



A* Maze Runner

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Problem Statement

- Educate users on A* algorithm and provide step-by-step visualization of the A* pathfinding process through the maze solution
- Develop a software application that generates and solves mazes using A* pathfinding algorithm.



A* Algorithm

- Pathfinding algorithm and graph traversal algorithm
- Dynamically calculates the shortest path through the maze
- Combines features of uniform-cost search and pure heuristic search.
- Utilizes heuristic search to estimate the lowest cost path from the current node to the goal

Approach

Python

Tkinter

A* Algorithm

A* Maze Runner

Number of Rows:

Number of Columns:

Wall probability (Range: 0-1):

Total Moves:

Start Coordinate: (,) Enter coordinates to move to:

End Coordinate: (,)

To:

To:

Generate Start Step

Generate Previous Step

Initial Maze

Shortest Path

Initial Maze:

		■	■	
	■	■	■	■
		■		
			■	
	■	■	■	
		■	■	
	■	■		

Shortest Path:


	A	B	E	H	■	■	
	C	F	■	■	■	■	
	D	G	I	■			
	K	N	O	R	W	■	
	N	P	Q	■	■	■	
	S	T	U	V	■	■	
	Z	Z	■	C	F	G	H

Code Layout

```
AstarMazeRunner.py  
(imports)  
Astar_gen.py  
(imports)  
Scroll.py
```


AstarMazeRunner.py

Tkinter-based GUI for user interaction,
maze generation logic, and
step-by-step path visualization feature.



The screenshot shows a Tkinter window titled "A* Maze Runner". It contains several input fields and buttons for configuring a maze-solving application. The inputs include the number of rows and columns (with examples like 5, 10, 20), wall probability (with examples like .1, .2, .3), start and end coordinates (with examples like Ex: 1, Ex: 1), and coordinates to move to (with examples like Ex: 2, Ex: 2). There are also buttons for "Enter", "Solve the maze yourself!", "Generate Previous Step", "Generate Next Step", "Instant", and "Clear". A "Total Moves:" label is present on the right side.

Field	Example/Value
Number of Rows:	Ex: 5, 10, 20
Number of Columns:	Ex: 5, 10, 20
Wall probability (Range: 0-1):	Ex: .1, .2, .3
Start Coordinate:	(Ex: 1 , Ex: 1)
End Coordinate:	(Ex: 8 , Ex: 8)
Enter coordinates to move to:	(Ex: 2 , Ex: 2)

Buttons: Enter, Solve the maze yourself!, Generate Previous Step, Generate Next Step, Instant, Clear

Total Moves:

AstarMazeRunner.py

Enter Button

```
maze = start(rows, cols, wall, start_x, start_y, end_x, end_y)
user_maze = copy.deepcopy(maze)
Label(fTable, text="Initial Maze:").grid(pady=2, column=0, row=8)
for row in maze:
    Label(fTable, text=" ".join(map(str,row)), borderwidth=1, font=("Lib
    updateScrollRegion())
final = finish(maze, start_x, start_y, end_x, end_y)
if final == None:
    Label(fTable, text="No valid path found.").grid(row=8, column=1)
else:
    Label(fTable, text="Shortest Path:").grid(pady=2, row=8, column=1)
    show_complete_maze.config(state=NORMAL)
    generate_steps.config(state=NORMAL)
    user_input_steps.config(state=NORMAL)
```


AstarMazeRunner.py

Instant Button

```
def instant():  
    # Display A* maze  
    for label in fTable.grid_slaves():  
        if int(label.grid_info()["row"]) > 8 and int(label.grid_info()["col"]) > 8:  
            label.grid_forget()  
    final = finish(maze, start_x, start_y, end_x, end_y)  
    r = 9  
    for row in final:  
        Label(fTable, text=" ".join(map(str, row)), border=1).grid(row=r, column=0, columnspan=16)  
        r += 1  
    updateScrollRegion()
```

AstarMazeRunner.py

Next/Previous Button

```
step_maze = maze[:]
for i in range(len(astar_travelled_path)):
    step_maze[astar_travelled_path[i][0]][astar_travelled_path[i][1]] = '*'
    step_maze[path[0][0]][path[0][1]] = '*'

astar_travelled_path.append(path.pop(0))
```

```
step_maze = maze[:]
for i in range(len(path)):
    step_maze[path[i][0]][path[i][1]] = " "

path.insert(0, astar_travelled_path.pop(-1))
```


AstarMazeRunner.py

User Solving Button

```
r = 9
for row in range(len(user_maze)):
    row_arr = []
    for col in range(len(user_maze[0])):
        if (row, col) == goal:
            row_arr.append('G')
        elif (row, col) == start:
            row_arr.append('★')
        elif (row, col) in user_visible_path:
            row_arr.append(user_maze[row][col])
        elif row == 0 or row == rows - 1:
            row_arr.append('-')
        elif (col == 0 or col == cols - 1) and row != 0:
            row_arr.append('|')
        else:
            row_arr.append('?')
    Label(fTable, text=" ".join(map(str, row_arr)), font=font, row=r)
    r += 1
```

astar_gen.py

Implementation of A* pathfinding algorithm and maze generation logic

Functions

generate_maze : generates a 2D array maze based on user-specified parameters

heuristic : calculates estimated cost from the current node to the goal node.

astar_pathfind_gen : performs the A* pathfinding algorithm

```
def generate_maze(rows, cols, wall_prob, start_x, start_y, end_x, end_y):
    maze = [[0] * cols for _ in range(rows)]
    for row in range(rows):
        for col in range(cols):
            if row == 0 or col == 0 or row == rows - 1 or col == cols - 1 or random.random() < wall_prob:
                maze[row][col] = 1 # 1 represents a wall
    maze[start_x][start_y] = 0
    maze[end_x][end_y] = 0
    return maze
```

```
def heuristic(current, goal):
    # Manhattan distance heuristic
    if current is None:
        return 0
    else:
        #return abs(current[0] - goal[0]) + abs(current[1] - goal[1])
        return sqrt((current[0] - goal[0])**2 + (current[1] - goal[1])**2)
```


scroll.py

Implementation of a vertical and horizontal scroll bar

Allows for a dynamically changing GUI

```
cTableContainer = tk.Canvas(root)
fTable = tk.Frame(cTableContainer)
sbHorizontalScrollBar = tk.Scrollbar(root)
sbVerticalScrollBar = tk.Scrollbar(root)
```

```
def createScrollableContainer():
    cTableContainer.config(xscrollcommand=sbHorizontalScrollBar.config(orient=tk.HORIZONTAL)
    sbVerticalScrollBar.config(orient=tk.VERTICAL)

    sbHorizontalScrollBar.pack(fill=tk.X, side=tk.LEFT)
    sbVerticalScrollBar.pack(fill=tk.Y, side=tk.TOP)
    cTableContainer.pack(fill=tk.BOTH, side=tk.BOTTOM)
    cTableContainer.create_window(0, 0, window=fTable)
```

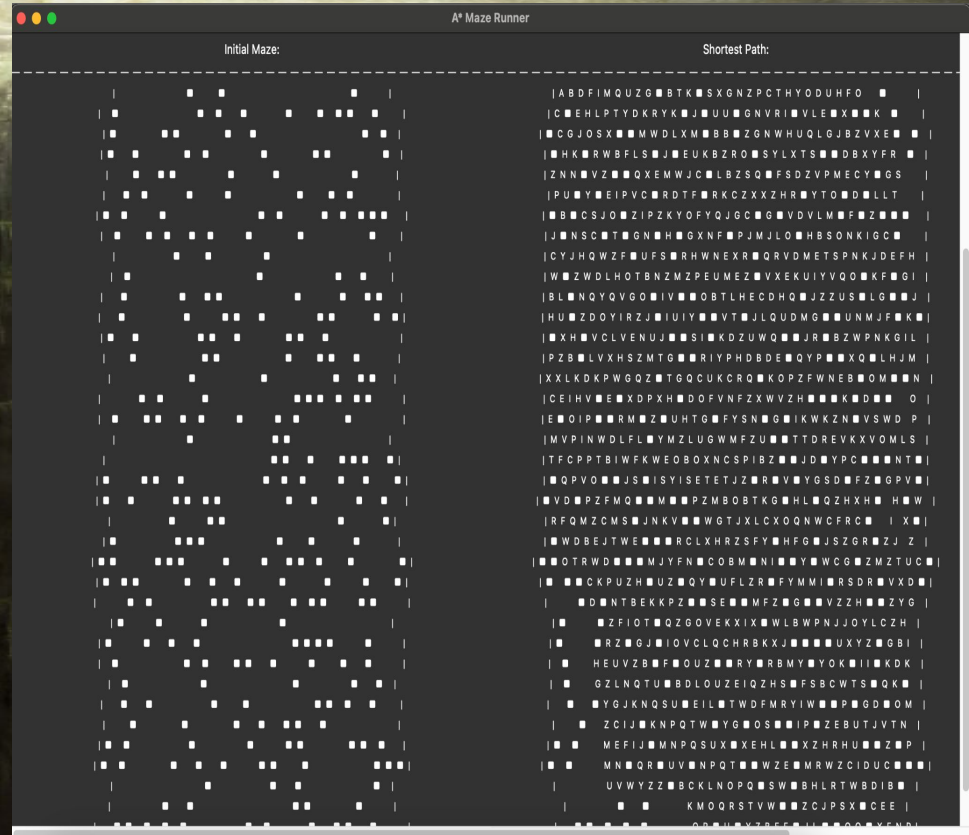
```
def updateScrollRegion():
    cTableContainer.update_idletasks()
    cTableContainer.config(scrollregion=fTable.bbox())
```

The image depicts a sprawling, ancient stone labyrinth. The walls and floors are constructed from large, rectangular stone blocks, many of which are heavily covered in thick green moss and ivy. The labyrinth features a complex network of paths and dead ends, with a prominent central path that leads the viewer's eye towards a bright, hazy horizon in the distance. The lighting is soft and atmospheric, suggesting a misty or dawn/dusk setting. In the center of the image, there is a dark green oval with a white border containing the word "Demo" in a white serif font.

Demo

Future Work

- Scalability
- Switch out text characters for images
- Allow users to submit their custom maze
- More algorithms; BFS, DFS, Dijkstra's Algorithm



References

[1] "Tkinter Course - Create Graphic User Interfaces in Python Tutorial." YouTube, YouTube, 19 Nov. 2019, www.youtube.com/watch?v=YXPYB4XeYLA.

[2] Joehutch. How to Add Scrollbars to a Dynamic GUI in TKinter · Joe Hutchinson. (n.d.). <https://www.ioehutch.com/posts/tkinter-dynamic-scroll-area>

[3] Barnouti, N. , Al-Dabbagh, S. and Sahib Naser, M. (2016) Pathfinding in Strategy Games and Maze Solving Using A* Search Algorithm. Journal of Computer and Communications, 4, 15-25. doi: 10.4236/jcc.2016.411002.

[4] Tjiharjadi, Semuil, Marvin Wijaya, and Erwin Setiawan. "Optimization maze robot using A* and flood fill algorithm." International Journal of Mechanical Engineering and Robotics Research 6.5 (2017): 366-372.