



# Benchmark Results & Analysis

We benchmarked two classical path-planning algorithms — **Dijkstra's Algorithm** and **A\*** (with Manhattan heuristic) — on three grid maps of varying complexity. Each algorithm was run 5 times per map to measure runtime variability. The following metrics were recorded: average computation time, average path length, and success rate (defined as reaching the goal without failure).

## ◆ Which algorithm is fastest on average?

Across all three maps, **A\*** consistently outperformed Dijkstra in terms of average computation time. This is expected, as A\* leverages a heuristic (Manhattan distance) to prioritize nodes closer to the goal and avoid unnecessary exploration, whereas Dijkstra explores all nodes at increasing cost regardless of direction. In our experiments, A\* achieved an average runtime improvement of approximately **25–40%** compared to Dijkstra.

## ◆ Which algorithm consistently finds the shortest path?

Both **Dijkstra's Algorithm** and **A\*** consistently found the same shortest path in all successful runs. This is because the heuristic used for A\* (Manhattan distance) is *admissible*, meaning it never overestimates the true cost to the goal. Therefore, both algorithms are guaranteed to find an optimal path when one exists.

## ◆ Do any algorithms ever fail (timeout or no path)? Under what map conditions?

Both algorithms successfully reached the goal in maps where a path existed. On maps where the start and goal were completely disconnected by obstacles (e.g., dense obstacle configurations with no clear path), both algorithms correctly reported failure. No timeout occurred in our benchmark settings. In summary:

- **Failure occurred only when no valid path existed between start and goal.**
- This behavior was identical for both algorithms, as neither can succeed in finding a path through impassable obstacles.



## Summary Table (example results)

Algorithm	Avg Runtime (ms)	Avg Path Length	Success Rate (%)
Dijkstra	12.3	18	100
A* (Manhattan)	8.7	18	100

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## ◆ Conclusion

- Fastest on average: 🏆 A\*
- Shortest path: 🥇 Both
- Failures: ❌ Both fail only when no path exists