the gamedesigninitiative at cornell university

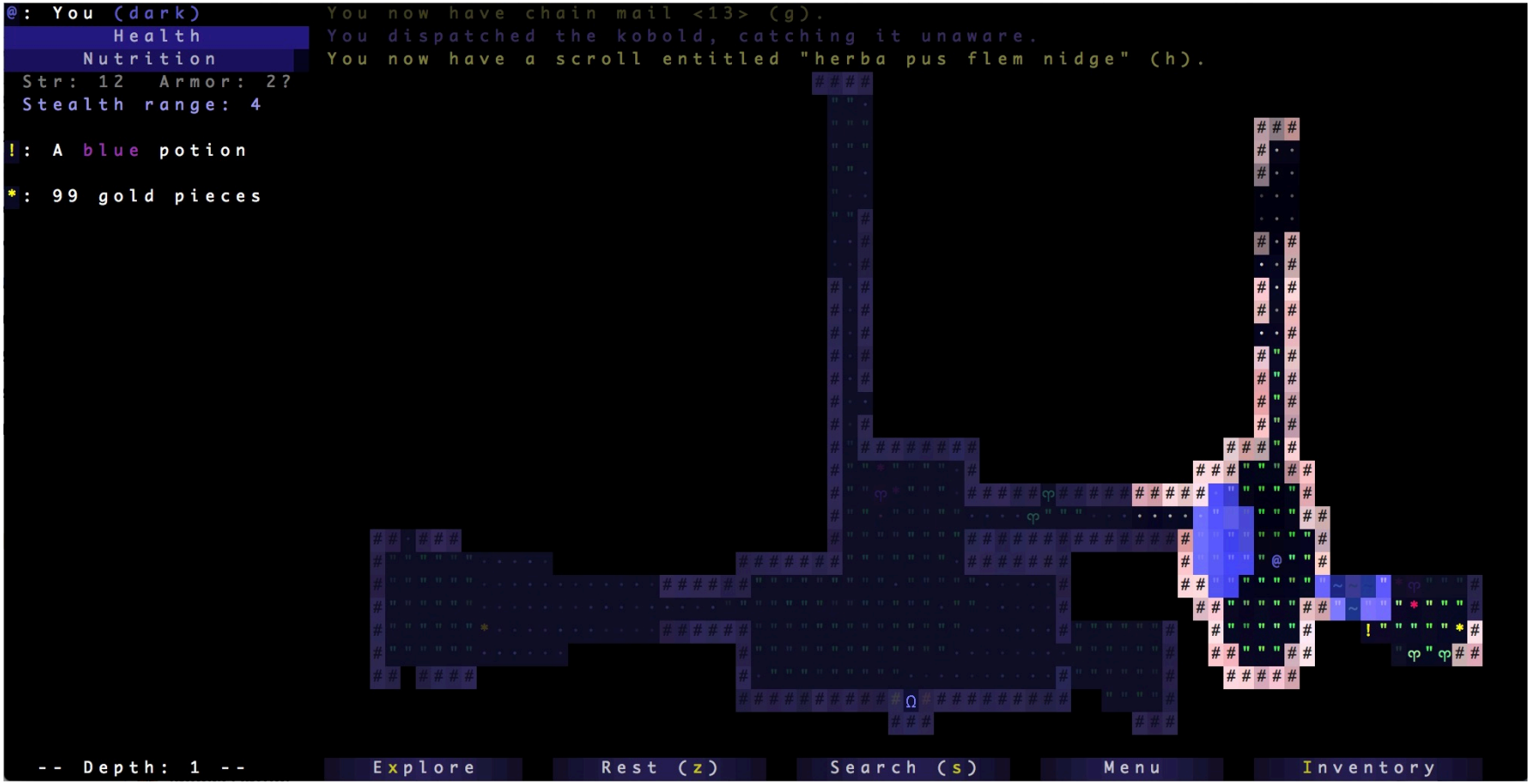
Lecture 15

Procedural Content Generation

Important Lessons for Today

- Procedural content is **harder**, not easier
  - You must already know your *design patterns*
  - Controlling *difficulty* is a potential challenge
  - *Unwinnable levels* are also a challenge
- Many procedural approaches are **ad hoc**
  - Designed for specific games
  - Limited adaptability to other games
- Procedural generation is a **stretch goal**

In the Beginning, There Was *Rogue*



In the Beginning, There Was *Rogue*

Roguelike Genre

- Classic RPG style
- Procedural dungeons
- **Permadeath**

A Brief History of Roguelikes

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

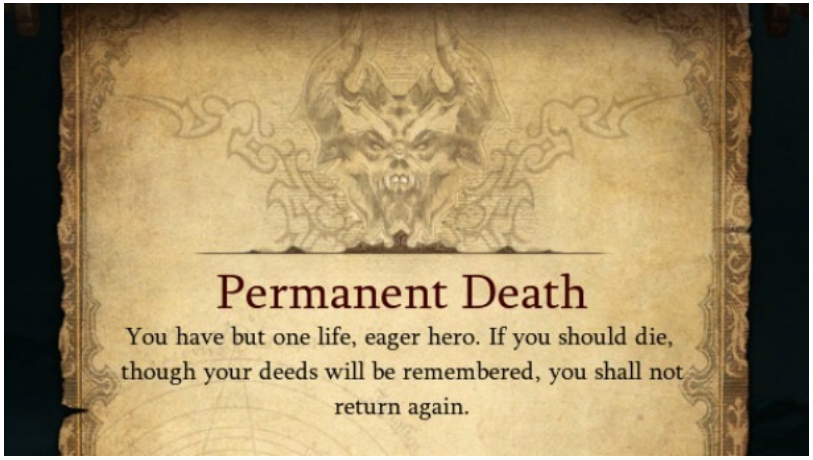
Changing Perspectives on Permadeath

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



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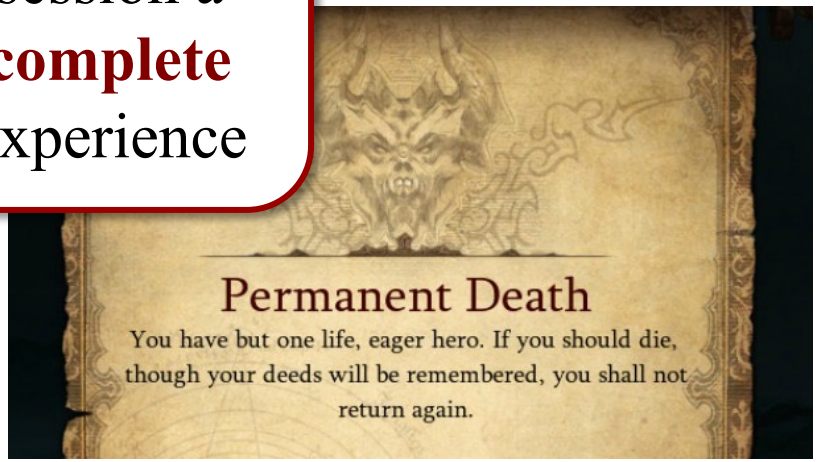
Make dying expected & **inevitable**

Make each session a **complete** experience



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Content Generation

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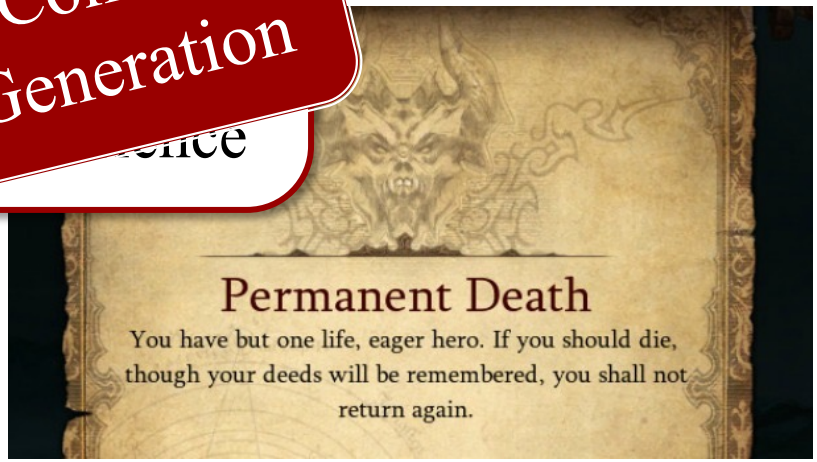

Issues with Roguelikes

- 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

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Procedural Content for Modern Games?

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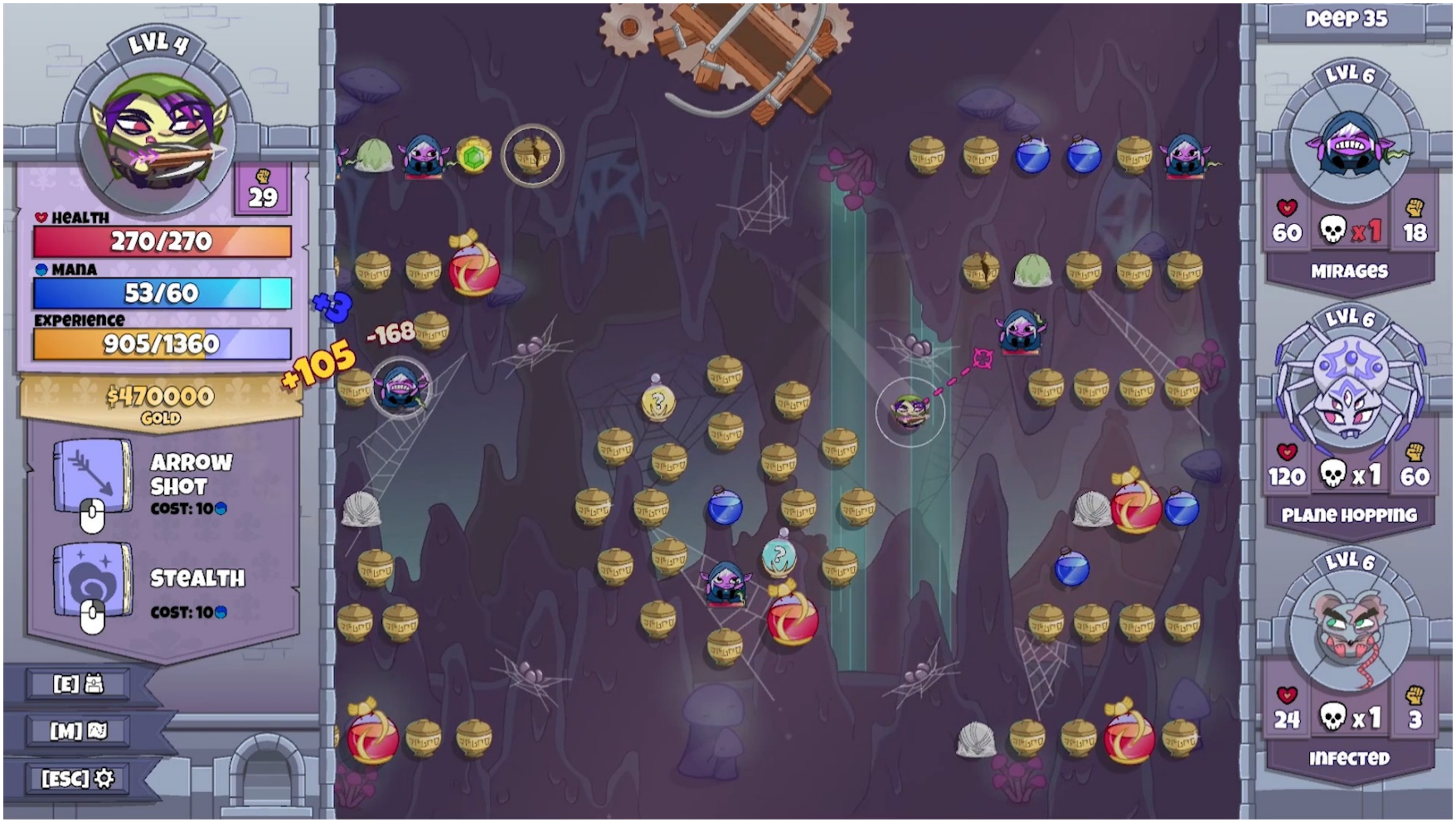
Modern Roguelikes: *Spelunky*

Modern Roguelikes: *FTL*

Modern Roguelikes: *Roundguard*



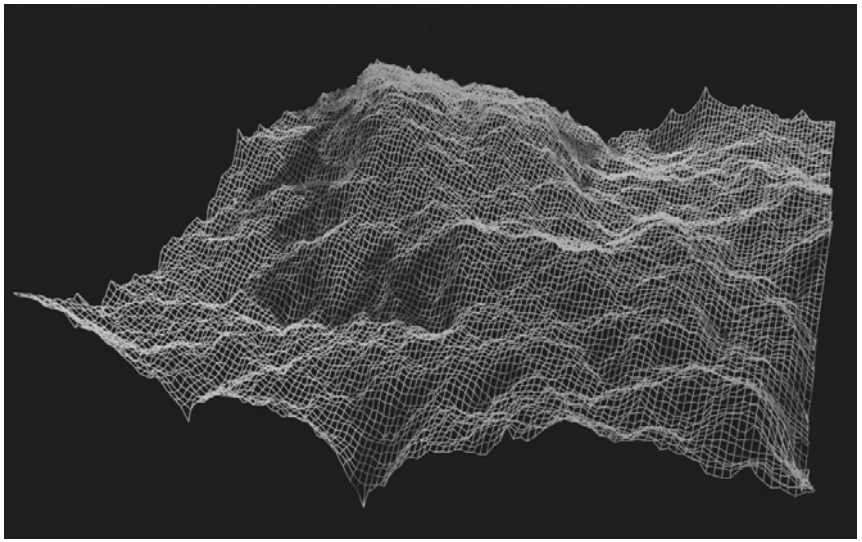
Main Types of Procedural Content

- 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



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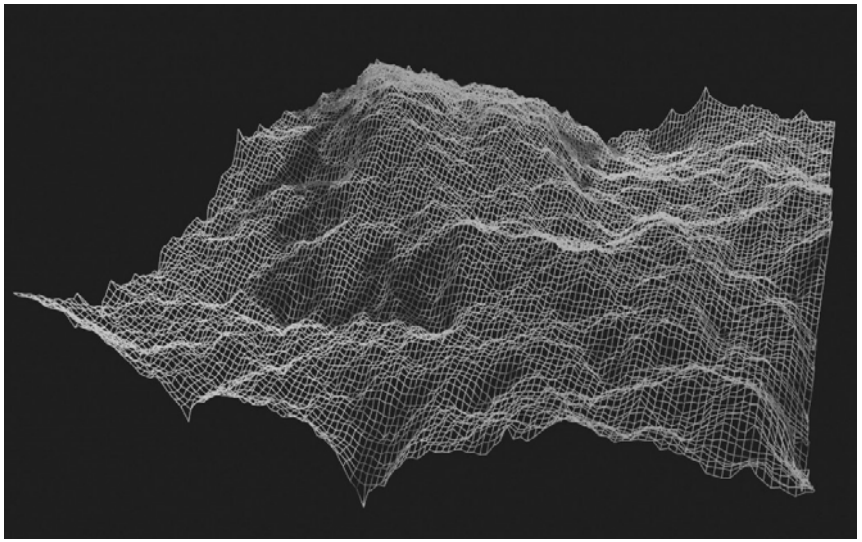

Scientific Computing

Ad Hoc Algorithms

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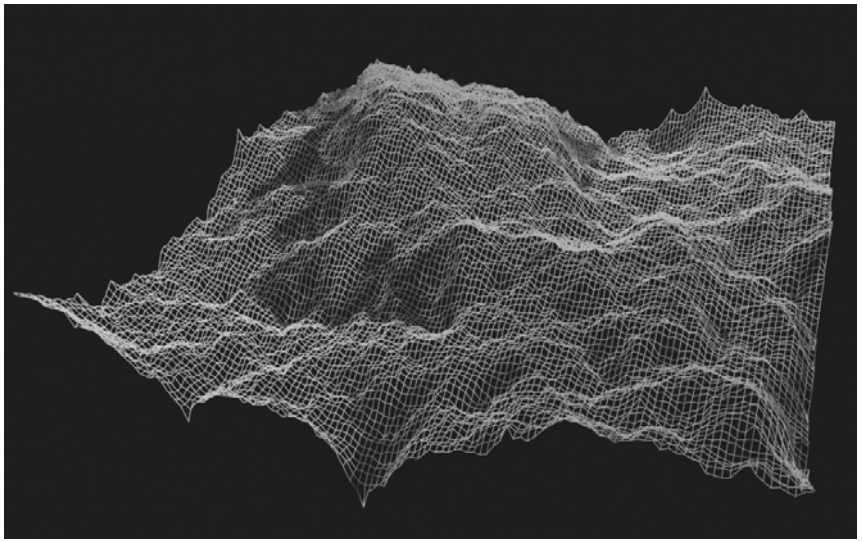
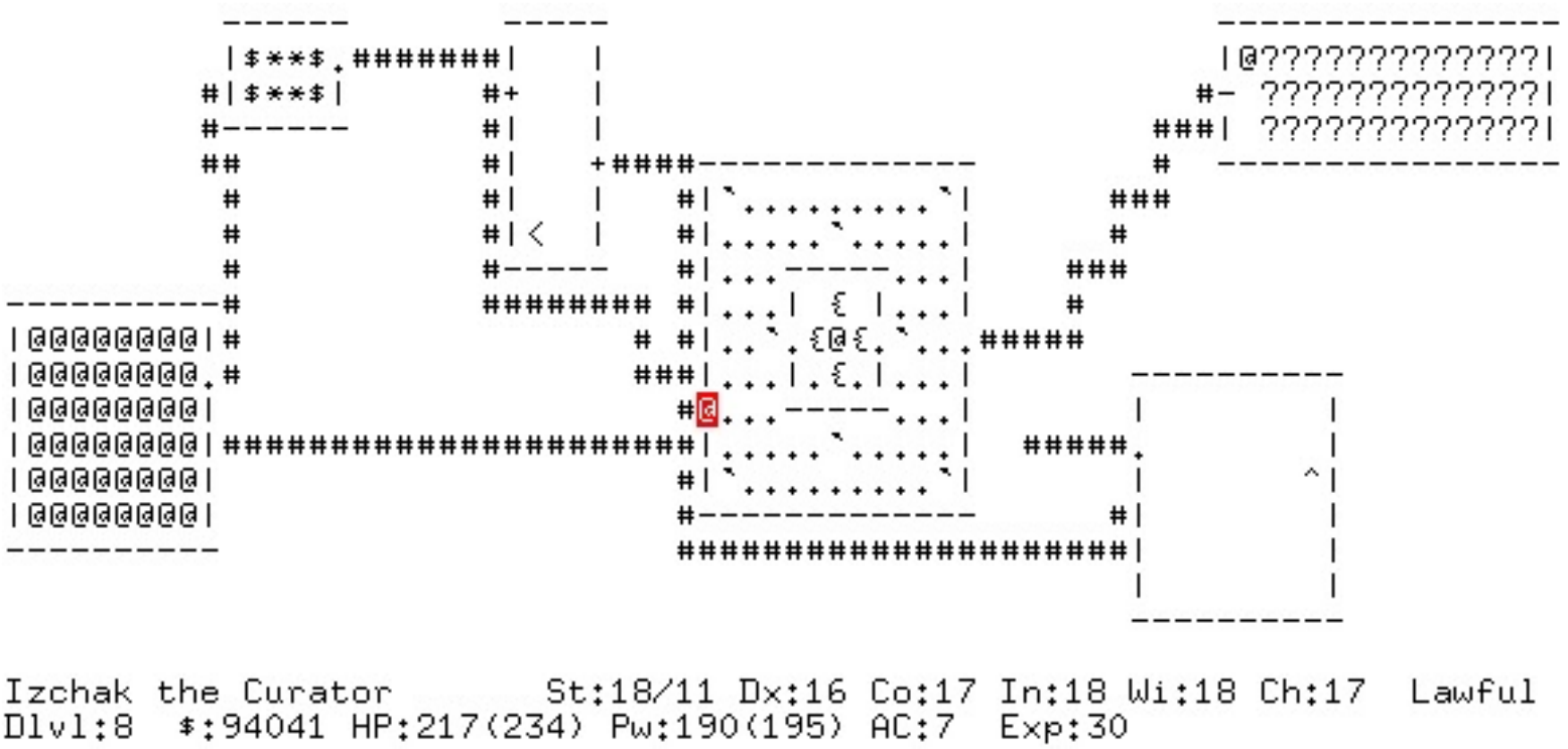


- Minimal effect on gameplay
  - Often largely aesthetic
  - Hard to control difficulty
- Lot of work for little payoff

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: NetHack



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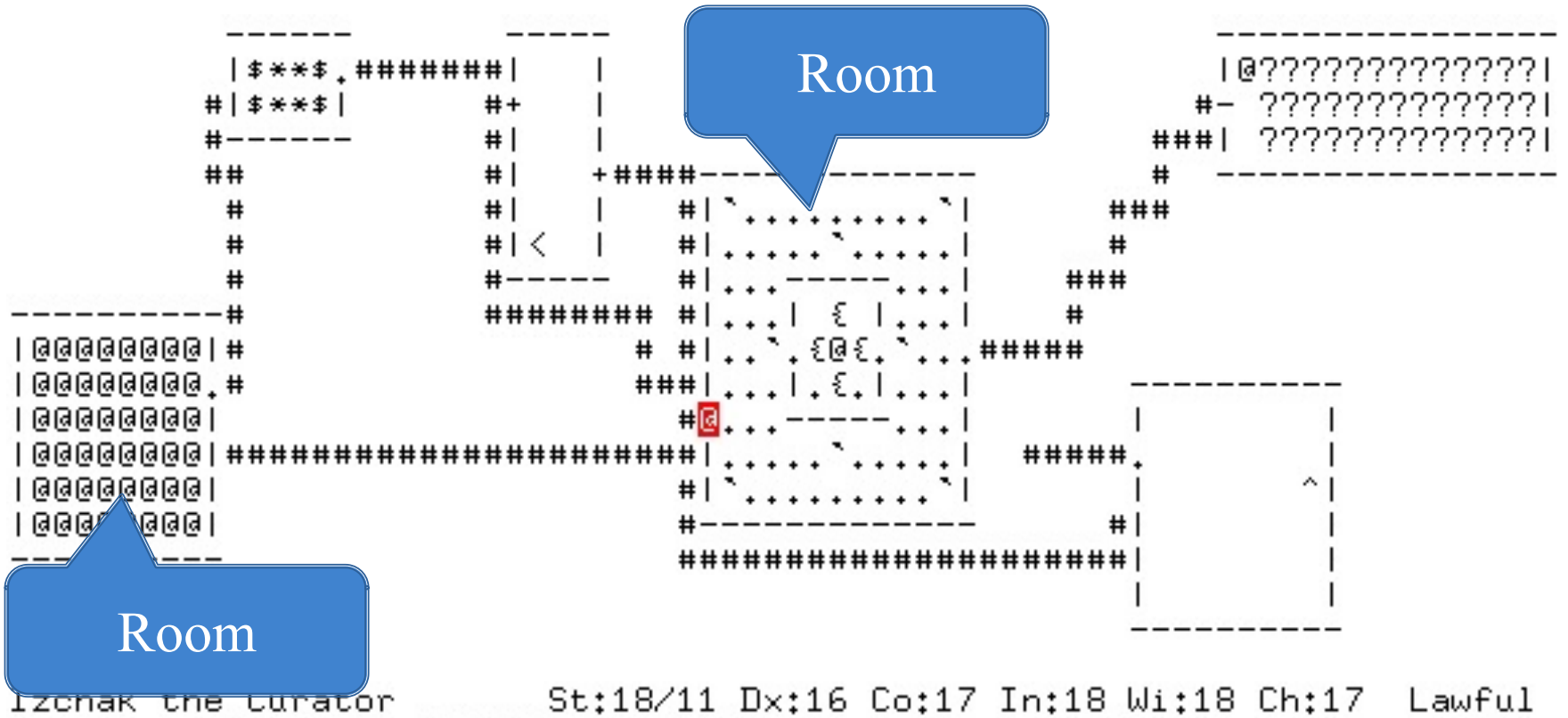

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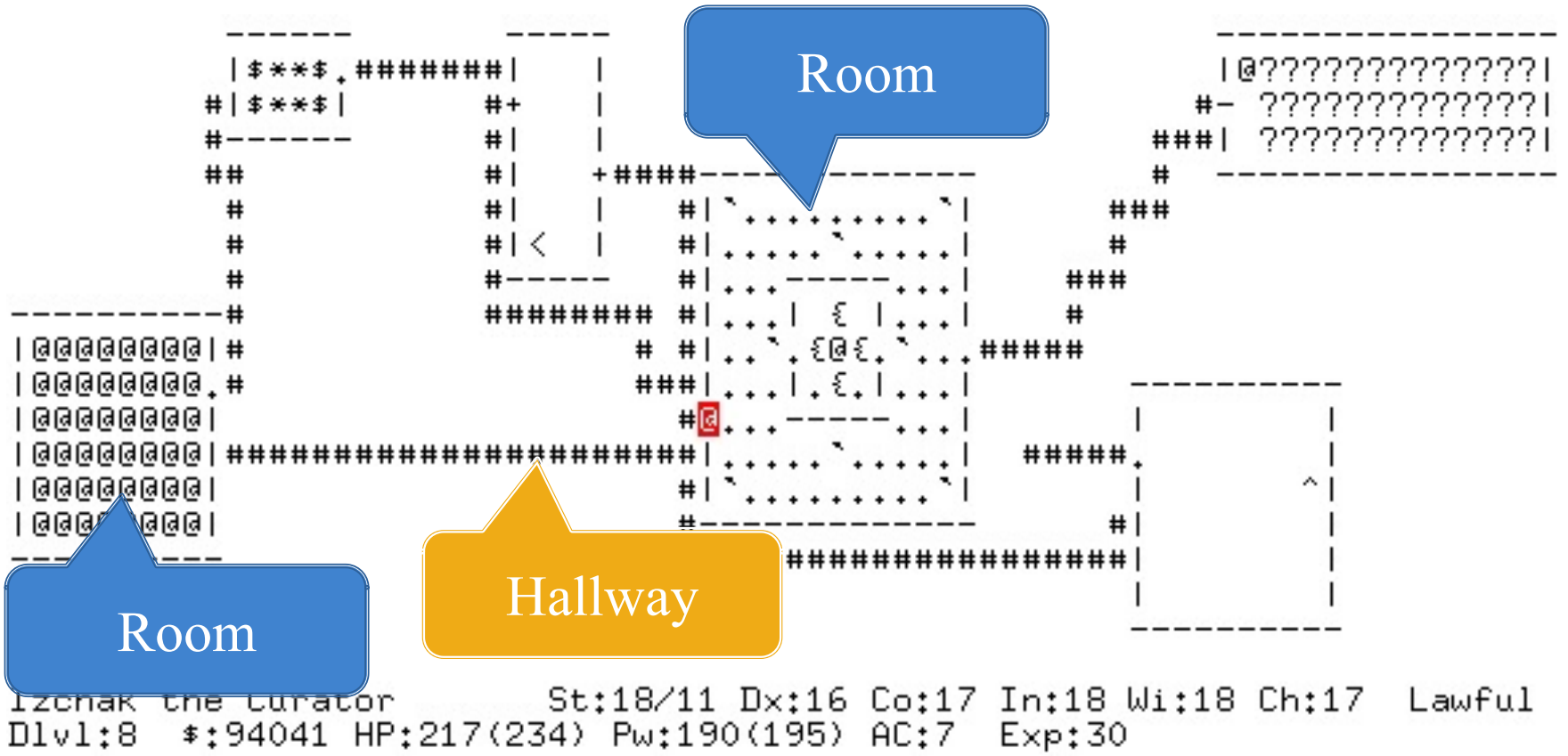

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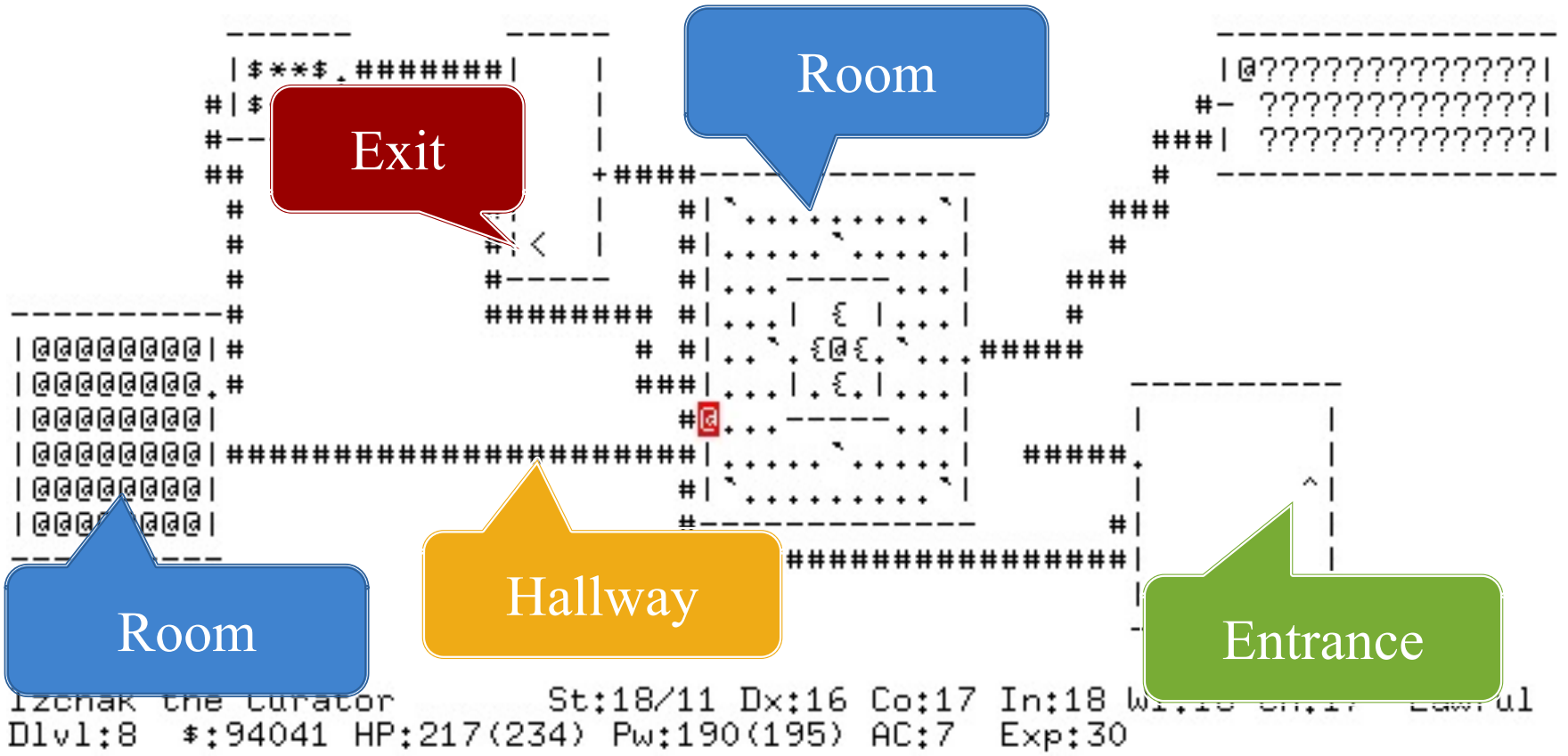
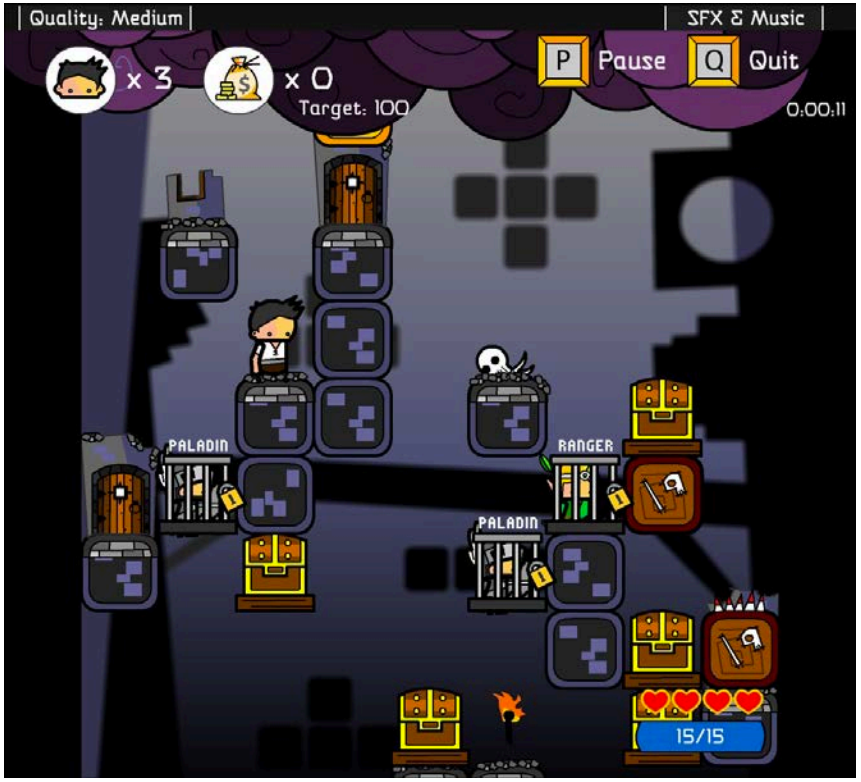


Example: *Vertical Drop Heroes*



- **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

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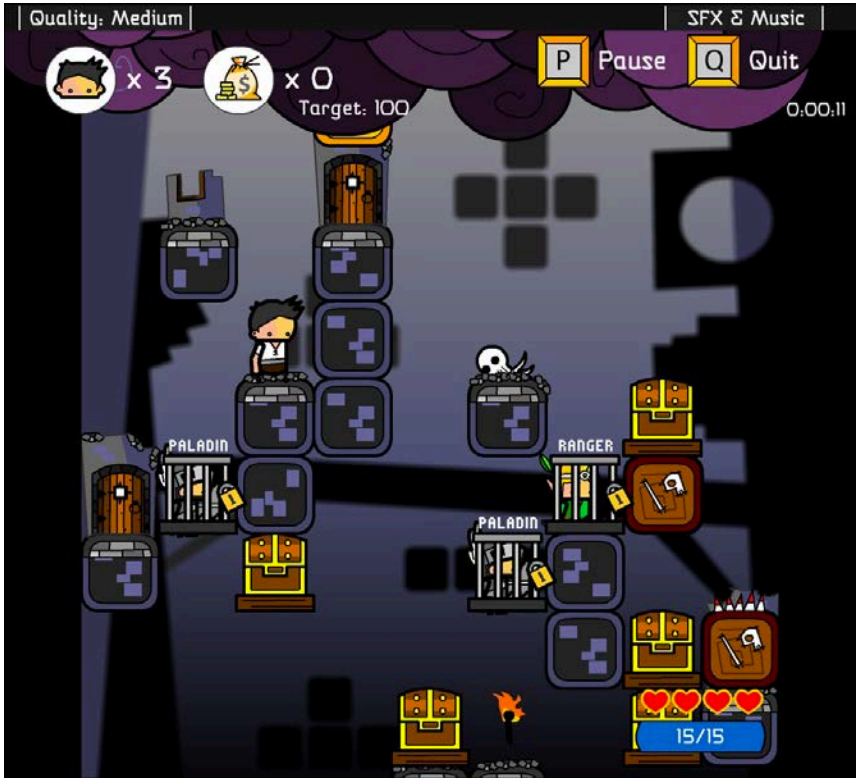

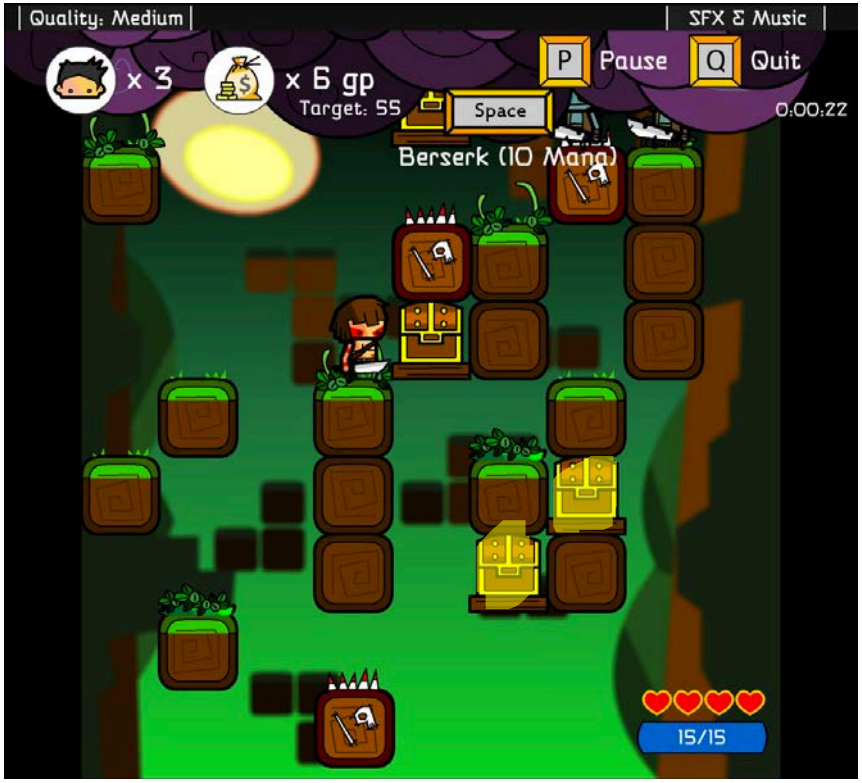

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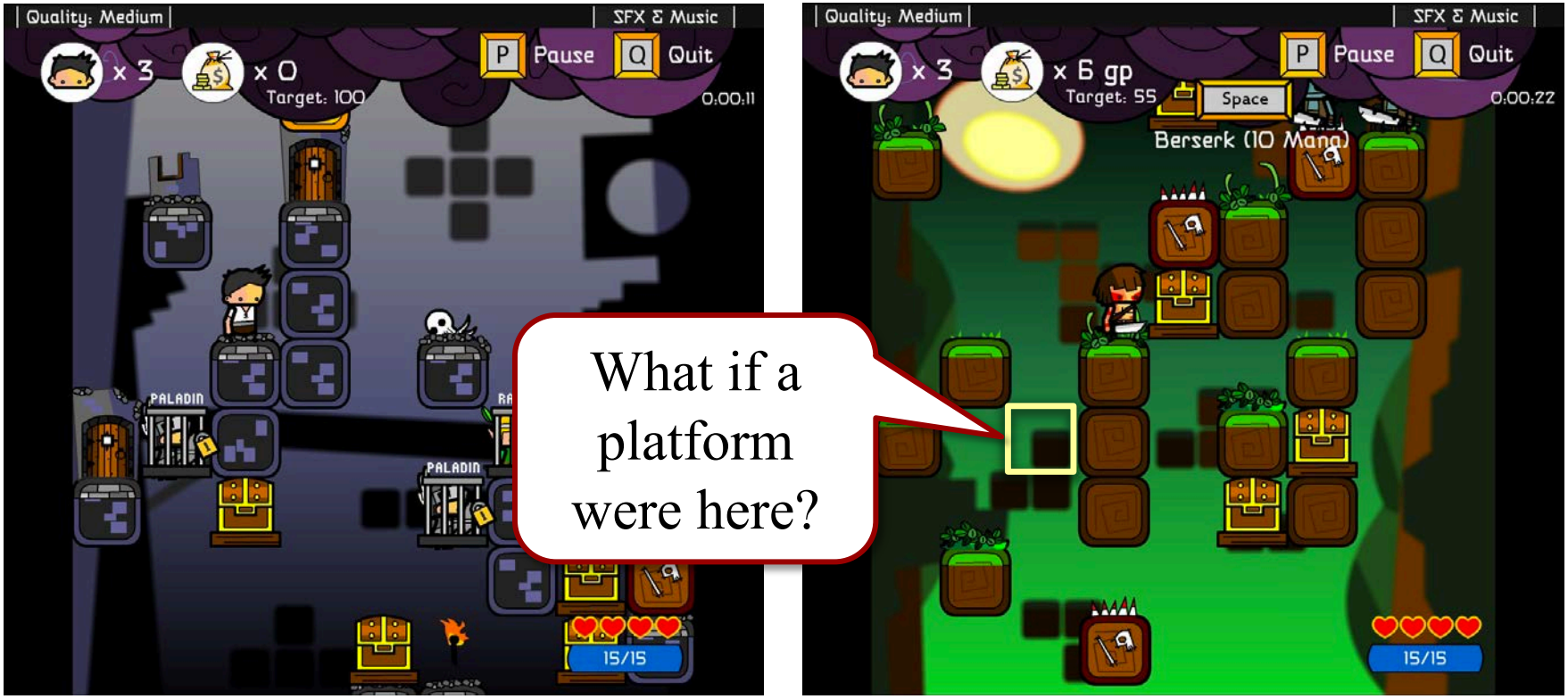
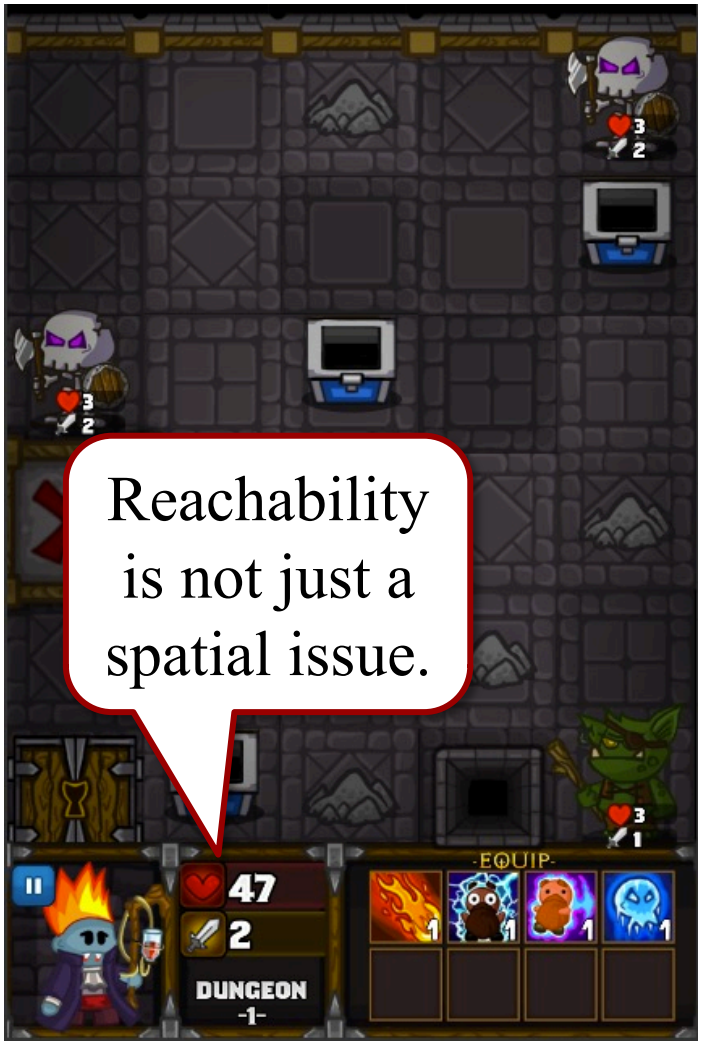


The Reachability Problem

- 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: *Card Crawl*

Ensuring Reachability

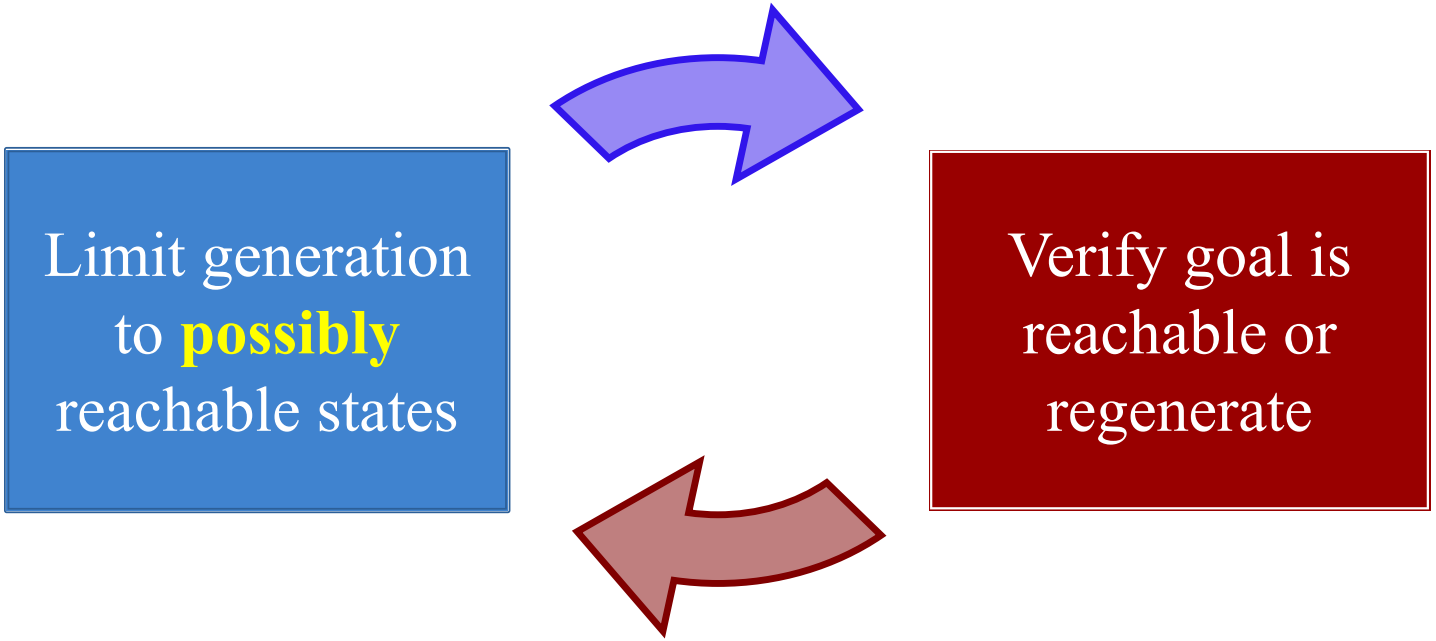
Two Options:

Limit generation to reachable game states

Verify goal is reachable or regenerate

Ensuring Reachability

Two Options:



Grammars: A Formal Approach

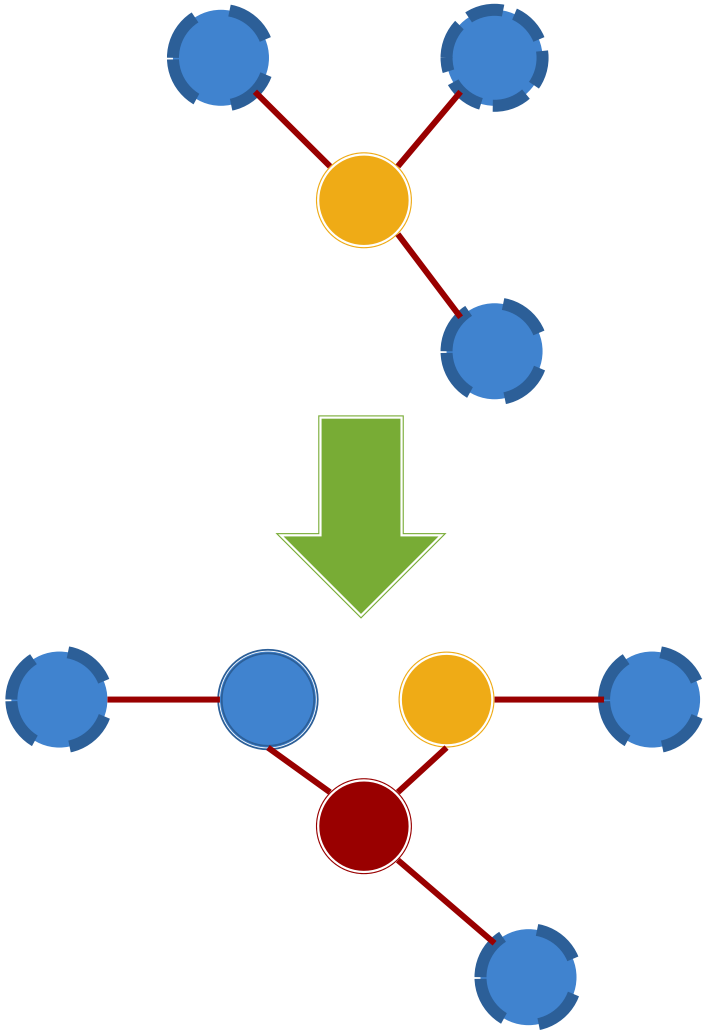
- **Notation**
  - Set $\mathcal{N}$ of nonterminals
  - Set Σ of terminal symbols
  - Set $\mathcal{P}$ of production rules
    - Have the form $A => B$
    - A, B are **words** of symbols
- To generate a value
  - Start with word XAY
  - Pick any rule $A => B$
  - Replace with XBY
  - Repeat until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

Example

- $\mathcal{N}$ = { S, B}
- Σ = {a, b, c}
- $\mathcal{P}$ is the list of rules
  - S => aBSc
  - S => abc
  - Ba => aB
  - Bb => 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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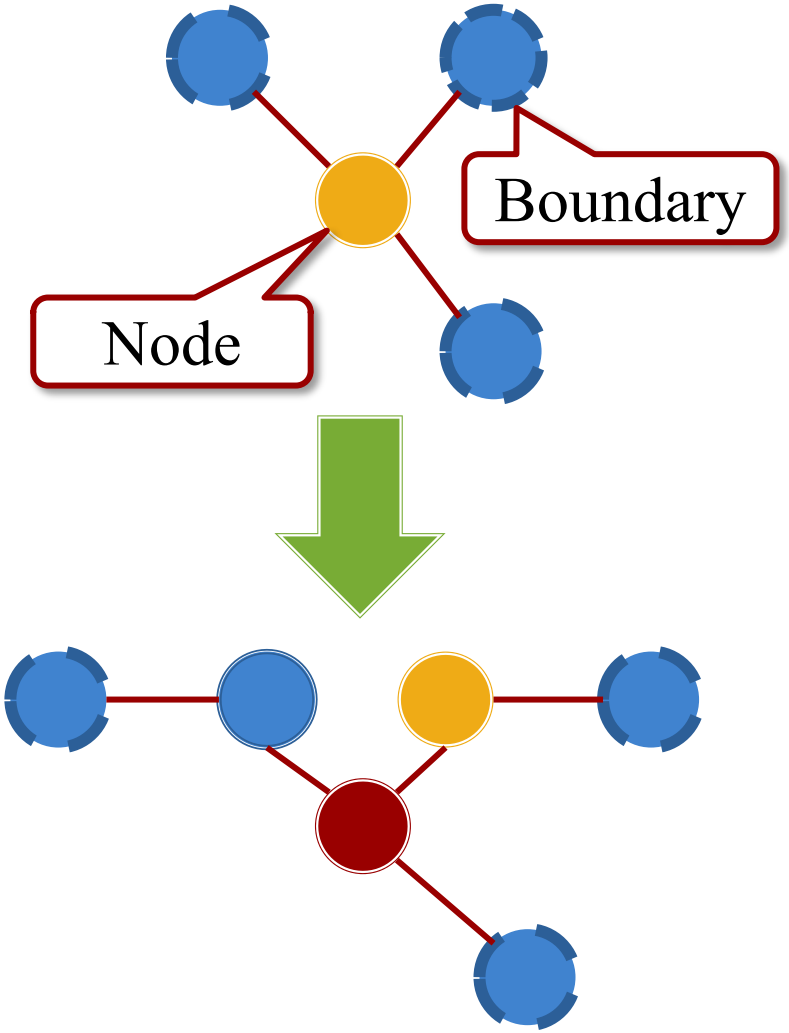

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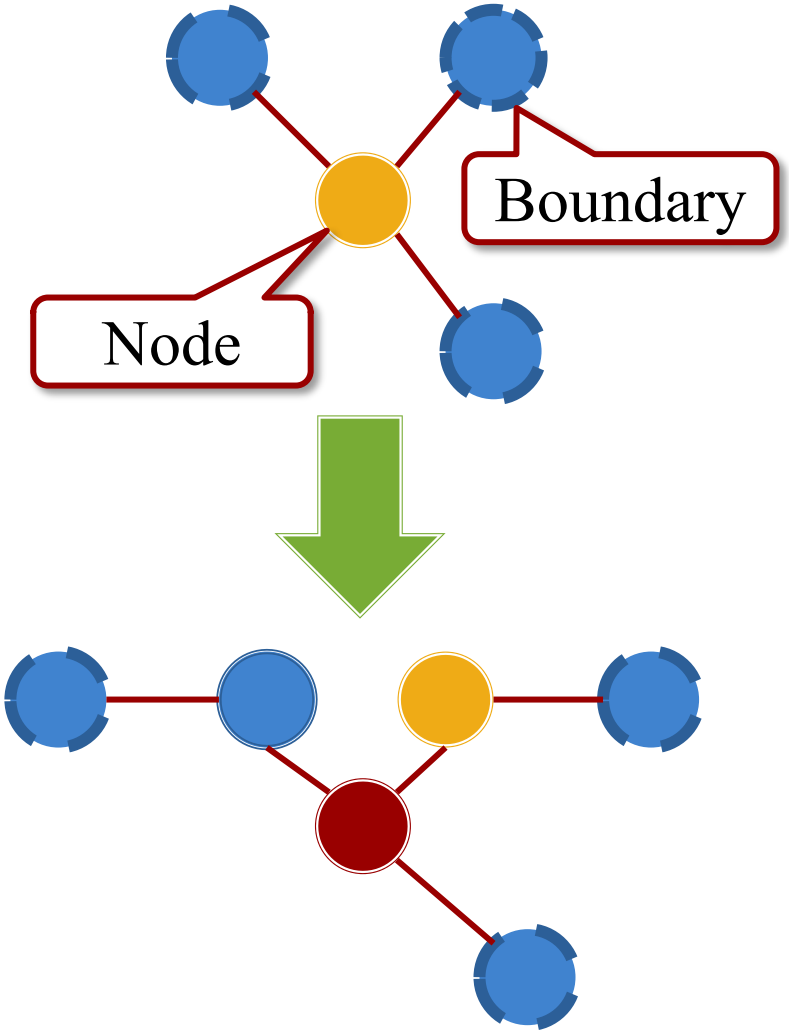
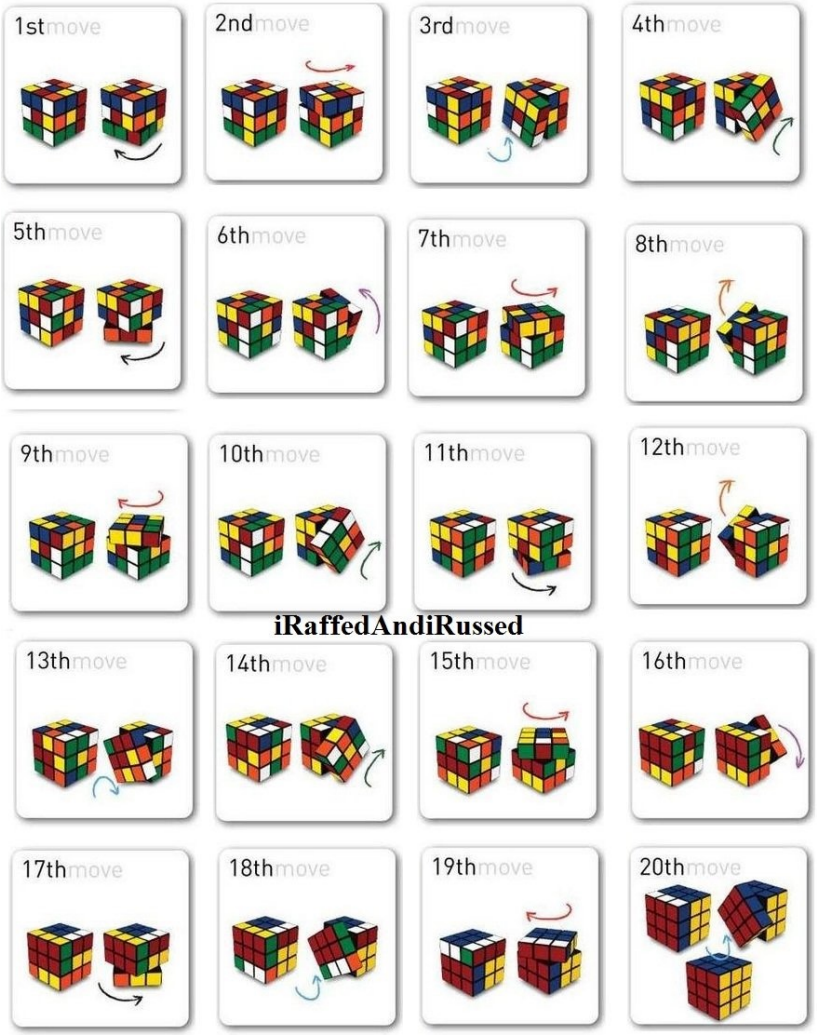
Game Geography is a graph

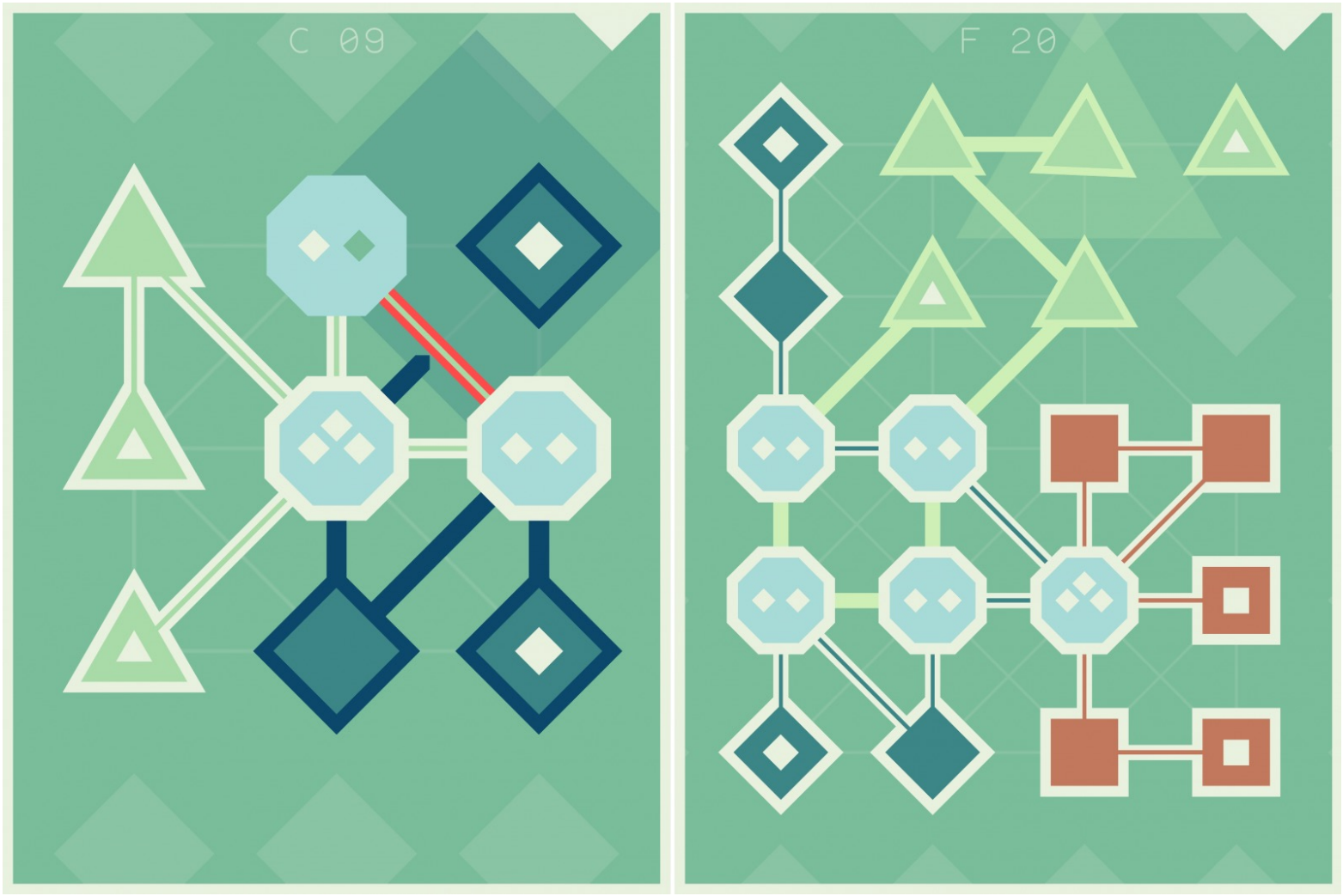


Puzzle Generation

- 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



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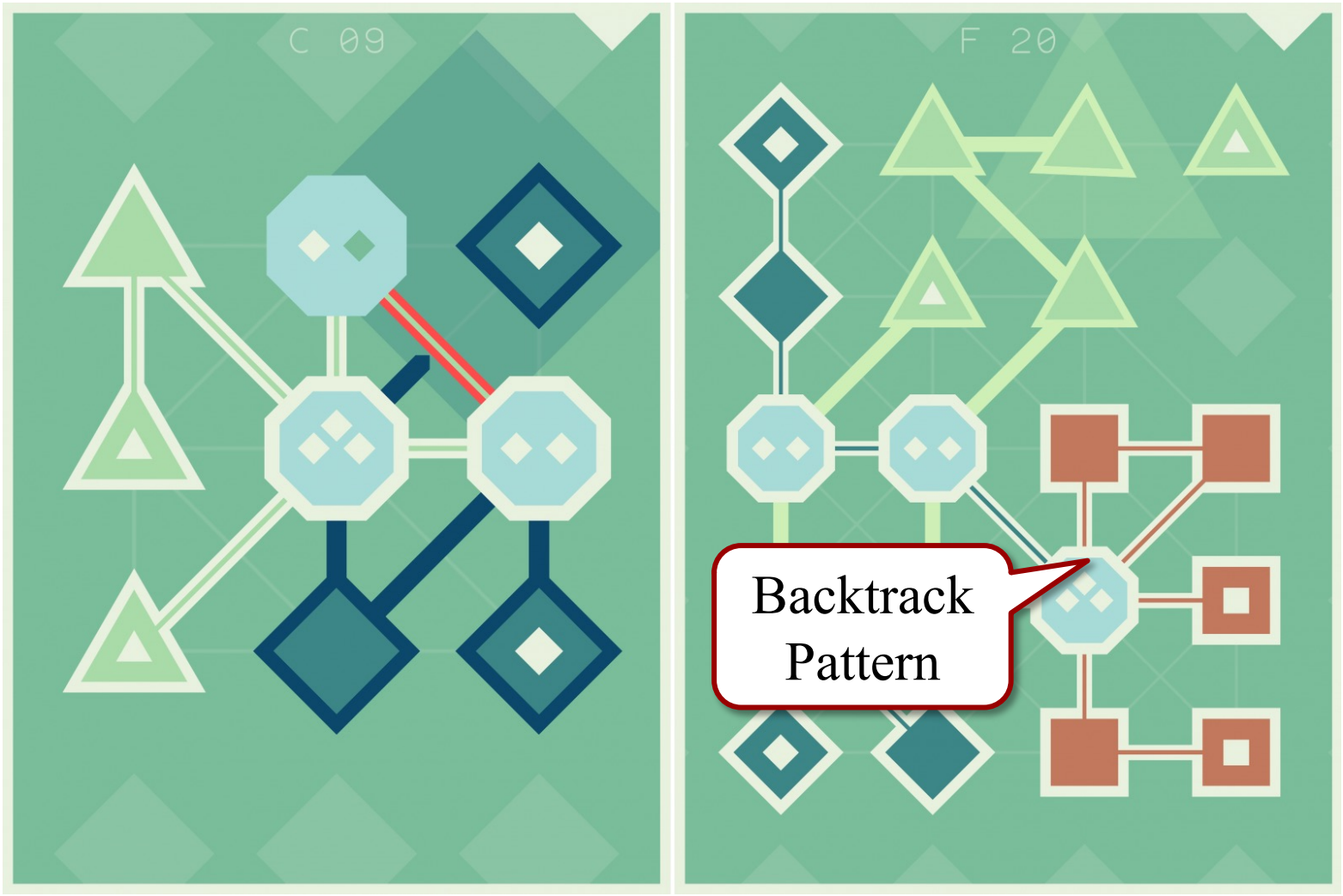
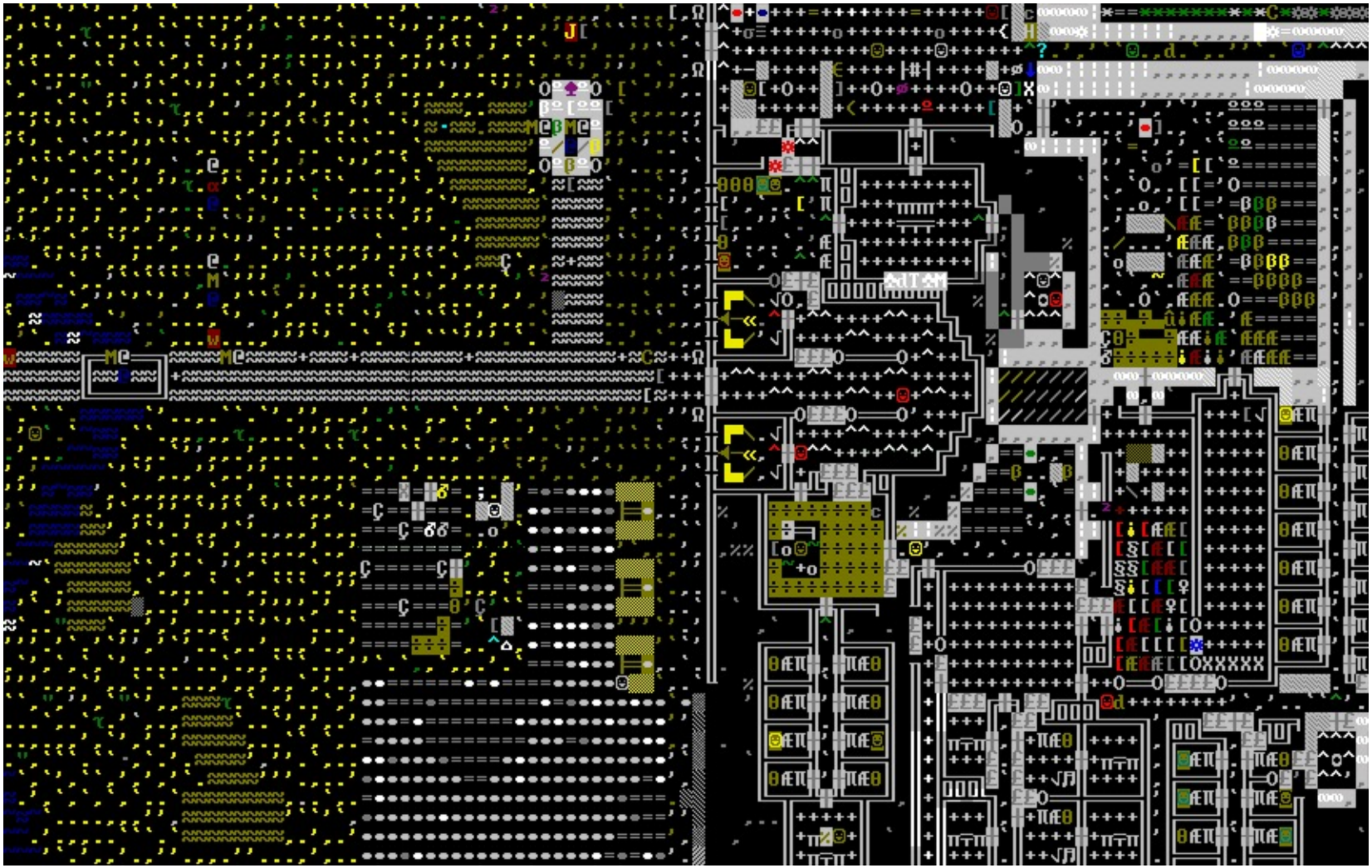


Story Generation

- **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



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

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
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But Sometimes a Problem

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

ATK	1
DFN	0
HP	5

Rat: Level 1

ATK	30
DFN	10
HP	90

Rat: Level 50

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

Player

Extract feature vector from play history

$(a_1, a_2, a_3, \ldots, a_n)$

Match the challenge to the play style

$(b_1, b_2, b_3, \ldots, b_k)$

Challenge

Parameterize challenge difficulty

Assigning Dynamic Challenges

Player **Challenge**

Matching Function is hardest to balance

Extract feature vector from play history

Match the challenge to the play style

Parameterize challenge difficulty

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Adaptive Difficulty

Player

Extract feature vector from play history

$(a_1, a_2, a_3, \ldots, a_n)$

Match via **machine learning**

$(b_1, b_2, b_3, \ldots, b_k)$

Challenge

Parameterize challenge difficulty

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

Summary

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  - Tightly coupled with permadeath, horizontal design
  - Becoming fashionable once again
- Many
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