



Artificial Intelligence in The Sims series

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Plan de la présentation

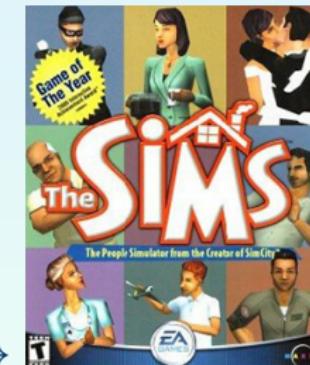
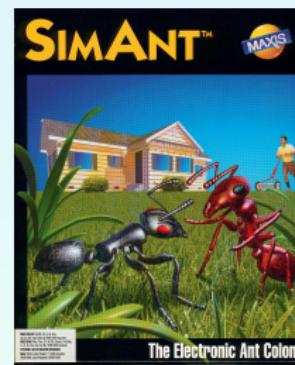
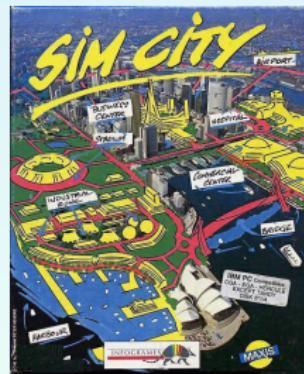
- 1 The Game
- 2 Pathfinding
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- 4 Social interactions
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- 6 Prospects and conclusion

The Game
Pathfinding
Decision making
Social interactions
Evolution in the franchise
Prospects and conclusion

History
The Sims
Player/AI

Introduction

Will Wright's genius : Simulating life



Simcity (1989) → SimAnt (1991) → The Sims (2000)

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History
The Sims
Player/AI

Starting a new franchise



Numerous expansions set and item packs
User-created content



Sequels

What is The Sims



- Sandbox
- God game
- Life simulation

Released in February 2000
⇒ best selling PC game :
6.3 million then, 16 million now

One of the most influential AI

The player controls the life of a family of sims

Player vs. AI

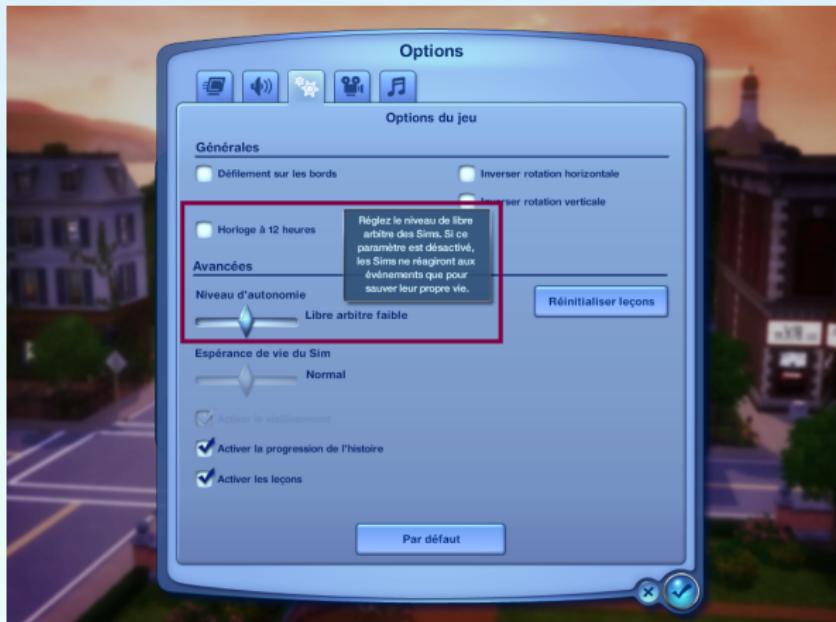
The player :

- Design characters
- Design buildings
- Give order to his characters

The computer :

- Controls game mechanics
- Controls non-played characters
- Elementary actions (pathfinding)
- Free will

The free will



Until ordered otherwise, sims can survive by themselves (narrative aspect)

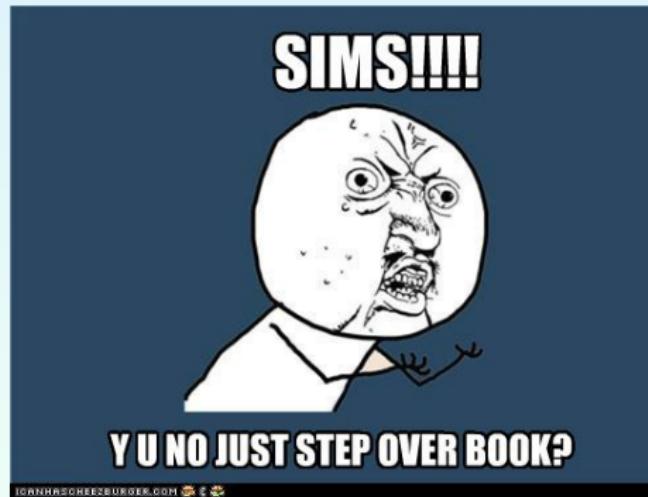
But not too well, otherwise no incentive to play

Presentation plan

- ① Pathfinding
- ② Decision making (smart objects)
- ③ Social interactions
- ④ Evolution of the series : controlling non-played characters.

Pathfinding

How does a sim go from A to B ?



Pathfinding - Reminder : A*

In a graph, to go towards a goal, make the step towards the **neighbour minimizing $d + h$**

- d being the **distance** to this neighbour
- h an **underestimate** of the distance between this neighbour and the goal

An good underestimate is often the geometric distance ignoring obstacles

Pathfinding in the Sims : HPA*

Most games adapt A* into **Hierarchical Pathfinding A*** (2004)

Idea : Different level of detail :

instead of working with waypoint, work first among groups of waypoints.

In the Sims :

- Shortest path at room level
 - Divide the room into big chunks
 - Divide the chunks into smaller chunks
- + smoothing

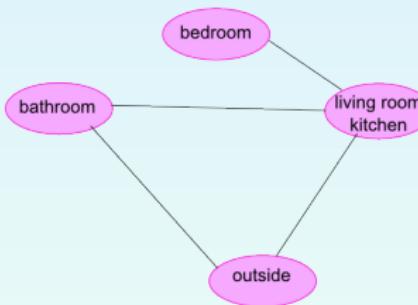
1. Room Graph



1. Room Graph



1. Room Graph



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A*
HPA*
1. Room Graph
2. Multi-scale A*

2. Within a room : multi-scale A*



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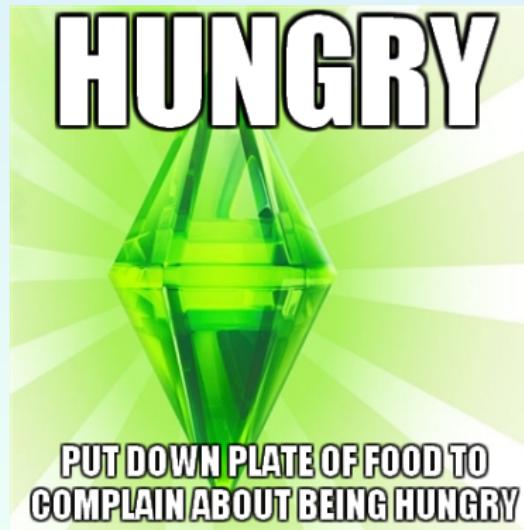
Proof

Demonstration video :

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=il-R4M-yIzo>

Decision making

How does a sim take decisions without supervision ?



Modeling human needs

8 basic needs evolving through time, under the influence of circumstances (sleeping ? eating ?) :

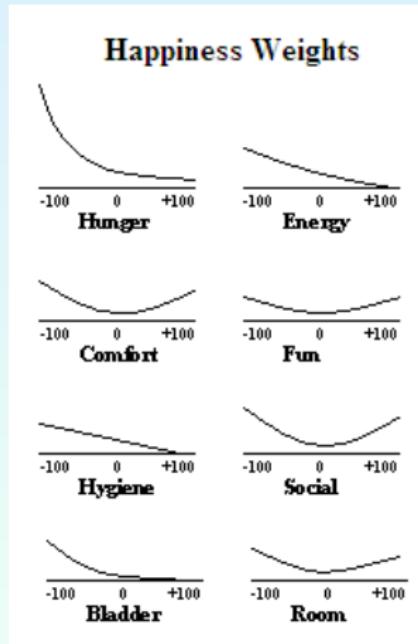
Physical

- **Hunger** (eating)
- **Comfort** (sitting/laying down)
- **Hygiene** (bathing)
- **Bladder** (urinating)

Mental

- **Energy** (sleeping)
- **Fun** (playing)
- **Social** (interacting with others)
- **Room** (architecture, furniture)

Need \Rightarrow Happiness



Different needs have **different impact on the mood** :

Being a little hungry is ok, but a great hunger will have a huge negative impact on mood.

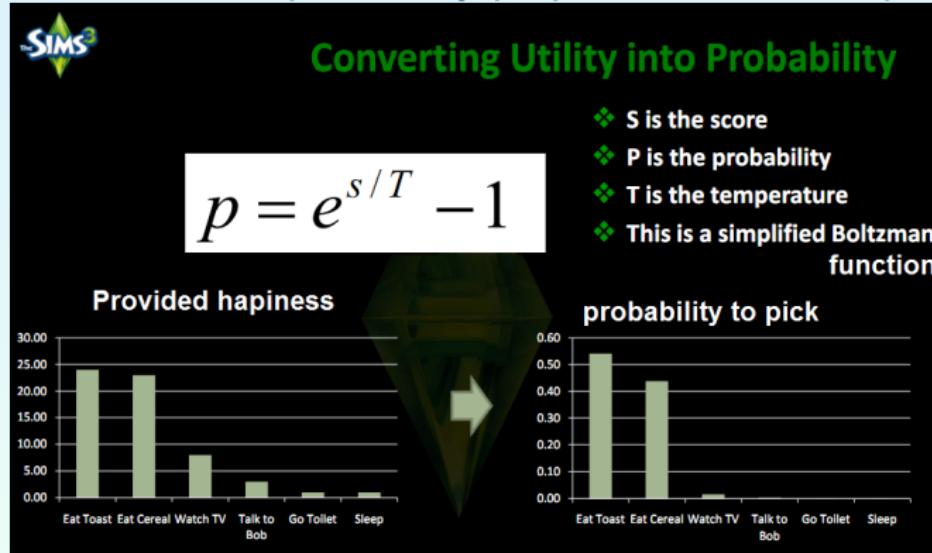
What to do ?

⇒ the activity that can increase happiness the most !

Actually, we need not to be perfect :
Choose **randomly** amongst the **4 activities** providing the most hapiness.

Improvement (the Sims 3)

Choose with a probability proportional to the happiness gain :



Temperature/activity based on Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs.

Smart Object paradigm

No logic in the sim \Rightarrow Logic in the **objects**
(expandable!)

Inside an object (= 1 thread) :

- Graphics/animation
- State
- Scripts (EDITH custom scripting language, in game editor)
- Advertising (what can it offer to the sim ?)

Virtual objects (weather, conversations...)

Object script

Example : the fridge

- Go to a counter
- Prepare the food
- Go to the stove
- Cook the food
- Go to the table (+ chair)
- Eat the food
- Go to the dishwasher
- Clean your plate

The Happyscape - Smart Terrain

1. Objects broadcast what they can offer



The Happyscape - Smart Terrain

2. Needs translated into happiness gain



The Happyscape - Smart Terrain

3. Pick randomly amongst the max



Taking personalities into account



Taking personalities into account

- Fun different between playful and serious people (pinball/chess)
- Outgoing people's social need increase faster
- ...

Note : **distance** between the sim and the object is also taken into account by a small multiplicative factor

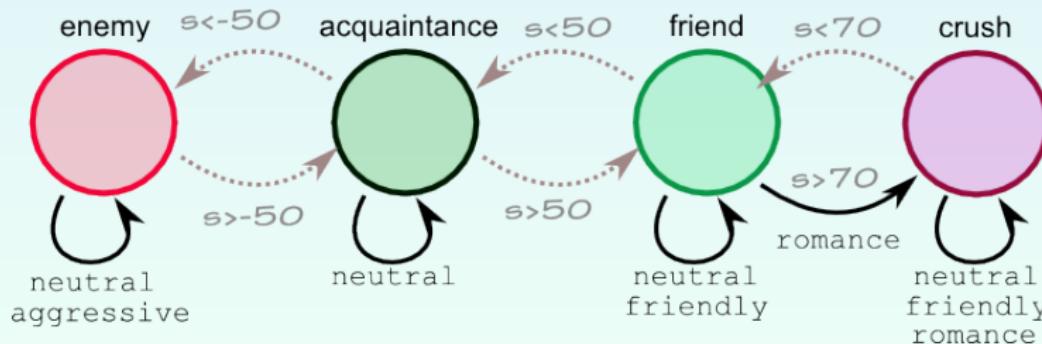
Social interactions

How do two sims interact with each other ?



Social interaction model

- Based on a **relation score** between each two sims
- Score enables **different interactions**
- High-level automaton-like evolution



Social interaction model

- Actions have positive/negative effects depending on **mood/personality/randomness**
- Low-level rule-based mechanism

```
TryingToBe.Funny -> Neutral
TryingToBe.Funny && Repetition -> Boring
TryingToBe.Funny && LTR < -20 -> Insulting
TryingToBe.Funny && Target.GoodSenseOfHumor -> Funny
```

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Level of detail
Improvements
Realistic simulation

Evolution in the franchise

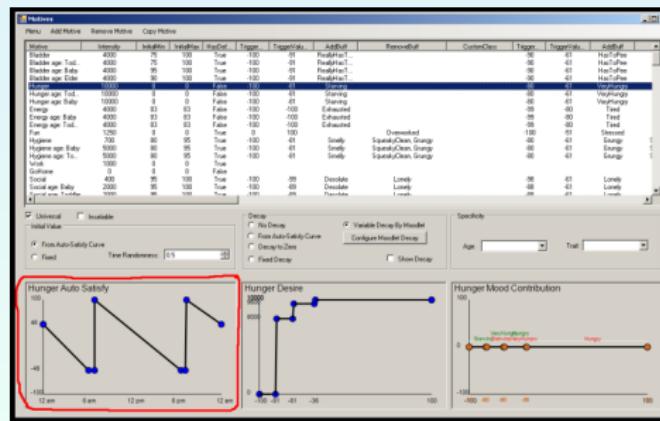
What changed between the versions?

Aging ⇒ evolution of the whole town



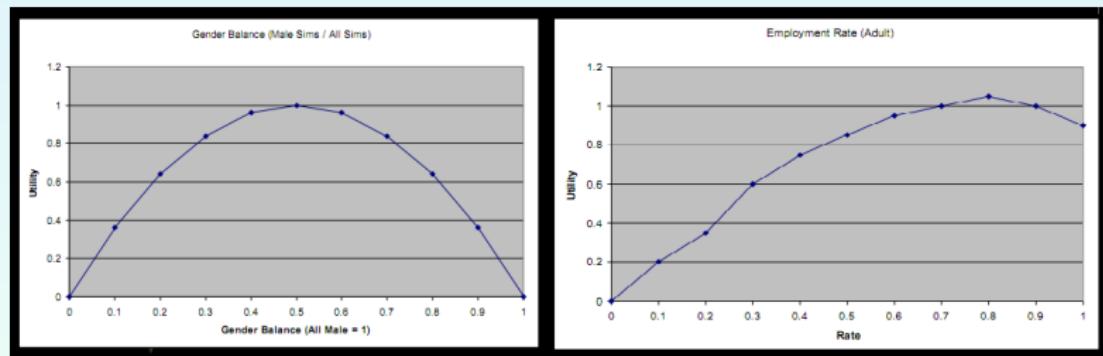
Level of detail

Huge simulation : use different **level of details**
"Script" an average behaviour



Town as an object

The town has **underlying desires** (gender ratio, employment rate) and can satisfy them by **actions** (birth, death, get job...)



Improvements

Hierarchical planning :

Instead of considering all possible actions, choose a house, then choose an object, then choose an action.

Commodity-Interaction map :

Create one "smart-terrain" map per need.

| 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 Frothuccino with Caramel Spr |
| Hygiene | Take Shower(ShowerLoft) Take Bath(BathtubModern) Take Delightful Bubble Bath(BathtubModern) Take Shower(Shower |
| Fun | Pump Iron(WorkoutBench) Dance(StereoExpensive) Turn On(StereoExpensive) Strength Training(StereoExpensive) Take |

Realistic simulation

New "needs" according to personality, time...

Examples :

- Welcome and entertain guest
- Steal (kleptomaniacs)
- Embarrass people (inappropriate sims)

Also affects the range of available actions

Post-Mortem

- **Pathfinding** : HDA*

Moderate reactions : complaints about sims getting stuck

- **Decision making** : Smart Objects

- **Social interactions** : Automata and rules

Those two aspects created a **semi-autonomous groundbreaking AI** which allowed a light user control and the generation of narratives ("fishbowl")

- **Scaling up** : Level of detail

Prospects

Adaptation to the user :

Despite its user-centered experience, the Sims lacks user-based adaptation mechanisms

⇒ Reinforcement learning for babies ?



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Post-Mortem
Prospects
Questions
Sources

Questions

Thank you for listening



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