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seunghyop back, 17 Mar 2005

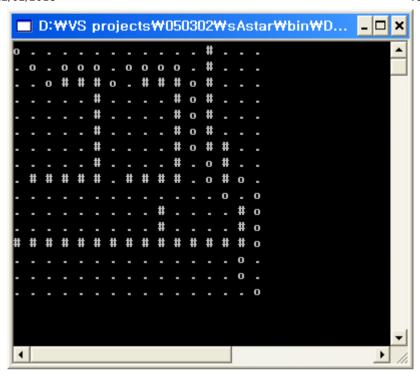
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Simple A\* pathfinding algorithm implementation for beginners

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## Introduction

This is about A\* algorithm implementation which is about the way how we can find a best path between two positions. I already know that there are other A\* implementations in this codeproject site. They are good, but I bet this is more simple and an easy implementation for beginners to understand.

There is no unnecessary code in this implementation, I just implement the A\* algorithm pseudocode step by step in very intuitive ways. As you can see in the picture above, '#' means wall, each dot means available road, and 'o' means path that AI finds.

# About A\* algorithm

Shorty, A\* is the most popular pathfinding algorithm to go from start to goal, based on efficiency of movement cost.

You can visit A\* Pathfinding for Beginners(http://www.policyalmanac.org/games/aStarTutorial.htm) to learn how this algorithm works.

You can see pseudocode for A\* that I used in this implementation at Justin Heyes-Jones A\* tutorial. Visit here (http://www.geocities.com/jheyesjones/pseudocode.html) to see orginal pseudocode. The print-out of this pseudocode will help you a lot to understand this implementation.

# Class Design

There are three primary classes in this implementation.

- Map This class represents a map.
- Node This class represents each tile on the map. It has two primary methods.
  - CompareTo This method allows us to decide which node is better. We can say current node is better if this method returns negative number, which means current node has lower cost than the other node being compared.
  - isMatch This allows us to decide whether two node's geomatical positions are same or not.
- SortedCostNodeList This is a list that stores Node object list. We need to get off the lowest cost node from the list, so this list is implemented as sorted list order by cost value of the node, and we don't need to examine the costs of all elements in the list every time to pop the node which has the lowest cost because they are already sorted. Just pop one. This list has two primary methods.
  - push add node elements to the list at proper position order by node cost.
  - Node's CompareTo method is used internally to sort order by cost.
     pop just returns the lowest cost node from the list and remove it from the list.

## **Implementation**

This is the core loop of the algorithm.

Hide Shrink A Copy Code

```
ArrayList SolutionPathList = new ArrayList();
//Create a node containing the goal state node_goal
Node node goal = new Node(null, null, 1, 15, 15);
//Create a node containing the start state node_start
Node node_start = new Node(null, node_goal, 1, 0, 0);
//Create OPEN and CLOSED list
SortedCostNodeList OPEN = new SortedCostNodeList ();
SortedCostNodeList CLOSED = new SortedCostNodeList ();
//Put node_start on the OPEN list
OPEN.push (node start);
//while the OPEN list is not empty
while (OPEN.Count>0)
//Get the node off the open list
 //with the lowest f and call it node current
Node node_current = OPEN.pop ();
//if node_current is the same state as node_goal we
```

```
//have found the solution:
//break from the while loop;
if (node_current.isMatch (node_goal))
 node_goal.parentNode = node_current.parentNode ;
 break;
//Generate each state node successor that can come after node current
ArrayList successors = node current.GetSuccessors ();
//for each node successor or node current
foreach (Node node_successor in successors)
 //Set the cost of node successor to be the cost of node current plus
 //the cost to get to node successor from node current
 //--> already set while we were getting successors
  //find node successor on the OPEN list
  int oFound = OPEN.IndexOf (node successor);
  //if node successor is on the OPEN list but the existing one is as good
  //or better then discard this successor and continue
  if (oFound>0)
    Node existing node = OPEN.NodeAt (oFound);
    if (existing node.CompareTo (node current) <= 0)</pre>
      continue;
  }
  //find node successor on the CLOSED list
  int cFound = CLOSED.IndexOf (node successor);
  //if node successor is on the CLOSED list
  //but the existing one is as good
  //or better then discard this successor and continue;
  if (cFound>0)
    Node existing node = CLOSED.NodeAt (cFound);
    if (existing_node.CompareTo (node_current) <= 0 )</pre>
      continue;
  }
  //Remove occurences of node successor from OPEN and CLOSED
  if (oFound!=-1)
     OPEN.RemoveAt (oFound);
  if (cFound!=-1)
     CLOSED.RemoveAt (cFound);
```

```
//Set the parent of node_successor to node_current;
//--> already set while we were getting successors

//Set h to be the estimated distance to node_goal
//(Using heuristic function)
//--> already set while we were getting successors

//Add node_successor to the OPEN list
OPEN.push (node_successor);

}
//Add node_current to the CLOSED list
CLOSED.push (node_current);
}
```

Once we get to the goal, follow parent nodes to find the solution path.

Hide Copy Code

```
//follow the parentNode from goal to start node
//to find solution
Node p = node_goal;
while(p != null)
{
    SolutionPathList.Insert(0,p);
    p = p.parentNode ;
}
```

This A\* implementation is very simple and good for beginners who want to know how A\* algorithm works. Change map data in variety of ways, and check out how AI is smart to find the good path. Enjoy your programming.

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## **Comments and Discussions**

You must Sign In to use this message board. Search Comments ▼ Per page 25 ▼ Spacing | Relaxed ▼ Layout | Open All First Prev Next **Diagonals** Member 11706703 30-Sep-15 0:53 Excellent work man, thanks! But how I can modify the search path to ignore diagonals? Edit: found. Maybe not the best solution, but i just added to Node.GetSuccessors this: Hide Copy Code if (Math.Abs(xd)+Mathf.Abs(yd)==2) continue; modified 30-Sep-15 6:01am. E Sign In · View Thread **Freeze Member 10665704** 23-Feb-15 8:32 The code seems to freeze sometimes when my character is trapped in a small room. I've ported the code, but to be honest, I don't understand it much at all. I'd like the code to stop looking when there is no exit. Any hint on where I should make a modification? P Sign In · View Thread Re: Freeze Member 10665704 23-Feb-15 8:35

Also, it sometime uses one more move than it should.

Here is an example: http://oi59.tinypic.com/okpgdi.jpg[^]

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30-Jul-14 19:07

Hey, seunghyop back!

Many thanks for your well-written article! It made it very easy for me to grasp the mechanics of the algorithm and provided me with a very good start on A\*. Your article focuses on the essentials and your implementation reflects the conceptual structure of A\* in a very crisp manner.

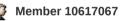
I have written an article in response to this implementation. Please take a look and let me know what you think. If you are unhappy with it, please let me know and I will either take it down or amend it.

A\*: In Gratitude for Seunghyop Back's Introduction

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22-Feb-14 6:27

Just wanted to say thank you. This script helped me a lot and was good programmed. Was easy for me to understand it and make some changes for me. 🔕

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#### [Message Deleted]



**Danny Rodriguez** 

27-Jan-08 10:19

[Message Deleted]

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P

#### I realy needed this. Thanks.



toslavdsf3

29-Oct-07 15:22

Hi, I'm student at university, and I had to implement a A\*. But all the projects I found were to big, and mixed with a lot of unnecessary code, like classes that implement some visual panels, mazes... And they didn't show the algorithm clearly.

This project was perfect for my needs. I just needed the algorithm A\*. Now I can implemented in my way, and needs, because it was really easy to understand. I will need to implement A\* in NS2 for some mobile sensor network. Wish my luck.



seunghyop - Thanks again.

Tosho

https://www.codeproject.com/Articles/9880/Very-simple-A-algorithm-implementation

P Sign In · View Thread **HELP W/ ROGUELIKE** adiikan 9-Oct-07 8:43 I'm trying to implement this code into a turn based RogueLike console app very similar to the map in this example. Could someone give me some help in how to attach this to a robot stepping through the path via a keystroke - instead of displaying the complete path from the start??? thanks in advance! Monty P Sign In · View Thread What about isometric maps? worldspawn69 13-Jul-07 18:18 Does anyone know a good way to implement this code only using an isometric map? All the coords involved are floats instead of ints. P Sign In · View Thread Just what I was looking for. Henize 18-Sep-06 6:27 Iv been trying to impliment my own version of the A\* algorithm. I have came close but have failed(3 times). It seems so simple but I just cant get it right 📾 Im going to use your design and create a .dll for use in one of my games.. static int Sqrt(int x) { if (x<0) throw new ArgumentOutOfRangeException(); int temp, y=0, b=0x8000, bshft=15, v=x; do { if (v>=(temp=(y<<1)+b<<bshft--)) { y+=b; v-=temp; } } while ((b>>=1)>0); return y; P Sign In · View Thread **MapLittle Mistake** Djooneagain

Output

Dioneagain

Output

Dioneagain

Output

Dioneagain

Dioneagain 15-Sep-05 23:39 Your algorithm implementation is very detailed! It's good. There's, I think, a little mistake in the function GetMap of the class Map (an inversion in the coordinates of the pixels). Here, it's better:

public static int getMap(int x,int y)

int xMax =Mapdata.GetUpperBound (0);

```
int yMax =Mapdata.GetUpperBound (1);
if (x<0 || x>xMax || y<0 || y>yMax)
return -1:
else
return Mapdata[x,y];
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```



### An issue in the algorithm



30-Mar-05 19:37

I have now seen this issue in two algorithms I have looked at... If someone is walking through a maze, why would they make an unnecessary diagonal step... I believe that a horizontal or vertical step should be worth 1, and a diagonal step should be worth 1.5 (as diagonal would we worth 1.414 more than a horizontal or vertical step).

If you were to give a cost to a diagonal movement of 1.5, there would be no unnecessary diagonal movements unless they were shorter than a vertical or horizontal movement...

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& 5.00/5 (1 vote)

### Re: An issue in the algorithm



2-Dec-05 8:25

Your issue with the algorithm is due to a false assumption about the world where the search takes place. A diagonal move may appear to be at a greater distance than a horizontal or vertical move, but the only thing we care about is the cost to make the move. It appears that in this search world the cost to make a diagonal move is the same as a horizontal or vertical move. The reason the result ends up with diagonal moves is the coder's choice to expand successor nodes in an order that happens to give priority to diagonal moves. Visually, it's a little confusing (and a little odd) but logically it works fine.



Truly, a much more interesting implementation of A\* would have variable cost-to-go's all throughout the world. That way it wouldn't just be an issue of where are the walls or what's the shortest path but rather a question of which path has the least cost. And really, that's the main function of A\*. Using A\* in a world where all moves have the same cost is overkill.

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**@** Regina11\_2000

18-Mar-05 10:44

I haven't been able to download the demo. Is there something wrong with the link to the demo?

Thanks for the posting though. I'm keen on trying it.

Cheers:

Daver

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