



# Grid-Navigator

## A Graph-Theoretic Pathfinding Simulator

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# Problem Statement

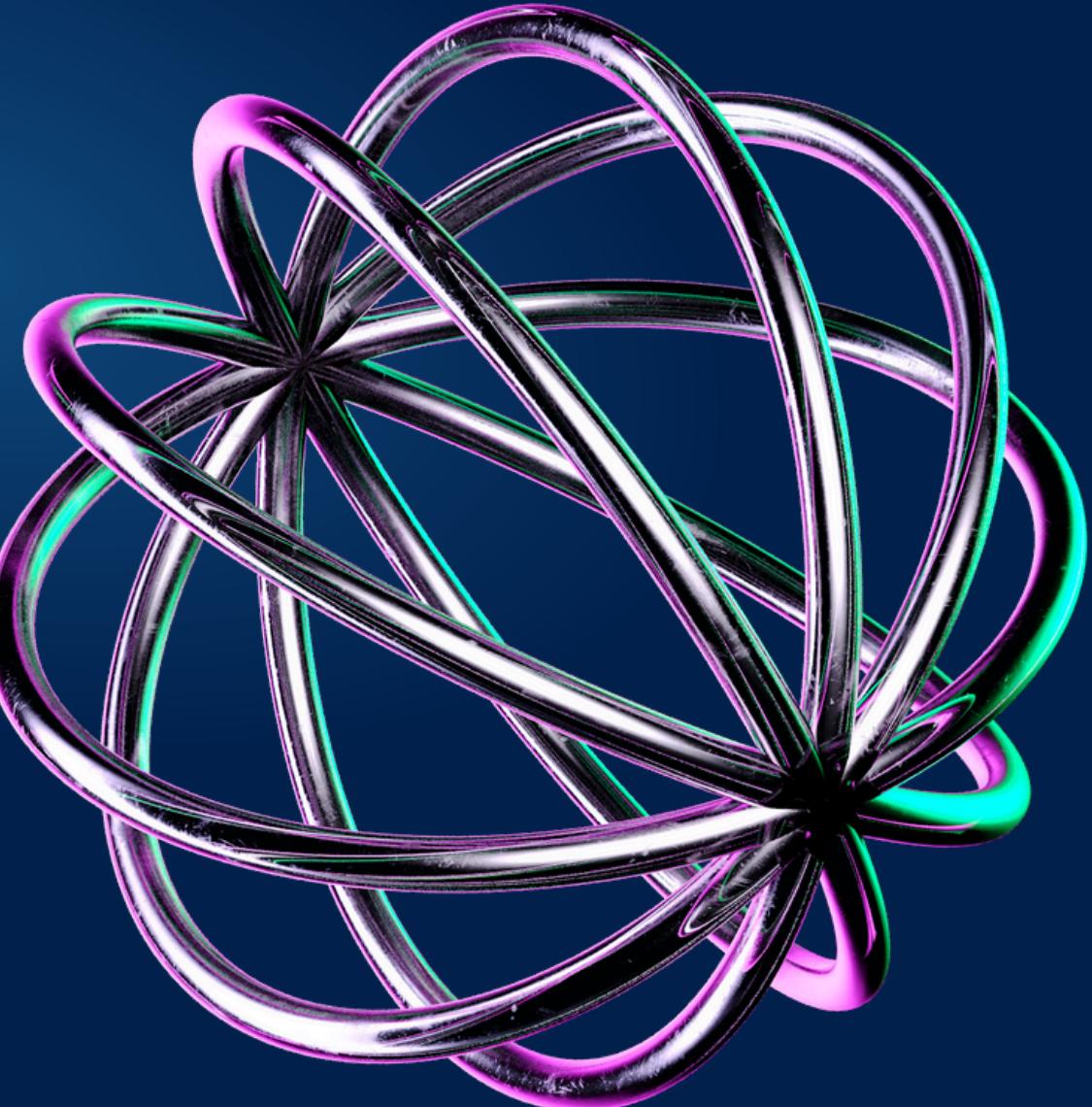


## Problem -

- Finding the most efficient path between two points in a grid, which maps to many real-world problems (GPS navigation, robotics, gaming AI).

## Relevancy -

- From navigation systems like Google Maps and self-driving cars to AI behaviors in games, drone route optimization, and robotics, efficient pathfinding is crucial.



# Challenges in Pathfinding

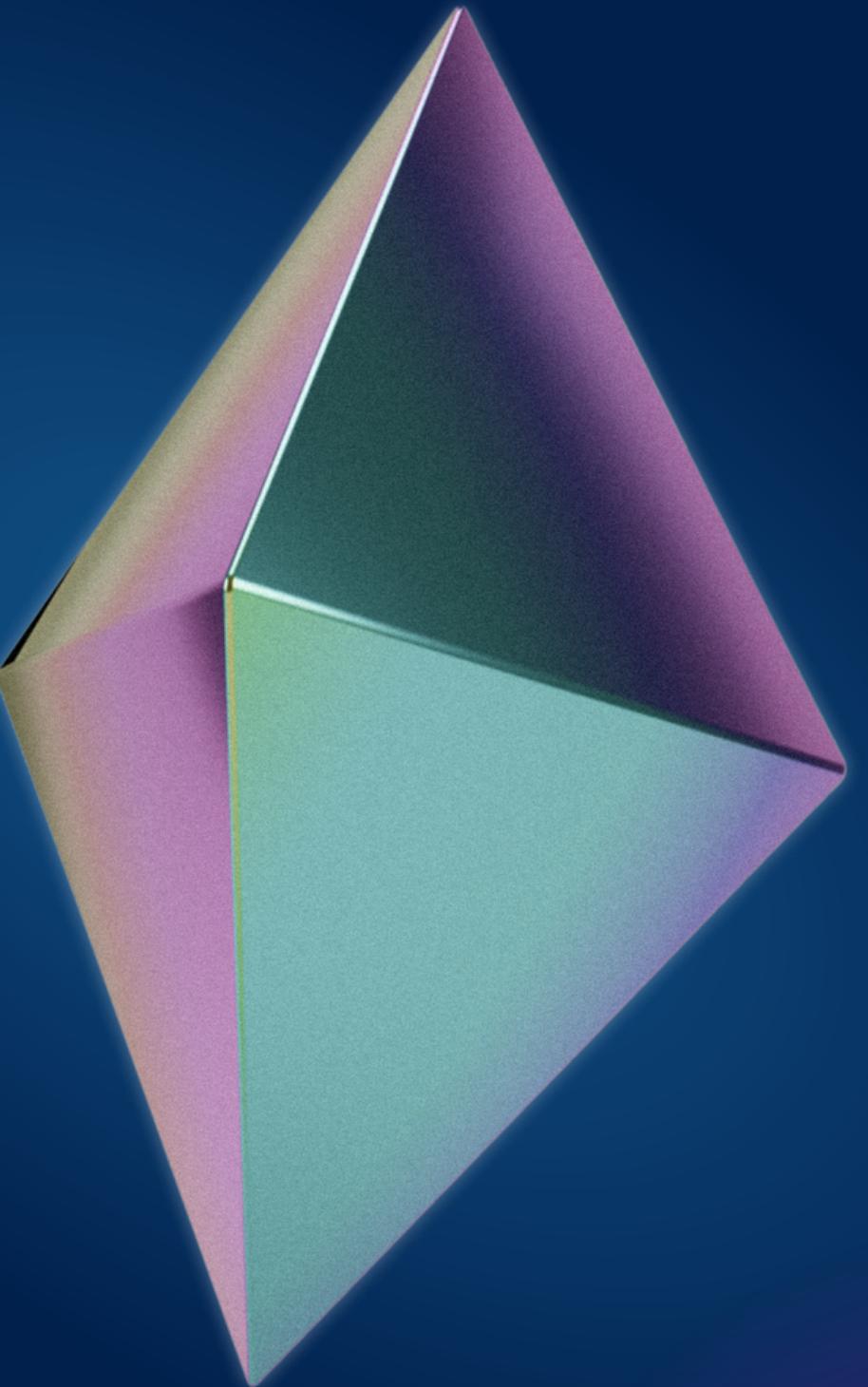


## ***Algorithmic Trade-offs***

- Pathfinding isn't a one-size-fits-all solution. Every algorithm balances speed (time complexity), memory consumption (space complexity), and path optimality.

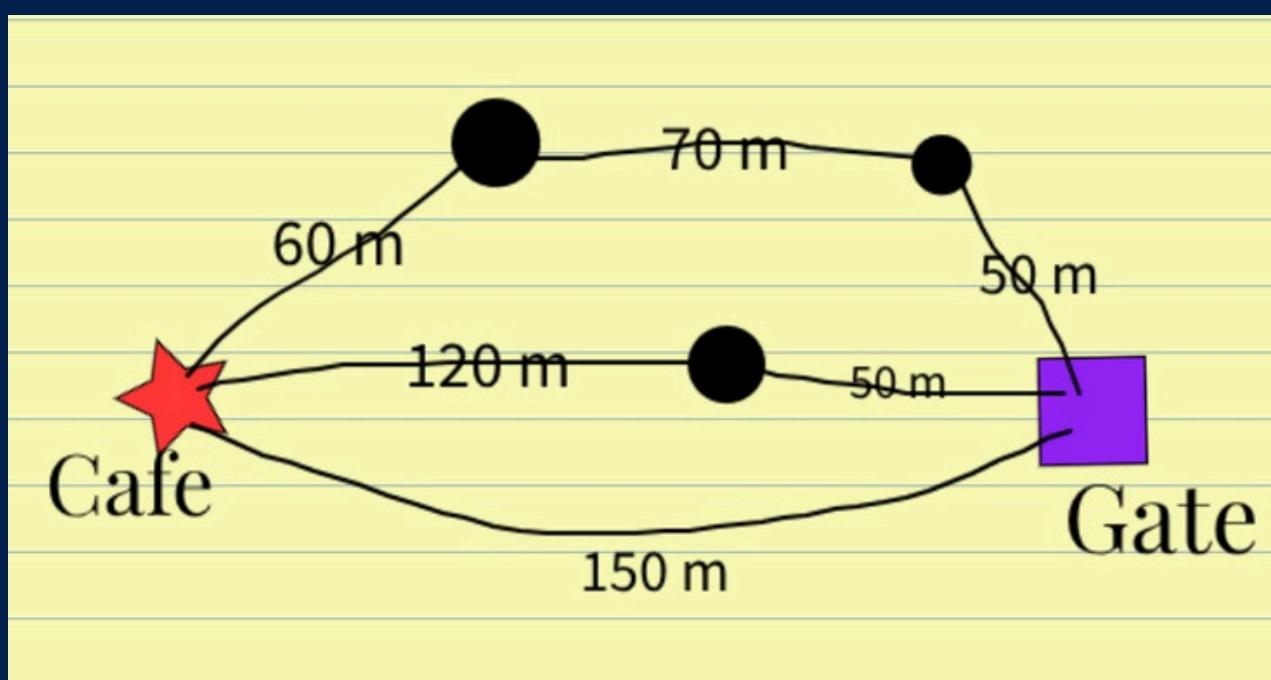
## ***Visualization Complexity***

- Graph algorithms are abstract and operate over node-link structures.
- Debugging logic errors in algorithms like A\* becomes easier when you can see which nodes are being visited and in what order.



# Why choose a Data-Driven Solution?

- Pathfinding algorithms are *inherently data-driven* : they respond dynamically to the grid structure, wall placement, start/end positions, and weighting (if any).
- Visual feedback allows for instant verification of correctness, understanding of performance bottlenecks, and algorithmic insight:
  - Users can see how many nodes are explored.
  - They can compare path lengths and computation times visually.
  - It helps debug (e.g., is the algorithm unnecessarily revisiting nodes?).



# Existing Tools / Visualizers

## I. VisuAlgo – DSA Visualizer

- **Website:** [VisuAlgo](#)

- **What it Offers:**

- Academic-grade animations for BFS, DFS, Dijkstra's, etc.
- Clean UI, step-by-step animation (suitable for teaching)
- Displays adjacency list/matrix + runtime info

- **Limitations:**

- Not interactive for drawing or editing graphs manually
- No maze generation or freeform grid setup



## 2. MIT Maze Solver Demo

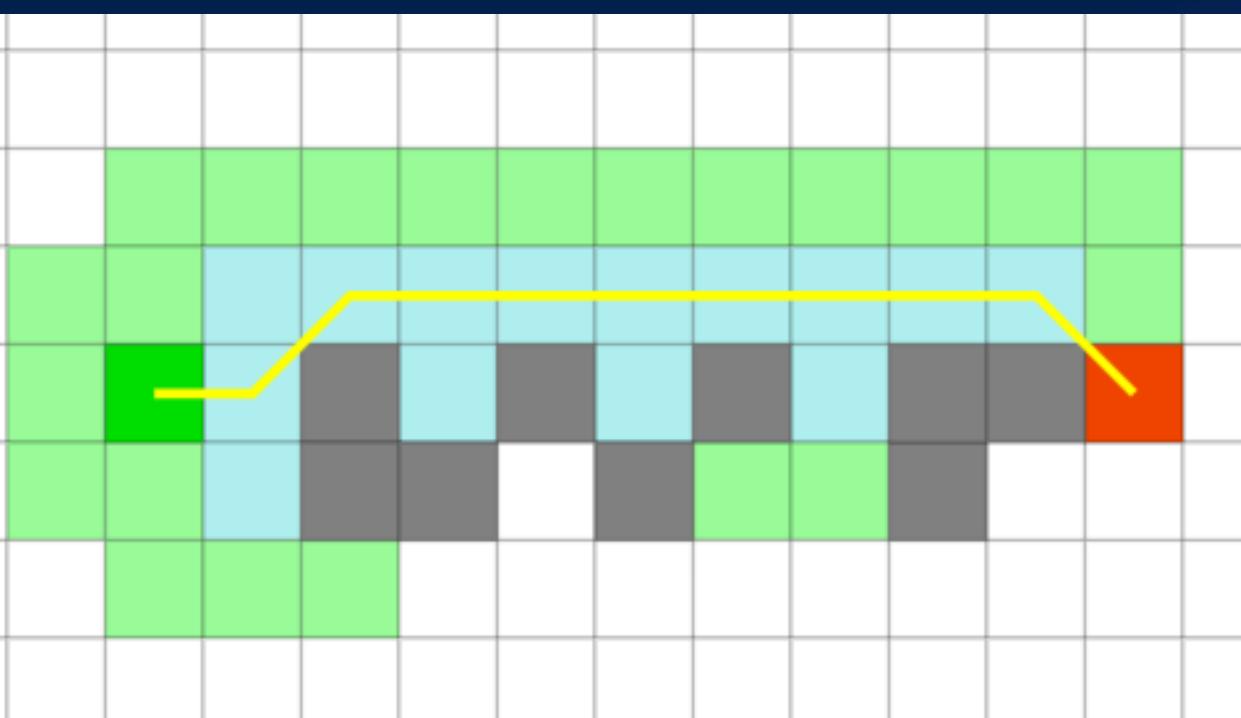
- **Website:** [MITMaze](#)

- **What it Offers:**

- Mostly a pre-programmed bot solving a static maze
- Visualizes robot movement in solving a puzzle

- **Limitations:**

- Not customizable — can't change maze structure
- Focuses on physical constraints, not algorithm comparison
- No algorithm choice for users



# Our Idea



- ***Proposed Solution:***

- A dynamic, web-based grid simulator where users can draw walls, set start/end points, and observe BFS, DFS, Dijkstra's, and A\* in action.

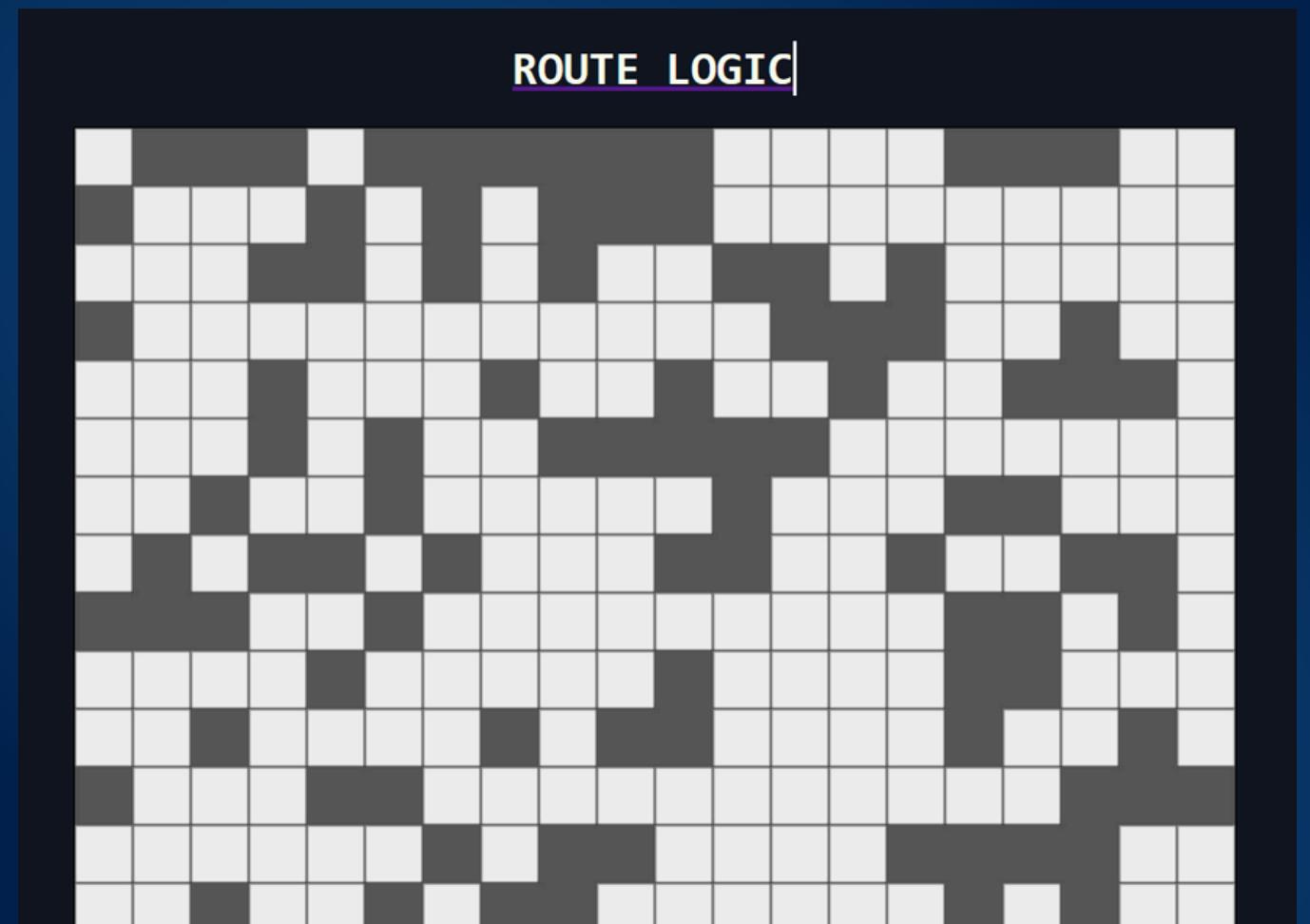
- ***What's Improved?***

- *Interactive grid editing and Maze generation*
- *Real-time animation of each step*
- *Lightweight, responsive UI*

- ***Data Structures Used:***

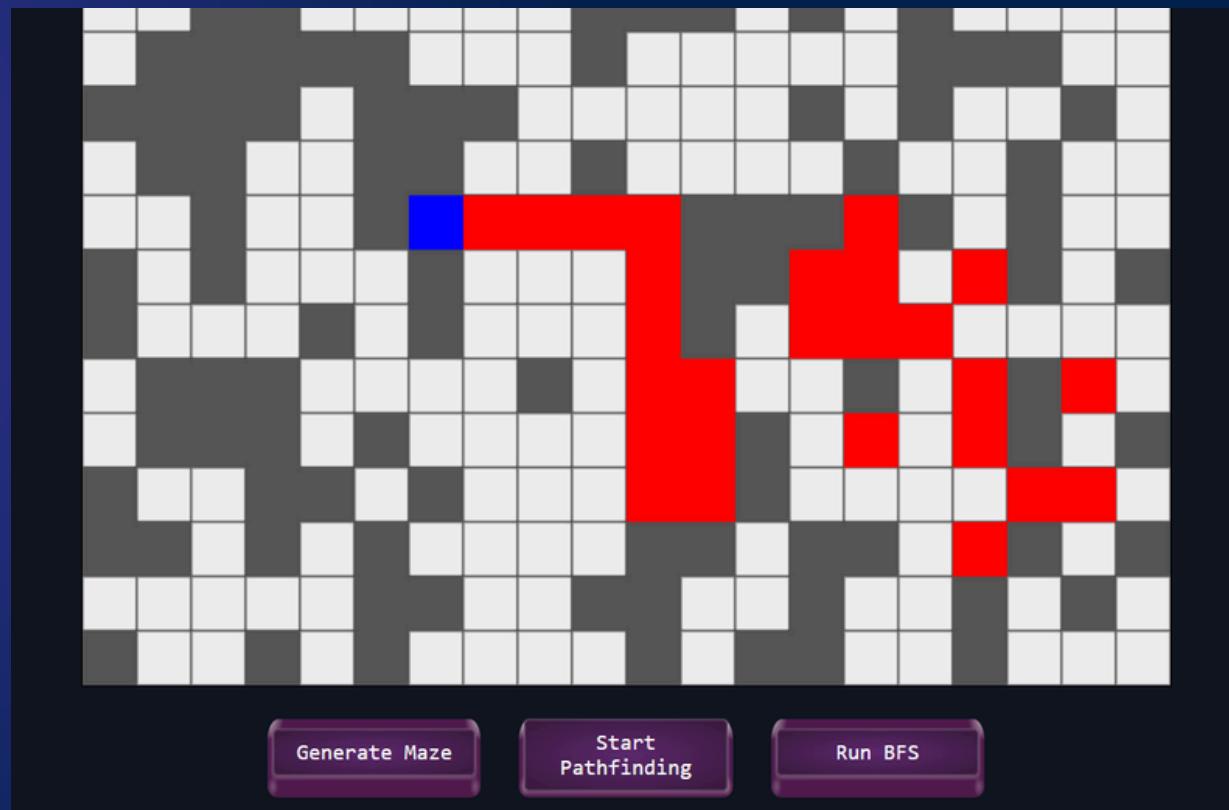
- Queue (BFS), Stack (DFS)
- Min-Priority Queue (Dijkstra)
- Heuristic Search (A\*)

- ***GitHub Repository Link*** - <https://github.com/hecker-200/DSAFINAL.git>

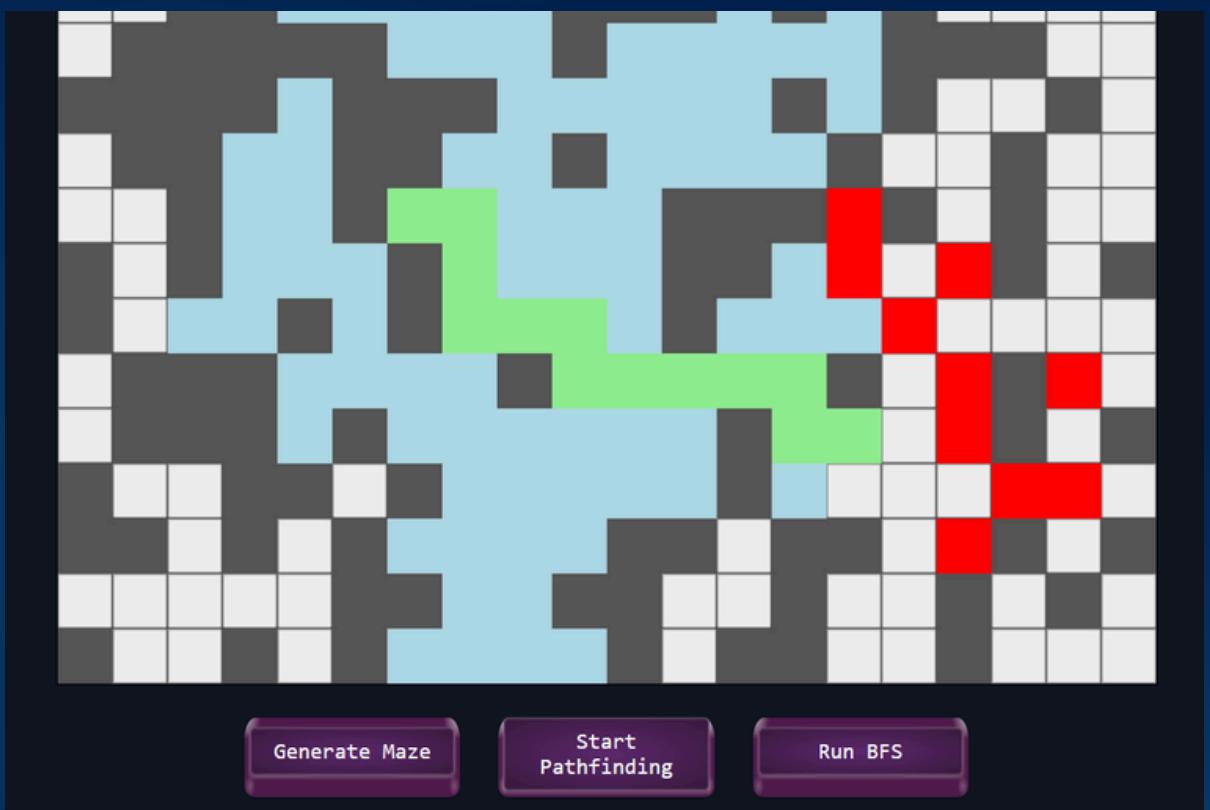


Live Demo : [Link](#)

# Demonstration



Generate Maze



Start Pathfinding



```
// Visualize path with animation
async function tracePath(path) {
  for (let node of path) {
    ctx.fillStyle = "lightgreen";
    ctx.fillRect(node.x, node.y, cellSize, cellSize);
    await new Promise((r) => setTimeout(r, 50)); // Adjust delay for animation speed
  }
}

// Dijkstra's Algorithm with animation
async function dijkstra(startX, startY, endX, endY) {
  let pq = [{ x: startX, y: startY, distance: 0 }];
  grid[startY][startX].distance = 0;
  let path = [];

  while (pq.length > 0) {
    pq.sort((a, b) => a.distance - b.distance);
    let current = pq.shift();
    let x = current.x;
    let y = current.y;

    // Visualize current node
    if (!(x === startX && y === startY)) {
      ctx.fillStyle = "lightblue";
      ctx.fillRect(x * cellSize, y * cellSize, cellSize, cellSize);
      await new Promise((r) => setTimeout(r, 10));
    }

    if (x === endX && y === endY) {
```

Backend

# Algorithms Used

## ALGORITHMS

### Dijkstra's Algorithm

A weighted algorithm that guarantees the shortest path by visiting the smallest known distance nodes.

#### Strengths

Always finds shortest path

#### Weaknesses

Slower, explores all directions

### Breadth-First Search (BFS)

Explores all neighboring nodes at the current depth before moving to the next level using a queue.

#### Strengths

Shortest path for unweighted graphs

#### Weaknesses

Memory intensive

### Depth-First Search (DFS)

Explores as far as possible along each branch before backtracking, using a stack data structure.

#### Strengths

Less memory usage

#### Weaknesses

No guaranteed shortest path

### A\* Search Algorithm

#### Strengths

Optimal and complete if heuristic is admissible.

#### Weaknesses

Can be slow and memory intensive in large graphs.

\*This snapshot is from Grid-Navigator's website itself.

# Algorithmic Comparision

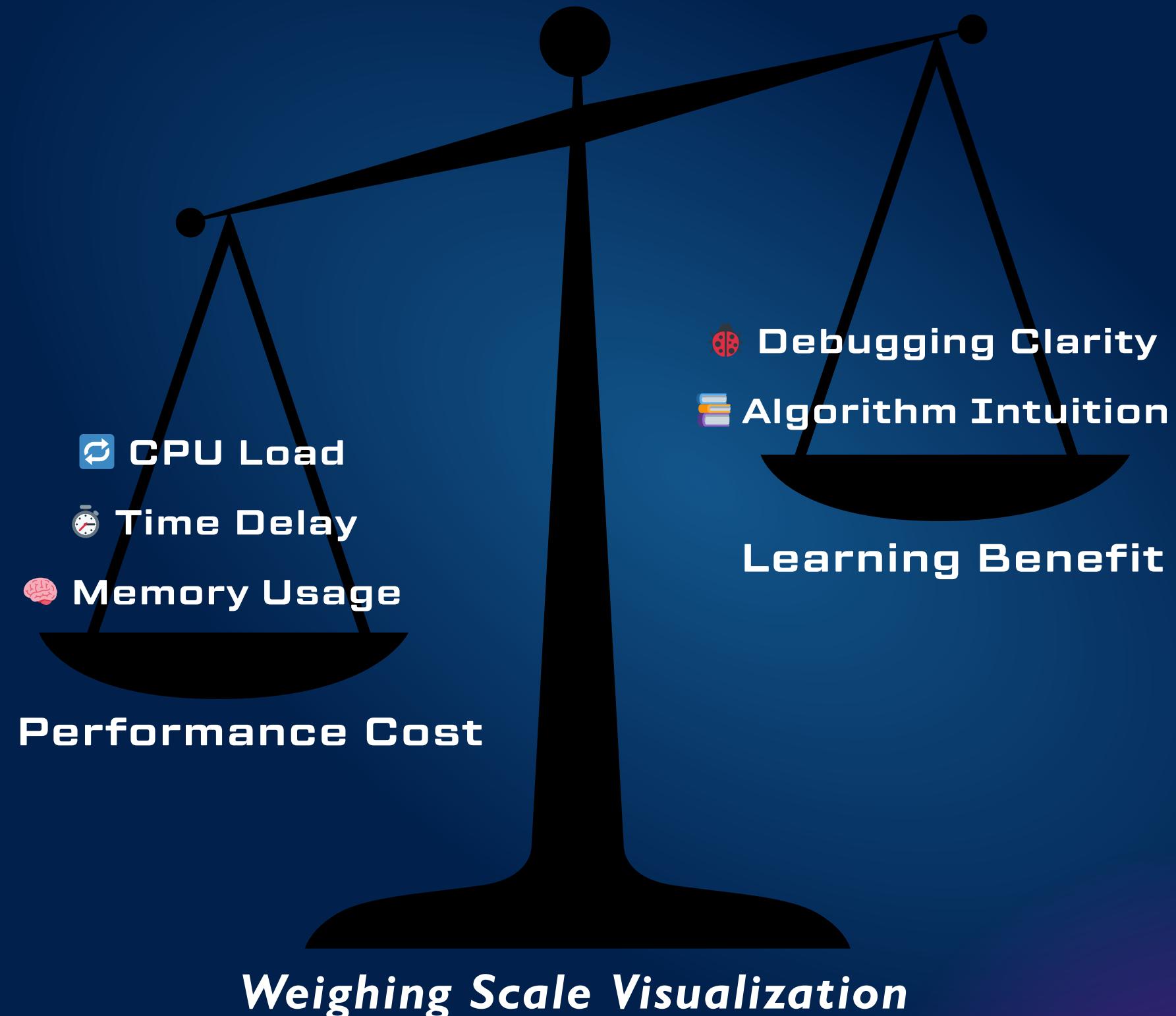


Algorithm	Time Complexity	Space Complexity	Optimal Path	Speed	Notes
BFS	$O(V + E)$	$O(V)$	✓ Yes	Medium	Best for unweighted graphs
DFS	$O(V)$	$O(V)$	✗ No	Fast	May get stuck on deep paths
Dijkstra's	$O(E \cdot \log V)$	$O(V)$	✓ Yes	Slow	Always finds shortest path
A*	$O(E \cdot \log V)$	$O(V)$	✓ Yes	Fastest	Heuristic-guided; optimal if admissible

# Cost-Benefit Trade-off



- **Languages Used:** HTML5, CSS3, JavaScript (ES6), C++
- **Libraries/Tools:** GSAP for smooth animations
- **Canvas API:** For grid rendering
- **Cost:**
  - Rendering each cell animation costs time
  - Dijkstra/A\* slightly slower with full-grid updates
- **Benefit:**
  - Clear understanding of algorithm behavior
  - Interactive learning tool
  - Lightweight – runs on browser, no setup required



# How Grid-Navigator Stands Out ?



<b><i>Feature</i></b>	<b><i>VisuAlgo</i></b>	<b><i>Pathfinding.js</i></b>	<b><i>MIT Maze Solver</i></b>	<b><i>Grid-Navigator</i></b>
Draw/Erase Walls	✗	✓	✗	✓
Set Custom Start/End	✗	✓	✗	✓
Maze Generation	✗	✗	✗	✓
Visual Algorithm Comparison	✗	✓	✗	✓
Mobile Responsive UI	✗	✗	✗	✓
Stylish Modern UI & Animations	✗	✗	✗	✓ (GSAP-based)
Algorithm Insights (Strength/Weak)	✗	✗	✗	✓ (HTML Cards)
Code Extensibility (Open Source)	Limited	Moderate	Closed	✓ Fully Modular

# Conclusion



## Key Learnings

- ***Algorithmic Differences in Practice***

- While all four algorithms aim to find paths, their strategies, performance, and efficiency vary drastically under identical grid setups.

- ***Power of Visualization in Learning***

- Visualizing algorithm behavior helps:
  - Instantly grasp traversal logic and node expansion.
  - Debug edge cases or inefficiencies.
  - Build a stronger intuition about when and why to use a specific algorithm.

## Scope for Future Work

- ***Support Weighted Graphs*** - Simulate real-world maps and logistics.
- ***Heuristic Customization (for A\*)*** - Allow users to select or tweak heuristic functions.
- ***Add Terrain & Obstacles with Costs*** - Simulate forests, water, traffic zones, etc.

# Acknowledgements



## Inspired by:

- [VisuAlgo.net](#) – for algorithm animation references
- [Wikipedia](#) – for algorithm theory
- [GeeksForGeeks](#) - for code references
- [JavaScript.info](#) - for JS DOM & animation tutorials

## Team Contributions -

### ***Adithya Subhash and Garv Sheth -***

- Core logic for BFS, DFS, Dijkstra, A\* in JS, and Animation control.

### ***Advaith Moholkar and Debjit Ghorai -***

- UI/UX design, CSS styling, layout integration, event handling.



Thank You  
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