



# Procedural Terrain Generation

NSD Final Project Presentation

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# Introduction





# Procedural Generation

**Procedural Generation** is a method of creating data algorithmically as opposed to manually, typically through a combination of human-generated assets and algorithms coupled with computer-generated randomness and processing power.

In video games, **Procedural Terrain Generation** is very useful where you want to generate natural terrain (caves, hills, rivers, etc.) that has a smooth feel, but is still random.

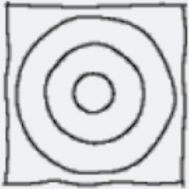
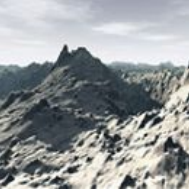


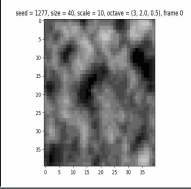


# Perlin Noise

**Perlin Noise** is a very popular algorithm for procedural generation developed by Ken Perlin in 1983. It can be used for any kind of wave-like, undulating material, texture, or terrain.

Compared with just some random values, Perlin Noise can generate values very smoothly and continuously, which looks more realistic in terrain generation.

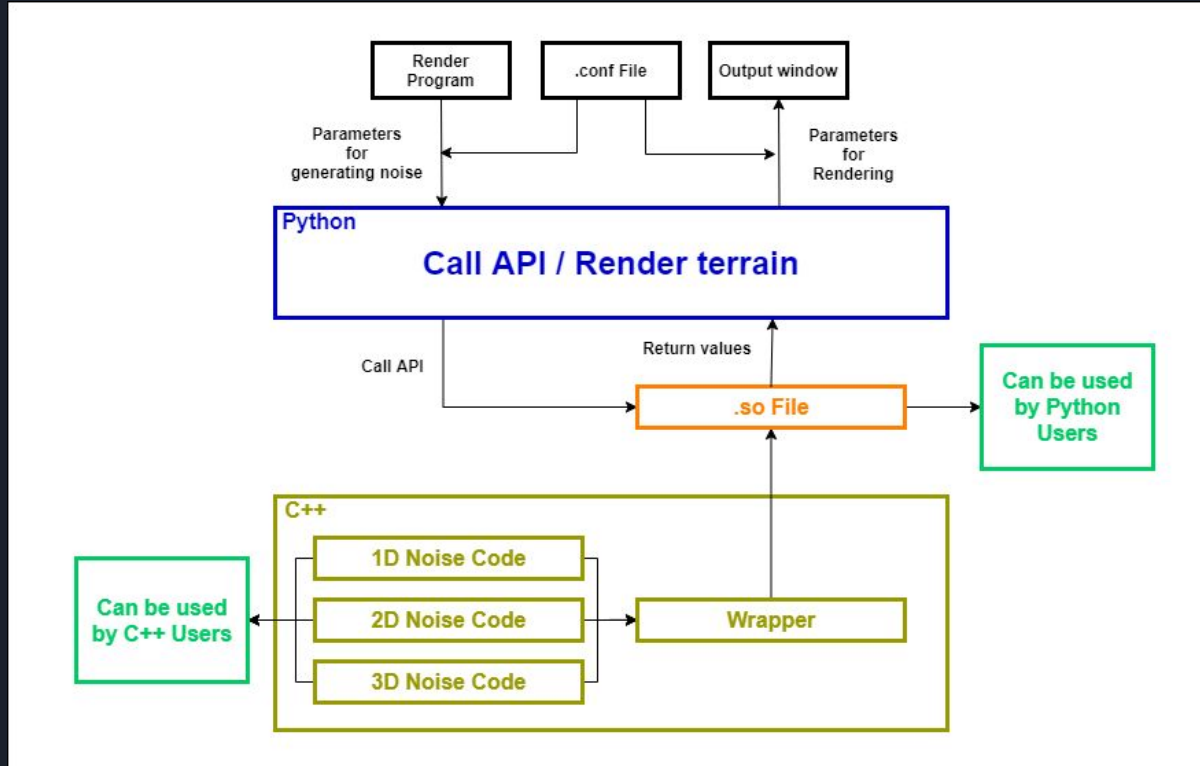
# Application Examples

1D		Handwritten effect
2D		Terrain generation
		Procedural texture
3D		3D object generation
		2D animation

# Implementation



# System Architecture







# Engineering Infrastructure

- Automatic build system : GNU Make
- Version control : git
- Testing framework : pytest
- Documentation : README.md in the github repository



# Build System

This system is built by makefile. Makefile targets include :

Target	Description
(all)	compile a <code>noise.so</code> in <code>noise/</code> folder.
test	use <code>pytest</code> to test python API.
graph1	display 1D noise testing graph.
graph2	display 2D noise testing graph.
graph3	display 3D noise testing graph and generate a <code>noise3d.gif</code> file in <code>test/</code> folder.
render	Take parameters in <code>render.conf</code> , generate <code>heightmap.png</code> and <code>colormap.png</code> , and render terrain by <code>Ursina</code> .
clean	remove all generated files (*.so, __pycache__/, etc).



# APIs

The APIs will have both C++ and Python version in 1D/2D/3D.

- Create class object
- Create class object with detail options (scale, octaves, lacunarity, persistence)
- Get noise value at specific position
- Get noise value list
- Get single parameter value (seed, xsz, ysz, zsz, scale, octaves, lacunarity, persistence)



# Testing

## Using Pytest

- `testAttributes()` : check if functions return correct values
- `testSeed()` : check if two same seeds generate same noise values
- `drawGraph()` : display noise values with different parameters

```
ubuntu20@ubuntu20-VirtualBox:~/Desktop/nsd/procedural-terrain-generation$ make test
python3 -m pytest test/ -v
===== test session starts =====
platform linux -- Python 3.8.10, pytest-7.2.2, pluggy-1.0.0 -- /usr/bin/python3
cachedir: .pytest_cache
rootdir: /home/ubuntu20/Desktop/nsd/procedural-terrain-generation
collected 6 items

test/test_1d.py::testAttributes PASSED
test/test_1d.py::testSeed PASSED
test/test_2d.py::testAttributes PASSED
test/test_2d.py::testSeed PASSED
test/test_3d.py::testAttributes PASSED
test/test_3d.py::testSeed PASSED

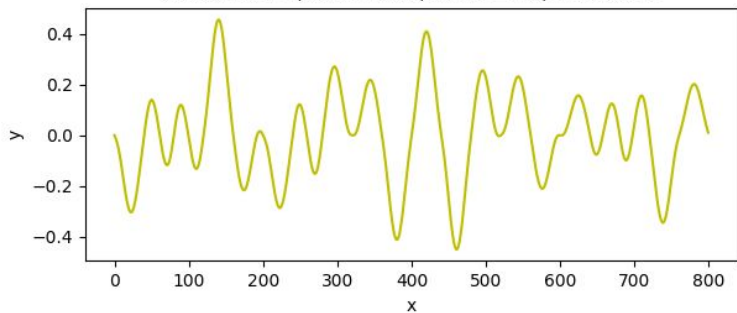
===== 6 passed in 1.61s =====
ubuntu20@ubuntu20-VirtualBox:~/Desktop/nsd/procedural-terrain-generation$ |
```

**Result**

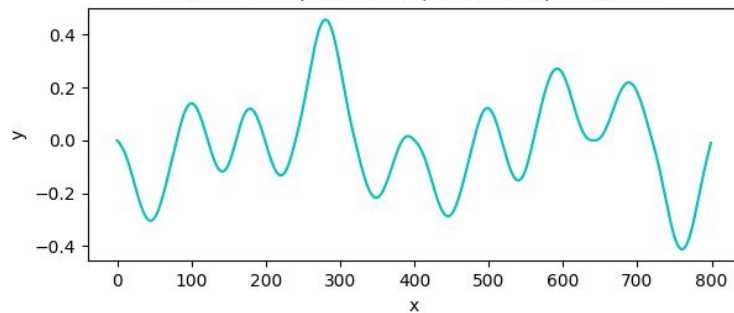


# 1D Noises

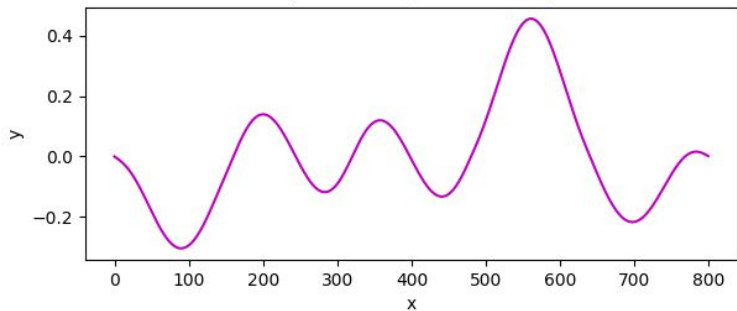
seed = 1277, size = 800, scale = 40, no octave



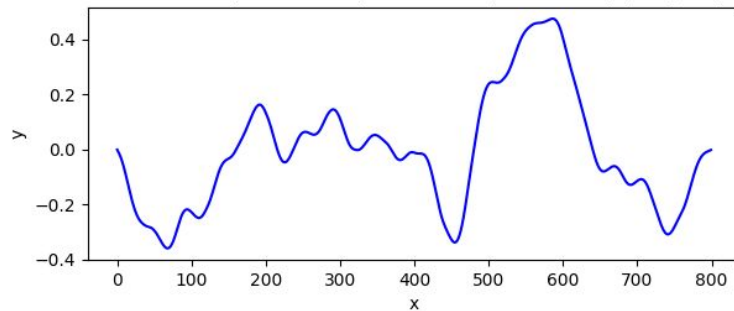
seed = 1277, size = 800, scale = 80, no octave



seed = 1277, size = 800, scale = 160, no octave

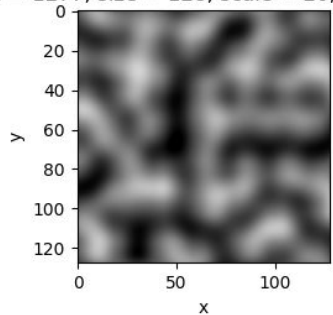


seed = 1277, size = 800, scale = 160, octave = (3, 2.0, 0.5)

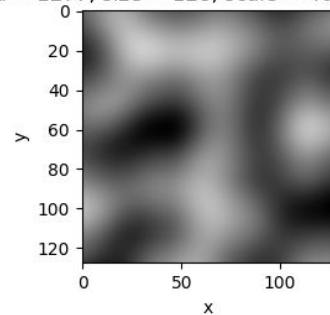


# 2D Noises

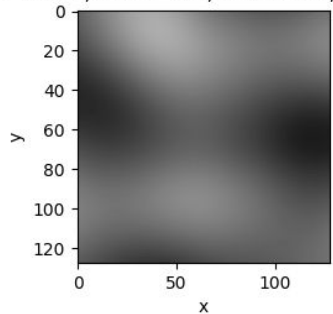
seed = 1277, size = 128, scale = 20, octave = 1



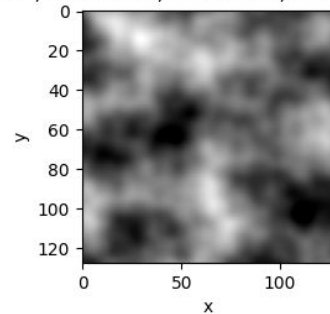
seed = 1277, size = 128, scale = 40, octave = 1



seed = 1277, size = 128, scale = 80, octave = 1

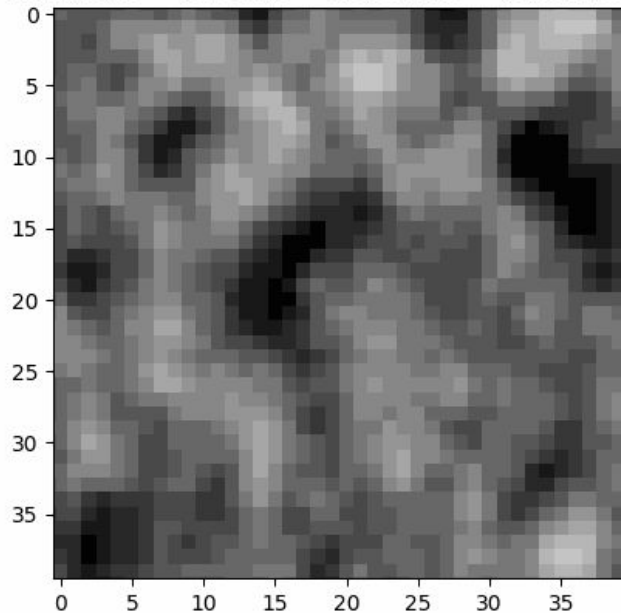


seed = 1277, size = 128, scale = 40, octave = (3, 2.0, 0.5)



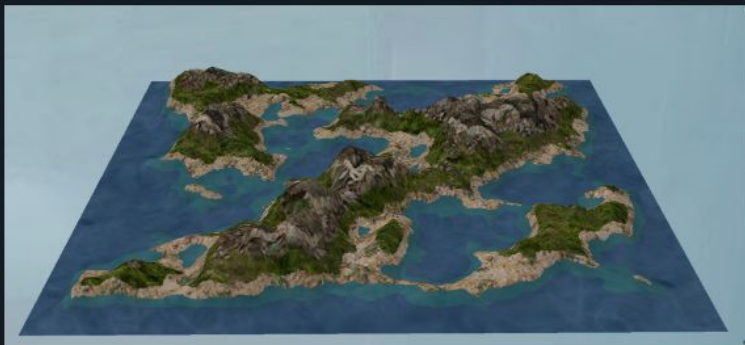
# 3D Noises

seed = 1277, size = 40, scale = 10, octave = (3, 2.0, 0.5), frame 0





# Terrain



**Thank You**

