



COMP250: Artificial Intelligence

2: Designing AI behaviours

Learning outcomes

- ▶ **Explain** how finite state machines and behaviour trees are used in AI
- ▶ **Design** character behaviours using behaviour trees
- ▶ **Implement** an AI system based on behaviour trees

Research journal check-in



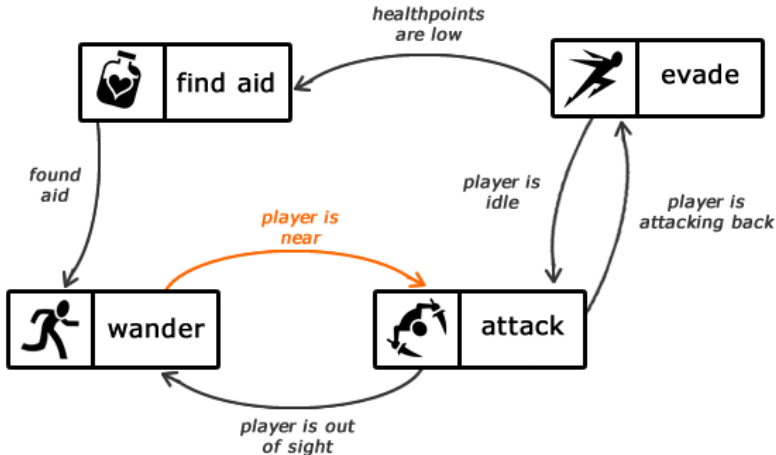
AI architectures



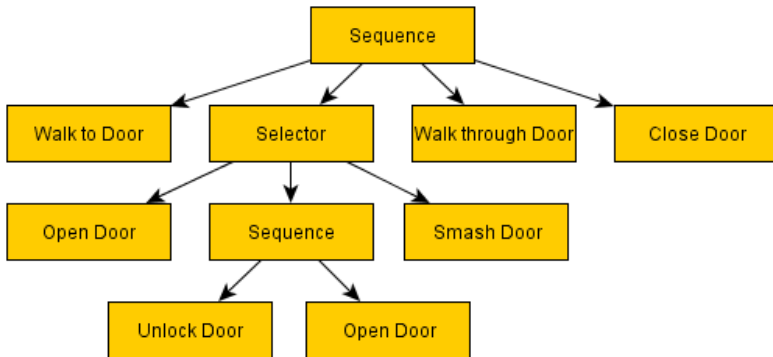
Rule-based AI

Generally implemented as `if` statements or event-based triggers

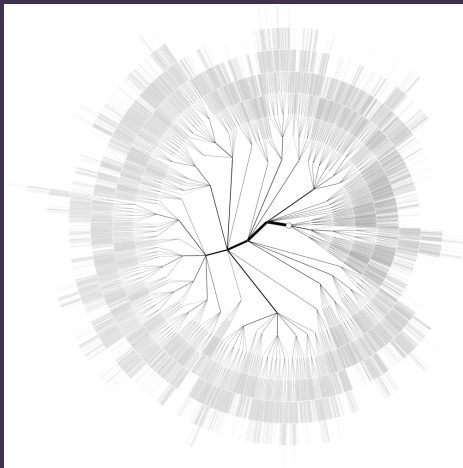
Finite state machines



Behaviour trees



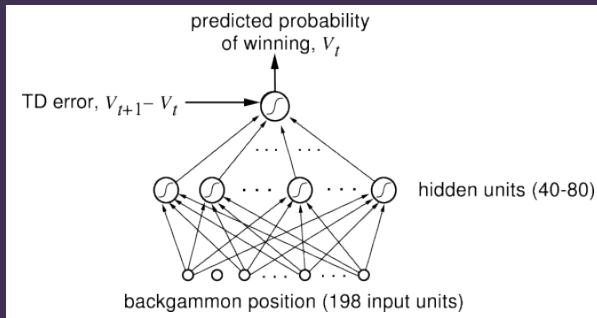
Game tree search



Multi-agent approaches (e.g. flocking)



Machine learning



AI architectures

AI architectures

- ▶ Can roughly be divided into **hand-authored...**

AI architectures

- ▶ Can roughly be divided into **hand-authored...**
 - ▶ Rule-based, FSM, behaviour trees

AI architectures

- ▶ Can roughly be divided into **hand-authored...**
 - ▶ Rule-based, FSM, behaviour trees
- ▶ ... and **computational intelligence**

AI architectures

- ▶ Can roughly be divided into **hand-authored...**
 - ▶ Rule-based, FSM, behaviour trees
- ▶ ... and **computational intelligence**
 - ▶ Search, multi-agent, machine learning

AI architectures

- ▶ Can roughly be divided into **hand-authored**...
 - ▶ Rule-based, FSM, behaviour trees
- ▶ ... and **computational intelligence**
 - ▶ Search, multi-agent, machine learning
- ▶ Do you want to **design** the AI behaviours yourself, or do you want them to **emerge** from the system?

AI architectures

- ▶ Can roughly be divided into **hand-authored**...
 - ▶ Rule-based, FSM, behaviour trees
- ▶ ... and **computational intelligence**
 - ▶ Search, multi-agent, machine learning
- ▶ Do you want to **design** the AI behaviours yourself, or do you want them to **emerge** from the system?
- ▶ Predictability and authorial control versus adaptability and novelty

AI architectures

- ▶ Can roughly be divided into **hand-authored**...
 - ▶ Rule-based, FSM, behaviour trees
- ▶ ... and **computational intelligence**
 - ▶ Search, multi-agent, machine learning
- ▶ Do you want to **design** the AI behaviours yourself, or do you want them to **emerge** from the system?
- ▶ Predictability and authorial control versus adaptability and novelty
- ▶ Can also combine the two, e.g. use a rule-based system to constrain a CI system

Finite state machines



Finite state machines

- ▶ A **finite state machine (FSM)** consists of:

Finite state machines

- ▶ A **finite state machine (FSM)** consists of:
 - ▶ A set of **states**; and

Finite state machines

- ▶ A **finite state machine (FSM)** consists of:
 - ▶ A set of **states**; and
 - ▶ **Transitions** between states

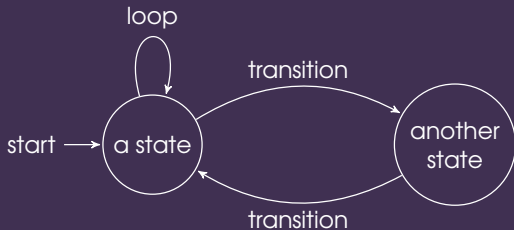
Finite state machines

- ▶ A **finite state machine (FSM)** consists of:
 - ▶ A set of **states**; and
 - ▶ **Transitions** between states
- ▶ At any given time, the FSM is in a **single state**

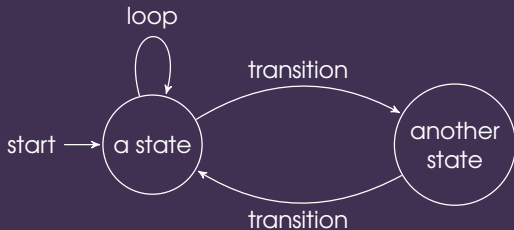
Finite state machines

- ▶ A **finite state machine (FSM)** consists of:
 - ▶ A set of **states**; and
 - ▶ **Transitions** between states
- ▶ At any given time, the FSM is in a **single state**
- ▶ **Inputs** or **events** can cause the FSM to transition to a different state

State transition diagrams

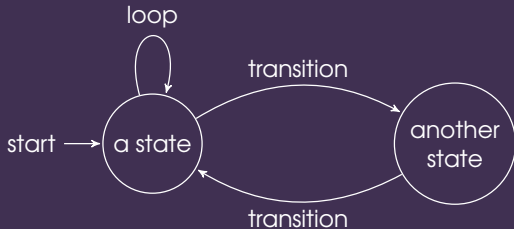


State transition diagrams



- ▶ FSMs are often drawn as **state transition diagrams**

State transition diagrams



- ▶ FSMs are often drawn as **state transition diagrams**
- ▶ Reminiscent of **flowcharts** and certain types of **UML diagram**

FSMs for AI behaviour

The next slide shows a simple FSM for the following AI behaviour, for an enemy NPC in a shooter game:

FSMs for AI behaviour

The next slide shows a simple FSM for the following AI behaviour, for an enemy NPC in a shooter game:

- ▶ By default, patrol (e.g. along a preset route)

FSMs for AI behaviour

The next slide shows a simple FSM for the following AI behaviour, for an enemy NPC in a shooter game:

- ▶ By default, patrol (e.g. along a preset route)
- ▶ If the player is spotted, attack them

FSMs for AI behaviour

The next slide shows a simple FSM for the following AI behaviour, for an enemy NPC in a shooter game:

- ▶ By default, patrol (e.g. along a preset route)
- ▶ If the player is spotted, attack them
- ▶ If the player is no longer visible, resume patrolling

FSMs for AI behaviour

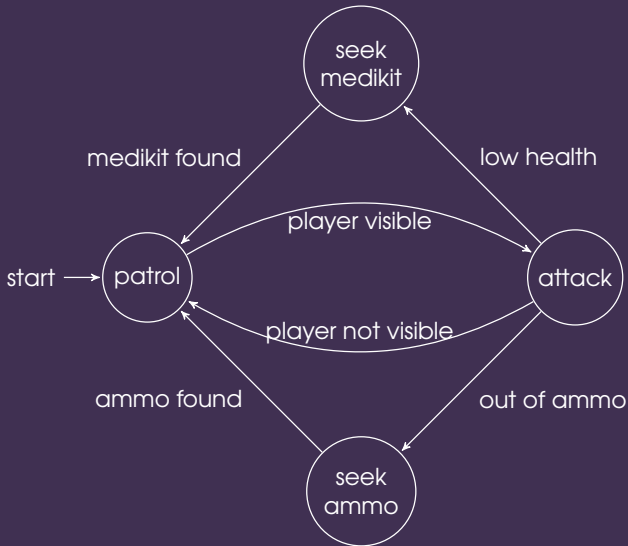
The next slide shows a simple FSM for the following AI behaviour, for an enemy NPC in a shooter game:

- ▶ By default, patrol (e.g. along a preset route)
- ▶ If the player is spotted, attack them
- ▶ If the player is no longer visible, resume patrolling
- ▶ If you are low on health, run away and find a medikit.
Then resume patrolling

FSMs for AI behaviour

The next slide shows a simple FSM for the following AI behaviour, for an enemy NPC in a shooter game:

- ▶ By default, patrol (e.g. along a preset route)
- ▶ If the player is spotted, attack them
- ▶ If the player is no longer visible, resume patrolling
- ▶ If you are low on health, run away and find a medikit. Then resume patrolling
- ▶ If you are low on ammo, run away and find ammo. Then resume patrolling



Other uses of FSMs

As well as AI behaviours, FSMs may also be used for:

Other uses of FSMs

As well as AI behaviours, FSMs may also be used for:

- ▶ Animation

Other uses of FSMs

As well as AI behaviours, FSMs may also be used for:

- ▶ Animation
- ▶ UI menu systems

Other uses of FSMs

As well as AI behaviours, FSMs may also be used for:

- ▶ Animation
- ▶ UI menu systems
- ▶ Dialogue trees

Other uses of FSMs

As well as AI behaviours, FSMs may also be used for:

- ▶ Animation
- ▶ UI menu systems
- ▶ Dialogue trees
- ▶ Token parsing

Other uses of FSMs

As well as AI behaviours, FSMs may also be used for:

- ▶ Animation
- ▶ UI menu systems
- ▶ Dialogue trees
- ▶ Token parsing
- ▶ ...

Beyond FSMs

Some topics for you to research, for when plain old FSMs aren't enough...

Beyond FSMs

Some topics for you to research, for when plain old FSMs aren't enough...

- ▶ Hierarchical FSMs
- ▶ Nested FSMs
- ▶ Stack-based FSMs
- ▶ Hierarchical task networks
- ▶ ...

Plus the topic we will be looking at today: **behaviour trees**

Behaviour Trees



Behaviour trees (BTs)

Behaviour trees (BTs)

- ▶ A **hierarchical** model of decision making

Behaviour trees (BTs)

- ▶ A **hierarchical** model of decision making
- ▶ Allow **complex behaviours** to be built up from **simple components**

Behaviour trees (BTs)

- ▶ A **hierarchical** model of decision making
- ▶ Allow **complex behaviours** to be built up from **simple components**
- ▶ Allow for **more complex** behaviours than FSMs

Behaviour trees (BTs)

- ▶ A **hierarchical** model of decision making
- ▶ Allow **complex behaviours** to be built up from **simple components**
- ▶ Allow for **more complex** behaviours than FSMs
- ▶ First used in Halo 2 (2005), now used extensively

Behaviour trees (BTs)

- ▶ A **hierarchical** model of decision making
- ▶ Allow **complex behaviours** to be built up from **simple components**
- ▶ Allow for **more complex** behaviours than FSMs
- ▶ First used in Halo 2 (2005), now used extensively
- ▶ Also used in robotics and other non-game AI applications

Using BTs

Using BTs

- ▶ Fairly easy to implement; plenty of resources online

Using BTs

- ▶ Fairly easy to implement; plenty of resources online
- ▶ **Unreal**: an advanced BT system is built in

Using BTs

- ▶ Fairly easy to implement; plenty of resources online
- ▶ **Unreal**: an advanced BT system is built in
- ▶ **Unity**: numerous free and paid options on the Asset Store e.g. Behavior Machine, Behavior Designer, Behave, RAIN

BT basics

BT basics

- ▶ A BT is a **tree** of **nodes**

BT basics

- ▶ A BT is a **tree** of **nodes**
- ▶ On each game update (i.e. each frame), the root node is **ticked**

BT basics

- ▶ A BT is a **tree** of **nodes**
- ▶ On each game update (i.e. each frame), the root node is **ticked**
 - ▶ When a node is ticked, it might cause some or all of its **children** to tick as well

BT basics

- ▶ A BT is a **tree** of **nodes**
- ▶ On each game update (i.e. each frame), the root node is **ticked**
 - ▶ When a node is ticked, it might cause some or all of its **children** to tick as well
 - ▶ So ticks propagate down the tree from the root

BT basics

- ▶ A BT is a **tree** of **nodes**
- ▶ On each game update (i.e. each frame), the root node is **ticked**
 - ▶ When a node is ticked, it might cause some or all of its **children** to tick as well
 - ▶ So ticks propagate down the tree from the root
- ▶ A ticked node returns one of three **statuses**:

BT basics

- ▶ A BT is a **tree** of **nodes**
- ▶ On each game update (i.e. each frame), the root node is **ticked**
 - ▶ When a node is ticked, it might cause some or all of its **children** to tick as well
 - ▶ So ticks propagate down the tree from the root
- ▶ A ticked node returns one of three **statuses**:
 - ▶ Success

BT basics

- ▶ A BT is a **tree** of **nodes**
- ▶ On each game update (i.e. each frame), the root node is **ticked**
 - ▶ When a node is ticked, it might cause some or all of its **children** to tick as well
 - ▶ So ticks propagate down the tree from the root
- ▶ A ticked node returns one of three **statuses**:
 - ▶ Success
 - ▶ Running

BT basics

- ▶ A BT is a **tree** of **nodes**
- ▶ On each game update (i.e. each frame), the root node is **ticked**
 - ▶ When a node is ticked, it might cause some or all of its **children** to tick as well
 - ▶ So ticks propagate down the tree from the root
- ▶ A ticked node returns one of three **statuses**:
 - ▶ Success
 - ▶ Running
 - ▶ Failure

BT basics

- ▶ A BT is a **tree** of **nodes**
- ▶ On each game update (i.e. each frame), the root node is **ticked**
 - ▶ When a node is ticked, it might cause some or all of its **children** to tick as well
 - ▶ So ticks propagate down the tree from the root
- ▶ A ticked node returns one of three **statuses**:
 - ▶ Success
 - ▶ Running
 - ▶ Failure
- ▶ “Running” status allows nodes to represent operations that **last multiple frames**

Node types

Node types

- ▶ There are **three main types** of BT node

Node types

- ▶ There are **three main types** of BT node
- ▶ **Leaf** nodes

Node types

- ▶ There are **three main types** of BT node
- ▶ **Leaf** nodes
 - ▶ No children

Node types

- ▶ There are **three main types** of BT node
- ▶ **Leaf** nodes
 - ▶ No children
 - ▶ Represent actions (i.e. the AI agent actually doing something)

Node types

- ▶ There are **three main types** of BT node
- ▶ **Leaf** nodes
 - ▶ No children
 - ▶ Represent actions (i.e. the AI agent actually doing something)
- ▶ **Decorator** nodes

Node types

- ▶ There are **three main types** of BT node
- ▶ **Leaf** nodes
 - ▶ No children
 - ▶ Represent actions (i.e. the AI agent actually doing something)
- ▶ **Decorator** nodes
 - ▶ One child

Node types

- ▶ There are **three main types** of BT node
- ▶ **Leaf** nodes
 - ▶ No children
 - ▶ Represent actions (i.e. the AI agent actually doing something)
- ▶ **Decorator** nodes
 - ▶ One child
 - ▶ Modify the execution of the child

Node types

- ▶ There are **three main types** of BT node
- ▶ **Leaf** nodes
 - ▶ No children
 - ▶ Represent actions (i.e. the AI agent actually doing something)
- ▶ **Decorator** nodes
 - ▶ One child
 - ▶ Modify the execution of the child
- ▶ **Composite** nodes

Node types

- ▶ There are **three main types** of BT node
- ▶ **Leaf** nodes
 - ▶ No children
 - ▶ Represent actions (i.e. the AI agent actually doing something)
- ▶ **Decorator** nodes
 - ▶ One child
 - ▶ Modify the execution of the child
- ▶ **Composite** nodes
 - ▶ Control which of the children are executed on each tick

Leaf nodes

Leaf nodes

- Represent **atomic actions**

Leaf nodes

- ▶ Represent **atomic actions**
 - ▶ I.e. actions which can't sensibly be broken down into smaller actions

Leaf nodes

- ▶ Represent **atomic actions**
 - ▶ I.e. actions which can't sensibly be broken down into smaller actions
- ▶ E.g. walk to, crouch, attack, open door

Leaf nodes

- ▶ Represent **atomic actions**
 - ▶ I.e. actions which can't sensibly be broken down into smaller actions
- ▶ E.g. walk to, crouch, attack, open door
- ▶ Status:

Leaf nodes

- ▶ Represent **atomic actions**
 - ▶ I.e. actions which can't sensibly be broken down into smaller actions
- ▶ E.g. walk to, crouch, attack, open door
- ▶ Status:
 - ▶ Success means "the action is done"

Leaf nodes

- ▶ Represent **atomic actions**
 - ▶ I.e. actions which can't sensibly be broken down into smaller actions
- ▶ E.g. walk to, crouch, attack, open door
- ▶ Status:
 - ▶ Success means "the action is done"
 - ▶ Failure means "the action cannot be done"

Leaf nodes

- ▶ Represent **atomic actions**
 - ▶ I.e. actions which can't sensibly be broken down into smaller actions
- ▶ E.g. walk to, crouch, attack, open door
- ▶ Status:
 - ▶ Success means "the action is done"
 - ▶ Failure means "the action cannot be done"
 - ▶ Running means "the action is still in progress"

Leaf nodes

- ▶ Represent **atomic actions**
 - ▶ I.e. actions which can't sensibly be broken down into smaller actions
- ▶ E.g. walk to, crouch, attack, open door
- ▶ Status:
 - ▶ Success means "the action is done"
 - ▶ Failure means "the action cannot be done"
 - ▶ Running means "the action is still in progress"
- ▶ Leaf nodes can also be used to represent **conditions**

Leaf nodes

- ▶ Represent **atomic actions**
 - ▶ I.e. actions which can't sensibly be broken down into smaller actions
- ▶ E.g. walk to, crouch, attack, open door
- ▶ Status:
 - ▶ Success means "the action is done"
 - ▶ Failure means "the action cannot be done"
 - ▶ Running means "the action is still in progress"
- ▶ Leaf nodes can also be used to represent **conditions**
 - ▶ E.g. "is my health below 10%?"

Leaf nodes

- ▶ Represent **atomic actions**
 - ▶ I.e. actions which can't sensibly be broken down into smaller actions
- ▶ E.g. walk to, crouch, attack, open door
- ▶ Status:
 - ▶ Success means "the action is done"
 - ▶ Failure means "the action cannot be done"
 - ▶ Running means "the action is still in progress"
- ▶ Leaf nodes can also be used to represent **conditions**
 - ▶ E.g. "is my health below 10%?"
 - ▶ Returns success for true, failure for false

Leaf nodes

- ▶ Represent **atomic actions**
 - ▶ I.e. actions which can't sensibly be broken down into smaller actions
- ▶ E.g. walk to, crouch, attack, open door
- ▶ Status:
 - ▶ Success means "the action is done"
 - ▶ Failure means "the action cannot be done"
 - ▶ Running means "the action is still in progress"
- ▶ Leaf nodes can also be used to represent **conditions**
 - ▶ E.g. "is my health below 10%?"
 - ▶ Returns success for true, failure for false
- ▶ Leaf nodes often have **parameters** to allow for reuse in different situations

Composite nodes: sequence

Composite nodes: sequence

- ▶ Run each child, in order

Composite nodes: sequence

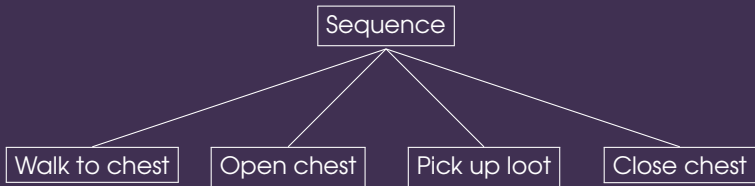
- ▶ Run each child, in order
- ▶ If **any** child returns failure, stop and return failure

Composite nodes: sequence

- ▶ Run each child, in order
- ▶ If **any** child returns failure, stop and return failure
- ▶ If **all** children return success, stop and return success

Composite nodes: sequence

- ▶ Run each child, in order
- ▶ If **any** child returns failure, stop and return failure
- ▶ If **all** children return success, stop and return success



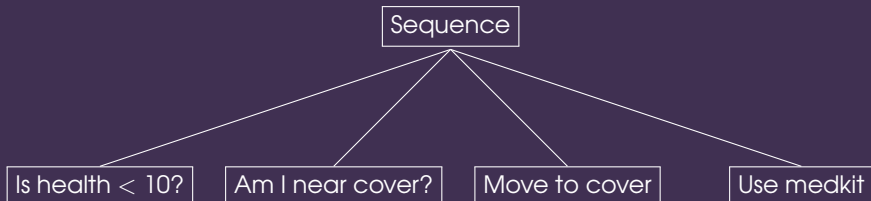
Sequence nodes and conditions

Sequence nodes and conditions

- ▶ A sequence node can be used like an `if (cond1 && cond2)` statement

Sequence nodes and conditions

- ▶ A sequence node can be used like an `if (cond1 && cond2)` statement



Composite nodes: selector

Composite nodes: selector

- ▶ Run each child, in order

Composite nodes: selector

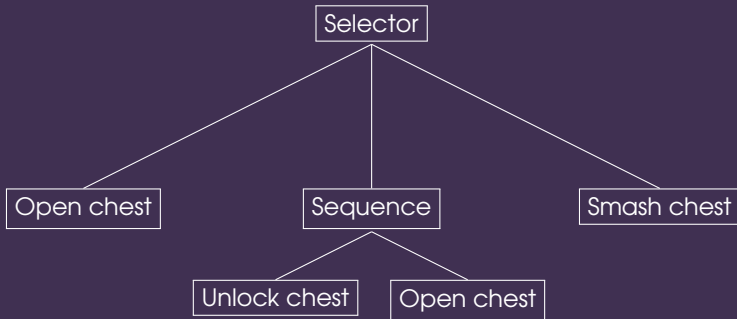
- ▶ Run each child, in order
- ▶ If a child returns failure, move onto the next one

Composite nodes: selector

- ▶ Run each child, in order
- ▶ If a child returns failure, move onto the next one
- ▶ If **any** child returns success, stop and return success

Composite nodes: selector

- ▶ Run each child, in order
- ▶ If a child returns failure, move onto the next one
- ▶ If **any** child returns success, stop and return success



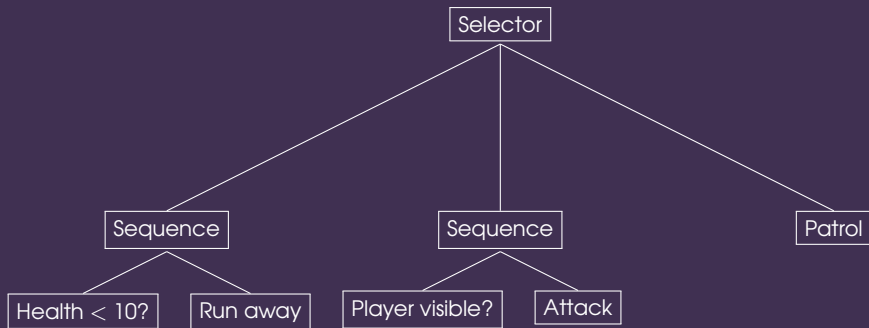
Selectors and priority

Selectors and priority

- ▶ Order of selector children represents the **priority** of different alternatives

Selectors and priority

- Order of selector children represents the **priority** of different alternatives



Sequence vs selector

Sequence vs selector

- ▶ Sequence: perform a list of actions; if one of them fails then abandon the task

Sequence vs selector

- ▶ Sequence: perform a list of actions; if one of them fails then abandon the task
- ▶ Selector: try a list of alternatives; stop once you find one that works

Sequence vs selector

- ▶ Sequence: perform a list of actions; if one of them fails then abandon the task
- ▶ Selector: try a list of alternatives; stop once you find one that works
- ▶ Sequence works like **and**, selector works like **or**

Other composite nodes

Other composite nodes

- ▶ Execute children in **random** order

Other composite nodes

- ▶ Execute children in **random** order
- ▶ Execute children in **parallel**

Other composite nodes

- ▶ Execute children in **random** order
- ▶ Execute children in **parallel**
- ▶ Most BT frameworks allow programmers to create custom composite nodes

Decorator nodes

Decorator nodes

- ▶ **Inverter:** if child returns success then return failure, and vice versa

Decorator nodes

- ▶ **Inverter:** if child returns success then return failure, and vice versa
- ▶ **Repeater:** run the child a number of times, or forever

Decorator nodes

- ▶ **Inverter:** if child returns success then return failure, and vice versa
- ▶ **Repeater:** run the child a number of times, or forever
- ▶ Most BT frameworks allow programmers to create custom decorator nodes

Blackboard

Blackboard

- ▶ It is often useful to **share** data between nodes

Blackboard

- ▶ It is often useful to **share** data between nodes
- ▶ A **blackboard** (sometimes called a **data context**) allows this

Blackboard

- ▶ It is often useful to **share** data between nodes
- ▶ A **blackboard** (sometimes called a **data context**) allows this
- ▶ Blackboard defines **variables**, which can be **read** and **written** by nodes

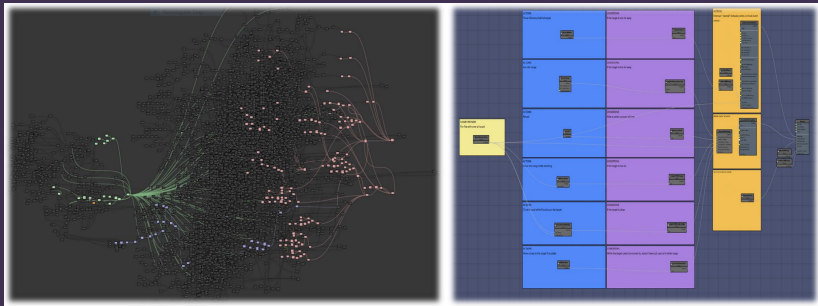
Blackboard

- ▶ It is often useful to **share** data between nodes
- ▶ A **blackboard** (sometimes called a **data context**) allows this
- ▶ Blackboard defines **variables**, which can be **read** and **written** by nodes
- ▶ Blackboard can be **local** to the AI agent, **shared** between several agents, or **global** to all agents

Blackboard

- ▶ It is often useful to **share** data between nodes
- ▶ A **blackboard** (sometimes called a **data context**) allows this
- ▶ Blackboard defines **variables**, which can be **read** and **written** by nodes
- ▶ Blackboard can be **local** to the AI agent, **shared** between several agents, or **global** to all agents
- ▶ (Shared blackboards mean that your AI has “telepathy” — this may or may not be desirable!)

BTs in The Division



[http://www.gdcvault.com/play/1023382/
AI-Behavior-Editing-and-Debugging](http://www.gdcvault.com/play/1023382/AI-Behavior-Editing-and-Debugging)

Activity

Unreal users: follow the tutorial at

<https://docs.unrealengine.com/latest/INT/Engine/AI/BehaviorTrees/QuickStart/>

Unity users: download “Behaviour Machine Free” from the Asset Store, and follow the tutorial at

<https://youtu.be/ZV11FM24OXg>