

# Game AI

An introduction course



**BEFORE YOU BEGIN**

What is a game AI?

A set of rules.

What is a game AI?

It is NOT intelligent!

What is the purpose of a Game AI?

Enhance the player experience.

What is the purpose of a Game AI?

It is NOT intelligent!

What is the goal?

Create a tool to challenge the player.

What is the goal?

It is NOT intelligent!



Before you begin

Know your game.



**WHAT ROLE DOES IT PLAY?**

## AI as an NPC

- Doesn't have the same motivation as the player

### Examples:

- The guards patrolling the fortress
- The quest giver
- The goomba walking



## Automated opponent

- Bots
- Sub-Human
- Has access to every information
- Can cheat
- Beatable



## AI as a player

- External to the game environment
- Perceives the game as a player
- Same possible actions as the player
- It doesn't cheat



## AI as a creator

- Used to control the game
- Content creation
- Scene management



# TYPES OF AI





## Rules-Based Systems

- Very simple set of rules
- Predictable for the player
- Easy to control by the designer.
- No decision-making
- **Doesn't always take the player's action in account**





# Rules-Based Systems

## Pros

- Minimal set-up
- Very predictable for the player

## Cons

- Gets incredibly hard to adjust past the very basics
- Complex behavior is out of reach.

## Game Example



**Space Invaders (1978)**

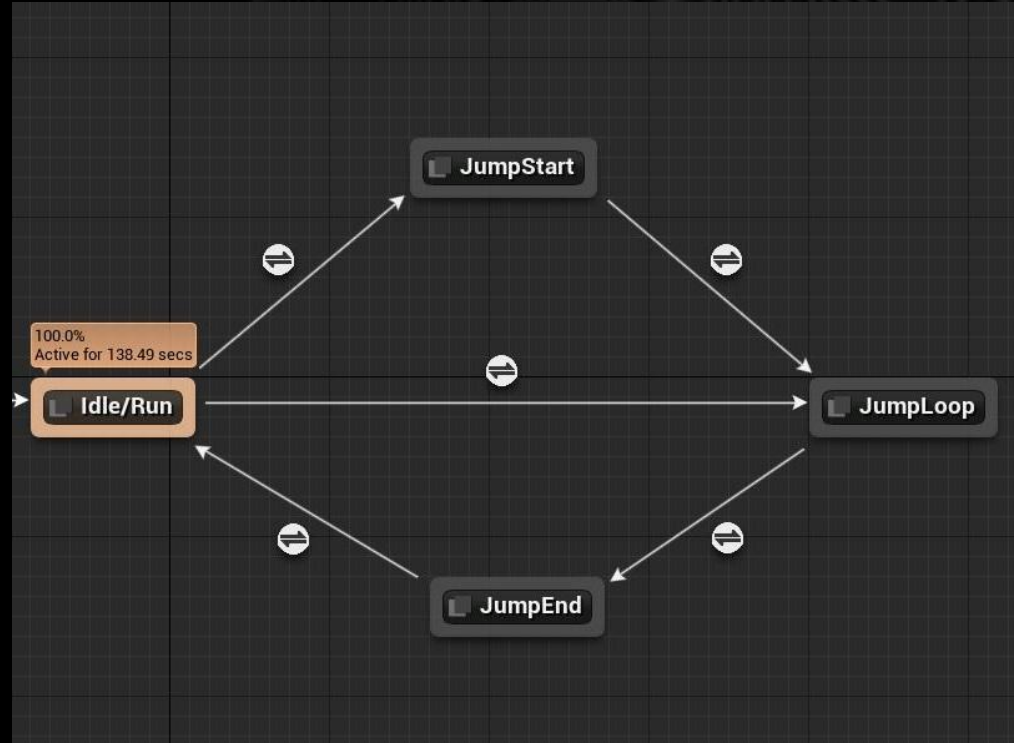
## Game Example



**Pac-Man (1982)**

## Finite State Machines

- States linked by logical transitions
- Conditions lead from one state to another
- Each state contains its own rules



# Finite State Machines

## Pros

- Easy to understand and build

## Cons

- Adding new states gets more and more troublesome

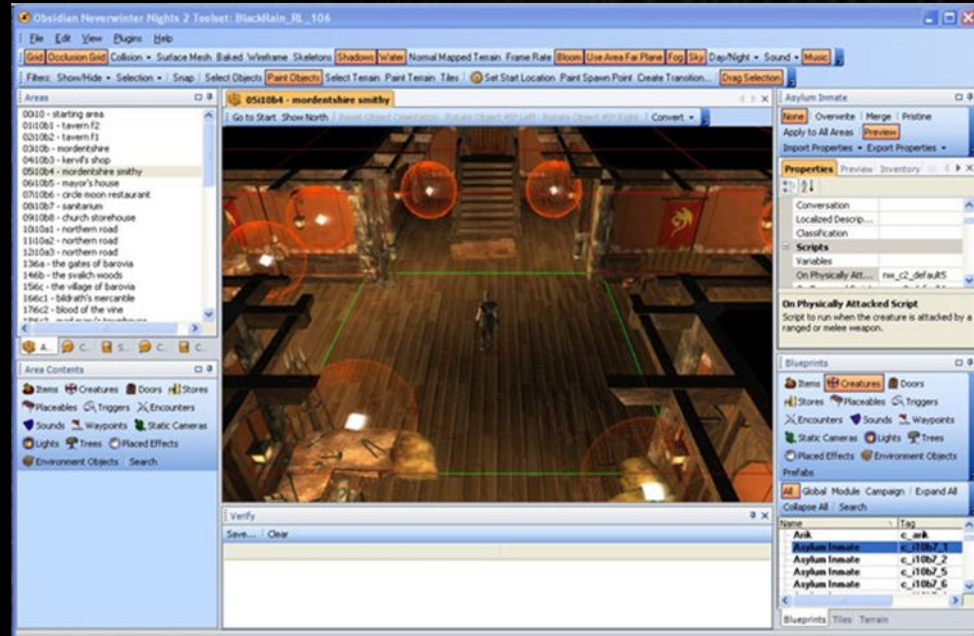
## Game Example



**Pac-Man (1982)**

## Scripting

- Scripting needs a triggers
- Plays a specific sequence of action
- A trigger is a simple condition
- There is only one trigger
- There can be a lot of actions in the sequence



# Scripting

## Pros

- Highest level of control by the designer

## Cons

- No decision-making



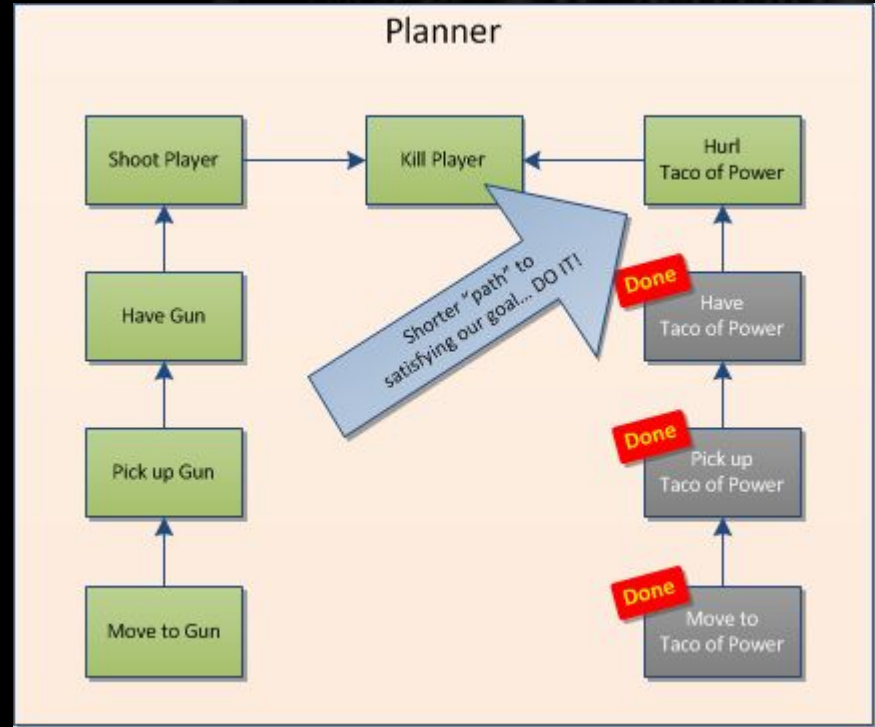
## Game Example



**F.E.A.R (2005)**

## Planners

- Goal-Oriented
- Build a map of possible actions to reach the goal
- Choose the optimal path to the goal



## Planners

### Pros

- AI «discovers» solutions on the fly
- Handles unique situations
- Easy to accommodate new actions

### Cons

- Loss of designer control
- Can become quite processor intensive

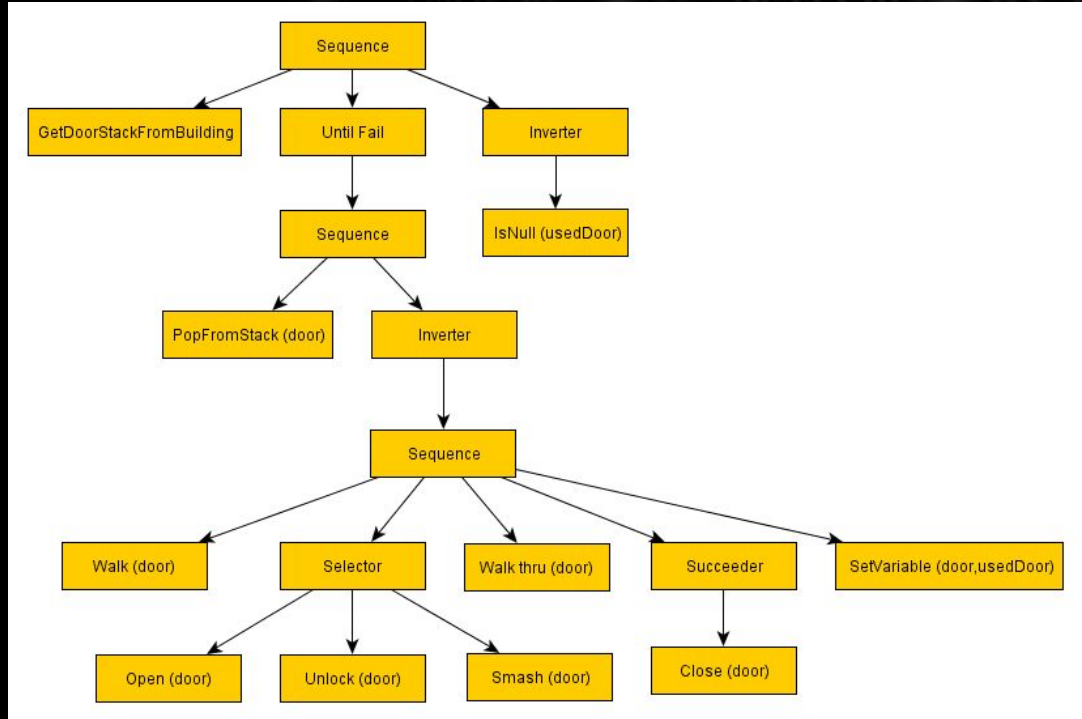
## Game Example



**F.E.A.R (2005)**

## Behavior Trees

- Goal oriented
- Composed of Sequences (And) & Selectors (Or)
- Ends with scripted behavior



# Behavior Trees

## Pros

- Separates decision logic from state code
- Easy to understand, build and edit

## Cons

- First time set up can be daunting



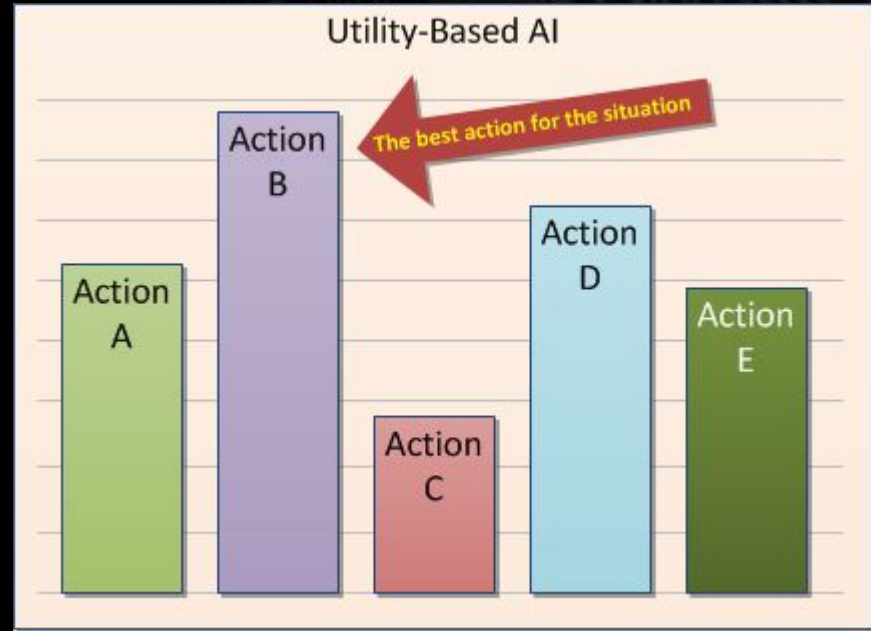
## Game Example



**Project Zomboid (2013)**

## Utility Based AI

- Based on the utility theory in economics
- Attribute a utility score to each action based on the context
- The formula for score attribution can be different for each action
- The agent performs the action with the highest score





## Utility Based AI

### Pros

- AI constantly weight all actions
- Possibility to weight every action differently

### Cons

- Tuning is time consuming
- Can be processor intensive with lots of agents

## Game Example



**The Sims series**

## Smart Terrains / Objects

- Objects used instead of character using objects
- Objects broadcast the characters how to interact



## Smart Terrains / Objects

### Pros

- AI constantly weight all actions
- Handles new situations gracefully
- Easily extensible

### Cons

- Loss of designer control

## Game Example

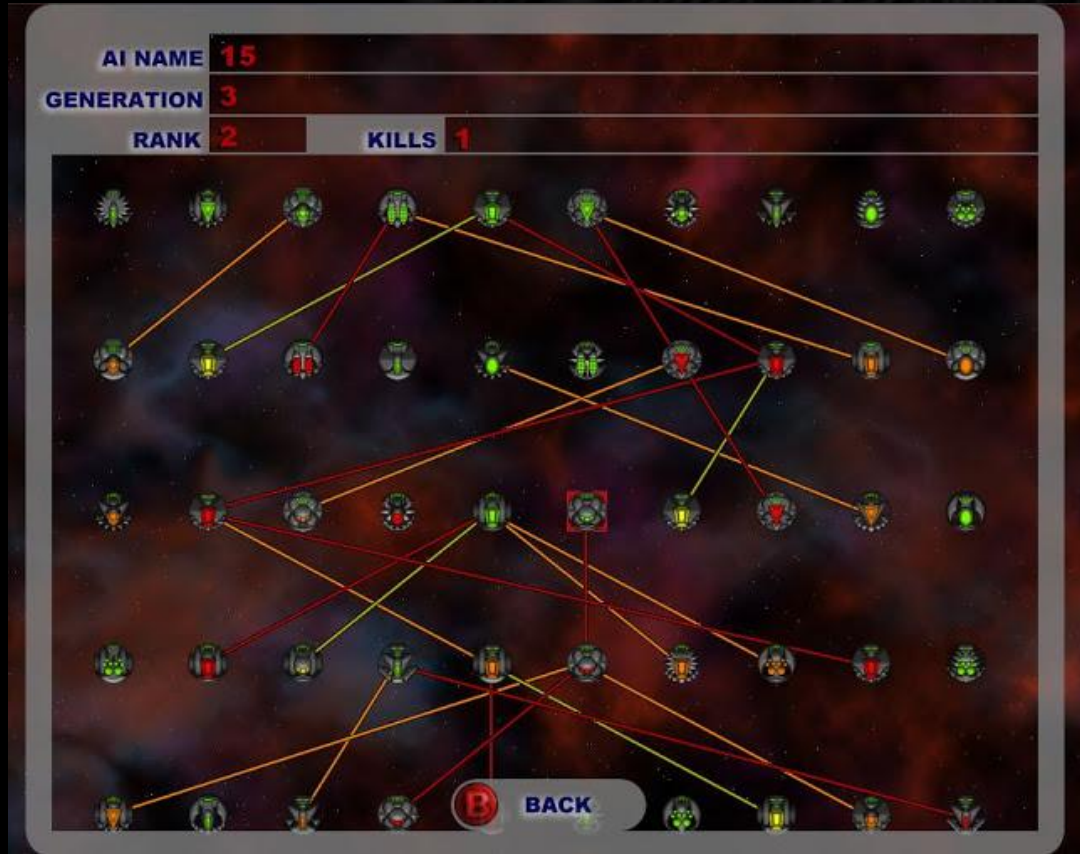


The Sims series



## Genetic Algorithms

- Natural evolution mechanism
- Few versions of the AI are generated
- Each of them is tested
- The algorithm blends the best version and a new generation
- The steps are repeated until satisfying result



# Genetic Algorithms

## Pros

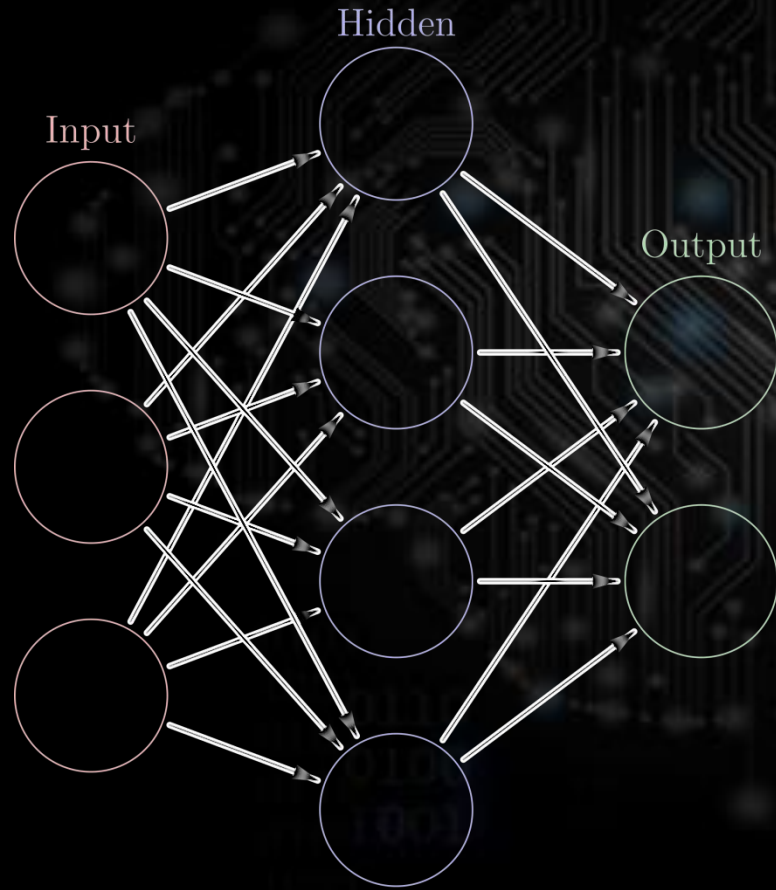
- Automates balancing of the AI
- Can provide unintended behavior

## Cons

- It is the same as gambling your AI
- The designer loses control over the behavior

## Artificial Neural Networks

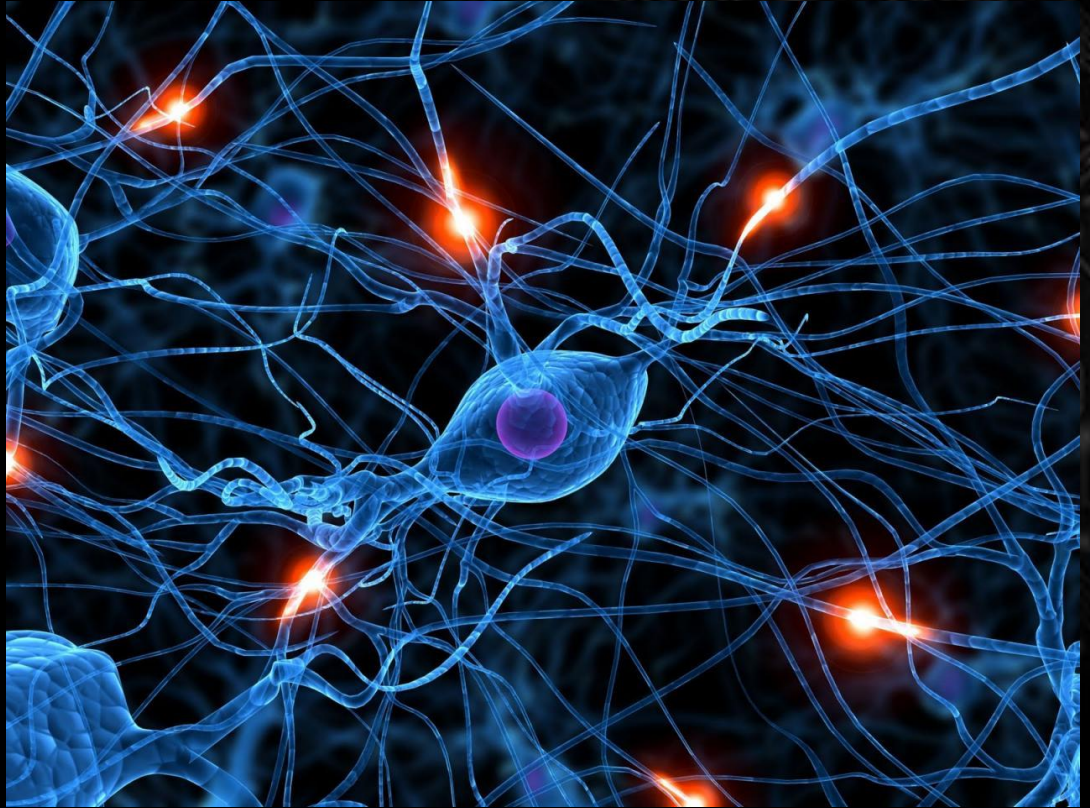
- A synthetic brain
- Inputs are digital values in the game
- Outputs are actions
- Hidden layers are series of perceptrons linked together





## Perceptrons

- Perceptrons have a threshold
- When their threshold is reached they trigger
- Pushing a value to linked perceptrons of the next layer
- Learning is achieved by tweaking the value pushed on each linked of the network



# Artificial Neural Networks

## Pros

- Can learn realistically
- Does not require a lot of programming time

## Cons

- Complete loss of designer control
- Impossible to edit

## Game Example



**Black & White (2001)**

## Additional Content

### **Facing Your F.E.A.R. [AI & Games Lecture #3]**

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rf2T\\_j-FIDE](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rf2T_j-FIDE)

### **Behavior trees for AI: How they work**

[http://www.gamasutra.com/blogs/ChrisSimpson/20140717/221339/Behavior\\_trees\\_for\\_AI\\_How\\_they\\_work.php](http://www.gamasutra.com/blogs/ChrisSimpson/20140717/221339/Behavior_trees_for_AI_How_they_work.php)

### **Understanding Pac-Man Ghost Behavior**

<http://gameinternals.com/post/2072558330/understanding-pac-man-ghost-behavior>