

Procedural Content Generation

Greg Turk
School of Interactive Computing
and GVU Center

How to Make Worlds using Random Numbers

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Content

- Stuff in Games or Film
- Graphics
- Sounds
- Character Intelligence

Problem: Human-creation of content slow

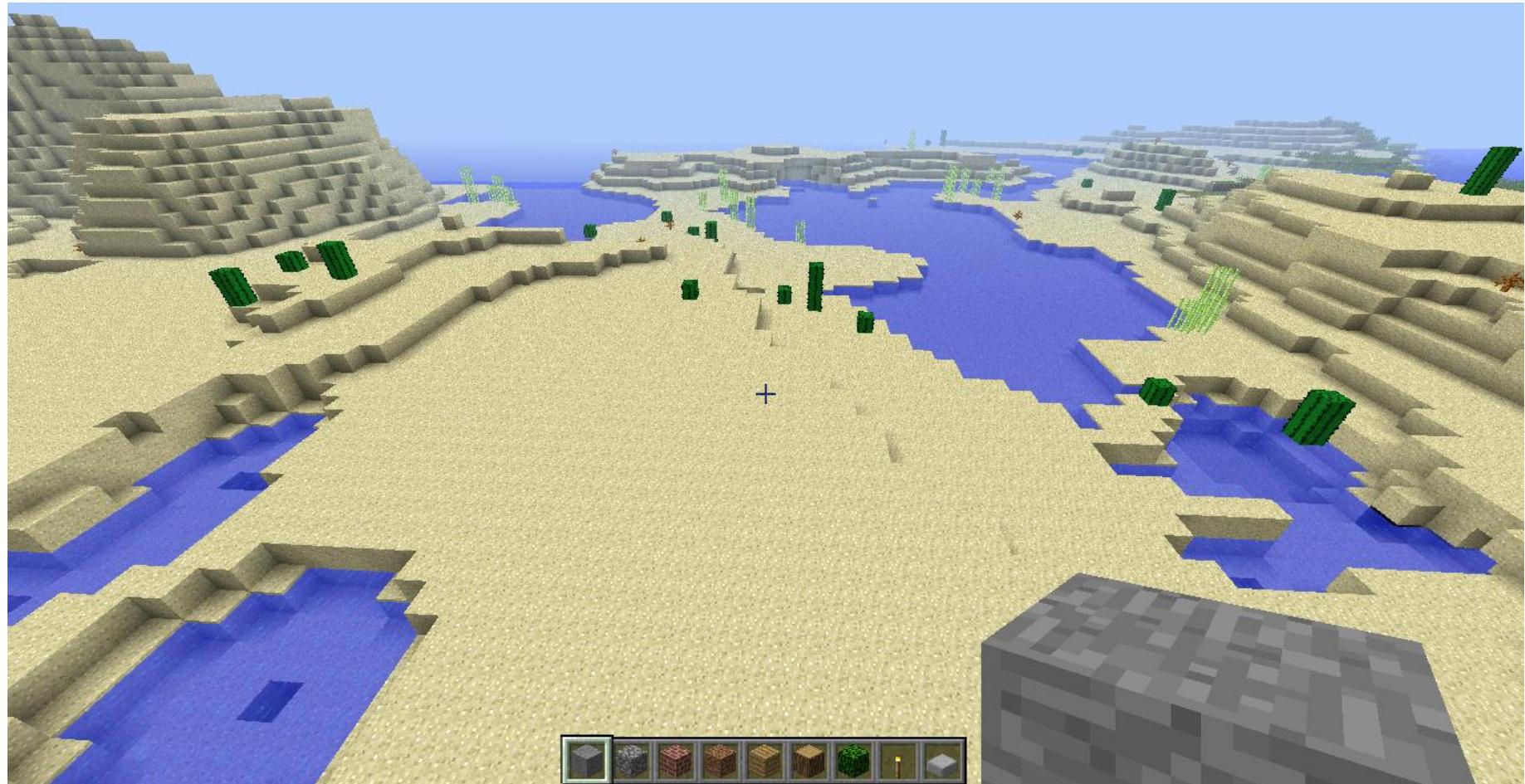
Graphics Content

- Mountains, rivers, valleys
- Trees, bushes, flowers, shrubs
- Streets, buildings, houses
- Cars, signs, telephone poles, hydrants
- Animals, humans

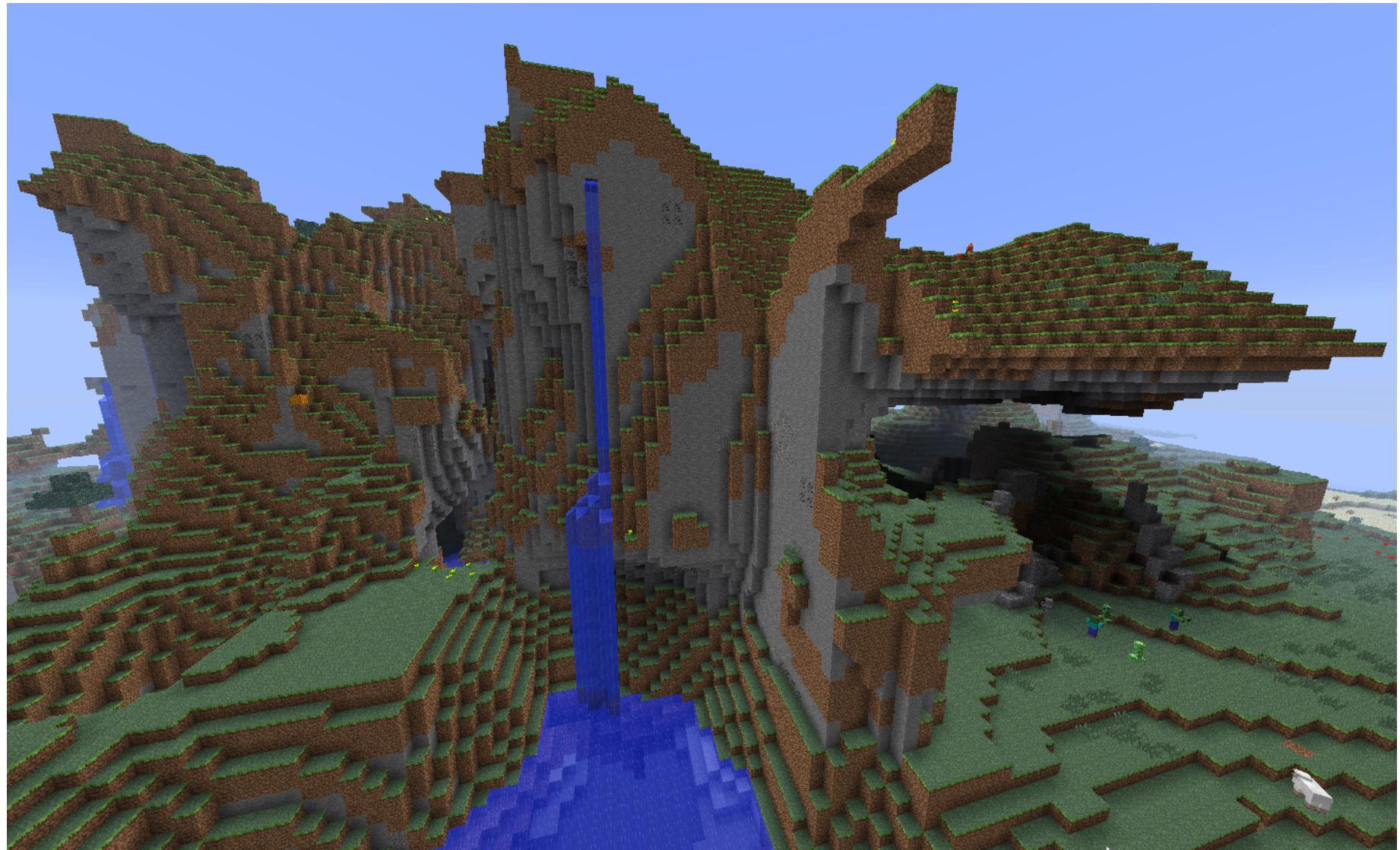
Minecraft



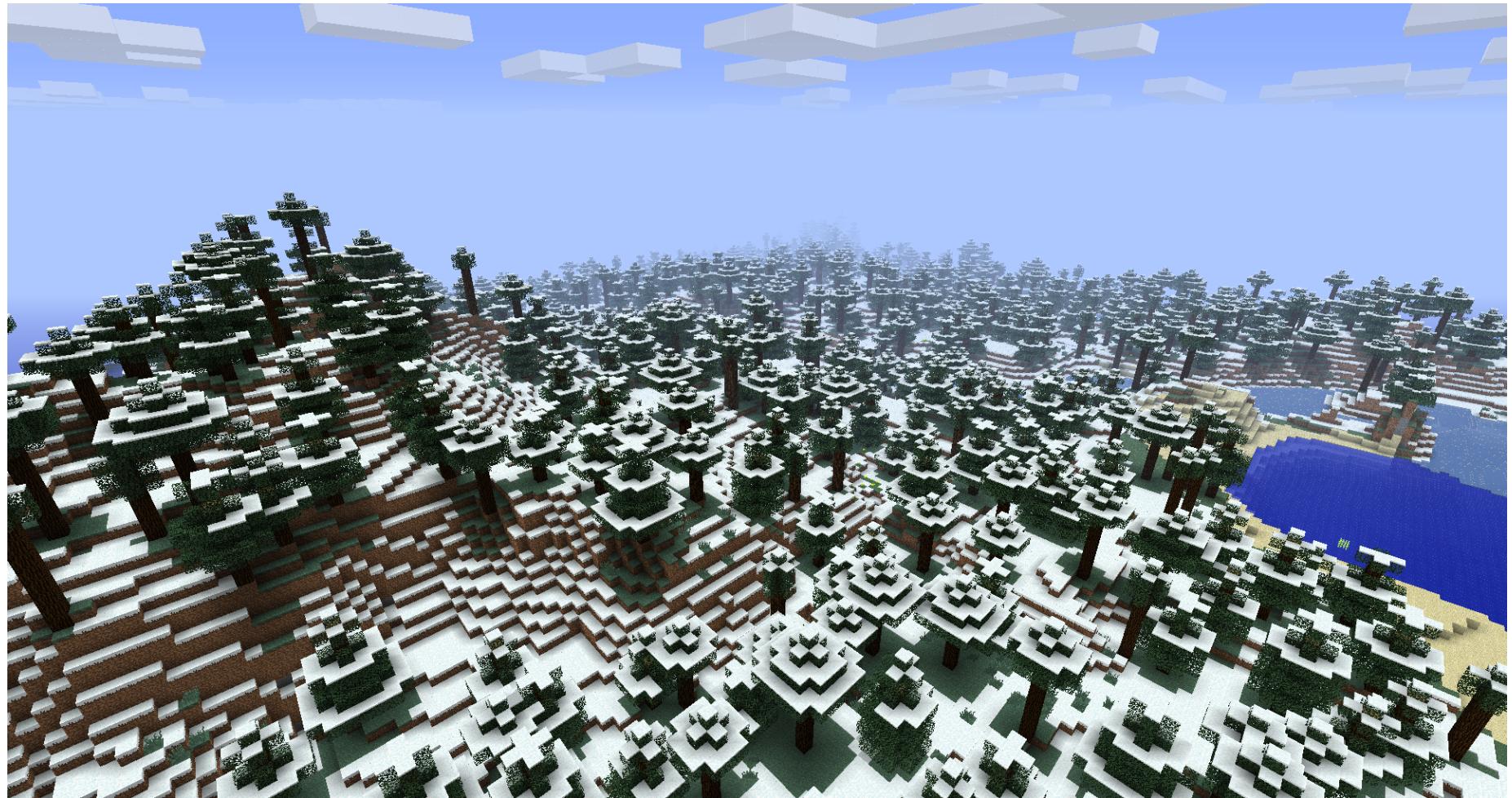
Minecraft



Minecraft



Minecraft



Minecraft



SimCity



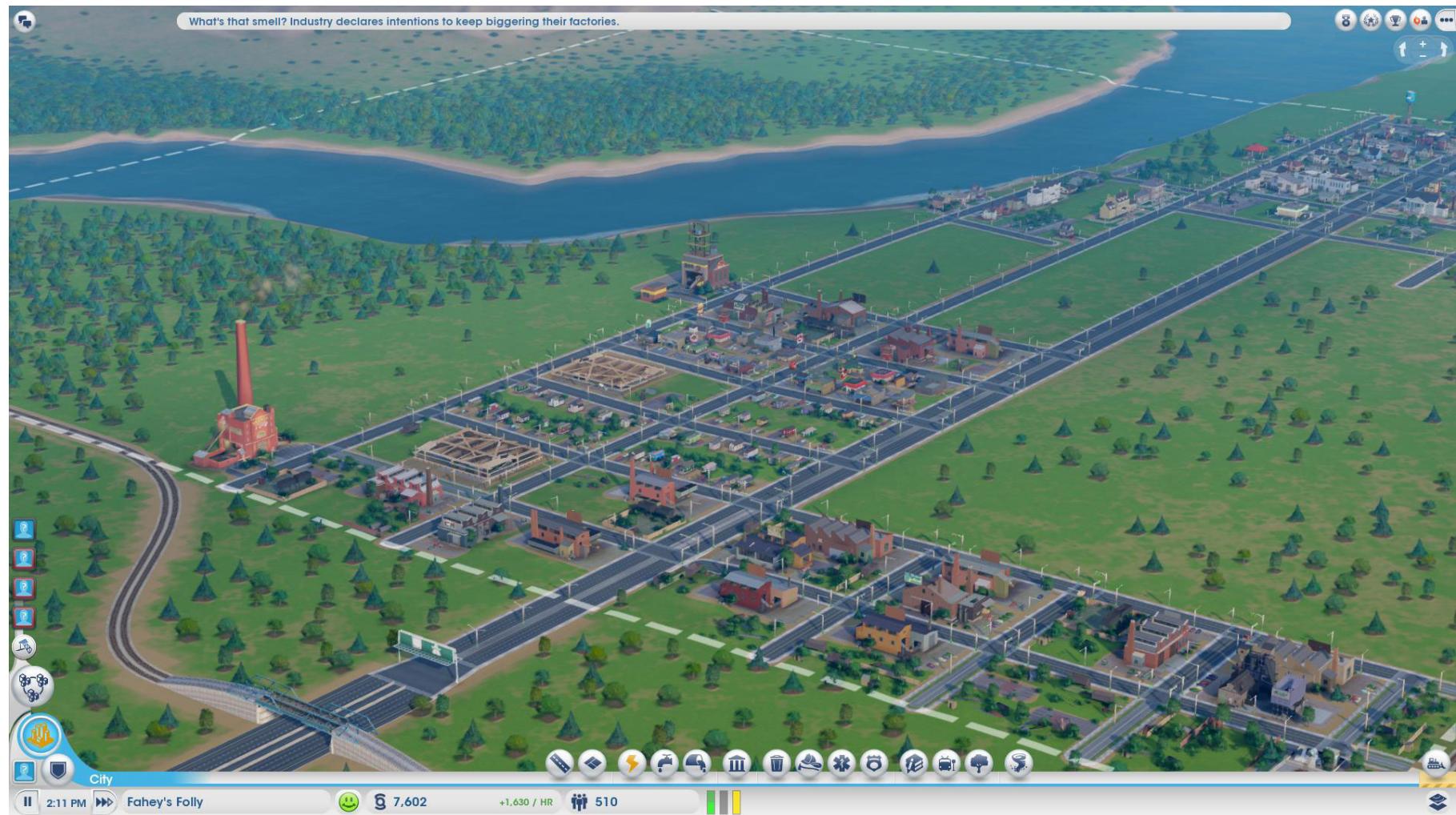
SimCity



SimCity



SimCity



Spore



Spore



Spore



Spore



Spore



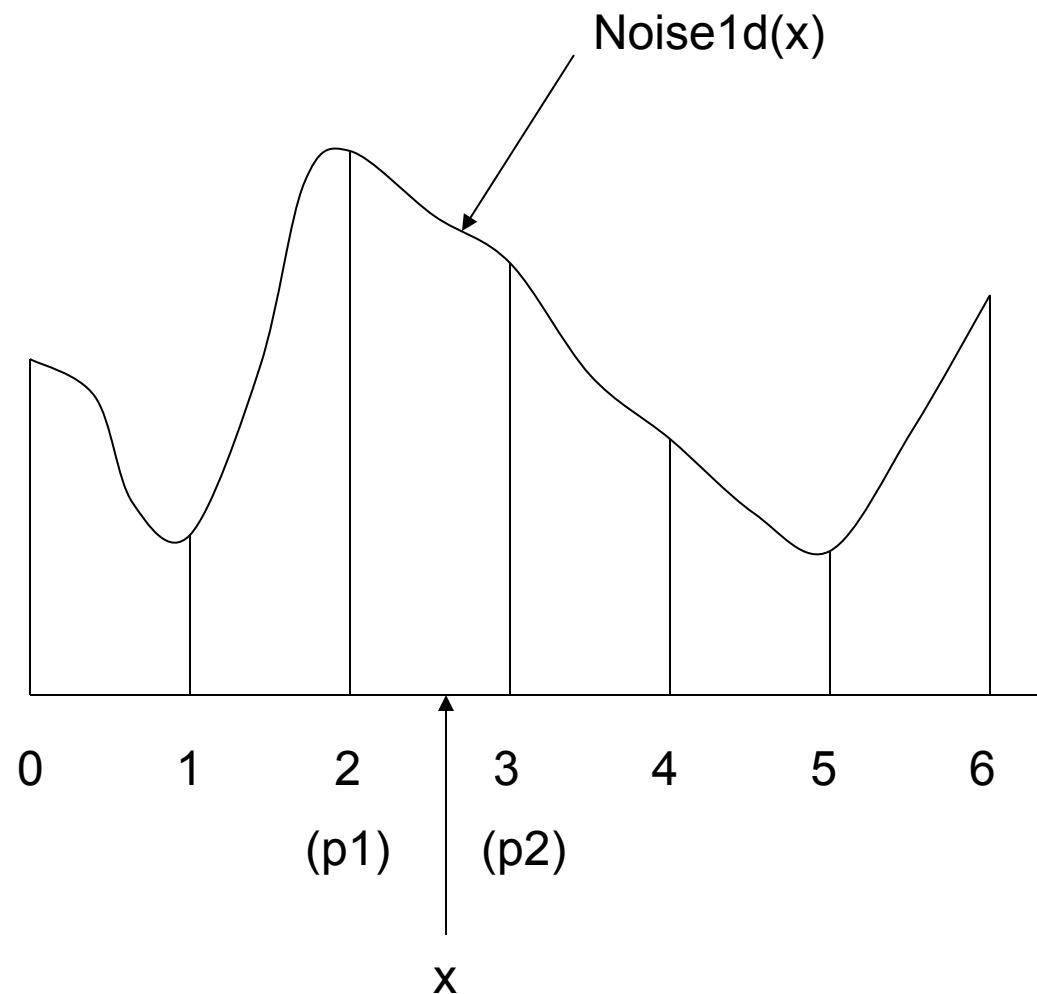
Procedural Content Creation

- Create content by algorithm (procedure)
- Minimize artist/designer time
- Algorithm must create variety of objects
 - Color variations
 - Shape and size differences
 - Include/exclude some features
- Variation from Random Numbers

Ken Perlin's Noise Function

- Controlled randomness
- Random number as function of position
- Numbers in range [0,1]
- Changing position slowly changes randomness slowly
- Position can be in 1D, 2D, or 3D
- Mostly used for texture creation

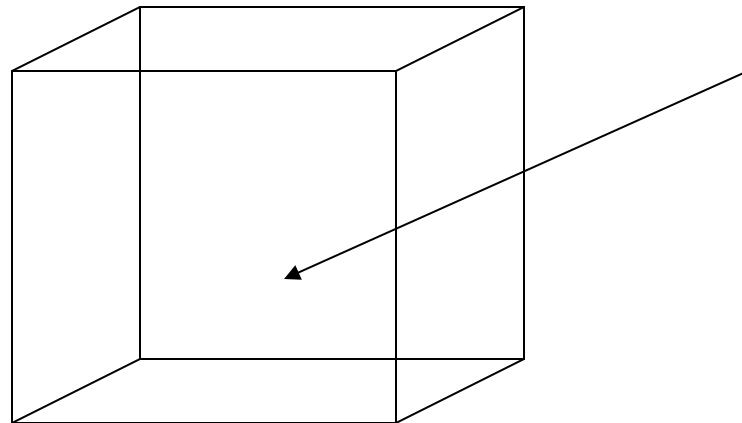
Perlin Noise



Noise Algorithm

```
float Noise1d(float x) {  
    p1 = floor (x)  
    p2 = floor (x) + 1  
    t = x - p1  
    v1 = seeded_random(p1)  
    v2 = seeded_random(p2)  
    return (smooth_interp (v1, v2, t))  
}
```

3D Noise



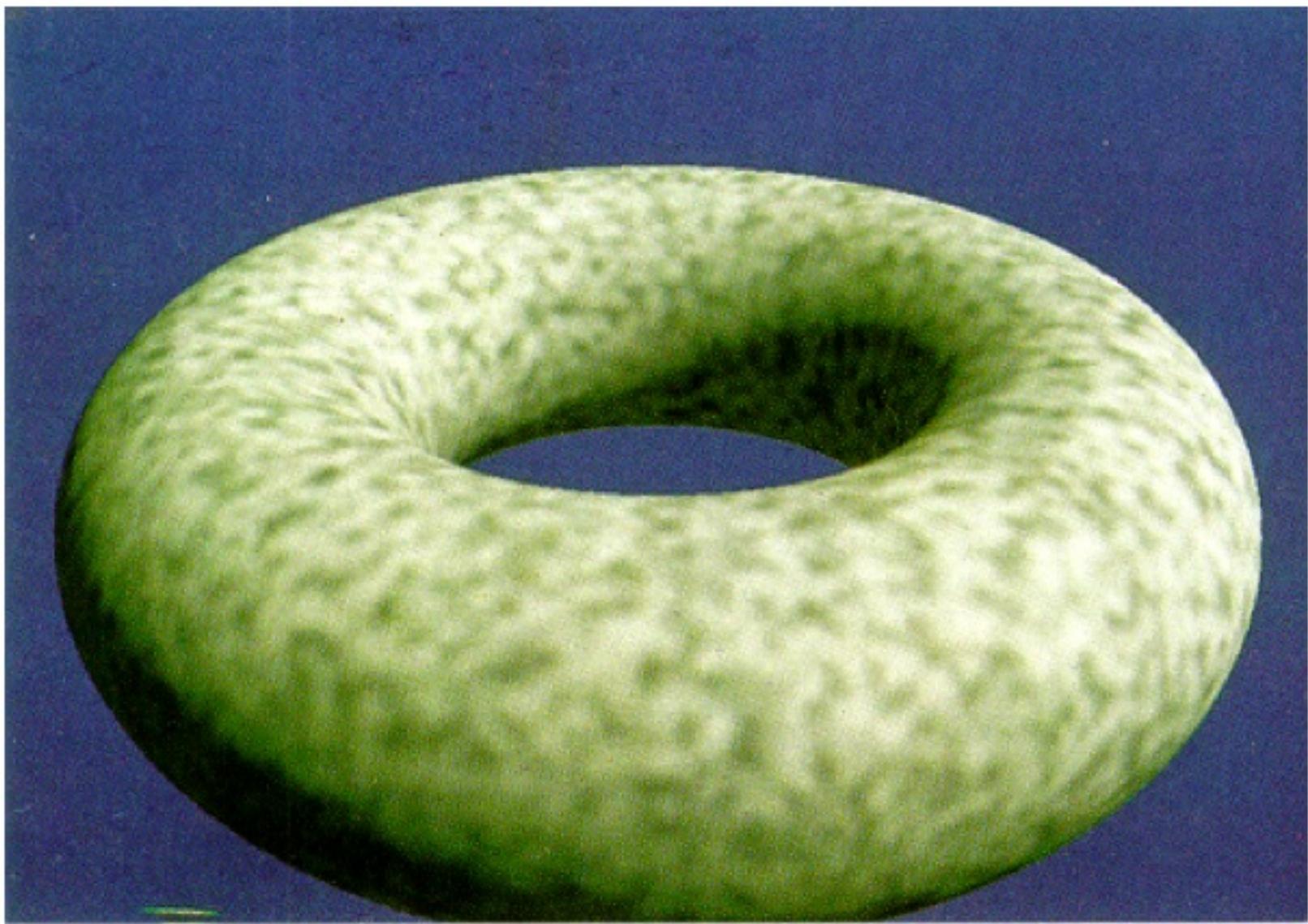
Interpolate values from 8 neighbors, all using seeded random numbers

$ix = \text{floor}(x)$

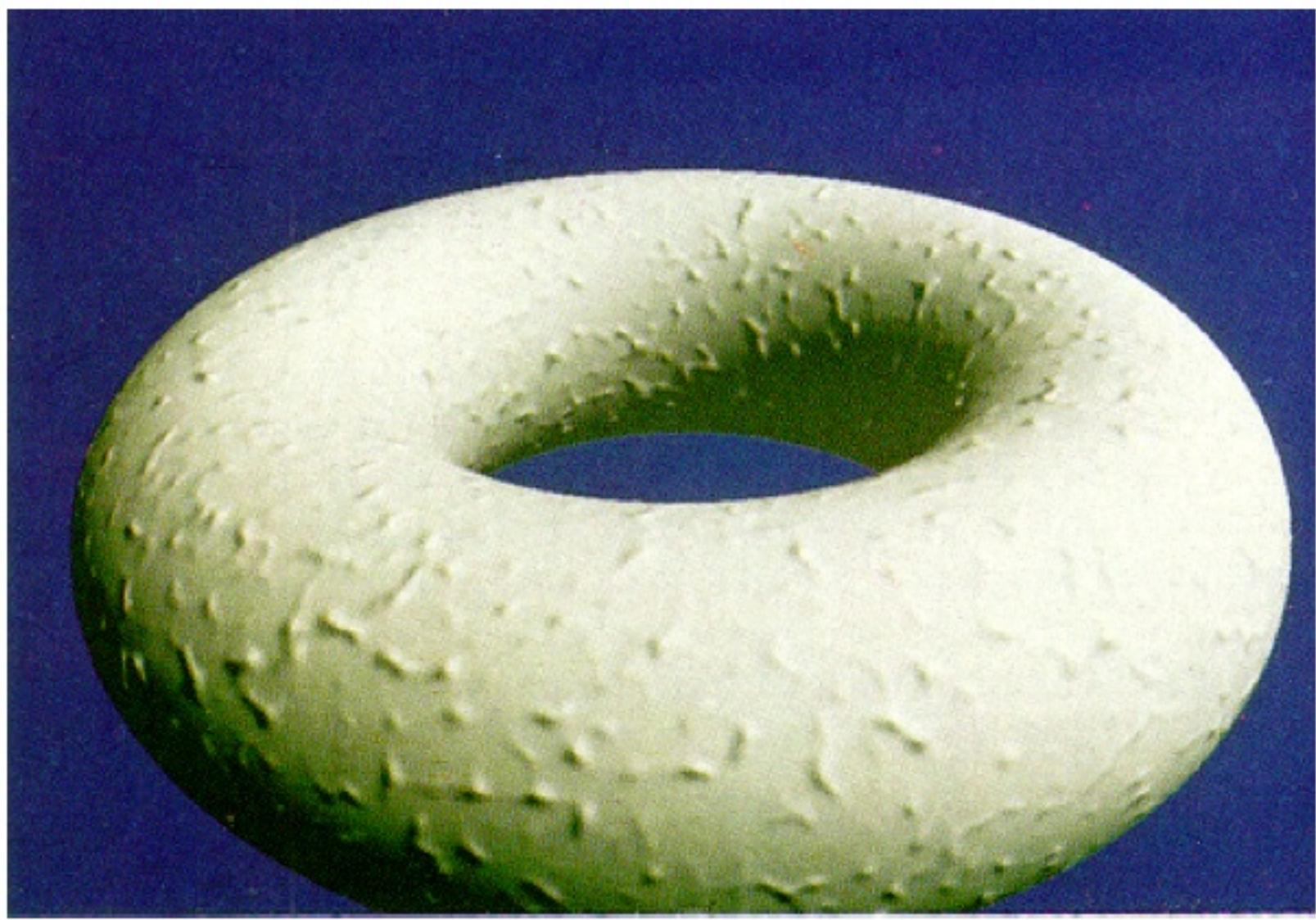
$iy = \text{floor}(y)$

$iz = \text{floor}(z)$

$\text{seed} = (ix + \text{prime1} * iy + \text{prime2} * iz) \bmod \text{seed_max}$









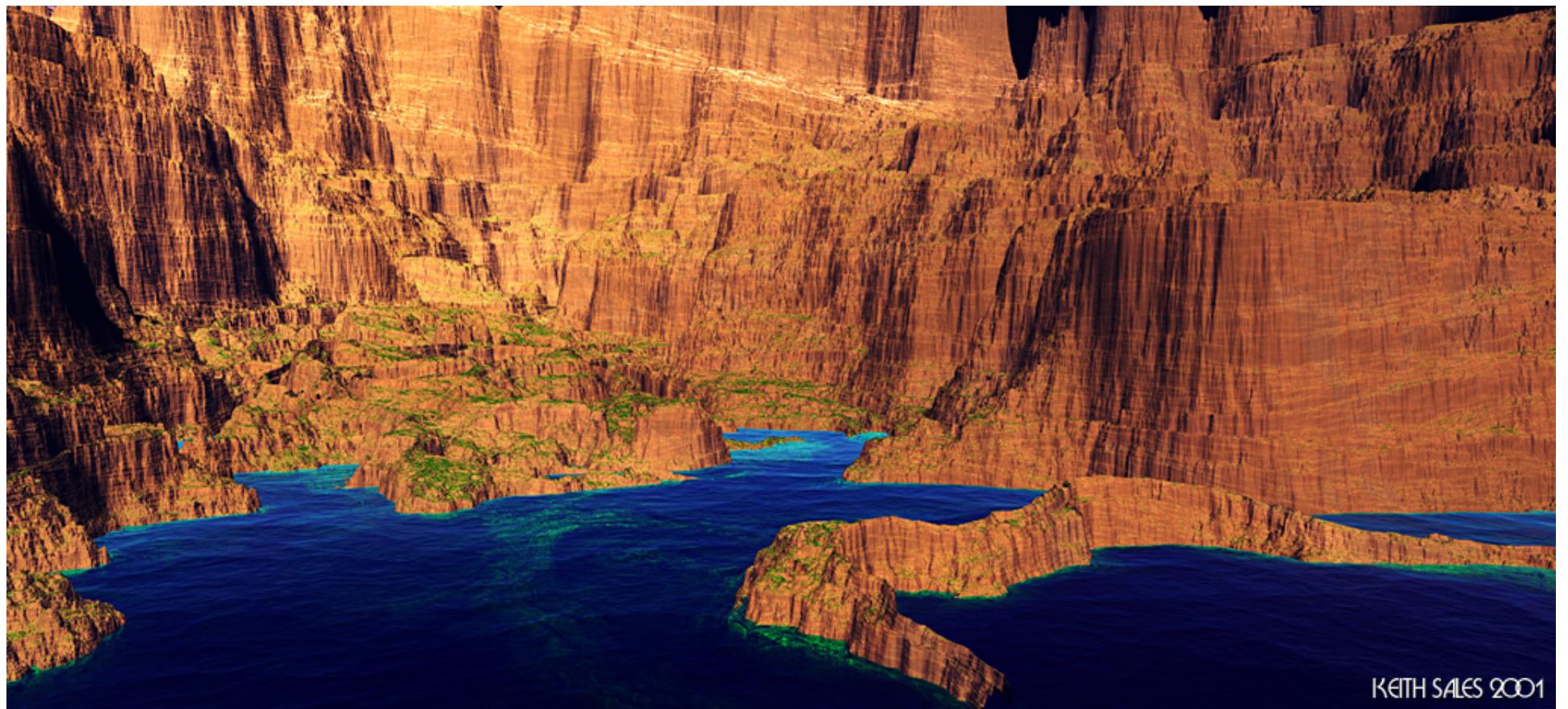




Terrain

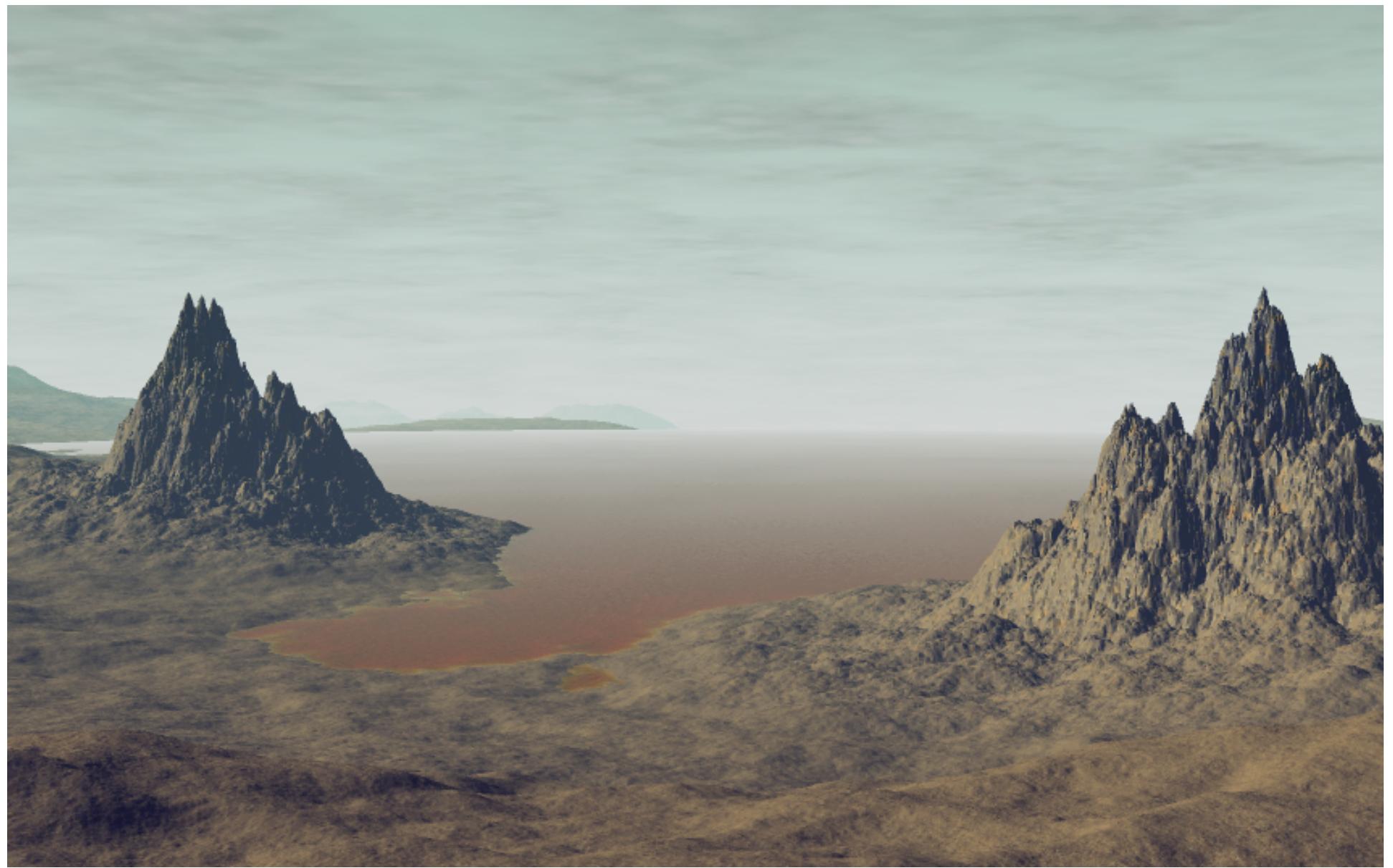
- Mountains, dunes, cliffs, valleys
- Use fractal subdivision
- Different subdivision parameters
 - Vary smoothness
 - Vary height ranges
 - Color and texture variation
 - Add water, snow, sand

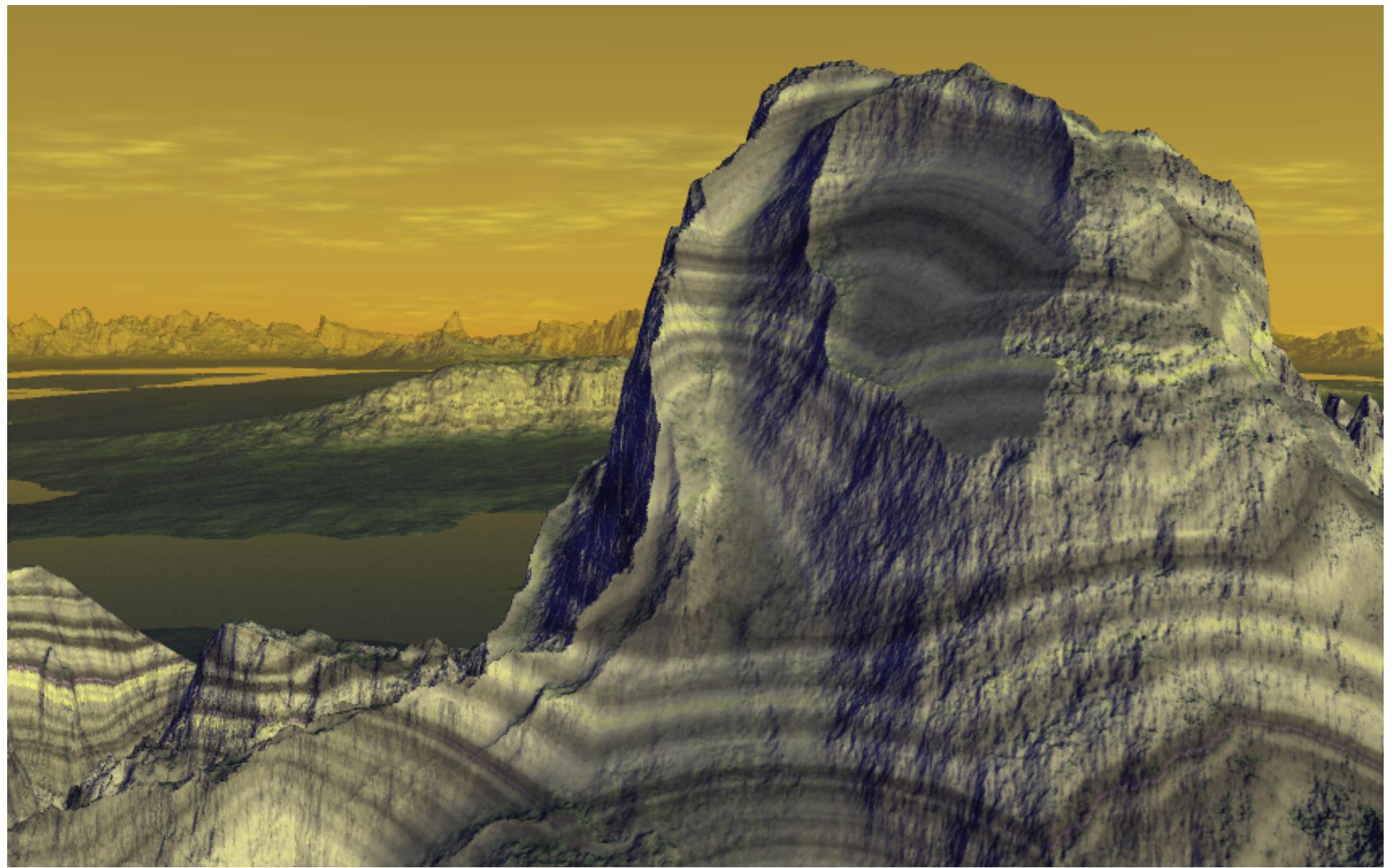
Ken Musgrave's Software

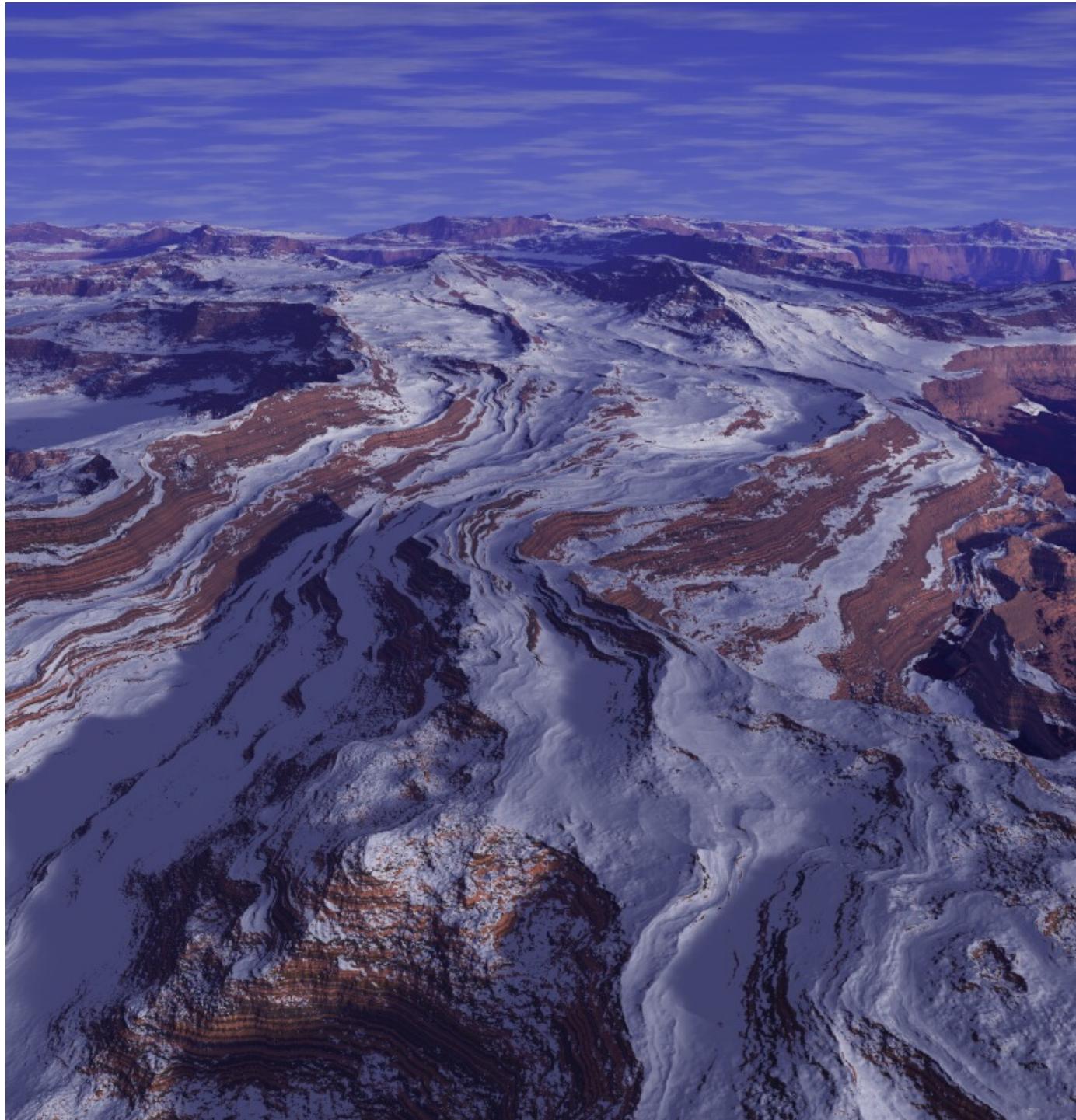


KEITH SALES 2001





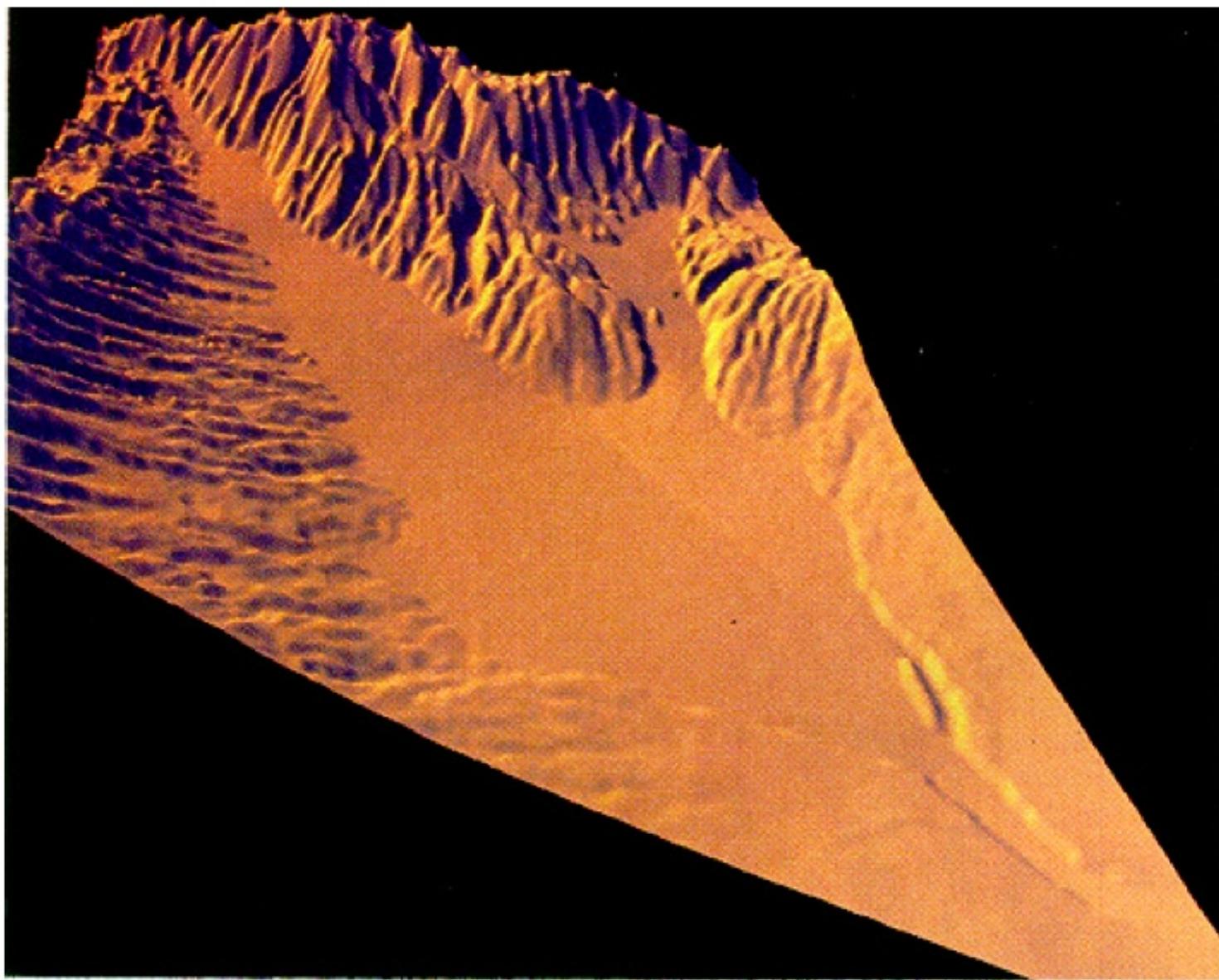




Simulated Erosion

- Rain deposited on grid
- Water moves to near cells based on height (downhill)
- Fast moving water picks up dirt and rock
- Slow water drops carried sediment

Erosion

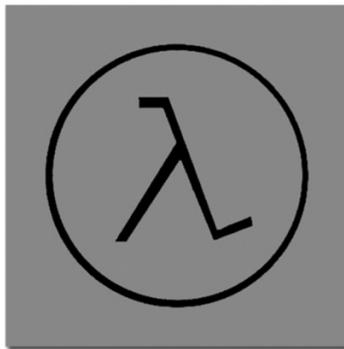


Erosion

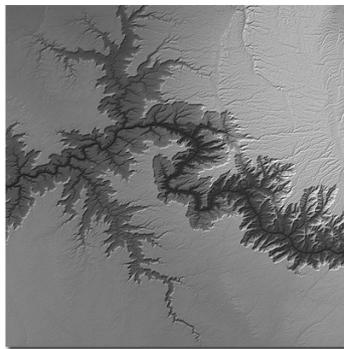


User-Guided Terrain

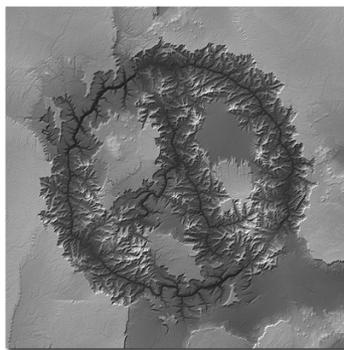
- Give users control over terrain
- User makes simple sketch
- User provides example terrain
 - Valley, mountain, lake, etc.
- Algorithm fills in details
- Work of Howard Zhou (Georgia Tech)



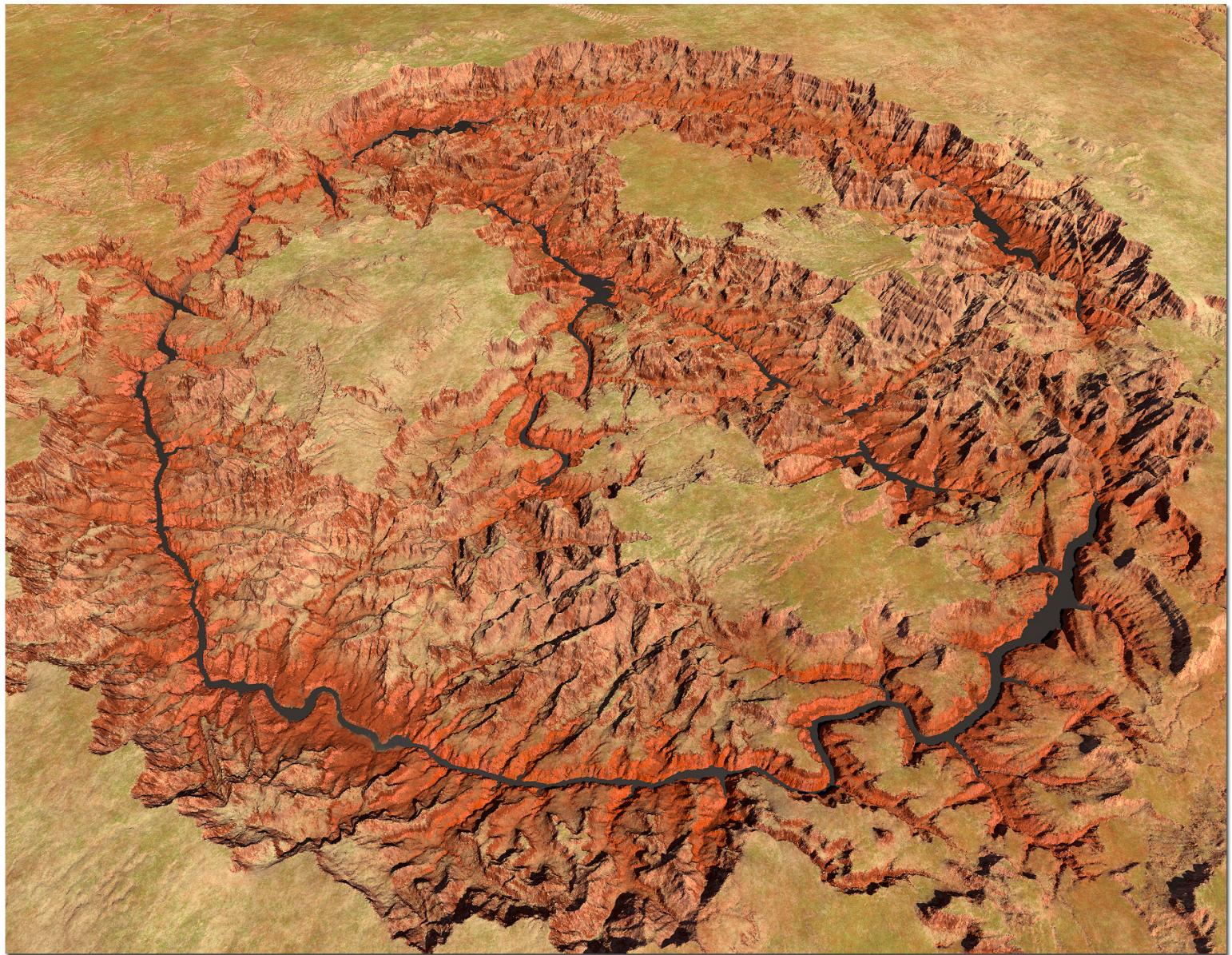
User Sketch



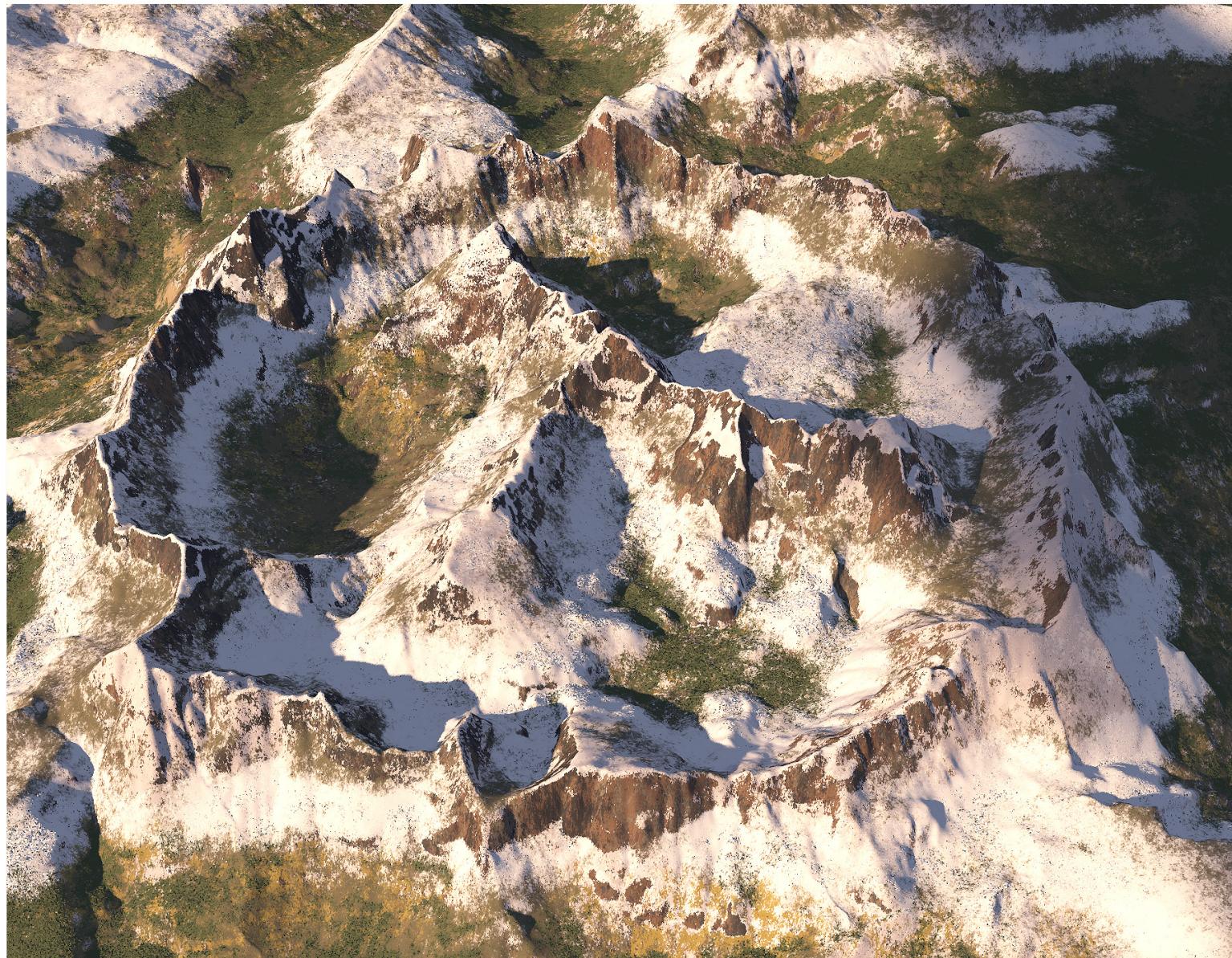
Grand Canyon (partial)



Synthesis result



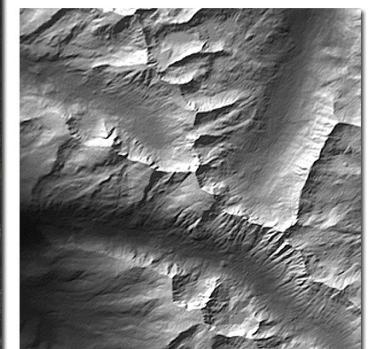
Rendered terrain synthesized from an elevation map of the Grand Canyon



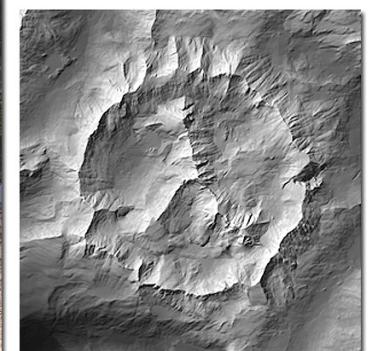
Rendered terrain synthesized from an elevation map of Mount Jackson, Colorado



User Sketch



Mount Jackson



Synthesis result

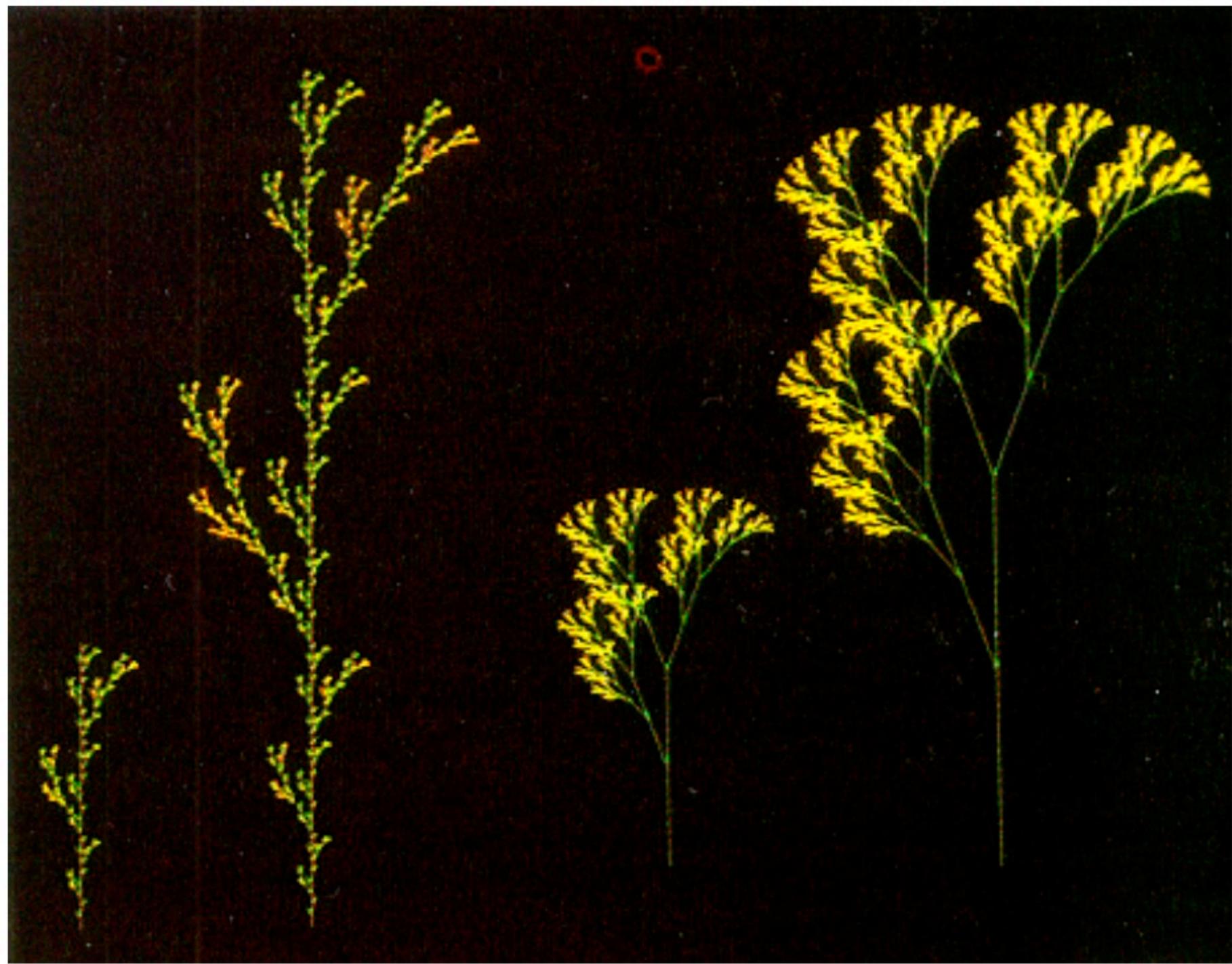




Plant Modeling

- Use grammar (L-system)
- Rule guide segment changes/growth
- Specifies branching pattern
- Add lengths and angles of branches
- Work of Przemyslaw Prusinkiewicz

L-system (a) $\omega:$ S $p:$ $S \rightarrow S[S]S[S]S$ **L-system (b)** $\omega:$ A $p_1:$ $A \rightarrow S[A]S[A]A$ $p_2:$ $S \rightarrow SS$



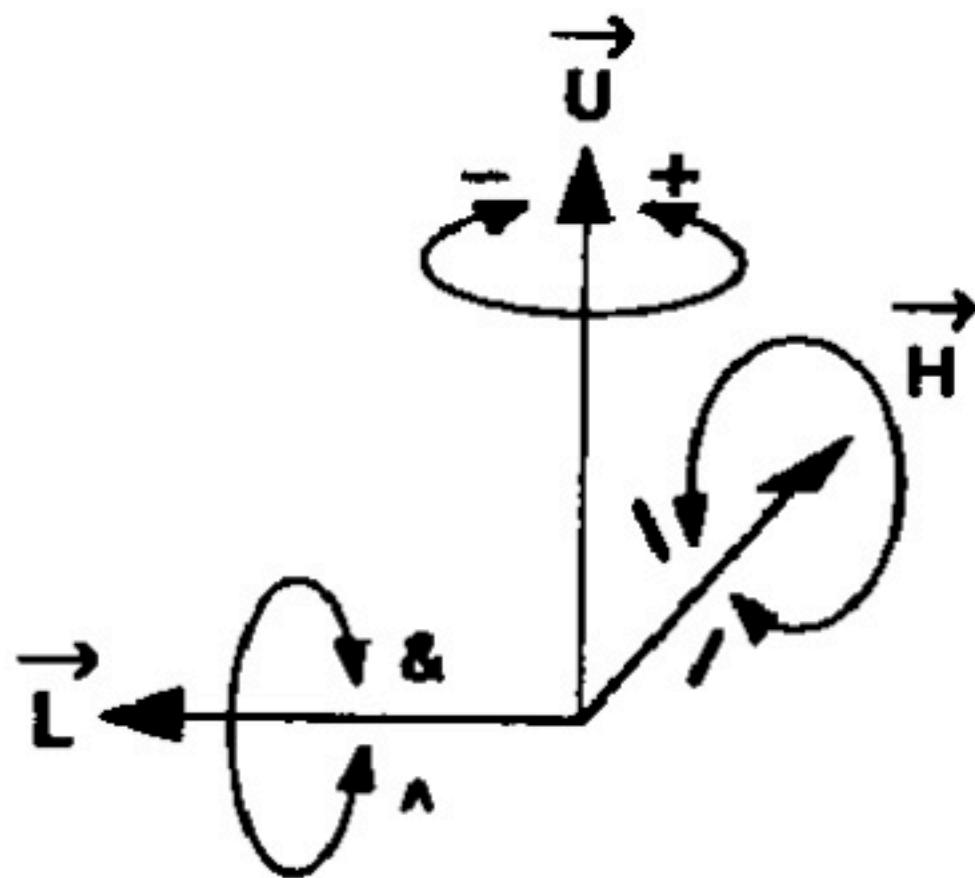


Figure 6. Turtle interpretation
of geometric attribute symbols.

A more complex L-system generating the three-dimensional bush taken from [34] and shown in Fig. 7 is given below.

$$\omega: //a$$

$$p_1: a \rightarrow [[\&sl!a]////'[\&sl!a]//////'[&sl!a]]$$

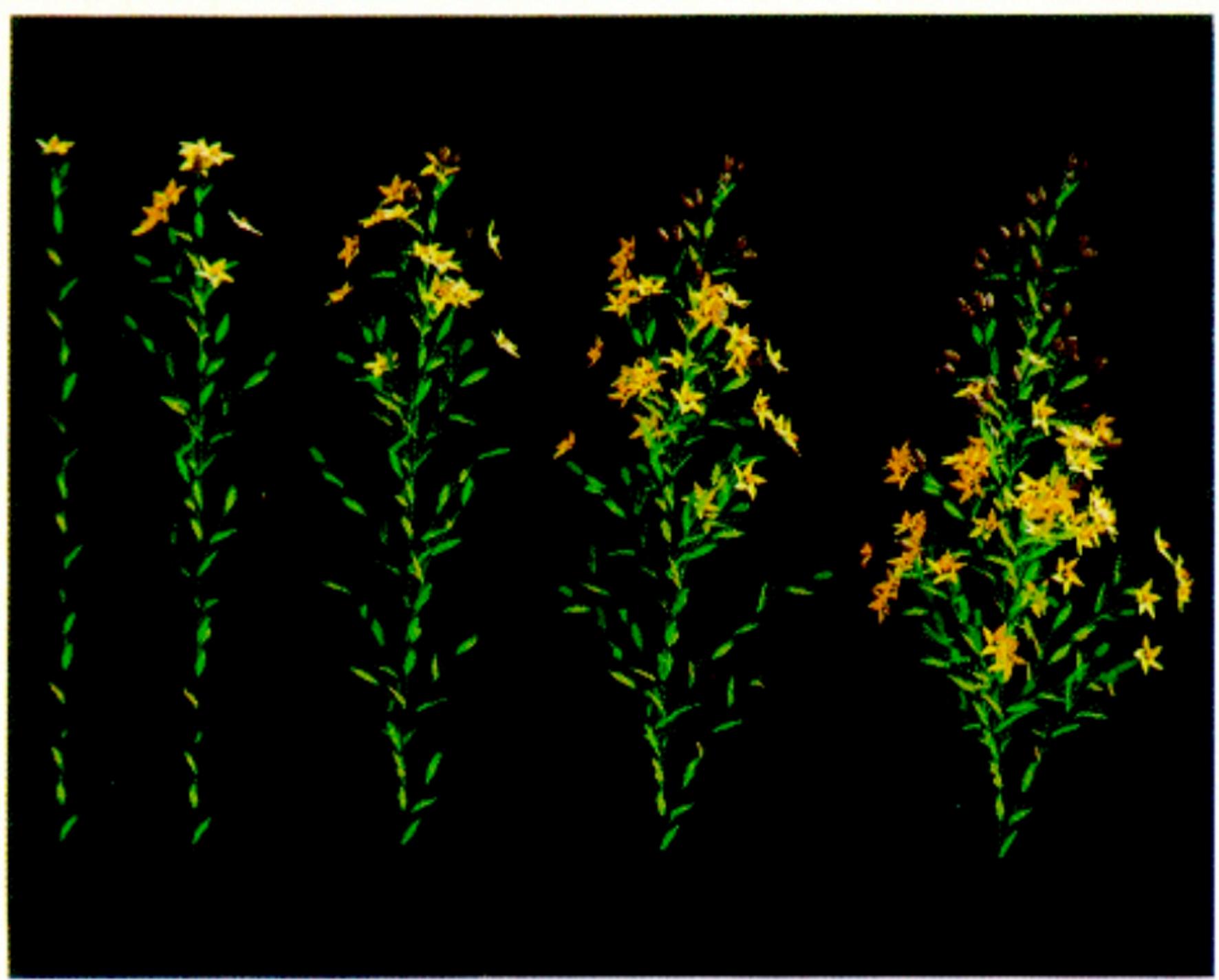
$$p_2: s \rightarrow Sl$$

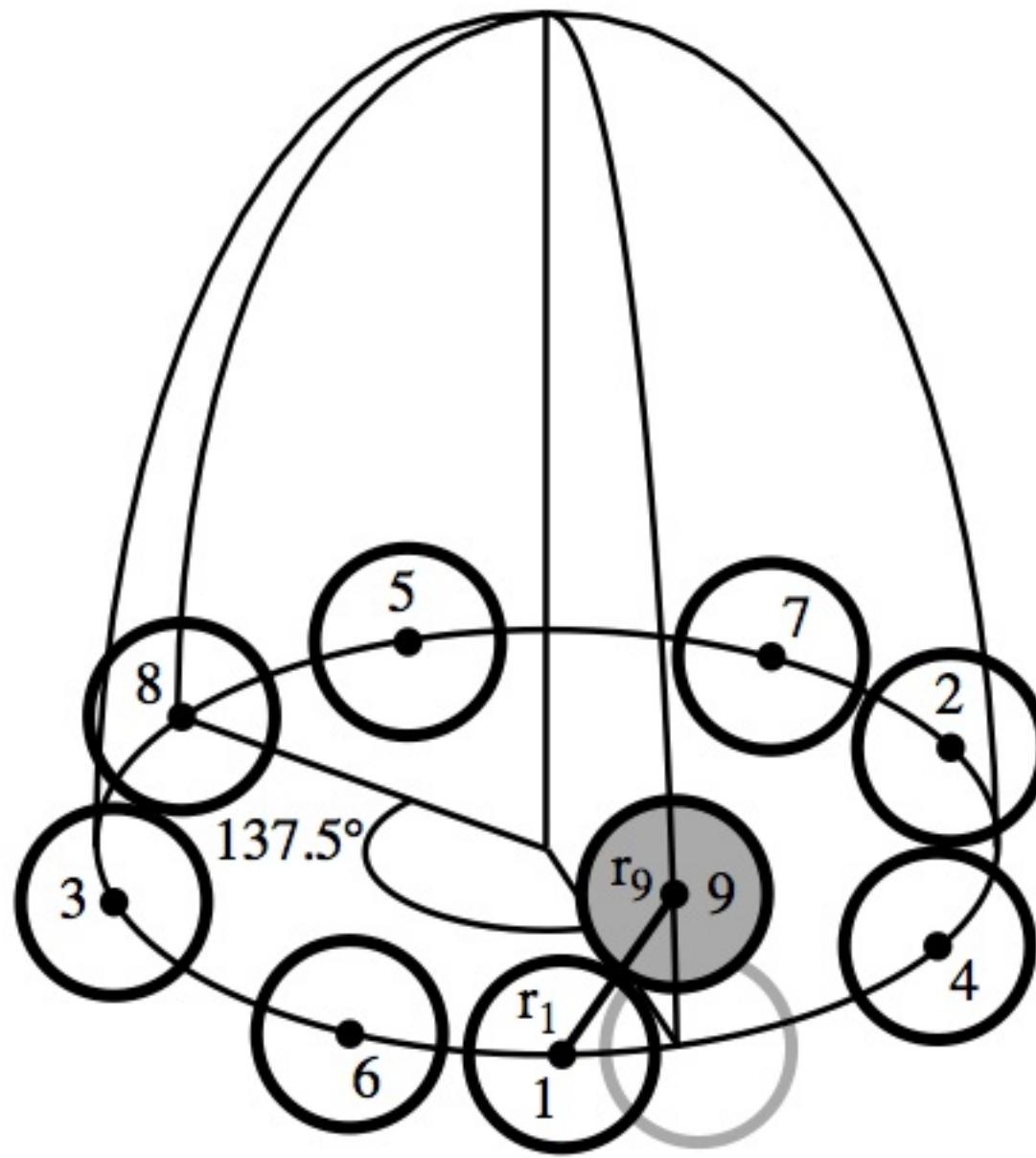
$$p_3: S \rightarrow S////s$$

$$p_4: l \rightarrow ['''^{\wedge} \{-S+S+S-l-S+S\}]$$



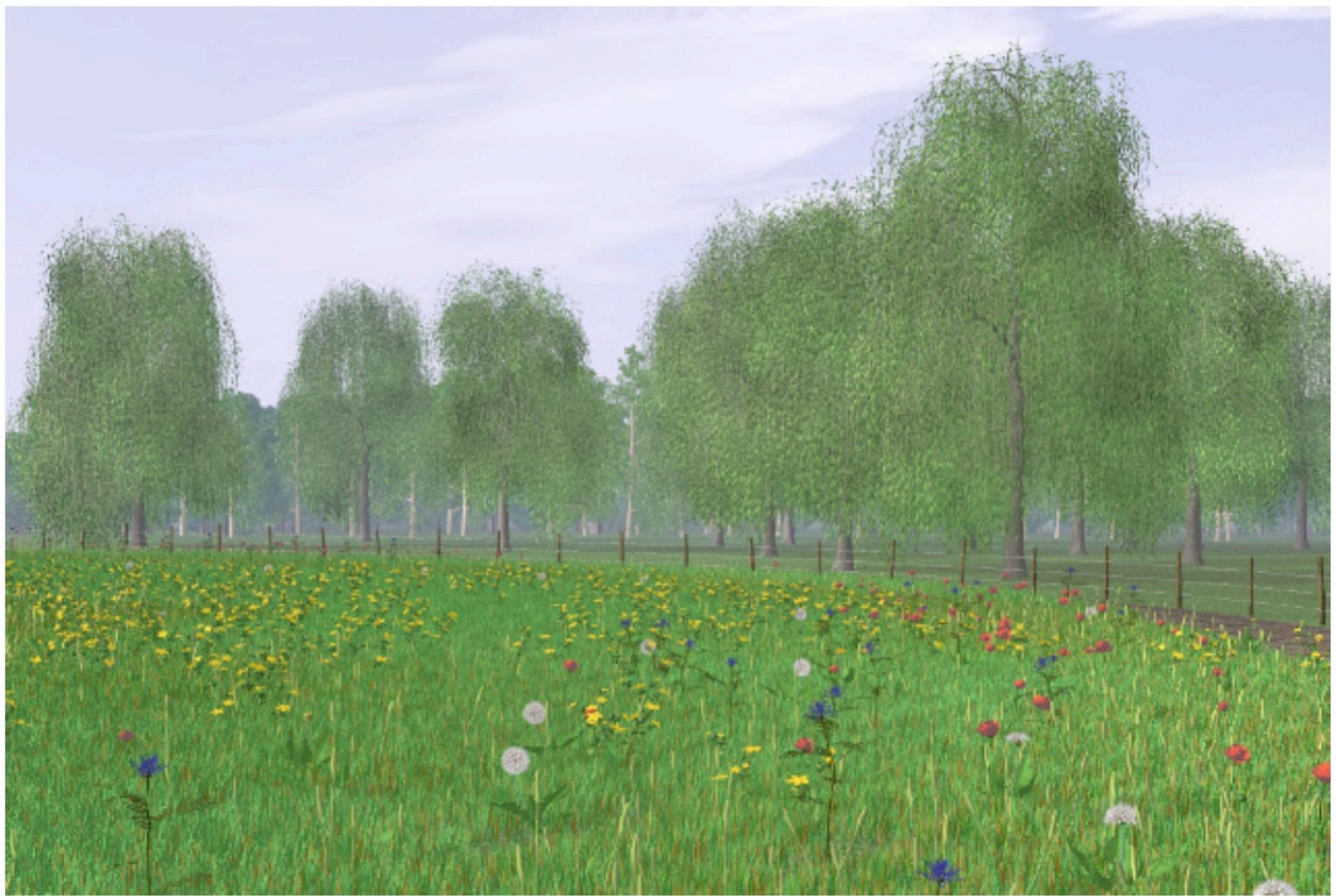
Figure 7. A bush.













Buildings

- Use grammar for buildings
- Elements of buildings:
 - Overall shape (e.g. connected boxes)
 - Number of Floors
 - Window and door placement
 - Specific types of windows
 - Texture (brick, wood, tiles)

PRIORITY 2:

- 5: facade : Shape.visible("Street") == 0 ~>
 Subdiv("Y",*groundfloor_height*,1r,*topfloor_height*)
 { groundfloor | floors | topfloors } fireescape
- 6: groundfloor ~> Subdiv("X",1r,*entrance_width*,1r){ groundtiles |
 entrance SnapLines("Y","entrancesnap") | groundtiles }

PRIORITY 3:

- 7: facade ~> floors
- 8: floors ~> Repeat("YS",*floor_height*){ floor Snap("XZ") }
- 9: floor ~> Repeat("XS",*tile_width*){ tile Snap("Y","tilesnap") }
- ...
- 15: wall : Shape.visible("Street") ~> I("frontwall.obj")

PRIORITY 4:

- 16: fireescape ~> Subdiv("XS",1r,2*tile_width,7r,"tilesnap")
 { epsilon | escapestairs | ε }
- 17: escapestairs ~> S(1r,1r,*fireescape_depth*)
 T(0,0,-*fireescape_depth*) Subdiv("YS",*groundfloor_height*,1r)
 { ε | Repeat("YS",*floor_height*){ I("fireescape.obj") } }

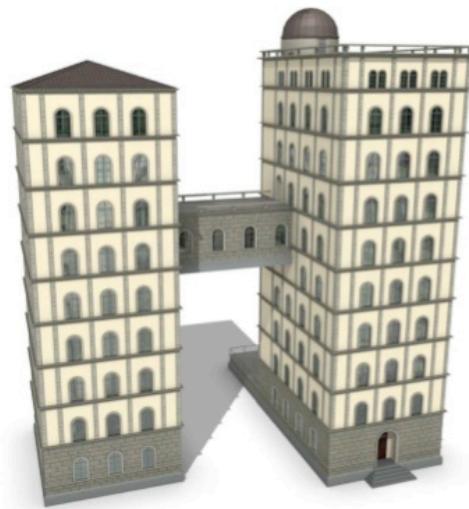
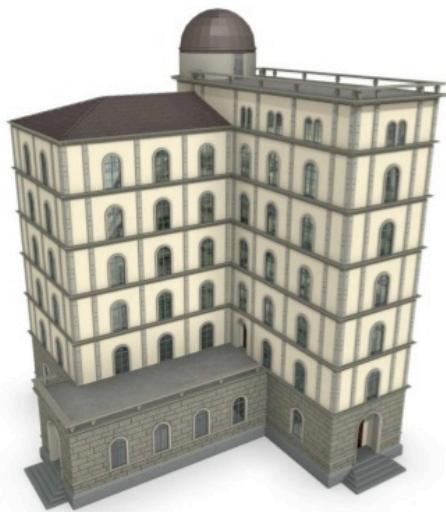
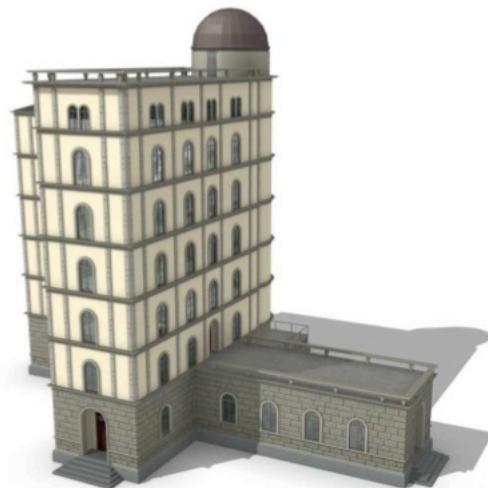
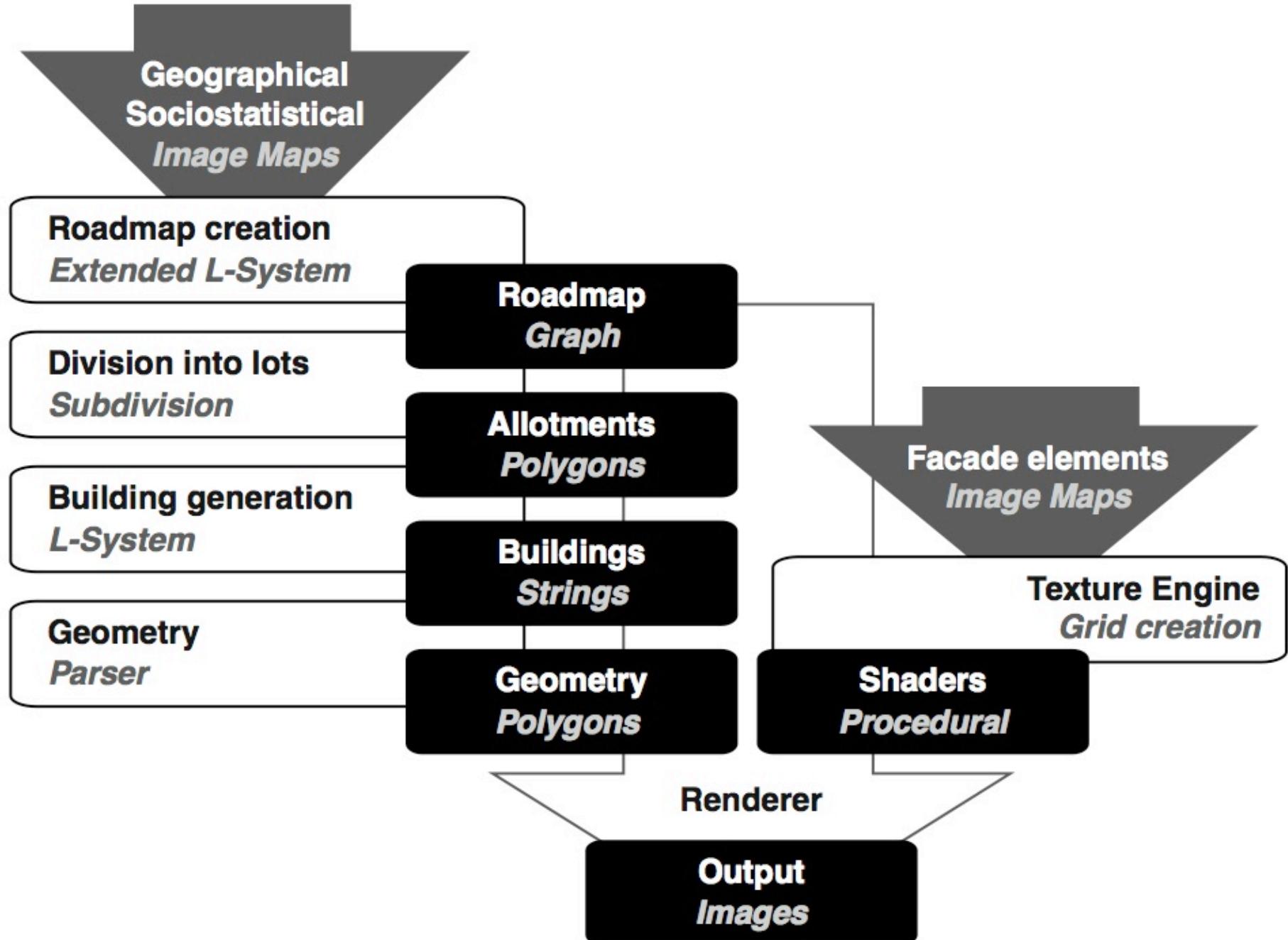


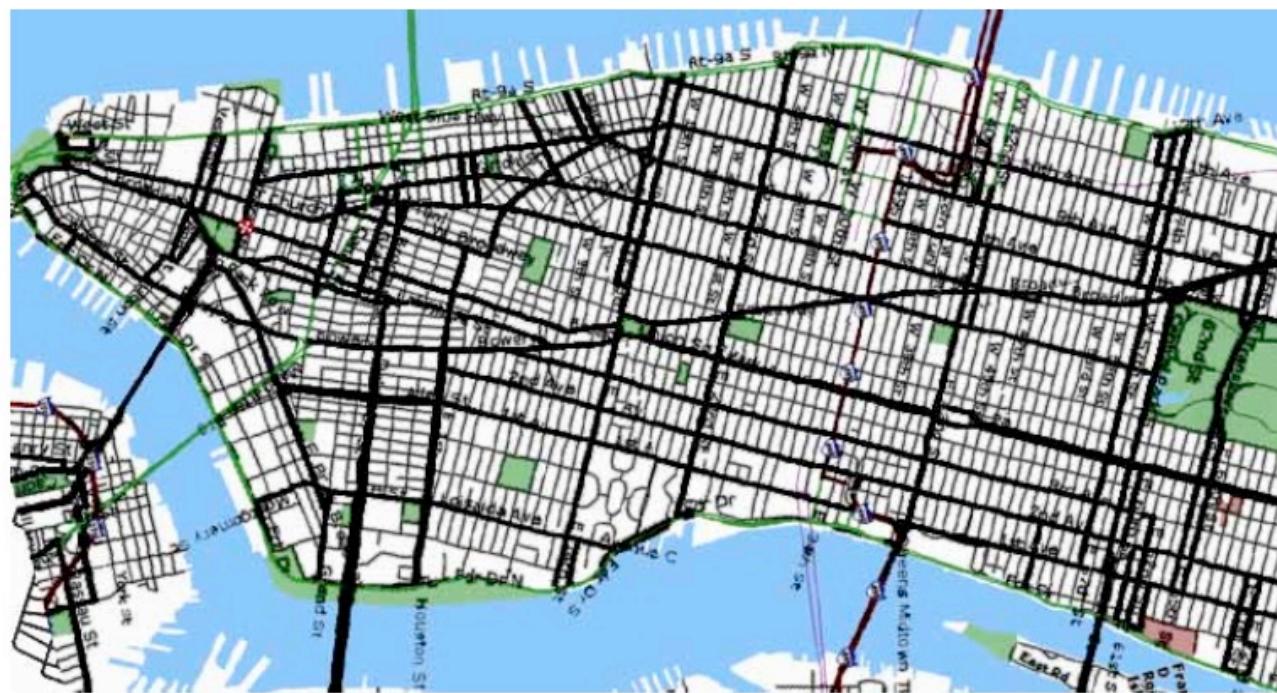


Figure 18: Various views of the procedural Pompeii model. Based on real building footprints, the city was generated with 190 manually written *CGA shape* rules. Hence, the whole model is a rule-based composition of 36 terminal objects (plus 4 tree types and the environment).

City Streets

- Given: map of land and water
- Create: street layout





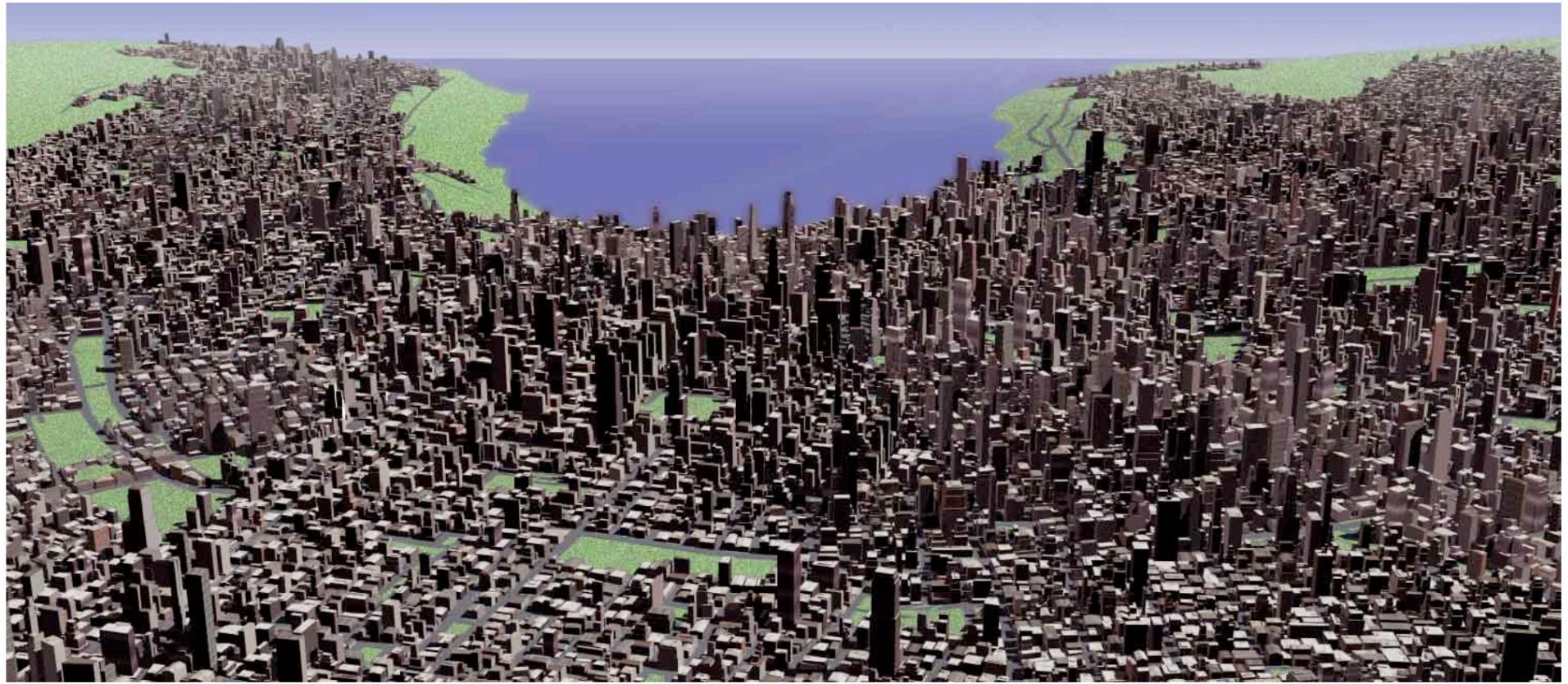


Figure 17. A virtual city modelled using the data from figure 2. Approximately 26000 buildings were created.

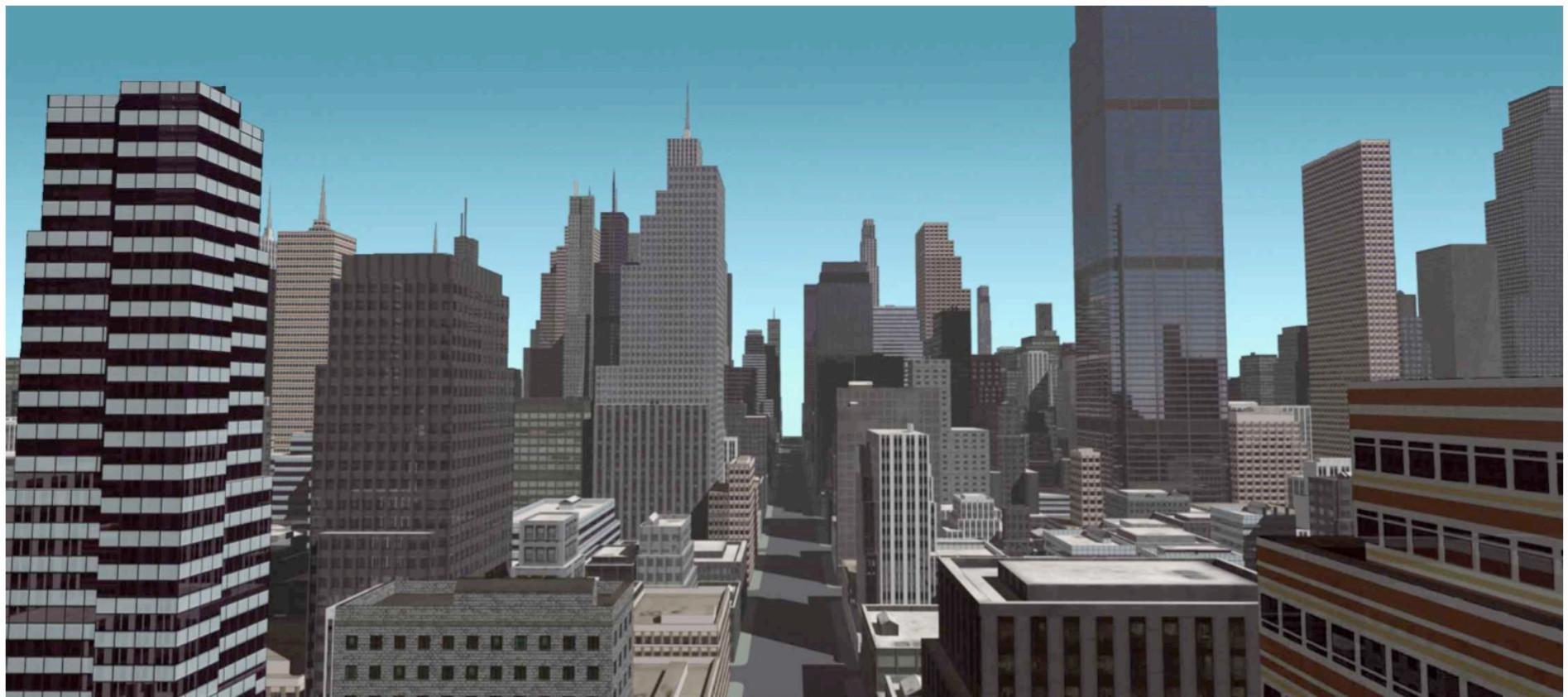
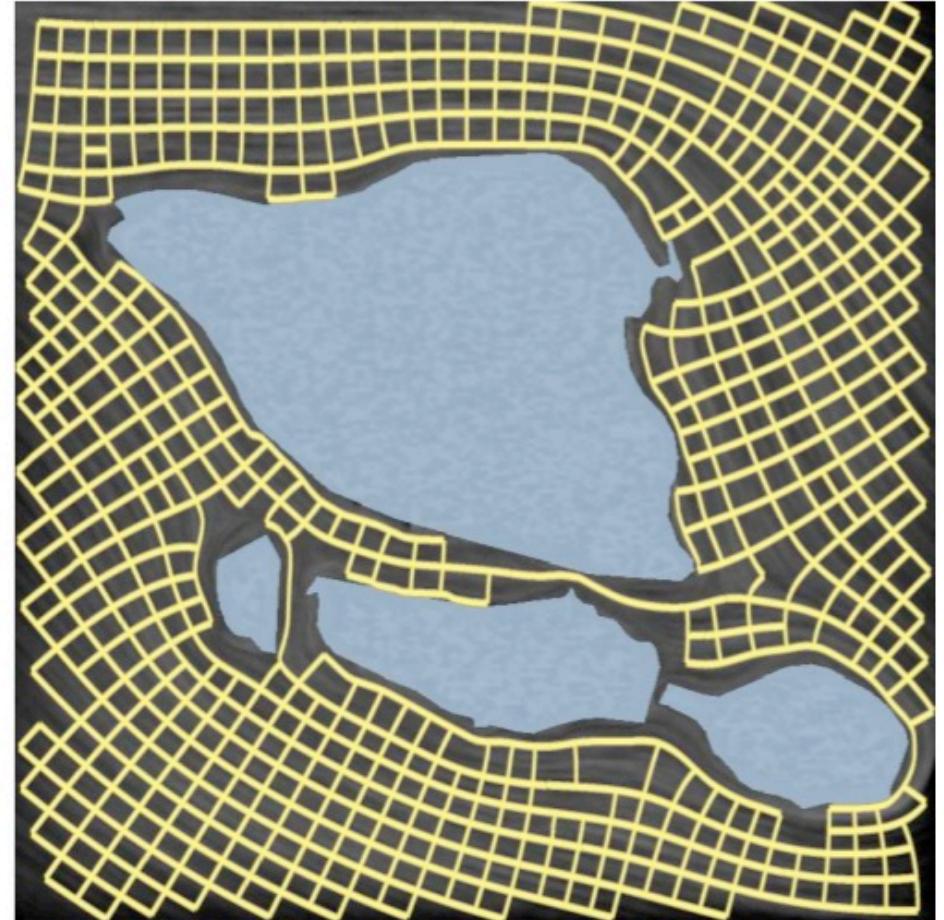
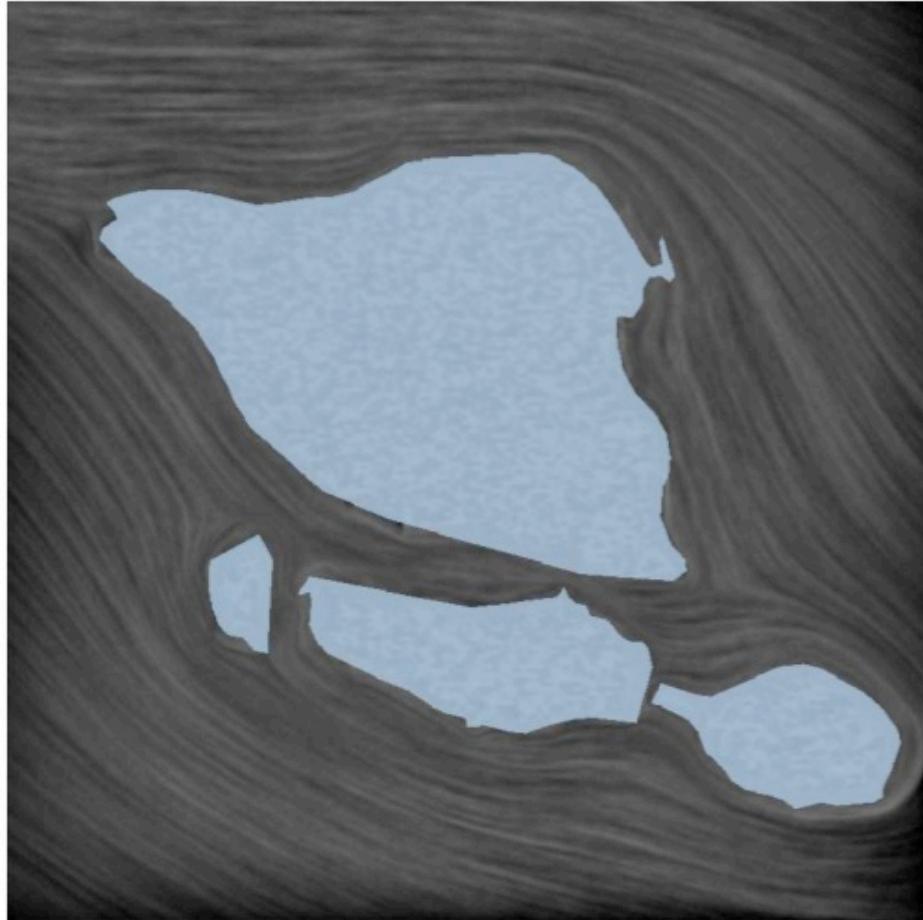


Figure 18. Somewhere in a virtual Manhattan.



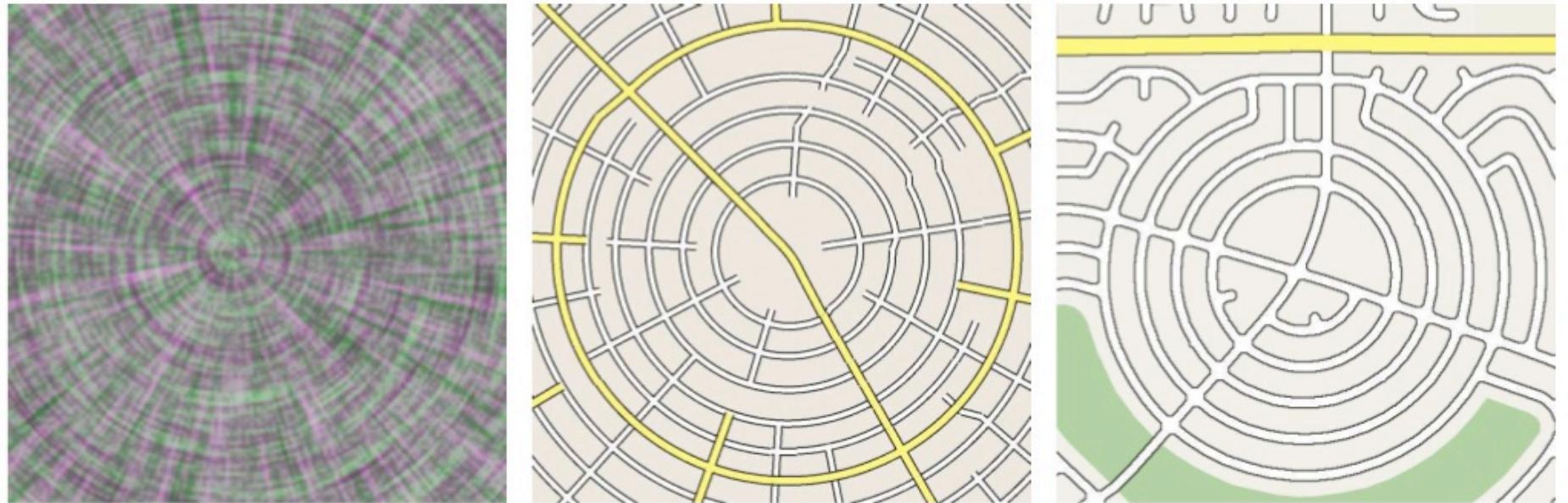
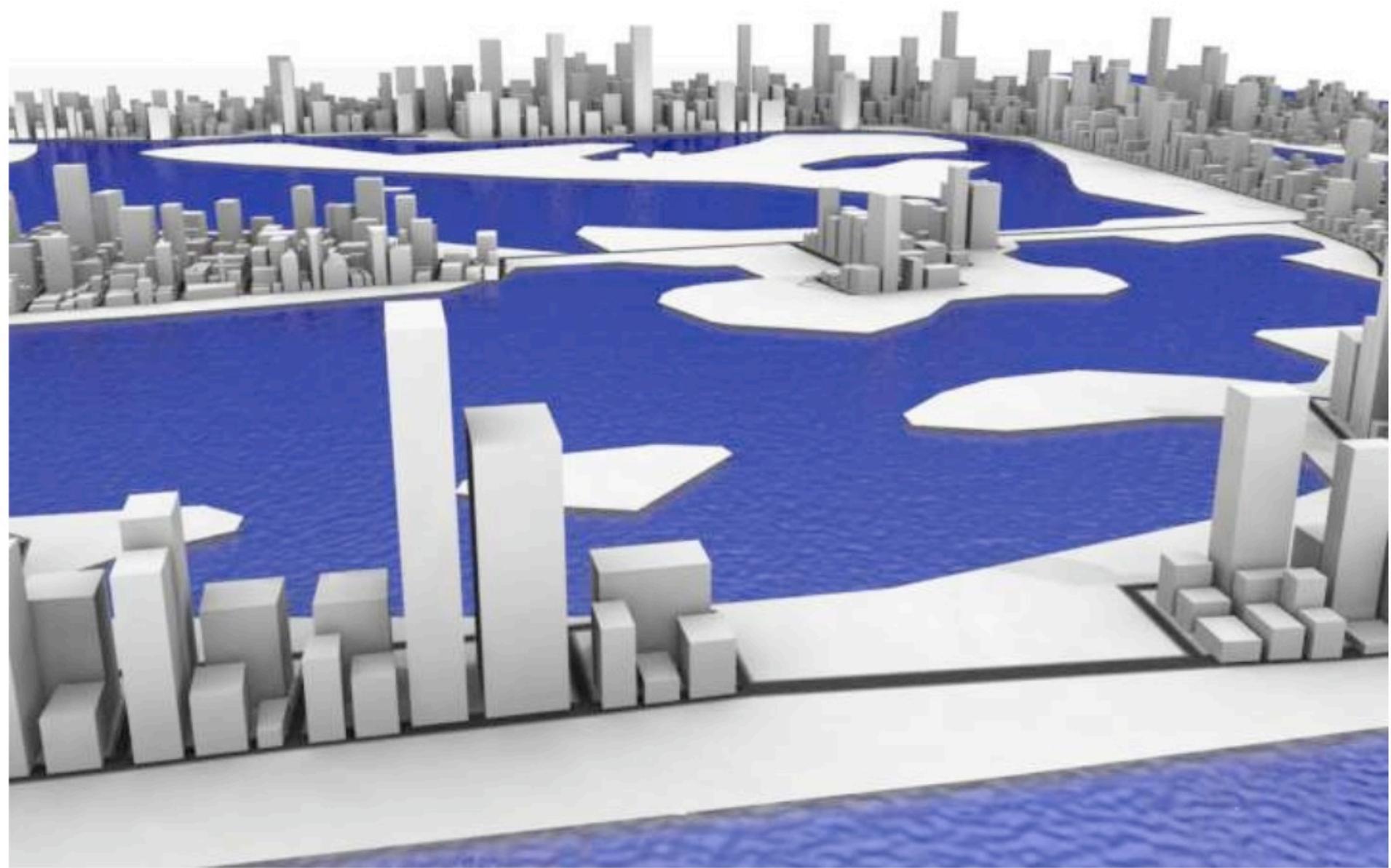
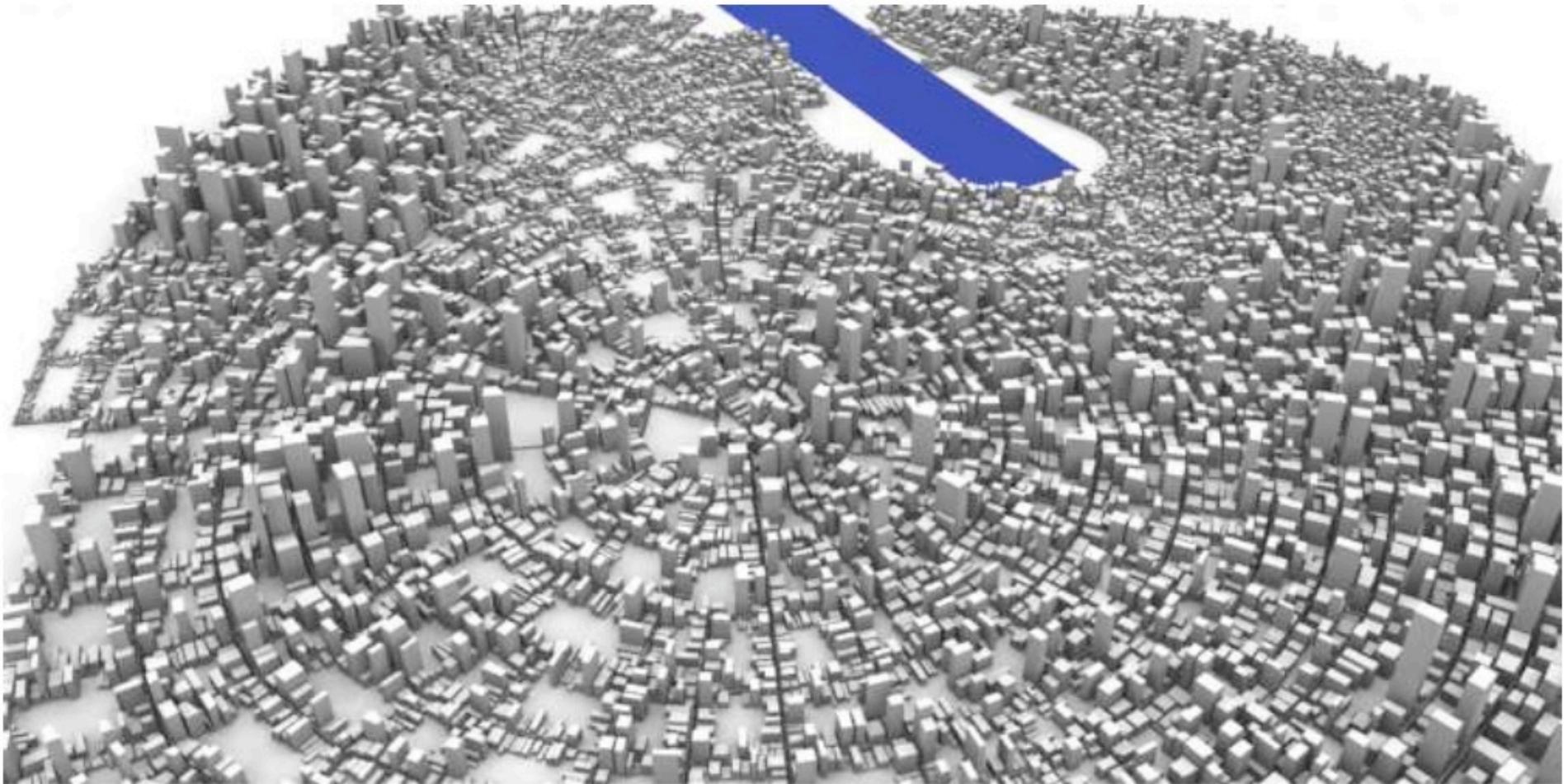


Figure 3: A procedurally generated radial pattern (middle) and its tensor representation (left). The image shown in the right is a radial pattern found in Scottsdale, Arizona.







Cities: Skylines



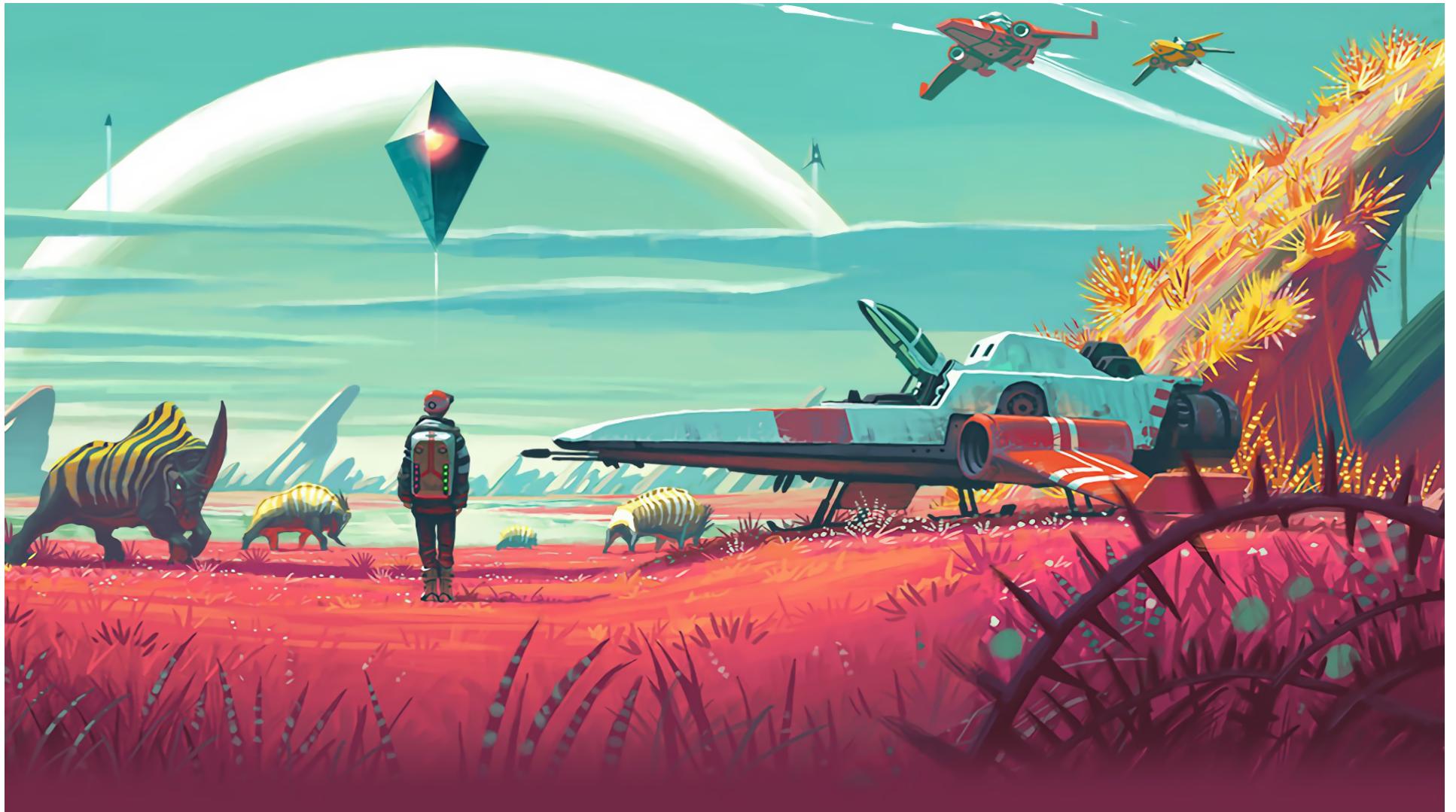
Cities: Skylines



Cities: Skylines



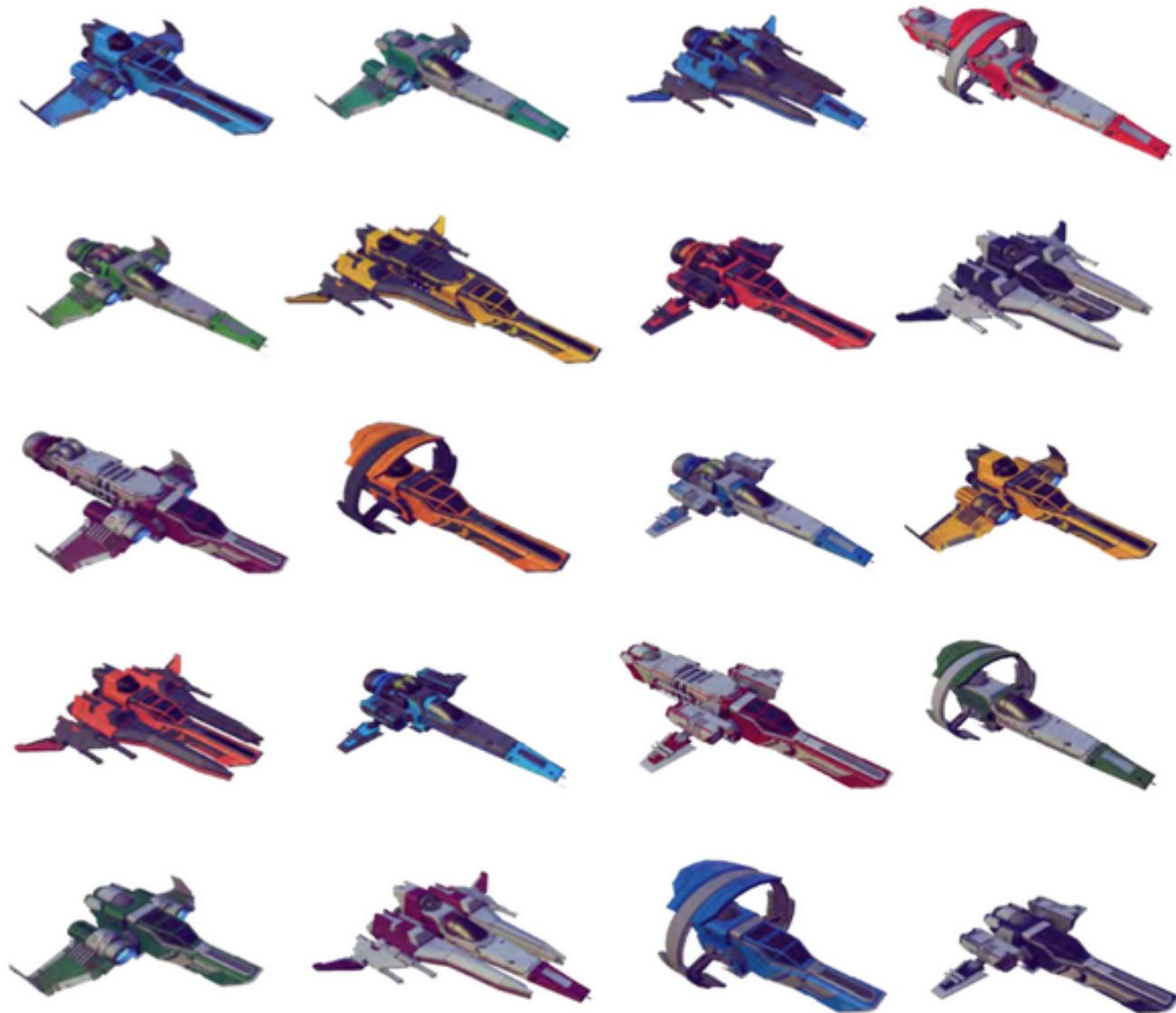
No Man's Sky



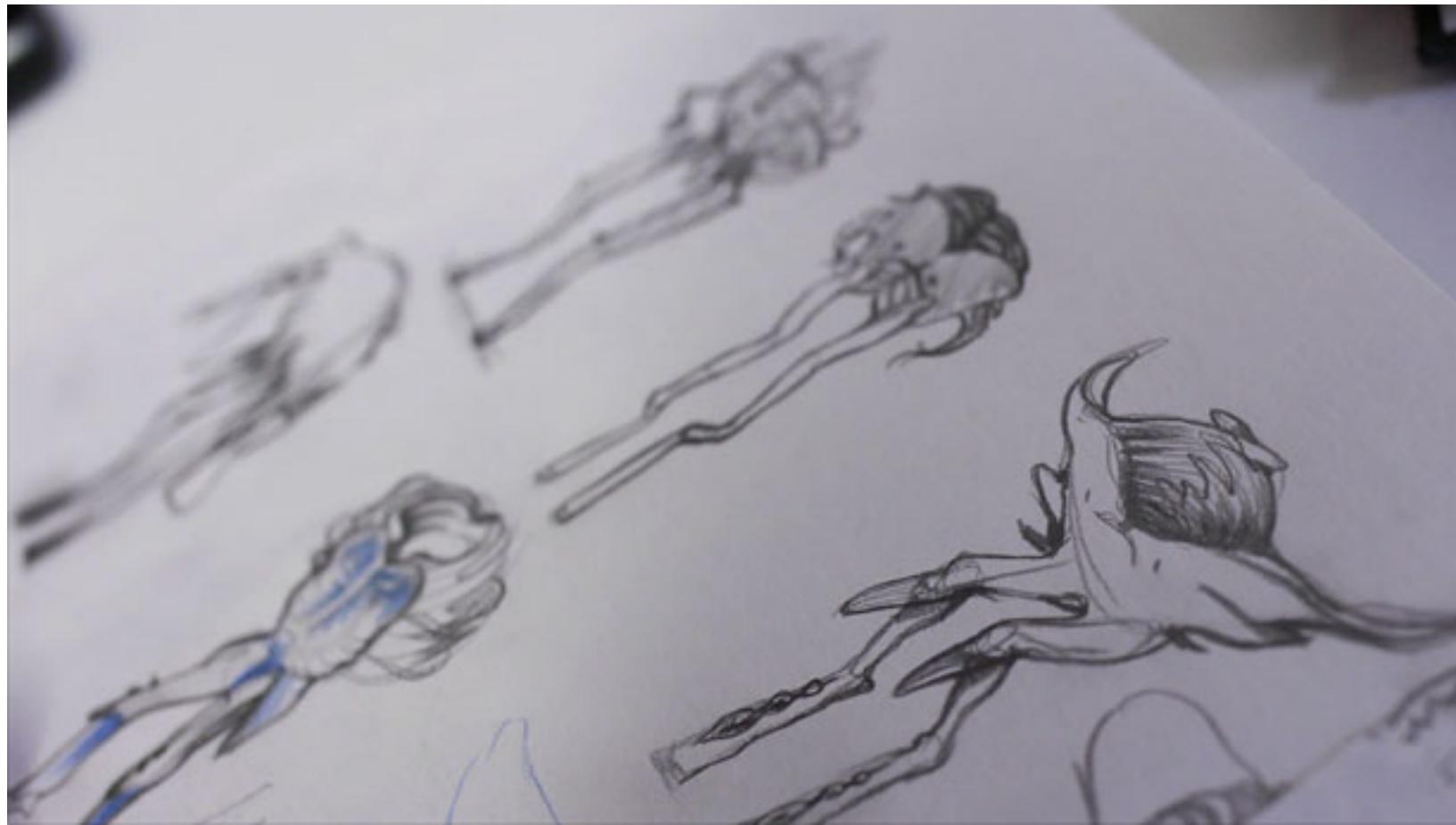
No Man's Sky



No Man's Sky



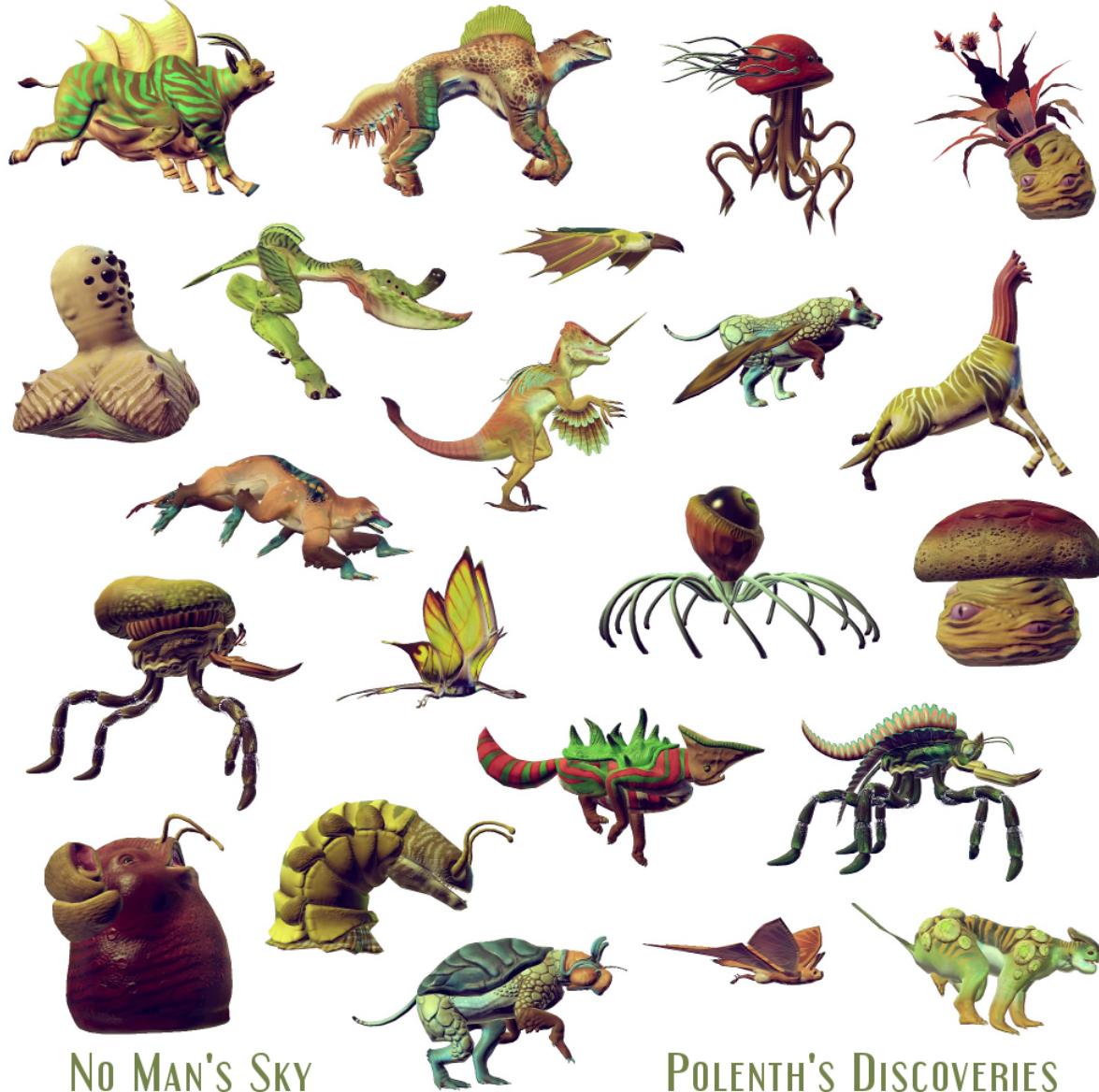
No Man's Sky



No Man's Sky



No Man's Sky



No Man's Sky

POLENTH'S DISCOVERIES

No Man's Sky



End