Monte Carlo simulation for different Random Number Generators algorithms in gaming, with User Interaction

CONTENTS





- Sometimes it is easy to get a critical strike, but sometimes there is no critical strike even though I hit many times.
- Random Number Generators (RNG) are a set of algorithms that generates numbers by random chance, and it plays an important role in game development. It is involved in the core gameplay and directly affect users' gaming experience.
- A simple case of RNG can be a coinflip to determine hit or miss for certain skill.



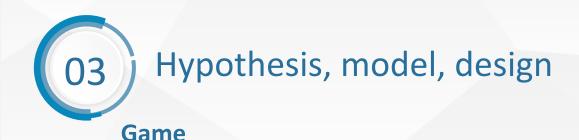
True Random Distribution (TRD)

True Random Distribution can be approximately regarded as true random distributed, which means each number generated is independent to each other. It guarantees an evenly distributed sequence given a large enough sequence length, but it has some problems in real-world use cases.

E.g. Coinflip

Pseudo Random Distribution (PRD)

Different from True Random, PRD is introduced to generate a more evenly distributed random sequence. PRD generates random numbers in a sequence-aware manner. For a desired rate p, PRD starts with a smaller number x, and uses rate x to generate random judgement. If the previous decision is a hit, the current rate will be reduced and vice versa.



The game is relatively easy. I model the game as an RNG that produces sequence of 0s and 1s. Different RNG will be used for the game.

Hit or not?

In my project, the PRD sequence is generated according to the method used in DOTA2. Given the nominal chance, we can get a C value. The probability of an effect to occur on the Nth test since the last successful occur is given by $P(N) = C \times N$.

С	Nominal Chance	Approximate C
0.003801658303553139101756466	5%	0.38%
0.014745844781072675877050816	10%	1.5%
0.032220914373087674975117359	15%	3.2%
0.055704042949781851858398652	20%	5.6%
0.084744091852316990275274806	25%	8.5%
0.118949192725403987583755553	30%	12%
0.157983098125747077557540462	35%	16%
0.201547413607754017070679639	40%	20%
0.249306998440163189714677100	45%	25%
0.302103025348741965169160432	50%	30%
0.360397850933168697104686803	55%	36%
0.422649730810374235490851220	60%	42%
0.481125478337229174401911323	65%	48%
0.571428571428571428571428572	70%	57%
0.6666666666666666666666666666666666666	75%	67%
0.7500000000000000000000000000000000000	80%	75%
0.823529411764705882352941177	85%	82%
0.88888888888888888888888888	90%	89%
0.947368421052631578947368421	95%	95%

Player

The players are modeled as a connected graph. Each node represents a player, and edge between nodes means the 2 players knows each other. Connected nodes can share the generated sequence, so each player knows the sequence generated for itself and players connected as well.

Value

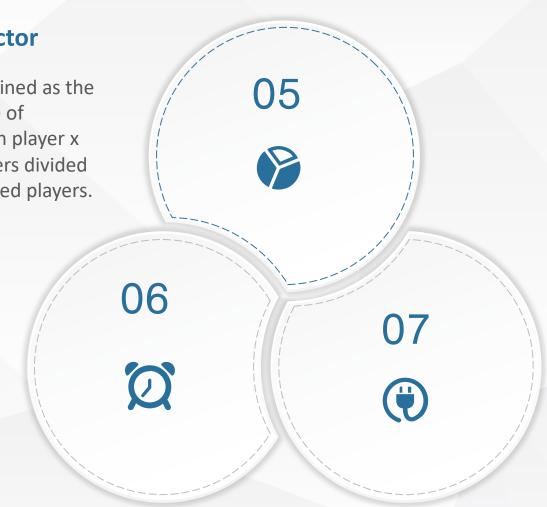
Given the nominal rate and the number of trails that we try, the program will generate a sequence recording at what times we get a hit. The value of a player is defined as the length of this generated sequence for the player, that is, the number of hits we get, from specific number of trails at specific rate.

Satisfying factor

The satisfying factor is defined as the sum of squared difference of sequence lengths between player x and all its connected players divided by the number of connected players.

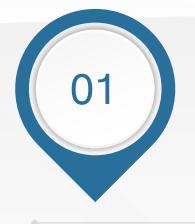
Uniformity factor

The sum of satisfying factors of all players in one graph. Smaller uniformity factor means a more general gaming experience.



Leaving game

Player with satisfactory lower than a certain threshold for certain rounds of gameplay will leave the game, with the sequence stop to generate. From this we can get users retention rate. (Under construction)









Graph

- 1000 nodes (players)
- 5000 edges (connection)

Settings

- Nominal chance: 0.3/0.5/0.7
- Number of trails: 20

Calculations

- Value for each player
- Average square difference of values of the graph (1000 players)

Results

- Diff under TRD:
 84.7684/50.4824/42.2162
- Diff under PRD: 28.6593/18.8199/18.4821 (stable game experience, higher satisfaction degree)

