

COMP250: Artificial Intelligence

7: Navigation







Research journal

#### Research wiki check-in

► The deadline is rapidly approaching!



- ► The deadline is rapidly approaching!
- Everybody must submit a copy of the wiki via LearningSpace

- The deadline is rapidly approaching!
- Everybody must submit a copy of the wiki via LearningSpace
  - ► Clone the wiki using Git: https://github.com/Falmouth-Games-Academy/ comp250-wiki.wiki.git

- The deadline is rapidly approaching!
- Everybody must submit a copy of the wiki via LearningSpace
  - ► Clone the wiki using Git: https://github.com/Falmouth-Games-Academy/ comp250-wiki.wiki.git
  - Make sure you are cloning the correct repo! It should have all of the wiki content in .md files

- The deadline is rapidly approaching!
- Everybody must submit a copy of the wiki via LearningSpace
  - ► Clone the wiki using Git: https://github.com/Falmouth-Games-Academy/ comp250-wiki.wiki.git
  - Make sure you are cloning the correct repo! It should have all of the wiki content in .md files
  - Zip your cloned repo and upload it





**Pathfinding** 

► We have a graph

- We have a graph
  - ► Nodes (points)

- We have a graph
  - ► Nodes (points)
  - Edges (lines between points, each with a length)

- We have a graph
  - Nodes (points)
  - Edges (lines between points, each with a length)
- E.g. a road map

- ▶ We have a graph
  - Nodes (points)
  - Edges (lines between points, each with a length)
- E.g. a road map
  - ▶ Nodes = addresses

- ▶ We have a graph
  - Nodes (points)
  - Edges (lines between points, each with a length)
- ▶ E.g. a road map
  - ▶ Nodes = addresses
  - ▶ Edges = roads

- ▶ We have a graph
  - Nodes (points)
  - Edges (lines between points, each with a length)
- E.g. a road map
  - ▶ Nodes = addresses
  - ▶ Edges = roads
- ► E.g. a tile-based 2D game

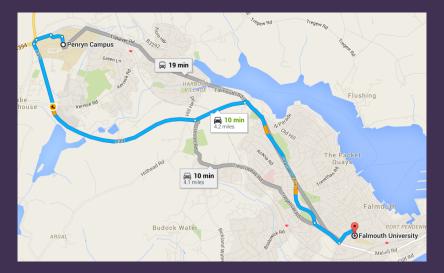
- ▶ We have a graph
  - Nodes (points)
  - Edges (lines between points, each with a length)
- ▶ E.g. a road map
  - ► Nodes = addresses
  - ▶ Edges = roads
- ► E.g. a tile-based 2D game
  - Nodes = grid squares

- We have a graph
  - Nodes (points)
  - Edges (lines between points, each with a length)
- E.g. a road map
  - ► Nodes = addresses
  - Edges = roads
- ► E.g. a tile-based 2D game
  - ▶ Nodes = grid squares
  - Edges = connections between adjacent squares

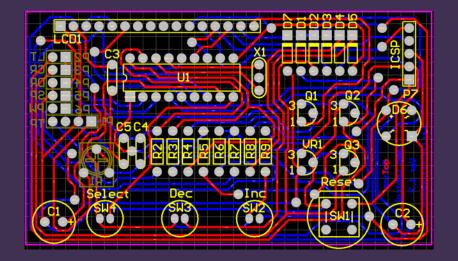
- We have a graph
  - Nodes (points)
  - Edges (lines between points, each with a length)
- E.g. a road map
  - ► Nodes = addresses
  - Edges = roads
- ► E.g. a tile-based 2D game
  - Nodes = grid squares
  - Edges = connections between adjacent squares
- Given two nodes A and B, find the shortest path from A to B

- ▶ We have a graph
  - Nodes (points)
  - Edges (lines between points, each with a length)
- E.g. a road map
  - ▶ Nodes = addresses
  - Edges = roads
- ► E.g. a tile-based 2D game
  - Nodes = grid squares
  - Edges = connections between adjacent squares
- Given two nodes A and B, find the shortest path from A to B
  - "Shortest" in terms of edge lengths could be distance, time, fuel cost, ...









Many applications in game Al

Many applications in game AI

► Non-player character Al

Many applications in game Al

- Non-player character Al
- Mouse-based movement (e.g. strategy games)

Many applications in game AI

- Non-player character Al
- Mouse-based movement (e.g. strategy games)
- Maze navigation

#### Many applications in game Al

- Non-player character Al
- Mouse-based movement (e.g. strategy games)
- Maze navigation
- ▶ Puzzle solving

# Pathfinding example

# Pathfinding example

https://github.com/falmouth-games-academy/ comp250-live-coding

# Pathfinding example

- ► https://github.com/falmouth-games-academy/comp250-live-coding
- ► Open 07\_pathfinding in PyCharm

► Depth-first or breadth-first

- Depth-first or breadth-first
- Recall: can be implemented with a stack or a queue respectively

- Depth-first or breadth-first
- Recall: can be implemented with a stack or a queue respectively
- For graphs (as opposed to trees), need to remember which nodes have been visited to avoid getting stuck in a loop

- Depth-first or breadth-first
- Recall: can be implemented with a stack or a queue respectively
- For graphs (as opposed to trees), need to remember which nodes have been visited to avoid getting stuck in a loop
- ▶ Inefficient generally has to explore the entire map

- Depth-first or breadth-first
- Recall: can be implemented with a stack or a queue respectively
- For graphs (as opposed to trees), need to remember which nodes have been visited to avoid getting stuck in a loop
- ▶ Inefficient generally has to explore the entire map
- ▶ Finds a path, but probably not the shortest

- Depth-first or breadth-first
- Recall: can be implemented with a stack or a queue respectively
- For graphs (as opposed to trees), need to remember which nodes have been visited to avoid getting stuck in a loop
- ▶ Inefficient generally has to explore the entire map
- Finds a path, but probably not the shortest
- ► Third type of traversal: best-first

- ▶ Depth-first or breadth-first
- Recall: can be implemented with a stack or a queue respectively
- For graphs (as opposed to trees), need to remember which nodes have been visited to avoid getting stuck in a loop
- ▶ Inefficient generally has to explore the entire map
- Finds a path, but probably not the shortest
- Third type of traversal: best-first
  - "Best" according to some heuristic evaluation

- ▶ Depth-first or breadth-first
- Recall: can be implemented with a stack or a queue respectively
- For graphs (as opposed to trees), need to remember which nodes have been visited to avoid getting stuck in a loop
- ▶ Inefficient generally has to explore the entire map
- Finds a path, but probably not the shortest
- Third type of traversal: best-first
  - "Best" according to some heuristic evaluation
  - Often implemented with a priority queue

Always try to move closer to the goal

- Always try to move closer to the goal
- Visit the node whose distance to the goal is minimal

- Always try to move closer to the goal
- Visit the node whose distance to the goal is minimal
- Doesn't handle dead ends well

- Always try to move closer to the goal
- Visit the node whose distance to the goal is minimal
- Doesn't handle dead ends well
- ▶ Not guaranteed to find the **shortest** path

▶ Let g(x) be the distance of the path found from the start to x

- ▶ Let g(x) be the distance of the path found from the start to x
- ▶ Choose a node that minimises g(x)

- ▶ Let g(x) be the distance of the path found from the start to x
- ▶ Choose a node that minimises g(x)
- Needs to handle cases where a shorter path to a node is discovered later in the search

- Let g(x) be the distance of the path found from the start to x
- ▶ Choose a node that minimises g(x)
- Needs to handle cases where a shorter path to a node is discovered later in the search
- ▶ Is guaranteed to find the shortest path

- ▶ Let g(x) be the distance of the path found from the start to x
- ▶ Choose a node that minimises g(x)
- Needs to handle cases where a shorter path to a node is discovered later in the search
- ▶ Is guaranteed to find the shortest path
- ... but is not the most efficient algorithm for doing so

► Let h(x) be an estimate of the distance from x to the goal (as in greedy search)

- ▶ Let h(x) be an estimate of the distance from x to the goal (as in greedy search)
- ▶ Let g(x) be the distance of the path found from the start to x (as in Dijkstra's algorithm)

- ▶ Let h(x) be an estimate of the distance from x to the goal (as in greedy search)
- ▶ Let g(x) be the distance of the path found from the start to x (as in Dijkstra's algorithm)
- ► Choose a node that minimises g(x) + h(x)

► A\* is guaranteed to find the shortest path if the distance estimate h(x) is admissible

- ► A\* is guaranteed to find the shortest path if the distance estimate h(x) is admissible
- Essentially, admissible means it must be an underestimate

- A\* is guaranteed to find the shortest path if the distance estimate h(x) is admissible
- Essentially, admissible means it must be an underestimate
  - E.g. straight line Euclidean distance is clearly an underestimate for actual travel distance

- A\* is guaranteed to find the shortest path if the distance estimate h(x) is admissible
- Essentially, admissible means it must be an underestimate
  - E.g. straight line Euclidean distance is clearly an underestimate for actual travel distance
- ► The more accurate h(x) is, the more efficient the search

- ▶ A\* is guaranteed to find the shortest path if the distance estimate h(x) is admissible
- Essentially, admissible means it must be an underestimate
  - E.g. straight line Euclidean distance is clearly an underestimate for actual travel distance
- ► The more accurate h(x) is, the more efficient the search
  - ► E.g. h(x) = 0 is admissible (and gives Dijkstra's algorithm), but not very helpful

- ▶ A\* is guaranteed to find the shortest path if the distance estimate h(x) is admissible
- Essentially, admissible means it must be an underestimate
  - E.g. straight line Euclidean distance is clearly an underestimate for actual travel distance
- ► The more accurate h(x) is, the more efficient the search
  - ▶ E.g. h(x) = 0 is admissible (and gives Dijkstra's algorithm), but not very helpful
- $\blacktriangleright$  h(x) is a heuristic

- ► A\* is guaranteed to find the shortest path if the distance estimate h(x) is admissible
- Essentially, admissible means it must be an underestimate
  - E.g. straight line Euclidean distance is clearly an underestimate for actual travel distance
- ► The more accurate h(x) is, the more efficient the search
  - ▶ E.g. h(x) = 0 is admissible (and gives Dijkstra's algorithm), but not very helpful
- $\blacktriangleright$  h(x) is a heuristic
  - In AI, a heuristic is an estimate based on human intuition

- ► A\* is guaranteed to find the shortest path if the distance estimate h(x) is admissible
- Essentially, admissible means it must be an underestimate
  - E.g. straight line Euclidean distance is clearly an underestimate for actual travel distance
- ► The more accurate h(x) is, the more efficient the search
  - ► E.g. h(x) = 0 is admissible (and gives Dijkstra's algorithm), but not very helpful
- $\blacktriangleright$  h(x) is a heuristic
  - In AI, a heuristic is an estimate based on human intuition
  - Heuristics are often used to prioritise search, i.e. explore the most promising options first



► Can change how g(x) is calculated

- ► Can change how g(x) is calculated
  - Increased movement cost for rough terrain, water, lava...

- ► Can change how g(x) is calculated
  - ► Increased movement cost for rough terrain, water, lava...
  - Penalty for changing direction

- ► Can change how g(x) is calculated
  - Increased movement cost for rough terrain, water, lava...
  - Penalty for changing direction
- Different h(x) can lead to different paths (if there are multiple "shortest" paths)

Paths restricted to edges can look unnatural

- Paths restricted to edges can look unnatural
- Intuition: visualise the path as a string, then pull both ends to make it taut

- Paths restricted to edges can look unnatural
- Intuition: visualise the path as a string, then pull both ends to make it taut
- ► Simple algorithm:

### String pulling

- Paths restricted to edges can look unnatural
- Intuition: visualise the path as a string, then pull both ends to make it taut
- ► Simple algorithm:
  - Found path is  $p[0], p[1], \dots, p[n]$

### String pulling

- Paths restricted to edges can look unnatural
- Intuition: visualise the path as a string, then pull both ends to make it taut
- Simple algorithm:
  - ► Found path is p[0], p[1], ..., p[n]
  - ▶ If the line from p[i] to p[i+2] is unobstructed, remove point p[i+1]

### String pulling

- Paths restricted to edges can look unnatural
- Intuition: visualise the path as a string, then pull both ends to make it taut
- Simple algorithm:
  - ► Found path is p[0], p[1], ..., p[n]
  - ▶ If the line from p[i] to p[i+2] is unobstructed, remove point p[i+1]
  - Repeat until there are no more points that can be removed







#### Pathfinding in videogames

#### Pathfinding in videogames

► A\* works on any graph

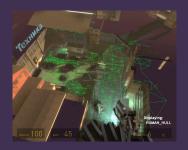
#### Pathfinding in videogames

- ► A\* works on any graph
- But what if the game world is not a graph? E.g. complex 3D environments





 Manually place graph nodes in the world



- Manually place graph nodes in the world
- Place them at key points, e.g. in doorways, around obstacles



- Manually place graph nodes in the world
- Place them at key points, e.g. in doorways, around obstacles
- ► Works, but...



- Manually place graph nodes in the world
- Place them at key points, e.g. in doorways, around obstacles
- ► Works, but...
  - More work for level designers



- Manually place graph nodes in the world
- Place them at key points, e.g. in doorways, around obstacles
- ► Works, but...
  - More work for level designers
  - Requires lots of testing and tweaking to get natural-looking results



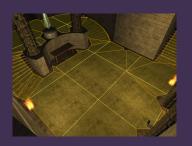
- Manually place graph nodes in the world
- Place them at key points, e.g. in doorways, around obstacles
- ► Works, but...
  - More work for level designers
  - Requires lots of testing and tweaking to get natural-looking results
  - No good for dynamic environments







 Automatically generate navigation graph from level geometry



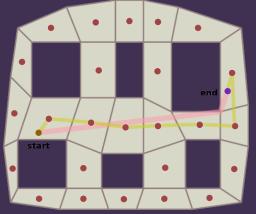
- Automatically generate navigation graph from level geometry
- ► Basic idea:



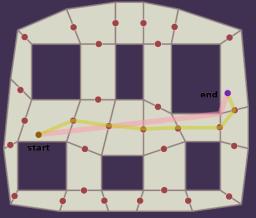
- Automatically generate navigation graph from level geometry
- ► Basic idea:
  - Filter level geometry to those polygons which are passable (i.e. floors, not walls/ceilings/obstacles)



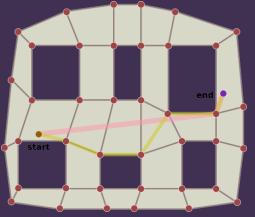
- Automatically generate navigation graph from level geometry
- ► Basic idea:
  - Filter level geometry to those polygons which are passable (i.e. floors, not walls/ceilings/obstacles)
  - Generate graph from polygons



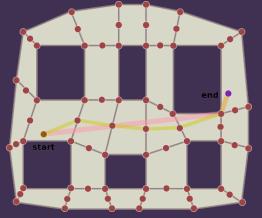
Centres of polygons



Centres of edges



Vertices of polygons



Hybrid approach: edges and vertices

► **Funnelling**: like string pulling but for navigation meshes

- ► **Funnelling**: like string pulling but for navigation meshes
  - http://digestingduck.blogspot.co.uk/2010/ 03/simple-stupid-funnel-algorithm.html
  - http://jceipek.com/Olin-Coding-Tutorials/ pathing.html

- ► **Funnelling**: like string pulling but for navigation meshes
  - http://digestingduck.blogspot.co.uk/2010/ 03/simple-stupid-funnel-algorithm.html
  - http://jceipek.com/Olin-Coding-Tutorials/ pathing.html
- Steering: don't have your AI agent follow the path exactly, but instead try to stay close to it

- ► **Funnelling**: like string pulling but for navigation meshes
  - http://digestingduck.blogspot.co.uk/2010/ 03/simple-stupid-funnel-algorithm.html
  - http://jceipek.com/Olin-Coding-Tutorials/
    pathing.html
- Steering: don't have your AI agent follow the path exactly, but instead try to stay close to it
- Dynamic environments: may need to re-run pathfinder if environment changes (e.g. movable obstacles, destructible terrain)



Classic problem in Computer Science

- ► Classic problem in Computer Science
- We have a graph

- Classic problem in Computer Science
- We have a graph
- ► From starting node *S*, find the **shortest possible path** that visits every node **exactly once** and returns to *S*

- ► Classic problem in Computer Science
- We have a graph
- From starting node S, find the shortest possible path that visits every node exactly once and returns to S
- Many real-world applications

- ► Classic problem in Computer Science
- We have a graph
- ▶ From starting node S, find the shortest possible path that visits every node exactly once and returns to S
- Many real-world applications
  - Transport and logistics

- ► Classic problem in Computer Science
- We have a graph
- ► From starting node *S*, find the **shortest possible path** that visits every node **exactly once** and returns to *S*
- Many real-world applications
  - Transport and logistics
  - Manufacturing

- ► Classic problem in Computer Science
- We have a graph
- ► From starting node *S*, find the **shortest possible path** that visits every node **exactly once** and returns to *S*
- Many real-world applications
  - Transport and logistics
  - Manufacturing
  - ▶ Playing Pac-Man

- ► Classic problem in Computer Science
- We have a graph
- From starting node S, find the shortest possible path that visits every node exactly once and returns to S
- Many real-world applications
  - Transport and logistics
  - Manufacturing
  - ▶ Playing Pac-Man
  - Pub crawls
     (http://www.math.uwaterloo.ca/tsp/pubs/)

► TSP is **NP-complete** 

- ► TSP is **NP-complete** 
  - If  $P \neq NP$ , then there is **no** polynomial-time algorithm for solving it

- ► TSP is **NP-complete** 
  - If P ≠ NP, then there is no polynomial-time algorithm for solving it
- Entire research field devoted to finding efficient search algorithms and heuristics