

CPSC 436D

Video Game Programming



Basic Gameplay



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Basic gameplay



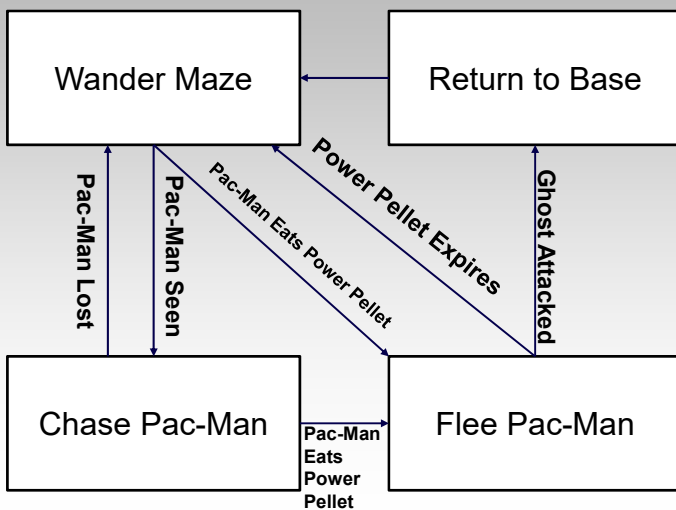
- AKA Enemy Logic
- How do enemies “choose” their actions?

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FSM Example: Pac-Man Ghosts

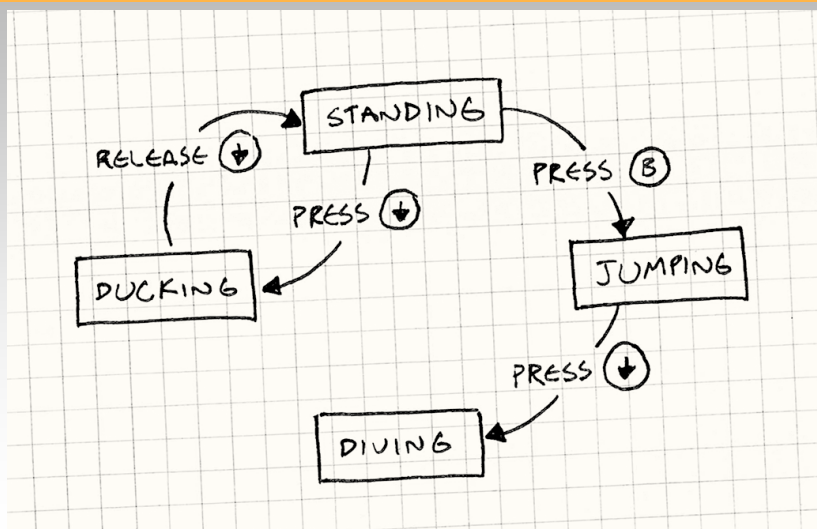


FSM Example: Pac-Man Ghosts





Finite State Machines: States + Transitions



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FSM Pseudo-Code

```
// start
if (!walking && wantToWalk)
{
    PlayAnim(StartAnim);
    walking = true;
}

// walk loop
if (IsPlaying(StartAnim) && IsAtEndOfAnim())
{
    PlayAnim(WalkLoopAnim);
}

// stop
if (walking && !wantToWalk)
{
    PlayAnim(StopAnim);
    walking = false;
}
```

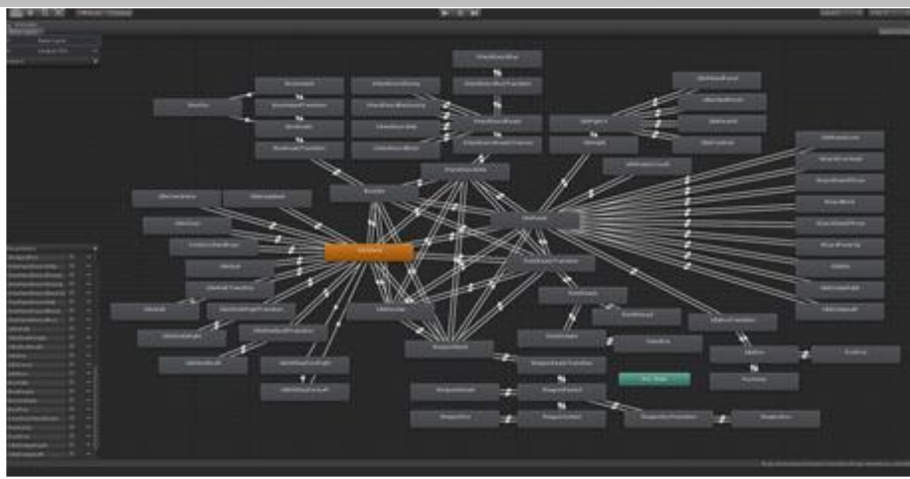
From http://twvideo01.ubm-us.net/o1/vault/gdc2016/Presentations/Clavet_Simon_MotionMatching.pdf

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FSMs:

- **Each frame:**
 - Something (the player, an enemy) does something in its state
 - It checks if it needs to transition to a new state
 - *If so, it does so for the next iteration*
 - *If not, it stays in the same state*
- **Applications**
 - Managing input
 - Managing player state
 - Simple AI for entities/objects/monsters etc.

FSMs: States + Transitions





FSMs: States + Transitions

```

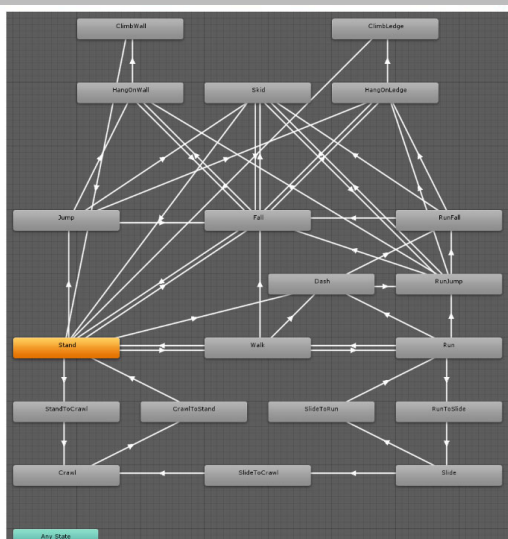
if (speed > 3.0f)
{
    PlayAnim(RunAnim);
}
else if (speed > 0.0f)
{
    PlayAnim(WalkAnim);
}
else
{
    PlayAnim(IdleAnim);
}

```

From http://twvideo01.ubm-us.net/o1/vault/gdc2016/Presentations/Clavet_Simon_MotionMatching.pdf © Alla Sheffer



FSMs: Failure to Scale



*No way to do long-term planning
No way to ask “How do I get here from there?”*

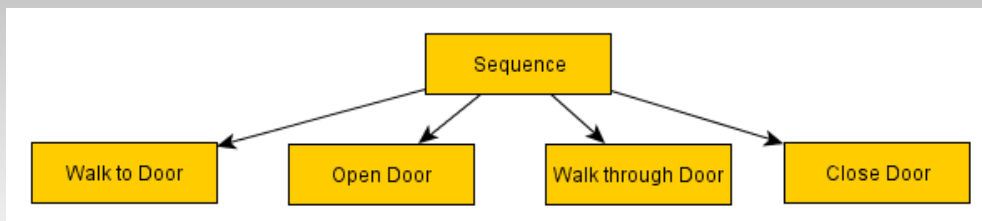
No way to reason about long-term goals

FSMs can get large and hard to follow

Can't generalize for larger games

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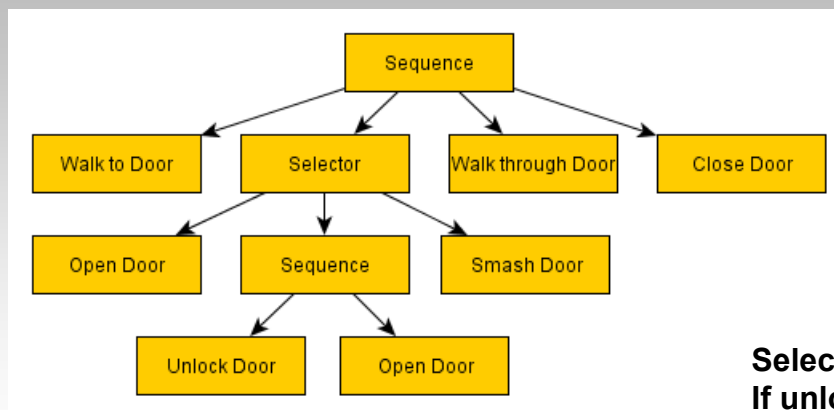
Schematic examples



https://www.gamasutra.com/blogs/ChrisSimpson/20140717/21339/Behavior_trees_for_AI_How_they_work.php

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Schematic examples



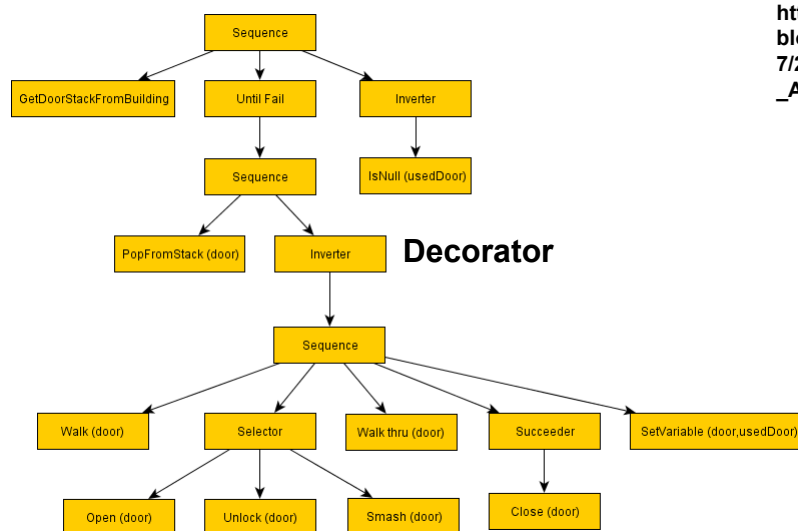
Selector:
If unlocked,...
Or if have key,...
else

https://www.gamasutra.com/blogs/ChrisSimpson/20140717/21339/Behavior_trees_for_AI_How_they_work.php

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And more complex...



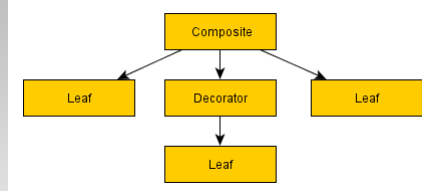
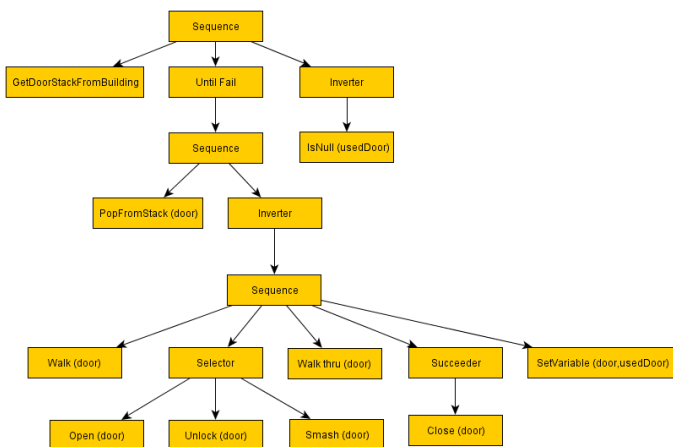
Decorator

https://www.gamasutra.com/blogs/ChrisSimpson/20140717/221339/Behavior_trees_for_AI_How_they_work.php

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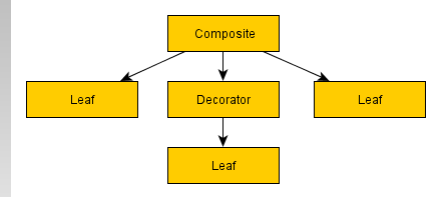
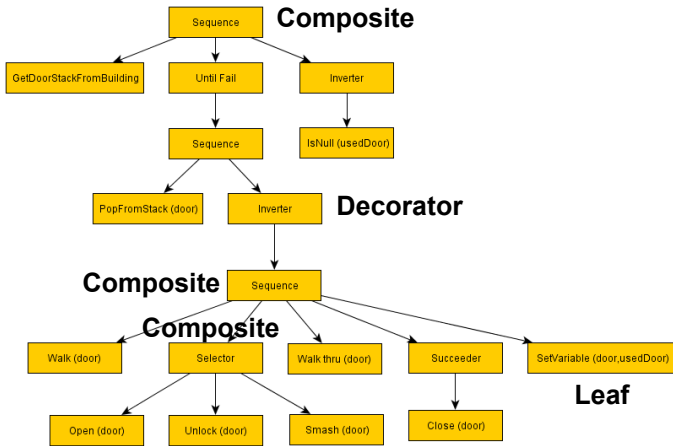


Types

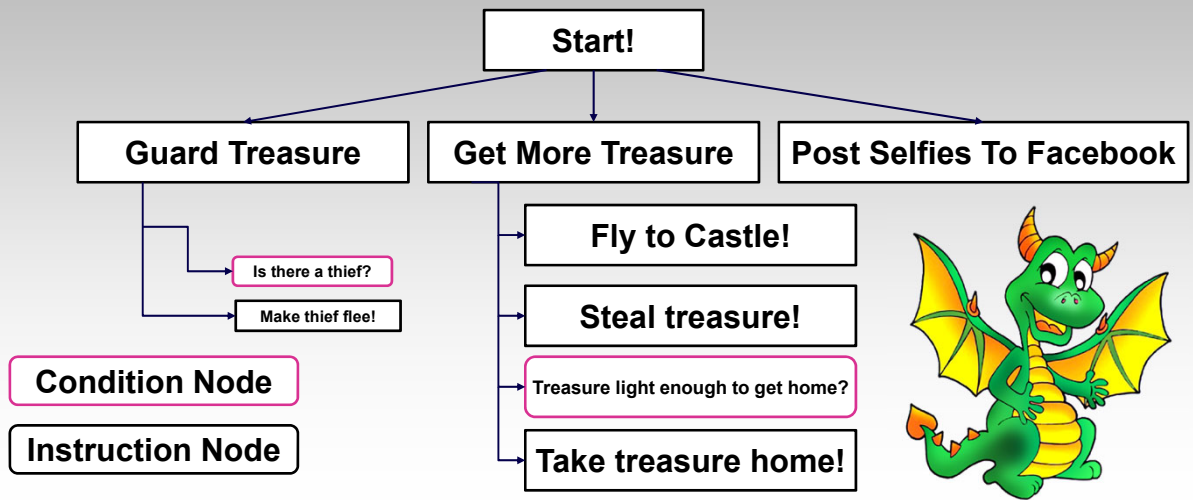


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Types



Behaviour Trees: How To Simulate Your Dragon

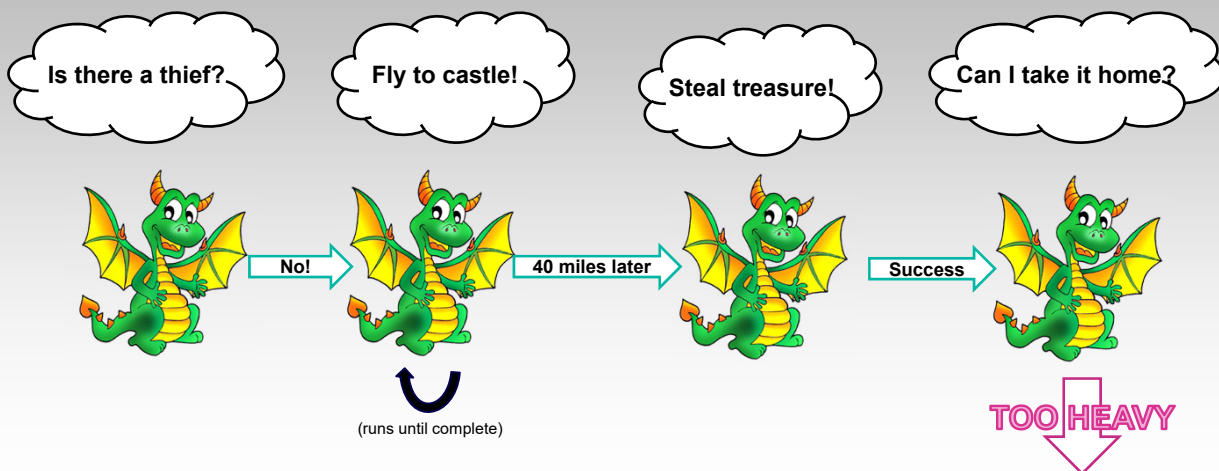


Behaviour Trees

- **Each frame:**
 - Visit a node
 - See if any **higher priority** nodes now run
 - *If so, execute them instead*
 - See if my currently running node fails
 - *If so, return to the root of the behaviour tree! Start again!*
 - See if the currently running node is done
 - *If so, run the **lower priority** node in the current branch of the tree*

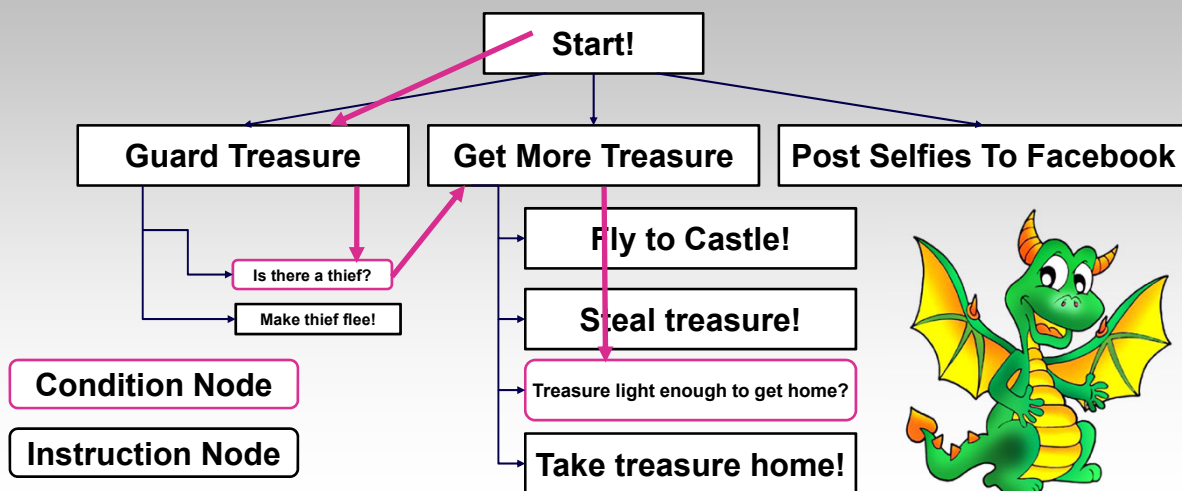
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Start!



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Behaviour Trees: How To Simulate Your Dragon



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Behaviour Trees are Modular!



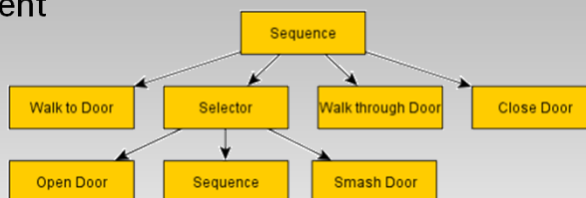
- Can re-use behaviours for different purposes
- Can implement a behaviour as a smaller FSM
- Can be data-driven (loaded from a file, not hard coded)
- Can easily be constructed by non-programmers
- Can be used for *goal based programming*

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Behaviour Trees

- flow of decision making of an AI agent
- tree structured
- **Each frame:**
- Visit nodes from root to leaves
 - *depth-first order*
 - *check currently running node*
 - succeeds or fails:
 - return to parent node and evaluate its **Success/Failure**
 - the parent may call new branches in sequence or return **Success/Failure**
 - continues running: recursively return **Running** till root (usually)



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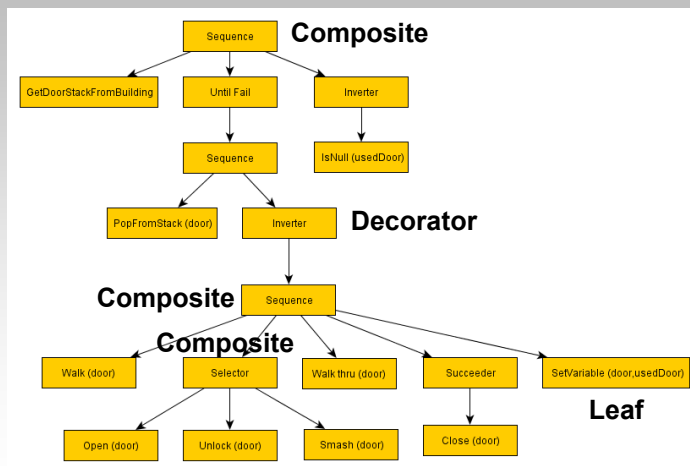
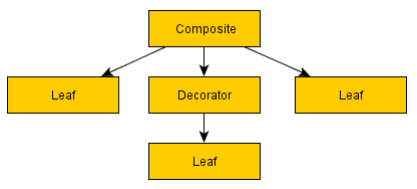


Behaviour Tree Elements

- Leaves: commands that control AI entity
 - upon tick, return: Success, Failure, or Running
- *Branches: utility nodes that control tree traversal*
 - loop through leaves: first to last or random
 - inverter: flip Failure <-> Success
 - Produce command sequence best suited to situation
- Can be extremely deep
 - nodes calling sub-trees of reusable functions
 - libraries of behaviours chained together

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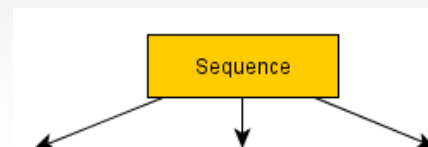
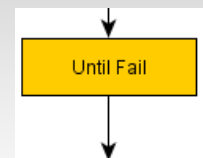
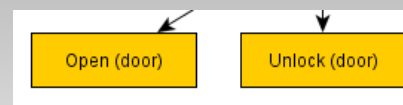
Types



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Behaviour Tree Elements

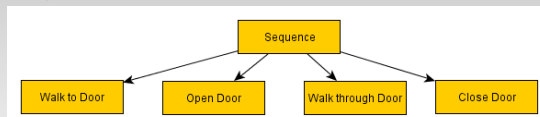
- Leaf node
 - Custom function, does actual work
 - Returns Running/Success/Failure
- Decorator node
 - has one child
 - Passes on Running/Success/Failure from child
 - may invert Success/Failure
- Composite node
 - has ≥ 1 children
 - returns 'Running' until children stopped running



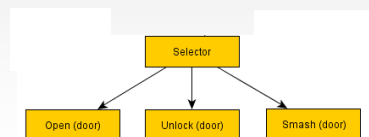
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Useful Composites

- Sequence
 - execute **all** children in order
 - Success if all children succeed (= AND)



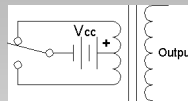
- Selector
 - execute **all** children in order
 - return Success if any child succeeded (= OR)



- Random Selectors / Sequences
 - Randomized order of above composites

Useful Decorators

- Inverter
 - Negates success/failure
- Succeeder
 - always returns success
- Repeater
 - Repeat child N times
- Repeat Until Fail
 - Repeat until child fails



return "Success";





Leaf Nodes

Functionality

- **init(...)**
 - Called by parent to initialize
 - Sets state to *Running*
 - Not called again before returning *Success/Failure*
- **process()**
 - Called every frame/tick the node is running
 - Does internal processing, interacts with the world
 - Returns *Running/Success/Failure*
- Example: Walk to goal location
 - Sets goal position for path finding
 - Computes shortest path
 - Sets character velocity
 - Returns
 - success: Reached destination
 - failure: No path found
 - running: En route