# **Assignment: Pathfinding with A\***

#### **Problem Statement**

We want to find the shortest path for a robot navigating a **10×10 grid** from a start cell to a goal cell using the **A\*** algorithm. The grid contains obstacles and varying movement costs. You will implement A\* with a consistent heuristic (Manhattan distance) and test it on a sample problem.

## **Tasks**

#### 1. Heuristic Consistency

- Implement the **Manhattan distance heuristic** for grid-based navigation.
- Verify whether it satisfies the **consistency (monotonicity)** property.
- Add a short explanation in comments about why consistency is crucial for A\* (it guarantees optimality and avoids node re-expansions).

#### 2. Algorithm Implementation

- Implement standard A\* for grid-based pathfinding.
- Maintain:
  - Open and closed lists.
  - o f(n) = g(n) + h(n) where g(n) is the path cost so far and h(n) is the heuristic.
- Output the computed path and path cost.

## 3. Sample Grid Problem

Use the following 10×10 grid:

- Start = S (0,0)
- Goal = **G** (9,9)
- Obstacles = # (row 3, cols 2–5; row 6, cols 4–7)
- Rough terrain = row 5 cells, cost = 3
- All other cells, cost = 1

## 4. Experimentation

- 1. Run A\* on the initial grid and find the path from **S** to **G**.
- 2. Record:
  - Path sequence

- Path cost
- Number of nodes expanded
- 3. Modify the grid by **blocking cell (4,4)**.
- 4. Rerun A\* and record the new path, cost, and expanded nodes.
- 5. Compare the paths before and after the change.

#### 5. Submission Requirements

- Python code with clear comments.
- Example run showing:
  - o Initial grid and computed path.
  - o Updated grid and recomputed path after adding the new obstacle.
- A short explanation (in comments or text file) about:
  - Why A\* finds the optimal path.
  - Why heuristic consistency matters.