

Task 1: Maze Generation

Overview:

- ☐ Generate a random maze with a size of 10x10 and a specified obstacle density.
- ☐ The maze includes a defined starting point (S) and a goal point (G).

Task 2: Depth-First Search (DFS)

Overview:

- ☐ Implement the Depth-First Search algorithm in Python.
- ☐ Find a path from the starting point to the goal point.
- ☐ Visualize the explored paths and the final solution.

Task 3: Breadth-First Search (BFS)

Overview:

- ☐ Implement the Breadth-First Search algorithm in Python.
- ☐ Find a path from the starting point to the goal point.
- ☐ Visualize the explored paths and the final solution.

Task 4: A* Algorithm

Overview:

- ☐ Implement the A* algorithm in Python with an appropriate heuristic function.
- ☐ Find an optimal path from the starting point to the goal point.
- ☐ Visualize the explored paths and the final solution.

Task 5: Performance Evaluation

Overview:

- ☐ Compare the performance of DFS, BFS, and A* algorithms.
- ☐ Evaluate in terms of Solution Path Length, Number of Nodes Expanded, and Time Execution.

Task 6: Visualization

Overview:

- ☐ Implement a visualization tool in Python using Pygame.
- ☐ Display the maze, explored paths, and final solution for each algorithm.
- ☐ Visualization should be interactive and highlight the progress of the search.

Maze Generation and Visualization Documentation

Overview

This Python program generates a random maze, allowing visualization of the Depth-First Search (DFS), Breadth-First Search (BFS), and A* algorithms finding the optimal path from the starting point to the goal point. The visualization includes an interactive display of the maze, explored paths, and the final solution for each algorithm.

Requirements

- Python 3.x
- Pygame library (**pygame**)

Install the Pygame library using the following command:

bashCopy code

```
pip install pygame
```

Components

1. Maze Generation

- The **generate_maze** function creates a random maze with a size of 10x10 and a specified obstacle density. The maze includes a defined starting point (S) and a goal point (G).

pythonCopy code

```
maze = generate_maze()
```

2. Depth-First Search (DFS)

- The **depth_first_search** function implements the Depth-First Search algorithm to find a path from the starting point to the goal point.

pythonCopy code

```
path_dfs = depth_first_search(maze, start, goal)
```

3. Breadth-First Search (BFS)

- The **breadth_first_search** function implements the Breadth-First Search algorithm to find a path from the starting point to the goal point.

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```
path_bfs = breadth_first_search(maze, start, goal)
```

4. A* Algorithm

- The **astar** function implements the A* algorithm with an appropriate heuristic function to find an optimal path from the starting point to the goal point.

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```
path_astar = astar(maze, start, goal)
```

5. Visualization

- The **visualize_algorithm** function creates an interactive Pygame window to display the maze, explored paths, and the final solution for a specific algorithm.

pythonCopy code

```
screen_dfs = pygame.display.set_mode((len(maze[0]) * CELL_SIZE, len(maze) * CELL_SIZE))
visualize_algorithm(screen_dfs, depth_first_search, maze, start, goal, RED, BLUE)
```

6. Main Program

- The main program initializes the font, generates the maze, and creates separate Pygame windows for DFS, BFS, and A* visualization.

pythonCopy code

```
maze = generate_maze() initialize_font() screen_dfs = pygame.display.set_mode((len(maze[0]) *
CELL_SIZE, len(maze) * CELL_SIZE)) visualize_algorithm(screen_dfs, depth_first_search, maze, start,
goal, RED, BLUE) screen_bfs = pygame.display.set_mode((len(maze[0]) * CELL_SIZE, len(maze) *
CELL_SIZE)) visualize_algorithm(screen_bfs, breadth_first_search, maze, start, goal, RED, BLUE)
screen_astar = pygame.display.set_mode((len(maze[0]) * CELL_SIZE, len(maze) * CELL_SIZE))
visualize_algorithm(screen_astar, astar, maze, start, goal, RED, BLUE)
```

Running the Program

1. Run the main Python script:

bashCopy code

```
python maze_visualization.py
```

2. Pygame windows will open for DFS, BFS, and A* visualization, each displaying the maze, explored paths, and the final solution.

Conclusion

This program demonstrates the generation of random mazes and the visualization of different pathfinding algorithms. Users can interactively observe how DFS, BFS, and A* navigate through the maze to find the optimal path from the starting point to the goal.

DFS

Run	Algorithm	Solution Path Length	Nodes Expanded	Execution Time	Status
1	DFS	13	13	4.100799560546875 Seconds	Pass
2	DFS	26	27	6.508827209472656 Seconds	Pass
3	DFS	4	51	6.723403930664062 Seconds	Pass
4	DFS	22	22	2.9087066650390625 Seconds	Pass
5	DFS	N/A	N/A	N/A	Fail
6	DFS	50	56	6.008148193359375 Seconds	Pass
7	DFS	20	25	3.0994415283203125 Seconds	Pass
8	DFS	14	16	2.5272369384765625 Seconds	Pass
9	DFS	N/A	N/A	N/A	Fail
10	DFS	31	47	5.078315734863281 Seconds	Pass

BFS

Run	Algorithm	Solution Path Length	Nodes Expanded	Execution Time	Status
1	BFS	7	38	0.00015974044799804688 Seconds	Pass
2	BFS	14	71	6.794929504394531 Seconds	Pass
3	BFS	2	4	0.0001010894775390625 Seconds	Pass
4	BFS	6	21	3.1948089599609375 Seconds	Pass
5	BFS	N/A	N/A	N/A	Fail
6	BFS	8	52	5.1975250244140625 Seconds	Pass
7	BFS	6	33	3.409385681152344 Seconds	Pass
8	BFS	14	41	4.1961669921875 Seconds	Pass
9	BFS	N/A	N/A	N/A	Fail
10	BFS	5	26	3.409385681152344 Seconds	Pass

A*

Run	Algorithm	Solution Path Length	Nodes Expanded	Execution Time	Status
1	A*	7	11	3.0994415283203125 Seconds	Pass
2	A*	14	45	7.700920104980469 Seconds	Pass
3	A*	2	2	2.09808349609375 Seconds	Pass
4	A*	6	7	2.6702880859375 Seconds	Pass
5	A*	N/A	N/A	N/A	Fail
6	A*	8	15	3.814697265625 Seconds	Pass
7	A*	6	11	2.6941299438476562 Seconds	Pass
8	A*	14	48	5.412101745605469 Seconds	Pass
9	A*	N/A	N/A	N/A	Fail
10	A*	5	8	7.486343383789062 Seconds	Pass