}
\setrow{4}{{}, \Mine, 3, 3, \Mine}
\setrow{3}{3, \Mine, 4, 2}

```

```
\setrow{2}{{},\Mine,\Mine,{},0}
\setrow{1}{{},2}
\end{minesweeper}
\end{center}
```

3.16.2 Options

rows [5] defines the number of rows in the grid.

columns [5] specifies the number of columns in the grid

width [5.1cm] sets the width of the minipage, in which the grid is typeset.

scale [1] scales the size of the grid in the minipage.

fontsize [Large] specifies the size of the numbers next to the grid. Here, the usual L^AT_EX sizes are used. Possible values: tiny, scriptsize, footnotesize, small, normalsize, large, Large, LARGE, huge, Huge

title [] sets the title of a puzzle.

titleindent [0cm] defines the indent of the title.

titlewidth [5.1cm] specifies the width of the box the title is set in.

bgcolor [] sets the background color of the grid.

counterstyle [none] defines the counter style. Predefined styles: none, left, right

cvoffset [-23pt] sets the vertical offset of the counters in the margin.

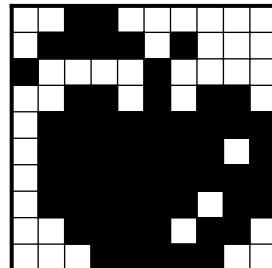
3.17 Nonogram

Black out some cells of the grid. The black squares form stripes. The number, order, and length is defined by the number sequences on the top and left edge of the grid. Each number represents the length of the strip of black squares in the corresponding row or column. Two stripes are separated by at least one white square.

3.17.1 Example

```
\begin{center}
\begin{nonogram}[rows=10,columns=10,scale=0.35,width=4.8cm,
                fontsize=footnotesize, helplines=5,
                extracells=3]
```

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



```
\nonogramV{{5},{2,4},{2,6},{9},{1,7},{9},{2,1,2},{1,1},
           {1,4},{2}}
\nonogramH{{1},{4,1},{6,2},{7,2},{6,1},{8},{1,4,1},{2,4},
           {3,2},{4}}
\end{nonogram}
\hspace{1cm}
\begin{nonogram} [rows=10,columns=10,scale=0.35,width=3.8cm,
               solution=true,extracells=3]
\nonogramrow{10}{3/2}
\nonogramrow{9}{2/4,7/1}
\nonogramrow{8}{1/1,6/1}
\nonogramrow{7}{3/2,6/1,8/2}
\nonogramrow{6}{2/9}
\nonogramrow{5}{2/7,10/1}
\nonogramrow{4}{2/9}
\nonogramrow{3}{2/6,9/2}
\nonogramrow{2}{3/4,8/2}
\nonogramrow{1}{4/5}
\puzzlesetrut
\end{nonogram}
\end{center}
```

3.17.2 Options

rows [5] defines the number of rows in the grid.

columns [5] specifies the number of columns in the grid

width [5.1cm] sets the width of the minipage, in which the grid is typeset.

scale [1] scales the size of the grid in the minipage.

fontsize [Large] specifies the size of the numbers next to the grid.

Here, the usual L^AT_EX sizes are used. Possible values: tiny, scriptsize, footnotesize, small, normalsize, large, Large, LARGE, huge, Huge

title [] sets the title of a puzzle.

titleindent [0cm] defines the indent of the title.

titlewidth [5.1cm] specifies the width of the box the title is set in.

color [black] sets the color of the lines.

bgcolor [] sets the background color of the grid.

counterstyle [none] defines the counter style. Predefined styles: none, left, right

cvoffset [-23pt] sets the vertical offset of the counters in the margin.

extracells [5] sets the number of extra cells for the grid.

helplines [5] sets the space between thicker help lines. You can switch off help lines with 0!

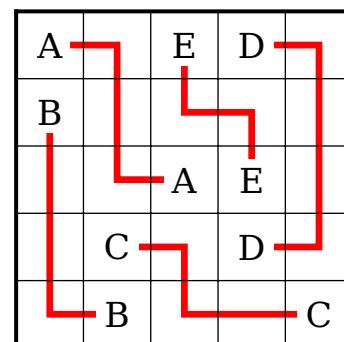
solution [false] will switch off extra cells if set to true.

3.18 Number Link

Link all the same numbers or letters in each case by a line. The lines can run horizontally, vertically and in 90 degree angles. Each cell must be traversed by exactly one line. The lines must not intersect.

3.18.1 Example

A		E	D	
B				
		A	E	
	C		D	
	B			C



```
\begin{numberlink}
\framepuzzle
```

```

\numberlinkcell{2}{1}{B}
\numberlinkcell{5}{1}{C}
\numberlinkcell{2}{2}{C}
\numberlinkcell{4}{2}{D}
\numberlinkcell{3}{3}{A}
\numberlinkcell{4}{3}{E}
\numberlinkcell{1}{4}{B}
\numberlinkcell{1}{5}{A}
\numberlinkcell{3}{5}{E}
\numberlinkcell{4}{5}{D}
\end{numberlink}
\hspace{1.5cm}
\begin{numberlink}
\framepuzzle
\numberlinkcell{2}{1}{B}
\numberlinkcell{5}{1}{C}
\numberlinkcell{2}{2}{C}
\numberlinkcell{4}{2}{D}
\numberlinkcell{3}{3}{A}
\numberlinkcell{4}{3}{E}
\numberlinkcell{1}{4}{B}
\numberlinkcell{1}{5}{A}
\numberlinkcell{3}{5}{E}
\numberlinkcell{4}{5}{D}
\link{\tikzpath{4}{3}{8,4,8}}
\link{\tikzpath{2}{1}{4,8,8,8}}
\link{\tikzpath{2}{2}{6,2,6,6}}
\link{\tikzpath{1}{5}{6,2,2,6}}
\link{\tikzpath{4}{2}{6,8,8,8,4}}
\end{numberlink}

```

3.18.2 Options

rows [5] defines the number of rows in the grid.

columns [5] specifies the number of columns in the grid

width [5.1cm] sets the width of the minipage, in which the grid is typeset.

scale [1] scales the size of the grid in the minipage.

fontsize [Large] specifies the size of the numbers next to the grid.
Here, the usual L^AT_EX sizes are used. Possible values: tiny, scriptsize, footnotesize, small, normalsize, large, Large, LARGE, huge, Huge

title [] sets the title of a puzzle.

titleindent [0cm] defines the indent of the title.

titlewidth [5.1cm] specifies the width of the box the title is set in.

color [red] sets the color of the lines.

bgcolor [] sets the background color of the grid.

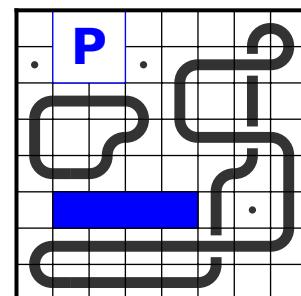
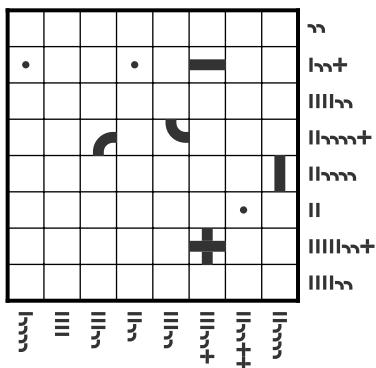
counterstyle [none] defines the counter style. Predefined styles: none, left, right

cvoffset [-23pt] sets the vertical offset of the counters in the margin.

3.19 Resuko

Complete the given elements in the grid to two race tracks (a race track and a much shorter test track) with pitlane and parking lot. The elements below and to the left of the grid indicate how many straights, curves and intersections are located in the respective columns and rows. The pit lane is always located next to four straights of the circuit on a free area of 1x4 cells. At the end, the parking lot is located on the only free area of 2x2 cells. Both can not be built on a gravel trap.

3.19.1 Example



```
\resukosetup{rows=8,columns=8,width=5.8cm,fontsize=Huge,
            scale=.708}
\begin{resuko}[width=7.4cm]
\resukocell{1}{7}{\Graveltrap}
\resukocell{4}{7}{\Graveltrap}
\resukocell{7}{3}{\Graveltrap}
\resukocell{6}{2}{\Cross}
\resukocell{8}{4}{\StraightV}
\resukocell{6}{7}{\StraightH}
```

```
\resukocell{3}{5}{\CurveBR}
\resukocell{5}{5}{\CurveTR}
\trackH{1/4/0,4/0/0,3/2/0,2/2/0,3/2/0,3/2/1,2/2/2,2/4/0}
\trackV{4/2/0,5/2/1,2/0/0,2/4/0,2/4/1,4/2/0,1/2/1,0/2/0}
\framepuzzle
\end{resuko}
\hspace{1.5cm}
\begin{resuko}
\resukocell{1}{7}{\Graveltrap}
\resukocell{4}{7}{\Graveltrap}
\resukocell{7}{3}{\Graveltrap}
\parkinglot{2}{7}
\pitlane{2}{3}{H}
\track{\tikzpath}{2}{4}{6,8,6,8,4,4,4,2,2,6}
\track{\xtikzpath}{2}{1}{6/4,8/3,6/1,8/4,6/1,2/1,4/3,2/2,6/3,
2/3,4/7,2/1,6/1}
\framepuzzle
\end{resuko}
```

3.19.2 Options

rows [5] defines the number of rows in the grid.

columns [5] specifies the number of columns in the grid

width [5.1cm] sets the width of the minipage, in which the grid is typeset.

scale [1] scales the size of the grid in the minipage.

fontsize [Large] specifies the size of the numbers next to the grid. Here, the usual L^AT_EX sizes are used. Possible values: tiny, scriptsize, footnotesize, small, normalsize, large, Large, LARGE, huge, Huge

title [] sets the title of a puzzle.

titleindent [0cm] defines the indent of the title.

titlewidth [5.1cm] specifies the width of the box the title is set in.

color [blue] sets the color of the pitlane and parking lot.

bcolor [] sets the background color of the grid.

counterstyle [none] defines the counter style. Predefined styles: none, left, right

cvoffset [-23pt] sets the vertical offset of the counters in the margin.

3.20 Schatzsuche

It's a variant of Minesweeper, just with diamonds instead of mines. Draw a diamond in some cells of the grid. The number in a cell indicates how many of the eight neighboring cells contain a diamond. A numbered cell does not contain a diamond.

3.20.1 Example

	1			
		3	3	
3		4	2	
				0
	2			

	1				

```
\begin{center}
\begin{schatzsuche}
\framepuzzle
\setrow{5}{{},{}}
\setrow{4}{{},{},3,3}
\setrow{3}{3,{},4,2}
\setrow{2}{{},{},{},{},0}
\setrow{1}{{},2}
\end{schatzsuche}
\hspace{1.5cm}
\begin{schatzsuche}
\framepuzzle
\setrow{5}{{},1,{},\Diamond,\Diamond}
\setrow{4}{{},\Diamond,3,3,\Diamond}
\setrow{3}{3,\Diamond,4,2}
\setrow{2}{{},\Diamond,\Diamond,{},0}
\setrow{1}{{},2}
\end{schatzsuche}
\end{center}
```

3.20.2 Options

rows [5] defines the number of rows in the grid.

columns [5] specifies the number of columns in the grid

width [5.1cm] sets the width of the minipage, in which the grid is typeset.

scale [1] scales the size of the grid in the minipage.

fontsize [Large] specifies the size of the numbers next to the grid.
Here, the usual L^AT_EX sizes are used. Possible values: tiny, scriptsize, footnotesize, small, normalsize, large, Large, LARGE, huge, Huge

title [] sets the title of a puzzle.

titleindent [0cm] defines the indent of the title.

titlewidth [5.1cm] specifies the width of the box the title is set in.

bgcolor [] sets the background color of the grid.

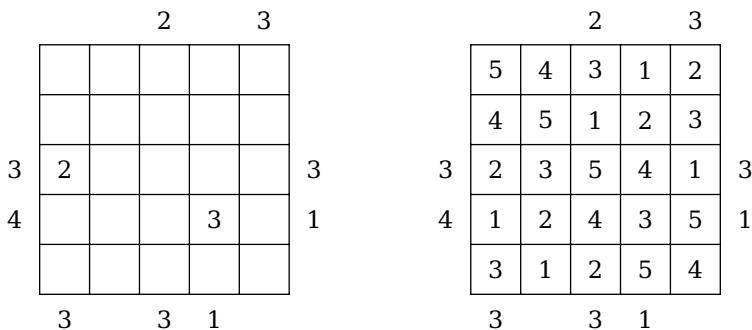
counterstyle [none] defines the counter style. Predefined styles: none, left, right

cvoffset [-23pt] sets the vertical offset of the counters in the margin.

3.21 Skyline

There are skyscrapers located in each cell. Try to find out the height of the skyscraper in the respective cell. There are heights of 1 to MAX in every row, every column, and in each of the two diagonals if indicated. Some cells may be empty (parks). The numbers around the grid indicate how many buildings you can see from this position when you look at the skyscraper lineup. Bear in mind that only those skyscrapers are visible which are higher than the ones in front.

3.21.1 Example



```
\begin{center}
\begin{skyline}
\skylineB{3,{},3,1,{}}
\skylineL>{{$\emptyset$},4,3,{},{}}
\skylineT{{$\emptyset$},{{$\emptyset$}},2,{},3}
\skylineR{{$\emptyset$},1,3,{},{}}
\skylinecell{1}{3}{2}
\skylinecell{4}{2}{3}
\end{skyline}
\hspace{1cm}
\begin{skyline}
\skylineB{3,{},3,1,{}}
\skylineL{{$\emptyset$},4,3,{},{}}
\skylineT{{$\emptyset$},{{$\emptyset$}},2,{},3}
\skylineR{{$\emptyset$},1,3,{},{}}
\setrow{5}{5,4,3,1,2}
\setrow{4}{4,5,1,2,3}
\setrow{3}{2,3,5,4,1}
\setrow{2}{1,2,4,3,5}
\setrow{1}{3,1,2,5,4}
\end{skyline}
\end{center}
```

3.21.1.1 Variants

3.21.1.1.1 Skyline Sudoku

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

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

```
\begin{center}
\begin{skyline}[sudoku,scale=.4]
\skylineB{4,5,2,5,2,1,2,4,3}
\skylineL{4,2,2,2,1,3,3,3,2}
\skylineT{4,1,3,2,3,5,3,2,3}
\skylineR{3,3,1,3,4,2,3,2,4}
\end{skyline}
\end{center}
```

```
\setrow{9}{{}, {}, {}, {}, 8, {}, {}, {}, 7}
\setrow{8}{{}, {}, 4, {}, {}, 6, {}, {}, 8}
\setrow{7}{{}, 2, {}, 7, {}, {}, {}, {}, 1}
\setrow{6}{{}, {}, {}, {}, 8, 2}
\setrow{5}{{}, {}, 2, {}, 4, {}, 7}
\setrow{4}{{}, {}, {}, 3, {}, {}, 4}
\setrow{3}{{}, {}, {}, {}, {}, 1}
\setrow{2}{{}, 3, {}, {}, {}, {}, 1, 2}
\setrow{1}{{}, {}, 5}

\end{skyline}
\hspace{1cm}
\begin{skyline}[sudoku,scale=.4]
\skylineB{4,5,2,5,2,1,2,4,3}
\skylineL{4,2,2,2,1,3,3,3,2}
\skylineT{4,1,3,2,3,5,3,2,3}
\skylineR{3,3,1,3,4,2,3,2,4}
\setrow{9}{3,9,6,8,5,1,2,7,4}
\setrow{8}{1,7,4,9,2,6,3,5,8}
\setrow{7}{5,2,8,7,3,4,9,6,1}
\setrow{6}{7,4,3,1,8,2,6,9,5}
\setrow{5}{9,8,2,6,4,5,7,1,3}
\setrow{4}{6,5,1,3,9,7,4,8,2}
\setrow{3}{8,6,7,2,1,3,5,4,9}
\setrow{2}{4,3,9,5,6,8,1,2,7}
\setrow{1}{2,1,5,4,7,9,8,3,6}
\end{skyline}
\end{center}
```

3.21.1.1.2 Skyline Sudoku (N*N)

	1	2	3	3	2	4	
1							
2							
3		1					
4							
3					3		
3				4			
4	4	2	1	3	3	2	

	1	2	3	3	2	4	
3							
2							
2							
3	6	3	4	1	5	2	3
2	5	6	2	3	1	4	2
2	2	1	3	6	4	5	2
4	1	4	5	2	6	3	2
1	4	2	1	5	3	6	1
3	3	5	6	4	2	1	4
4	4	2	1	3	3	2	

```
\begin{center}
\begin{skyline}[rows=6,columns=6,scale=.58]
\skylineB{4,2,1,3,3,2}
\skylineL{3,3,4,3,2,1}
```

```

\skylineT{1,2,3,3,2,4}
\skylineR{4,1,2,2,2,3}
\skylinecell{2}{4}{1}
\skylinecell{4}{1}{4}
\skylinecell{5}{2}{3}
\begin{puzzlebackground}
\fillarea{Wheat}{(1,1)--(1,3)--(4,3)--(4,1)--(1,1)}
\fillarea{HotPink!30}{(1,3)--(1,7)--(4,7)--(4,6)--(2,6)
--(2,3)--(1,3)}
\fillarea{GreenYellow}{(2,3)--(2,6)--(4,6)--(4,3)--(2,3)}
\fillarea{LightBlue}{(4,1)--(7,1)--(7,5)--(6,5)--(6,2)
--(4,2)--(4,1)}
\fillarea{LightSalmon!50}{(4,7)--(4,4)--(5,4)--(5,6)--(6,6)
--(6,5)--(7,5)--(7,7)--(4,7)}
\fillarea{LightYellow}{(4,2)--(4,4)--(5,4)--(5,6)--(6,6)
--(6,2)--(4,2)}
\end{puzzlebackground}
\end{skyline}
\hspace{1cm}
\begin{skyline}[rows=6,columns=6,scale=.58]
\skylineB{4,2,1,3,3,2}
\skylineL{3,3,4,3,2,1}
\skylineT{1,2,3,3,2,4}
\skylineR{4,1,2,2,2,3}
\setrow{6}{6,3,4,1,5,2}
\setrow{5}{5,6,2,3,1,4}
\setrow{4}{2,1,3,6,4,5}
\setrow{3}{1,4,5,2,6,3}
\setrow{2}{4,2,1,5,3,6}
\setrow{1}{3,5,6,4,2,1}
\begin{puzzlebackground}
\fillarea{Wheat}{(1,1)--(1,3)--(4,3)--(4,1)--(1,1)}
\fillarea{HotPink!30}{(1,3)--(1,7)--(4,7)--(4,6)--(2,6)
--(2,3)--(1,3)}
\fillarea{GreenYellow}{(2,3)--(2,6)--(4,6)--(4,3)--(2,3)}
\fillarea{LightBlue}{(4,1)--(7,1)--(7,5)--(6,5)--(6,2)
--(4,2)--(4,1)}
\fillarea{LightSalmon!50}{(4,7)--(4,4)--(5,4)--(5,6)--(6,6)
--(6,5)--(7,5)--(7,7)--(4,7)}
\fillarea{LightYellow}{(4,2)--(4,4)--(5,4)--(5,6)--(6,6)
--(6,2)--(4,2)}
\end{puzzlebackground}
\end{skyline}
\end{center}

```

3.21.2 Options

rows [5] defines the number of rows in the grid.

columns [5] specifies the number of columns in the grid

sudoku [false] sets rows and columns to 9, in case of true is specified.
Additionally the classic Sudoku grid is drawn.

width [6.7cm] sets the width of the minipage, in which the grid is typeset.

scale [1] scales the size of the grid in the minipage.

fontsize [Large] specifies the size of the numbers next to the grid.
Here, the usual L^AT_EX sizes are used. Possible values: tiny, scriptsize,
footnotesize, small, normalsize, large, Large, LARGE, huge, Huge

title [] sets the title of a puzzle.

titleindent [0.75cm] defines the indent of the title.

titlewidth [5.85cm] specifies the width of the box the title is set in.

bgcolor [] sets the background color of the grid.

counterstyle [none] defines the counter style. Predefined styles: none,
left, right

cvoffset [-38pt] sets the vertical offset of the counters in the margin.

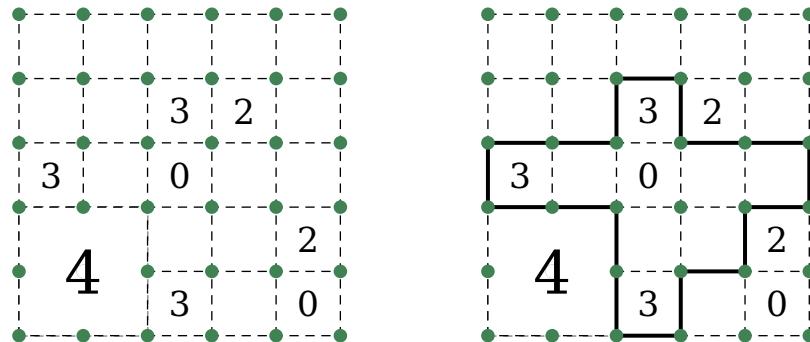
3.22 Slitherlink

Draw a closed line into the grid. This line must be on the existing dashed lines, but do not have to go through all grid points. If numbers are present in the grid cells, they indicate how many sides of the cell are touched by the line. The line must not touch or cross itself.

3.22.1 Example

```
\begin{center}
\begin{slitherlink}
\setbigcell{1}{1}{4}
\slitherlinkcell{1}{3}{3}
\slitherlinkcell{3}{1}{3}
\slitherlinkcell{3}{3}{0}
\slitherlinkcell{3}{4}{3}
\slitherlinkcell{4}{4}{2}
\slitherlinkcell{5}{1}{0}

```



```
\slitherlinkcell{5}{2}{2}
\end{slitherlink}
\hspace{1.5cm}
\begin{slitherlink}
\setbigcell{1}{1}{4}
\slitherlinkcell{1}{3}{3}
\slitherlinkcell{3}{1}{3}
\slitherlinkcell{3}{3}{0}
\slitherlinkcell{3}{4}{3}
\slitherlinkcell{4}{4}{2}
\slitherlinkcell{5}{1}{0}
\slitherlinkcell{5}{2}{2}
\framearea[black]{\tikzpath{3}{1}{8,8,4,4,8,6,6,8,6,2,
6,6,2,4,2,4,2,4}}
\end{slitherlink}
\end{center}
```

3.22.2 Options

rows [5] defines the number of rows in the grid.

columns [5] specifies the number of columns in the grid

width [5.2cm] sets the width of the minipage, in which the grid is typeset.

scale [1] scales the size of the grid in the minipage.

fontsize [Large] specifies the size of the numbers next to the grid.

Here, the usual L^AT_EX sizes are used. Possible values: tiny, scriptsize, footnotesize, small, normalsize, large, Large, LARGE, huge, Huge

title [] sets the title of a puzzle.

titleindent [0cm] defines the indent of the title.

titlewidth [5.2cm] specifies the width of the box the title is set in.

bgcolor [] sets the background color of the grid.

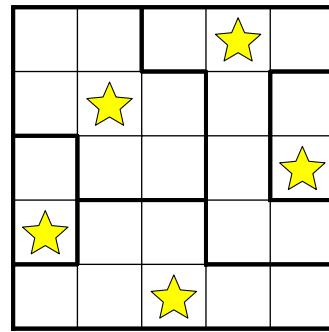
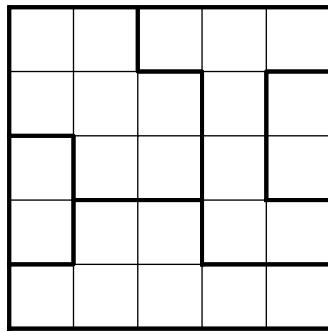
counterstyle [none] defines the counter style. Predefined styles: none, left, right

cvoffset [-23pt] sets the vertical offset of the counters in the margin.

3.23 Star Battle

Enter exactly one star in each row, each column and each area of the grid. Cells with stars must not touch each other orthogonally or diagonally.

3.23.1 Example



```
\begin{center}
\begin{starbattle}
\framepuzzle
\framearea{black}{\tikzpath{1}{1}{8,6,8,6,6,2,6,6,2,4,4,4,4,4}}
\framearea{black}{\tikzpath{1}{2}{8,8,6,2,2,4}}
\framearea{black}{\tikzpath{1}{4}{8,8,6,6,2,6,2,2,4,4,8,4}}
\framearea{black}{\tikzpath{4}{2}{8,8,8,4,8,6,6,2,4,2,2,6,2,4,4}}
\framearea{black}{\tikzpath{5}{3}{8,8,6,2,2,4}}
\end{starbattle}
\hspace{1.5cm}
\begin{starbattle}
\framepuzzle
\framearea{black}{\tikzpath{1}{1}{8,6,8,6,6,2,6,6,2,4,4,4,4,4}}
\framearea{black}{\tikzpath{1}{2}{8,8,6,2,2,4}}
\framearea{black}{\tikzpath{1}{4}{8,8,6,6,2,6,2,2,4,4,8,4}}

```

```
\framearea{black}{\tikzpath{4}{2}{8,8,8,4,8,6,6,6,2,4,2,2,6,
2,4,4}}
\framearea{black}{\tikzpath{5}{3}{8,8,6,2,2,4}}
\starbattlecell{1}{2}{Star}
\starbattlecell{2}{4}{Star}
\starbattlecell{3}{1}{Star}
\starbattlecell{4}{5}{Star}
\starbattlecell{5}{3}{Star}
\end{starbattle}
\end{center}
```

3.23.2 Options

rows [5] defines the number of rows in the grid.

columns [5] specifies the number of columns in the grid

width [5.1cm] sets the width of the minipage, in which the grid is typeset.

scale [1] scales the size of the grid in the minipage.

fontsize [Large] specifies the size of the numbers next to the grid.
Here, the usual L^AT_EX sizes are used. Possible values: tiny, scriptsize, footnotesize, small, normalsize, large, Large, LARGE, huge, Huge

title [] sets the title of a puzzle.

titleindent [0cm] defines the indent of the title.

titlewidth [5.1cm] specifies the width of the box the title is set in.

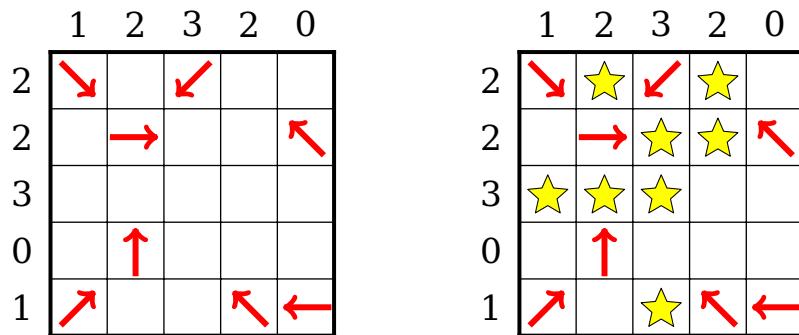
bgcolor [] sets the background color of the grid.

counterstyle [none] defines the counter style. Predefined styles: none, left, right

cvoffset [-23pt] sets the vertical offset of the counters in the margin.

3.24 Stars and Arrows

Enter a star in some empty cells of the grid. Each arrow points to at least one star and every star is referenced by at least one arrow. Arrows point to a whole row, column or diagonal, also through other stars and arrows. The numbers on the left and top of the grid indicate how many stars are located in the row or column.



3.24.1 Example

```
\begin{center}
\begin{starsandarrows}
\framepuzzle
\starsH{1,2,3,2,0}
\starsV{1,0,3,2,2}
\setrow{5}{\RightDown,{},\LeftDown}
\setrow{4}{{},\Right,{},{},\LeftUp}
\setrow{2}{{},\Up,{},{},{}}
\setrow{1}{\RightUp,{},{},\LeftUp,\Left}
\end{starsandarrows}
\hspace{1.5cm}
\begin{starsandarrows}
\framepuzzle
\starsH{1,2,3,2,0}
\starsV{1,0,3,2,2}
\setrow{5}{\RightDown,\Star,\LeftDown,\Star}
\setrow{4}{{},\Right,\Star,\Star,\LeftUp}
\setrow{3}{\Star,\Star,\Star}
\setrow{2}{{},\Up,{},{},{}}
\setrow{1}{\RightUp,{},\Star,\LeftUp,\Left}
\end{starsandarrows}
\end{center}
```

3.24.2 Options

rows [5] defines the number of rows in the grid.

columns [5] specifies the number of columns in the grid

width [5.9cm] sets the width of the minipage, in which the grid is typeset.

scale [1] scales the size of the grid in the minipage.

fontsize [Large] specifies the size of the numbers next to the grid.

Here, the usual L^AT_EX sizes are used. Possible values: tiny, scriptsize, footnotesize, small, normalsize, large, Large, LARGE, huge, Huge

title [] sets the title of a puzzle.

titleindent [0cm] defines the indent of the title.

titlewidth [5.9cm] specifies the width of the box the title is set in.

bgcolor [] sets the background color of the grid.

counterstyle [none] defines the counter style. Predefined styles: none, left, right

cvoffset [-23pt] sets the vertical offset of the counters in the margin.

3.25 Sudoku

Well, it's Sudoku – nothing to explain! Fill each row and column with numbers from 1 to 9.

3.25.1 Example

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

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

```
\begin{center}
\begin{lpssudoku}
\setrow{9}{\{\},2,6,\{\},\{\},\{\},\{\},\{\},\{\}}
\setrow{8}{\{\},\{\},\{\},\{\},\{\},\{\},1,7,\{\}}
\setrow{7}{\{\},\{\},3,1,\{\},6,\{\},\{\},\{\}}
\setrow{6}{\{\},6,\{\},\{\},5,\{\},8,\{\},3}
\setrow{5}{\{\},\{\},9,2,6,1,7,\{\},\{\}}
\setrow{4}{\{\},5,\{\},4,\{\},8,\{\},6,\{\}}

```

```
\setrow{3}{{}, {}, {}, {}, 8, {}, 4, 3, {}, {}}
\setrow{2}{{}, 4, 8, {}, {}, {}, {}, {}, {}}
\setrow{1}{{}, {}, {}, {}, {}, {}, {}, 9, 4, {}}
\end{lpsudoku}
\hspace{1.5cm}
\begin{lpsudoku}
\setrow{9}{1, 2, 6, 5, 7, 8, 4, 3, 9}
\setrow{8}{4, 8, 5, 9, 3, 2, 1, 7, 6}
\setrow{7}{7, 9, 3, 1, 4, 6, 5, 8, 2}
\setrow{6}{2, 6, 1, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 3}
\setrow{5}{8, 3, 9, 2, 6, 1, 7, 5, 4}
\setrow{4}{5, 7, 4, 3, 8, 9, 2, 6, 1}
\setrow{3}{6, 5, 2, 8, 9, 4, 3, 1, 7}
\setrow{2}{9, 4, 8, 7, 1, 3, 6, 2, 5}
\setrow{1}{3, 1, 7, 6, 2, 5, 9, 4, 8}
\end{lpsudoku}
```

3.25.2 Options

width [9.1cm] sets the width of the minipage, in which the grid is typeset. 9 cells of width 1cm plus a little extra for lines.

scale [1] scales the size of the grid in the minipage. To get a width of 5cm you need to scale by $5/9$

fontsize [Large] specifies the size of the numbers next to the grid. Here, the usual L^AT_EX sizes are used. Possible values: tiny, scriptsize, footnotesize, small, normalsize, large, Large, LARGE, huge, Huge

title [] sets the title of a puzzle.

titleindent [0cm] defines the indent of the title.

titlewidth [9.1cm] specifies the width of the box the title is set in.

bgcolor [] sets the background color of the grid.

counterstyle [none] defines the counter style. Predefined styles: none, left, right

cvoffset [-23pt] sets the vertical offset of the counters in the margin.

3.25.3 Supporting bash scripts

3.25.3.1 createlpsudoku

The `createlpsudoku` [2] bash script can transform Sudoku format files into `lpsudoku` environments. It can process files in the so called one line 81 format² (option -e (default)) and in simple sudoku format (option -s)

Usage: `createlpsudoku [options] [-o output] -i input`

It expects an input file with the option `-i`. You can specify an output file with the option `-o`. Otherwise it writes to `stdout`. Furthermore, the following options are possible:

- w write Windows line endings (CR/LF) to file
- v prints version number
- h prints help

3.25.3.2 lpsmag

With the `lpsmag` [30] bash script you can half automatically produce a Sudoku magazine using the `lpsudoku` environment and the `createlpsudoku` bash script.

Usage: `lpsmag configfile`

The script needs an installed `QQwing` [32] and a config file for defining the magazine's contents:

```
page p1 easy
page p2 easy
startpuzzles
typesetpage p1
typesetpage p2
startsolutions
typesetsolpage p1 p2 last
```

This config file will be sourced into the `lpsmag` bash script and contains calls of `lpsmag` functions. Make sure, that the config file has UNIX line endings (LF). For a detailed documentation I refer to the following [wiki](#) [30] entry.

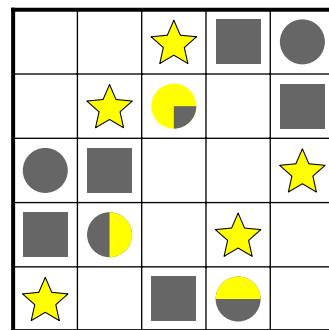
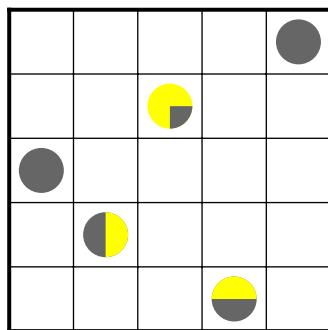
After running `lpsmag` you will find a `lpsmag.tex` in your working directory. Just run `pdflatex lpsmag.tex` twice and you finally get for example this `lpsmag.pdf`.

²processing of several sudokus in 81 format (one in each line) is possible

3.26 Sun and Moon

Enter exactly one star and one dark cloud in each row and each column of the grid, so that the planets are illuminated as specified. The stars shine horizontally or vertically arbitrarily far, but not through a planet or a dark cloud.

3.26.1 Example



```
\begin{center}
\begin{sunandmoon}
\framepuzzle
\setrow{5}{{}, {}, {}, {}, \Moon}
\setrow{4}{{}, {}, \MoonTL}
\setrow{3}{\Moon}
\setrow{2}{{}, \MoonR}
\setrow{1}{{}, {}, {}, \MoonT}
\end{sunandmoon}
\hspace{1.5cm}
\begin{sunandmoon}
\framepuzzle
\setrow{5}{{}, \Star, \Cloud, \Moon}
\setrow{4}{{}, \Star, \MoonTL, {}, \Cloud}
\setrow{3}{\Moon, \Cloud, {}, {}, \Star}
\setrow{2}{\Cloud, \MoonR, {}, \Star}
\setrow{1}{\Star, {}, \Cloud, \MoonT}
\end{sunandmoon}
\end{center}
```

3.26.2 Options

rows [5] defines the number of rows in the grid.

columns [5] specifies the number of columns in the grid

width [5.1cm] sets the width of the minipage, in which the grid is typeset.

scale [1] scales the size of the grid in the minipage.

fontsize [Large] specifies the size of the numbers next to the grid.
Here, the usual L^AT_EX sizes are used. Possible values: tiny, scriptsize, footnotesize, small, normalsize, large, Large, LARGE, huge, Huge

title [] sets the title of a puzzle.

titleindent [0cm] defines the indent of the title.

titlewidth [5.1cm] specifies the width of the box the title is set in.

bgcolor [] sets the background color of the grid.

counterstyle [none] defines the counter style. Predefined styles: none, left, right

cvoffset [-23pt] sets the vertical offset of the counters in the margin.

3.27 Tents and Trees

Draw tents in the grid. Next to each tree, a tent must be entered in a horizontally or vertically adjacent cell, which is associated with this tree. The numbers next to the grid indicate the quantity of tents in each row or column. No tent can stand directly next to another one, not even diagonally.

3.27.1 Example

	1	2	1	1	2
3					
0					
2					
0					
2					

	1	2	1	1	2
3					
0					
2					
0					
2					

```
\begin{center}
\begin{tentsandtrees}
\framepuzzle
```

```
\tentH{1,2,1,1,2}
\tentV{2,0,2,0,3}
\setrow{4}{\Tree,{},\Tree,\Tree,\Tree}
\setrow{2}{{},\Tree}
\setrow{1}{\Tree,{},{},\Tree}
\end{tentsandtrees}
\hspace{1.5cm}
\begin{tentsandtrees}
\framepuzzle
\tentH{1,2,1,1,2}
\tentV{2,0,2,0,3}
\setrow{5}{\Tent,{},\Tent,{},\Tent,}
\setrow{4}{\Tree,{},\Tree,\Tree,\Tree}
\setrow{3}{{},\Tent,{},\Tent}
\setrow{2}{{},\Tree}
\setrow{1}{\Tree,\Tent,{},\Tree,\Tent}
\end{tentsandtrees}
\end{center}
```

3.27.2 Options

rows [5] defines the number of rows in the grid.

columns [5] specifies the number of columns in the grid

width [5.9cm] sets the width of the minipage, in which the grid is typeset.

scale [1] scales the size of the grid in the minipage.

fontsize [Large] specifies the size of the numbers next to the grid. Here, the usual L^AT_EX sizes are used. Possible values: tiny, scriptsize, footnotesize, small, normalsize, large, Large, LARGE, huge, Huge

title [] sets the title of a puzzle.

titleindent [0cm] defines the indent of the title.

titlewidth [5.9cm] specifies the width of the box the title is set in.

bgcolor [] sets the background color of the grid.

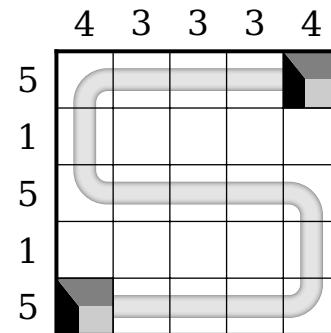
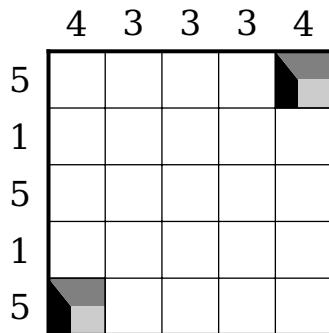
counterstyle [none] defines the counter style. Predefined styles: none, left, right

cvoffset [-23pt] sets the vertical offset of the counters in the margin.

3.28 Tunnel

Determine the course of the tube. Draw the only possible connection from the beginning to the end. The numbers indicate how many tube segments (including portals) are present in the corresponding rows and columns. The tube is one cell wide, and does not cross or touch itself!

3.28.1 Example



```
\begin{center}
\begin{tunnel}
\framepuzzle
\tunnelH{4,3,3,3,4}
\tunnelV{5,1,5,1,5}
\portal{1}{1}
\portal{5}{5}
\end{tunnel}
\hspace{1.5cm}
\begin{tunnel}
\framepuzzle
\tunnelH{4,3,3,3,4}
\tunnelV{5,1,5,1,5}
\portal{1}{1}
\portal{5}{5}
\tube{\tikzpath{1}{1}{6,6,6,6,8,8,4,4,4,4,8,8,6,6,6,6}}
\end{tunnel}
\end{center}
```

3.28.2 Options

`rows` [5] defines the number of rows in the grid.

columns [5] specifies the number of columns in the grid

width [5.9cm] sets the width of the minipage, in which the grid is typeset.

scale [1] scales the size of the grid in the minipage.

fontsize [Large] specifies the size of the numbers next to the grid.
Here, the usual L^AT_EX sizes are used. Possible values: tiny, scriptsize, footnotesize, small, normalsize, large, Large, LARGE, huge, Huge

title [] sets the title of a puzzle.

titleindent [0cm] defines the indent of the title.

titlewidth [5.9cm] specifies the width of the box the title is set in.

bgcolor [] sets the background color of the grid.

counterstyle [none] defines the counter style. Predefined styles: none, left, right

cvoffset [-23pt] sets the vertical offset of the counters in the margin.



You can download application examples and their solutions from the [project page](#). The puzzles are originally licensed under

4 Implementation

4.1 logicpuzzle.sty

```
1 {*package}
2 \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}%
3 \ProvidesPackage{logicpuzzle}[2014/06/15 v2.5 logicpuzzle.sty%
4 - Josef Kleber (C) 2013-2014]%
```

4.1.1 Package initialization

First, we load the packages needed by `logicpuzzle.sty` and the TikZ libraries we need.

```
5 \RequirePackage{xkeyval}%
6 \RequirePackage{ifthen}%
7 \RequirePackage{ragged2e}%
8 \RequirePackage{marginnote}%
9 \RequirePackage{tikz}%
10 \usetikzlibrary{decorations.pathmorphing,decorations.pathreplacing,%
11 calc,shapes.geometric}%
```

We define a set of PGF layers for placing material on them and their order.

```

12 \pgfdeclarelayer{LPdump}%
13 \pgfdeclarelayer{LPbgcolor}%
14 \pgfdeclarelayer{LPbackgroundtwo}%
15 \pgfdeclarelayer{LPbackground}%
16 \pgfdeclarelayer{LPforeground}%
17 \pgfdeclarelayer{LPforegroundtwo}%
18 \pgfsetlayers{LPdump,LPbgcolor,LPbackgroundtwo,LPbackground,main,%
19           LPforeground,LPforegroundtwo}%
20 %

```

We also need some counters and lengths

```

21 \newcounter{LP@rows}%
22 \newcounter{LP@columns}%
23 \newcounter{LP@counter@unique}%
24 \newcounter{LP@counti}%
25 \newcounter{LP@countii}%
26 \newcounter{LP@countiii}%
27 \newcounter{LP@whiledo@i}%
28 \newcounter{LP@whiledo@ii}%
29 \newcounter{LP@count@ig@i}%
30 \newcounter{LP@count@ig@ii}%
31 \newcounter{LP@count@ig@iii}%
32 \newcounter{LP@count@ig@iv}%
33 \newcounter{LP@puzzlecounter}%
34 \setcounter{LP@puzzlecounter}{1}%
35 %
36 \newlength\LP@length%

```

We define generic macros for puzzle options and add some defaults. Furthermore we define some macros, we will use all over the package.

```

37 \gdef\LP@rows{}%
38 \gdef\LP@columns{}%
39 \gdef\LP@scale{1}%
40 \gdef\LP@color{black}%
41 \gdef\LP@bgcolor{}%
42 \gdef\LP@fontsize\Large%
43 \gdef\LP@cvoffset{0pt}%
44 %
45 \newcommand*\LP@counterstyle{none}%
46 \newcommand*\LP@titleformat{}%
47 \gdef\LP@env@prefix{}%
48 \gdef\LP@package{}%
49 \def\LP@normallines{0.5pt}%
50 \def\LP@thicklines{1.5pt}%
51 \def\LP@grid@linestyle{}%
52 \def\LP@draw@opacity{1}%
53 \def\LP@rel@tikzpath{}%
54 \def\LP@tracks@scale{.3}%
55 \def\LP@fw@linestyle{-|}%
56 \newcommand*\LP@Pfive{.5}%

```

4.1.2 Defining options

\LP@define@key We define a generic command for the definition of puzzle options with both global (for the \puzzlesetup commands) and local scope for the optional argument of the puzzles!

```
\LP@define@key{\⟨puzzle prefix⟩}{⟨puzzle⟩}{⟨option⟩}{⟨default⟩}
```

```
57 \newcommand*\LP@define@key[4]%
58 {%
59   \expandafter\gdef\csname#1#3\endcsname{#4}%
60   \define@key{#2.sty}{#3}[#4]%
61   {%
62     \expandafter\gdef\csname#1#3\endcsname{##1}%
63   }%
64   \define@key{#2}{#3}%
65   {%
66     \expandafter\def\csname#1#3\endcsname{##1}%
67   }%
68 }
```

\LP@define@choicekey@fontsize We do the same for the more complicated choicekey for the fontsize option.

```
\LP@define@choicekey@fontsize{\⟨puzzle prefix⟩}{⟨puzzle⟩}{⟨default⟩}
```

```
69 \newcommand*\LP@define@choicekey@fontsize[3]%
70 {%
71   \expandafter\gdef\csname#1@fontsize\endcsname{\Large}%
72   \define@choicekey*{#2.sty}{fontsize}{\LP@dck@fontsize\nr}{%
73     tiny,scriptsize,footnotesize,small,normalsize,%
74     large, Large, LARGE, huge, Huge}{#3}%
75   {%
76     \ifcase\nr\relax%
77       \expandafter\gdef\csname#1@fontsize\endcsname{\tiny}%
78     \or%
79       \expandafter\gdef\csname#1@fontsize\endcsname{\scriptsize}%
80     \or%
81       \expandafter\gdef\csname#1@fontsize\endcsname{\footnotesize}%
82     \or%
83       \expandafter\gdef\csname#1@fontsize\endcsname{\small}%
84     \or%
85       \expandafter\gdef\csname#1@fontsize\endcsname{\normalsize}%
86     \or%
87       \expandafter\gdef\csname#1@fontsize\endcsname{\large}%
88     \or%
89       \expandafter\gdef\csname#1@fontsize\endcsname{\Large}%
90     \or%
91       \expandafter\gdef\csname#1@fontsize\endcsname{\LARGE}%
92     \or%
93       \expandafter\gdef\csname#1@fontsize\endcsname{\huge}%
94     \or%
95       \expandafter\gdef\csname#1@fontsize\endcsname{\Huge}%
```

```

96     \fi%
97   }%
98 \define@choicekey*{#2}{fontsize}[\LP@dck@fontsize\nr]{%
99             tiny,scriptsize,footnotesize,small,normalsize,%
100            large,Large,LARGE,huge,Huge}[#3]%
101   {%
102     \ifcase\nr\relax%
103       \expandafter\def\csname#1@fontsize\endcsname{\tiny}%
104     \or%
105       \expandafter\def\csname#1@fontsize\endcsname{\scriptsize}%
106     \or%
107       \expandafter\def\csname#1@fontsize\endcsname{\footnotesize}%
108     \or%
109       \expandafter\def\csname#1@fontsize\endcsname{\small}%
110     \or%
111       \expandafter\def\csname#1@fontsize\endcsname{\normalsize}%
112     \or%
113       \expandafter\def\csname#1@fontsize\endcsname{\large}%
114     \or%
115       \expandafter\def\csname#1@fontsize\endcsname{\Large}%
116     \or%
117       \expandafter\def\csname#1@fontsize\endcsname{\LARGE}%
118     \or%
119       \expandafter\def\csname#1@fontsize\endcsname{\huge}%
120     \or%
121       \expandafter\def\csname#1@fontsize\endcsname{\Huge}%
122     \fi%
123   }%
124 }%

```

4.1.3 Defining colors

\LP@definecolor We define a command for defining (rgb) colors. For other color models, use `xcolor`'s `\definecolor` command.

`\LP@definecolor{<name>}{{<rgb color>}}`

```

125 \newcommand*\LP@definecolor[2]%
126 {%
127   \definecolor{#1}{rgb}{#2}%
128 }%

```

Predefined colors:

```

129 \LP@definecolor{LP@c@i}{.9,.9,.98}%
130 \LP@definecolor{LP@c@ii}{.688,.932,.932}%
131 \LP@definecolor{LP@c@iii}{.88,1,1}%
132 \LP@definecolor{LP@c@iv}{1,1,.88}%
133 \LP@definecolor{LP@c@v}{1,.855,.725}%
134 \LP@definecolor{LP@c@vi}{.498,1,0}%
135 \LP@definecolor{LP@c@vii}{.53,.808,.98}%

```

```

136 \LP@definecolor{LP@c@viii}{.196,.804,.196}%
137 \LP@definecolor{LP@c@ix}{1,.96,.932}%
138 \LP@definecolor{LP@c@griddots}{.25,.51,.33}%
139 \LP@definecolor{LP@c@cross}{.25,.51,.33}%
140 \LP@definecolor{LP@c@mirror}{.8,.8,.8}%
141 \LP@definecolor{LP@c@tunnel}{.7,.7,.7}%
142 \LP@definecolor{LP@c@tunnel@i}{.8,.8,.8}%
143 \LP@definecolor{LP@c@tunnel@ii}{.5,.5,.5}%
144 \LP@definecolor{LP@c@bridge}{1,0,0}%
145 \colorlet{LP@c@track}{black!80}%

```

4.1.4 Drawing grids

- \LP@drawgrid We define a command for drawing the standard grid used by all puzzles. In general, this should be a grid with a step of 1cm and thin lines with size (1,1) to (columns + 1,rows + 1). You can influence the grid by redefining the \LP@grid@linestyle (default: solid – maybe you want dashed) and \LP@draw@opacity (0 (transparent) – 1 (opaque)). They should be changed only within groups, like puzzle environment definitions.

```
\LP@drawgrid{\langle xmin\rangle}{\langle ymin\rangle}{\langle xmax\rangle}{\langle ymax\rangle}{\langle step\rangle}
```

```

146 \newcommand*\LP@drawgrid[5]%
147 {%
148   \setcounter{LP@counti}{#3}% max column
149   \setcounter{LP@countii}{#4}% max row
150   \stepcounter{LP@counti}%
151   \stepcounter{LP@countii}%
152   \draw[step=#5, line width=\LP@normallines, \LP@grid@linestyle, %
153         draw opacity=\LP@draw@opacity]%
154         (#1,#2) grid (\value{LP@counti},\value{LP@countii});%
155 }%

```

4.1.5 Drawing the puzzle background

- \LP@drawbackground For drawing the puzzle background, we simply draw a rectangle with the size of the puzzle on the LPbgcolor layer and fill it with {\langle bgcolor\rangle}.

```
\LP@drawbackground{\langle xmin\rangle}{\langle ymin\rangle}{\langle xmax\rangle}{\langle ymax\rangle}{\langle bgcolor\rangle}
```

```

156 \newcommand*\LP@drawbackground[5]%
157 {%

```

Of course, we only draw a background, if {\langle bgcolor\rangle} is not empty!

```

158 \ifthenelse{\equal{#5}{}}{%
159   {}% no bgcolor
160   {}%
161   \setcounter{LP@counti}{#3}% max column
162   \setcounter{LP@countii}{#4}% max row

```

```

163   \stepcounter{LP@counti}%
164   \stepcounter{LP@countii}%
165   \begin{pgfonlayer}{LPbgcolor}%
166     \fill[color=#5] (#1,#2) rectangle%
167       (\value{LP@counti},\value{LP@countii});%
168   \end{pgfonlayer}%
169 }%
170 }%

```

4.1.6 In the grid

\LP@ingrid With this macro, we can check if the specified `column` and `row` is within the puzzle borders. Otherwise we issue en error message. This macro can be used by higher level commands, which try to place something in the grid.

```

\LP@ingrid{\<column>}{\<row>}{\<max column>}{\<max row>}{\<package>}%
171 \newcommand*\LP@ingrid[5]%
172 {%

```

First, we define some counters to store the arguments.

```

173 \setcounter{LP@count@ig@i}{#1}%
174 \setcounter{LP@count@ig@ii}{#2}%
175 \setcounter{LP@count@ig@iii}{#3}%
176 \setcounter{LP@count@ig@iv}{#4}%

```

Then, we can check, if the specified coordinate is within the borders of the puzzle.

```

177 \ifnum\value{LP@count@ig@i}<1%
178   \PackageError{#5}%
179   {element outside of the grid}%
180   {You tried to set an element at (#1,#2),\MessageBreak%
181   which is outside the grid (1,1) .. (#3,#4)}%
182 \fi%
183 \ifnum\value{LP@count@ig@ii}<1%
184   \PackageError{#5}%
185   {element outside of the grid}%
186   {You tried to set an element at (#1,#2),\MessageBreak%
187   which is outside the grid (1,1) .. (#3,#4)}%
188 \fi%
189 \ifnum\value{LP@count@ig@i}>\value{LP@count@ig@iii}%
190   \PackageError{#5}%
191   {element outside of the grid}%
192   {You tried to set an element at (#1,#2),\MessageBreak%
193   which is outside the grid (1,1) .. (#3,#4)}%
194 \fi%
195 \ifnum\value{LP@count@ig@ii}>\value{LP@count@ig@iv}%
196   \PackageError{#5}%
197   {element outside of the grid}%
198   {You tried to set an element at (#1,#2),\MessageBreak%

```

```

199      which is outside the grid (1,1) .. (#3,#4)}%
200  \fi%
201 }%

```

\setrule For the kendoku and killersudoku environments, we need a command to place a calculation rule in the top left corner of the specified cell.

```
\setrule{\langle column \rangle}{\langle row \rangle}{\langle rule \rangle}
```

```

202 \newcommand*\setrule[3]%
203 {%

```

First, we copy the `scale` and `bgcolor` values from the current environment.

```

204 \LP@set@LP@s{scale}{\LP@env@prefix}%
205 \LP@set@LP@b{color}{\LP@env@prefix}%

```

If no `bgcolor` is specified, we use `white` for drawing our helper rectangle. We also step our unique node counter, we need for referencing nodes between different layers.

```

206 \ifthenelse{\equal{\LP@b{color}}{}{}}%
207 {\gdef\LP@s{r@b{color}}{white}}%
208 {\gdef\LP@s{r@b{color}}{\LP@b{color}}}%
209 \stepcounter{LP@counter@unique}%

```

First, we draw a (invisible) helper rectangle on the `LPdump` layer (behind the `LPb{color}` layer) in the node `A_\theLP@counter@unique`

```

210 \begin{pgfonlayer}{LPdump}%
211 \node [shape=rectangle,inner sep=0pt] (A_\theLP@counter@unique)%
212 at (#1\LP@Pfive,#2\LP@Pfive)%
213 {\tikz\draw[scale=\LP@s{scale},color=\LP@s{r@b{color}}]%
214 (0.08,0.1) rectangle (0.92,0.9);};%
215 \end{pgfonlayer}%

```

Then, we can place a visible node on the `main` layer in the top left corner of the invisible helper rectangle with the rule (size: `\tiny \times scale`).

```

216 \node [shape=rectangle,inner sep=0pt,anchor=north west,%
217 scale=\LP@s{scale},font=\tiny] at%
218 (A_\theLP@counter@unique.north west) {$\#3$};%
219 }%

```

\LP@G@setcellcontent Here, we define a generic macro for placing material into nodes placed in the bottom left corner of the grid cell. You can use the options `vcenter` and `hcenter` in the optional argument `[\langle options \rangle]` of the macro to center the content horizontally and/or vertically.

```
\LP@G@setcellcontent[\langle options \rangle]{\langle column \rangle}{\langle row \rangle}{\langle content \rangle}
```

```

220 \define@key{LP@G@setcellcontent}{vcenter}[\LP@Pfive]%
221 {%

```

```

222 \def\LP@scc@v{\LP@Pfive}%
223 }%
224 \define@key{LP@G@setcellcontent}{hcenter}[\LP@Pfive]%
225 {%
226 \def\LP@scc@h{\LP@Pfive}%
227 }%
228 %
229 \newcommand*\LP@G@setcellcontent[4][]%
230 {%
231 \def\LP@scc@h{}%
232 \def\LP@scc@v{}%
233 \setkeys{LP@G@setcellcontent}{#1}%
234 \node at (#2\LP@scc@h,#3\LP@scc@v){#4};%
235 }%

```

\LP@setcellcontent For compatibility, we still provide the old \LP@setcellcontentXY macros.

```

236 \newcommand*\LP@setcellcontent[3]%
237 {%
238 \LP@G@setcellcontent[hcenter,vcenter]{#1}{#2}{#3}%
239 }%

```

\LP@setcellcontentC

```

240 \newcommand*\LP@setcellcontentC[3]%
241 {%
242 \LP@G@setcellcontent{#1}{#2}{#3}%
243 }%

```

\LP@setcellcontentVE

```

244 \newcommand*\LP@setcellcontentVE[3]%
245 {%
246 \LP@G@setcellcontent[vcenter]{#1}{#2}{#3}%
247 }%

```

\LP@setcellcontentHE

```

248 \newcommand*\LP@setcellcontentHE[3]%
249 {%
250 \LP@G@setcellcontent[hcenter]{#1}{#2}{#3}%
251 }%

```

\LP@setrowcontents We want also be able to set the contents of a complete row.

```
\LP@setrowcontents{\langle csv list \rangle}{\langle column \rangle}{\langle row \rangle}
```

```

252 \newcommand*\LP@setrowcontents[3]%
253 {%

```

We copy `fontsize` from the current environment, if we want to typeset numbers or letters.

```

254 \LP@set@LP@fontsize{\LP@env@prefix}%
255 \setcounter{LP@counti}{#2}%
256 \setcounter{LP@countii}{#3}%

```

We loop through the list and create a centered node in cell (`column, row`). Finally, we step the column counter.

```

257 \foreach \LP@element in {#1}%
258 {%
259   \LP@G@setcellcontent[vcenter,hcenter]%
260   {\arabic{LP@counti}}{\arabic{LP@countii}}%
261   {\LP@fontsize\LP@element}%
262   \stepcounter{LP@counti}%
263 }%
264 }%

```

`\LP@setcolumncontents` Of course, we want to do the same for columns.

```

\LP@setcolumncontents{\langle csv list \rangle}{\langle column \rangle}{\langle row \rangle}

265 \newcommand*\LP@setcolumncontents[3]%
266 {%
267   \LP@set@LP@fontsize{\LP@env@prefix}%
268   \setcounter{LP@counti}{#2}%
269   \setcounter{LP@countii}{#3}%
270   \foreach \LP@element in {#1}%
271   {%
272     \LP@G@setcellcontent[vcenter,hcenter]%
273     {\arabic{LP@counti}}{\arabic{LP@countii}}%
274     {\LP@fontsize\LP@element}%
275     \stepcounter{LP@countii}%
276   }%
277 }%

```

`\LP@setrowcontents@edge` For environments like `laserbeam`, we need to typeset `row` contents on the left border of the cell, instead of centered. Therfore, we only use `vcenter`.

```

\LP@setrowcontents@edge{\langle csv list \rangle}{\langle column \rangle}{\langle row \rangle}

278 \newcommand*\LP@setrowcontents@edge[3]%
279 {%
280   \LP@set@LP@fontsize{\LP@env@prefix}%
281   \setcounter{LP@counti}{#2}%
282   \setcounter{LP@countii}{#3}%
283   \foreach \LP@element in {#1}%
284   {%
285     \LP@G@setcellcontent[vcenter]%
286     {\arabic{LP@counti}}{\arabic{LP@countii}}%
287     {\LP@fontsize\LP@element}%
288     \stepcounter{LP@counti}%
289   }%
290 }%

```

\LP@setcolumncontents@edge Furthermore, we need the ability to typeset a column on the bottom border of a cell (`hcenter`).

```

291 \newcommand*\LP@setcolumncontents@edge[3]%
292 {%
293   \LP@set@LP@fontsize{\LP@env@prefix}%
294   \setcounter{LP@counti}{#2}%
295   \setcounter{LP@countii}{#3}%
296   \foreach \LP@element in {#1}%
297   {%
298     \LP@G@setcellcontent[hcenter]%
299     {\arabic{LP@counti}}{\arabic{LP@countii}}%
300     {\LP@fontsize\LP@element}%
301     \stepcounter{LP@countii}%
302   }%
303 }

```

\setrow The user command for typesetting row contents.

```

\setrow{\langle row \rangle}{\langle csv list \rangle}

304 \newcommand*\setrow[2]%
305 {%

```

First, we copy `scale`, which might be necessary for graphical objects, like `\Mine`. Then, we hand over the arguments to the generic macro for typesetting row contents and start with column 1.

```

306   \LP@set@LP@scale{\LP@env@prefix}%
307   \LP@setrowcontents{#2}{1}{#1}%
308 }

```

\setcolumn Again, we do the same for columns.

```

\setcolumn{\langle column \rangle}{\langle csv list \rangle}

309 \newcommand*\setcolumn[2]%
310 {%
311   \LP@set@LP@scale{\LP@env@prefix}%
312   \LP@setcolumncontents{#2}{#1}{1}%
313 }

```

\setcell We need to set numbers, letters or a graphical object into a central node in grid cell (`column, row`)

```

\setcell{\langle column \rangle}{\langle row \rangle}{\langle element \rangle}

314 \newcommand*\setcell[3]%
315 {%

```

First, we copy `scale`, `fontsize`, `rows` and `columns` from the current environment.

```
316 \LP@set@LP@scale{\LP@env@prefix}%
317 \LP@set@LP@fontsize{\LP@env@prefix}%
318 \LP@set@LP@rows{\LP@env@prefix}%
319 \LP@set@LP@columns{\LP@env@prefix}%
```

Then, we test if $\{(\langle column \rangle, \langle row \rangle)\}$ is within the borders of the puzzle. Finally, we typeset $\{\langle element \rangle\}$ into a central node.

```
320 \LP@ingrid{#1}{#2}{\LP@columns}{\LP@rows}{\LP@package}%
321 \LP@G@setcellcontent[hcenter,vcenter]{#1}{#2}{\LP@fontsize#3}%
322 }%
```

`\setcells` We also want to typeset the same element into several grid cells. Therefore, we use a $\{\langle csv list \rangle\}$ with the format: $\{\langle column / row, ... \rangle\}$

```
\setcells{\langle csv list \rangle}{\langle element \rangle}
```

```
323 \newcommand*\setcells[2]%
324 {%
325 \LP@set@LP@scale{\LP@env@prefix}%
326 \LP@set@LP@fontsize{\LP@env@prefix}%
327 \LP@set@LP@rows{\LP@env@prefix}%
328 \LP@set@LP@columns{\LP@env@prefix}%
329 \foreach \LP@sc@column/\LP@sc@row in {#1}%
330 {%
331 \LP@ingrid{\LP@sc@column}{\LP@sc@row}%
332 {\LP@columns}{\LP@rows}{\LP@package}%
333 \LP@G@setcellcontent[hcenter,vcenter]%
334 {\LP@sc@column}{\LP@sc@row}{\LP@fontsize#2}%
335 }%
336 }%
```

`\setbigcell` For the `slitherlink` environment, we need to typeset a huge (2×2) grid cell.

```
\setbigcell[\langle fontsize \rangle]{\langle column \rangle}{\langle row \rangle}{\langle element \rangle}
```

```
337 \newcommand*\setbigcell[4][Huge]%
338 {%
```

First, we copy `scale` and `bgcolor`. If `bgcolor` is not specified, we assume `bgcolor` is white!

```
339 \LP@set@LP@scale{\LP@env@prefix}%
340 \LP@set@LP@bgcolor{\LP@env@prefix}%
341 \ifthenelse{\equal{\LP@bgcolor}{}}{%
342 \gdef\LP@sbc@bgcolor{white}%
343 \gdef\LP@sbc@bgcolor{\LP@bgcolor}%
}
```

The center of (2×2) cell is the bottom left corner of $(\text{column} + 1, \text{row} + 1)$

```

344 \setcounter{LP@counti}{#2}%
345 \setcounter{LP@countii}{#3}%
346 \stepcounter{LP@counti}%
347 \stepcounter{LP@countii}%

```

First, we 'clear' (2×2) area with `bcolor` and respect the grid line style.

```

348 \draw[line width=\LP@normalines,fill=\LP@sbc@bcolor,%
349     \LP@grid@linestyle]%
350 (#2,#3) rectangle ++(2,2);%

```

As the grid dots were drawn on the `LPforeground` layer, we have to 'overpaint' the center dot on the `LPforegroundtwo` layer with `bcolor`. Finally, we can typeset `{<element>}`.

```

351 \begin{pgfonlayer}{LPforegroundtwo}%
352     \fill[color=\LP@sbc@bcolor]%
353         (\arabic{LP@counti},\arabic{LP@countii})%
354         circle [radius=3.5pt*\LP@scale];%
355     \node at (\arabic{LP@counti},\arabic{LP@countii})%
356     {\csname#1\endcsname#4};%
357 \end{pgfonlayer}%
358 }%

```

`\setcolorrow` For the `hitori` environment, we need to typeset row contents with numbers associated to background colors.

`\setcolorrow{<row>}{{<csv list>}}`

```

359 \newcommand*\setcolorrow[2]%
360 {%

```

We start at column 1 and loop through `{<csv list>}`

```

361 \setcounter{LP@counti}{1}%
362 \setcounter{LP@countii}{#1}%
363 \foreach \LP@element in {#2}%
364 {%

```

If the list element is 0, we fill the cell black on the `LPbackground` layer.

```

365 \ifthenelse{\equal{\LP@element}{0}}{%
366 {%
367     \gdef\LP@HT@color{black}%
368     \begin{puzzlebackground}%
369         \fillcell{\arabic{LP@counti}}{\arabic{LP@countii}}%
370     \end{puzzlebackground}%
371 }%
372 {%

```

Otherwise, we fill the cell with predefined color `LP@c@romannumber` on the `LPbackground` layer and typeset the list element into the grid cell.

```

373     \expandafter\gdef\expandafter\LP@HT@color%
374         {LP@c@\romannumeral\LP@element}%
375     \begin{puzzlebackground}%
376         \fillcell{\arabic{LP@counti}}{\arabic{LP@countii}}%
377     \end{puzzlebackground}%
378     \setcell{\arabic{LP@counti}}{\arabic{LP@countii}}{\LP@element}%
379     }%
380     \stepcounter{LP@counti}%
381   }%
382 }%

```

\setcolorcolumn Again, the same for columns.

```

383 \newcommand*\setcolorcolumn[2]%
384 {%
385   \setcounter{LP@counti}{#1}%
386   \setcounter{LP@countii}{1}%
387   \foreach \LP@element in {#2}%
388   {%
389     \ifthenelse{\equal{\LP@element}{0}}{%
390       {%
391         \gdef\LP@HT@color{black}%
392         \begin{puzzlebackground}%
393             \fillcell{\arabic{LP@counti}}{\arabic{LP@countii}}%
394         \end{puzzlebackground}%
395       }%
396     {%
397       \expandafter\gdef\expandafter\LP@HT@color%
398           {LP@c@\romannumeral\LP@element}%
399       \begin{puzzlebackground}%
400           \fillcell{\arabic{LP@counti}}{\arabic{LP@countii}}%
401       \end{puzzlebackground}%
402       \setcell{\arabic{LP@counti}}{\arabic{LP@countii}}{\LP@element}%
403     }%
404     \stepcounter{LP@countii}%
405   }%
406 }%

```

\fillcell Sometimes, we need to 'blacken' a grid cell.

```

\fillcell{\langle column \rangle}{\langle row \rangle}

407 \newcommand*\fillcell[2]%
408 {%
409   \LP@set@LP@scale{\LP@env@prefix}%
410   \LP@set@LP@color{\LP@env@prefix}%
411   \LP@set@LP@rows{\LP@env@prefix}%
412   \LP@set@LP@columns{\LP@env@prefix}%

```

After a border check, we typeset a black block (\LP@Block) into the grid cell.

```

413   \LP@ingrid{\#1}{\#2}{\LP@columns}{\LP@rows}{\LP@package}%

```

```
414 \LP@G@setcellcontent[hcenter,vcenter]{#1}{#2}{\LP@Block}%
415 }%
```

\fillrow We also want to allow the filling of (parts of a) row.

```
\fillrow{\langle row\rangle}{\langle csv list\rangle}
416 \newcommand*\fillrow[2]%
417 {%
418 \setcounter{LP@counti}{1}%
419 \setcounter{LP@countii}{#1}%
420 \foreach \LP@element in {#2}%
421 {%
```

We loop through the list and if element is 1, we fill this grid cell.

```
422 \ifthenelse{\equal{\LP@element}{1}}%
423 {\fillcell{\arabic{LP@counti}}{\arabic{LP@countii}}}%
424 {}%
425 \stepcounter{LP@counti}%
426 }%
427 }%
```

\fillcolumn Again the same, for columns!

```
\fillcolumn{\langle column\rangle}{\langle csv list\rangle}
428 %
429 \newcommand*\fillcolumn[2]%
430 {%
431 \setcounter{LP@counti}{#1}%
432 \setcounter{LP@countii}{1}%
433 \foreach \LP@element in {#2}%
434 {%
435 \ifthenelse{\equal{\LP@element}{1}}%
436 {\fillcell{\arabic{LP@counti}}{\arabic{LP@countii}}}%
437 {}%
438 \stepcounter{LP@countii}%
439 }%
440 }%
```

\framearea Sometimes, we need to frame a specified area.

```
\framearea{\color}{\TikZ path}
441 \newcommand*\framearea[2]%
442 {%
443 \draw[line width=\LP@thicklines,color=#1] #2;%
444 }%
```

\fillarea Sometimes, we even want to fill the area.

```
\fillarea{\color}{\TikZ path}
```

```

445 \newcommand*\fillarea[2]%
446 {%
447   \draw[line width=\LP@thicklines, fill=#1] #2;%
448 }%

```

\colorarea In some cases it might be better just to fill the area without drawing a frame.

```

\colorarea{\color}{\TikZ path}

449 \newcommand*\colorarea[2]%
450 {%
451   \fill[color=#1] #2 ;%
452 }%

```

\tikzpath Using a {\TikZ path} can be cumbersome. \tikzpath construct a path starting at the bottom left corner of grid cell (column, row). If want to start in the center of the cell, redefine \LP@rel@tikzpath to .5 inside a group! Inside {\csv list of relative moves}, you can specify relative movements from one grid cell to the next based on num pad (4 → one cell right, 2 → one cell down and 9 → one cell right up).

```
\tikzpath{\column}{\row}{\csv list of relative movement}
```

```

453 \newcommand*\tikzpath[3]%
454 {%

```

starting point

```
455 (#1\LP@rel@tikzpath,#2\LP@rel@tikzpath)%
```

We loop through the list and add a relative path segment based on the direction indicator.

```

456 \foreach \LP@direction in {#3}%
457 {%
458   \ifnum\LP@direction=1%
459     --+(-1,-1)%
460   \fi%
461   \ifnum\LP@direction=2%
462     --+(0,-1)%
463   \fi%
464   \ifnum\LP@direction=3%
465     --+(1,-1)%
466   \fi%
467   \ifnum\LP@direction=4%
468     --+(-1,0)%
469   \fi%
470   \ifnum\LP@direction=6%
471     --+(1,0)%
472   \fi%
473   \ifnum\LP@direction=7%
474     --+(-1,1)%

```

```

475   \fi%
476   \ifnum\LP@direction=8%
477     -++(0,1)%
478   \fi%
479   \ifnum\LP@direction=9%
480     -++(1,1)%
481   \fi%
482   };%
483 }%

```

\xtikzpath \xtikzpath is based on \tikzpath with a slightly different format in $\{\langle\text{csv list of relative movements}\rangle\}$. It allows pairs of direction/length, e.g. (6/2) means two cells right.

\xtikzpath{\langle column\rangle}{\langle row\rangle}{\langle\text{csv list of relative movements}\rangle}

```

484 \newcommand*\xtikzpath[3]%
485 {%
486   (#1\LP@rel@tikzpath,#2\LP@rel@tikzpath)%
487   \foreach \LP@dir/\LP@plength in {#3}%
488   {%
489     \ifnum\LP@dir=1%
490       -++(-\LP@plength,-\LP@plength)%
491     \fi%
492     \ifnum\LP@dir=2%
493       -++(0,-\LP@plength)%
494     \fi%
495     \ifnum\LP@dir=3%
496       -++(\LP@plength,-\LP@plength)%
497     \fi%
498     \ifnum\LP@dir=4%
499       -++(-\LP@plength,0)%
500     \fi%
501     \ifnum\LP@dir=6%
502       -++(\LP@plength,0)%
503     \fi%
504     \ifnum\LP@dir=7%
505       -++(-\LP@plength,\LP@plength)%
506     \fi%
507     \ifnum\LP@dir=8%
508       -++(0,\LP@plength)%
509     \fi%
510     \ifnum\LP@dir=9%
511       -++(\LP@plength,\LP@plength)%
512     \fi%
513   };%
514 }%

```

\filldiagonals For some puzzles we need colored diagonals indicating that also the diagonals are relevant, not just rows and columns.

```

\filldiagonals[<color>]

515 \newcommand*\filldiagonals[1][yellow!20]{%
516 {%

```

We copy and get `scale`, `$rows+1$` and `$columns+1$`,

```

517   \LP@set@LP@columns{\LP@env@prefix}%
518   \LP@set@LP@rows{\LP@env@prefix}%
519   \LP@set@LP@scale{\LP@env@prefix}%
520   \setcounter{LP@counti}{\LP@columns}%
521   \setcounter{LP@countii}{\LP@rows}%
522   \stepcounter{LP@counti}%
523   \stepcounter{LP@countii}%

```

We only color the diagonals, if the puzzle is quadratic. Otherwise, coloring diagonals doesn't make sense and we issue an error.

```
524 \ifnum\value{LP@counti}=\value{LP@countii}{%
```

We color the diagonals on the `LPbackground` layer and redefine `\LP@color` (for `\LP@Block`) inside a group with local scope.

```

525   \begin{puzzlebackground}%
526     \def\LP@color{\#1}%

```

We use two counters running from `(1 .. rows)` and `(rows .. 1)` and color the cells on the diagonals in a loop.

```

527   \setcounter{LP@whiledo@i}{1}%
528   \setcounter{LP@whiledo@ii}{\LP@rows}%
529   \whiledo{\value{LP@whiledo@i}<\value{LP@counti}}{%
530     {%
531       \LP@G@setcellcontent[hcenter,vcenter]%
532       {\arabic{LP@whiledo@i}}{\arabic{LP@whiledo@i}}{\LP@Block}%
533       \LP@G@setcellcontent[hcenter,vcenter]%
534       {\arabic{LP@whiledo@i}}{\arabic{LP@whiledo@ii}}{\LP@Block}%
535       \stepcounter{LP@whiledo@i}%
536       \addtocounter{LP@whiledo@ii}{-1}%
537     }%
538   \end{puzzlebackground}%
539 \else%
540   \PackageError{\LP@package}{%
541     {non quadratic grid (\filldiagonals)}%
542     {You tried to fill diagonals,\MessageBreak in a non quadratic%%
543      grid (1,1) .. (\arabic{LP@counti},\arabic{LP@countii})%%
544      \MessageBreak doesn't make sense!}%
545 \fi%
546 }%

```

`\framepuzzle` We might want to frame the puzzle with a thicker line.

```
\framepuzzle[<color>]
```

```

547 \newcommand*\framepuzzle[1][black]{%
548 {%
549   \LP@set@LP@columns{\LP@env@prefix}%
550   \LP@set@LP@rows{\LP@env@prefix}%
551   \setcounter{LP@counti}{\LP@columns}%
552   \setcounter{LP@countii}{\LP@rows}%
553   \stepcounter{LP@counti}%
554   \stepcounter{LP@countii}%

```

We copied `rows` and `columns` to get the top right corner of the puzzle. Now, we can draw the thicker lines.

```

555   \draw[line width=\LP@thicklines,color=#1]%
556     (1,1)--(1,\arabic{LP@countii});%
557   \draw[line width=\LP@thicklines,color=#1]%
558     (1,\arabic{LP@countii})--%
559     (\arabic{LP@counti},\arabic{LP@countii});%
560   \draw[line width=\LP@thicklines,color=#1]%
561     (\arabic{LP@counti},\arabic{LP@countii})--%
562     (\arabic{LP@counti},1);%
563   \draw[line width=\LP@thicklines,color=#1]%
564     (\arabic{LP@counti},1)--(1,1);%
565 }%

```

`puzzlebackground` Sometimes, we want to move material to the `LPbackground` layer.

```

566 \newenvironment{puzzlebackground}{%
567 {%
568   \begin{pgfonlayer}{LPbackground}%
569 }%
570 {%
571   \end{pgfonlayer}%
572 }%

```

`puzzelforeground` Sometimes, we want to move material to the `LPforeground` layer.

```

573 \newenvironment{puzzelforeground}{%
574 {%
575   \begin{pgfonlayer}{LPforeground}%
576 }%
577 {%
578   \end{pgfonlayer}%
579 }%

```

4.1.7 Around the grid

For most puzzles, we need to put numbers below, above, to the right or to the left of the puzzle.

`\LP@bottomrow` Put numbers below the puzzle.

```

\LP@bottomrow{\langle csv list\rangle}

580 \newcommand*\LP@bottomrow[1]%
581 {%
582   \LP@setrowcontents{\#1}{1}{0}%
583 }%

\LP@bottomrow@edge Put numbers below the puzzle, but on the edge.

\LP@bottomrow@edge{\langle csv list\rangle}

584 \newcommand*\LP@bottomrow@edge[1]%
585 {%
586   \LP@setrowcontents@edge{\#1}{1}{0}%
587 }%

\LP@leftcolumn Put numbers left to the puzzle.

\LP@leftcolumn{\langle csv list\rangle}

588 \newcommand*\LP@leftcolumn[1]%
589 {%
590   \LP@setcolumncontents{\#1}{0}{1}%
591 }%

\LP@toprow Put number on top of the puzzle.

\LP@toprow{\langle csv list\rangle}

592 \newcommand*\LP@toprow[1]%
593 {%
594   \LP@setrowcontents{\#1}{1}{\theLP@rows}%
595 }%

\LP@rightcolumn Put numbers right to the puzzle.

\LP@rightcolumn{\langle csv list\rangle}

596 \newcommand*\LP@rightcolumn[1]%
597 {%
598   \LP@setcolumncontents{\#1}{\theLP@columns}{1}%
599 }%

\LP@rightcolumn@edge Put numbers right next to the puzzle, but on the edge.

\LP@rightcolumn@edge{\langle csv list\rangle}

600 \newcommand*\LP@rightcolumn@edge[1]%
601 {%
602   \LP@setcolumncontents@edge{\#1}{\theLP@columns}{1}%
603 }%

```

4.1.8 Presentation

\titleformat You can redefine the format of the puzzle at any time.

```
604 \newcommand*\titleformat[1]%
605 {%
606   \renewcommand*\LP@titleformat{#1}%
607 }
```

We define the default title format:

```
608 \titleformat{\centering\Large\color{blue}}%
```

\puzzlecounter User command to get the current puzzle counter.

```
609 \newcommand*\puzzlecounter{\theLP@puzzlecounter}%
```

\setpuzzlecounter User command to reset the puzzle counter, e.g. before the solution section.

```
610 \newcommand*\setpuzzlecounter[1]%
611 {%
612   \setcounter{LP@puzzlecounter}{#1}%
613 }
```

\LP@drawcounter Maybe we want to draw puzzle counter, or not (counterstyle=none).

```
\LP@drawcounter{\langle counterstyle\rangle}
614 \newcommand*\LP@drawcounter[1]%
615 {%
```

We copy cvoffset and execute the macro we defined for the respective counterstyle.

```
616   \LP@set@LP@cvoffset{\LP@env@prefix}%
617   \csname LP@cs@#1\endcsname%
618 }
```

\definecounterstyle Maybe a user want to define his/her own counter style.

```
\definecounterstyle{\langle counterstyle\rangle}{\langle definition\rangle}
619 \newcommand*\definecounterstyle[2]%
620 {%
```

We define a counterstyle macro and store its definition.

```
621   \expandafter\gdef\csname LP@cs@#1\endcsname{#2}%
622 }
```

We define three predefined counterstyles none, left and right.

```

623 \definecounterstyle{none}{}%
624 \definecounterstyle{left}{%
625   \begingroup\reversemarginpar%
626     \marginnote{%
627       \tikz\node[shape=rectangle,fill=yellow!40,inner sep=7pt,draw,%
628         rounded corners=3pt,thick]%
629         {\Huge\puzzlecOUNTER};}[\LP@cvoffset]%
630   \endgroup%
631 }%
632 \definecounterstyle{right}{%
633   \marginnote{%
634     \tikz\node[shape=rectangle,fill=yellow!40,inner sep=7pt,draw,%
635       rounded corners=3pt,thick]%
636       {\Huge\puzzlecOUNTER};}%
637 }[\LP@cvoffset]%
638 }%

```

4.1.9 Misc macros

- \LP@Block We define a TikZ picture with the size of a grid cell ($1cm \times 1cm$) and fill it with color.

```

639 \newcommand*\LP@Block{%
640   \tikz[scale=\LP@scale]%
641     \draw[line width=\LP@normallines,fill=\LP@color]%
642       (0,0) rectangle (1,1);}%

```

- \LP@Line A generic command for drawing lines with options double, color and linewidth.

\LP@Line[*<options>*]{*< TikZ path >*}

```

643 \define@key{LP@Line}{double}[double]%
644 {%
645   \def\LP@Line@double{double}%
646 }%
647 %
648 \define@key{LP@Line}{color}[LP@c@bridge]%
649 {%
650   \def\LP@Line@linecolor{\#1}%
651 }%
652 %
653 \define@key{LP@Line}{linewidth}[1mm]%
654 {%
655   \def\LP@Line@linewidth{\#1}%
656 }%
657 %
658 \newcommand*\LP@Line[2][]{%
659 {%
660   \def\LP@Line@double{}%
661   \def\LP@Line@linecolor{LP@c@bridge}%

```

```
662 \def\LP@Line@linewidth{1mm}%
663 \setkeys{LP@Line}{#1}%
```

By default we draw a single 1mm wide line with color LP@cc@bridge. But we can change that with [*options*].

```
664 \LP@set@LP@scale{\LP@env@prefix}%
```

Then we can draw a single or double line based on the defined options or defaults.

```
665 \begin{pgfonlayer}{LPbackgroundtwo}%
666 \ifthenelse{\equal{\LP@Line@double}{double}}{%
667 {\draw[double,double distance=\LP@Line@linewidth*\LP@scale,%
668 color=\LP@Line@linecolor,%
669 line width=\LP@Line@linewidth*\LP@scale] #2;}%
670 {\draw[color=\LP@Line@linecolor,%
671 line width=\LP@Line@linewidth*\LP@scale] #2;}%
672 \end{pgfonlayer}%
673 }%
```

\LP@set@LP@scale

```
674 \newcommand*\LP@set@LP@scale[1]%
675 {%
676 \expandafter\xdef\expandafter\LP@scale{\csname #1@scale\endcsname}%
677 }%
```

\LP@set@LP@color

```
678 \newcommand*\LP@set@LP@color[1]%
679 {%
680 \expandafter\xdef\expandafter\LP@color{\csname #1@color\endcsname}%
681 }%
```

\LP@set@LP@rows

```
682 \newcommand*\LP@set@LP@rows[1]%
683 {%
684 \expandafter\xdef\expandafter\LP@rows{\csname #1@rows\endcsname}%
685 }%
```

\LP@set@LP@columns

```
686 \newcommand*\LP@set@LP@columns[1]%
687 {%
688 \expandafter\xdef\expandafter\LP@columns{\csname #1@columns\endcsname}%
689 }%
```

\LP@set@LP@cvoffset

```

690 \newcommand*\LP@set@LP@cvoffset[1]%
691 {%
692   \expandafter\xdef\expandafter\LP@cvoffset{\csname #1@cvoffset\endcsname}%
693 }%

\LP@set@LP@bgcolor

694 \newcommand*\LP@set@LP@bgcolor[1]%
695 {%
696   \expandafter\xdef\expandafter\LP@bgcolor{\csname #1@bgcolor\endcsname}%
697 }%

\LP@set@LP@extracells

698 \newcommand*\LP@set@LP@extracells[1]%
699 {%
700   \expandafter\xdef\expandafter\LP@extracells{\csname #1@extracells\endcsname}%
701 }%

\LP@set@LP@fontsize

702 \newcommand*\LP@set@LP@fontsize[1]%
703 {%
704 %  can't expand \Large
705   \expandafter\gdef\expandafter\LP@fontsize{\csname #1@fontsize\endcsname}%
706 }%

\LP@set@env@prefix

707 \newcommand*\LP@set@env@prefix[1]%
708 {%
709   \gdef\LP@env@prefix{#1}%
710 }%

\LP@set@package

711 \newcommand*\LP@set@package[1]%
712 {%
713   \gdef\LP@package{#1}%
714 }%

\setgridlinestyle

715 \newcommand*\setgridlinestyle[1]%
716 {%
717   \def\LP@grid@linestyle{#1}%
718 }%

\setnormallinewidth

719 \newcommand*\setnormallinewidth[1]%

```

```

720 {%
721   \def\LP@normallines{#1}%
722 }%

\setthicklinewidth
723 \newcommand*\setthicklinewidth[1]%
724 {%
725   \def\LP@thicklines{#1}%
726 }%

\puzzlesrut
727 \newcommand*\puzzlesrut{%
728 {%
729   \LP@set@LP@rows{\LP@env@prefix}%
730   \ifthenelse{\equal{\LP@package}{nonogram}}{%
731     {%
732       \LP@set@LP@extracells{\LP@env@prefix}%
733       \setcounter{LP@counti}{\LP@rows}%
734       \stepcounter{LP@counti}%
735       \addtocounter{LP@counti}{\LP@NG@extracells}%
736       \draw[line width=\LP@thicklines, transparent]%
737         (1,1) -- (1,\arabic{LP@counti});%
738     }{%
739   }%
740 }%
741 }%
742 \tikzset{%
743   LPpreset/.style={#1}%
744 }%
745 }%
746 %
747 \setTikZpreset{line cap=rect,line join=round}%

logicpuzzle
748 \newcommand*\LP@LP@init@prefix{\LP@LP}%
749 \newcommand*\LP@LP@init@package{logicpuzzle}%
750 %
751 \LP@define@key{\LP@LP@init@prefix}{\LP@LP@init@package}%
752 {rows}{5}%
753 \LP@define@key{\LP@LP@init@prefix}{\LP@LP@init@package}%
754 {columns}{5}%
755 \LP@define@key{\LP@LP@init@prefix}{\LP@LP@init@package}%
756 {scale}{1}%
757 \LP@define@key{\LP@LP@init@prefix}{\LP@LP@init@package}%
758 {counterstyle}{none}%

```

```

759 \LP@define@key{\LP@LP@init@prefix}{\LP@LP@init@package}%
760 {color}{ }%
761 \LP@define@key{\LP@LP@init@prefix}{\LP@LP@init@package}%
762 {bgcolor}{ }%
763 \LP@define@key{\LP@LP@init@prefix}{\LP@LP@init@package}%
764 {width}{5.1cm}%
765 \LP@define@key{\LP@LP@init@prefix}{\LP@LP@init@package}%
766 {cvoffset}{-23pt}%
767 \LP@define@key{\LP@LP@init@prefix}{\LP@LP@init@package}%
768 {title}{ }%
769 \LP@define@key{\LP@LP@init@prefix}{\LP@LP@init@package}%
770 {titleindent}{0cm}%
771 \LP@define@key{\LP@LP@init@prefix}{\LP@LP@init@package}%
772 {titlewidth}{5.1cm}%
773 \LP@define@choicekey@fontsize{\LP@LP@init@prefix}%
774 {\LP@LP@init@package}{Large}%
775 %
776 \ExecuteOptionsX{rows,columns,width,fontsize,scale,bgcolor}%
777 ,cvoffset,counterstyle,title,titleindent,titlewidth}%
778 %
779 \ProcessOptionsX\relax%
780 %
781 \let\logicpuzzlecell\setcell%
782 %
783 \newcommand*\logicpuzzlesetup[1]%
784 {%
785   \setkeys{logicpuzzle.sty}{#1}%
786 }%
787 %
788 \newenvironment{logicpuzzle}[1][]{%
789 {%
790   \setkeys{logicpuzzle}{#1}%
791   \LP@set@package{logicpuzzle}%
792   \LP@set@env@prefix{LP@LP}%
793   \setcounter{LP@rows}{\LP@LP@rows}%
794   \setcounter{LP@columns}{\LP@LP@columns}%
795   \stepcounter{LP@rows}%
796   \stepcounter{LP@columns}%
797   \begin{minipage}[t]{\LP@LP@width}%
798     \ifthenelse{\equal{\LP@LP@title}{}}{%
799       \par\nospace\par}{}%
800       \enspace\noindent\hspace{\LP@LP@titleindent}%
801       \parbox{\LP@LP@titlewidth}{\strut\LP@titleformat\LP@LP@title}%
802       \vspace{3mm}\par}%
803   \begin{tikzpicture}[scale=\LP@LP@scale]%
804     \LP@drawbackground{1}{1}{\LP@LP@columns}{\LP@LP@rows}%
805     {\LP@LP@bgcolor}%
806     \LP@drawgrid{1}{1}{\LP@LP@columns}{\LP@LP@rows}{1cm}%
807 }%
808 {%
809   \end{tikzpicture}%

```

```

810     \LP@drawcounter{\LP@LP@counterstyle}%
811     \stepcounter{LP@puzzlecounter}%
812     \end{minipage}%
813 }%
814 %
815 \RequirePackage{lpenv}%

816 </package>

```

4.2 lpenv.sty

Here's just a flat copy of `lpenv.sty`! The code for the puzzles are more or less simple copy & paste. Take a look at section 1 for a detailed explanation of code needed for a puzzle environment.

```

817 <*lpenv>

818 %
819 % battleship environment and options
820 %
821 \newcommand*\LP@BS@init@prefix{\LP@BS}%
822 \newcommand*\LP@BS@init@package{battleship}%
823 %
824 \LP@define@key{\LP@BS@init@prefix}{\LP@BS@init@package}{rows}{5}%
825 \LP@define@key{\LP@BS@init@prefix}{\LP@BS@init@package}{columns}{5}%
826 \LP@define@key{\LP@BS@init@prefix}{\LP@BS@init@package}{shipcolor}{green}%
827 \LP@define@key{\LP@BS@init@prefix}{\LP@BS@init@package}{scale}{1}%

828 \LP@define@key{\LP@BS@init@prefix}{\LP@BS@init@package}{counterstyle}{none}%

829 \LP@define@key{\LP@BS@init@prefix}{\LP@BS@init@package}{bgcolor}{}%
830 \LP@define@key{\LP@BS@init@prefix}{\LP@BS@init@package}{width}{6cm}%

831 \LP@define@key{\LP@BS@init@prefix}{\LP@BS@init@package}{cvoffset}{-23pt}%

832 \LP@define@key{\LP@BS@init@prefix}{\LP@BS@init@package}{title}{}%
833 \LP@define@key{\LP@BS@init@prefix}{\LP@BS@init@package}{titleindent}{0.75cm}%
834 \LP@define@key{\LP@BS@init@prefix}{\LP@BS@init@package}{titlewidth}{5.15cm}%
835 \LP@define@key{\LP@BS@init@prefix}{\LP@BS@init@package}{sbindent}{0.75cm}%
836 \LP@define@key{\LP@BS@init@prefix}{\LP@BS@init@package}{sbwidth}{5.15cm}%
837 \LP@define@key{\LP@BS@init@prefix}{\LP@BS@init@package}{sbshipscale}{1}%
838 \LP@define@choicekey@fontsize{\LP@BS@init@prefix}{\LP@BS@init@package}{Large}%
839 %
840 \gdef\LP@BS@shipbox{}%
841 \tikzstyle{island} = [fill=yellow!30,draw, decorate, decoration={random steps,segment length
842 %
843 \newcommand*\Ship{\tikz[scale=\LP@BS@scale]\draw[scale=.36,fill=\LP@BS@shipcolor] (0,0) c
844 \newcommand*\ShipC{\tikz[scale=\LP@BS@scale]\draw[scale=.36,fill=\LP@BS@shipcolor] (0,0)-
845 \newcommand*\ShipT{\tikz[scale=\LP@BS@scale]\draw[scale=.36,fill=\LP@BS@shipcolor](2,1)-

```

```

846 \newcommand*\ShipB{\tikz[scale=\LP@BS@scale]\draw[scale=.36,fill=\LP@BS@shipcolor](2,1)...
847 \newcommand*\ShipL{\tikz[scale=\LP@BS@scale]\draw[scale=.36,fill=\LP@BS@shipcolor](1,2)...
848 \newcommand*\ShipR{\tikz[scale=\LP@BS@scale]\draw[scale=.36,fill=\LP@BS@shipcolor](1,2)...
849 \newcommand*\Island{\tikz[scale=\LP@BS@scale]\draw[scale=.36,island] (0,0) rectangle (2,2)...
850 \newcommand*\Water{\tikz[scale=\LP@BS@scale]\draw[scale=.36,fill,blue!40] (1,1) circle (0...
851 % versions for \shipbox without second scale
852 \newcommand*@\Ship{\tikz\draw[scale=.144,fill=\LP@BS@shipcolor] (0,0) circle (1);}%
853 \newcommand*@\ShipC{\tikz\draw[scale=.144,fill=\LP@BS@shipcolor] (0,0)--(0,2)--(2,2)--(2,...
854 \newcommand*@\ShipT{\tikz\draw[scale=.144,fill=\LP@BS@shipcolor](2,1)--(2,0)--(0,0)--(0,1)...
855 \newcommand*@\ShipB{\tikz\draw[scale=.144,fill=\LP@BS@shipcolor](2,1)--(2,2)--(0,2)--(0,1)...
856 \newcommand*@\ShipL{\tikz\draw[scale=.144,fill=\LP@BS@shipcolor](1,2)--(2,2)--(2,0)--(1,0)...
857 \newcommand*@\ShipR{\tikz\draw[scale=.144,fill=\LP@BS@shipcolor](1,2)--(0,2)--(0,0)--(1,0)...
858 %
859 \newcommand*\LP@BS@printship[1]%
860 {%
861   \ifthenelse{\equal{#1}{1}}{\scalebox{\LP@BS@sbshipscale}{\@Ship}\space\allowbreak}{}%
862   \ifthenelse{\equal{#1}{2}}{\scalebox{\LP@BS@sbshipscale}{\@ShipL,\@ShipR}\space\allowbreak}{}%
863   \ifthenelse{\equal{#1}{3}}{\scalebox{\LP@BS@sbshipscale}{\@ShipL,\@ShipC,\@ShipR}\space\allowbreak}{}%
864   \ifthenelse{\equal{#1}{4}}{\scalebox{\LP@BS@sbshipscale}{\@ShipL,\@ShipC,\@ShipC,\@ShipR}\space\allowbreak}{}%
865   \ifthenelse{\equal{#1}{5}}{\scalebox{\LP@BS@sbshipscale}{\@ShipL,\@ShipC,\@ShipC,\@ShipC}\space\allowbreak}{}%
866   \ifthenelse{\equal{#1}{6}}{\scalebox{\LP@BS@sbshipscale}{\@ShipL,\@ShipC,\@ShipC,\@ShipC}\space\allowbreak}{}%
867   \ifthenelse{\equal{#1}{7}}{\scalebox{\LP@BS@sbshipscale}{\@ShipL,\@ShipC,\@ShipC,\@ShipC}\space\allowbreak}{}%
868   \ifthenelse{\equal{#1}{8}}{\scalebox{\LP@BS@sbshipscale}{\@ShipL,\@ShipC,\@ShipC,\@ShipC}\space\allowbreak}{}%
869   \ifthenelse{\equal{#1}{9}}{\scalebox{\LP@BS@sbshipscale}{\@ShipL,\@ShipC,\@ShipC,\@ShipC}\space\allowbreak}{}%
870   \ifthenelse{\equal{#1}{10}}{\scalebox{\LP@BS@sbshipscale}{\@ShipL,\@ShipC,\@ShipC,\@ShipC}\space\allowbreak}{}%
871 }%
872 %
873 \newcommand*\LP@BS@printshipbox[1]%
874 {%
875 % no {#1}! to avoid expansion
876 \foreach \LP@element in #1%
877 {%
878   \LP@BS@printship{\LP@element}%
879 }%
880 }%
881 %
882 \newcommand*\shipH[1]%
883 {%
884   \LP@setrowcontents{#1}{1}{\value{LP@rows}}%
885 }%
886 %
887 \newcommand*\shipV[1]%
888 {%
889   \LP@setcolumncontents{#1}{0}{1}%
890 }%
891 \newcommand*\placesegment[3]%
892 {%
893   \LP@ingrid{#1}{#2}{\LP@BS@columns}{\LP@BS@rows}{battleship}%
894   \LP@G@setcellcontent[hcenter,vcenter]{#1}{#2}{#3}%
895 }%

```

```

896 %
897 \let\ship\placesegment%

898 \newcommand*\placeisland[2]%
899 {%
900   \LP@ingrid{#1}{#2}{\LP@BS@columns}{\LP@BS@rows}{battleship}%
901   \LP@G@setcellcontent[hcenter,vcenter]{#1}{#2}{\Island}%
902 }%

903 \newcommand*\placewater[2]%
904 {%
905   \LP@ingrid{#1}{#2}{\LP@BS@columns}{\LP@BS@rows}{battleship}%
906   \LP@G@setcellcontent[hcenter,vcenter]{#1}{#2}{\Water}%
907 }%
908 %
909 \newcommand*\shipbox[2][]%
910 {%
911   \setkeys{shipbox}{#1}%
912   \gdef\LP@BS@shipbox{#2}%
913 }%

914 \newcommand*\placeship[4]%
915 {%
916   \setcounter{LP@counti}{#4} length
917   \ifnum\value{LP@counti}<1%
918     \PackageError{battleship}%
919       {ship length < 1}%
920       {The length of your ship should be at least 1}%
921   \fi%
922   \ifnum\value{LP@counti}>10%
923     \PackageError{battleship}%
924       {ship length > 10}%
925       {The supported max length of ships is 10!}%
926   \fi%
927   \ifnum\value{LP@counti}=1%
928     \placesegment{#2}{#3}{\Ship}%
929   \else%
930     \setcounter{LP@whiledo@i}{\value{LP@counti}}%
931     \addtocounter{LP@whiledo@i}{-2} length of middle ship
932     \ifthenelse{\equal{#1}{V}}%
933     {%
934       \placesegment{#2}{#3}{\ShipB}%
935       \setcounter{LP@countii}{#3}%
936       \whiledo{\value{LP@whiledo@i}>0}%
937       {%
938         \addtocounter{LP@whiledo@i}{-1}%
939         \stepcounter{LP@countii}%
940         \placesegment{#2}{\theLP@countii}{\ShipC}%
941       }%
942       \stepcounter{LP@countii}%
943       \placesegment{#2}{\theLP@countii}{\ShipT}%

```

```

944    }%
945    {%
946      \ifthenelse{\equal{#1}{H}}{%
947        \placesegment{#2}{#3}{\ShipL}%
948        \setcounter{LP@counti}{#2}%
949        \whiledo{\value{LP@whileo@i}>0}{%
950          \%
951          \addtocounter{LP@whileo@i}{-1}%
952          \stepcounter{LP@counti}%
953          \placesegment{\theLP@counti}{#3}{\ShipC}%
954        }%
955        \stepcounter{LP@counti}%
956        \placesegment{\theLP@counti}{#3}{\ShipR}%
957      }%
958      {\PackageError{battleShip}%
959        {invalid direction (H/V)}%
960        {You can place your ship only\MessageBreak%
961        horizontally (H) or vertically (V)!}%
962      }%
963    }%
964  }%
965 \fi%
966 }%
967 %

968 \newcommand*\battleShipSetup[1]%
969 {%
970   \setkeys{battleShip.sty}{#1}%
971 }%
972 %

973 \newcommand{\classicGame}[1]%
974 {%
975   \begin{center}%
976     \begin{battleShip}[rows=10,columns=10,width=6.5cm,title=Me,sindent=0.65cm,titleinden%
977       \shipV{J,I,H,G,F,E,D,C,B,A}%
978       \shipH{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10}%
979       \shipbox{#1}%
980     \end{battleShip}%
981     \hspace{1cm}%
982     \begin{battleShip}[rows=10,columns=10,width=6.5cm,title=Enemy,sindent=0.65cm,titleinden%
983       \shipV{J,I,H,G,F,E,D,C,B,A}%
984       \shipH{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10}%
985     \end{battleShip}%
986   \end{center}%
987   \par\vspace{1cm}%
988   \begin{center}%
989     \begin{battleShip}[rows=10,columns=10,width=6.5cm,title=Me,sindent=0.65cm,titleinden%
990       \shipV{J,I,H,G,F,E,D,C,B,A}%
991       \shipH{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10}%
992       \shipbox{#1}%

```

```

993     \end{battleShip}%
994     \hspace{1cm}%
995     \begin{battleShip}[rows=10,columns=10,width=6.5cm,title=Enemy,sindent=0.65cm,titlein]
996         \shipV{J,I,H,G,F,E,D,C,B,A}%
997         \shipH{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10}%
998     \end{battleShip}%
999     \end{center}%
1000 }%

```

battleShip

```

1001 \newenvironment{battleShip}[1][]{%
1002 {%
1003     \setkeys[battleShip]{#1}%
1004     \LP@set@package{battleShip}%
1005     \LP@set@env@prefix{LP@BS}%
1006     \shipbox{}% clear shipbox
1007     \setcounter{LP@rows}{\LP@BS@rows}%
1008     \setcounter{LP@columns}{\LP@BS@columns}%
1009     \stepcounter{LP@rows}%
1010     \stepcounter{LP@columns}%
1011     \begin{minipage}[t]{\LP@BS@width}%
1012         \ifthenelse{\equal{\LP@BS@title}{}}{%
1013             {\par\enspace\par}% empty
1014             {\enspace\par\noindent\hspace{\LP@BS@titleindent}\parbox{\LP@BS@titlewidth}{\strut\LP@BS@title}}%
1015             \begin{tikzpicture}[LP@preset, scale=\LP@BS@scale]%
1016                 \LP@drawbackground{1}{1}{\LP@BS@columns}{\LP@BS@rows}{\LP@BS@bgcolor}%
1017                 \LP@drawgrid{1}{1}{\LP@BS@columns}{\LP@BS@rows}{1cm}%
1018             }%
1019         {%
1020             \end{tikzpicture}%
1021             \LP@drawcounter{\LP@BS@counterstyle}%
1022             \par\hbadness=10000\medskip\noindent\hspace{\LP@BS@sindent}\begin{minipage}{\LP@BS@swidth}%
1023                 \stepcounter{LP@puzzlecounter}%
1024             \end{minipage}%
1025         }%
1026     }%
1027 % bokkusu environment and options
1028 %
1029 \newcommand*\LP@BK@init@prefix{LP@BK}%
1030 \newcommand*\LP@BK@init@package{bokkusu}%
1031 %
1032 \LP@define@key{\LP@BK@init@prefix}{\LP@BK@init@package}{rows}{5}%
1033 \LP@define@key{\LP@BK@init@prefix}{\LP@BK@init@package}{columns}{5}%
1034 \LP@define@key{\LP@BK@init@prefix}{\LP@BK@init@package}{scale}{1}%
1035 \LP@define@key{\LP@BK@init@prefix}{\LP@BK@init@package}{counterstyle}{none}%
1036 \LP@define@key{\LP@BK@init@prefix}{\LP@BK@init@package}{color}{black}%
1037 \LP@define@key{\LP@BK@init@prefix}{\LP@BK@init@package}{bgcolor}{}
1038 \LP@define@key{\LP@BK@init@prefix}{\LP@BK@init@package}{width}{6.7cm}%
1039 \LP@define@key{\LP@BK@init@prefix}{\LP@BK@init@package}{cvoffset}{-38pt}%

```

```

1040 \LP@define@key{\LP@BK@init@prefix}{\LP@BK@init@package}{title}{}%
1041 \LP@define@key{\LP@BK@init@prefix}{\LP@BK@init@package}{titleindent}{0.75cm}%
1042 \LP@define@key{\LP@BK@init@prefix}{\LP@BK@init@package}{titlewidth}{5.85cm}%
1043 \LP@define@choicekey@fontsize{\LP@BK@init@prefix}{\LP@BK@init@package}{Large}%
1044 %
1045 \let\valueH\LP@bottomrow%
1046 \let\valueV\LP@leftcolumn%
1047 \let\sumH\LP@toprow%
1048 \let\sumV\LP@rightcolumn%
1049 %
1050 \newcommand*\bokkususetup[1]%
1051 {%
1052   \setkeys{bokkusu.sty}{#1}%
1053 }%

```

bokkusu

```

1054 \newenvironment{bokkusu}[1][]{%
1055 {%
1056   \setkeys{bokkusu}{#1}%
1057   \LP@set@package{bokkusu}%
1058   \LP@set@env@prefix{\LP@BK}%
1059   \setcounter{LP@rows}{\LP@BK@rows}%
1060   \setcounter{LP@columns}{\LP@BK@columns}%
1061   \stepcounter{LP@rows}%
1062   \stepcounter{LP@columns}%
1063   \begin{minipage}[t]{\LP@BK@width}%
1064     \ifthenelse{\equal{\LP@BK@title}{}}{%
1065       \par\enspace\par}{} empty%
1066       \enspace\par\noindent\hspace{\LP@BK@titleindent}\parbox{\LP@BK@titlewidth}{\strut\LP@BK@title}%
1067       \begin{tikzpicture}[LP@preset,scale=\LP@BK@scale]%
1068         \LP@drawbackground{1}{1}{\LP@BK@columns}{\LP@BK@rows}{\LP@BK@bgcolor}%
1069         \LP@drawgrid{1}{1}{\LP@BK@columns}{\LP@BK@rows}{1cm}%
1070     }%
1071   {%
1072     \end{tikzpicture}%
1073     \LP@drawcounter{\LP@BK@counterstyle}%
1074     \stepcounter{LP@puzzlecounter}%
1075     \end{minipage}%
1076 }%
1077 %
1078 % bridges environment and options
1079 %
1080 \newcommand*\LP@BG@init@prefix{\LP@BG}%
1081 \newcommand*\LP@BG@init@package{bridges}%
1082 %
1083 \LP@define@key{\LP@BG@init@prefix}{\LP@BG@init@package}{rows}{5}%
1084 \LP@define@key{\LP@BG@init@prefix}{\LP@BG@init@package}{columns}{5}%
1085 \LP@define@key{\LP@BG@init@prefix}{\LP@BG@init@package}{scale}{1}%
1086 \LP@define@key{\LP@BG@init@prefix}{\LP@BG@init@package}{counterstyle}{none}%
1087 \LP@define@key{\LP@BG@init@prefix}{\LP@BG@init@package}{grid}{dashed}%

```

```

1088 \LP@define@key{\LP@BG@init@prefix}{\LP@BG@init@package}{bgcolor}{}
1089 \LP@define@key{\LP@BG@init@prefix}{\LP@BG@init@package}{color}{green}
1090 \LP@define@key{\LP@BG@init@prefix}{\LP@BG@init@package}{width}{6.1cm}
1091 \LP@define@key{\LP@BG@init@prefix}{\LP@BG@init@package}{cvoffset}{-23pt}
1092 \LP@define@key{\LP@BG@init@prefix}{\LP@BG@init@package}{title}{}
1093 \LP@define@key{\LP@BG@init@prefix}{\LP@BG@init@package}{titleindent}{0cm}
1094 \LP@define@key{\LP@BG@init@prefix}{\LP@BG@init@package}{titlewidth}{6.1cm}
1095 \LP@define@choicekey{fontsize}{\LP@BG@init@prefix}{\LP@BG@init@package}{Large}{}
1096 %
1097 \let\bridgescell\setcell%
1098 %
1099 \newcommand*\bridgessetup[1]%
1100 {%
1101   \setkeys{bridges.sty}{#1}%
1102 }%

```

\bridgesrow For the `bridges` environment, we need a special row command for drawing the islands with the numbers of bridges.

```

\bridgesrow{<row>}{<csv list>}
\newcommand*\bridgesrow[2]%
{%
\setcounter{LP@counti}{1}%
\setcounter{LP@countii}{#1}%
\LP@set@LP@fontsize{\LP@env@prefix}%
\LP@set@LP@color{\LP@env@prefix}%
\foreach \LP@element in {#2}%
{%

```

We loop through the list and if `element` is not empty, we draw an island (circle filled with `bgcolor`) and typeset the number of bridges into to center of the circle.

```

\ifthenelse{\equal{\LP@element}{}}{%
{}%
{%
\draw[fill=\LP@color] (\arabic{LP@counti},\arabic{LP@countii})%
circle (0.5cm);%
\node[scale=\LP@scale,font=\LP@fontsize] at%
(\arabic{LP@counti},\arabic{LP@countii}){\LP@element};%
}%
\stepcounter{LP@counti}%
};%
}%

```

\bridgescolumn And again, for columns!

```

\newcommand*\bridgescolumn[2]%
{%
\setcounter{LP@counti}{#1}%
\setcounter{LP@countii}{1}%

```

```

1126 \LP@set@LP@fontsize{\LP@env@prefix}%
1127 \LP@set@LP@color{\LP@env@prefix}%
1128 \foreach \LP@element in {\#2}%
1129 {%
1130   \ifthenelse{\equal{\LP@element}{}}{%
1131   }{%
1132   \draw[fill=\LP@color] (\arabic{LP@counti},\arabic{LP@countii})%
1133     circle (0.5cm);%
1134   \node[scale=\LP@scale,font=\LP@fontsize]%
1135     at (\arabic{LP@counti},\arabic{LP@countii})%
1136     {\LP@element};%
1137   }%
1138   \stepcounter{LP@countii}%
1139 }%;%
1140 }%;%
1141 }%

```

\bridge For the `bridges` environment, we need to draw bridges. Keep in mind that you can influence the appearance of the bridge with the options `double`, `color` and `linewidth`.

```

\bridge[<options>]{<Tikz path>}

1142 \newcommand*\bridge[2][]%
1143 {%
1144   \LP@Line[#1]{#2}%
1145 }%

```

`bridges`

```

1146 \newenvironment{bridges}[1][]%
1147 {%
1148   \setkeys{bridges}{#1}%
1149   \LP@set@package{bridges}%
1150   \LP@set@env@prefix{LP@BG}%
1151   \setcounter{LP@rows}{\LP@BG@rows}%
1152   \setcounter{LP@columns}{\LP@BG@columns}%
1153   \stepcounter{LP@rows}%
1154   \stepcounter{LP@columns}%
1155   \begin{minipage}[t]{\LP@BG@width}%
1156     \ifthenelse{\equal{\LP@BG@title}{}}{%
1157       \par\enspace\par}{} empty%
1158       \enspace\par\noindent\hspace{\LP@BG@titleindent}\parbox{\LP@BG@titlewidth}{\strut\LP@BG@title}%
1159   \begin{tikzpicture}[LP@preset,scale=\LP@BG@scale]%
1160     \LP@drawbackground{1}{1}{\LP@BG@columns}{\LP@BG@rows}{\LP@BG@bgcolor}%
1161     \ifthenelse{\equal{\LP@BG@grid}{none}}{%
1162     }{%
1163     \ifthenelse{\equal{\LP@BG@grid}{dashed}}{%
1164       \setgridlinestyle{dashed}%
1165     }{%
1166       \LP@drawgrid{1}{1}{\LP@BG@columns}{\LP@BG@rows}{1cm}%
1167     }%
1168   \end{tikzpicture}%
1169   \end{minipage}%
1170 }%
1171 }%

```

```

1168      }%
1169      {%
1170          \LP@drawgrid{1}{1}{\LP@BG@columns}{\LP@BG@rows}{1cm}%
1171      }%
1172  }%
1173 }%
1174 {%
1175     \end{tikzpicture}%
1176     \LP@drawcounter{\LP@BG@counterstyle}%
1177     \stepcounter{LP@puzzlecounter}%
1178 \end{minipage}%
1179 }%


1180 %
1181 % chaossudoku environment and options
1182 %
1183 \newcommand*\LP@CS@init@prefix{\LP@CS}%
1184 \newcommand*\LP@CS@init@package{chaossudoku}%
1185 %
1186 \LP@define@key{\LP@CS@init@prefix}{\LP@CS@init@package}{rows}{5}%
1187 \LP@define@key{\LP@CS@init@prefix}{\LP@CS@init@package}{columns}{5}%
1188 \LP@define@key{\LP@CS@init@prefix}{\LP@CS@init@package}{scale}{1}%
1189 \LP@define@key{\LP@CS@init@prefix}{\LP@CS@init@package}{counterstyle}{none}%
1190 \LP@define@key{\LP@CS@init@prefix}{\LP@CS@init@package}{bgcolor}{}%
1191 \LP@define@key{\LP@CS@init@prefix}{\LP@CS@init@package}{width}{5.1cm}%
1192 \LP@define@key{\LP@CS@init@prefix}{\LP@CS@init@package}{cvoffset}{-23pt}%
1193 \LP@define@key{\LP@CS@init@prefix}{\LP@CS@init@package}{title}{}%
1194 \LP@define@key{\LP@CS@init@prefix}{\LP@CS@init@package}{titleindent}{0cm}%
1195 \LP@define@key{\LP@CS@init@prefix}{\LP@CS@init@package}{titlewidth}{5.1cm}%
1196 \LP@define@choicekey@fontsize{\LP@CS@init@prefix}{\LP@CS@init@package}{Large}%
1197 %
1198 \let\chaossudokucell\setcell%
1199 %
1200 \newcommand*\chaossudokusetup[1]%
1201 {%
1202     \setkeys{chaossudoku}{#1}%
1203 }%

```

chaossudoku

```

1204 \newenvironment{chaossudoku}[1][]%
1205 {%
1206     \setkeys{chaossudoku}{#1}%
1207     \LP@set@package{chaossudoku}%
1208     \LP@set@env@prefix{\LP@CS}%
1209     \setcounter{LP@rows}{\LP@CS@rows}%
1210     \setcounter{LP@columns}{\LP@CS@columns}%
1211     \stepcounter{LP@rows}%
1212     \stepcounter{LP@columns}%
1213     \begin{minipage}[t]{\LP@CS@width}%
1214         \ifthenelse{\equal{\LP@CS@title}{}}{%
1215             \par\enspace\par}{}%

```

```

1216   {\enspace\par\noindent\hspace{\LP@CS@titleindent}\parbox{\LP@CS@titlewidth}{\strut\LP@CS@title}\%}
1217   \begin{tikzpicture}[LP@preset,scale=\LP@CS@scale]\%
1218     \LP@drawbackground{1}{1}{\LP@CS@columns}{\LP@CS@rows}{\LP@CS@bgcolor}\%
1219     \LP@drawgrid{1}{1}{\LP@CS@columns}{\LP@CS@rows}{1cm}\%
1220   }\%
1221 {%
1222   \end{tikzpicture}\%
1223   \LP@drawcounter{\LP@CS@counterstyle}\%
1224   \stepcounter{LP@puzzlecounter}\%
1225   \end{minipage}\%
1226 }\%
1227 %
1228 % ddsudoku environment and options
1229 %
1230 \newcommand*\LP@DDS@init@prefix{\LP@DDS}\%
1231 \newcommand*\LP@DDS@init@package{ddsudoku}\%
1232 %
1233 \LP@define@key{\LP@DDS@init@prefix}{\LP@DDS@init@package}{rows}{5}\%
1234 \LP@define@key{\LP@DDS@init@prefix}{\LP@DDS@init@package}{columns}{5}\%
1235 \LP@define@key{\LP@DDS@init@prefix}{\LP@DDS@init@package}{scale}{1}\%
1236 \LP@define@key{\LP@DDS@init@prefix}{\LP@DDS@init@package}{counterstyle}{none}\%
1237 \LP@define@key{\LP@DDS@init@prefix}{\LP@DDS@init@package}{bgcolor}{}\%
1238 \LP@define@key{\LP@DDS@init@prefix}{\LP@DDS@init@package}{width}{5.1cm}\%
1239 \LP@define@key{\LP@DDS@init@prefix}{\LP@DDS@init@package}{cvoffset}{-23pt}\%
1240 \LP@define@key{\LP@DDS@init@prefix}{\LP@DDS@init@package}{title}{}\%
1241 \LP@define@key{\LP@DDS@init@prefix}{\LP@DDS@init@package}{titleindent}{0cm}\%
1242 \LP@define@key{\LP@DDS@init@prefix}{\LP@DDS@init@package}{titlewidth}{5.1cm}\%
1243 \LP@define@choicekey@fontsize{\LP@DDS@init@prefix}{\LP@DDS@init@package}{Large}\%
1244 %
1245 \let\ddsudokucell\setcell%
1246 %
1247 \newcommand*\ddsudokusetup[1]\%
1248 {%
1249   \setkeys{ddsudoku.sty}{#1}\%
1250 }%

```

ddsudoku

```

1251 \newenvironment{ddsudoku}[1][]{%
1252 {%
1253   \setkeys{ddsudoku}{#1}\%
1254   \LP@set@package{ddsudoku}\%
1255   \LP@set@env@prefix{LP@DDS}\%
1256   \setcounter{LP@rows}{\LP@DDS@rows}\%
1257   \setcounter{LP@columns}{\LP@DDS@columns}\%
1258   \stepcounter{LP@rows}\%
1259   \stepcounter{LP@columns}\%
1260   \begin{minipage}[t]{\LP@DDS@width}\%
1261     \ifthenelse{\equal{\LP@DDS@title}{}}{}{%
1262       {\par\enspace\par}\% empty
1263       {\enspace\par\noindent\hspace{\LP@DDS@titleindent}\parbox{\LP@DDS@titlewidth}{\strut\LP@CS@title}\%}
1264     }\%
1265   }\%
1266 }
```

```

1264     \begin{tikzpicture}[LP@preset,scale=\LP@DDS@scale]%
1265         \LP@drawbackground{1}{1}{\LP@DDS@columns}{\LP@DDS@rows}{\LP@DDS@bgcolor}%
1266         \LP@drawgrid{1}{1}{\LP@DDS@columns}{\LP@DDS@rows}{1cm}%
1267 }%
1268 {%
1269     \end{tikzpicture}%
1270     \LP@drawcounter{\LP@DDS@counterstyle}%
1271     \stepcounter{LP@puzzlecounter}%
1272     \end{minipage}%
1273 }%


1274 %
1275 % fourwinds environment and options
1276 %
1277 \newcommand*\LP@FW@init@prefix{\LP@FW}%
1278 \newcommand*\LP@FW@init@package{fourwinds}%
1279 %
1280 \LP@define@key{\LP@FW@init@prefix}{\LP@FW@init@package}{rows}{5}%
1281 \LP@define@key{\LP@FW@init@prefix}{\LP@FW@init@package}{columns}{5}%
1282 \LP@define@key{\LP@FW@init@prefix}{\LP@FW@init@package}{scale}{1}%
1283 \LP@define@key{\LP@FW@init@prefix}{\LP@FW@init@package}{counterstyle}{none}%
1284 \LP@define@key{\LP@FW@init@prefix}{\LP@FW@init@package}{bgcolor}{}%
1285 \LP@define@key{\LP@FW@init@prefix}{\LP@FW@init@package}{color}{blue}%
1286 \LP@define@key{\LP@FW@init@prefix}{\LP@FW@init@package}{width}{5.1cm}%
1287 \LP@define@key{\LP@FW@init@prefix}{\LP@FW@init@package}{cvoffset}{-23pt}%
1288 \LP@define@key{\LP@FW@init@prefix}{\LP@FW@init@package}{title}{}%
1289 \LP@define@key{\LP@FW@init@prefix}{\LP@FW@init@package}{titleindent}{0cm}%
1290 \LP@define@key{\LP@FW@init@prefix}{\LP@FW@init@package}{titlewidth}{5.1cm}%
1291 \LP@define@choicekey@fontsize{\LP@FW@init@prefix}{\LP@FW@init@package}{Large}%
1292 %
1293 \newcommand*\fourwindscell[4]%
1294 {%
1295     \LP@set@LP@fontsize{\LP@env@prefix}%
1296     \LP@set@LP@color{\LP@env@prefix}%
1297     \LP@set@LP@bgcolor{\LP@env@prefix}%
1298     \LP@set@LP@scale{\LP@env@prefix}%
1299     \ifthenelse{\equal{\LP@bgcolor}{}}
1300     {\gdef\LP@c@bg@fw{white}}
1301     {\gdef\LP@c@bg@fw{\LP@bgcolor}}%
1302     \foreach \LP@fw@dir/\LP@fw@length in {#4}%
1303     {%
1304         \begin{pgfonlayer}{LPbackgroundtwo}%
1305             \def\LP@rel@tikzpath{.5}%
1306             \draw[\LP@fw@linestyle,color=\LP@color,line width=.1cm*\LP@scale,shorten >=-3mm*\LP@scale]{\LP@fw@dir/\LP@fw@length} -- \LP@rel@tikzpath{#1}{#2}{\LP@fw@dir/\LP@fw@length};%
1307         \end{pgfonlayer}%
1308     };%
1309     \begin{puzzlebackground}%
1310         \node[fill=\LP@c@bg@fw,font=\LP@fontsize] at (#1.5,#2.5) {#3};%
1311     \end{puzzlebackground}%
1312 }%


1313 }%
1314 %

```

```

1315 \newcommand*\fourwindssetup[1]%
1316 {%
1317   \setkeys{fourwinds.sty}{#1}%
1318 }%

fourwinds

1319 \newenvironment{fourwinds}[1][]{%
1320 {%
1321   \setkeys{fourwinds}{#1}%
1322   \LP@set@package{fourwinds}%
1323   \LP@set@env@prefix{\LP@FW}%
1324   \setcounter{LP@rows}{\LP@FW@rows}%
1325   \setcounter{LP@columns}{\LP@FW@columns}%
1326   \stepcounter{LP@rows}%
1327   \stepcounter{LP@columns}%
1328   \begin{minipage}[t]{\LP@FW@width}%
1329     \ifthenelse{\equal{\LP@FW@title}{}}
1330     {\par\enspace\par} empty
1331     {\enspace\par\noindent\hspace{\LP@FW@titleindent}\parbox{\LP@FW@titlewidth}{\strut\LP@FW@title}%
1332     \begin{tikzpicture}[LP@preset,scale=\LP@FW@scale]%
1333       \LP@drawbackground{1}{1}{\LP@FW@columns}{\LP@FW@rows}{\LP@FW@bgcolor}%
1334       \LP@drawgrid{1}{1}{\LP@FW@columns}{\LP@FW@rows}{1cm}%
1335     }%
1336   {%
1337     \end{tikzpicture}%
1338     \LP@drawcounter{\LP@FW@counterstyle}%
1339     \stepcounter{LP@puzzlecounter}%
1340   \end{minipage}%
1341 }%
1342 %
1343 % hakyuu environment and options
1344 %
1345 \newcommand*\LP@HY@init@prefix{\LP@HY}%
1346 \newcommand*\LP@HY@init@package{hakyuu}%
1347 %
1348 \LP@define@key{\LP@HY@init@prefix}{\LP@HY@init@package}{rows}{5}%
1349 \LP@define@key{\LP@HY@init@prefix}{\LP@HY@init@package}{columns}{5}%
1350 \LP@define@key{\LP@HY@init@prefix}{\LP@HY@init@package}{scale}{1}%
1351 \LP@define@key{\LP@HY@init@prefix}{\LP@HY@init@package}{counterstyle}{none}%
1352 \LP@define@key{\LP@HY@init@prefix}{\LP@HY@init@package}{bgcolor}{}%
1353 \LP@define@key{\LP@HY@init@prefix}{\LP@HY@init@package}{width}{5.1cm}%
1354 \LP@define@key{\LP@HY@init@prefix}{\LP@HY@init@package}{cvoffset}{-23pt}%
1355 \LP@define@key{\LP@HY@init@prefix}{\LP@HY@init@package}{title}{}%
1356 \LP@define@key{\LP@HY@init@prefix}{\LP@HY@init@package}{titleindent}{0cm}%
1357 \LP@define@key{\LP@HY@init@prefix}{\LP@HY@init@package}{titlewidth}{5.1cm}%
1358 \LP@define@choicekey@fontsize{\LP@HY@init@prefix}{\LP@HY@init@package}{Large}%
1359 %
1360 \let\hakyuuucell\setcell%
1361 %
1362 \newcommand*\hakyuusetup[1]%

```

```

1363 {%
1364   \setkeys{hakyuu.sty}{#1}%
1365 }%

hakyuu

1366 \newenvironment{hakyuu}[1][]{%
1367 {%
1368   \setkeys{hakyuu}{#1}%
1369   \LP@set@package{hakyuu}%
1370   \LP@set@env@prefix{LP@HY}%
1371   \setcounter{LP@rows}{\LP@HY@rows}%
1372   \setcounter{LP@columns}{\LP@HY@columns}%
1373   \stepcounter{LP@rows}%
1374   \stepcounter{LP@columns}%
1375   \begin{minipage}[t]{\LP@HY@width}%
1376     \ifthenelse{\equal{\LP@HY@title}{}}{%
1377       \par\enspace\par}{} empty
1378       \enspace\par\noindent\hspace{\LP@HY@titleindent}\parbox{\LP@HY@titlewidth}{\strut\LP@HY@title}%
1379       \begin{tikzpicture}[LP@preset,scale=\LP@HY@scale]%
1380         \LP@drawbackground{1}{1}{\LP@HY@columns}{\LP@HY@rows}{\LP@HY@bgcolor}%
1381         \LP@drawgrid{1}{1}{\LP@HY@columns}{\LP@HY@rows}{1cm}%
1382     }%
1383   {%
1384     \end{tikzpicture}%
1385     \LP@drawcounter{\LP@HY@counterstyle}%
1386     \stepcounter{LP@puzzlecounter}%
1387     \end{minipage}%
1388 }%
1389 %
1390 % hitori environment and options
1391 %
1392 \newcommand*\LP@HT@init@prefix{LP@HT}%
1393 \newcommand*\LP@HT@init@package{hitori}%
1394 %
1395 \LP@define@key{\LP@HT@init@prefix}{\LP@HT@init@package}{rows}{5}%
1396 \LP@define@key{\LP@HT@init@prefix}{\LP@HT@init@package}{columns}{5}%
1397 \LP@define@key{\LP@HT@init@prefix}{\LP@HT@init@package}{scale}{1}%
1398 \LP@define@key{\LP@HT@init@prefix}{\LP@HT@init@package}{counterstyle}{none}%
1399 \LP@define@key{\LP@HT@init@prefix}{\LP@HT@init@package}{bgcolor}{}%
1400 \LP@define@key{\LP@HT@init@prefix}{\LP@HT@init@package}{width}{5.1cm}%
1401 \LP@define@key{\LP@HT@init@prefix}{\LP@HT@init@package}{cvoffset}{-23pt}%
1402 \LP@define@key{\LP@HT@init@prefix}{\LP@HT@init@package}{title}{}%
1403 \LP@define@key{\LP@HT@init@prefix}{\LP@HT@init@package}{titleindent}{0cm}%
1404 \LP@define@key{\LP@HT@init@prefix}{\LP@HT@init@package}{titlewidth}{5.1cm}%
1405 \LP@define@choicekey@fontsize{\LP@HT@init@prefix}{\LP@HT@init@package}{Large}%
1406 %
1407 \let\hitoricell\setcell%
1408 %
1409 \newcommand*\hitorisetup[1]%
1410 {%

```

```

1411 \setkeys{hitori.sty}{#1}%
1412 }%


hitori

1413 \newenvironment{hitori}[1][ ]%
1414 {%
1415 \setkeys{hitori}{#1}%
1416 \LP@set@package{hitori}%
1417 \LP@set@env@prefix{LP@HT}%
1418 \setcounter{LP@rows}{\LP@HT@rows}%
1419 \setcounter{LP@columns}{\LP@HT@columns}%
1420 \stepcounter{LP@rows}%
1421 \stepcounter{LP@columns}%
1422 \begin{minipage}[t]{\LP@HT@width}%
1423 \ifthenelse{\equal{\LP@HT@title}{}}
1424 {\par\enspace\par}% empty
1425 {\enspace\par\noindent\hspace{\LP@HT@titleindent}\parbox{\LP@HT@titlewidth}{\strut\LP@HT@title}%
1426 \begin{tikzpicture}[LP@preset,scale=\LP@HT@scale]%
1427 \LP@drawbackground{1}{1}{\LP@HT@columns}{\LP@HT@rows}{\LP@HT@bgcolor}%
1428 \LP@drawgrid{1}{1}{\LP@HT@columns}{\LP@HT@rows}{1cm}%
1429 }%
1430 {%
1431 \end{tikzpicture}%
1432 \LP@drawcounter{\LP@HT@counterstyle}%
1433 \stepcounter{LP@puzzlecounter}%
1434 \end{minipage}%
1435 }%


1436 %
1437 % kakuro environment and options
1438 %
1439 \newcommand*\LP@KKR@init@prefix{LP@KKR}%
1440 \newcommand*\LP@KKR@init@package{kakuro}%
1441 %
1442 \LP@define@key{\LP@KKR@init@prefix}{\LP@KKR@init@package}{rows}{5}%
1443 \LP@define@key{\LP@KKR@init@prefix}{\LP@KKR@init@package}{columns}{5}%
1444 \LP@define@key{\LP@KKR@init@prefix}{\LP@KKR@init@package}{scale}{1}%
1445 \LP@define@key{\LP@KKR@init@prefix}{\LP@KKR@init@package}{counterstyle}{none}%
1446 \LP@define@key{\LP@KKR@init@prefix}{\LP@KKR@init@package}{bgcolor}{}%
1447 \LP@define@key{\LP@KKR@init@prefix}{\LP@KKR@init@package}{color}{green}%
1448 \LP@define@key{\LP@KKR@init@prefix}{\LP@KKR@init@package}{width}{5.1cm}%
1449 \LP@define@key{\LP@KKR@init@prefix}{\LP@KKR@init@package}{cvoffset}{-23pt}%
1450 \LP@define@key{\LP@KKR@init@prefix}{\LP@KKR@init@package}{title}{}%
1451 \LP@define@key{\LP@KKR@init@prefix}{\LP@KKR@init@package}{titleindent}{0cm}%
1452 \LP@define@key{\LP@KKR@init@prefix}{\LP@KKR@init@package}{titlewidth}{5.1cm}%
1453 \LP@define@choicekey@fontsize{\LP@KKR@init@prefix}{\LP@KKR@init@package}{Large}%
1454 %
1455 \newif\ifLP@KKR@solution\LP@KKR@solutionfalse%
1456 %
1457 \define@choicekey*kakuro.sty{solution}[\LP@KKR@solution\nr]{true, false}[true]%
1458 {%

```

```

1459 \ifcase\nr\relax%
1460   \renewcommand*\LP@KKR@solution{true}%
1461   \LP@KKR@solutiontrue%
1462 \or%
1463   \renewcommand*\LP@KKR@solution{false}%
1464   \LP@KKR@solutionfalse%
1465 \fi%
1466 }%
1467 %
1468 \define@choicekey*{kakuro}{solution}[\LP@KKR@solution\nr]{true, false}[true]%
1469 {%
1470   \ifcase\nr\relax%
1471     \renewcommand*\LP@KKR@solution{true}%
1472     \LP@KKR@solutiontrue%
1473   \or%
1474     \renewcommand*\LP@KKR@solution{false}%
1475     \LP@KKR@solutionfalse%
1476   \fi%
1477 }%
1478 %
1479 \let\kakurocell\setcell%
1480 %
1481 \newcommand*\kakurosetup[1]%
1482 {%
1483   \setkeys{kakuro.sty}{#1}%
1484 }%

```

\LP@KKR@print@element For the kakuro environment, we need to typeset numbers and special Kakuro cells (\KKR).

```
\LP@KKR@print@element{\langle element\rangle}

1485 \def\LP@KKR@print@element#1%
1486 {%
```

First, we test if {\langle element\rangle} is a number and typeset {\langle element\rangle} into the grid cell, if we are in solution mode. Otherwise, we execute the \KKR command.

```

1487 \if!\ifnum9<1#1!\else_\fi%
1488   \ifLP@KKR@solution%
1489     \setcell{\arabic{LP@counti}}{\arabic{LP@countii}}{#1}%
1490   \else%
1491   \fi%
1492 \else%
1493 #1%
1494 \fi%
1495 }%
```

\kakurorow For the kakuro environment, we need special row and column commands, which can also handle the \KKR commands.

```
1496 \newcommand*\kakurorow[2]%
```

```

1497 {%
1498   \setcounter{LP@counti}{1}%
1499   \setcounter{LP@countii}{#1}%
1500   \foreach \LP@element in {#2}%
1501   {%
1502     \LP@KKR@print@element{\LP@element}%
1503     \stepcounter{LP@counti}%
1504   };%%
1505 }%}

\kakurocolumn

1506 \newcommand*\kakurocolumn[2]%
1507 {%
1508   \setcounter{LP@counti}{#1}%
1509   \setcounter{LP@countii}{1}%
1510   \foreach \LP@element in {#2}%
1511   {%
1512     \LP@KKR@print@element{\LP@element}%
1513     \stepcounter{LP@countii}%
1514   }%;%
1515 }%

```

- \KKR For the kakuro environment, we need to draw complex kakuro cells. They consist of a diagonally divided cell with the sums of the cells below and right of the current cell. They also have a special background color.

\KKR{\langle vertical sum \rangle}{\langle horizontal sum \rangle}

```

1516 \newcommand*\KKR[2]%
1517 {%

```

First of all, we copy `scale`, `bgcolor` and `color`.

```

1518   \LP@set@LP@scale{\LP@env@prefix}%
1519   \LP@set@LP@bgcolor{\LP@env@prefix}%
1520   \LP@set@LP@color{\LP@env@prefix}%

```

If `bgcolor` is undefined, we assume white.

```

1521   \ifthenelse{\equal{\LP@bgcolor}{}}{%
1522     \gdef\LP@s@r@bgcolor{white}%
1523     \gdef\LP@s@r@bgcolor{\LP@bgcolor}%

```

To get unique node names, we step our unique counter.

```

1524   \stepcounter{LP@counter@unique}%

```

In a first step, we draw a rectangular helper node in `bgcolor` color on the `LPdump` layer.

```

1525   \begin{pgfonlayer}{LPdump}%
1526     \node [shape=rectangle,inner sep=0pt] (A_\theLP@counter@unique)%

```

```

1527      at (\arabic{LP@counti}\LP@Pfive,\arabic{LP@countii}\LP@Pfive)%
1528      {\tikz\draw[scale=\LP@scale,color=\LP@srbgcolor]%
1529      (0.08,0.1) rectangle (0.92,0.9);};%
1530 \end{pgfonlayer}%

```

In the second step, we fill the cell with `color` color and draw a diagonal line.

```

1531 \begin{puzzlebackground}%
1532   \fill[color=\LP@color]%
1533   (\arabic{LP@counti},\arabic{LP@countii}) rectangle ++(1,1);%
1534   \draw[line width=\LP@normallines]%
1535   (\arabic{LP@counti},\arabic{LP@countii}) -- ++(0,1) -- ++(1,-1);%
1536 \end{puzzlebackground}%

```

Finally, we use the corners of the helper node to place the sums.

```

1537 \node [shape=rectangle,inner sep=0pt,anchor=south west,%
1538 scale=\LP@scale,font=\small]%
1539   at (A_\theLP@counter@unique.south west) {#1};%
1540 \node [shape=rectangle,inner sep=0pt,anchor=north east,%
1541 scale=\LP@scale,font=\small]%
1542   at (A_\theLP@counter@unique.north east) {#2};%
1543 }%

```

\Black Sometimes, we need black cells.

```

1544 \newcommand*\Black{%
1545 {%
1546 \LP@set@LP@scale{\LP@env@prefix}%
1547 \begin{puzzlebackground}%
1548   \fill[color=black]%
1549   (\arabic{LP@counti},\arabic{LP@countii}) rectangle ++(1,1);%
1550 \end{puzzlebackground}%
1551 }%

```

kakuro

```

1552 \newenvironment{kakuro}[1][]{%
1553 {%
1554 \setkeys{kakuro}{#1}%
1555 \LP@set@package{kakuro}%
1556 \LP@set@env@prefix{\LP@KKR}%
1557 \setcounter{LP@rows}{\LP@KKR@rows}%
1558 \setcounter{LP@columns}{\LP@KKR@columns}%
1559 \stepcounter{LP@rows}%
1560 \stepcounter{LP@columns}%
1561 \begin{minipage}[t]{\LP@KKR@width}%
1562 \ifthenelse{\equal{\LP@KKR@title}{}}{%
1563 {\par\enspace\par} empty%
1564 {\enspace\par\noindent\hspace{\LP@KKR@titleindent}\parbox{\LP@KKR@titlewidth}{\strut}%
1565 \begin{tikzpicture}[LP@preset,scale=\LP@KKR@scale]%
1566 \LP@drawbackground{1}{1}{\LP@KKR@columns}{\LP@KKR@rows}{\LP@KKR@bgcolor}%

```

```

1567      \LP@drawgrid{1}{1}{\LP@KKR@columns}{\LP@KKR@rows}{1cm}%
1568 }%
1569 {%
1570   \end{tikzpicture}%
1571   \LP@drawcounter{\LP@KKR@counterstyle}%
1572   \stepcounter{LP@puzzlecounter}%
1573 \end{minipage}%
1574 }%


1575 %
1576 % kendoku environment and options
1577 %
1578 \newcommand*\LP@KD@init@prefix{\LP@KD}%
1579 \newcommand*\LP@KD@init@package{kendoku}%
1580 %
1581 \LP@define@key{\LP@KD@init@prefix}{\LP@KD@init@package}{rows}{5}%
1582 \LP@define@key{\LP@KD@init@prefix}{\LP@KD@init@package}{columns}{5}%
1583 \LP@define@key{\LP@KD@init@prefix}{\LP@KD@init@package}{scale}{1}%
1584 \LP@define@key{\LP@KD@init@prefix}{\LP@KD@init@package}{counterstyle}{none}%
1585 \LP@define@key{\LP@KD@init@prefix}{\LP@KD@init@package}{bgcolor}{}%
1586 \LP@define@key{\LP@KD@init@prefix}{\LP@KD@init@package}{width}{5.1cm}%
1587 \LP@define@key{\LP@KD@init@prefix}{\LP@KD@init@package}{cvoffset}{-23pt}%
1588 \LP@define@key{\LP@KD@init@prefix}{\LP@KD@init@package}{title}{}%
1589 \LP@define@key{\LP@KD@init@prefix}{\LP@KD@init@package}{titleindent}{0cm}%
1590 \LP@define@key{\LP@KD@init@prefix}{\LP@KD@init@package}{titlewidth}{5.1cm}%
1591 \LP@define@choicekey@fontsize{\LP@KD@init@prefix}{\LP@KD@init@package}{Large}%
1592 %
1593 \let\kendokucell\setcell%
1594 %
1595 \newcommand*\kendokusetup[1]%
1596 {%
1597   \setkeys{kendoku.sty}{#1}%
1598 }%

```

kendoku

```

1599 \newenvironment{kendoku}[1][]%
1600 {%
1601   \setkeys{kendoku}{#1}%
1602   \LP@set@package{kendoku}%
1603   \LP@set@env@prefix{\LP@KD}%
1604   \setcounter{LP@rows}{\LP@KD@rows}%
1605   \setcounter{LP@columns}{\LP@KD@columns}%
1606   \stepcounter{LP@rows}%
1607   \stepcounter{LP@columns}%
1608   \begin{minipage}[t]{\LP@KD@width}%
1609     \ifthenelse{\equal{\LP@KD@title}{}}{%
1610       \par\enspace\par}{} empty
1611     \enspace\par\noindent\hspace{\LP@KD@titleindent}\parbox{\LP@KD@titlewidth}{\strut\LP@%
1612     \begin{tikzpicture}[LP@preset,scale=\LP@KD@scale]%
1613       \LP@drawbackground{1}{1}{\LP@KD@columns}{\LP@KD@rows}{\LP@KD@bgcolor}%
1614       \LP@drawgrid{1}{1}{\LP@KD@columns}{\LP@KD@rows}{1cm}%

```

```

1615 }%
1616 {%
1617     \end{tikzpicture}%
1618     \LP@drawcounter{\LP@KD@counterstyle}%
1619     \stepcounter{LP@puzzlecounter}%
1620 \end{minipage}%
1621 }%

1622 %
1623 % killersudoku environment and options
1624 %
1625 \newcommand*\LP@KSDK@init@prefix{\LP@KSDK}%
1626 \newcommand*\LP@KSDK@init@package{killersudoku}%
1627 %
1628 \LP@define@key{\LP@KSDK@init@prefix}{\LP@KSDK@init@package}{rows}{5}%
1629 \LP@define@key{\LP@KSDK@init@prefix}{\LP@KSDK@init@package}{columns}{5}%
1630 \LP@define@key{\LP@KSDK@init@prefix}{\LP@KSDK@init@package}{scale}{1}%
1631 \LP@define@key{\LP@KSDK@init@prefix}{\LP@KSDK@init@package}{counterstyle}{none}%
1632 \LP@define@key{\LP@KSDK@init@prefix}{\LP@KSDK@init@package}{bgcolor}{}
1633 \LP@define@key{\LP@KSDK@init@prefix}{\LP@KSDK@init@package}{width}{5.1cm}%
1634 \LP@define@key{\LP@KSDK@init@prefix}{\LP@KSDK@init@package}{cvoffset}{-23pt}%
1635 \LP@define@key{\LP@KSDK@init@prefix}{\LP@KSDK@init@package}{title}{}
1636 \LP@define@key{\LP@KSDK@init@prefix}{\LP@KSDK@init@package}{titleindent}{0cm}%
1637 \LP@define@key{\LP@KSDK@init@prefix}{\LP@KSDK@init@package}{titlewidth}{5.1cm}%
1638 \LP@define@choicekey@fontsize{\LP@KSDK@init@prefix}{\LP@KSDK@init@package}{Large}%
1639 %
1640 \let\killersudokucell\setcell%
1641 %
1642 \newcommand*\killersudokusetup[1]%
1643 {%
1644     \setkeys{killersudoku.sty}{#1}%
1645 }%

```

killersudoku

```

1646 \newenvironment{killersudoku}[1][]%
1647 {%
1648     \setkeys{killersudoku}{#1}%
1649     \LP@set@package{killersudoku}%
1650     \LP@set@env@prefix{\LP@KSDK}%
1651     \setcounter{LP@rows}{\LP@KSDK@rows}%
1652     \setcounter{LP@columns}{\LP@KSDK@columns}%
1653     \stepcounter{LP@rows}%
1654     \stepcounter{LP@columns}%
1655     \begin{minipage}[t]{\LP@KSDK@width}%
1656         \ifthenelse{\equal{\LP@KSDK@title}{}}{%
1657             \par\enspace\par}{} empty
1658             \enspace\par\noindent\hspace{\LP@KSDK@titleindent}\parbox{\LP@KSDK@titlewidth}{%
1659                 \begin{tikzpicture}[LP@preset,scale=\LP@KSDK@scale]%
1660                     \LP@drawbackground{1}{1}{\LP@KSDK@columns}{\LP@KSDK@rows}{\LP@KSDK@bgcolor}%
1661                     \LP@drawgrid{1}{1}{\LP@KSDK@columns}{\LP@KSDK@rows}{1cm}%
1662             }%

```

```

1663 {%
1664     \end{tikzpicture}%
1665     \LP@drawcounter{\LP@KSDK@counterstyle}%
1666     \stepcounter{LP@puzzlecounter}%
1667     \end{minipage}%
1668 }%

1669 %
1670 % laserbeam environment and options
1671 %
1672 \newcommand*\LP@LB@init@prefix{\LP@LB}%
1673 \newcommand*\LP@LB@init@package{laserbeam}%
1674 %
1675 \LP@define@key{\LP@LB@init@prefix}{\LP@LB@init@package}{rows}{5}%
1676 \LP@define@key{\LP@LB@init@prefix}{\LP@LB@init@package}{columns}{5}%
1677 \LP@define@key{\LP@LB@init@prefix}{\LP@LB@init@package}{scale}{1}%
1678 \LP@define@key{\LP@LB@init@prefix}{\LP@LB@init@package}{counterstyle}{none}%
1679 \LP@define@key{\LP@LB@init@prefix}{\LP@LB@init@package}{bgcolor}{}
1680 \LP@define@key{\LP@LB@init@prefix}{\LP@LB@init@package}{width}{6.5cm}%
1681 \LP@define@key{\LP@LB@init@prefix}{\LP@LB@init@package}{cvoffset}{-38pt}%
1682 \LP@define@key{\LP@LB@init@prefix}{\LP@LB@init@package}{title}{}
1683 \LP@define@key{\LP@LB@init@prefix}{\LP@LB@init@package}{titleindent}{0cm}%
1684 \LP@define@key{\LP@LB@init@prefix}{\LP@LB@init@package}{titlewidth}{6.5cm}%
1685 \LP@define@choicekey@fontsize{\LP@LB@init@prefix}{\LP@LB@init@package}{Large}%
1686 %
1687 \let\laserH\LP@toprow%
1688 \let\laserV\LP@leftcolumn%
1689 \let\mirrorH\LP@bottomrow@edge%
1690 \let\mirrorV\LP@rightcolumn@edge%
1691 %
1692 \newcommand*\laser[2][red]%
1693 {%
1694 %    avoid little laser peaks outside grid
1695     \clip (1,1) rectangle (\arabic{LP@columns},\arabic{LP@rows});%
1696     \framearea{#1}{#2}%
1697 }%
1698 %
1699 \newcommand*\laserbeamsetup[1]%
1700 {%
1701     \setkeys{laserbeam.sty}{#1}%
1702 }%

```

\placecross Place a cross in the bottom left corner of the grid cell.

```
\placecross{\langle column \rangle}{\langle row \rangle}
```

```

1703 \newcommand*\placecross[2]%
1704 {%
1705     \LP@G@setcellcontent{#1}{#2}{\LP@Cross}%
1706 }%

```

\placemirror Place a mirror in the bottom left corner of the grid cell.

```

\placemirror{\langle column \rangle}{\langle row \rangle}

1707 \newcommand*\placemirror[3]%
1708 {%
1709   \LP@G@setcellcontent{\#1}{\#2}{\LP@Mirror{\#3}}%
1710 }%

\placearrow Place an arrow in the bottom left corner of the grid cell. {\langle direction \rangle} may be:  

RightUp, LeftUp, LeftDown or RightDown
\placearrow{\langle column \rangle}{\langle row \rangle}{\langle direction \rangle}

1711 \newcommand*\placearrow[3]%
1712 {%
1713   \LP@G@setcellcontent{\#1}{\#2}{\LP@Arrow{\#3}}%
1714 }%

\LP@Arrow We define a TikZ picture for an arrow in four directions: RightUp, LeftUp,  

LeftDown or RightDown
1715 \newcommand*\LP@Arrow[1]%
1716 {%
1717   \LP@set@LP@scale{\LP@env@prefix}%
1718   \def\LP@rotate{45}%
1719   \ifthenelse{\equal{\#1}{LeftUp}}{\def\LP@rotate{135}}{}%
1720   \ifthenelse{\equal{\#1}{LeftDown}}{\def\LP@rotate{225}}{}%
1721   \ifthenelse{\equal{\#1}{RightDown}}{\def\LP@rotate{315}}{}%}

We define the line width of the arrow base on scale. Line widths are absolut  

and not influenced by a scale factor of the picture.
1722 \pgfmathsetmacro{\LPlinewidth}{3pt*\LP@scale}%
1723 \tikz\draw[->,line width=\LPlinewidth,%  

1724   rotate=\LP@rotate,scale=\LP@scale]%
1725   (0.1,.5) -- (0.9,.5);%
1726 }%

\LP@Cross We define a TikZ picture of a cross.
1727 \newcommand*\LP@Cross{%
1728 {%
1729   \LP@set@LP@scale{\LP@env@prefix}%
1730   \begin{tikzpicture}%
}

We ensure that the cross is on top of all elements on the main layer.
1731 \begin{pgfonlayer}{LPforeground}%
1732   \pgfmathsetmacro{\LPlinewidth}{3pt*\LP@scale}%
}

For drawing the cross we defined a line width. Now we can draw the cross  

with the predefined color LP@c@cross.
1733 \draw[line width=\LPlinewidth,scale=\LP@scale,color=LP@c@cross]%

```

```

1734      (.35,.35) -- (0.65,.65) -- (.5,.5) -- (.65,.35)-- (.35,.65);%
1735      \end{pgfonlayer}%
1736  \end{tikzpicture}%
1737 }%

```

\LP@Mirror We define a TikZ picture for a mirror.

```
\LP@Mirror{\langle direction\rangle}
```

```

1738 \newcommand*\LP@Mirror[1]%
1739 {%

```

Based on {\langle direction\rangle}, we define the angle of the mirror.

```

1740 \def\LP@rotate{0}%
1741 \ifthenelse{\equal{\#1}{V}}{\def\LP@rotate{90}}{}%
1742 \LP@set@LP@scale{\LP@env@prefix}%
1743 \begin{tikzpicture}%

```

Mirrors should be on top of everything, therefore we draw them on the LPforegroundtwo layer and use the predefined color LP@c@mirror.

```

1744 \begin{pgfonlayer}{LPforegroundtwo}%
1745   \pgfmathsetmacro{\LPlinewidth}{3pt*\LP@scale}%
1746   \draw[line width=\LPlinewidth,scale=\LP@scale,%
1747         color=LP@c@mirror,rotate=\LP@rotate]%
1748   (.35,.5) -- (0.65,.5);%
1749 \end{pgfonlayer}%
1750 \end{tikzpicture}%
1751 }%

```

laserbeam

```

1752 \newenvironment{laserbeam}[1][]{%
1753 {%
1754   \setkeys{laserbeam}{#1}%
1755   \LP@set@package{laserbeam}%
1756   \LP@set@env@prefix{LP@LB}%
1757   \setcounter{LP@rows}{\LP@LB@rows}%
1758   \setcounter{LP@columns}{\LP@LB@columns}%
1759   \stepcounter{LP@rows}%
1760   \stepcounter{LP@columns}%
1761   \begin{minipage}[t]{\LP@LB@width}%
1762     \ifthenelse{\equal{\LP@LB@title}{}}
1763       {\par\enspace\par}% empty
1764       {\enspace\par\noindent\hspace{\LP@LB@titleindent}\parbox{\LP@LB@titlewidth}{\strut\LP@LB@title}%
1765     \begin{tikzpicture}[LP@preset,scale=\LP@LB@scale]%
1766       \LP@drawbackground{1}{1}{\LP@LB@columns}{\LP@LB@rows}{\LP@LB@bgcolor}%
1767       \LP@drawgrid{1}{1}{\LP@LB@columns}{\LP@LB@rows}{1cm}%
1768     }%
1769   {%
1770     \end{tikzpicture}%
1771     \LP@drawcounter{\LP@LB@counterstyle}%

```

```

1772     \stepcounter{LP@puzzlecounter}%
1773     \end{minipage}%
1774 }%  

1775 %
1776 % lpsudoku environment and options
1777 %
1778 \newcommand*\LP@SDK@init@prefix{\LP@SDK}%
1779 \newcommand*\LP@SDK@init@package{lpsudoku}%
1780 %
1781 \LP@define@key{\LP@SDK@init@prefix}{\LP@SDK@init@package}{rows}{9}%
1782 \LP@define@key{\LP@SDK@init@prefix}{\LP@SDK@init@package}{columns}{9}%
1783 \LP@define@key{\LP@SDK@init@prefix}{\LP@SDK@init@package}{scale}{1}%
1784 \LP@define@key{\LP@SDK@init@prefix}{\LP@SDK@init@package}{counterstyle}{none}%
1785 \LP@define@key{\LP@SDK@init@prefix}{\LP@SDK@init@package}{bgcolor}{ }%
1786 \LP@define@key{\LP@SDK@init@prefix}{\LP@SDK@init@package}{width}{9.1cm}%
1787 \LP@define@key{\LP@SDK@init@prefix}{\LP@SDK@init@package}{cvoffset}{-23pt}%
1788 \LP@define@key{\LP@SDK@init@prefix}{\LP@SDK@init@package}{title}{ }%
1789 \LP@define@key{\LP@SDK@init@prefix}{\LP@SDK@init@package}{titleindent}{0cm}%
1790 \LP@define@key{\LP@SDK@init@prefix}{\LP@SDK@init@package}{titlewidth}{9.1cm}%
1791 \LP@define@choicekey@fontsize{\LP@SDK@init@prefix}{\LP@SDK@init@package}{Large}%
1792 %
1793 \let\lpsudokucell\setcell%
1794 %
1795 \newcommand*\lpsudokusetup[1]%
1796 {%
1797   \setkeys{lpsudoku.sty}{#1}%
1798 }%

```

\LP@drawsudokugrid For the `lpsudoku` and `skyscrapers` environments, we need to add the typical thick Sudoku lines to the standard grid.

```

1799 \newcommand*\LP@drawsudokugrid%
1800 {%
1801   \draw[line width=\LP@thicklines, draw opacity=\LP@draw@opacity]%
1802     (1,1) -- (1,10);%
1803   \draw[line width=\LP@thicklines, draw opacity=\LP@draw@opacity]%
1804     (4,1) -- (4,10);%
1805   \draw[line width=\LP@thicklines, draw opacity=\LP@draw@opacity]%
1806     (7,1) -- (7,10);%
1807   \draw[line width=\LP@thicklines, draw opacity=\LP@draw@opacity]%
1808     (10,1) -- (10,10);%
1809   \draw[line width=\LP@thicklines, draw opacity=\LP@draw@opacity]%
1810     (1,1) -- (10,1);%
1811   \draw[line width=\LP@thicklines, draw opacity=\LP@draw@opacity]%
1812     (1,4) -- (10,4);%
1813   \draw[line width=\LP@thicklines, draw opacity=\LP@draw@opacity]%
1814     (1,7) -- (10,7);%
1815   \draw[line width=\LP@thicklines, draw opacity=\LP@draw@opacity]%
1816     (1,10) -- (10,10);%
1817 }%

```

\LP@magnetsgrid For the `magnets` environment, we need to add some lines to the standard grid.

```
1818 \newcommand*\LP@magnetsgrid%
1819 {%
```

First, we copy the values of `fontsize`, `columns` and `rows` from the environment we are in at the moment. Then, we step `columns` and `rows` to get the upper right grid coordinate.

```
1820 \LP@set@LP@fontsize{\LP@env@prefix}%
1821 \LP@set@LP@columns{\LP@env@prefix}%
1822 \LP@set@LP@rows{\LP@env@prefix}%
1823 \setcounter{LP@counti}{\LP@columns}%
1824 \setcounter{LP@countii}{\LP@rows}%
1825 \stepcounter{LP@counti}%
1826 \stepcounter{LP@countii}%
```

Now, we can draw the additional lines and the + and - signs.

```
1827 \draw[step=1cm, line width=\LP@normallines]%
1828   (-1,1) grid (1,\arabic{LP@countii});%
1829 \draw[step=1cm, line width=\LP@normallines]%
1830   (1,\arabic{LP@countii}) grid ++(\LP@columns,2);%
1831 \draw[line width=\LP@normallines]%
1832   (0,\arabic{LP@countii}) -- +(0,1) - - +(1,0);%
1833 \draw[line width=\LP@thicklines]%
1834   (-1,1) rectangle (1,\arabic{LP@countii});%
1835 \draw[line width=\LP@thicklines]%
1836   (1,\arabic{LP@countii}) rectangle ++(\LP@columns,2);%
1837 \draw[line width=\LP@thicklines]%
1838   (1,\arabic{LP@countii}) rectangle ++(-2,2);%
1839 \node[font=\LP@fontsize\bfseries] at (0.5,\arabic{LP@counti}.5)%
1840   {$-$};%
1841 \stepcounter{LP@counti}%
1842 \node[font=\LP@fontsize\bfseries] at (-0.5,\arabic{LP@counti}.5)%
1843   {$+$};%
1844 }%
```

lpsudoku

```
1845 \newenvironment{lpsudoku}[1][ ]%
1846 {%
1847   \setkeys{lpsudoku}{#1}%
1848   \LP@set@package{lpsudoku}%
1849   \LP@set@env@prefix{LP@SDK}%
1850   \setcounter{LP@rows}{\LP@SDK@rows}%
1851   \setcounter{LP@columns}{\LP@SDK@columns}%
1852   \stepcounter{LP@rows}%
1853   \stepcounter{LP@columns}%
1854   \begin{minipage}[t]{\LP@SDK@width}%
1855     \ifthenelse{\equal{\LP@SDK@title}{}}{%
1856       \par\enspace\par}{} empty
```

```

1857   {\enspace\par\noindent\hspace{\LP@SDK@titleindent}\parbox{\LP@SDK@titlewidth}{\strut%
1858   \begin{tikzpicture}[LP@preset,scale=\LP@SDK@scale]%
1859     \LP@drawbackground{1}{1}{\LP@SDK@columns}{\LP@SDK@rows}{\LP@SDK@bgcolor}%
1860     \LP@drawgrid{1}{1}{\LP@SDK@columns}{\LP@SDK@rows}{1cm}%
1861     \LP@drawsudokugrid%
1862 }%
1863 {%
1864   \end{tikzpicture}%
1865   \LP@drawcounter{\LP@SDK@counterstyle}%
1866   \stepcounter{LP@puzzlecounter}%
1867 \end{minipage}%
1868 }%

1869 %
1870 % magiclabyrinth environment and options
1871 %
1872 \newcommand*\LP@ML@init@prefix{\LP@ML}%
1873 \newcommand*\LP@ML@init@package{magiclabyrinth}%
1874 %
1875 \LP@define@key{\LP@ML@init@prefix}{\LP@ML@init@package}{rows}{5}%
1876 \LP@define@key{\LP@ML@init@prefix}{\LP@ML@init@package}{columns}{5}%
1877 \LP@define@key{\LP@ML@init@prefix}{\LP@ML@init@package}{scale}{1}%
1878 \LP@define@key{\LP@ML@init@prefix}{\LP@ML@init@package}{counterstyle}{none}%
1879 \LP@define@key{\LP@ML@init@prefix}{\LP@ML@init@package}{bgcolor}{}%
1880 \LP@define@key{\LP@ML@init@prefix}{\LP@ML@init@package}{width}{5.1cm}%
1881 \LP@define@key{\LP@ML@init@prefix}{\LP@ML@init@package}{cvoffset}{-23pt}%
1882 \LP@define@key{\LP@ML@init@prefix}{\LP@ML@init@package}{title}{}%
1883 \LP@define@key{\LP@ML@init@prefix}{\LP@ML@init@package}{titleindent}{0cm}%
1884 \LP@define@key{\LP@ML@init@prefix}{\LP@ML@init@package}{titlewidth}{5.1cm}%
1885 \LP@define@choicekey@fontsize{\LP@ML@init@prefix}{\LP@ML@init@package}{Large}%
1886 %
1887 \let\magiclabyrinthcell\setcell%
1888 %
1889 \newcommand*\magiclabyrinthsetup[1]%
1890 {%
1891   \setkeys{magiclabyrinth.sty}{#1}%
1892 }%

\mlline
1893 \newcommand*\mlline[1]%
1894 {%
1895   \draw[color=black, line width=\LP@thicklines] #1;%
1896 }%

\MasyuW
1897 \newcommand*\MasyuW{%
1898 {%
1899   \begin{tikzpicture}[scale=0.7*\LP@scale]%
1900     \draw[color=black,fill=white] (0.5,0.5) circle (0.5cm);%
1901   \end{tikzpicture}%

```

```

1902 }%

magiclabyrinth

1903 \newenvironment{magiclabyrinth}[1][]{%
1904 {%
1905   \setkeys[magiclabyrinth]{#1}%
1906   \LP@set@package{magiclabyrinth}%
1907   \LP@set@env@prefix{LP@ML}%
1908   \setcounter{LP@rows}{\LP@ML@rows}%
1909   \setcounter{LP@columns}{\LP@ML@columns}%
1910   \stepcounter{LP@rows}%
1911   \stepcounter{LP@columns}%
1912   \begin{minipage}[t]{\LP@ML@width}%
1913     \ifthenelse{\equal{\LP@ML@title}{}}{%
1914       {\enspace\par\noindent\hspace{\LP@ML@titleindent}\parbox{\LP@ML@titlewidth}{\strut\LP@%
1915       \begin{tikzpicture}[LP@preset,scale=\LP@ML@scale]%
1916         \LP@drawbackground{1}{1}{\LP@ML@columns}{\LP@ML@rows}{\LP@ML@bgcolor}%
1917         \LP@drawgrid{1}{1}{\LP@ML@columns}{\LP@ML@rows}{1cm}%
1918       }%
1919     }%
1920   {%
1921     \end{tikzpicture}%
1922     \LP@drawcounter{\LP@ML@counterstyle}%
1923     \stepcounter{LP@puzzlecounter}%
1924   \end{minipage}%
1925 }%

1926 %
1927 % magnets environment and options
1928 %
1929 \newcommand*\LP@MN@init@prefix{\LP@MN}%
1930 \newcommand*\LP@MN@init@package{magnets}%
1931 %
1932 \LP@define@key{\LP@MN@init@prefix}{\LP@MN@init@package}{rows}{6}%
1933 \LP@define@key{\LP@MN@init@prefix}{\LP@MN@init@package}{columns}{6}%
1934 \LP@define@key{\LP@MN@init@prefix}{\LP@MN@init@package}{scale}{1}%
1935 \LP@define@key{\LP@MN@init@prefix}{\LP@MN@init@package}{counterstyle}{none}%
1936 \LP@define@key{\LP@MN@init@prefix}{\LP@MN@init@package}{bgcolor}{}
1937 \LP@define@key{\LP@MN@init@prefix}{\LP@MN@init@package}{width}{8.1cm}%
1938 \LP@define@key{\LP@MN@init@prefix}{\LP@MN@init@package}{cvoffset}{-23pt}%
1939 \LP@define@key{\LP@MN@init@prefix}{\LP@MN@init@package}{title}{}
1940 \LP@define@key{\LP@MN@init@prefix}{\LP@MN@init@package}{titleindent}{0cm}%
1941 \LP@define@key{\LP@MN@init@prefix}{\LP@MN@init@package}{titlewidth}{8.1cm}%
1942 \LP@define@choicekey@fontsize{\LP@MN@init@prefix}{\LP@MN@init@package}{Large}%
1943 %
1944 \let\magnetscell\setcell%
1945 %
1946 \let\minusH\LP@toprow%
1947 \let\minusV\LP@leftcolumn%
1948 %
1949 \newcommand*\plusV[1]%

```

```

1950 {%
1951   \LP@set@LP@fontsize{\LP@env@prefix}%
1952   \setcounter{LP@counti}{1}%
1953   \foreach \LP@element in{\#1}%
1954   {%
1955     \node at (-0.5,\arabic{LP@counti}\LP@Pfive){\LP@fontsize\LP@element};%
1956     \stepcounter{LP@counti}%
1957   };%
1958 }%
1959 %
1960 \newcommand*\plusH[1]%
1961 {%
1962   \LP@set@LP@fontsize{\LP@env@prefix}%
1963   \LP@set@LP@rows{\LP@env@prefix}%
1964   \setcounter{LP@counti}{1}%
1965   \setcounter{LP@countii}{\LP@rows}%
1966   \addtocounter{LP@countii}{2}%
1967   \foreach \LP@element in{\#1}%
1968   {%
1969     \node at (\arabic{LP@counti}\LP@Pfive,\arabic{LP@countii}\LP@Pfive){\LP@fontsize\LP@element};%
1970     \stepcounter{LP@counti}%
1971   };%
1972 }%
1973 %
1974 \newcommand*\magnetssetup[1]%
1975 {%
1976   \setkeys{magnets.sty}{#1}%
1977 }%

```

\PMH

```

1978 \newcommand*\PMH[1]%
1979 {%
1980   \LP@set@LP@fontsize{\LP@env@prefix}%
1981   \foreach \LP@fe@column/\LP@fe@row in {\#1}%
1982   {%
1983     \setcounter{LP@counti}{\LP@fe@column}%
1984     \setcounter{LP@countii}{\LP@fe@row}%
1985     \draw[line width=\LP@thicklines,fill=white]%
1986       (\arabic{LP@counti},\arabic{LP@countii}) rectangle +(2,1);%
1987     \node[font=\LP@fontsize\bfseries]%
1988       at (\arabic{LP@counti}.5,\arabic{LP@countii}.5) {$+$};%
1989     \stepcounter{LP@counti}%
1990     \node[font=\LP@fontsize\bfseries]%
1991       at (\arabic{LP@counti}.5,\arabic{LP@countii}.5) {$-$};%
1992   };%
1993 }%

```

\MPH

```

1994 \newcommand*\MPH[1]%
1995 {%

```

```

1996 \LP@set@LP@fontsize{\LP@env@prefix}%
1997 \foreach \LP@fe@column/\LP@fe@row in {\#1}%
1998 {%
1999   \setcounter{LP@counti}{\LP@fe@column}%
2000   \setcounter{LP@countii}{\LP@fe@row}%
2001   \draw[line width=\LP@thicklines,fill=white]%
2002     (\arabic{LP@counti},\arabic{LP@countii}) rectangle ++(2,1);%
2003   \node[font=\LP@fontsize\bfseries]%
2004     at (\arabic{LP@counti}.5,\arabic{LP@countii}.5) {$-$};%
2005   \stepcounter{LP@counti}%
2006   \node[font=\LP@fontsize\bfseries]%
2007     at (\arabic{LP@counti}.5,\arabic{LP@countii}.5) {$+$};%
2008 };%
2009 }%

```

\PMV

```

2010 \newcommand*\PMV[1]%
2011 {%
2012   \LP@set@LP@fontsize{\LP@env@prefix}%
2013   \foreach \LP@fe@column/\LP@fe@row in {\#1}%
2014   {%
2015     \setcounter{LP@counti}{\LP@fe@column}%
2016     \setcounter{LP@countii}{\LP@fe@row}%
2017     \draw[line width=\LP@thicklines,fill=white]%
2018       (\arabic{LP@counti},\arabic{LP@countii}) rectangle ++(1,2);%
2019     \node[font=\LP@fontsize\bfseries]%
2020       at (\arabic{LP@counti}.5,\arabic{LP@countii}.5) {$+$};%
2021     \stepcounter{LP@countii}%
2022     \node[font=\LP@fontsize\bfseries]%
2023       at (\arabic{LP@counti}.5,\arabic{LP@countii}.5) {$-$};%
2024   };%
2025 }%

```

\MPV

```

2026 \newcommand*\MPV[1]%
2027 {%
2028   \LP@set@LP@fontsize{\LP@env@prefix}%
2029   \foreach \LP@fe@column/\LP@fe@row in {\#1}%
2030   {%
2031     \setcounter{LP@counti}{\LP@fe@column}%
2032     \setcounter{LP@countii}{\LP@fe@row}%
2033     \draw[line width=\LP@thicklines,fill=white]%
2034       (\arabic{LP@counti},\arabic{LP@countii}) rectangle ++(1,2);%
2035     \node[font=\LP@fontsize\bfseries]%
2036       at (\arabic{LP@counti}.5,\arabic{LP@countii}.5) {$-$};%
2037     \stepcounter{LP@countii}%
2038     \node[font=\LP@fontsize\bfseries]%
2039       at (\arabic{LP@counti}.5,\arabic{LP@countii}.5) {$+$};%
2040   };%
2041 }%

```

```

\magnetsH

2042 \newcommand*\magnetsH[1]%
2043 {%
2044   \foreach \LP@fe@column/\LP@fe@row in {\#1}%
2045   {%
2046     \draw[line width=\LP@thicklines,fill=white]%
2047       (\LP@fe@column,\LP@fe@row) rectangle +(2,1);%
2048   };%
2049 }%


\magnetsV

2050 \newcommand*\magnetsV[1]%
2051 {%
2052   \foreach \LP@fe@column/\LP@fe@row in {\#1}%
2053   {%
2054     \draw[line width=\LP@thicklines,fill=white]%
2055       (\LP@fe@column,\LP@fe@row) rectangle +(1,2);%
2056   };%
2057 }%


magnets

2058 \newenvironment{magnets}[1][]{%
2059 {%
2060   \setkeys{magnets}{#1}%
2061   \LP@set@package{magnets}%
2062   \LP@set@env@prefix{LP@MN}%
2063   \setcounter{LP@rows}{\LP@MN@rows}%
2064   \setcounter{LP@columns}{\LP@MN@columns}%
2065   \stepcounter{LP@rows}%
2066   \stepcounter{LP@columns}%
2067   \begin{minipage}[t]{\LP@MN@width}%
2068     \ifthenelse{\equal{\LP@MN@title}{}}{%
2069       \par\enspace\empty
2070       \enspace\par\noindent\hspace{\LP@MN@titleindent}\parbox{\LP@MN@titlewidth}{\strut\LP@MN@title}%
2071     }{%
2072       \begin{tikzpicture}[LP@preset,scale=\LP@MN@scale]%
2073         \LP@drawbackground{1}{1}{\LP@MN@columns}{\LP@MN@rows}{\LP@MN@bgcolor}%
2074         \LP@drawgrid{1}{1}{\LP@MN@columns}{\LP@MN@rows}{1cm}%
2075         \LP@magnetsgrid%
2076         \framepuzzle%
2077     }%
2078   \end{tikzpicture}%
2079   \LP@drawcounter{\LP@MN@counterstyle}%
2080   \stepcounter{LP@puzzlecounter}%
2081   \end{minipage}%
2082 }%


2083 %
2084 % masyu environment and options

```

```

2085 %
2086 \newcommand*\LP@MY@init@prefix{\LP@MY}%
2087 \newcommand*\LP@MY@init@package{masyu}%
2088 %
2089 \LP@define@key{\LP@MY@init@prefix}{\LP@MY@init@package}{rows}{5}%
2090 \LP@define@key{\LP@MY@init@prefix}{\LP@MY@init@package}{columns}{5}%
2091 \LP@define@key{\LP@MY@init@prefix}{\LP@MY@init@package}{scale}{1}%
2092 \LP@define@key{\LP@MY@init@prefix}{\LP@MY@init@package}{counterstyle}{none}%
2093 \LP@define@key{\LP@MY@init@prefix}{\LP@MY@init@package}{color}{green}%
2094 \LP@define@key{\LP@MY@init@prefix}{\LP@MY@init@package}{bgcolor}{ }%
2095 \LP@define@key{\LP@MY@init@prefix}{\LP@MY@init@package}{width}{5.1cm}%
2096 \LP@define@key{\LP@MY@init@prefix}{\LP@MY@init@package}{cvoffset}{-23pt}%
2097 \LP@define@key{\LP@MY@init@prefix}{\LP@MY@init@package}{title}{ }%
2098 \LP@define@key{\LP@MY@init@prefix}{\LP@MY@init@package}{titleindent}{0cm}%
2099 \LP@define@key{\LP@MY@init@prefix}{\LP@MY@init@package}{titlewidth}{5.1cm}%
2100 \LP@define@choicekey@fontsize{\LP@MY@init@prefix}{\LP@MY@init@package}{Large}%
2101 %
2102 \let\masyucell\setcell%
2103 %
2104 \newcommand*\masyusetup[1]%
2105 {%
2106   \setkeys{masyu.sty}{#1}%
2107 }%

```

\MasyuB

```

2108 \newcommand*\MasyuB%
2109 {%
2110   \begin{tikzpicture}[scale=0.7*\LP@scale]%
2111     \fill[color=black] (0.5,0.5) circle (0.5cm);%
2112   \end{tikzpicture}%
2113 }%

```

\masyuline

```

2114 \newcommand*\masyuline[1]%
2115 {%
2116   \LP@set@LP@color{\LP@env@prefix}%
2117   \begin{puzzlegroup}%
2118     \bgroup%
2119     \def\LP@rel@tikzpath{.5}%
2120     \draw[color=\LP@color, line width=\LP@thicklines] #1;%
2121     \egroup%
2122   \end{puzzlegroup}%
2123 }%

```

masyu

```

2124 \newenvironment{masyu}[1][]{%
2125 {%
2126   \setkeys{masyu}{#1}%

```

```

2127 \LP@set@package{masyu}%
2128 \LP@set@env@prefix{LP@MY}%
2129 \setcounter{LP@rows}{\LP@MY@rows}%
2130 \setcounter{LP@columns}{\LP@MY@columns}%
2131 \stepcounter{LP@rows}%
2132 \stepcounter{LP@columns}%
2133 \begin{minipage}[t]{\LP@MY@width}%
2134 \ifthenelse{\equal{\LP@MY@title}{}}
2135 {\par\enspace\par}%
2136 {\enspace\par\noindent\hspace{\LP@MY@titleindent}\parbox{\LP@MY@titlewidth}{\strut\LP@}
2137 \begin{tikzpicture}[LP@preset,scale=\LP@MY@scale]%
2138 \LP@drawbackground{1}{1}{\LP@MY@columns}{\LP@MY@rows}{\LP@MY@bgcolor}%
2139 \LP@drawgrid{1}{1}{\LP@MY@columns}{\LP@MY@rows}{1cm}%
2140 }%
2141 {%
2142 \end{tikzpicture}%
2143 \LP@drawcounter{\LP@MY@counterstyle}%
2144 \stepcounter{LP@puzzlecounter}%
2145 \end{minipage}%
2146 }%


2147 %
2148 % minesweeper environment and options
2149 %
2150 \newcommand*\LP@MS@init@prefix{LP@MS}%
2151 \newcommand*\LP@MS@init@package{minesweeper}%
2152 %
2153 \LP@define@key{\LP@MS@init@prefix}{\LP@MS@init@package}{rows}{5}%
2154 \LP@define@key{\LP@MS@init@prefix}{\LP@MS@init@package}{columns}{5}%
2155 \LP@define@key{\LP@MS@init@prefix}{\LP@MS@init@package}{scale}{1}%
2156 \LP@define@key{\LP@MS@init@prefix}{\LP@MS@init@package}{counterstyle}{none}%
2157 \LP@define@key{\LP@MS@init@prefix}{\LP@MS@init@package}{bgcolor}{}%
2158 \LP@define@key{\LP@MS@init@prefix}{\LP@MS@init@package}{width}{5.1cm}%
2159 \LP@define@key{\LP@MS@init@prefix}{\LP@MS@init@package}{cvoffset}{-23pt}%
2160 \LP@define@key{\LP@MS@init@prefix}{\LP@MS@init@package}{title}{}%
2161 \LP@define@key{\LP@MS@init@prefix}{\LP@MS@init@package}{titleindent}{0cm}%
2162 \LP@define@key{\LP@MS@init@prefix}{\LP@MS@init@package}{titlewidth}{5.1cm}%
2163 \LP@define@choicekey@fontsize{\LP@MS@init@prefix}{\LP@MS@init@package}{Large}%
2164 %
2165 \let\minesweepercell\setcell%
2166 %
2167 \newcommand*\minesweepersetup[1]%
2168 {%
2169 \setkeys{minesweeper.sty}{#1}%
2170 }%

```

\LP@Mine We define a TikZ picture for a mine.

```

2171 \newcommand*\LP@Mine%
2172 {%
2173 \begin{tikzpicture}[scale=\LP@scale]%

```

We simply draw a shaded ball with four spikes.

```

2174   \fill[color=black] (.2,.5) -- (.5,.6) -- (.5,.4) -- cycle;%
2175   \fill[color=black] (.8,.5) -- (.5,.6) -- (.5,.4) -- cycle;%
2176   \fill[color=black] (.5,.8) -- (.4,.5) -- (.6,.5) -- cycle;%
2177   \fill[color=black] (.5,.2) -- (.4,.5) -- (.6,.5) -- cycle;%
2178   \shade[ball color=black] (.5,.5) circle (.225cm);%
2179 \end{tikzpicture}%
2180 }%
```

\Mine A user command for mines.

```
2181 \let\Mine\LP@Mine%
```

`minesweeper`

```

2182 \newenvironment{minesweeper}[1][]%
2183 {%
2184   \setkeys{minesweeper}{#1}%
2185   \LP@set@package{minesweeper}%
2186   \LP@set@env@prefix{\LP@MS}%
2187   \setcounter{\LP@rows}{\LP@MS@rows}%
2188   \setcounter{\LP@columns}{\LP@MS@columns}%
2189   \stepcounter{\LP@rows}%
2190   \stepcounter{\LP@columns}%
2191   \begin{minipage}[t]{\LP@MS@width}%
2192     \ifthenelse{\equal{\LP@MS@title}{}}
2193       {\par\enspace\par}% empty
2194       {\enspace\par\noindent\hspace{\LP@MS@titleindent}\parbox{\LP@MS@titlewidth}{\strut\LP@MS@title}}%
2195     \begin{tikzpicture}[LP@preset,scale=\LP@MS@scale]%
2196       \LP@drawbackground{1}{1}{\LP@MS@columns}{\LP@MS@rows}{\LP@MS@bgcolor}%
2197       \LP@drawgrid{1}{1}{\LP@MS@columns}{\LP@MS@rows}{1cm}%
2198   }%
2199 {%
2200   \end{tikzpicture}%
2201   \LP@drawcounter{\LP@MS@counterstyle}%
2202   \stepcounter{\LP@puzzlecounter}%
2203   \end{minipage}%
2204 }%  

2205 %
2206 % nonogram environment and options
2207 %
2208 \newcommand*\LP@NG@init@prefix{\LP@NG}%
2209 \newcommand*\LP@NG@init@package{\nonogram}%
2210 \LP@define@key{\LP@NG@init@prefix}{\LP@NG@init@package}{rows}{5}%
2211 \LP@define@key{\LP@NG@init@prefix}{\LP@NG@init@package}{columns}{5}%
2212 \LP@define@key{\LP@NG@init@prefix}{\LP@NG@init@package}{extracells}{5}%
2213 \LP@define@key{\LP@NG@init@prefix}{\LP@NG@init@package}{helplines}{5}%
2214 \LP@define@key{\LP@NG@init@prefix}{\LP@NG@init@package}{solution}{false}%
2215 \LP@define@key{\LP@NG@init@prefix}{\LP@NG@init@package}{scale}{1}%
2216 \LP@define@key{\LP@NG@init@prefix}{\LP@NG@init@package}{counterstyle}{none}%

```

```

2217 \LP@define@key{\LP@NG@init@prefix}{\LP@NG@init@package}{bgcolor}{}
2218 \LP@define@key{\LP@NG@init@prefix}{\LP@NG@init@package}{color}{black}
2219 \LP@define@key{\LP@NG@init@prefix}{\LP@NG@init@package}{width}{5.1cm}
2220 \LP@define@key{\LP@NG@init@prefix}{\LP@NG@init@package}{cvoffset}{-23pt}
2221 \LP@define@key{\LP@NG@init@prefix}{\LP@NG@init@package}{title}{}
2222 \LP@define@key{\LP@NG@init@prefix}{\LP@NG@init@package}{titleindent}{0cm}
2223 \LP@define@key{\LP@NG@init@prefix}{\LP@NG@init@package}{titlewidth}{5.1cm}
2224 \LP@define@choicekey@fontsize{\LP@NG@init@prefix}{\LP@NG@init@package}{Large}{}
2225 %

```

\nonogramrow

```

2226 \newcommand*\nonogramrow[2]%
2227 {%
2228   \foreach \LP@fe@column/\LP@fe@length in {#2}%
2229   {%
2230     \setcounter{LP@whiledo@i}{\LP@fe@length}%
2231     \setcounter{LP@countiii}{\LP@fe@column}%
2232     \whiledo{\value{LP@whiledo@i}>0}%
2233     {%
2234       \fillcell{\arabic{LP@countiii}}{#1}%
2235       \addtocounter{LP@countiii}{1}%
2236       \addtocounter{LP@whiledo@i}{-1}%
2237     }%
2238   };%
2239 }

```

\nonogramcolumn

```

2240 \newcommand*\nonogramcolumn[2]%
2241 {%
2242   \foreach \LP@fe@row/\LP@fe@length in {#2}%
2243   {%
2244     \setcounter{LP@whiledo@i}{\LP@fe@length}%
2245     \setcounter{LP@countiii}{\LP@fe@row}%
2246     \whiledo{\value{LP@whiledo@i}>0}%
2247     {%
2248       \fillcell{#1}{\arabic{LP@countiii}}%
2249       \addtocounter{LP@countiii}{1}%
2250       \addtocounter{LP@whiledo@i}{-1}%
2251     }%
2252   };%
2253 }

```

\nonogramV

```

2254 \newcommand*\nonogramV[1]%
2255 {%
2256   \LP@set@LP@fontsize{\LP@env@prefix}%
2257   \setcounter{LP@whiledo@i}{0}%
2258   \foreach \LP@line in {#1}%

```

```

2259  {%
2260    \setcounter{LP@countiii}{0}%
2261    \addtocounter{LP@whiledo@i}{1}%
2262    \foreach \LP@element in \LP@line{%
2263      {%
2264        \ifthenelse{\value{LP@countiii}=0}{%
2265          {%
2266            {\LP@fontsize\node at (0.5,\arabic{LP@whiledo@i}.5){\LP@element};}%
2267          }%
2268          {%
2269            \ifthenelse{\value{LP@countiii}=-1}{%
2270              {%
2271                {\LP@fontsize\node at (-0.5,\arabic{LP@whiledo@i}.5){\LP@element};}%
2272              }%
2273              {%
2274                \addtocounter{LP@countiii}{1}%
2275                {\LP@fontsize\node at%
2276                  (\arabic{LP@countiii}.5,\arabic{LP@whiledo@i}.5){\LP@element};}%
2277                \addtocounter{LP@countiii}{-1}%
2278              }%
2279            }%
2280            \addtocounter{LP@countiii}{-1}%
2281          }%
2282        };%
2283      }%
2284 \newcommand*\nonogramH[1]{%
2285 {%
2286   \setcounter{LP@whiledo@i}{0}%
2287   \foreach \LP@line in {#1}{%
2288     {%
2289       \setcounter{LP@countiii}{\LP@rows}%
2290       \addtocounter{LP@countiii}{1}%
2291       \addtocounter{LP@whiledo@i}{1}%
2292       \foreach \LP@element in \LP@line{%
2293         {%
2294           {\LP@fontsize\node at%
2295             (\arabic{LP@whiledo@i}.5,\arabic{LP@countiii}.5){\LP@element};}%
2296           \addtocounter{LP@countiii}{1}%
2297         }%
2298       };%
2299     }%
2300 \newcommand*\LP@nonogramgrid{%
2301 {%
2302   \LP@set@LP@columns{\LP@env@prefix}%
2303   \LP@set@LP@rows{\LP@env@prefix}%
2304   \setcounter{LP@counti}{\LP@columns} max column

```

```

2305 \setcounter{LP@countii}{\LP@rows}% max row
2306 \setcounter{LP@countiii}{\LP@NG@extracells}%
2307 \stepcounter{LP@counti}%
2308 \stepcounter{LP@countii}%
2309 \addtocounter{LP@countiii}{-1}%
2310 \setcounter{LP@whiledo@i}{1}%
2311 \setcounter{LP@whiledo@ii}{\LP@NG@extracells}%
2312 \addtocounter{LP@whiledo@ii}{\arabic{LP@countii}}%
2313 \setcounter{LP@countiii}{\arabic{LP@countii}}%
2314 \addtocounter{LP@countiii}{\LP@NG@extracells}%
2315 \addtocounter{LP@counti}{1}%
2316 \whiledo{\value{LP@whiledo@i}<\value{LP@counti}}%
2317 {%
2318   \draw[line width=\LP@normallines]%
2319     (\arabic{LP@whiledo@i},1) --%
2320     (\arabic{LP@whiledo@i},\arabic{LP@countiii});%
2321   \addtocounter{LP@whiledo@i}{1}%
2322 }%
2323 \addtocounter{LP@counti}{-1}%
2324 \setcounter{LP@whiledo@i}{1}%
2325 \setcounter{LP@whiledo@ii}{-\LP@NG@extracells}%
2326 \addtocounter{LP@whiledo@ii}{1}%
2327 \addtocounter{LP@countii}{1}%
2328 \whiledo{\value{LP@whiledo@i}<\value{LP@countii}}%
2329 {%
2330   \draw[line width=\LP@normallines]%
2331     (\arabic{LP@whiledo@ii},\arabic{LP@whiledo@i}) --%
2332     (\arabic{LP@counti},\arabic{LP@whiledo@i});%
2333   \addtocounter{LP@whiledo@i}{1}%
2334 }%
2335 \addtocounter{LP@countii}{-1}%
2336 \setcounter{LP@countiii}{\LP@NG@helplines}%
2337 \ifthenelse{\arabic{LP@countiii}>0}%
2338 {%
2339   \setcounter{LP@whiledo@i}{1}%
2340   \addtocounter{LP@whiledo@i}{\LP@NG@helplines}%
2341   \setcounter{LP@whiledo@ii}{\LP@NG@extracells}%
2342   \addtocounter{LP@whiledo@ii}{\arabic{LP@countii}}%
2343   \setcounter{LP@countiii}{\arabic{LP@countii}}%
2344   \addtocounter{LP@countiii}{\LP@NG@extracells}%
2345   \whiledo{\value{LP@whiledo@i}<\value{LP@counti}}%
2346   {%
2347     \draw[line width=\LP@thicklines]%
2348       (\arabic{LP@whiledo@i},1) --%
2349       (\arabic{LP@whiledo@i},\arabic{LP@countiii});%
2350     \addtocounter{LP@whiledo@i}{\LP@NG@helplines}%
2351   }%
2352   \draw[line width=\LP@thicklines] (1,1) -- (1,\arabic{LP@countiii});%
2353   \draw[line width=\LP@thicklines]%
2354     (\arabic{LP@counti},1) --%
2355     (\arabic{LP@counti},\arabic{LP@countiii});%

```

```

2356   \setcounter{LP@whiledo@i}{1}%
2357   \addtocounter{LP@whiledo@i}{\LP@NG@helplines}%
2358   \setcounter{LP@whiledo@ii}{-\LP@NG@extracells}%
2359   \addtocounter{LP@whiledo@ii}{1}%
2360   \whiledo{\value{LP@whiledo@i}<\value{LP@countii}}{%
2361   {%
2362     \draw[line width=\LP@thicklines]%
2363       (\arabic{LP@whiledo@ii}),\arabic{LP@whiledo@i}) --%
2364       (\arabic{LP@counti}),\arabic{LP@whiledo@i});%
2365     \addtocounter{LP@whiledo@i}{\LP@NG@helplines}%
2366   }%
2367   \draw[line width=\LP@thicklines]%
2368     (\arabic{LP@whiledo@ii},1) -- (\arabic{LP@counti},1);%
2369   \draw[line width=\LP@thicklines]%
2370     (\arabic{LP@whiledo@ii}),\arabic{LP@countii}) --%
2371     (\arabic{LP@counti}),\arabic{LP@countii});%
2372   }%
2373   {}%
2374 }%


\nonogramsetup

2375 \newcommand*\nonogramsetup[1]%
2376 {%
2377   \setkeys{nonogram.sty}{#1}%
2378 }%


nonogram

2379 \newenvironment{nonogram}[1][ ]{%
2380 {%
2381   \setkeys{nonogram}{#1}%
2382   \LP@set@package{nonogram}%
2383   \LP@set@env@prefix{\LP@NG}%
2384   \setcounter{LP@rows}{\LP@NG@rows}%
2385   \setcounter{LP@columns}{\LP@NG@columns}%
2386   \stepcounter{LP@rows}%
2387   \stepcounter{LP@columns}%
2388   \begin{minipage}[t]{\LP@NG@width}%
2389     \ifthenelse{\equal{\LP@NG@title}{}}
2390     {\par\enspace\par} empty%
2391     {\enspace\par\noindent\hspace{\LP@NG@titleindent}\parbox{\LP@NG@titlewidth}{\strut\LP@NG@title}}%
2392     \begin{tikzpicture}[LP@preset,scale=\LP@NG@scale]%
2393       \LP@drawbackground{1}{1}{\LP@NG@columns}{\LP@NG@rows}{\LP@NG@bgcolor}%
2394       \LP@drawgrid{1}{1}{\LP@NG@columns}{\LP@NG@rows}{1cm}%
2395       \framepuzzle%
2396       \ifthenelse{\equal{\LP@NG@solution}{false}}
2397       {%
2398         \LP@nonogramgrid%
2399       }%
2400     {}%
2401 }%

```

```

2402 {%
2403   \end{tikzpicture}%
2404   \LP@drawcounter{\LP@NG@counterstyle}%
2405   \stepcounter{LP@puzzlecounter}%
2406 \end{minipage}%
2407 }%

2408 %
2409 % numberlink environment and options
2410 %
2411 \newcommand*\LP@NL@init@prefix{\LP@NL}%
2412 \newcommand*\LP@NL@init@package{numberlink}%
2413 %
2414 \LP@define@key{\LP@NL@init@prefix}{\LP@NL@init@package}{rows}{5}%
2415 \LP@define@key{\LP@NL@init@prefix}{\LP@NL@init@package}{columns}{5}%
2416 \LP@define@key{\LP@NL@init@prefix}{\LP@NL@init@package}{scale}{1}%
2417 \LP@define@key{\LP@NL@init@prefix}{\LP@NL@init@package}{counterstyle}{none}%
2418 \LP@define@key{\LP@NL@init@prefix}{\LP@NL@init@package}{bgcolor}{}
2419 \LP@define@key{\LP@NL@init@prefix}{\LP@NL@init@package}{color}{red}%
2420 \LP@define@key{\LP@NL@init@prefix}{\LP@NL@init@package}{width}{5.1cm}%
2421 \LP@define@key{\LP@NL@init@prefix}{\LP@NL@init@package}{cvoffset}{-23pt}%
2422 \LP@define@key{\LP@NL@init@prefix}{\LP@NL@init@package}{title}{}
2423 \LP@define@key{\LP@NL@init@prefix}{\LP@NL@init@package}{titleindent}{0cm}%
2424 \LP@define@key{\LP@NL@init@prefix}{\LP@NL@init@package}{titlewidth}{5.1cm}%
2425 \LP@define@choicekey@fontsize{\LP@NL@init@prefix}{\LP@NL@init@package}{Large}%
2426 %
2427 \newcommand*\numberlinkcell[3]%
2428 {%
2429   \fourwindscell{#1}{#2}{#3}{}%
2430 }%
2431 %
2432 %
2433 \newcommand*\numberlinksetup[1]%
2434 {%
2435   \setkeys{numberlink.sty}{#1}%
2436 }%

\link

2437 \newcommand*\link[2][]%
2438 {%
2439   \LP@set@LP@color{\LP@env@prefix}%
2440   \bgroup%
2441   \def\LP@rel@tikzpath{.5}%
2442   \LP@Line[color=\LP@color,#1]{#2}%
2443   \egroup%
2444 }%

numberlink

2445 \newenvironment{numberlink}[1][]%
2446 {%

```

```

2447 \setkeys{numberlink}{#1}%
2448 \LP@set@package{numberlink}%
2449 \LP@set@env@prefix{\LP@NL}%
2450 \setcounter{LP@rows}{\LP@NL@rows}%
2451 \setcounter{LP@columns}{\LP@NL@columns}%
2452 \stepcounter{LP@rows}%
2453 \stepcounter{LP@columns}%
2454 \begin{minipage}[t]{\LP@NL@width}%
2455   \ifthenelse{\equal{\LP@NL@title}{}}
2456   {\par\enspace\par} empty
2457   {\enspace\par\noindent\hspace{\LP@NL@titleindent}\parbox{\LP@NL@titlewidth}{\strut\LP@NL@title}}%
2458   \begin{tikzpicture}[LP@preset,scale=\LP@NL@scale]%
2459     \LP@drawbackground{1}{1}{\LP@NL@columns}{\LP@NL@rows}{\LP@NL@bgcolor}%
2460     \LP@drawgrid{1}{1}{\LP@NL@columns}{\LP@NL@rows}{1cm}%
2461 }%
2462 {%
2463   \end{tikzpicture}%
2464   \LP@drawcounter{\LP@NL@counterstyle}%
2465   \stepcounter{LP@puzzlecounter}%
2466 \end{minipage}%
2467 }%
2468 %
2469 % resuko environment and options
2470 %
2471 \newcommand*\LP@RSK@init@prefix{\LP@RSK}%
2472 \newcommand*\LP@RSK@init@package{resuko}%
2473 %
2474 \LP@define@key{\LP@RSK@init@prefix}{\LP@RSK@init@package}{rows}{5}%
2475 \LP@define@key{\LP@RSK@init@prefix}{\LP@RSK@init@package}{columns}{5}%
2476 \LP@define@key{\LP@RSK@init@prefix}{\LP@RSK@init@package}{scale}{1}%
2477 \LP@define@key{\LP@RSK@init@prefix}{\LP@RSK@init@package}{counterstyle}{none}%
2478 \LP@define@key{\LP@RSK@init@prefix}{\LP@RSK@init@package}{bgcolor}{}%
2479 \LP@define@key{\LP@RSK@init@prefix}{\LP@RSK@init@package}{color}{blue}%
2480 \LP@define@key{\LP@RSK@init@prefix}{\LP@RSK@init@package}{width}{5.1cm}%
2481 \LP@define@key{\LP@RSK@init@prefix}{\LP@RSK@init@package}{cvoffset}{-23pt}%
2482 \LP@define@key{\LP@RSK@init@prefix}{\LP@RSK@init@package}{title}{}%
2483 \LP@define@key{\LP@RSK@init@prefix}{\LP@RSK@init@package}{titleindent}{0cm}%
2484 \LP@define@key{\LP@RSK@init@prefix}{\LP@RSK@init@package}{titlewidth}{5.1cm}%
2485 \LP@define@choicekey@fontsize{\LP@RSK@init@prefix}{\LP@RSK@init@package}{Large}%
2486 %
2487 \let\resukocell\setcell%
2488 %
2489 \newcommand*\resukosetup[1]%
2490 {%
2491   \setkeys{resuko.sty}{#1}%
2492 }%

```

\LP@trackC For the **resuko** environment, we need to draw different tiles of track segments. First, we start with a curve from the bottom to the left.

```
2493 \newcommand*\LP@trackC%
```

```

2494 {%
2495   \LP@set@LP@scale{\LP@env@prefix}%
2496   \begin{tikzpicture}[scale=\LP@scale]%
2497     \pgfsetcornersarced{\pgfpoint{4mm*\LP@scale}{4mm*\LP@scale}}%
2498     \draw[color=LP@c@track, line width=.3cm*\LP@scale]%
2499       (0,.5)--(.5,.5)--(.5,0);%
2500   \end{tikzpicture}%
2501 }%

```

\LP@G@trackC A generic command for drawing track curves with a rotation [$\langle angle \rangle$].

```
\LP@G@trackC[\mathit{angle}]
```

```

2502 \newcommand*\LP@G@trackC[1][0]%
2503 {%
2504   \LP@set@LP@scale{\LP@env@prefix}%

```

We draw a TikZ picture and apply a rotation.

```
2505   \begin{tikzpicture}[scale=\LP@scale,rotate=#1]%
```

We want tiles fitting into a cell, so we clip the picture. Furthermore, we want rounded corners for the race track, of course!

```

2506   \clip (0,0) rectangle (1,1);%
2507   \pgfsetcornersarced{\pgfpoint{4mm*\LP@scale}{4mm*\LP@scale}}%

```

Then we draw a track curve from the bottom to the left. Rotation applies for the complete picture!

```

2508   \draw[color=LP@c@track, line width=.3cm*\LP@scale]%
2509     (0,.5)--(.5,.5)--(.5,0);%
2510   \end{tikzpicture}%
2511 }%

```

\CurveBL

```
2512 \let\CurveBL\LP@G@trackC%
```

\CurveBR

```
2513 \newcommand*\CurveBR{\LP@G@trackC[90]}%
```

\CurveTR

```
2514 \newcommand*\CurveTR{\LP@G@trackC[180]}%
```

\CurveTL

```
2515 \newcommand*\CurveTL{\LP@G@trackC[270]}%
```

\LP@tracks Of course, we also need straights.

```

2516 \newcommand*\LP@trackS%
2517 {%
2518   \LP@set@LP@scale{\LP@env@prefix}%
2519   \begin{tikzpicture}[scale=\LP@scale]%
2520     \draw[draw opacity=0] (.2,0) -- (.8,1);%
2521     \draw[color=LP@c@track, line width=.3cm*\LP@scale]%
2522       (.5,0)--(.5,1);%
2523   \end{tikzpicture}%
2524 }%

```

\LP@G@tracks We need horizontal and vertical straights, therefore we allow an rotate angle.

```
\LP@G@trackS[\langle angle\rangle]
```

```

2525 \newcommand*\LP@G@trackS[1][0]%
2526 {%
2527   \LP@set@LP@scale{\LP@env@prefix}%
2528   \begin{tikzpicture}[scale=\LP@scale,rotate=#1]%
2529     \clip (0,0) rectangle (1,1);%
2530     \draw[color=LP@c@track, line width=.3cm*\LP@scale]%
2531       (.5,0)--(.5,1);%
2532   \end{tikzpicture}%
2533 }%

```

\StraightV

```
2534 \newcommand*\StraightV{\LP@G@trackS}%
```

\StraightH

```
2535 \newcommand*\StraightH{\LP@G@trackS[90]}%
```

\Straight

```
2536 \let\Straight\StraightV%
```

\LP@trackCR Crossings are needed as well!

```

2537 \newcommand*\LP@trackCR%
2538 {%
2539   \LP@set@LP@scale{\LP@env@prefix}%
2540   \begin{tikzpicture}[scale=\LP@scale]%
2541     \draw[color=LP@c@track, line width=.3cm*\LP@scale]%
2542       (0,0.5)--(1,.5);%
2543     \draw[color=LP@c@track, line width=.3cm*\LP@scale]%
2544       (0.5,0)--(.5,.2);%
2545     \draw[color=LP@c@track, line width=.3cm*\LP@scale]%
2546       (0.5,1)--(.5,.8);%
2547   \end{tikzpicture}%
2548 }%

```

\LP@G@trackCR Same game again, we need also rotated versions.

```

2549 \newcommand*\LP@G@trackCR[1][0]%
2550 {%
2551   \LP@set@LP@scale{\LP@env@prefix}%
2552   \begin{tikzpicture}[scale=\LP@scale,rotate=#1]%
2553     \clip (0,0) rectangle (1,1);%
2554     \draw[color=LP@c@track, line width=.3cm*\LP@scale]%
2555       (0,0.5)--(1,.5);%
2556     \draw[color=LP@c@track, line width=.3cm*\LP@scale]%
2557       (0.5,0)--(.5,.2);%
2558     \draw[color=LP@c@track, line width=.3cm*\LP@scale]%
2559       (0.5,1)--(.5,.8);%
2560   \end{tikzpicture}%
2561 }%
2562 %
2563 \newcommand*\CrossH{\LP@G@trackCR}%
2564 \newcommand*\CrossV{\LP@G@trackCR[90]}%
2565 \let\Cross\CrossH%

```

\LP@graveltrap We also need a gravel trap.

```

2566 \newcommand*\LP@graveltrap%
2567 {%
2568   \LP@set@LP@scale{\LP@env@prefix}%
2569   \begin{tikzpicture}[scale=\LP@scale]%
2570     \clip (0,0) rectangle (1,1);%
2571     \fill[color=LP@c@track] (.5,.5) circle (.1cm);%
2572   \end{tikzpicture}%
2573 }%
2574 %
2575 \let\Graveltrap\LP@graveltrap%

```

\parkinglot And a parking lot!

```

2576 \newcommand*\parkinglot[2]%
2577 {%
2578   \LP@set@LP@scale{\LP@env@prefix}%
2579   \LP@set@LP@color{\LP@env@prefix}%
2580   \LP@set@LP@bgcolor{\LP@env@prefix}%
2581   \LP@set@LP@fontsize{\LP@env@prefix}%
2582   \ifthenelse{\equal{\LP@color}{}}{%
2583     \gdef\LP@c@parkinglot{black}%
2584     \gdef\LP@c@parkinglot{\LP@color}%
2585   \ifthenelse{\equal{\LP@bgcolor}{}}{%
2586     \gdef\LP@c@bg@parkinglot{white}%
2587     \gdef\LP@c@bg@parkinglot{\LP@bgcolor}%
2588     \setcounter{LP@counti}{#1}%
2589     \setcounter{LP@countii}{#2}%
2590     \stepcounter{LP@counti}%
2591     \stepcounter{LP@countii}%
2592     \draw[color=\LP@c@parkinglot, line width=\LP@normallines,%

```

```

2593      fill=\LP@c@bg@parkinglot] (#1,#2) rectangle ++(2,2);%
2594 \node [color=\LP@c@parkinglot, font=\sffamily\bfseries\LP@fontsize]%
2595   at (\arabic{LP@counti},\arabic{LP@countii}){P};%
2596 }%

```

\pitlane And finally, the pitlane!

```

2597 \newcommand*\pitlane[3]%
2598 {%
2599   \LP@set@LP@scale{\LP@env@prefix}%
2600   \LP@set@LP@color{\LP@env@prefix}%
2601   \ifthenelse{\equal{\LP@color}{}}{%
2602     \gdef\LP@c@pitlane{black}%
2603     \gdef\LP@c@pitlane{\LP@color}%
2604     \ifthenelse{\equal{#3}{V}}{%
2605       \draw [color=black, line width=\LP@normallines, fill=\LP@c@pitlane]%
2606         (#1,#2) rectangle ++(1,4);}%
2607     \draw [color=black, line width=\LP@normallines, fill=\LP@c@pitlane]%
2608       (#1,#2) rectangle ++(4,1);}%
2609 }%

```

\LP@trackline This macro provides the "box" placed next to the grid, showing the straights, curves and crossings, which are needed in that line!

\LP@trackline{\# straights}{\# curves}{\# crossings}

```

2610 \newcommand*\LP@trackline[3]%
2611 {%
2612   \LP@set@LP@scale{\LP@env@prefix}%
2613   \pgfmathsetlength{\LP@length}{.1cm*\LP@scale}%
2614   \scalebox{\LP@tracks@scale}{%
2615     {%
2616       \hspace{\LP@length}%
2617       \setcounter{LP@whiledo@i}{#1}%
2618       \whiledo{\arabic{LP@whiledo@i}>0}{%
2619         {%
2620           \LP@trackS%
2621           \addtocounter{LP@whiledo@i}{-1}%
2622         }%
2623         \setcounter{LP@whiledo@i}{#2}%
2624         \whiledo{\arabic{LP@whiledo@i}>0}{%
2625           {%
2626             \LP@trackC%
2627             \addtocounter{LP@whiledo@i}{-1}%
2628           }%
2629           \hspace{\LP@length}%
2630           \setcounter{LP@whiledo@i}{#3}%
2631           \whiledo{\arabic{LP@whiledo@i}>0}{%
2632             {%
2633               \LP@trackCR%
2634               \addtocounter{LP@whiledo@i}{-1}%
2635             }%

```

```
2636 }%
2637 }%
```

\trackV This macro places the vertical track lines and expects a csv list in the format straight/curves/crossings!

```
\trackV{\langle csv list \rangle}
```

```
2638 \newcommand*\trackV[1]%
2639 {%
2640   \LP@set@LP@columns{\LP@env@prefix}%
2641   \setcounter{LP@counti}{\LP@columns}%
2642   \stepcounter{LP@counti}%
2643   \setcounter{LP@countii}{1}%
2644   \foreach \LP@c@straight/\LP@c@curve/\LP@c@cross in {\#1}%
2645   {%
2646     \node[anchor=west] at (\arabic{LP@counti},\arabic{LP@countii}.5)%
2647       {\LP@trackline{\LP@c@straight}{\LP@c@curve}{\LP@c@cross}};%
2648     \stepcounter{LP@countii}%
2649   };%
2650 }%
```

\trackH The same for the horizontal track lines!

```
\trackH{\langle csv list \rangle}
```

```
2651 \newcommand*\trackH[1]%
2652 {%
2653   \setcounter{LP@counti}{1}%
2654   \setcounter{LP@countii}{1}%
2655   \foreach \LP@c@straight/\LP@c@curve/\LP@c@cross in {\#1}%
2656   {%
2657     \node[anchor=west,rotate=-90]%
2658       at (\arabic{LP@counti}.5,\arabic{LP@countii})%
2659       {\LP@trackline{\LP@c@straight}{\LP@c@curve}{\LP@c@cross}};%
2660     \stepcounter{LP@counti}%
2661   };%
2662 }%
```

\track We still need to draw the race track. The used decoration - which allows automatic over-/underbridges - was provided by Frédéric in this [question](#)!

```
\track{\langle Tikz path \rangle}
```

```
2663 \newcommand*\track[1]%
2664 {%
2665   \LP@set@LP@scale{\LP@env@prefix}%
2666   \LP@set@LP@bgcolor{\LP@env@prefix}%
2667   \ifthenelse{\equal{\LP@bgcolor}{}}{%
2668     \gdef\LP@c@bg@track{white}%
2669     \gdef\LP@c@bg@track{\LP@bgcolor}%
2670     \bgroup%
```

```

2671 \def\LP@rel@tikzpath{.5}%
2672 \begin{pgfonlayer}{LPbackgroundtwo}%
2673   \pgfsetcornersarced{\pgfpoint{4.9mm*\LP@scale}{4.9mm*\LP@scale}}%
2674   \draw[decorate,decoration={show path construction,%
2675     lineto code={%
2676       \draw [\LP@c@bg@track, line width=0.15cm*\LP@scale,%
2677         double=\LP@c@track,double distance=.3cm*\LP@scale]%
2678       (\tikzinputsegmentfirst) -- (\tikzinputsegmentlast);},%
2679     curveto code={%
2680       \draw [LP@c@track, line width=0.3cm*\LP@scale]%
2681       (\tikzinputsegmentfirst) .. controls%
2682       (\tikzinputsegmentsupporta) and (\tikzinputsegmentsupportb)%
2683       ..(\tikzinputsegmentlast);}] #1;%
2684   \end{pgfonlayer}%
2685 \egroup%
2686 }%

```

resuko

```

2687 \newenvironment{resuko}[1][]{%
2688 {%
2689   \setkeys{resuko}{#1}%
2690   \LP@set@package{resuko}%
2691   \LP@set@env@prefix{LP@RSK}%
2692   \setcounter{LP@rows}{\LP@RSK@rows}%
2693   \setcounter{LP@columns}{\LP@RSK@columns}%
2694   \stepcounter{LP@rows}%
2695   \stepcounter{LP@columns}%
2696   \begin{minipage}[t]{\LP@RSK@width}%
2697     \ifthenelse{\equal{\LP@RSK@title}{}}{%
2698       \par\nspace\par}{} empty
2699       \nspace\par\noindent\hspace{\LP@RSK@titleindent}\parbox{\LP@RSK@titlewidth}{\strut%
2700     \begin{tikzpicture}[LP@RSK@scale]%
2701       \LP@drawbackground{1}{1}{\LP@RSK@columns}{\LP@RSK@rows}{\LP@RSK@bgcolor}%
2702       \LP@drawgrid{1}{1}{\LP@RSK@columns}{\LP@RSK@rows}{1cm}%
2703     }%
2704   {%
2705     \end{tikzpicture}%
2706     \LP@drawcounter{\LP@RSK@counterstyle}%
2707     \stepcounter{LP@puzzlecounter}%
2708   \end{minipage}%
2709 }%
2710 %
2711 % schatzsuche environment and options
2712 %
2713 \newcommand*\LP@SS@init@prefix{LP@SS}%
2714 \newcommand*\LP@SS@init@package{schatzsuche}%
2715 %
2716 \LP@define@key{\LP@SS@init@prefix}{\LP@SS@init@package}{rows}{5}%
2717 \LP@define@key{\LP@SS@init@prefix}{\LP@SS@init@package}{columns}{5}%
2718 \LP@define@key{\LP@SS@init@prefix}{\LP@SS@init@package}{scale}{1}%

```

```

2719 \LP@define@key{\LP@SS@init@prefix}{\LP@SS@init@package}{counterstyle}{none}%
2720 \LP@define@key{\LP@SS@init@prefix}{\LP@SS@init@package}{bgcolor}{ }%
2721 \LP@define@key{\LP@SS@init@prefix}{\LP@SS@init@package}{width}{5.1cm}%
2722 \LP@define@key{\LP@SS@init@prefix}{\LP@SS@init@package}{cvoffset}{-23pt}%
2723 \LP@define@key{\LP@SS@init@prefix}{\LP@SS@init@package}{title}{ }%
2724 \LP@define@key{\LP@SS@init@prefix}{\LP@SS@init@package}{titleindent}{0cm}%
2725 \LP@define@key{\LP@SS@init@prefix}{\LP@SS@init@package}{titlerwidth}{5.1cm}%
2726 \LP@define@choicekey@fontsize{\LP@SS@init@prefix}{\LP@SS@init@package}{Large}%
2727 %
2728 \let\schatzsuchecell\setcell%
2729 %
2730 \newcommand*\schatzsuchesetup[1]%
2731 {%
2732   \setkeys{schatzsuche.sty}{#1}%
2733 }

```

\LP@Diamond For the `schatzsuche` environment, we need to draw diamonds.

```

2734 \newcommand*\LP@Diamond%
2735 {%
2736   \begin{tikzpicture}[scale=\LP@scale*.9]%
2737   \clip (.05,.905) rectangle (.95,.1);%
2738   \draw[line width=\LP@normallines,fill=yellow!20]%
2739     (.5,.1) -- (.7,.9) -- (.3,.9) -- cycle;%
2740   \draw[line width=\LP@normallines,fill=orange!20]%
2741     (.5,.1) -- (.7,.9) -- (.9,.8) -- cycle;%
2742   \draw[line width=\LP@normallines,fill=orange!20]%
2743     (.5,.1) -- (.3,.9) -- (.1,.8) -- cycle;%
2744   \draw[line width=\LP@normallines] (.1,.8) -- (.9,.8);%
2745 \end{tikzpicture}%
2746 }

```

\Diamond A user command for drawing diamonds.

```
2747 \let\Diamond\LP@Diamond%
```

`schatzsuche`

```

2748 \newenvironment{schatzsuche}[1][]%
2749 {%
2750   \setkeys{schatzsuche}{#1}%
2751   \LP@set@package{schatzsuche}%
2752   \LP@set@env@prefix{\LP@SS}%
2753   \setcounter{LP@rows}{\LP@SS@rows}%
2754   \setcounter{LP@columns}{\LP@SS@columns}%
2755   \stepcounter{LP@rows}%
2756   \stepcounter{LP@columns}%
2757   \begin{minipage}[t]{\LP@SS@width}%
2758     \ifthenelse{\equal{\LP@SS@title}{}}{%
2759       {\par\enspace\par} empty%
2760       {\enspace\par\noindent\hspace{\LP@SS@titleindent}\parbox{\LP@SS@titlewidth}{\strut\LP@SS@title}}%
2761     }{%
2762       \begin{minipage}[t]{\LP@SS@width}%
2763         \LP@SS@title%
2764       \end{minipage}%
2765     }%
2766   
```

```

2761   \begin{tikzpicture}[LP@preset,scale=\LP@SS@scale]%
2762     \LP@drawbackground{1}{1}{\LP@SS@columns}{\LP@SS@rows}{\LP@SS@bgcolor}%
2763     \LP@drawgrid{1}{1}{\LP@SS@columns}{\LP@SS@rows}{1cm}%
2764   }%
2765 {%
2766   \end{tikzpicture}%
2767   \LP@drawcounter{\LP@SS@counterstyle}%
2768   \stepcounter{LP@puzzlecounter}%
2769   \end{minipage}%
2770 }%


2771 %
2772 % skyline environment and options
2773 %
2774 \newcommand*\LP@SL@init@prefix{\LP@SL}%
2775 \newcommand*\LP@SL@init@package{skyline}%
2776 %
2777 \LP@define@key{\LP@SL@init@prefix}{\LP@SL@init@package}{rows}{5}%
2778 \LP@define@key{\LP@SL@init@prefix}{\LP@SL@init@package}{columns}{5}%
2779 \LP@define@key{\LP@SL@init@prefix}{\LP@SL@init@package}{scale}{1}%
2780 \LP@define@key{\LP@SL@init@prefix}{\LP@SL@init@package}{counterstyle}{none}%
2781 \LP@define@key{\LP@SL@init@prefix}{\LP@SL@init@package}{bgcolor}{}%
2782 \LP@define@key{\LP@SL@init@prefix}{\LP@SL@init@package}{width}{6.7cm}%
2783 \LP@define@key{\LP@SL@init@prefix}{\LP@SL@init@package}{cvoffset}{-38pt}%
2784 \LP@define@key{\LP@SL@init@prefix}{\LP@SL@init@package}{title}{}%
2785 \LP@define@key{\LP@SL@init@prefix}{\LP@SL@init@package}{titleindent}{0.75cm}%
2786 \LP@define@key{\LP@SL@init@prefix}{\LP@SL@init@package}{titlewidth}{5.85cm}%
2787 \LP@define@choicekey@fontsize{\LP@SL@init@prefix}{\LP@SL@init@package}{Large}%
2788 %
2789 \newcommand*\LP@SL@sudoku{false}%
2790 %
2791 \define@choicekey*{skyline.sty}{sudoku}[\LP@SL@sudoku\nr]{true, false}[true]%
2792 {%
2793   \ifcase\nr\relax%
2794     \renewcommand*\LP@SL@sudoku{true}%
2795     \renewcommand*\LP@SL@rows{9}%
2796     \renewcommand*\LP@SL@columns{9}%
2797   \or%
2798     \renewcommand*\LP@SL@sudoku{false}%
2799   \fi%
2800 }%
2801 %
2802 \define@choicekey*{skyline}{sudoku}[\LP@SL@sudoku\nr]{true, false}[true]%
2803 {%
2804   \ifcase\nr\relax%
2805     \renewcommand*\LP@SL@sudoku{true}%
2806     \renewcommand*\LP@SL@rows{9}%
2807     \renewcommand*\LP@SL@columns{9}%
2808   \or%
2809     \renewcommand*\LP@SL@sudoku{false}%
2810   \fi%
2811 }%

```

```

2812 %
2813 \let\skylineB\LP@bottomrow%
2814 \let\skylineT\LP@toprow%
2815 \let\skylineL\LP@leftcolumn%
2816 \let\skylineR\LP@rightcolumn%
2817 \let\skylinecell\setcell%
2818 %
2819 \newcommand*\skylinesetup[1]%
2820 {%
2821   \setkeys{skyline.sty}{#1}%
2822 }%

```

skyline

```

2823 \newenvironment{skyline}[1][]%
2824 {%
2825   \setkeys{skyline}{#1}%
2826   \LP@set@package{skyline}%
2827   \LP@set@env@prefix{LP@SL}%
2828   \setcounter{LP@rows}{\LP@SL@rows}%
2829   \setcounter{LP@columns}{\LP@SL@columns}%
2830   \stepcounter{LP@rows}%
2831   \stepcounter{LP@columns}%
2832   \begin{minipage}[t]{\LP@SL@width}%
2833     \ifthenelse{\equal{\LP@SL@title}{}}{%
2834       \par\nspace\par}{} empty
2835     \enspace\par\noindent\hspace{\LP@SL@titleindent}\parbox{\LP@SL@titlewidth}{\strut\LP@SL@title}%
2836     \begin{tikzpicture}[LPpreset,scale=\LP@SL@scale]%
2837       \LP@drawbackground{1}{1}{\LP@SL@columns}{\LP@SL@rows}{\LP@SL@bgcolor}%
2838       \LP@drawgrid{1}{1}{\LP@SL@columns}{\LP@SL@rows}{1cm}%
2839       \ifthenelse{\equal{\LP@SL@sudoku}{true}}{%
2840         \LP@drawsudokugrid}%
2841       {}%
2842 }%
2843 {%
2844   \end{tikzpicture}%
2845   \LP@drawcounter{\LP@SL@counterstyle}%
2846   \stepcounter{LP@puzzlecounter}%
2847   \end{minipage}%
2848 }%

```

2849 %

2850 % slitherlink environment and options

2851 %

```

2852 \newcommand*\LP@SK@init@prefix{LP@SK}%
2853 \newcommand*\LP@SK@init@package{slitherlink}%
2854 %
2855 \LP@define@key{\LP@SK@init@prefix}{\LP@SK@init@package}{rows}{5}%
2856 \LP@define@key{\LP@SK@init@prefix}{\LP@SK@init@package}{columns}{5}%
2857 \LP@define@key{\LP@SK@init@prefix}{\LP@SK@init@package}{scale}{1}%
2858 \LP@define@key{\LP@SK@init@prefix}{\LP@SK@init@package}{counterstyle}{none}%
2859 \LP@define@key{\LP@SK@init@prefix}{\LP@SK@init@package}{bgcolor}{}

```

```

2860 \LP@define@key{\LP@SK@init@prefix}{\LP@SK@init@package}{width}{5.2cm}%
2861 \LP@define@key{\LP@SK@init@prefix}{\LP@SK@init@package}{cvoffset}{-23pt}%
2862 \LP@define@key{\LP@SK@init@prefix}{\LP@SK@init@package}{title}{}%
2863 \LP@define@key{\LP@SK@init@prefix}{\LP@SK@init@package}{titleindent}{0cm}%
2864 \LP@define@key{\LP@SK@init@prefix}{\LP@SK@init@package}{titlewidth}{5.2cm}%
2865 \LP@define@choicekey@fontsize{\LP@SK@init@prefix}{\LP@SK@init@package}{Large}%
2866 %
2867 \let\slitherlinkcell\setcell%
2868 %
2869 \newcommand*\slitherlinksetup[1]%
2870 {%
2871   \setkeys{slitherlink.sty}{#1}%
2872 }%

```

\LP@drawgriddots For the `slitherlink` environment, we need little dots in every cell corner. Therefore, we loop through all rows and columns and paint the dots on the `LPforeground` layer.

```

2873 \newcommand*\LP@drawgriddots%
2874 {%
2875   \pgfmathsetmacro{\START}{1}%

```

The dots are drawn immediatly after the grid, so we can recycle `LP@counti` and `LP@countii`.

```

2876   \pgfmathsetmacro{\ENDC}{\arabic{LP@counti}}%
2877   \pgfmathsetmacro{\ENDR}{\arabic{LP@countii}}%
2878   \begin{pgfonlayer}{LPforeground}%
2879     \foreach \i in {\START,...,\ENDC}%
2880       \foreach \j in {\START,...,\ENDR}%
2881         \fill[color=LP@c@griddots] (\i,\j) circle [radius=3pt];%
2882   \end{pgfonlayer}%
2883 }%

```

slitherlink

```

2884 \newenvironment{slitherlink}[1][]%
2885 {%
2886   \setkeys{slitherlink}{#1}%
2887   \LP@set@package{slitherlink}%
2888   \LP@set@env@prefix{LP@SK}%
2889   \ifthenelse{\equal{\LP@grid@linestyle}{}}{%
2890     \setgridlinestyle{dashed}}{%
2891     \setcounter{LP@rows}{\LP@SK@rows}%
2892     \setcounter{LP@columns}{\LP@SK@columns}%
2893     \stepcounter{LP@rows}%
2894     \stepcounter{LP@columns}%
2895     \begin{minipage}[t]{\LP@SK@width}%
2896       \ifthenelse{\equal{\LP@SK@title}{}}{%
2897         \par\nspace\par}% empty
2898         {\enspace\par\noindent\hspace{\LP@SK@titleindent}\parbox{\LP@SK@titlewidth}{\strut\LP@SK@title}}%
2899       \begin{tikzpicture}[LP@preset,scale=\LP@SK@scale]%

```

```

2900     \LP@drawbackground{1}{1}{\LP@SK@columns}{\LP@SK@rows}{\LP@SK@bgcolor}%
2901     \LP@drawgrid{1}{1}{\LP@SK@columns}{\LP@SK@rows}{1cm}%
2902     \LP@drawgriddots%
2903 }%
2904 {%
2905     \end{tikzpicture}%
2906     \LP@drawcounter{\LP@SK@counterstyle}%
2907     \stepcounter{LP@puzzlecounter}%
2908     \end{minipage}%
2909 }%

2910 %
2911 % starbattle environment and options
2912 %
2913 \newcommand*\LP@SB@init@prefix{\LP@SB}%
2914 \newcommand*\LP@SB@init@package{starbattle}%
2915 %
2916 \LP@define@key{\LP@SB@init@prefix}{\LP@SB@init@package}{rows}{5}%
2917 \LP@define@key{\LP@SB@init@prefix}{\LP@SB@init@package}{columns}{5}%
2918 \LP@define@key{\LP@SB@init@prefix}{\LP@SB@init@package}{scale}{1}%
2919 \LP@define@key{\LP@SB@init@prefix}{\LP@SB@init@package}{counterstyle}{none}%
2920 \LP@define@key{\LP@SB@init@prefix}{\LP@SB@init@package}{bgcolor}{}%
2921 \LP@define@key{\LP@SB@init@prefix}{\LP@SB@init@package}{width}{5.1cm}%
2922 \LP@define@key{\LP@SB@init@prefix}{\LP@SB@init@package}{cvoffset}{-23pt}%
2923 \LP@define@key{\LP@SB@init@prefix}{\LP@SB@init@package}{title}{}%
2924 \LP@define@key{\LP@SB@init@prefix}{\LP@SB@init@package}{titleindent}{0cm}%
2925 \LP@define@key{\LP@SB@init@prefix}{\LP@SB@init@package}{titlewidth}{5.1cm}%
2926 \LP@define@choicekey@fontsize{\LP@SB@init@prefix}{\LP@SB@init@package}{Large}%
2927 %
2928 \let\starbattlecell\setcell%
2929 %
2930 \newcommand*\starbattlesetup[1]%
2931 {%
2932   \setkeys{starbattle.sty}{#1}%
2933 }%

```

starbattle

```

2934 \newenvironment{starbattle}[1][]%
2935 {%
2936   \setkeys{starbattle}{#1}%
2937   \LP@set@package{starbattle}%
2938   \LP@set@env@prefix{\LP@SB}%
2939   \setcounter{LP@rows}{\LP@SB@rows}%
2940   \setcounter{LP@columns}{\LP@SB@columns}%
2941   \stepcounter{LP@rows}%
2942   \stepcounter{LP@columns}%
2943   \begin{minipage}[t]{\LP@SB@width}%
2944     \ifthenelse{\equal{\LP@SB@title}{}}{%
2945       \par\enspace\par}% empty
2946       {\enspace\par\noindent\hspace{\LP@SB@titleindent}\parbox{\LP@SB@titlewidth}{\strut\LP@SB@title}%
2947     \begin{tikzpicture}[LP@preset,scale=\LP@SB@scale]%

```

```

2948      \LP@drawbackground{1}{1}{\LP@SB@columns}{\LP@SB@rows}{\LP@SB@bgcolor}%
2949      \LP@drawgrid{1}{1}{\LP@SB@columns}{\LP@SB@rows}{1cm}%
2950 }%
2951 {%
2952   \end{tikzpicture}%
2953   \LP@drawcounter{\LP@SB@counterstyle}%
2954   \stepcounter{LP@puzzlecounter}%
2955   \end{minipage}%
2956 }%

2957 %
2958 % starsandarrows environment and options
2959 %
2960 \newcommand*\LP@SAA@init@prefix{\LP@SAA}%
2961 \newcommand*\LP@SAA@init@package{starsandarrows}%
2962 %
2963 \LP@define@key{\LP@SAA@init@prefix}{\LP@SAA@init@package}{rows}{5}%
2964 \LP@define@key{\LP@SAA@init@prefix}{\LP@SAA@init@package}{columns}{5}%
2965 \LP@define@key{\LP@SAA@init@prefix}{\LP@SAA@init@package}{scale}{1}%
2966 \LP@define@key{\LP@SAA@init@prefix}{\LP@SAA@init@package}{counterstyle}{none}%
2967 \LP@define@key{\LP@SAA@init@prefix}{\LP@SAA@init@package}{bgcolor}{}%
2968 \LP@define@key{\LP@SAA@init@prefix}{\LP@SAA@init@package}{width}{5.9cm}%
2969 \LP@define@key{\LP@SAA@init@prefix}{\LP@SAA@init@package}{cvoffset}{-23pt}%
2970 \LP@define@key{\LP@SAA@init@prefix}{\LP@SAA@init@package}{title}{}%
2971 \LP@define@key{\LP@SAA@init@prefix}{\LP@SAA@init@package}{titleindent}{0cm}%
2972 \LP@define@key{\LP@SAA@init@prefix}{\LP@SAA@init@package}{titlewidth}{5.9cm}%
2973 \LP@define@choicekey@fontsize{\LP@SAA@init@prefix}{\LP@SAA@init@package}{Large}%
2974 %
2975 \let\starsH\LP@toprow%
2976 \let\starsV\LP@leftcolumn%
2977 %
2978 \newcommand*\starsandarrowssetup[1]%
2979 {%
2980   \setkeys{starsandarrows.sty}{#1}%
2981 }%

```

\LP@Star For several environments, we need to draw stars.

```

2982 \newcommand*\LP@Star%
2983 {%
2984   \tikz\node[shape=star,fill=yellow,draw,scale=.8*\LP@scale,%
2985           star point height=.25cm] {};%
2986 }%

```

A user command for drawing stars.

```
2987 \let\Star\LP@Star%
```

\LP@ArrowA A generic macro for drawing arrows with different colors and angles.

```
\LP@ArrowA[\color]{\angle}
```

```

2988 \newcommand*\LP@ArrowA[2][red]%
2989 {%
2990   \LP@set@LP@scale{\LP@env@prefix}%
2991   \pgfmathsetmacro{\LPlinewidth}{3pt*\LP@scale}%
2992   \tikz\draw[->,line width=\LPlinewidth,rotate=#2,%
2993     scale=\LP@scale,color=#1]%
2994     (0.1,.5) -- (0.9,.5);%
2995 }%

```

The we define some arrows with standard angles.

```
2996 \newcommand*\LP@c@stararrow{red}%
```

\Right

```
2997 \newcommand*\Right{\LP@ArrowA[\LP@c@stararrow]{0}}%
```

\RightUp

```
2998 \newcommand*\RightUp{\LP@ArrowA[\LP@c@stararrow]{45}}%
```

\Up

```
2999 \newcommand*\Up{\LP@ArrowA[\LP@c@stararrow]{90}}%
```

\LeftUp

```
3000 \newcommand*\LeftUp{\LP@ArrowA[\LP@c@stararrow]{135}}%
```

\Left

```
3001 \newcommand*\Left{\LP@ArrowA[\LP@c@stararrow]{180}}%
```

\LeftDown

```
3002 \newcommand*\LeftDown{\LP@ArrowA[\LP@c@stararrow]{225}}%
```

\Down

```
3003 \newcommand*\Down{\LP@ArrowA[\LP@c@stararrow]{270}}%
```

\RightDown

```
3004 \newcommand*\RightDown{\LP@ArrowA[\LP@c@stararrow]{315}}%
```

starsandarrows

```

3005 \newenvironment{starsandarrows}[1][]%
3006 {%
3007   \setkeys{starsandarrows}{#1}%
3008   \LP@set@package{starsandarrows}%

```

```

3009  \LP@set@env@prefix{LP@SAA}%
3010  \setcounter{LP@rows}{\LP@SAA@rows}%
3011  \setcounter{LP@columns}{\LP@SAA@columns}%
3012  \stepcounter{LP@rows}%
3013  \stepcounter{LP@columns}%
3014  \begin{minipage}[t]{\LP@SAA@width}%
3015    \ifthenelse{\equal{\LP@SAA@title}{}}{%
3016      \par\enspace\par}{} empty
3017      \enspace\par\noindent\hspace{\LP@SAA@titleindent}\parbox{\LP@SAA@titlewidth}{\strut}%
3018      \begin{tikzpicture}[LP@preset,scale=\LP@SAA@scale]%
3019        \LP@drawbackground{1}{1}{\LP@SAA@columns}{\LP@SAA@rows}{\LP@SAA@bgcolor}%
3020        \LP@drawgrid{1}{1}{\LP@SAA@columns}{\LP@SAA@rows}{1cm}%
3021    }%
3022 {%
3023  \end{tikzpicture}%
3024  \LP@drawcounter{\LP@SAA@counterstyle}%
3025  \stepcounter{LP@puzzlecounter}%
3026  \end{minipage}%
3027 }%
3028 %
3029 % sunandmoon environment and options
3030 %
3031 \newcommand*\LP@SAM@init@prefix{LP@SAM}%
3032 \newcommand*\LP@SAM@init@package{sunandmoon}%
3033 %
3034 \LP@define@key{\LP@SAM@init@prefix}{\LP@SAM@init@package}{rows}{5}%
3035 \LP@define@key{\LP@SAM@init@prefix}{\LP@SAM@init@package}{columns}{5}%
3036 \LP@define@key{\LP@SAM@init@prefix}{\LP@SAM@init@package}{scale}{1}%
3037 \LP@define@key{\LP@SAM@init@prefix}{\LP@SAM@init@package}{counterstyle}{none}%
3038 \LP@define@key{\LP@SAM@init@prefix}{\LP@SAM@init@package}{bgcolor}{}%
3039 \LP@define@key{\LP@SAM@init@prefix}{\LP@SAM@init@package}{width}{5.1cm}%
3040 \LP@define@key{\LP@SAM@init@prefix}{\LP@SAM@init@package}{cvoffset}{-23pt}%
3041 \LP@define@key{\LP@SAM@init@prefix}{\LP@SAM@init@package}{title}{}%
3042 \LP@define@key{\LP@SAM@init@prefix}{\LP@SAM@init@package}{titleindent}{0cm}%
3043 \LP@define@key{\LP@SAM@init@prefix}{\LP@SAM@init@package}{titlewidth}{5.1cm}%
3044 \LP@define@choicekey@fontsize{\LP@SAM@init@prefix}{\LP@SAM@init@package}{Large}%
3045 %
3046 \let\sunandmooncell\setcell%
3047 %
3048 \newcommand*\sunandmoonsetup[1]%
3049 {%
3050   \setkeys{sunandmoon.sty}{#1}%
3051 }%

```

\LP@DarkCloud For the sunandmoon environment, we need to draw a dark cloud and differently lighted moons.

```

3052 \newcommand*\LP@DarkCloud{%
3053   \tikz[scale=0.7*\LP@scale]\fill[color=black!60] (0,0)%
3054     rectangle (1,1);%
3055 }%

```

\LP@Moon

```

3056 \newcommand*\LP@Moon{%
3057   \tikz[scale=0.7*\LP@scale]\fill[color=black!60]%
3058     (0,0) circle (0.5cm);%
3059 }%

```

\LP@MoonR

```

3060 \newcommand*\LP@MoonR{%
3061 {%
3062   \begin{tikzpicture}[scale=0.7*\LP@scale]%
3063     \fill[color=black!60] (0.5,0.5) circle (0.5cm);%
3064     \fill[color=yellow] (.5,0) arc (270:450:.5);%
3065   \end{tikzpicture}%
3066 }%

```

\LP@MoonL

```

3067 \newcommand*\LP@MoonL{%
3068 {%
3069   \begin{tikzpicture}[scale=0.7*\LP@scale]%
3070     \fill[color=black!60] (0.5,0.5) circle (0.5cm);%
3071     \fill[color=yellow] (.5,0) arc (270:90:.5);%
3072   \end{tikzpicture}%
3073 }%

```

\LP@MoonT

```

3074 \newcommand*\LP@MoonT{%
3075 {%
3076   \begin{tikzpicture}[scale=0.7*\LP@scale]%
3077     \fill[color=black!60] (0.5,0.5) circle (0.5cm);%
3078     \fill[color=yellow] (0,0.5) arc (180:0:.5);%
3079   \end{tikzpicture}%
3080 }%

```

\LP@MoonB

```

3081 \newcommand*\LP@MoonB{%
3082 {%
3083   \begin{tikzpicture}[scale=0.7*\LP@scale]%
3084     \fill[color=black!60] (0.5,0.5) circle (0.5cm);%
3085     \fill[color=yellow] (0,0.5) arc (180:360:.5);%
3086   \end{tikzpicture}%
3087 }%

```

\LP@MoonTL

```

3088 \newcommand*\LP@MoonTL{%
3089 {%

```

```

3090 \begin{tikzpicture}[scale=0.7*\LP@scale]%
3091   \fill[color=yellow] (0.5,0.5) circle (0.5cm);%
3092   \fill[color=black!60] (1,.5) -- (.5,.5) -- (.5,0)%
3093                           arc (270:360:.5);%
3094 \end{tikzpicture}%
3095 }%


\LP@MoonBL

3096 \newcommand*\LP@MoonBL{%
3097 {%
3098 \begin{tikzpicture}[scale=0.7*\LP@scale]%
3099   \fill[color=yellow] (0.5,0.5) circle (0.5cm);%
3100   \fill[color=black!60] (1,.5) -- (.5,.5) -- (.5,1)%
3101                           arc (90:0:.5);%
3102 \end{tikzpicture}%
3103 }%


\LP@MoonBR

3104 \newcommand*\LP@MoonBR{%
3105 {%
3106 \begin{tikzpicture}[scale=0.7*\LP@scale]%
3107   \fill[color=yellow] (0.5,0.5) circle (0.5cm);%
3108   \fill[color=black!60] (0,.5) -- (.5,.5) -- (.5,1)%
3109                           arc (90:180:.5);%
3110 \end{tikzpicture}%
3111 }%


\LP@MoonTR

3112 \newcommand*\LP@MoonTR{%
3113 {%
3114 \begin{tikzpicture}[scale=0.7*\LP@scale]%
3115   \fill[color=yellow] (0.5,0.5) circle (0.5cm);%
3116   \fill[color=black!60] (0,.5) -- (.5,.5) -- (.5,0)%
3117                           arc (270:180:.5);%
3118 \end{tikzpicture}%
3119 }%


\Cloud

3120 \let\Cloud\LP@DarkCloud%


\Moon

3121 \let\Moon\LP@Moon%


\MoonR

3122 \let\MoonR\LP@MoonR%

```

```

\MoonL
3123 \let\MoonL\LP@MoonL%

\MoonT
3124 \let\MoonT\LP@MoonT%

\MoonB
3125 \let\MoonB\LP@MoonB%

\MoonTL
3126 \let\MoonTL\LP@MoonTL%

\MoonBL
3127 \let\MoonBL\LP@MoonBL%

\MoonBR
3128 \let\MoonBR\LP@MoonBR%

\MoonTR
3129 \let\MoonTR\LP@MoonTR%

sunandmoon
3130 \newenvironment{sunandmoon}[1][]{%
3131 {%
3132   \setkeys{sunandmoon}{#1}%
3133   \LP@set@package{sunandmoon}%
3134   \LP@set@env@prefix{\LP@SAM}%
3135   \setcounter{LP@rows}{\LP@SAM@rows}%
3136   \setcounter{LP@columns}{\LP@SAM@columns}%
3137   \stepcounter{LP@rows}%
3138   \stepcounter{LP@columns}%
3139   \begin{minipage}[t]{\LP@SAM@width}%
3140     \ifthenelse{\equal{\LP@SAM@title}{}}{%
3141       \par\enspace\par}{} empty%
3142       \enspace\par\noindent\hspace{\LP@SAM@titleindent}\parbox{\LP@SAM@titlewidth}{\strut}%
3143       \begin{tikzpicture}[LP@preset,scale=\LP@SAM@scale]%
3144         \LP@drawbackground{1}{1}{\LP@SAM@columns}{\LP@SAM@rows}{\LP@SAM@bgcolor}%
3145         \LP@drawgrid{1}{1}{\LP@SAM@columns}{\LP@SAM@rows}{1cm}%
3146     }%
3147     \end{tikzpicture}%
3148   \end{minipage}%
3149   \LP@drawcounter{\LP@SAM@counterstyle}%
3150   \stepcounter{LP@puzzlecounter}%
}

```

```

3151 \end{minipage}%
3152 }%
3153 %
3154 % tentsandtrees environment and options
3155 %
3156 \newcommand*\LP@TAT@init@prefix{\LP@TAT}%
3157 \newcommand*\LP@TAT@init@package{tentsandtrees}%
3158 %
3159 \LP@define@key{\LP@TAT@init@prefix}{\LP@TAT@init@package}{rows}{5}%
3160 \LP@define@key{\LP@TAT@init@prefix}{\LP@TAT@init@package}{columns}{5}%
3161 \LP@define@key{\LP@TAT@init@prefix}{\LP@TAT@init@package}{scale}{1}%
3162 \LP@define@key{\LP@TAT@init@prefix}{\LP@TAT@init@package}{counterstyle}{none}%
3163 \LP@define@key{\LP@TAT@init@prefix}{\LP@TAT@init@package}{bgcolor}{}
3164 \LP@define@key{\LP@TAT@init@prefix}{\LP@TAT@init@package}{width}{5.9cm}%
3165 \LP@define@key{\LP@TAT@init@prefix}{\LP@TAT@init@package}{cvoffset}{-23pt}%
3166 \LP@define@key{\LP@TAT@init@prefix}{\LP@TAT@init@package}{title}{}
3167 \LP@define@key{\LP@TAT@init@prefix}{\LP@TAT@init@package}{titleindent}{0cm}%
3168 \LP@define@key{\LP@TAT@init@prefix}{\LP@TAT@init@package}{titlewidth}{5.9cm}%
3169 \LP@define@choicekey@fontsize{\LP@TAT@init@prefix}{\LP@TAT@init@package}{Large}%
3170 %
3171 \let\tentH\LP@toprow%
3172 \let\tentV\LP@leftcolumn%
3173 %
3174 \newcommand*\tentsandtreessetup[1]%
3175 {%
3176   \setkeys{tentsandtrees.sty}{#1}%
3177 }%

```

\LP@Tree For the tentsandtree environments, we need to draw trees.

```

3178 \newcommand*\LP@Tree%
3179 {%
3180   \begin{tikzpicture}[scale=.07*\LP@scale]%
3181     \draw[fill=brown!95!black!95, line width=.1pt*\LP@scale]%
3182       (.75,-1) .. controls (.5,.5) and (.5,3) .. (0.5,4) --%
3183       (-0.5,4) .. controls (-.5,3) and (-.5,.5) .. (-.75,-1);%
3184     \shade[top color=green!50!black!60, draw=black,%
3185       line width=.1pt*\LP@scale, bottom color=green!50!black]%
3186       (0,10) .. controls (0,8) and (1,7) .. (1.5,7)%
3187       .. controls (1,7) and (1,7) .. (0.5,7.25)%
3188       .. controls (1.5,5) and (2.5,4) .. (3,4)%
3189       .. controls (2,4) and (1.25,4) .. (1,4.5)%
3190       .. controls (2,2) and (3.5,2) .. (4,2)%
3191       .. controls (1,1) and (-1,1) .. (-4,2)%
3192       .. controls (-3.5,2) and (-2,2) .. (-1,4.5)%
3193       .. controls (-1.25,4) and (-2,4) .. (-3,4)%
3194       .. controls (-2.5,4) and (-1.5,5) .. (-0.5,7.25)%
3195       .. controls (-1,7) and (-1,7) .. (-1.5,7)%
3196       .. controls (-1,7) and (0,8) .. (0,10);%
3197   \end{tikzpicture}%
3198 }%

```

\Tree A user command for drawing a tree.

```
3199 \let\Tree\LP@Tree%
```

\LP@Tent We also need tents.

```
3200 \newcommand*\LP@Tent%
3201 {%
3202   \begin{tikzpicture}[scale=\LP@scale]%
3203     \draw[fill=yellow!50, line width=.1pt*\LP@scale]%
3204       (.1,.1) -- (.6,.1) -- (.9,.5) -- (.75,.8) -- (.35,.6)%
3205       -- cycle;%
3206     \draw[line width=.1pt*\LP@scale] (.35,.6) -- (.35,.1);%
3207     \draw[line width=.1pt*\LP@scale] (.35,.6) -- (.6,.1);%
3208   \end{tikzpicture}%
3209 }%
```

\Tent A user command for drawing tents.

```
3210 \let\Tent\LP@Tent%
```

tentsandtrees

```
3211 \newenvironment{tentsandtrees}[1][]%
3212 {%
3213   \setkeys{tentsandtrees}{#1}%
3214   \LP@set@package{tentsandtrees}%
3215   \LP@set@env@prefix{\LP@TAT}%
3216   \setcounter{LP@rows}{\LP@TAT@rows}%
3217   \setcounter{LP@columns}{\LP@TAT@columns}%
3218   \stepcounter{LP@rows}%
3219   \stepcounter{LP@columns}%
3220   \begin{minipage}[t]{\LP@TAT@width}%
3221     \ifthenelse{\equal{\LP@TAT@title}{}}{%
3222       \par\enspace\par}{} empty%
3223     \enspace\par\noindent\hspace{\LP@TAT@titleindent}\parbox{\LP@TAT@titlewidth}{\strut}%
3224     \begin{tikzpicture}[LP@preset, scale=\LP@TAT@scale]%
3225       \LP@drawbackground{1}{1}{\LP@TAT@columns}{\LP@TAT@rows}{\LP@TAT@bgcolor}%
3226       \LP@drawgrid{1}{1}{\LP@TAT@columns}{\LP@TAT@rows}{1cm}%
3227     }%
3228   {%
3229     \end{tikzpicture}%
3230     \LP@drawcounter{\LP@TAT@counterstyle}%
3231     \stepcounter{LP@puzzlecounter}%
3232   \end{minipage}%
3233 }%
3234 %
3235 % tunnel environment and options
3236 %
3237 \newcommand*\LP@TN@init@prefix{\LP@TN}%
3238 \newcommand*\LP@TN@init@package{tunnel}%
```

```

3239 %
3240 \LP@define@key{\LP@TN@init@prefix}{\LP@TN@init@package}{rows}{5}%
3241 \LP@define@key{\LP@TN@init@prefix}{\LP@TN@init@package}{columns}{5}%
3242 \LP@define@key{\LP@TN@init@prefix}{\LP@TN@init@package}{scale}{1}%
3243 \LP@define@key{\LP@TN@init@prefix}{\LP@TN@init@package}{counterstyle}{none}%
3244 \LP@define@key{\LP@TN@init@prefix}{\LP@TN@init@package}{bgcolor}{}%
3245 \LP@define@key{\LP@TN@init@prefix}{\LP@TN@init@package}{width}{5.9cm}%
3246 \LP@define@key{\LP@TN@init@prefix}{\LP@TN@init@package}{cvoffset}{-23pt}%
3247 \LP@define@key{\LP@TN@init@prefix}{\LP@TN@init@package}{title}{}%
3248 \LP@define@key{\LP@TN@init@prefix}{\LP@TN@init@package}{titleindent}{0cm}%
3249 \LP@define@key{\LP@TN@init@prefix}{\LP@TN@init@package}{titlewidth}{5.9cm}%
3250 \LP@define@choicekey@fontsize{\LP@TN@init@prefix}{\LP@TN@init@package}{Large}%
3251 %
3252 \let\tunnelH\LP@toprow%
3253 \let\tunnelV\LP@leftcolumn%
3254 %
3255 \newcommand*\tunnelsetup[1]%
3256 {%
3257   \setkeys{tunnel.sty}{#1}%
3258 }%

```

\LP@Portal We define a TikZ picture that symbolizes a tunnel portal.

```

3259 \newcommand*\LP@Portal%
3260 {%
3261   \LP@set@LP@scale{\LP@env@prefix}%
3262   \begin{tikzpicture}[scale=\LP@scale]%
3263     \fill[color=black]%
3264       (0,0) -- (0,1) -- (.4,.5) -- (.4,0) -- cycle;%
3265     \fill[color=LP@c@tunnel@ii]%
3266       (0,1) -- (1,1) -- (1,.5) -- (.4,.5) -- cycle;%
3267     \fill[color=LP@c@tunnel@i]%
3268       (.4,0) rectangle (1,.5);%
3269     \draw[line width=\LP@normallines] (0,0) rectangle (1,1) ;%
3270   \end{tikzpicture}%
3271 }%

```

\portal We define a user command to set a tunnel portal into a grid cell.

```

\portal{\<column>}{\<row>}

3272 \newcommand*\portal[2]%
3273 {%

```

To avoid interference with the grid lines, we use the LPbackground layer.

```

3274   \begin{puzzlebackground}%
3275     \LP@G@setcellcontent[hcenter,vcenter]{#1}{#2}{\LP@Portal}%
3276   \end{puzzlebackground}%
3277 }%

```

\tube For the tunnel environments, we need to draw tubes.

```

\tube{\langle TikZ path\rangle}

3278 \newcommand*\tube[1]%
3279 {%
3280   \LP@set@LP@scale{\LP@env@prefix}%
3281   \bgroup%

```

Tubes start in the center of a grid cell, therefore we must redefine `\LP@rel@tikzpath` to `.5` inside a group for `\tikzpath` and `\xtikzpath`.

```

3282   \def\LP@rel@tikzpath{.5}%
3283 %   \end{macrocode}
3284 % We draw on the \layer{LPbackgroundtwo} layer to get a segmented look behind
3285 % the grid lines.
3286 %   \begin{macrocode}
3287   \begin{pgfonlayer}{LPbackgroundtwo}%
3288     \pgfsetcornersarced{\pgfpoint{3mm}{3mm}}%

```

We draw the tube several times with slightly different colors to get a 3D effect.

```

3289   \draw[color=LP@c@tunnel!80!black, line width=.4cm*\LP@scale]%
3290     #1;%
3291   \draw[color=LP@c@tunnel, line width=.38cm*\LP@scale] #1;%
3292   \draw[color=LP@c@tunnel!85, line width=.35cm*\LP@scale] #1;%
3293   \draw[color=LP@c@tunnel!70, line width=.32cm*\LP@scale] #1;%
3294   \draw[color=LP@c@tunnel!55, line width=.29cm*\LP@scale] #1;%
3295   \draw[color=LP@c@tunnel!45, line width=.25cm*\LP@scale] #1;%
3296   \draw[color=LP@c@tunnel!35, line width=.2cm*\LP@scale] #1;%
3297   \end{pgfonlayer}%
3298 \egroup%
3299 }%

```

tunnel

```

3300 \newenvironment{tunnel}[1][]%
3301 {%
3302   \setkeys{tunnel}{#1}%
3303   \LP@set@package{tunnel}%
3304   \LP@set@env@prefix{LP@TN}%
3305   \setcounter{LP@rows}{\LP@TN@rows}%
3306   \setcounter{LP@columns}{\LP@TN@columns}%
3307   \stepcounter{LP@rows}%
3308   \stepcounter{LP@columns}%
3309   \begin{minipage}[t]{\LP@TN@width}%
3310     \ifthenelse{\equal{\LP@TN@title}{}}{%
3311       {\par\enspace\par}% empty
3312       {\enspace\par\noindent\hspace{\LP@TN@titleindent}\parbox{\LP@TN@titlewidth}{\strut\LP@TN@title}}%
3313     \begin{tikzpicture}[LP@preset, scale=\LP@TN@scale]%
3314       \LP@drawbackground{1}{1}{\LP@TN@columns}{\LP@TN@rows}{\LP@TN@bgcolor}%
3315       \LP@drawgrid{1}{1}{\LP@TN@columns}{\LP@TN@rows}{\LP@TN@rows}{1cm}%
3316     }%
3317   {%
3318     \end{tikzpicture}%

```

```
3319     \LP@drawcounter{\LP@TN@counterstyle}%
3320     \stepcounter{LP@puzzlecounter}%
3321     \end{minipage}%
3322 }%
3323 </lpenv>
```

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6 Change History

v1.0	General: first version of battleship.sty on CTAN	72
v1.1	General: added \placeisland .. added \placedwater .. added \battlechipsetup for re-setting global options .. implemented \placeship; placement of a complete ship .. implemented \BS@ingrid checks if coordinate is in the grid → PackageError .. renamed \ship → \placesegment ..	99 99 100 99 77 98
v1.2	General: added \classicgame for drawing game sheets for classic Battleship .. added option bgcolor .. added option counterstyle .. added option title .. moved code base for logic puzzles into logicpuzzle.sty ..	100 97 97 97 72
v1.3	General: added option cvoffset .. added support for bokkusu puzzle .. added support for bokkusu puzzle .. \fillcell: added \LP@ingrid to \fillcell .. \LP@setcolumncontents: Bugfix: mix up column and row .. \LP@setrowcontents: Bugfix: mix up column and row ..	97 72 101 84 80 79
v1.4	General: added support for skyline puzzle .. \fillarea: added \fillarea .. \framearea: added \framearea .. \setcell: added \setcell .. \setcolumn: added \setcolumn .. \setrow: added \setrow .. puzzlesbackground: added puzzlesbackground .. puzzlesforeground: added puzzlesforeground ..	72 85 85 81 81 81 89 89
v1.5	General: added support for hakyuu puzzle .. added support for skyline and chaossudoku puzzles ..	72 72
v1.6	General: added support for lpsudoku puzzle ..	72
v1.7	General: added support for ddsudoku puzzle .. added support for hitori puzzle ..	72 72
v1.8	General: added support for killersudoku and kendokut puzzles .. \colorarea: added \colorarea (\framearea without frame) ..	72 86
v1.9	General: added support for laserbeam puzzle .. added support for slitherlink puzzle ..	72 72
v2.0	General: added support for minesweeper puzzle .. added support for tunnel puzzle .. moved code from packages to logicpuzzle.sty ..	72 72 72
v2.1	General: added support for kakuro puzzle .. added support for schatzsuche puzzle .. added support for tentsandtrees puzzle ..	72 72 72
v2.2	General: added support for bridges puzzle .. added support for starbattle puzzle .. added support for sunandmoon and starsandarrows puzzles .. reduced counters to LP@rows and LP@columns instead of LP@XX@... ..	72 72 72 73

v2.3	puzzles	72
	added support for fourwinds puzzle	72
	added support for numberlink puzzle	72
	added support for resuko puzzle	72
	\framepuzzle: Bugfix: \framepuzzle only worked correctly for quadratic puzzles	88
v2.4	General: added support for magiclabyrinth and masyu	
	\setcells: added \setcells	82
v2.5	General: added LPpreset TikZ style to all puzzle environments	72
	added support for nonogram puzzle. Feature request by: Theresa Spannbauer	72
	\LP@drawgriddots: removed unnecessary scale update	144

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