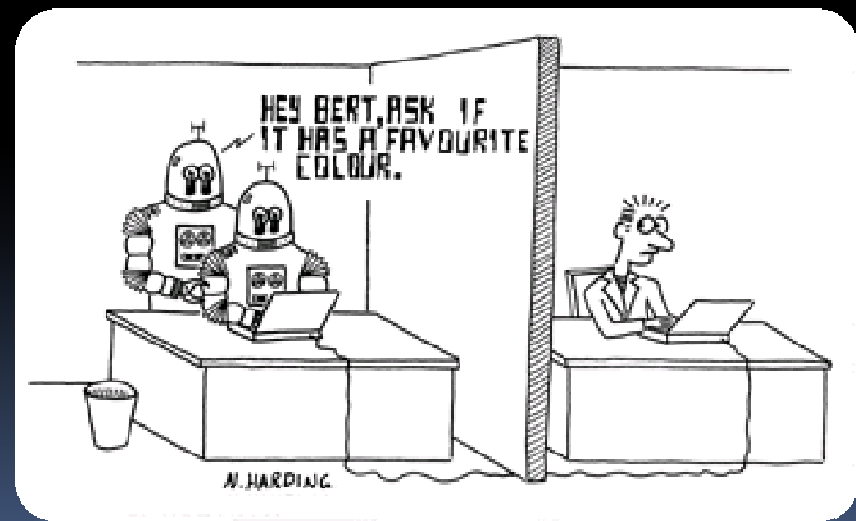


AI in Games



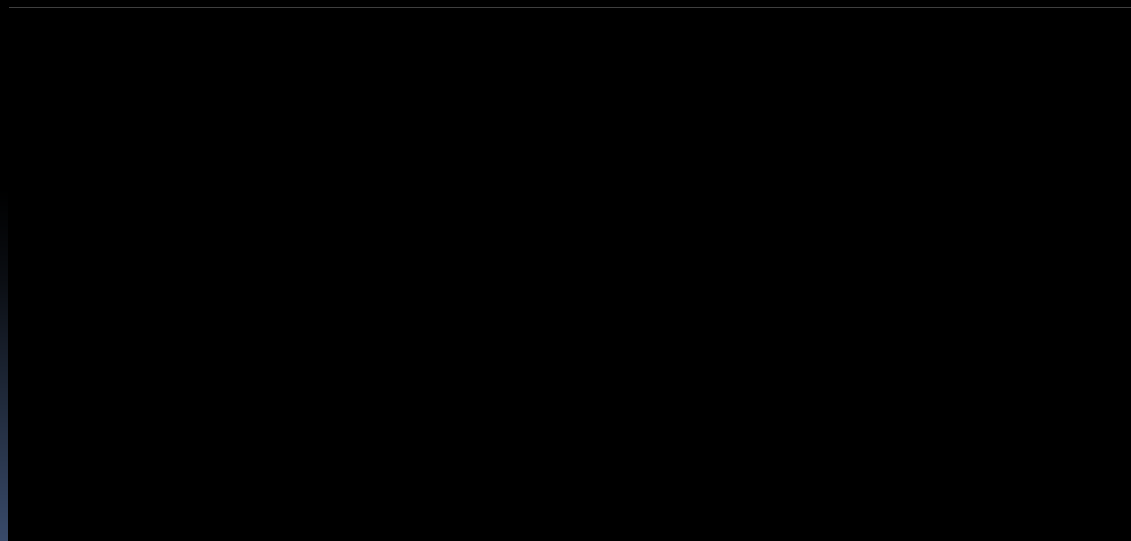
Artificial Intelligence

- **Artificial intelligence** (AI) in games is the application of AI techniques to enhance the play experience.
 - Also known as **gameplay** programming.
- But games often get it wrong...



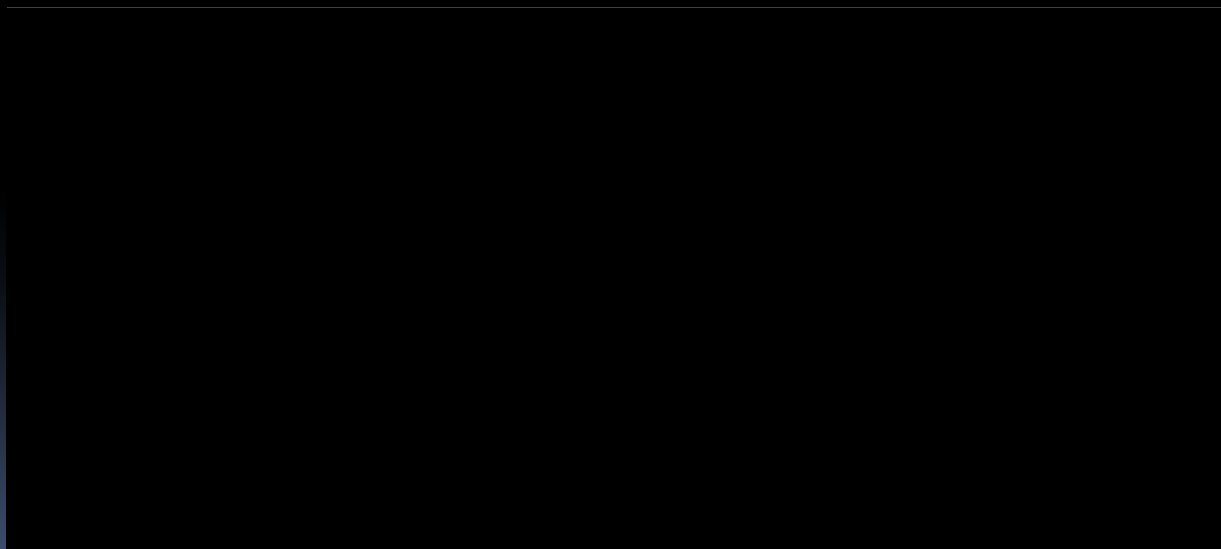
AI Example #1

AI Example #2

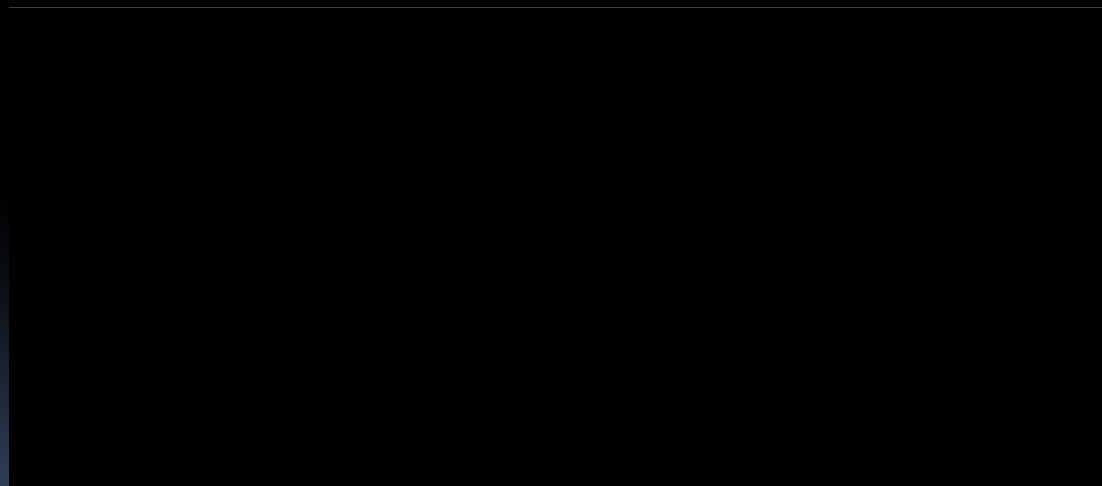


AI Example #3

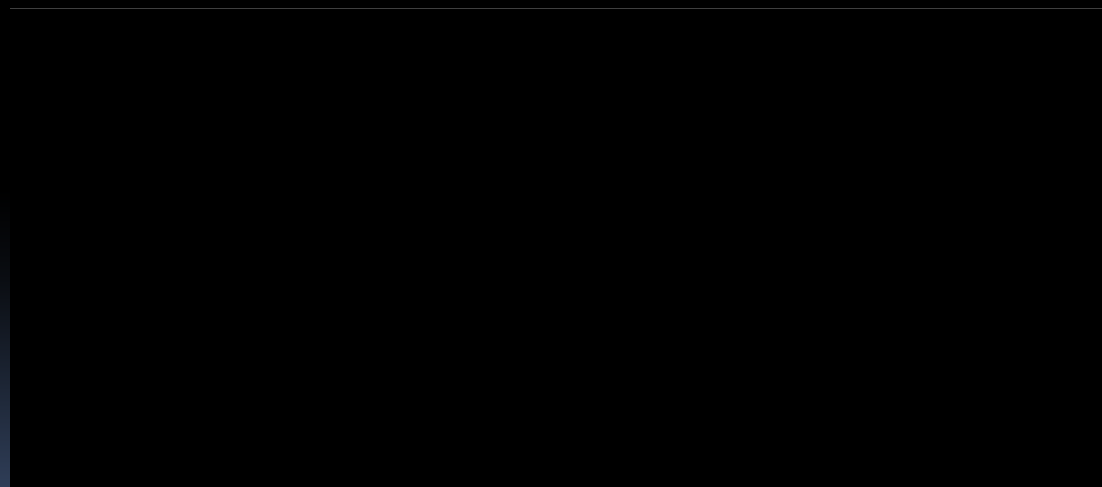
AI Example #4



AI Example #5



AI Example #6



AI Example #7

AI Example #8

Areas of AI in Games

- **Perception**
 - Language
 - Vision
- **Processing**
 - Searching
 - Planning
 - Game Trees
- **Learning**
 - Neural networks



AI Entities

- When creating artificial intelligence, the purpose is to produce entities that are able to operate independent of human direction
 - Often these entities are called **non-player characters** (NPCs)
- These entities need to have the following properties:
 - **autonomy** = needs no direct involvement to perform duties
 - **reactivity** = must be able to perceive and react to its environment
 - **proactivity** = must exhibit goal-directed behaviour
 - (**sociability** = interacts with other agents)

Multi-Agent Applications

- Example: RoboCup
 - robot soccer league
 - international competition
 - also offers search & rescue, RoboCup junior, and a dance competition



- Game example: Sports Games
 - Game AI has to coordinate multiple team members for a common goal, not just for their individual goals.



Types of AI in Games



Natural Language

- Façade



Computer Vision

- EyeToy



- Kinect



Planning

- F.E.A.R.





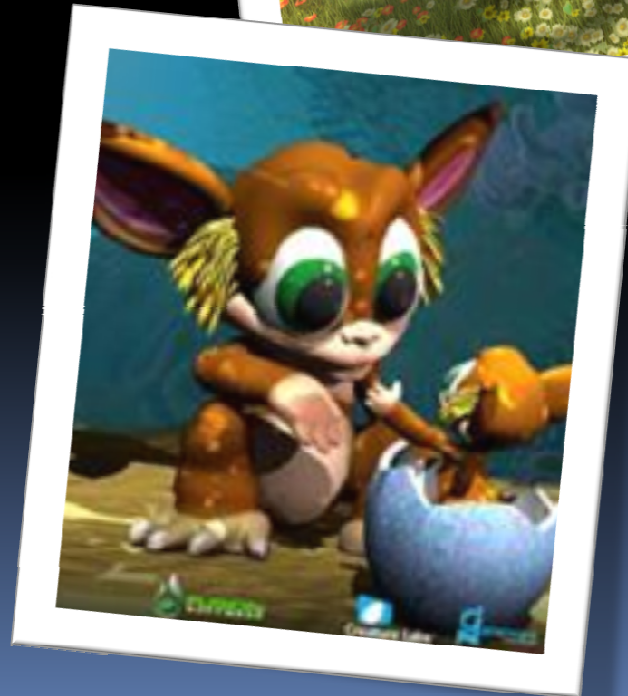
F.E.A.R. AI



F.E.A.R. AI

Machine Learning

- Black & White
- Creatures





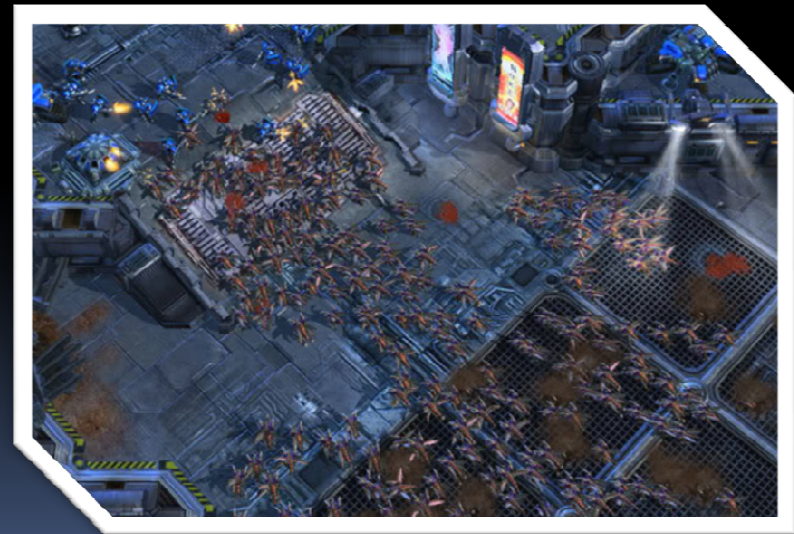
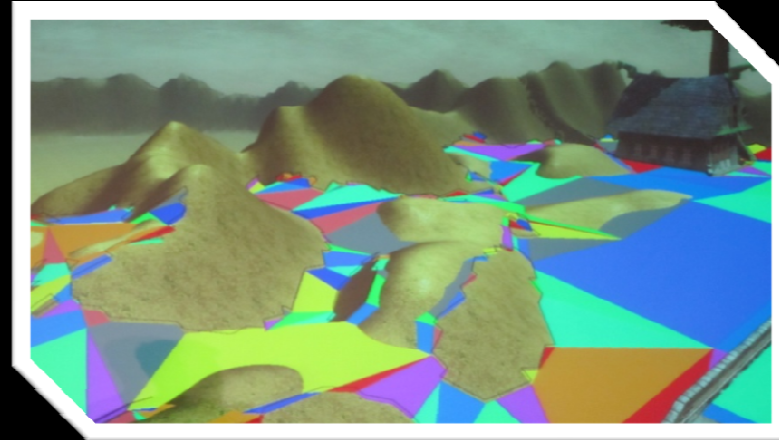
Creatures

AI @ GDC



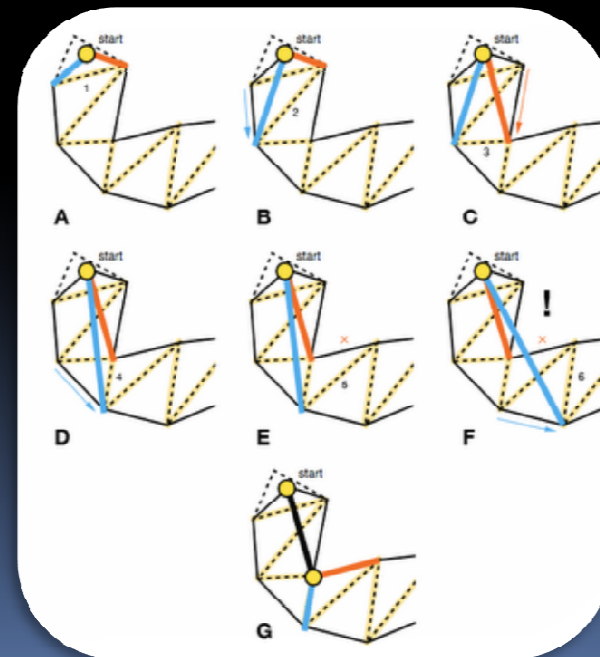
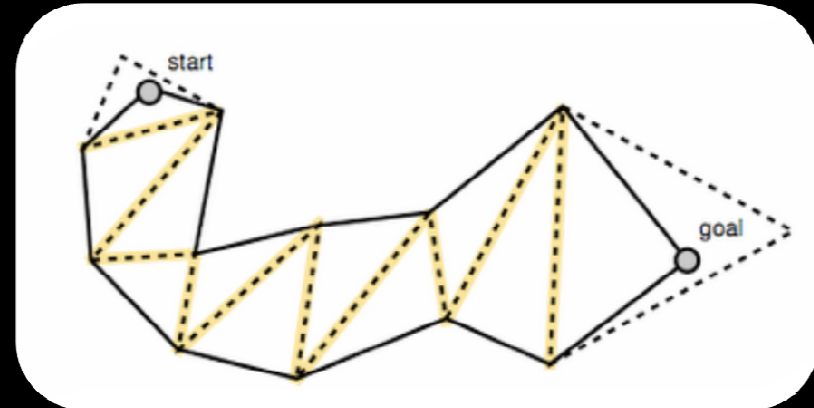
AI @ GDC

- Pathfinding
 - Planning & A*
- Key ideas:
 - Reduce search space
- Steering
 - Following
 - Flocking
 - Grouping
 - Separation
 - Arrival
 - Avoidance
- Collisions (pushing)
 - Influence & unit circles



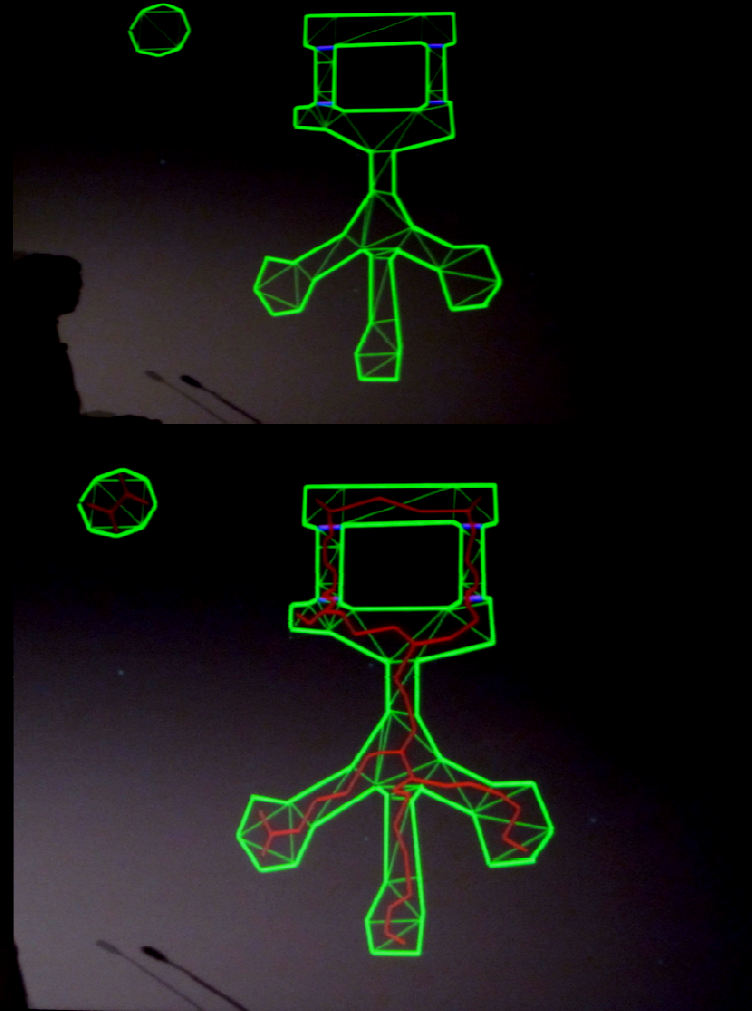
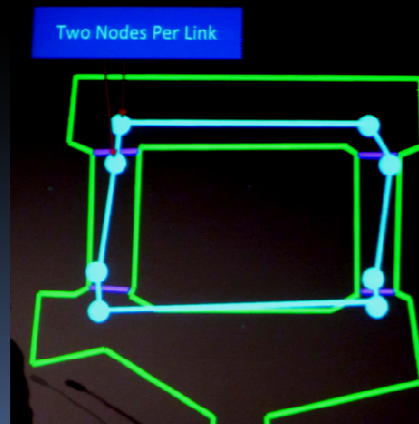
Funnel Algorithm

- Used to find quick paths through levels.
- Assumes that level has been decomposed into large polygons.
- Iterate through polygon corners to find narrowest funnel through passage.
- Multiple levels with different granularity
- Note: Always search for straight-line path first 😊



Pathfinding: Portals

- Create spots in each triangle edge that pathfinders use as intermediate points between regions.
- Example:
 - Playstation Move Heroes

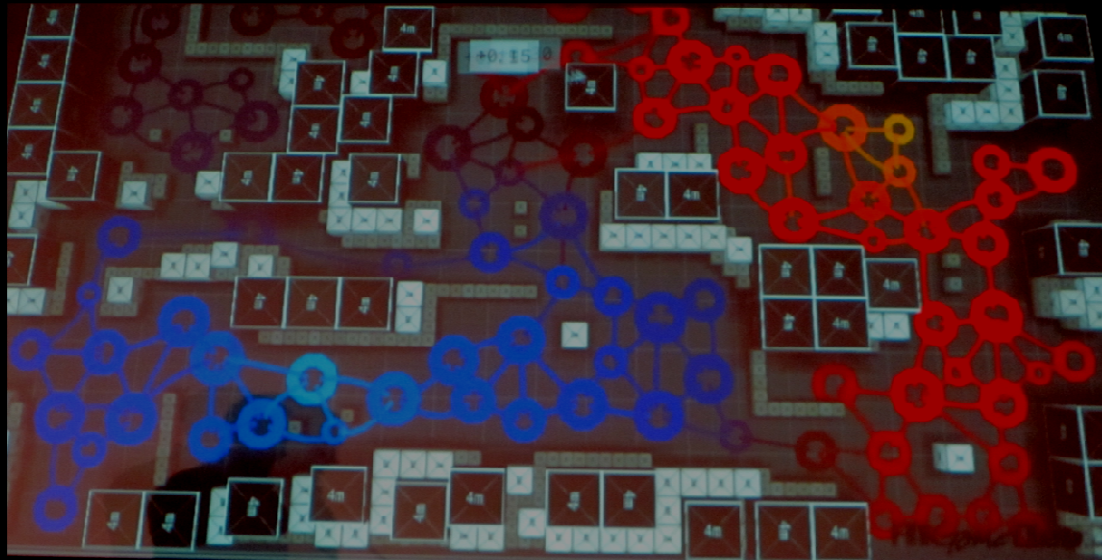


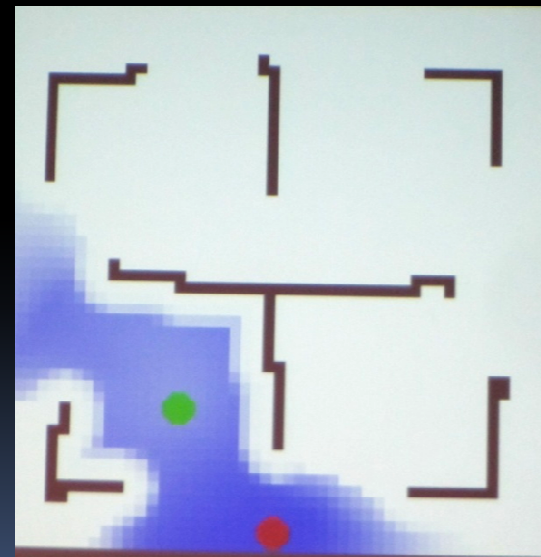
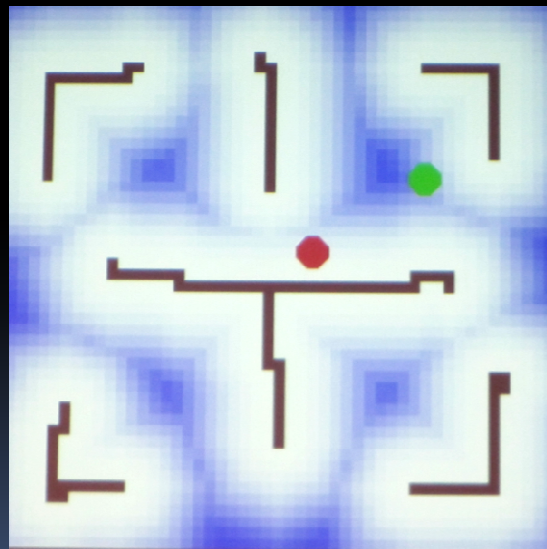
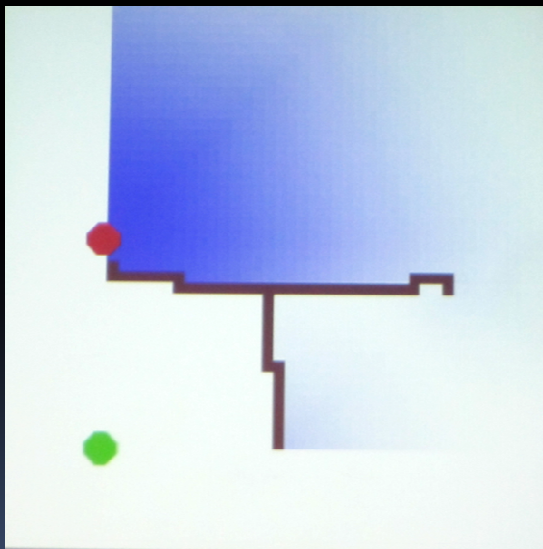
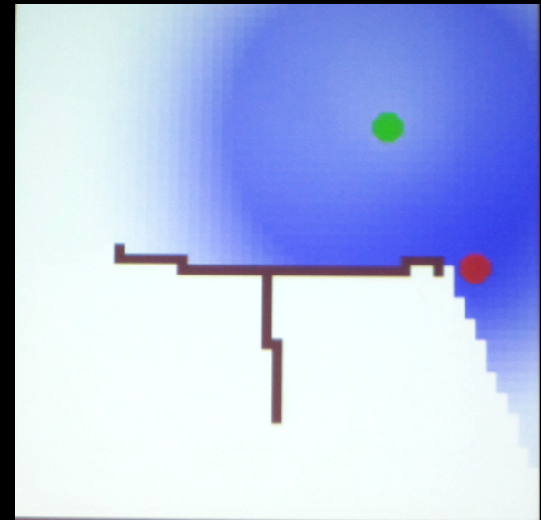
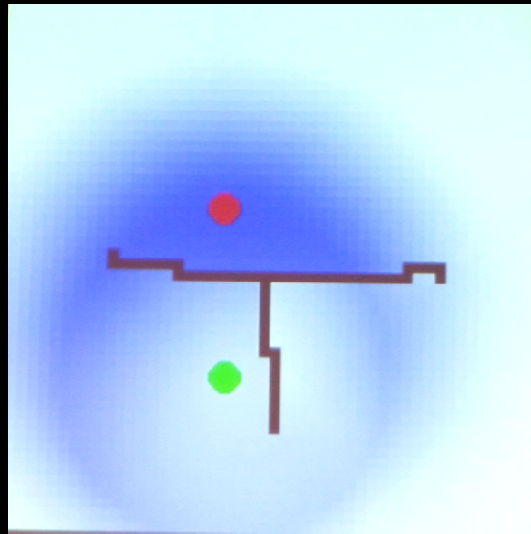
Influence Maps

- Shows areas of control and influence for players.
- Implications:
 - Shows possible actions, future moves.
 - Defend where threatened, attack where weakest.
 - Emergent feigns and feints, teamwork.
- Based off spatial function:
 - Travel time, line-of-sight, A* penalty, path speed, target bias, weapon choice, multipliers.



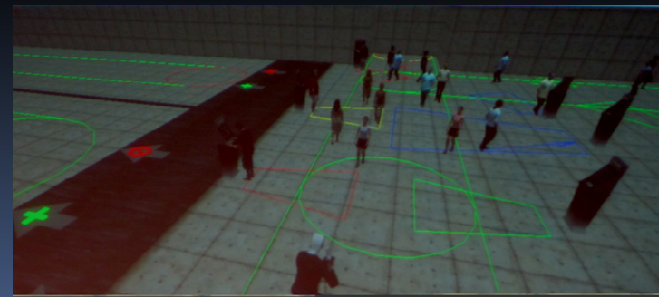
Influence Maps





Intelligent NPCs

- Flow
 - Dynamic splines, dynamic lane forming.
 - Problems: twitching, piling up.
- Obstacle avoidance
 - Case-sensitive steering behaviour.
 - Social rules, self-organizing lanes.
- Action stations
 - e.g. benches, ATMs.
 - Stations “capture” NPCs in given area, take over brains & animation.
 - Once done, release NPC.
- More nuanced characters.



Bringing Bioshock Infinite's Elizabeth to Life

- Keep companion character interesting and active, without being annoying.
 - "Look at" markers
 - "Smart terrain"
 - Movement within cone along "golden path".
- Combat:
 - Higher positive weight for cover positions,
 - Higher negative weight for "line of fire" positions
- Better to be entertaining than algorithmically complex.



Ellie: Buddy AI in The Last of Us

- Wanted to make Ellie feel as “real” as possible
 - “No cheating”.
 - No teleporting, realistic reactions and behaviours.
- Sparse assistance
 - Reluctant shooting
 - Rare supply help
- Scripted behaviours.



Saint's Row 3: Vehicles

- go days to create 90+ vehicles with 350 parameters each.
 - Variables highly interdependent.
 - Removed most, replaced with bounding box for physics, to create the general "feel".
- Start with average vehicle, then move to uncommon cases.
 - Iteration all the time.
- Can create impression of speed by altering perceptions.
 - Low vehicle cameras,
 - high speed camera shake,
 - increased field-of-view.



AI Issues

- Nearest neighbour searches are slow
- Player intent
 - What does a click mean?
- Destructive interference (conflicting goals)
- Grid resolution
 - Grid elements < body size
- Hierarchical searching
 - Problems with aiming for section, then searching in section.
- Randomness
 - Can produce seemingly oppressive behaviour.
 - Use Gaussians, filter out results (especially in near-win conditions).



Architecture for AI

- AI algorithms are notorious short on resources.
 - Cycles, memory
- AI components: analog to electrical components.
 - Broad classification, key properties, defined I/O, interchangeable
- Class design
 - Minimal classes, data lifetime, locality of reference.
- Multithreading
 - Run planners in parallel (SIMD)
 - Break down engine into modules (like entities)
 - Perception, behaviour tree, pathfinder, targeting, animation, standard movement (wolf/shark example).
 - Physics, sensory, movement, behaviour, reasoning, animation.
 - Maximize read-only data

Steve Engels

Senior Lecturer, Dept. of CS
University of Toronto, BA4266

sengels@cs.utoronto.ca

416-946-5454

@stevengels

<http://www.cs.utoronto.ca/~sengels>

