AI in videogames

Videogames Technology Asignatura transversal

Departamento de Automática





Objectives

- Introduce the role of AI in videogames
- Describe the main AI methods used in videogames

Bibliography

Desarrollo de Videojuegos. Desarrollo de componentes. Capítulo 1. UCLM.

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Introduction

What is AI?

AI is about making computers able to perform the thinking tasks that humans and animals are capable of.

I. Millington, "AI for games"

AI is a key component in any videogame: Emotional stimulus

- AI provides a challenge
- Hard enough to be a challenge ...
- ... easy enough to avoid frustration

AI in videogames aims to give fun

- Classical AI seeks optimal solutions
- AI in videogames optimizes fun: Realistic behavior

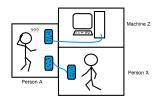


Basic concepts

Basic concepts

Turing test

Turing test: Is a person able to distinguish between another person and an AI?





Turing test in videogames: Does an AI play like a human?

Chess games, shooters, etc

Better AI with more computational resources

Computational resources are limited



Intelligence illusion

Basic concepts

Balance between intelligence and computational resources

- Intelligence, in videogames, is subjective
- AI in videogames seeks intelligence illusion

Many naïve (yet very useful) techniques

- Modify NPC state: More life, stamina or speed
- Damage vs. impact point





Basic concepts

Complexity fallacy

Complex behaviors are better?

• Good AI matches the right behavior to the right algorithm

Study case: Pac-Mac

Basic concepts

- Ghosts with two states: normal and frightened (FSM)
- In normal state ghosts moves in a straight line
- When finds a junction semi-randomly chooses a route
 - Blinky (red): Follows Pac-Man (no path-planning)
 - Pinky (pink): Goes to four tiles ahead Pac-Man
 - Inky (blue): Takes Pac-Man and Blinky's positions
 - Clyde (orange): Random











AI in videogames Main AI applications

Main applications

- NPC control
- Path-planning (Demo)
- Search and planning





Advanced applications:

- NPC behavior learning
- Player modeling
- Games as AI benchmarks
- Procedural-content generation
- Computational narrative
- Believable agents
- AI-assisted game design

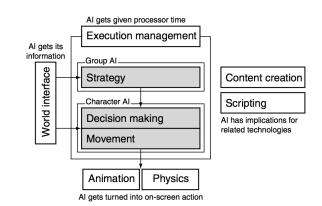




Model of AI

Overview

- Movement
- Decision making
- Strategy
- Infrastructure





Model of AI

Details

- Movement: Algorithms that turn decisions into motion
 - How to move from point A to point B?: Path-planning algorithms
- Decision making: What to do next?
 - Each NPC has a range of actions: Attacking, hiding, exploring, patroling, ...
 - Select the action
 - Implementation done with movement and animations
- Strategy: Team coordination
 - Group decision making ...
 - ... even though each individual makes its own decision
- Infrastructure: Support features
 - Perception, interfaces to animation and physics engine, etc
 - Resources management



Basic AI techniques in videogames

Overview

Basic techniques

- Heuristics (implemented as scripts in videogames)
- Behaviour tree
- Classic search algorithms
- Finite State Machines

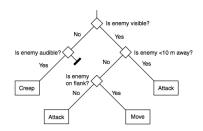
Advanced techniques

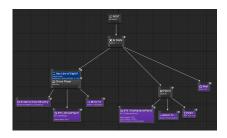
- Agents
- Fuzzy logic
- Artificial Neural Networks
- Genetic Algorithms



Basic AI techniques in videogames

Behavior trees





Basic AI techniques in videogames 000000

AI techniques in videogames

Search algorithms (I)

Almost any problem in AI is a search problem

- Search the best path (i.e., path-planning)
- Search the best attack
- Search the best strategy
- Search the best move

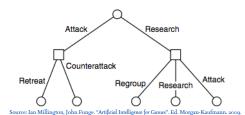
Any AI search algorithm can be used

• A*, Minimax, Depth-first, Dijkstra, ...

The issue is to express the problem in terms of a search task



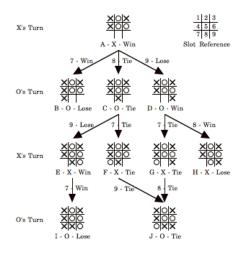
Search algorithms (II)







Search algorithms (III)





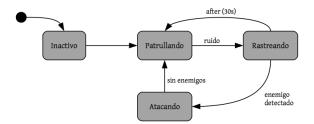
Basic AI techniques in videogames

Finite State Machines (FSM) (I)

A FSM contains a set of states, transitions and triggering events that rules the transitions

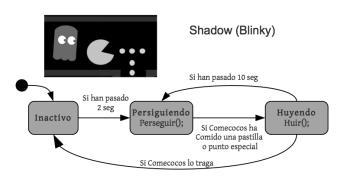
Features:

- Easy and fast method
- Easy debugging
- Intuitive
- Flexible





Finite State Machines (FSM) (II)





Agents

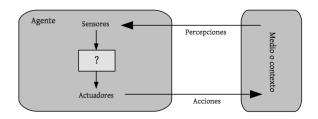
Agent definition

An agent is an goal-oriented entity able to perceive its environment and act on it

Related concepts: Learning and reasoning

Agent properties

- Autonomy
 - Social skills
- Reactivity
- Proactivity





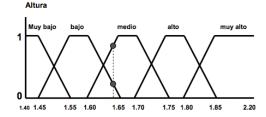
Fuzzy logic (I)

Fuzzy logic

Fuzzy logic, in opposition to digital logic, considers different levels of truee values

Properties

- Closer to human reasoning
- A fact can be true and false
- Deals with imprecise linguistic terms





Fuzzy logic (II)

Application examples

Fun control

```
IF temperature IS very cold THEN stop fan
IF temperature IS cold THEN turn down fan
IF temperature IS normal THEN maintain level
IF temperature IS hot THEN speed up fan
```

Game control

IF distance IS [very small, small] AND enemy_strengh IS [low, regular] THEN attack



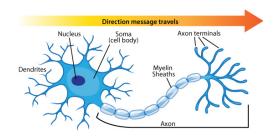
Advanced AI techniques in videogames

Artificial Neural Networks (I)

A neuron has a cell body ...

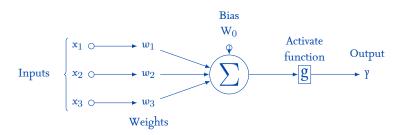
- ... a branching input structure (dendrite) and
- ... a branching output structure (axon)

Axons connect to dendrites via synapses





Artificial Neural Networks (II)



 a_i Normalized input $(0 \le a_i \le 1)$

 W_i Weight of input $j (0 \le W_i \le 1)$

W₀ Bias

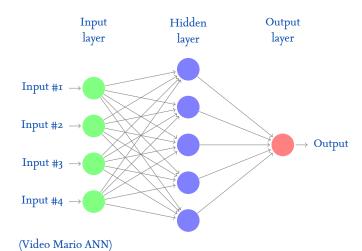
g Activation function

Neuron model

$$a_i = g\left(\sum_{j=0}^n W_{j,i}a_j\right)$$



Artificial Neural Networks (III)





Genetic Algorithms (I)

Large number of Evolutionary Algorithms

- There is no "canonical" algorithm
- They all imitate biological evolution
- Stochastic search (interesting for videogames)

They use a population

• Each individual represents a (potential) solution

Population is modified

Mutation and crossover

Selection that imitates natural selection

• Based on a **fitness** function

Iterative process



Genetic Algorithms (II)

Possible basic algorithm



(Demo)

