

Experiment: 1.1

Student Name: SANJIV GUPTA UID: 21BCS-3478

Branch: CSE Section/Group: 21BCS-IOT-602B

Semester: 5th **Date:** 17/08/23

Subject Name: AIML Lab Subject Code: 21CSH-316

1. AIM: Evaluate the performance and effectiveness of the A* algorithm implementation in Python

2. Objective: The objective is to assess how well the A* algorithm performs in solving a specific problem or scenario, and to analyze its effectiveness in comparison to other algorithms or approaches.

3. Tools/Resource Used:

- 1. Python programming language.
- 2. A* algorithm implementation in Python.
- 3. Relevant data or problem scenario for testing the algorithm.

4. Algorithm:

- 1. Define the problem scenario or task for which the A* algorithm will be used.
- 2. Implement the A* algorithm in Python, taking into accounts the specific problem requirements and constraints.
- 3. Provide necessary data structures, such as graphs or grids, to represent the problem space.
- 4. Write code to initialize the start and goal states or nodes.
- 5. Implement the A^* algorithm, including the heuristic function and the necessary data structures, such as priority queues or heaps.
- 6. Run the algorithm on the given problem scenario and record the execution time.
- 7. Monitor and log the nodes expanded, the path generated, and any other relevant information during the algorithm's execution.
- 8. Repeat steps 4-7 for multiple problem scenarios or test cases, if applicable.dq

5. Program Code:

```
import heapq
class Node:
  def __init__(self, position, parent=None):
    self.position = position
    self.parent = parent
    self.g = 0 \# Cost from start node to current node
    self.h = 0 # Heuristic (estimated cost) from current node to goal node
    self.f = 0 \# Total \ cost \ (g + h)
  def \__lt \__(self, other):
    return self.f < other.f
def heuristic(node, goal):
  return\ abs(node.position[0] - goal[0]) + abs(node.position[1] - goal[1])
def astar(grid, start, goal):
  open\_list = []
  closed\_set = set()
  start\_node = Node(start)
  goal\_node = Node(goal)
  heapq.heappush(open_list, start_node)
  while open_list:
    current\_node = heapq.heappop(open\_list)
    if current_node.position == goal_node.position:
       path = []
       while current_node is not None:
         path.append(current_node.position)
          current_node = current_node.parent
       return path[::-1]
    closed_set.add(current_node.position)
```

for next_position in [(0, -1), (0, 1), (-1, 0), (1, 0)]:

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1

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```
node_position = (current_node.position[0] + next_position[0], current_node.position[1] +
   next_position[1])
       if node\_position[0] < 0 \ or \ node\_position[0] >= len(grid) \ or \ node\_position[1] < 0 \ or
   node\_position[1] >= len(grid[0]):
          continue
       if grid[node\_position[0]][node\_position[1]] == 1:
       if node_position in closed_set:
          continue
       new_node = Node(node_position, current_node)
       new\_node.g = current\_node.g + 1
       new_node.h = heuristic(new_node, goal_node.position)
       new\_node.f = new\_node.g + new\_node.h
       for node in open_list:
          if\ new\_node.position == node.position\ and\ new\_node.f >= node.f:
            break
       else:
          heapq.heappush(open_list, new_node)
  return None # No path found
# Example usage
grid = [
  [0, 0, 0, 0],
  [0, 1, 1, 0],
  [0, 0, 0, 0],
  [0, 0, 1, 0]
start\_point = (0, 0)
goal\_point = (3, 3)
path = astar(grid, start_point, goal_point)
   print(path)
```

6. Output/Result:

7. Learning Outcomes:

- 1. Record the execution time of the A* algorithm for each problem scenario.
- 2. Note the number of nodes expanded during the algorithm's execution.
- 3. Record the optimal path generated by the A* algorithm.
- 4. Evaluate the correctness of the generated path by comparing it with known optimal solutions, if available.
- 5. Analyze the efficiency and effectiveness of the A* algorithm based on the execution time, number of nodes expanded, and the quality of the generated paths.
- 6. Compare the performance of the A* algorithm with other algorithms or approaches, if applicable.