

A 10x10 grid with a complex black path. The path starts at the top-left corner (0,0) and winds through the grid, visiting various cells and forming a continuous, non-self-intersecting loop. The path is composed of thick black lines, while the grid itself is a thin gray grid. The path visits the following cells (row, column): (0,0), (0,1), (0,2), (0,3), (0,4), (0,5), (0,6), (0,7), (0,8), (0,9), (1,9), (1,8), (1,7), (1,6), (1,5), (1,4), (1,3), (1,2), (1,1), (1,0), (2,0), (2,1), (2,2), (2,3), (2,4), (2,5), (2,6), (2,7), (2,8), (2,9), (3,9), (3,8), (3,7), (3,6), (3,5), (3,4), (3,3), (3,2), (3,1), (3,0), (4,0), (4,1), (4,2), (4,3), (4,4), (4,5), (4,6), (4,7), (4,8), (4,9), (5,9), (5,8), (5,7), (5,6), (5,5), (5,4), (5,3), (5,2), (5,1), (5,0), (6,0), (6,1), (6,2), (6,3), (6,4), (6,5), (6,6), (6,7), (6,8), (6,9), (7,9), (7,8), (7,7), (7,6), (7,5), (7,4), (7,3), (7,2), (7,1), (7,0), (8,0), (8,1), (8,2), (8,3), (8,4), (8,5), (8,6), (8,7), (8,8), (8,9), (9,9), (9,8), (9,7), (9,6), (9,5), (9,4), (9,3), (9,2), (9,1), (9,0). The path is a single continuous line that visits every cell in the grid exactly once, forming a Hamiltonian cycle.