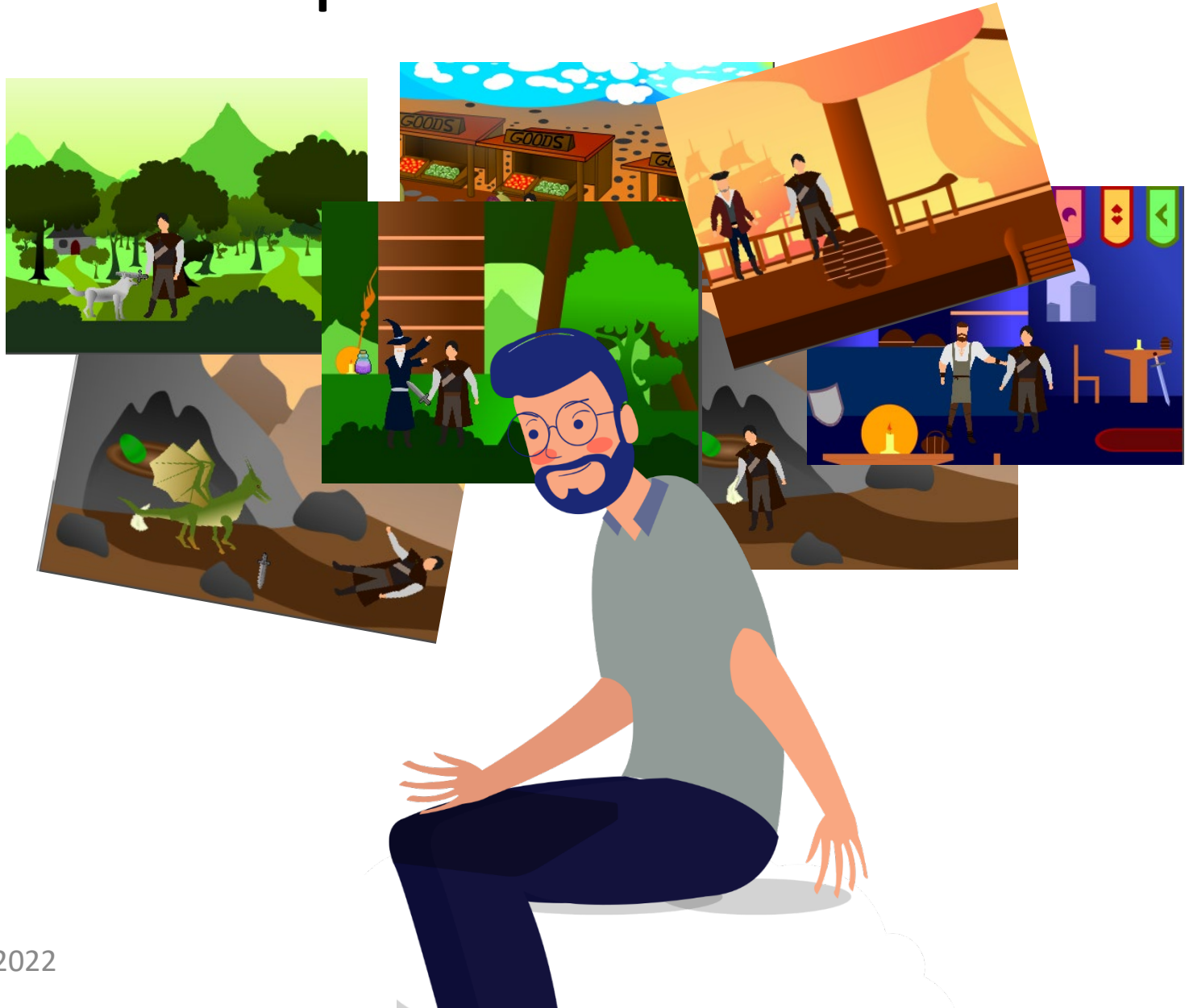


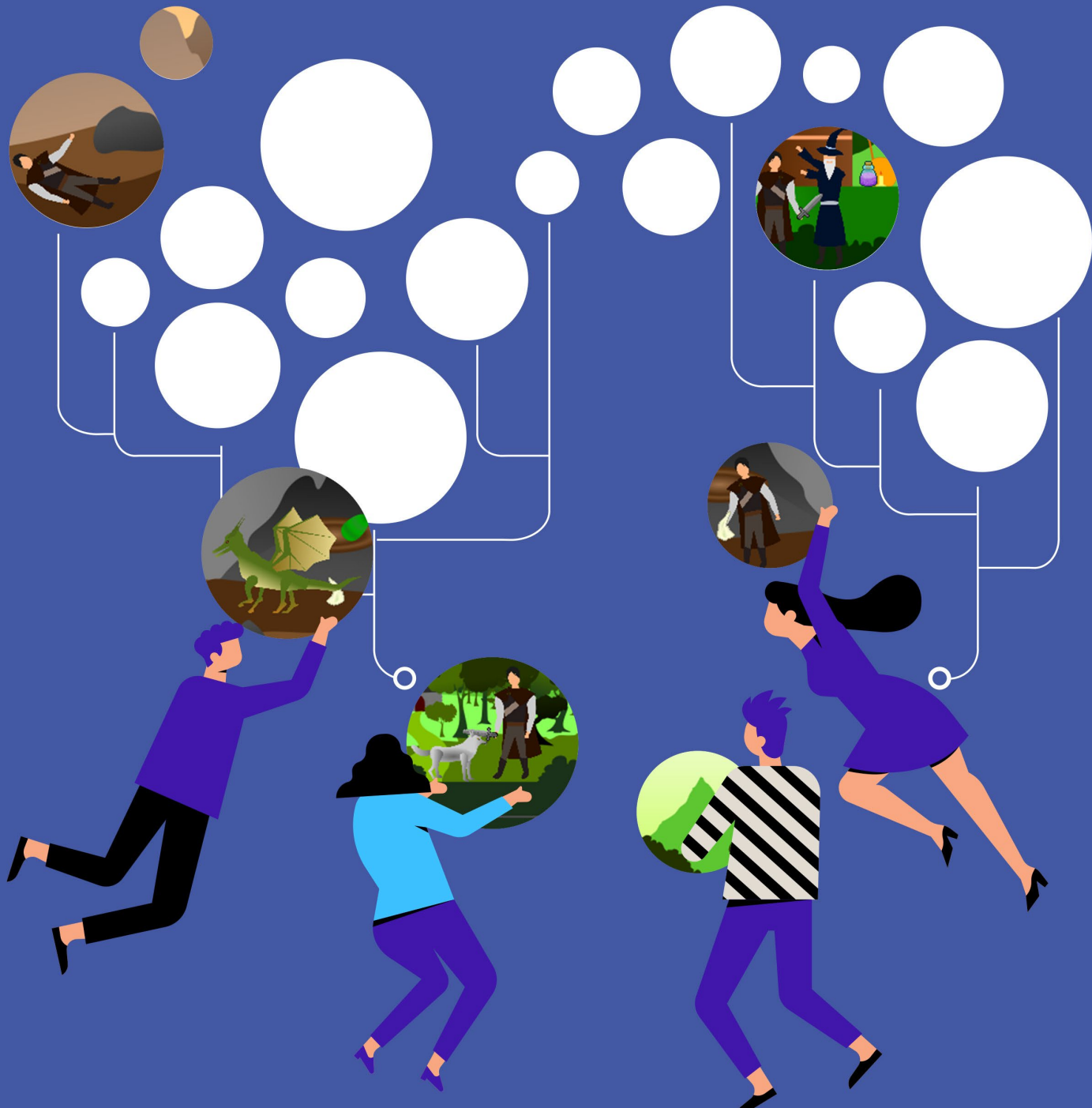


Plot generation of computer narrative game with graph transformations

Iwona Grabska-Gradzińska
WFAIS UJ

Game plots are nonlinear





Plot formalisation



Владимир Яковлевич Пропп
Władimir Propp (1895–1970)

Propp model

The goal of Vladimir Propp was to describe the morphology of Russian folk tales, based on 7 types of characters and 31 types of actions.

$$b^1 e^1 b^1 A^1 C \uparrow \frac{[D^1 \Gamma^1_{neg} Z_{neg}]}{D^1 \Gamma^1 Z^1} R^4 J^1 \downarrow [\Pi p^1 D^1 T^1 Z^1 = Cn^4]^3;$$

$$e^2 b^2 w^1 z^3 b^2 g^3 A^1 \frac{C \uparrow (D^1 \Gamma^1_{neg})^3 (D^1 \Gamma^1_{neg})^3 Z_{contr}}{B^4 C \uparrow (D^1 \Gamma^1_{poz})^3 (D^1 \Gamma^1_{poz})^3} B^1 - \Pi^1 J^4 \downarrow$$

Game typology

Genre	Role of the plot
Action games	Sometimes the plot allows you to explain the initial world, justifies the effects of the player's actions.
Adventure games	Most often, the plot is the basis for the mechanics. Cause-effect relationships between events can be discovered in fictional interactions. It is more linear than in role-playing games, the player's decision making is limited by story nodes.
Puzzle games	If the plot is present at all, it has an ornamental significance.
Role-playing game	Often RPG games have a world more open than typical adventure games, the plot allows you to predict the effects of the long-term actions and plan long-term strategies, and use the player's general knowledge of the universe.
Simulations	If the plot is present at all, it has an ornamental significance.
Sport games	If the plot is present at all, it has an ornamental significance.
Strategy games	The plot presents the world in which the game is set.

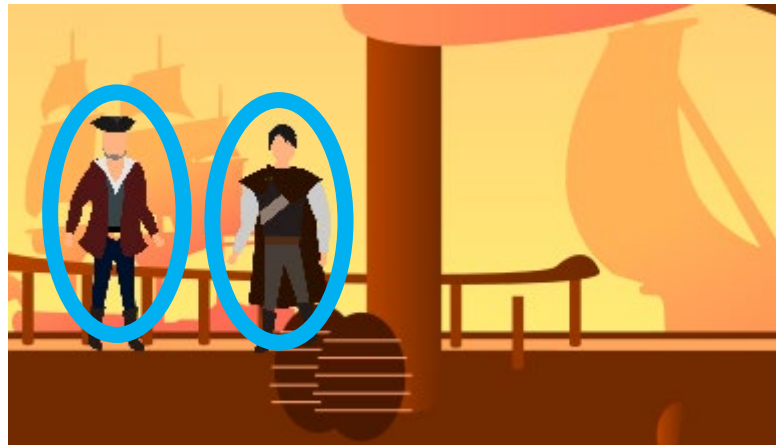
Game world



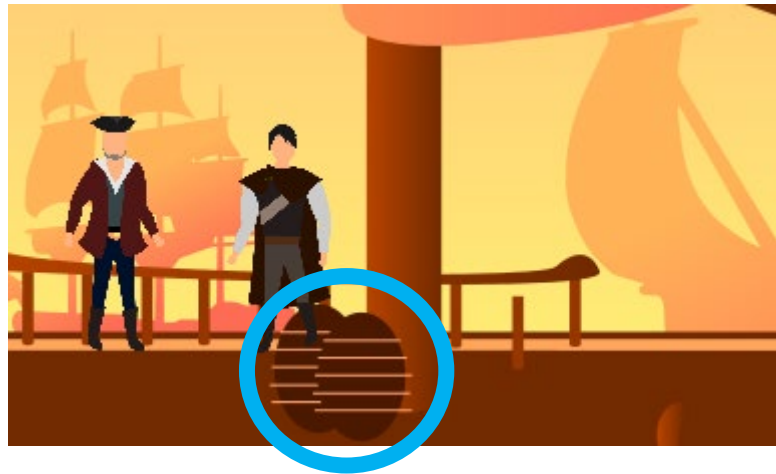
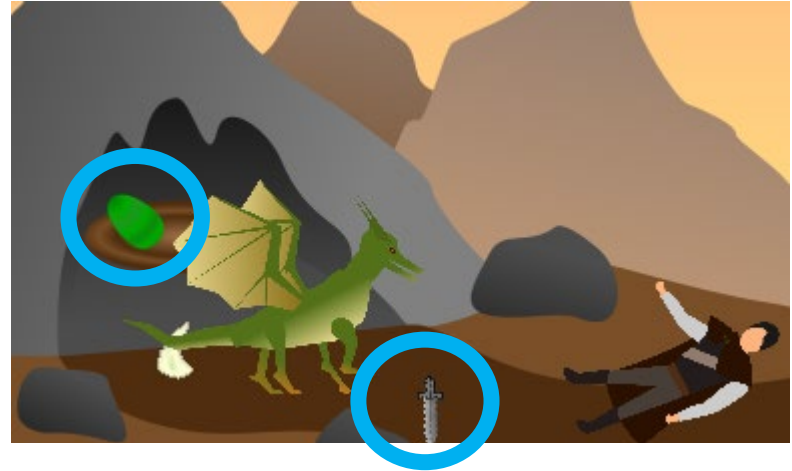
Game world structure



Game world structure



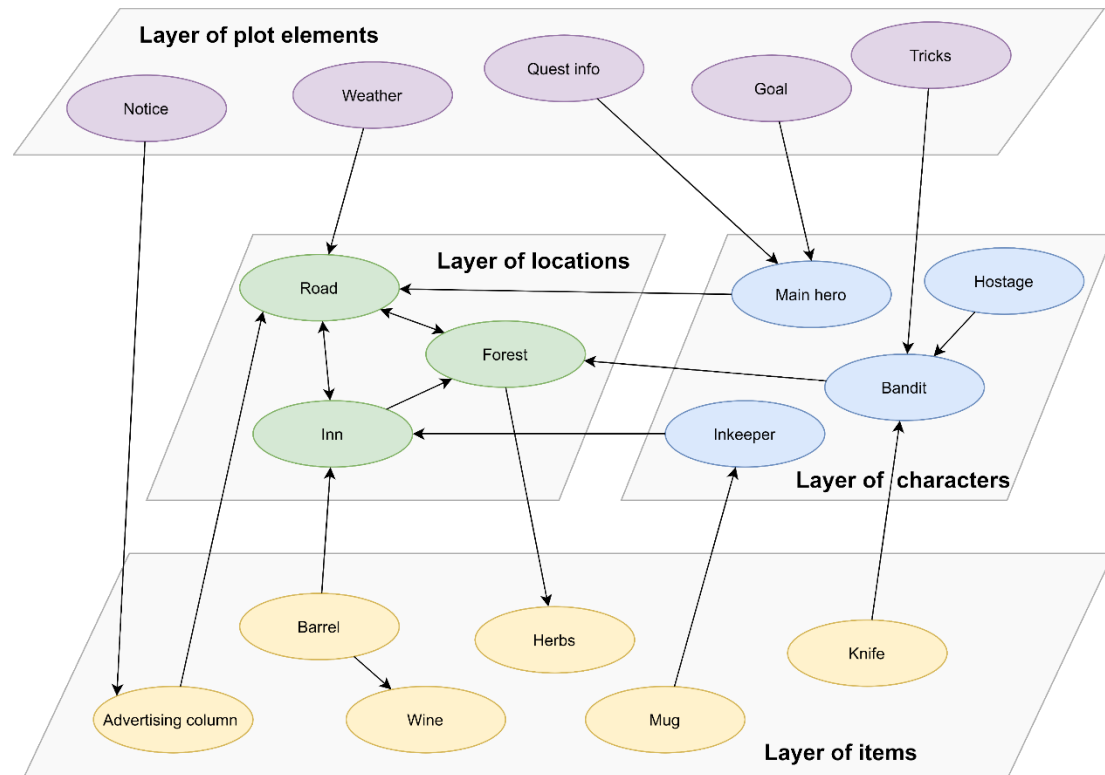
Game world structure



Graph model of a narrative game

Based on the concept of n -layered graph

Includes the game world description and its modifications expressed as graph productions, resulting from the player's actions.



n -layered graph

An n -layer graph for natural number $n \geq 2$ is:

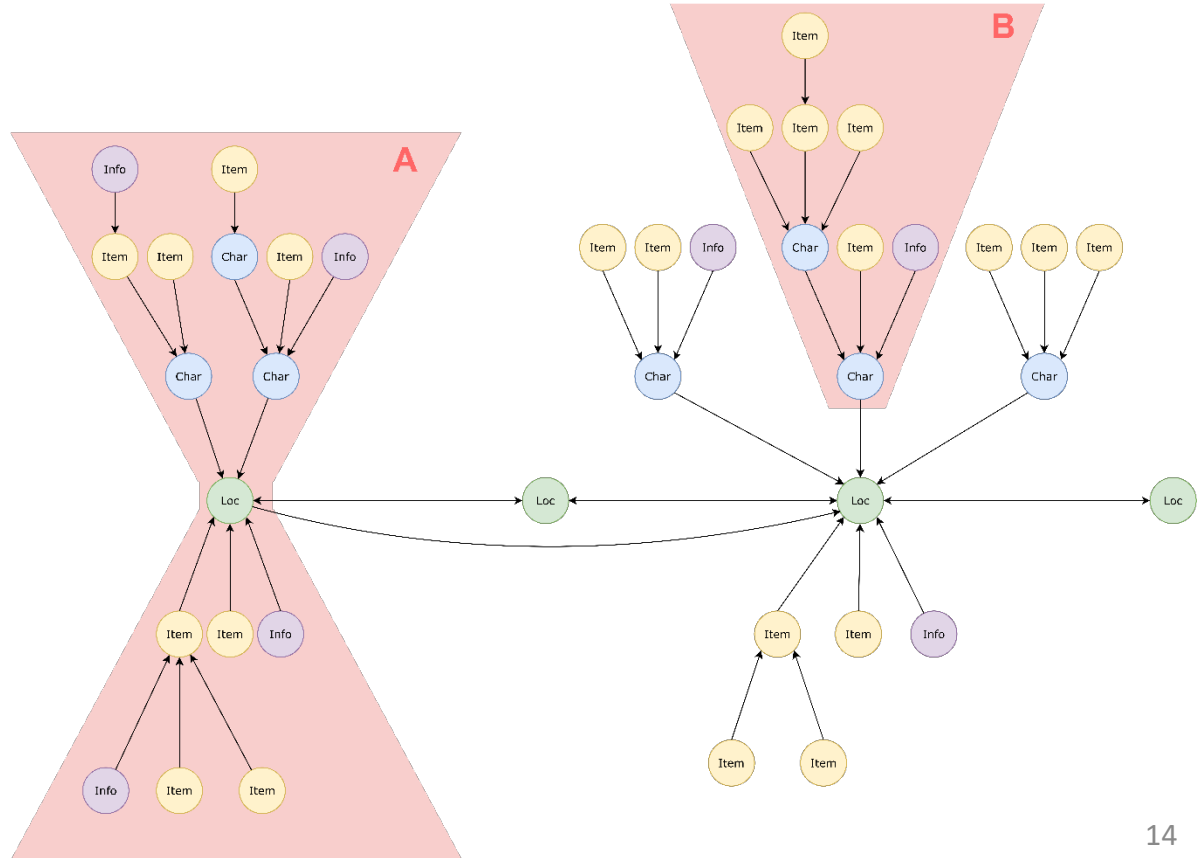
$$H = (X, ch, E, s, t, lab),$$

where:

- X is an n -element set of nodes, called layers, such that $\forall G \in \Gamma(L, A) : V_G \cap X = \emptyset$
- $ch : X \ni x \rightarrow G_{ch(x)} \in \Gamma(L, A)$ is a function that places a nested graph inside a node of X , such that for all graphs $G_{ch(x)}, x \in X$ the sets of nodes, i.e. $V_{ch(x)}$, are disjoint, the sets of edges, i.e. $E_{ch(x)}$, are disjoint, and the sets of used labels, i.e. $lab_{ch(x)}(V_{ch(x)})$, are disjoint,
- E is a set of edges, called external, which is disjoint with all edges $E_{ch(x)}$ for $x \in X$,
- $s, t : E \rightarrow \bigcup_{x \in X} V_{ch(x)}$ are source and target functions defined on the set E respectively,
- external edges are interlayer, i.e. $\forall x \in X, e \in E : s(e) \in V_{ch(x)} \implies t(e) \notin V_{ch(x)}$,
- $lab : X \rightarrow L_H$ is an injective layer labelling function.

Multisheaf graph

Graph is a multisheaf graph if there is one and only one layer with no restrictions to node connections and nodes from other layers create trees with nodes from above mentioned distinguished layer as roots.



Multisheaf graph

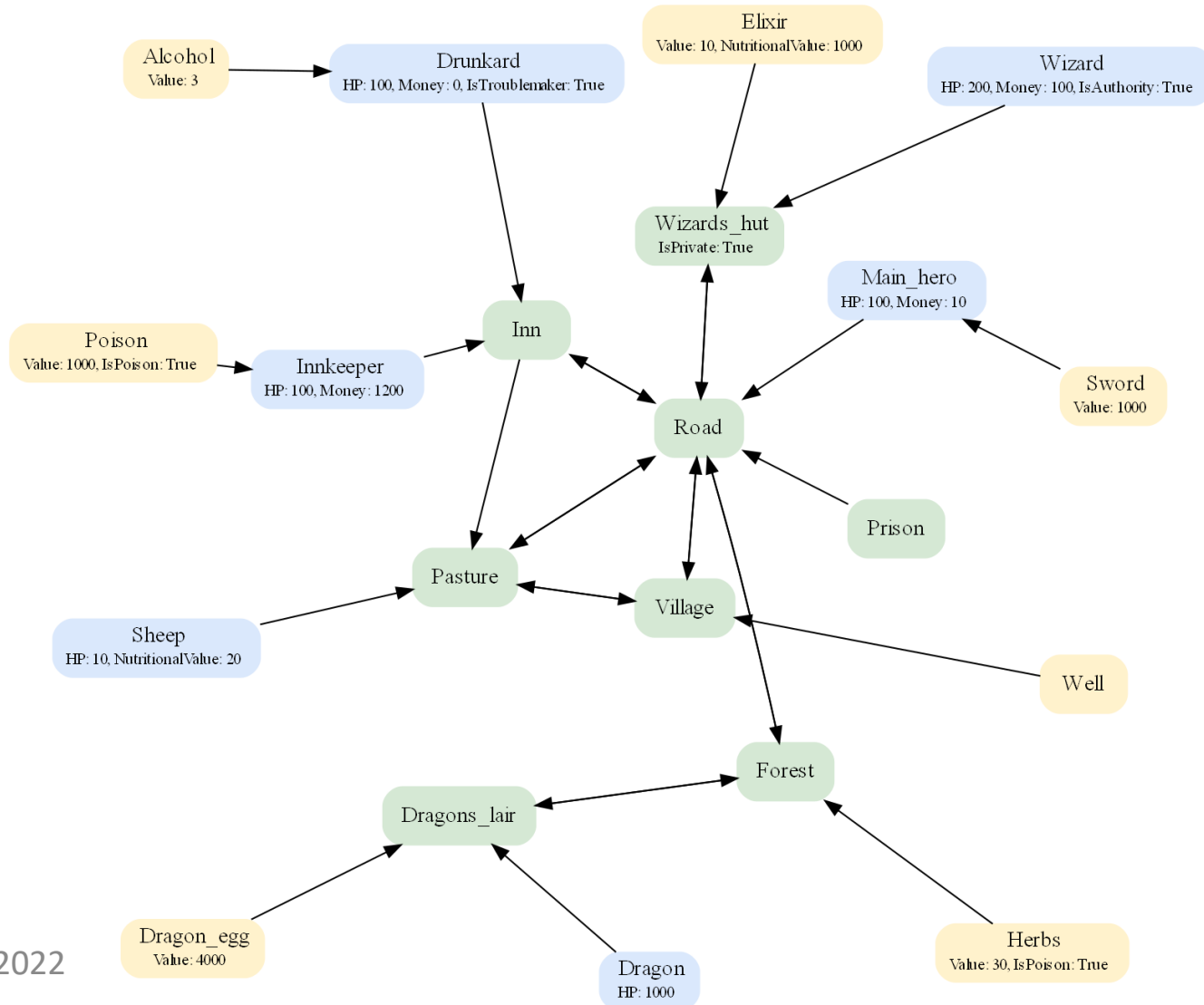
An n -layer graph

$$H = (X, ch, E, s, t, lab)$$

is called a multisheaf graph if there is $x_R \in X$ such that:

- there is no external edge $e \in E$ such that source node $s(e)$ is in the graph $G_{ch(x_R)}$ nested in x_R and the target node $t(e)$ is not in the set of the graph $G_{ch(x_R)}$,
- there are no paths in graph H in which any node occurs twice if this node is not in the $G_{ch(x_R)}$,
- every node, which is not in $G_{ch(x_R)}$, is the source of exactly one edge (internal or external).

Game world as an instance of n -layered graph

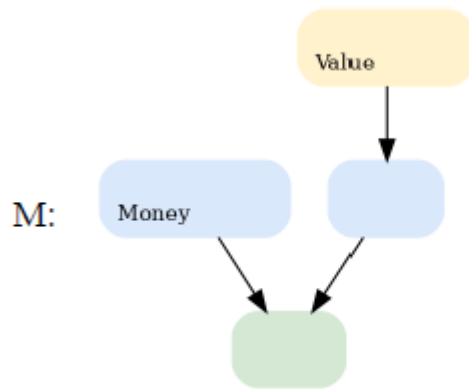


Actions in the game



Generic production

Generic production p is triple (M, C, P) , where M is an n -layer graph with partial labelling, C is a predicate checking procedure, and P is a graph modifying procedure.



C:

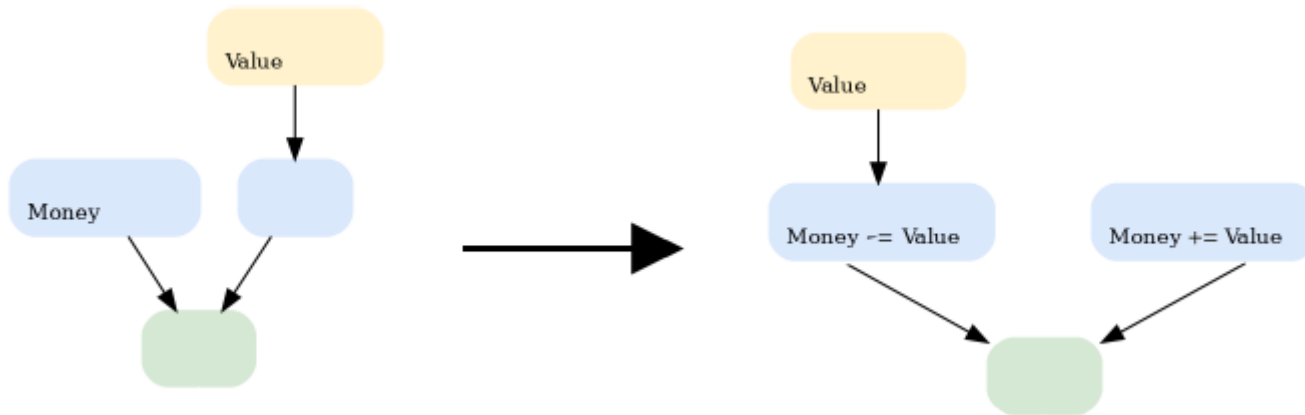
- Accepts match if character's attribute Money is the float number greater than item's attribute Value.

P:

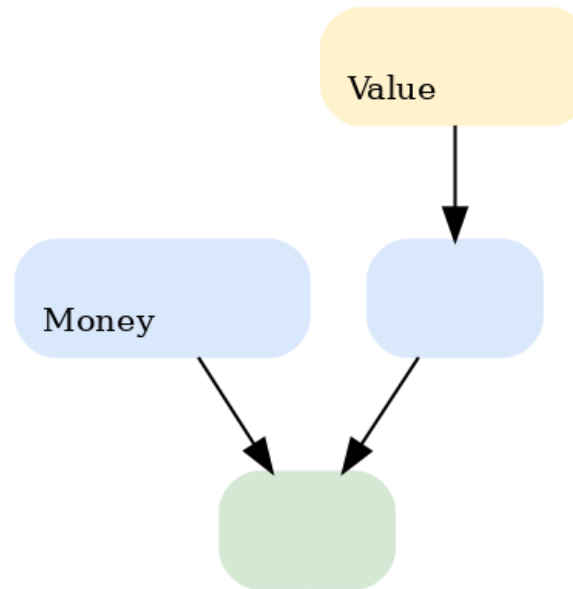
- Remove the edge between the item (yellow node) and its parent character (blue node).
- Add an edge between this item and the other character (blue node).
- Decrease the Money attribute of first character by the amount of Value attribute.
- Increase the Money attribute of second character by the amount of Value attribute.

Left- and right-hand-side representation

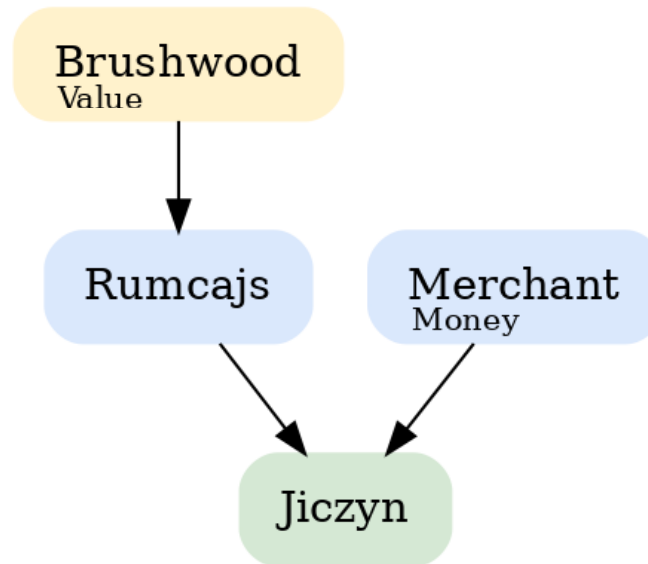
In some cases production can be transform to RHS-LHS schema



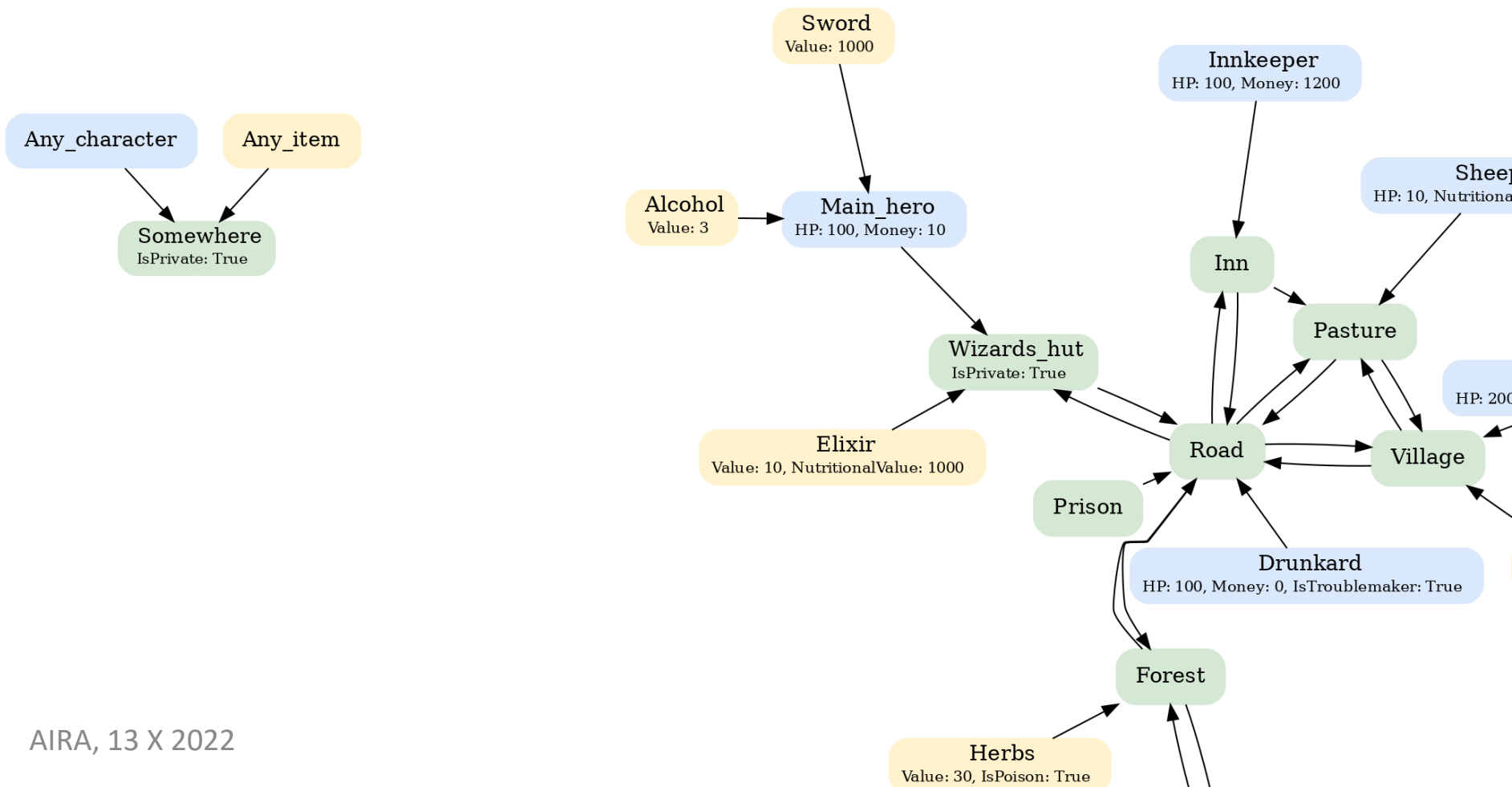
Left-hand-side of the productions as a partially labelled n -layer graph



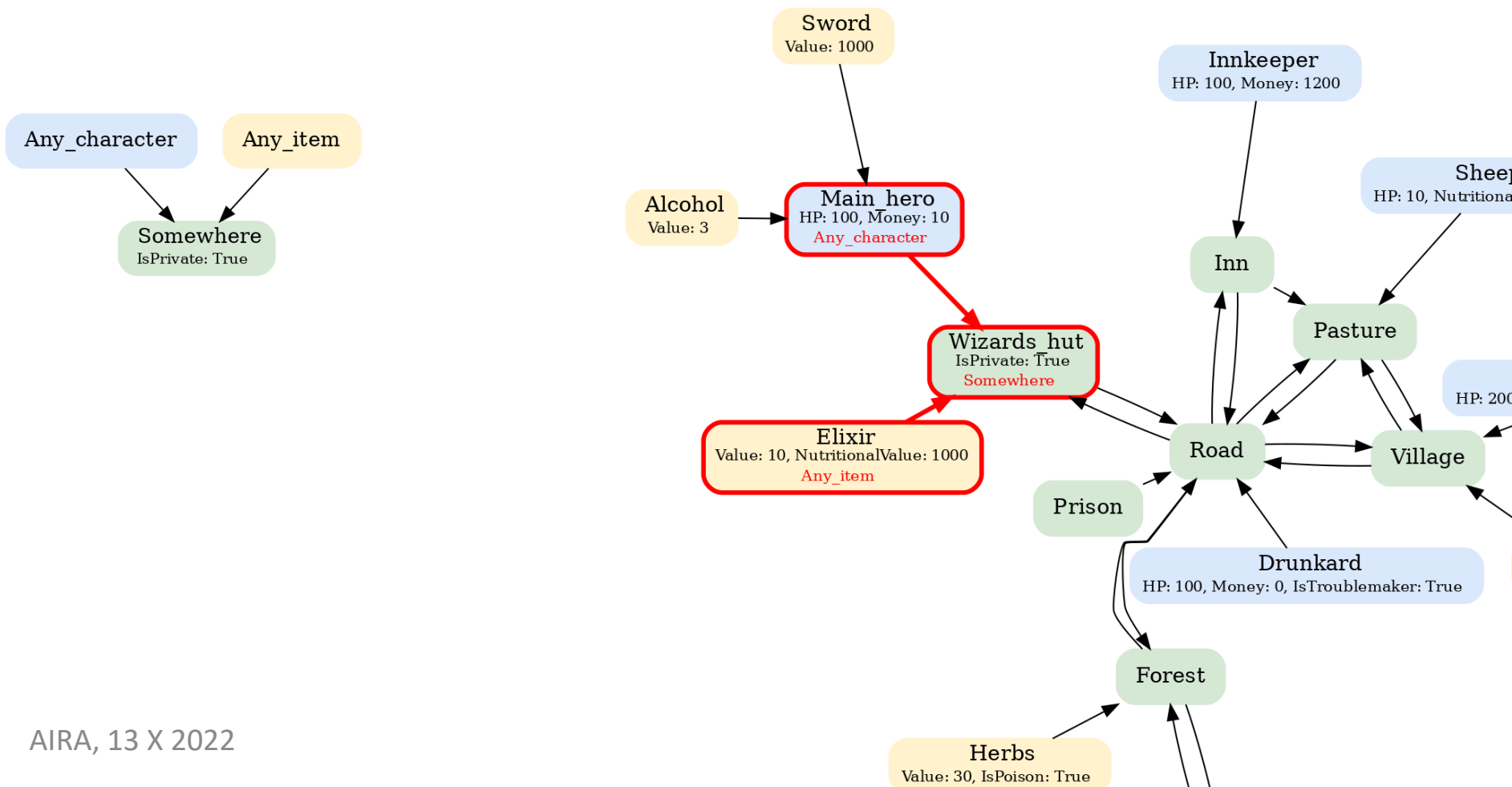
Left-hand-side of the productions as a totally labelled n -layer graph



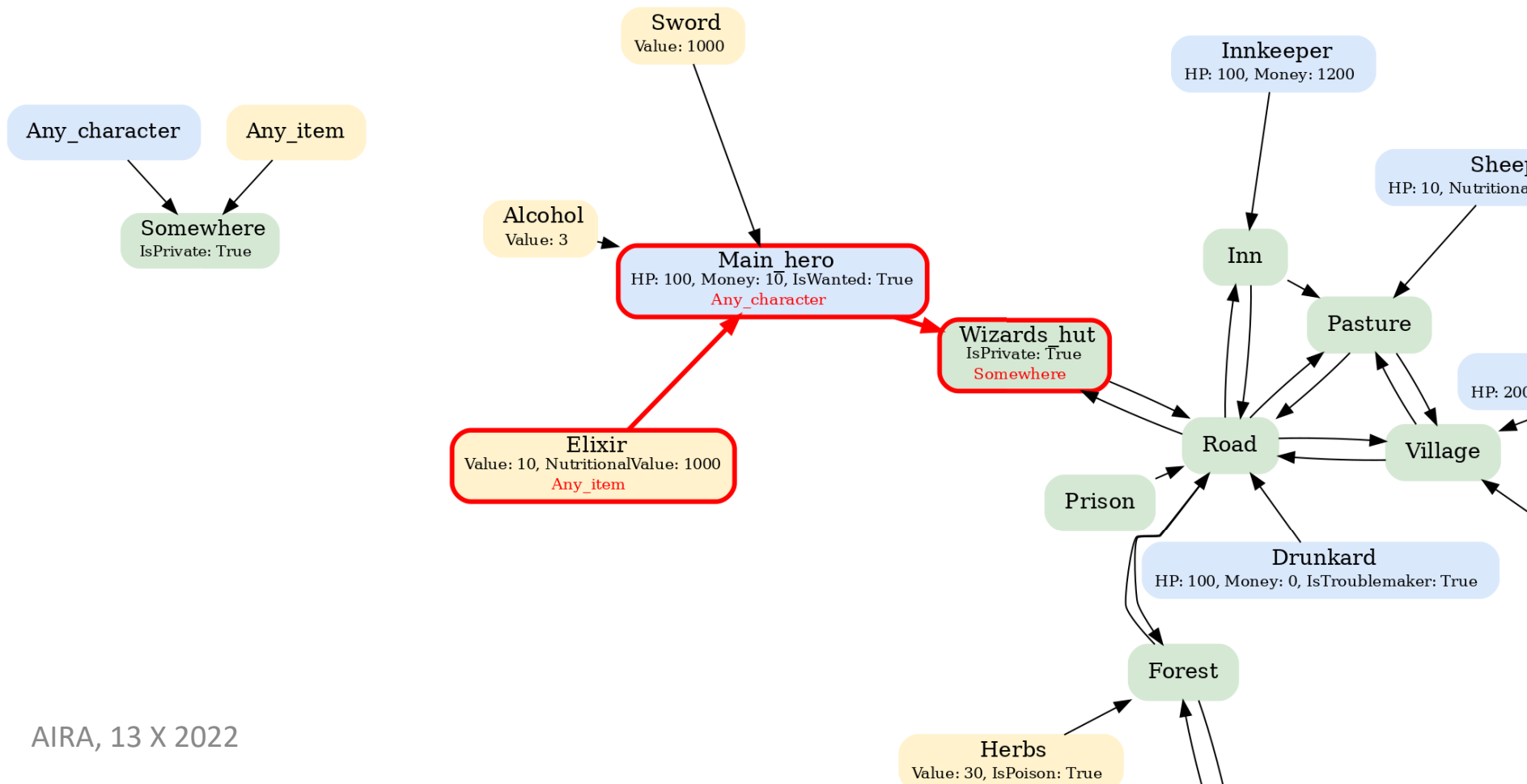
Left-hand-side match



Left-hand-side match



Left-hand-side match



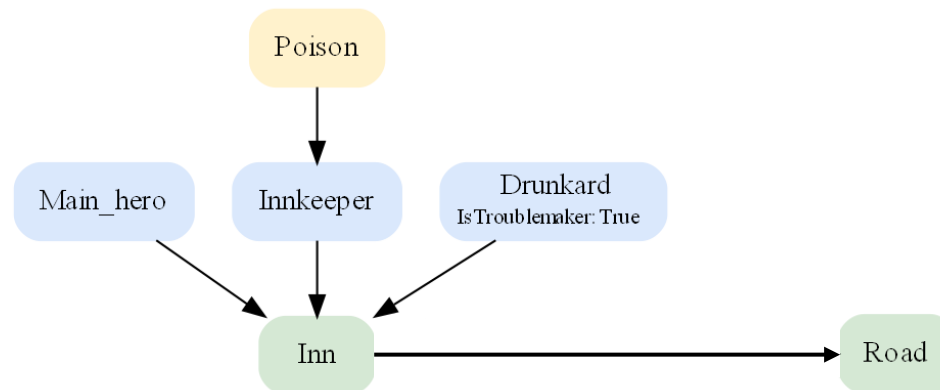
Generic match of partially labelled attributed graphs

Let K be a partially or totally labelled attributed graph. Let Q be a partially or totally labelled attributed graph or an instance of such graph. A generic match $k : K \rightarrow Q$ is a pair of injective functions $k_E : E_K \rightarrow E_Q$ and $k_V : V_K \rightarrow V_Q$ which preserve properties of nodes and edges:

- $\forall e \in E_K : k_V(s_K(e)) = s_Q(k_E(e))$
- $\forall e \in E_K : k_V(t_K(e)) = t_Q(k_E(e))$
- $\forall v \in V_K : v \in \text{dom}(\text{lab}_K) \implies \text{lab}_K(v) = \text{lab}_Q(k_V(v))$
- $\forall v \in V_K : \text{attr}_K(v) \subseteq \text{attr}_Q(k_V(v))$
- $\forall e \in E_K : \text{attr}_K(e) \subseteq \text{attr}_Q(k_E(e))$

Match algorithm facilitations

- The subject of production is the player who is in a specific location, so we have two nodes (location and character) matched for free.
- The left sides of the production are usually small graphs because they reflect the actions of the hero, which usually involve interactions with one or two other characters and one or several items and short paths.
- When taking action, we rely on what we see around, so usually only the sheaf of the main location is expanded



Match algorithm challenges

- The match graph is partially labeled
- Node labels are not unique
- We cannot rule out an ambiguity in the matching

Model's features

Crucial for implementation process

- The graph is not only n-layer but also multisheaf
- There are no right-hand sides of production, only a sequence of instructions
- We allow partial labelling of nodes on the left side of production
- We check the acceptable range of attribute values using predicates

Tworzenie narracji komputerowej gry fabularnej z użyciem transformacji grafowych,

I. Grabska-Gradzińska, PhD thesis

Automatic story generation based on graph model using Godot Engine,

I. Grabska-Gradzińska, L. Nowak, E. Grabska

Towards Automatic Generation of Storyline Aided by Collaborative Creative Design

I. Grabska-Gradzińska, E. Grabska, L. Nowak, W. Palacz

Graph Rules Hierarchy as a Tool of Collaborative Game Narration Creation

L. Nowak, I. Grabska-Gradzińska, E. Grabska, W. Palacz, M. Wrona, A. Konopka et al.



Implementation

The StoryGraph system was implemented using Python version 3.9. The prepared application is a console application, but it enables access via WWW thanks to REST API. REST API endpoints ensuring data validation and visualization for users who do not have access to the project source code.

Initial validation is done via JSONSchema <https://json-schema.org/>.

Graph visualization using the GraphViz 3 library based on the DOT engine.

Visualization of each stage of the game on demand.

Data recording to JSON format at every stage of the application's operation (state of the world, progress of the game).

<https://github.com/iwonagg/StoryGraphPhD/>

SYMULATOR PROCESU DECYZYJNEGO GRACZA RPG

Proces decyzyjny fabuły zdefiniowanej w świecie: World_q00
poprzez produkcje generyczne i misję: quest00_Dragon_story
dla bohatera: Main_hero.

Wizualizacje kolejnych możliwości wyboru i wykonanych produkcji znajdują się w katalogu:
/mnt/d/GitHub/StoryGraphPython/gameplays/gp-20220421010116

UWAGA1: Nie działa na razie blokowanie produkcji generycznych przez produkcje szczegółowe.
Trzeba ucziwie wybierać najbardziej szczegółową (drzewo hierarchii dostępne w katalogu)
UWAGA2: Działa bardzo wolno, bo generuje mnóstwo obrazków pomocniczych.

Podaj nazwę gracza: **100**

Jesteś głównym bohaterem gry (Main_hero). Twoim celem w tej misji jest zdobycie smoczego jaja pilnowanego przez groźnego smoka. Smoka możesz zabić w walce (pod warunkiem, że uzyskasz odpowiednio dużo siły), otruć lub wypłoszyć z legowiska. Siłę zwiększamy jeżdząc obiekty o dużej wartości odżywczej, truciznę dostaniemy od przyjaciół lub pozyskamy z trujących roślin.

Lokacja Road nie ma żadnych własności.

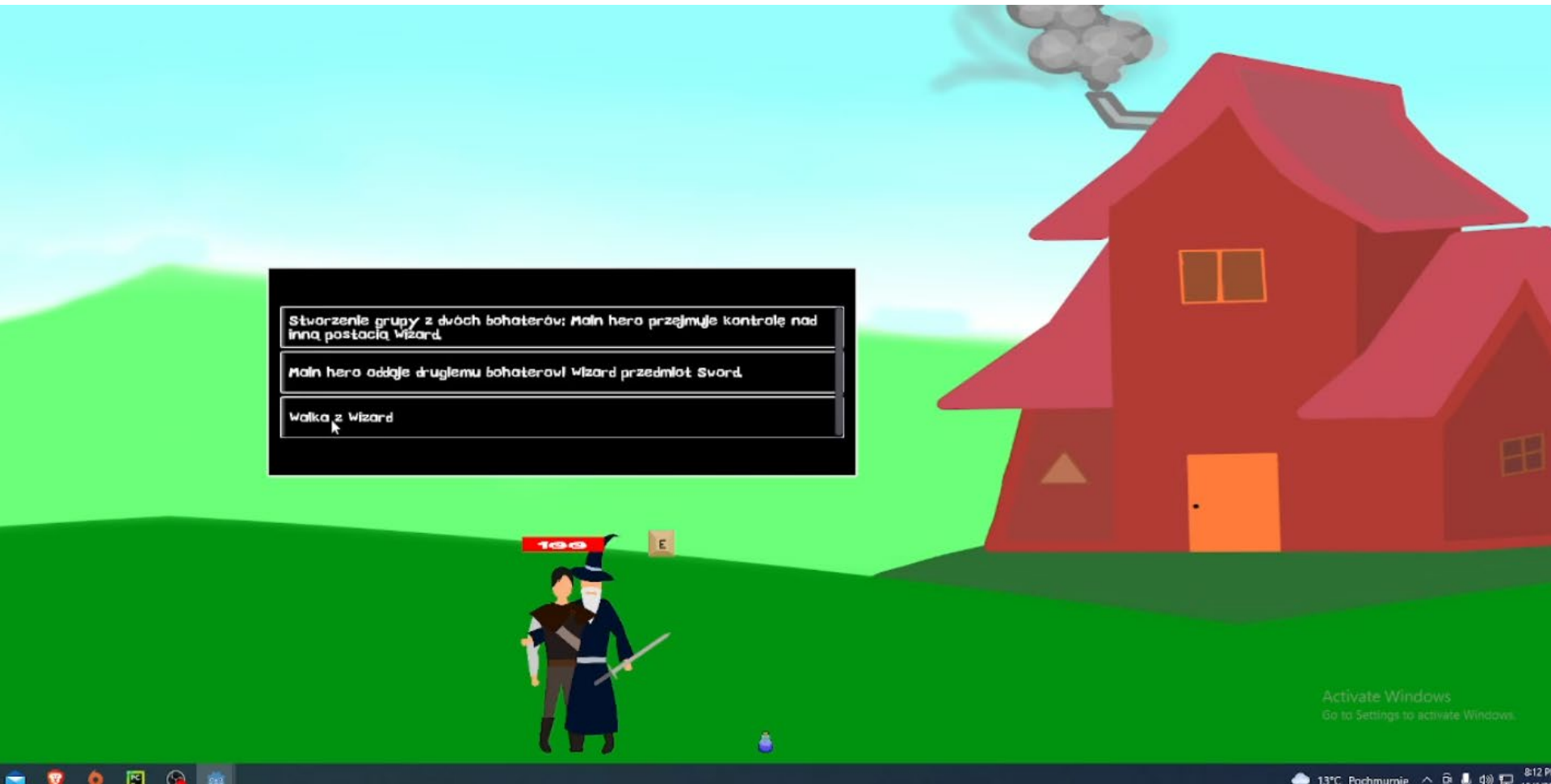
Przebywa w niej:

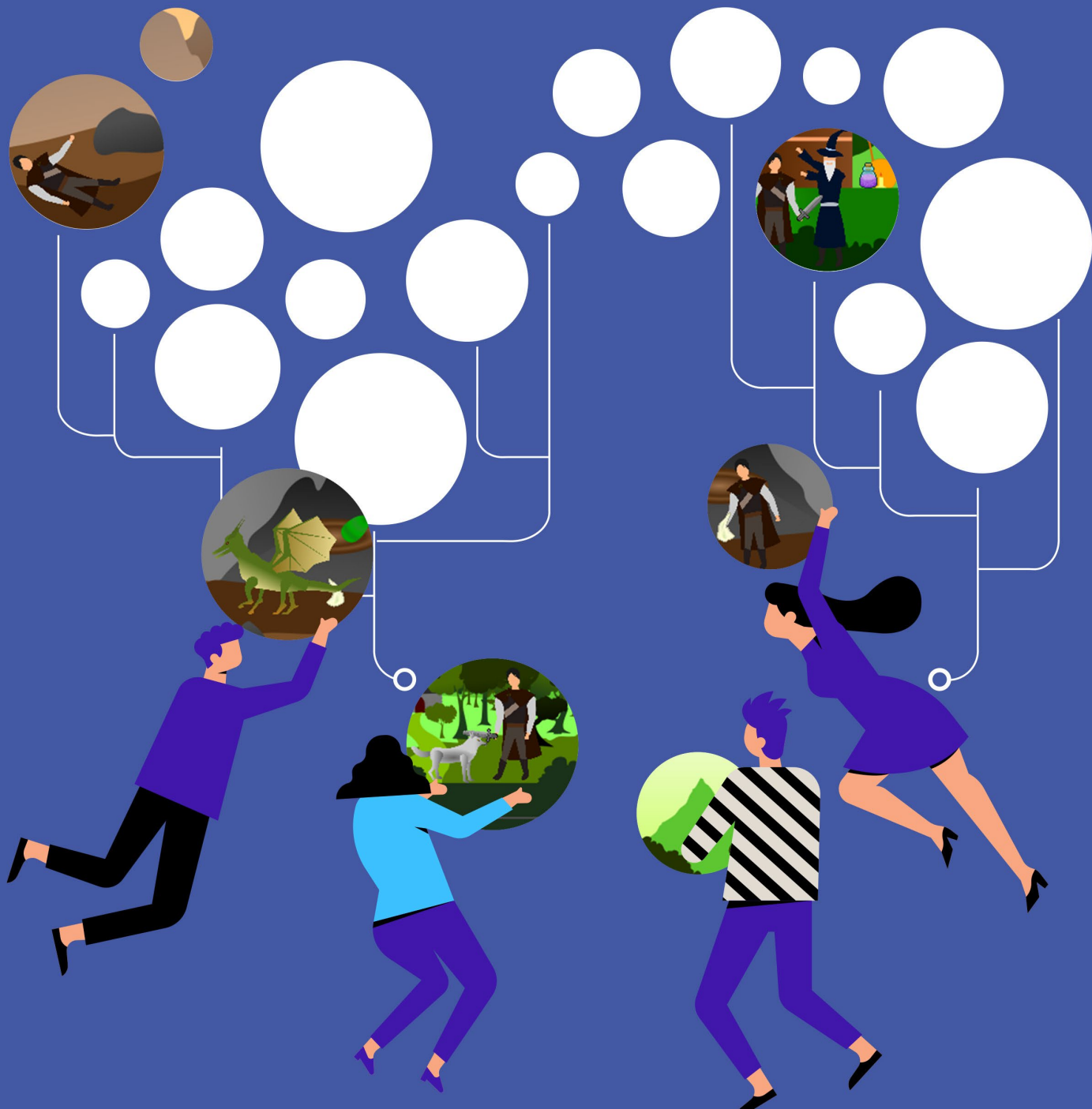
☺ Main_hero {'HP': 100, 'Money': 10}

który posiada przedmioty:

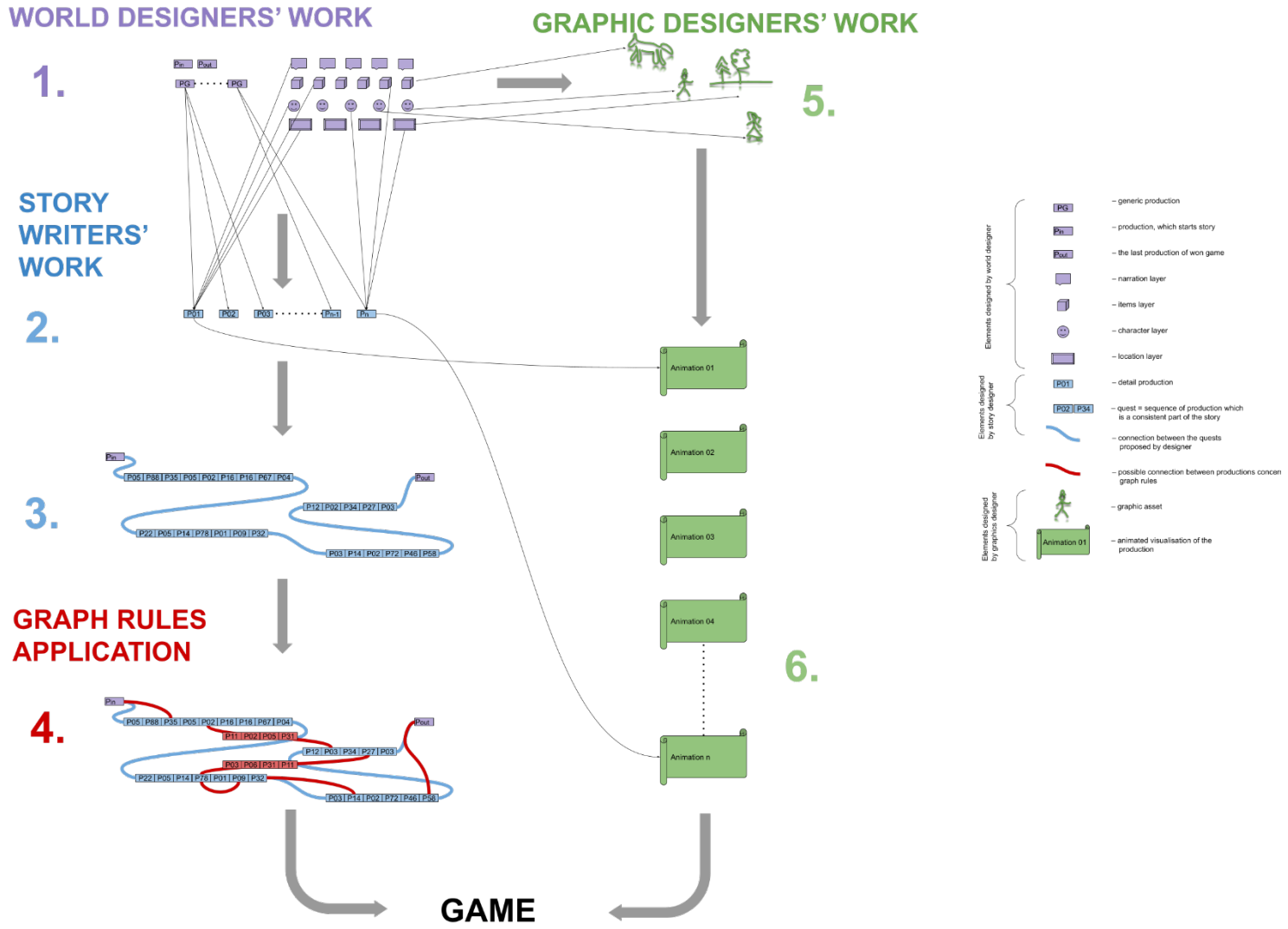
☐ Sword {'Value': 1000}

Game based on the system

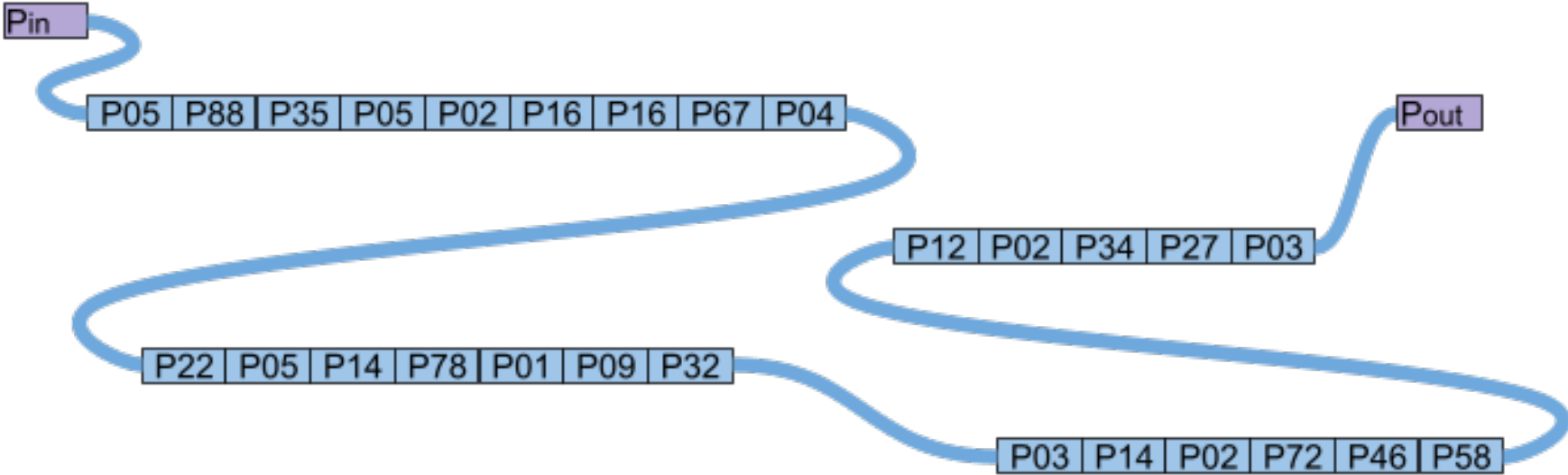




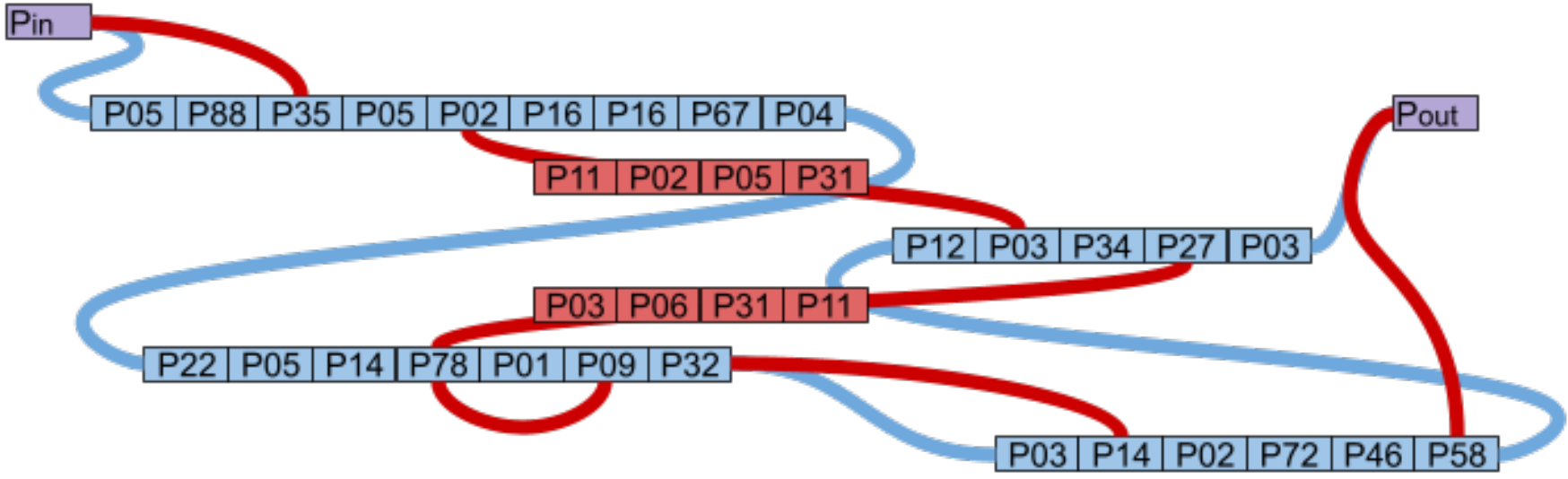
Collaborative game development



Collaborative game development

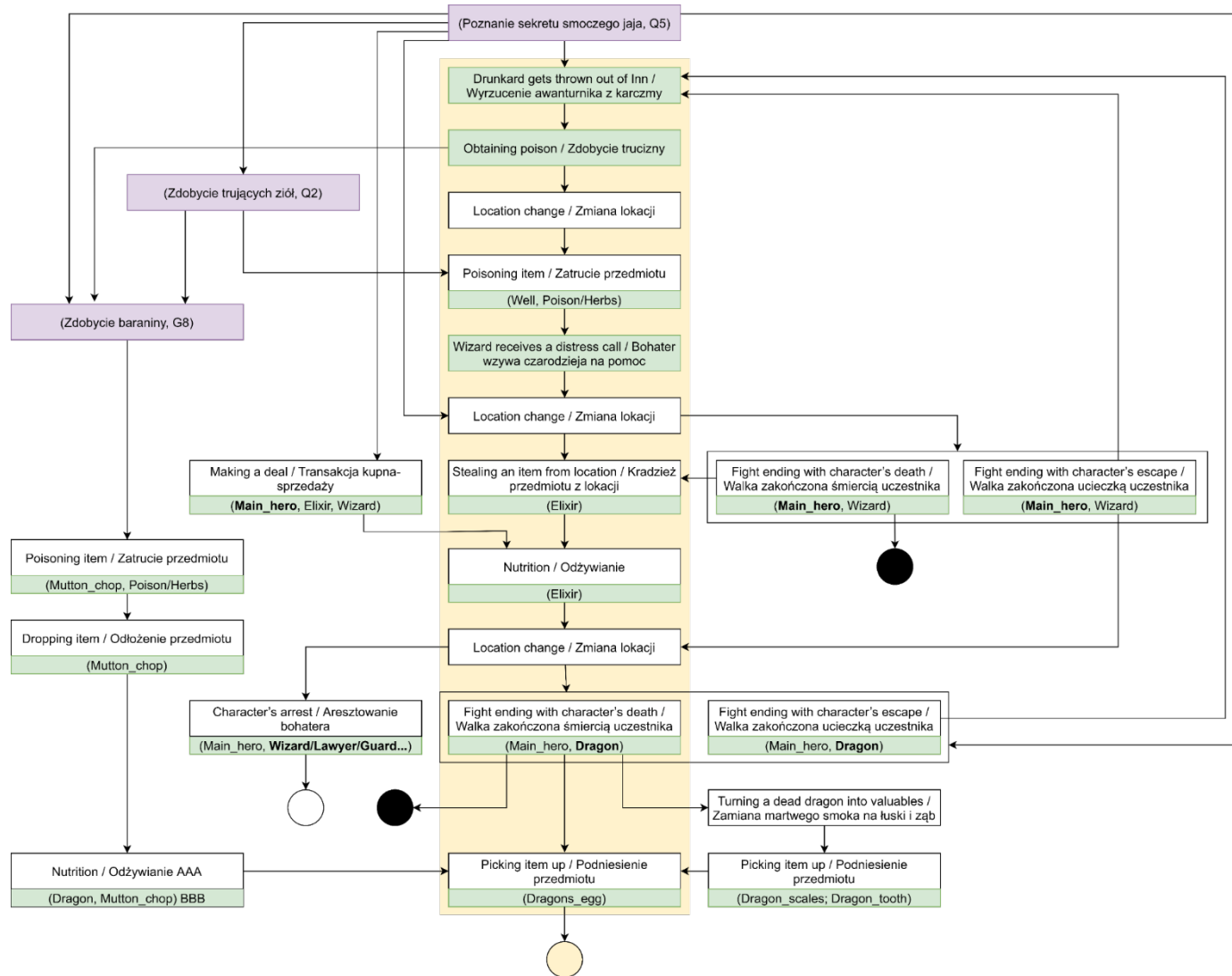


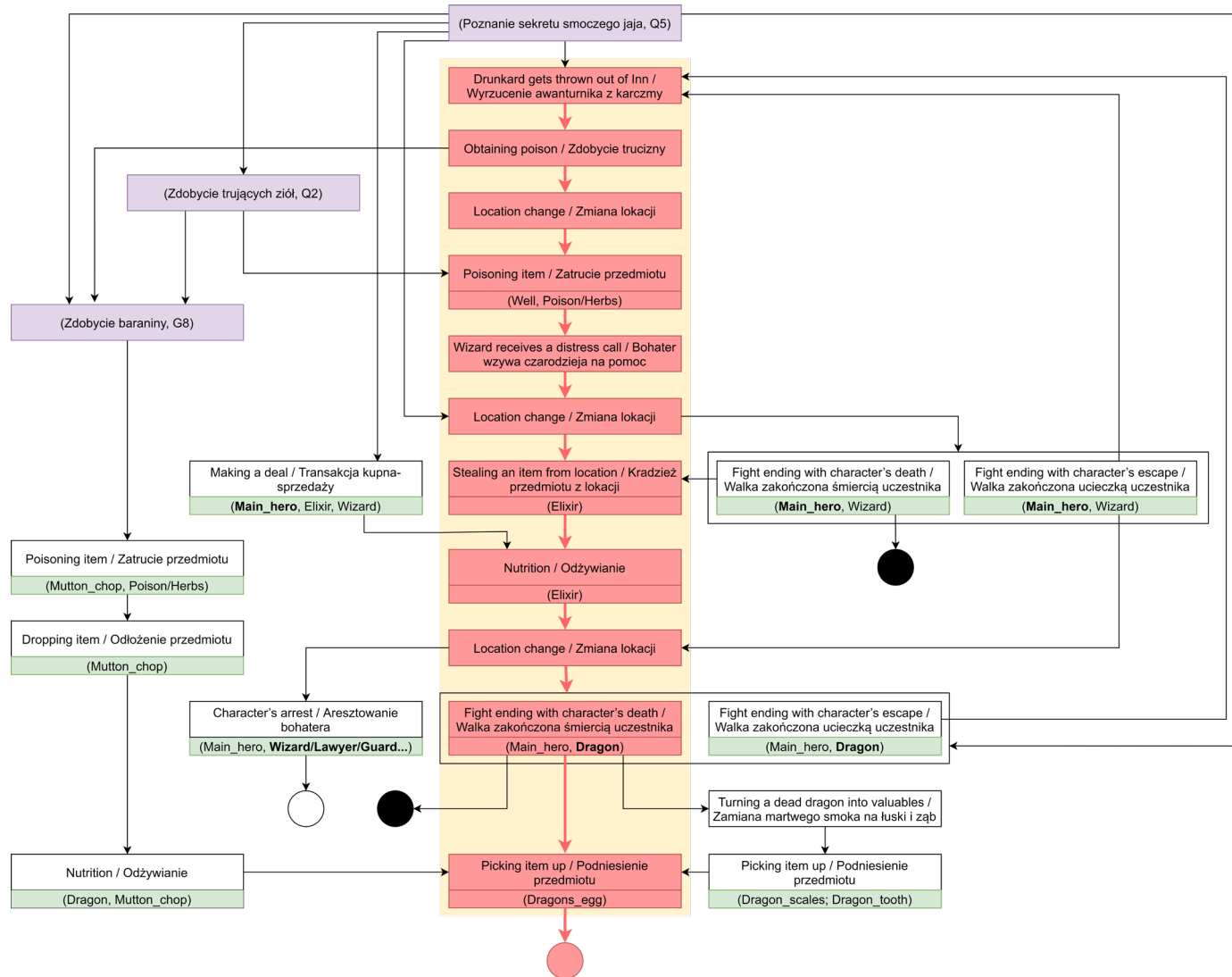
Collaborative game development

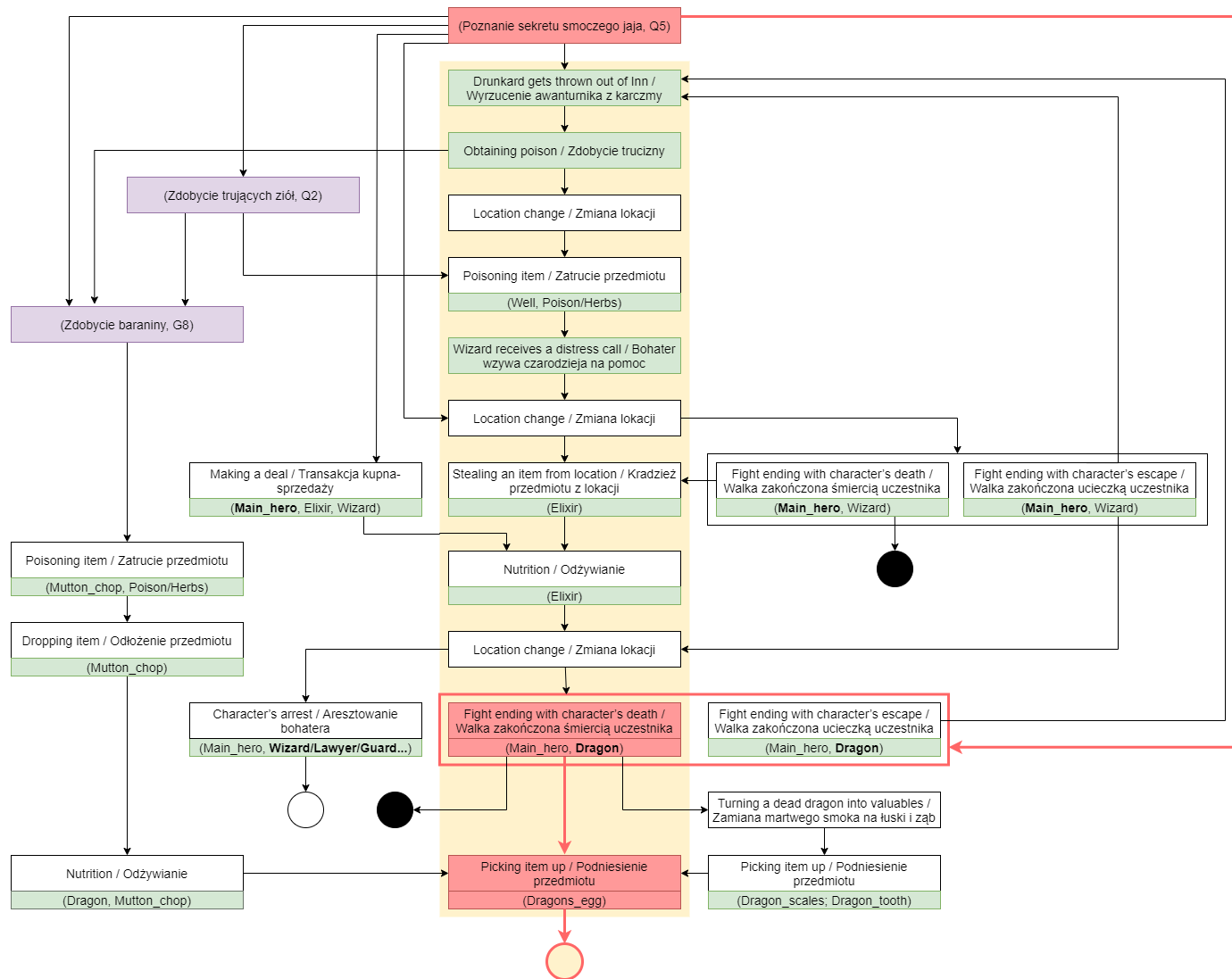


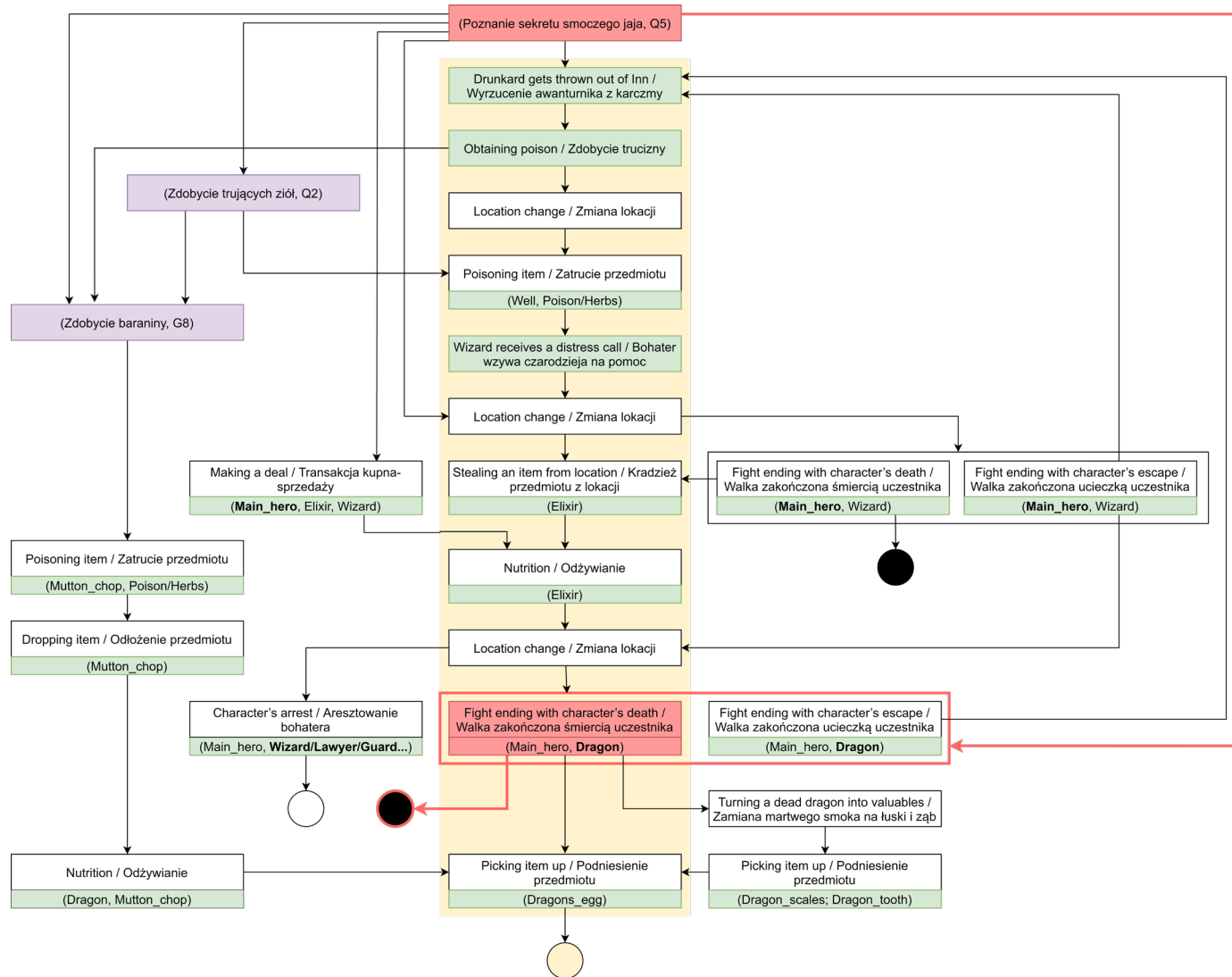
Mission example

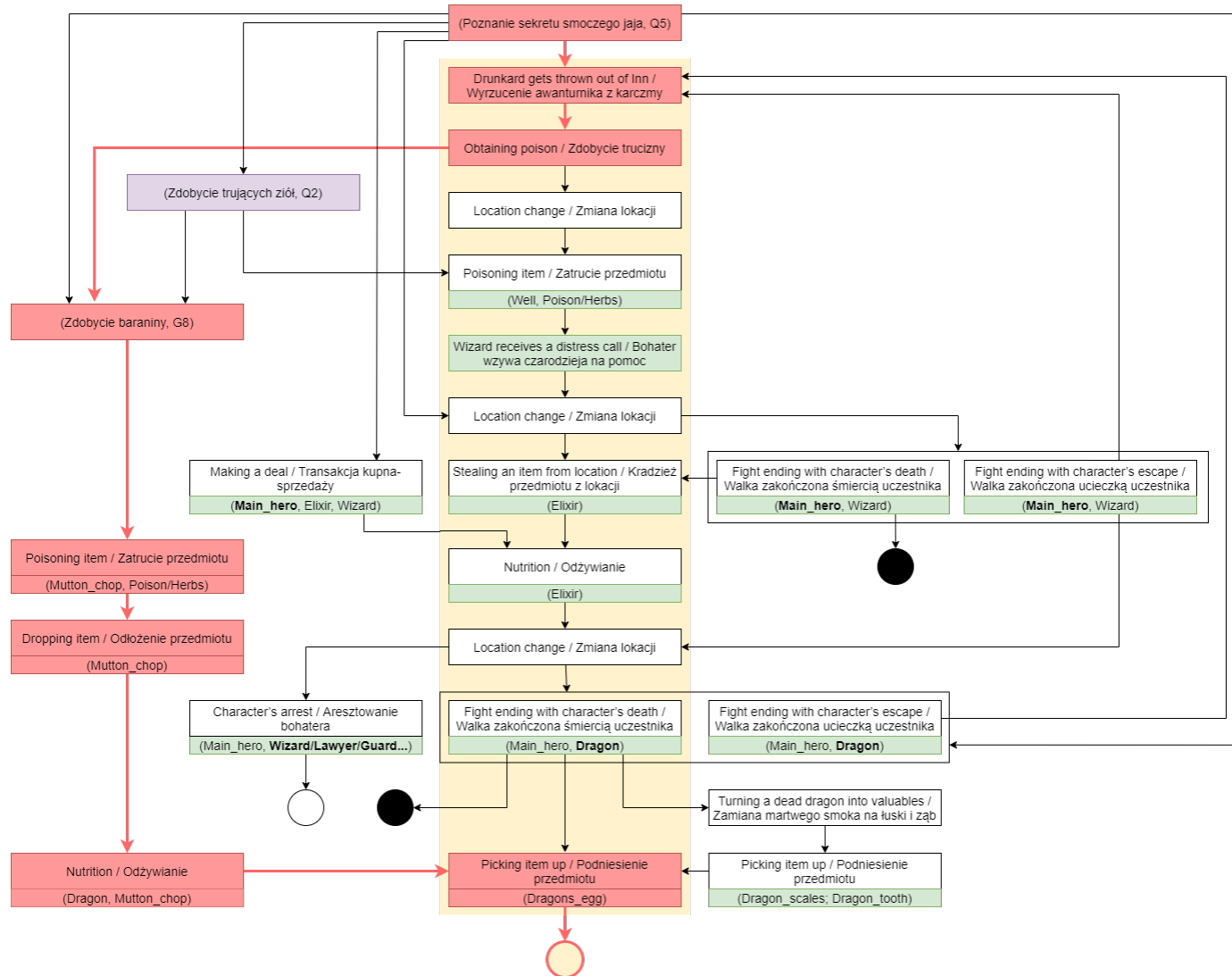


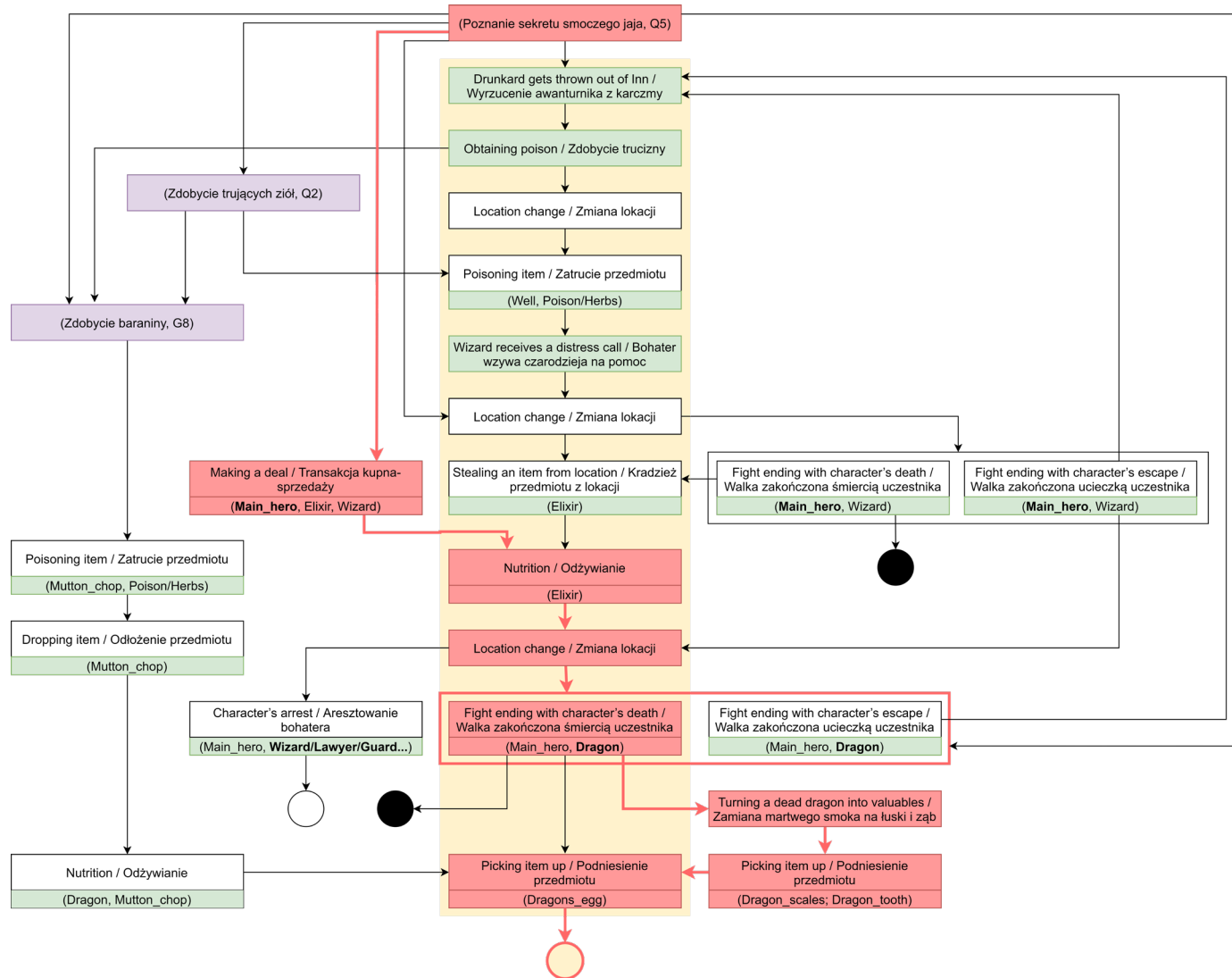




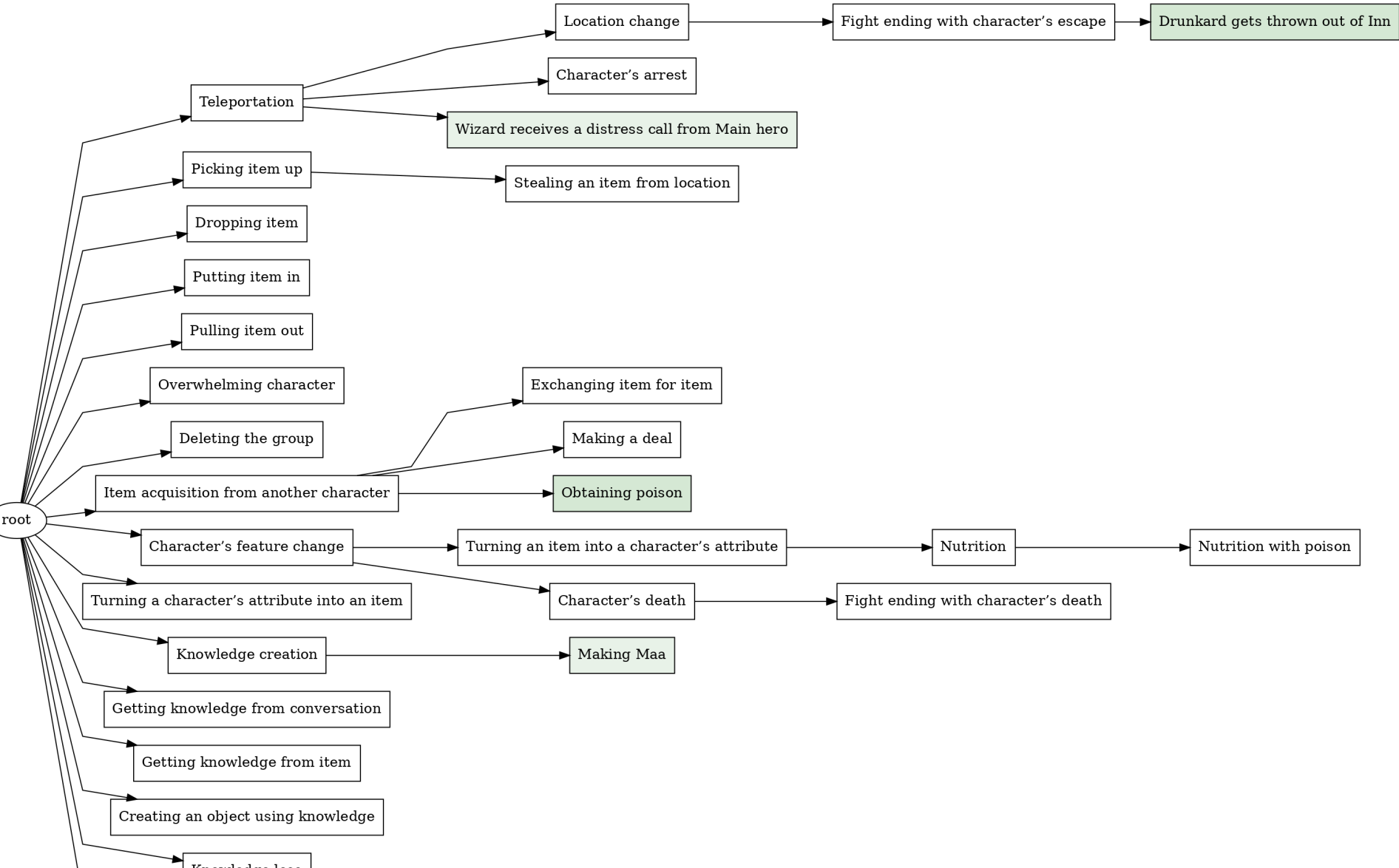






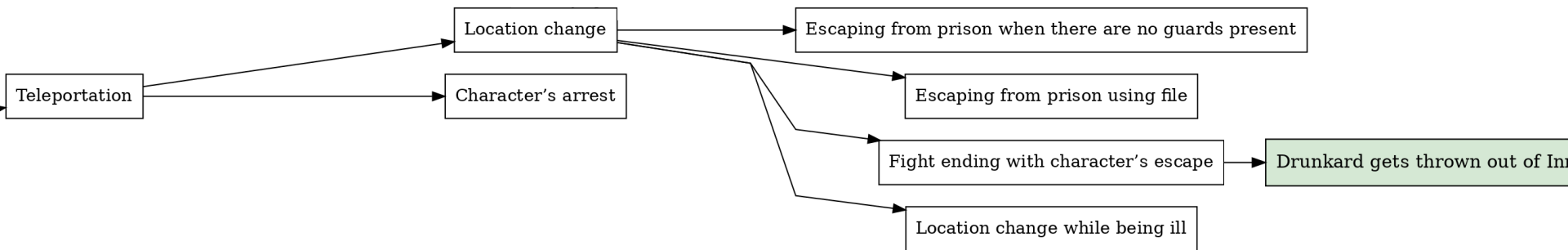


Production hierarchy tree



Production hierarchy tree

- The goal is to unify the game mechanics.



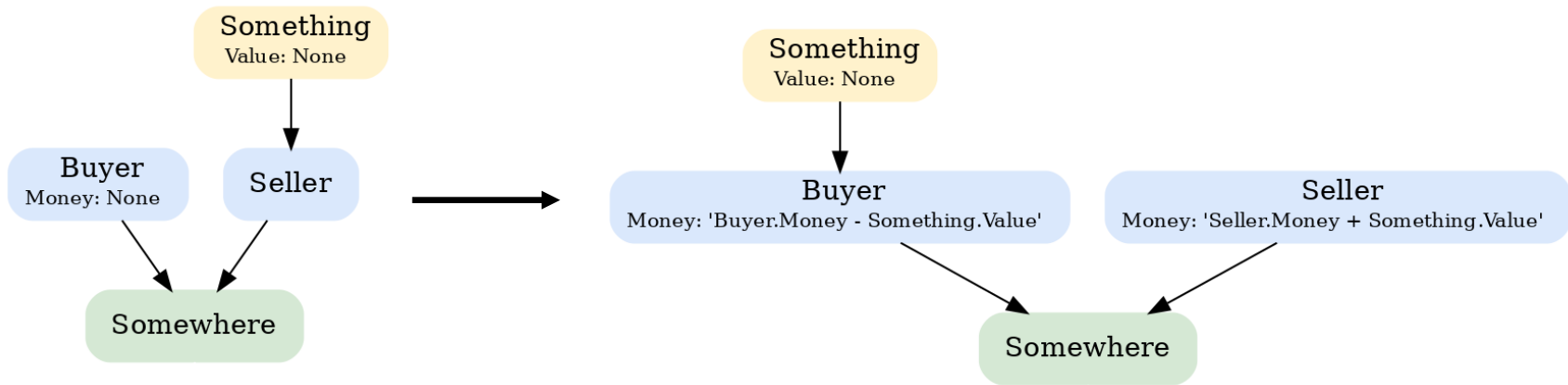
Hierarchy of productions

```
49 "Instructions": [  
50 {  
51   "Op": "move",  
52   "Nodes": "BohaterB/Items/*",  
53   "To": "LokacjaA/Items"  
54 },  
55 {  
56   "Op": "move",  
57   "Nodes": "BohaterB",  
58   "To": "LokacjaB/Characters"  
59 },  
60 ],  
61  
62 "Instructions": [  
63 {  
64   "Op": "move",  
65   "Nodes": "Drunkard/Items/*",  
66   "To": "Inn/Items"  
67 },  
68 {  
69   "Op": "move",  
70   "Nodes": "Drunkard",  
71   "To": "Road/Characters"  
72 },  
73 {  
74   "Op": "create",  
75   "In": "Main_hero/Narration",  
76   "Sheaf": {  
77     "Name": "Innkeepers_gratitude",  
78     "Attributes": {  
79       "Knowledge": "Karczmarz jest Ci winien wdzięczność.",  
80       "Level": 1  
81     }  
82   }  
83 },  
84 ],  
85 ],
```

Visualisation of productions

Making a deal

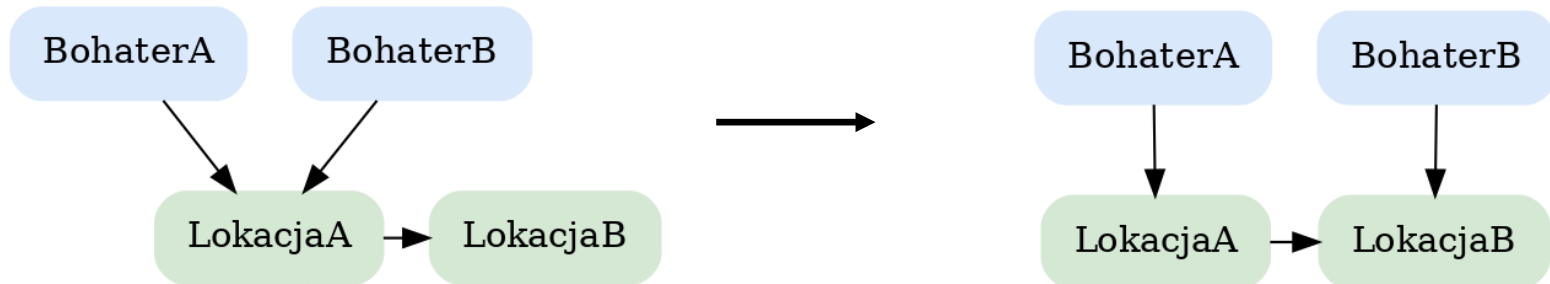
«Seller» sprzedaje kupującemu («Buyer») przedmiot («Something»).



Visualisation of productions

Fight ending with character's escape

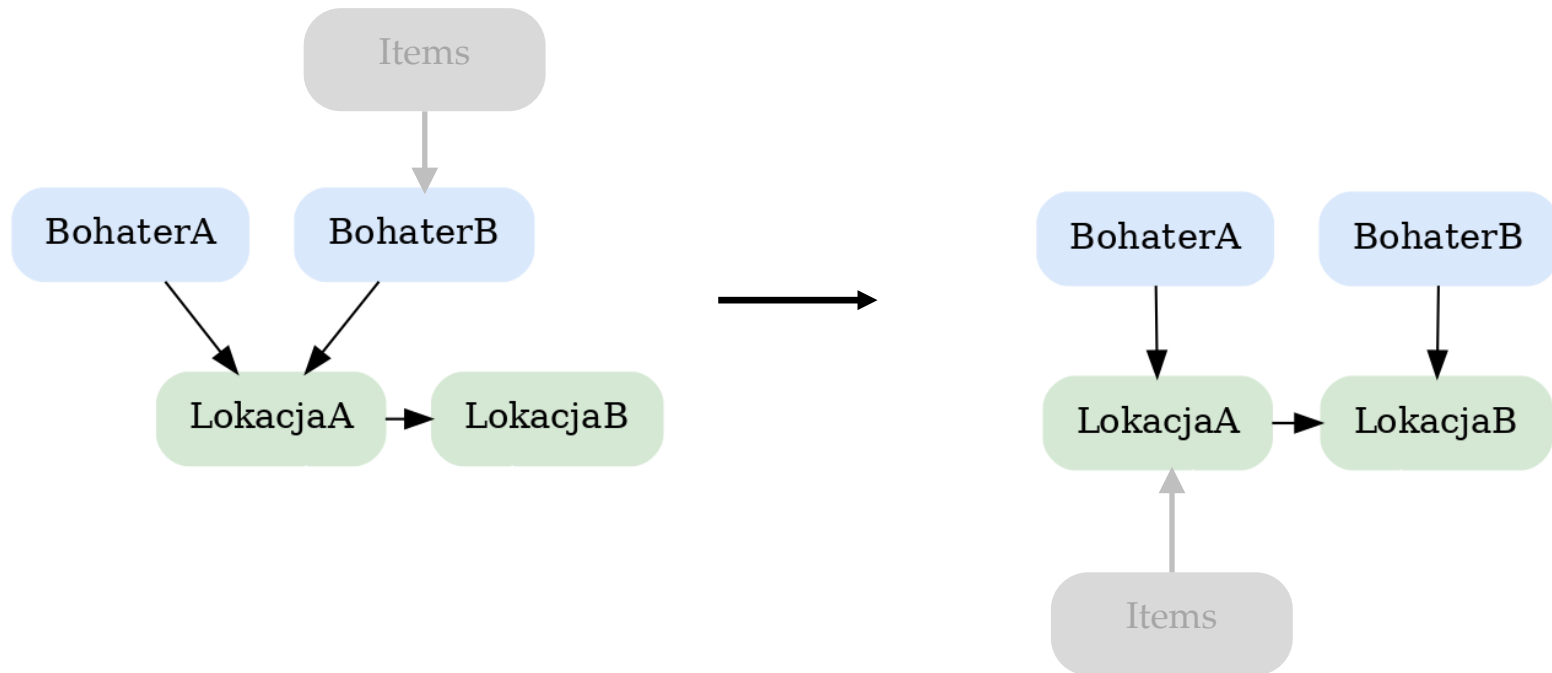
Jeden bohater («BohaterA») atakuje drugiego («BohaterB»), który ucieka do sąsiedniej lokacji («LokacjaB»),



Visualisation of productions

Fight ending with character's escape

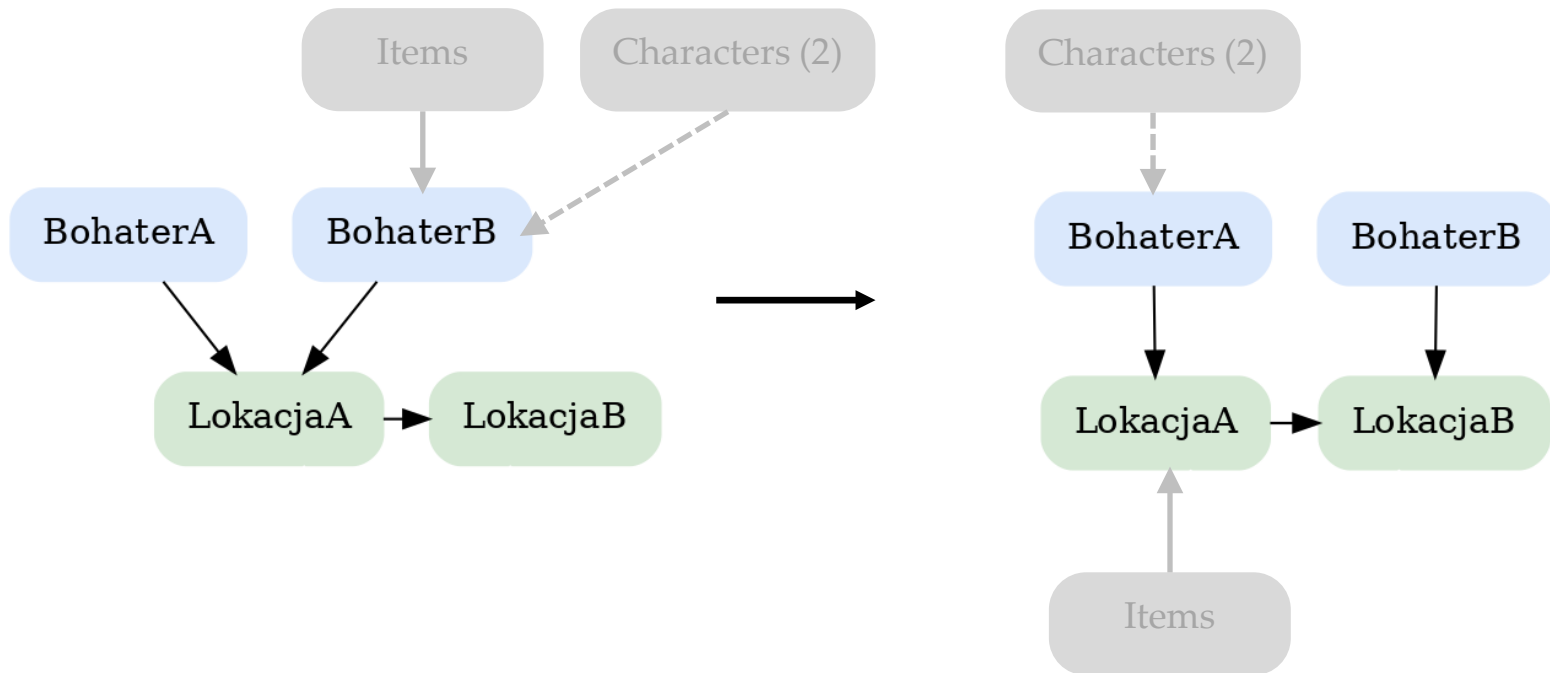
Jeden bohater («BohaterA») atakuje drugiego («BohaterB»), który ucieka do sąsiedniej lokacji («LokacjaB»), gubiąc wszystkie swoje przedmioty w panicznej ucieczce.



Visualisation of productions

Fight ending with character's escape

Jeden bohater («BohaterA») atakuje drugiego («BohaterB»), który ucieka do sąsiedniej lokacji («LokacjaB»), gubiąc wszystkie swoje przedmioty w panicznej ucieczce. «BohaterA» przejmuje kontrolę nad dwoma postaciami kontrolowanymi przez pokonanego.



Visualisation example



Students' cooperation:

Mikołaj Wrona, Krzysztof Mańka, Karolina Szypura, Dominik Urban

Visualisation example



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Visualisation example



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