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Generating Character Narrative AI

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# Abstract

Many developers have attempted to procedurally generate narrative using AI but this is seen in very few games with common examples being Rimworld (2016) and Dwarf Fortress (2006) which have managed to develop a way for randomly generated characters to interact with the environment and each other to create a narrative which the player is invested in. in this study there will be a discussion of different methods to create a narrative AI for characters to interact with each other, develop relations and to call back on previous events for those interactions. Overall, in this project many methods were used including {add methods here} before it was found that the {best method} was ideal for this project.

# Introduction

# Literature Review

## Research methodology

### What are methodologies

Whilst there are many programming methodologies each are used for certain situations and deciding which to use can be very important for any project. Here the discussion will be limited to just waterfall and scrum methodologies, and which one is more suitable for a research project.

### Waterfall

Waterfall according to (M. Mahalakshmi, 2013) is a methodology where a project is developed on a set path with no deviation. The methodology is made up of 5 stages first being the requirements stage where all of the project features, software and hardware requirements are assessed this is done to aid the next step. the design stage is where the development of the features is planned out often with pseudocode and diagrams to help developers understand how the project will work. next is the implementation stage where the designs are implemented, in terms of programming this is taking the pseudocode and the diagrams from the design phase and physically programming it to develop the project, next is the verification stage where the project is tested to see if it meets the requirements from the first stage and is it fails the verification then the project would be repaired to meet the requirements. The final stage is the maintenance stage where the project is released and maintained to ensure it still works as the original requirements asked for.

This model is very useful for developing a project with that can or should be fully planned out as the advantages for a project created using the waterfall methodology as stated by (M. Mahalakshmi, 2013) are that because it is a sequential model with no deviations in its development means that development can be comparatively fast compared to other models like scrum as all of the features are planned out and just need to be applied stopping the scope of the project from getting larger than expected bringing development times down. However, there are also some disadvantages to using this model which are that because it is sequential once one stage of the methodology is complete you can not go back to a previous stage meaning any issues that are found from one stage of the project can not be changed resulting in poor quality project unless plenty of time and resources are given to ensure that the project has no or at least few mistakes. This is also an issue as if a client or project manager wants any additional features halfway through development there is no mechanism within the waterfall methodology that would allow for those features to be added.

### Agile

According to (Khalil & Kotaiah, 2017)the Agile methodology is an adaption of waterfall to help avoid the issues of the Waterfall methodology as mentioned above, while the stages on an Agile project are similar there is a major difference with the Agile methodology is that previous stages can be revisited to add additional features allowing any project to be expandable resulting in a better project overall this can also be backed up by (Khalil & Kotaiah, 2017)showing the total number of failed projects using the waterfall and agile methodology as well as challenged projects i.e. incomplete project and a successful project with all required features added and as seen in appendix 1.1 the average fail rate for agile(9%) is lower than waterfall (20%) with success rates being 54% for Agile and 35% for Waterfall showing how Agile can be have better odds of being either successful or at least partially successful project. However according to (Sheetal Sharma, 2012) the disadvantages of an agile project are that the time and cost requirements can go greatly over the target if managed poorly as the project is poorly planned as the scope is increasing causing unpredictable time and development costs which can cause the project to fail. Also due to the constantly changing project it may be harder to document the project as the documentation is also constantly being changed and expanded making maintenance of the project harder.

### Which is better for the research project

Choosing a methodology for this research project is crucial as a bad choice may cause this project to fail as according to (Kaushal Chari, 2017) many projects fail due to not choosing a methodology compatible with the type of project being made. As this is a research project waterfall could be useful as the research for the project could be for its design elements however there is a risk in utilizing this methodology as mentioned before there is no back-tracking allowed on a Waterfall project, if the project fails then there is no more planning whereas Agile allows for a failed project to be reiterated on although at the cost of extra time. Another reason to use an Agile framework for this project is that extra features and discussions can be had if time is available. However Agile is a whole group of methodologies and picking a specific methodology should be considered. According to (Igor Ribeiro Lima, 2012) Scrum is a methodology that could be useful in research setting as it allows a project to be developed in a series of sprints to get individual tasks done. This makes it useful as a research project is difficult to define the scope of early on and having this be the methodology for researching and developing the artifact means that the project can be expanded for as long as there is time. An important feature of the scrum methodology would have to be changed however as according to (Marchesi, Mannaro, Uras, & Locci, 2007)Scrum works with teams for example a Scrum master, product owner and individual team members however this is a research project with only one member of the team meaning that many of these roles are redundant and are not required is the planned implementation of the Scrum.

Overall Agile should be used in the research project as it allows flexibility in a field currently being studied and likely to need reiteration and redesigns to create the project successfully as well as further discuss potential features that could be added to the project or alternate ways for the project to be implemented. The specific Agile methodology chosen shall be Scrum as it provides the ability to sprint through features that can be expanded on as the research expands giving more liberty to research to add to the project.

## Methods of generating narrative AI

## Artifact - Design

## Artifact - Implementation

## Further improvements

# Reference list – DELETE THIS

<http://www.journalssystem.com/shagh/Reactive-games-as-an-example-of-extensive-use-of-evocative-narrative-elements-in,132785,0,2.html>

needs reviewing – discussion of how dwarf fortress uses narrative through events although this more through a narrative perspective rather than a programming method

check out procedural storytelling in games design by tarn adams

<https://stars.library.ucf.edu/elo2020/asynchronous/proceedingspapers/10/>

discusses systems relating to character believes in a style similar to dwarf fortress and how other characters interacting with each other can cause them to come into conflict

<https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/abstract/document/7439785>

story generator

<https://www.cc.gatech.edu/~riedl/pubs/digra09.pdf> - chess ai why is this here

not meant to be here

<https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Marc-Cavazza/publication/220851669_Interactive_storytelling_from_AI_experiment_to_new_media/links/580f3d0308aef2ef97afbf4b/Interactive-storytelling-from-AI-experiment-to-new-media.pdf>

use of htp systems to create actions the user takes and for other character to interrupt task of the player to help generate narrative

<http://project.jacobgarbe.com/simulation-of-history-and-recursive-narrative-scaffolding/>

this one is important talking about using game event data as a scaffold for a later event

<https://ojs.aaai.org/index.php/AIIDE/article/view/13046/12894>

story generator using natural language processing could be too complex to implement

<https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/stamp/stamp.jsp?tp=&arnumber=1024747>

HTN with emergent ai creating stories

<http://ceur-ws.org/Vol-2862/paper25.pdf>

talks about the human influence in narrative ai as well as how this helps social believable

<http://www.journalssystem.com/shagh/Reactive-games-as-an-example-of-extensive-use-of-evocative-narrative-elements-in,132785,0,2.html>

talks about how these games can be used to help create narrative using youtuber as an example of games like dwarf fortress can be used as a narrative tool.

[Subverting Historical Cause & Effect: Generation of Mythic Biographies in Caves of Qud (acm.org)](https://dl.acm.org/doi/pdf/10.1145/3102071.3110574)

Talks about the text generation system from caves of qud a dwarf fortress inspired game and how events can change the relationships between characters and the game world through generative methods

# Write up points

## Why use AI for a storyteller

AI has useful applications for storytelling as opposed to hard coding events which could take significantly more time to implement than simply having an AI do it for you although finely crafted storytelling will be lost it adds replayability to the game

## How do the AI enhance the player’s interactions?

The AI would allow the player to achieve a dialog with the game that they otherwise would have in a hardcoded system with the players actions having a direct consequence

# Conclusion

# Bibliography

**There are no sources in the current document.**