



Itasdi

Innovative Teaching Approaches in development of Software
Designed Instrumentation and its application in real-time
systems

Theory of Robotics Systems

Graph Search

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Innovative Teaching Approaches in development of Software Designed Instrumentation and its application in real-time systems

Faculty of Technical
Sciences



Ss. Cyril and Methodius
University
Faculty of Electrical Engineering
and Information Technologies



Zagreb University of
Applied Sciences



School of Electrical
Engineering
University of Belgrade



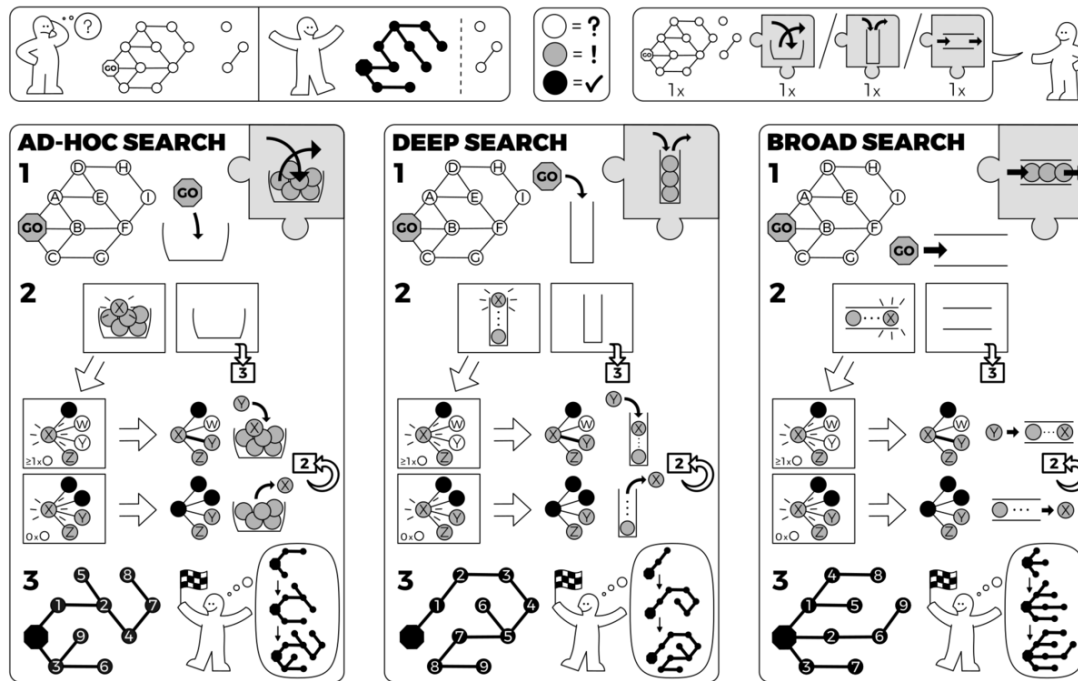
Faculty of Physics
Warsaw University of Technology



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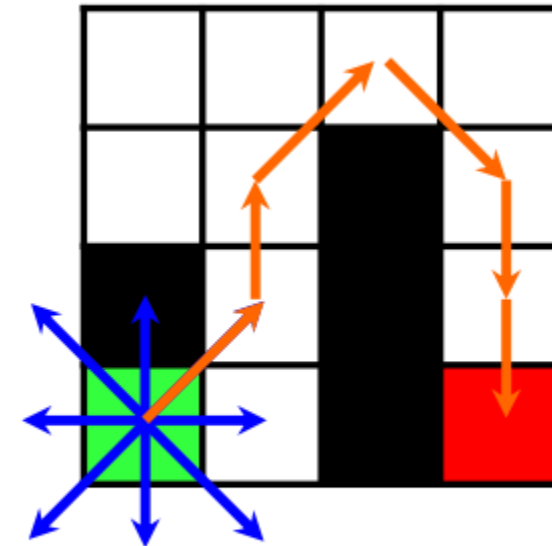
Metode pretrage grafova





Primer 1

- Putanja od zelene ćelije do crvene
- 8 koraka iz jedne ćelije
- Koja je najkraća putanja?
- Šta ako imamo 4 moguća koraka iz ćelije.



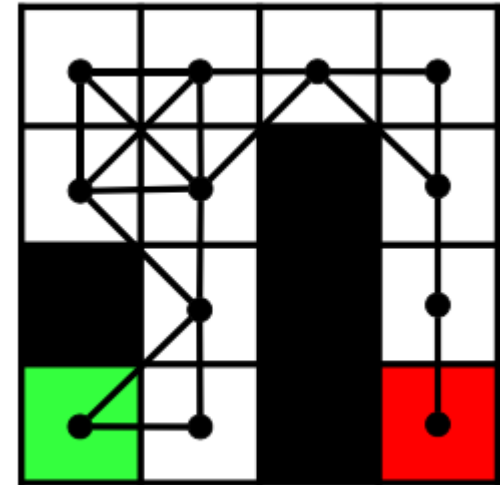
Assumptions about
robot motion





Primer 1

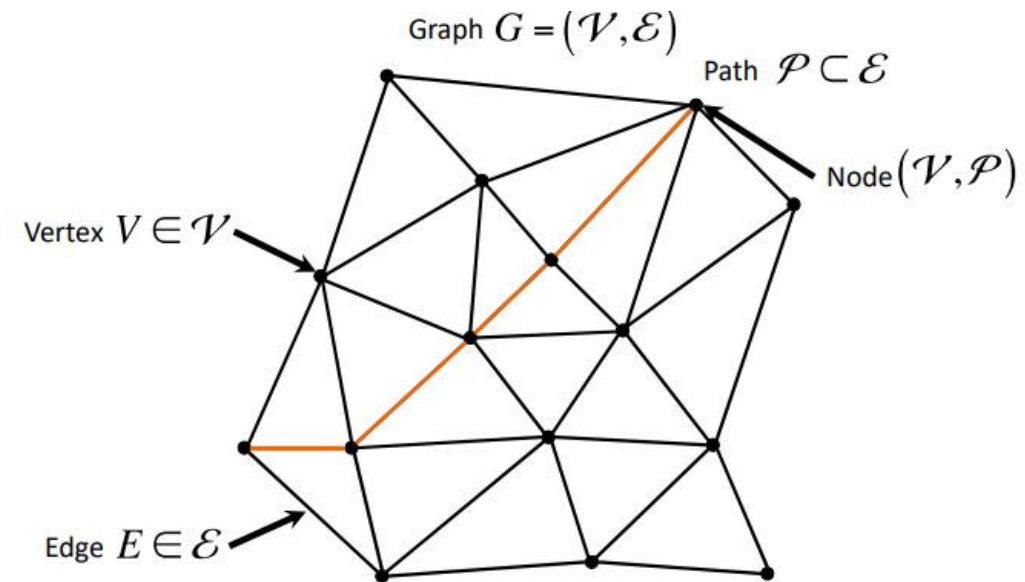
- Pretražimo dobijeni graf.
- Pretpostavljamo da sve ivice grafa mogu kreirati putanju.
- Rešimo problem tako što nađemo putanju od A do B.





Pretraga grafova

- Ivice grafa mogu imati pridružene **težine**
 - Cena putanje
- Ima smisla da se razmatraju samo pozitivne težine.
- Algoritmi sa minimalnom cenom nikad ne posećuju isti čvor dva puta.
- Najpoznatije pretrage:
 - Pretraga u širinu (BFS)
 - Pretraga u dubinu (DFS)
 - Dijkstra's Algoritam
 - A*



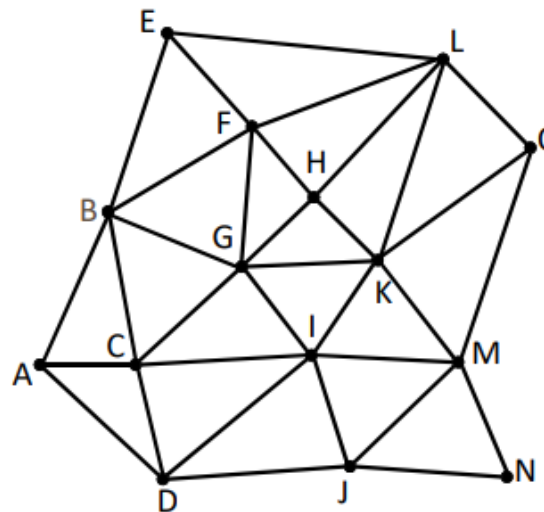
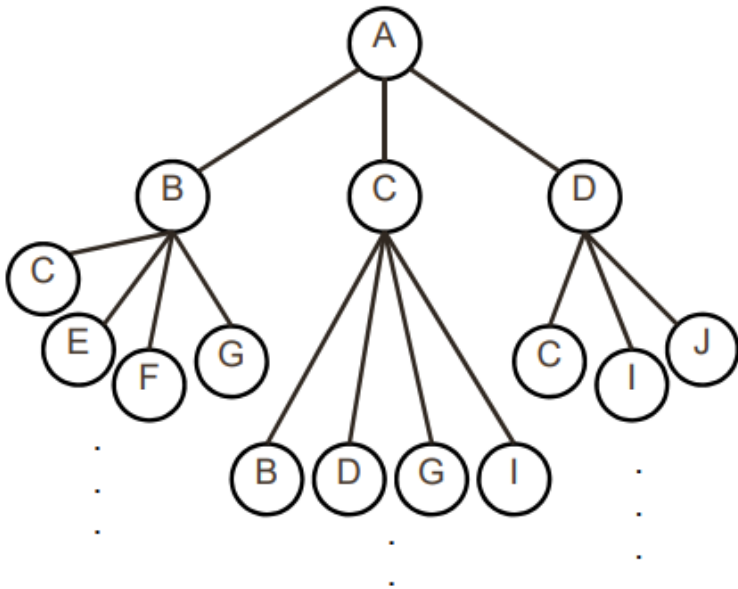
Directed graph: edges have direction
Weighted graph: edges have costs





Drvo pretrage

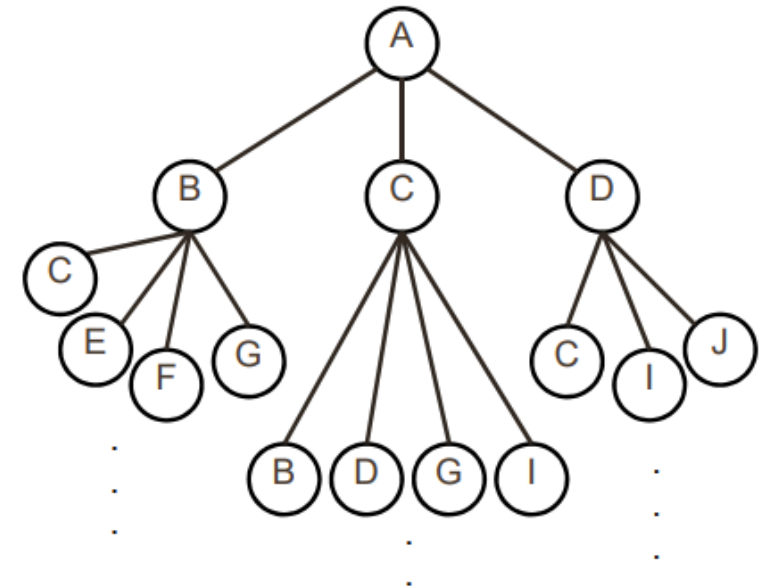
- Konstruišemo „drvo“ pomoću kojeg vršimo pretragu.





Drvo pretrage

- Drvo pretrage:
 - Početno stanje se uzima kao koren
 - Naslednici – skup svih mogućih akcija
 - Uglavnom želimo da izbegnemo konstrukciju kompletnog stabla





Osnove pravolinijske pretrage

- Počnemo od korena (početno stanje), širimo drvo sve dok ne dođemo do cilja.
- Proširivanje nodova znači dodavanje njihovih naslednika.
- Treba probati da se nađe rešenje sa što manje proširivanja.
- Otvoren set – čvorovi iz kojih se mogu vršiti proširivanja
- Zatvoren set – svi oni čvorovi koje je algoritam posetio





Osnove pravolinijske pretrage

FORWARD_SEARCH

```
1  Q.Insert( $x_I$ ) and mark  $x_I$  as visited
2  while  $Q$  not empty do
3       $x \leftarrow Q.GetFirst()$ 
4      if  $x \in X_G$ 
5          return SUCCESS
6      forall  $u \in U(x)$ 
7           $x' \leftarrow f(x, u)$ 
8          if  $x'$  not visited
9              Mark  $x'$  as visited
10             Q.Insert( $x'$ )
11         else
12             Resolve duplicate  $x'$ 
13 return FAILURE
```

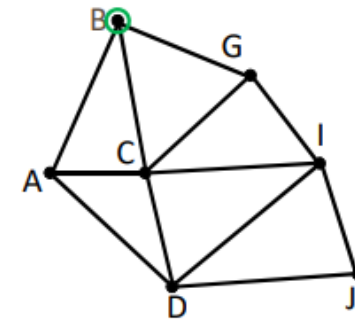




Pretraga po širini

FORWARD SEARCH

```
1 Q.Insert( $x_1$ ) and mark  $x_1$  as visited
2 while Q not empty do
3    $x \leftarrow Q.GetFirst()$ 
4   if  $x \in X_G$ 
5     return SUCCESS
6   forall  $u \in U(x)$ 
7      $x' \leftarrow f(x, u)$ 
8     if  $x'$  not visited
9       Mark  $x'$  as visited
10      Q.Insert( $x'$ )
11   else
12     Resolve duplicate  $x'$ 
13 return FAILURE
```



Open (Q): Closed:
{B} {}

Our (BFS) queue will be FIFO:

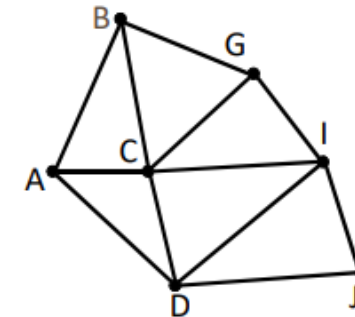
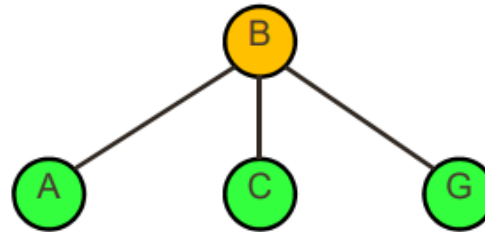
- push (*Q.Insert*) onto the end
- pop (*Q.GetFirst*) from the front





Pretraga po širini

```
FORWARD_SEARCH
1  Q.Insert(xI) and mark xI as visited
2  while Q not empty do
3    x ← Q.GetFirst()
4    if x ∈ XG
5      return SUCCESS
6    forall u ∈ U(x)
7      x' ← f(x, u)
8      if x' not visited
9        Mark x' as visited
10       Q.Insert(x')
11     else
12       Resolve duplicate x'
13  return FAILURE
```



Open (Q):
{A,C,G}

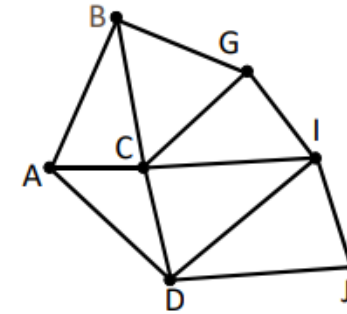
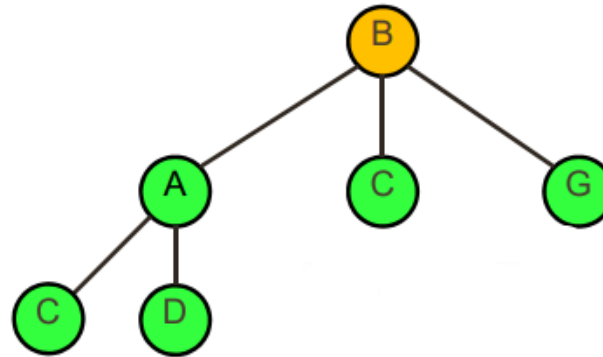
Closed:
{B,A,C,G}





Pretraga po širini

```
FORWARD_SEARCH
1  Q.Insert(xl) and mark xl as visited
2  while Q not empty do
3    x ← Q.GetFirst()
4    if x ∈ XG
5      return SUCCESS
6    forall u ∈ U(x)
7      x' ← f(x, u)
8      if x' not visited
9        Mark x' as visited
10       Q.Insert(x')
11     else
12       Resolve duplicate x'
13  return FAILURE
```



Open (Q):

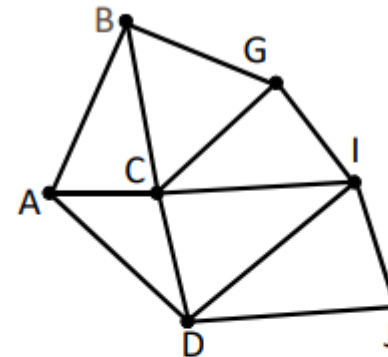
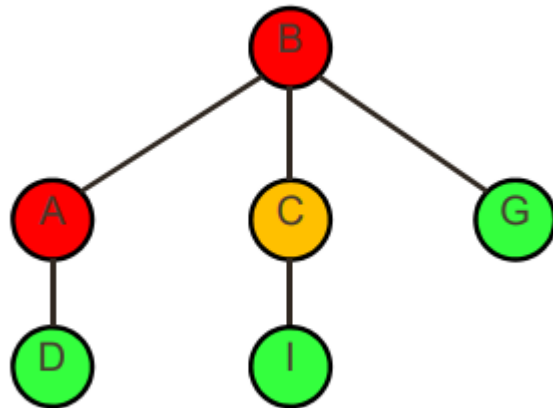
{C,G,D}

Closed:

{B,A,C,G,D}



Pretraga po širini

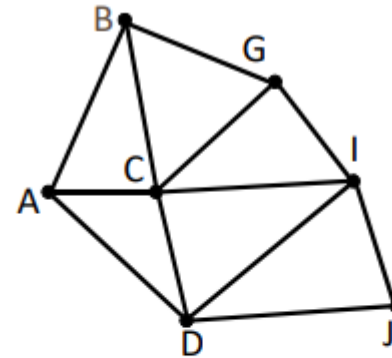
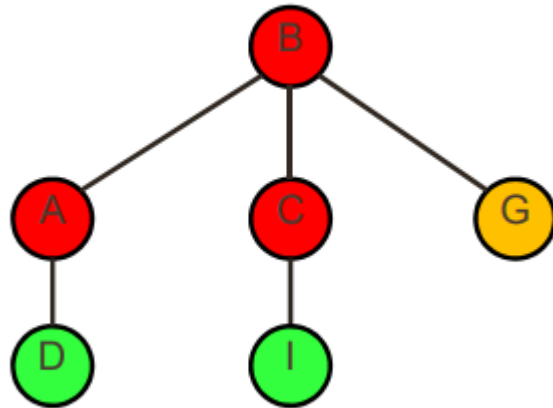


Open (Q):
{G,D,I}

Closed:
{B,A,C,G,D,I}



Pretraga po širini

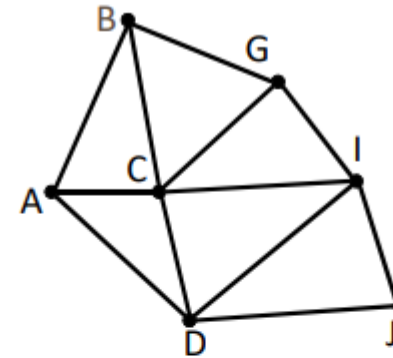
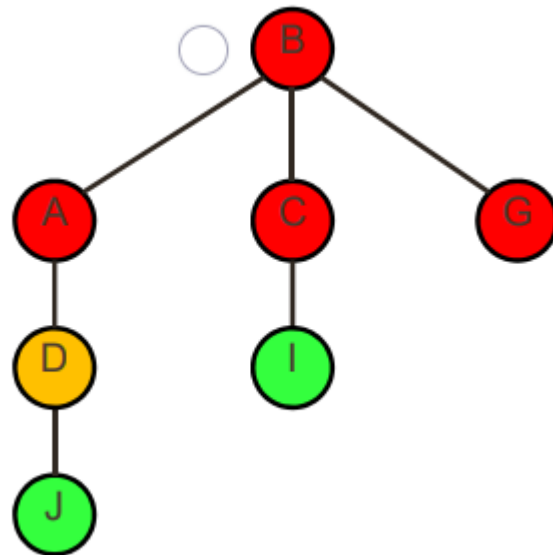


Open (Q):
{D,I}

Closed:
{B,A,C,G,D,I}



Pretraga po širini

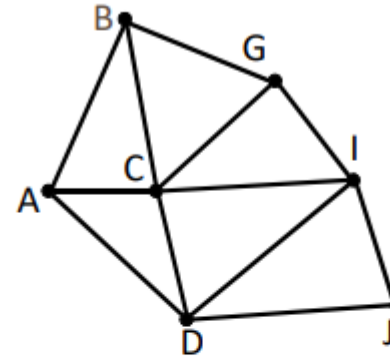
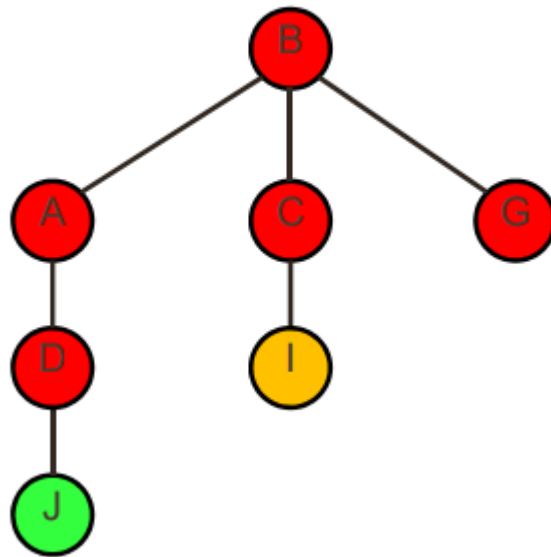


Open (Q):
{I,J}

Closed:
{B,A,C,G,D,I,J}



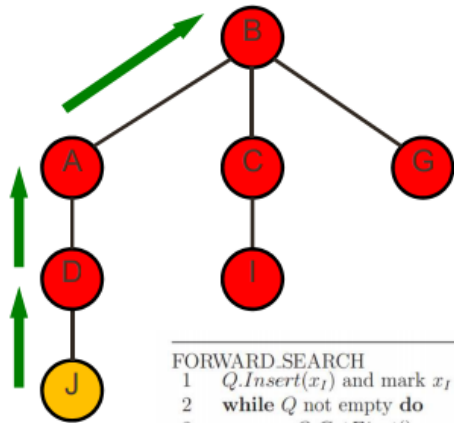
Pretraga po širini



Open (Q):
{J}

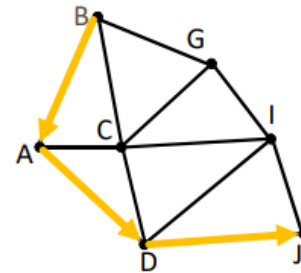
Closed:
{B,A,C,G,D,I,J}

Pretraga po širini



```

FORWARD_SEARCH
1  Q.Insert(xi) and mark xi as visited
2  while Q not empty do
3    x ← Q.GetFirst()
4    if x ∈ XG
5      return SUCCESS
6    forall u ∈ U(x)
7      x' ← f(x, u)
8      if x' not visited
9        Mark x' as visited
10       Q.Insert(x')
11     else
12       Resolve duplicate x'
13  return FAILURE
  
```



Open (Q): {}
 Closed: {B,A,C,G,D,I,J}

Final path solution: B → A → D → J

Other solutions may exist but have the same number or more transitions

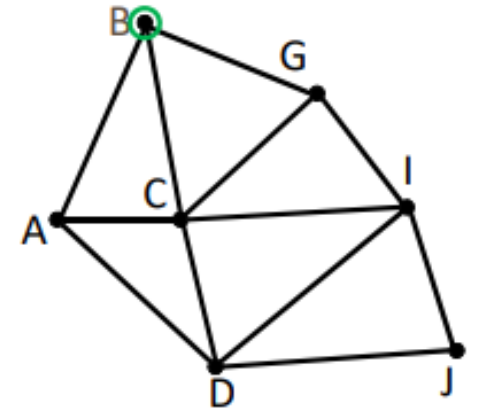




Pretraga po dubini

FORWARD SEARCH

```
1 Q.Insert( $x_I$ ) and mark  $x_I$  as visited
2 while Q not empty do
3    $x \leftarrow Q.GetFirst()$ 
4   if  $x \in X_G$ 
5     return SUCCESS
6   forall  $u \in U(x)$ 
7      $x' \leftarrow f(x, u)$ 
8     if  $x'$  not visited
9       Mark  $x'$  as visited
10      Q.Insert( $x'$ )
11   else
12     Resolve duplicate  $x'$ 
13 return FAILURE
```



Open (*Q*):

{**B**}

Closed:

{}

- Our (DFS) queue will be LIFO:
- push (*Q.Insert*) onto the front
 - pop (*Q.GetFirst*) from the front

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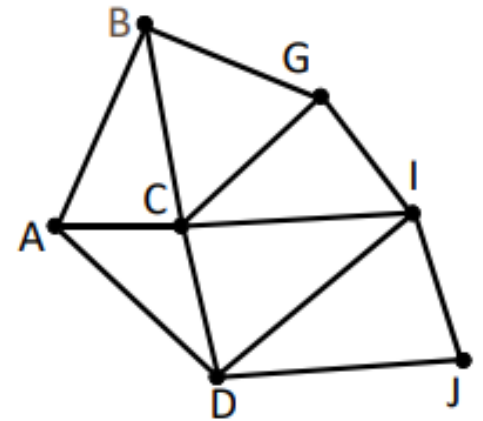
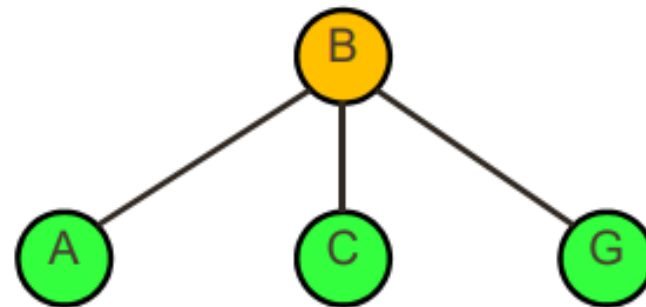




Pretraga po dubini

FORWARD_SEARCH

```
1  Q.Insert( $x_I$ ) and mark  $x_I$  as visited
2  while Q not empty do
3     $x \leftarrow Q.GetFirst()$ 
4    if  $x \in X_G$ 
5      return SUCCESS
6    forall  $u \in U(x)$ 
7       $x' \leftarrow f(x, u)$ 
8      if  $x'$  not visited
9        Mark  $x'$  as visited
10       Q.Insert( $x'$ )
11     else
12       Resolve duplicate  $x'$ 
13  return FAILURE
```



Open (Q):
{A,C,G}

Closed:
{B,A,C,G}

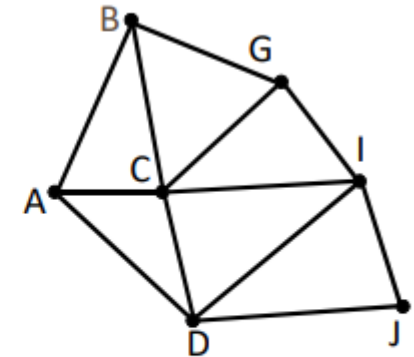
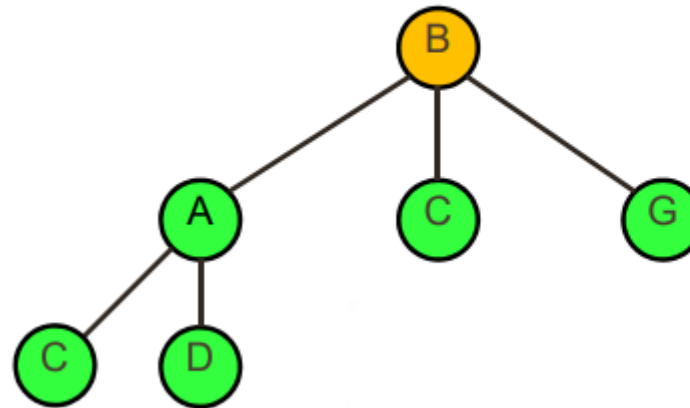
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Pretraga po dubini

```
FORWARD_SEARCH
1  Q.Insert( $x_I$ ) and mark  $x_I$  as visited
2  while Q not empty do
3     $x \leftarrow Q.GetFirst()$ 
4    if  $x \in X_G$ 
5      return SUCCESS
6    forall  $u \in U(x)$ 
7       $x' \leftarrow f(x, u)$ 
8      if  $x'$  not visited
9        Mark  $x'$  as visited
10       Q.Insert( $x'$ )
11     else
12       Resolve duplicate  $x'$ 
13  return FAILURE
```



Open (Q):
{D,C,G}

Closed:
{B,A,C,G,D}

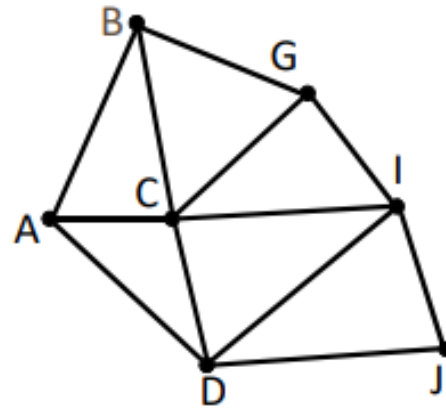
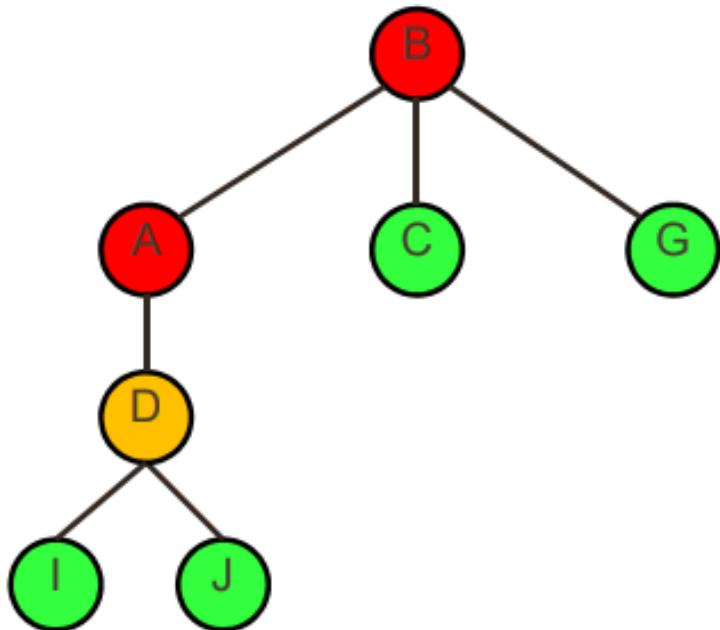




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Pretraga po dubini



Open (Q):
{I,J,C,G}

Closed:
{B,A,C,G,D,I,J}

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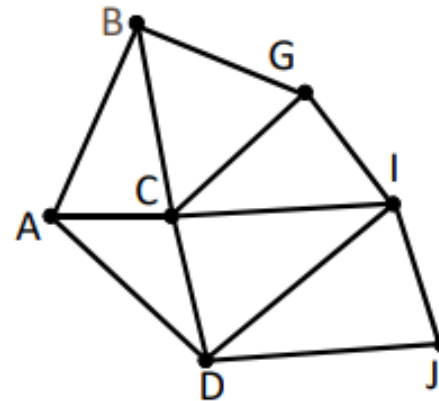
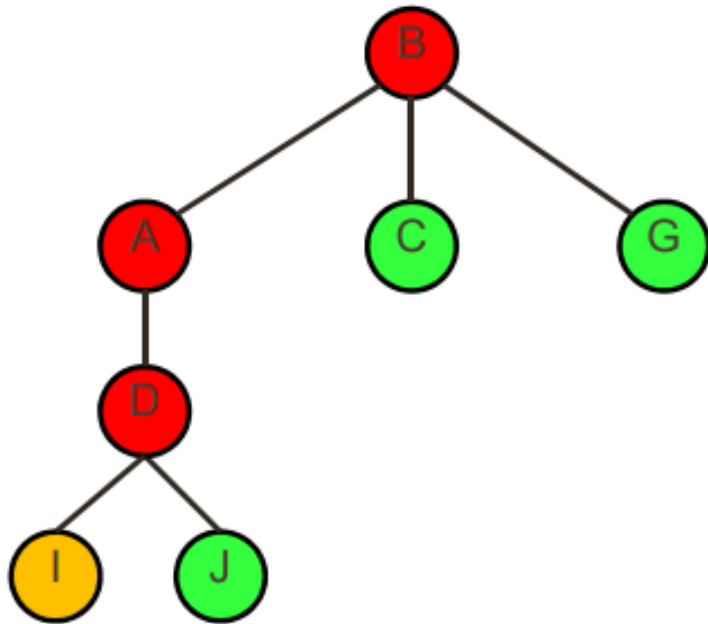




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Pretraga po dubini



Open (Q):
{J,C,G}

Closed:
{B,A,C,G,D,I,J}

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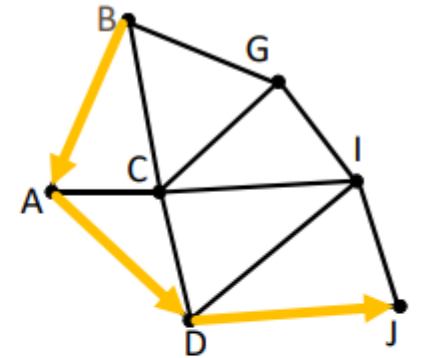
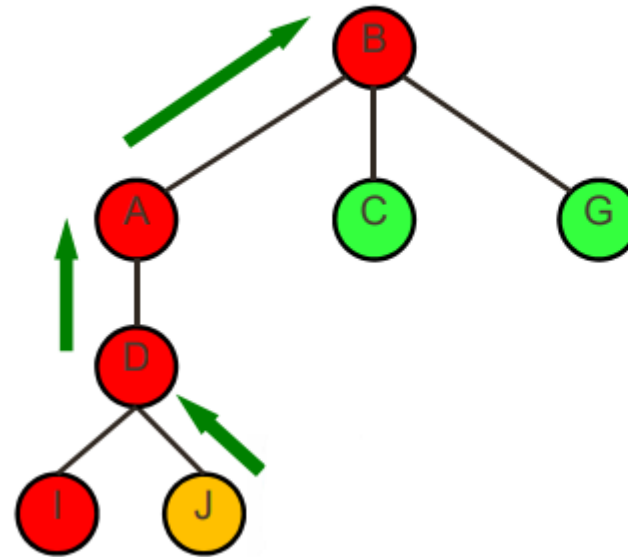
Pretraga po dubini

FORWARD_SEARCH

```
1  Q.Insert( $x_I$ ) and mark  $x_I$  as visited
2  while Q not empty do
3     $x \leftarrow Q.GetFirst()$ 
4    if  $x \in X_G$ 
5      return SUCCESS
6    forall  $u \in U(x)$ 
7       $x' \leftarrow f(x, u)$ 
8      if  $x'$  not visited
9        Mark  $x'$  as visited
10     Q.Insert( $x'$ )
11   else
12     Resolve duplicate  $x'$ 
13  return FAILURE
```

Open (Q):
{}

Closed:
{B,A,C,G,D,I,J}



Final path solution: B→A→D→J

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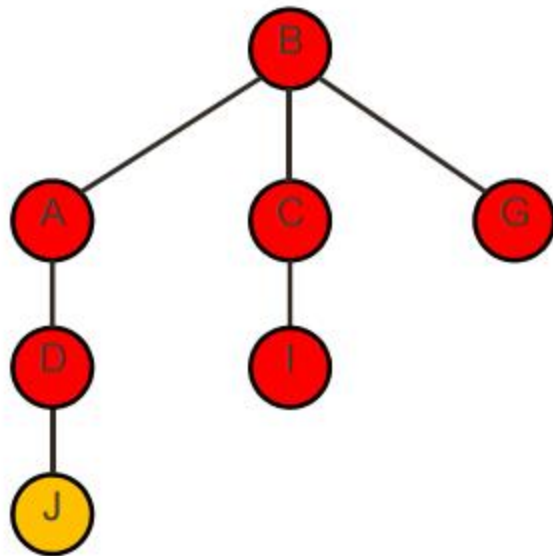




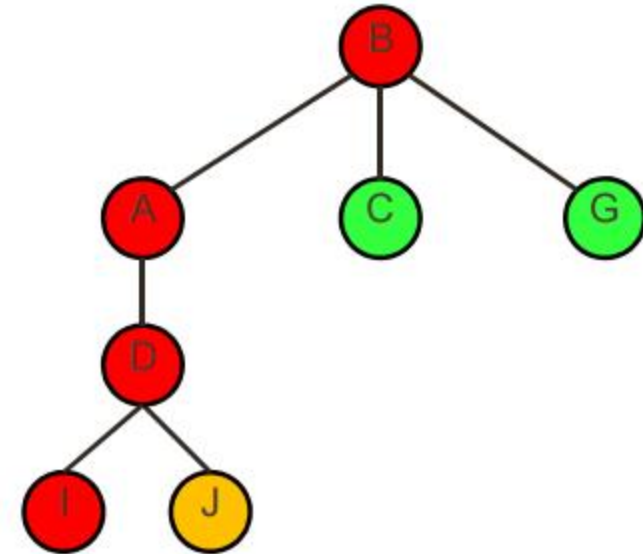
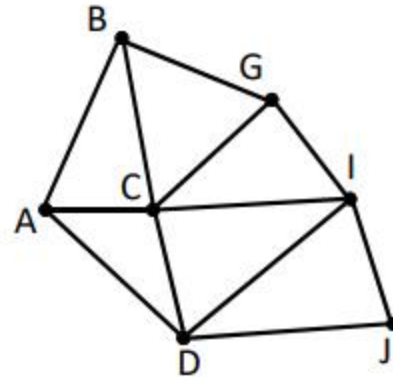
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Uporedna analiza



BFS



DFS

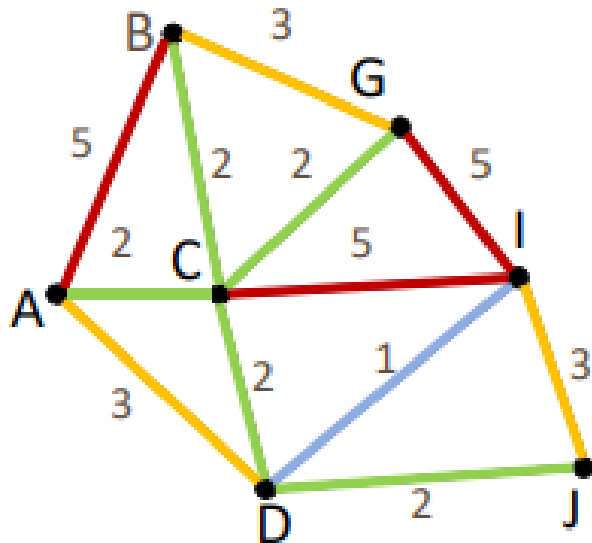
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Akcije sa cenom

- Kako rešiti slučaj ako određena putanja ima veću cenu nego neka druga?
- Najpopularniji algoritmi Dijkstra's i A^*





Dijkstra's algoritam

- Objavljen od strane Edsger Dijsktra 1959.
- Otvara čvorove sa najmanjom cenom najbliže od korena grafa.
- Najkorišćeniji algoritam za rešavanje problema trgovačkog putnika.





Dijkstra's algoritam

FORWARD SEARCH

```
1 Q.Insert( $x_I$ ) and mark  $x_I$  as visited
2 while Q not empty do
3    $x \leftarrow Q.GetFirst()$ 
4   if  $x \in X_G$ 
5     return SUCCESS
6   forall  $u \in U(x)$ 
7      $x' \leftarrow f(x, u)$ 
8     if  $x'$  not visited
9       Mark  $x'$  as visited
10      Q.Insert( $x'$ )
11   else
12     Resolve duplicate  $x'$ 
13 return FAILURE
```

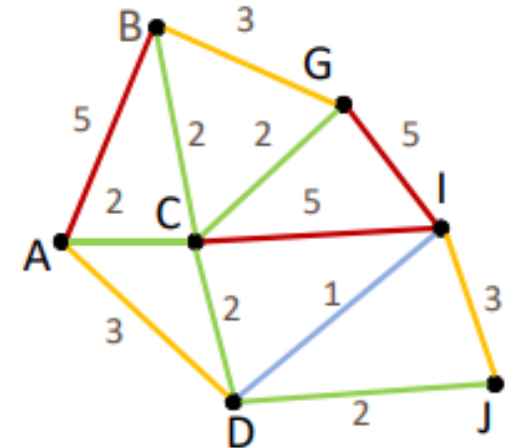
B(0)

Open (Q):
{B(0)}

Closed:
{B(0)}

Our Dijkstra queue will be ordered by cost to arrive:

- push (*Q.Insert*) by cost
- pop (*Q.GetFirst*) from the front, and add it to the closed list

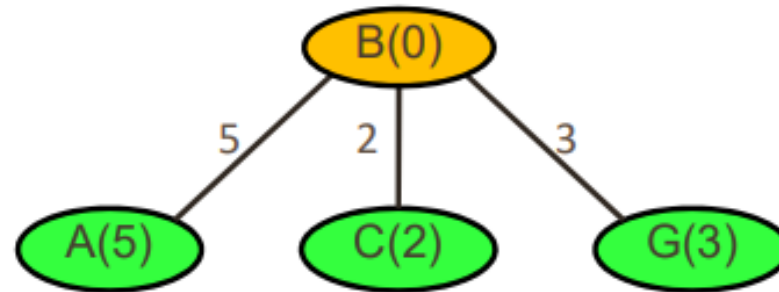




Dijkstra's algoritam

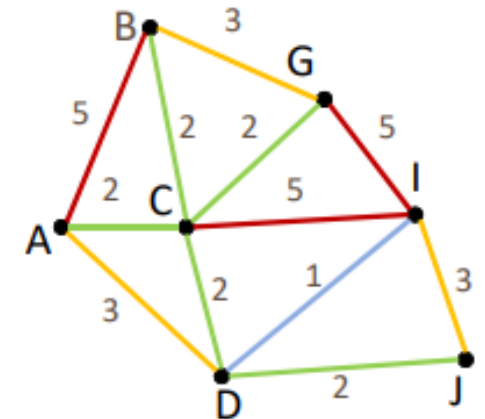
FORWARD_SEARCH

```
1  Q.Insert( $x_f$ ) and mark  $x_f$  as visited
2  while Q not empty do
3     $x \leftarrow Q.GetFirst()$ 
4    if  $x \in X_G$ 
5      return SUCCESS
6    forall  $u \in U(x)$ 
7       $x' \leftarrow f(x, u)$ 
8      if  $x'$  not visited
9        Mark  $x'$  as visited
10       Q.Insert( $x'$ )
11     else
12       Resolve duplicate  $x'$ 
13  return FAILURE
```



Open (Q):
{ C (2),
G (3),
A (5) }

Closed:
{ B (0) }



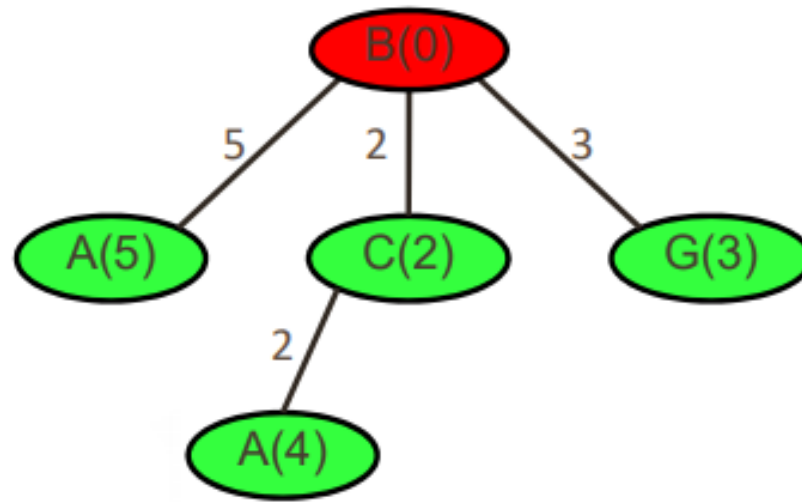


Dijkstra's algoritam

```

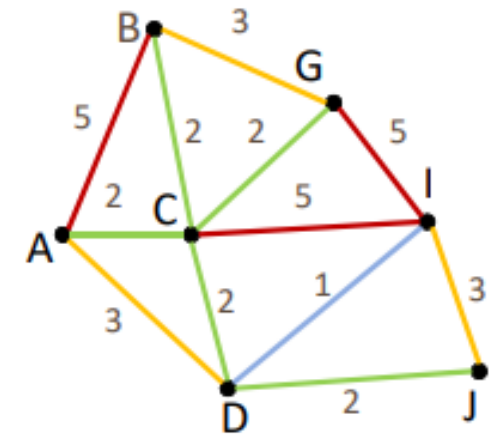
FORWARD_SEARCH
1  Q.Insert(xf) and mark xf as visited
2  while Q not empty do
3    x ← Q.GetFirst()
4    if x ∈ XG
5      return SUCCESS
6    forall u ∈ U(x)
7      x' ← f(x,u)
8      if x' not visited
9        Mark x' as visited
10       Q.Insert(x')
11    else
12      Resolve duplicate x'
13  return FAILURE

```



Open (Q):
{ G (3),
A (4) }

Closed:
{ B (0),
C (2) }

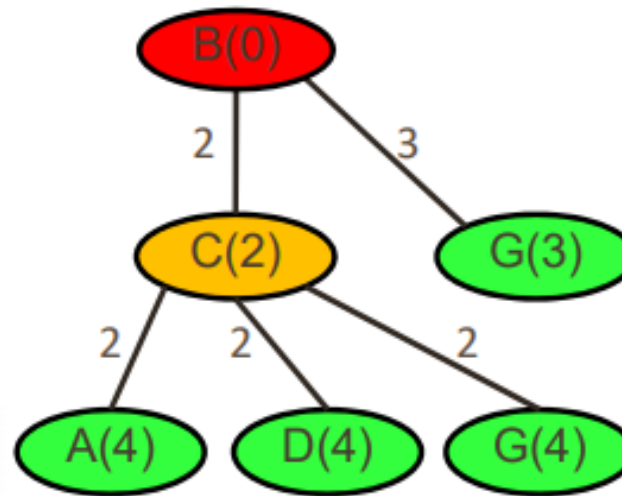




Dijkstra's algoritam

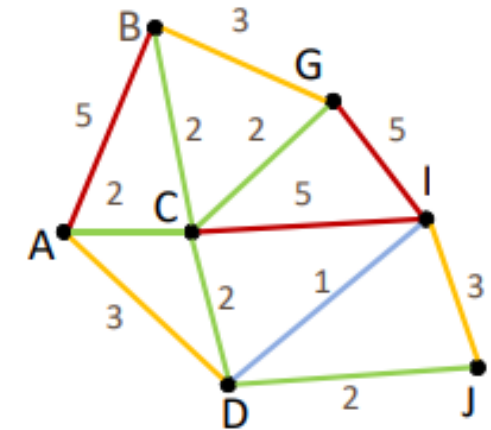
```

FORWARD_SEARCH
1  Q.Insert(xI) and mark xI as visited
2  while Q not empty do
3    x ← Q.GetFirst()
4    if x ∈ XG
5      return SUCCESS
6    forall u ∈ U(x)
7      x' ← f(x, u)
8      if x' not visited
9        Mark x' as visited
10       Q.Insert(x')
11    else
12      Resolve duplicate x'
13  return FAILURE
    
```



Open (Q):
 { G (3),
 A (4),
 D (4) }

Closed:
 { B (0),
 C (2) }

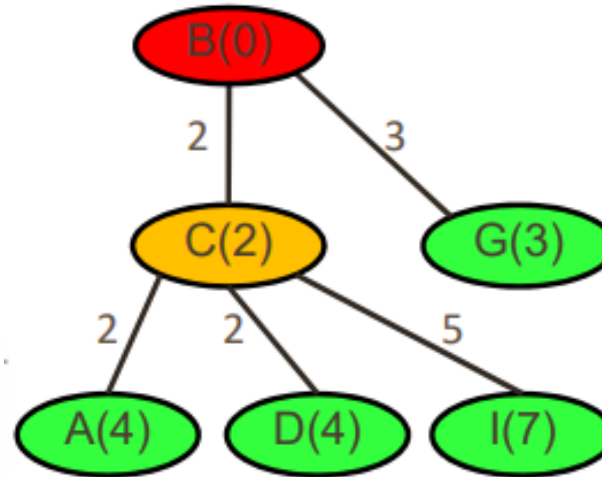




Dijkstra's algoritam

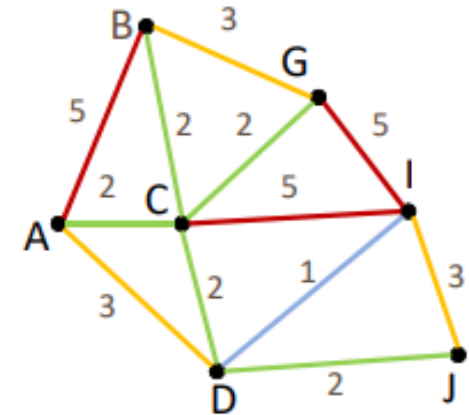
FORWARD_SEARCH

```
1  Q.Insert(xI) and mark xI as visited
2  while Q not empty do
3    x ← Q.GetFirst()
4    if x ∈ XG
5      return SUCCESS
6    forall u ∈ U(x)
7      x' ← f(x, u)
8      if x' not visited
9        Mark x' as visited
10       Q.Insert(x')
11    else
12      Resolve duplicate x'
13  return FAILURE
```



Open (Q):
{ G (3),
A (4),
D (4),
I (7) }

Closed:
{ B (0),
C (2) }

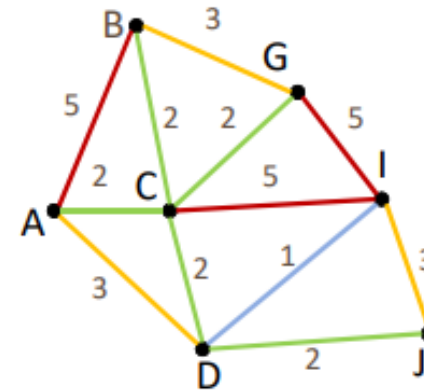
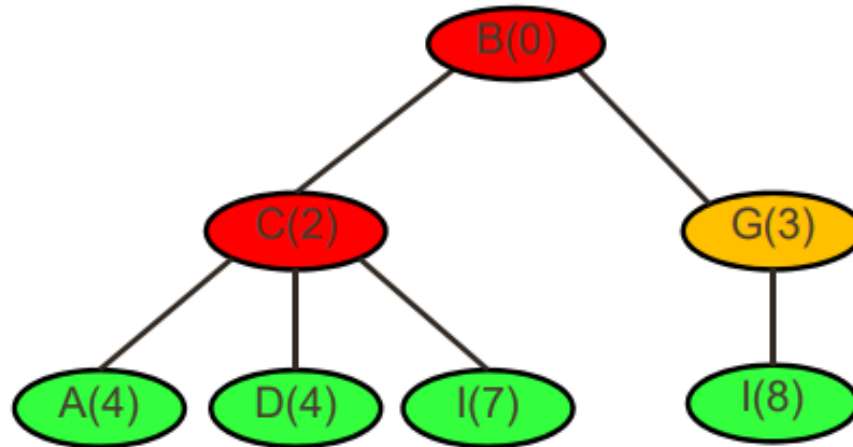




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Dijkstra's algoritam



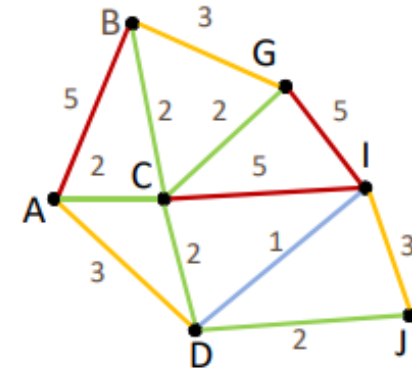
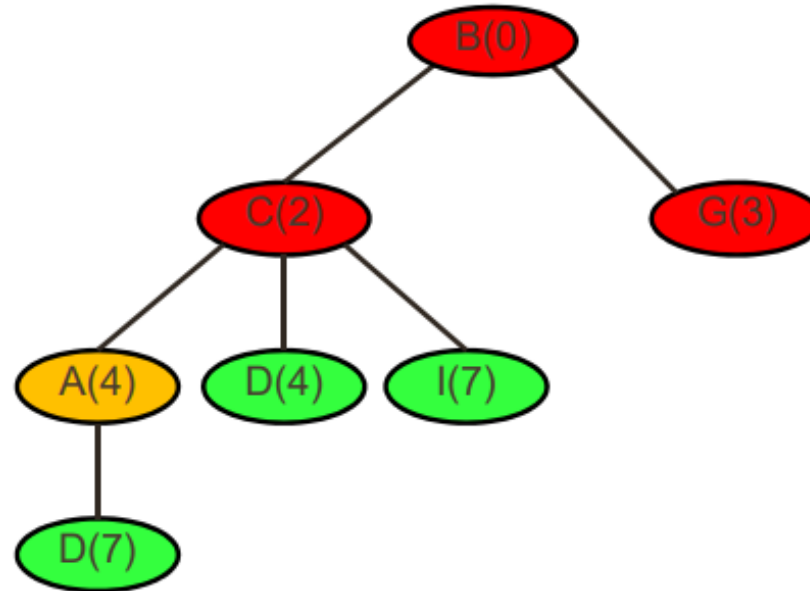
Open (Q):
{ A (4),
D (4),
I (7) }

Closed:
{ B (0),
C (2),
G (3) }

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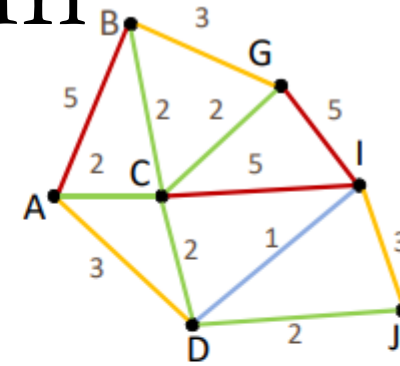
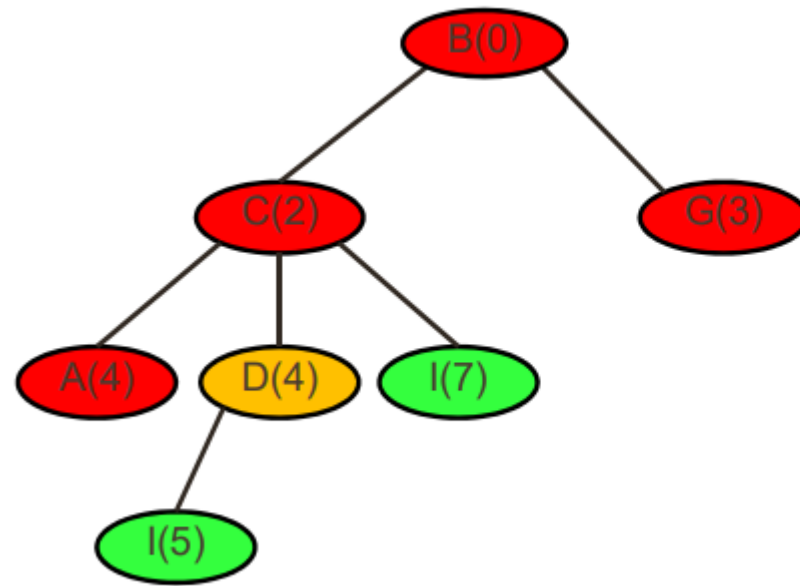
Dijkstra's algoritam



Open (Q):	Closed:
{ D (4),	{ B (0),
I (7) }	C (2),
	G (3),
	A (4) }



Dijkstra's algoritam



Open (Q):	Closed:
{ I (5) }	{ B (0), C (2), G (3), A (4), D (4) }

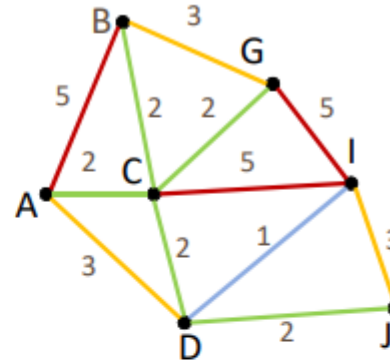
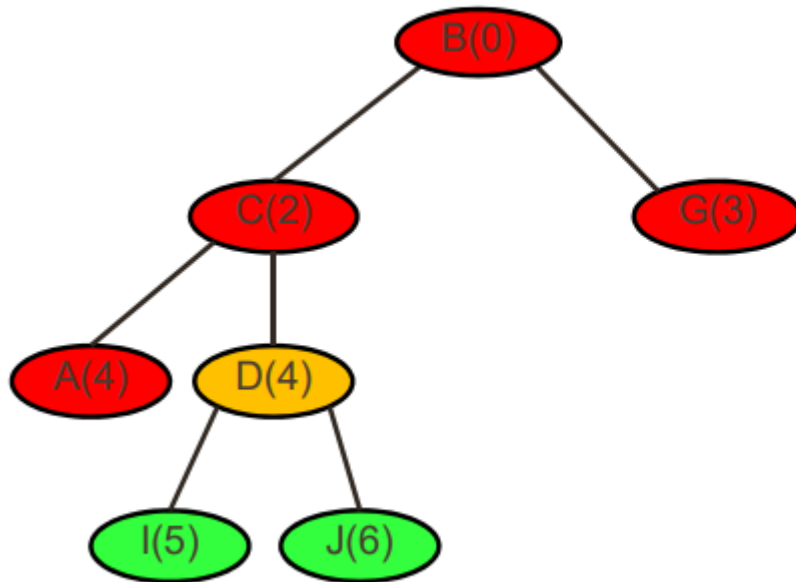




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Dijkstra's algoritam



Open (Q):
{ I (5),
J (6) }

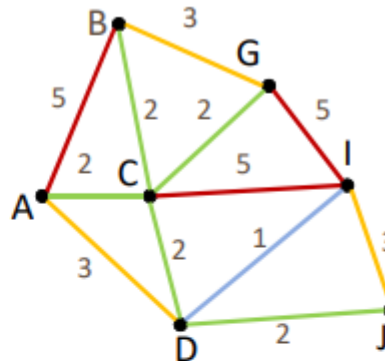
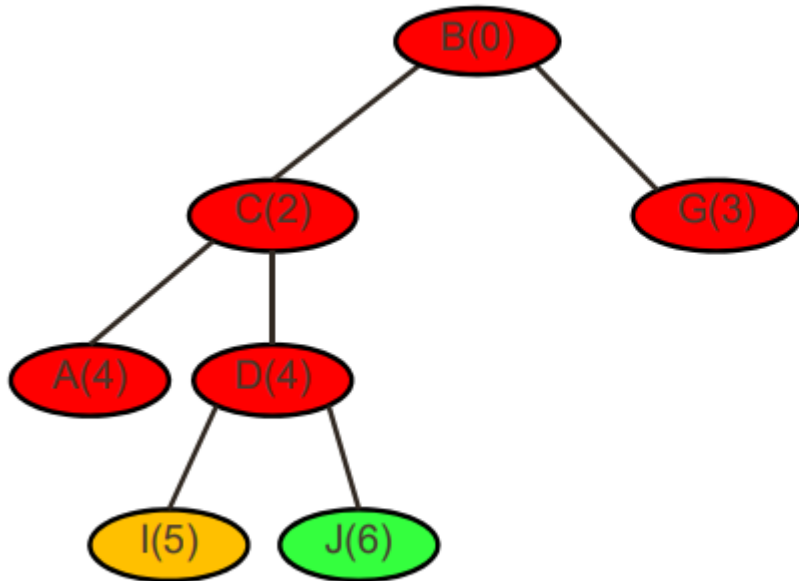
Closed:
{ B (0),
C (2),
G (3),
A (4),
D (4) }

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Dijkstra's algoritam



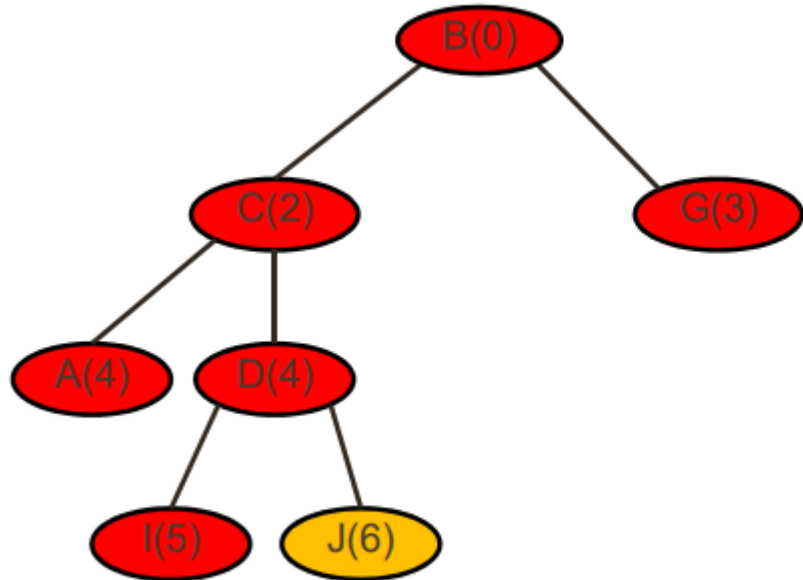
Open (Q):
{ J (6) }

Closed:
{ B (0),
C (2),
G (3),
A (4),
D (4),
I (5) }

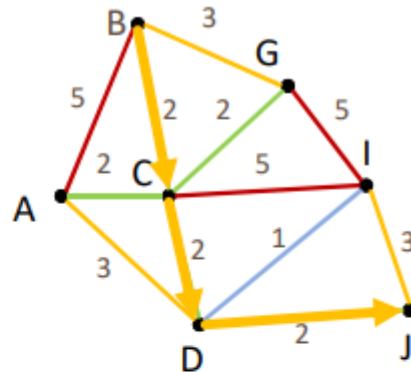




Dijkstra's algoritam



Final path solution: B→C→D→J
with path cost 6



Open (Q):
{ }

Closed:
{ B (0),
C (2),
G (3),
A (4),
D (4),
I (5),
J (6) }





A* heuristička pretraga

- Heuristika:
 - Funkcija koja opisuje koliko smo daleko od cilja
 - Uvek se postavlja za određeni problem
 - Menhetn ili Euklidska distanca, ...
- A* funkcija cene: $f(n) = g(n) + h(n)$

Cena puta

Cena heuristike

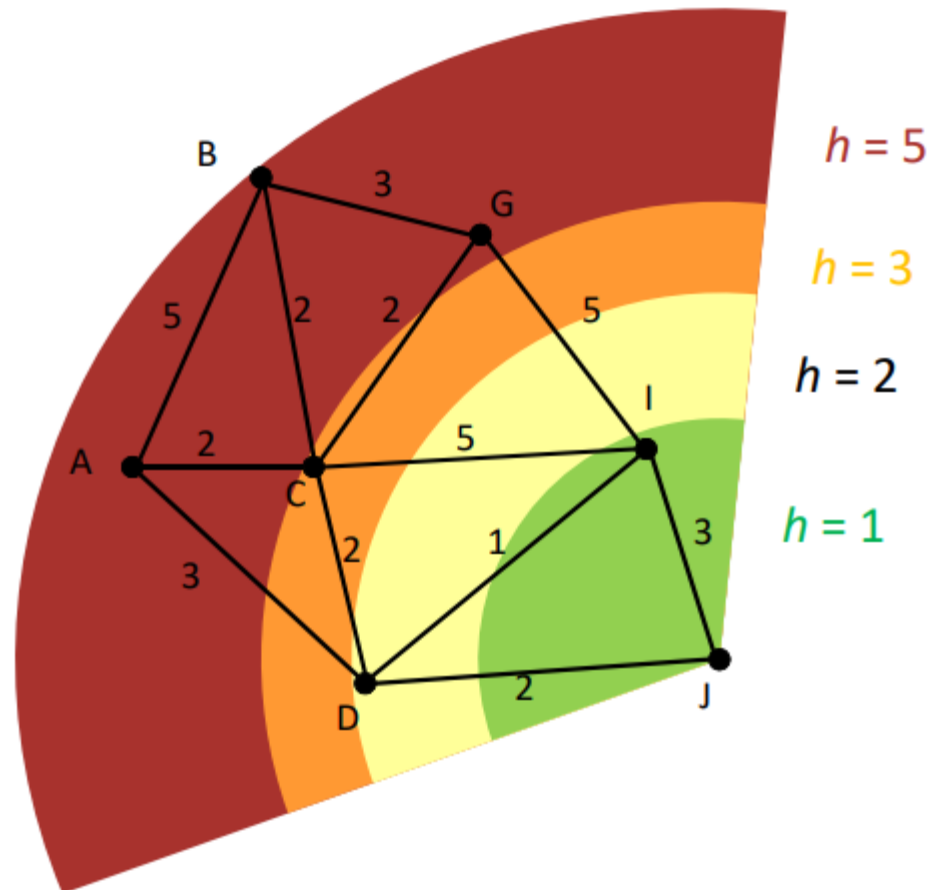




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A* heuristička pretraga



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A* heuristička pretraga

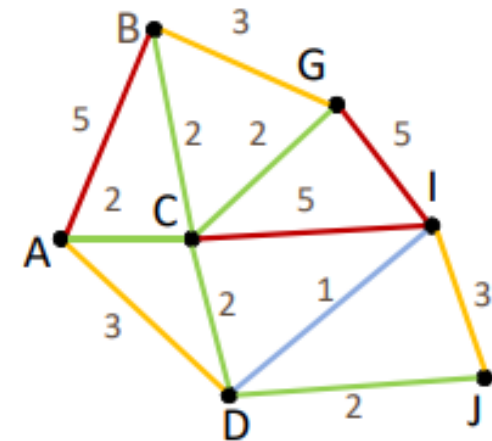
Open (Q):
{B(0)}

Closed:
{B(0)}

B(0)

Our A* queue will be ordered by cost to arrive + heuristic:

- push (*Q.Insert*) by A* priority, $f(n)$
- pop (*Q.GetFirst*) from the front, and add it to the closed list

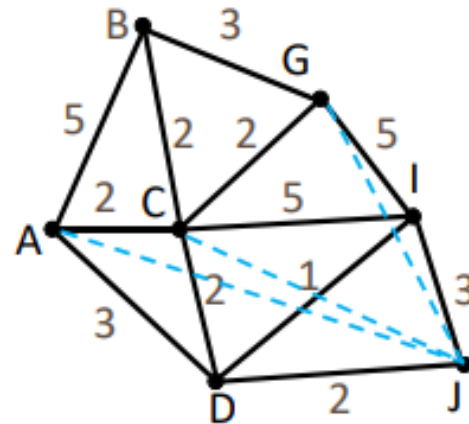
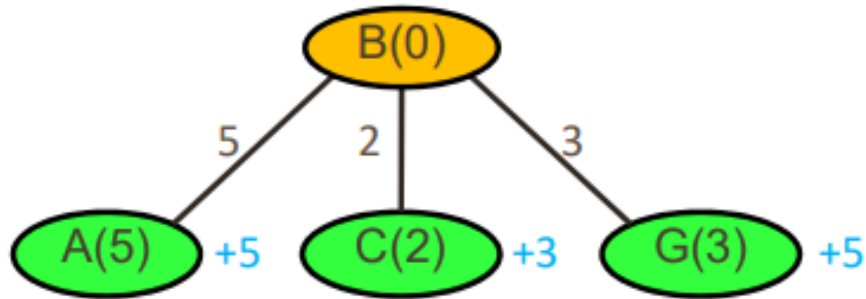


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A* heuristička pretraga



Open (Q):
{ C (2+3),
G (3+5),
A (5+5) }

Closed:
{ B (0) }

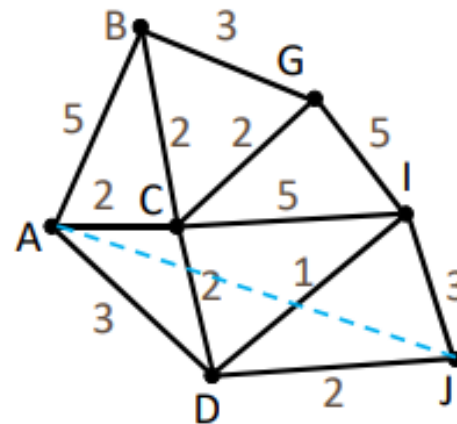
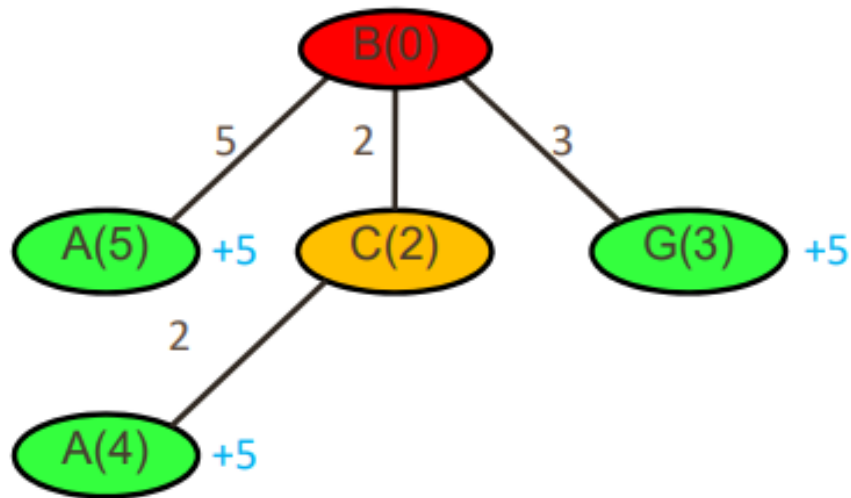




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A* heuristička pretraga



Open (Q):
{ G (3+5),
A (4+5) }

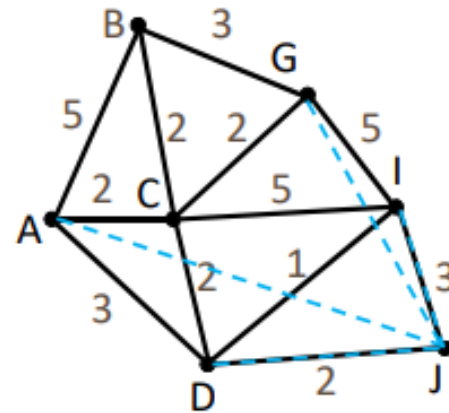
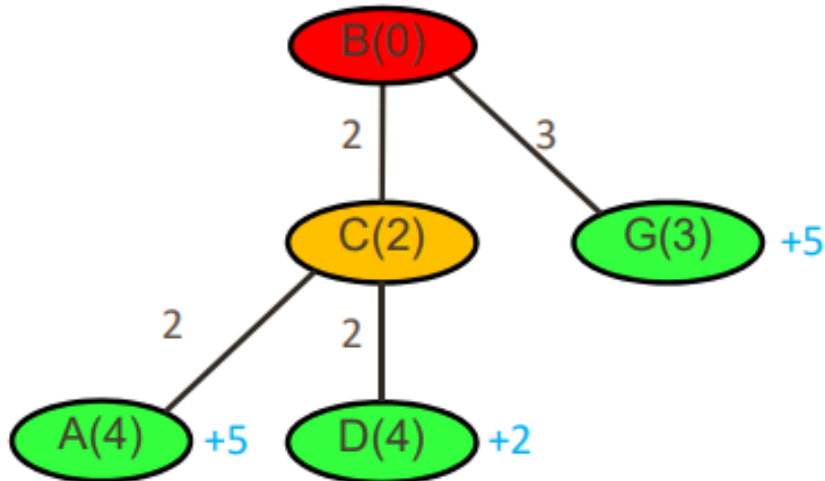
Closed:
{ B (0),
C (2) }

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A* heuristička pretraga



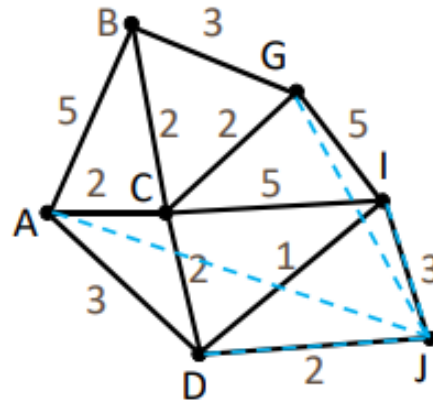
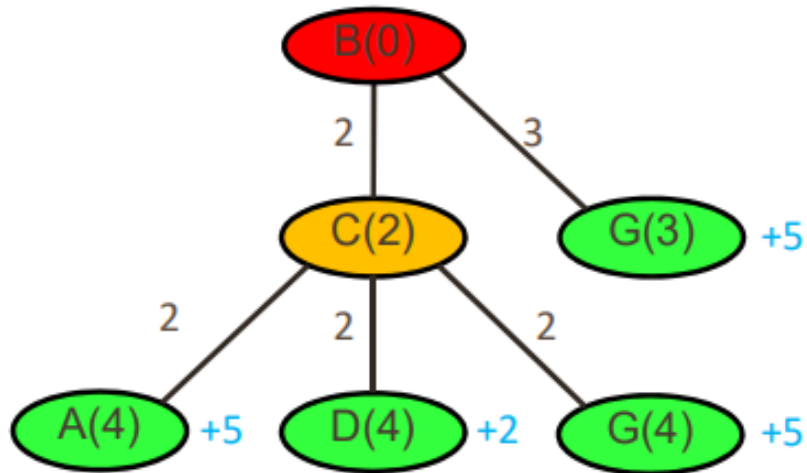
Open (Q):
{ D (4+2),
G (3+5),
A (4+5) }

Closed:
{ B (0),
C (2) }





A* heuristička pretraga



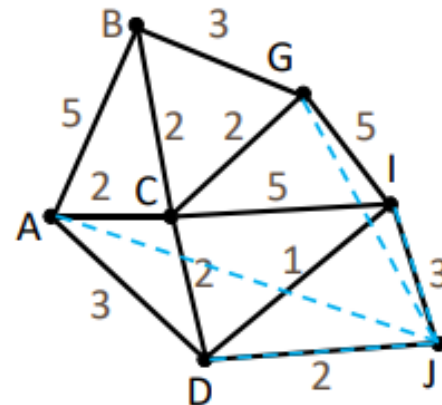
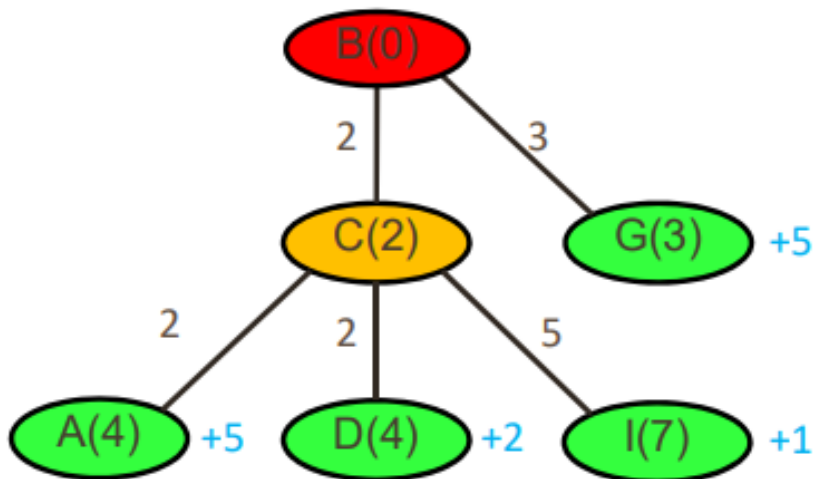
Open (Q):
{ D (4+2),
G (3+5),
A (4+5) }

Closed:
{ B (0),
C (2) }





A* heuristička pretraga



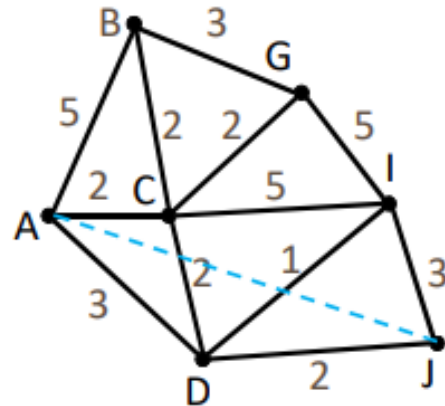
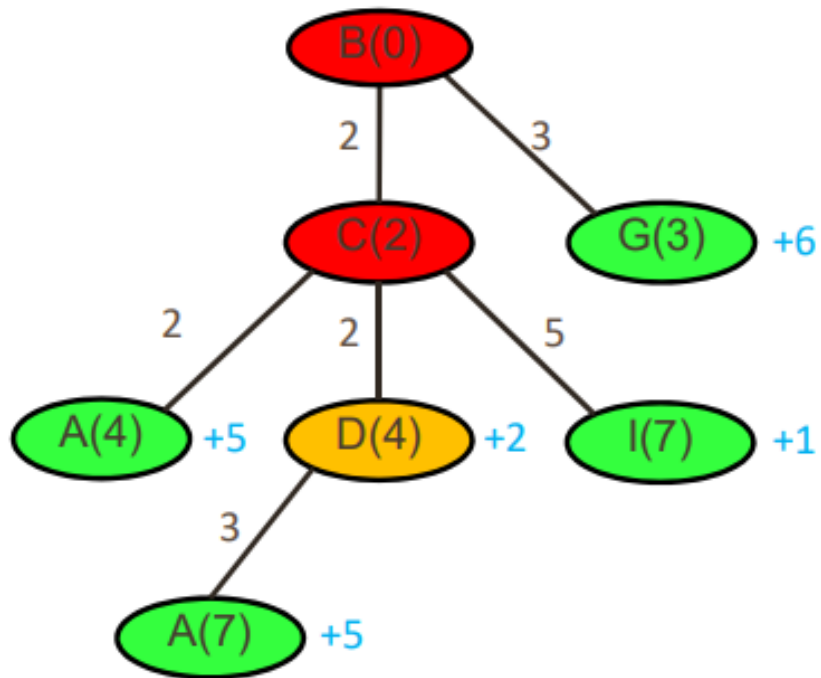
Open (Q):
{ D (4+2),
I (7+1),
G (3+5),
A (4+5) }

Closed:
{ B (0),
C (2) }





A* heuristička pretraga



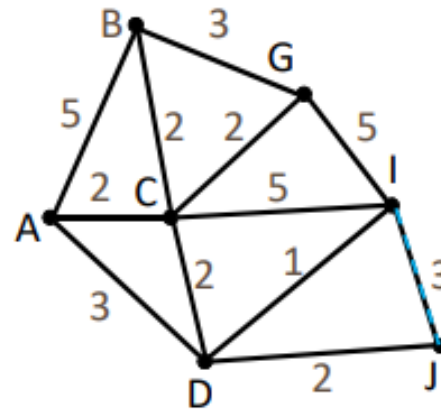
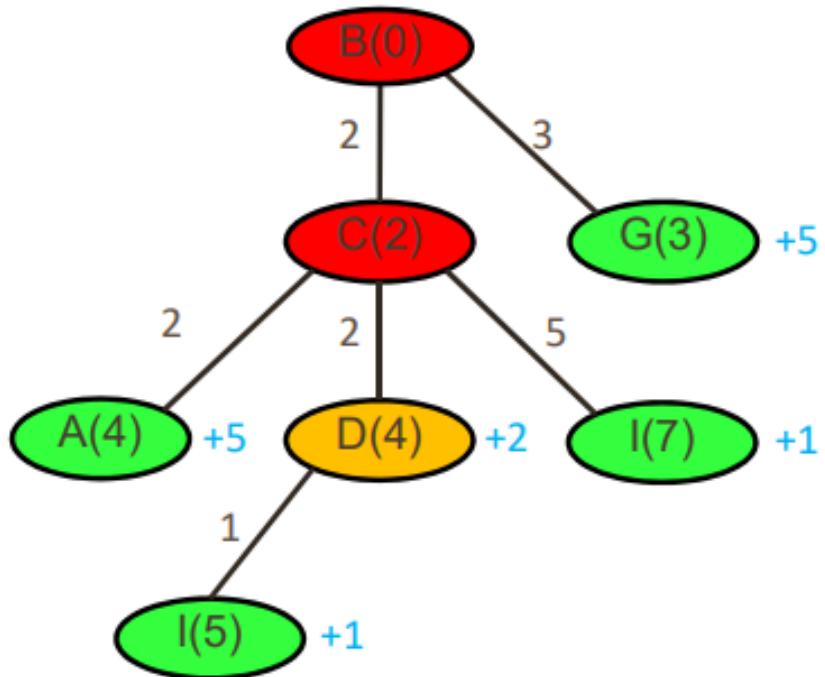
Open (Q):
{ I (5+1),
G (3+5),
A (4+5) }

Closed:
{ B (0),
C (2),
D (4) }





A* heuristička pretraga



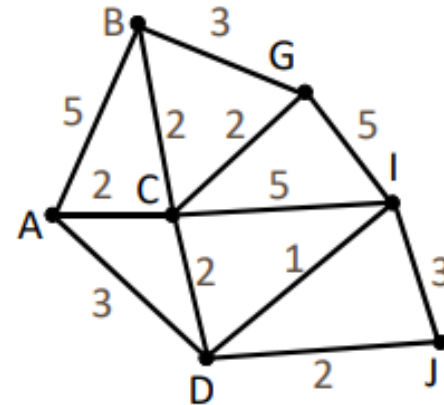
Open (Q):
{ I (5+1),
G (3+5),
A (4+5) }

Closed:
{ B (0),
C (2),
D (4) }



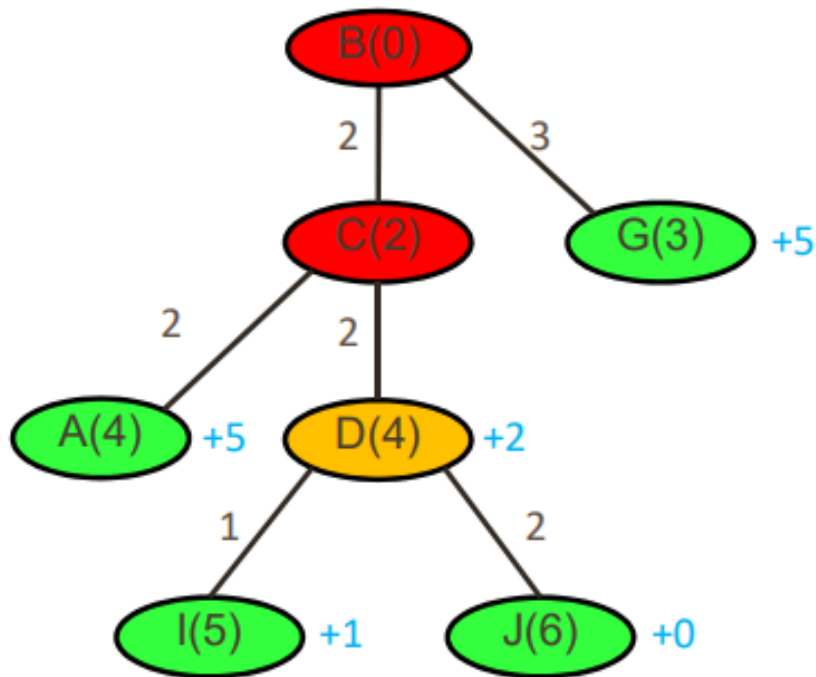


A* heuristička pretraga



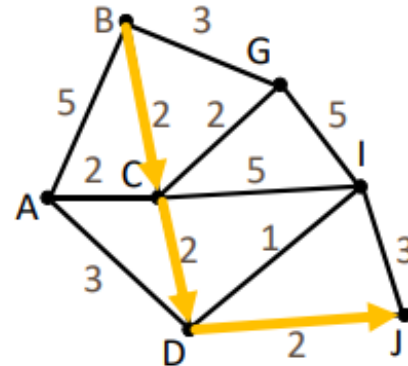
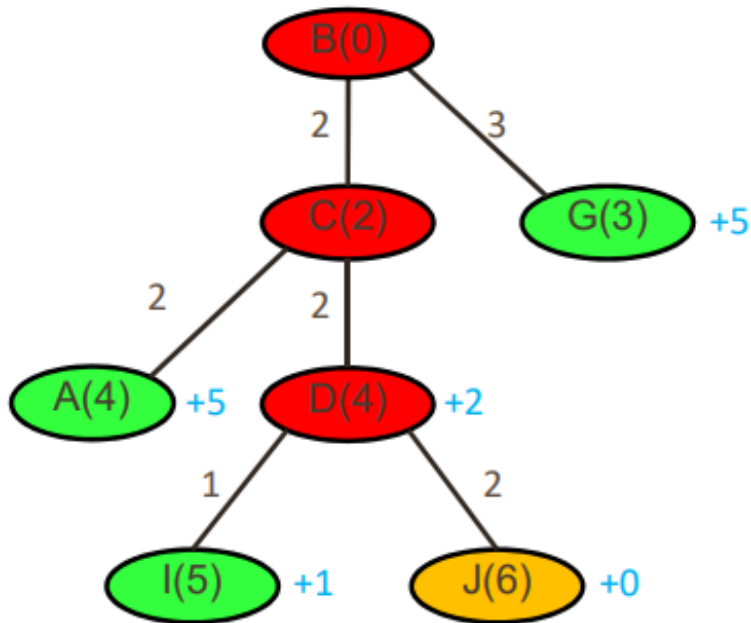
Open (Q):
{ J (6+0),
I (5+1),
G (3+5),
A (4+5) }

Closed:
{ B (0),
C (2),
D (4) }





A* heuristička pretraga



Open (Q):
{ I (5+1),
G (3+5),
A (4+5) }

Closed:
{ B (0),
C (2),
D (4),
J (6) }

Final path solution: B→C→D→J
with path cost 6

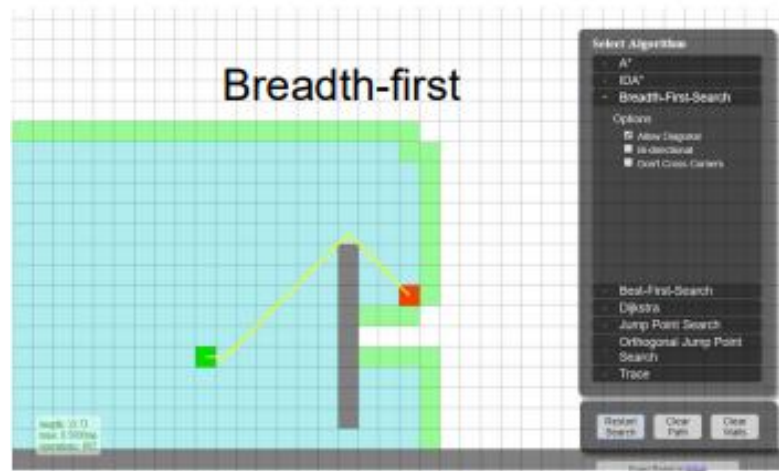




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<https://qiao.github.io/PathFinding.js/visual/>



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Thanks!

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