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*Reactiveness and Navigation in Computer Games:
Different Needs, Different Approaches*

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Outline

- 1 Previous Work
- 2 The Mario AI Benchmark
- 3 A* for Navigation
- 4 Behaviour Trees for Reactiveness
- 5 Grammatical Evolution
- 6 Experiments and Results
- 7 Conclusions



Behaviour Trees for Mario AI

Previous Work

- ▶ Evolved Behaviour Trees for Mario AI using Grammatical Evolution;
- ▶ Killer reactive behaviour;
- ▶ Navigation relied on high-level sub-routines;
- ▶ Achieved 4th place at CIG-2010 competition.

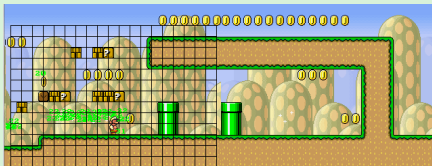
Mario AI

The Mario AI Benchmark

- ▶ Open source version of game, developed by Togelius et al.

Environment and Control

- ▶ 21x21 matrix around Mario with different levels of information:
 - ▶ Geometry, enemies, position, status, mode, stats;



Mario AI

Navigation

- ▶ Need to navigate through structural hazards;
- ▶ Dynamic path: blocks can be broken;
- ▶ Instant calculation of path through level:
 - ▶ Use dynamically updated A* navigation.

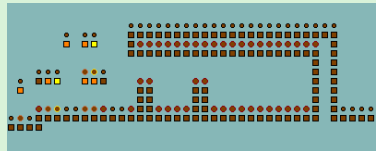
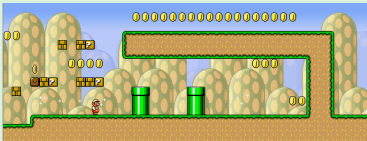
Reactiveness

- ▶ Instant, reactive behaviour required;
- ▶ Too dynamic for online learning;
- ▶ Well encoded as condition-action associations:
 - ▶ Evolve Behaviour Trees offline using Grammatical Evolution.

Navigation: A*

Graph creation

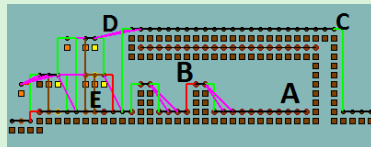
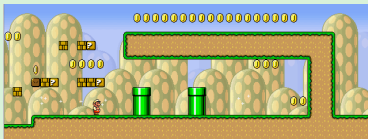
- ▶ Map not available at start, must be built during navigation;
- ▶ Use discrete coordinate system to store tiled version of level;
- ▶ Identify nodes:
 - ▶ Places where Mario can stand;
 - ▶ Store extra information (such as what is over each node).



Navigation: A*

Graph creation

- ▶ Non-zenithal perspective: horizontal edges \neq vertical edges;
- ▶ Different types of links:
 - A:** Walk links; **D:** Faith jump links;
 - B:** Jump links; **E:** Break jump links.
 - C:** Fall links;
- ▶ Cost: Manhattan distance + modifier for jumps.





Reactiveness: Behaviour Trees

Overview

- ▶ Introduced as a means to specify system requirements;
- ▶ Lately used to encode game AI (*Halo*, *Spore*, *Façade*, *Defcon*).

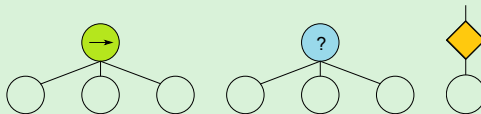
AI Application

- ▶ Hierarchically encode behaviours by decreasing order of complexity:
 - ★*soldierBehaviour*
 - ★*attack*
 - ★*aimingAlgorithm*
 - ★*tracking*
 - ...
 - ★*playSprite*

Behaviour Trees

Components

- *Control Nodes: Sequence, Selector, Filter;*



- *Leaf Nodes: Conditions, Actions.*

Behaviour Trees for Mario

Integration

- ▶ Synchronise Mario and BT execution:
 - ▶ BT parsing resumes from previously reached point.
- ▶ Provide nodes for evolution:

Filters	Conditions	Actions	Sub-trees
Loops	EnemyAhead	<i>LRUDJF</i>	JumpRightLong
NON	UnderQuestion	RunRight	VerticalJump
...	...	GetPathToRightMostPosition	...
...	...	GetPathToClosestQuestion	...

Grammatical Evolution

Key Characteristics

- ▶ Numerical strings evolved by any search algorithm:
- ▶ Syntax of solutions specified by grammar.

\mathcal{EA}

4 5 3 5 8 6 7 1 8 2 2 5

<Ops>

4 % 2 = 0 <Ops> <Op>

5 % 2 = 1 <Op> <Op>

3 % 2 = 1 <Action> <Op>

5 % 4 = 1 moveRight; <Op>

8 % 2 = 0 moveRight; <Condition>

6 % 2 = 0 moveRight; if (enemy) <Action>

7 % 2 = 0 moveRight; if (enemy) shoot;

$\mathcal{F}(x)$

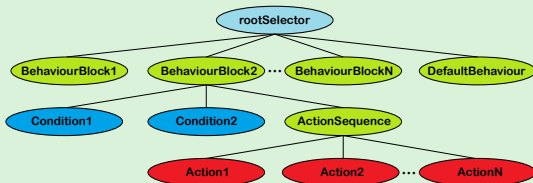
Grammar

<Ops> ::= <Ops> <Op>	(0)
<Op>	(1)
<Op> ::= <Condition>	(0)
<Action>	(1)
<Condition> ::= if (obstacle) <Action>	(0)
if (enemy) <Action>	(1)
<Action> ::= moveLeft;	(0)
moveRight;	(1)
jump;	(2)
shoot;	(3)

Grammatical Evolution

Evolving Behaviour Trees

- ▶ XML syntax specified through grammar;
- ▶ All conditions (18), actions (15), sub-trees (14) and filters (4);
- ▶ Limit syntax combinations through grammar (and-or trees).



Experiments

Experimental Setup

GE	Population Size	500
	Evaluations	125000
	Marked 2-point Crossover Ratio	50%
	Marked Swap Crossover Ratio	50%
	Average Mutation Events per Individual	1
Mario	Level Difficulties	0 1 2 3 4
	Level Types	0 1

Generalisation Score

- ▶ Measured on 360 unseen levels:
 - ▶ 20 different map sets;
 - ▶ 9 level difficulties;
 - ▶ 2 level types.

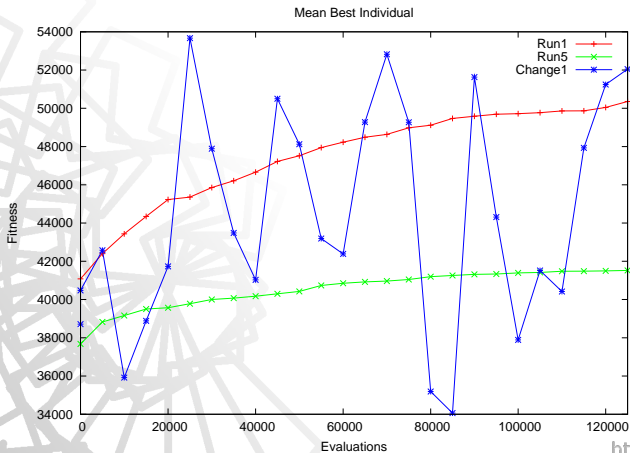
Experiments

Generalisation Issues

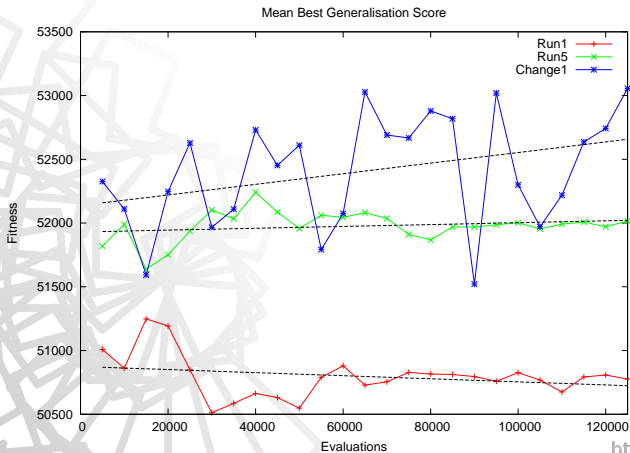
- ▶ Dynamic problem: controllers tested in unseen maps;
- ▶ Three approaches:

	Run1	Run5	Change1
Map sets per evaluation	1	5	1
Change sets between evaluations	No	No	Yes

Results



Results



Conclusions

Navigation & Reactiveness

- ▶ Dynamic A* provides updated path following routines;
- ▶ Behaviour Tree routines enable fast-reacting behaviour;
- ▶ Grammatical Evolution combines both through evolution:
 - ▶ Grammar facilitates syntax specification;
 - ▶ Genetic operators exchange meaningful *building-blocks*.

Future Work

- ▶ Improve generalisation performance:
 - ▶ Training and generalisation tests;
 - ▶ Sliding windows.



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