# AI in videogames

Inteligencia Artificial en los Sistemas de Control Autónomo Máster en Ciencia y Tecnología desde el Espacio

Departamento de Automática





### Objectives

- Introduce the role of AI in videogames
- Describe the main AI methods used in videogames

# **Bibliography**

Desarrollo de Videojuegos. Desarrollo de componentes. Capítulo 1. UCLM.

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Introduction

### Introduction

#### What is AI?

AI is about making computers able to perform the thinking tasks that humans and animals are capable of.

I. Millington, "AI for games"

AI is a key component in any videogame: Emotional stimulus

- AI provides a challenge
- Hard enough to be a challenge ...
- ... easy enough to avoid frustration

AI in videogames aims to give fun

- Classical AI seeks optimal solutions
- AI in videogames optimizes fun: Realistic behavior

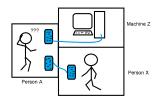


# Basic concepts

Basic concepts

### Turing test

Turing test: Is a person able to distinguish between another person and an AI?





Turing test in videogames: Does an AI play like a human?

• Chess games, shooters, etc

Better AI with more computational resources

• Computational resources are limited



# Intelligence illusion

#### Balance between intelligence and computational resources

- Intelligence, in videogames, is subjective
- AI in videogames seeks intelligence illusion

### Many naïve (yet very useful) techniques

- Modify NPC state: More life, stamina or speed
- Damage vs. impact point





# Basic concepts

# Complexity fallacy

#### Complex behaviors are better?

• Good AI matches the right behavior to the right algorithm

#### Study case: Pac-Mac

Basic concepts

- Ghosts with two states: normal and frightened (FSM)
- In normal state ghosts moves in a straight line
- When finds a junction semi-randomly chooses a route
  - Blinky (red): Follows Pac-Man (no path-planning)
  - Pinky (pink): Goes to four tiles ahead Pac-Man
  - Inky (blue): Takes Pac-Man and Blinky's positions
  - Clyde (orange): Random











### Main applications

- NPC control
- Path-planning (Demo)
- Search and planning





# AI in videogames Advanced AI applications

### Advanced applications:

- NPC behavior learning
- Player modeling
- Games as AI benchmarks
- Procedural-content generation
- Computational narrative
- Believable agents
- AI-assisted game design

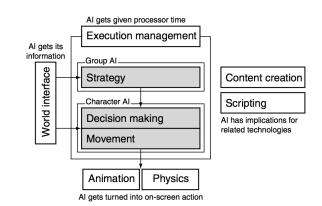




### Model of AI

#### Overview

- Movement
- Decision making
- Strategy
- Infrastructure





### Model of AI

### Details

- Movement: Algorithms that turn decisions into motion
  - How to move from point A to point B?: Path-planning algorithms
- Decision making: What to do next?
  - Each NPC has a range of actions: Attacking, hiding, exploring, patroling, ...
  - Select the action
  - Implementation done with movement and animations
- Strategy: Team coordination
  - Group decision making ...
  - ... even though each individual makes its own decision
- Infrastructure: Support features
  - Perception, interfaces to animation and physics engine, etc
  - Resources management



# Basic AI techniques in videogames

#### Overview

#### Basic techniques

- Classic search algorithms
- Finite State Machines

#### Advanced techniques

- Agents
- Fuzzy logic
- Artificial Neural Networks
- Genetic Algorithms



# AI techniques in videogames

Search algorithms (I)

#### Almost any problem in AI is a search problem

- Search the best path
- Search the best attack
- Search the best strategy
- Search the best move

Any AI search algorithm can be used

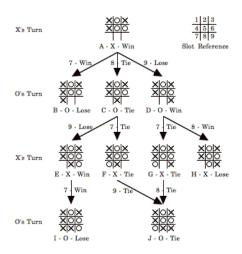
• A\*, Minimax, Depth-first, Dijkstra, ...

The issue is to express the problem in terms of a search task



# Basic AI techniques in videogames

# Search algorithms (II)





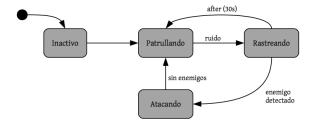
# Basic AI techniques in videogames

#### Finite State Machines (FSM) (I)

A FSM contains a set of states, transitions and triggering events that rules the transitions

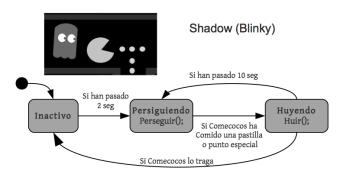
#### Features:

- Easy and fast method
- Easy debugging
- Intuitive
- Flexible





# Finite State Machines (FSM) (II)





### Agents

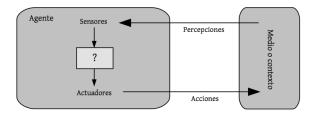
### Agent definition

An agent is an goal-oriented entity able to perceive its environment and act on it

#### Agent properties

- Autonomy
- Social skills
- Reactivity
- Proactivity

Related concepts: Learning and reasoning





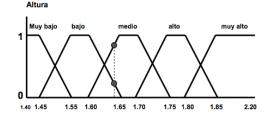
### Fuzzy logic (I)

### Fuzzy logic

Fuzzy logic, in opposition to digital logic, considers different levels of truee values.

#### Properties

- Closer to human reasoning
- A fact can be true and false.
- Deals with imprecise linguistic terms





Fuzzy logic (II)

#### Application examples

#### Fun control

```
IF temperature IS very cold THEN stop fan
IF temperature IS cold THEN turn down fan
IF temperature IS normal THEN maintain level
IF temperature IS hot THEN speed up fan
```

#### Game control

IF distance IS [very small, small] AND enemy\_strengh IS [low, regular] THEN attack

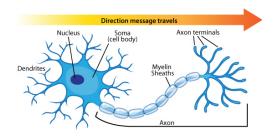


### Artificial Neural Networks (I)

A neuron has a cell body ...

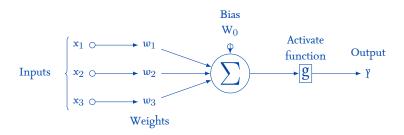
- ... a branching input structure (dendrite) and
- ... a branching output structure (axon)

Axons connect to dendrites via synapses





### Artificial Neural Networks (II)



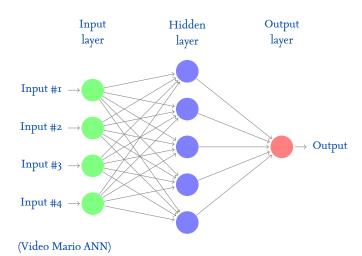
- $a_i$  Normalized input ( $0 \le a_i \le 1$ )
- $W_i$  Weight of input  $j (0 \le W_i \le 1)$
- W<sub>0</sub> Bias
  - g Activation function

Neuron model

$$a_i = g\left(\sum_{j=0}^n W_{j,i}a_j\right)$$



Artificial Neural Networks (III)





# Genetic Algorithms (I)

#### Large number of Evolutionary Algorithms

- There is no "canonical" algorithm
- They all imitate biological evolution
- Stochastic search (interesting for videogames)

#### They use a population

• Each individual represents a (potential) solution

#### Population is modified

Mutation and crossover

#### Selection that imitates natural selection

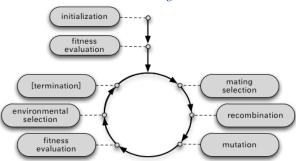
Based on a fitness function.

Iterative process



### Genetic Algorithms (II)

#### Possible basic algorithm



(Demo)

