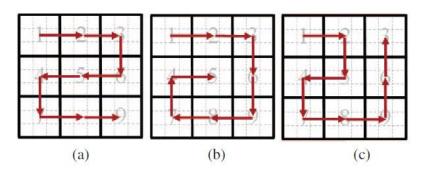
Research Topic: Sudoku Solver

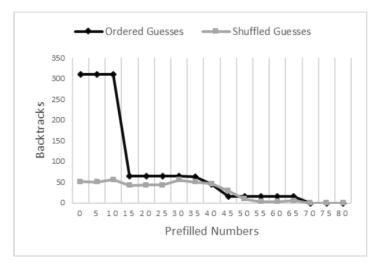
Objective: Be able to solve a 9x9 sudoku puzzle in an efficient manner.

Sample data:

[2,1]	[2,2]		[1,4] [2,4] [3,4]	[2,5]	[2,6]	[2,7]	[2,8]	[2,9]
[4,1]	[4,2]	[4,3]	[4,4]	[4,5]	[4,6]	[4,7]	[4,8]	[4,9] 4
[6,1]	[6,2]	[6,3]	[6,4]	[6,5]	[6,6]	[6,7]	[6,8]	[6,9]

Sample Approaches:





Sample Situations:

6	2 4 5	7	2 3 8 9	2 3 8 9	1	3 4 5	3 4 5	3 4 5
2 4 5	8	2 4 5	7	2 3	2 3	1	6	9
9	3	1	6	4	5	2	8	7
1	2 4	6	5	2 3	7	8	9	2 3
I	1			(a)			! !	
6	2 4 5	7	2 3 8 9	2 3 8 9	1	3 4 5	3 4 5	3 4 5
6 2 4 5		7 2 4 5	2 3 8 9 7	2 3 8 9 2 3	2 3			
2 4	5	 2 4		8 9			5	5
2 4 5	8	2 4 5	7	2 3	2 3	1	6	9

Datasets:

9 million sudoku puzzles and solutions: https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/rohanrao/sudoku

Techniques:

Brute Force (Naïve) with backtracking

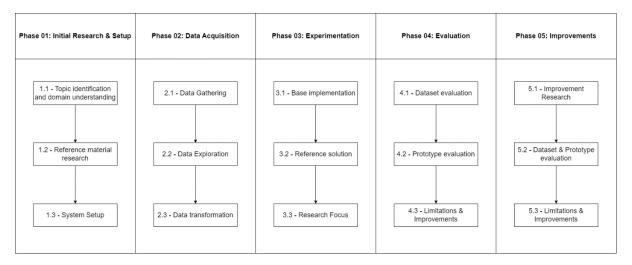
Rule based with backtracking

Ant Colony Genetic Algorithm

Tree-based

Neural Network

Suggested Approach:



1 Initial Research & setup

- 1.1 Understand the rules of the game are, what data is available and what approaches exist.
- 1.2 Find academic literature about topic, find dataset(s), find reference material for techniques (code, tutorial, documentation).
- 1.3 Setup GIT, Python, Anaconda, Python Virtual Environment (optional), IDE (VSCode).

2 Data acquisition

- 2.1 Download dataset or scrape website, understand structure.
- 2.2 Create Jupyter notebook to load dataset. Explore it, identifying nulls, target variable, different target classes, explore correlation, explore distribution (is target variable balanced/unbalanced).
- 2.3 Prepare data for processing (convert from string to 2-dimensional array, create validation and completion check algorithms).

3 Experimentation

- 3.1 Create a simple implementation, even heavily based on 3rd party, naïve brute force with backtracking, searching by row and guessing in a sequential manner is a good start.
- 3.2 Identify another research and determine what they did differently. Add different searching and guessing algorithms. Revise your code to approach 3rd party research so you can compare.
- 3.3 The research focus is to be able to complete the puzzle in a reasonable time with the least backtracks.

4 Evaluation

- 4.1 Compare your dataset and the changes you made with 3rd party research.
- 4.2 Compare the outcome of your technique with that of other parties (it does not need to be better but be able to determine how yours compares).
- 4.3 Reflect and identify areas of improvements.

5 Improvements

- 5.1 Consider rule based and other approaches.
- 5.2 Consider pushing to an API.
- 5.3 Consider generating your own puzzles.
- 5.4 Consider adding tracking of solutions.
- 5.5 Consider code optimization or GPU use (NVIDIA CUDA).
- 5.6 Calculate the time complexity to solve problems using your algorithms (big O notation).