

Knight problem to find longest path in 32x32 grid

Generated by Doxygen 1.7.6.1

Mon Sep 8 2014 22:59:28



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## Chapter 1

# Knight Path Problem: This is problem to find certain

paths that a knight can follow.

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**Author**

Suresh Golconda

**Description:** The system finds the longest path from given

start and end node on a 32x32 chess board.





## Chapter 2

# Namespace Index

### 2.1 Namespace List

Here is a list of all documented namespaces with brief descriptions:

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## Chapter 3

# Class Index

### 3.1 Class List

Here are the classes, structs, unions and interfaces with brief descriptions:

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## Chapter 4

# Namespace Documentation

### 4.1 knight\_path\_t Namespace Reference

#### Classes

- class [k\\_32\\_search\\_t](#)
- class [k\\_getpath\\_t](#)
- class [k\\_path\\_adapter\\_t](#)
- class [k\\_searcher\\_t](#)
- class [k\\_sub\\_board\\_t](#)
- struct [sub\\_board\\_grid\\_t](#)
- class [solution\\_t](#)
- class [k\\_tour\\_t](#)

*This is tour\_t def.*

- struct [parameters\\_t](#)
- struct [tour\\_path\\_t](#)
- struct [node\\_t](#)

*A node on board.*

- struct [node\\_pair\\_t](#)

*pair of node, used mostly for representing start-end*

- struct [stitch\\_t](#)

#### Typedefs

- typedef std::vector< [parameters\\_t](#) > [parameter\\_list\\_t](#)
- typedef std::vector< [tour\\_path\\_t](#) > [tour\\_path\\_list\\_t](#)

*To declare a vector of tour\_path\_t's.*

- typedef std::vector< [stitch\\_t](#) > [stitch\\_list\\_t](#)

## Enumerations

- enum `color_t` { **BLACK**, **WHITE** }

## Functions

- bool `same_color` (int x1, int y1, int x2, int y2)
- `color_t get_cell_color` (int x, int y)
- std::string `get_color_name` (`color_t` color)
- bool `scan_dim_src_dest` (std::string indata\_, int &sx, int &sy, int &ex, int &ey)
- void `print_path` (std::vector< `node_t` > const &path)

### 4.1.1 Detailed Description

.H file to define `k_getpath_t` class. Loads precomputed paths from database and provides an interface for query.

#### Author

Suresh Golconda

.H file to define `k_path_adapter_t` class. Adapter function for getting path. Can either load from pre-computed results or perform fresh search using `k_tour_t`.

#### Author

Suresh Golconda

.H file to define `k_searcher_t` class, which implements functions required for generating database of paths for smaller grids such as 6x6, 6x8, 8x6, 8x8.

#### Author

Suresh Golconda

.H file to define `k_sub_board_t` class, which implements operations at sub\_board level

#### Author

Suresh Golconda

.H file with code for finding knight's touring path. Here by "TOUR"ing means, hamilton path covering all the cells exactly once. With an extension of hamilton path with one-less path.

This class searches grid for such paths. EXTENSIVELY tested on grids of size: 6x6, 6x8, 8x6, and 8x8.

Defines two class: `solution_t` and `k_tour_t`

## Author

Suresh Golconda

.H file to define utility functions.

## Author

Suresh Golconda

### 4.1.2 Typedef Documentation

#### 4.1.2.1 typedef std::vector<parameters\_t> knight\_path\_t::parameter\_list\_t

Typedef for declaring vector of parameters

#### 4.1.2.2 typedef std::vector<stitch\_t> knight\_path\_t::stitch\_list\_t

A vector of stitches'

### 4.1.3 Enumeration Type Documentation

#### 4.1.3.1 enum knight\_path\_t::color\_t

Enum to represent color of a cell

### 4.1.4 Function Documentation

#### 4.1.4.1 color\_t knight\_path\_t::get\_cell\_color ( int x, int y )

Returns the color of the given (x, y) node. It is assumed that node (0,0) white (typically in chess). It holds for all sub-boards in our case, as all sub-boards have even size dimensions

#### 4.1.4.2 string knight\_path\_t::get\_color\_name ( color\_t color )

Returns the name of the given color as a string. Used for printing

#### 4.1.4.3 void knight\_path\_t::print\_path ( std::vector< node\_t > const & path )

Prints the provided path onto screen

#### 4.1.4.4 bool knight\_path\_t::same\_color ( int x1, int y1, int x2, int y2 )

Returns true if given pair of nodes both have similar color

4.1.4.5 `bool knight_path_t::scan_dim_src_dest ( std::string indata, int & sx, int & sy,  
int & ex, int & ey )`

Utility function to scan, src, and destination node's coordinates. Expected format: comma seperated four numbers.

**Returns**

True if scan was successful, else false



## Chapter 5

# Class Documentation

### 5.1 knight\_path\_t::k\_32\_search\_t Class Reference

#### Public Member Functions

- [k\\_32\\_search\\_t](#) (bool use\_db)
- void [search\\_longest\\_path\\_32x](#) (int gsx, int gsy, int gex, int gey, vector< [node\\_t](#) > &complete\_path)

#### 5.1.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

##### 5.1.1.1 knight\_path\_t::k\_32\_search\_t::k\_32\_search\_t( bool use\_db ) [inline]

Constructor with a flag that determines if to use pre-computed paths or search from scratch

#### 5.1.2 Member Function Documentation

##### 5.1.2.1 void k\_32\_search\_t::search\_longest\_path\_32x( int gsx, int gsy, int gex, int gey, vector< node\_t > &complete\_path )

Searches for a path from global (gsx, gsy) to global (gex, gey). Returns path as (complete\_path)

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- k\_32\_search.H
- k\_32\_search.C

### 5.2 knight\_path\_t::k\_getpath\_t Class Reference

## Public Member Functions

- [k\\_getpath\\_t](#) ()
- void [load\\_all\\_para](#) ()
- bool [get\\_path](#) (int maxx, int maxy, int sx, int sy, int ex, int ey, std::vector< [node\\_t](#) > &node\_list)
- bool [get\\_path](#) (int maxx, int maxy, int sx, int sy, int ex, int ey, [tour\\_path\\_t](#) &tp)
- bool [test\\_all\\_paths](#) ()
- bool [test\\_paths\\_for\\_board](#) (int maxx, int maxy, bool allow\_same\_color=false)
- void [print\\_tour\\_path](#) ([tour\\_path\\_list\\_t](#) const &pl)

## 5.2.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

### 5.2.1.1 [knight\\_path\\_t::k\\_getpath\\_t::k\\_getpath\\_t](#) ( ) `[inline]`

Set paths to pre-computed paths

## 5.2.2 Member Function Documentation

### 5.2.2.1 [bool knight\\_path\\_t::k\\_getpath\\_t::get\\_path](#) ( int *maxx*, int *maxy*, int *sx*, int *sy*, int *ex*, int *ey*, std::vector< [node\\_t](#) > & *node\_list* )

Searches and returns a path on board of size (maxx, maxy) from given start-end location. Provides the path as a vector of nodes.

#### Returns

false if failed, else returns true

### 5.2.2.2 [bool k\\_getpath\\_t::get\\_path](#) ( int *maxx*, int *maxy*, int *sx*, int *sy*, int *ex*, int *ey*, [tour\\_path\\_t](#) & *tp* )

Searches and returns a path on board of size (maxx, maxy) from given start-end location. Provides the path as a [tour\\_path\\_t](#).

#### Returns

false if failed, else returns true

Checks maxx, maxy to determine which database to look for path. Checks maxx, maxy to determine which database to look for path.

### 5.2.2.3 [void knight\\_path\\_t::k\\_getpath\\_t::load\\_all\\_para](#) ( ) `[inline]`

Load the pre-computed parameter files

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- [k\\_getpath.H](#)
- [k\\_getpath.C](#)

## 5.3 knight\_path\_t::k\_path\_adapter\_t Class Reference

### Public Member Functions

- [k\\_path\\_adapter\\_t](#) (bool use\_db)
- bool [get\\_path](#) (int maxx, int maxy, int sx, int sy, int ex, int ey, std::vector< [node\\_t](#) > &path)

### 5.3.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

5.3.1.1 `knight_path_t::k_path_adapter_t::k_path_adapter_t ( bool use_db )`  
`[inline]`

Takes in one bool argument which specifies if to use pre-computed database (if true).

### 5.3.2 Member Function Documentation

5.3.2.1 `bool k_path_adapter_t::get_path ( int maxx, int maxy, int sx, int sy, int ex, int ey, std::vector< node_t > & path )`

Finds the path for given board of size (maxx, maxy), from given start point to given end point.

#### Returns

true if successful. Else return false

Iterate the search with different limit values. Initial lower values provides a chance to search path from end to start, which showed quicker results sometimes.

Get search limit

If failed, try searching from end to start

if reverse search found path, reverse the resultant path.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- [k\\_path\\_adapter.H](#)
- [k\\_path\\_adapter.C](#)

## 5.4 knight\_path\_t::k\_searcher\_t Class Reference

## Public Member Functions

- void [search\\_custom\\_set](#) (int maxx, int maxy, std::string filename, int search\_limit)
- int [solutions\\_from](#) (int sx, int sy, [k\\_tour\\_t](#) &kt, int maxx, int maxy)

### 5.4.1 Member Function Documentation

5.4.1.1 void [k\\_searcher\\_t::search\\_custom\\_set](#) ( int *maxx*, int *maxy*, std::string *filename*, int *search\_limit* )

Reads input file to read start-end node pairs, then compute path for those pairs

5.4.1.2 int [k\\_searcher\\_t::solutions\\_from](#) ( int *sx*, int *sy*, [k\\_tour\\_t](#) & *kt*, int *maxx*, int *maxy* )

Compute longest path for all possible destination nodes, starting from given (sx, sy).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- [k\\_searcher.H](#)
- [k\\_searcher.C](#)

## 5.5 [knight\\_path\\_t::k\\_sub\\_board\\_t](#) Class Reference

```
#include <k_sub_board.H>
```

## Public Member Functions

- [k\\_sub\\_board\\_t](#) (int maxx\_, int maxy\_)
- void [set\\_max\\_xy](#) (int maxx\_, int maxy\_)
- int [get\\_maxx](#) () const
- int [get\\_maxy](#) () const
- bool [is\\_entry\\_point](#) (int x, int y)
- bool [is\\_exit\\_point](#) (int x, int y)
- int [to\\_global\\_x](#) (int x\_) const
- int [to\\_global\\_y](#) (int y\_) const
- int [to\\_local\\_x](#) (int x\_) const
- int [to\\_local\\_y](#) (int y\_) const
- [k\\_sub\\_board\\_t](#) ([k\\_sub\\_board\\_t](#) const &)
- void **operator=** ([k\\_sub\\_board\\_t](#) const &)
- void [free\\_mem](#) ()

## Public Attributes

- int **base\_gx**
- int **base\_gy**
- int **lsx**
- int **lsy**
- int **lex**
- int **ley**
- int \*\* **m\_cells**

### 5.5.1 Detailed Description

For performing sub-board related operations

### 5.5.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

5.5.2.1 `knight_path_t::k_sub_board_t::k_sub_board_t ( k_sub_board_t const & )`

deleting following functions provided by c++, to prevent shallow copy of this objects: As there is dynamic memory allocated

### 5.5.3 Member Function Documentation

5.5.3.1 `void knight_path_t::k_sub_board_t::free_mem ( )` `[inline]`

deletes the two dimensiona array created for storing m\_cells

5.5.3.2 `int knight_path_t::k_sub_board_t::get_maxx ( ) const` `[inline]`

Returns the y-dim size

5.5.3.3 `int knight_path_t::k_sub_board_t::get_maxy ( ) const` `[inline]`

Returns the x-dim size

5.5.3.4 `bool knight_path_t::k_sub_board_t::is_entry_point ( int x, int y )`  
`[inline]`

returns true if given point is an entry point, else false

5.5.3.5 `bool knight_path_t::k_sub_board_t::is_exit_point ( int x, int y )`  
`[inline]`

returns true if given point is an exit point, else false

5.5.3.6 `void k_sub_board_t::set_max_xy ( int maxx_, int maxy_ )`

To re-set the dimensions of the grid

5.5.3.7 `int knight_path_t::k_sub_board_t::to_global_x ( int x_ ) const` `[inline]`

converts from local sub-grid coordinate to global coordinates

5.5.3.8 `int knight_path_t::k_sub_board_t::to_global_y ( int y_ ) const` `[inline]`

converts from local sub-grid coordinate to global coordinates

5.5.3.9 `int knight_path_t::k_sub_board_t::to_local_x ( int x_ ) const` `[inline]`

converts from global coordinate to local sub-grid coordinates

5.5.3.10 `int knight_path_t::k_sub_board_t::to_local_y ( int y_ ) const` `[inline]`

converts from global coordinate to local sub-grid coordinates

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- k\_sub\_board.H
- k\_sub\_board.C

## 5.6 knight\_path\_t::k\_tour\_t Class Reference

This is tour\_t def.

```
#include <k_tour.H>
```

### Classes

- struct **child\_t**

### Public Member Functions

- **k\_tour\_t** (int xim, int ydim, int search\_limit, bool for\_knight=true)
- void **reset** ()
- void **set\_search\_limit** (int limit)
- bool **solveKT** (int sx, int sy, int ex, int ey, [solution\\_t](#) &sol)
- bool **solveKT\_new** (int sx, int sy, int ex, int ey, [solution\\_t](#) &sol, std::vector< [node\\_t](#) > const &start\_seq)
- bool **solveKT\_bi** (int sx, int sy, int ex, int ey, [solution\\_t](#) &sol, std::vector< [node\\_t](#) > const &start\_seq)

### 5.6.1 Detailed Description

This is tour\_t def.

[k\\_tour\\_t](#) class definition

### 5.6.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 5.6.2.1 void k\_tour\_t::reset( )

Resets the member variables for new search

#### 5.6.2.2 void knight\_path\_t::k\_tour\_t::set\_search\_limit( int limit ) [inline]

Reset the search depth limit

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- k\_tour.H
- k\_tour.C

## 5.7 knight\_path\_t::node\_pair\_t Struct Reference

pair of node, used mostly for representing start-end

```
#include <k_util.H>
```

### Public Attributes

- [node\\_t](#) n1
- [node\\_t](#) n2

### 5.7.1 Detailed Description

pair of node, used mostly for representing start-end

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- k\_util.H

## 5.8 knight\_path\_t::node\_t Struct Reference

A node on board.

```
#include <k_util.H>
```

## Public Attributes

- int **posx**
- int **posy**

### 5.8.1 Detailed Description

A node on board.

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- `k_util.H`

## 5.9 knight\_path\_t::parameters\_t Struct Reference

```
#include <k_util.H>
```

## Public Member Functions

- **parameters\_t** (int sx, int sy, int ex, int ey)
- [parameters\\_t](#) ()

## Public Attributes

- int **m\_sx**
- int **m\_sy**
- int **m\_ex**
- int **m\_ey**

### 5.9.1 Detailed Description

Parameter to store board config.

### 5.9.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 5.9.2.1 knight\_path\_t::parameters\_t::parameters\_t( ) [inline]

Dummy constructor for allowing declaration of vector of objects

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- `k_util.H`



## 5.10 knight\_path\_t::solution\_t Class Reference

### Public Member Functions

- [solution\\_t](#) (int dim\_size\_x, int dim\_size\_y)
- void [display\\_board](#) ()
- bool [get\\_start\\_index](#) (int &xi, int &yi) const
- bool [get\\_end\\_index](#) (int &xi, int &yi) const
- bool [search\\_for](#) (int val, int &xi, int &yi) const
- void [reset](#) (int value)
- **solution\_t** ([solution\\_t](#) const &)
- void **operator=** ([solution\\_t](#) const &)

### Public Attributes

- const int [DIM\\_SIZE\\_X](#)  
*dimensions along either axis*
- const int **DIM\_SIZE\_Y**
- int \*\* [m\\_values](#)  
*Variable to hold (cost) values of each cell.*

### 5.10.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

5.10.1.1 **knight\_path\_t::solution\_t::solution\_t** ( int *dim\_size\_x*, int *dim\_size\_y* )  
[inline]

Allocates memory for 2D array, which is delete in destructor

### 5.10.2 Member Function Documentation

5.10.2.1 void **solution\_t::display\_board** ( )

A utility function to print cost values of the grid's cells

5.10.2.2 bool **solution\_t::get\_end\_index** ( int & *xi*, int & *yi* ) const

Returns x, y index of cell where solution ends

5.10.2.3 bool **solution\_t::get\_start\_index** ( int & *xi*, int & *yi* ) const

Returns x, y index of cell where solution starts

#### 5.10.2.4 void `solution_t::reset` ( int *value* )

Reset all the nodes/cells to given value

#### 5.10.2.5 bool `solution_t::search_for` ( int *val*, int & *xi*, int & *yi* ) const

Searches for given coordinates (x,y) of node with given (val). Function returns false if could not find the node. Else return true.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- `k_tour.H`
- `k_tour.C`

## 5.11 `knight_path_t::stitch_t` Struct Reference

```
#include <k_util.H>
```

### Public Member Functions

- `stitch_t` (int *dx1*, int *dy1*, int *dx2*, int *dy2*)  
*Stitch between subboards.*
- void `set` (int *dx1*, int *dy1*, int *dx2*, int *dy2*)  
*Set values of the stitch.*

### Public Attributes

- int `m_delx1`
- int `m_dely1`
- int `m_delx2`
- int `m_dely2`

#### 5.11.1 Detailed Description

To define possible stitches interms of relative coordinate system. Stitch is applied between sub-boards.

#### 5.11.2 Member Data Documentation

##### 5.11.2.1 int `knight_path_t::stitch_t::m_delx1`

+ve add to lower end (0), -ve, sub at higher end (starts with -1, with -1 being last index

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- [k\\_util.H](#)

## 5.12 knight\_path\_t::sub\_board\_grid\_t Struct Reference

```
#include <k_sub_board.H>
```

### Public Attributes

- [k\\_sub\\_board\\_t](#) **m\_boards** [5][5]

### 5.12.1 Detailed Description

Grid of sub-boards

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- [k\\_sub\\_board.H](#)

## 5.13 knight\_path\_t::tour\_path\_t Struct Reference

```
#include <k_util.H>
```

### Public Attributes

- [parameters\\_t](#) **m\_para**
- `std::vector< int >` **m\_tour**

### 5.13.1 Detailed Description

To maintain a tour parameters (start, end) and vector of position of cell along the path.

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- [k\\_util.H](#)