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Lecture 15

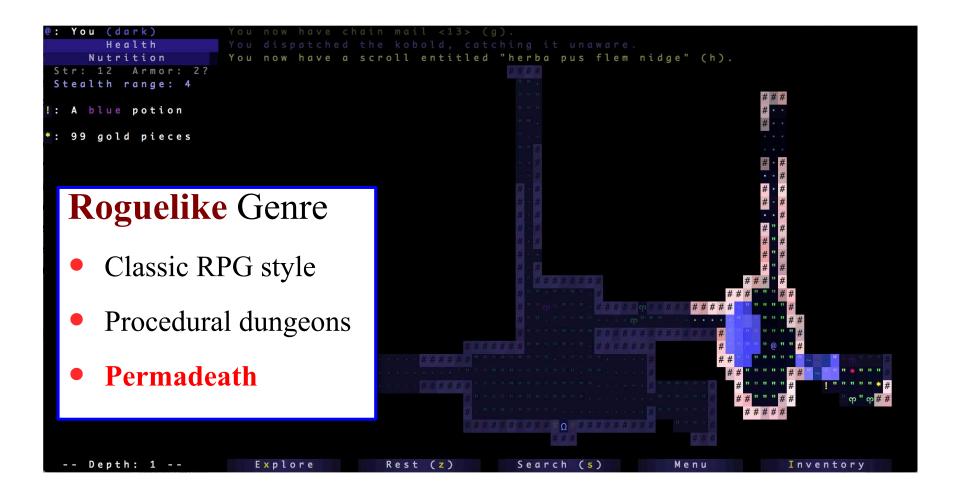
Procedural Content Generation

In the Beginning, There Was Rogue





In the Beginning, There Was Rogue





A Brief History of Roguelikes

Precursors (1978) • Beneath Apple Manor Like *Rogue*, but less famous *Dungeon* (unfamous one) Limited content generation *Rogue* (1980) Multiplatform launch All very close in playstyle **Immediate Copycats** *Hack* ('82), *NetHack* ('87) Open source development *Moria* ('83), *Angband* ('90) Middle Earth themed Island of Kesmai (1985) Massively (~ 80) multiplayer Legends of Kesmai (1996) But content less procedural The Modern Revival Relaxing RPG requirement



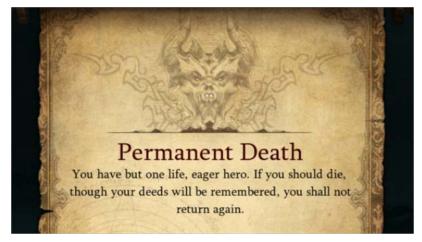
Changing Perspectives on Permadeath

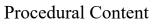
Advantages

- Greater challenge
 - Used as a badge of honor
- Higher emotional stakes
 - Easy to instill fear & horror

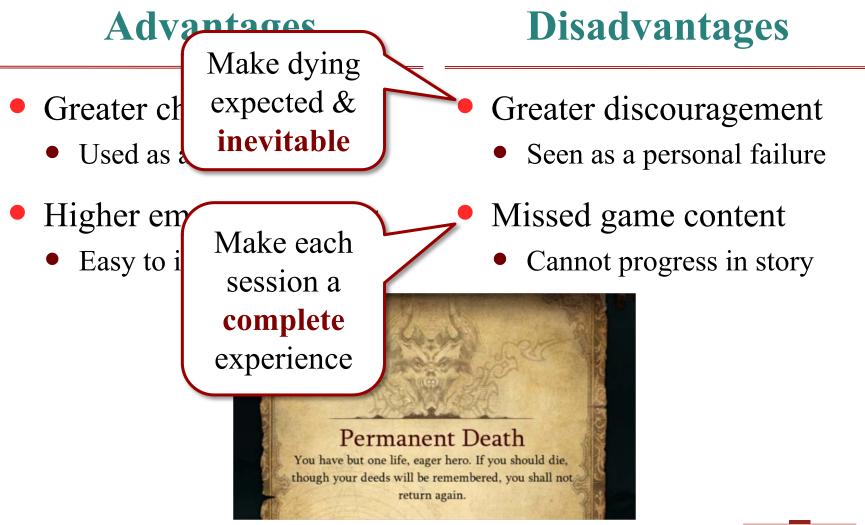
Disadvantages

- Greater discouragement
 - Seen as a personal failure
- Missed game content
 - Cannot progress in story





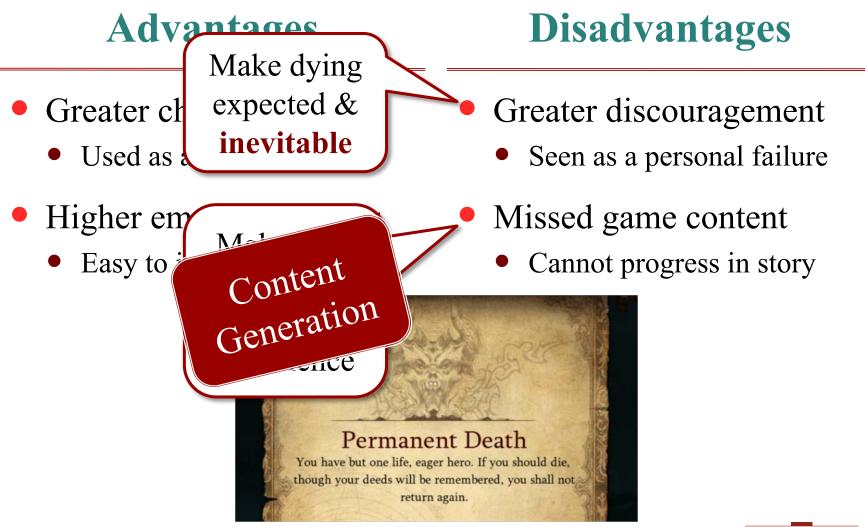
Changing Perspectives on Permadeath



Procedural Content



Changing Perspectives on Permadeath



Procedural Content



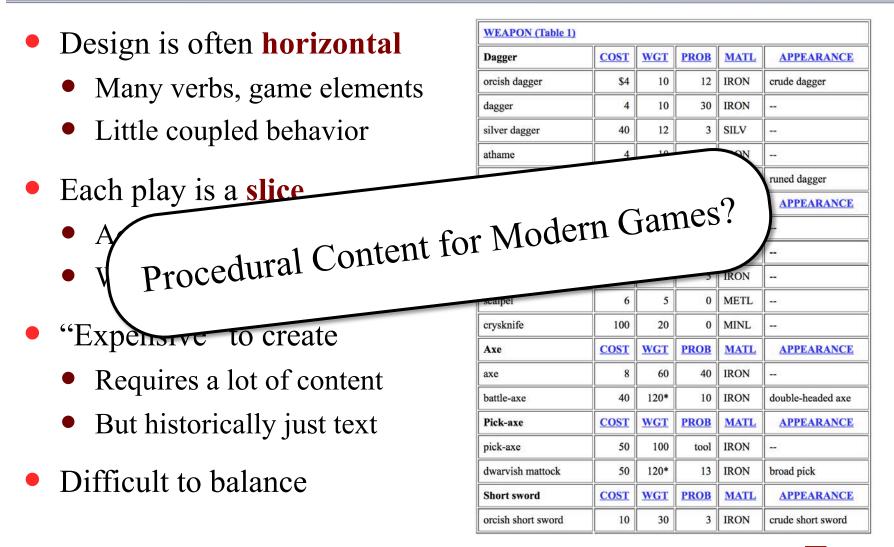
Issues with Roguelikes

- Design is often horizontal
 - Many verbs, game elements
 - Little coupled behavior
- Each play is a **slice**
 - Access to limited elements
 - Work with what you get
- "Expensive" to create
 - Requires a lot of content
 - But historically just text
- Difficult to balance

WEAPON (Table 1)					
Dagger	COST	WGT	PROB	MATL	APPEARANCE
orcish dagger	\$4	10	12	IRON	crude dagger
dagger	4	10	30	IRON	
silver dagger	40	12	3	SILV	
athame	4	10	0	IRON)
elven dagger	4	10	10	WOOD	runed dagger
Knife	COST	WGT	PROB	MATL	APPEARANCE
worm tooth	2	20	0	NONE	
knife (shito)	4	5	20	IRON	
stiletto	4	5	5	IRON	
scalpel	6	5	0	METL	
crysknife	100	20	0	MINL	
Axe	COST	WGT	PROB	MATL	APPEARANCE
axe	8	60	40	IRON	
battle-axe	40	120*	10	IRON	double-headed axe
Pick-axe	COST	WGT	PROB	MATL	APPEARANCE
pick-axe	50	100	tool	IRON)
dwarvish mattock	50	120*	13	IRON	broad pick
Short sword	COST	WGT	PROB	MATL	APPEARANCE
orcish short sword	10	30	3	IRON	crude short sword



Issues with Roguelikes





Main Types of Procedural Content

- Simulation
- World Generation
- Puzzle Generation
- Story Generation
- Dynamic Challenges
- Adaptive Difficulty

Procedural Content Wiki: http://pcg.wikidot.com



Simulation

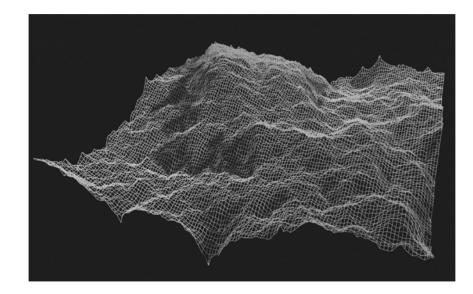
- Complexity appears random
- Often a physical process
 - Fires, Fluids, Weather
 - Terrain generation
 - Artificial life

Teleological

- Run the full simulation
- Accurate; hard to control

• Ontological

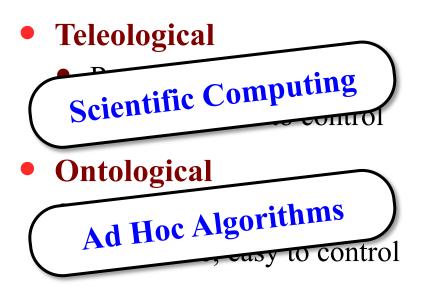
- Create reasonable output
- Inaccurate; easy to control

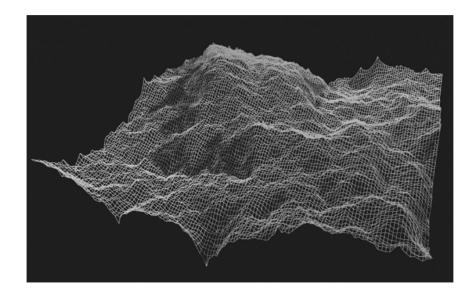




Simulation

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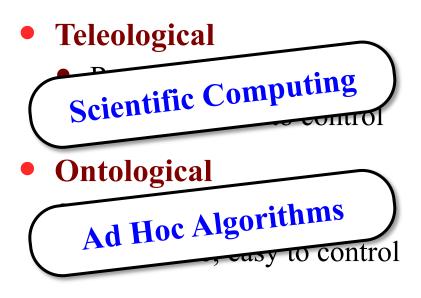


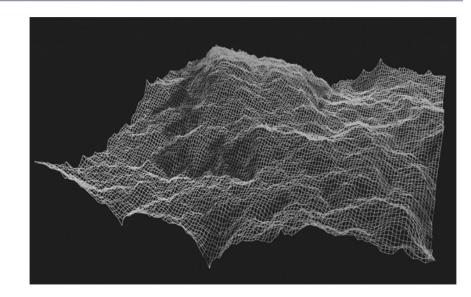




Simulation

- Complexity appears random
- Often a physical process
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- Minimal effect on gameplay
 - Often largely aesthetic
 - Hard to control difficulty
- Lot of work for little payoff



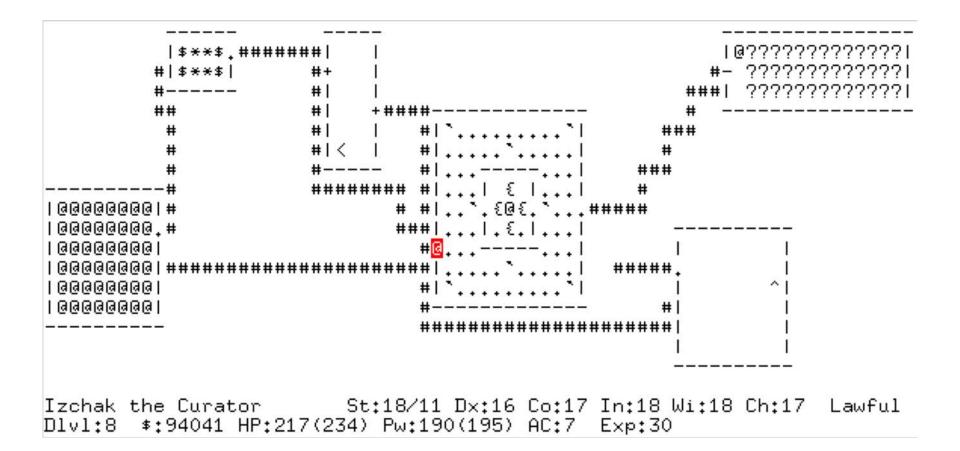
World Generation

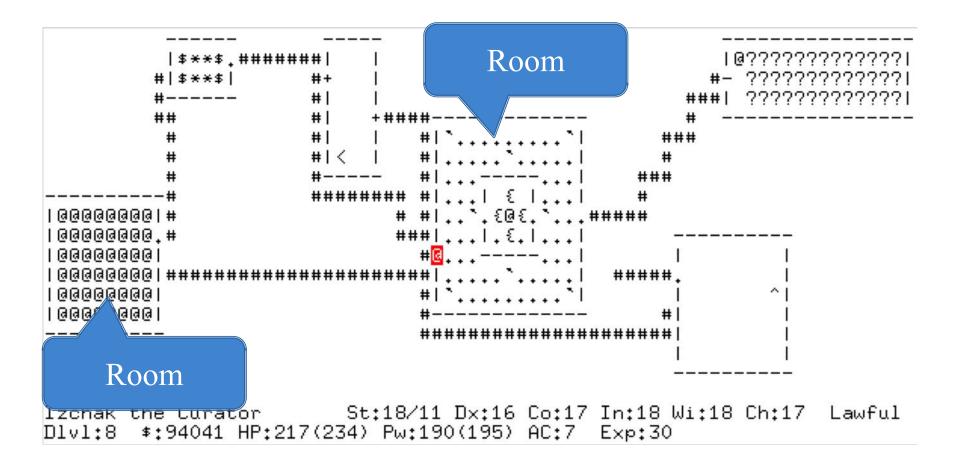
- Often thought of as map generation
 - But really generation of game *geography*
 - Particularly broad category of PCG

Basic Format

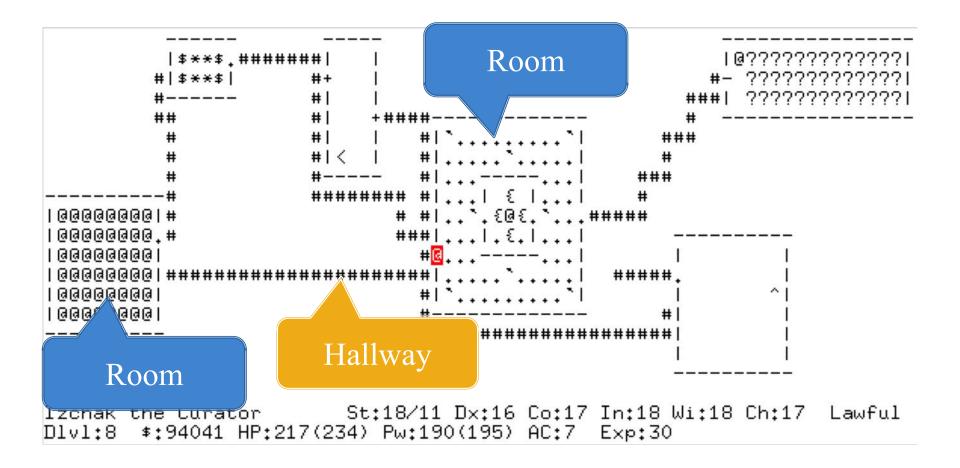
- Start with basic geography building blocks
- Include combination rules for blocks
- Build until reach a stopping point
- Algorithms vary widely

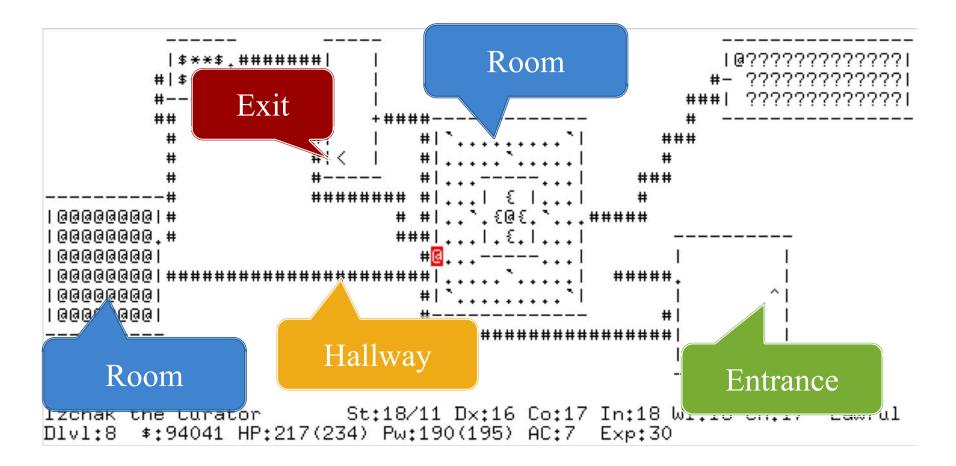














Example: Vertical Drop Heroes



Movement

- Can move left-right
- Down arrow to stomp/fall
- Cannot jump at all!
- Combat
 - Space to fire weapon
 - Weapon depends on class
 - Free cage to switch class

• Goal

- Collect treasure
- Reach (a possible) exit



Example: Vertical Drop Heroes





Example: Vertical Drop Heroes





The Reachability Problem

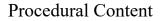
- Levels are effectively graphs
 - Edges are player choices
 - Choices are discretized
 - Fully **connected** (why?)
- PCG might make a graph
 - with a lot of dead ends
 - with a lot of backtracking
 - that is **unconnected**
- Need to remember goal
 - Should always be reachable
 - Else, reset must be painless





Example: Spelunky







Ensuring Reachability

Two Options:

Limit generation to reachable game states

Verify goal is reachable or regenerate



Ensuring Reachability

Two Options:

Limit generation to **possibly** reachable states

Verify goal is reachable or regenerate



Grammars: A Formal Approach

- Notation
 - Set \mathcal{N} of nonterminals
 - Set Σ of terminal symbols
 - Set *P* of production rules
 - Have the form A => B
 - *A*, *B* are **words** of symbols
- To generate a value
 - Start with word *XAY*
 - Pick any rule A => B
 - Replace with *XBY*
 - Repeat until only terminals

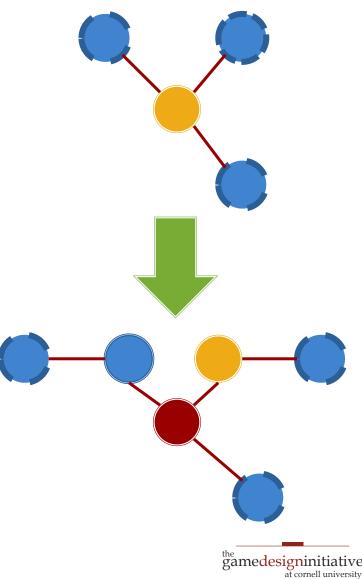
Example

- $\mathcal{N} = \{ S, B \}$
- $\Sigma = \{a, b, c\}$
- \mathcal{P} is the list of rules
 - $S \Rightarrow aBSc$
 - $S \Rightarrow abc$
 - $Ba \Rightarrow aB$
 - $Bb \Rightarrow bb$
- Possible outputs
 - abc, aabbcc, aaabbbccc, ...



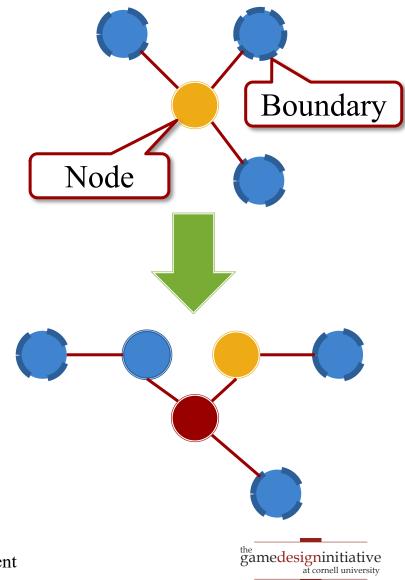
Grammars on Graphs

- Symbols are colored nodes
 - Either terminal or not
 - Edges replace word order
- Words are now graphs
 - Productions on subgraphs
 - LHS is node+boundary
 - RHS alters the node
- Output built as before
 - But rule matching harder
 - Graph equivalency

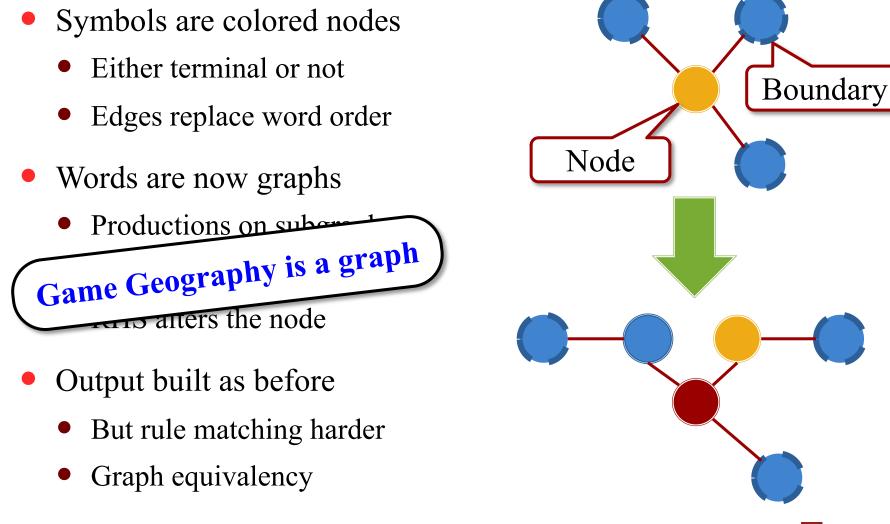


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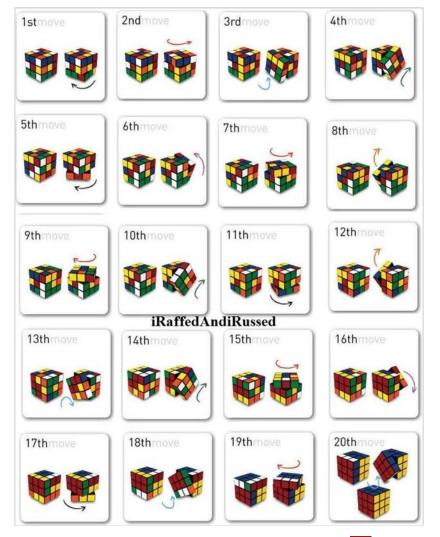
Grammars on Graphs





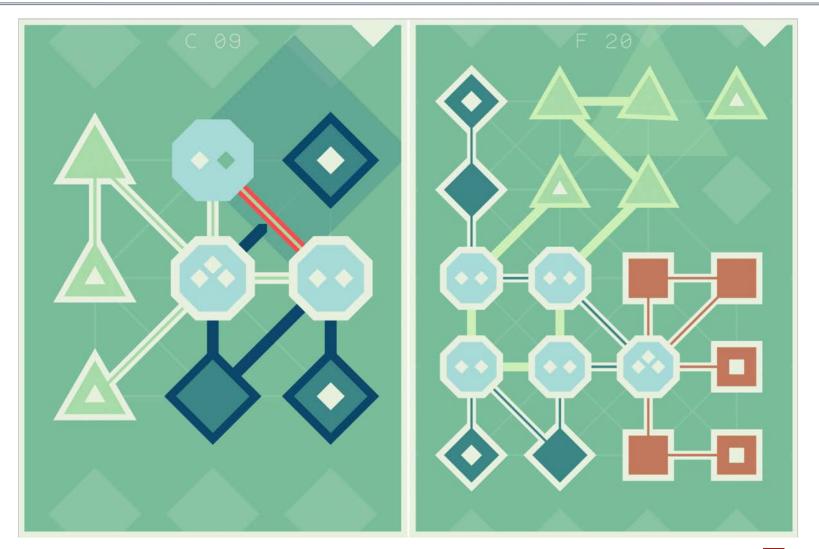
Puzzle Generation

- Basic puzzle structure
 - Discrete actions/moves
 - Moves applied in sequence
 - **Goal**: get correct sequence
- Identify move sequences
 - Could be a loose category
 - Represent specific strategies
- Build up from sequences
 - Start from solved state
 - Invert moves (scrambling)
- Will require verification



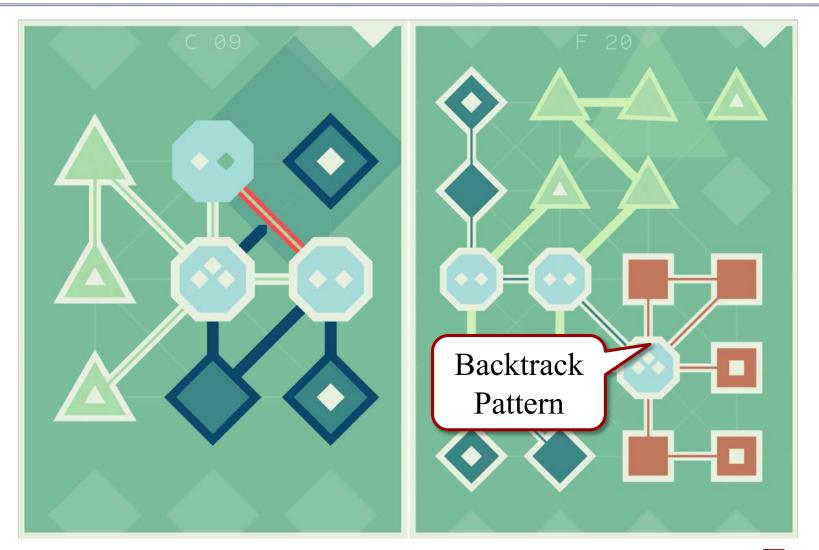


Example: Lyne





Example: Lyne





Story Generation

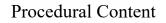
- Narrative is tightly crafted
 - Must have emotional arc
 - Very hard to generate
- But backstory is looser
 - Collection of tales/subplots
 - Combine to form a story
 - Often displayed in a codex
 - Much easier to generate
- Idea: Create list of subplots
 - Pick some subset at a time
 - Mix with NLG techniques





Example: Dwarf Fortress





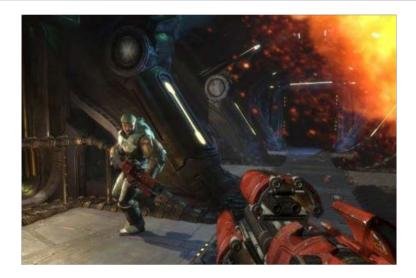
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Natural Language Generation

- Function that outputs language
 - **Given**: complex set of data
 - Outcome: comment on data
 - Major area of CS research
- Comment requirements
 - Must be simpler than data
 - Should also be natural

• Examples

- Sports commentary
- Party combat chatter
- Intelligent townsfolk



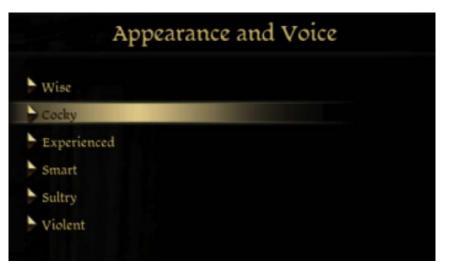




Procedural Content

NLG and Story Dialogue

- Often a set of "canned" text
 - React to specific events
 - NPC picks text as appropriate
- Text is *parameterized*
 - "What do we do, <name>?"
 - "Someone killed <monster>!"
 - "That was <numb> days ago."
- Choosing text to say
 - Favor important events?
 - Favor recent events?
 - Random (pull-toy)?







Skyrim's Radiant Quest System

- Geography includes NPCs
 - Mobile, removable location
 - Dialogue is also a space
- System "randomly" choses
 - Quest giver
 - Quest location
 - Location's challenges
 - Quest redeemer
- Randomness is limited
 - Lists appropriate to quest
 - Depends on earlier actions

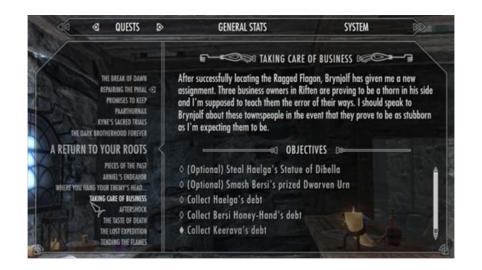


- Goals:
 - Send to unexplored areas
 - Adjust challenges to level
 - Can never be missed
- Largely a success



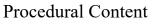
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Guarantees reachability unexplored areas Adjust challenges to level Can never be missed

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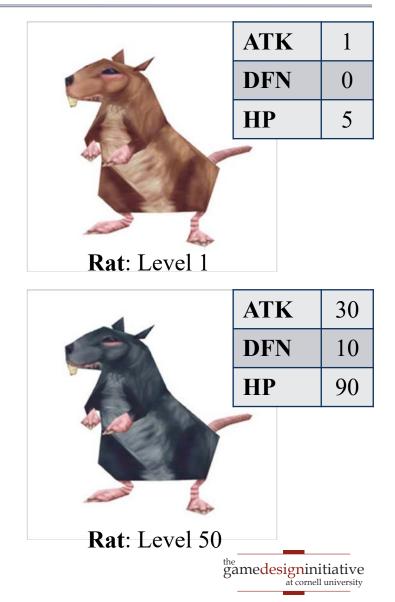


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Dynamic Challenges

- Challenges that can change
 - Become easier or harder
 - Just be different
- **Example**: Autoleveling
 - NPCs have statistics
 - Adjust to character level
 - Difficulty always reasonable
 - Allows true "open" world
- Not always popular
 - Can lead to design recycling
 - Sense of risk is lost



Other Types of Dynamic Challenges

Composite Challenges

- Encounter is a collection of NPCs, obstacles
- Add or remove individuals from encounter

• Dynamic NPC AI

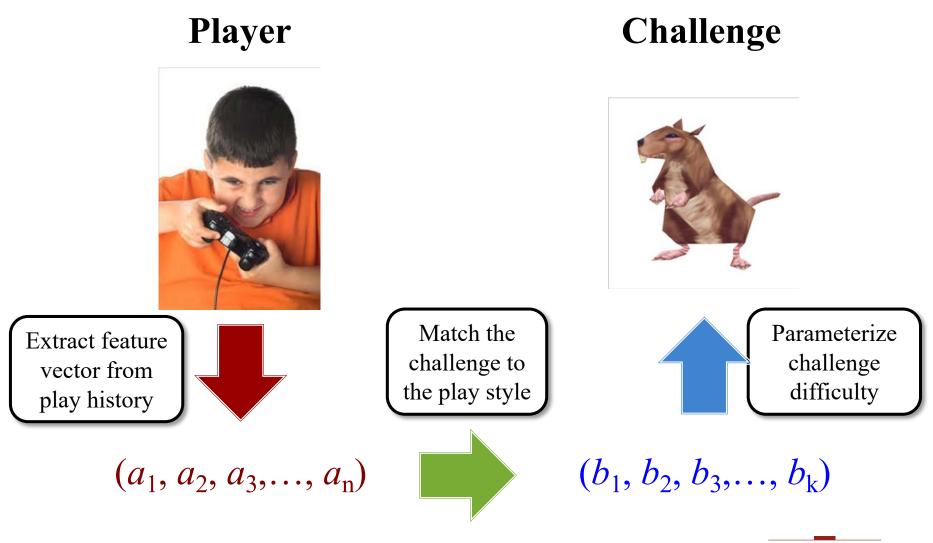
- NPCs have a choice of AI scripts
- Choose one that matches the player

• Player Boosting

- Change result of player actions, interactions
- Modifications make challenges easier/harder

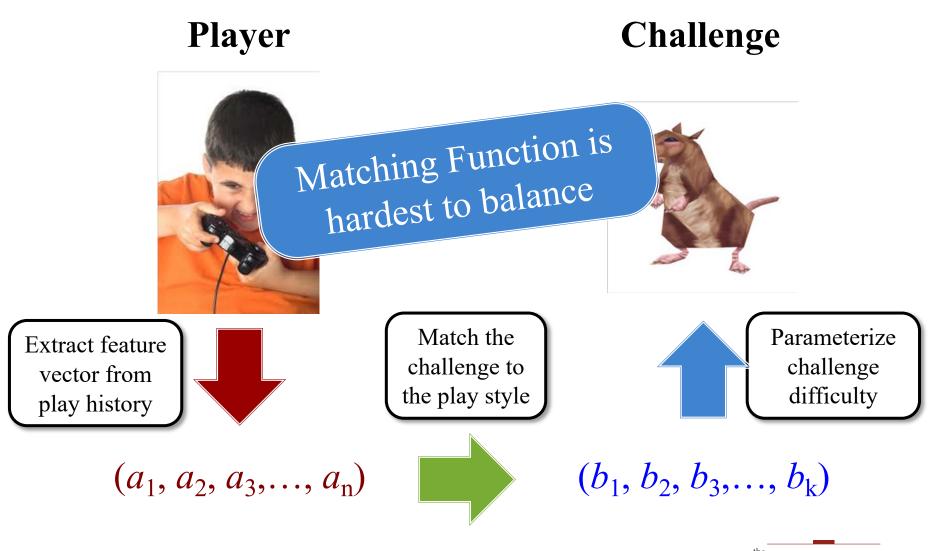


Assigning Dynamic Challenges

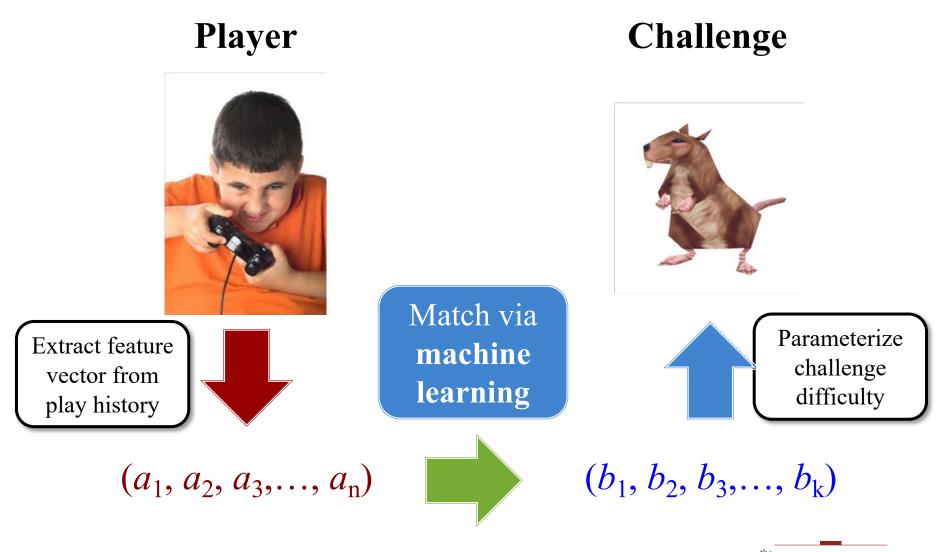


Procedural Content

Assigning Dynamic Challenges



Adaptive Difficulty



Procedural Content

Adaptive Difficulty

- Manually define the gameplay model
 - Metrics that identify player behavior
 - Parameters that define challenge behavior
 - Also metrics to evaluate player success or failure
- Goal: Use learning to find player-challenge match-up
 - Use playtesting/beta to get a large training set
 - Create an initial model from these results
 - Adjust in the game according to current player
- Still largely an academic exercise

Summary

- Procedural content started with Rogue(likes)
 - Tightly coupled with permadeath, horizontal design
 - Becoming fashionable once again
- Many applications to modern game design
 - World Generation
 - Puzzle Generation
 - Story Generation
 - Dynamic Challenges

