COMP250: Artificial Intelligence

# 2: Designing AI behaviours

## Learning outcomes

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

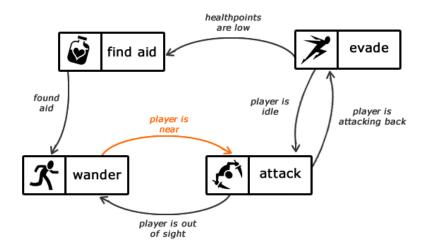
Research journal check-in

# Al architectures

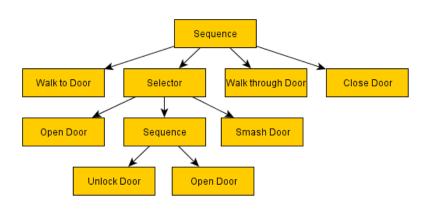
#### Rule-based Al

Generally implemented as if statements or event-based triggers

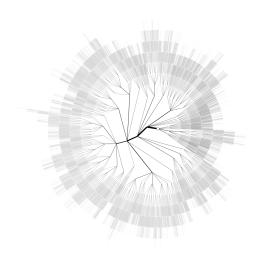
#### Finite state machines



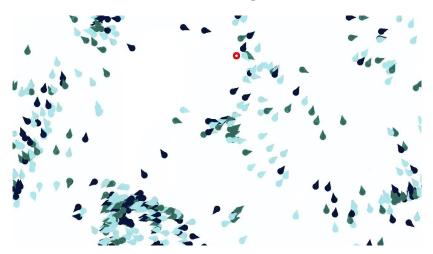
#### Behaviour trees



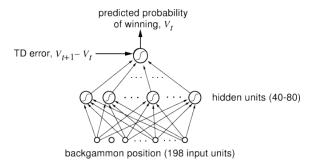
## Game tree search



# Multi-agent approaches (e.g. flocking)



# Machine learning



#### Al architectures

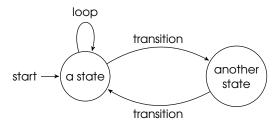
- ► Can roughly be divided into hand-authored...
  - Rule-based, FSM, behaviour trees
- ... and computational intelligence
  - Search, multi-agent, machine learning
- Do you want to design the AI behaviours yourself, or do you want them to emerge from the system?
- Predictability and authorial control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

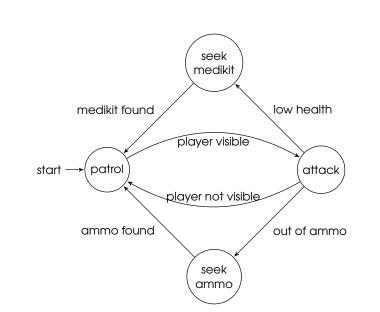


- ► FSMs are often drawn as **state transition diagrams**
- Reminiscent of flowcharts and certain types of UML diagram

#### FSMs for AI behaviour

The next slide shows a simple FSM for the following Al 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:

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

# 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)

- 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 Al applications

# 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

- 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

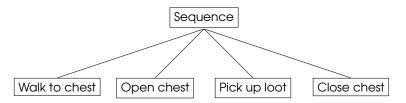
- ► There are three main types of BT node
- ► Leaf nodes
  - No children
  - Represent actions (i.e. the AI agent actually doing something)
- Decorator nodes
  - One child
  - Modify the execution of the child
- ► Composite nodes
  - Control which of the children are executed on each tick

#### Leaf nodes

- 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

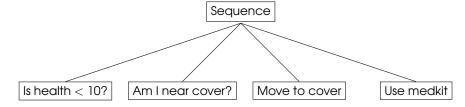
### Composite nodes: sequence

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



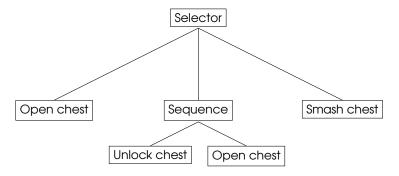
### Sequence nodes and conditions

► A sequence node can be used like an if (cond1 && cond2) statement



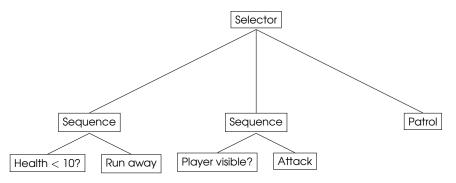
# Composite nodes: selector

- 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

 Order of selector children represents the priority of different alternatives



# 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

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

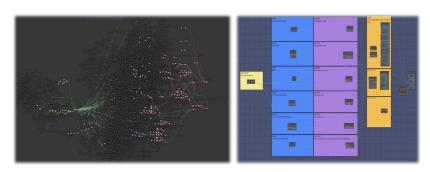
#### Decorator nodes

- ► 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

- ▶ 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 Al agent, shared between several agents, or global to all agents
- (Shared blackboards mean that your Al has "telepathy" — this may or may not be desirable!)

#### BTs in The Division



http://www.gdcvault.com/play/1023382/AI-Behavior-Editing-and-Debugging

# Workshop

#### Follow the tutorial at

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