# PARALLEL A\* ALGORITHM

CSE 633 Parallel Algorithm Weijin Zhu

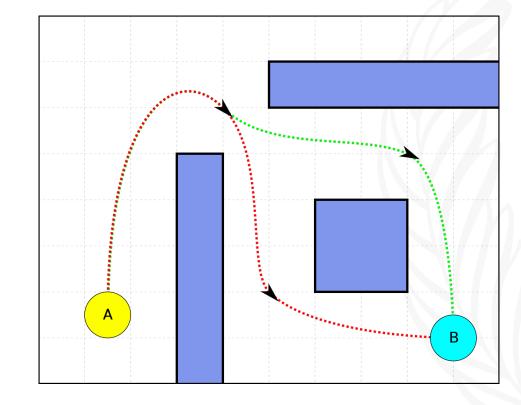
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#### Problem Statement

To find the shortest path between two points without run into the obstacles





#### What is A\* Algorithm?

- A search algorithm used for path searching and path traversal
- It considers all adjacent cells and picks the cell with lowest cost
- It expands paths based on function f(n)
- It plots a walkable path between multiple points on the graph



## How does A\* Algorithm explores?

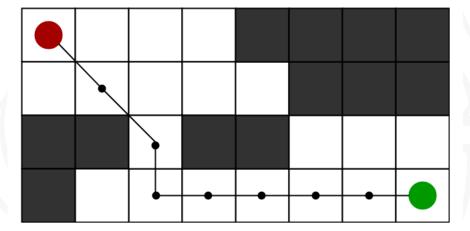
- Given a start node and a target node
- Each step picks next landing position according to f value

**-** f = g + h

g: the cost to move from start to a given node

h(heuristic): the cost from a given node to destination





## Heuristic (h(n))

• Manhattan Distance

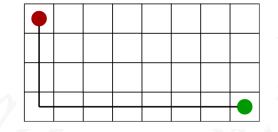
**h(n)** = abs (current\_cell.x – goal.x) + abs (current\_cell.y – goal.y)

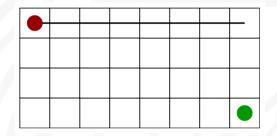
Diagonal Distance

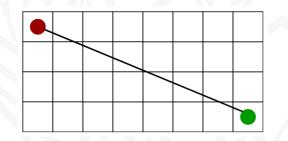
h(n) = max { abs(current\_cell.x - goal.x), abs(current\_cell.y - goal.y) }

• Euclidean Distance

 $h(n) = sqrt ( (current_cell.x - goal.x)^2 + (current_cell.y - goal.y)^2 )$ 







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Reference: https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/a-search-algorithm/

## A\* Algorithm Pseudocode

Initialize the open and closed list & put the starting node on the open list While the open list is not empty

- a) find the node with the least f on the open list, call it 'q'
- b) pop q off the open list
- c) generate q's 8 successors and set their parents to q
- d) for each successor
  - i) if successor is the goal, stop search

successor.g = q.g + dist(successor, q)

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successor.h = dist(goal, successor)
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successor.f = successor.g + successor.h

- ii) if a node with the same position as successor is in the Open list which has a lower f than successor, skip this successor
- iii) if a node with the same position as successor is in the Closed list which has a lower f than successor, skip this successor & otherwise add the node to the open list

end (for loop)

e) push q on the closed list

end (while loop)

# PARALLEL A\* ALGORITHM



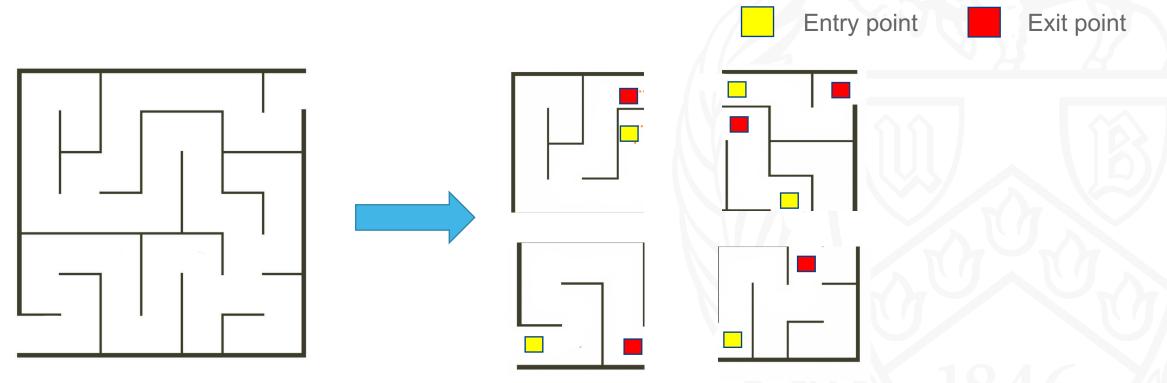




- Randomly Generate a graph of size n by n
- Split the graph into equal size subgraphs and each subgraph contains entry & exit points
- Distribute subgraphs to different processors
- Each subgraph constructs the path from its entry point to its exit point
- Each processor passes its path to the adjacent processor

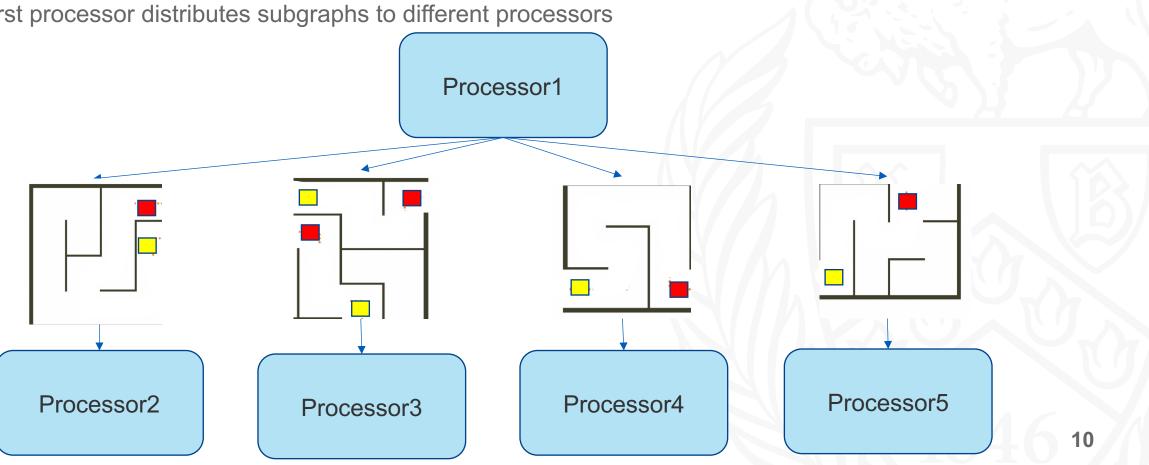


• First processor split the graph into equal size subgraphs and each subgraph contains entry & exit points

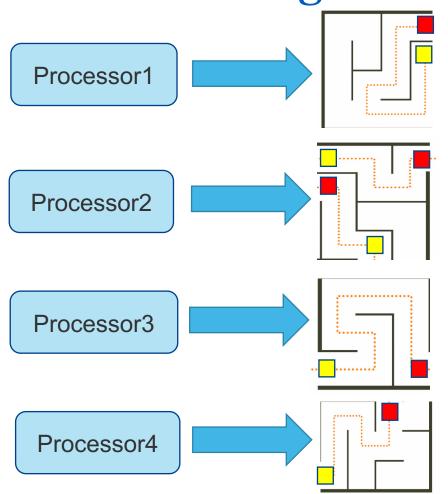


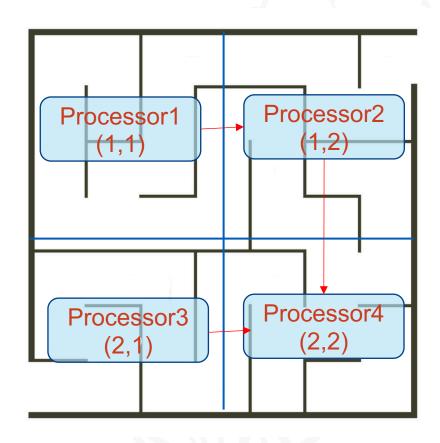


First processor distributes subgraphs to different processors •



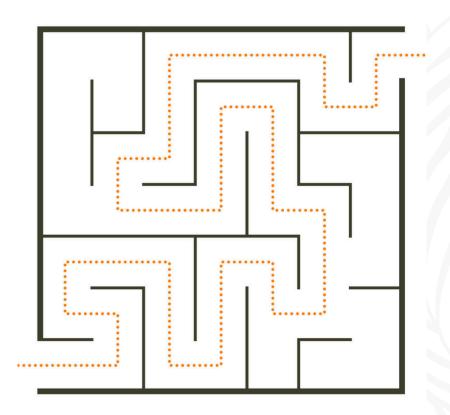




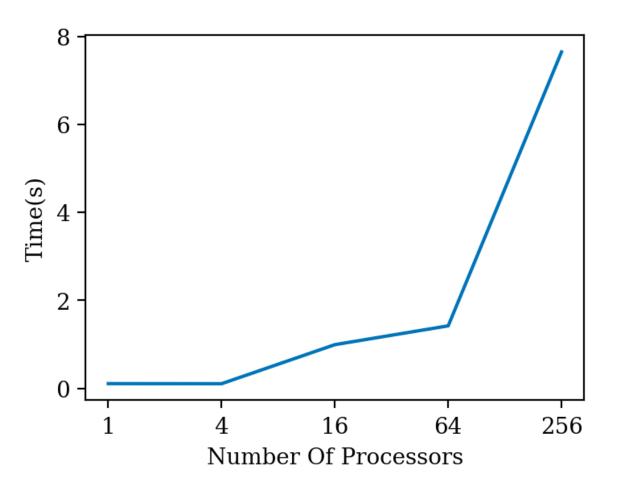




• Combine all the paths into a big graph

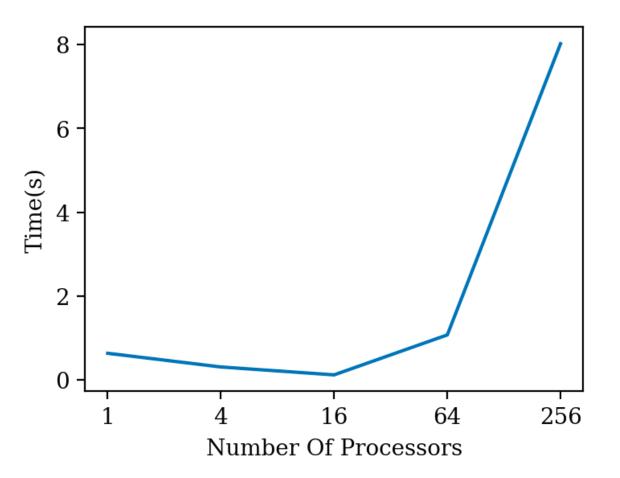


64x64 grid



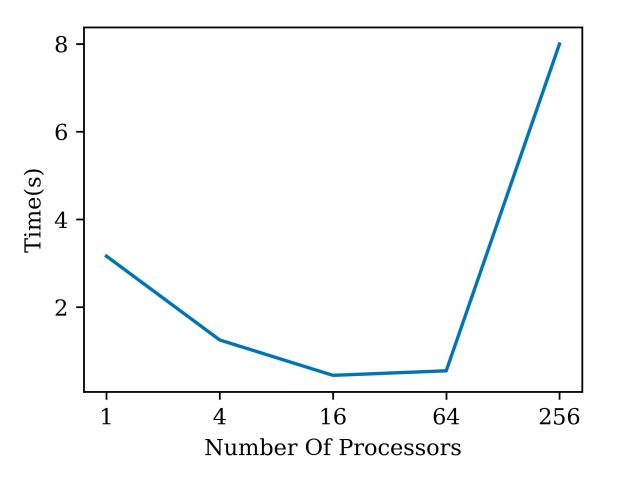
Number Of Processors	Time(s)	
1	0.107	Ĩ
4	0.105	
16	0.99	
64	1.42	
256	7.65	

128x128 grid



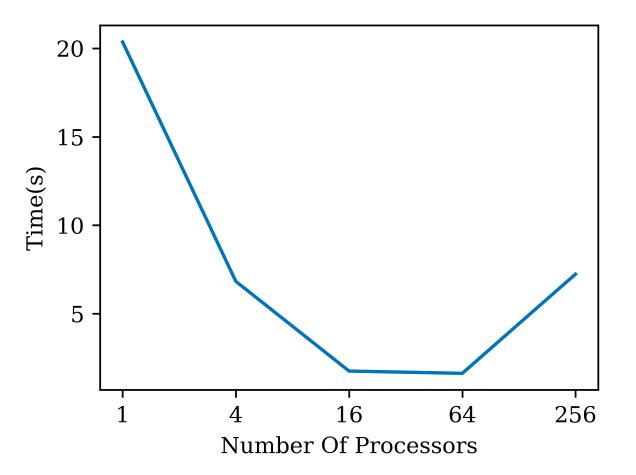
Number Of Processors	Time(s)	
1	0.64	
4	0.31	
16	0.13	
64	1.08	
256	8.02	

256x256 grid



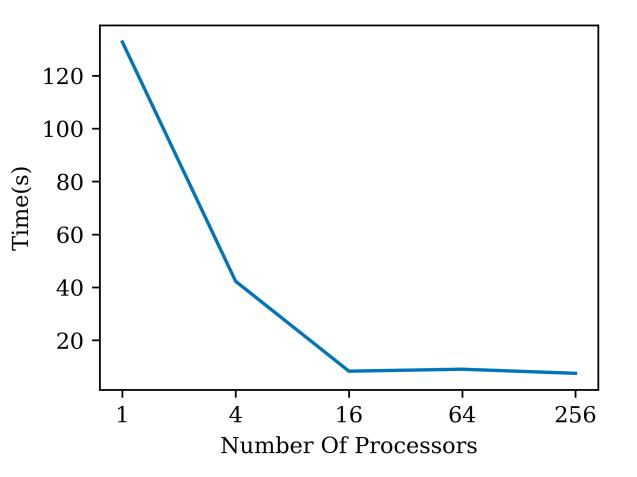
Number Of Processors	Time(s)	
1	3.16	-
4	1.25	
16	0.45	
64	0.55	
256	8.00	

512x512 grid



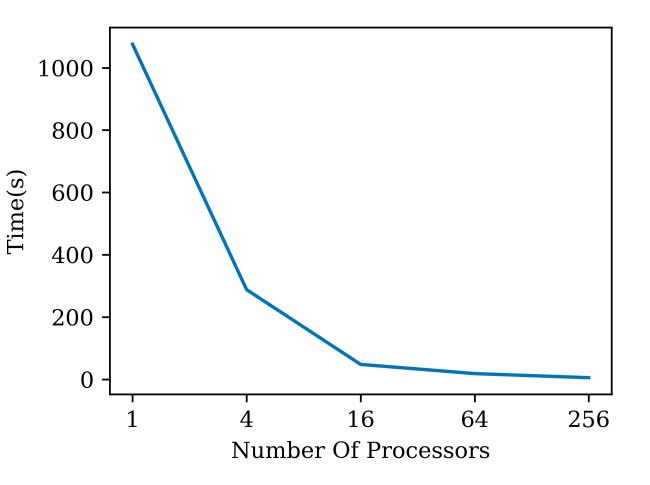
Number Of Processors	Time(s)	
1	20.36	-
4	6.83	
16	1.76	
64	1.63	
256	7.24	R

#### 1024x1024 grid

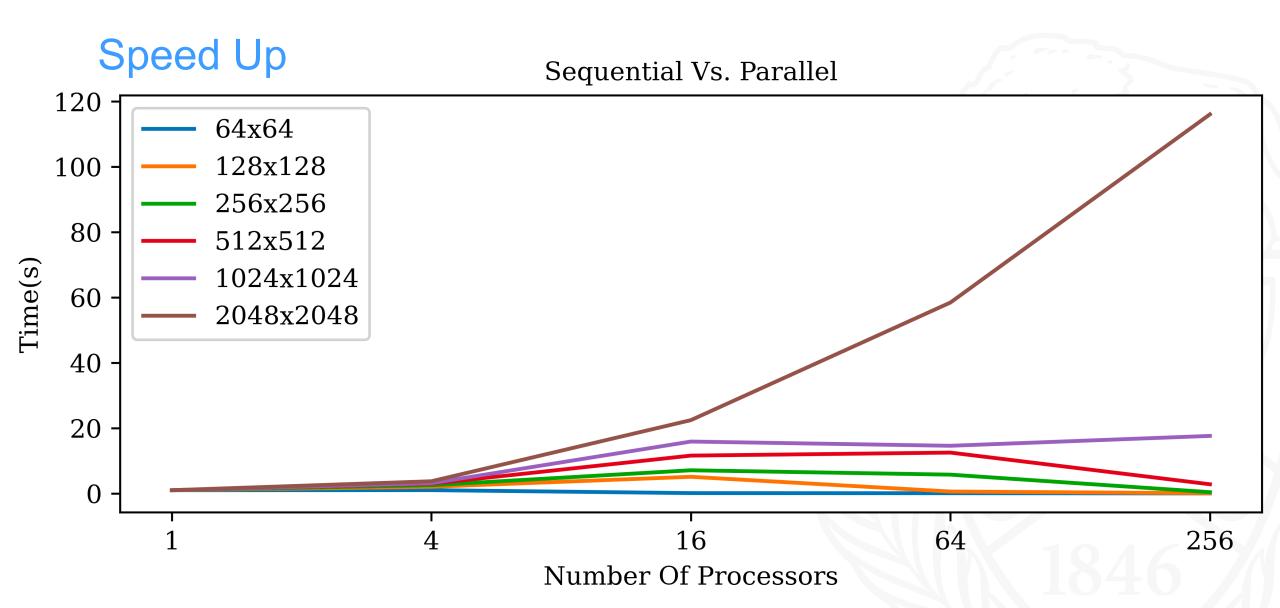


Number Of Processors	Time(s)	
1	132.71	2
4	42.30	
16	8.35	
64	9.09	
256	7.53	

#### 2048x2048 grid



Number Of Processors	Time(s)	
1	1075.74	Ž
4	287.98	
16	47.92	
64	18.40	
256	9.27	R



#### References

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#### Questions?

