

Documentation

Project1: Robot Path Planning

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CS4613

Instructions:

To run **findpath.py**, type the following in your terminal:

```
python findpath.py <input_filename.txt> <output_filename.txt>
```

or try

```
python3 findpath.py <input_filename.txt> <output_filename.txt>
```

To run **vis.py**, type the following in your terminal:

```
python vis.py <input_filename.txt>
```

or try

```
python3 vis.py <input_filename.txt>
```

Source Code:

```
import sys
import numpy as np
from heapq import heappush, heappop
import math

k = 2 # Penalty constant for angle change
# Calculates Euclidean distance heuristic from current
# position to the goal (estimates the cost)
def heuristic(curr_row, curr_column, end_row, end_column):
    return math.hypot(end_row - curr_row, end_column - curr_column)
```

```

# Identifies valid cells that the robot can move to
# and returns a list of valid cells (neighbors)
def find_neighbors(curr_row, curr_column, matrix):
    neighbors = []
    rows, cols = matrix.shape # Gets num of rows and cols
    directions = [ # (d_row, d_col, action)
        (0, 1, 0),    # Right
        (1, 1, 1),    # Up-Right
        (1, 0, 2),    # Up
        (1, -1, 3),   # Up-Left
        (0, -1, 4),   # Left
        (-1, -1, 5),  # Down-Left
        (-1, 0, 6),   # Down
        (-1, 1, 7)    # Down-Right
    ]

    # Iterates through all directions and checks for validity.
    # Calculates valid moves and stores them in a list (neighbors)
    for d_row, d_col, action in directions:
        new_row, new_column = curr_row + d_row, curr_column + d_col
        if 0 <= new_row < rows and 0 <= new_column < cols:
            if matrix[new_row, new_column] != '1':
                if abs(d_row) == 1 and abs(d_col) == 1: # Diagonal case
                    # Cells adjacent in horizontal and vertical directions
                    adj_cell1 = (curr_row + d_row, curr_column)
                    adj_cell2 = (curr_row, curr_column + d_col)
                    # Check if at least one adjacent cell is walkable
                    walkable_adj_cell1 = (0 <= adj_cell1[0] < rows and 0 <=
adj_cell1[1] < cols and
                                matrix[adj_cell1] != '1')
                    walkable_adj_cell2 = (0 <= adj_cell2[0] < rows and 0 <=
adj_cell2[1] < cols and
                                matrix[adj_cell2] != '1')
                    if walkable_adj_cell1 or walkable_adj_cell2:
                        neighbors.append((new_row, new_column, d_row,
d_col, action))
                else: # Non-diagonal case
                    neighbors.append((new_row, new_column, d_row, d_col,
action))
            #print(neighbors)
    return neighbors

# Finds shortest path to the goal

```

```

def a_star_search(matrix, start_row, start_column, end_row, end_column):
    frontier = []
    #  $\theta(s)$  is None at the start
    heappush(frontier, (heuristic(start_row, start_column, end_row,
                                start_row, start_column, None, 0, None,
                                heuristic(start_row, start_column, end_row, end_column))) # priority, row,
                                col, theta_s, cost, action, f(n)
    came_from = {} # To track the path: (current node) -> (previous node,
    action, f(n))
    cost_so_far = {(start_row, start_column): (0, None)} # cost and
    theta_s
    nodes_generated = 1 # Start node is generated

    while frontier:
        priority, curr_row, curr_column, theta_s, current_cost, action, f_n
        = heappop(frontier)
        if (curr_row, curr_column) == (end_row, end_column): # Check if the
            goal is reached
            return reconstruct_path(came_from, start_row, start_column,
                                end_row, end_column, matrix), current_cost, nodes_generated
        # Explore neighbors
        for neighbor_row, neighbor_column, d_row, d_col, action in
            find_neighbors(curr_row, curr_column, matrix):
            new_node = (neighbor_row, neighbor_column)
            if new_node in cost_so_far and cost_so_far[new_node][0] <=
            current_cost:
                continue # Skip if we've already found a better path

            # Compute  $\theta(s')$  from movement vector
            theta_s_prime = math.degrees(math.atan2(d_row, d_col)) % 360

            # Compute  $c_d(s, a, s')$ 
            if abs(d_row) + abs(d_col) == 1: # Orthogonal move
                c_d = 1
            else: # Diagonal move
                c_d = math.sqrt(2)

            # Compute  $c_a(s, a, s')$ 
            if theta_s is None: # Initial state
                c_a = 0
            else:
                delta_theta = abs(theta_s_prime - theta_s)

```

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        if delta_theta > 180:
            delta_theta = 360 - delta_theta
        c_a = k * (delta_theta / 180)

    c = c_d + c_a
    new_cost = current_cost + c

    if ((neighbor_row, neighbor_column) not in cost_so_far or
        new_cost < cost_so_far[(neighbor_row,
neighbor_column)])[0]):
        cost_so_far[(neighbor_row, neighbor_column)] = (new_cost,
theta_s_prime)
        total_estimated_cost = new_cost + heuristic(neighbor_row,
neighbor_column, end_row, end_column)
        heappush(frontier, (total_estimated_cost, neighbor_row,
neighbor_column, theta_s_prime, new_cost, action, total_estimated_cost))
        came_from[(neighbor_row, neighbor_column)] = ((curr_row,
curr_column), action, total_estimated_cost)
        nodes_generated += 1

    # If we exit the loop without finding the end, log that no path was
    found
    return None, None, nodes_generated

```

```

def reconstruct_path(came_from, start_row, start_column, end_row,
end_column, matrix):
    path = []
    actions = []
    f_values = []
    current = (end_row, end_column)
    while current != (start_row, start_column):
        prev_info = came_from.get(current)
        if prev_info is None:
            # No path found
            return None
        prev_node, action, f_n = prev_info
        path.append(current)
        actions.append(action)
        f_values.append(f_n)
        current = prev_node
    path.append((start_row, start_column))
    f_values.append(heuristic(start_row, start_column, end_row,
end_column)) # f(n) of start node
    path.reverse()
    actions.reverse()
    f_values.reverse()
    # Update the matrix with the path (excluding start and goal)
    for r, c in path[1:-1]:
        if matrix[r, c] == '0':
            matrix[r, c] = '4'
    # Ensure we don't overwrite the start and goal positions
    matrix[start_row, start_column] = '2'
    matrix[end_row, end_column] = '5'
    return (path, actions, f_values)

```

```

def main():
    if len(sys.argv) < 3:
        print("Usage: python script.py <grid_file> <output_file>")
        sys.exit(1)
    file_path = sys.argv[1]
    output_file = sys.argv[2]
    matrix = []

    try:
        with open(file_path, 'r') as file:
            # Read the start and end positions
            first_line = file.readline().strip()
            start_column, start_row, end_column, end_row = map(int,
first_line.split())
            print(f"Start Position: ({start_row}, {start_column})")
            print(f"End Position: ({end_row}, {end_column})")

            # Read the grid lines
            for line in file:
                line = line.strip()
                if not line:
                    continue # Skip empty lines
                # Split the line by spaces
                tokens = line.split()
                matrix.append(tokens)
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error reading file: {e}")
        sys.exit(1)

    # Reverses the matrix to match the coordinate system
    matrix = matrix[::-1]

    # Convert matrix to numpy array
    try:
        matrix_np = np.array(matrix)
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error converting grid to numpy array: {e}")
        sys.exit(1)

    rows, cols = matrix_np.shape
    # Print the dimensions of the grid
    print(f"Grid dimensions: {rows} rows x {cols} columns")

```

```

# Check that start and end positions are within bounds
if not (0 <= start_row < rows and 0 <= start_column < cols):
    print(f"Start position ({start_row}, {start_column}) is out of
bounds. Grid size is {rows}x{cols}.")
    sys.exit(1)
if not (0 <= end_row < rows and 0 <= end_column < cols):
    print(f"End position ({end_row}, {end_column}) is out of bounds.
Grid size is {rows}x{cols}.")
    sys.exit(1)
if matrix_np[start_row, start_column] == '1':
    print(f"Start position is not walkable. Value at start position:
{matrix_np[start_row, start_column]}")
    sys.exit(1)
if matrix_np[end_row, end_column] == '1':
    print(f"End position is not walkable. Value at end position:
{matrix_np[end_row, end_column]}")
    sys.exit(1)

# Perform A* search
result, total_cost, nodes_generated = a_star_search(matrix_np,
start_row, start_column, end_row, end_column)
if result:
    path, actions, f_values = result
    depth = len(path) - 1 # Root node is at level 0
    with open(output_file, 'w') as f_out:
        # Line 1: Depth level d
        f_out.write(f"{depth}\n")
        # Line 2: Total number of nodes N generated
        f_out.write(f"{nodes_generated}\n")
        # Line 3: Sequence of moves (actions)
        f_out.write(' '.join(map(str, actions)) + '\n')
        # Line 4: f(n) values along the solution path
        f_out.write(' '.join(f"{fv:.2f}" for fv in f_values) + '\n')
        # Lines 5 onward: Updated grid
        for row in matrix_np[::-1]: # Reverse again to match your
output format
            f_out.write(' '.join(row) + '\n')
        print(f"Output written to {output_file}")
    else:
        print("No path found.")

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()

```


Output Files:

Input1.txt result, k=2:

31

454

00777777777707770000000000000111

32.57 32.62 32.68 33.33 33.49 33.67 33.87 34.09 34.33 34.60 34.91 35.25 35.64 36.14 37.09

37.60 38.18 38.70 38.73 38.75 38.79 38.83 38.87 38.93 39.00 39.09 39.22 39.38 39.63 40.13

40.13 40.13

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000011111111400011100011011111000010110000110000000000000

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0000000010000101110100111110000000110000000000000000000000

0000000010000040111010011110000001100000000000000000000
0000000000000000001011000000011100000100000000000000000000

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0000000111000000111100110011001110000000000000000000000
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0000000|11001100004|100000000000000000|110001110000000000000000
0000110111011000001000001000000000001110000111110000000000000000

00001101110110000400001000000000110001111000000000000
0000110111011000011100011110001100000000000101110000000000

0000|10|1|10|1000|14000|1|100|1000000000|0|10000000000
0001101110000001101100100011100000110511000000000

000|10||1000000|104400|000||100000|103|10000000000
00011011100000110011111110011100001110000000000

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00000001110000001100101000000001100010000000000000
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00000001110000001100104000000001100040000000000000000
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