

# Building a Better Battle

## The Halo 3 AI Objectives System



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Bungie Studios



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## Building A Better Battle

*Designer tools*

AI is an integral part of it

An interesting *Next-Gen* problem



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## “Big Battle” Technology

- Precombat
- Combat dialogue
- Ambient sound
- Scalable perception
- Flocking
- Effects
- Encounter logic
- Targeting groups
- In-game cinematics
- Scalable AI
- Mission dialogue

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A slide titled "Big Battle" Technology listing various game engine features. The Bungie logo is in the bottom left, and the Latin phrase "NON FACETE NOBIS CALCITRARE VESTRVM" is in the bottom right.

# “Big Battle” Technology

Activities

Scalable perception

Effects

Scalable AI

In-game cinematics

Combat dialogue

**Encounter logic**

Ambient sound

Flocking

Targeting groups

Mission dialogue

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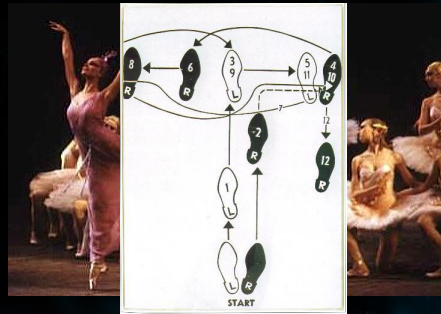
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## Encounter Design

- Encounters are *systems*
- Lots of guys
- Lots of things to do
- The system reacts in interesting ways
- The system collapses in interesting ways

An encounter is a complicated dance with lots of dancers



How is this dance choreographed?

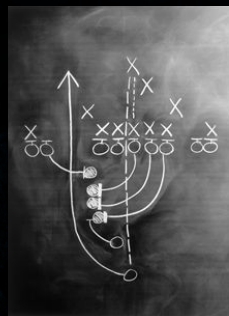
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## Choreography 101

- The dance is about the illusion of strategic intelligence
- Strategy is environment- story- and pacing-dependent

Designer provides the strategic intelligence



AI acts smart within the confines of the plan provided by the designer

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## The Canonical Encounter

### Two-stage fallback

- Enemies occupy a territory
- Pushed to “*fallback*” point
- Pushed to “*last-stand*” point
- Player “breaks” them
- Player finishes them off

### ... plus a little “spice”

- snipers
- turrets
- dropships



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## Task

The *mission designers'* language for telling the AI what it should be doing

### Halo:

- Territory
- Behavior
  - aggressiveness
  - rules of engagement
  - player following



Changing task moves AI around the encounter space

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## The Control Stack

Encounter  
Logic

Mission-designers script  
sequence of tasks

Task

Mission designers

Squad  


AI engineers, AI designers  
Within the task, the  
AI behaves autonomously

## The Control Stack

Encounter  
Logic

Mission-designers script  
sequence of tasks

Task

Squad  


~~within the task, the  
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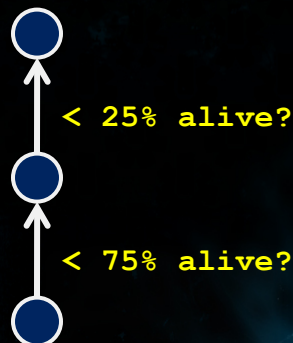
## Halo 2: The Imperative Method

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### The Imperative Method

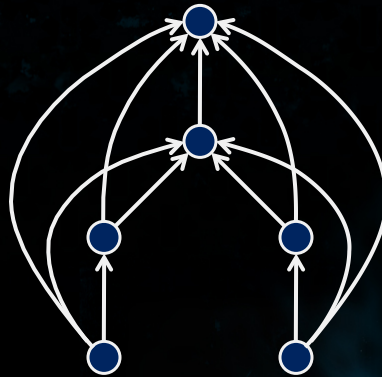
Give the designers an FSM construction tool



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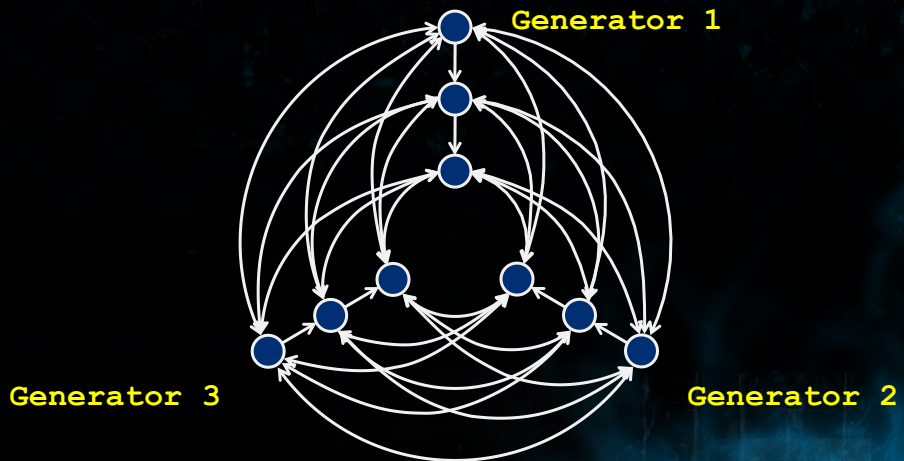
## Problems with the Imperative Method



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## Problems with the Imperative Method



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Explicit transitions  $\rightarrow n^2$  complexity

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## Problems with the Imperative Method

For Halo 3:

- Larger encounters
- More characters
- More open spaces
- More avenues of attack

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## Halo 3: The Declarative Method

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## The Declarative Method

The new approach:

Enumerate “tasks that need doing” in the environment

Let the system figure out who should perform them

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## The Declarative Method

Not without precedent



Similar to “affordances”

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## The Declarative Method

### Tasks have *structure*

- Relative priorities
  - “The *most important* thing is to guard the door, but if you can, also guard the hallway”
- Are made up of sub-tasks
  - “Guarding the hallway means guarding the front, the middle and the rear of the hallway.”



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## Behavior Trees

(Handling Complexity in the Halo 2 AI, GDC 2005)

Takeaways:

1. Prioritized-list decision scheme
2. Behaviors are self-describing



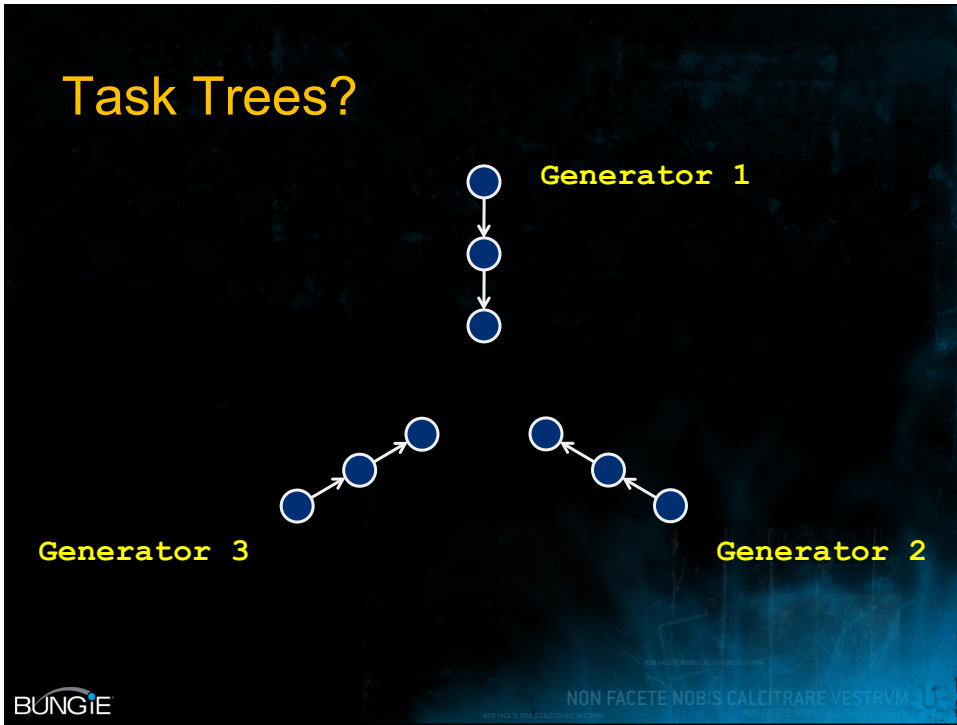
We are not making a *single* choice.

We are finding a *distribution* across *all* choices.

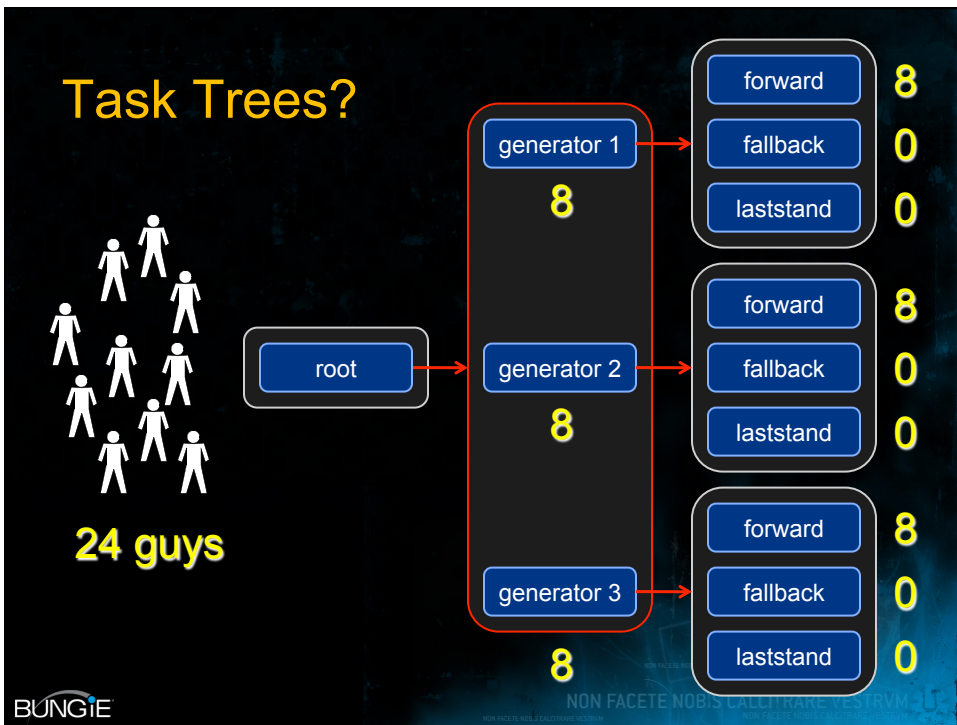
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# Task Trees?



# Task Trees?





## Halo 3 AI Objectives System

### The structure:

- A Tree of Prioritized *Tasks*
- Tasks are self-describing
  - priority
  - activation script-fragments
  - capacities

### The Algorithm:

- Pour squads in at the top
- Allow them to filter down to the most important tasks to be filling **RIGHT NOW**



Basically, it's a plinko machine

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## The *Dynamic* Plinko Machine

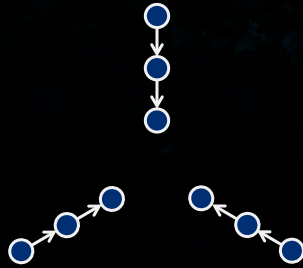
- Tasks turn themselves on and off
- Squads pulled UP, on activation of a higher-priority task
- Squads pushed DOWN, on deactivation of the task they're in



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# 3 Generators Revisited



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# Designer UI

AI Objectives

Name: obi\_ss\_covenant Add Delete  Render Firing Points

Zone: zn\_substation

Task	Conditions	Filter	Style	Min	Max	Bodes	Life	Min Str	#fps
[0]  phantom		phantom	Normal	0	0	0/0	0/0	0.00	3
[0]  infantry_gate		none	Normal	0	0	0/0	0/0	0.00	0
[0]  back_jackal_gate		jackal	Normal	0	0	0/0	0/0	0.00	0
[0]  dock_gate	(=<= g_ss_obj_control 4)	none	Normal	0	0	0/17	0/0	0.00	0
[0]  back_gate		none	Normal	0	0	0/0	0/0	0.00	0
[0]  b_cov_back	(b= g_ss_obj_control 9)	leader	Normal	3	5	0/0	0/0	0.00	34
[0]  b_front_01b	(and (not (volume_test_players tv_ss_07)) (<= g_ss_obj_control 7))	leader	Normal	0	15	0/4	0/0	0.00	70
[0]  b_front_01a		none	Normal	0	0	0/2	0/0	0.00	161
[0]  b_cov_03		leader	Normal	0	4	0/5	0/0	0.00	44
[0]  b_cov_01	(=<= g_ss_obj_control 7)	leader	Normal	0	4	0/4	0/0	0.00	71
[0]  b_cov_02	(=<= g_ss_obj_control 8)	leader	Normal	0	4	0/4	0/0	0.00	64
[0]  brute		brute	Normal	0	2	0/3	0/0	0.00	64
[0]  b_grunt_01	(=<= g_ss_obj_control 7)	grunt	Normal	0	3	0/0	0/0	0.00	47
[0]  b_grunt_02	(=<= g_ss_obj_control 8)	grunt	Normal	0	3	0/0	0/0	0.00	46
[0]  wayback		none	Normal	0	0	0/0	0/0	0.00	15

- Integration with HaloScript
- Run-time feedback



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## The Algorithm

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## The Algorithm

- Consider a subtree fragment
- Determine which children are active
  - Squads in inactive tasks assigned back up to parent
- Consider top priority group
- Collect squads to attempt to distribute
  - Squads currently in parent
  - Squads in lower-priority tasks
- Distribute Squads
- Recurse for children in top priority-group
- Iterate to next “priority group”



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## Squad Distribution

Formally, we have

- set  $S$  of  $n$  squads
- set  $T$  of  $m$  tasks

Now, find a mapping  $F : S \rightarrow T$

Two parts:

1. Respect Task-Capacity Constraints
2. Minimize cost function  $H(F)$

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## Squad Distribution

1. Respect Task-Capacity Constraints

**# guys assigned to task  $t \leq \text{capacity}(t)$**

... but remember, we're bucketing by squads.



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This is called **bin-packing**. And it's NP-Hard.

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## Squad Distribution

### 1. Respect Task-Capacity Constraints

Fortunately

- a) there's always Wikipedia
- b) we can live with sub-optimal
- c) we're optimizing not for  $m$ , but for  $H(F)$

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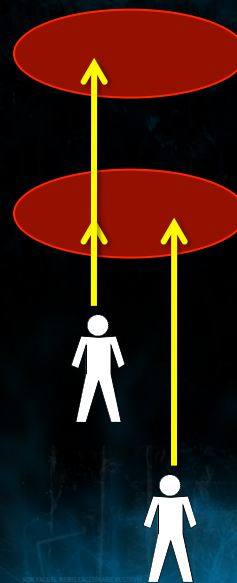
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## Squad Distribution

### 2. Minimize cost function $H(F)$

Why a cost function?

- Gives us a basis for choosing one distribution over another
- Weigh different concerns
  - *don't want* to travel far
  - *want* to act coordinated
  - *want* to balance the tree
  - *want* to get near to the player



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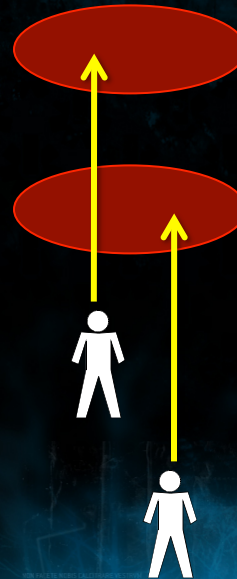
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## Squad Distribution

2. Minimize cost function  $H(F)$

DANGER: AI can look really stupid with wrong  $H(F)$

OPPORTUNITY: Designer has abdicated his decision-making authority



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## Squad Distribution

2. Minimize cost function  $H(F)$

A class of local cost functions:

$$H(F) = \sum_{s \in S} H(s, F(s))$$

We use

$$H(F) = \sum_{s \in S} \text{distance}(s, F(s))$$

## A Greedy Approach

```

while (S is not empty)

  find pair (s,t) that give the minimum H(s,t)
  for all S x T (where adding s to t would not
  exceed t's capacity)

  if (s,t)
    assign(s, t)
    capacity(t) = capacity(t) - size(s)
    S = S - s
  else
    end

```

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## A note on Performance

Our algorithm may be  $O(n^2m)$ , but we are redeemed by the fact that  $n$  and  $m$  are small

Other performance improvements

- Cache  $H(s,t)$  results
- Timeslice entire trees ← Halo3
- Timeslice nodes within trees

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*Refinements*

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## Filters

Particular tasks only available to particular *kinds* of guys

E.g.

- Must be of character type X
- Must be in vehicles
- Must NOT be in vehicles
- Snipers

“Filters”

- Specify *occupation* conditions (as opposed to *activation* conditions)
- “Trivially” implemented as an inf return value from  $H(s, t)$
- Helpful for the “spice”

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## Further Task Refinements

### Activation behavior

- Latch on
- Latch off / exhaustion

### Exhaustion behavior

- Death count
- Living count

### Assignment behavior

- One-time assignment

All of these were designer requests



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## Case Studies



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## Case Study #1: Leadership

Want to have leaders and followers

- Brute and three grunts
- Brute Chieftan and brute pack

Gameplay

- Leaders provide structure to encounter
- Leader death “breaks” followers

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## Case Study #1: Leadership

Two Parts:

1. Leadership-based filters
  - Core task: “leader” filter
  - Peripheral tasks: “NO leader” filter
2. Task “broken” state (leader dead)
  - Task does not allow redistribution in or out while broken
  - NPCs have “broken” behaviors

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## Case Study #2: Player pickup

Vehicle encounters are not fun without a vehicle

### Gameplay

- When the player needs a vehicle, allies go pick him up



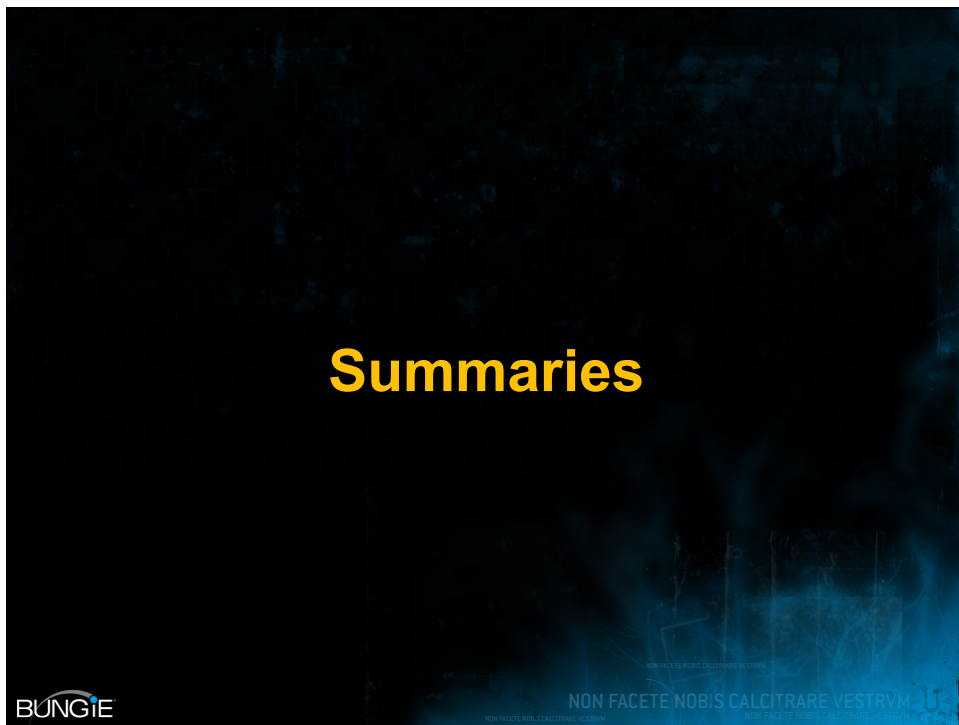
## Case Study #2: Player pickup

Implementation: one dedicated player-pickup task per encounter (high priority)

### Four parts:

1. vehicle filter
2. `player_needs_vehicle()` script function
3. “follow player” task option
4. driver `player_pickup` behavior

And that's it!





## Badness Summary

- Requires designer training
- Sometimes awkward relationship between scripting system and Objectives
- Tying together allied and enemy “fronts” was complicated.
- The squad wasn't always the best level at which to do the bucketing
  - e.g. give a guy a sniper rifle ... shouldn't he then be allowed to occupy a “sniper” task?

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## Technique Summary

- Declarative approaches are great
  - less direct control, more manageability
- Hierarchies are great
  - more modular
  - better scalability
- Self-describing tasks makes this whole thing  $O(n)$  complexity rather than  $O(n^2)$  (conceptually)

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## Production Summary

- The Goal: provide a powerful tool for designers to control strategy-level decision-making for a large group of characters
- Flexible enough to incorporate plenty of designer-requested features / modifications
- Great for Prototyping
  - became much more complicated as we neared shippable encounter state
- One-stop-shop for encounter construction

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## Summary Summary

Not a problem isolated to Halo

As number of NPCs grows, these kinds of techniques will become more and more important

All you need ...

... is  $H(s,t)$

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