**Analysis of Different Approaches in Solving Knight’s Tour Problem  
CS7IS2 Project (2019-2020)**

Aashima Goel, George John Chavady, Githu Jeeva Savy, Piyush Mankad, Soumen Ghosh

[goelaa@tcd.ie](mailto:goelaa@tcd.ie), [chavadyg@tcd.ie](mailto:chavadyg@tcd.ie), [jeevasag@tcd.ie](mailto:jeevasag@tcd.ie), [mankadp@tcd.ie](mailto:mankadp@tcd.ie), [ghoshso@tcd.ie](mailto:ghoshso@tcd.ie)

**Abstract.** The Knight’s tour problem on the chess board is an especial but intriguing tour problem. In this paper we propose some novel algorithms based on the neural networks and ant colony optimization and compare their performance against the existing algorithms like depth first search, A\*, recursive backtracking and Warnsdorff’s algorithm.

The abstract must not include any figures or table.

This document is a guideline for writing the final report for the CS7IS2 module *Artificial Intelligence*. You should follow its general structure as shown below.

You should not change its format (font, size, margin, space, etc.).

Report that not comply to the format or exceed the maximum length will be penalised (-5 marks).

Brevity is desirable in communication, however you should provide all those details necessary for the good understanding of the described methods and algorithms.

The report will be graded on the basis of:

* Originality;
* Technical soundness;
* Organisation;
* Clarity of presentation
* Adequacy of bibliography/Results (this last point strongly depends on the type of report)

**Your report should provide a survey and an experimental comparison of multiple solution approaches to a particular problem. This is a critical review of at least three papers that significantly contributed to advance the state-of-the-art for the problem you are analysing. It should not be a mere summary of the papers. You are expected to conduct an analytical review of the methods under analysis to try to find common aspect and differences, connections between methods, drawbacks and open problems. Unless the faced problem has emerged recently, students should choose their papers by diversifying the range of approaches used to solve the problem. A good guideline could be to choose a paper from a decade or two ago, and a couple of more recent papers. You need to experimentally evaluate approaches in a simulation of a problem, in a range of scenarios, and analyse the pros and cons of each approach.**

**1 Introduction**

In the recent decades, chess board games have become a centre of attraction for many of the efforts involving Artificial Intelligence. The number of chess game engines with the capability of playing chess at a master’s level are over 250. This can be achieved by using certain advanced techniques such as minimax algorithm for best move identification, alpha beta pruning methods for reducing the tree searches etc. [1] Even though these advanced algorithmic developments have boosted the positioning and sorting techniques in chess games, they are no longer near human intelligence.

The Knight’s tour problem is an intriguing old puzzle. It is a special case of NP hard problem of finding a Hamiltonian path on a special graph. It has fascinated chess players, computer scientists and mathematicians for many years. The traversal movements are easy for a king, queen, rook etc. The ‘L’ shaped movement of the Knight offers a unique and difficult puzzle. The main goal of this puzzle is to find an optimum path from the beginning to the end point by traversing all the points on the chess board only once. The sequence of moves is done by following the rules in chess (L shape moves). This problem can also be translated to a graphical problem in which the existence of a Hamiltonian circuit is checked.

There are two types of Knight’s tour problem. The open one and the closed one. If the last square is reachable from the first square by a single knight’s move, it can be called as a closed one. The problem in which every square is visited once and don’t have the ability to return to the origin in one move can be called as an open Knight’s tour. The problem of the closed knight’s tour problem is an instance of the graphical Hamiltonian cycle problem.

There are different approaches in solving the knight’s tour problem using computer-based solutions. We can use either algorithmic solutions or heuristics-based ones. Some of the algorithms which we can use are categorized into Brute force algorithms, divide and conquer methods, Warndorff’s method. We are also using and solutions based on machine learning and neural networks as well as an ant colony optimization algorithm.

One of the applications of the solution of the Knight’s tour problem is in preserving digital image information security. This can also be used in image encryption schemes for visual cryptography. This encryption is done mainly by dividing the image into 8x8 pixels and then shuffling the pixel values [2].

The organization of this paper is as follows. In section 2, some of the previous works and algorithmic approaches are discussed. The approaches used by us are discussed in section 3. The comparisons of performance evaluations for different algorithms are discussed in Section 4. A conclusion section is added at last.

**2 Related Work**

There are many existing possible solutions for solving the Knight’s tour problem. There are different techniques and approaches used for solving the Knight’s tour. One of the earliest systematic solutions for this problem was contributed by Euler in 1759 [2]. The method proposed by Euler was aimed at the movement of Knight around a chess board till only a few cells are left. To incorporate those cells Euler introduced a set of rules and these are extremely tedious. So it is not easily applicable as a computer algorithm.

German mathematician H C Warnsdorff [6] came up with a solution which uses a simple greedy heuristic approach. He suggested that to always move to an adjacent unvisited square with a minimal degree. So the heuristics determines the next square to be selected as the one with the fewest number of moves rather than using a random selection. The methodology proposed by Warnsdorff doesn’t produce the desired results every time. Also, the rule doesn’t provide a tie breaking rule. Genetic algorithm [7] provides a modern way of implementing the knight’s tour problem. There are also other algorithms like intelligent ant colony optimizations algorithms based on this problem. The most modern technique is the usage of a neural network based solution for the problem. Each possible Knight movement can be represented as a neuron.

In this paper we are comparing the performance of various algorithms like depth first search, recursive backtracking, and Warnsdorff's algorithm against the performance of novel neural network based solutions and ant colony optimization algorithms. The performance evaluation metrics for this problem generated using different algorithms are compared to find the pros and cons of each algorithm and also to find the optimum one.

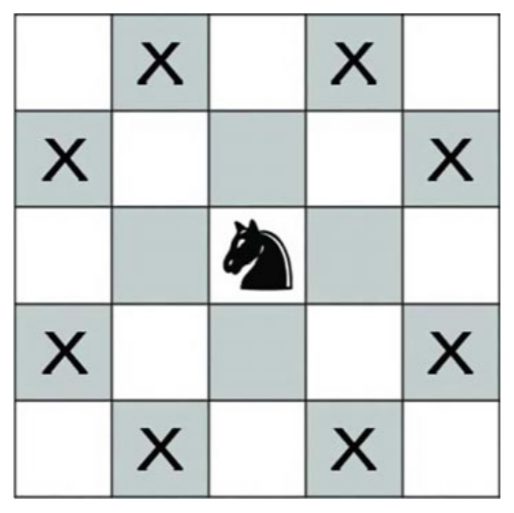
In this section you will discuss possible approaches to solve the problem you are addressing, justifying your choice of the 3 you have selected to evaluate. Also, briefly introduce the approaches you are evaluating with a specific emphasis on differences and similarities to the proposed approach(es).

**3 Problem Definition and Algorithms**

This section formalises the problem you are addressing, and the models used to solve it. This section should provide a technical discussion of the chosen/implemented algorithms. A pseudocode description of the algorithm(s) can also be beneficial to a clear explanation. It is also possible to provide one example that clarifies the way an algorithm works. It is important to highlight in this section the possible parameters involved in the model and their impact, as well as all the implementation choices that can impact the algorithm.

The Knight in a chess board can move only in one of the eight possible directions which is shown in figure 1 [1]. As discussed earlier, the closed Knight’s tour is an example of a Hamiltonian circuit problem. Every square on the chess board will be visited by the Knight only once until it has finished with the 64 squares. After traversing all the squares, we are returning to the start position. Since we arrive at the position where the Knight’s movement started, such a tour can be called a closed Knight’s tour problem.

An open Knight’s tour will be using a Hamiltonian path instead of using a closed Hamiltonian circuit. The main difference between the closed and open Knight’s tour problem is that in an open tour we are not required to get back to the starting square.



**Figure 1: The Eight Possible Knight Moves**

Our focus was to concentrate on the knight’s tour problem on an m x m sized board. Then start from an initial position and then perform the Knight tour traversal on until all the squares are visited.

There are certain conditions to be met for the existence of a Knight’s tour [3]. For a Knight’s tour to exist on an m x n chessboard with m less than or equal to n, following conditions need to be met:

1. m and n both numbers are odd
2. m = 1, 2, or 4
3. m = 3 and n = 4, 6, or 8.

Out of the several approaches used for solving the problem we are comparing the performance of certain algorithms in performing the Knight’s tour on the board.

**3.1 Brute Force Algorithms**

Here we are considering the performance of two off the shelves approaches in solving the problem. We are using the depth first search for the Knight’s tour. In the depth first search [4] the traversal starts from a root node and then proceeds along the same branch as far as possible before back-tracking and switching the branches. Depth first search solution can be used for solving a large number of artificial intelligence and combinatorial theory problems. The pseudocode for our dfs approach is as follows.

**3.2 Warnsdorff’s Algorithm**

As previously suggested, Warnsdorff gave a simple heuristic to solve the Knight’s tour problem on an 8x8 chessboard. He stated that, in order to select the next move for the Knight, the available moves should satisfy three conditions declared below [6];

1. the position should be adjacent to the current position.
2. the position be unvisited by the Knight
3. the position should have the minimal number of adjacent, unvisited squares

This led to a number of problems when the proposed heuristic ended up in a tie. Warnsdorff suggested that any random move may be chosen to break the tie however experiments [6] show that this rule (breaking ties at random) decreases in effectiveness as the size of the board grows larger.

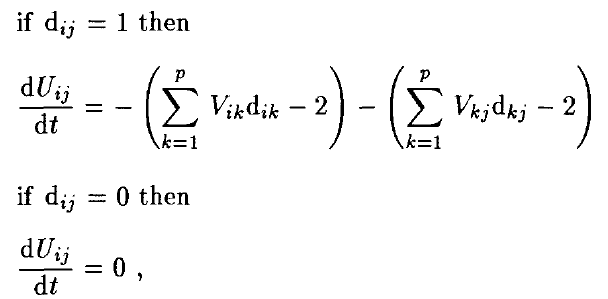
This problem could be solved by specifying some additional rule to the tie breaking problem rather than solving it randomly. An example of such a solution was given by Paul [8] in his paper, where he solves the problem by fixing the move order (by giving every move an index from 1 to 8) and selecting the first move from the move order shall a tie breaking situation arise. His method produced far greater results than breaking ties at random.

**3.3 Backtracking Algorithm**

Backtracking is a recursive algorithmic approach [5]. This algorithm proceeds to find the solution of a problem by using an incremental approach. Whenever there is a need for a different approach to a problem at one stage, this algorithm tries all the possible combinations of options recursively. By the nature of the Knight’s tour problem, a backtracking algorithm can provide an efficient traversal. But the naive backtracking algorithm can be very slow even in powerful computers due to the number of traversals required. This is where the advantage of Warnsdorff’s algorithm comes into picture as it uses simple heuristics and thereby reduces the complexity involved. A Knight’s tour on a chessboard has different options at different stages during the tour. Sometimes, some options which we choose might lead us to a dead end and then we have to start again by recursive backtracking and choose some alternate options.

**3.4 Neural Networks**

According to Takefuji, the Knight’s tour problem could also be solved by using McCulloch-Pitts Neurons, a predecessor of the modern Neural Networks. He proposed a two-dimensional triangular network representation consisting of processing elements(neurons) where chessboard [9]. Each neuron can be either “active” or “inactive” (output of 1 or 0). If a neuron is active, it is considered a part of the solution to the Knight’s tour. Once the network is started, each active neuron is configured so that it reaches a stable state which means for a neuron to have exactly two neighbouring neurons that are also in active state. if any of the neurons are not in a stable state then the state of those neurons keeps on changing until a solution is obtained. The following transition equation is used to solve the problem for the neuron:



where,

dij is the state of the neuron

is the next state for the neuron

*Vik dik* is the output of the current neuron

The output of the neuron *Vij* gets updated by the hysteresis McCulloch-Pitts function:

*Vij* = 1 , if *Uij* > 3

*Vij* = 0 , if *Uij* < 0

*Vij* = *Vij* , if 0 ≤ *Uij* ≤ 3 (no changes otherwise)

For the first iteration, the state of all neurons is set to zero and the output of each neuron is randomly initialized to 0 or 1. The neurons are then updated by counting squares on the chessboard in row major order and enumerating the neurons that represent knight moves out of each square.

**3.5 Ant Colony Optimization**

The basis of ant colony optimization is based on a natural phenomenon associated with ants. They are smaller creatures with smaller brains and are almost blind. Despite these inabilities they are capable of finding a food source and the return back to their nest by following the shortest path possible. A colony of ants uses the same approach to find the shortest path to the nest when confronted with an obstacle along their path. The movement of ants deposits a chemical called pheromone whose concentration can be more along the path that the ants follow the shortest route to its nest.

This probabilistic nature of ant colony optimization has been converted into various algorithms using a problem specific heuristic [10] . The knight's tour problem can be considered as an ant colony traversal along a graph in which the squares on the chess board are represented using the graph nodes and the edges correspond to the legal set of moves by a Knight. Each ant starts on a square and moves to the next previously unvisited square by following the legal move of the Knight.

**4 Experimental Results**

Yes, the problem itself is less relevant – it is the appropriateness and comparison and analysis of the algorithms that matter, so as long as you do that, its perfect

Yes you can work on any problem statement, but the techniques need to be varied (as you are doing), but include state of the art techniques (at least one novel one) rather than only old off-the-shelf approaches. Depending on your problem, it could be an improvement in one of the standard techniques, or a completely novel technique

Hope this clears it up

This section compares the efficiency and effectiveness of different algorithmic approaches in solving the Knight’s tour puzzle. We are comparing the performance of different algorithms on both the boards with odd dimension as well as that with even dimension. According to the rules of existence of a Knight’s tour, there is no possible Knight’s tour for 3 x 3 and 4 x 4 boards. For the odd dimensional boards we are taking into account the 5 x 5 board and for the even one we are considering the normal 8 x 8 chess board. The complexity of algorithms and time taken to perform the tour is directly proportional to the board size. The moves specified from the start location on the board to reach the next position are kept the same for all the algorithms. The moves from a given start position are (2, 1), (1, 2), (-1, 2), (-2, 1), (-2, -1), (-1, -2), (1, -2), (2, -1). The choice of one of this moves for finding the next position varies between different algorithms. Simple brute force algorithms may use a random selection whereas complex algorithms select a more intelligent move or the move may also depend on the heuristic specified. All of our algorithms start the tour at a fixed position 0,0. From there the knight’s tour is performed until it traverses all the squares on the board.

**4.1 Appropriateness**

lorem

**4.2 Comparison**

lorem

**4.3 Analysis**

lorem

**4.3.1 The 5 x 5 chessboard**

This section discusses the main results obtained from running the full enumerations of the proposed algorithms. This is more challenging than smaller sized boards. The performance of various algorithms and their scores on a 5 x 5 board.

**4.3.2 The 8 x 8 chessboard**

The 8 x 8 chessboard increases the number of iterations and complexities due to the increased number of squares to be traversed.

### Pseudocode

**WarnsDorff Algorithm (Complexity : O(N\*M\*N)**

Step 1:

Initialise the chessboard size and pick a random place on it as the starting point.

Step 2:

List the range of possible ‘L’ shaped moves in a counter-clockwise fashion starting from the leftmost move.

Step 3:

For each iteration

Check: if there are any valid possible moves that are previously unvisited

Step 4:

For every unvisited possible moves

Calculate: the number of possible moves that this position can have and store its value

Step 5:

Choose: the move that the minimum number of further possible moves

If there is a Tiebreaker

Choose the move came first in the list of counter\_clockwise ‘L’ shaped moves

Step 6:

Continue: until there are no further possible moves to make

**Neural Networks (best case: O(N), worst case O(2^N) )**

Step 1:

Initialise the chessboard size p=M\*N and create p(p-1)/2 neurons with their states and outputs.

Step 2:

Connect all the neurons with their neighbours based on an ‘L’ shaped pattern

Step 3:

Randomly initialise the neuron outputs with 0 or 1

Step 4:

For a chosen number of iterations:

Update the neuron outputs and neuron states of all the neurons based on the conditions given in the algorithms

Step 5:

If a state arises where all the degree of vertices of a neuron are 2

Check: whether the solution found completely interconnected, that is it is not 2 or more subtours of a knight tour on the same chessboard.

Otherwise:

Repeat from Step 3

approaches in solving the Knight’s tour puzzle.

* Methodology: describe the evaluation criteria, the data used during the evaluation, and the methodology followed to perform the evaluation.
* Results: present the results of the experimental evaluation. Graphical data and tables are two common ways to present the results. Also, a comparison with a baseline should be provided.
* Discussion: discuss the implication of the results of the proposed algorithms/models. What are the weakness/strengths of the method(s) compared with the other methods/baseline?

**5 Conclusions**

Provide a final discussion of the main results and conclusions of the report. Comment on the lesson learnt and possible improvements.

A standard and well formatted bibliography of papers cited in the report. For example:

**References**

1. Escalante, R.G. and Malki, H.A., 2006, July. Comparison of artificial neural network architectures and training algorithms for solving the knight's tours. In The 2006 IEEE International Joint Conference on Neural Network Proceedings (pp. 1447-1450). IEEE.
2. Singh, M., Kakkar, A. and Singh, M., 2015. Image Encryption Scheme Based on Knight's Tour Problem. Procedia Computer Science, 70, pp.245-250.
3. Schwenk, A.J., 1991. Which rectangular chessboards have a knight's tour?. Mathematics Magazine, 64(5), pp.325-332.
4. Cormen, T.H., 1990. Leiserson, Charles E.-Rivest, Ronald L. Introduction to algorithms.
5. Ghosh, D. and Bhaduri, U., 2017, September. A simple recursive backtracking algorithm for knight's tours puzzle on standard 8× 8 chessboard. In *2017 International Conference on Advances in Computing, Communications and Informatics (ICACCI)* (pp. 1195-1200). IEEE.
6. Squirrel, D. and Çull, P., 1996. A Warnsdorff-Rule Algorithm for Knight's Tours.
7. Al-Gharaibeh, J., Qawagneh, Z. and Al-Zahawi, H., 2007. Genetic Algorithms with Heuristic-Knight's Tour Problem. In *GEM* (pp. 177-181).
8. Pohl, Ira. (1967). A method for finding Hamilton paths and Knight's tours. Commun. ACM. 10. 446-449. 10.1145/363427.363463.
9. Takefuji, Yoshiyasu & Lee, Kuo. (1992). Neural network computing for knight's tour problems. Neurocomputing. 4. 249-254. 10.1016/0925-2312(92)90030-S.
10. Hingston, P. and Kendall, G., 2005, September. Enumerating knight's tours using an ant colony algorithm. In *2005 IEEE Congress on Evolutionary Computation* (Vol. 2, pp. 1003-1010). IEEE.