

1. Implement A* Search algorithm.

```
def aStarAlgo(start_node, stop_node):

    open_set = set(start_node)

    closed_set = 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_node] = 0

    #start_node is root node i.e it has no parent nodes

    #so start_node is set to its own parent node

    parents[start_node] = start_node

    while len(open_set) > 0:

        n = None

        #node with lowest f() is found

        for v in open_set:

            if n == None or g[v] + heuristic(v) < g[n] +
heuristic(n):

                n = v

        if n == stop_node 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_set and m not in closed_set:

                open_set.add(m)

                parents[m] = n

                g[m] = g[n] + weight

            #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 closed_set:

```

```

        closed_set.remove(m)

        open_set.add(m)

    if n == None:

        print('Path does not exist!')

        return None

    # if the current node is the stop_node

    # then we begin reconstructin the path from it to the
start_node

    if n == stop_node:

        path = []

        while parents[n] != n:

            path.append(n)

            n = parents[n]

        path.append(start_node)

        path.reverse()

        print('Path found: {}'.format(path))

        return path

    # remove n from the open_list, and add it to closed_list

    # because all of his neighbors were inspected

```

```
        open_set.remove(n)

        closed_set.add(n)

    print('Path does not exist!')

    return None

#define fuction to return neighbor and its distance
#from the passed node

def get_neighbors(v):

    if v in Graph_nodes:

        return Graph_nodes[v]

    else:

        return None

#for simplicity we ll consider heuristic distances given
#and this function returns heuristic distance for all nodes

def heuristic(n):

    H_dist = {

        'A': 11,

        'B': 6,

        'C': 5,

        'D': 7,
```

```
        'E': 3,  
  
        'F': 6,  
  
        'G': 5,  
  
        'H': 3,  
  
        'I': 1,  
  
        'J': 0  
  
    }  
  
    return H_dist[n]
```

#Describe your graph here

```
Graph_nodes = {  
  
    'A': [('B', 6), ('F', 3)],  
  
    'B': [('A', 6), ('C', 3), ('D', 2)],  
  
    'C': [('B', 3), ('D', 1), ('E', 5)],  
  
    'D': [('B', 2), ('C', 1), ('E', 8)],  
  
    'E': [('C', 5), ('D', 8), ('I', 5), ('J', 5)],  
  
    'F': [('A', 3), ('G', 1), ('H', 7)],  
  
    'G': [('F', 1), ('I', 3)],  
  
    'H': [('F', 7), ('I', 2)],  
  
    'I': [('E', 5), ('G', 3), ('H', 2), ('J', 3)],  
  
}
```

```
}
```

```
aStarAlgo('A', 'J')
```

OUTPUT:

Path found: ['A', 'F', 'G', 'I', 'J']