June 2, 2023

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[]: #!/usr/bin/env python3
     # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
     import random
     import sys
     sys.path.insert(0, "..")
     import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
     import time
     import math
     from env_2d import Env2D
     import numpy as np
     import os
     from rrt2d import RRT
     from rrtstar2d import RRTstar
     #RRT visualization parameters
     visualize_tree = 'all' #None, 'solution_path' or 'all'
     visualize_tree_iter=500 #None or int
     visualize_vid = True #bool
     #Set some problem parameters
     x_lims = (0, 100) # low(inclusive), upper(exclusive) extents of world in x-axis
     y_lims = (0, 100) # low(inclusive), upper(exclusive) extents of world in y-axis
     X_dimensions = np.array([x_lims, y_lims])
     start = (5, 5, 0)
                        #start state(world coordinates)
     goal = (90, 90, math.pi*(5/4)) #qoal state(world coordinates)
     goal_bias_prob = 0.05
     goal_region_threshold = 0.3
     waypoint_step_size = 1
     extend_len = 20 #tree_extend_length, must be a multiple of waypoint_step_size
     turning_radius = 10 #the real turning_radius of a car is around 5 or 6, for a
      ⇔better visualization, we here use a turning_radius of 10
     collision radius = 2.5
     max_iter = 3000
     #Load environment from file
     # envfile = os.path.abspath("./motion_planning_datasets/100by100/mazes/test/904.
      ⇔pnq")
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envfile = os.path.abspath("./motion_planning_datasets/100by100/shifting_gaps/

¬train/1.png")
env_params = {'x_lims': x_lims, 'y_lims': y_lims, "turning_radius": u
sturning radius, 'collision radius': collision radius}
planning_env = Env2D()
planning_env initialize(envfile, env_params)
def RRT_video_visualization(solution_path, video_file_path = 'RRT.mp4'):
    """ Creates a video showing the vehicle following the path solution_path\sqcup
 ⇔and save it in video_file_path.
      {\it Cparam solution\_path - list of tuples corresponding to each sampled state}_{\sqcup}
 →of the path, and the list of waypoints to reach it from its parent
      @param video_file_path - string
    planning_env.initialize_plot(start, goal, plot_grid=False)
    planning_env.plot_path(solution_path, 'red', 3, 0.3)
    planning_env.plot_path_video(solution_path, video_file_path, 50)
def RRT tree visualization(solution path, tree):
    """ Plot the solution path and the whole tree, depending on the
 ⇔visualization parameters
      {\it Cparam solution\_path - list of tuple corresponding to each sampled state_{\sqcup}}
 →of the path, and the list of waypoints to reach to from its parent
      Oparam tree - list of vertices
    11 11 11
    planning_env.initialize_plot(start, goal, plot_grid=False)
    if visualize_tree=="all" and tree!=None:
        planning_env.plot_tree(tree, 'blue', 3, 0.3)
    if visualize_tree != None and solution_path != None:
        planning_env.plot_path(solution_path, 'red', 5, 0.5)
    plt.show()
def RRT_visualization_all(SMP, solution_path, video_file_path = 'RRT.mp4'):
    """ Call\ RRT\_video\_visualization\ and\ RRT\_tree\_visualization,\ depending\ on
 → the visualization parameters
      Oparam SMP - RRT
      {\it Cparam solution\_path - list of tuple corresponding to each sampled state}_\sqcup
 \lnot of the path, and the list of waypoints to reach to from its parent
      @param video_file_path - string
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    if solution_path != None:
        # Video visualization
        if visualize_vid:
            RRT_video_visualization(solution_path, video_file_path)
        print("total vertices: ", len(SMP.get_vertices()))
    else:
        print("planning failed...")
    # Tree visualization
    if visualize tree!=None:
        RRT_tree_visualization(solution_path, SMP.get_vertices())
def RRT_main_loop(SMP, planner):
      Oparam SMP - RRT
      Oparam planner - string, RRT or RRTstar
    iteration=0
    while iteration <= max_iter:</pre>
        if visualize_tree_iter is not None and iteration%visualize_tree_iter==0:
            print("iteration : ", iteration)
            solution_path=None
            if SMP._q_goal_set != []:
                SMP.update_best() # find best q
                solution_path = SMP.reconstruct_path(SMP._q_best)
            RRT_tree_visualization(solution_path, SMP.get_vertices())
        iteration+=1
        random_sample=get_random_sample(SMP)
        if random_sample is None:
            continue
        v_new = SMP.extend(random_sample)
        if not v_new:
            continue
        if planner == 'RRTstar':
            SMP.rewire(v_new)
        if SMP.is_goal_reached(v_new.q, goal, goal_region_threshold):
            SMP._q_goal_set.append(v_new)
```

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print("Found a path!")
    print("end iterations")
def launch_RRT(planner):
    """ RRT algorithm, initialize RRT, call the main loop and display the \sqcup
 \neg results
      Oparam planner - string, RRT or RRTstar
    11 11 11
    s_time=time.time()
    #Initialize RRT
    SMP = None
    if planner == 'RRT':
        SMP = RRT(start, planning_env, extend_len=extend_len,_
 →waypoint_step_size=waypoint_step_size)
        print("using RRT planner")
    elif planner == 'RRTstar':
        SMP = RRTstar(start, planning_env, extend_len=extend_len,__
 →waypoint_step_size=waypoint_step_size)
        print("using optimal-variant RRT (RRT*) planner")
    else:
        print("Unknown planner")
        sys.exit()
    assert not SMP.is_collision(start), "The starting state is in collision, "
 →path planning is impossible"
    assert not SMP.is_collision(goal), "The goal state is in collision, path_
 ⇔planning is impossible"
    solution_path = None
    RRT_main_loop(SMP, planner)
    if SMP._q_goal_set != []:
        SMP.update_best() # find best q
        solution_path = SMP.reconstruct_path(SMP._q_best)
        print("total solution cost: ", SMP._best_cost)
    print("computation time:", time.time()-s_time)
    # Visualization
    RRT_visualization_all(SMP, solution_path, video_file_path = './videos/

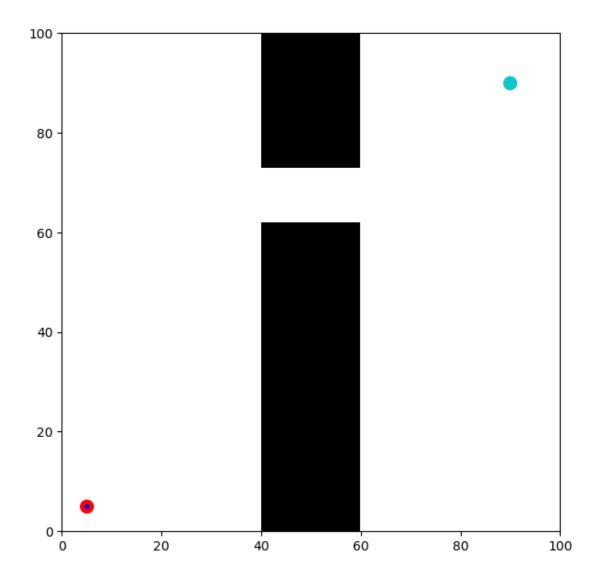
    '+planner+'.mp4')
```

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def get_random_sample(SMP):
    """ Randomly sample a state between the limits of the environment.
        In order to find a path faster, the goal state is sampled with a_{\sqcup}
 ⇔probability p=qoal_bias_prob.
      @param SMP - RRT
      Oreturn tuple of (x,y,yaw) - the sampled state, the yaw unit is radians
              None - if the sampled is in collision or is already contained in_{i,i}
 ⇔the RRT tree
      QKwan add
      1. is contain: check the samples is contained in the Tree
      2. is_collision: check the samples is in the colision
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    ### TODO ###
    11 11 11
    y = Ax + b (x: 0 \sim 1)
    x=0: ymin = b
    x=1: ymax = A + b
    A = ymax - ymin
    b = ymin
    if(random.random() <= goal_bias_prob):</pre>
        return goal
    else:
        x = (x_lims[1] - x_lims[0])*random.random() + x_lims[0]
        y = (y_lims[1] - y_lims[0])*random.random() + y_lims[0]
        yaw = random.random() * 2*math.pi
        random_sample = [x, y, yaw]
        if(SMP.is_contain(random_sample) or SMP.is_collision(random_sample)):
            return None
        return random_sample
def test_random_samples():
    """ Generate nbSamples and plot those that are not in collision.
    nnn
    nbSamples=200
    arrow=True #False to display the position only, True to display the
 ⇔orientation too
    planning_env.initialize_plot()
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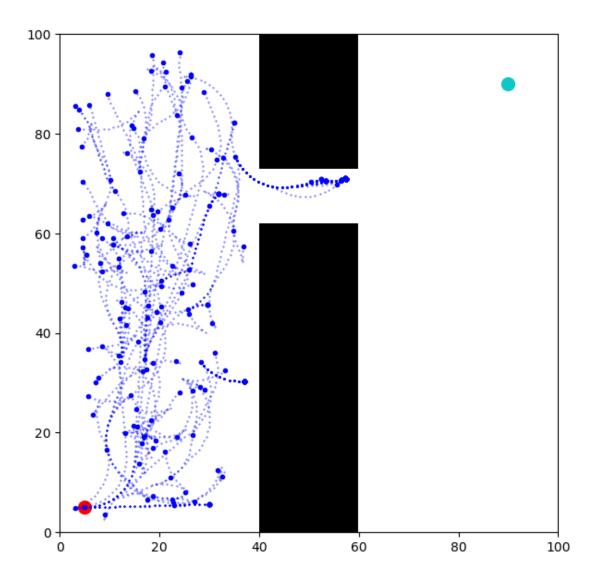
```
SMP = RRT(start, planning_env, extend_len=extend_len,__
 →waypoint_step_size=waypoint_step_size)
    for _ in range(nbSamples):
        random sample=get random sample(SMP)
        if random_sample is not None:
            planning env.plot state(random sample, arrow=arrow, ___
 →msize=planning_env.collision_radius*2)
    plt.show() # Visualizing results
def test_collision():
    planning_env.initialize_plot()
    states=[(20,20,math.pi/2), (80,30,math.pi), (5,60,math.pi*(4/5)),
 (35,75, \text{math.pi}/4)
    for i in range(len(states)):
        col_free=planning_env.collision_free_state(states[i])
        planning_env.plot_car(states[i], not col_free)
        print("State ", i, ", collision free ? ", col_free)
    print("States 1 and 2, all collision free? ", planning_env.
 →collision_free_states(states[:2]))
    print("States 2 and 3, all collision free? ", planning env.

¬collision_free_states(states[1:3]))
    plt.show() # Visualizing results
def main():
    # test_collision() #assignment question 1
    # test_random_samples() #assignment question 1
    # launch_RRT("RRT") #assignment question 2
    launch_RRT("RRTstar") #assignment question 3
if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

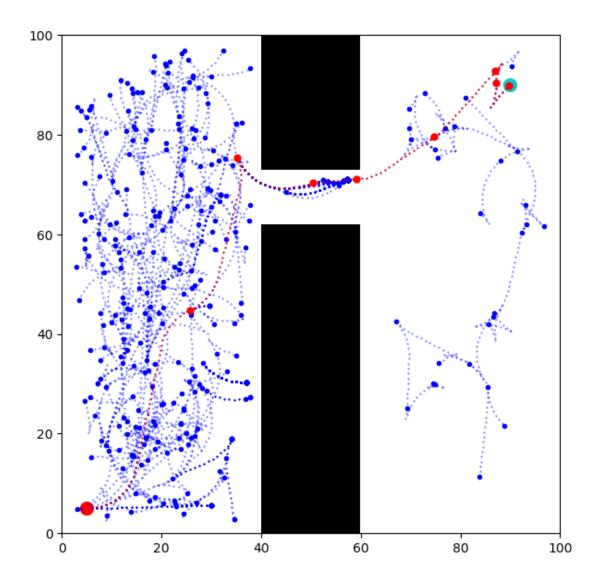
img shape: (100, 100, 3)
using optimal-variant RRT (RRT*) planner
iteration : 0



iteration: 500



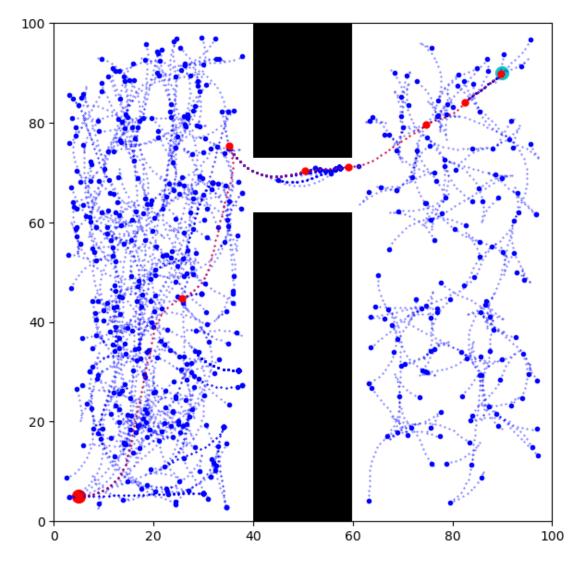
Found a path!
Found a path!
Found a path!
iteration : 1000



Found a path!

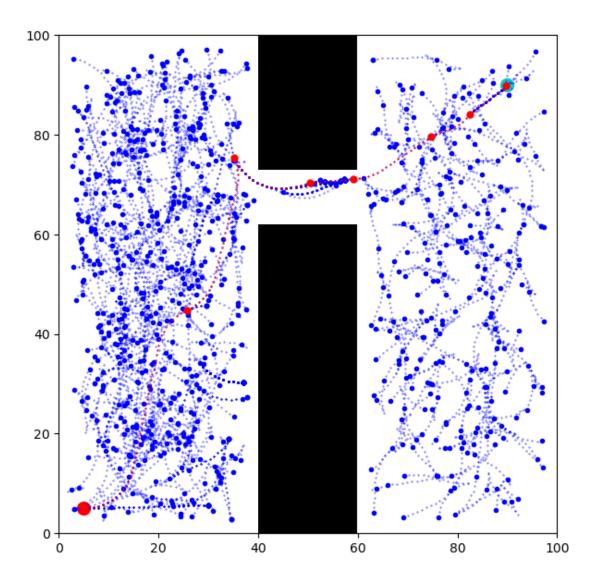
Found a path!

Found a path!
Found a path!
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Found a path!



- Found a path!

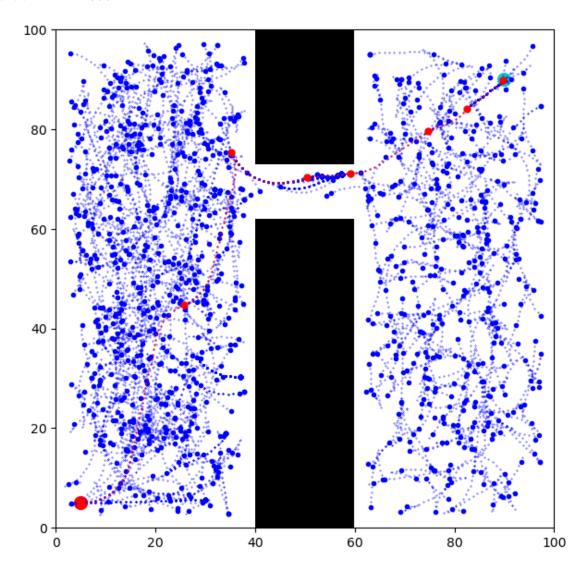
iteration: 2000



Found a path!

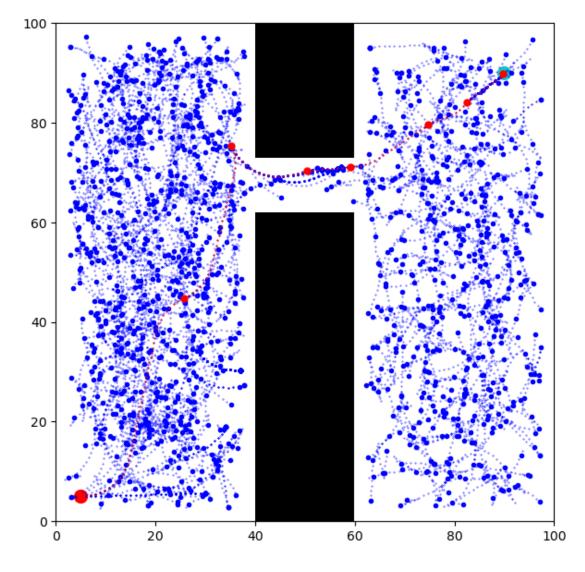
Found a path!

Found a path!
Found a path!
Found a path!
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Found a path!
Found a path!
Found a path!
iteration : 2500



Found a path!

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Found a path!



end iterations

total solution cost: 145.09297397774927 computation time: 96.50493001937866

total vertices: 1741

