



School of
Computer Science

University College Dublin



Learning to Play Wolfenstein 3-D

.....

Gary Mac Elhinney

Supervisor: Dr. Arthur Cater

What is Wolfenstein 3-D?



- First-person shooter
- Released Mid 1992
- Source code released 1995

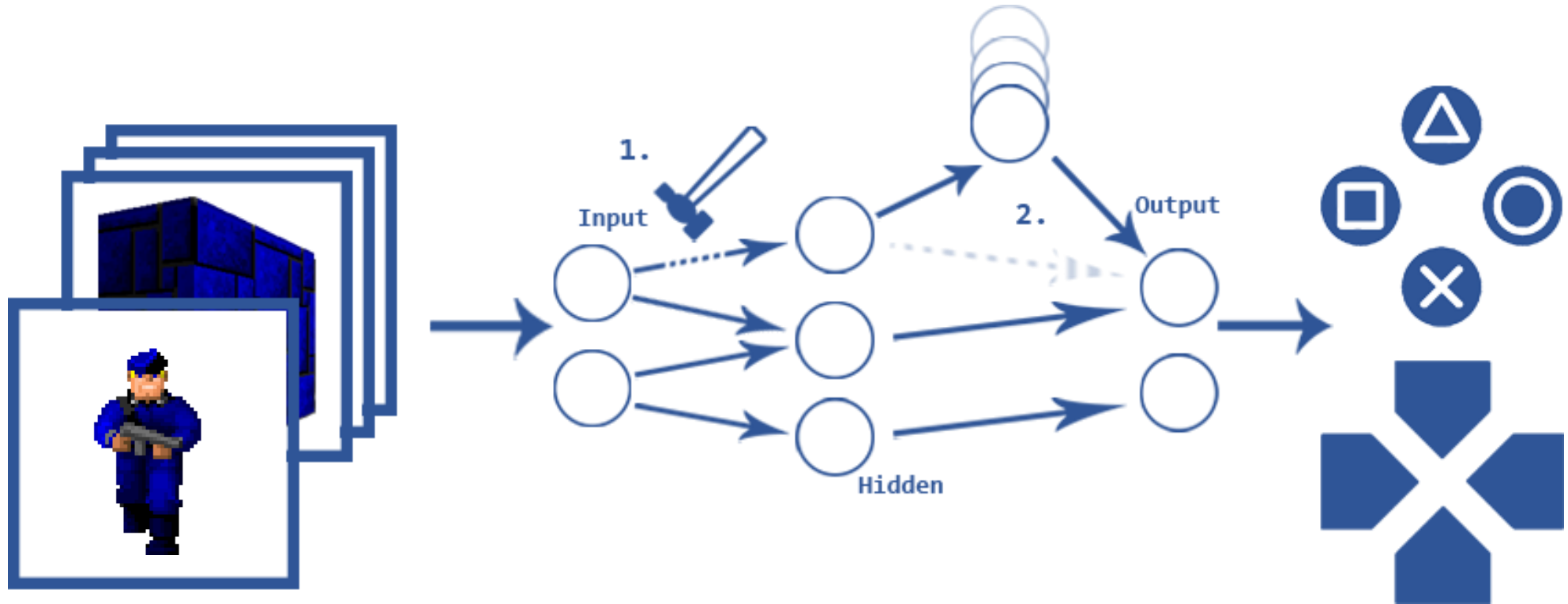
... and learning?

“the acquisition of knowledge or skills through study, experience, or being taught.”

- Google

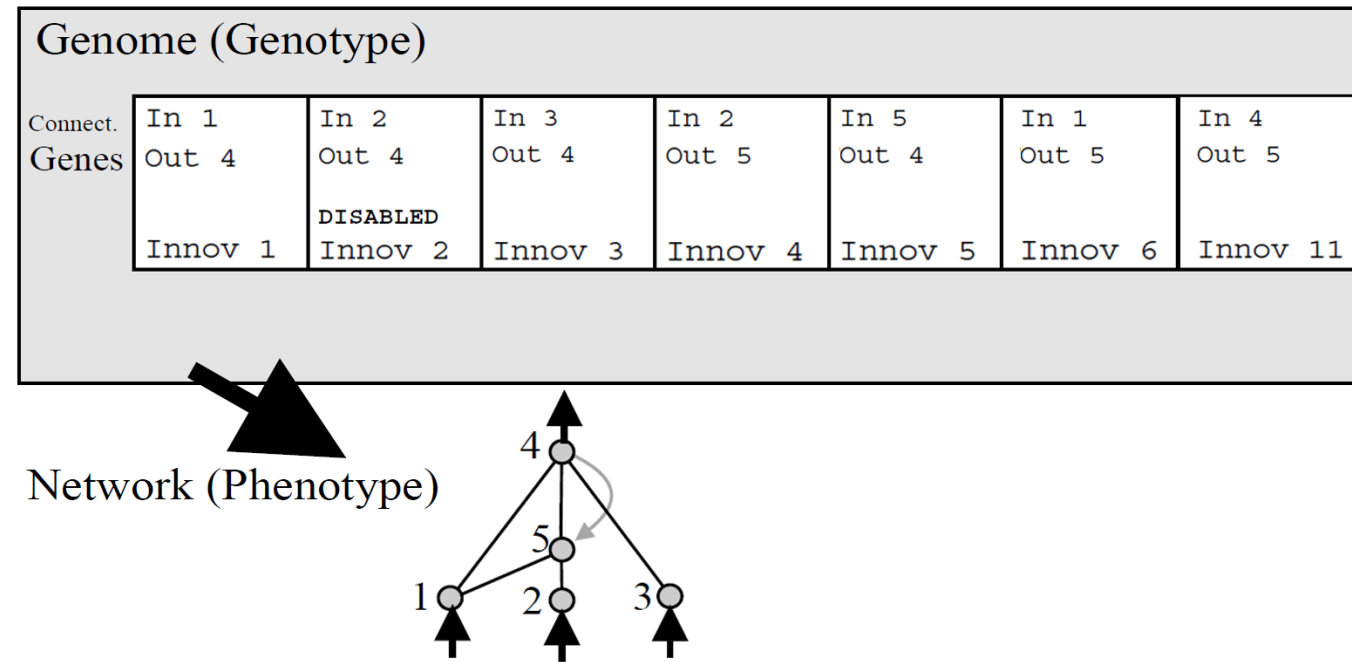
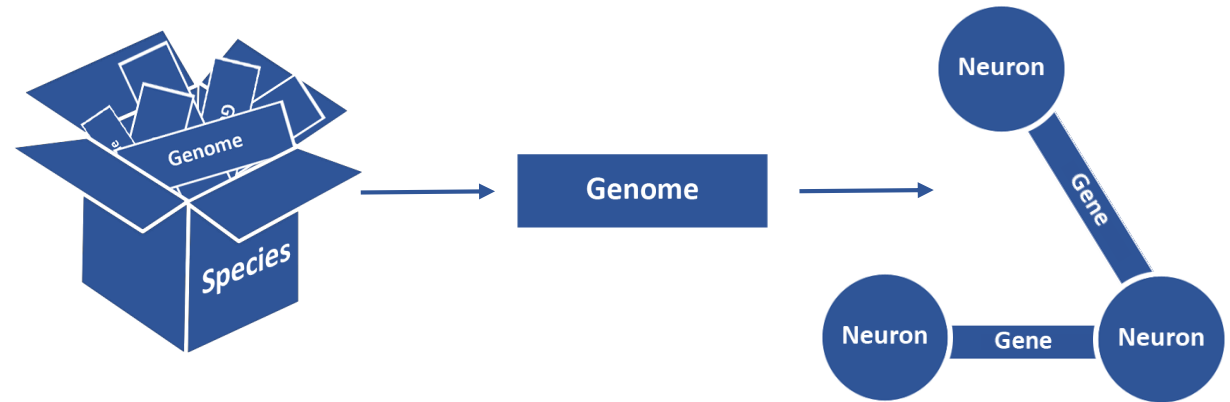
So how do we model learning
with a computer and reward its
progress?

Neural Networks ...



NEAT algorithm

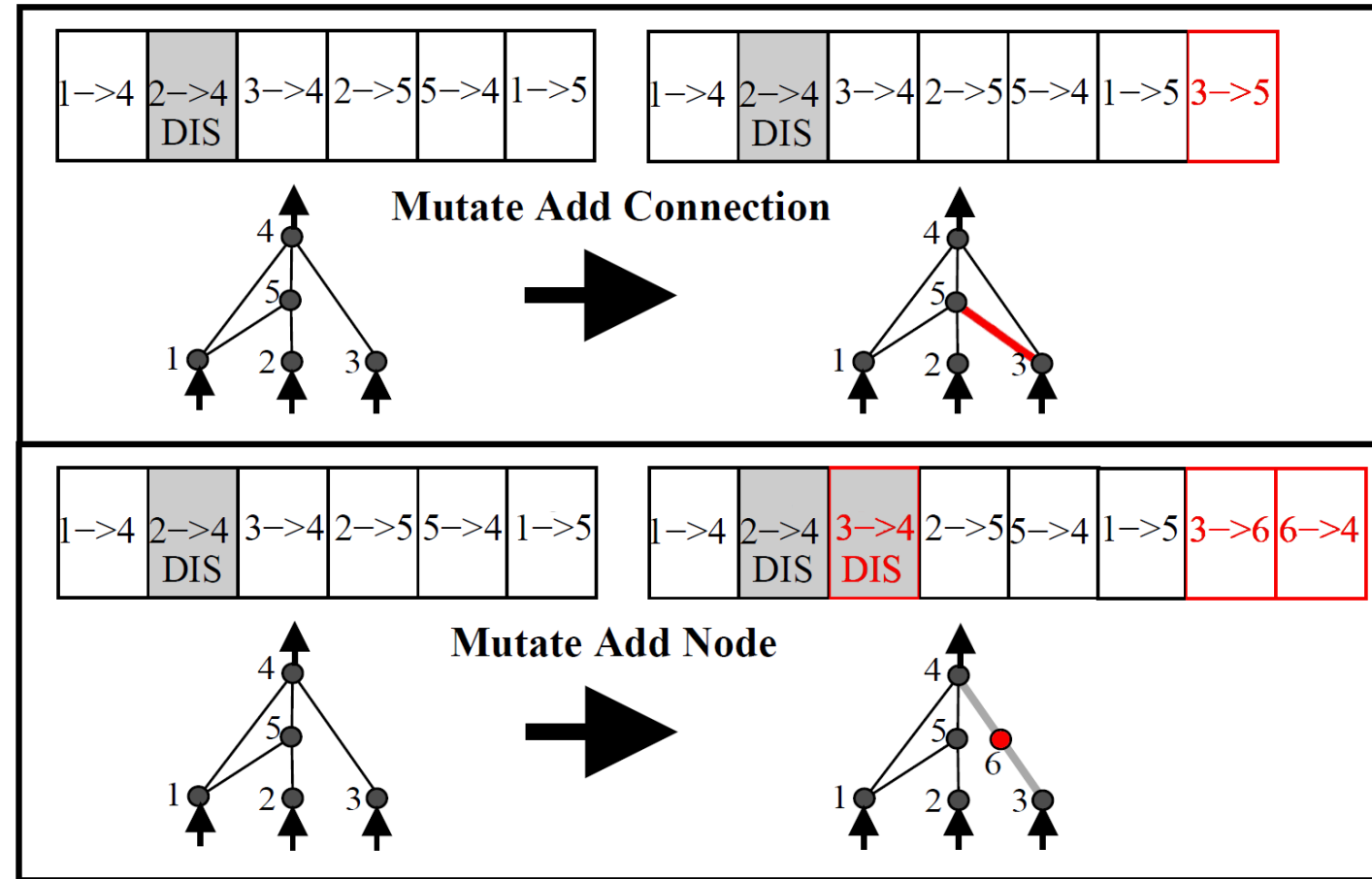
- Genes represent links between Neurons in a network
- Genomes represent attempts, each with its own neural network
- Divides population into Species containing Genomes with similar networks
- Network similarities measured using innovation numbers
- Starts with minimal Topologies i.e. each network initially only has an input and output layer



NEAT Link & Node Mutations

Both mutations add new Genes to Genomes

- Link mutations simply add new Links between Neurons.
- Node mutations add nodes in-between existing Neuron links.
 1. The old link is disabled
 2. In-node -> new node gets a weight of 1
 3. New node -> out-node gets weight of old link



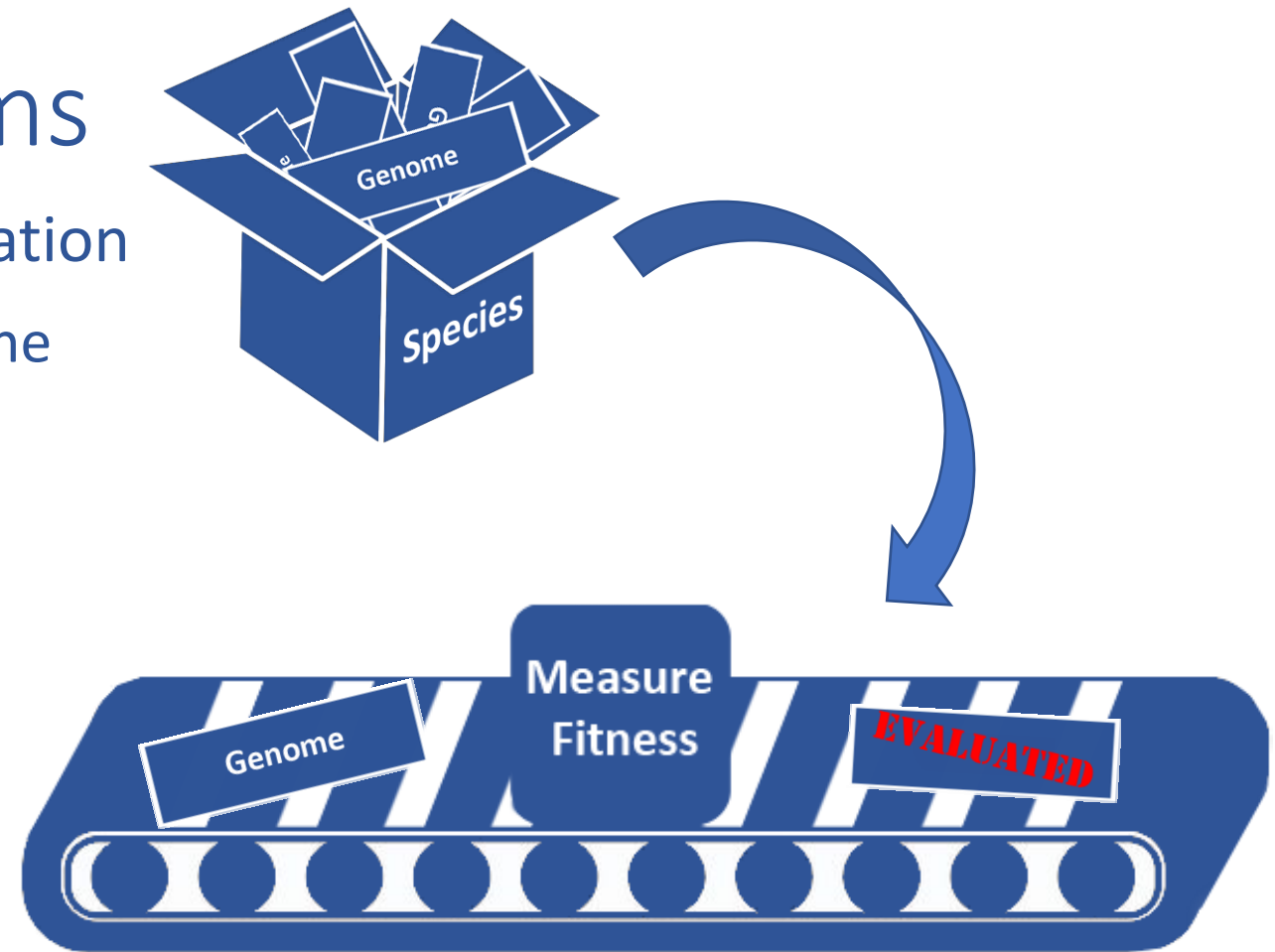
And Genetic Algorithms

1. Initialization: Set up initial population



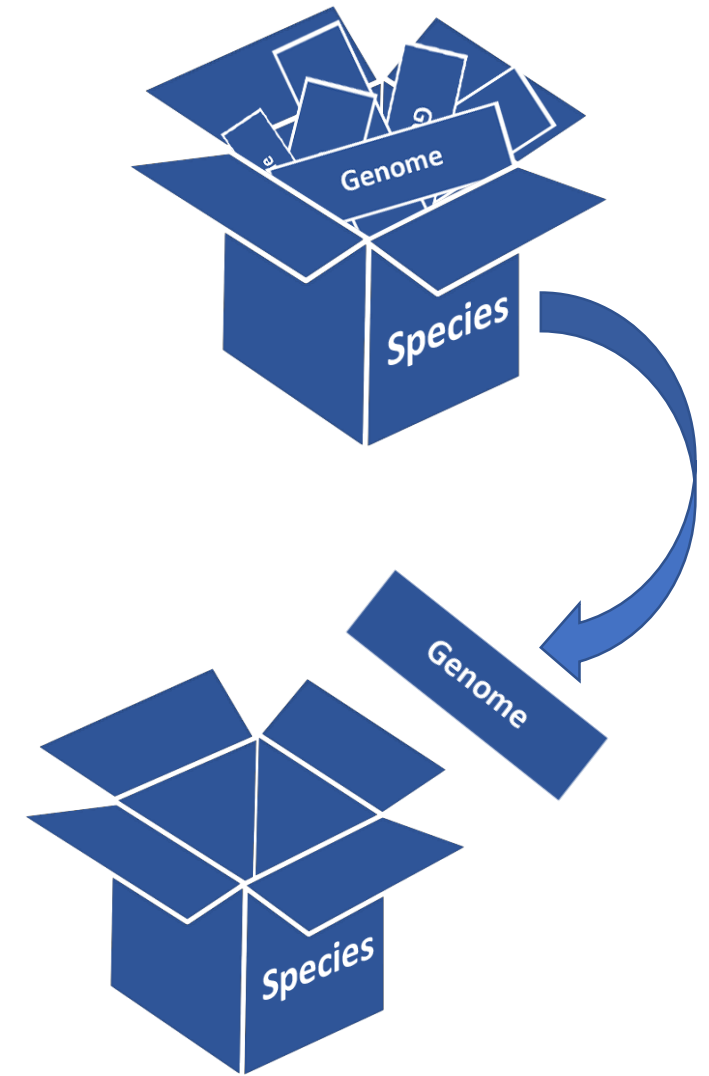
And Genetic Algorithms

1. Initialization: Set up initial population
2. Evaluation: Evaluate members of the population and assign a fitness



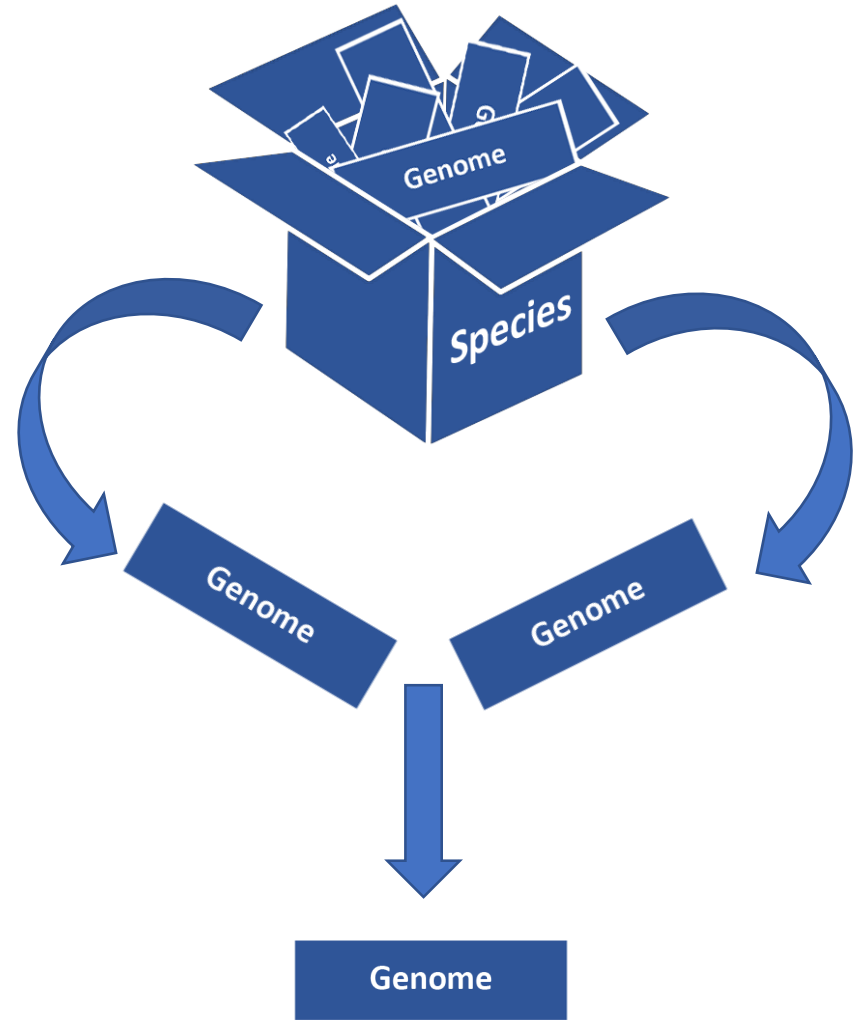
And Genetic Algorithms

1. Initialization: Set up initial population
2. Evaluation: Evaluate members of the population and assign a fitness
3. Selection: Improve population by selecting best few members for new generations



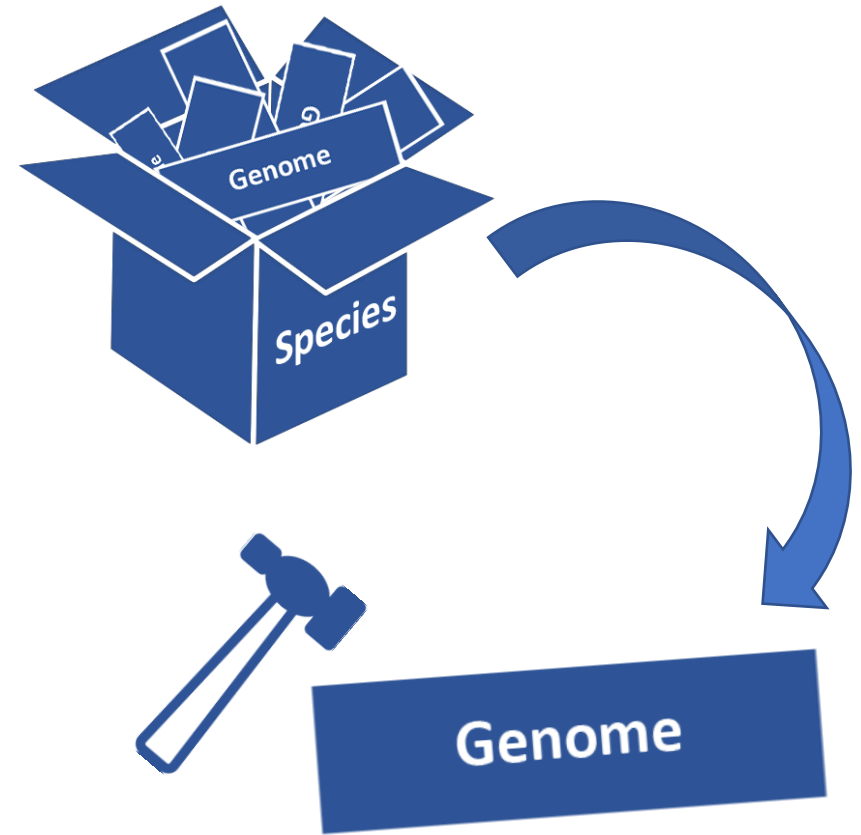
And Genetic Algorithms

1. Initialization: Set up initial population
2. Evaluation: Evaluate members of the population and assign a fitness
3. Selection: Improve population by selecting best few members for new generations
4. Crossover: Create new members by combining aspects of two different members



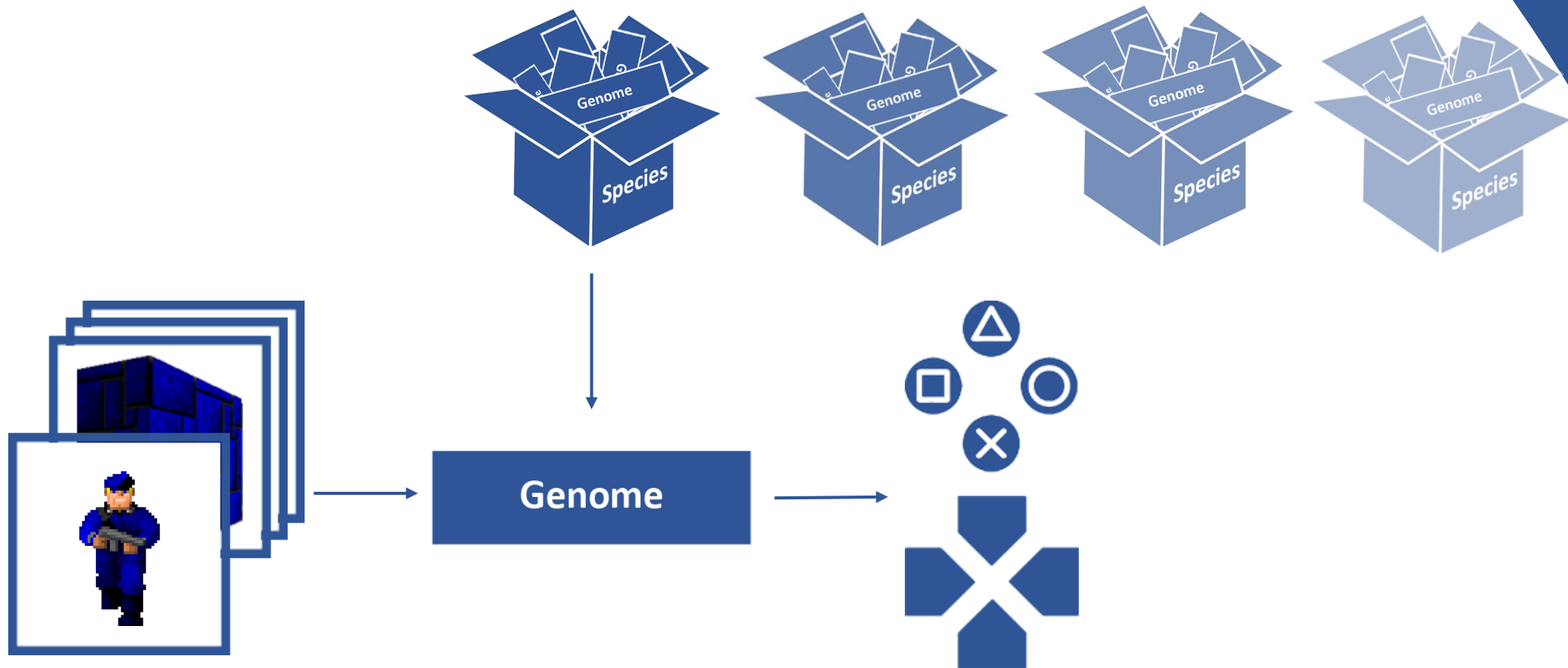
And Genetic Algorithms

1. Initialization: Set up initial population
2. Evaluation: Evaluate members of the population and assign a fitness
3. Selection: Improve population by selecting best few members for new generations
4. Crossover: Create new members by combining aspects of two different members
5. Mutation: Make small, random changes to individuals to add genetic diversity
6. Repeat!



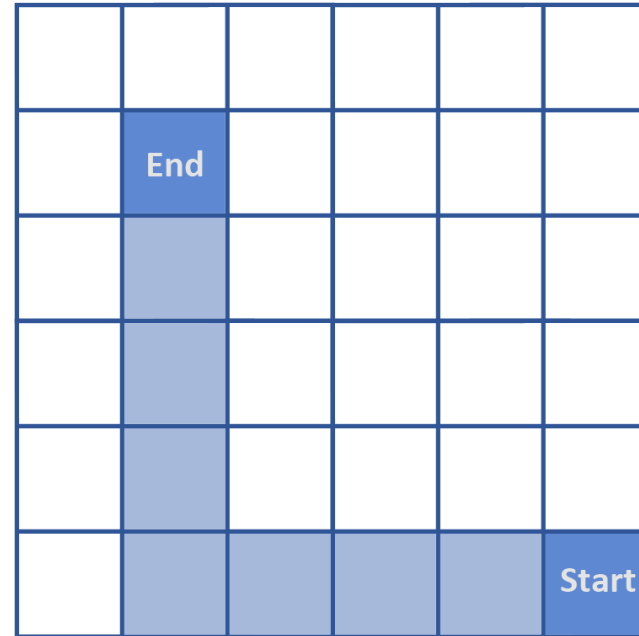
NEATDooP

- Developing Object Oriented Program (DooP).



Learning with NEATDoop

- Population: 250
- Network inputs: 275
- Network outputs: 11



```
fitness = (MAX_DISTANCE - distFromEnd) * 10 +  
          (distFromSpawn * distFromSpawn * 10) +  
          numKills * 50 +  
          numPickups * 100 +  
          lvlDoneReward;
```





School of
Computer Science

University College Dublin

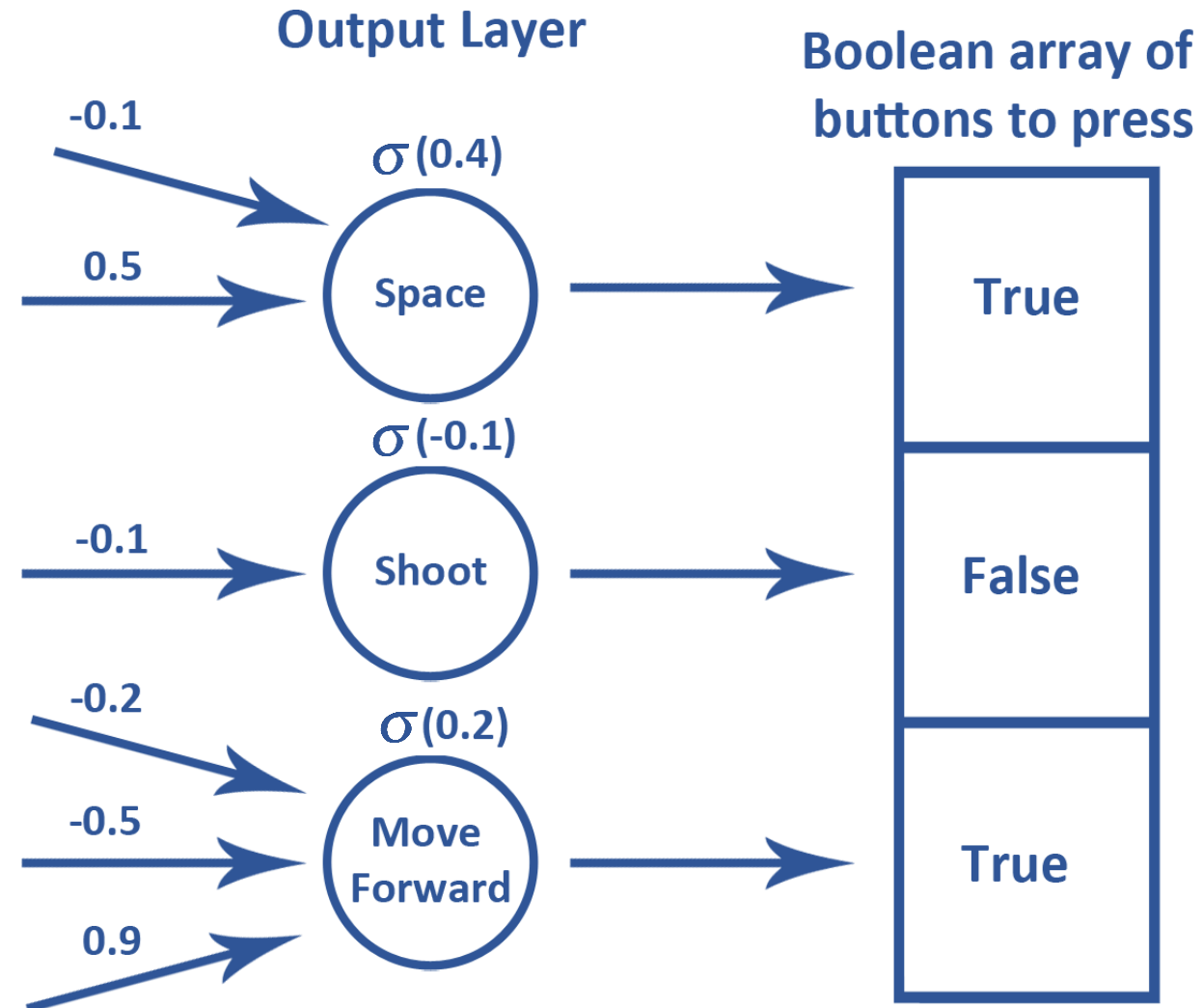
Questions?

Output Node Activation

- If sum of inputs to output node is > 0 , the nodes corresponding button is activated
- Modified Sigmoidal transfer function

$$\sigma = \frac{2}{1+e^{-4.9x}} - 1$$

- Steepened sigmoid allows more fine tuning at extreme activations



NEAT Genome Crossover

- Matching Genes are inherited randomly from either parent
- Disjoint & Excess Genes are inherited from the more fit parent unless both parents have the same fitness
- In the example given, both parents have identical fitness

