# Winter Games University 2011

# **Artificial Intelligence in Games**

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Separate the actual AI processing from ingame content. Tactical AIs might work hand in hand with an underlying situational AI.



Multiplayer bots, dynamic Al in singleplayer (henchmen)

#### Strategy Games

A single unit often works based on simple tactical scripts

#### **Role Play Games**

Character interaction and social simulation

#### Let's try to evolve a Situational AI into a Tactical AI

Tactical Loop (much less frequent)



#### A situational AI answers questions like...

- What to do with this weapon?
- What to do if under attack?
- When to reload?

#### A tactical AI answers questions like...

- Where to strafe, where to run?
- Where to camp?
- Who am I fighting against?
- How to assist my team?

#### A tactical AI has to accumulate memories: Threat Maps







#### A tactical AI has to accumulate memories: **Context Aggregation**



- More intelligent (?) reactions
- Less vulnerable to dynamic environments
- May adapt to human solving-strategies, at least to a certain degree
- May learn from its own mistakes during a session
- With some adjustments, may also work with unseen content
- Less predictable behavior

- A lot more processing overhead runtime
- Memories require memory (my favorite C)
- Development time increases with target complexity
- Precompiled content context parameters require heuristic testing
- The AI is still bound to its input set of capabilities, although they are less precise now



Mimic long-term goals and problem-solving-strategies. High abstraction from actual game content

#### Strategy Games

Player-Level artificial intelligence

Role Play Games

Dynamic artificial storytelling

MMOGs

Dynamic dungeon and encounter design

The bad news: There are no real-time strategic Als. Yet.

But development goes on!

#### Al Seek Demo

The idea behind strategic Als is to accumulate memories over a whole game session

Just like our brain, the AI has to condense information of past events

#### **Old Memories** Highly condensed and abstracted

**Strategic Memories** 

Reduced to tactical parameters

#### Tactical Memories

In order to access – and condense – memories, it is often necessary to also store the reasons for taking a certain decision in the past.

chosen

unpredicted

"Safety first" "Max Gain" "Risky Gain" predicted

gain

In order to evaluate the gain of an action, the AI has to analyze the effects and gains of entities or decisions

As no precompiled rules are used, we require a knowledgebase to accumulate semantics: Semantic Net



A semantic net consists of a precompiled knowledge base, usually containing predefined entities and "has" and "is-a" relations

During runtime, entities are added and "status" relations are built

# **Clustering Als**



## **Clustering Als**

A good way to achieve complexity within the bounds of a reasonable architecture is to build a player-level AI for multiple AI agents

That's also similar to some concepts of how human brains work (reflection)

- The agents might but don't necessarily have to have defined communication channels
- The agents can be of different complexity or type (situational, tactical, ...)
- May work on different input
- (May be plugged at runtime)

## **Custering Als**

#### Fleet Operations demo

# Al input handling







## And that's it with the slides so far...

Any questions?