

# ParametrizedMazeGen



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# Plan

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  - Metamodel
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# In Context

# The Paper

- ❖ Give design aspect to a Maze
- ❖ 15 types of maze cells
- ❖ Properties on each cells
- ❖ Generation is in two parts

## Design-Centric Maze Generation

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### ABSTRACT

A maze is a common structure in a game level. When we design game levels having a different purpose of each level, we may desire mazes with different topological properties, such as lots of branches or long straight-ways. Thus, we need the ability to design mazes based on our game mechanics. In this paper, we introduce our design-centric maze generation in which designers can input their desired properties to create their own mazes. Our method also enables the designers to control the topology of the solution path of a maze. Additionally, this method can provide several mazes which satisfy the given desired properties allowing designers to choose the best maze and use it to build game content for a game level. To demonstrate how useful our design-centric method is, this paper provides several use-cases of building actual game levels and shows that we can design the levels effectively using our method.

may be desired to cause an effect on the player. For example, when we design a level for exploring dungeons, we may desire a relatively high number of branches in the maze to disorient the player. Also, when we design a level in which the player is being chased, we may desire long straight-ways on a maze to make a player run at high speeds. To create a maze with desired properties, we can use existing computer maze generation tools like [1], but they have a lack of control over maze generation. For example, we can control only the size of the maze and perhaps the random seed for the generation. In our research, we developed a design-centric maze generation method that allows users to input their own desired topological properties. We have detailed control over the maze's topology and also the solution path of the maze. Several mazes satisfying the given desired properties can be returned as an output of this method so that designers can choose the best one that fits their use. Once the best maze is chosen, designers can perform post-processing, such as

[1] - Paul Hyunjin Kim, Jacob Grove, Skylar Wurster, and Roger Crawfis. 2019. Design-centric maze generation. In *Proceedings of the 14th International Conference on the Foundations of Digital Games (FDG '19)*, Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA, 1–9.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1145/3337722.3341854>

# Motivation & Goal

# Motivation

- ❖ Straight forward generation
- ❖ Visual generation
- ❖ User friendly



# Goals

- ❖ Define a DSL
- ❖ Produce model instances
- ❖ Define a M2T
- ❖ Output a Json file
- ❖ Implement a maze generator



# Solution



# Development Tools

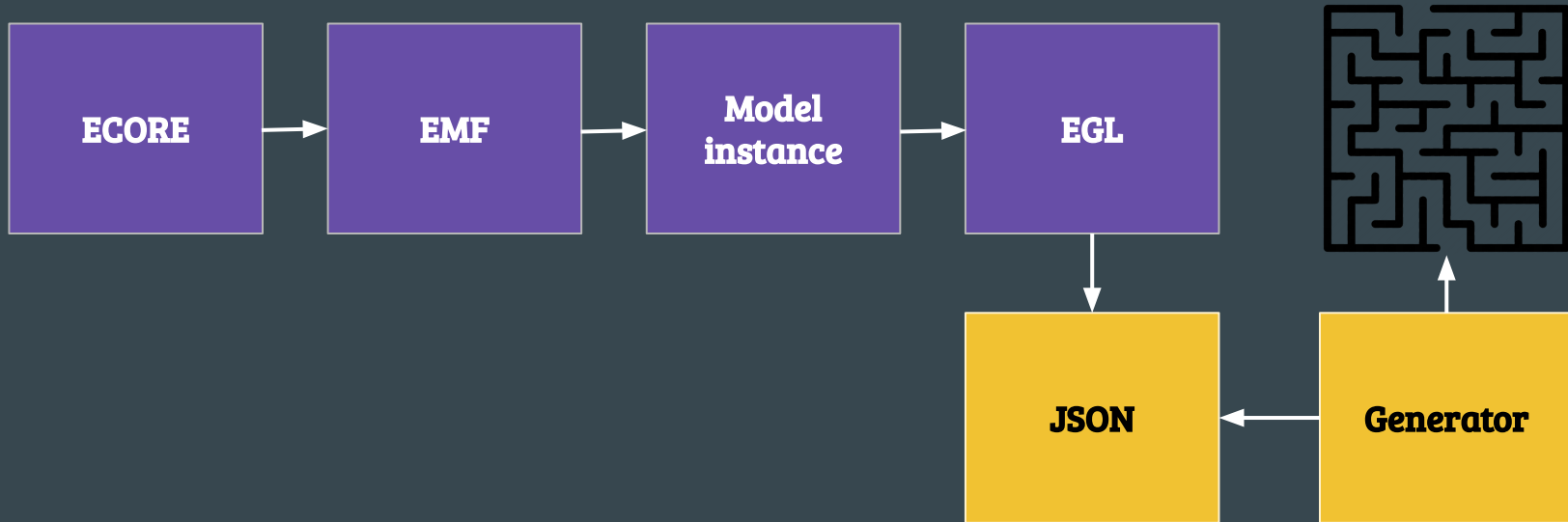
MDE:



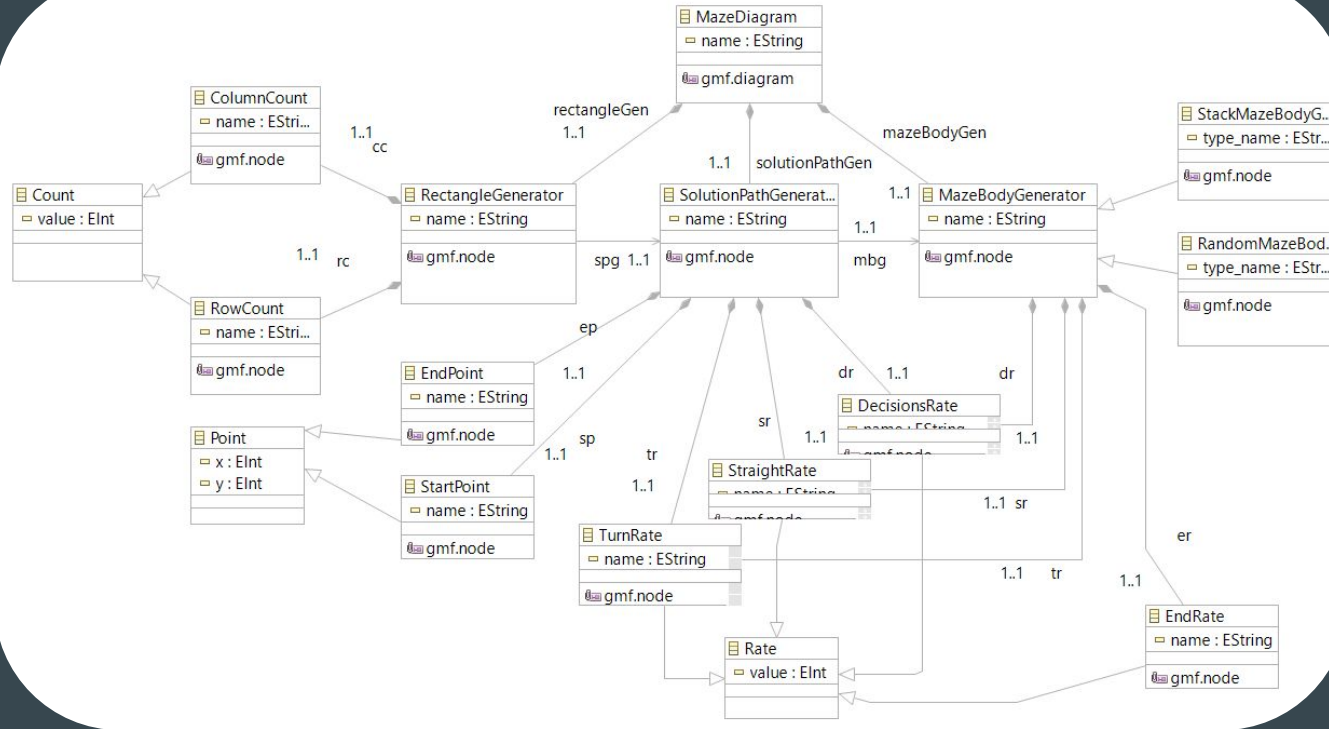
Generator:



# Architecture



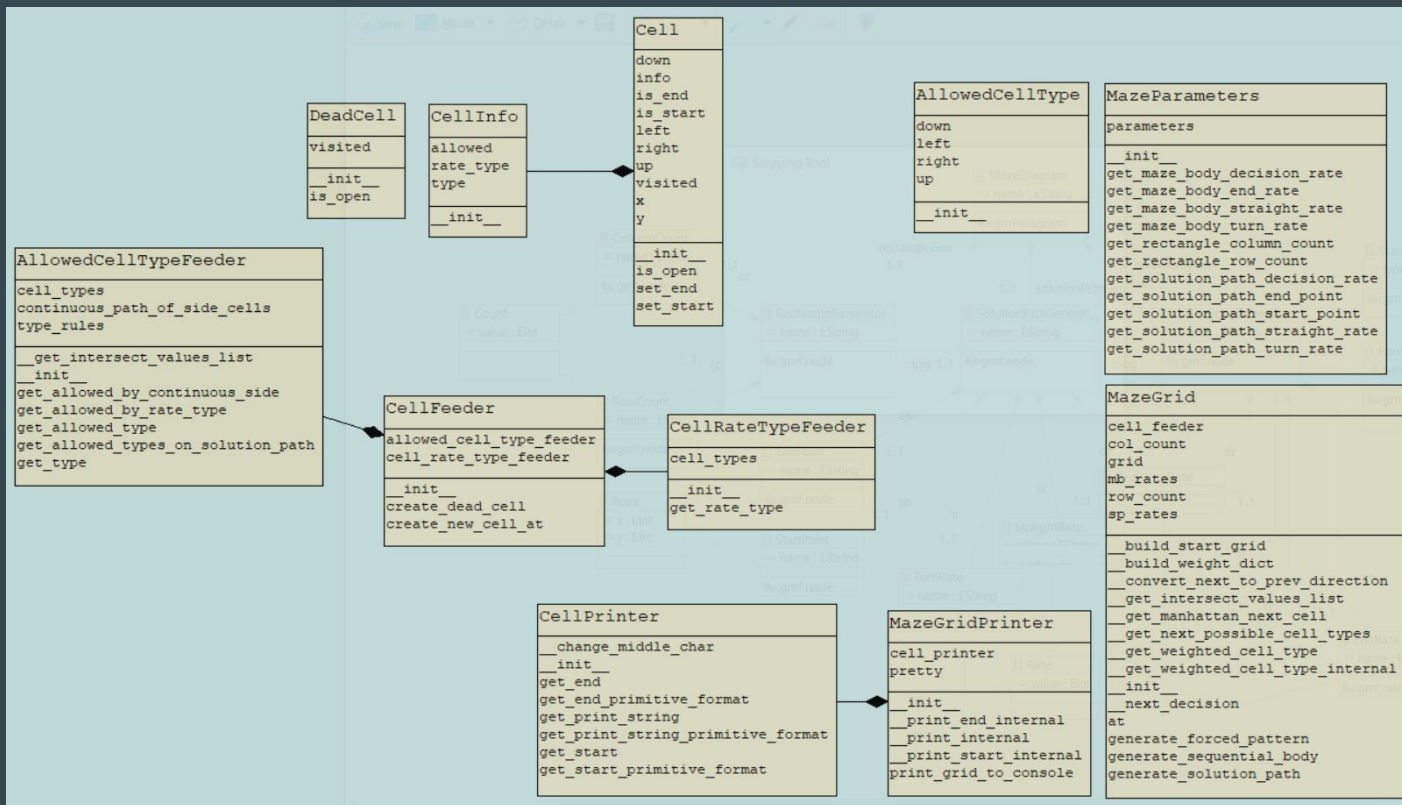
# Metamodel



# Transformation

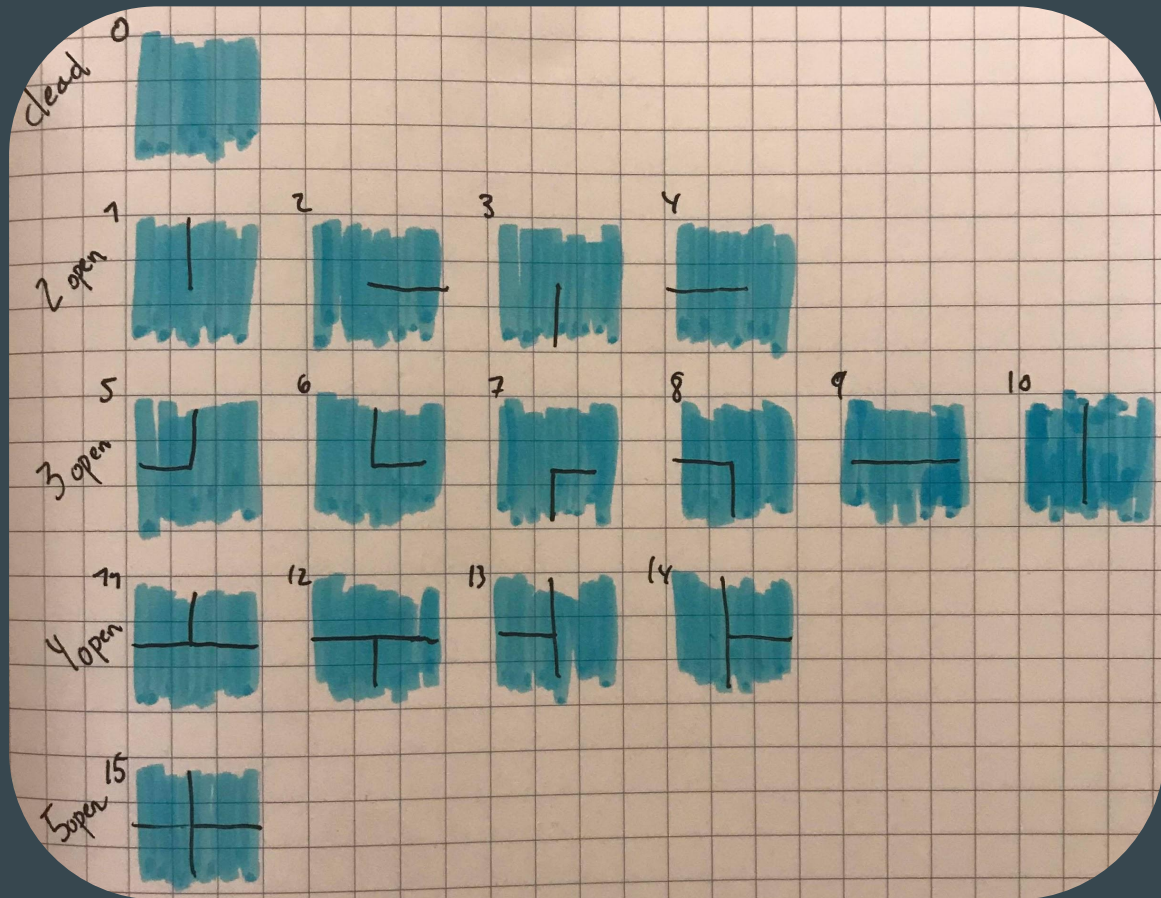


# Class Diagram



# Maze Cells

- ❖ 16 types of cells
- ❖ Open/Close sides
- ❖ 4 rates types





# Future Works



# Force Pattern Feature

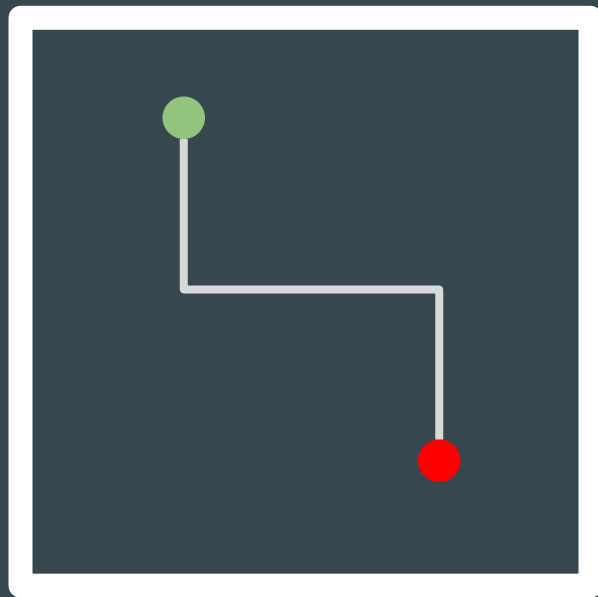
- ❖ Conceptualize Maze Cells in the DSL
- ❖ Generate based on this forced pattern



# Constraints

- ❖ Start and End points within  
Column and Row counts

```
IndexError: list index out of range
```



# Conclusion

# To finish ...

- ❖ Github (<https://github.com/Thealoe/ParametrizedMazeGen>) - Not public yet
- ❖ Main Challenges
  - Merge Generator and DSL
  - Generator implementation