

NONOGRAM 10X10



Each number before the rows and above the columns means a block of boxes in that row or column to be shaded.

- Each numerical value corresponds exactly to the length of a block.
- If there are several numbers, their sequence corresponds to the order of the blocks.
- There must be at least one empty (not blacked out) box between two blocks.

Tip: Start with the big blocks.

Example

1. In general, you start with rows/columns in which as many fields as possible are black.

2. In this line all fields are black.

3. Overlapping black fields.

If you build this row/column from left to right, and from right to left, and in both cases some cells from the same group are blacked out ("overlaps"), then these cells are definitely black:

			3	4			4	3		
	1	8	4	4	7	7	4	4	8	1
4										
6	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
8	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
10										
1 2 1										
1 2 1										
8	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
3 3										
3 3										
3 3										

4. If we can correlate a set of black boxes with black boxes that already exist, we may be able to determine the boxes ...

- which must certainly be black.

- which must certainly be white.

			3	4			4	3		
	1	8	4	4	7	7	4	4	8	1
4	×									×
6	×									×
8	×									×
10										
1 2 1	×		×	×	•	•	×	×		×
1 2 1	×		×	×	•	•	×	×		×
8	×									×
3 3	×									×
3 3	×									×
3 3	×									×

...

In this way, a (usually unambiguous) solution can be derived logically from the combination of row and column information.