## Nanro Loop by Bryce Herdt

Rules：Label some cells with numbers to form a single non－intersecting loop；no $2 \times 2$ group of cells may be fully labeled，but the loop may touch itself orthogonally or diagonally．The region boundaries divide the loop into segments，and each region must have at least one segment．Numbers denote the length in cells of each segment within a region； all numbers in a region must be the same．When two numbers from different segments are orthogonally adjacent，the numbers must be different．（Consequently，segments in the same region must not share an edge．）


| 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 4 |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 7 |  |  |  | 4 |  |  |
| 7 |  | 1 | 4 | 4 |  |  |
| 7 |  | 3 |  | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| 3 |  | 3 | 3 | 1 |  | 3 |
| 3 | 3 | 2 |  |  | 1 | 3 |
|  |  | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 |  |

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| 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


[^0]:    Example by Serkan Yürekli

