

Introduction

IMGD 2905

GA

Groupwork



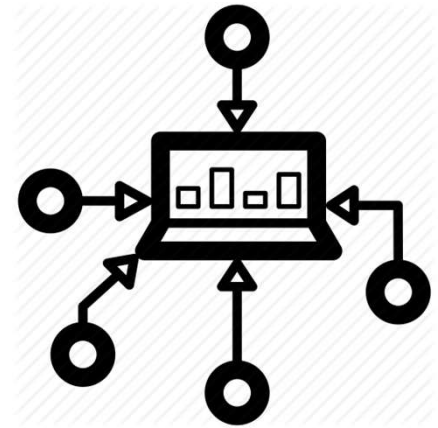
- What is data analysis for game development?
- Where does this data come from?
- What can game analysis do for game development?
- Icebreaker, Groupwork, Questions

<https://web.cs.wpi.edu/~imgd2905/d23/groupwork/1-introduction/handout.html>

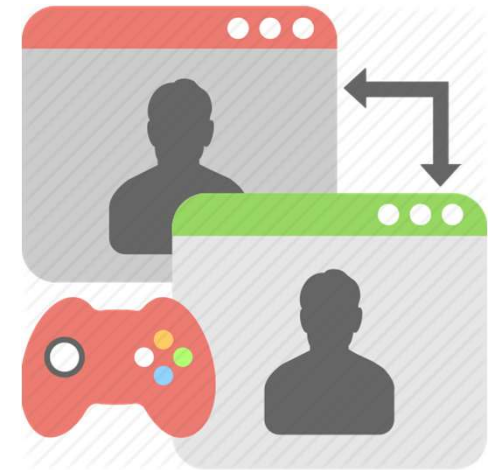
What is data analysis for game development?

What is data analysis for game development?

- 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 the former!)



<https://cdn0.iconfinder.com/data/icons/big-data-2-1/128/Data-Integration-process-database-collection-512.png>



<https://cdn2.iconfinder.com/data/icons/sports-and-games-5-1/48/216-512.png>

What can game analysis do for game development?

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 gotten larger and 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 collecting data, aggregation, access and analysis

IMGD 2905 – Doing Data Analysis for Game Development

- **Data analysis pipeline** – get data from games, through analysis, to stakeholders
- **Summary statistics** – central tendencies of data
- **Visualization of data** – how to display analysis, illustrate messages
- **Statistical tests** – quantitatively determine relationships (e.g., correlation)
 - Probability needed as foundation (also used for game rules)
- Regression – model relationships
- Hint at more advanced topics
 - e.g., **ML**, **Data management** ...

For this class:

Described in lecture
Read about in book
Applied in projects
and homework

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 are primarily geared for Math majors

Outline

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

Sources of Game Data

Quantitative (**Objective**)

- Internal Testing
 - Developers
 - QA
- External Testing
 - Usability testing
 - Beta tests
 - Long-term play data

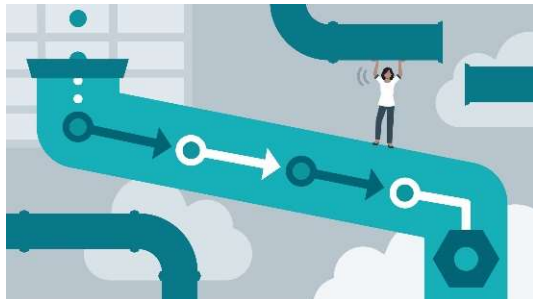
Qualitative (**Subjective**)

- Surveys
- Reviews
- Online communities
- Postmortems

SURVEY

- EXCELLENT
- AVERAGE
- POOR

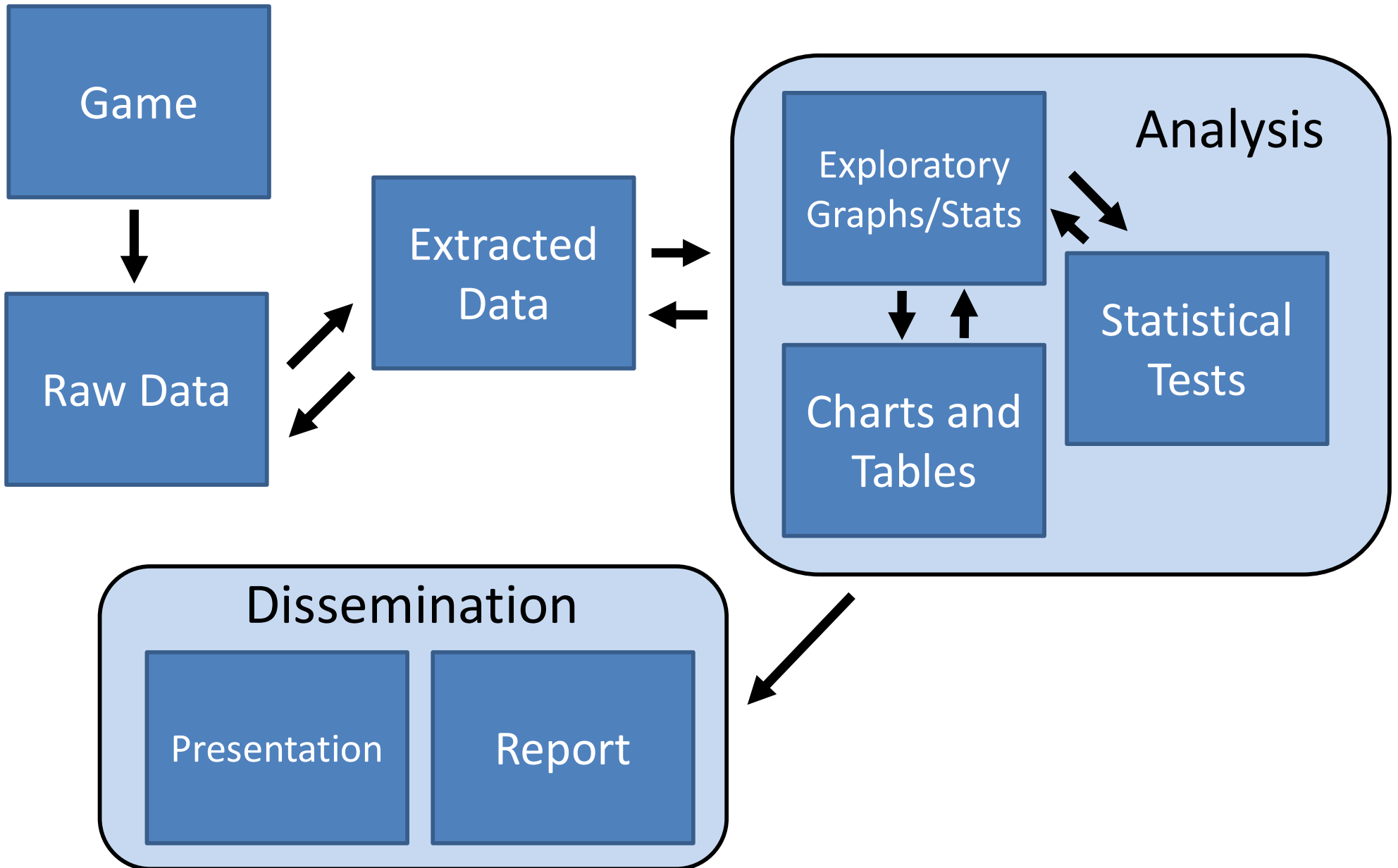
<https://tinyurl.com/y3gaja4j>



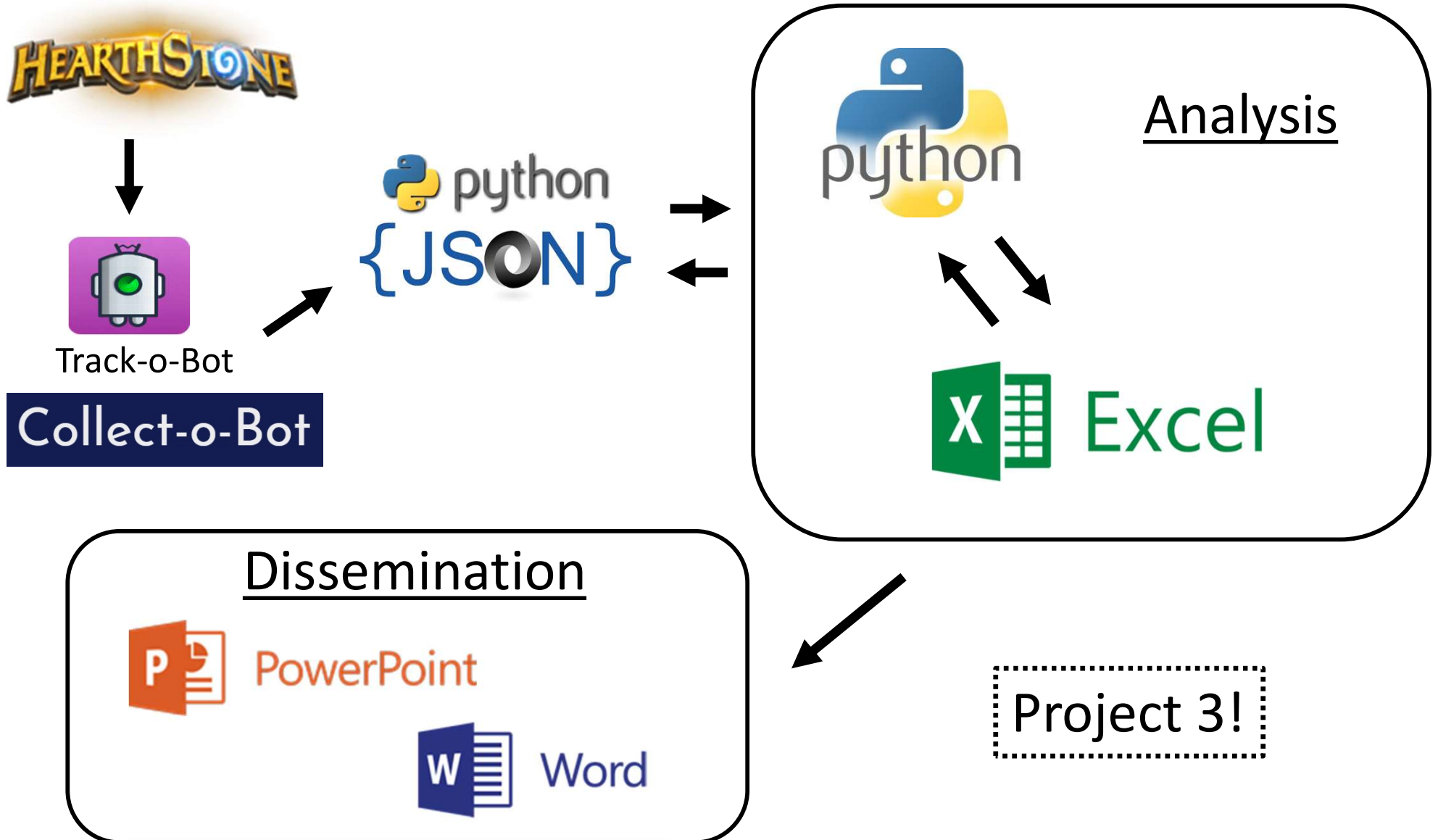
<https://cdn.lynda.com/course/699344/699344-636703722500462287-16x9.jpg>

How to get from **data** to **dissemination**?
→ **Game analytics pipeline**

Game Analytics Pipeline



Game Analytics Pipeline – Example



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

- Overview (done)
- Game Analytics Pipeline (done)
- Game Data Analysis Examples (next)
 - Table
 - Scatter plot
 - Boxplot

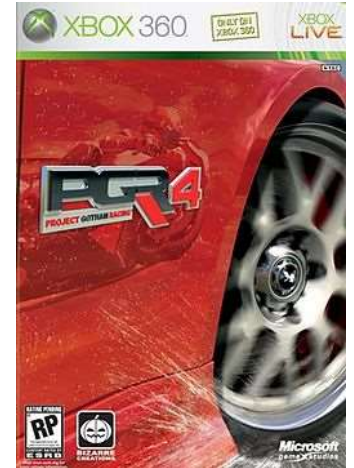
Example:

Project 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

<u>Game Mode</u>	<u>Races</u>	<u>% Total</u>
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%

<u>Group</u>	<u>Races</u>	<u>% Total</u>
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%

- Thoughts?
- What are some main messages?

Project Gotham Racing 4: Results

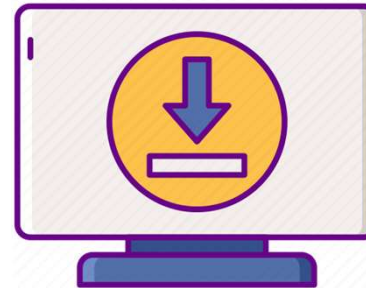
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- **Mode**
 - *Offline career* dominates
 - *Network* play not well-used
- **Events**
 - *Street race* and *network street race* dominate
 - *Cat and mouse* almost never used
- **Vehicles** (not shown)
 - 1/3 used in less than 0.1% of races

Project Gotham Racing 4: Conclusion

- Content underused - 30-40% of content in less than 1% of races
- Use to shift emphasis to DLC, next version
 - Asset creation costs significant, so even 25% reduction noticeable



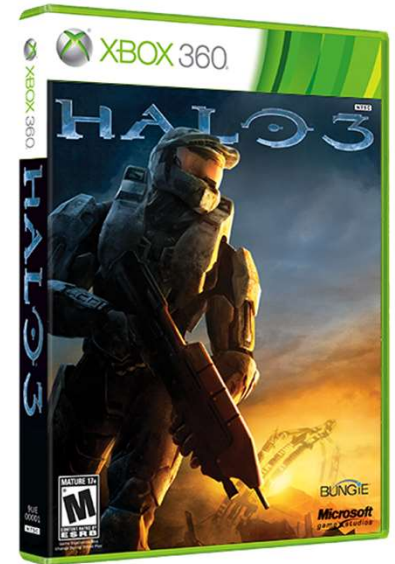
- Other (not shown)
 - Encouraging new players to play *career mode*
 - Increasing likelihood of continuing play
 - Encouraging new players to stay with *F Class* longer
 - Rather than move to more difficult to control *A Class*

Example: Halo 3



B. Phillips. "Peering into the Black Box of Player Behavior: The Player Experience Panel at Microsoft Game Studios", *Game Developers Conference (GDC)*, 2010.

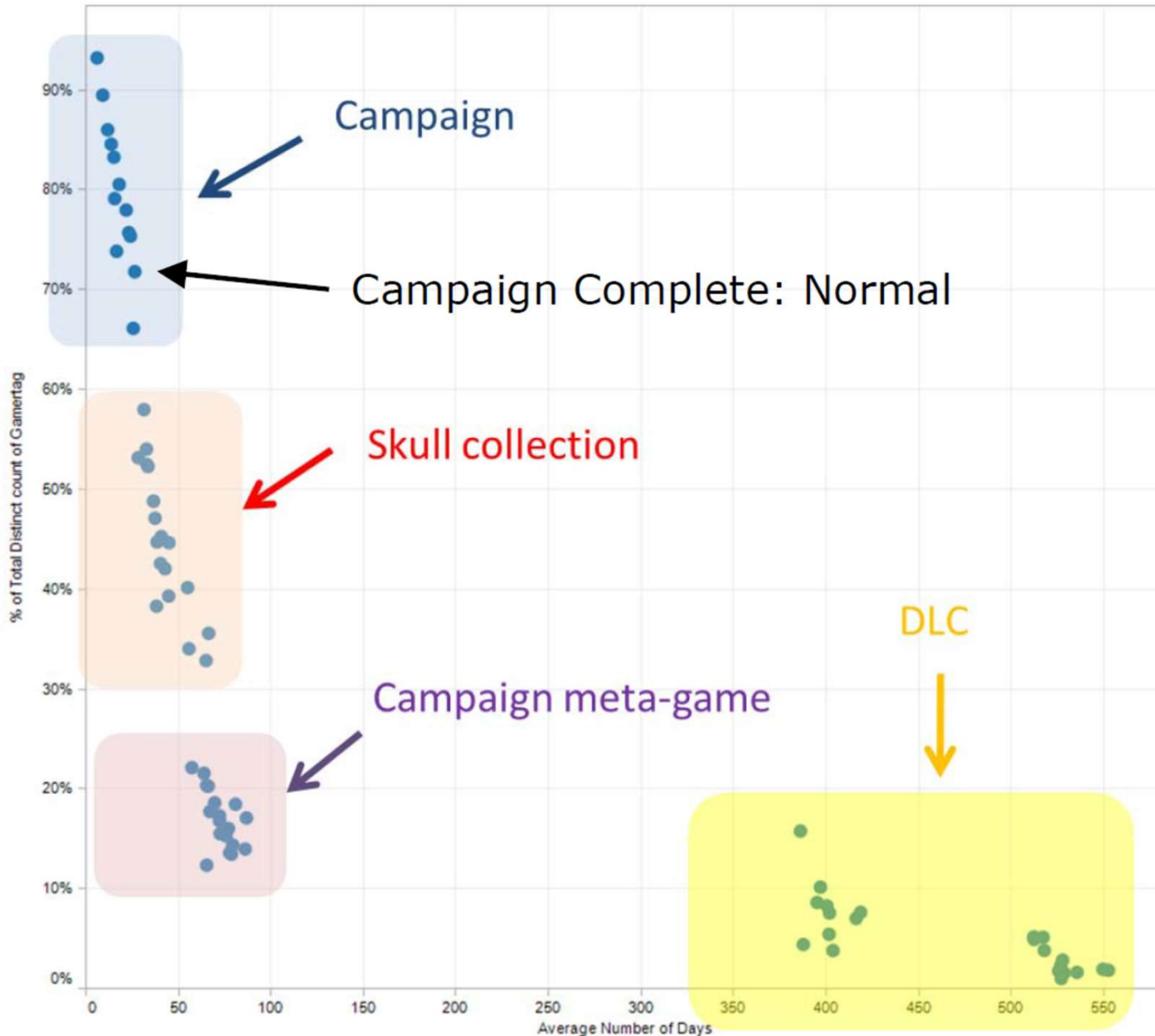
<http://www.gdcvault.com/play/1012387/Peering-into-the-Black-Box>



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

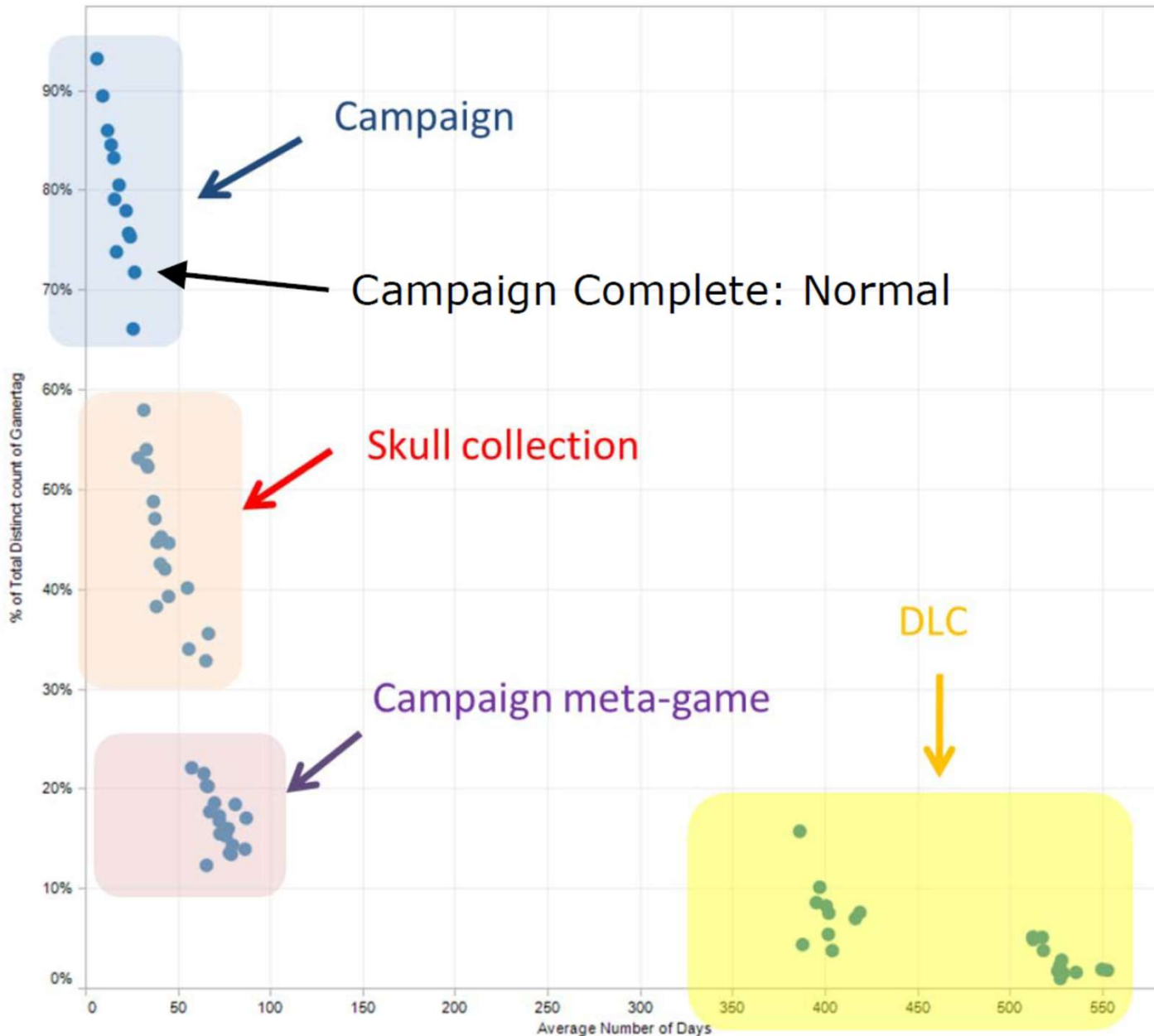


Halo 3: Results



- Thoughts?
- What are some main messages?

Halo 3: Results



- 73% of players completed campaign
 - Can compare to other Xbox games
- Took 26 days to accomplish
- Double that time for all original content
- DLC provides users up to 2 years of content

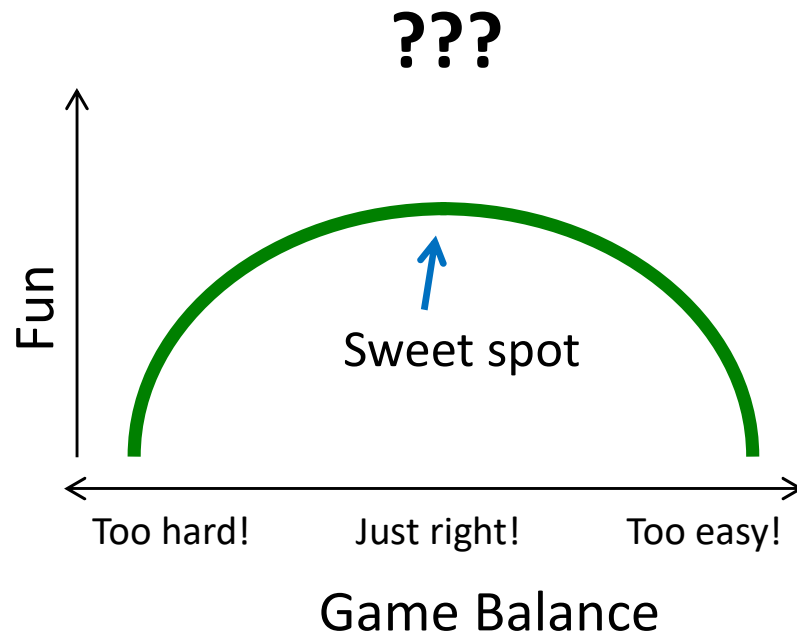
[Good Descriptive Example](#)



Example: League of Legends

Mark Claypool, Jonathan Decelle, Gabriel Hall, and Lindsay O'Donnell. "Surrender at 20? Matchmaking in League of Legends," In *Proceedings of the IEEE Games, Entertainment, Media Conference (GEM)*, Toronto, Canada, October 2015. Online at: <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)
Provide survey for subjective data
(e.g., **match balance** and **enjoyment**)



League of Legends: Results

Objective

Team Imbalance

(difference in average player rank)

Min: 0

Median: 0.75

Max: 15

Main Messages?

Game Imbalance

(difference in average team rank)

Min: 0

Median: 0.5

Max: 2.5

Main Messages?

League of Legends: Results

Objective

Team Imbalance

(difference in average player rank)

Min: 0

Median: 0.75

Max: 15

**Most teams are
balanced**
Over half less than 1

Game Imbalance

(difference in average team rank)

Min: 0

Median: 0.5

Max: 2.5

**Most games evenly
matched**
Over half less than 0.5

League of Legends: Results

Objective

Team Imbalance

(difference in average player rank)

Min: 0

Median: 0.75

Max: 15

Most teams are balanced
Over half less than 1

Game Imbalance

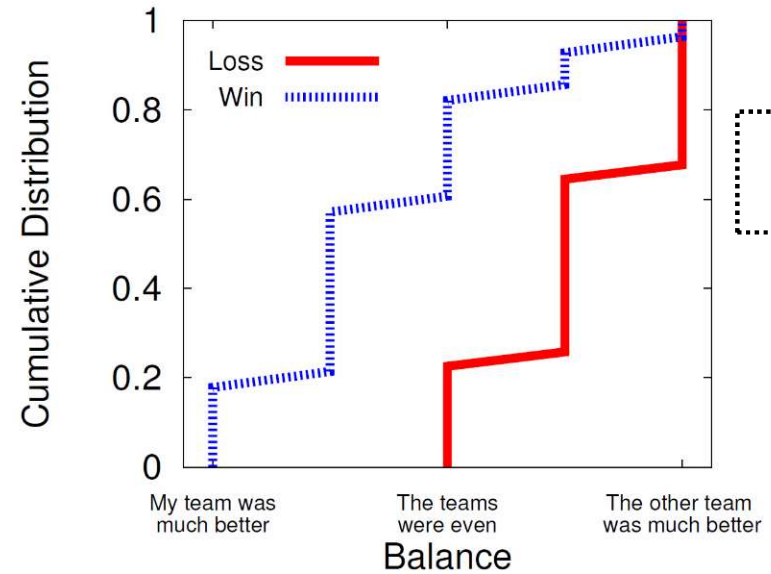
(difference in average team rank)

Min: 0

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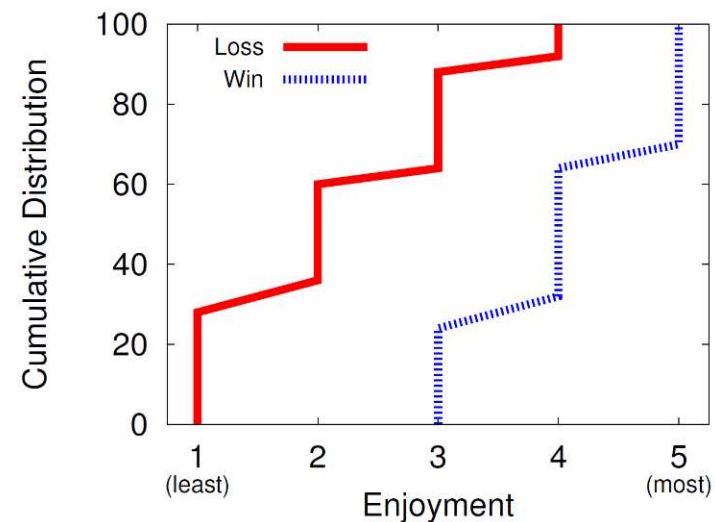
Max: 2.5

Most games evenly matched
Over half less than 0.5



Main messages?

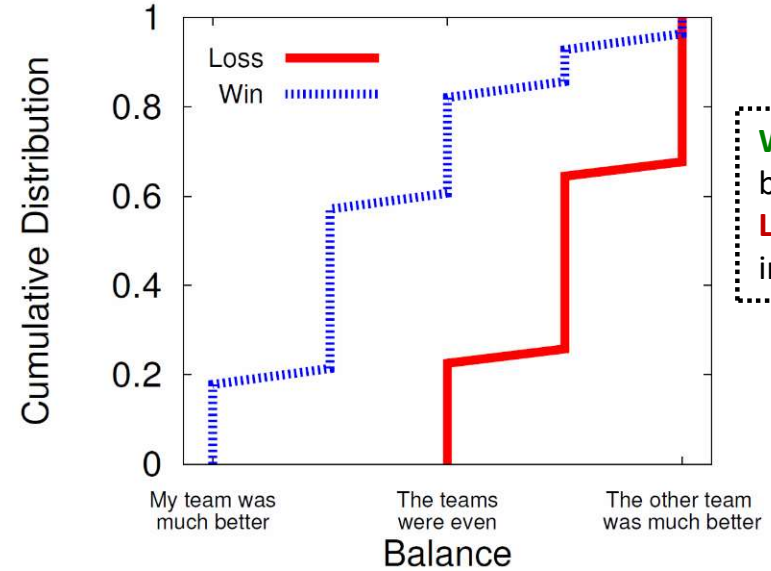
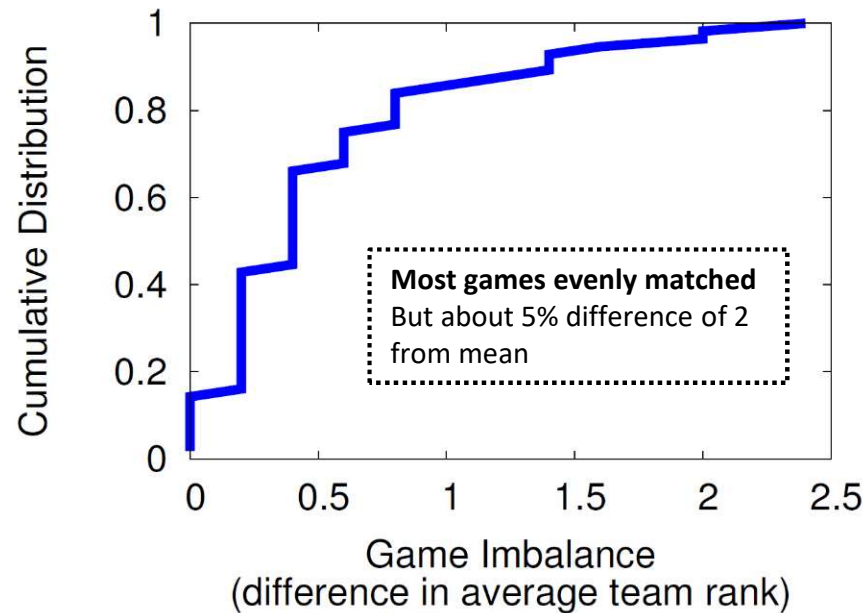
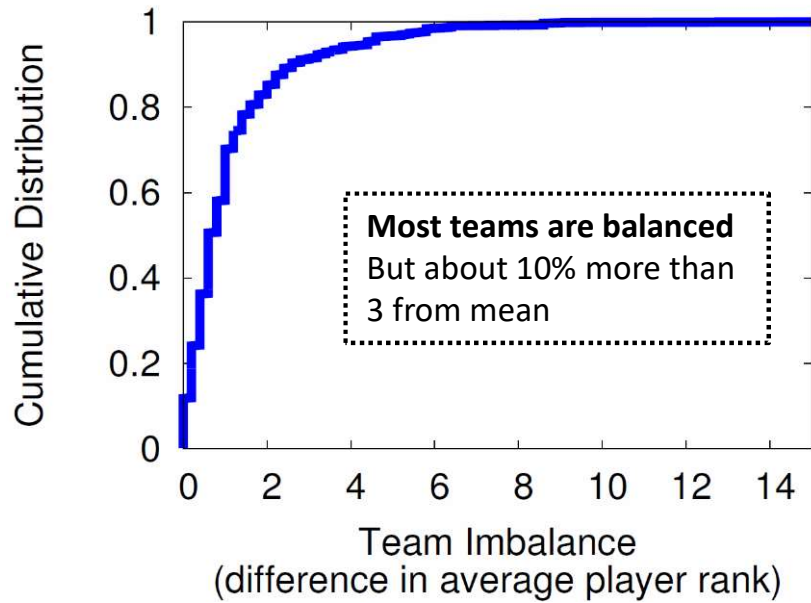
Subjective



Main messages?

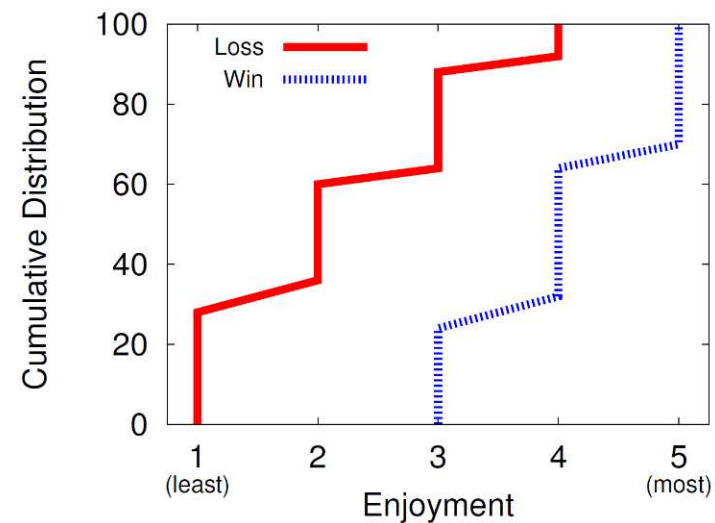
League of Legends: Results

Objective



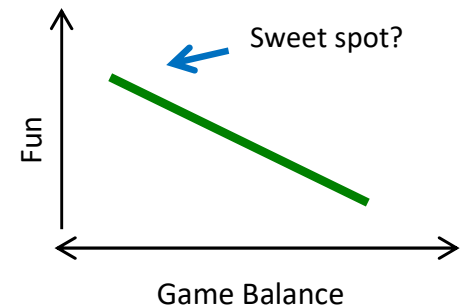
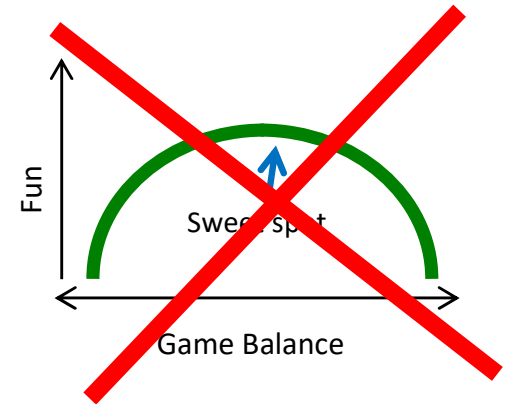
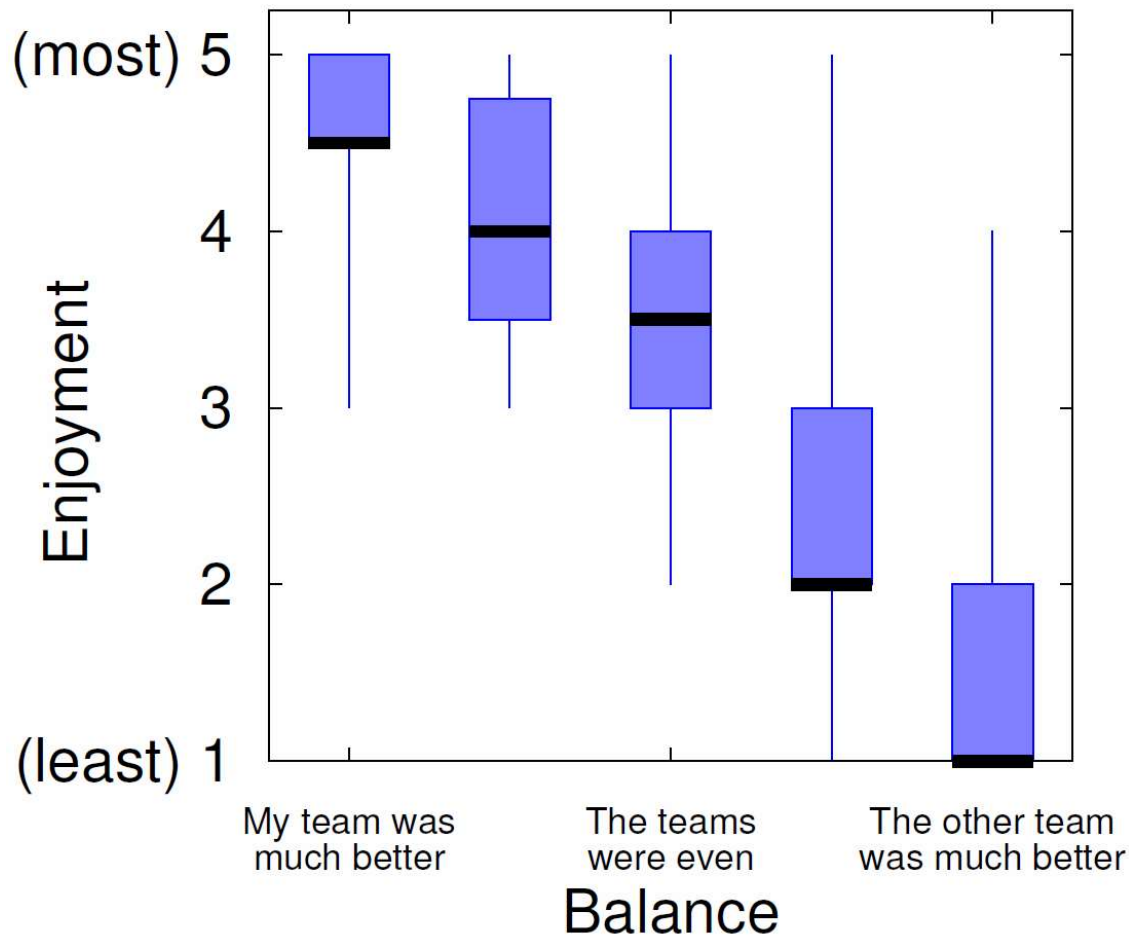
Win? Game is balanced
Lose? Game is imbalanced

Subjective



Win? Game is fun (70%), never not fun
Lose? Game is almost never fun (90%)

League of Legends: Results



Imbalance in player's favor the *most* fun!

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

- Scripting
- Statistics
- Data analysis
- Writing and presentation



<https://1kabswnt2ua3ivl0cuqv2f17-wpengine.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/Skills.jpg>

“Let’s get to it, already!”
-- Tracer (Overwatch)

