

Agent-Based Modeling as Level Design Method for

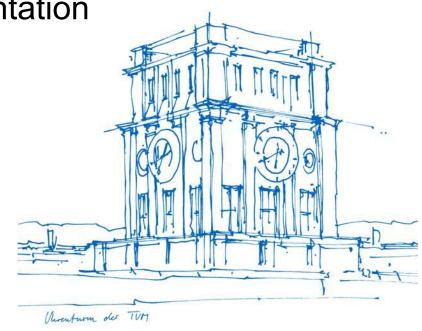
Balanced Gamespaces - Presentation

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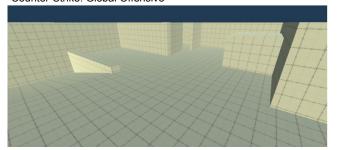


What is a Gamespace?

- Thesis dealt with gamespaces of arena first-person Shooters
- every game takes place in some space
 - "[...] the 'magic circle' of gameplay" [Sch20, p. 166]
 - "[...] embod[ies] gameplay and facilitate[s] the player's journey through it" [Tot19, p. 24]
- can be split into functional and aesthetic space



Screenshot from playable map "de_dust2" from the game Counter-Strike: Global Offensive



Rough breakdown of the functional space seen above



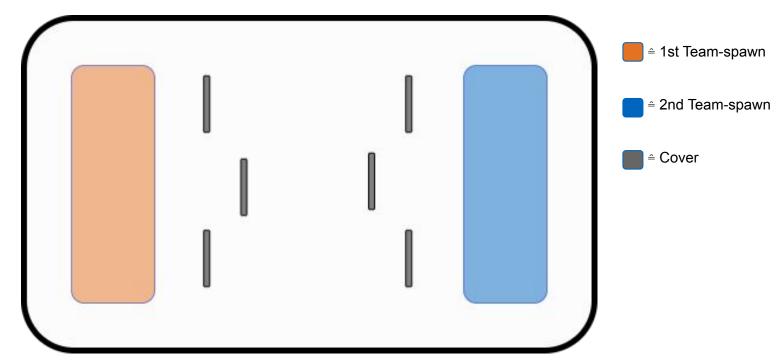
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What is Balance?

- Without Balance a game might feel "monotonous, confusing, and frustrating" [Sch20, p. 212]
- No central definition exists [BG20, p. 38]
- However important points are:
 - fairness
 - no perfect symmetry
 - no dominant strategies

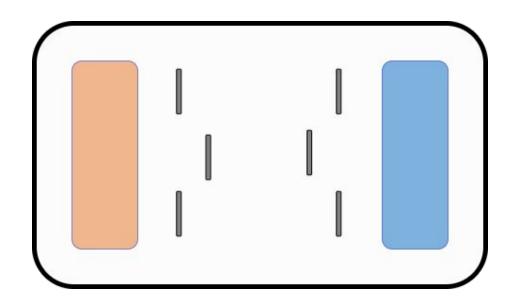




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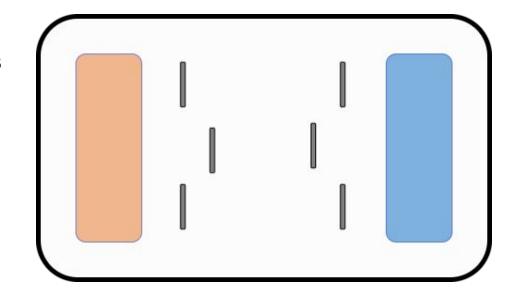


- It is symmetrical
 - thus inherently fair [BG20, p. 38]
 - but gets boring fast [Ada13, Chapter 15
- No obvious dominant strategies
- Both teams [Ada13, Chapter 15]:
 - are not privileged by gamespace
 - have same starting options





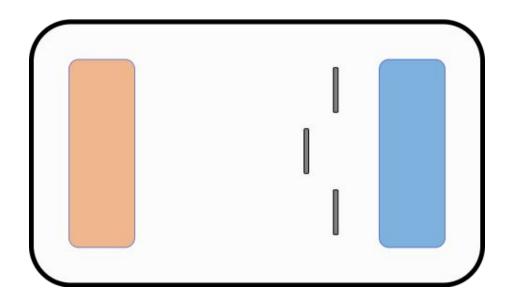
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=> Balanced

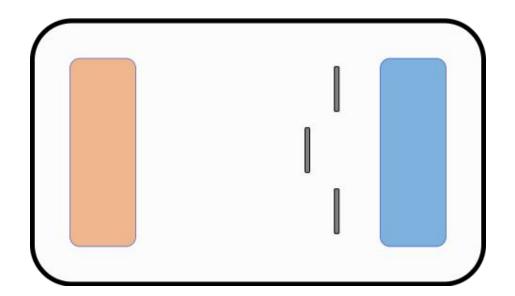


- not symmetric
 - the more asymmetric a gamespace,
 the more difficult it is to balance
- unequal starting options
- the blue team has an advantage



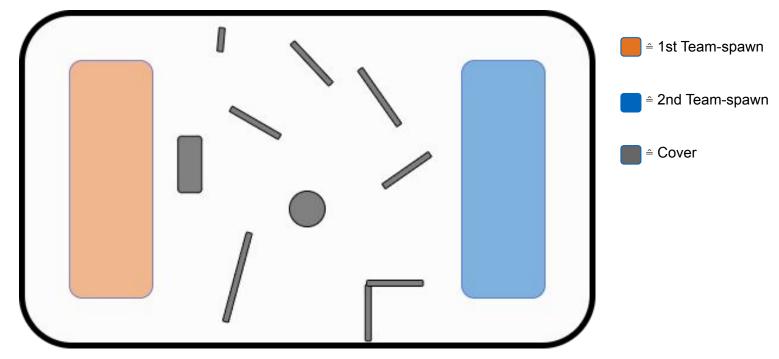


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=> Unbalanced





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Another Approach to Balance Gamespaces

- Gamespace design is an iterative process [KTy, Chapter: Balance]
- Possible Approach to balance: Playtesting with Humans
- But:
 - takes time
 - costs money

- Proposed Approach: Replace Human Players with Artificial Agents (apply agent-based modeling)
 - Simulate Playtests using Artificial Agents
 - Gather Data regarding Balance



Agent-based Modeling (ABM) to gather playtest data relevant for Gamespace balancing

- An agent-based model consists of five components [WR15]:
 - the agents that are being modeled
 - their environment they exist in
 - the observer controlling the simulation
 - the schedule of the simulation
 - all the interactions possible within the simulation
- in a game applying the principles of low coupling & high cohesion it is easy to implement most of the components
 - except for the required human-like agent behavior



Machine Learning Agents to achieve Human-like Behavior

- Prototype built in Unity
- Used Unity ML-Agent package
- Created Agents for Arena FPS game
- Trained Agents to achieve certain Behaviors
- Unity ML-Agents require Actions and Observations



Machine Learning Agents to achieve Human-like Behavior

Agent-Actions

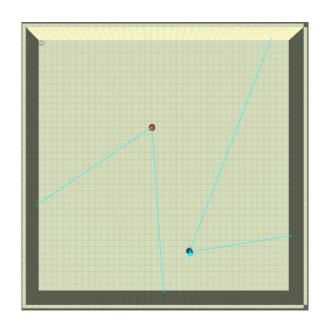
- free Navigation through the gamespace
- (None, Left, Right-hand) Rotation
- Shooting is done automatically by a line of sight system

Agent-Observations

- Agent's own Position and Rotation
- For every opponent
 - angle difference towards opponent
 - vision score from agent to opponent
 - vision score from opponent to agent
- All observations are normalized

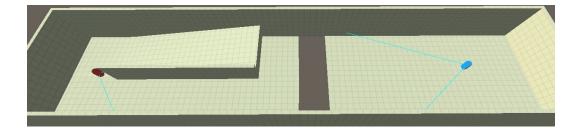


Machine Learning Agents to achieve Human-like Behavior



← "Aiming" and Moving in an Empty Gamespace

Usage of a Ramp as advantageous Cover





Conclusion

- Trained agents usable in specific scenarios
- More complex behaviors require more sophisticated training and agent model
- Approach seems promising to gather data for gamespace balancing
- But: Should be used in combination with Human Playtesting
 - Otherwise no data on play experience can be gathered



Thank you!

Any Questions?



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