

# GMIN 317 – Moteur de Jeux

*Intelligence artificielle pour le jeu vidéo*

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Cette présentation va s'intéresser aux différentes techniques d'intelligence artificielle utilisées dans les moteurs de jeu.

Surtout sur le plan des méthodes génériques d'utilisation courante.

Ce cours est largement inspiré des cours de Marc Moulis et Benoit Lange.

## Personnages non-joueurs (non-player characters)

- Comportements d'un personnage non joueur
  - Attaque, fuite, poursuite, patrouille
  - Recherche de chemins
  - Imitation/adaptation
  - Expression de sentiments
  - Apprentissage
  - Interaction avec les autres personnages
- Tous contrôlés par intelligence artificielle
- A chaque boucle du jeu (très vite)

## Plan du cours

Recherche de chemins

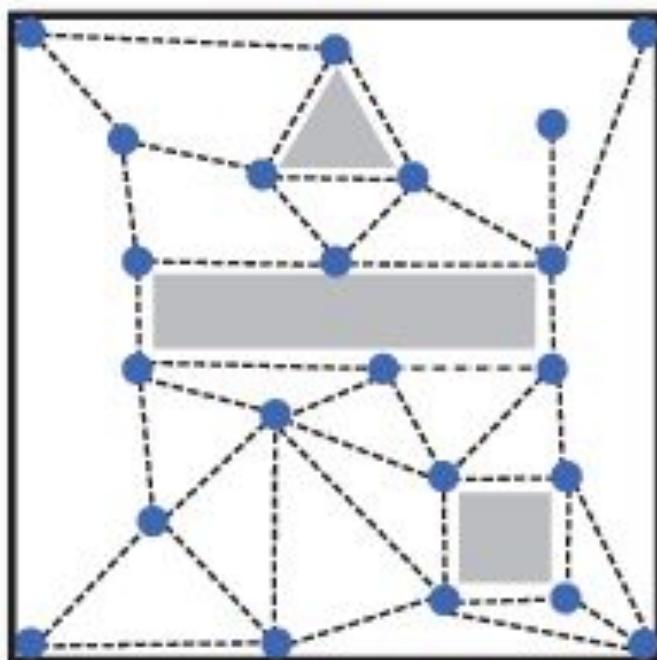
Machines d'états finis

Arbres de comportements

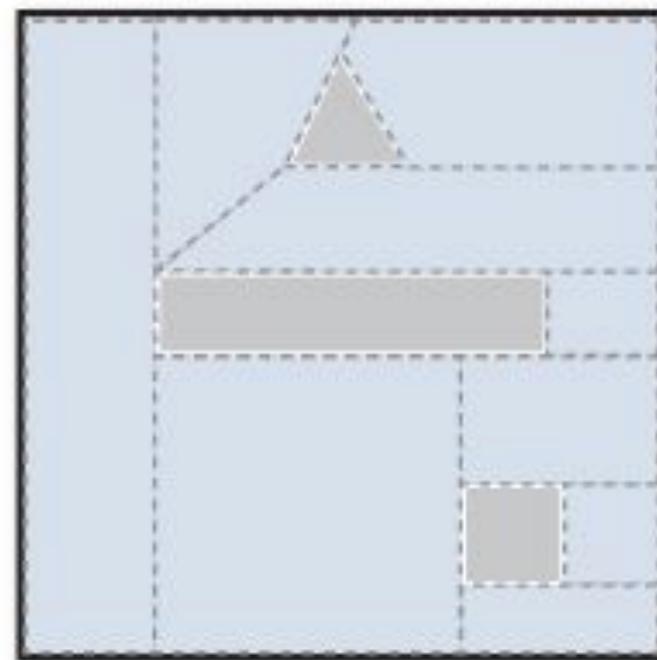
Caméras intelligentes

Intelligence artificielle des SIMS

## Path nodes et navigation meshes

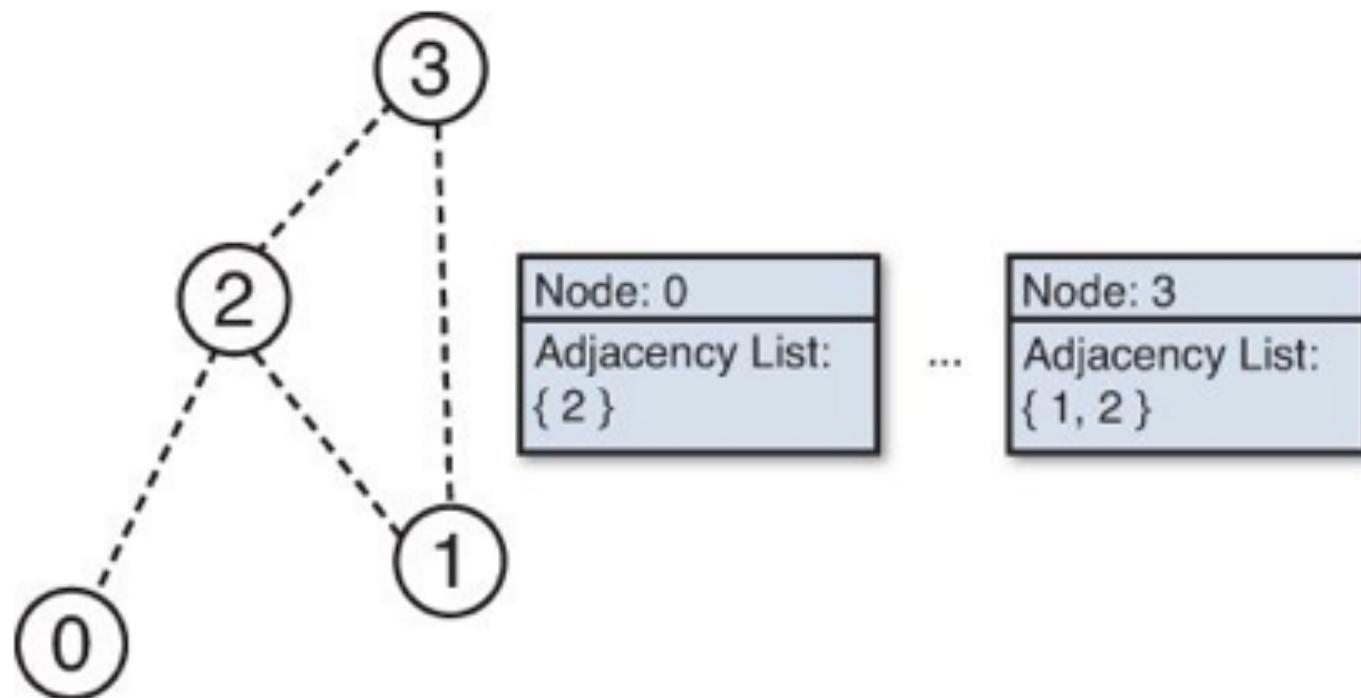


Path nodes  
(22 nodes, 41 edges)



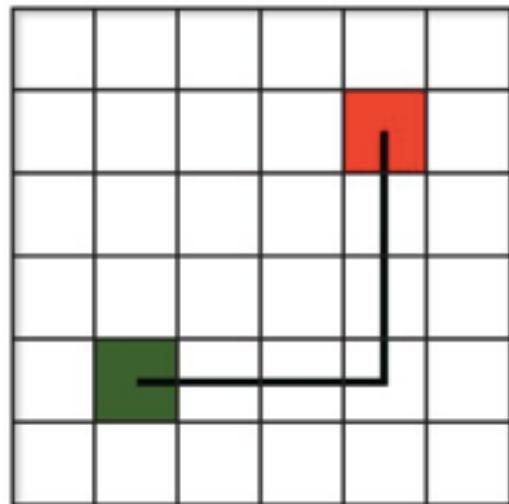
Navigation Mesh  
(9 nodes, 12 edges)

## Graphe de parcours

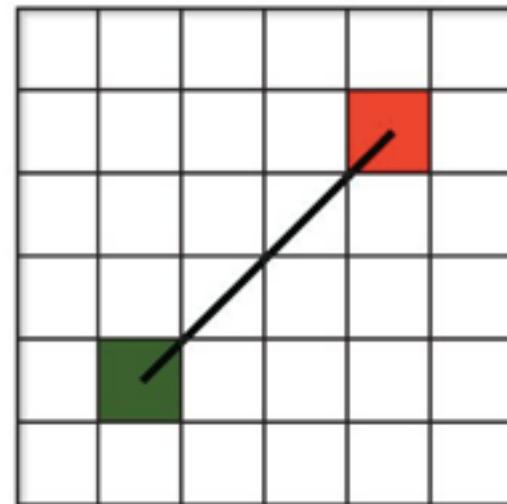


## Recherche de plus courts chemins

- La longueur d'un chemin est supérieure à la distance de Manhattan, qui est supérieure à la distance Euclidienne



Manhattan Distance  
 $h(x) = 6$



Euclidean Distance  
 $h(x) = 4.24$

## Arbre de parcours du graphe

```
struct Node
    Node parent
    float h
end
```

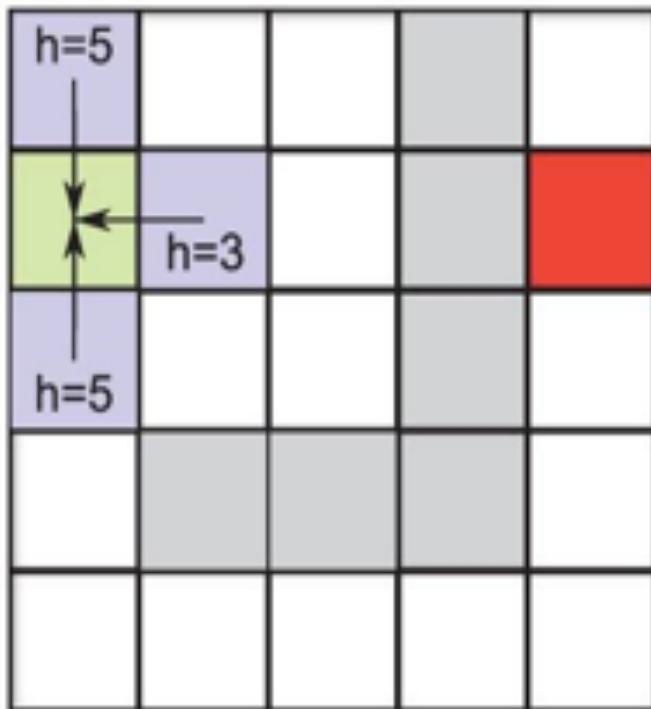
- OpenSet : Noeuds à évaluer, par ordre de distance croissante (file de priorité)
- ClosedSet : Noeuds déjà évalués (arbre binaire)

## Parcours « best-first »

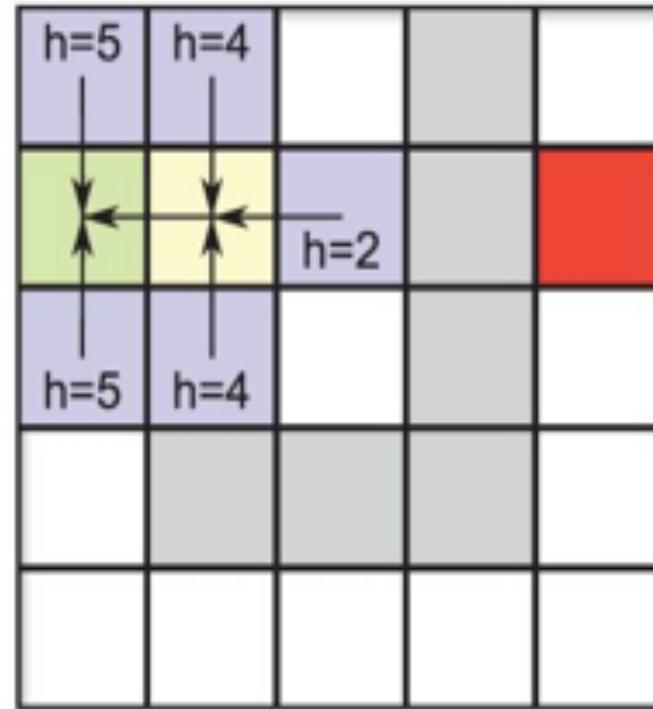
```
do
    foreach Node n adjacent to currentNode
        if closedSet contains n
            continue
        else
            n.parent = currentNode
            if openSet does not contain n
                compute n.h
                add n to openSet
            end
        end
    loop //end foreach
```

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# Parcours best-first

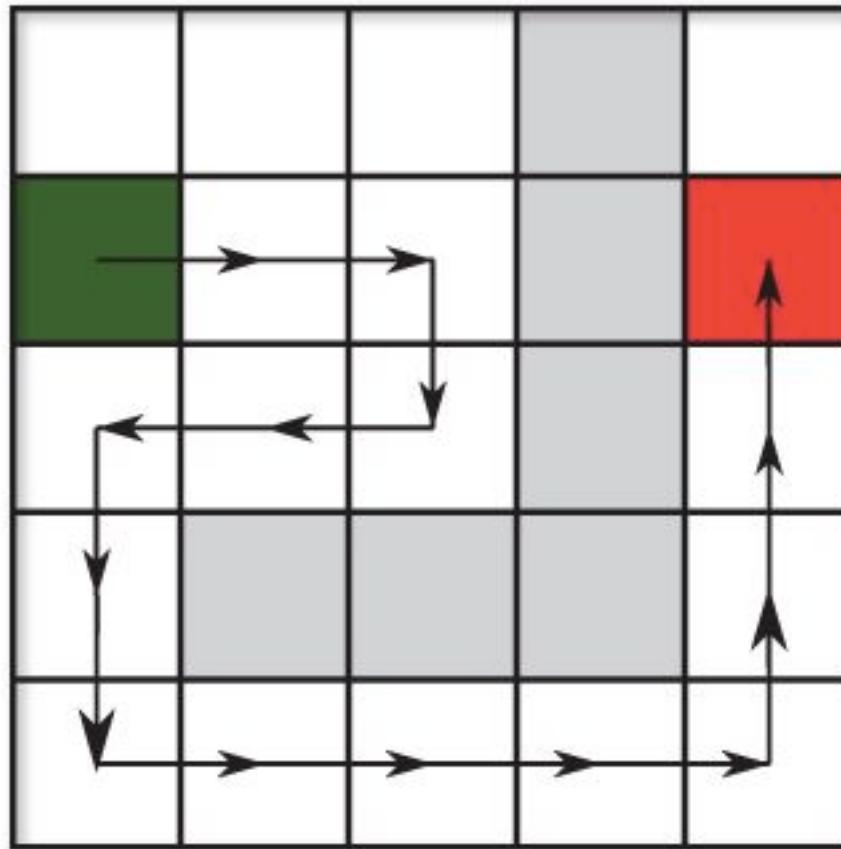


(a): First Iteration



(b): First Iteration

# Recherche heuristique



## Algorithme A\*

- Meilleure estimation de la distance totale

$$f(x) = g(x) + h(x)$$

- Révision du meilleur chemin

```
struct Node
    Node parent
    float f
    float g
    float h
end
```

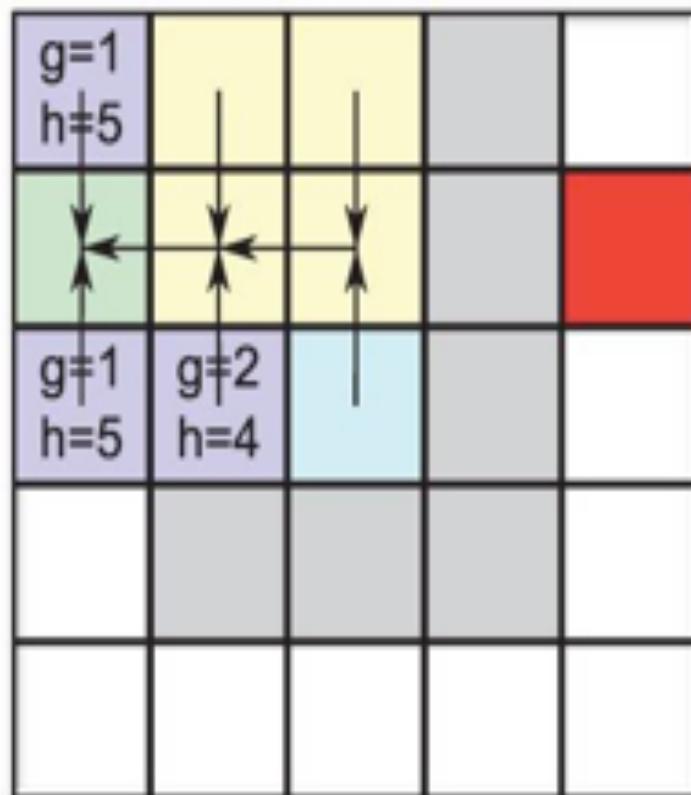
# Algorithme A\*

```
currentNode = startNode
add currentNode to closedSet
do
    foreach Node n adjacent to currentNode
        if closedSet contains n
            continue
        else if openSet contains n // Check for adoption
            compute new_g // g(x) value for n with currentNode as parent
            if new_g < n.g
                n.parent = currentNode
                n.g = new_g
                n.f = n.g + n.h // n.h for this node will not change
            end
        else
            n.parent = currentNode
            compute n.h
            compute n.g
            n.f = n.g + n.h
            add n to openSet
        end
    loop

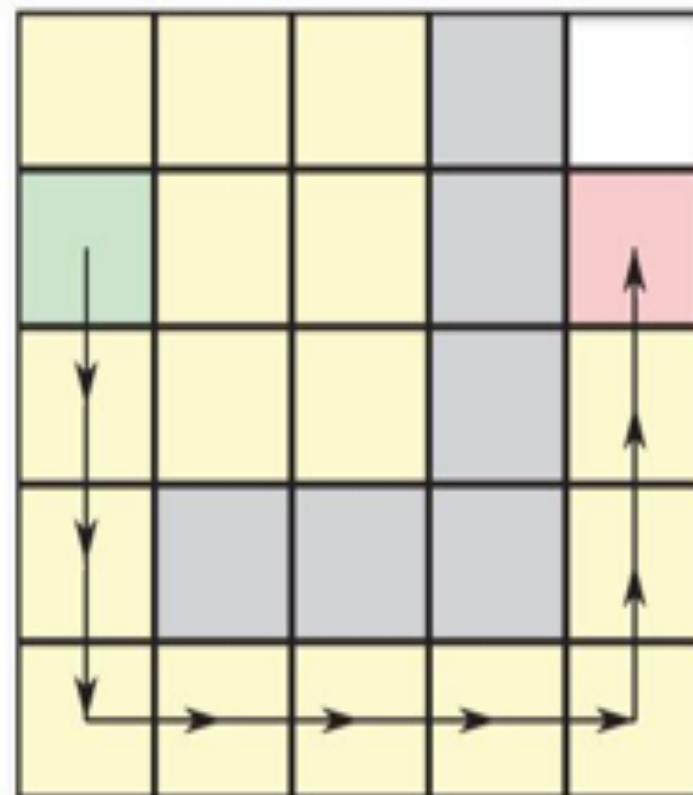
    if openSet is empty
        break
    end

    currentNode = Node with lowest f in openSet
    remove currentNode from openSet
    add currentNode to closedSet
until currentNode == endNode
// Path reconstruction from Listing 9.1.
***
```

## Exemple



(a): Current Node Adoption Fails



(b): Final A\* Route

# Algorithme de Dijkstra

$$f(x) = g(x) + h(x)$$

$$h(x) = 0$$

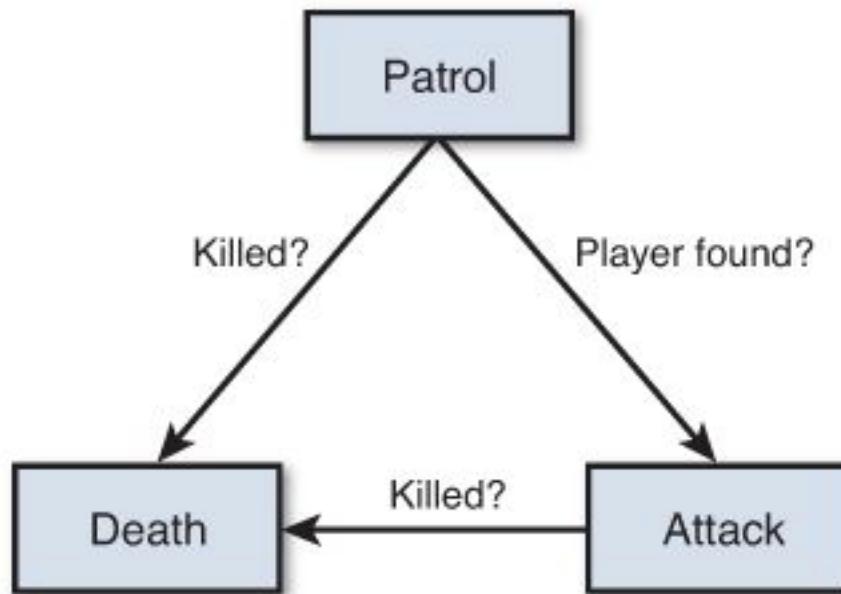
$$\therefore f(x) = g(x)$$

- Avantage : trouve toutes les solutions
- Inconvénient : parcourt tous les chemins possibles

# Machines d'états finis

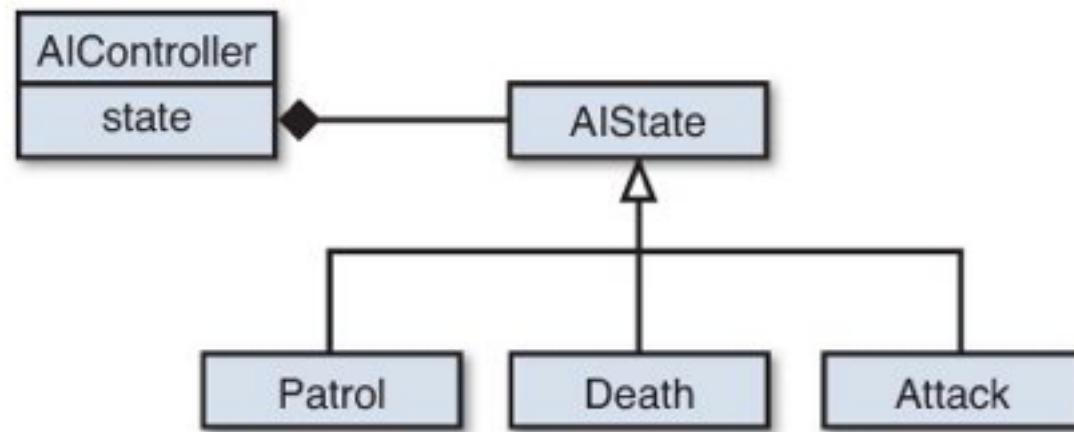
## Exemple de machine d'états finis

```
function AIController.Update(float deltaTime)
    if state == Patrol
        // Perform Patrol actions
    else if state == Death
        // Perform Death actions
    else if state == Attack
        // Perform Attack actions
    end
end
```



## Exemple d'implémentation

```
class AIState
    AIController parent
    function Update(float deltaTime)
        function Enter()
        function Exit()
    end
```



## Exemple d'implémentation

```
class AIController
    AIState state
    function Update(float deltaTime)
    function SetState(AIState newState)
end
```

---

```
function AIController.SetState(AIState newState)
    state.Exit()
    state = newState
    state.Enter()
end
```

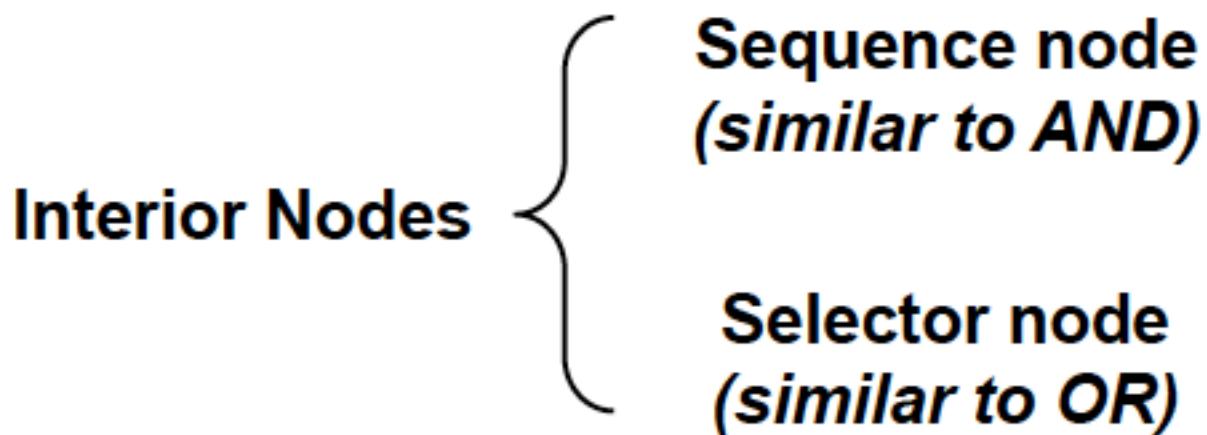
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# Machines d'états finis hiérarchiques

## Arbres de comportements

- Utilisés dans Halo, Spore, etc.
- Décomposition hiérarchique des comportements (ET/OU)
- Décomposition séquentielle des comportements
- Branches de l'arbre sont des conditions à tester et des actions à exécuter

## Arbres de comportements

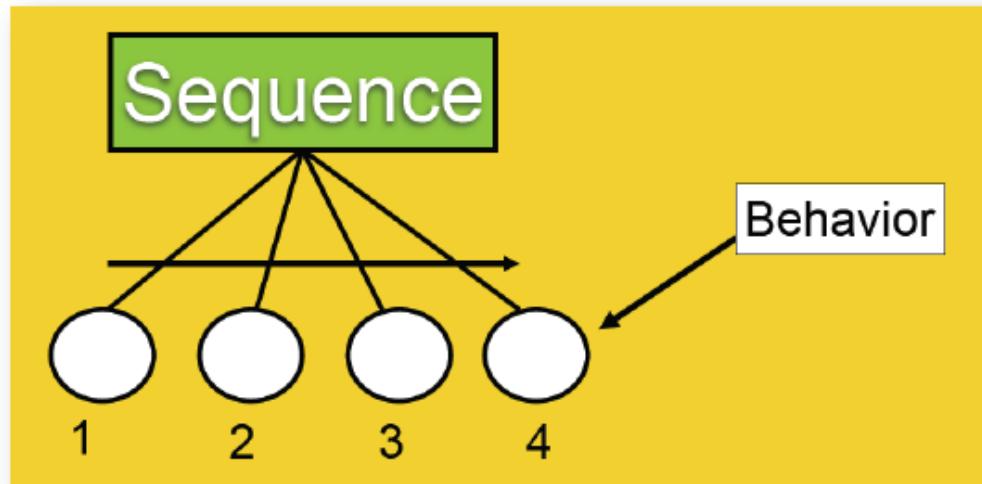


### Leaf Nodes:

- Can be either *Conditions* or *Actions*
- are game-dependent
- Actions typically change the NPC or game state
- Conditions return true or false based on some check

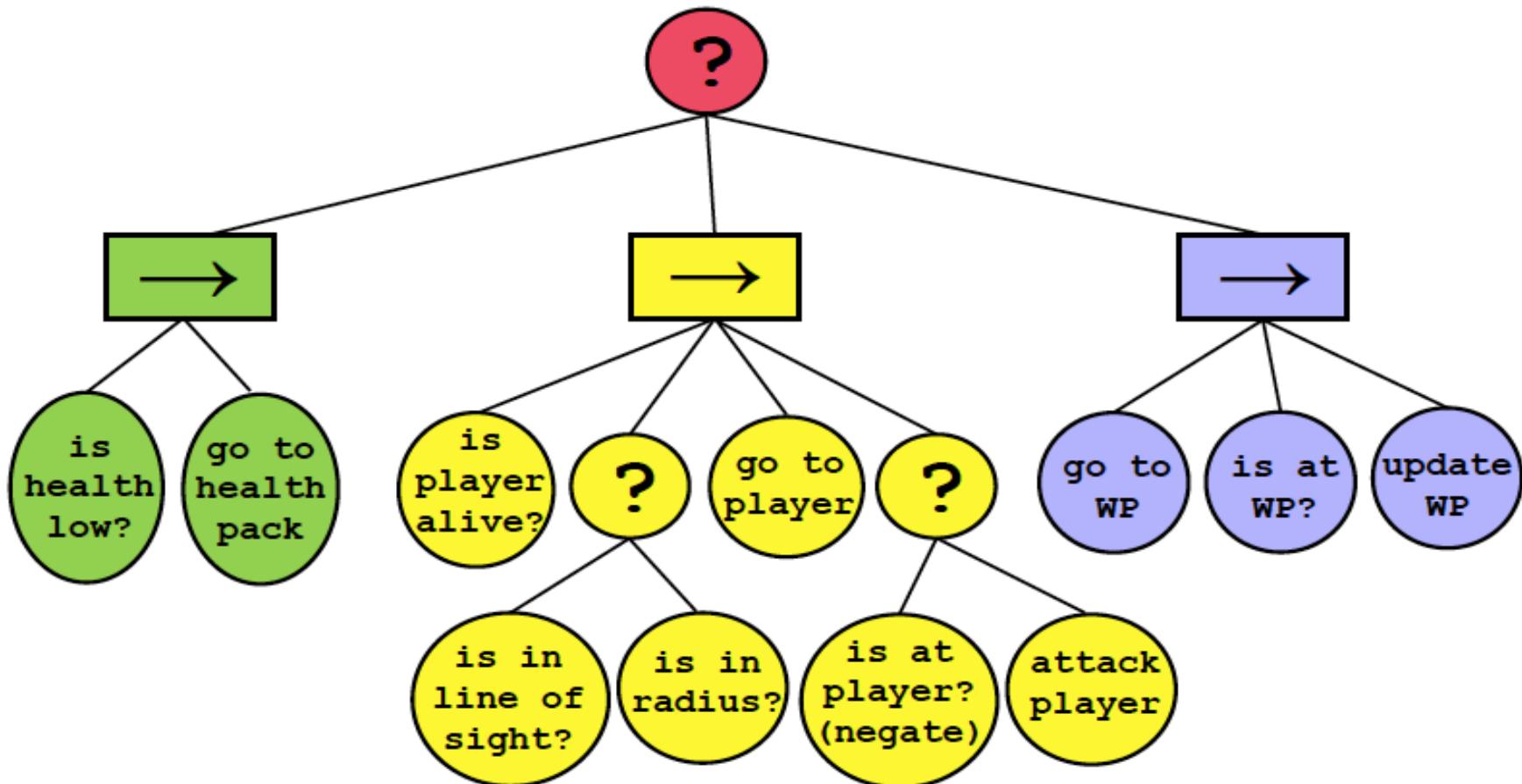
# Behavior Tree - Sequence

- Basic functionality:
- Child behavior succeeds → sequence continues
- Child behavior fails → sequence fails



## Arbres de comportements

## Example Behavior Tree



## Cinématographie et montage intelligents

# Virtual Cinematography Theory and Practice for Automatic Real-Time Camera Control and Directing

By Liwei He, Microsoft Research

- <http://research.microsoft.com/users/lhe>

## Intelligence artificielle des SIMS

- Modeling individual personalities (Richard Evans)



# Emergent narrative : Alice and Kev by Robin Burkinshaw



**Kev, the father, is  
mean-spirited and  
highly inappropriate**



- **Alice, his daughter, is sweet, kind, forgiving**



## Intelligence artificielle des SIMS

- Planification hiérarchique
- Carte des buts et interactions
- Décisions non déterministes
- Personalités et motivations
- Actes de langages et situations sociales
- Progression narrative et dramaturgie

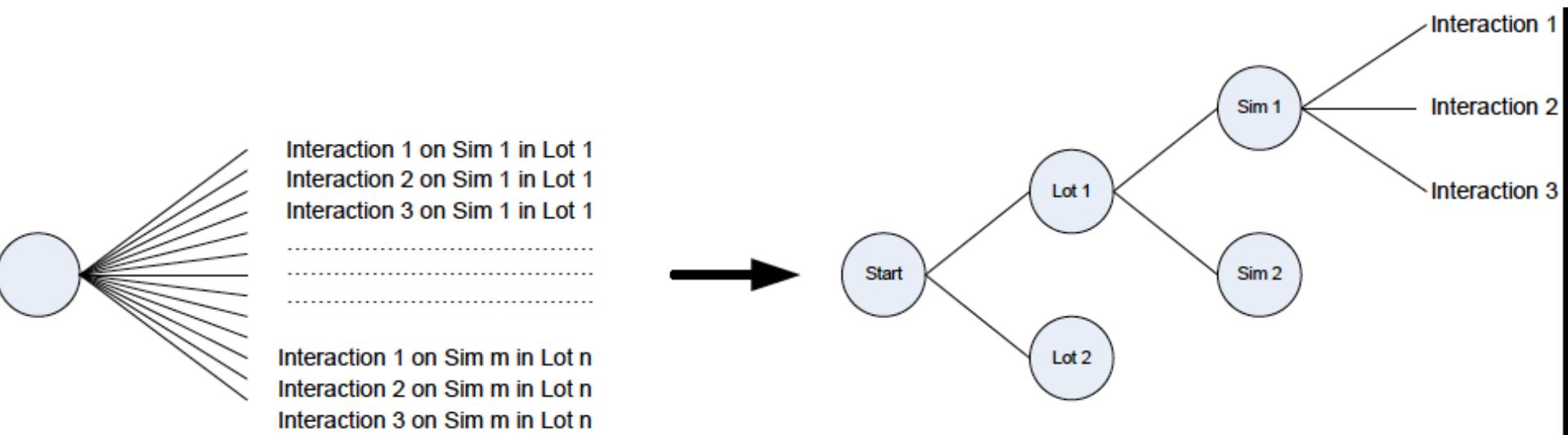
## Planification hiérarchique

- Réduire le nombre de choix

```

for each lot l
    for each agent x in l
        for each social interaction a on x
            consider performing a on x
    
```

**Choose which lot to go to: l**  
**Then choose which agent to talk to in l : x**  
**Then choose which social interaction to perform : a**



## Commodity-interaction maps

Sims 1 & 2 :

- **for each interaction a on each object x**
  - check if a is currently available on x
    - if so, work out how much I want to do a

Sims 3 :

Consulter une « carte » des buts  
(commodities) et actions associées

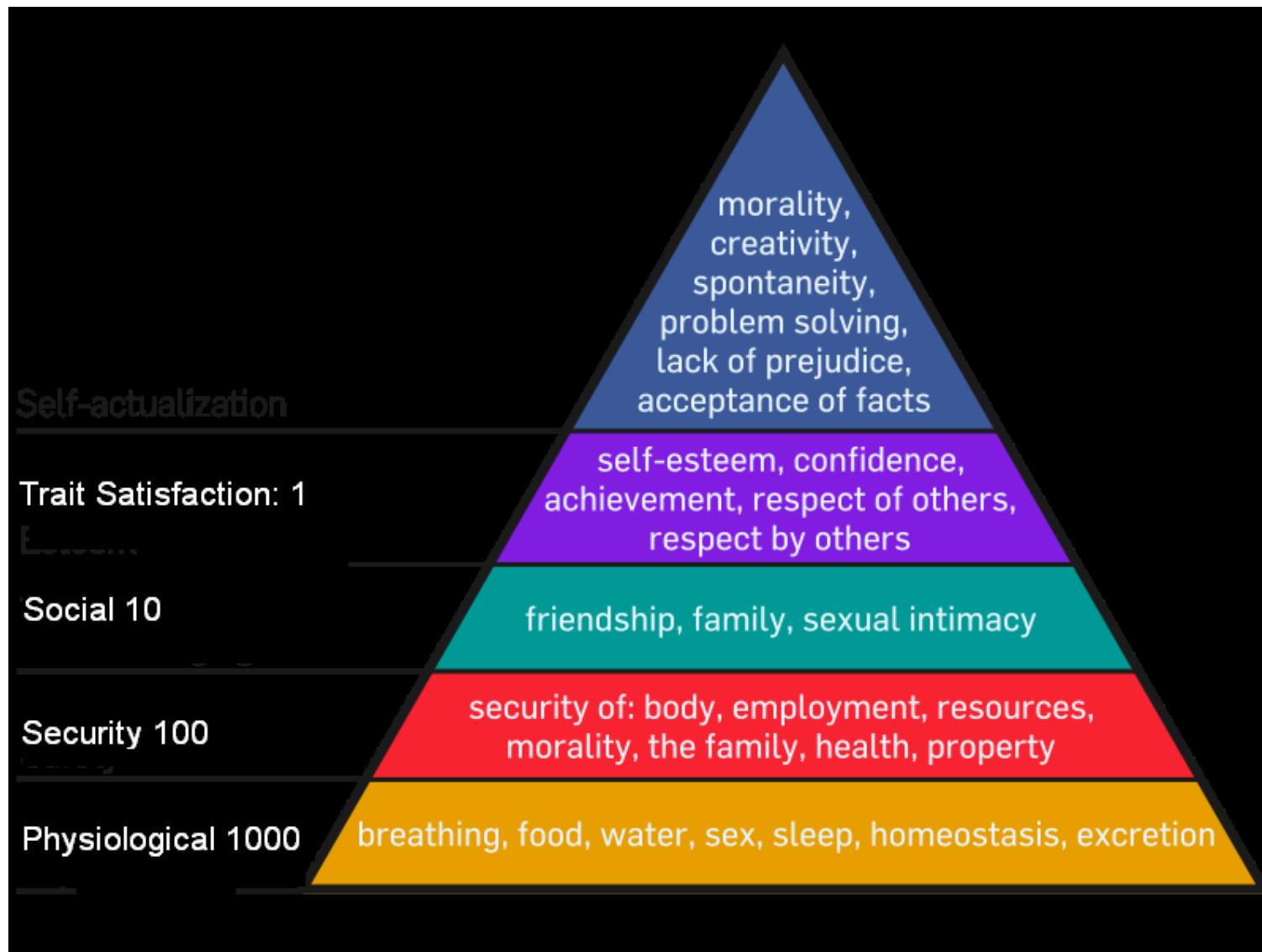
# Commodities and interactions

Commodity	Interactions
Bladder	Use(ToiletStall) Use(ToiletStall) Use(ToiletStall) Use(ToiletStall)
Hunger	Have Refreshing Drink(BarModern) Have Refreshing Drink(BarModern) (FridgeDrawer) (FridgeDrawer)
Energy	Nap(ChairLivingDesigner) Nap(ChairLivingDesigner) Drink Delicious Half-Caf Chocolate Lite Frothiccino with Caramel Spr
Hygiene	Take Shower(ShowerLoft) Take Bath(BathtubModern) Take Delightful Bubble Bath(BathtubModern) Take Shower(ShowerLoft)
Fun	Pump Iron(WorkoutBench) Dance(StereoExpensive) Turn On(StereoExpensive) Strength Training(StereoExpensive) Take
Dirtiness	Clean(C4) Clean(C6) Clean(ShowerLoft) Clean(BathtubModern) Clean(ToiletStall) Clean(ToiletStall) Take Out Trash(Trash)
Social	Train(WorkoutBench) (WorkoutBench) Train(StereoExpensive) (StereoExpensive) Train Buster(TVWall) (TVWall) Train(WorkoutBench)
ComeAndSee	Check Out New Object(Pool)
DaredevilOnDare	Take Shower(ShowerLoft) Take Shower(ShowerLoft) Take Shower(ShowerLoft) Take Shower(ShowerLoft)
ExtinguishSelf	Put Out Self(ShowerLoft) Put Out Self(ShowerLoft) Put Out Self(ShowerLoft) Put Out Self(ShowerLoft) **** Gameplay/Abstract
SwimmingInPoolMotive	**** Gameplay/Abstracts/ScriptObject/GetInPool:InteractionName ****(Pool) Swim(Pool)
PrepareForParty	Clean(C4) Clean(C6) Clean(ShowerLoft) Turn On(StereoExpensive) Clean(BathtubModern) Clean(ToiletStall) Clean(ToiletStall)
BeHostAtParty	Make Refreshing Drinks(BarModern) Make Refreshing Drinks(BarModern) (FridgeDrawer) Serve Delightful Hot Beverage
ChildEnjoyParty	Play Video Game(TVWall)
TeenEnjoyParty	Dance(StereoExpensive) Turn On(StereoExpensive)
AdultEnjoyParty	Dance(StereoExpensive) Turn On(StereoExpensive)
PrepareForFuneral	Clean(C4) Clean(C6) Clean(ToiletStall) Clean(ToiletStall) Clean(ToiletStall) Clean(C457) Clean(C458)
BeGuestAtFuneral	Sit(ChairDiningModerate) Sit(ChairDiningModerate) Sit(ChairDiningModerate) Sit(ChairLivingDesigner) Sit(ChairLivingDesigner)
StayAtVenue	Sit(ChairDiningModerate) Sit(ChairDiningModerate) Sit(ChairDiningModerate) Sit(BathtubModern) Sit(ChairLivingDesigner)
BeInGym	Pump Iron(WorkoutBench) **** Gameplay/Abstracts/ScriptObject/GetInPool:InteractionName ****(Pool) Work Out(Treadmi
BeInArtGallery	View(UberBoxPedestal) View(SculptureVaseContemporary) View(SculptureVaseContemporary) View(SculpturePlantPhil)
BeAtSwimmingPool	**** Gameplay/Abstracts/ScriptObject/GetInPool:InteractionName ****(Pool) Swim(Pool) Relax(ChairLoungeModern) Relax
BeSuspicious	Look In Window(WindowFullContemporary2x1) Look In Window(WindowFullContemporary2x1) Look In Window(WindowFu
BeMaid	Clean(C4) Clean(C6) Clean(ShowerLoft) Clean(BathtubModern) Clean(ToiletStall) Clean(ToiletStall) Take Out Trash(Trash)
BeRepairman	Repair Shower(ShowerLoft) Repair(StereoExpensive) Repair(BathtubModern) Unclog(ToiletStall) Unclog(ToiletStall) Unclo
KeepSwimming	Swim(Pool)
RelieveNausea	Vomit(ToiletStall) Vomit(ToiletStall) Vomit(ToiletStall) Vomit(ToiletStall)

## Comment les SIMS décident-ils de leurs actions ?

- Calculer l'utilité (score) de toutes les actions possibles
- Choisir avec une probabilité  $p = \exp(S/T) - 1$
- T is the temperature
- This is a simplified Boltzmann function
- Temperature should be cool when he is happy, and should go up when the Sim is doing badly

# Hiérarchie des motivations de Maslow



## Motivations et traits de personnalité

- In Sims 1 & 2, every Sim had the same 8 motives
- In Sims 3, each Sim has a different set of motives, based on his traits
- But the set of motives doesn't just vary between individuals, it also varies within the *same individual* over time
- We add and remove motives through time, to model a Sim's understanding of social norms

## Jeu vidéo et interaction sociale

- **Sims 1 and 2 had very broad speech-acts**
  - Talk, Joke
- **In Sims 3, we have more specific social speech-acts**
  - Compliment Home, Worry About Relationship
- **These fine-grained social speech-acts allow us to express our fine-grained personalities**

# Traits affect which social interactions they choose autonomously

- Snobs like to boast about their cars
- Neurotic Sims will accuse their partner of cheating on them
- If a mean-spirited Sim finds out the person he is talking to is a vegetarian, he is apt to mock her vegetarianism!

Les SIMS agissent en fonction de leurs personnalités et des situations sociales



## Fiction interactive et jeu vidéo

- **Inform 7 uses production rules as the fundamental unit of representation**
- **In some of Emily Short's work, the conversation is an end in itself.**

```
Back View

>ask galatea about pain
"What do you know of pain?" you ask. "Have you ever been hurt? Can you be?"

"I'm not sure I find that a reassuring question," she remarks dryly. "But yes, it hurts being carved. The stone beyond the boundary of oneself is numb, but there always comes a time when the chisel or the point reaches down to where feeling begins, and strikes. Likewise the drill -- and being polished left all my skin burning and itching for days."

>ask galatea about sculptor
You can't form your question into words.

>ask galatea about sculptor
A pause. "I don't know where he is," she says. "Or who, or what, for that matter. He sold me immediately after my waking. While he was carving me, there was no strangeness, but afterward..."
```

&gt;

## Intelligence artificielle et informatique graphique

**The field of computer graphics is more advanced than AI in games because graphics has a clean decomposition of form/function in terms of texture/polygon**

**Artists are free to add any texture they like**

**Graphics engineers deal with polygons**

**There is no analog in AI of the texture/polygon decomposition**

**Richard Evans**

# Pour aller plus loin

