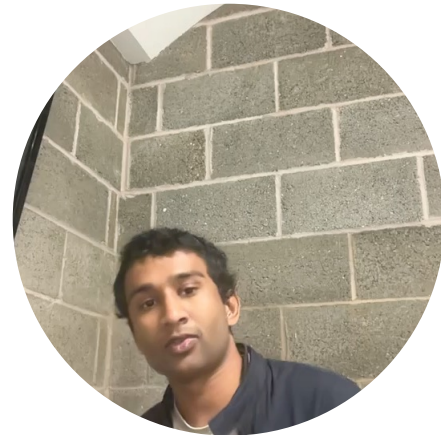
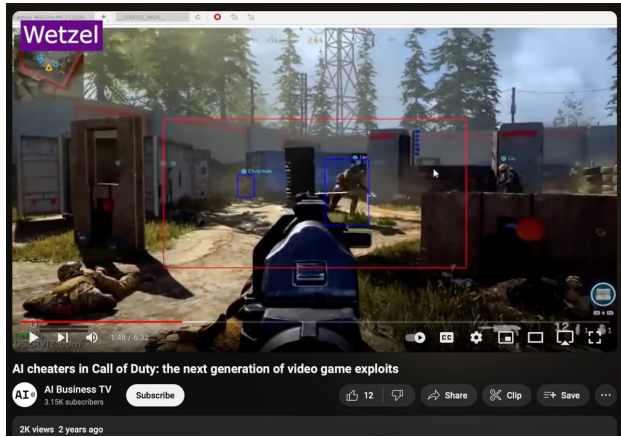


# General Video Game AI: Learning from screen capture

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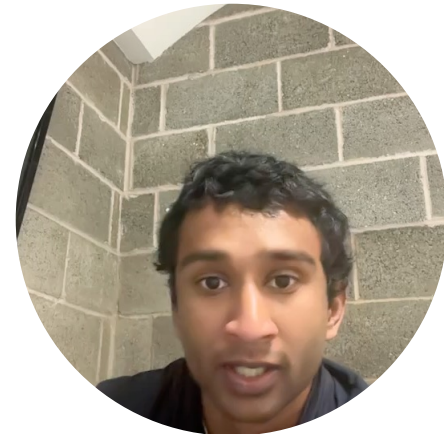
# Inspiration for this paper



Personal fascination in producing an AI to mimic complex movement and AIM, whilst being undetectable to anti-cheat software

Use inputs only humans can see  
( screen capture [ not included in the paper but sound])  
To create outputs ( keyboard + mouse )

No special knowledge



# Algorithm 1

- Real(prep)
- Input : ('bsize') [ the size of the predefined image ], screen captured image
- Output : preprocessed image as a 2d array
- Steps
- Capture the current screenshot
- Resize ( based on 'bsize'
- Normalise
- Extend ( with padding if nessecary to meet the smallest image s allowed)



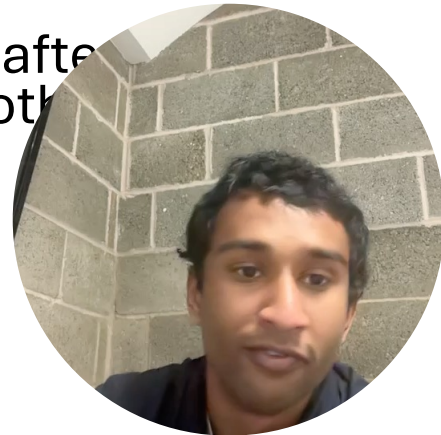
# Algorithm 2

- Gen(prepare)
- Input: grid representing game states, mapper to associate colors with different types of sprites
- Output : output is a preprocessed image in a 2d array
- steps
- Create new image ( matching dimensions of this grid)
- Color assignment ( for each sprite type in each grid cell, check if a previous color has been assigned, if not assign a new color + update mapper)
- Normalise
- Extend
- Return ( for use in ML algorithm )



# Algorithm 3

- Input : bsize, grid
- Outputs: Action
- Steps
- Determine if Real(prepare) [ for GUI ] or Gen(prepare) [ for no GUI ] will be used,
- Initialise experience + model [ uses 'expPool' to store game states, 'exp' actions and outcomes, and state-action value function 'q' ]
- For first image , it stores the image and selects a random action 'act'
- After the AI, updates current experience with reward, it applies Q-learning, it picks random actions and then updates the Q-value based on the rewards
- Action decision using  $(1 - \epsilon)$  where  $\epsilon$  is the probability of a random action, after image is fed an image, an action is chosen based on the models outputs, otherwise a random action is chosen.
- Process repeats

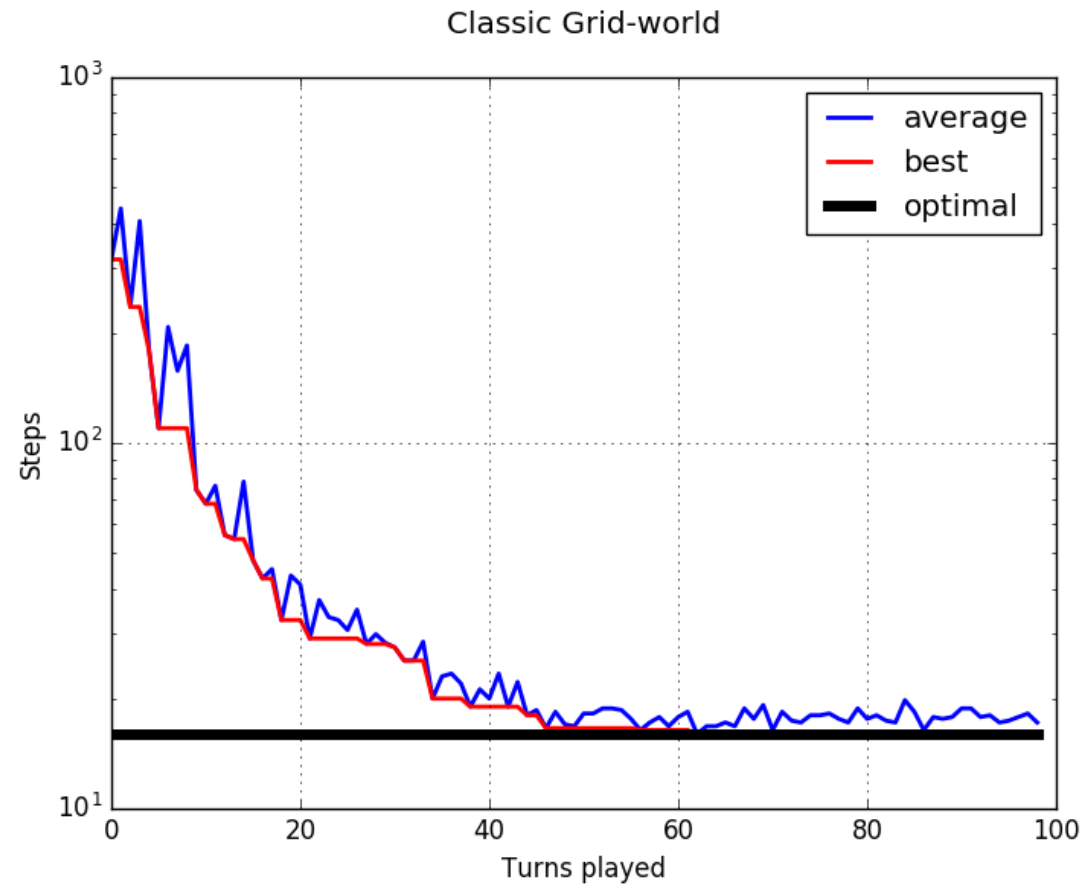


# Deep Q-network

- Q-value is the expected reward based on an action
- The goal is to maximise action to reward
- Uses the bellman equation to recessively update the Q-value
- As its impractical to store q-values for every action, function approximators are used to store inputs and outputs for all available actions in a that state



# Results



# Future

- Undetectable AI, playing video games with superior mechanics than humans.
- Big problem for the video game industry

