



ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

PROJECT 1

KNIGHT' S TOUR PROBLEM

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PROCEDURES

Introduction to Knight's Tour Problem

A knight's tour is a sequence of moves of a knight on a chessboard such that the knight visits every square only once. If the knight ends on a square that is one knight's move from the beginning square, the tour is closed, otherwise it is open.

The knight's tour problem is the mathematical problem of finding a knight's tour. Variations of the knight's tour problem involve chessboards that has $N \times N$ sizes. The knight's tour problem is an instance of the more general Hamiltonian path problem in **graph theory**.

General Problem Formulation

The knight's tour problem has no associated path cost to minimize. Any sequence of $N \times N$ moves that reaches a goal state is a perfectly valid solution. In other words, if there is a final state, it must be at the last level of the search tree. The problem can simply be formulated as follows:

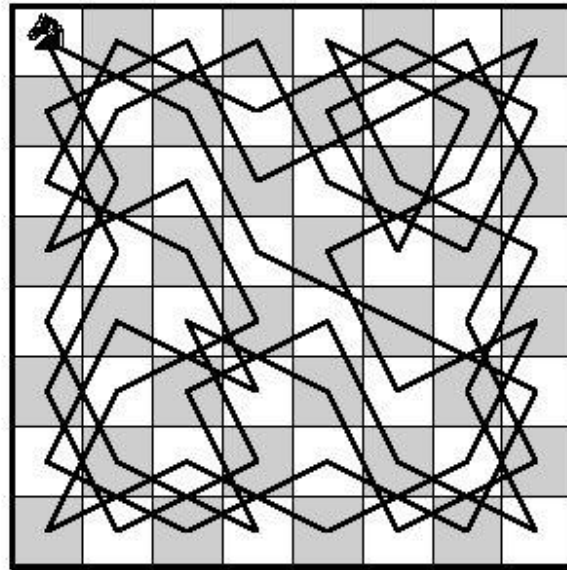
- **Goal test:** any sequence of exactly $N \times N$ different positions, obtained after performing valid knight moves.
- **Path cost:** zero
- **Operators:** perform a knight move from a previously visited square to a new unvisited square
- **States:** any sequence of 0 to $N \times N$ visited squares.

The formulation strategy is incremental rather than complete-state, because new valid squares are added one by one to the sequence. If the sequence has exactly $N \times N$ different squares, then a new solution is found.

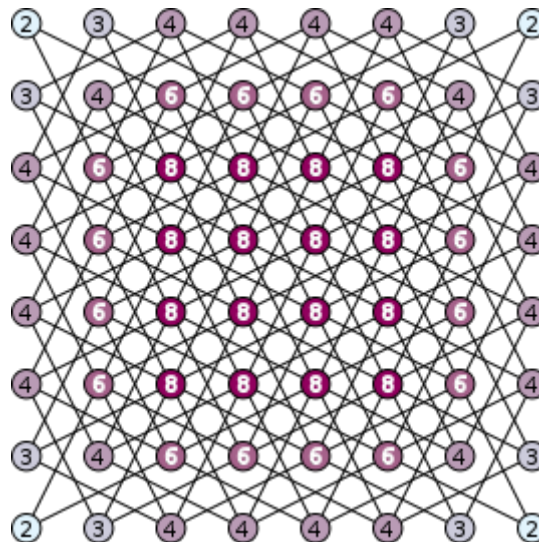
A knight can move in any of 8 ways. In each of these ways, one coordinate of the knight's position changes by 2 units (positively or negatively), and the other coordinate changes by 1 unit (positively or negatively). We can show these coordinate changes as follows:

- ✓ Up two steps, right one step
- ✓ Up two steps, left one step
- ✓ Down two steps, left one step
- ✓ Down two steps, right one step
- ✓ Right two steps, up one step
- ✓ Right two steps, down one step
- ✓ Left two steps, up one step
- ✓ Left two steps, down one step.

The knight's move can be symmetric. Such that, if a knight can move from a square A to a square B. Also, it can move from B to A. You can see solution of knight's tour problem for a chess board that has 8x8 sizes.



We can show these movements in the Knight's tour problem using the graph structure. A graph comprises a set of vertices or nodes and a set of edges or arcs or lines, where each edge joins two nodes.



In our problem, the vertices of the graphs are the squares of the chessboard, and there is an edge joining two neighbor vertices. This graph completely captures the behaviour of the chessboard in the context of the knight's move. Thus, any problem pertaining to the knight's move should be expressible as a problem in terms of properties of this graph.

Problem – Agent Type Classification

As we have formulated our problem above, reaching the target here is important. Therefore, the “artificial intelligence agent” we develop must be targeted to solve the problem.

Our agent type must be a “Goal-based agent”. There is an FSM (Finite State Machine) for this agent type. The transition between states is known for any action performed on this agent type. In addition, other states which may be passed in any state are selected which will bring us closer to our target.

Problem – Environment Type Classification

The environments in which our agents are located differ in our problems. These environments may have different characteristics. Classifying the environments according to these properties facilitates the process of problem identification and solution generation. In general, we can examine media types under the following 7 headings:

- **Full observable vs Partially observable:** If it is possible to determine the complete state of the environment at each time point from the percepts it is observable; otherwise it is only partially observable. So, our environment is “partially observable”.
- **Deterministic vs Stochastic:** If the next state of the environment is completely determined by the current state and the actions of the agent, then the environment is deterministic; otherwise it is stochastic(non-deterministic). Our environment is “stochastic”.
- **Episodic vs Sequential:** In an episodic environment, each episode consists of the agent perceiving and then acting. The quality of its action depends just on the episode itself. Subsequent episodes do not depend on the actions in the previous episodes. Episodic environments are much simpler because the agent does not need to think ahead. So, our environment is “sequential (non-deterministic)”.
- **Static vs Dynamic:** If the environment does not change while an agent is acting, then it is static; otherwise it is dynamic. So, our environment is “dynamic”.
- **Discrete vs Continuous:** If there are a limited number of distinct, clearly defined, states of the environment, the environment is discrete (For example, chess); otherwise it is continuous (For example, driving). So, our environment is “discrete”.
- **Accessible vs Inaccessible:** If the agent’s sensory apparatus can have access to the complete state of the environment, then the environment is accessible to that agent. So, our environment is “inaccessible”.
- **Single agent vs Multi-agent:** The environment may contain other agents which may be of the same or different kind as that of the agent. So, our environment is “single agent”.

The environment type of Knight’s tour problem is “Partially observable”, “Stochastic”, “Sequential(non-episodic)”, “Dynamic”, “Discrete”, “Inaccessible” and “Single agent”.

The Results of Our Program For Different Board Sizes

In our program, we run all the algorithms for different board sizes. We have made various measurements for these algorithms and have seen the following results.

	6	8	10	12	16	20
BFS	Out of Memory	Out of Memory	Out of Memory	Out of Memory	Out of Memory	Out of Memory
DFS	Node:2511583 Time:2 s	Timeout	Timeout	Timeout	Timeout	Timeout
DFS HEURISTIC	Node:36 Time:0 s	Node:64 Time:0 s	Node:100 Time:0 s	Node:144 Time:0 s	Node:256 Time:0 s	Node:400 Time:0 s

- **BFS** method use too much memory because try to expands all tree but we know that goal is in certain depth so that we only need to expand part of tree. We found a solution for **maximum** of **5x5** board sizes in this algorithm.
- **DFS** method can be find dead end so that using to much time for big board size. We found a solution for **maximum** of **7x7** board sizes in this algorithm.
- **DFS Heuristic** escapes dead end and choose node such that it has less child . if number of childs equals it choose node which closer to the edge. So with this heuristic no dead and no backward(algorithm way) this is why it's faster. We found a solution for **maximum** of **170x170** board sizes in this algorithm within 10 minutes.

BOARD SIZE : 6

BFS

```
Enter BoardSize: 6
Enter Time Limit(minutes) :30
Enter Search Method (a,b,c):a
Memory status: 'OutOfMemoryError!'
Number of Expanded Node: 11231056

to exit enter 'q' to continue just press enter|
```

DFS

```
Enter BoardSize: 6
Enter Time Limit(minutes) :30
Enter Search Method (a,b,c):b

Result Path : [-a1-b3-c5-d3-e5-f3-e1-c2-e3-f1-d2-b1-a3-b5-d6-f5-d4-e6-f4-e2-c1-a2-c3-d5-f6-e4-f2-d1-b2-a4-b6-c4-a5-c6-b4-a6-]
Result Path Matrix:
    35 |    30 |    33 |    14 |    17 |    24 |
    32 |    13 |    2 |    23 |    4 |    15 |
    29 |    34 |    31 |    16 |    25 |    18 |
    12 |    1 |    22 |    3 |    8 |    5 |
    21 |    28 |    7 |    10 |    19 |    26 |
    0 |    11 |    20 |    27 |    6 |    9 |

Result is : true
Solution status: 'A solution found!'
Execution Time(seconds): 2
Number of Expanded Node: 2511583

to exit enter 'q' to continue just press enter
```

DFS Heuristic

```
Enter BoardSize: 6
Enter Time Limit(minutes) :30
Enter Search Method (a,b,c):c

Result Path : [-a1-b3-a5-c6-e5-f3-e1-c2-a3-b1-d2-f1-e3-f5-d6-b5-d4-e6-f4-e2-c1-a2-b4-a6-c5-d3-f2-e4-f6-d5-b6-c4-b2-a4-c3-d1-]
Result Path Matrix:
    23 |    30 |    3 |    14 |    17 |    28 |
    2 |    15 |    24 |    29 |    4 |    13 |
    33 |    22 |    31 |    16 |    27 |    18 |
    8 |    1 |    34 |    25 |    12 |    5 |
    21 |    32 |    7 |    10 |    19 |    26 |
    0 |    9 |    20 |    35 |    6 |    11 |

Result is : true
Solution status: 'A solution found!'
Execution Time(seconds): 0
Number of Expanded Node: 36

to exit enter 'q' to continue just press enter
```

BOARD SIZE : 8

BFS -> “Out Of Memory”

DFS -> “Timeout”

DFS Heuristic

```
Enter Time Limit(minutes) :30
Enter Search Method (a,b,c):c

Result Path : [-a1-b3-a5-b7-d8-f7-h8-g6-f8-h7-g5-h3-g1-e2-c1-a2-b4-a6-b8-d7-c5-a4-b2-d1-c3-b1-a3-c2-e1-d3-f2-h1-g3-h5-g7-e8-c7-]
Result Path Matrix:
    37 |    18 |    39 |    4 |    35 |    8 |    45 |    6 |
    40 |    3 |    36 |    19 |    54 |    5 |    34 |    9 |
    17 |    38 |    53 |    42 |    59 |    44 |    7 |    46 |
    2 |    41 |    20 |    55 |    52 |    57 |    10 |    33 |
    21 |    16 |    51 |    58 |    43 |    60 |    47 |    62 |
    26 |    1 |    24 |    29 |    56 |    63 |    32 |    11 |
    15 |    22 |    27 |    50 |    13 |    30 |    61 |    48 |
    0 |    25 |    14 |    23 |    28 |    49 |    12 |    31 |

Result is : true
Solution status: 'A solution found!'
Execution Time(seconds): 0
Number of Expanded Node: 64

to exit enter 'q' to continue just press enter
```

BOARD SIZE : 10

BFS -> “Out Of Memory”

DFS -> "Timeout"

DFS Heuristic

```
Enter BoardSize: 10
```

```
Enter Time Limit(minutes) :30
```

Enter Search Method (a,b,c): c

Result Path : [-a1-b3-a5-b7-a9-c10-b8-a10-c9-e10-g9-i10-j8-h9-j10-i8-h10-j9-i7-j5-i3-j1-h2-f1-d2-b1-a3-c2-e1-g2-i1-j3-i5-j7-i9-

Result Path Matrix:

7		40		5		58		9		38		35		16
4		59		8		39		36		57		10		13
41		6		61		64		79		70		37		56
60		3		80		69		62		65		78		85
81		42		63		76		91		84		71		66
2		75		90		83		68		77		92		87
43		82		45		74		93		88		67		72
26		1		48		89		46		73		98		95
49		44		27		24		51		94		29		22
0		25		50		47		28		23		52		99

Result is : true

```
Solution status: 'A solution found!'
```

Execution Time(seconds): 0

Number of Expanded Node: 100

to exit enter 'q' to continue just press enter

BOARD SIZE : 12

BFS -> “Out Of Memory”

DFS -> "Timeout"

DFS Heuristic

Enter BoardSize: 12

```
Enter Time Limit(minutes) :10
```

```
Enter Search Method (a,b,c):c
```

Result Path : [-a1-b3-a5-b7-a9-b11-d12-f11-h12-j11-l12-k10-j12-l11-k9-17-k5-13-k1-i2-g1-e2-c1-a2-b4-a6-b8-a10-b12-c10-a11-c12-...

Result Path Matrix:

55		28		31		6		47		60		33		8
30		5		54		59		32		7		46		61
27		56		29		48		53		80		77		44
4		49		58		81		76		45		102		95
57		26		75		52		103		94		79		98
50		3		84		93		82		121		100		109
25		74		51		104		91		108		131		120
2		85		92		83		126		117		122		133
73		24		105		90		107		132		127		138
88		1		86		125		116		123		118		135
23		72		89		106		21		70		137		114
0		87		22		71		124		115		20		69

Result is : true

```
Solution status: 'A solution found!'
```

Execution Time(seconds): 0

Number of Expanded Node: 144

BOARD SIZE : 16

BFS -> “Out Of Memory”

DFS -> "Timeout"

DFS Heuristic

```
Enter BoardSize: 16
```

```
Enter Time Limit(minutes) :30
```

Enter Search Method (a,b,c): c

Result Path : [-a1-b3-a5-b7-a9-b11-a13-b15-d16-f15-h16-j15-l16-n15-p16-o14-n16-p15-o13-p11-o9-p7-o5-p3-o1-m2-k1-i2-g1-e2-c1-a2.

Result Path Matrix:

71		38		41		8		63		76		43		10
40		7		70		75		42		9		62		125
37		72		39		64		69		94		77		60
6		65		74		85		78		61		124		93
73		36		79		68		95		84		109		128
66		5		86		83		108		123		92		139
35		80		67		96		91		110		129		208
4		87		82		107		122		207		170		131
81		34		97		90		111		130		209		216
88		3		106		121		206		169		212		229
33		98		89		112		119		204		245		210
2		105		120		205		168		211		228		249
99		32		113		118		227		250		203		242
104		1		102		165		116		167		226		251
31		100		117		114		29		164		253		202
0		103		30		101		166		115		28		163

Result is : true

```
Solution status: 'A solution found!'
```

Execution Time(seconds): 0

Number of Expanded Node: 256

BOARD SIZE : 20

BFS -> “Out Of Memory”

DFS -> "Timeout"

DFS Heuristic

```
Enter BoardSize: 20
```

```
Enter Time Limit(minutes) :30
```

```
Enter Search Method (a,b,c):c
```

Result Path : [-a1-b3-a5-b7-a9-b11-a13-b15-a17-b19-d20-f19-h20-j19-l20-n19-p20-r19-t20-s18-r20-t19-s17-t15-s13-t11-s9-t7-s5-

Result Path Matrix:

87	48	51	10	79	92	53	12
50	9	86	91	52	11	78	121
47	88	49	80	85	110	93	76
8	81	90	101	94	77	120	109
89	46	95	84	111	100	137	124
82	7	102	99	126	119	108	167
45	96	83	112	107	138	125	208
6	103	98	127	118	153	166	135
97	44	113	106	139	134	207	172
104	5	128	117	152	165	154	233
43	114	105	140	133	206	173	278
4	129	116	151	164	155	204	269
115	42	141	132	205	174	277	202
130	3	150	163	156	201	270	273
41	142	131	196	161	274	175	276
2	149	162	157	192	195	200	293
143	40	191	160	197	176	275	194
148	1	146	177	158	193	198	181
39	144	159	190	37	182	179	188
0	147	38	145	178	189	36	183

```
Result is : true
```

```
Solution status: 'A solution found!'
```

Execution Time(seconds): 0

Number of Expanded Node: 400

BOARD SIZE : 170

BFS -> “Out Of Memory”

DFS -> “Timeout”

DFS Heuristic (Just for max 10 minutes)

We can not show the solution as a picture because the size of the board is too large. If you want to see the result for this size, you can run our program. You may need to make several settings for the IDE you are using before running the program. Your use should give the IDE access to the whole memory of your computer.

Your settings should be as follows:

- -Xss1000m
- -Xms4000m
- -Xmx5000m

```
Enter BoardSize: 170
Enter Time Limit(minutes) :10
Enter Search Method (a,b,c):c
```

14		923		864		949		920		1007		1052		1125
863		366		915		968		937		1048		991		1072
868		13		924		865		950		969		1008		1053
365		862		867		914		967		936		1047		990
12		869		832		925		866		951		970		1009
831		364		861		900		913		966		935		1046
836		11		870		833		926		901		952		971
363		830		835		860		899		912		965		934
10		837		798		871		834		927		902		953
797		362		829		886		859		898		911		964
802		9		838		799		872		887		928		903
361		796		801		828		885		858		897		910
8		803		788		839		800		873		888		929
787		360		795		854		827		884		857		896
772		7		804		789		840		855		874		889
359		786		773		794		853		826		883		856
6		771		762		805		790		841		792		875
6		771		762		805		790		841		792		875
761		358		785		774		793		852		825		882
766		5		770		763		806		791		842		891
357		760		765		784		775		824		851		878
4		767		732		769		764		807		782		843
731		356		759		776		783		778		823		850
724		3		768		733		758		781		808		779
355		730		725		728		777		744		757		822
2		723		734		745		736		727		780		743
721		354		729		726		739		746		737		756
346		1		722		735		718		349		740		747
353		720		347		344		351		738		717		342
0		345		352		719		348		343		350		741

```
Result is : true
Execution Time(seconds): 148
Number of Expanded Node: 28900
```
