# PROJECT REPORT

# Subject: Route planning

Ву

Ta Viet Cuong – 20194422

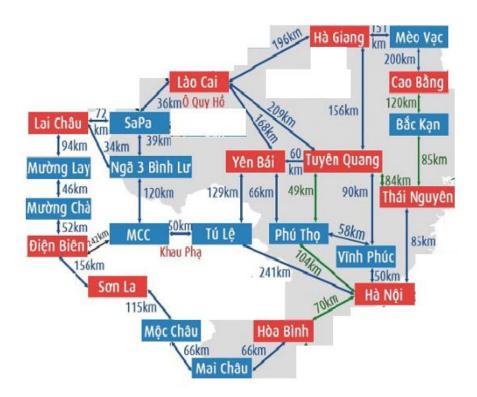
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#### 1. Presentation of the subject

Route planning is the method used to find the most effective route about cost, time, ... when we move from a place to another.



### 2. Description of the problem

- Write a program to find the cheapest route between two Vietnamese cities and time taken is no more than time allowed. The intelligent vehicle can only travel between 2 adjacent cities, and the objective is to minimize the cost between two cities and satisfies time allowed.
- Problem formulation:
- + Initial state: HaNoi

+ Actions model: Action (In: HaNoi) = [Go: HoaBinh, Go: HoaBinh, Go: TuLe, Go: PhuTho, Go: ThaiNguyen]

+ Goal test: LaiChau

+ Path cost: sum of cost, time taken

#### 3. Selecting the algorithms to be used for solving the problem

We chose to apply uniform-cost search and A\* search algorithms because:

- + Uniform-cost search and A\* search algorithms are complete and give the optimal solution.
- + Breadth-search algorithm takes much time, exponencial complexity in the worst case.
- + Depth-search and greedy algorithms aren't complete and don't give the optimal solution.

#### 4. Implementing the algorithms to be used for solving the problem

The main difficulties we had to face for implementation:

- + Making the data took much time, we used city graph in the Internet to make the data.
- + Initially we got stuck in local minima and plateau, such as PhuTho -> TuyenQuang -> PhuTho, then we used CheckInPriority function: when considering PhuTho, we put it in Closed(PriorityQueue) to eliminate it when considering subcities of TuyenQuang then.

#### 5. Comparing the results of the algorithms used for solving the problem

a. Providing quantitative performance indicators

	Uniform-cost search	A* search
Percent of the algorithm	100%	100%
successfully solved the problem		
Average time complexity (s)		
Data 1	0.0019	0.00099
Data 2	0.00099	0.00098
Data 3	0.001	0.0099
Data 4	0.0013	0.001

#### b. Explaining these results

- Uniform-cost search:
- + Time Complexity: Let  $C^*$  is Cost of the optimal solution, and  $\varepsilon$  is each step to get closer to the goal node. Then the number of steps is =  $C^*/\varepsilon+1$ . Here we have taken +1, as we start from state 0 and end to  $C^*/\varepsilon$ . Hence, the worst-case time complexity of Uniform-cost search isO(b1 +  $[C^*/\varepsilon]$ )/.
- +Space Complexity: The same logic is for space complexity so, the worst-case space complexity of Uniform-cost search is  $O(b1 + [C^*/\epsilon])$ .
- A\* search:

- + Time complexity: The number of nodes expanded is still exponential in the length of the solution (path)
- + Space complexity: It keeps all generated nodes in memory. Hence space is the major problem here, not time

## (C\* is the cost of the optimal solution)

#### 6. Conclusion and possible extensions

- Uniform-cost search algorithm:
- + The first solution found is also the one has the lowest cost.
- + If the problem has a solution, the algorithm will stop.
- + If all branches have equal cost, the algorithm becomes breadth-search algorithm.
- A\* search algorithm:
- + The first solution found is also the one has the lowest cost.

#### 7. List of tasks

- Programming tasks:
- + Implementing uniform-cost search algorithm: Nguyen Van Toan 70%, Le Thanh Thang 30%
- + Implementing A\* search algorithm: Bui Anh Duc 70%, Ta Viet Cuong 30%
- Analytic tasks:
- + Writing the report: Ta Viet Cuong
- + Writing the presentation: Nguyen Van Toan 50%, Le Thanh Thang 50%
- + Creating the demo video: Bui Anh Duc

#### 8. List of bibliographic references

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Priority\_queue?fbclid=lwAR3rqZo7v3e2mrD61hPnmqafAQujwFyYlpG1tQP HB2-8wYF5f\_M4ao4ALrY

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https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A\*\_search\_algorithm?fbclid=IwAR2prKF8IH8uVfFp8GqF9QyZkl04xkWhcFhsbe5imsHfsaE30rlH09aOdll#:~:text=recently%20expanded%20node.,Complexity,number%20of%20successors%20per%20state

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