

# GENETIC ALGORITHM FOR A UNITY CAR GAME

Group#5 Mini Project

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# Problem Definition

Car racing is an interesting problem, from creating a challenging race car opponent to testing different race track difficulty level.

We want to test whether an AI algorithms can drive a car through the track without having prior knowledge of the tracks and also its performance.



The solution?

**GENETIC ALGORITHMS.**

# Related Works

## *Optimising the Performance of a Formula One Car using a Genetic Algorithm*

Krzysztof Wloch, Peter J. Bentley (2004)

- Fitness testing is initialized by starting macro software to control the racing simulator and test each car setup in turn
- Evolved car tuning settings emerged with fastest lap time, beating other sets of parameter settings carefully tuned by experts

# Related Works (cont.)

## *A Genetic Algorithm in the Game Racetrack*

Robert Olsson, Andreas Tarandi (2011)

- Implemented in C++ with 3267 different possible state tuples taking inertia vectors and sensor values into account
- Fitness function is determined by measuring how close the cars are to the goal before crashing and how many moves required to get there

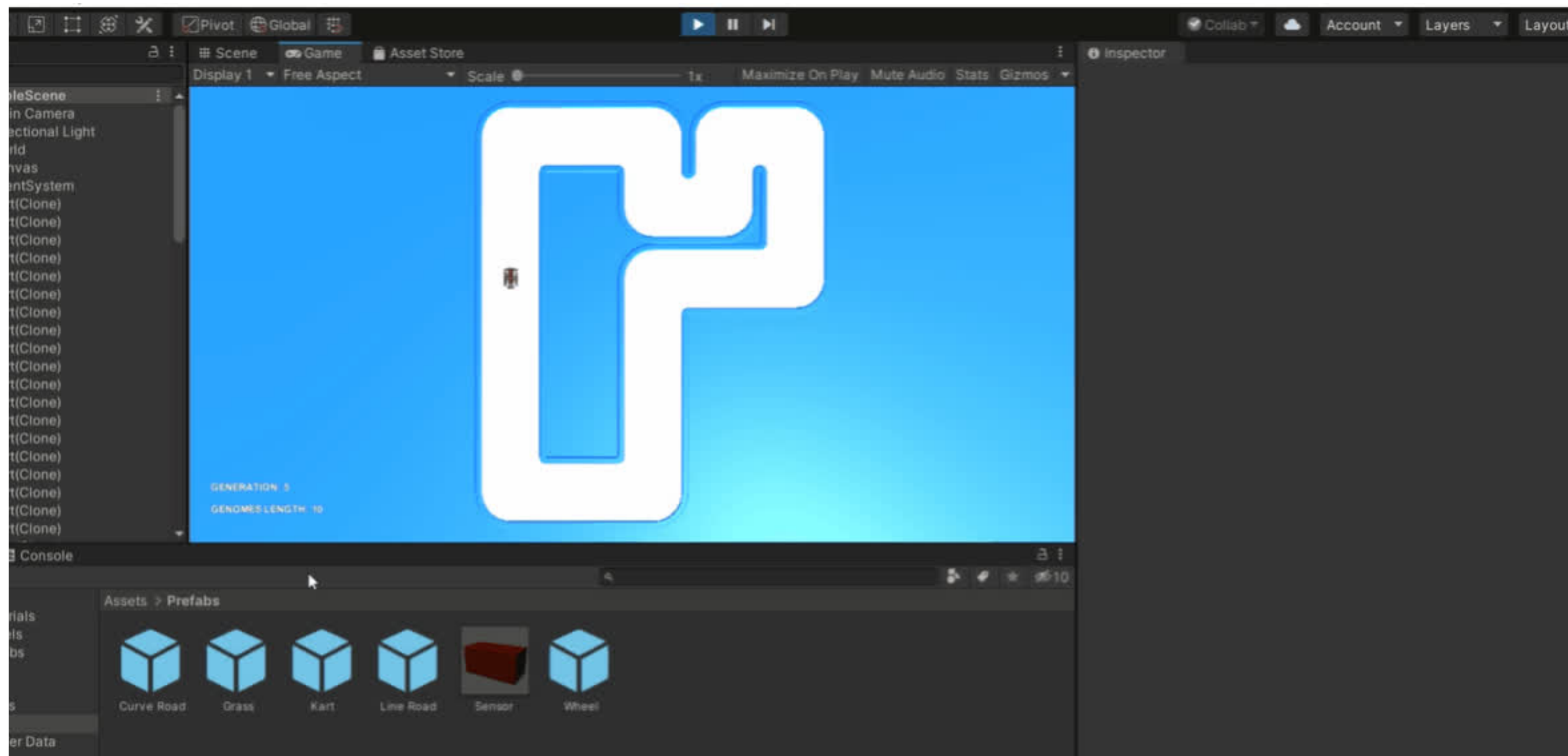
# Environment and Simulation

The game was predeveloped in Unity 2019. It is simply a car that steers through a twisty road, with realistic physics rules that make steering through the path not an easy task even for humans.



# Environment and Simulation

Video for human plays the game.



# Genetic Algorithm

Used **Genetic Algorithm** to train the **Kart** to finish the level on its own.

**Gene model:**

<b>Horizontal Input</b> Steering	<b>Vertical Input</b> Acceleration
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Each Gene is applied every 0.5 seconds



# Genetic Algorithm

We use variable length genomes, After each generation an extra **N** genes will be added to each genome.

This is to accommodate the variable length of level, and for more dynamic environments.

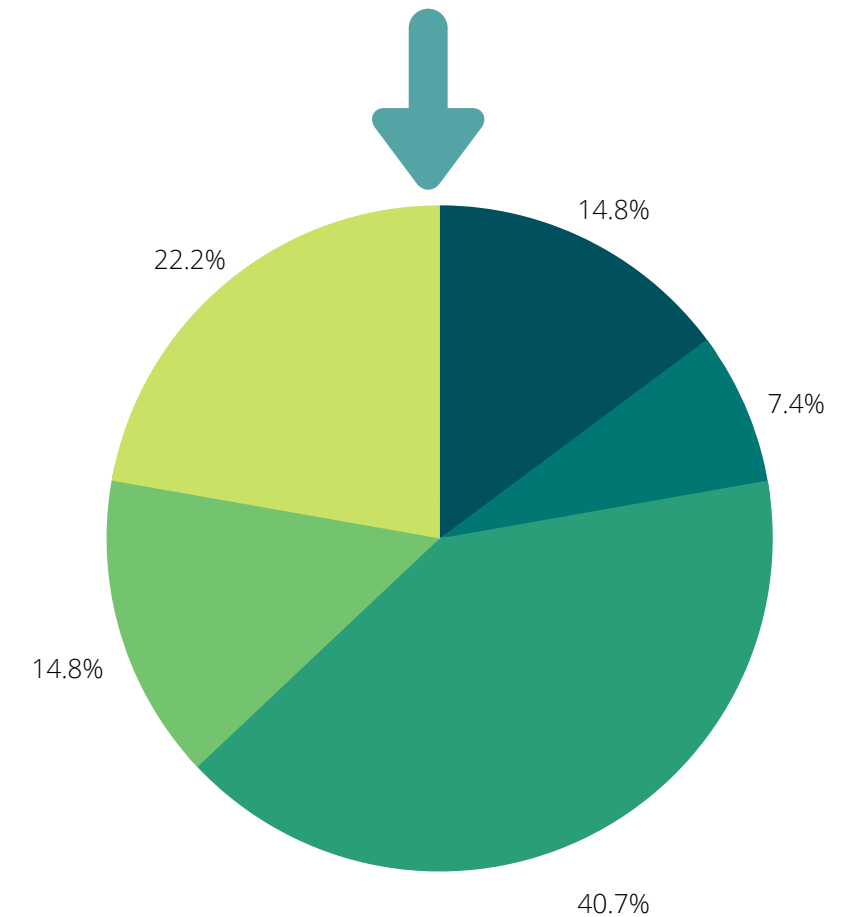


# Genetic Algorithm

After every generation is over a new generation is built using:

1. Pick two parents using **roulette** picking method.
2. Apply **crossover** and generate a new child.
3. Mutate the child.

We also add the fittest 10 from the previous generation to the new generation.



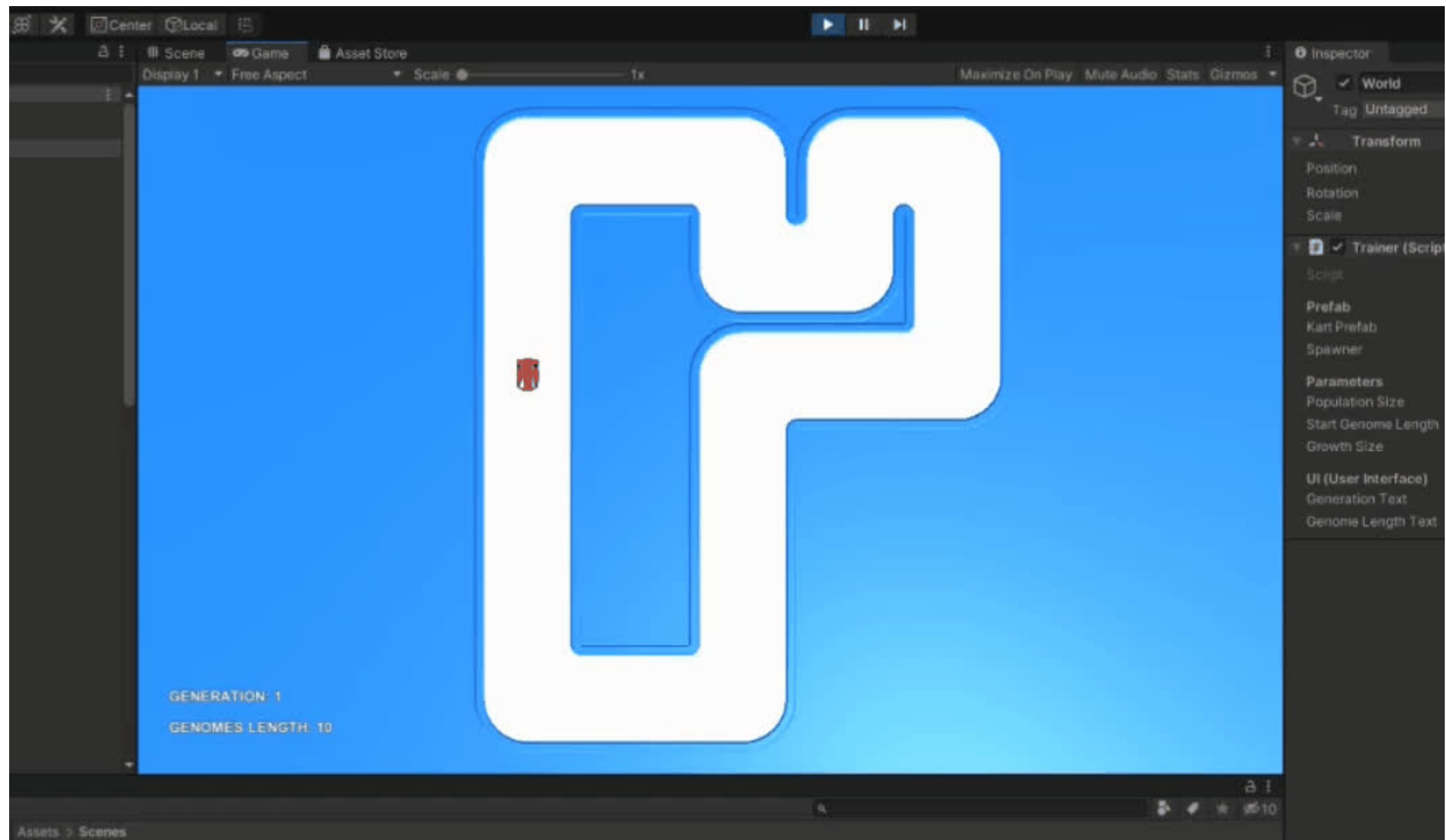
# Experiment & Results

## Experiment Parameters

- Population size = 80
- Start Genome Size = 10 Actions
- Crossover (alpha) = 0.2

# Experiment & Results

## Training Simulation Video



# Experiment & Results

## Results

