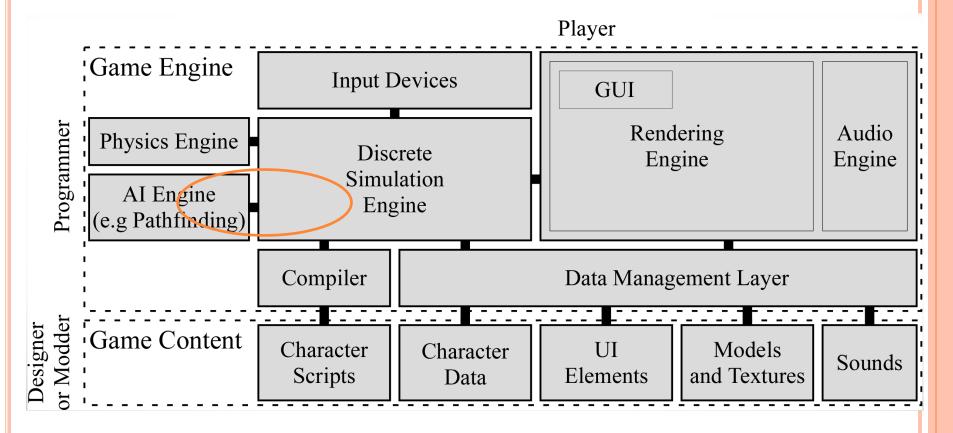
# Introduction to Computer 3D Game Development

AI in Games

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# Architecture: The Big Picture



How to control action of NPC objects?

## 目录

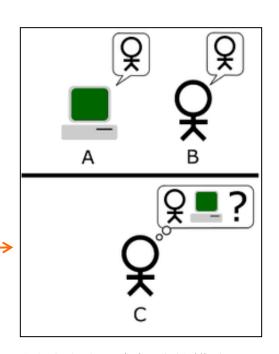
- o游戏智能 AI
  - 什么是人工智能
  - 游戏智能与人工智能的区别
  - 游戏智能的应用
- 游戏智能实现常用方法
  - 感知-思考-行为模型
  - 实验一: 决策树
  - 寻路智能
  - 策略智能
  - 10 种使智能变得萌笨的方法!!!
- ○面向对象的编程思考
  - Lambda 表达式

# What is Artificial Intelligence?

• "the study and design of *intelligent* agents", where an intelligent agent is a system that **perceives** its environment and takes **actions** that **maximize** its chances of success



- 游戏中的智能:
  - Google Master 仅是 IT 技术进展
  - 未来 Google "入门"的"业余一级围棋手"才是有商业价值的游戏产品
  - 游戏 AI 是为不同人群服务,不是纯技术

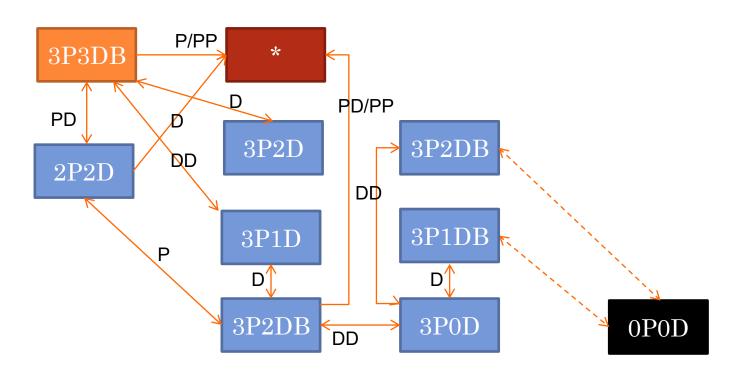


图灵试验一个标准的模式: C 使用问题来判断A或B是人类 还是机械

## 案例研究:

## P&D游戏的智能

○ 为了帮助小朋友玩 P&D 过河, 你决定开发next功能, 提示下一步最佳玩法? 但怎么设计呢?

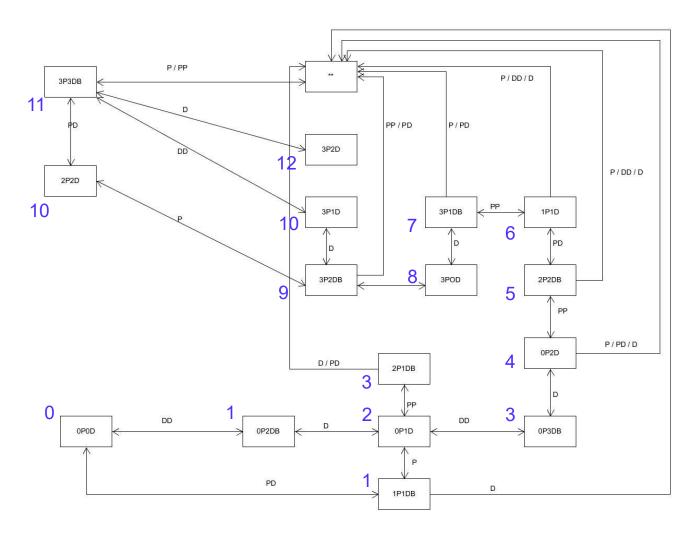


## 案例研究:

## P&D游戏的智能

- 观察状态图
  - 开始状态 [3P3DB]
  - 成功状态 [0P0D]; 失败状态 \*
  - 中间状态 [xPyDX], 其中 x>=y and [(3-x)>=(3-y) or (3-x)==0]
  - 可能动作: {P, D, PP, PD, DD}
- 。问题求解:
  - 对于任意非成功/失败状态,找一条最短路径到达成功状态
  - 第一个动作即是问题的解
- 规约方法:
  - 最短路径

# 完整状态图



# 案例研究: P&D游戏的智能

- 实现
  - 计算得到状态图
  - 如何表示?
  - 计算每个有效状态的最短路径,得到第一个动作

游戏智能 游戏 AI vs. 经典 AI

- Classical: Design of intelligent agents
  - 环境感知,成功最大(优化问题)
  - 计算科学领域
  - 研究内容: 规划问题, 机器学习
- o Game: Design of rational behavior(理性行为)
  - 不需要优化(and often will not)
  - 通常是关于人性化的"描述"
  - 属于认知科学
- NPC(非人控制角色) 能和对手开展 meaningful choices。即要遇强则强,遇弱则弱;或形成挑战,而不是不可战胜。

# 游戏智能 实现 NPC 的 Meaningful Choices 的方法

- 收集信息的能力:
  - AI 对象能获得的有价值信息
  - 信息的完整性
  - 与 player 的信息对称
- 为了实现目标的判断动作能力:
  - AI 对象拥有哪些知识做行为判断
  - 动作或动作序列对目标实现的效果
  - 对 player 的知识应用和响应速度的挑战合理性
- 学习能力:
  - AI 对象基于历史信息的学习、优化能力
  - 与 player 学习曲线的一致性

游戏AI设计者很容易使玩家处于死地(not fun)!

## 游戏智能

# Case study: NPC Shooting

- NPC Sensing information
  - Position? Velocity? Acceleration?

### NPC Acting

- Calculation
- Prepare gun time d*t*
- Bullet speed and power
- Hit rates

### NPC Learning

- Player's preference discovery
- Learning time

# 游戏智能

# Case study: NPC Shooting

	fool-NPC	NPC1	NPC2	Smart-NPC
信息		位置	位置	位置 速度
行为 准备时间 子弹速度 攻击力 瞄准能力	固定方向或 散射 固定 固定	向用户射击 固定 慢	向用户射击 固定 快 低 给定概率高	当前位置和下一个 位置间随机射击 快 快 低 低
学习				
玩家挑战	观察能力 节奏控制力	位置选择 子弹对抗 躲避节奏	位置选择 观察与反应 运动中对抗 运气	勇气 高度灵敏性 选择有效攻击武器 运气

Has game AI or not in shooting?

# 游戏智能 游戏中 AI 的运用

- Autonomous Characters (NPCs)
  - Mimic(模仿) the "personality" of the character
  - May be opponent or support character
- Strategic Opponents (策略对抗)
  - AI at the "player level"
  - Closest to classical AI
- o Dialog (会话)
  - Intelligent commentary
  - Narrative (故事) management

# 游戏智能常用方法游戏智能的类型

- o Behavioral (行为) AI
  - A NPC acts with its "personality" (个性化,拟人化)
  - Sense-Think-Act cycle
- Strategic (策略) AI
  - Decision tree (决策树)
- o Path findings (寻路) AI
  - Breadth-First Search
  - A\* algorithm
  - Steering (巡航)

# 游戏智能常用方法 行为 AI: Sense-Think-Act 模型

#### Sense:

- Perceive the world
- Reading the game state
- Example: enemy near?

#### • Think:

- Choose an action
- Often merged with sense
- Example: fight or flee

#### • Act:

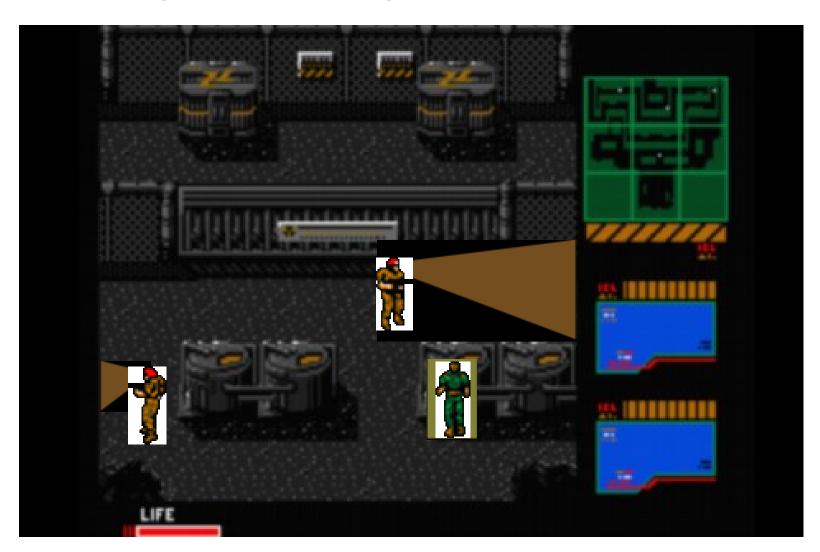
- Update the state
- Simple and fast
- Example: reduce health



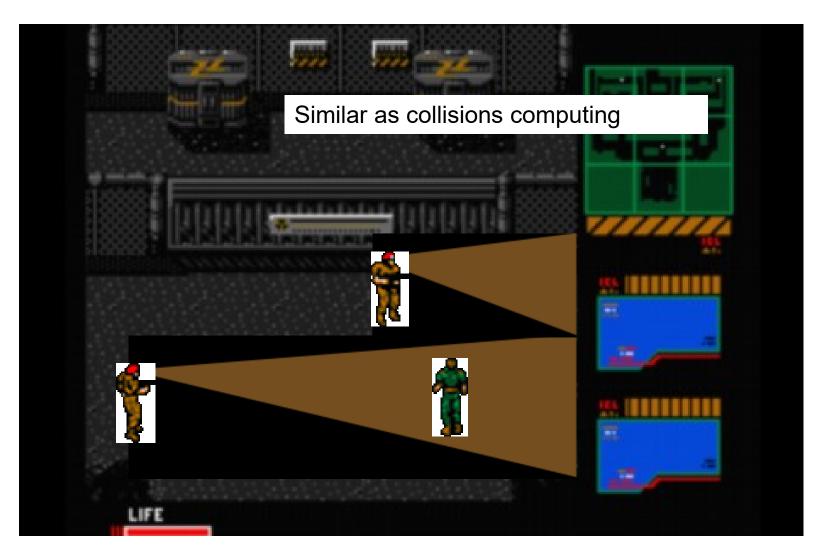
# 游戏智能常用方法 行为 AI: (限制) 感知

- 限制 获取信息的能力
  - Vision: 限制可视域
    - 给出准确的位置与信息
    - 使用障碍物和范围限制
    - 使用距离使得信息获取减少或运动减慢
  - Sound: 指向性
    - 。给出方向和距离
    - •要求玩家"追踪声源"决定行为
  - Smell:指向性
    - 。没有方向和距离; proximity 仅
    - •要求玩家"追踪源"决定行为

# Sensing: Line-of-Sight



# Sensing: Line-of-Sight



# 3D Line-of-Sight: Ray Casting



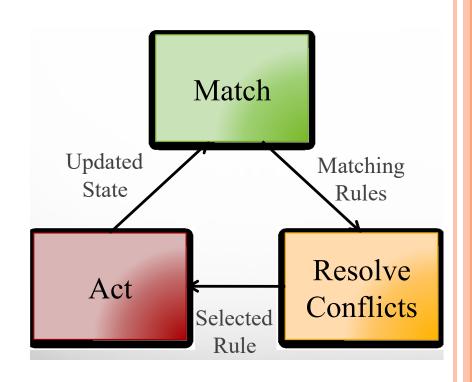
# 游戏智能常用方法 行为 AI: 思考

- 一堆条件语句
  - "硬" 编码
  - 难以修改
- 要抽象需求:
  - 易于可视化建模
  - 反映"认知与思考"
- 努力分离技能
  - Sensing: 由程序员开发
  - Thinking: 由设计师开发

```
sense<sub>1</sub>) {
      sense_{11}) {
           if (se
else
                   se_2)
             (sense
```

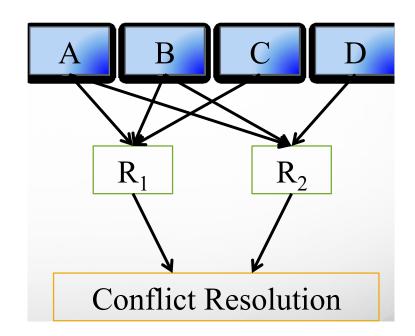
# 游戏智能常用方法 思考一: 基于规则推理的 AI

- 三个基本步骤
  - Match (匹配)
    - ○检查游戏规则"条件部分"
    - 返回所有匹配的规则
  - Resolve (冲突求解)
    - 仅能输出一个规则
    - 使用元规则选择
  - Act (行为)
    - 执行动作
    - 。修改状态



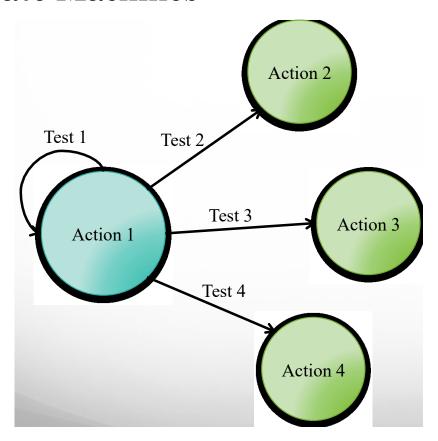
思考一: 基于规则AI: 冲突求解策略

- o Fusion (融合)
  - combine with ordering
- Data statistic
  - Select by most recent used
  - Voted by most rules
  - Most unused actions
- Random
  - Select randomly
  - May "weight" probabilities



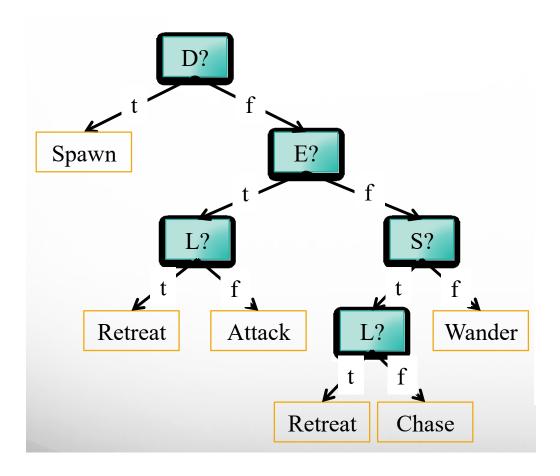
游戏智能常用方法 思考二:基于状态机AI

• Finite State Machines



游戏智能常用方法 思考三:基于决策树的AI

#### Decision Trees

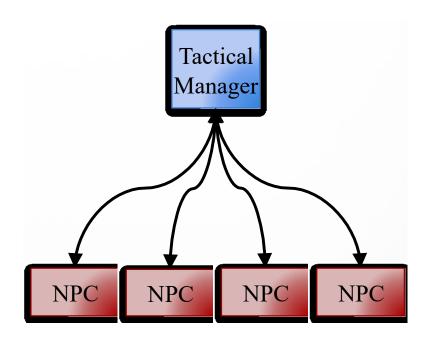


游戏智能常用方法行动:基本准则

- 不能在一个短时间内完成动作
- 使用一个"子动作序列"作为动作
  - 一个动作序列就像人的行为
  - 使用数据文件(资源)驱动动作
  - 请研究"子状态"

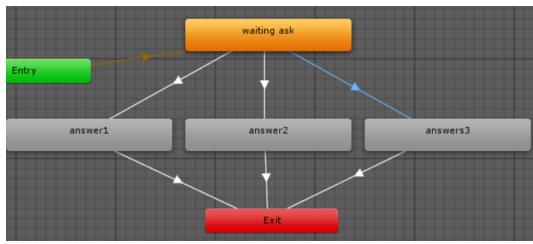
## 游戏智能常用方法 行动: 策略管理者

- o"不可见 NPC"
  - 创建 NPC 组对象
  - 由组对象控制 NPC
- 应用场景
  - 保护游戏单元
  - 多向攻击
  - 交叉火力
  - 组队交替前进
  - 多路追击或逃跑

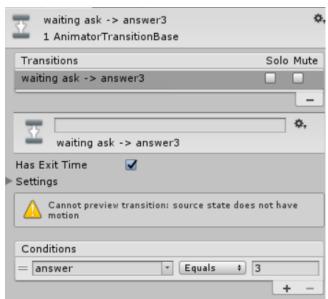


课堂实验一:决策练习

o 已知一个任务 teller 的行为状态机,如图:

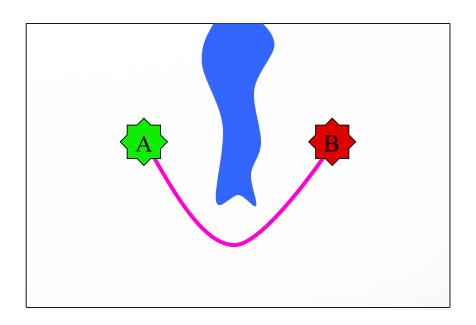


- 编写程序完成以下决策
  - answer 变量每次进入状态时为 0
  - 玩家一个任务未完成,回答的概率(50%,45%,5%)
  - 玩家完成对应任务后,自动按概率分配。
    - 例如:玩家完成任务1,回答概率(0,90%,10%)



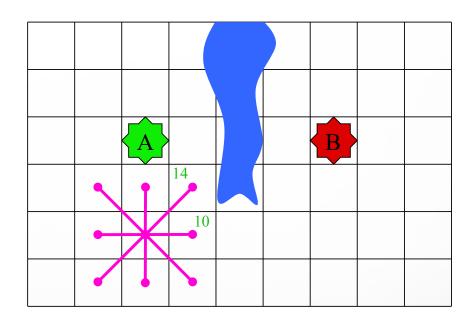
# 游戏智能常用方法 寻路 AI

- You are given
  - Starting location A
  - Goal location B
- Want valid path A to B
  - Avoid "impassible" terrain
  - Reasonably short path
- Algorithmic problem
  - performance



# 游戏智能常用方法 寻路抽象: Grid & Graph

- Break world into grid
  - Roughly size of NPCs
  - Terrain is all-or-nothing
    - Majority terrain of square
    - Terrain covering "center"
- Gives us a weighted graph
  - Nodes are grid centers
  - Each node has 8 neighbors
  - Weight = distance/terrain
- Search for shortest path!



Real distance not required

- 14:10 ratio for diagonals
- Allows us to use integers

游戏智能常用方法 寻路: 宽度优先检索

#### Search maintains

- Current node, initially **start**
- List of nodes to visit

#### Process

- Have we reached the goal?
- Add neighbors to end of list
- Continue search from *first* node in list
- List processed "first-in first-out"

寻路: 宽度优先检索

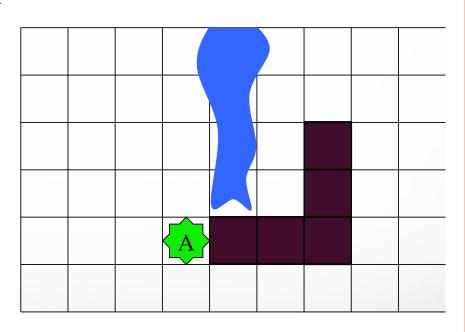
28	24		24	X			
24	14	Ŷ	14	X			
20	10			X		В	
24	14	<b>V</b>	14	X		58	
28	24	20	24	34	44	54	
38	34	30	34	38	48	54	

寻路: 宽度优先检索

28	24		24	X			
24	14	•	14	X			
20	10		10	X			
24	14		14	X		58	
28	24	20				54	
38	34	30	34	38	48	54	

寻路: A\* 算法

- Combine Dijkstra and Greedy
  - *g:* distance on **current path** 
    - An "exact calculation"
    - Distance along graph
  - *h:* estimated distance to **goal** 
    - o Spatial, not graph, distance
    - Ignores all obstacles
  - Final heuristic f=g+h
- $\circ$  Many variations for h
  - Regular distance
  - "Manhattan Metric"

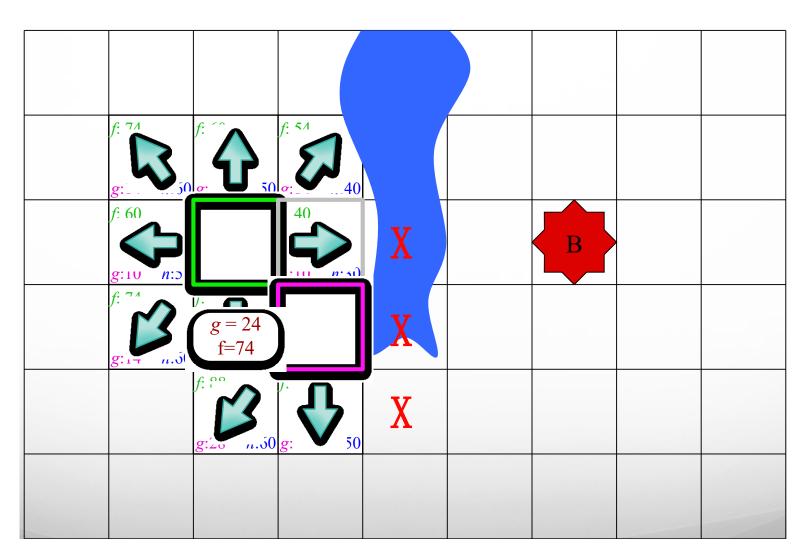


Manhattan distance = 30+20 = 50

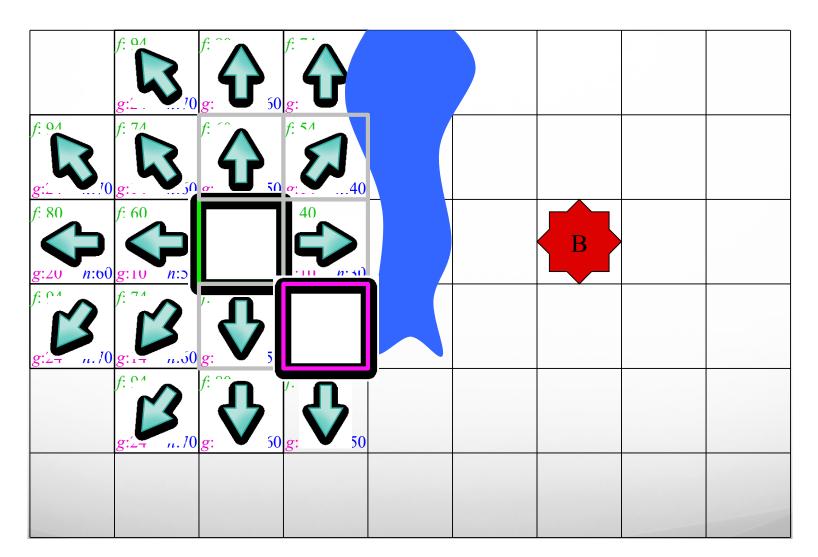
寻路: A\* 算法

f: 71 g:50	4	f: 51			
f: 60 g:10 n:3		40 10 n:50		В	
f: 74 g:17 u.50	g:	y. 5 A g: 17 n.40			

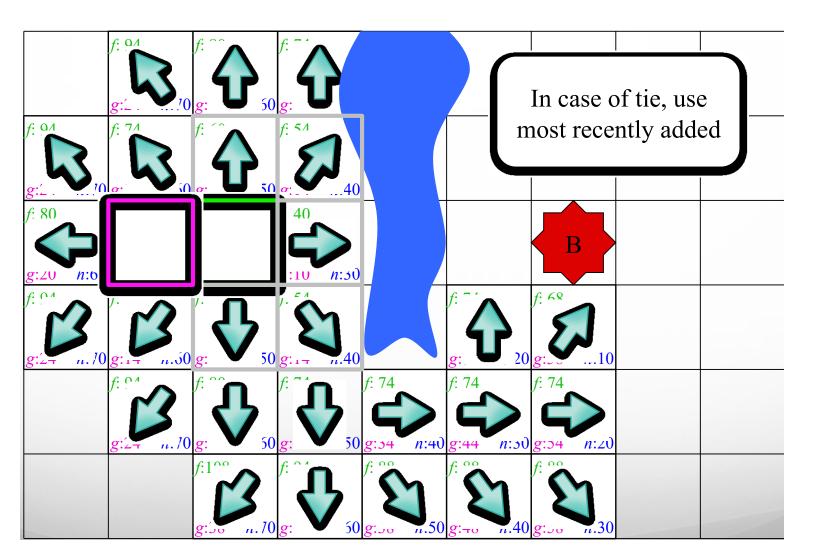
寻路: A\* 算法



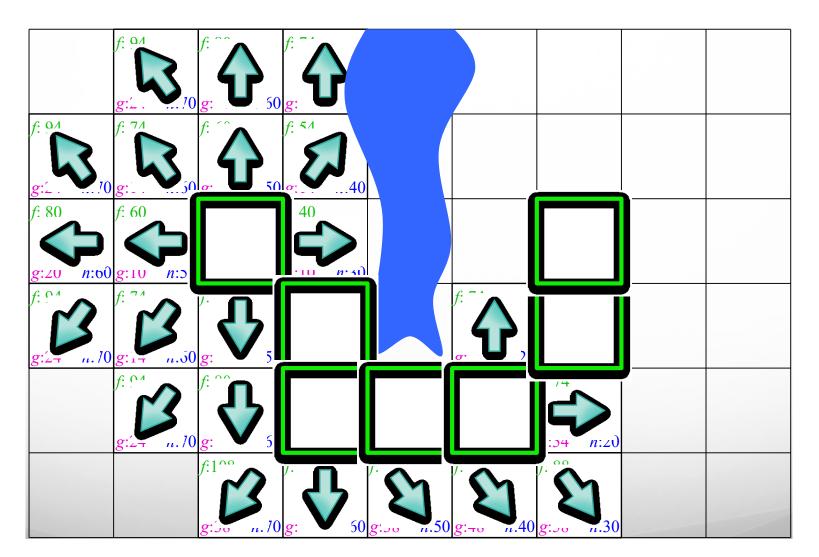
寻路: A\* 算法



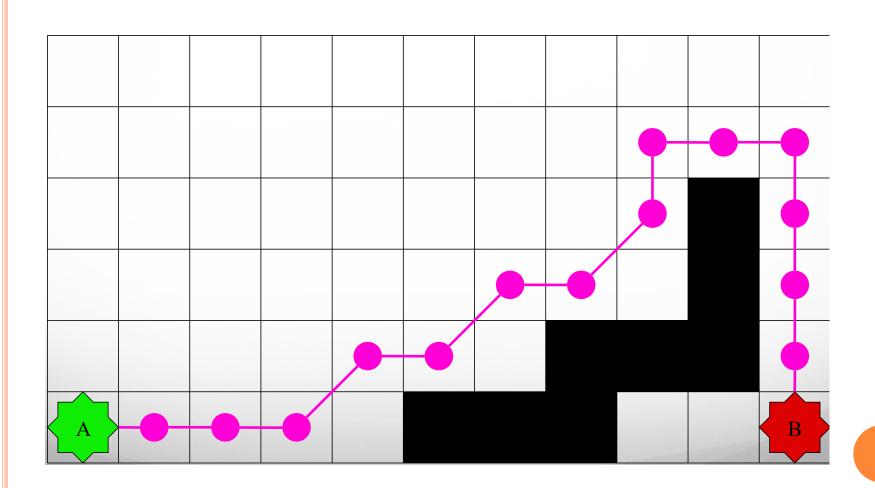
寻路: A\* 算法



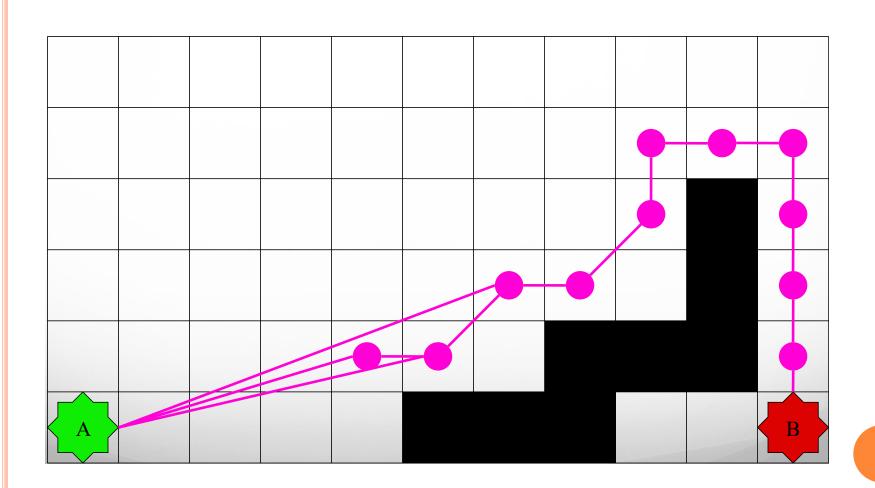
寻路: A\* 算法



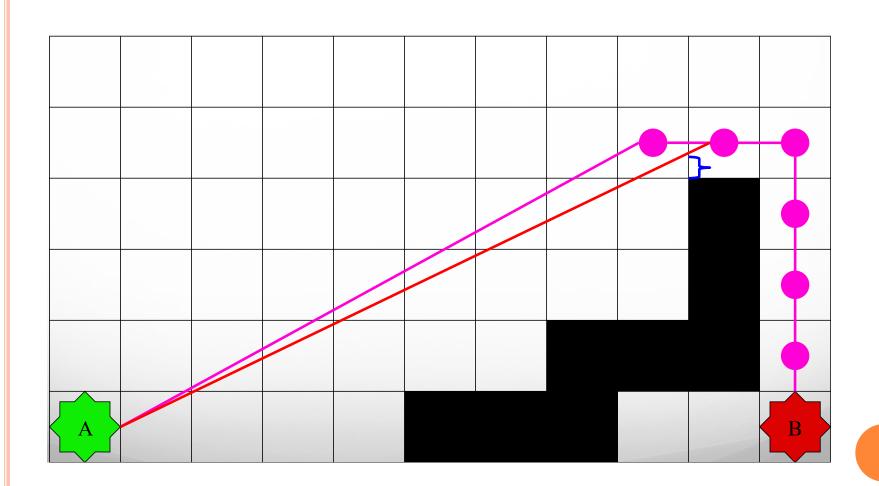
寻路: A\* 算法的阶梯步进问题



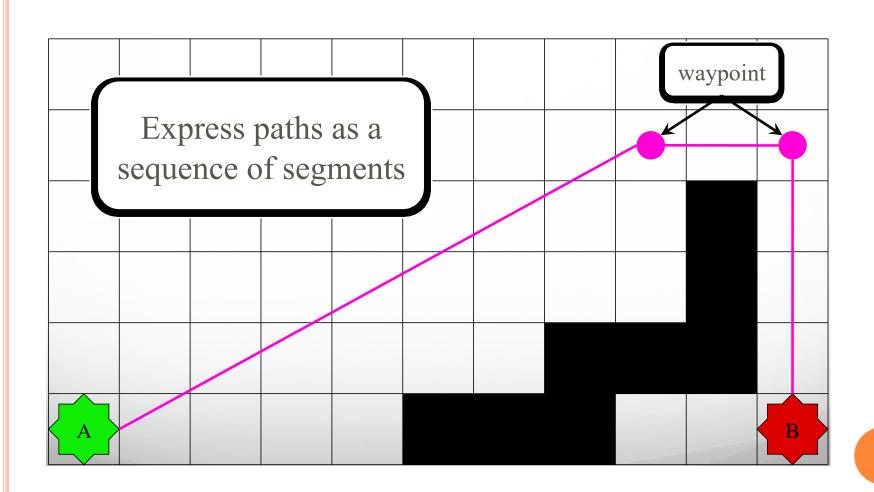
寻路: A\* 算法 -- 路径平滑



寻路: A\* 算法 -- 路径平滑

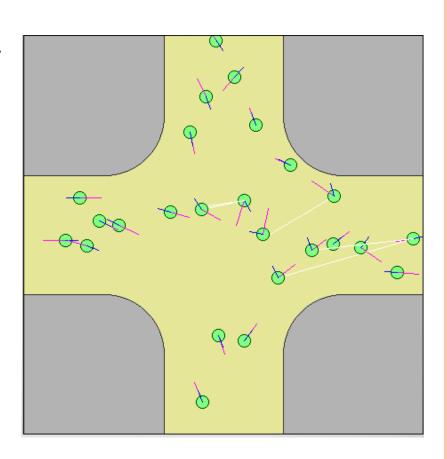


寻路: A\* 算法 - 路径点集合

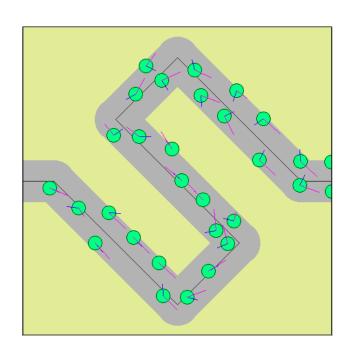


寻路: 力场与导航

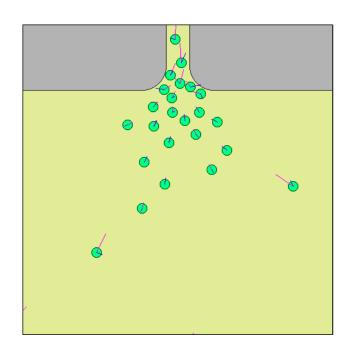
- Alternative to pathfinding
  - Uses forces to move NPCs
  - Great for small paths
- Examples
  - Artificial *potential fields*
  - Vortex fields(涡流场)
  - Custom steering behaviors



游戏智能常用方法 寻路: 力场与导航



Use path as Force vector



Use Breadth-First from the goal to all cells, then use path as Force vector

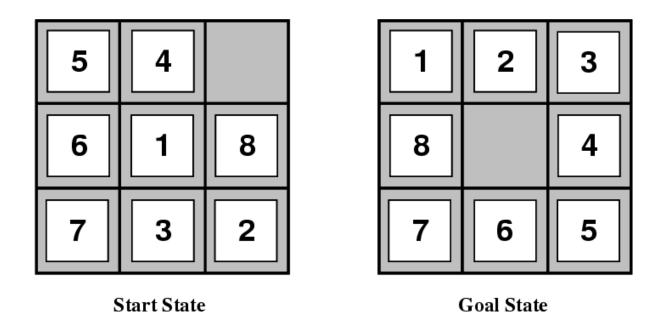
游戏智能常用方法 策略 AI: 规划问题

#### Multiple Steps: Planning

- oPlan: actions necessary to reach a goal
  - Goal is a (pseudo) specific game state
  - Actions change game state (e.g. verbs)
- •Planning: steps to generate a plan
  - Initial **State:** state the game is currently in
  - Goal **Test:** determines if state meets goal
  - Operators: action the NPC can perform

### Example: 8-Puzzle

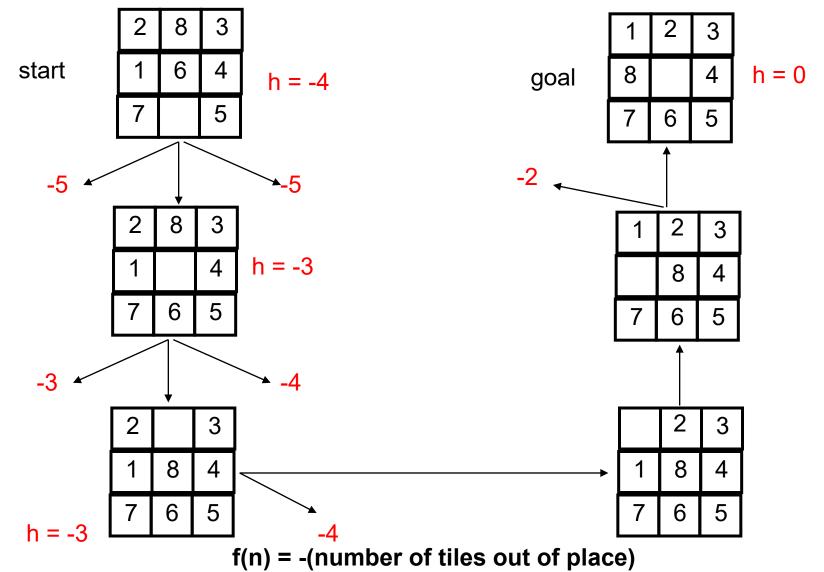
• Given an initial configuration of 8 numbered tiles on a 3 x 3 board, move the tiles into a desired goal configuration of the tiles.



### 8-Puzzle Encoding

- **State:** 3 x 3 array configuration of the tiles on the board.
- 4 Operators: Move Blank Square Left, Right, Up or Down.
  - This is a more efficient encoding of the operators than one in which each of four possible moves for each of the 8 distinct tiles is used.
- Initial State: A particular configuration of the board.
- Goal: A particular configuration of the board.
- What does the state space look like?

## Hill Climbing Example



# 游戏智能须知可玩性第一

- Complete intelligence is not fun
  - Player should have a chance of "winning"
  - Purpose is to make your game fun, not smart

- Challenge: make your AI "smartly stupid"
  - AI should exhibit reasonable behavior
  - But should have flaws the player can exploit

### 游戏智能须知 TEN WAYS TO BE STUPID!!!

- 1. Do not cheat
  - The AI should not be omniscient(无所不知)
  - Players will notice this
- 2. Do not kill on the first attempt
  - First "miss" gives player time to react
- 3. Have horrible aim
  - Same as it is in the movies
  - Allows abundant gunfire without being too hard
- 4. Do not shoot on first sight
  - Give player time to run for cover
- 5. Warning the player
  - Use different clues(线索): animations, sounds
  - Important when attacking from behind

### 游戏智能须知 TEN WAYS TO BE STUPID!!!

- o 6. Attack "kung-fu" style
  - Do not all gang up at once(一伙出现)
  - NPCs should look busy (aiming, reloading)
- 7. Tell player what you are doing
  - AI state should have visual cues
- 8. Intentionally be vulnerable(故意的容易受伤)
  - Design weaknesses in the AI to exploit
  - 例如: Boss常有固定容易死的部位。探索型玩家最爱
- 9. Do not be perfect
  - NPC always makes mistakes in time
- 10. Pull back at the last minute (关键时刻,小宇宙爆发)
  - Push the player hard, and then pull back
  - 例如:最后一口血,很大概率能打死了三口血的Boss

## 游戏智能须知 Recommended Reading

- Dave Mark, Behavioral Mathematics for Game
- o AI Wisdom Series, Charles River Media
- AIGameDev.com
- www.gdcvault.com
- 本课程没有涉及学习型 AI 算法

游戏智能常用方法 课堂实验二: 寻路练习

- Unity 自带 3D 寻路组件。
  - 使用 AI 第三方角色 完成以下任务
- o unity自带寻路Navmesh入门教程(一)
  - <a href="http://liweizhaolili.blog.163.com/blog/static/16230744">http://liweizhaolili.blog.163.com/blog/static/16230744</a>
    201271161310135/
  - 注意: 该教程共三篇,在实现第三篇时请用一个策略管理者完成分路进攻。

## 面向对象的编程思考 LAMBDA 表达式与决策树

- Decision Table in C#
  - http://lukevoss.com/blog/post/2008/09/Decision-Table-in-C.aspx

### 课程小结

- •游戏智能
  - 游戏智能与人工智能的区别
  - 游戏智能的目标
  - 游戏智能的应用
- 游戏智能实现常用方法
  - 行为智能: 感知-思考-行为模型
  - 寻路智能: A\* 算法, 场与导航
  - 策略智能: 线性规划、启发式规划
  - 常见让智能萌笨的方法
- 面向对象的编程思考
  - Lambda 表达式与决策表

作业 (LAB 11)

○ (无)

- ○可选作业
  - 从商店下载游戏: "Kawaii" Tank, 构建 AI 对战游戏
  - P&D 过河游戏智能帮助实现(仅限二年级)