# Lab 7: Implementing A Search Algorithm\*

# **Learning Objective**

To implement the A\* (A-Star) Search Algorithm and understand its working mechanism using Python.

#### A\* Search

- A\* Search is an informed search technique (also known as best-first search).
- It combines features of Uniform Cost Search and Greedy Best-First Search.
- It evaluates nodes using the function:

$$f(n) = g(n) + h(n)$$

- o **g(n)**: Actual cost from the start node to the current node.
- o **h(n)**: Heuristic estimate of the cost from the current node to the goal.
- A\* finds the lowest cost path to the goal if **h(n)** is **admissible** (never overestimates) and **consistent**.

# Why A\* is Important?

- Finds the **optimal path** using both costs so far and estimated future cost.
- Commonly used in navigation systems, game AI, robot path planning, and more.

# **Key Properties of A\***

- Complete
- Optimal (with admissible heuristic)
- Uses both path cost and heuristic to guide search
- Uses priority queue (open set) to store frontier nodes

### **Description of A\* Components**

#### 1. openSet

- A collection of discovered nodes that are yet to be evaluated.
- Initially contains only the start node.
- Nodes are picked based on the lowest fScore.

### 2. cameFrom

- A map tracking the most efficient previous node for each explored node.
- Helps reconstruct the final path once the goal is reached.

### 3. gScore

- A map storing the cost of the shortest path from the start node to every other node.
- Initialized with ∞ for all nodes except the start node (set to 0).

#### 4. fScore

- Estimated total cost from start to goal through a node: f(n) = g(n) + h(n).
- Combines known cost and estimated cost to guide the search.

### 5. h(n)

- The heuristic function that estimates the cost from a node to the goal.
- Must be admissible and consistent for A\* to guarantee the shortest path.

### 6. reconstruct path()

Builds the final path from goal to start using cameFrom.

# A\* Pseudocode

### **Lab Task**

Write a Python program to:

- Implement a graph using dictionaries.
- Define a heuristic function for each node.
- Use the A\* algorithm to find the shortest path between two nodes.
- Print the final path and cost.

**Note:** The efficiency of A\* highly depends on the heuristic function used.