Introduction

IMGD 2905

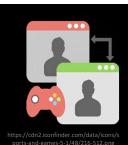


Breakout 1



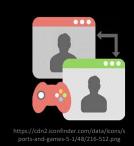
- What is data analysis for game development?
- Where does this data come from?
- What can game analysis do for game development?
- Icebreaker, Groupwork, Questions

https://web.cs.wpi.edu/~imgd2905/d20/breakout/ breakout-1.html





 Using game data to inform the game development process



- Using game data to inform the game development process
- Where does this data come from?



- Using game data to inform the game development process
- Where does this data come from?
- → *Players*, actually playing game
 - –Quantitative (instrumented)
 - -Qualitative (subjective evaluation)
 - -(But often lots more of former!)

What can game analysis do for game development? **GA**



What can game analysis do for game development?



- Improve level design e.g., see where players are getting stuck
- Focus development on critical content – e.g., see what game modes or characters are not used
- Balance gameplay e.g., tune parameters for more competitive and fun combat
- Broaden appeal e.g., hear if content/story is engaging or repulsing
- Note: game data often informs players, too
 - Analytics not dissimilar

Why is data analysis for game development needed?



Why is data analysis for game development needed?



Challenge

- -Games now larger & more complex
 - Number of reachable states, characters
 - → Game balance harder to achieve
- Need for metrics to make sense of player behavior has increased

Opportunity

New technologies enable aggregation, access and analysis

IMGD 2905 – Doing Data Analysis for Game Development



 Data analysis pipeline – get data from games, through analysis, to

For this class:

- Described in lecture
- Discussed in class
- Read about in book
- Applied in projects & homework

used for game rules)

- Regression model relationships
- More advanced topics (e.g., ML, Data management ...)

Foundations for Data Analysis @ WPI



- Statistics classes
 - MA 2610 Applied Statistics for Life Sciences
 - MA 2611 Applied Statistics I
 - MA 2612 Applied Statistics II
- Probability classes
 - MA 2621 Probability for Applications
- Data Science (minor and major)
 - DS 1010 Introduction to Data Science
 - DS 2010 Modeling and Data Analysis
 - DS 3010 Computational Data Intelligence
 - DS 4433/CS4433 Big Data Management and Analytics
- Data Mining
 - CS 4445 Data Mining and Knowledge Discovery in Databases
- Other
 - CS 1004 Introduction to Programming for Non-Majors
 - CS 3431 Database Systems I

Note – other Stats and Probability classes geared for Math majors

Outline GA

- Overview (done)
- Game Analytics Pipeline (next)
- Examples

Sources of Game Data

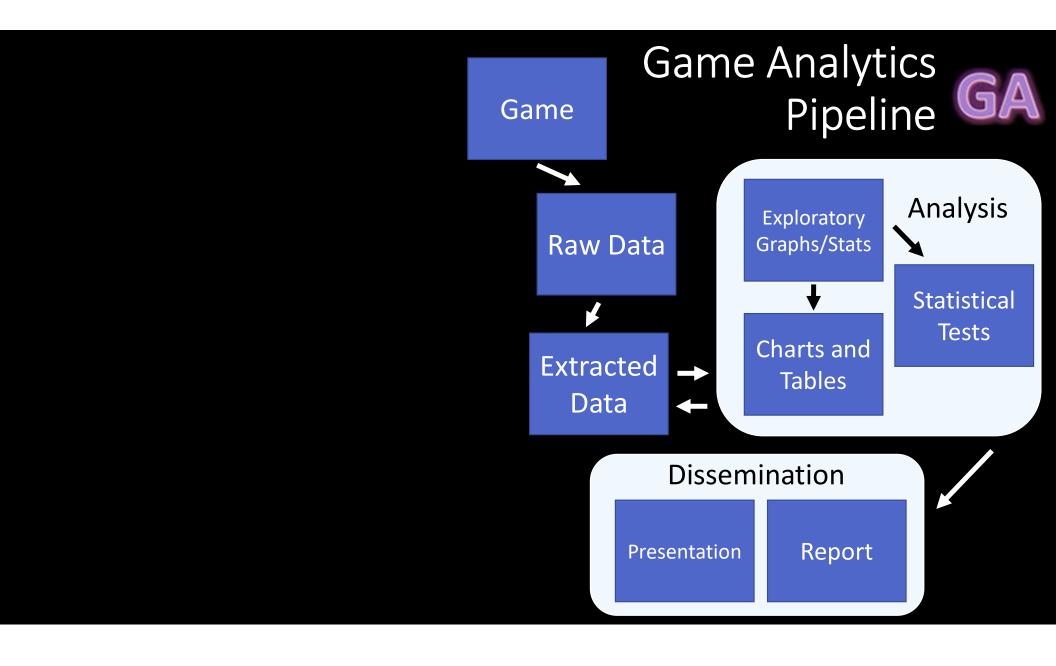


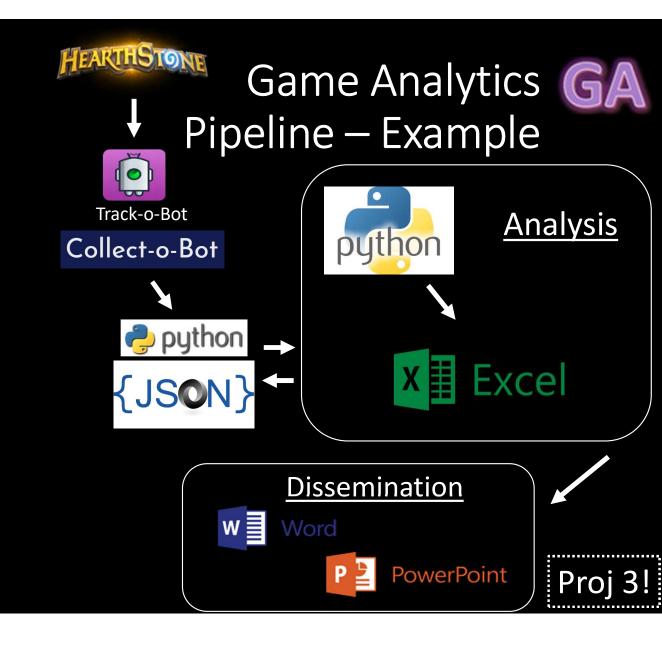
Quantitative (Objective)

Qualitative (Subjective)

- Internal Testing
 Surveys
 - From data to dissemination?
 - Game analytics pipeline
- External Testing communities
 - Usability testing
 - Beta tests
 - Long-term play data

Postmortems





Game Analytics Components



- Games breadth of experience with games, specific experience with game to be analyzed
- Tools import, clean, filter, format data so can analyze
- Statistics measures of central tendency, measures of spread, statistical tests
- Probability rules, distributions
- Data Visualization bar chart, scatter plot, histogram, error bars
- Technical Writing and Presentation white paper, technical talk; audience is peer group, developers, boss

Outline GA

- Overview (done)
- Game Analytics Pipeline (done)
- Examples (next)

Example: Geroject Gotham Racing 4









K. Hullett, N. Nagappan, E. Schuh, and J. Hopson. "Data Analytics for Game Development", International Conference on Software Engineering (ICSE), May, 2011, Waikiki, Honolulu, HI, USA http://dl.acm.org/citation.cfm?id=1985952

- Publisher Microsoft 2007
 - -134 vehicles, 9 locations,10 game modes
- Analyzed data
 - (Authors worked at Microsoft)
 - -3.1 million log entries,1000s of users

Project Gotham Racing 4: Results



• Thoughts?

What are some main messages?

Game Mode	Races	<pre>% Total</pre>
OFFLINE_CAREER	1479586	47.63%
PGR_ARCADE	566705	18.24%
NETWORK_PLAY	584201	18.81%
SINGLE_PLAYER_PLAY	/ 185415	5.97%
•		
NET_TOURNY_ELIM	2713	0.09%
Group	Races	% Total
STREET_RACE	795334	25.60%
NET_STREET_RACE	543491	17.50%
ELIMINATION	216042	6.95%
HOTLAP	195949	6.31%
TESTTRACK_TIME	7484	0.24%
CAT_N_MOUSE_FREE	3989	0.13%
CAT N MOUSE	53	0.00%

Project Gotham Racing 4: Results

Group

CAT_N_MOUSE



% Total

0.00%

1	B /			
	NZ		\sim	
•	IV	IU	u	Œ

- Offline career dominates
- Network tournament hardly used

Events

- Street race and network street race dominate
- Cat and mouse never used
- Vehicles (not shown)
 - 1/3 used in less than 0.1% of races

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Races

53

Project Gotham Racing 4: Conclusion



- Content underused 30-40% of content in less than 1% of races
- Use to shift emphases for DLC, next version
 - Asset creation costs significant, so even 25% reduction noticeable
- Other (not shown)
 - Encouraging new players to play career mode
 - Increasing likelihood of continuing play
 - Encouraging new players to stay with F Class longer
 - + Rather than move to more difficult to control *A Class*



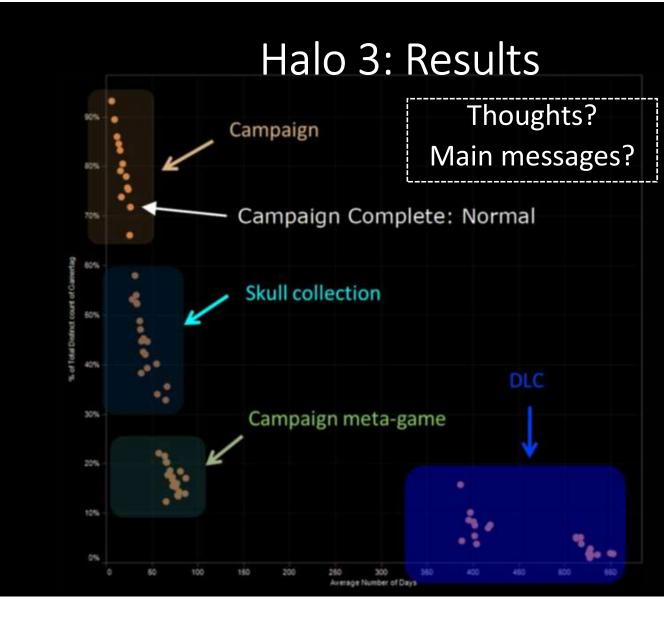
Example: GHalo 3

B. Phillips. "Peering into the Black Box of Player Behavior: The Player Experience Panel at Microsoft Game Studios", *Game Developers Conference (GDC)*, 2010. http://www.gdcvault.com/play/1012387/P eering-into-the-Black-Box





- Publisher Microsoft 2007
 - Achievements: single player missions, challenges such as finding skulls, multiplayer accomplishments...
- Analyzed data
 - (Author worked at Microsoft)
 - 18,0000 players



Halo 3: Results 73% of players completed Campaign campaign Can compare to other Xbox Campaign Comp games Took 26 days to accomplish Skull collection Double that time for all original content DLC provides Campaign meta-g users up to 2 years of content **Good Descriptive Exan**

Example: League of Legends



(Mark Claypool), Jonathan Decelle, Gabriel Hall, and Lindsay O'Donnell. "Surrender at 20? Matchmaking in League of Legends," In *IEEE Games, Entertainment, Media Conference (GEM)*, Toronto, Canada, Oct.

2015. http://www.cs.wpi.edu/~claypool/papers/lol-matchmaking/

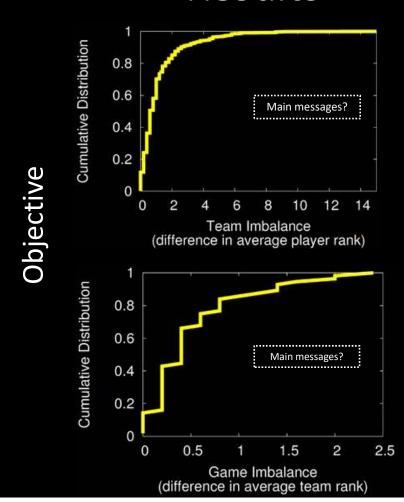
- Publisher Riot Games 2009
 - Rank: ~5 Tiers, 5 divisions each → 25
- User study (52 players)
 - Play LoL in controlled environment
 - Record objective data
 - + (e.g., player rank and game stats)
 - Survey for subjective data
 - + (e.g., match balance and enjoyment)



Game Balance

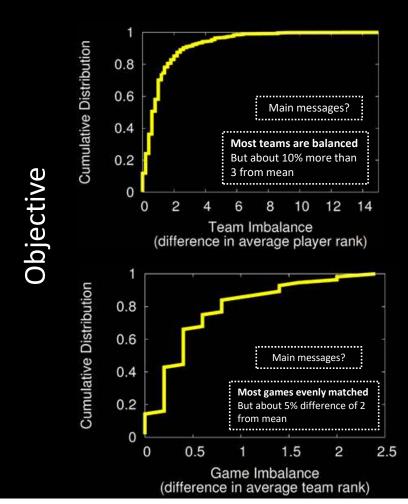
League of Legends: Results GA





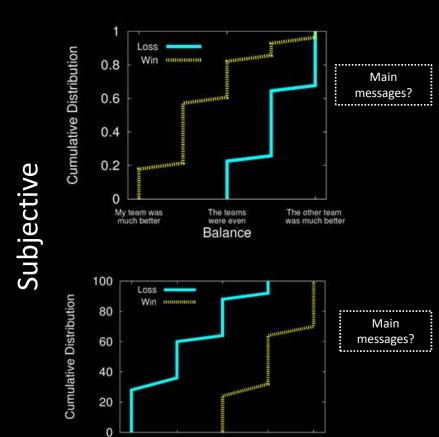
League of Legends: Results GA





League of Legends: Results





2

Enjoyment

5 (most)

4

League of Legends: Results

0

2

Enjoyment

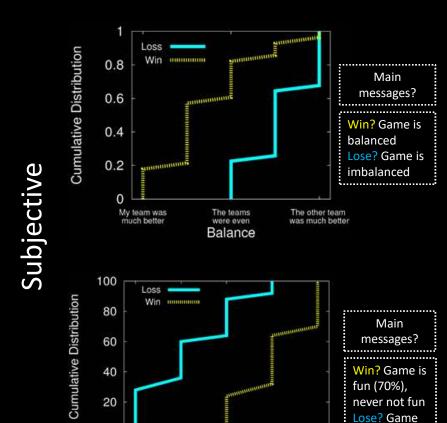


is almost

never fun

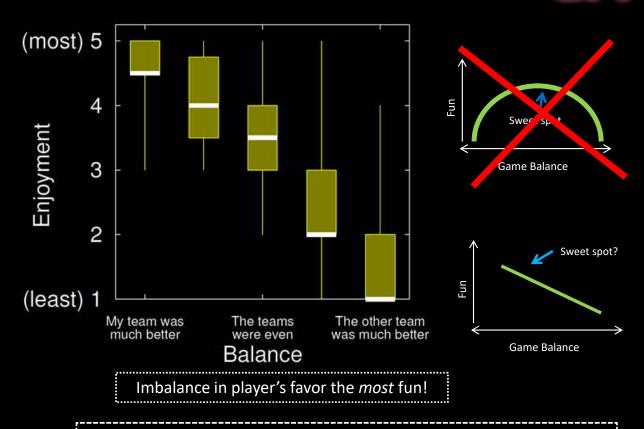
(90%)

5 (most)



League of Legends: Results



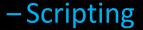


Matchmaking systems may want to consider - e.g., balance not so important, so long as player not *always* on imbalanced side

Summary



- Data analysis for games increasingly important
 - Has potential to improve game development
- Knowledge and skills required



Statistics



- Data analysis
- Writing and presentation



"Let's get to it, already!"
-- Tracer (Overwatch)