
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.

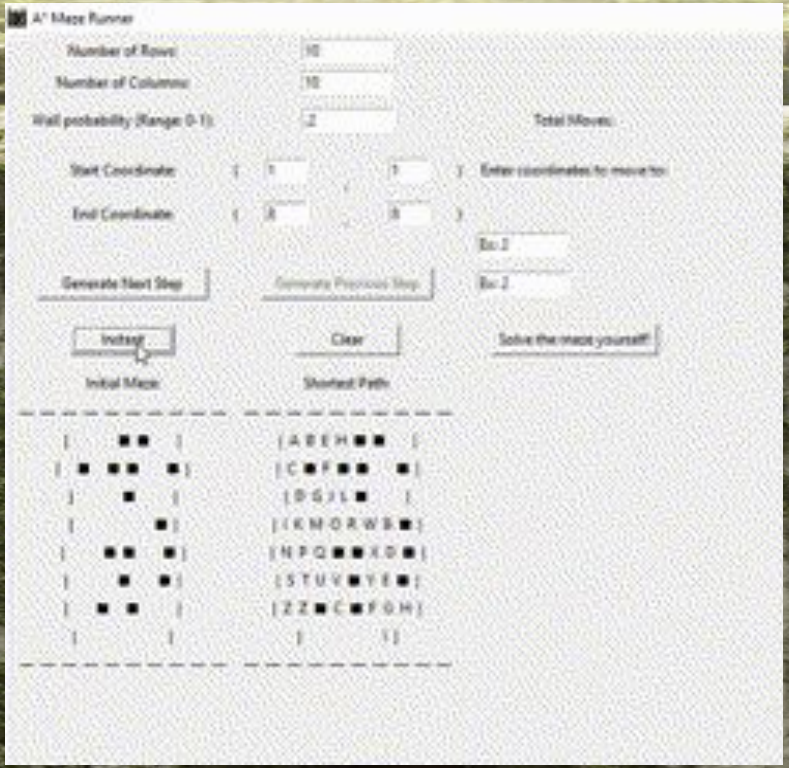
-Utilizes heuristic search to estimate the lowest cost path from the current node to the goal

Approach

Python

Tkinter

A* Algorithm

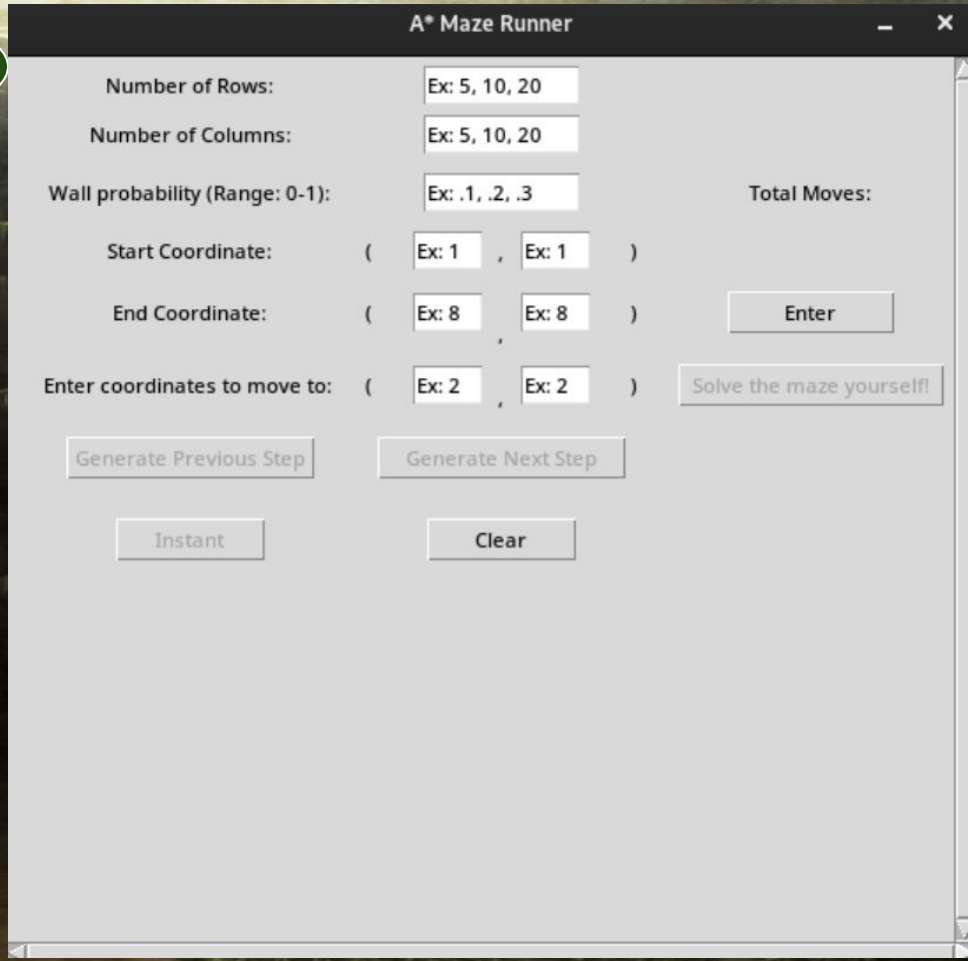


Code Layout

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.



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
            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
        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_trav
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 = 0
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)), fon
    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

```python
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
```

```python
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=sb
    sbHorizontalScrollBar.config(orient=tk.H
    sbVerticalScrollBar.config(orient=tk.VER

    sbHorizontalScrollBar.pack(fill=tk.X, si
    sbVerticalScrollBar.pack(fill=tk.Y, side
    cTableContainer.pack(fill=tk.BOTH, side=
    cTableContainer.create_window(0, 0, wind
```

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


Demo

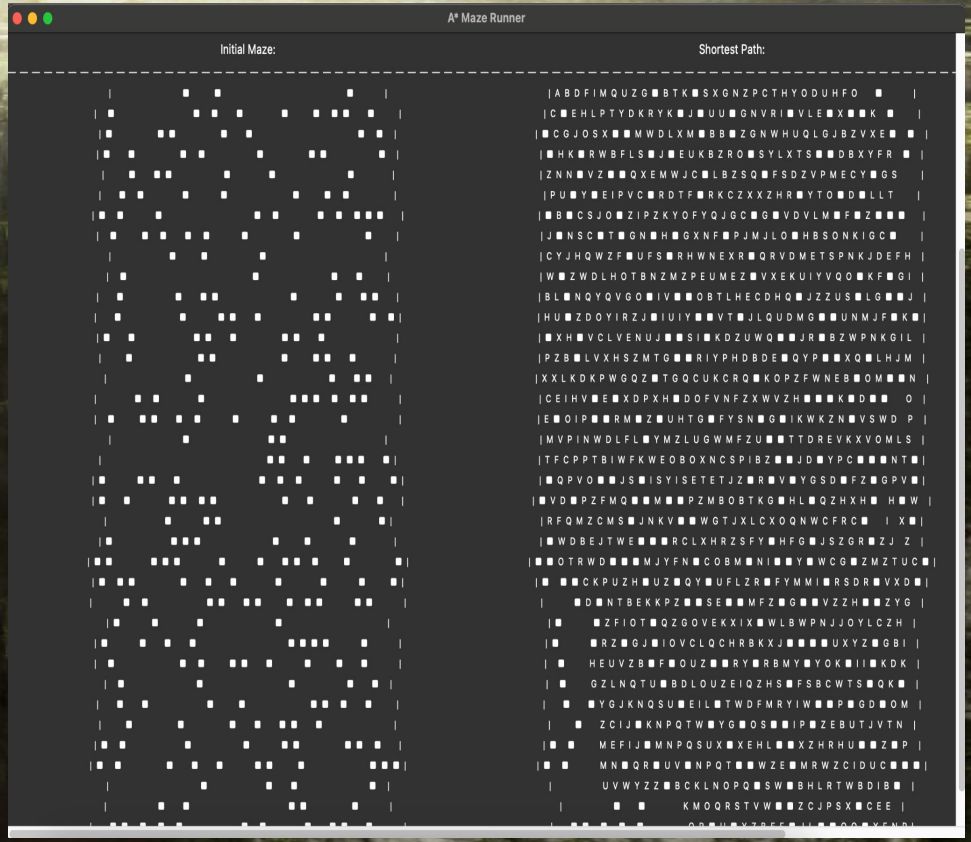
Future Work

- 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.joehutch.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.