## PARALLEL A* ALGORITHM

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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 )



## 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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { successor.g = q.g + dist(successor, q) } \\
& \text { successor.h = dist(goal, successor) } \\
& \text { successor.f }=\text { successor.g + successor.h }
\end{aligned}
$$

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)

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## 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


## Parallel A* Algorithm

- First processor split the graph into equal size subgraphs and each subgraph contains entry \& exit points
$\square$ Entry point $\square$ Exit point



## Parallel A* Algorithm

- First processor distributes subgraphs to different processors



## Parallel A* Algorithm



## Parallel A* Algorithm

- Combine all the paths into a big graph



## $64 \times 64$ grid



| Number Of <br> Processors | Time(s) |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 0.107 |
| 4 | 0.105 |
| 16 | 0.99 |
| 64 | 1.42 |
| 256 | 7.65 |

## $128 \times 128$ grid



| Number Of <br> Processors | Time(s) |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 0.64 |
| 4 | 0.31 |
| 16 | 0.13 |
| 64 | 1.08 |
| 256 | 8.02 |

## 256x256 grid



| Number Of <br> Processors | Time(s) |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 3.16 |
| 4 | 1.25 |
| 16 | 0.45 |
| 64 | 0.55 |
| 256 | 8.00 |

## $512 \times 512$ grid



| Number Of <br> Processors | Time(s) |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 20.36 |
| 4 | 6.83 |
| 16 | 1.76 |
| 64 | 1.63 |
| 256 | 7.24 |

## $1024 \times 1024$ grid



| Number Of <br> Processors | Time(s) |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 132.71 |
| 4 | 42.30 |
| 16 | 8.35 |
| 64 | 9.09 |
| 256 | 7.53 |

## $2048 \times 2048$ grid



| Number Of <br> Processors | Time(s) |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 1075.74 |
| 4 | 287.98 |
| 16 | 47.92 |
| 64 | 18.40 |
| 256 | 9.27 |

## Speed Up



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## References

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## Questions?

