

# CSE 404 - Artificial Intelligence and Expert System Lab

## Project Report

**Project Name :** Implementation of a small address map (from Home to UAP) using A\* search algorithm.

**Submitted By:**

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## **Introduction**

**A\* algorithm** is a searching algorithm that searches for the shortest path between the initial state to the final state. The assigned problem is implementation of a small address map from my **Home** to **UAP** using A\* search algorithm and find out the optimal path. So, here in this project I will find the most optimal path from my home (**Bashiruddin Road**) to my university (**UAP**) using A\* search algorithm.

## **Objective**

In this project, I have to reach UAP from my home Bashiruddin Road Masjid by using the shortest path. There are several paths between Bashiruddin road to UAP. But not all of those paths are optimal. So, I need to find out the optimal path. For finding, I've used the A\*(A-star) search algorithm. The objective of this project is to find an optimal path from my home (Bashiruddin Road) to my university (UAP)

## **Tools And Languages**

- **Map Designing:** Draw.io
- **Programing Language:** Python
- **IDE:** Vs Code
- **Distance Measurement:** Google Maps

## Designed Map

Id: 18201050

**Start Node :** BashirUddin Road Masjid.

**Goal Node:** UAP

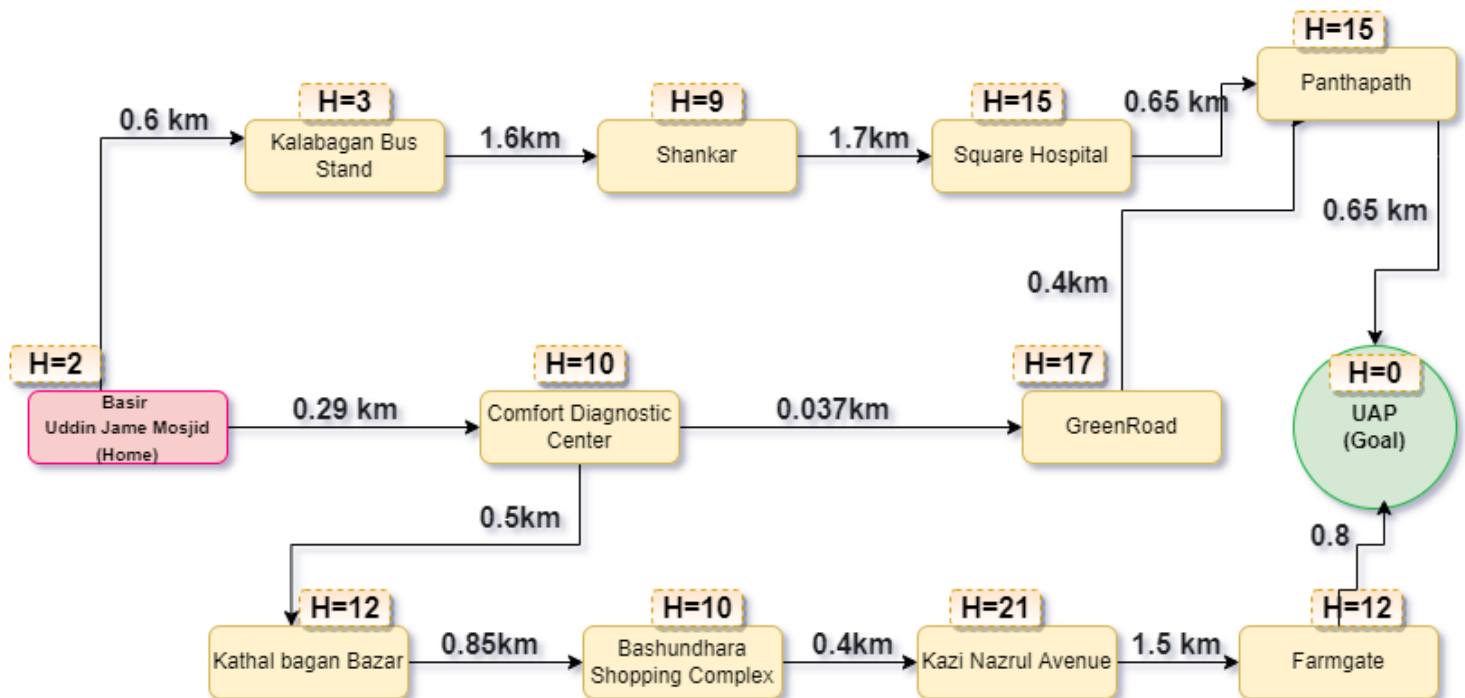


Fig: Designed Map From Home To UAP

## Search Tree Of Designed Map

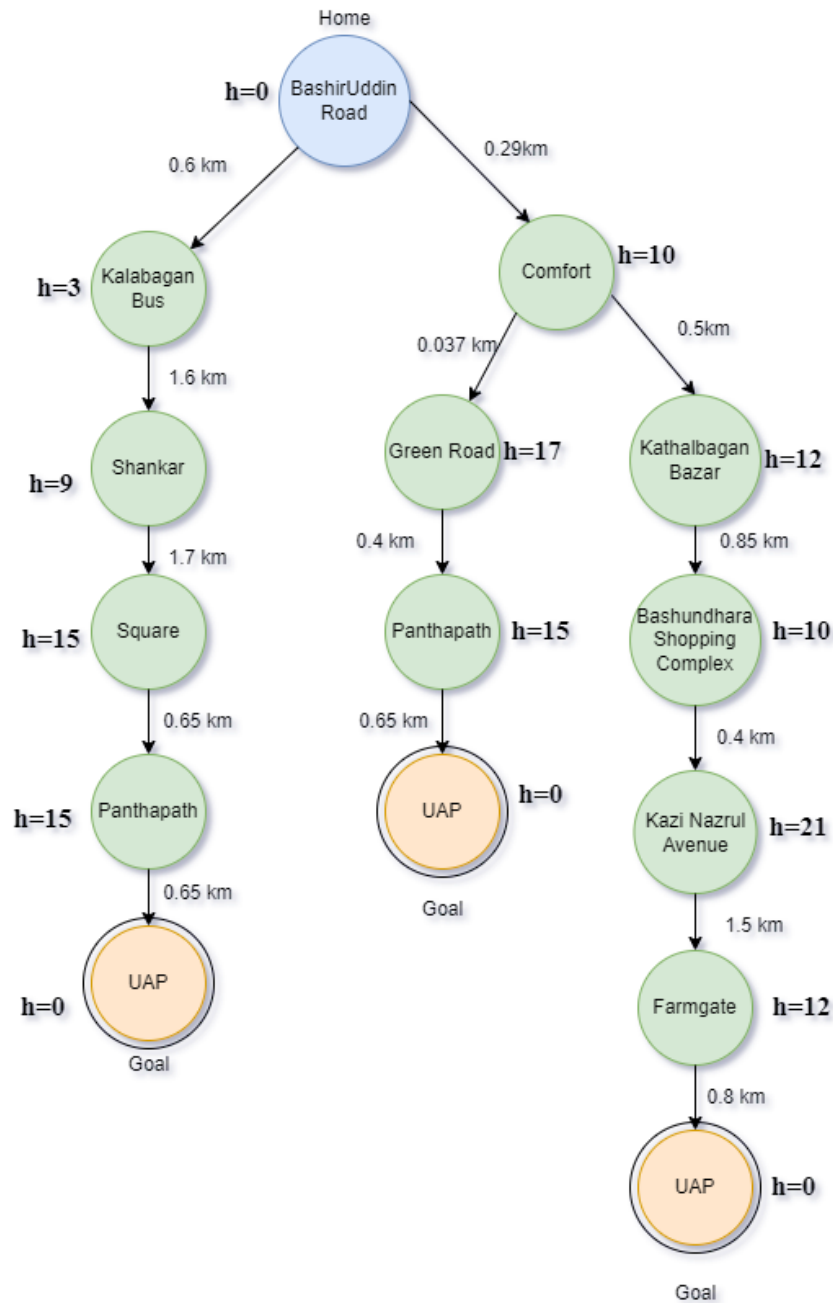


Fig: Tree for Designed Map

## Implementation Using Python

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```
def a_star_search(start, goal):
    open_fringe = set(start)
    close_fringe = set()
    g = {} #store distance from starting node
    parents = {}# parents contains an adjacency map of all nodes

    #distance of starting node from itself is zero
    g[start] = 0

    #start is root node i.e it has no parent nodes
    #so start is set to its own parent node
    parents[start] = start #start node

    while len(open_fringe) > 0:
        n = None
        #node with lowest f() is found
        for v in open_fringe:
            if n == None or g[v] + heuristic(v) < g[n] + heuristic(n):
                n = v

        if n == goal or Graph_nodes[n] == None:
            pass
        else:
            for (m, weight) in get_neighbors(n):
                #nodes 'm' not in first and last set are added to first
                #n is set its parent
                if m not in open_fringe and m not in close_fringe:
                    open_fringe.add(m)
                    parents[m] = n
                    g[m] = g[n] + weight
```

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```
        #for each node m,compare its distance from start i.e g(m) to the
        #from start through n node
        else:
            if g[m] > g[n] + weight:
                #update g(m)
                g[m] = g[n] + weight
                #change parent of m to n
                parents[m] = n

            #if m in closed set,remove and add to open
            if m in close_fringe:
                close_fringe.remove(m)
                open_fringe.add(m)

    if n == None:
        print('Path does not exist!')
        return None

    # if the current node is the goal
    # then begin reconstructing the path from it to the start
    if n == goal:
        path = []
        path_cp = []
        full = {
            'B': "BashirUddin Road (Home)",
            'KBH': "Kalabagan Bus Stand",
            'SH': "Shankar",
            'SQ': "Square Hospital",
            'PS': "Panthapath Signal",
            'CMF': "Comfort Hospital",
            'GR': "Green Road",
            'KB': "KathalBagan Bazar",
            'BS': "Bashundhara Shopping Complex",
            'KZV': "Kazi Nazrul Avenue",
            'FRM': "Farmgate",
            'U': "UAP"
        }
    }
```

```

        while parents[n] != n:
            path.append(n)
            path_cp.append(full[n])
            n = parents[n]

        path.append(start)
        path_cp.append(full[start])
        path.reverse()
        path_cp.reverse()
        print('Path found: {}'.format(str(path_cp).replace(",","-->")))
        return path

    open_fringe.remove(n)
    close_fringe.add(n)

    print('Path does not exist!')
    return None

def get_neighbors(v):
    if v in Graph_nodes:
        return Graph_nodes[v]
    else:
        return None

def heuristic(n):

    H_dist = {
        'B': 2,
        'KBH': 3,
        'SH': 9,
        'SQ': 15,
        'PS': 15,
        'CMF': 10,
        'GR': 17,
        'KB': 12,
        'BS': 10,
        'KZV': 21,
        'FRM': 12,
        'U': 0
    }
    return H_dist[n]

```

```
Graph_nodes = {
    'B': [('KBH', 0.6), ('CMF', 0.29)],
    'KBH': [('SH', 1.6)],
    'SH': [('SQ', 1.7)],
    'SQ': [('PS', 0.65)],
    'PS': [('U', 0.65)],
    'CMF': [('GR', 0.037), ('KB', 0.5)],
    'GR': [('PS', 0.4)],
    'PS': [('U', 0.65)],
    'KB': [('BS', 0.85)],
    'BS': [('KZV', 0.4)],
    'KZV': [('FRM', 1.5)],
    'FRM': [('U', 0.8)],
    'U': None
}

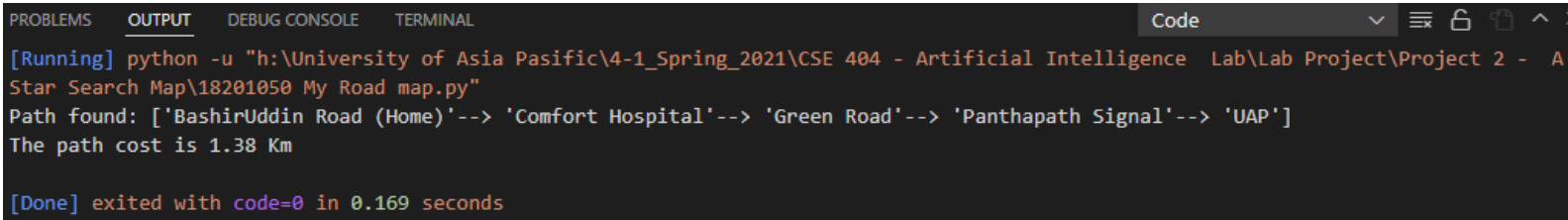
path = a_star_search('B', 'U')

path_cost = 0.0

for i in range(len(path)-1):
    for key, value in Graph_nodes[path[i]]:
        if key == path[i+1]:
            path_cost += value
            break
print("The path cost is %.2f Km" % path_cost)
```



## Output:



```
PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL Code
[Running] python -u "h:\University of Asia Pasific\4-1_Spring_2021\CSE 404 - Artificial Intelligence Lab\Lab Project\Project 2 - A
Star Search Map\18201050 My Road map.py"
Path found: ['BashirUddin Road (Home)'--> 'Comfort Hospital'--> 'Green Road'--> 'Panthapath Signal'--> 'UAP']
The path cost is 1.38 Km

[Done] exited with code=0 in 0.169 seconds
```

## Result Analysis

After Using A Star Search Algorithm on this designed map, on output we can find the shortest path :

***['BashirUddin Road (Home)'--> 'Comfort Hospital'--> 'Green Road'--> 'Panthapath Signal'--> 'UAP']***

So, we can say that that is the most optimal and shortest path.

## Conclusion

In this project, after successful implementation, a star search algorithm gives the most optimal path as output. In conclusion, a star search algorithm is a powerful and beneficial algorithm with all the potential. So we can use this algorithm for approximate the shortest path in real-life situation, like - in maps, games, robotics etc.

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