

## NEidl / LDiCS Algorithms in/and Game Environments Organizational Matters

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## Motivation

- Games are an interesting testbed for studying, developing and evaluating algorithms
- Reasons:
  - Structured Environment: Clear Rules and Objectives
  - · Outcomes of scenarios can be easily measured and compared
  - Games involve complex decision-making and strategic planning
- Challenges:
  - · Dynamic and unpredictable nature
  - Limitation of computational resources
  - · Not all information is observable



## Example 1: Pipe Routing

# Problem: Connect all the oil jacks with the least amount of pipes

#### Challenges:

- Each oil jack can be rotated in four positions
- A lot of different paths for the connections



Connect the oil jacks with pipes



## Example 1: Pipe Routing

# Problem: Connect all the oil jacks with the least amount of pipes

#### Challenges:

- Each oil jack can be rotated in four positions
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#### Solution: 37 pipes



## Example 1: Pipe Routing

# Problem: Connect all the oil jacks with the least amount of pipes

#### Challenges:

- Each oil jack can be rotated in four positions
- A lot of different paths for the connections



Solution: 30 pipes



### Example 2: Infinite Mario Challenge

Problem: Develop an agent that gets as far and fast as possible in a random generated level

#### Challenges:

- Limited perception of the agent
- Dynamic environment (Moving enemies and platforms)
- Uncountable amount of paths
- 40ms to determine action



Overview of the environment



## Example 2: Infinite Mario Challenge

Problem: Develop an agent that gets as far and fast as possible in a random generated level

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- Limited perception of the agent
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Perception of the agent



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Inside a path planning algorithm



## Topics

All topics revolve around the following questions, but are not limited to them:

- How can game-inspired problems transformed and solved as a algorithmic-problem?
- How can a game "optimally" be played by an agent?
- Which software-architectures are suitable for developing games?
- How can procedural generation be used in games?
- Where is the sweet-spot between realistic and approximate simulation of a game world?



## Module Workflow

- 1. Choice/assignment of topics
  - · After the introductory lecture, you have to come up with your own topic!
  - · Group work is encouraged!
- 2. Your task:
  - Familiarization with the topic + Literature review
  - · Development of own approach
  - Presentation + Paper
  - · Weekly meetings with all participants to discuss results and challenges
- 3. Presentation of your work + First version of paper
  - Specific deadlines TBA (but before end of lecture period)
- 4. Final camera-ready paper
  - Specific deadlines **TBA** (but before September)



## Registration and Contact

- Restriction: max. 15 participants (seats will be assigned at 28.03.2025, 13:00)
- Enrollment in corresponding Stud.IP course
  - Link: https://studip.uni-rostock.de/dispatch.php/course/details?sem\_id= c03ff0e6dd0b4ed4cfa9279964d99e96
- Questions via E-Mail to Andreas Ruscheinski
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