# 1. Levels and goals

III. From Navigation to Analysis

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### **Objectives**

- Characterizing game balance as an interplay of solvability and difficulty.
- Characterizing agent planning via completion of intermediate goals.
- Exploiting rule-based planning techniques for checking whether a game is solvable or not.
- Exploiting theorem-proving based techniques for:
  - 1 debugging unsolvable games, and
  - identifying different strategies for winning the game
- Ranking strategies by difficulty.
- Positive and Negative feedback in games as a premise to Reinforcement Learning.

#### Game balance

Game balance is the study of the mathematical properties of the game so to assess its *fairness* and *engagingness*. Some of the key points for Game balance are:

#### Solvability

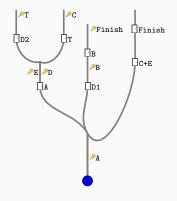
- By analyzing the game mechanics, we need to assess whether we might reach the end of the game or not (e.g., winning).
- No stalemates should arise, in which nobody can win or lose.
- We also want to avoid *dominant strategies* that always lead to winning the game.

#### ② Difficulty

- Difficulty should be proportional to the player's skills
- Difficulty should increase with the progress with the game

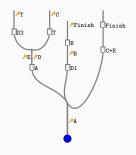
#### Positive and Negative Feedback

■ They are essential game mechanics for giving the players' suggestions on which the best strategy to win the game might be.



As a use case for solvability, let us take a game randomly generating a game level for locks and keys. We have a "declarative" generator, which keeps track of:

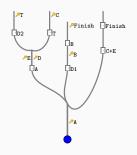
- all the collectible keys/clues,
- the requirements for solving parts of the game (e.g., opening a door), and
- the resources required to open the doors (e.g., possessing the right key).



Alternatively, we can easily generate such rules given from the generated result:

- Set all the resources accessible from the start as the initial state ({Key<sub>A</sub>}).
- If I have access to the key Key<sub>B</sub> and to all of the doors leading to Door<sub>B</sub>, then i can open the door:
  e.g., Key<sub>B</sub> ∧ Door<sub>D</sub> ⇒ Door<sub>B</sub>
- If I have access to a door, then I have access to all the resources between it and the next obstacles: e.g.,  $\mathrm{Door}_\mathtt{A} \Rightarrow \mathrm{Key}_\mathtt{B}$ ,  $\mathrm{Door}_\mathtt{A} \Rightarrow \mathrm{Key}_\mathtt{D}$

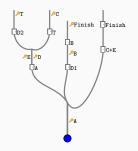
Solvability is generally independent from the player's skills and probabilistic chances. Let's see how we can exploit the navigation rules to reach Finish.



Rules (Horn Clauses):

- $\bullet \ \operatorname{Door}_{\mathtt{T}} \Rightarrow \operatorname{Key}_{\mathtt{C}}$
- $\bigcirc$  Door<sub>D1</sub>  $\Rightarrow$  Key<sub>B</sub>
- $\bigcirc$  Door<sub>B</sub>  $\Rightarrow$  Key<sub>Finish</sub>

Resources:  $Key_A$ 

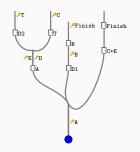


Rules (Horn Clauses):

- $\textcircled{9} \ \operatorname{Door}_{\mathtt{A}} \wedge \operatorname{Key}_{\mathtt{D}} \Rightarrow \operatorname{Door}_{\mathtt{D2}}, \ \operatorname{Key}_{\mathtt{D}} \Rightarrow \operatorname{Door}_{\mathtt{D1}}$

- $\bigcirc$  Door<sub>D1</sub>  $\Rightarrow$  Key<sub>B</sub>
- $\bigcirc$  Door<sub>B</sub>  $\Rightarrow$  Key<sub>Finish</sub>

Resources: Key, Door,

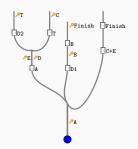


#### Rules (Horn Clauses):

- $\bullet \operatorname{Key}_{\mathtt{A}} \Rightarrow \operatorname{Door}_{\mathtt{A}}$
- $\textcircled{9} \ \operatorname{Door}_{\mathtt{A}} \wedge \operatorname{Key}_{\mathtt{D}} \Rightarrow \operatorname{Door}_{\mathtt{D2}}, \ \operatorname{Key}_{\mathtt{D}} \Rightarrow \operatorname{Door}_{\mathtt{D1}}$

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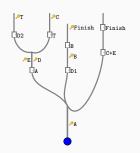
Resources: Key<sub>A</sub>, Door<sub>A</sub>, Key<sub>D</sub>



#### Rules (Horn Clauses):

- **6** Door<sub>T</sub>  $\Rightarrow$  Key<sub>C</sub>
- $\bigcirc$  Door<sub>D1</sub>  $\Rightarrow$  Key<sub>B</sub>
- $\bigcirc$  Door<sub>B</sub>  $\Rightarrow$  Key<sub>Finish</sub>

Resources:  $Key_A$ ,  $Door_A$ ,  $Key_D$ ,  $Key_E$ 

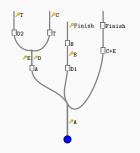


#### Rules (Horn Clauses):

- $\bullet$  Door<sub>A</sub>  $\Rightarrow$  Key<sub>E</sub>, Door<sub>A</sub>  $\Rightarrow$  Key<sub>D</sub>

- $\bigcirc$  Door<sub>D1</sub>  $\Rightarrow$  Key<sub>B</sub>
- $\bullet$  Door<sub>B</sub>  $\Rightarrow$  Key<sub>Finish</sub>

Resources:  $Key_A$ ,  $Door_A$ ,  $Key_D$ ,  $Key_E$ ,  $Door_{D1}$ 

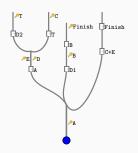


#### Rules (Horn Clauses):

- $\bullet \quad \operatorname{Door}_{\mathtt{A}} \wedge \operatorname{Key}_{\mathtt{D}} \Rightarrow \operatorname{Door}_{\mathtt{D2}}, \ \operatorname{Key}_{\mathtt{D}} \Rightarrow \operatorname{Door}_{\mathtt{D1}}$

- **6** Door<sub>T</sub>  $\Rightarrow$  Key<sub>C</sub>
- $\bigcirc$  Door<sub>D1</sub>  $\Rightarrow$  Key<sub>B</sub>
- $\bigcirc$  Door<sub>B</sub>  $\Rightarrow$  Key<sub>Finish</sub>

Resources:  $Key_A$ ,  $Door_A$ ,  $Key_D$ ,  $Key_E$ ,  $Door_{D1}$ ,  $Door_{D2}$ 

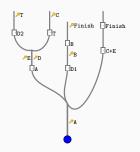


#### Rules (Horn Clauses):

- $② Door_{\mathtt{A}} \Rightarrow \mathrm{Key}_{\mathtt{E}}, \, \mathrm{Door}_{\mathtt{A}} \Rightarrow \mathrm{Key}_{\mathtt{D}}$

- $\bigcirc$  Door<sub>D1</sub>  $\Rightarrow$  Key<sub>B</sub>
- $\bigcirc$  Door<sub>B</sub>  $\Rightarrow$  Key<sub>Finish</sub>

 $\mathsf{Resources:}\ \mathrm{Key}_{\mathtt{A}},\ \mathrm{Door}_{\mathtt{A}},\ \mathrm{Key}_{\mathtt{D}},\ \mathrm{Key}_{\mathtt{E}},\ \mathrm{Door}_{\mathtt{D1}},\ \mathrm{Door}_{\mathtt{D2}},\ \underline{\mathsf{Key}}_{\mathtt{T}}$ 



#### Rules (Horn Clauses):

- $\bullet \operatorname{Key}_{\mathtt{A}} \Rightarrow \operatorname{Door}_{\mathtt{A}}$

- $\bigcirc$  Door<sub>D1</sub>  $\Rightarrow$  Key<sub>B</sub>
- $\bigcirc$  Door<sub>B</sub>  $\Rightarrow$  Key<sub>Finish</sub>

 $\mathsf{Resources:}\ \mathrm{Key}_{\mathtt{A}},\ \mathrm{Door}_{\mathtt{A}},\ \mathrm{Key}_{\mathtt{D}},\ \mathrm{Key}_{\mathtt{E}},\ \mathrm{Door}_{\mathtt{D1}},\ \mathrm{Door}_{\mathtt{D2}},\ \mathrm{Key}_{\mathtt{T}},\ \mathrm{Key}_{\mathtt{B}}$ 

Rules (Horn Clauses):

$$\bigcirc$$
 Door<sub>D1</sub>  $\Rightarrow$  Key<sub>B</sub>

$$\bigcirc$$
 Door<sub>B</sub>  $\Rightarrow$  Key<sub>Finish</sub>

 $\underset{-}{\mathsf{Resources:}}\ \mathrm{Key}_{\mathtt{A}},\ \mathrm{Door}_{\mathtt{A}},\ \mathrm{Key}_{\mathtt{D}},\ \mathrm{Key}_{\mathtt{E}},\ \mathrm{Door}_{\mathtt{D1}},\ \mathrm{Door}_{\mathtt{D2}},\ \mathrm{Key}_{\mathtt{T}},\ \mathrm{Key}_{\mathtt{B}},$ 

 $\mathrm{Door}_{\mathtt{T}}$ 



Rules (Horn Clauses):

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 $\text{Resources: } \operatorname{Key}_{\mathtt{A}}, \ \operatorname{Door}_{\mathtt{A}}, \ \operatorname{Key}_{\mathtt{D}}, \ \operatorname{Key}_{\mathtt{E}}, \ \operatorname{Door}_{\mathtt{D1}}, \ \operatorname{Door}_{\mathtt{D2}}, \ \operatorname{Key}_{\mathtt{T}}, \ \operatorname{Key}_{\mathtt{B}}, \\ \operatorname{Resources: } \operatorname{Resources: } \operatorname{Key}_{\mathtt{A}}, \ \operatorname{Door}_{\mathtt{A}}, \ \operatorname{Key}_{\mathtt{B}}, \\ \operatorname{Resources: } \operatorname{Reso$ 

 $Door_T$ ,  $Door_B$ 

Rules (Horn Clauses):

$$\bigcirc$$
 Door<sub>D1</sub>  $\Rightarrow$  Key<sub>B</sub>

$$\bigcirc$$
 Door<sub>B</sub>  $\Rightarrow$  Key<sub>Finish</sub>

Resources:  $Key_A$ ,  $Door_A$ ,  $Key_D$ ,  $Key_E$ ,  $Door_{D1}$ ,  $Door_{D2}$ ,  $Key_T$ ,  $Key_B$ ,  $Door_T$ ,  $Door_B$ ,  $Key_C$ 

Rules (*Horn Clauses*):

$$\bigcirc$$
 Door<sub>D1</sub>  $\Rightarrow$  Key<sub>B</sub>

$$\bigcirc$$
 Door<sub>B</sub>  $\Rightarrow$  Key<sub>Finish</sub>

Resources:  $\text{Key}_{\mathtt{A}}$ ,  $\text{Door}_{\mathtt{A}}$ ,  $\text{Key}_{\mathtt{D}}$ ,  $\text{Key}_{\mathtt{E}}$ ,  $\text{Door}_{\mathtt{D1}}$ ,  $\text{Door}_{\mathtt{D2}}$ ,  $\text{Key}_{\mathtt{T}}$ ,  $\text{Key}_{\mathtt{B}}$ ,  $\text{Door}_{\mathtt{T}}$ ,  $\text{Door}_{\mathtt{B}}$ ,  $\text{Key}_{\mathtt{C}}$ ,  $\text{Door}_{\mathtt{C+E}}$ 

Rules (*Horn Clauses*):

$$② Door_{A} \Rightarrow Key_{E}, Door_{A} \Rightarrow Key_{D}$$

$$\bigcirc$$
 Door<sub>D1</sub>  $\Rightarrow$  Key<sub>B</sub>

$$\bigcirc$$
 Door<sub>B</sub>  $\Rightarrow$  Key<sub>Finish</sub>

 $\begin{array}{lll} {\sf Resources:} \ \operatorname{Key}_{\tt A}, \ \operatorname{Door}_{\tt A}, \ \operatorname{Key}_{\tt D}, \ \operatorname{Key}_{\tt E}, \ \operatorname{Door}_{\tt D1}, \ \operatorname{Door}_{\tt D2}, \ \operatorname{Key}_{\tt T}, \ \operatorname{Key}_{\tt B}, \\ \operatorname{Door}_{\tt T}, \ \operatorname{Door}_{\tt B}, \ \operatorname{Key}_{\tt C}, \ \operatorname{Door}_{\tt C+E}, \ \displaystyle \frac{\operatorname{Key}_{\tt Finish}}{\operatorname{Key}_{\tt Binish}} \end{array}$ 

Rules (*Horn Clauses*):

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 Door<sub>D1</sub>  $\Rightarrow$  Key<sub>B</sub>

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### "Forward" Rule-Based Planning for Solvability

- The previous approach proves whether the game is solvable by identifying a possible solution.
- The game cost is not necessarily the one with optimal cost (Exercise: greedy heuristic over costs for short-sighted strategies).
- Is it possible to detect the reasons that bring to a stalemate?
  - We need to navigate backwards from the goal,
  - try to apply all the rules backwards (from the result towards the prerequisites),
  - and detect at which step we halt the navigation towards the initial configuration.
- By doing so, please observe that we might generate multiple graphs.

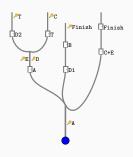
### Stalemates and Difficulty in Non-Stochastic Games



#### In the resulting graphs:

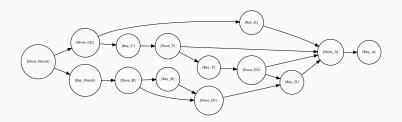
- Each state does not represent a possible gameplay state as in GOAP, rather than a resource/subgoal to be obtained/solved.
- Nodes reachable in one step determine tasks/resources that should be done/obtained simultaneously.
- One single graph is generated for each possible solution independently from the order of the actions; each solution is different only if different strategies are used to reach a same (possibly intermediate) goal.
- If not all the *Init* preconditions or resources/goals are used to solve the game, *some initial resources might be discarded*, as irrelevant for solving the final riddle with the given strategy.

## **Stalemates: Missing Resources**



Is this game level solvable? Why?

## Difficulty in Non-Stochastic Games (1/2)



- We use all the graphs with no errors for handling difficulty within a game level. Suppose that each rule is associated to a cost, e.g., a combination of:
  - the [min,max] cost of reaching a door or a resource from the previous position.
  - $oldsymbol{\circ}$  eventually, the cost s for collecting the resource or opening the door.
  - Some resources might be available only from a given XP level.
- This cost, namely  $c_e$ , is then associated to each edge e.

## Difficulty in Non-Stochastic Games (2/2)

If the algorithm returns one single graph, the user has only one choice (up to performing actions in a different order), and therefore we can only assess its hardness.

The maximum  $c_e$  of an edge e gives the maximum cost M that is expected to be solved (e.g.) by the maximum level of expertise X:

- lacksquare Given the current user level of expertise  $\chi \leq X$ ,
- Remove all the unavailable resources for level  $\chi$  ( $\Rightarrow$  rule update)
- lacktriangle Remove edges having minimum cost min + s greater than  $_{M/\chi}$
- Remove the isolated nodes

If there are no paths connecting a Init resource to a Goal resource/goal, the resulting game might be hard (if not impossible) to solve for an user of XP  $\chi$ , and such scenario might be discarded.

The suitable solutions for  $\chi$  are the remaining graphs.

#### **Power and Costs**

#### Power:

- is everything providing an advantage
  - ⇒ it gives positive feedback to the player.
- Success leads to more power within a positive loop, and increase the chances of winning.

#### Costs:

- are everything causing a disadvantage
  - ⇒ it gives negative feedback to the player.
- For winning the game, I might pay some initial costs for getting, at the end, greater rewards (e.g., quests)
  - $\Rightarrow$  the agent should be able to plan strategies!
- Shadow costs: a game does not even provide feedback on the disadvantages, that will resolve into a greater chance for loosing.

### **Positive Feedback Loops**

- Please observe that the notion of feedback is tightly related with the one of game progression.
- Do you remember how we used to model game progression in the previous slides?

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### Positive Feedback Loops

- Please observe that the notion of feedback is tightly related with the one of game progression.
- Do you remember how we used to model game progression in the previous slides?
- Collecting positive feedback and making no use of it will not help the user advancing the game:
  - E.g., in a strategic game, capturing an enemy territory leads on the long run to greater resources.
  - If the collected resources are not exploited for advancing the civilization or in conquering new territories, the user will never reach the goal test condition.
  - Therefore, the player should enact a strategy for performing sensible actions in different game configuration/states.

## Conclusions (1/2)

#### Solvability:

- by representing a game with a set of rules, we might detect if the game is solvable and.
- if not, we might get where the bug is while generating the game.

#### Difficulty:

■ In non-stochastic games, we might exploit solvability techniques to generate and rank possible alternatives to solve the game.

## Conclusions (2/2)

This section introduced the key concepts to understand Reinforcement Learning.

- We defer the in-depth discussion on the interplay between actions, probabilities, and rewards in the *Players and adversaries* set of lectures: **Correlating Skills with Strategies**.
- In that occasion, we are going to provide additional details on how probabilities, feedback, and skills might provide different strategies for solving one single game.
- We will focus on **PvE** games.