Logic puzzles use number clues around a grid to create an image.

Each clue indicates a group of continuous squares of like color.

Between each group there is at least one empty square.

The clues are already in the correct sequence.


Group of 5


Empty Square


## An example



Row 2: Clues ( 3,1 ), with 1 empty square (background color) between them, add up to the 5 available squares.


Column 4: Clue 1 is already on the grid. We can fill in the rest with background color.


Column 5: Clue 1 is already on the grid. We can fill in the rest with background color.


Row 4/5: Clues (1,1), with 1 empty square between them, add up to 3 available squares.


Row 3: There are only 4 squares left to place clue 4 on the grid.


Column 2: There is only 1 square left to complete clue 3 and finish the puzzle - a one hump camel :)

## Triangular logic puzzles

Triangular logic puzzles also use number clues around a grid to create an image.
The clues encircle the entire grid.
The direction of the clues is horizontal, vertical, or diagonal.

Each clue indicates a group of continuous triangles of like color.


Between each group there is at least one empty triangle.

## Another example

The red arrow marks the direction of the clues as well as the direction they should be placed on the grid.


If we perform overlapping counting and count from the bottom up and from the top down, we can place 5 triangles of clue 6 on the grid. We can do the same for clues $(2,3)$.


The triangle marked in red has to be white to split the two groups of triangles. Now we can complete the line of clues $(2,3)$.


Clue 4 already has 4 triangles on the grid. We can fill in the rest with background color.


We can add the 4th triangle needed for clue 4 and complete the line of clues $(1,2)$.


There are already 1 triangle and 2 triangles in the line of clue 4 . We will add a triangle between them to make it a group of 4 .


There is only one empty triangle left to complete clues ( 1,1 ) and finish the puzzle - a little dog:)

