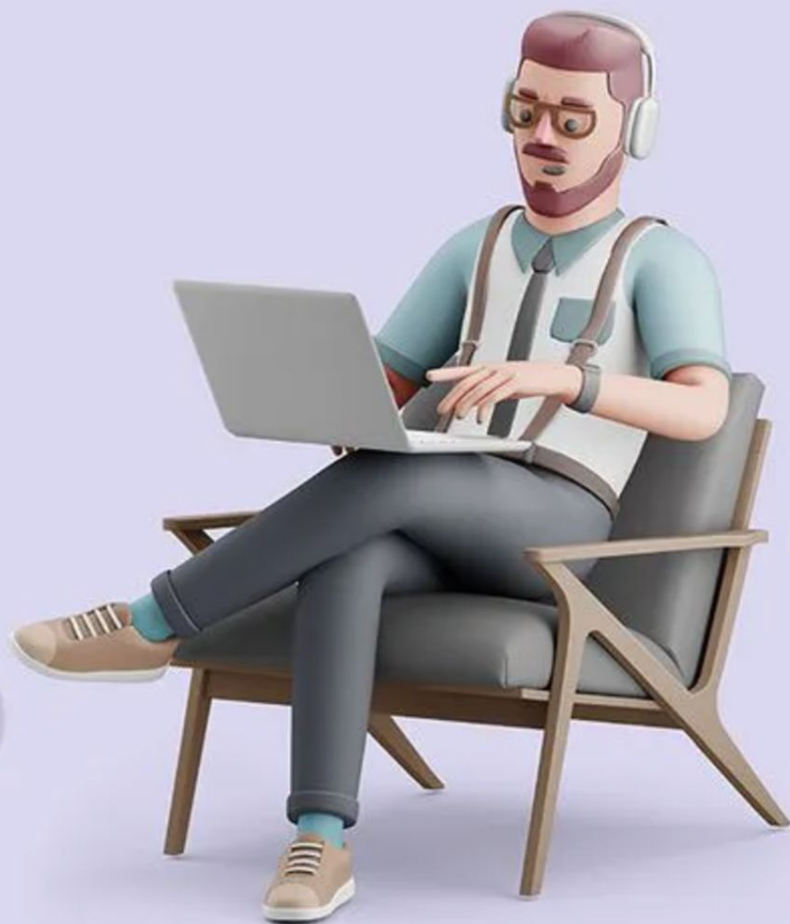


# CallMeKnight

dotnet chapter challenge #007 solution  
by Illia Levandovskyi



# C# coding challenge



**Luxoft**  
A DXC Technology Company



# The problem

Have you ever wondered how hard it is to live as a chess knight in the modern world? How to dial a number and make a phone call? And is it possible to dial the required number?

**Task:** How many distinct numbers can you dial?

**Rules:**

- You can start from any position.
- You can move as a chess knight.
- You can make exactly  $N$  hops.
- You are the knight!

**Example:**

- $N$  is zero: 0 numbers.
- $N$  is one: 10 numbers.
- $N$  is two: let's count, 1-6, 2-9, 9-2, 0-4, ... many!

**Goal:**

Implement a function to count distinct dialable numbers for given  $N$ .



## The map

```
1 2 3   The knight uses a classic dial pad with only numbers.  
4 5 6   A phone number is a simple sequence of digits of length N.  
7 8 9  
0
```



# Naive solution

Make actual steps

Write down the path - digits

Select unique numbers

[Naive solution](#) takes about 67 seconds  
and consumes up to 25GB for 20 steps route.

1 2 3

4 5 6

7 8 9

0

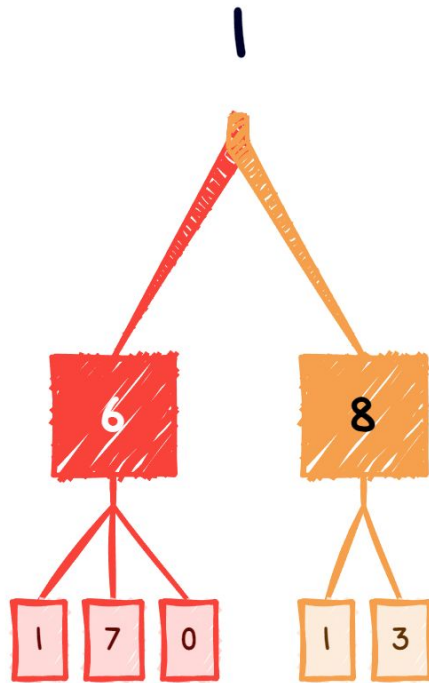


# Naive solution insights

Knight steps form a tree

Each number is a unique path on the tree from the root to the leaf

Is the amount of numbers equal to the amount of leaf nodes?



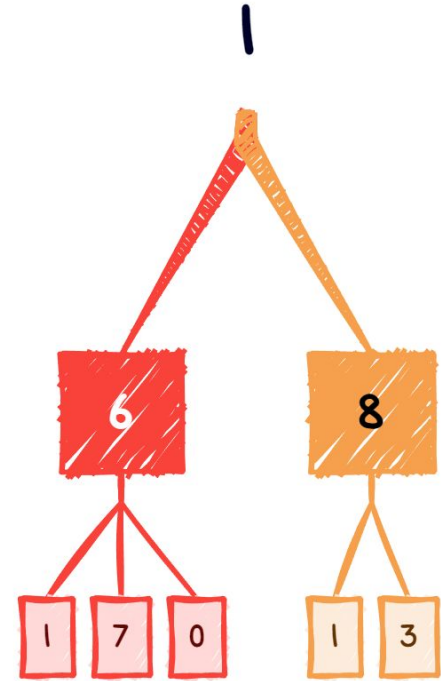


# Leaf-based solution

Create a tree of nodes based on the Knight moves

Count nodes on the target level N.

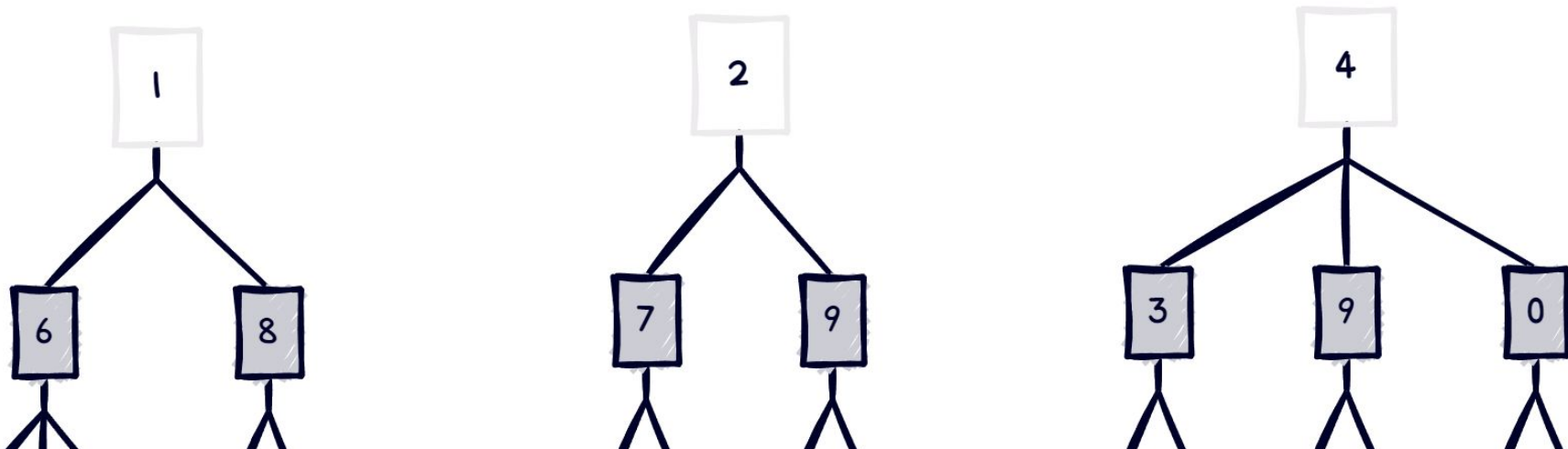
Leaf-based solution takes 13 seconds  
and 11 GB for 20 steps route.





# Leaf-based insights

We do not need to calculate next step every time - it could be **precalculated**







# Predefined steps solution

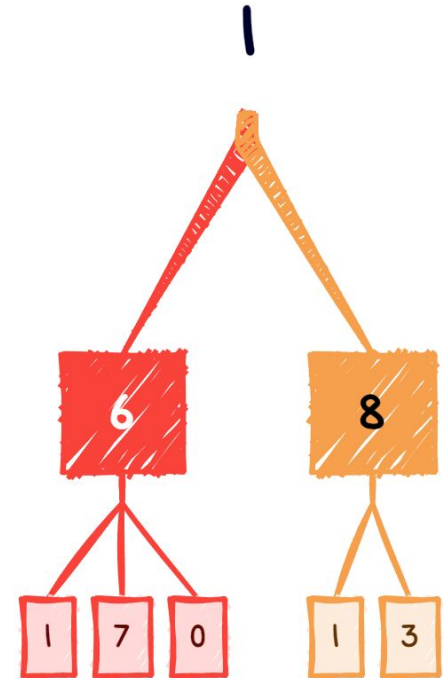
Write down a map of next locations with respect to a given one.

[Predefined steps solution](#) takes 391 ms and 1.37 GB for 20 steps route.



# Predefined steps solution insights

Do we really need Nodes and Locations?





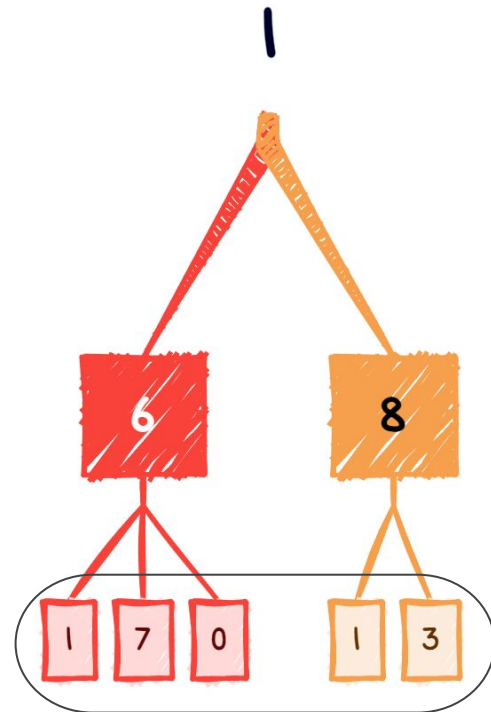
# Sequences solution

Simplify the tree - rely on the digits themselves only.

Keep track of leaf number on a given level and process as many levels as needed.

[Sequences solution](#) takes 165 ms and 176 MB for 20 steps route.

[Sequences solution](#) with immutable arrays takes 150 ms  
and 176 MB for 20 steps route.





# Sequences solution insights

Do we really need to build the **last** level?

The growth of the payload is exponential  $O(2.2 \wedge N)$

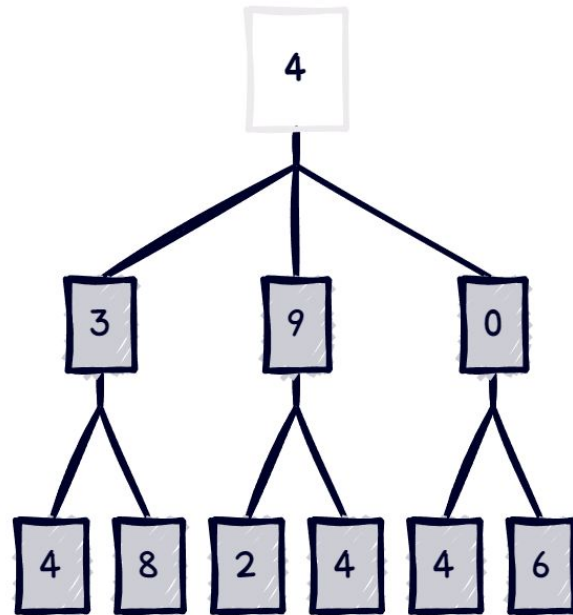
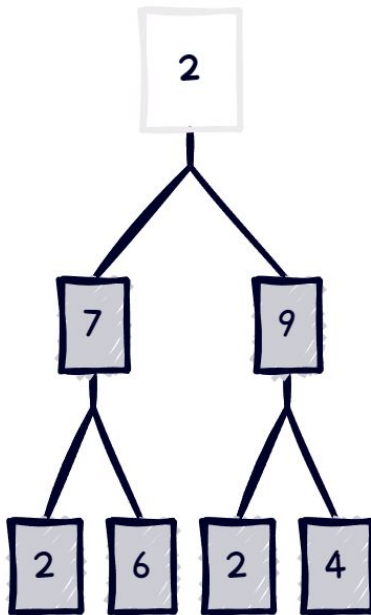
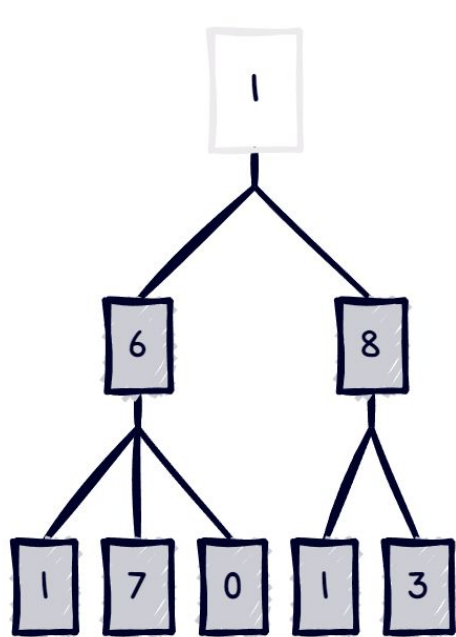
Thus the last level costs as much as almost all levels before.

Can we enhance predefined steps?

Knowing beforehand one step in advance is mandatory

But knowing beforehand two steps upfront is cool!

## Predefine 2 steps beforehand





# Sequence 2 steps solution

Predefine 1 step upfront digits and 2 steps upfront digits.

Go over 2 steps on one iteration using the later predefined mapping.

Do not construct the last 2 levels, count the leaf amount instead.

[Sequence 2 steps](#) solution takes 114ms and 72 MB for 20 steps route.



## Summary

- Every unique number is a **path** from root to leaf in a tree of Knight hops.
- **Predefined** steps as a mapping (frozen dictionary): given digit and the next ones.
- Store in advance the mapping for **2 hops** and generate not each, but every second level.
- Do **not construct** the last level (N, or 2), just count the number of leafs on it.
- Use minimalistic data type (**byte**) for digits.
- Run each initial digit in **parallel**.
- Solution time and memory **complexity** is  $O((20/9)^N)$ .



## ~~Summary~~ Eureka moment!

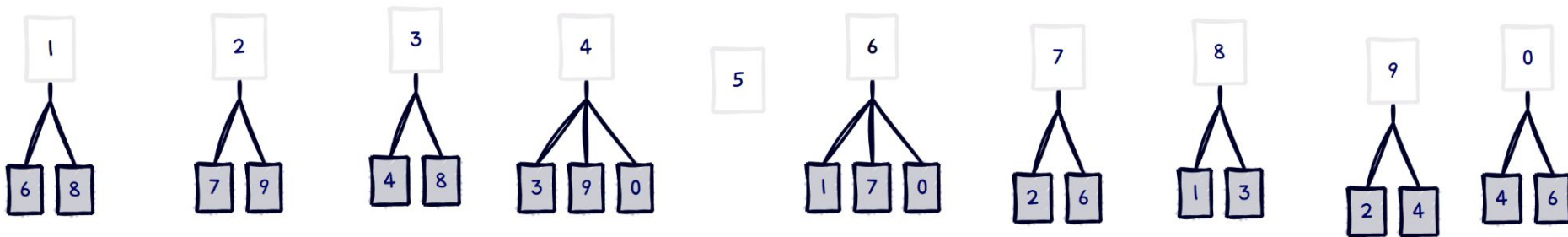
Do we really need to **generate** any trees, layers, nodes?





# Frequency solution

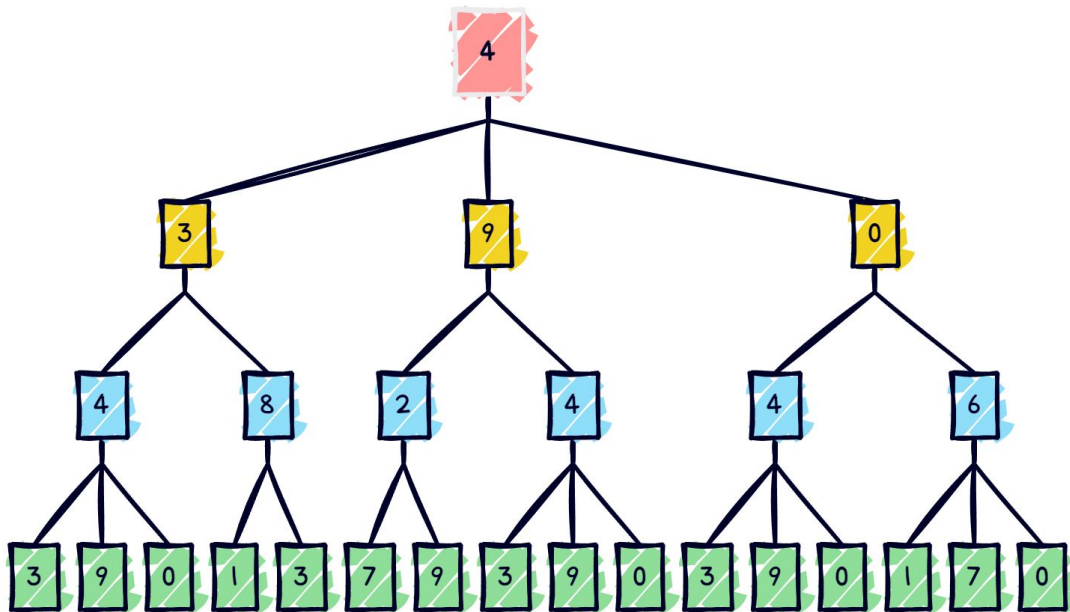
Every digit allows to produce certain amount of next digits.  
Just keep track of next level digits in a **frequency table**!





## Frequency solution: level 3 to 4

level3	amount
1	0
2	1
3	0
4	3
6	1
7	0
8	1
9	0
0	0



level4	amount
1	1+1
2	0
3	3+1
4	0
6	0
7	1+1
8	0
9	3+1
0	3+1



# Frequency solution result

[Frequency solution](#) takes 17 um and 105 KB for 20 steps route (ulong data type).

0.5s for 10\_000 steps route.

The solution has time complexity  $O(N)$  and space complexity  $O(1)$ .



# How many unique numbers could be generated in 10000 steps? (3596-digit number)

40261387160894992171908251341262275474301766569816850704240848158529013006220362865338766377375106913877549576326715738212070657673516310209189411692637  
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# Lessons learnt

1. calculating the number of something  
and  
generating something to count it

are completely different tasks (linear vs exponential complexity)

2. iterative optimization allows to understand the problem in greater depth  
and  
find essentially better solution