Artificial Intelligence in User Interface and Experience.

David Petika, Leo Ryoo, and Micheal rosen

# 1 Introduction

in 1997 Deep Blue, an AI developed by IBM, beat world-champion Garry Kasaprov at chess. And although this may not be the definitive moment, it was one of the first moments that showed the world that computers could be better than us at making decisions. Fast forward to today and any home computer, and even some smart phones, has the capability of playing chess as good as or better than deep blue. As such, game developers must ask themselves how to best use this potential in their games. The answer, typically, is to create AI that build the world, or work against the player as opponents.But a seemingly unexplored possibility, and the purpose of this paper, is an AI that improves the player’s experience by predicting the player’s needs and guiding them toward their ideal experience.

# 2 The Project

To that affect, the goal of this project was to develop an AI that would communicate with the player through the user interface in order to improve that player’s experience.This entailed keeping track of the player’s likes and dislikes, and tailoring both the world and the UI’s guidance accordingly.

## 2.1 Research

Through research on the topic, it was learned that AI often played three roles when interfacing with user interface. The Advisor, which guides the player to the optimal outcome. The Curator, which observes the player’s preferences and changes it’s behavior accordingly. And lastly the Orchestrator, connecting with various other components of the game in order to produce the desired affect across the entire game.

Of course before developing this AI we needed to first develop a game for the AI to exist in. For simplicities sake, the game chosen for this project was a game where the player was placed in a procedurally generated maze and had to find their way to the goal.

The AI would then advise the player about what direction they should take in the maze in order to get to the goal. Depending on where the player died, and what items they picked up along the way, the AI would then alter it’s advice to the player. connecting with other parts to produce desired outcome. And once the goal was reached, AI would then pass off the data it acquired about the player to the procedural level generator, so that it could change the ratio of it’s rooms to Orchestrate a better player experience.

## 2.2 Advising

The First step, Advising, is relatively easy to implement because it’s the same kind of calculations you would do for an enemy’s AI, the only difference being that instead of connecting it to a game actor, you connect it to the user’s interface. For this project, the calculations were for pathfinding through the maze, but it could just as easily have been any other heuristic based calculation.

The important part of this step in the AI is that it should simply be advising the player, and not controlling the player. The AI always knows the best path, but telling the player exactly what that path is removes the feeling of choice from the player which can ruin the experience. so instead the directions should be some what obfuscated to the player so that the player can still act on their own judgement. This balancing act between too much guidance is different for each project, but a good rule of thumb to use is simply “If the player could figure it out on their own, then don’t tell them to do it.”

## 2.3 Curating

After advising the player, comes curating the player’s experience. This part proves to be the most labor intensive part of the process because it requires you to get accurate data about the player’s decision making process. the data needed depends on what you plan on making the AI do, but for our project we wanted the path to change based on: how much of an item a player had already gotten, and how much they preferred a specific hazard.

Getting relevant data can get tricky, because you’re trying to get data on the decision making process of the player. This means that data like how many times a player dies to a given enemy is too simple, because it doesn’t show any connection between the players death to that kind of enemy and the players decisions. Perhaps the player died to that kind of enemy because of a particular encounter where they have to fight off five of them at once? Or perhaps it’s because that enemy is only ever found in poison swamps, and the player isn’t managing the damage over time affects of the poison?

So we can see that the process we need to undertake is more complicated than just counting the number of times player dies to a certain enemy, or uses a certain object. The data we should actually be looking for is “given a set of decisions, which option does the player prefer?”, which is much more difficult to quantify. For our example, asking “which obstacle does the player die to the most to” doesn’t work because it doesn’t take into account the frequency that the player the choice that the player makes. So then the question becomes “which obstacle does the player choose more often, and how often does he die to that obstacle?”(1).

(1)

But even this equation isn’t perfect, because it doesn’t take into account the factors that lead the player to make that choice. If your game has health points (2), or different equipment(3), then those factors would also influence the player’s decisions. The solution then is to calculate both how closely the player’s current state matches the state they’re usually in whenever they make the aforementioned decision, and the average amount by which the player deviates from that average. Once we’ve calculated all of the values we need, all that’s left is to sum them together to get the current player’s heuristic for that option (4).

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4) \* (if ) exceeds 1.0 then you may want to cap it to 1.0 as to not exceed the maximum addition to cost)

Once the math is completed using the value is as simple as using area costs in the A\* algorithm: you present your AI with a start point, and a goal, and you give it various state changes with the weights that you calculated and allow it to compute the optimal path to the objective. For our project it’s a literal path calculation but you could just as easily apply the same concept to a calculation to find the player’s optimal inventory organization (get the heuristic importance of each item in the inventory at the current moment and order them from most to least important).

## 2.4 Orchestrating

After the curating phase, we enter the orchestration phase: the orchestrating phase is essentially the second half of the curating phase except at a macro scale. We take the stats calculated from the curator and we send them to various other parts of our game to be used to better adjust the experience. In our project we send these values to the level generator to weight the generation of rooms so that the rooms that the player has more trouble with are spawned closer to the goal, and the rooms the player find easier are spawned further away. Additionally.

Our implementation of the orchestrator acts as a counter balance to the curators actions: the curator helps the player avoid obstacles they struggle with, while the orchestrator spawns more of them. This is similar to the concept discussed earlier of not giving the player too much help; if we’re letting the player avoid all the things that they struggle with then they’ll get bored faster than if we sprinkled in sudden encounters of things that they would find difficult.

That being said the orchestrator can be used for more than just a counter balance of the curator. For example, our project uses the orchestrator to also spawn more of the item that the player needs and less of the item the player doesn’t.

# 3 Conclusion

Through UI, we can give AI the ability to communicate with the player to help them make better decisions and have curate experiences tailored to the player. This can be applied to almost any part of a game that a player interacts with, by tracking the player’s decisions and programming an AI to adjust accordingly. This can be applied to almost any game where the player makes preferential decisions, in order to track the player’s unique perspective towards the game and adjust the game space in order to better improve their experience. However, this also requires a large amount of data to be tracked and stored in order to affectively assess the player’s decision making process; meaning that it may not be cost effective to apply this system to every aspect of user interface and experience, and instead only apply it to certain and specific aspects of the game that would most benefit from it.

# 9 References

[AI is the New UI[3]] AI is the New UI. 2017. AI is About to Become Your Company’s Digital Spokesperson. Accenture. https://www.accenture.com/us-en/insight-artificial-intelligence-ui (accessed December 6, 2018).