

Graph-Based Planning

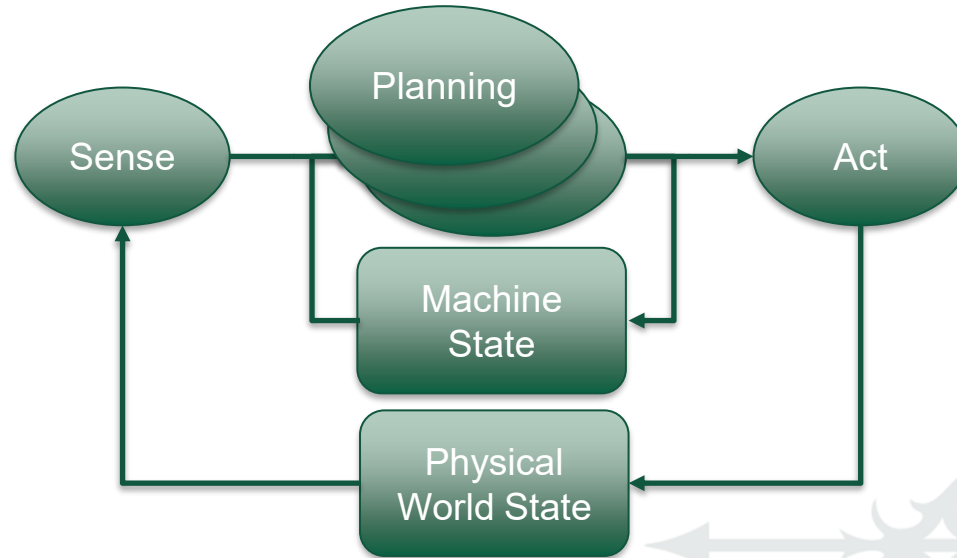
CSCI 420-04 Robotics



WILLIAM & MARY

CHARTERED 1693

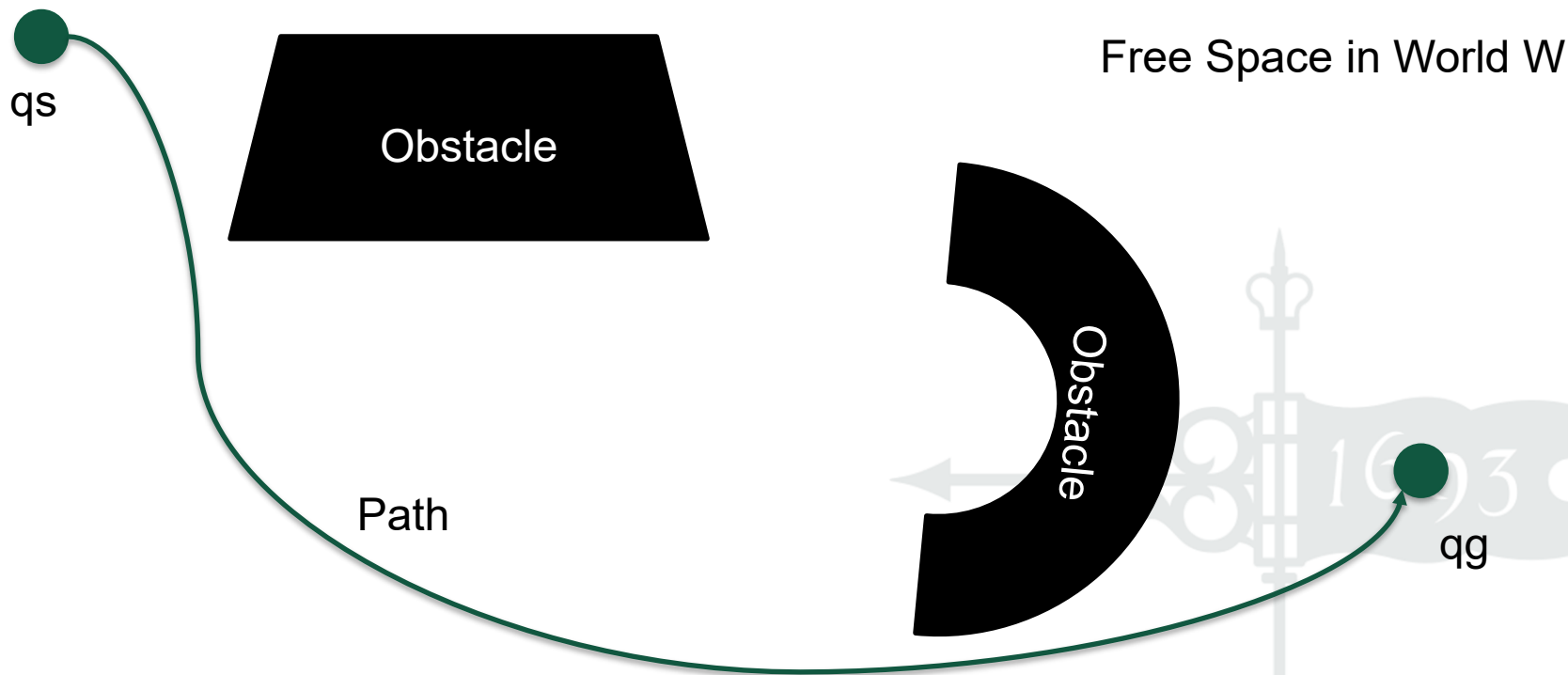
How do we choose the action?



2D Motion Planning

- Given:
 - World Space W
 - Obstacle Areas O
 - Robot State R
 - Start q_s
 - End q_g
- Find:
 - Path from q_s to q_g
 - Inside of W
 - Avoiding O
 - (with efficiency)

Motion Planning



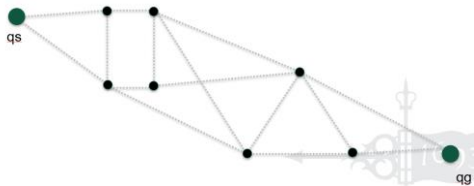
Model Planning Families

- Reactive
 - Bug family
 - Dynamic Window
- Model-based
 - Visibility
 - Grid
 - Probabilistic

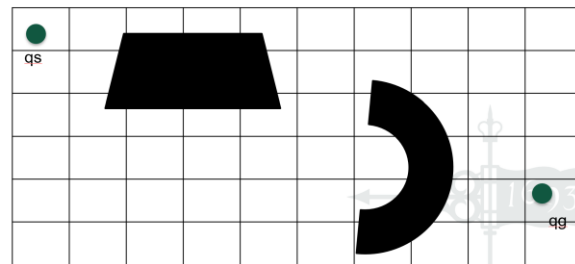
The right choice depends on the assumptions about sensor types and the available world models

Model-Based Approach: Graph

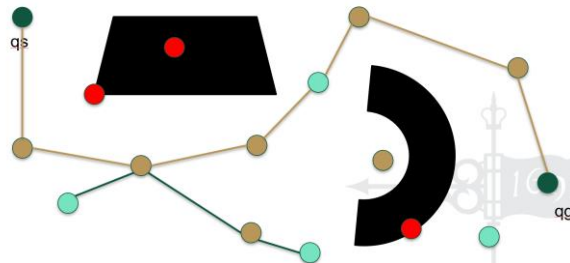
Path Planning: Visibility



Path Planning: Grid

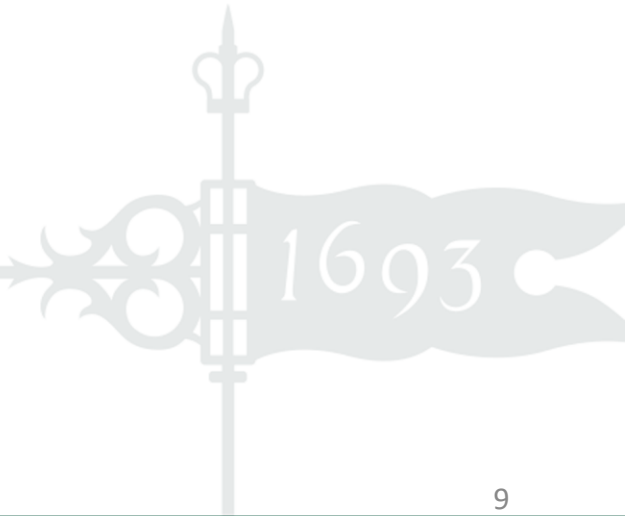


Path Planning: Probabilistic

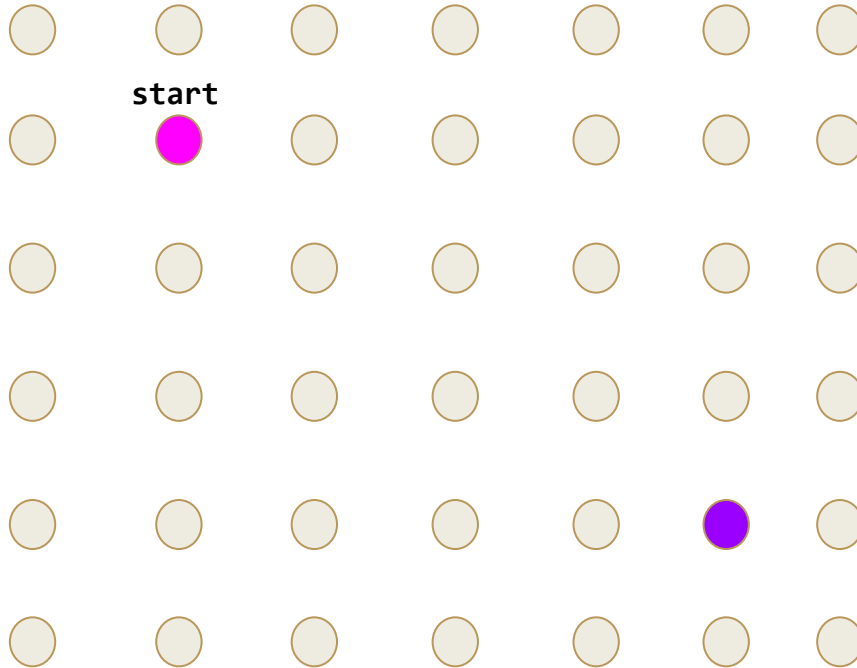


Finding Graph Paths

- General Algorithms
 - Breadth-First Search (BFS)
 - Depth-First Search (DFS)
- Informed
 - “Heuristic” to guide the search



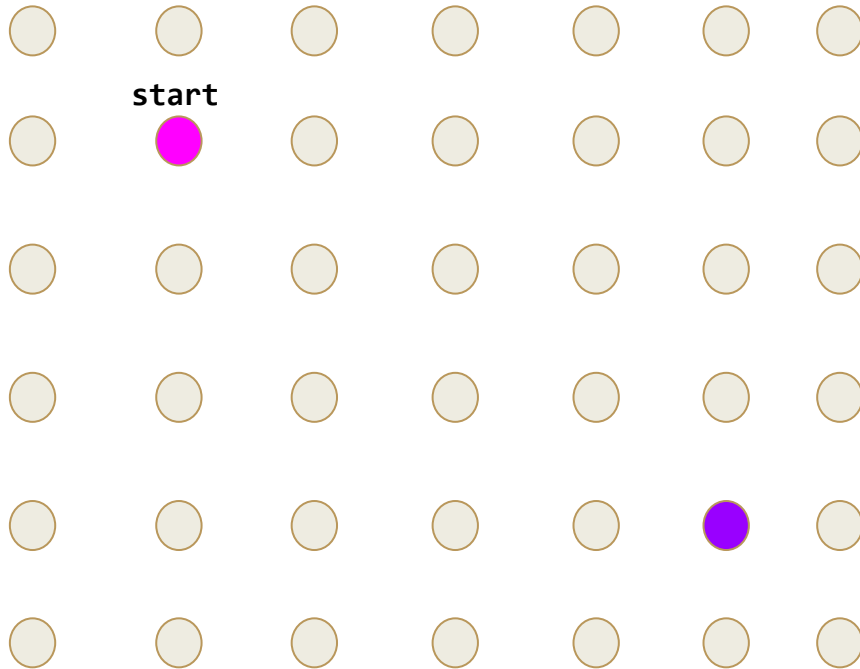
Finding the Goal: BFS



```
frontier = Queue()  
frontier.push(start)
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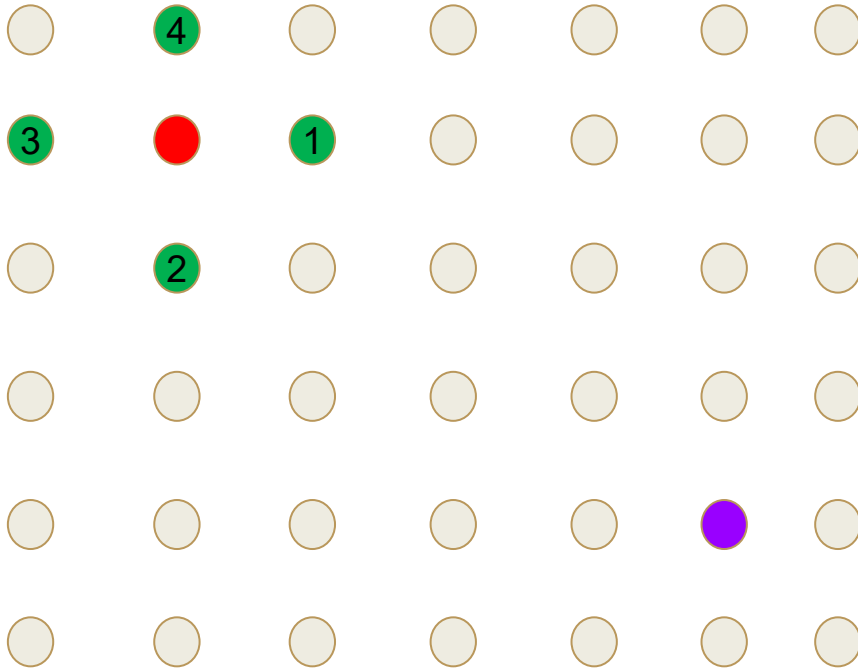
Finding the Goal: BFS



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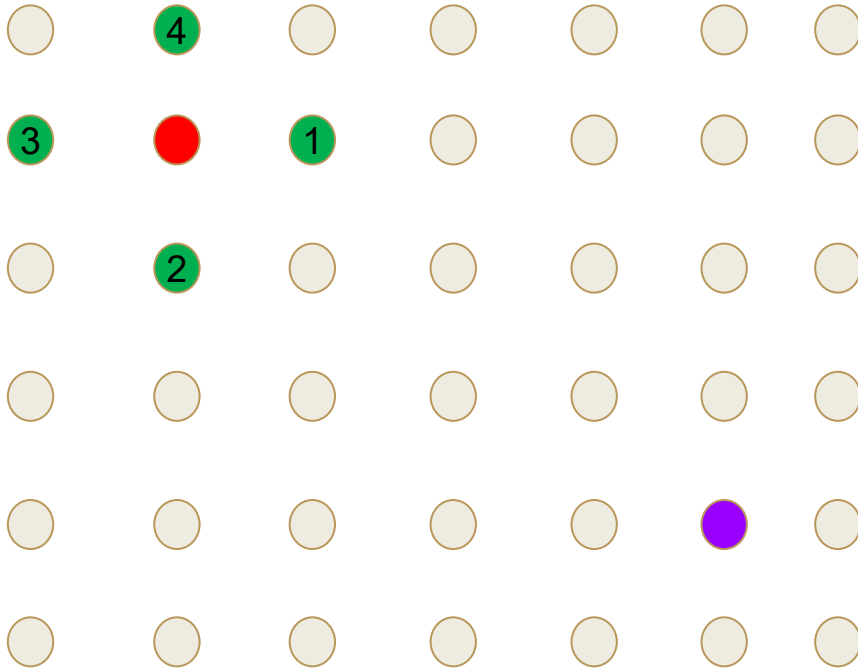
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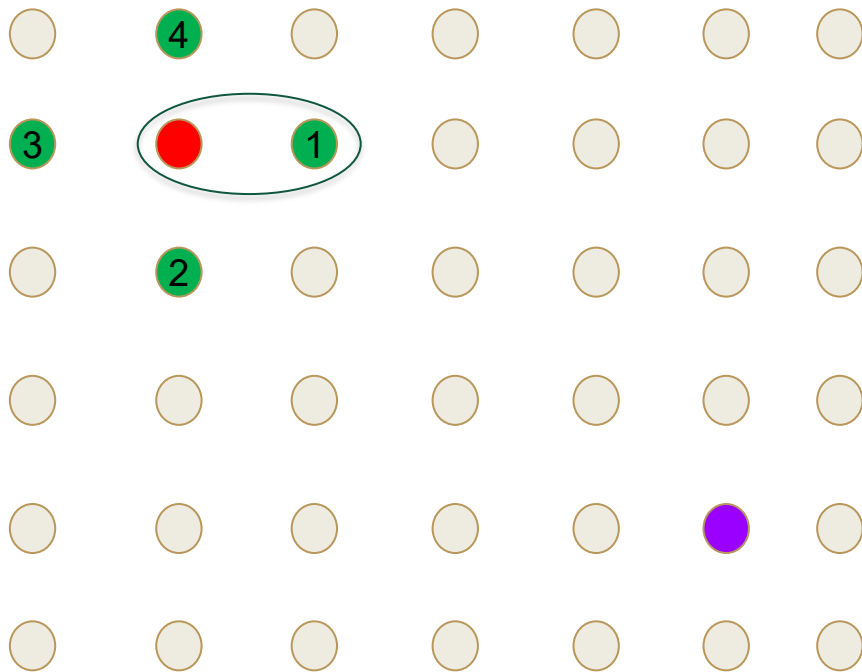
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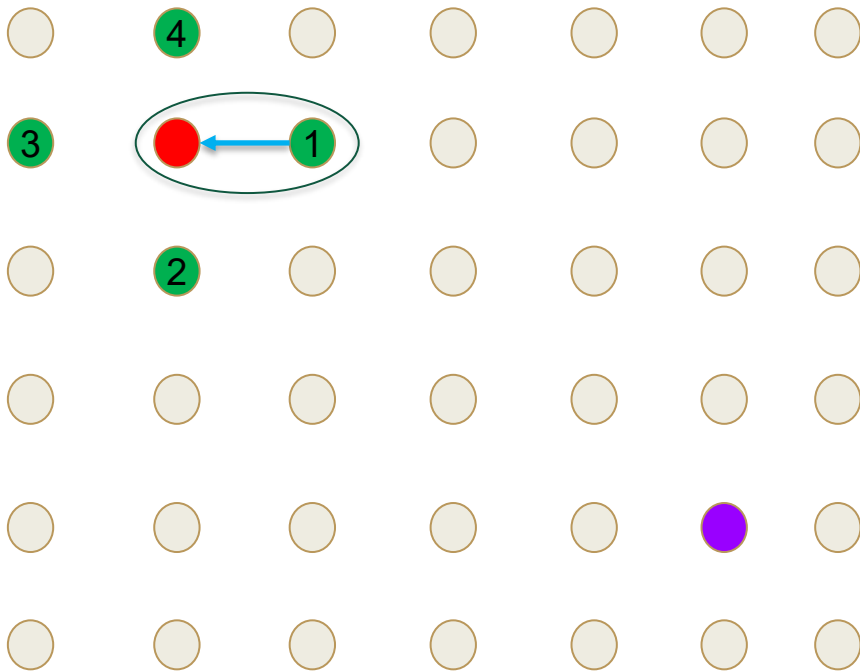


Finding the Goal: BFS



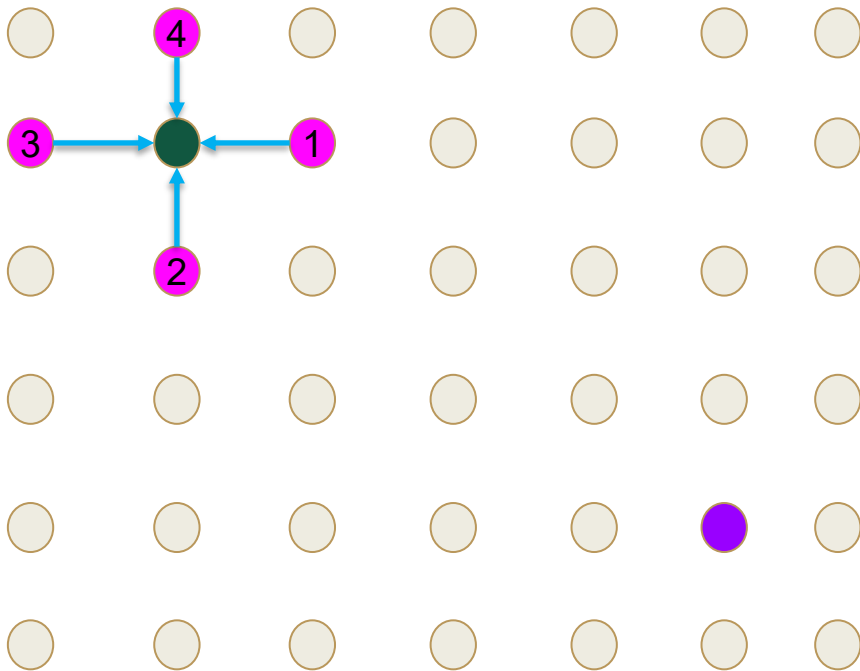
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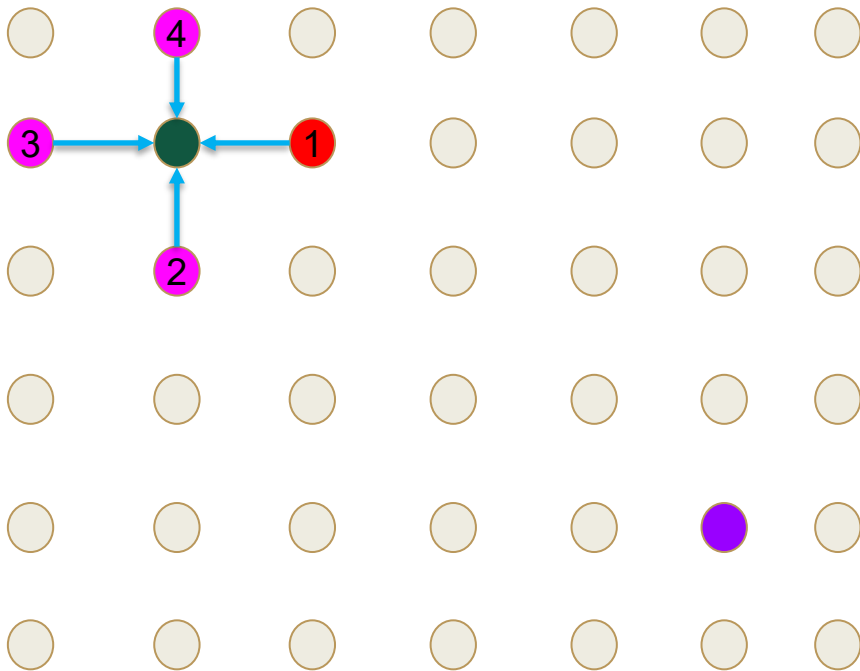
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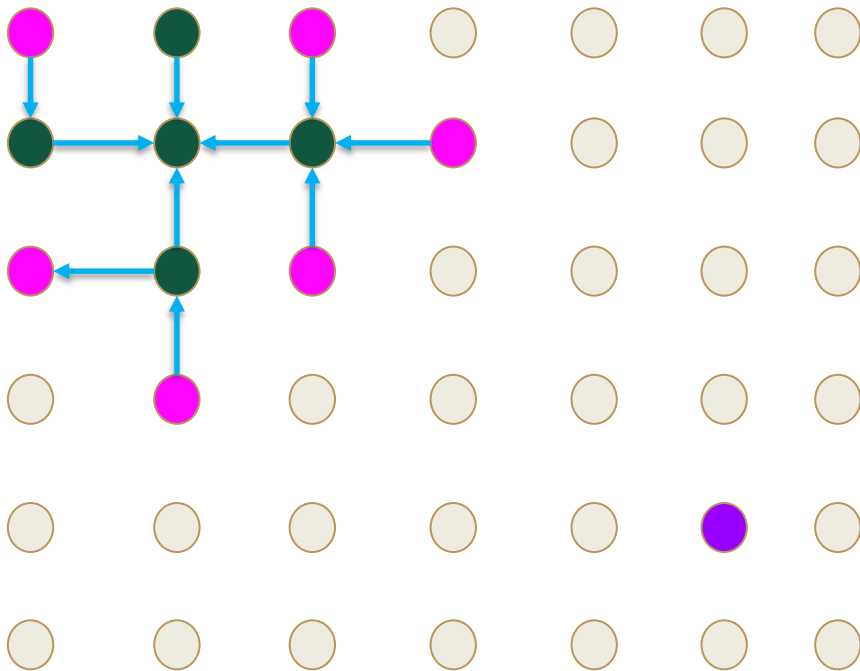
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Finding the Goal: BFS



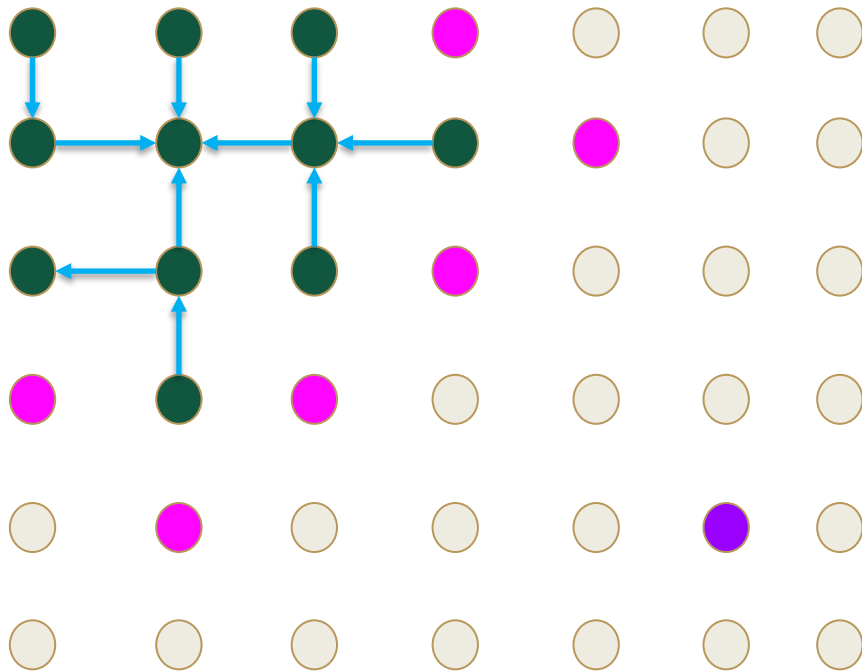
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Finding the Goal: BFS



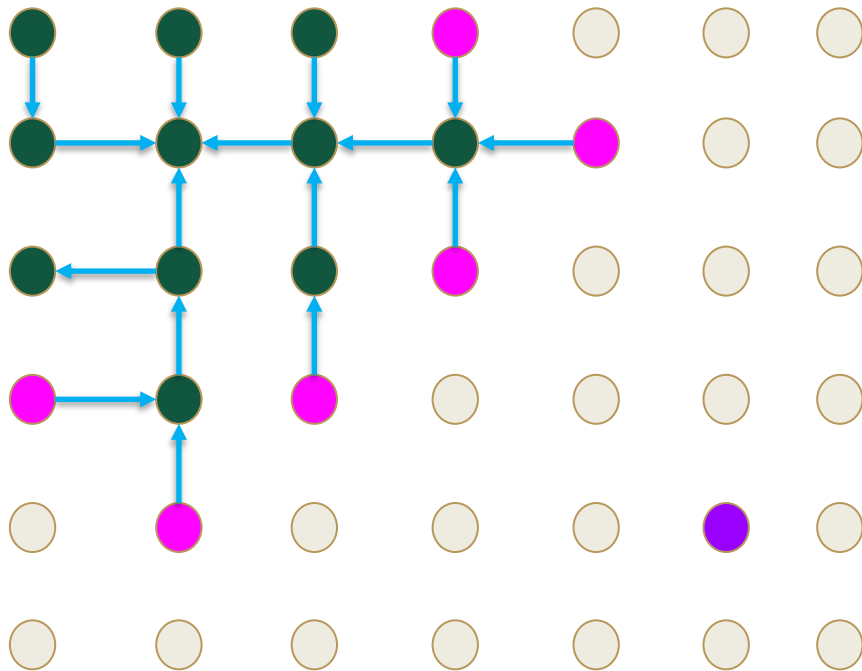
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Finding the Goal: BFS



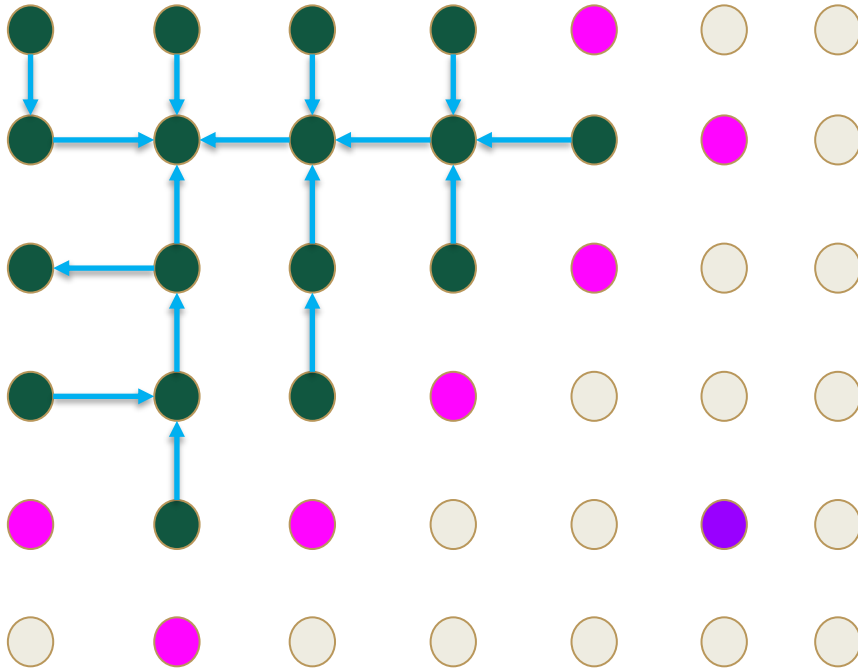
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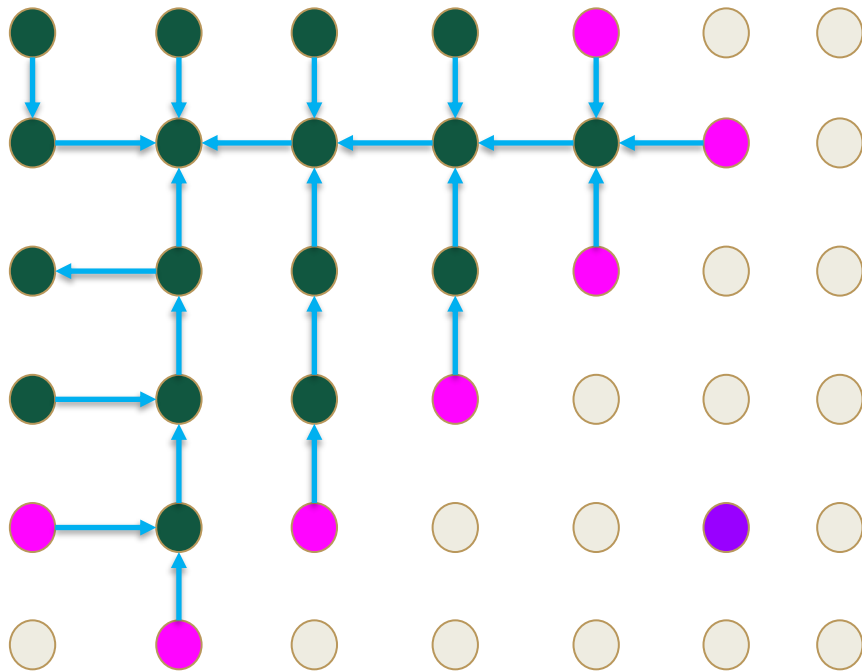
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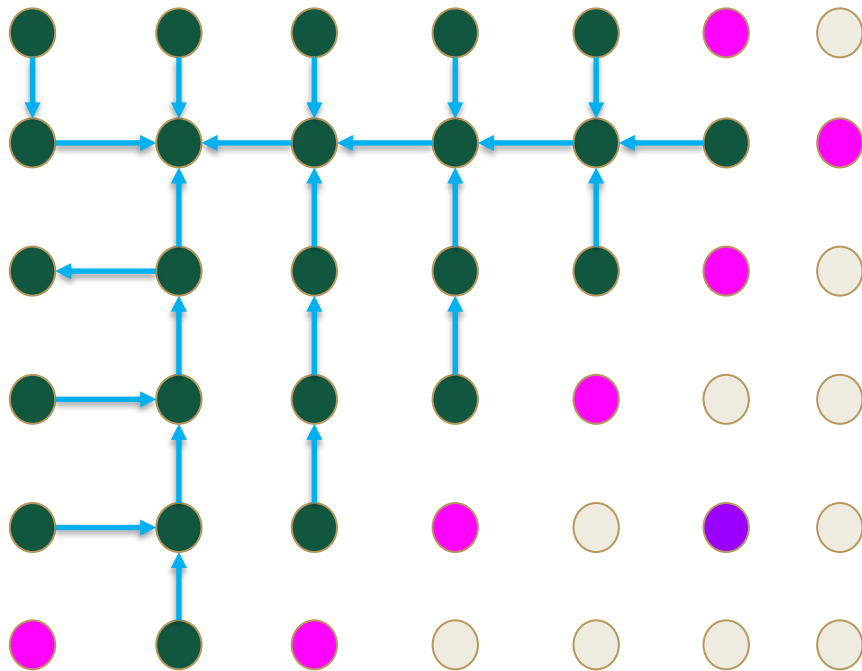
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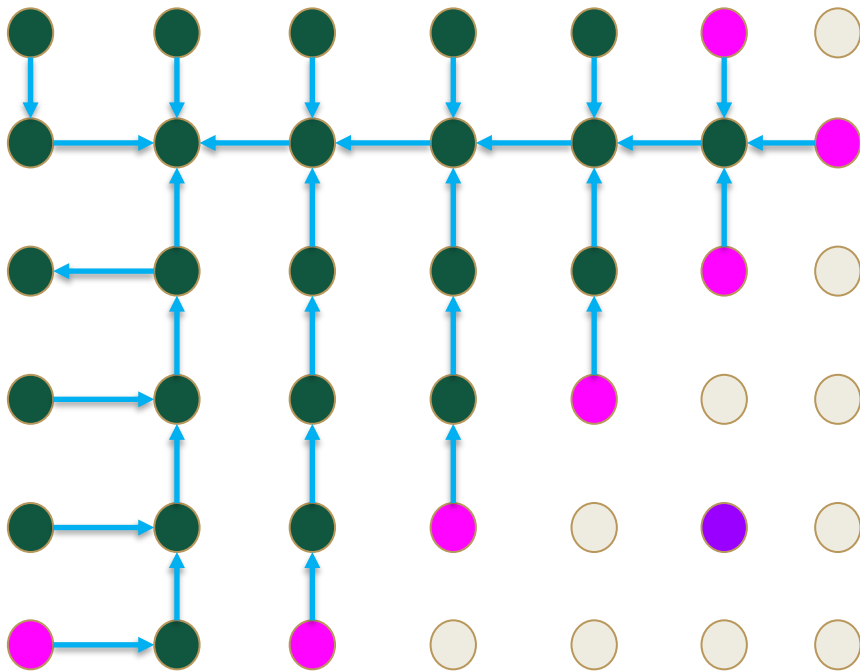
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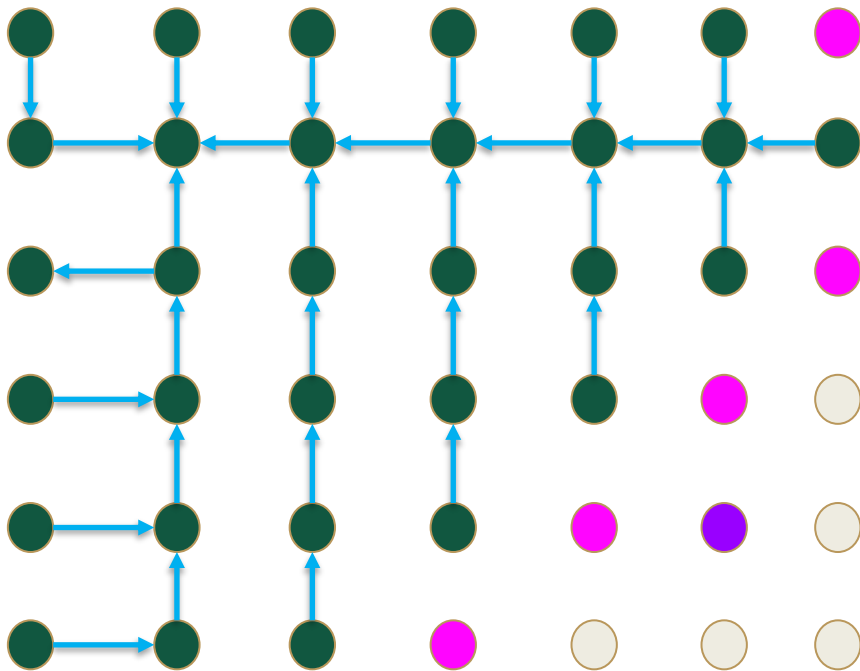
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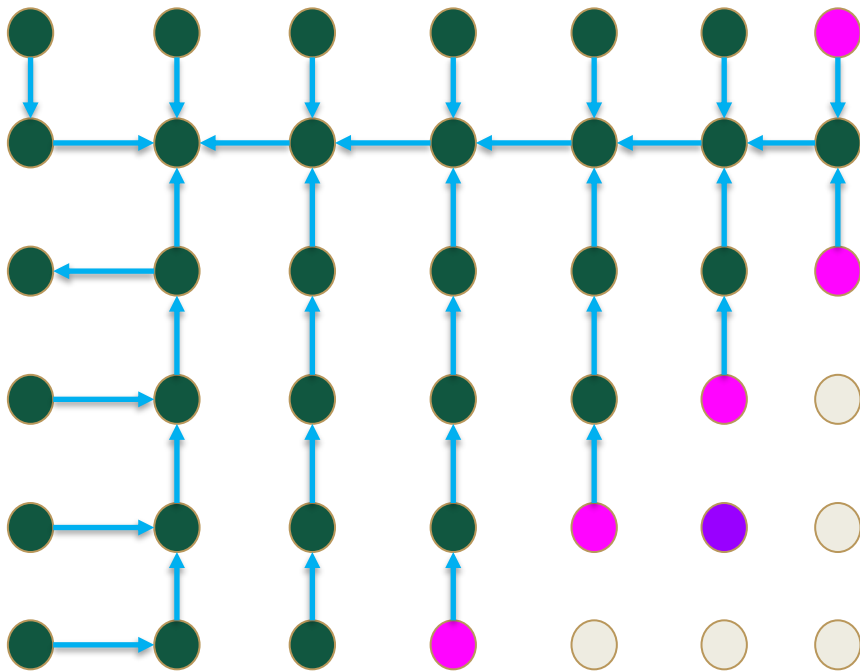
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Finding the Goal: BFS



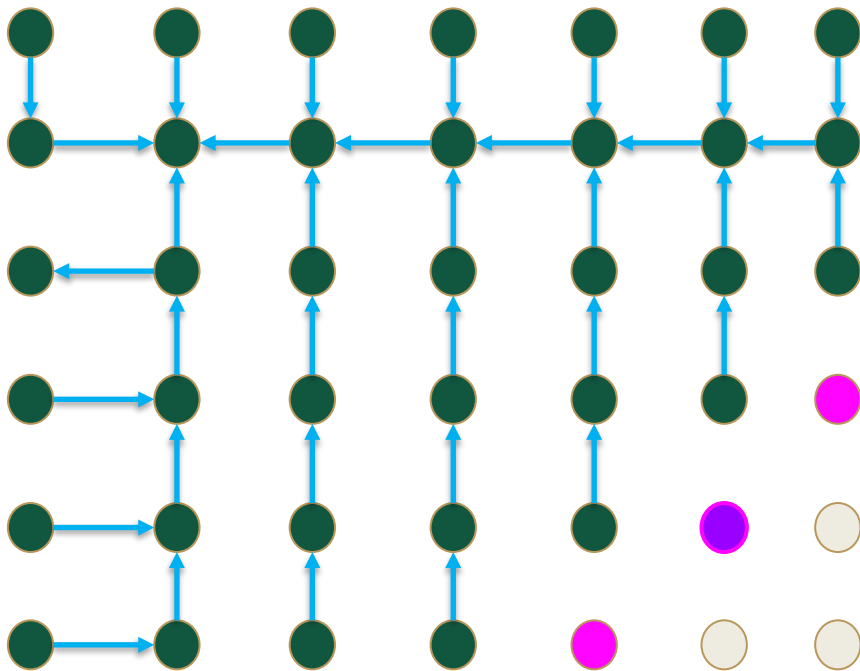
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Finding the Goal: BFS



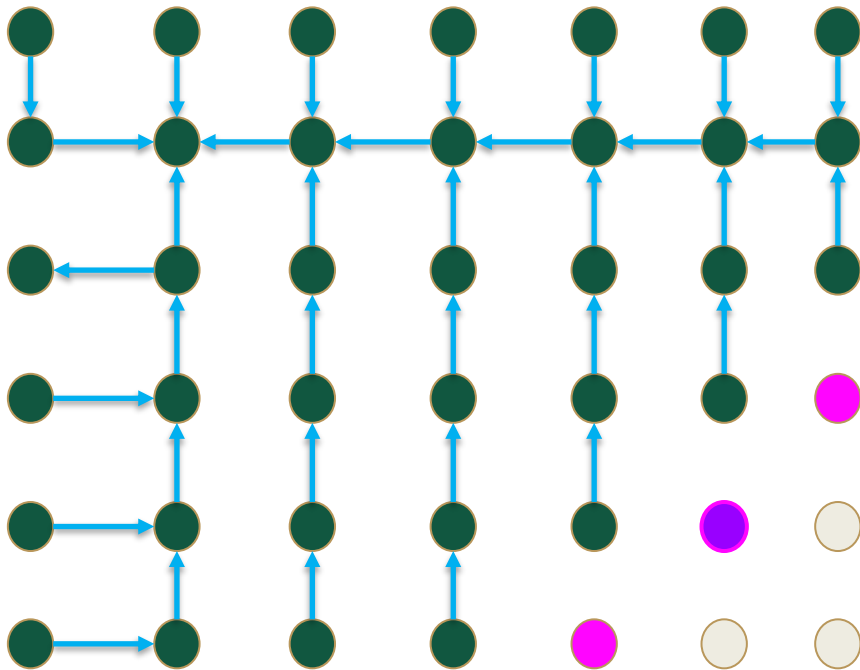
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Finding the Goal: BFS



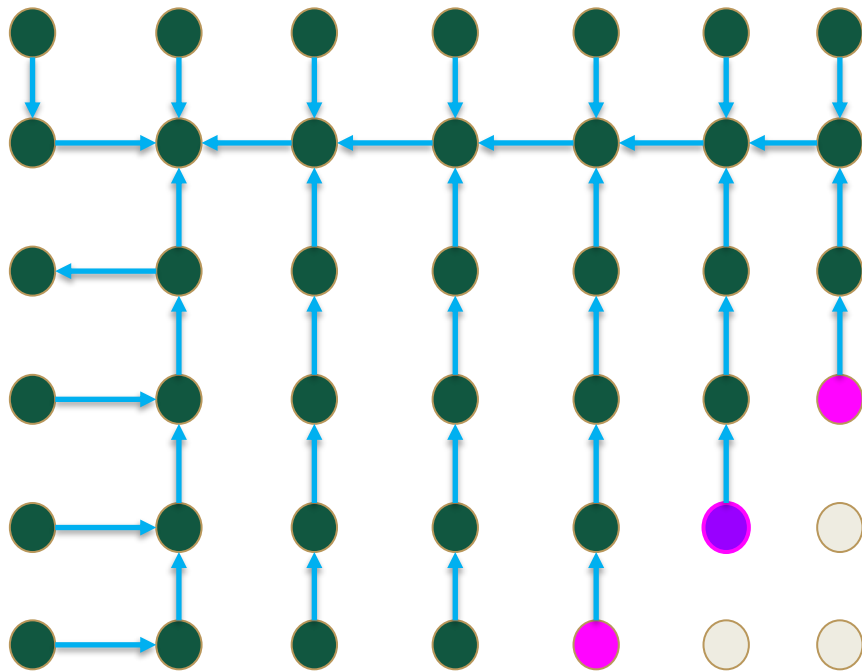
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Finding the Goal: BFS



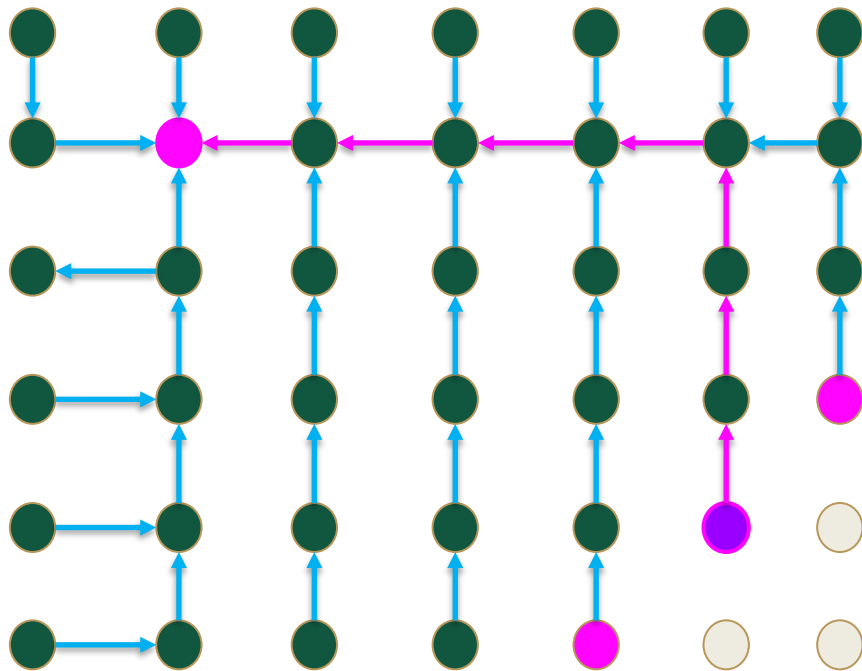
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Finding the Goal: BFS



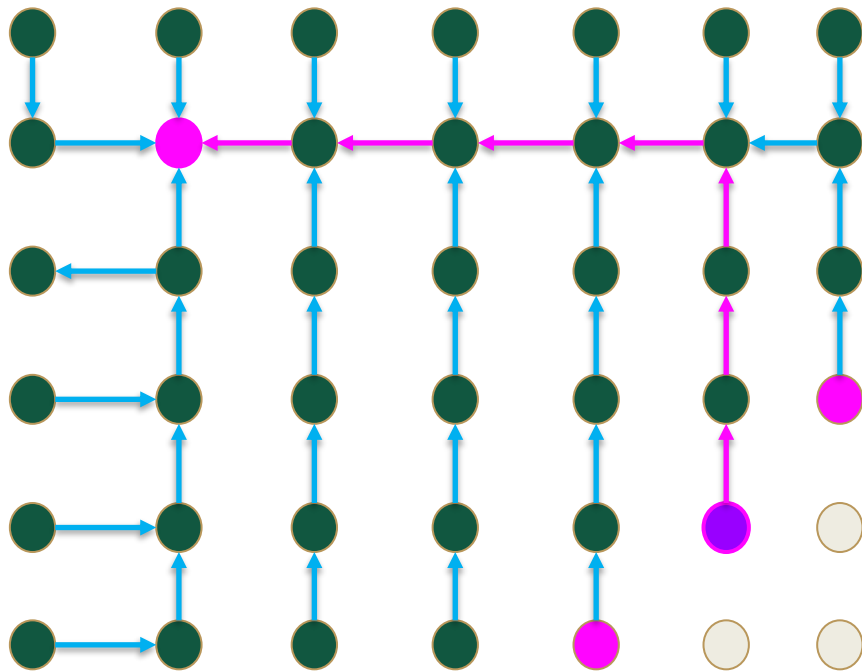
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frontier = Queue()
frontier.push(start)
came_from = {}
came_from[start] = None
while not frontier.empty():
    cur = frontier.get()
    if cur == goal:
        break
    for next in cur.neighbors():
        if next not in came_from:
            frontier.put(next)
            came_from[next] = cur
```

Finding the Goal: BFS



```
frontier = Queue()
frontier.push(start)
came_from = {}
came_from[start] = None
while not frontier.empty():
    ...
    path = []
    while cur != start:
        path.append(cur)
        cur = came_from[cur]
    path.append(start)
    return path.reverse()
```

Finding the Goal: BFS

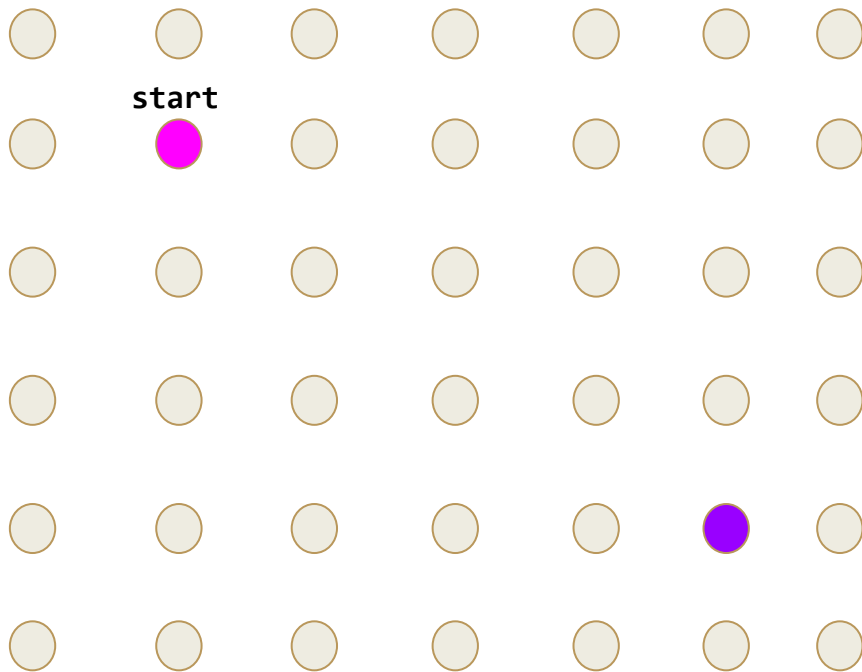


```
frontier = Queue()
frontier.push(start)
came_from = {}
```

BFS will find a path, but will explore many nodes first

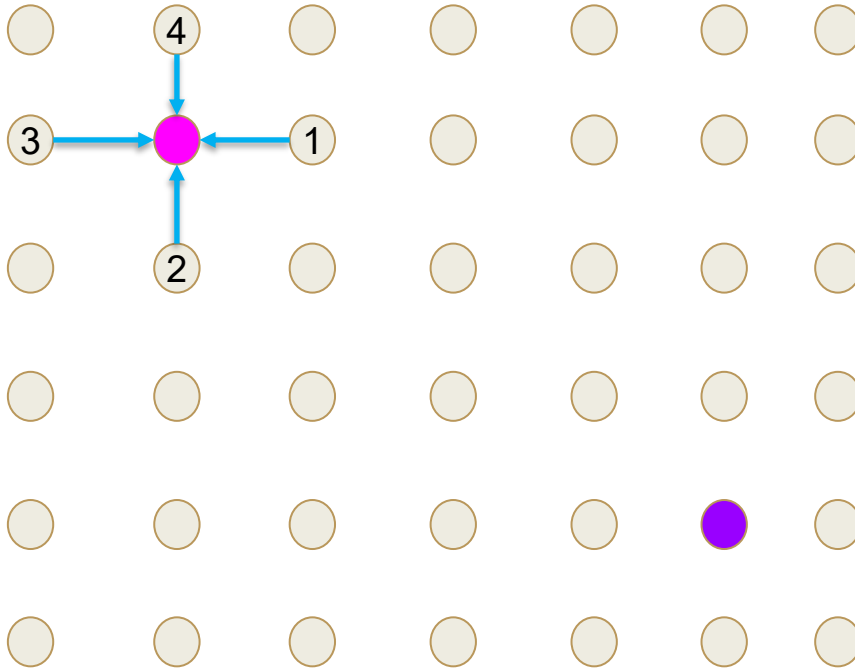
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Finding the Goal: DFS



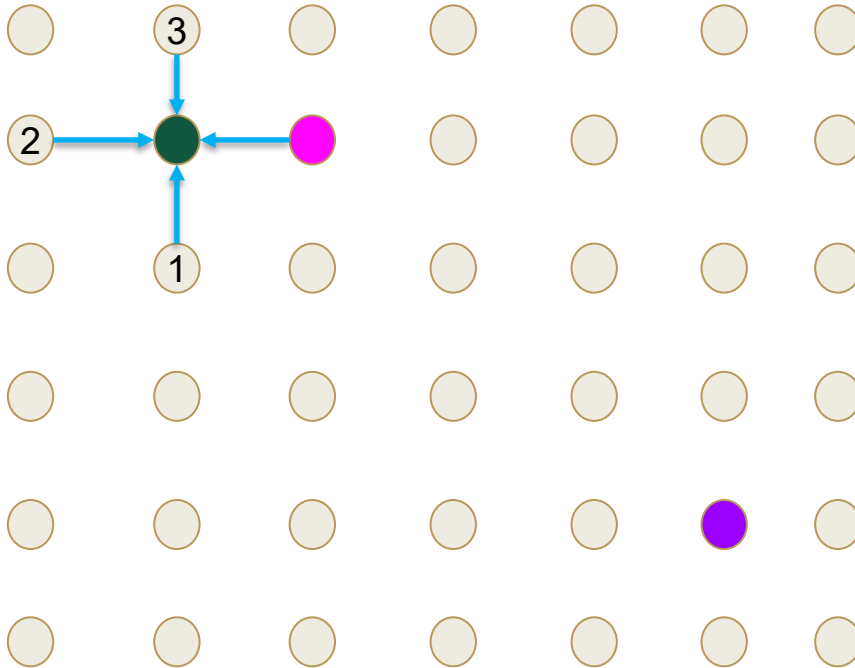
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while not frontier.empty():
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    for next in cur.neighbors():
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            came_from[next] = cur
            frontier.push(next)
        if next == goal:
            # build path & return
```

Finding the Goal: DFS



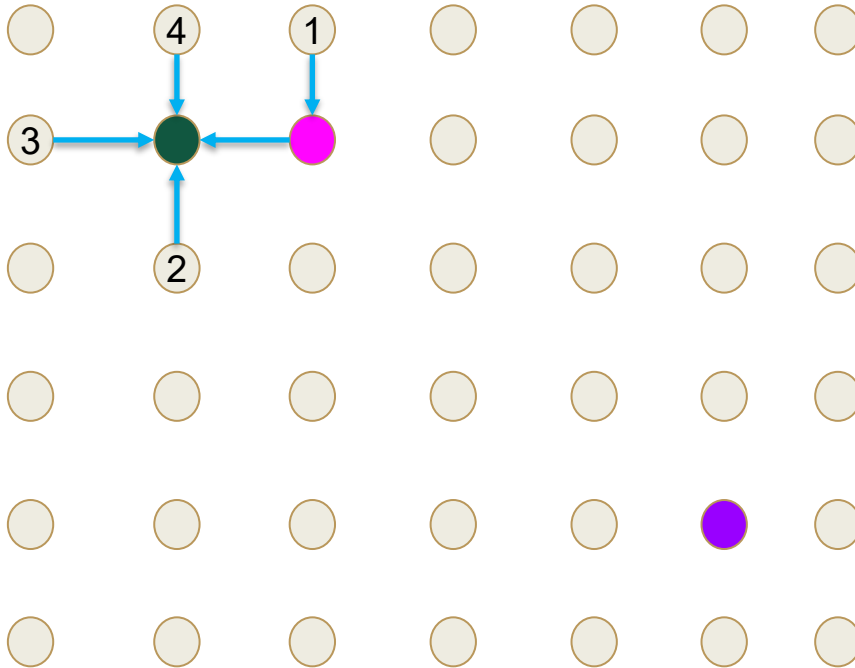
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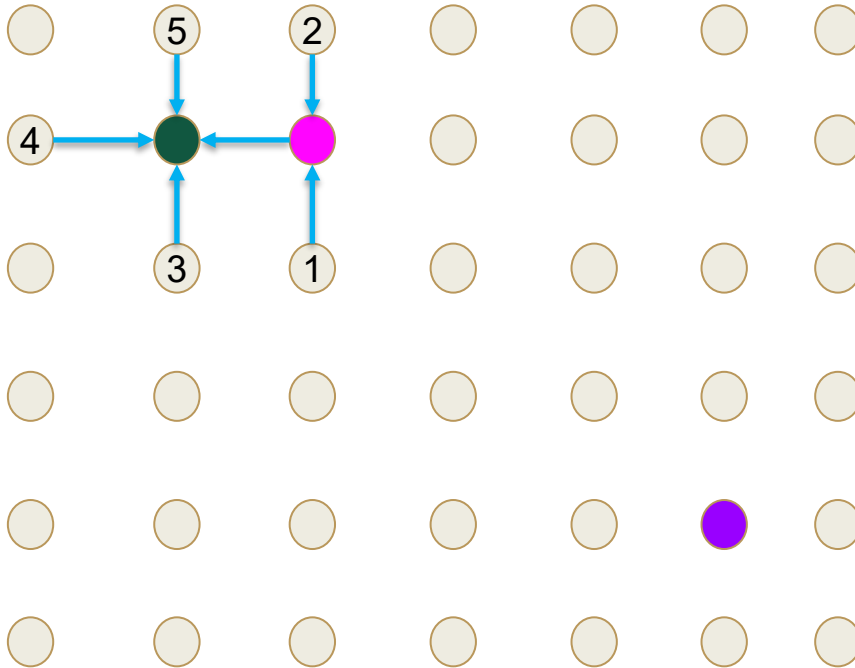
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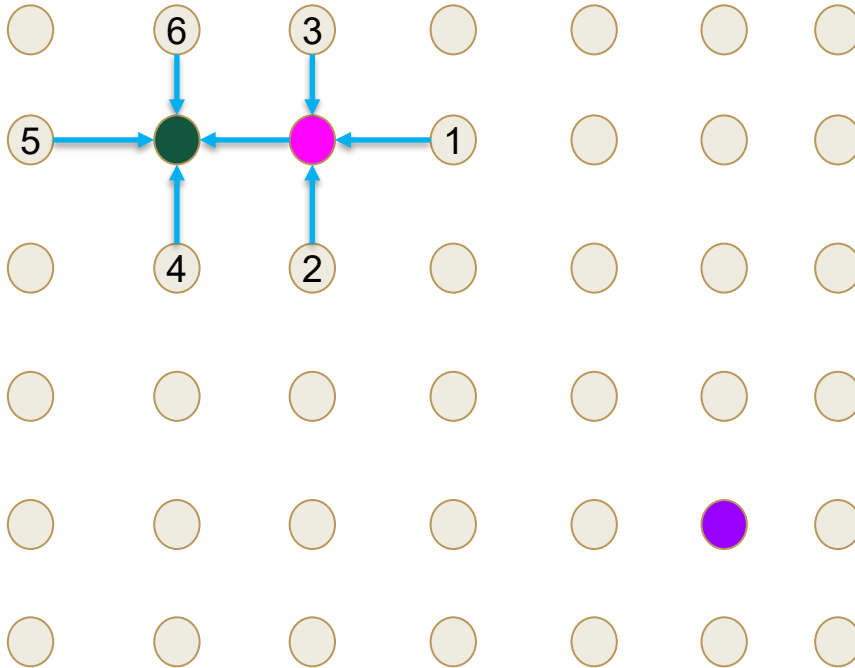
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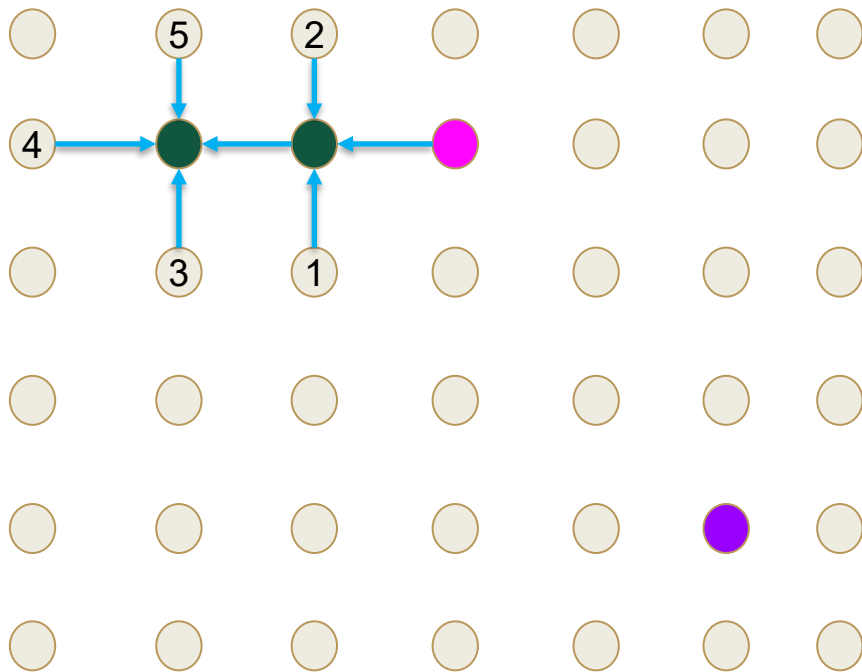
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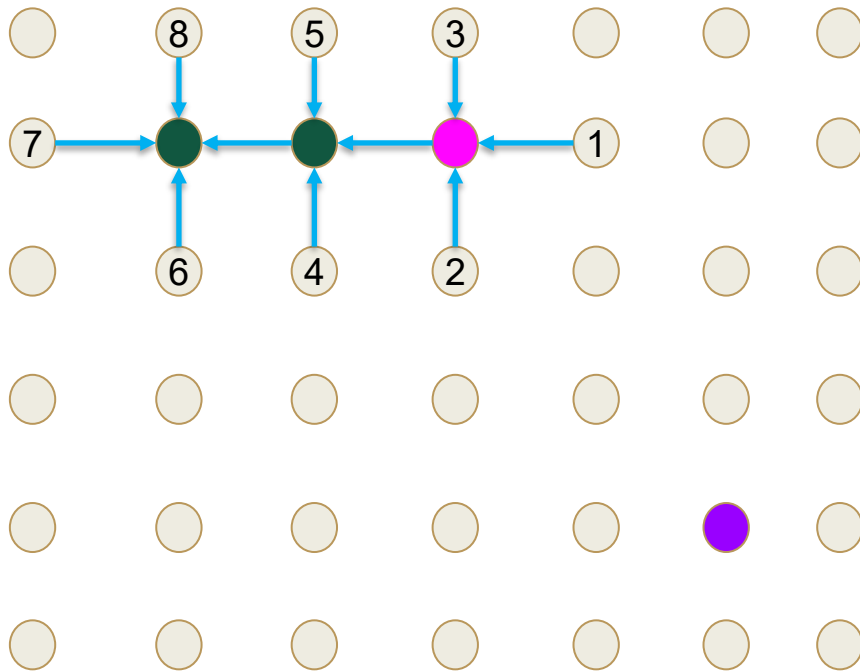
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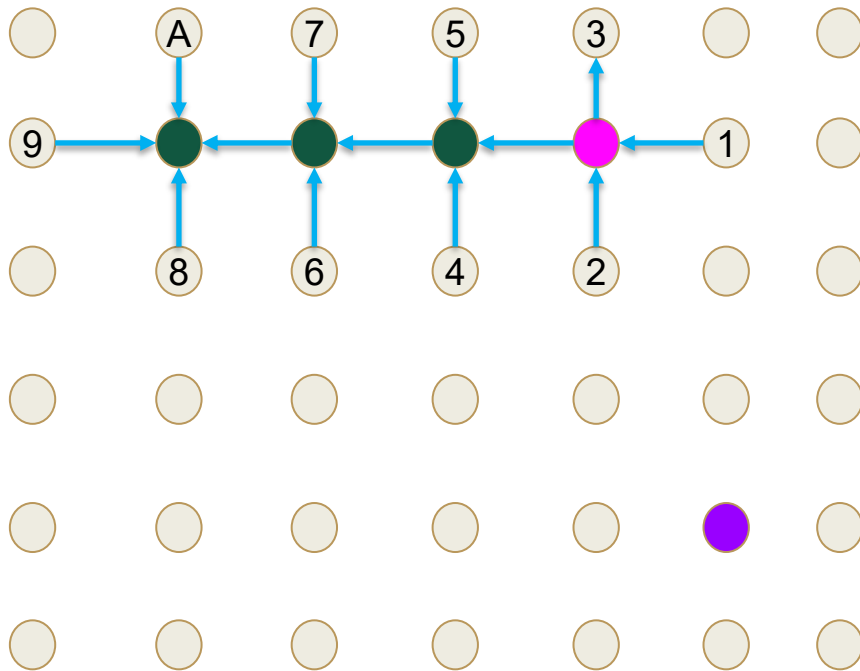
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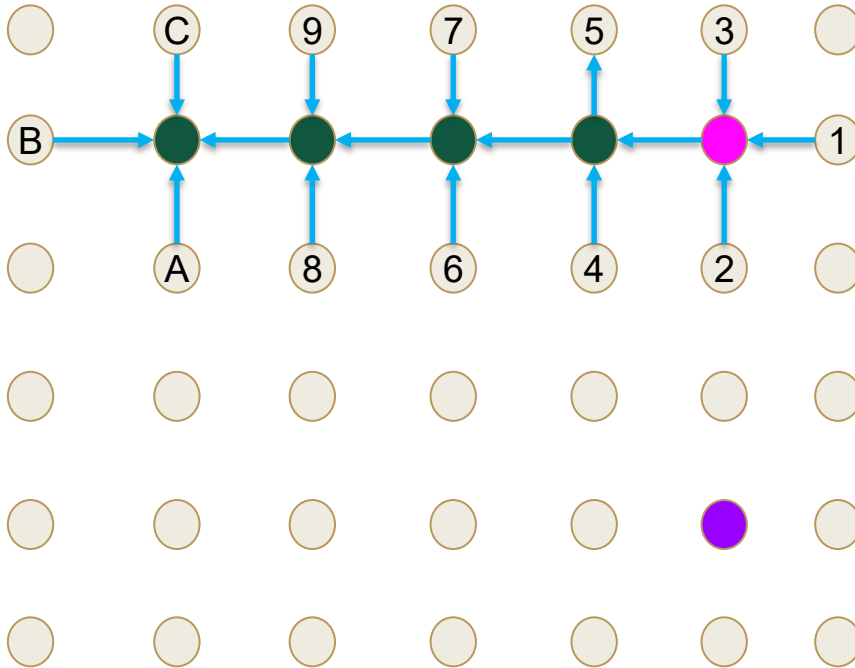
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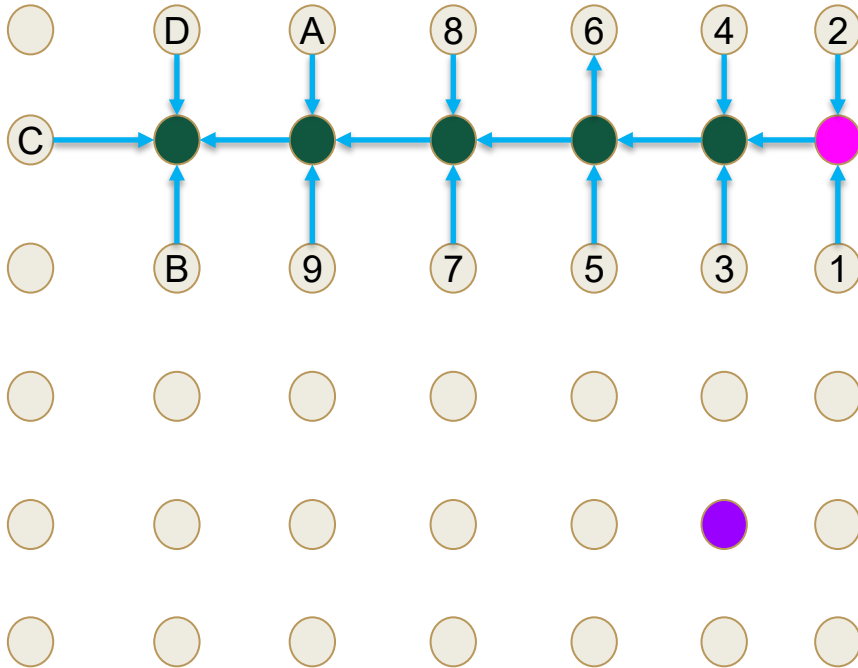
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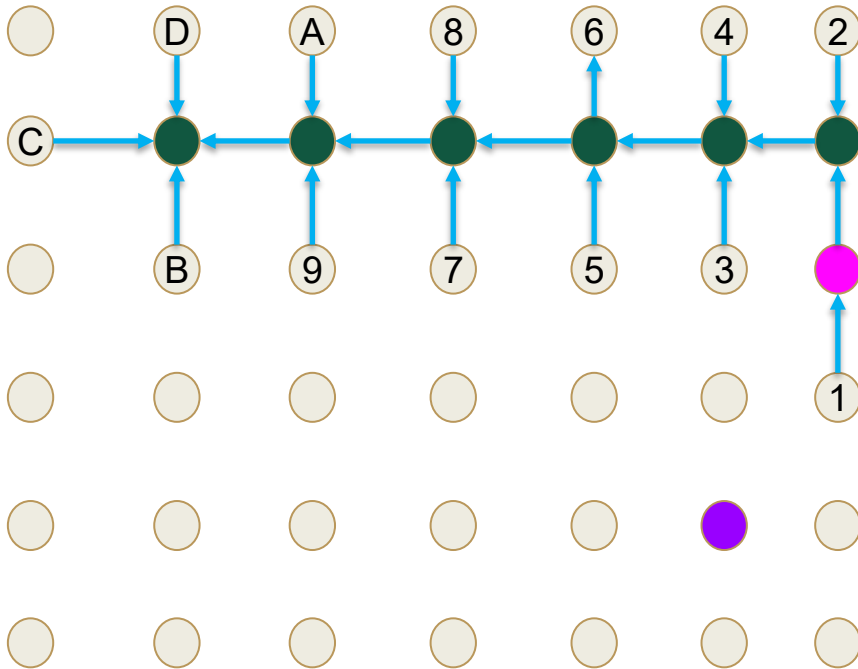
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Finding the Goal: DFS



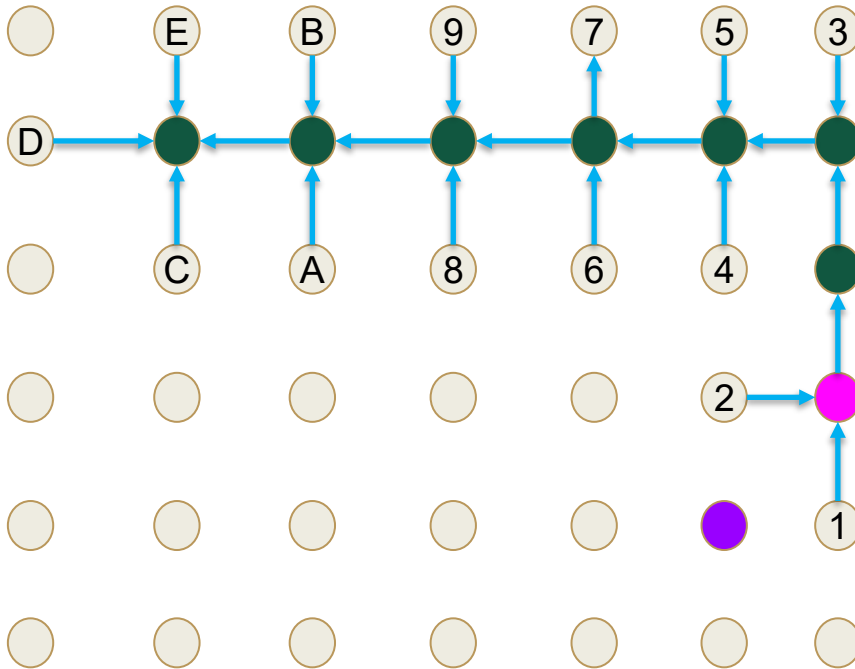
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Finding the Goal: DFS



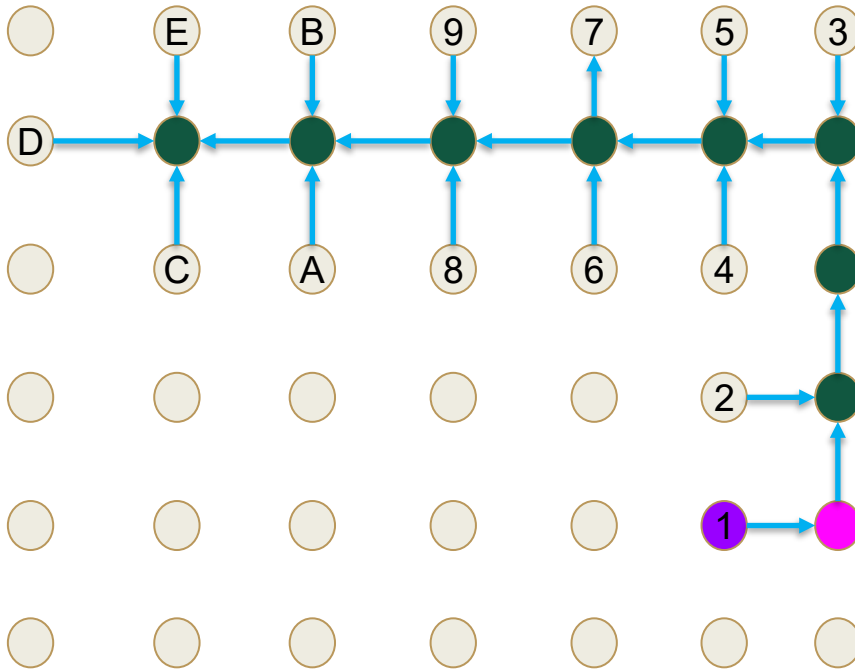
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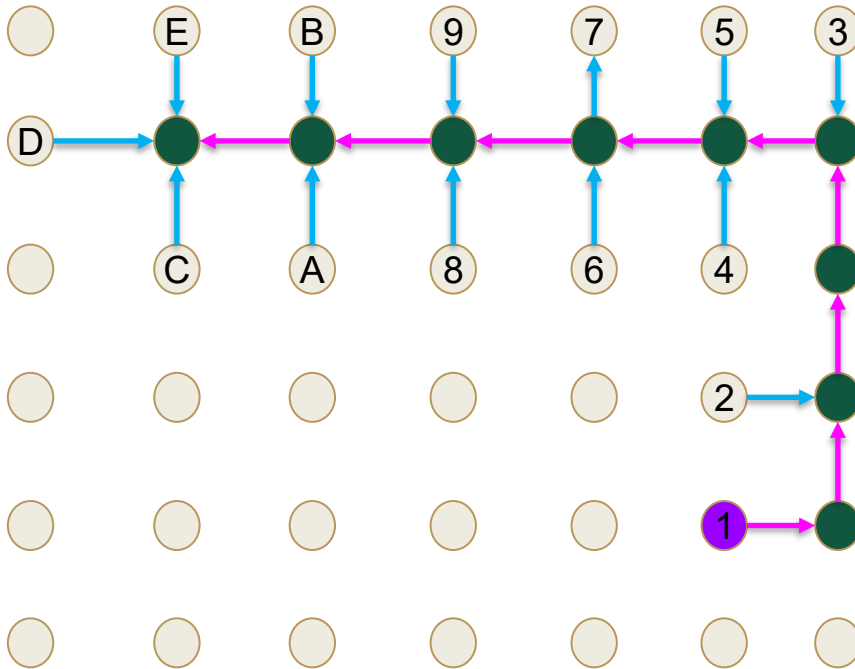
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Finding the Goal: DFS



```
frontier = Stack()
frontier.push(start)
came_from = {}
```

DFS explored 9 nodes and found
path of length 9.
BFS explored 38 nodes and found
path of length 7.

```
if next not in came_from:
    came_from[next] = cur
    frontier.push(next)
if next == goal:
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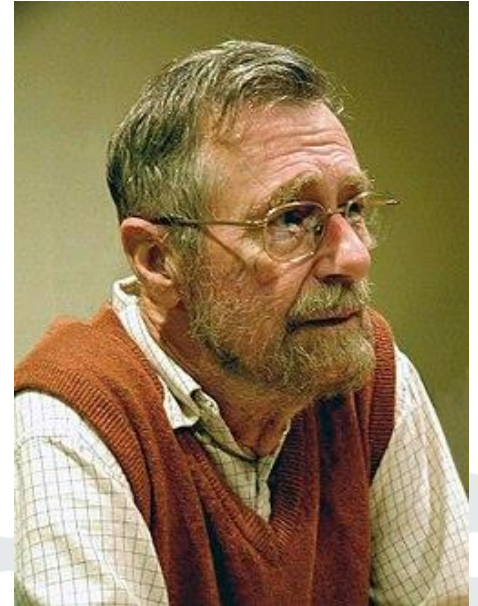
Heuristics

- Don't simply walk through the neighbors
- Use additional information:
 - Estimated distance to goal
 - Known cost of current edges



Heuristics: Dijkstra's Algorithm

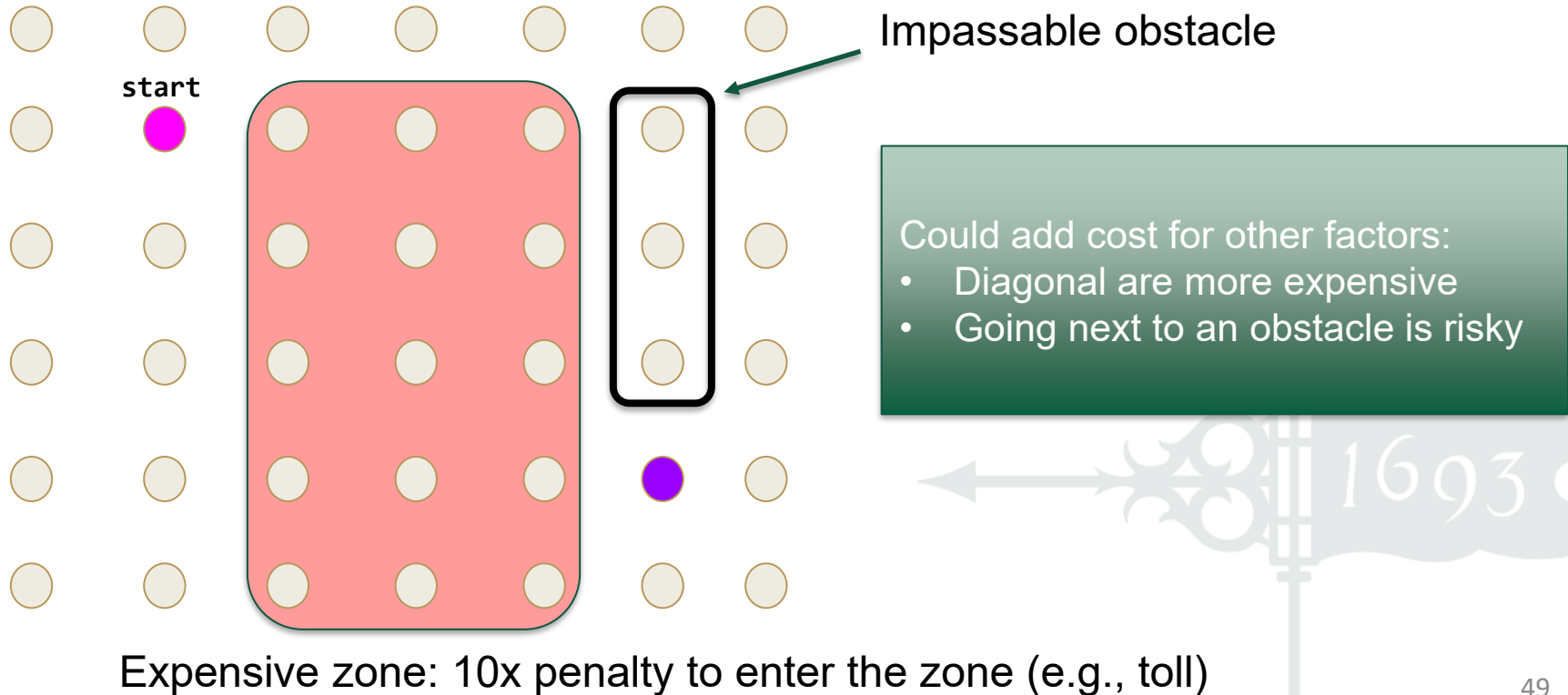
- Each edge has a cost
- Use the cost to explore
- Find the most efficient path
- *To all other nodes*



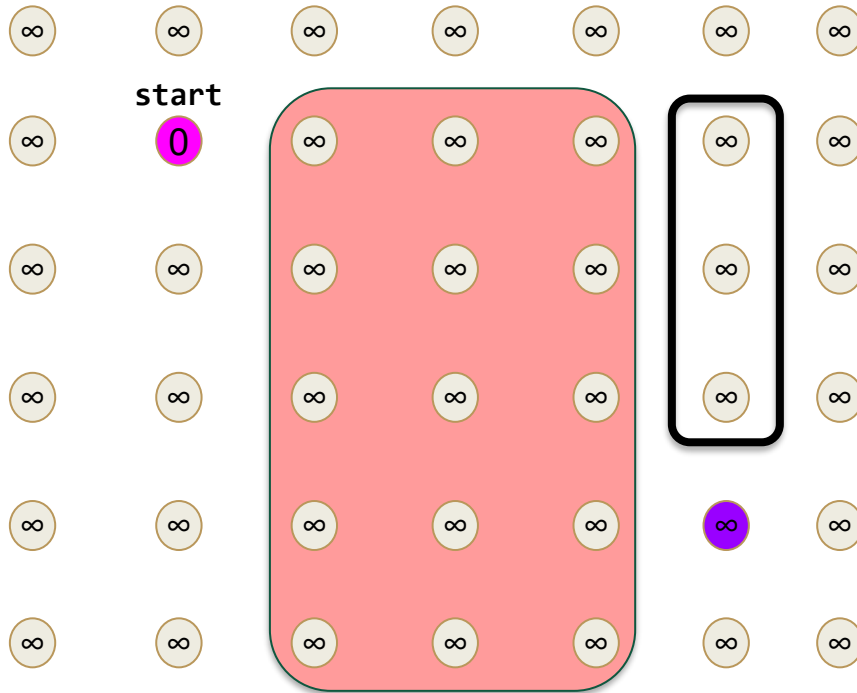
Dijkstra in 2002

My "great-grand advisor"

Heuristics: Dijkstra's Algorithm



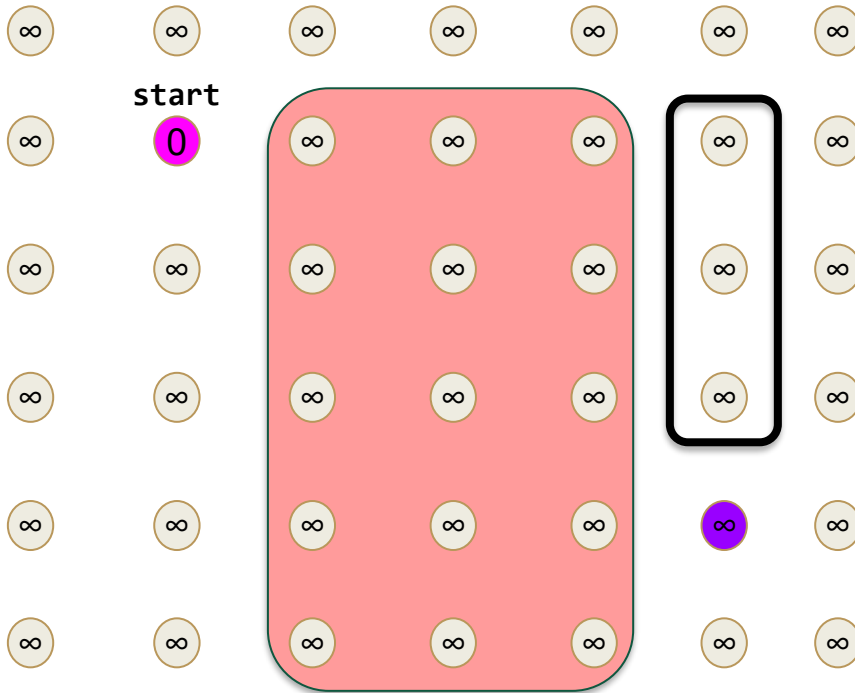
Heuristics: Dijkstra's Algorithm



```
cost = defaultdict(lambda x: inf)
cost[start] = 0
```



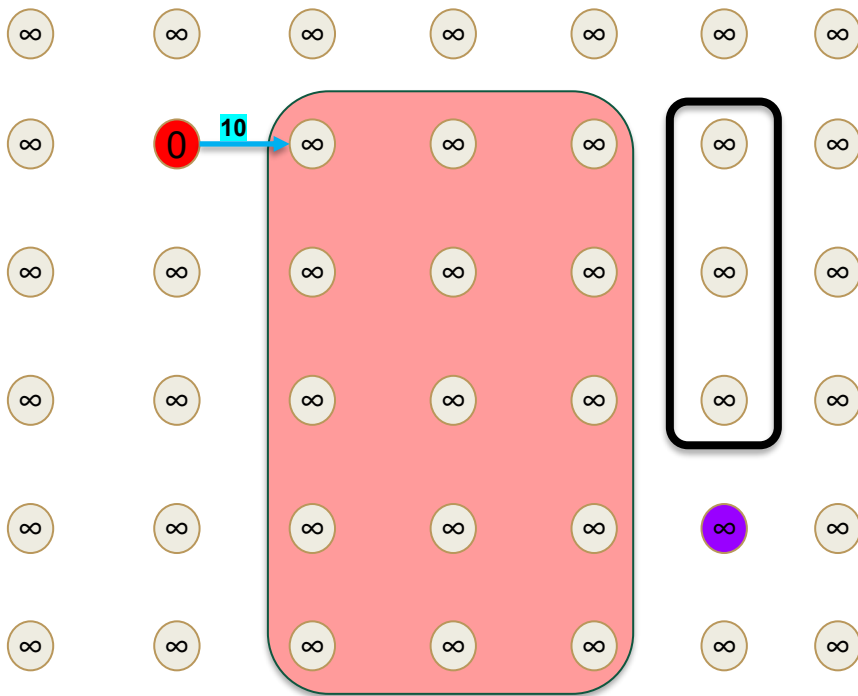
Heuristics: Dijkstra's Algorithm



```
cost = defaultdict(lambda x: inf)
cost[start] = 0
prev = {}
frontier = MinQueue()
frontier.put(start, 0)
```

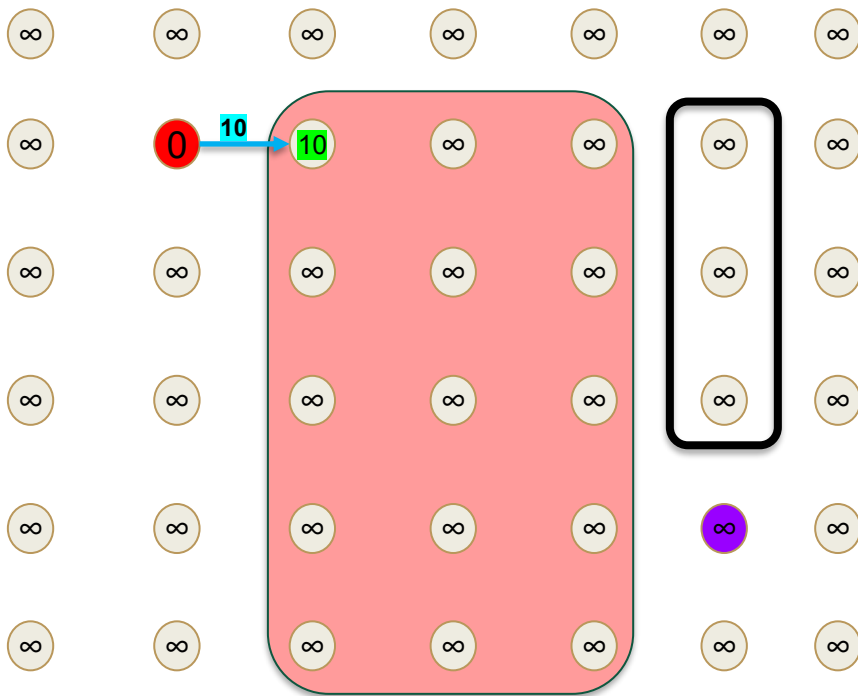


Heuristics: Dijkstra's Algorithm



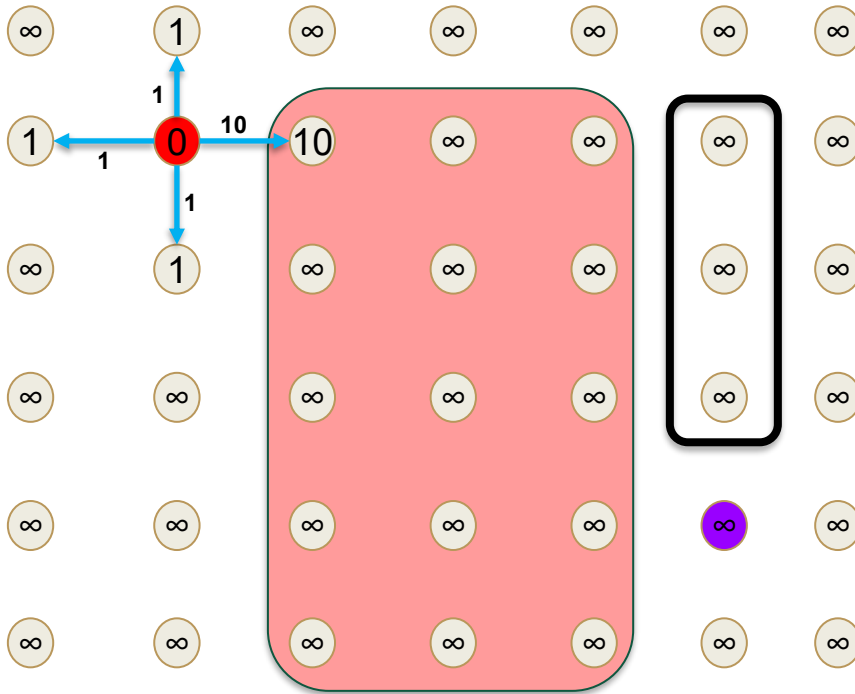
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prev = {}
frontier = MinQueue()
frontier.put(start, 0)
while not frontier.empty():
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Heuristics: Dijkstra's Algorithm



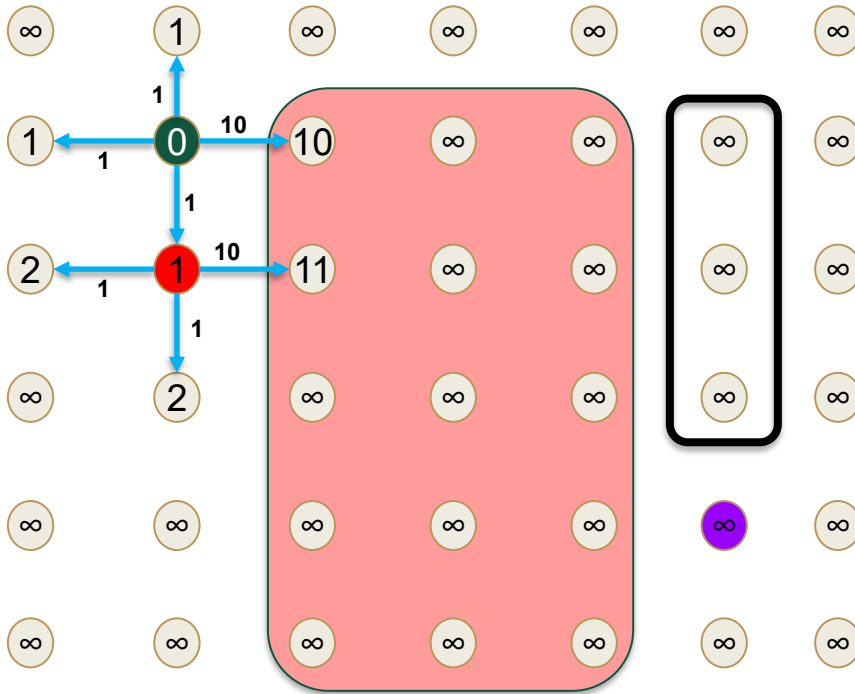
```
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Heuristics: Dijkstra's Algorithm



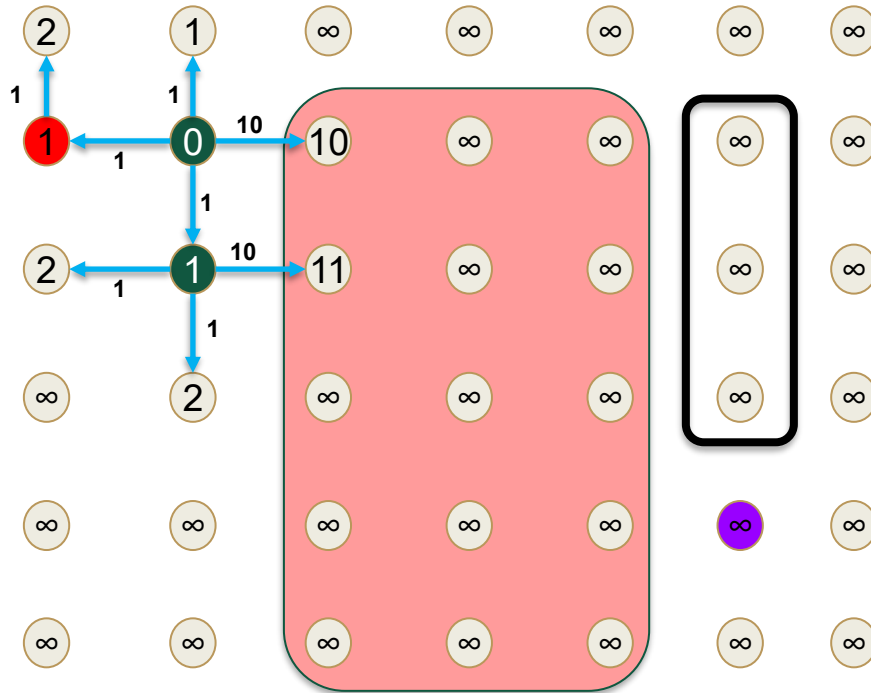
```
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Heuristics: Dijkstra's Algorithm



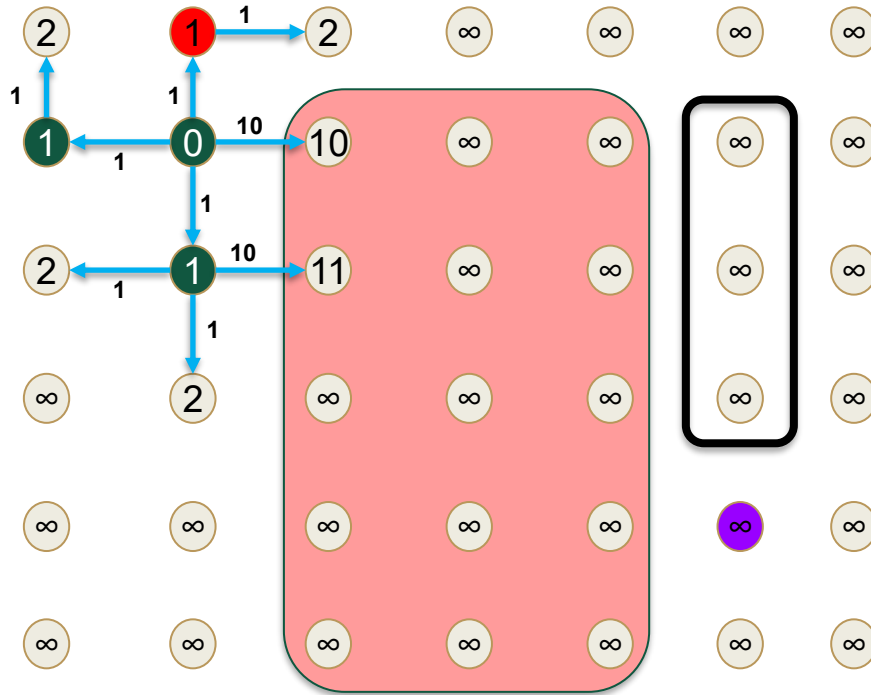
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Heuristics: Dijkstra's Algorithm



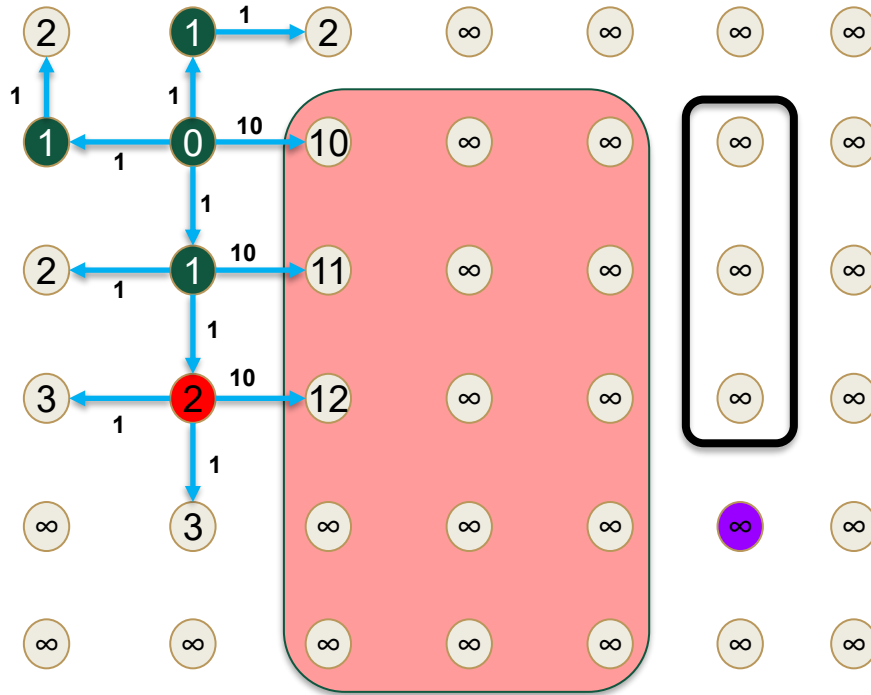
```
cost = defaultdict(lambda x: inf)
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prev = {}
frontier = MinQueue()
frontier.put(start, 0)
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Heuristics: Dijkstra's Algorithm



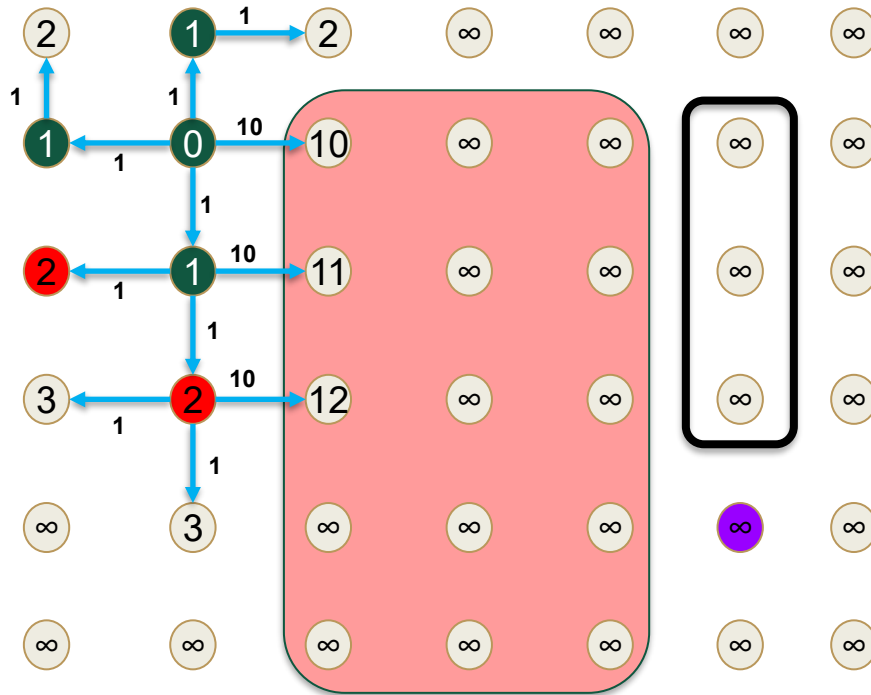
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Heuristics: Dijkstra's Algorithm



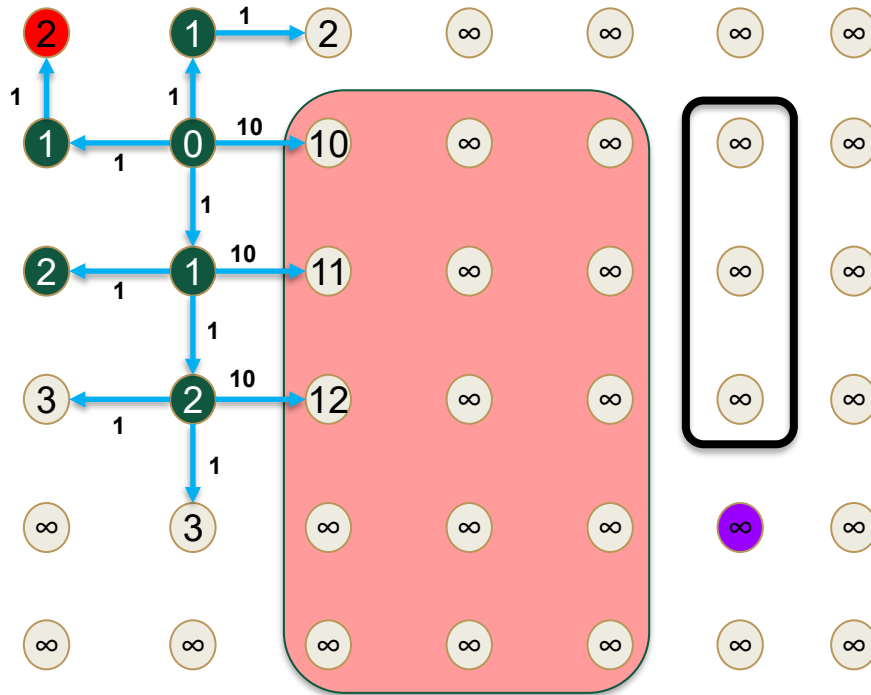
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Heuristics: Dijkstra's Algorithm



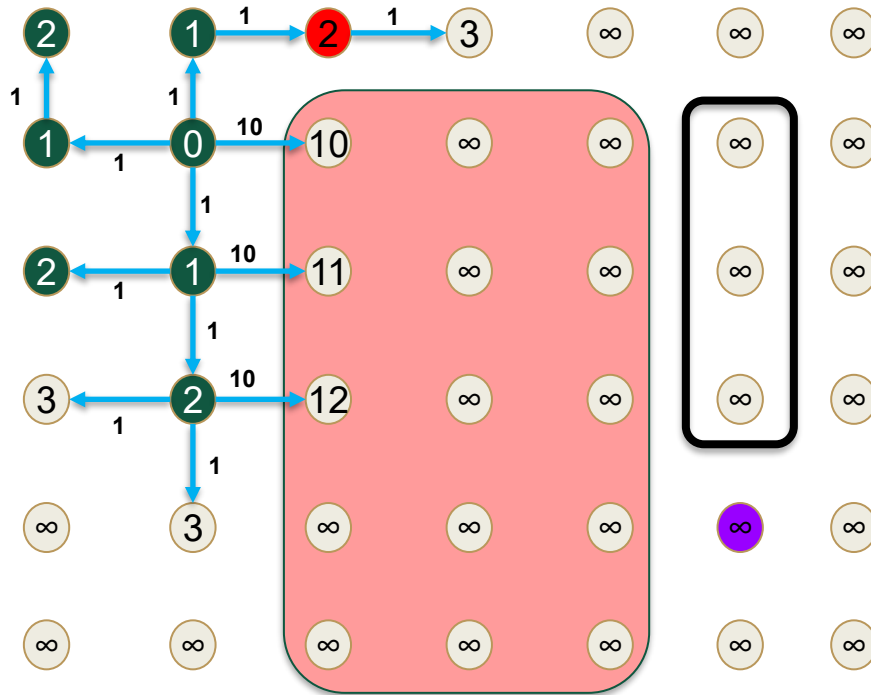
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Heuristics: Dijkstra's Algorithm



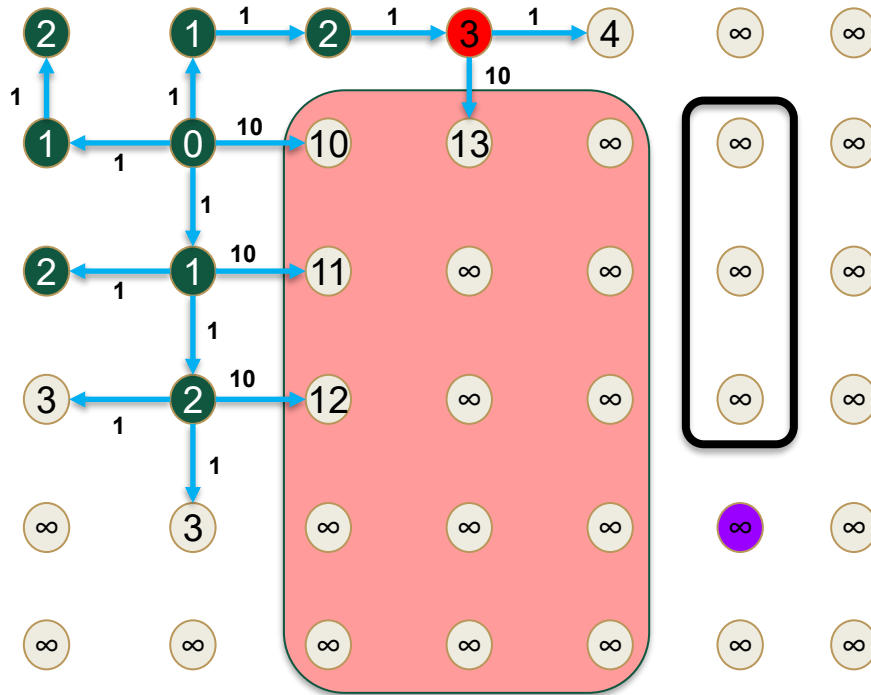
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Heuristics: Dijkstra's Algorithm



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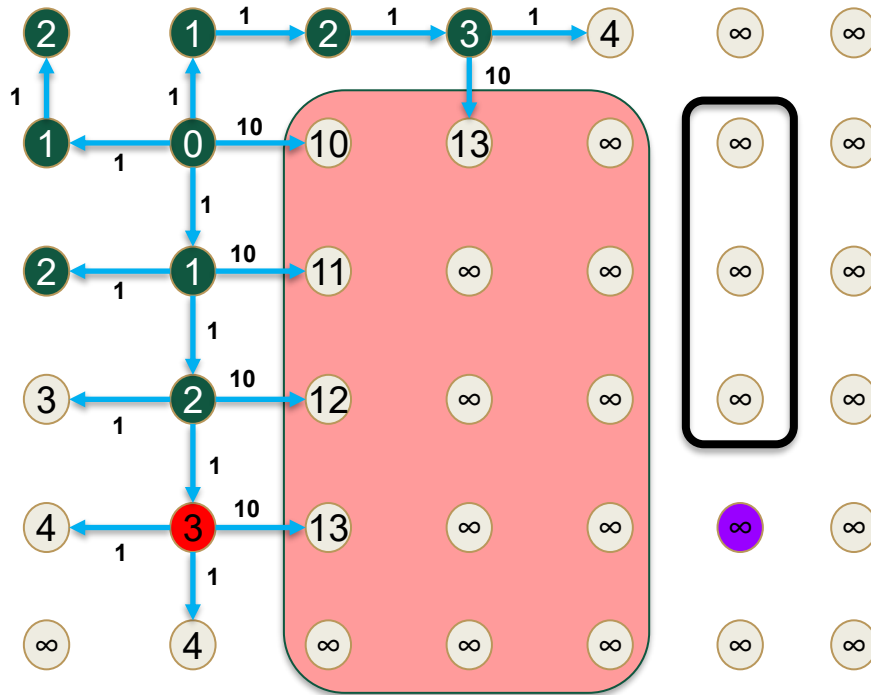
Heuristics: Dijkstra's Algorithm



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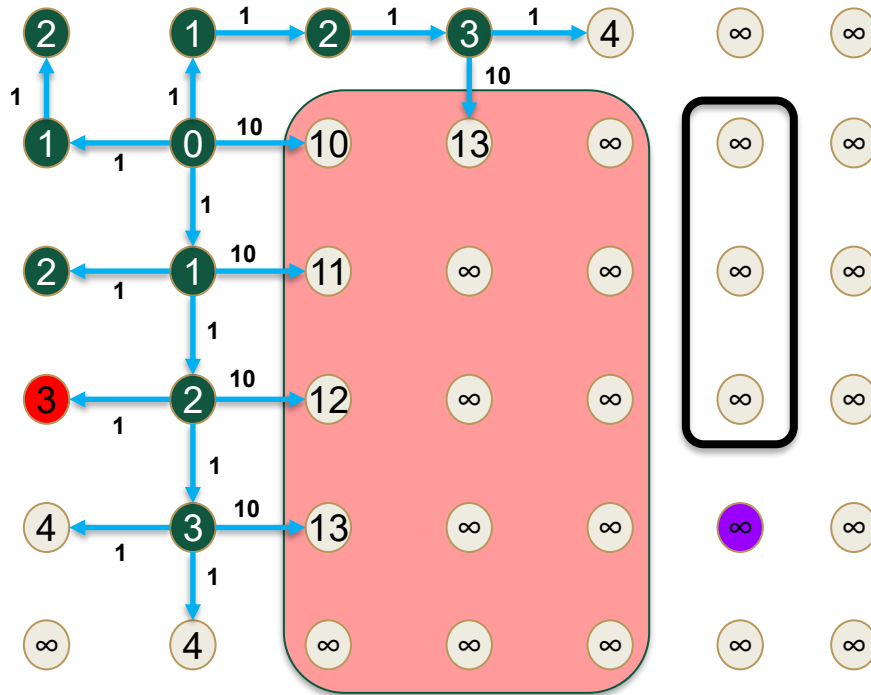
Heuristics: Dijkstra's Algorithm



```

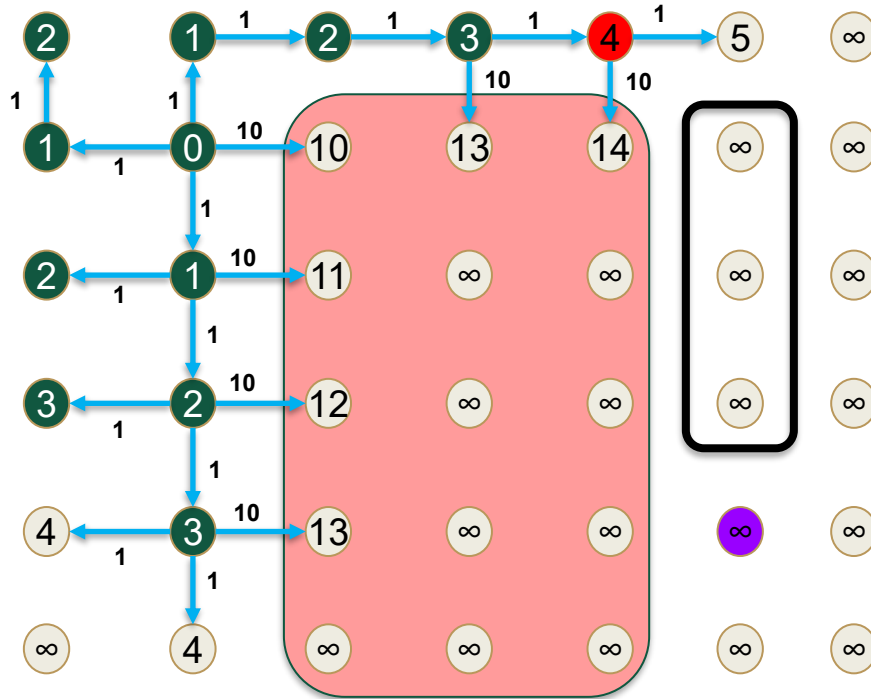
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Heuristics: Dijkstra's Algorithm



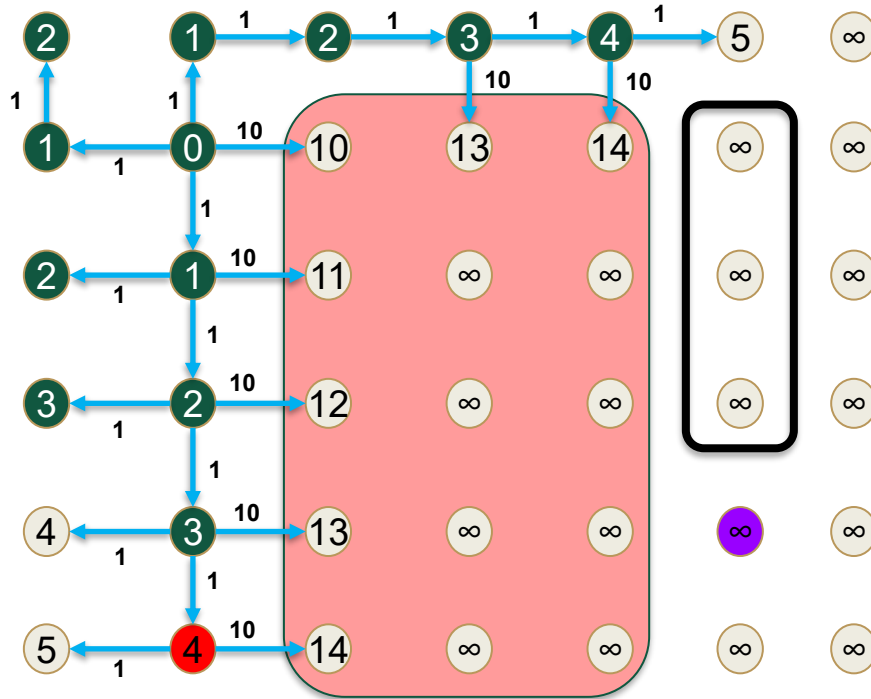
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Heuristics: Dijkstra's Algorithm



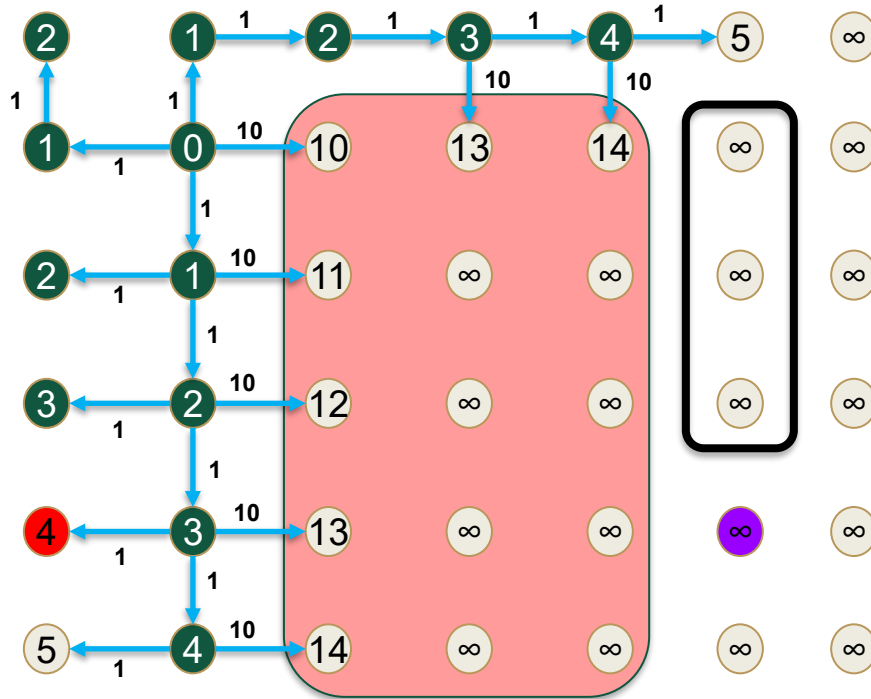
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Heuristics: Dijkstra's Algorithm



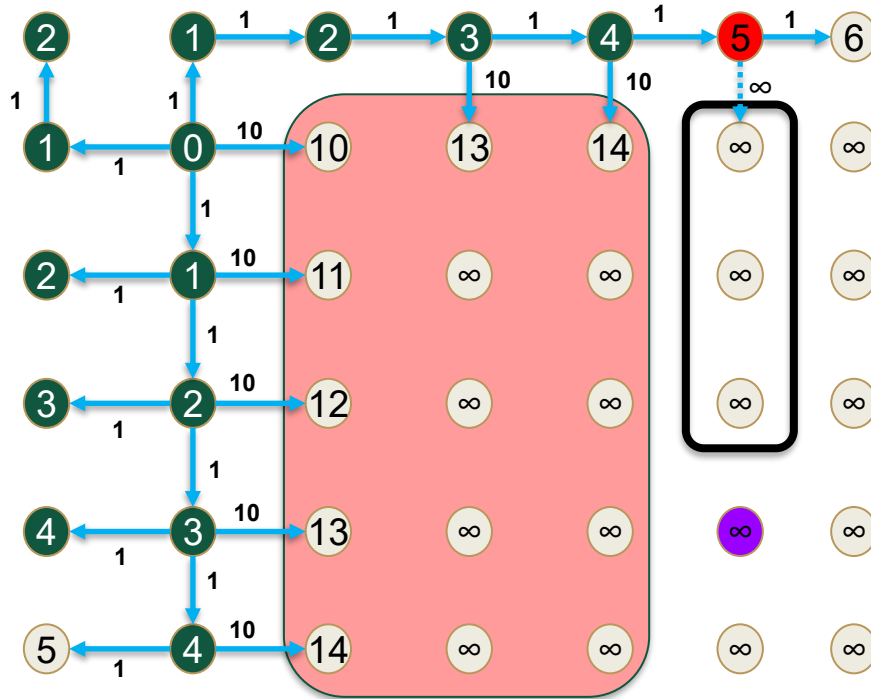
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Heuristics: Dijkstra's Algorithm



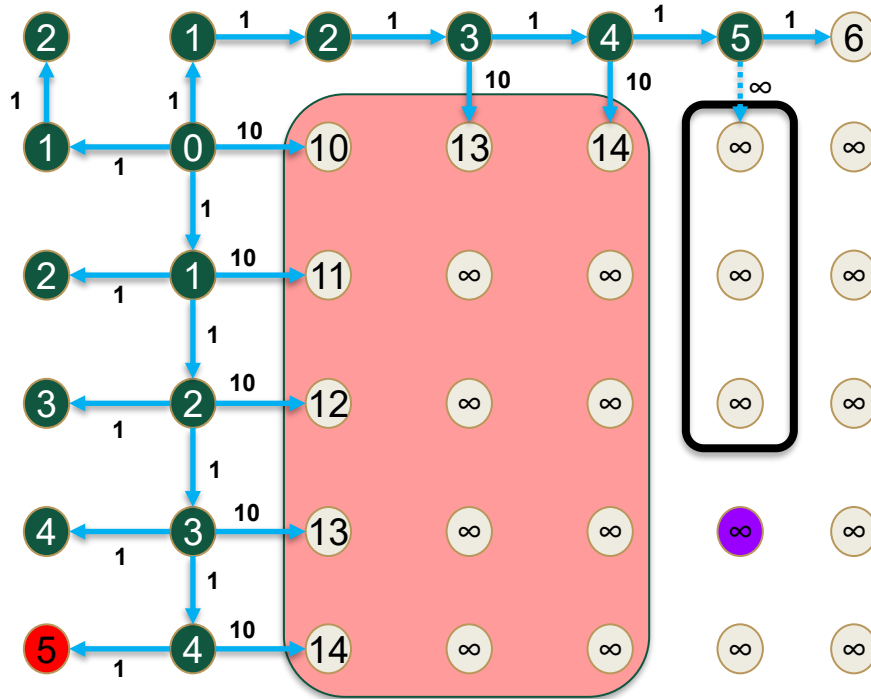
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Heuristics: Dijkstra's Algorithm



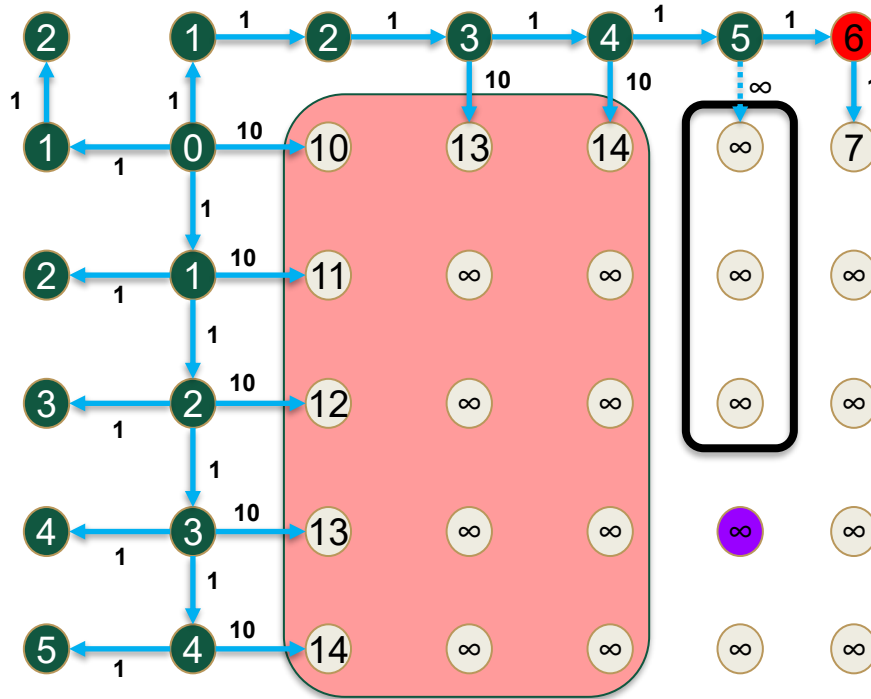
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Heuristics: Dijkstra's Algorithm



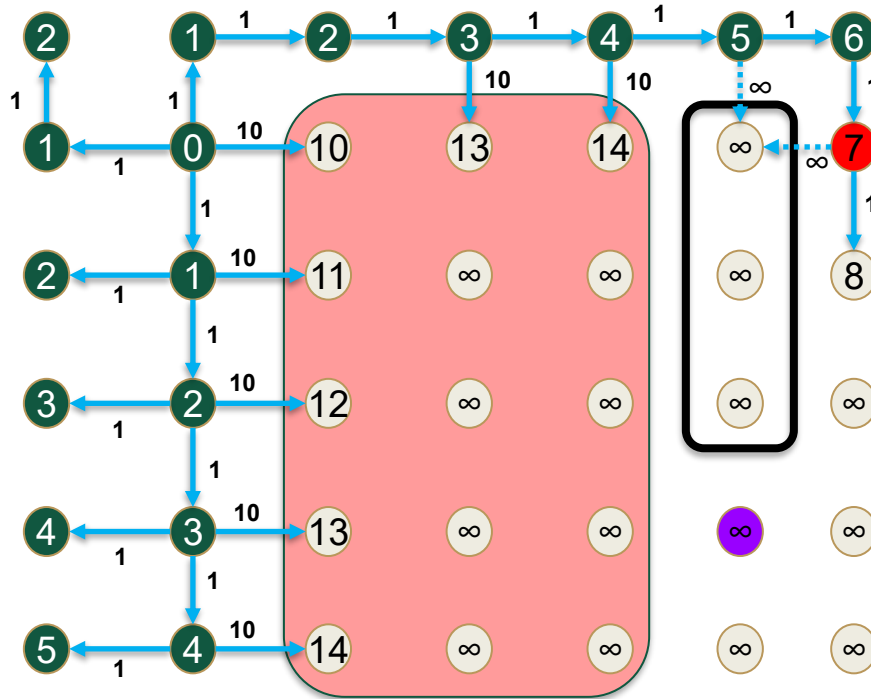
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Heuristics: Dijkstra's Algorithm



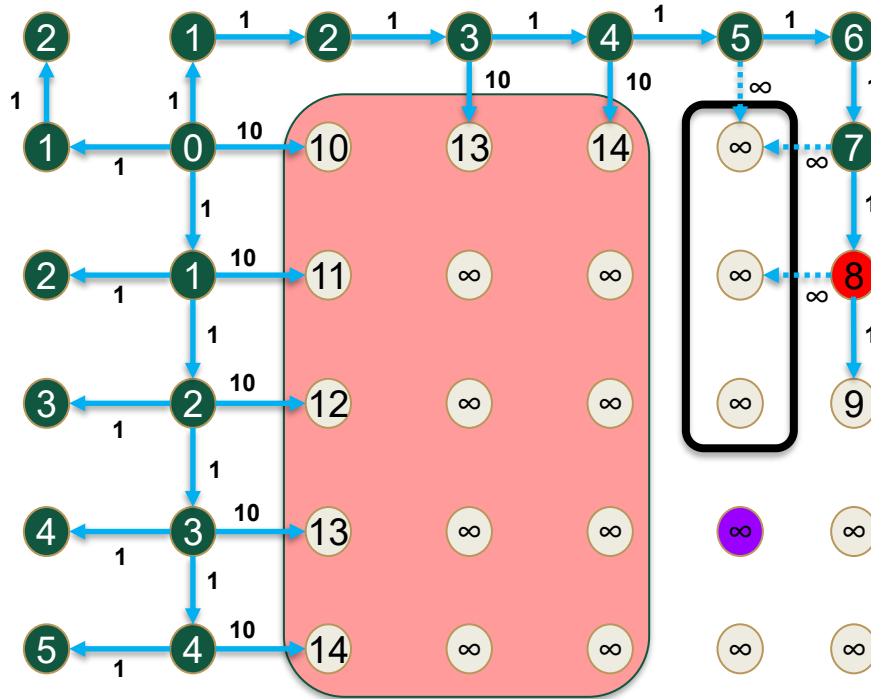
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Heuristics: Dijkstra's Algorithm



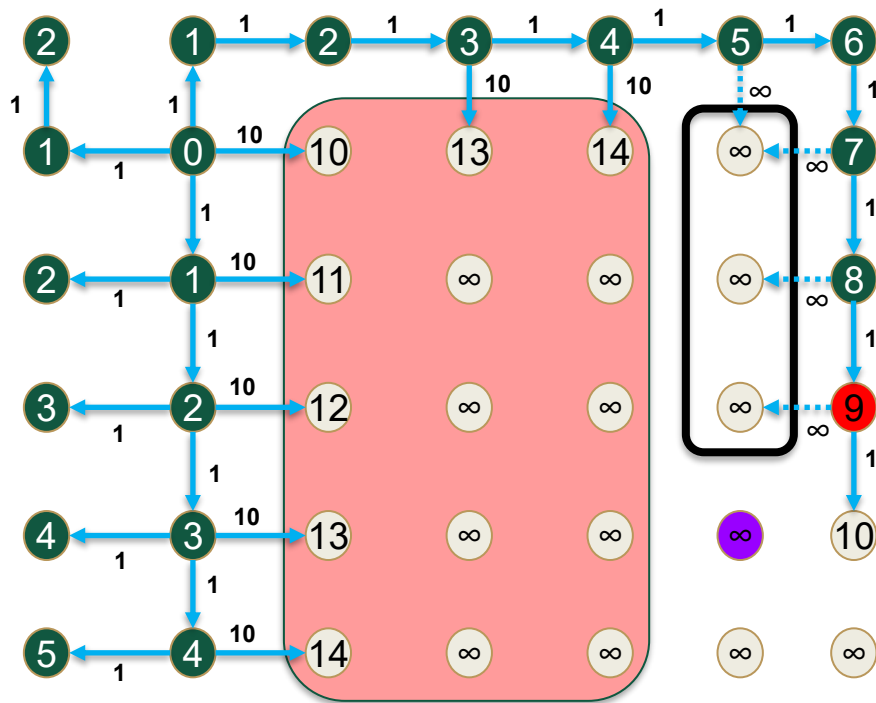
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Heuristics: Dijkstra's Algorithm



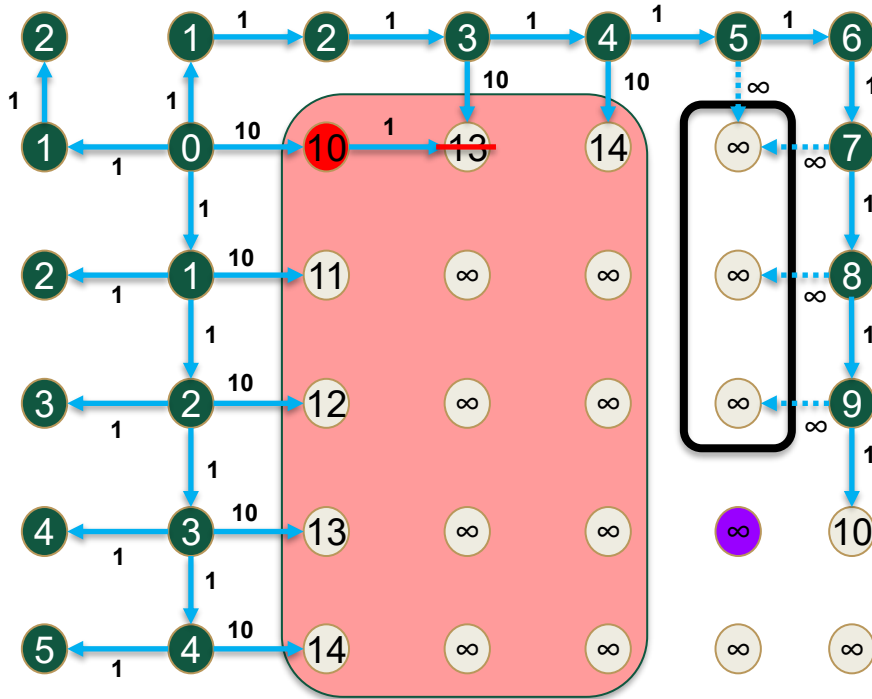
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Heuristics: Dijkstra's Algorithm



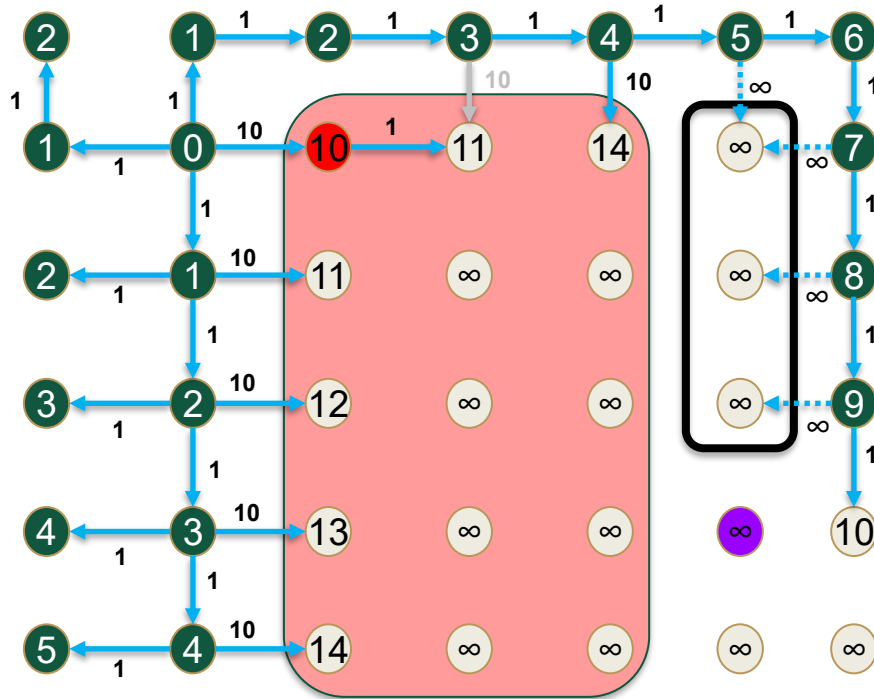
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Heuristics: Dijkstra's Algorithm



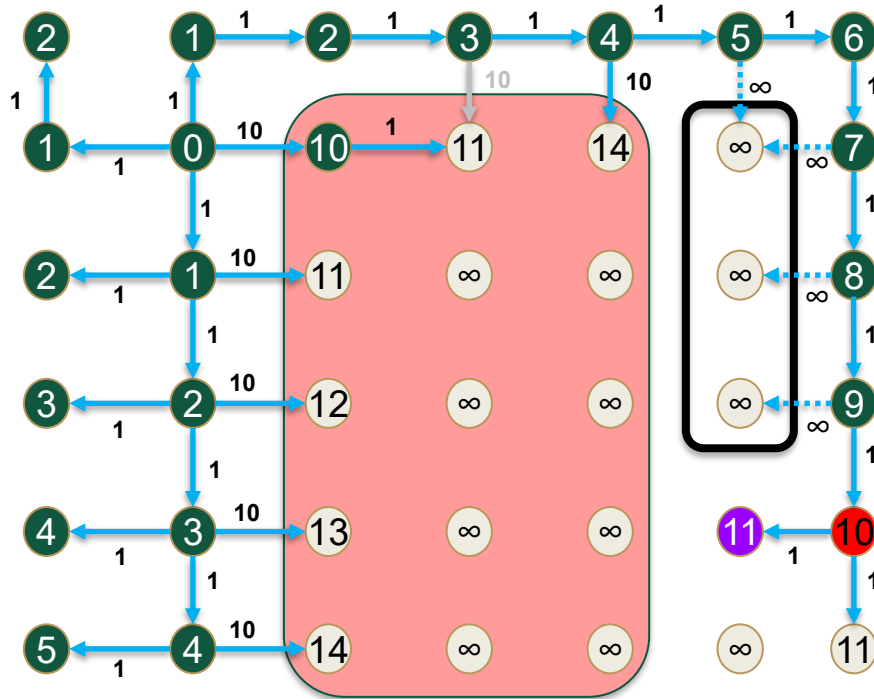
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Heuristics: Dijkstra's Algorithm



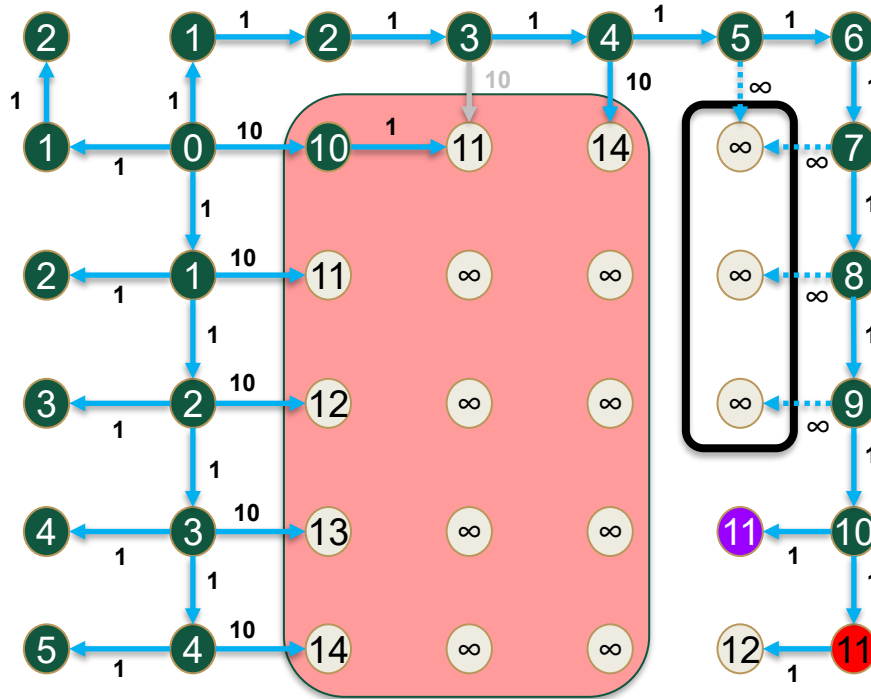
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Heuristics: Dijkstra's Algorithm



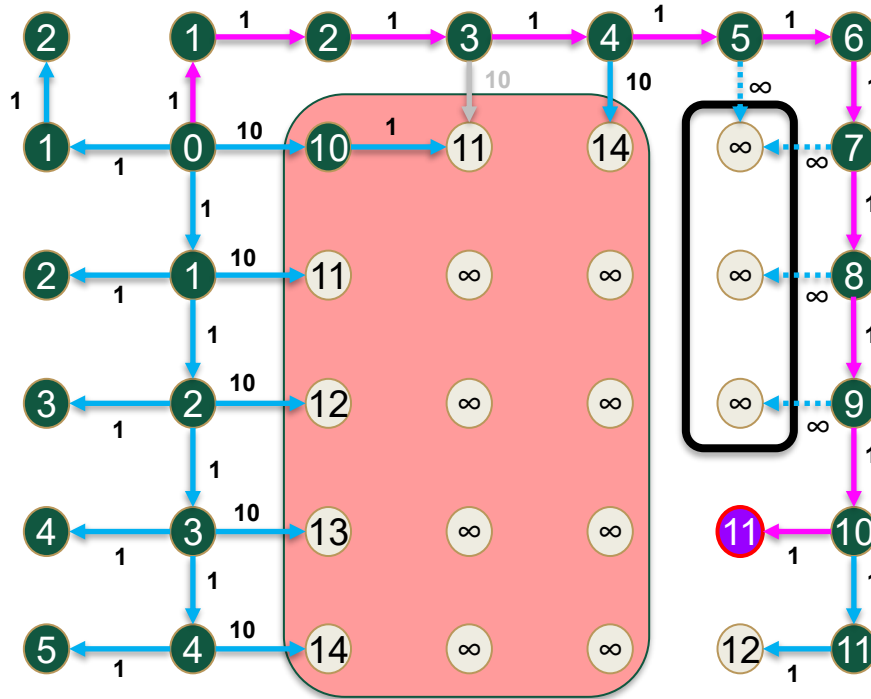
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Heuristics: Dijkstra's Algorithm



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Heuristics: Dijkstra's Algorithm

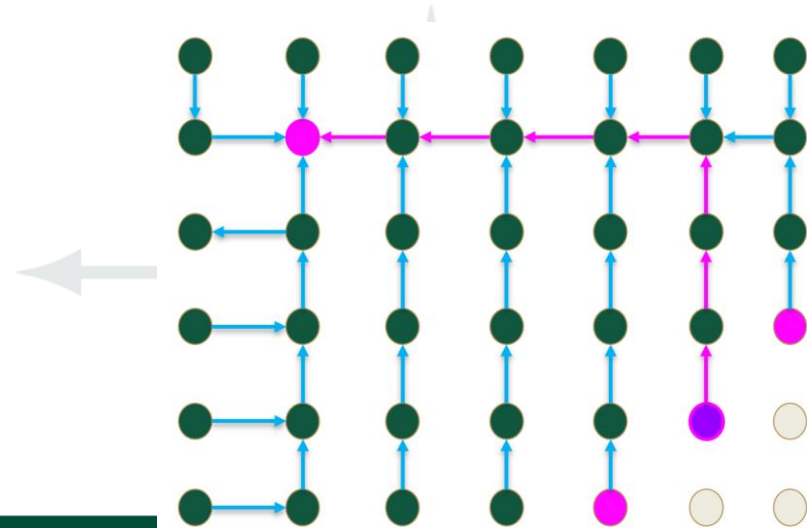
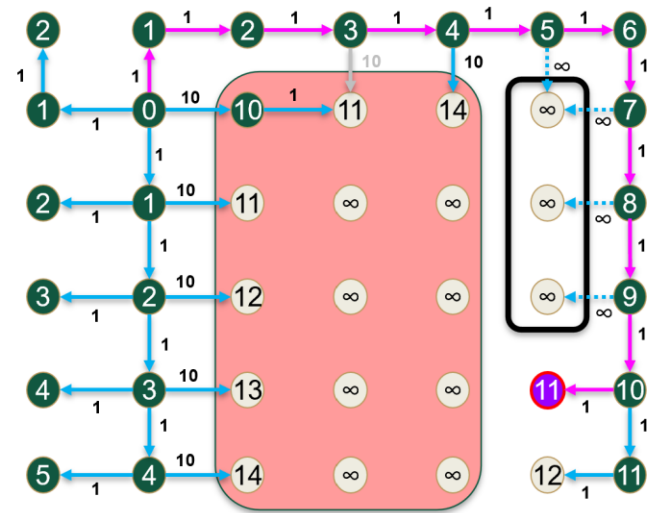


...

```
while not frontier.empty():
    cur = frontier.pop() # min dist
    if cur == goal:
        break # build path and return
    for next, dist in cur.neighbors():
        new_dist = cost[cur] + dist
        if new_dist < cost[next]:
            cost[next] = new_dist
            prev[next] = cur
            frontier.put(next, new_dist)
```

Dijkstra vs BFS

- Will find shortest path, but expensive
- Dijkstra handles path costs

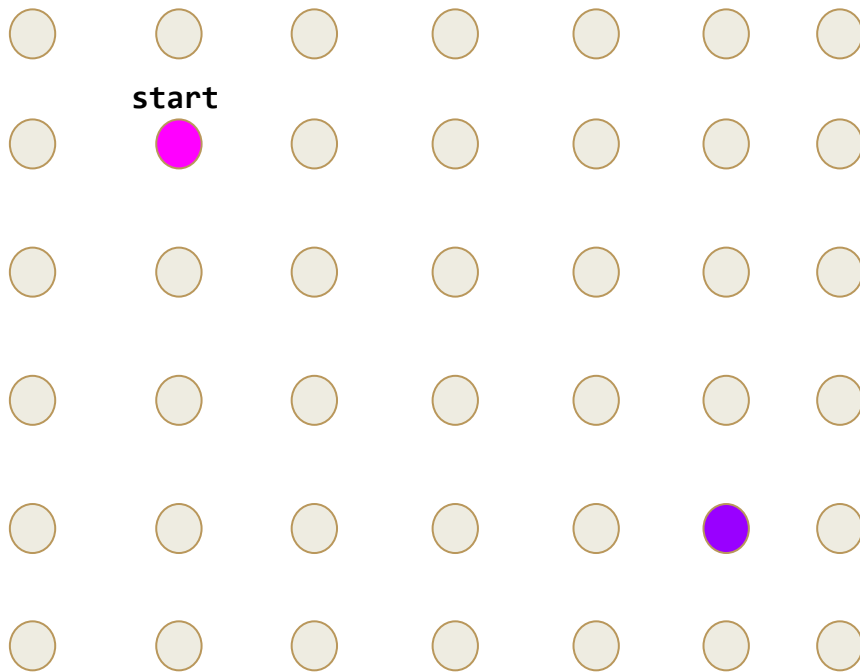


Greedy Heuristic

- Estimate distance to goal (e.g. Euclidean)
- Always go toward the goal

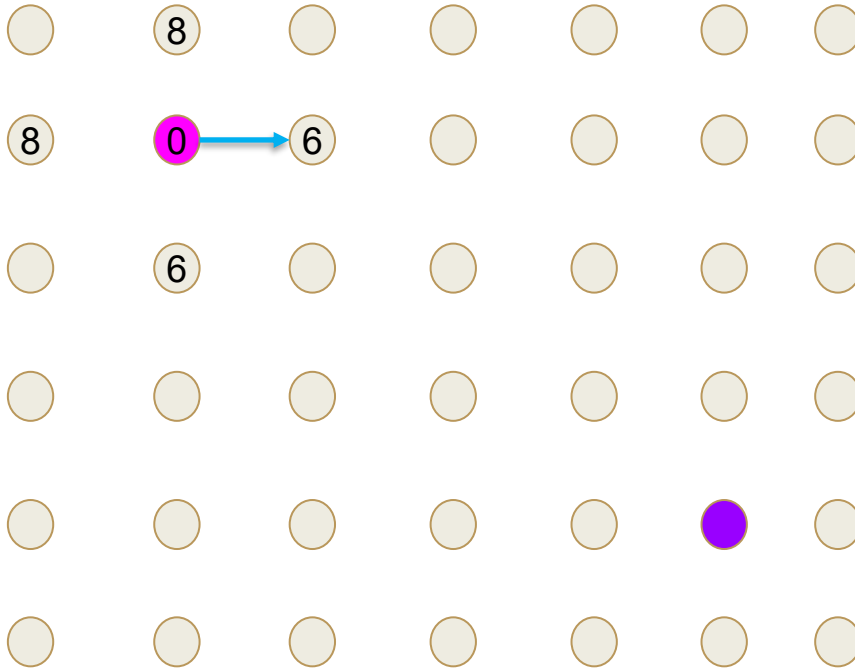


Greedy Heuristic



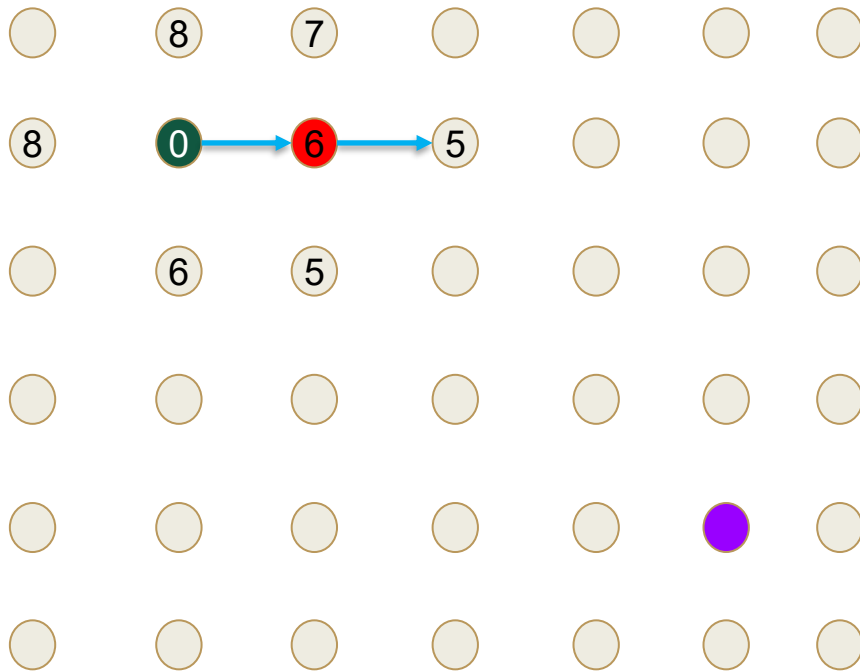
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prev = {}  
frontier = MinQueue()  
frontier.put(start, 0)  
while not frontier.empty():  
    cur = frontier.pop() # min dist  
    for next, dist in cur.neighbors():  
        if next not in prev:  
            prev[next] = cur  
            est = dist(goal, next)  
            frontier.put(next, est)
```

Greedy Heuristic



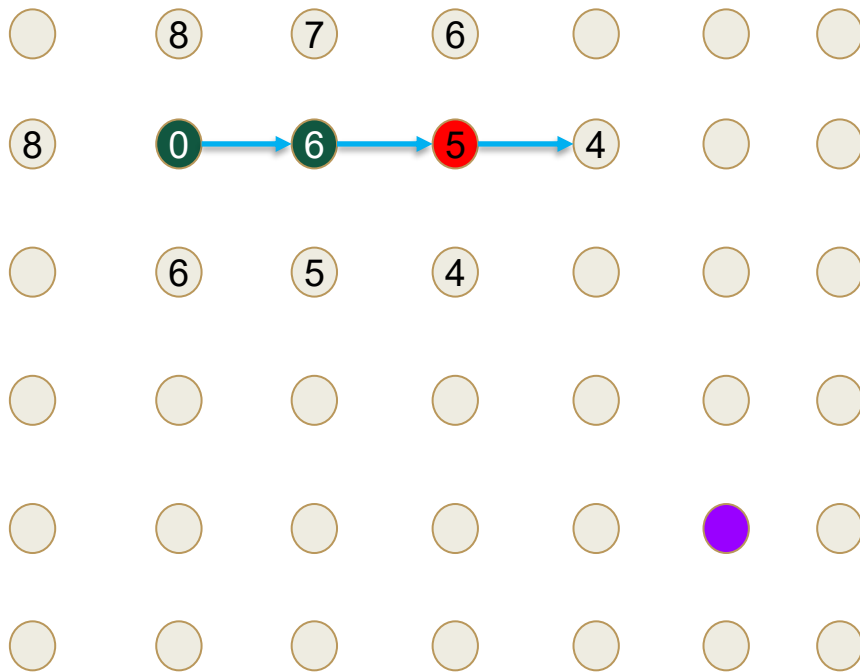
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Greedy Heuristic



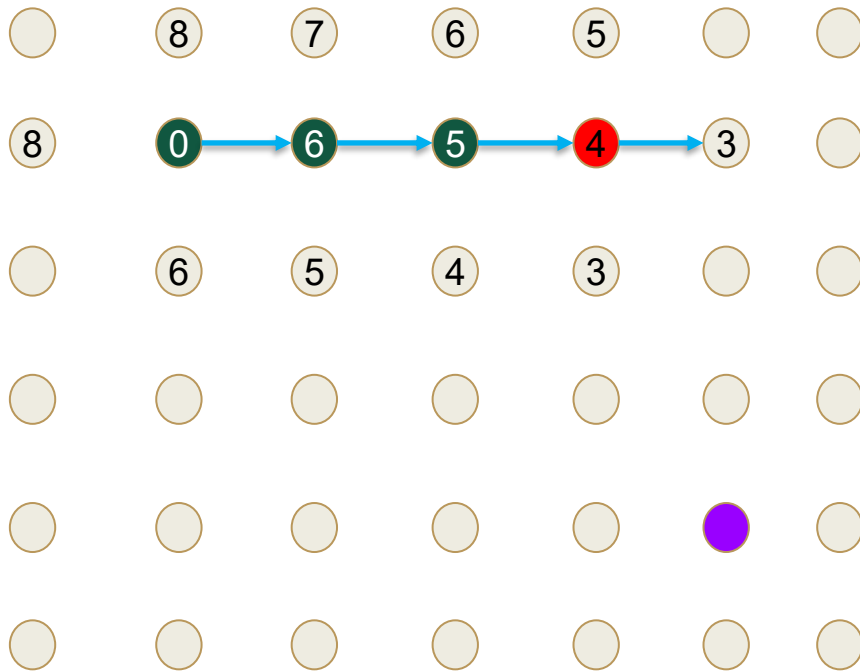
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Greedy Heuristic



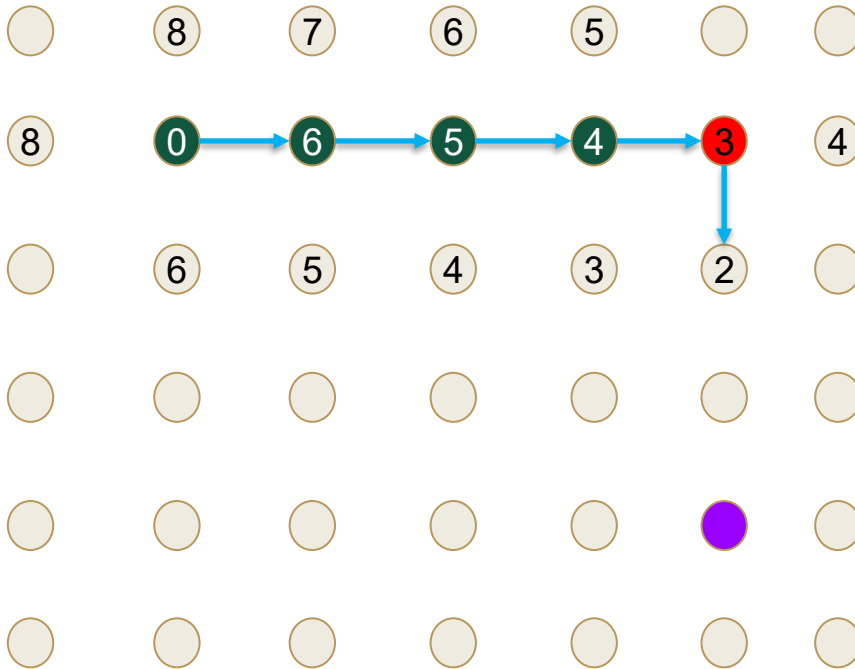
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Greedy Heuristic



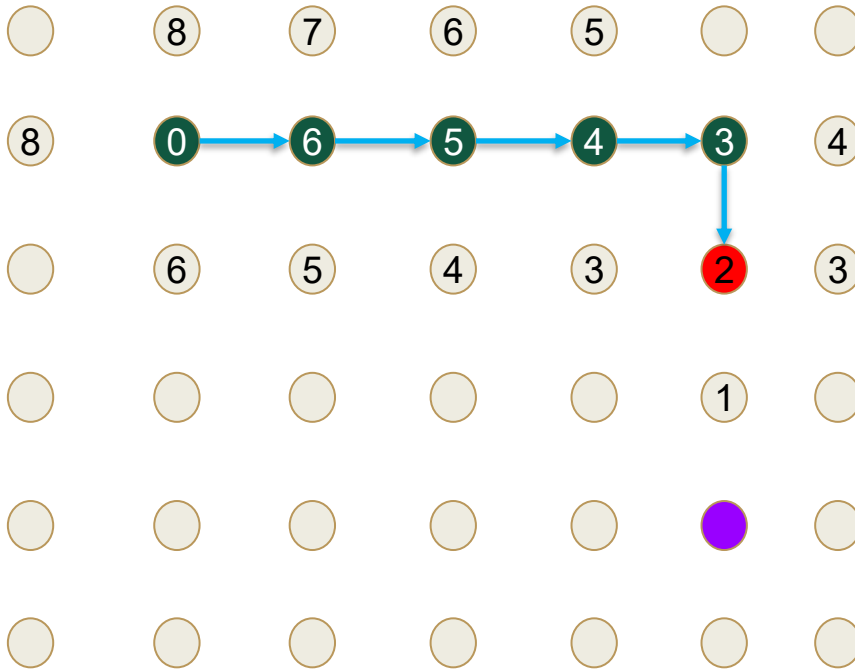
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Greedy Heuristic



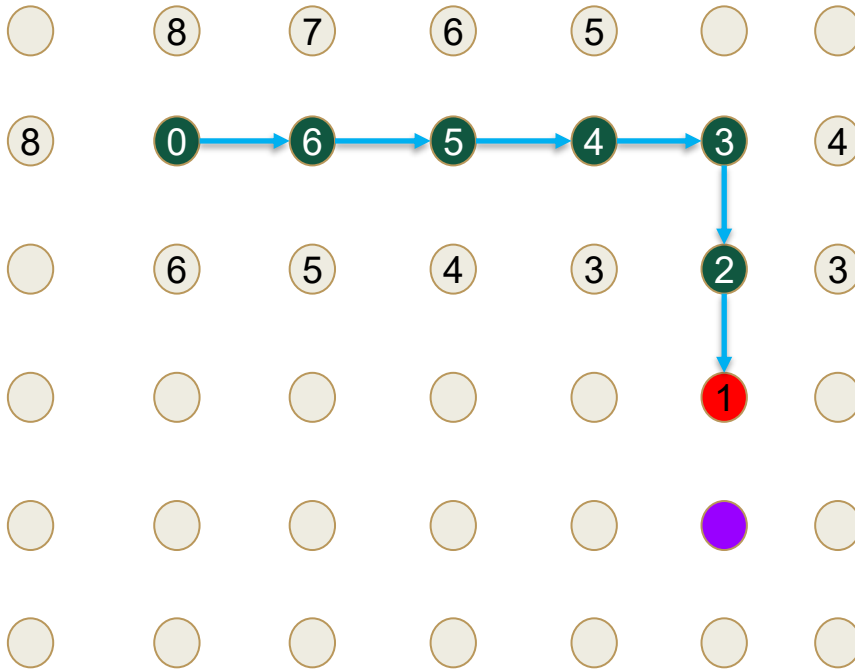
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frontier.put(start, 0)
while not frontier.empty():
    cur = frontier.pop() # min dist
    for next, dist in cur.neighbors():
        if next not in prev:
            prev[next] = cur
            est = dist(goal, next)
            frontier.put(next, est)
```

Greedy Heuristic



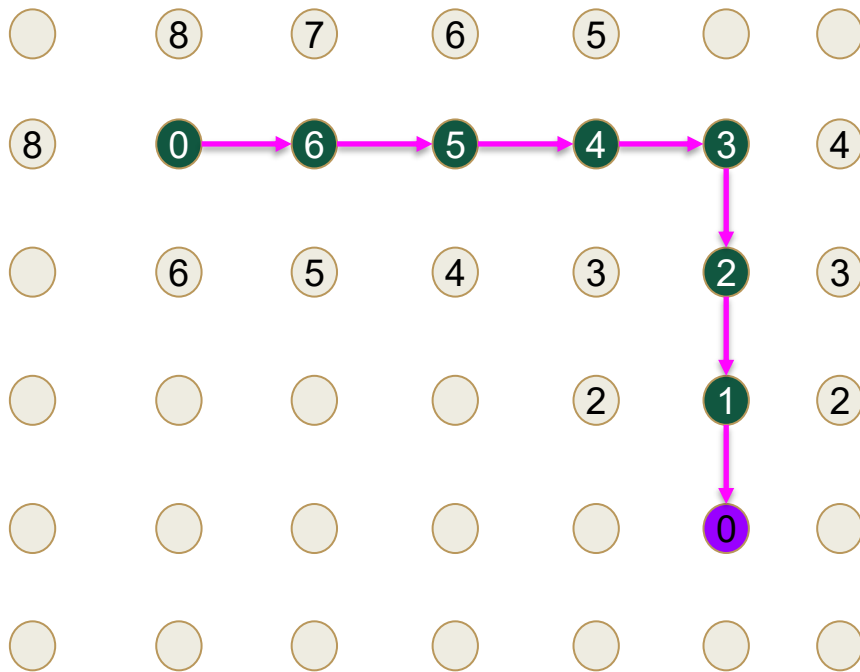
```
prev = {}  
frontier = MinQueue()  
frontier.put(start, 0)  
while not frontier.empty():  
    cur = frontier.pop() # min dist  
    for next, dist in cur.neighbors():  
        if next not in prev:  
            prev[next] = cur  
            est = dist(goal, next)  
            frontier.put(next, est)
```

Greedy Heuristic



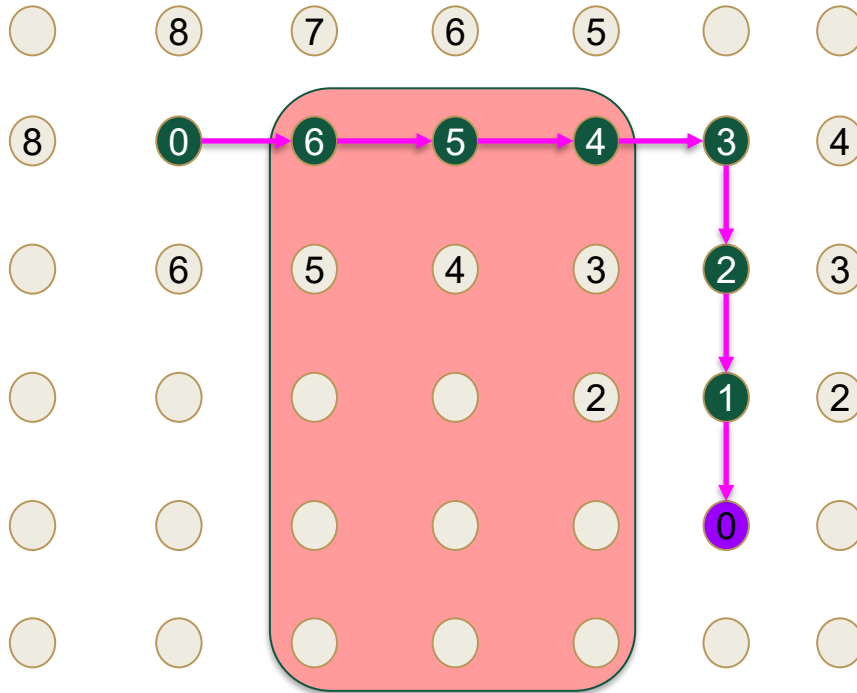
```
prev = {}
frontier = MinQueue()
frontier.put(start, 0)
while not frontier.empty():
    cur = frontier.pop() # min dist
    for next, dist in cur.neighbors():
        if next not in prev:
            prev[next] = cur
            est = dist(goal, next)
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```

Greedy Heuristic



```
prev = {}  
frontier = MinQueue()  
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    for next, dist in cur.neighbors():  
        if next not in prev:  
            prev[next] = cur  
            est = dist(goal, next)  
            frontier.put(next, est)
```

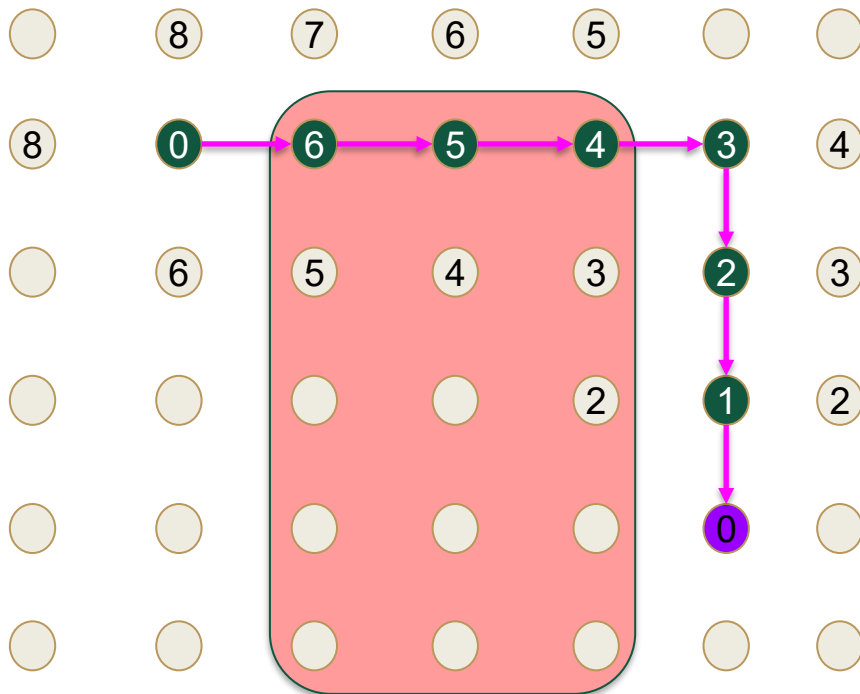
Greedy Heuristic



```
prev = {}  
frontier = MinQueue()  
frontier.put(start, 0)  
while not frontier.empty():  
    cur = frontier.pop() # min dist  
    for next, dist in cur.neighbors():  
        if next not in prev:  
            prev[next] = cur  
            est = dist(goal, next)  
            frontier.put(next, est)
```

Does anything change with the previous obstacle?

Greedy Heuristic

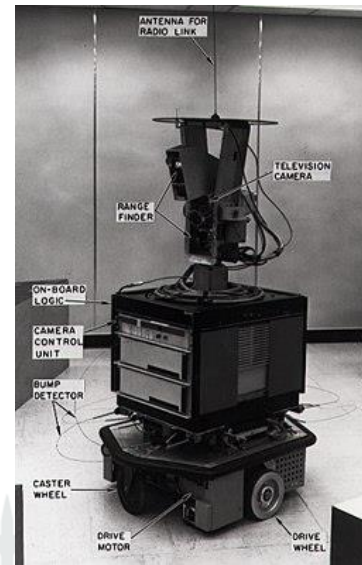


```
prev = {}  
frontier = MinQueue()  
frontier.put(start, 0)  
while not frontier.empty():  
    cur = frontier.pop() # min dist  
    for next, dist in cur.neighbors():  
        if next not in prev:  
            prev[next] = cur  
            est = dist(goal, next)  
            frontier.put(next, est)
```

No guarantees of cost!

Best of both: A*

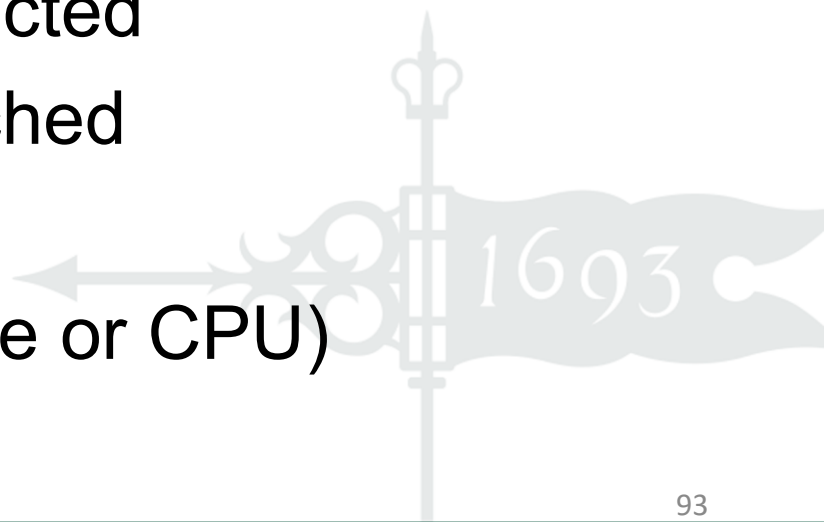
- Use both:
 - Distance from home (Dijkstra's)
 - Distance from goal (greedy)
- Compared to Dijkstra's
 - Generally fewer nodes (“Informed Dijkstra's”)
 - Still optimal path



Originally built for robots!

When to recalculate paths?

- The world changes – your path should too!
 - Every n steps (space or time)
 - When world change detected
 - When a landmark is reached
 - When lost
 - When possible (extra time or CPU)



What to recalculate?

- Full path
 - Expensive, guarantees still apply
- Partial path
 - Cheaper, fewer guarantees
 - Splice together with previous path



Path planning in ROS

- Packages with implementations
 - [nav2 smac planner](#)
- Message Types:
 - [MapMetaData](#)
 - [OccupancyGrid](#)
 - [Path](#)



Occupancy Grid

nav_msgs/msg/OccupancyGrid Message

File: `nav_msgs/msg/OccupancyGrid.msg`

Raw Message Definition

```
# This represents a 2-D grid map
std_msgs/Header header

# MetaData for the map
MapMetaData info

# The map data, in row-major order, starting with (0,0).
# Cell (1, 0) will be listed second, representing the next cell in the x direction.
# Cell (0, 1) will be at the index equal to info.width, followed by (1, 1).
# The values inside are application dependent, but frequently,
# 0 represents unoccupied, 1 represents definitely occupied, and
# -1 represents unknown.
int8[] data
```

Contains width/height

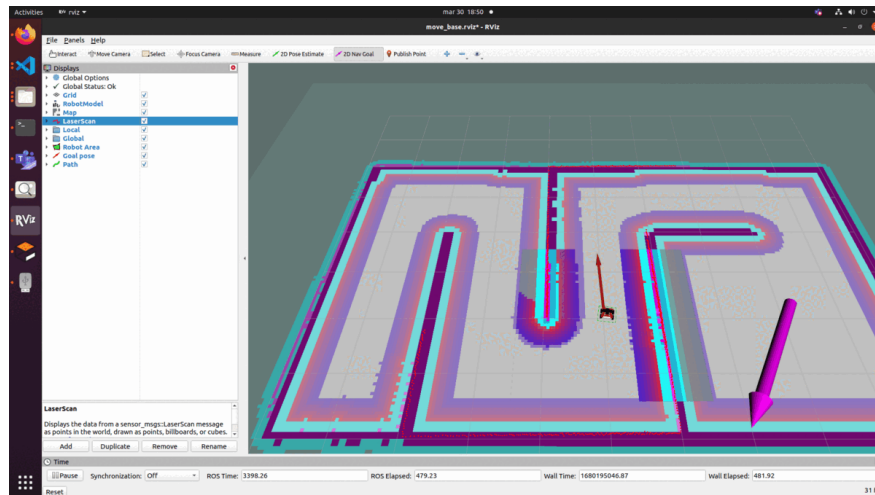
width

0	1	2	3	...	width
width+1	width+2				
...					

height

Occupancy Grid

- Binary – obstacle is or isn't there
- Confidence – 0-100% sure of obstacle



Path Planning

- Reactive:
 - Fast, local, no guarantees
- Model
 - Longer, global, can be optimal
 - Graph search
- ROS support!

