

**THE APPLICATION OF A\* ALGORITHM FOR  
FIRST PERSON SHOOTER GAME**

**LAU LEK PONG  
CHAN WEN SHYANG**

**A THESIS SUBMITTED IN FULFILLMENT OF THE  
REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF THE  
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (HONS) IN  
MULTIMEDIA TECHNOLOGY AND E-COMMERCE**

**FACULTY OF COMPUTINGS & INFORMATICS  
UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SABAH  
LABUAN INTERNATIONAL CAMPUS  
2014**



## **EXAMINER DECLARATION**

I declare that we have read the thesis and according to our view, the thesis is sufficient enough for the quality and scope purpose of getting the Bachelor Degree of Science in E-Commerce and Multimedia Technology.

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Examiner's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Examiner's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_



## **DECLARATION**

We hereby declare the materials and works in this thesis are original except for quotations, excerpts and references, which have been duly acknowledged.

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: Lau Lek Pong

Matric No: BI11110059

Date: 14/5/2014

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: Chan Wen Shyang

Matric No: BI11110023

Date: 14/5/2014



## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

It is our pleasure to extend our sincere gratitude for people that directly or indirectly guide us and contribute in the project "The Application of A\* Algorithm of First Person Shooter Game". Without the chance provided by Labuan School of Informatics Science, Universiti Malaysia Sabah, we might not able to finish the project according to our schedule and requirements. We would like to thank our supervisor, Dr. Joe Henry Obid, who provides us with useful idea and guide us for the whole period of conducting this project to ensure the smoothness of conducting this project. On the same time, we would like to express our special gratitude and thanks towards consultants that being patient on our process of project, giving us so much attention and valuable suggestions during consultation session. Last but not least, gratitude for peoples that involve in answering our questionnaire, and people that involve to test our product and give us suggestion on how to improve our product.



## **ABSTRACT**

### **THE APPLICATION OF A\* ALGORITHM IN FIRST PERSON SHOOTER GAME**

*Computer technology has increased significant improvement over the last ten years in which processor of the computer has made a significant advancement from early generations of Intel Pentium core processors until the current Intel I7 core processor, which shown the trends of computer that changed from computer that only worked on typing words to current and future computers that can do multitasking such as watching movies, playing games and others. Hence, with the Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the computer games was not the things that need to be surprised. A\* algorithm is one of the challenge to approach the realistic AI in computer games. Many previous video games had used the A\* algorithm for path finding search. In this report will highlight the A\* algorithm as a main strategy for bot to approach the player in a short path. Besides, this report has covered finite state machine and obstacle avoidance to represent as the AI elements in the First Person Shooter game.*

*Keywords: A\*algorithm, Finite State Machine, Obstacle Avoidance, Artificial Intelligence, First Person Shooter.*



## ABSTRAK

Teknologi komputer telah meningkat peningkatan yang ketara berbanding sepuluh tahun yang lalu di mana pemproses komputer telah membuat kemajuan yang ketara dari generasi awal pemproses teras Intel Pentium sehingga teras pemproses Intel I7 semasa, yang menunjukkan trend komputer yang berubah dari komputer yang hanya bekerja menaip perkataan untuk komputer semasa dan masa depan yang boleh buat multitasking seperti menonton filem, bermain permainan dan lain-lain. Oleh itu, dengan "Artificial Intelligence" (AI) dalam permainan komputer tidak adalah perkara-perkara yang perlu terkejut. "A\* algorithm" adalah salah satu cabaran untuk mendekati realistik AI dalam permainan komputer. Banyak permainan video sebelum ini telah menggunakan "A \* algorithm" untuk mencari laluan carian. Dalam laporan ini akan memperkenalkan "A \* algorithm" sebagai strategi utama untuk bot untuk mendekati pemain dalam jalan yang singkat. Selain itu, laporan ini mengandungi "Finite State Machine" dan "Obstacle avoidance" untuk mewakili sebagai elemen AI dalam permainan "First Person Shooter".

Kata Kunci: A\*algorithm, Finite State Machine, Obstacle Avoidance, Artificial Intelligence, First Person Shooter.



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
<b>TITLE</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>EXAMINER DECLARATION</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>DECLARATION</b>	<b>iv</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT</b>	<b>v</b>
<b><i>ABSTRACT</i></b>	<b>vi</b>
<b>ABSTRAK</b>	<b>vii</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b>	<b>viii</b>
<b>LIST OF FIGURE</b>	<b>xiii</b>
<b>LIST OF TABLE</b>	<b>xvi</b>
<b>CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 What is FPS?	2
1.2 Problem Statement	2
1.3 Project Goal	3
1.4 Project Objective	3
1.5 Project Scope	3
1.6 Project Target	4
1.7 Project Description	4
1.8 Project Methodology	5
1.9 Project Timeline	6



1.10 Summary	6
<b>CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW</b>	<b>7</b>
2.1 Artificial Intelligent (AI)	7
2.1.1 A* Algorithm	8
2.1.2 Optimizing the A* Algorithm	9
2.1.2.1 Hierarchical Path finding A* (HPA*)	9
2.1.2.2 Navigation Mesh (NavMesh)	10
2.1.3 FSM	11
2.1.4 Neural Network	13
2.1.5 Obstacle Avoidance	13
2.2 Previous Work	13
2.3 The Effect of Input Device	49
2.4 Fitts' Law	49
2.5 Phycology View	50
2.5.1 Benefits of Playing Games in Treating Eye Diseases	50
2.5.2 Benefits of Playing Games for Brain Activities and Cognitivities	52
2.5.3 Benefits of Playing Computers Gamers for Development of Teenagers	54
2.6 Application Review	56
2.7 Summary	57
<b>CHAPTER 3 ANALYSIS</b>	<b>59</b>
3.1 Feasibility	59



3.1.1 Professional Feasibility	59
3.1.2 Technical Feasibility	60
3.1.3 Social Feasibility	60
3.2 Requirements	61
3.2.1 Specifications of Hardware	61
3.2.2 Software Requirement	62
3.2.3 Performance Requirement	63
3.3 Methods of Gathering Data	64
3.3.1 Questionnaire Result	65
3.6 Summary	70
<b>CHAPTER 4 DESIGN</b>	<b>72</b>
4.1 Game Design	72
4.1.1 Character Design	72
4.1.2 Weapon Design	73
4.1.3 Environment Design	76
4.1.4 User Interface	82
4.2 Game Flow Diagram	84
4.3 Story	85
4.3.1 Storyline	85
4.3.2 Level of Game	87
4.3.3 Storyboard	88



4.4 Summary	88
<b>CHAPTER 5 IMPLEMENTATION</b>	<b>90</b>
5.1 Introduction	90
5.2 A* Algorithm	92
5.4 Obstacle Avoidance	95
5.5 Summary	95
<b>CHAPTER 6 EXPERIMENTS AND RESULTS</b>	<b>96</b>
6.1 Introduction	96
6.2 Experiments	96
6.3 Results	98
6.3.1 Data Collection Table	98
6.4 Analysis of Data	99
6.4.1 Comparing the three means by using ANOVA	99
6.5 Summary	100
<b>CHAPTER 7 CONCLUSION</b>	<b>101</b>
7.1 Introduction	101
7.2 Time constraint	102
7.3 Knowledge constraint	103
7.4 Future Enhancement	103
7.5 Summary	103
<b>REFERENCES</b>	<b>105</b>



<b>APPENDIX A</b>	<b>111</b>
Gantt Chart	111
<b>APPENDIX B</b>	<b>113</b>
Questionnaire	113
<b>APPENDIX C</b>	<b>116</b>
Scene	116
1-Panel Storyboard	122
<b>APPENDIX D</b>	<b>143</b>
User Manual	143
Application Guide	143



## LIST OF FIGURE

Figure 2.1.1.1	Pseudo code of A* algorithm	8
Figure 2.1.2.2.1	Navigation from A to B in Navmesh	11
Figure 2.1.3.1	FSM for non-player character	12
Figure 2.2.1	Pseudo code of bagging	21
Figure 2.2.2	Pseudo code of boosting	22
Figure 2.2.3	Artificial neuron	33
Figure 2.2.4	Usage of combination of mean of two parent weights	36
Figure 2.2.5	Line recombination where a random number define the weight amount of a parent counts	37
Figure 2.2.5	Gaussian random number algorithm	38
Figure 2.2.6	Standard CBR Application Interface	41
Figure 2.2.7	<i>CBRQuery Class</i>	42
Figure 2.2.8	Connector Interface	44
Figure 2.2.9	XML Representation of the CBR Database	46
Figure 2.2.10	Diagram of a planner	48
Figure 2.4.1	Traditional targeting and 3D pan-based targeting	49
Figure 3.3.1.1	Stressful determination	65
Figure 3.3.1.2	Criminal behavior determination	66
Figure 3.3.1.3	Player attention determination.	66
Figure 3.3.1.4	Determining the suitable device for FPS game	67
Figure 3.3.1.5	FPS enhances people memory survey	68



Figure 3.3.1.6	Determining the range of age to play FPS game	68
Figure 3.3.1.7	Determine the more guns can entertain the player	69
Figure 3.3.1.8	Determine which type of game player prefer	70
Figure 4.1.1.1	Zombie model	73
Figure 4.1.1.2	Hand modelling that used for holding guns	73
Figure 4.1.2.1	AK 47 machine gun	74
Figure 4.1.2.2	Grenade Launcher	74
Figure 4.1.2.3	Lightning Hawk	74
Figure 4.1.2.4	H&K PSG1 Rifle	75
Figure 4.1.2.5	Berreta M3 Shotgun	75
Figure 4.1.3.1	House	76
Figure 4.1.3.2	Street	76
Figure 4.1.3.3	Receptionist counter	77
Figure 4.1.3.4	Restaurant	77
Figure 4.1.3.5	Sewer	78
Figure 4.1.3.6	Toilet	79
Figure 4.1.3.7	Experiment room	79
Figure 4.1.3.8	Theater room	80
Figure 4.1.3.9	Jack room	80
Figure 4.1.3.10	Hospital's roof	81
Figure 4.1.4.1	Main Menu	82



Figure 4.1.4.2	Pause menu	82
Figure 4.2.1	Flow Chart	83
Figure 5.1.1	The map for zombie to travel.	88
Figure 5.2.1	A* script	90
Figure 5.2.2	Path finding's illustration	91
Figure 5.3.1	FSM script	92
Figure 5.4.1	Obstacle avoidance script	93
Figure 6.2.1	81 Nodes	95
Figure 6.2.2	72 Nodes	95
Figure 6.2.3	56 Nodes	95



## **LIST OF TABLE**

Table 2.2.1:	Configuration of the Evolutionary Algorithm	16
Table 2.2.2	How pace of players in FPS game are affected by reactions	24
Table 2.2.3	Relationship between metrics and tension.	25
Table 2.2.4	The relationship between metric and challenge	25
Table 2.2.5	Full patterns of patterns that are used for study of design patterns and player behavior	26
Table 2.2.6	The expected effect of pace, tension and challenge on different patterns	26
Table 2.2.7	Stockburgers classification of sound objects in Metal Gear Solid (2001)	29
Table 2.2.8	Game space of Breinbjerg inside Half-Life 2 which is indicated by sound	30
Table 2.2.9	Scaling factor of weapon selection	34
Table 2.2.10	Scaling factors item selection	35
Table 2.6.1	Techniques used in developing games	57
Table 3.2.3.1	Minimum requirements	62
Table 5.1.1	Array of cell and array of node to cell	89
Table 6.3.1.1	The time taken with different amount of the nodes	96
Table 6.4.1.1	The result of ANOVA	97



## **CHAPTER 1**

### **INTRODUCTION**

Recently computer games undergo change of fame due to increase of prices and performance between consoles and personal computers. Early computer games begin with text adventure which consist of simple text input. The graphics became part of computers, games later on.

The proliferation of computer games starts early 1990 dues to the bottom fell oof console video game market. The oversupply for consoles, and the decreasing prices of computers make computer gaming a preferable option for a lot of people. (McGuigan, 2014)

History of FPS began in 1992 where the first FPS game, Wolfenstein 3D was released in 1992 by Id Software Company. Wolfenstein 3D stunted the world with its textured 3D graphics, high quality sound considered in 1992 and unique playing styles where players can use weapons such as knife, machine guns and rifle. Then in 1993, Id Software Company released another famous FPS game, Doom. Doom was way more sophisticated than Wolfenstein 3D where Doom provides the players choice to select more weapons. One of Doom's main feature is multiplayer games were allowed to be phased under a phone line or local area network. Doom was a big triumph and further secure Id Software as the leader of FPS game developers.

FPS games begin to mix with other elements. Bethesda Softwork released their famous RPG/FPS named Daggerfall in 1996 which consist of open-ended gaming and a very complex environment where gamers could fight, travel, stole, and shopping.





## 1.1 What is FPS?

FPS is a type of action game that played from the perspective of the protagonist. FPS games usually map the motion of gamers and supply a view of what would a real person's action in the game. A FPS usually show the arms of the protagonist on the lower part of the screen, carrying any weapon that is being provided. The player is expected to move his avatar through the game by moving to front, to behind, to the side and others using game control devices. Moving to the front of the game control devices causes the avatar moving towards the scene, usually with a slight-left vibrate motion to exactly mimic the human gait. In order to increase the game realistic, a lot of games include human activities such as footsteps to the sound effects.

There are two general modes in FPS games, mission or quest mode and multiplayer mode. The mission mode usually the fixed mode for single player which usually need players to fight through multiple levels of difficulty towards some final objective while the multiplayer mode need the participation of at least two players via a network and playing in a shared game environment. There are a lot of FPS playing modes for multiplayer mode, which consist of death matches, capture the flag, team death match search and destroy, assault of headquarters and last man standing. (Janssen, n.d.)

## 1.2 Problem Statement

A\*algorithm is used so that zombies are able to find the shortest path to search for their targets, which is the computer game player. However, A\* algorithm unable to perform effectively when there are lots of zombies perform movement at the same time. Others algorithms such as Finite State Machine can only perform two behaviors of zombies, which are walking and chasing only whereas



Obstacle Avoidance only allow players to be surrounded by five zombies. If there are more than five zombies, those zombies will clash with each other and graphic of the computer games does not become realistic. Problems of current FPS games are how interesting FPS games should become where some computer games players think that the current FPS games are not interesting enough. Besides that, there are issues whether FPS games will cause violence actions of FPS games players.

### **1.3 Project Goal**

The main goal of this FPS game is to incorporate the A\*algorithm and examine the effectiveness of A\* algorithm.

### **1.4 Project Objective**

The main objectives of this FPS game are:

1. To incorporate A\*algorithm in FPS game.
2. To examine the effectiveness of A\*algorithm

### **1.5 Project Scope**

The project scope is about the limits of the project. Thus, the limitation of this game are

- Can only be played desktop computers
- This game needs the latest graphic card and processor. For instance, the processor must have minimum Core 2 Duo E8600 and graphic card minimum is Nvidia GT 240.
- Does not support non-computer playing devices such as joystick or mobile device.



## 1.6 Project Target

According to the statistics found in chapter 3, the optimal target for this game is around 18 years old to 22 years old especially those who enjoy playing FPS games.

## 1.7 Project Description

"The Exception" is a survival video game in the type of First Person Shooter Game (FPS) is a type of game that provides players to control its character movement and switch their desired weapons during combat operation. In "The Exception" story, people from the James' hometown are gone, except James, the main character of the game. In order for James to survive he needs to escape/ get out of the building/hospital, however, he needs to overcome the obstacles in every level and must reach to the top of the building and take the helicopter to escape.

In this game, the enemies are zombies. Based on statistics in chapter 3, players will normally enjoy shooting enemies using guns. In this game development, we will inject AI elements, therefore, these AI elements would be able to activate. The enemies perform their behaviors/states such as idle, chase, patrol, attack. Finite State Machine (FSM) is suitable for enemies to perform their behaviors. A FSM is a type of abstract machine which provides a number of possibilities that happen, but the possibilities offered by the FSM are not unlimited. (Rouse, 2005) In other words, the FSM for enemies that can change from one state to another by triggering the condition. In order for the enemies to chase the players in a short path, the A\* algorithm enables the enemies to do so. When the enemies were being blocked by an object, the obstacle avoidance algorithm can help them to solve the problems.



This project is to develop a 3-Dimensional (3D) in more interactive and more realistic based on storyline to bring players closer to the simple virtual reality. Besides, this game contains levels of difficulties, players still can easily enjoy the flow of the game. Perhaps this game can inspire the future programmers and developers about the importance of the game industries.

## **1.8 Project Methodology**

The methodology for this project actually needs to follow the System Development Life Cycle (SDLC). System Development Life Cycle is a guideline for developing this game. There are five main phases in the SDLC. These included planning phase, analysis phase, design phase, implementation phase and maintenance phase. Each phase is essential for completing this game. The main SDLC guideline is listed below:

### **Phase 1 (Planning):**

- Brain storming the appropriate ideas for this project.
- Identify hardware and software.
- Identify the skill for this project.
- Set the target user and project scope.

### **Phase 2 (Analysis)**

- Determine the feasibility of the game
- Set up the questionnaire to conduct a survey

### **Phase 3 (Design)**

- Design character, environment and guns
- Identify the interface and functionality of the buttons



- Design the main page and pause page

#### Phase 4 (Implementation)

- Test and debug
- Test the capability of this game on PC.

#### Phase 5 (Maintenance)

- Update and customize the game to make sure the game performance is good.

### **1.9 Project Timeline**

The target to accomplish this game is expected within the timeline. The detail of the timeline is illustrated in the Gantt chart in the section of Appendix A.

### **1.10 Summary**

The name of our game is called *The Exception*, we will implement A\*algorithm, FSM and obstacle avoidance. The objective of creating this game is to incorporate the A\*algorithm and examine the effectiveness of A\* algorithm. We use SDLC methodology which are planning, analysis, design, implementation and maintenance.

## CHAPTER 2

### LITERATURE REVIEW

The first series of first person shooter game called Wolfenstein 3D was ever created and released back in 1992 which was released by the company name id Software. (Klevjer, 2006) Although, this game is in 2d platform, but it brings to the player more joyful and entertainment. In the 21 Century, the zombie has rapidly growth in films, video games and the novels. People start to love the way of the zombie . This is due to zombie genre has inspired in pop culture media today. (Twohy, 2008)

In this topic, the following sections are listed as below:

- Artificial Intelligence (AI)
- Previous Work
- The Effect of Input Device
- Fitts' Law
- Phycology View
- Application View

#### 2.1 Artificial Intelligent (AI)

The AI is similar with human Intelligence and it's developed in computer or other devices to perform a task in a short time. (Rouse, 2010) One of the AI elements in computer games is path finding. Generally, path finding in computer games refers to finding a best shortest route between two end points. As an important growth of industry, path finding has become popular with frustrating problem in the industry. A common problem faced by the industry is how to avoid the obstacle and seek an efficient path in different terrain. More efficient solution came out from the researcher to solve path finding problem in



complex environments. Hence, various search algorithms were generated and attracted an attention from the researchers that had changed the needs of the gamer.

### 2.1.1 A\* Algorithm

A\* in the game industry has been a better search algorithm ever made that used to find solutions to tackle the path finding problems. This algorithm repeatedly discovers most promising location. After finding the destination, the algorithm has finished to explore. If the algorithm can't find the destination, it will make a note of neighbor location for further exploration.

1. Add the starting node to the open list.
2. Repeat the following steps:
  - a. Look for the node which has the lowest  $f$  on the open list. Refer to this node as the current node.
  - b. Switch it to the closed list.
  - c. For each reachable node from the current node
    - i. If it is on the closed list, ignore it.
    - ii. If it isn't on the open list, add it to the open list. Make the current node the parent of this node. Record the  $f$ ,  $g$ , and  $h$  value of this node.
    - iii. If it is on the open list already, check to see if this is a better path. If so, change its parent to the current node, and recalculate the  $f$  and  $g$  value.
  - d. Stop when
    - i. Add the target node to the closed list.
    - ii. Fail to find the target node, and the open list is empty.
3. Tracing backwards from the target node to the starting node. That is your path.

Figure 2.1.1.1: Pseudo code of A\* algorithm

Source: (Xiao & Hao, 2011)



The figure 2.1.1.1 has shown that the pseudo code of A\* algorithm. When talking about A\*, it used  $f(n) = g(n) + h(n)$  equation to perform the search path operation. (Xiao & Hao, 2011) The  $g(n)$  represents an exact cost from starting point to any point of  $n$ ,  $h(n)$  is an estimated cost from start point to the goal.

A\* algorithm has several advantages. First, A\* algorithm performs path finding search from first location until the destination if there exists a path. (Xiao & Hao, 2011) The algorithm is optimal if  $h(n)$  is less than or equal to the actual path from start to the goal.

In the game industry, some game had implemented the A\* algorithm in order to control the bots in certain location. However, if the map in game is larger, it is difficult for computer bots to move smoothly. For example, if the grid space is 100 X 100, it takes time and work for computer to calculate the total cost of path. Hence, several optimizations for A\* are discussed in the following sections.

## **2.1.2 Optimizing the A\* Algorithm**

### **2.1.2.1 Hierarchical Path finding A\* (HPA\*)**

The hierarchical path finding is a powerful tool to speed the process of path finding. The issues of A\* algorithm can be reduced by breaking the map hierarchically. (Xiao & Hao, 2011) For instance, consider you are travelling from Kuala Lumpur to Petaling Jaya, the roadmap of Malaysia is showing that all roads are annotated with driving distances, A\* will optimize the route. However, it is expensive to compute all the roads in the roadmap due to the huge size of the roadmap. Hence, using the HPA\* is optimum to compute the all roads and it does not work at a low level of detail as original A\* algorithm.





## REFERENCES

- A\* search algorithm*. (n.d.). Retrieved April 23, 2008, from Wikipedia: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A\\*\\_search\\_algorithm](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A*_search_algorithm)
- Alexander, C., Ishikawa, S., Silverstein, M., Jacobson, M., Fiksdahl-King, I. & Angel, S. (1977). *A Pattern Language: Towns, Building, Construction*. Oxford University Press.
- Anna, I.E., Ana'is, M., Antonio, M., Merelo, J.J. & Pablo, G.. (2010). Controlling bots in a First Person Shooter Game. *Evolutionary Computation (CEC), 2010 IEEE Congress On*, 1-8.
- Army game project: America's army*. (2008). Retrieved June 11, 2008, from America's Army: <http://www.americasarmy.com/about/>
- Baddeley, A. D., & Della, S.S. (1996). Working memory and executive control. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London*, 351, 1397-1404.
- Barnett, J., & Coulson, M. (2010). Virtually real: A psychological perspective on massively multiplayer online games. *Review of General Psychology*, 14, 167-179.
- Barry, T. (2001). *Acoustic communication*. Westpoint: Ablex.
- Bauer, E., & Kohavi, R. (1999). An empirical comparison of voting classification algorithms: Bagging, boosting and variants. *Machine Learning*, 36(1-2), 105-139.
- Beals, L., & Bers, M. U. (2009). A developmental lens for designing virtual worlds for children and youth. *International Journal of Learning and Media*, 51-65.
- Breiman, L. (1996). Bagging predictors. *Machine Learning*, 24, 123-140.
- Breinbjerg, M. (2005). *The aesthetic experience of sound: Staging of auditory spaces in 3D computer games*. Retrieved January 24, 2006, from <http://www3.sympatico.ca/qualish/pre.htm>
- Berry, C. (1987). *The actor and his text*. London: Harrap.
- Bers, M. U. (2010). Let the games begin: Civic playing in high-tech. *Review of General Psychology*, 14, 147-153.
- Castel, A.D., Pratt, J., & Drummond, E. (2005). The effects of action video game experience on the time course of inhibition of visual search. *Acta Psychologica* 119, 217-230.
- Chen, M. (2005, June -). *Addressing social dilemmas and fostering cooperation through computer games*. Retrieved - -, -, from Paper presented at the DIGRA 2005: <http://www.digra.org/dl/db/06278.44316.pdf>
- Clayton, A. (2003). *Introduction to Level Design for PC Games*. Charles River Media.

- Cole, H., Griffiths, M. (2007). Social interactions in massively multiplayer online role-playing gamers. *CyberPsychology & Behavior*, 10:575-83.
- Cole, N., Louis, S.J., Miles, C. (2004). Using a Genetic Algorithm to Tune First-Person. *Evolutionary Computation, 2004. CEC2004. Congress on*, 139-145.
- Cowan, N. (2000). The magical number 4 in short-term memory: a reconsideration of mental storage capacity. *Behavioral and Brain Sciences*, 24, 87-185.
- Drummond, M. (n.d.). *Wii-hab: Video games are becoming the new trend in rehabilitation hospitals*. Retrieved June 11, 2008, from <http://disabilities.suite101.com/article.cfm/wiihab>
- Ermi, L., & Mäyrä, F. (2005 June 16). Fundamentals components of the gameplay experience: Analysing immersion. *Changing Views - World in Play*, (p. 16). Toronto.
- Feng, J., Spence, I., & Pratt, J. (2007). Playing an action video game reduces gender differences in spatial cognition. *Psychological Science*, 18(10), 850-855.
- freeinfosociety*. (n.d.). Retrieved from Articles/History/Other/History of First Person Shooter (FPS) Games: <http://www.freeinfosociety.com/article.php?id=128>
- Freund, Y., & Schapire, R. (1995). Experiments with a new boosting algorithm. *Proceedings of the Thirteenth International Conference on Machine Learning*, (pp. 148-156). Bari.
- Geiseler, B. (2002). An Empirical Study of Machine Learning Algorithms Applied to Modeling Player Behavior in a First Person Shooter Video Game.
- Ghallab, M., Dana, N., & Traverso, P. (2004). *Automated Planning theory and practice*. Morgan Kaufmann Publishers.
- Gopher, D., Weil, M., & Bareket, T. (1994). Transfer of skill from a computer game. *Human Factors*, 36, 387-405.
- Graham, R., McCabe, H., Sheridan, S. (n.d.). Neural Networks for Real-time Pathfinding in Computer Games.
- Grimshaw, M. (2007). The Acoustic Ecology of The First-Person Shooter.
- Green, C.S., Bavelier, D. (2003). Action video game modifies visual selective attention. *Nature*, 423, 534-537.
- Green, C. S., & Bavelier, D. (2006b). Enumeration versus multiple object tracking: the case of action video game players. *Cognition*, 101, 217-245.
- Green, C. S., & Bavelier, D. (2007). Action video game experience alters the spatial resolution of vision. *Psychological Science*, 18, 88-94.
- Green, C. S., Bavelier, D. (2006a). Effect of action video games on the spatial distribution of visuospatial attention. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception and Performance*, 32, 1465-1478.

- Green, C.S., & Bavelier, D. (2003). Action video game modifies visual attention. *Nature*, 423, 534-537.
- Greenberg, B. S., Sherry, J., Lachlan, K., Lucas, K., & Holmstrom, A. (2008). Orientations to video games among gender and age groups. *Advance online publication*, doi:10.1177/1046878108319930.
- Hubert, P. & Spronck, M. (2005). Adaptive Game AI. *SIKS dissertation series*.
- Hullet, M. (2012). The Science of Level Design: Design Patterns and Analysis of Player Behavior in First-Person Shooter Level.
- Ito, M., Baumer, S., Bittani, M., Boyd, D., Cody, R., Herr-Stephenson, B., . . . Tripp, (2009). Introduction. *Hanging out, messing around, geeking out: Living and learning with new media*, 1-28.
- Ito, M., Horst, H., Bittanti, M., Boyd, D., Herr-Stephenson, B., Lange, (2008, - -). *Living and learning with new media: Summary of findings from the Digital Youth Project*. Retrieved - -, -, from John D. & Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation Reports on Digital Media and Learning: <http://www.macfound.org>
- Janssen, C. (n.d.). *First Person Shooter*. Retrieved from Technopedia: <http://www.techopedia.com/definition/241/first-person-shooter-fps>
- Kearney, P. (2003). The impact of Computer Games on Children's aggressive behaviour and learning abilities. *Bulletin of Information Technology Research*, 1(1), 1-8.
- Klevjer, R. (2006). The Way of The Gun. *The Aesthetic of the Single-Player First Person Shooter*.
- Klimmt, C. (2009). Key dimensions of contemporary video game literacy: Towards a normative model of the competent digital gamer. *Eludamos: Journal for Computer Game Culture*, 3, 23-31.
- Kulich, J. (2008). Forbidden pleasures: Cheating in computer games. In M. S. (Eds.), *The pleasures of computer gaming* (pp. 55-71). North Carolina: Jefferson, McFarland.
- Leake, D. (1997). Case Based Reasoning. *Experience, Lessons and Future*.
- Lenhart, A., Kahne, J., Middaugh, E., Macgill, A. R., Evans, C., & Vitak, (2008, - -). *Teens, video games, and dvcs*. Retrieved - -, -, from Pew Internet & American Life: <http://www.pewinternet.org>
- Lenz, K. (2008). The Effect of Input Device on Video Game Performance. *Usability News*.
- Looser, J., Cockburn, A. & Savage, J. (n.d.). On the Validity of Using First-Person Shooters For Fitts' Law Studies
- McGraw, T., Burdette, K., & Chadwick, K. (2005). The effects of a consumer-oriented multimedia game on the reading disorders of children with ADHD. *In Proceedings of DiGRA 2005 Conference: Changing Views - Worlds in Play*.

- McGuigan, B. (2014, April 25). *WiseGeek*. Retrieved from What Is Computer Gaming?: <http://www.wisegeek.com/what-is-computer-gaming.htm#didyouknowout>
- Menkovski, V. (2008). An Artificial Intelligence aware model of turn based games and an AI implementation of a computer player for the Monopoly game.
- Miikkulainen, R. & Moriaty, D.E. . (1998). Hierarchical evolution of neural networks. *Proceedings of the 1998 IEEE World Congress on Computational Intelligence* (pp. 428-433). Anchorage: IEEE Press.
- Miikkulainen, R., & Gomez, F. (1998). 2-D Pole Balancing Benchmark with Recurrent Evolutionary Networks. *Proceedings of the International Conference on Artificial Neuron Networks(ICANN-98)*. Skovde.
- Miikkulainen, R., & Stanley, K.O. . (2004). Competitive coevolution through evolutionary complexification. *J.Artif. Intell.Res(JAIR)*, 21:63-100.
- Mitchel, T. (1997). *Machine Learning*. New York: McGraw Hill.
- Nathanson, A. I., & Yang, M. S. (2003). The effects of mediation content and form on children's responses to violent television. *Human Communication Research*, 29, 111-134.
- Olson, C. K., Kutner, L. A., & Warner, D. E. (2008). The role of violent video game content in adolescent development. *Boys' perspectives.Journal of Adolescent Research*, 23, 55-75.
- Olson, C. K., Kutner, L. A., Warner, D. E., Almerigi, J. B., Baer, L.,. (2007). Factors correlated with violent video game use by adolescent boys and girls. *Journal of Adolescent*, 41, 77-83.
- Opitz, D. a. (1999). Popular ensemble methods:An empirical study. *Journal of Artificial Intelligence Research, Volume 11*, 169-198.
- Overholtzer, A. & Levy, S.D. (2005). Evolving AI Opponents in a First-Person-Shooter Video Game. *Proceedings, The Twentieth National Conference on Artificial Intelligence and the Seventeenth Innovative Applications of Artificial Intelligence Conference*, 1620-1621.
- Plaza, A. A. (1994). Case- based reasoning:Foundational issues,methodological. *AI Communications*, 7(i).
- Przybylski, A. K., Rigby, C. S., & Ryan, R. M. (2010). A motivational model of videogame engagement. *Review of General Psychology*, 14 154-166.
- Quilan, J. (1986). Induction of decision tree. *Machine Learning*, 1(1), 81-106.
- Rabin, S. (2006). *AI Game Programming Wisdom 3(Game Development Series)*. Rockland: Charles River Media,. Inc.
- Real-time video capture & benchmarking*. (n.d.). Retrieved May 13, 2014, from FRAPS: <http://www.fraps.com/>

- Reynolds, C. W. (n.d.). Steering Behaviors For Autonomous Characters.
- Rouse, M. (2005, April). *Finite State Machine*. Retrieved from SearchCio-Midmarket: <http://searchcio-midmarket.techtarget.com/definition/finite-state-machine>
- Rouse, M. (2006, July). *Neural Network*. Retrieved from SearchNetworking: <http://searchnetworking.techtarget.com/definition/neural-network>
- Rouse, M. (2010, November). *AI (Artificial Intelligence)*. Retrieved from SearchCIO: <http://searchcio.techtarget.com/definition/AI>
- Santana, R. (2013, January 1). *Finite state machines*. Retrieved from Unity3d Forum: <http://forum.unity3d.com/threads/167499-Finite-state-machines>
- Scattergood, M. & Feil, H. . (2005). *Beginning Game Level Design*. Course Technology PTR.
- Schafer, R. (1994). *The soundscape:Our sonic environment and the tuning of the world*. Rochester: Destiny Books.
- Shaffer, D. W., & Gee, J. P. (2005, - -). *Before every child is left behind: How epistemic games can solve the coming crisis in education*. Retrieved - -, -, from Wisconsin Center for Education Research Working Paper No. 2005-7.: <http://www.wcer.wisc.edu/publications/workingPapers/index.php>
- Stockburger, A. (2003). The game environment from an auditive perspective. *Paper presented at Level Up, Utrecht University*.
- Sweetser, Penelope, W., & Janet. (2002). Current AI in games : a review. *Australian Journal of Intelligent Information Processing Systems*, 24-42.
- Twohy, M. (2008). From Voodoo to Viruses: The Evolution of the.
- Veldhuis, M. O. (2011). Artificial Intelligence techniques used in First-Person Shooter and Real-Time Strategy games. *Designing Entertainment Interaction*.
- Von Salisch, M., Oppl, C., & Kristen, A. (2006). What attracts children? In P. Vorderer & J. Bryant (Eds.),. *Playing video games: Motives, responses and consequences*, 147-163.
- Westra, J. (2007). Evolutionary Neural Networks applied in First.
- Watson, I., Azhar, D., Ya, C., Wei, P., Chen, G. (2010). Optimization in Strategy Games:.
- What is big brain academy*. (2008). Retrieved from bigbrainacademy: <http://www.bigbrainacademy.com/ds/what/index.html>.
- Wong, S.L., Fang, S.W. (2012). A Study on Genetic Algorithm and Neural Network. *Journal of Information Science and Engineering*, 145-159.

- Xiao, C., & Hao, S. (2011). A\*-based Pathfinding in Modern Computer Games. *IJCSNS International Journal of Computer Science and Network Security*, VOL.11 No.1., 125.
- Yee, N. (2006b). Motivations for play in online games. *CyberPsychology & Behavior*, 9, 772–775.
- Yee.N. (2006a). The demographics, motivations and derived experiences of users of massively multi-user online graphical environments. *Presence:Teleoperators and Visual Environments*, 15,209-329.
- Yeruva, A. R. (n.d). GameBots Evolution for First Person Shooter (FPS) Games.