Introduction

IMGD 2905

GA

Breakout Work

- What is data analysis for game development?

- Where does this data come from?

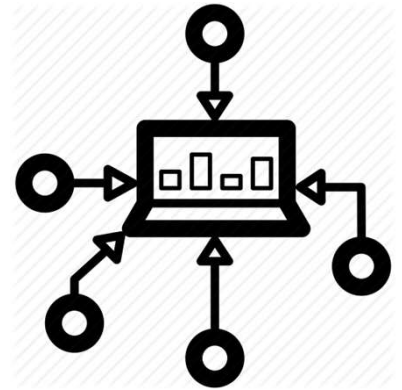- What can game analysis do for game development?

- Icebreaker, Groupwork, Questions

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

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?

What is data analysis for game development?

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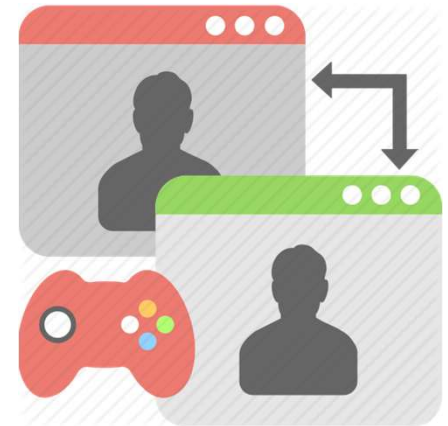
- Where does this data come from?

→ *Players*, actually playing game
  - Quantitative (instrumented)
  - Qualitative (subjective evaluation)
  - (But often lots more of the former!)
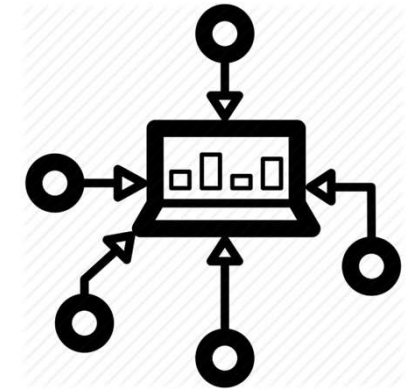
What can game analysis do for game development?

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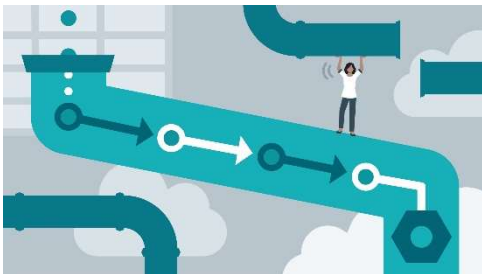- Game Analytics Pipeline   (next)
- Game Data Analysis Examples

Sources of Game Data

Quantitative (Objective)

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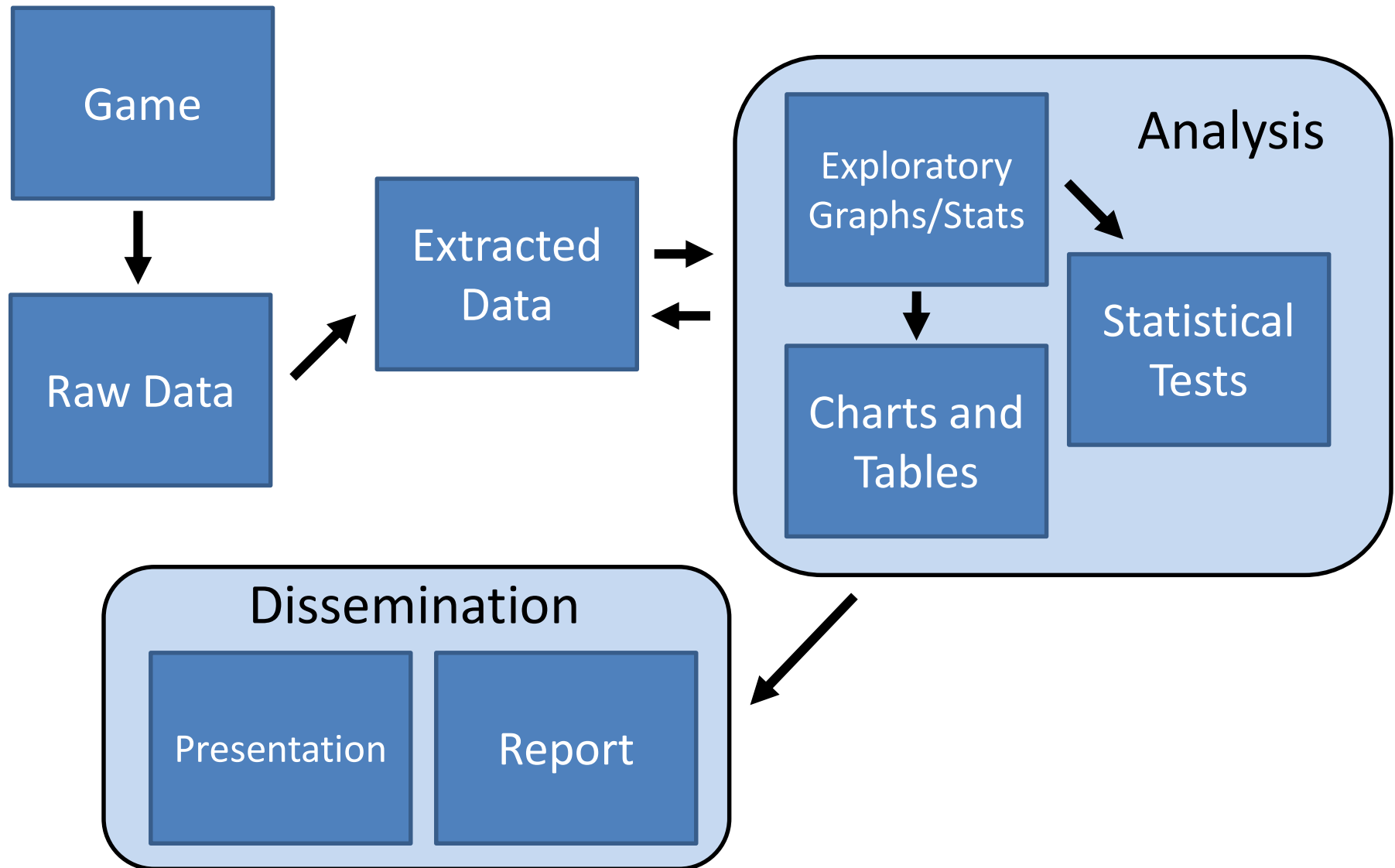 - Long-term play data

Qualitative (Subjective)
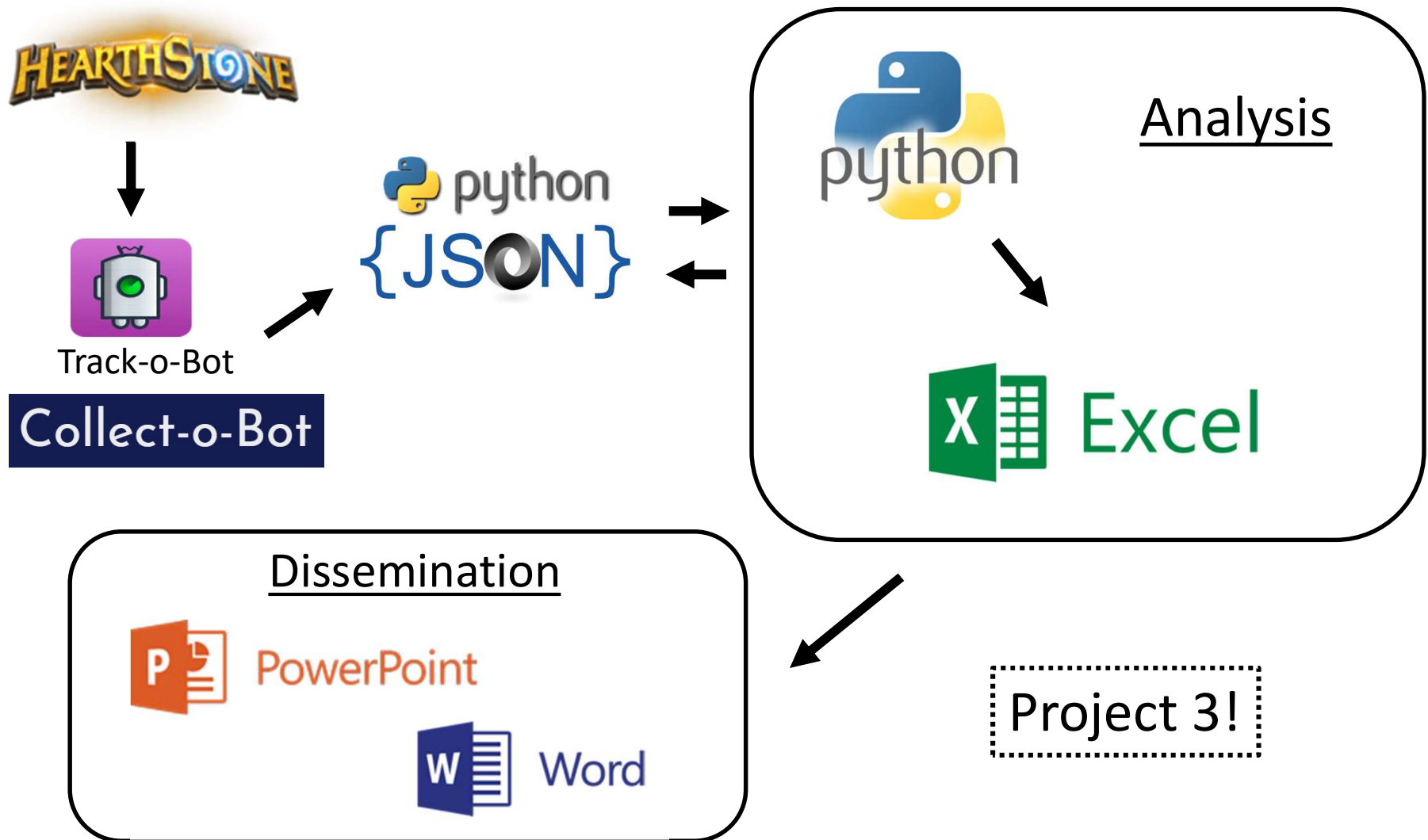
- Surveys
- Reviews
- Online communities
- Postmortems

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 Tools

- 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)
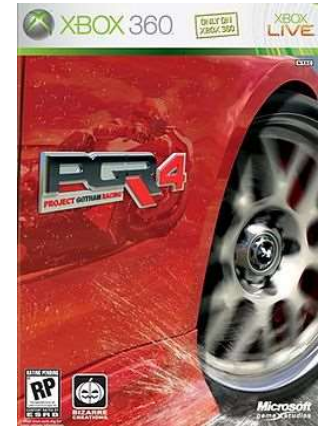- Game Data Analysis Examples   (next)

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

Game Mode	Races	% Total
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%

- Thoughts?

- What are some main messages?

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- Mode
  - *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

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:
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
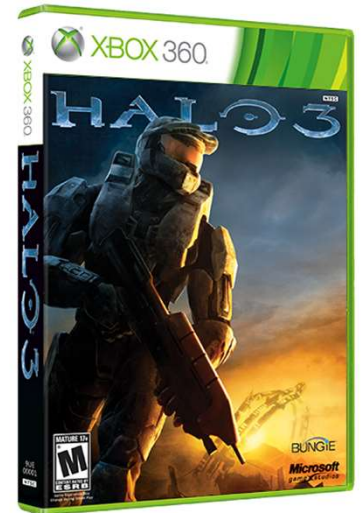
- Publisher – Microsoft 2007
  - Achievements: single player missions, challenges such as finding skulls, multiplayer accomplishments…

- Analyzed data
  - (Author worked at Microsoft)
  - 18,0000 players

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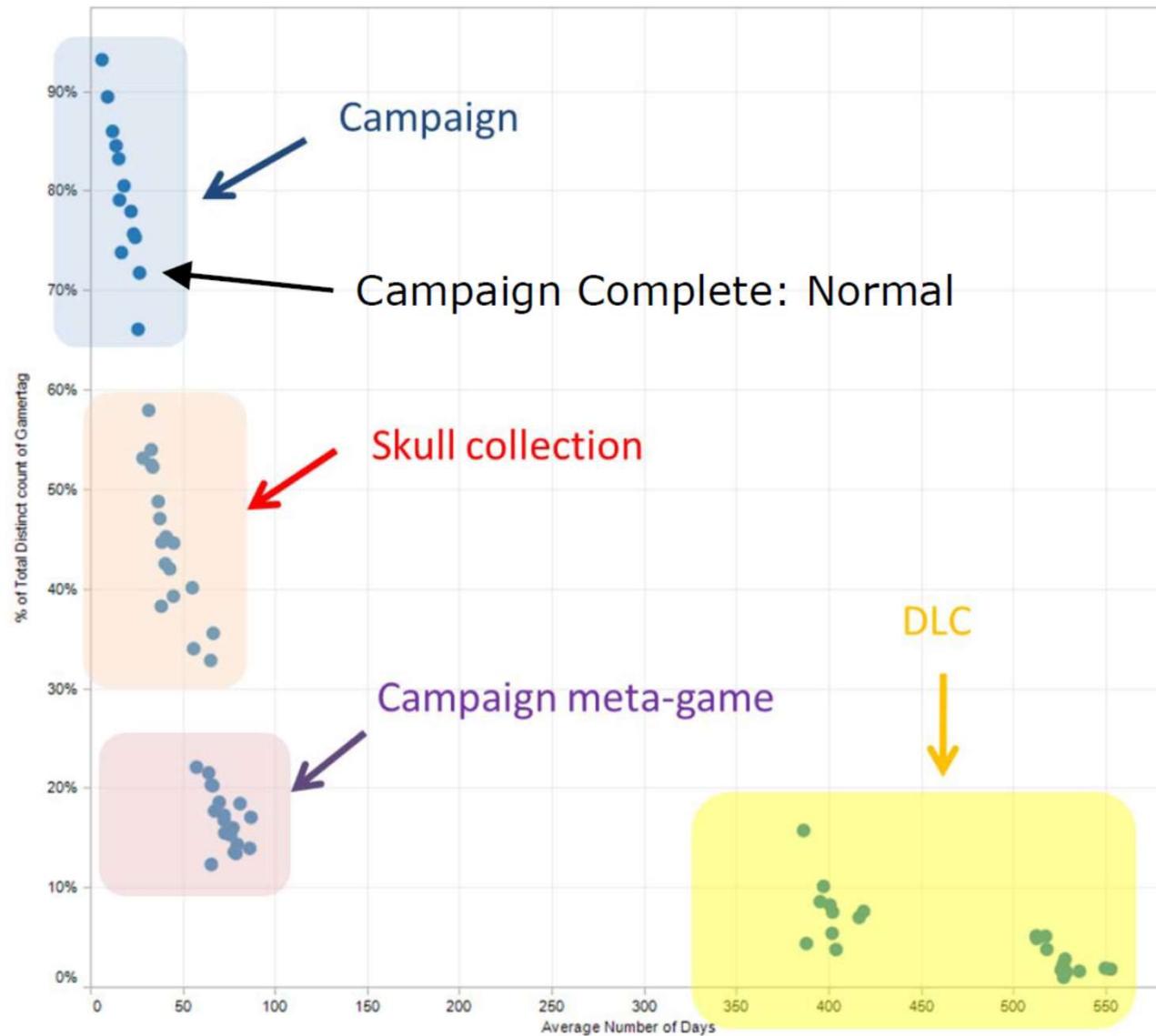
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Halo 3: Results
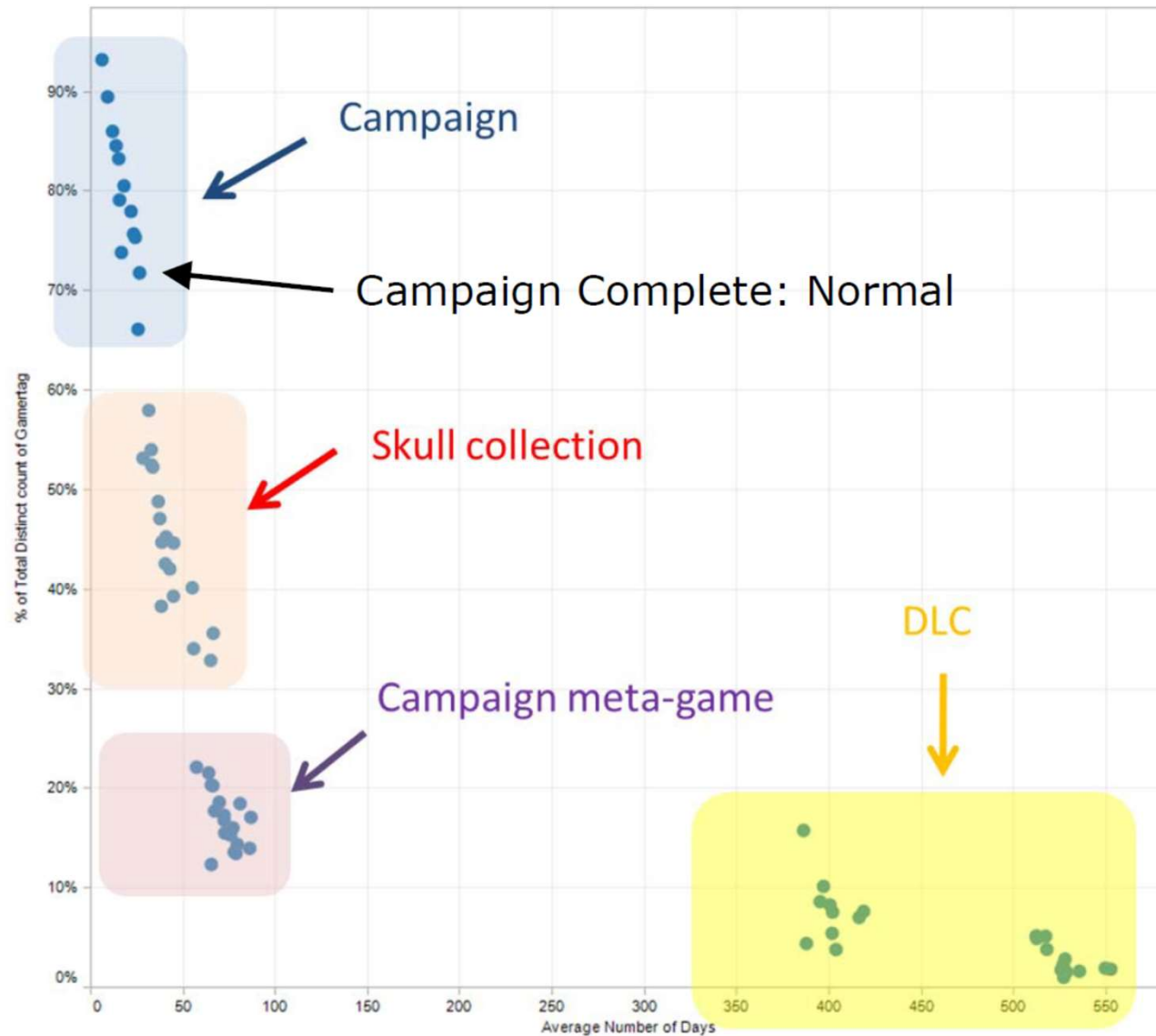
- **73%** of players completed campaign
  - Can compare to other Xbox games
- Took 26 days to accomplish
- Double that time for all original content
- DLC provides users up to 2 years of content
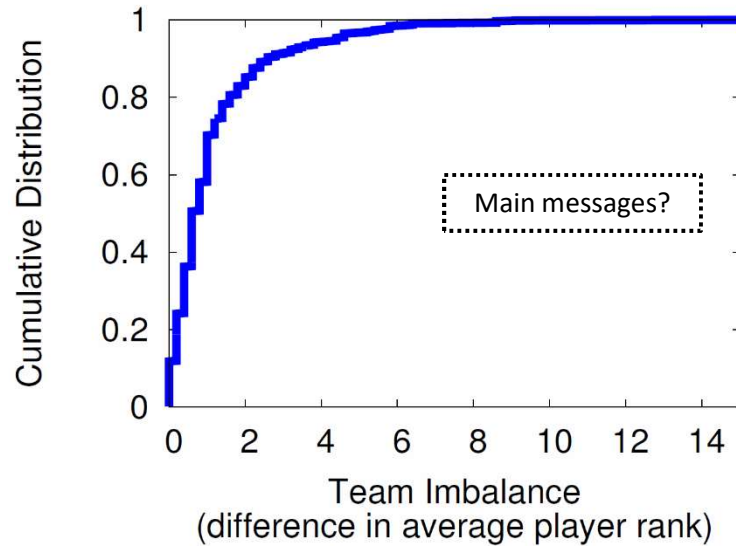
Good Descriptive Example

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
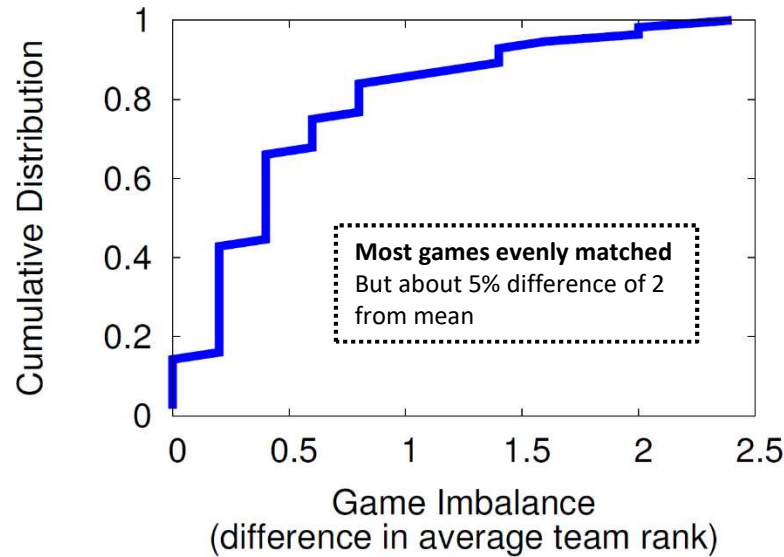   - (e.g., match balance and enjoyment)

???

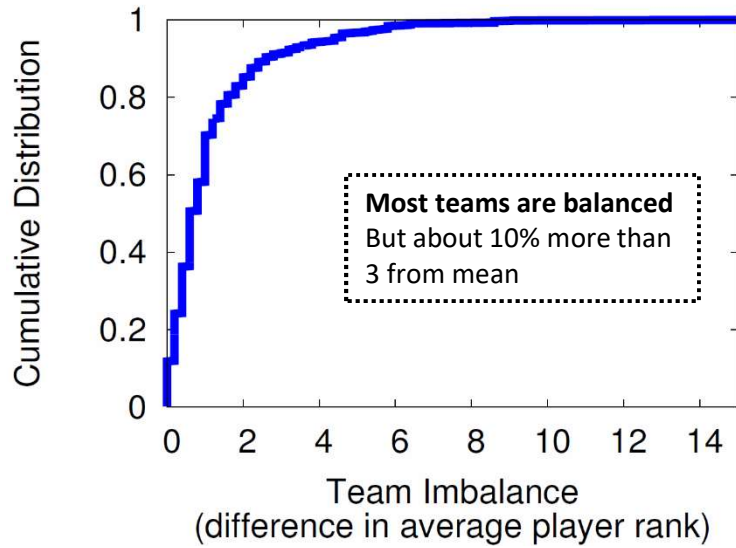Fun / Game Balance — Too hard! / Just right! / Too easy! — Sweet spot
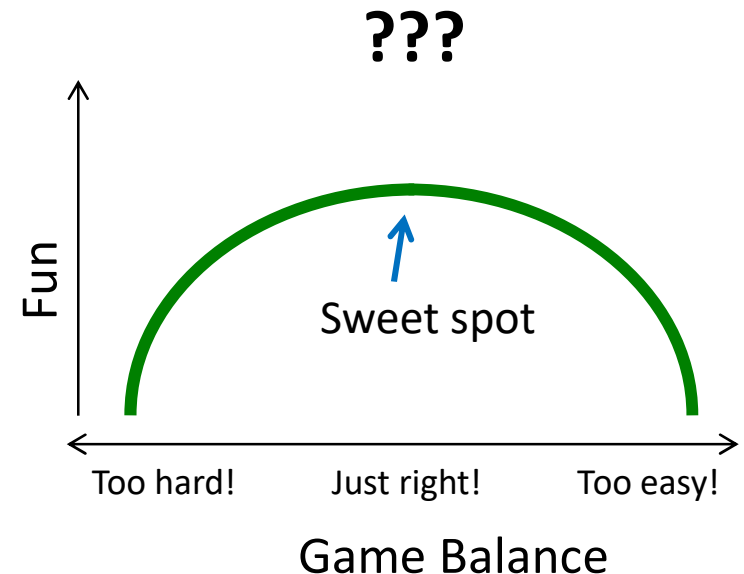
League of Legends: Results
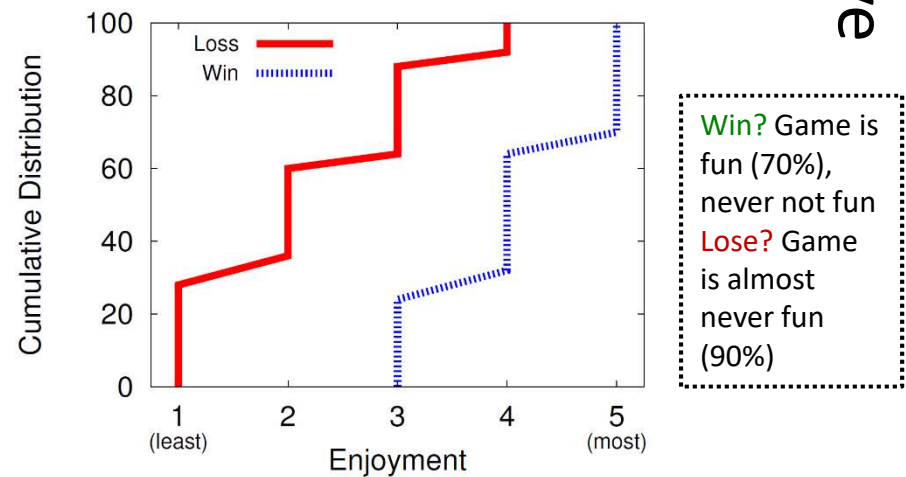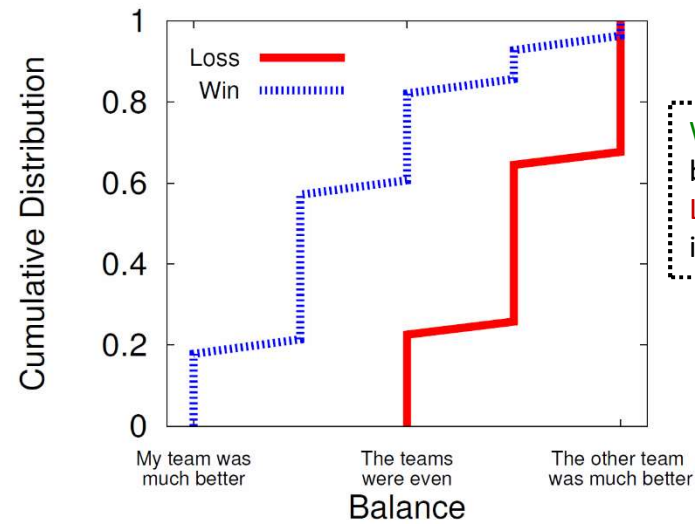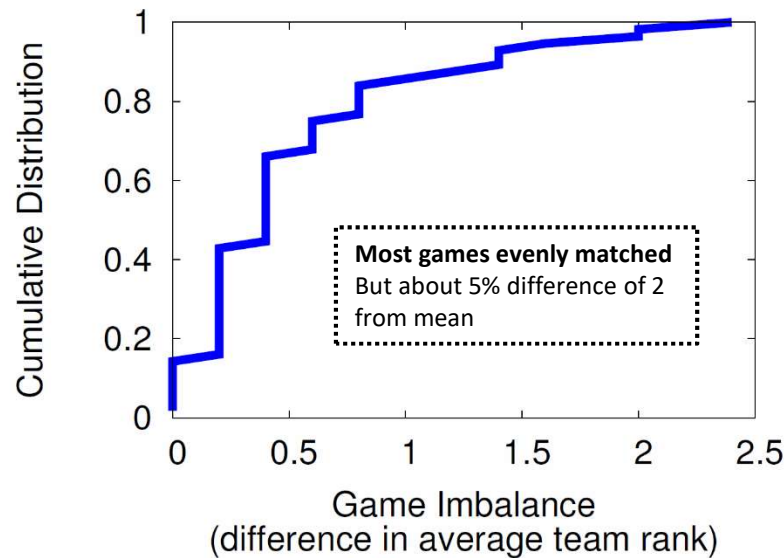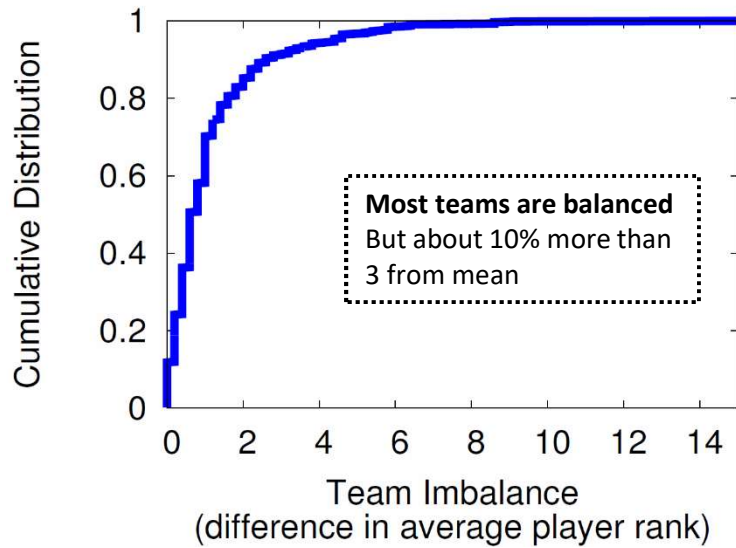
Objective

League of Legends: Results

Objective

Subjective

Most teams are balanced
But about 10% more than 3 from mean

Most games evenly matched
But about 5% difference of 2 from mean
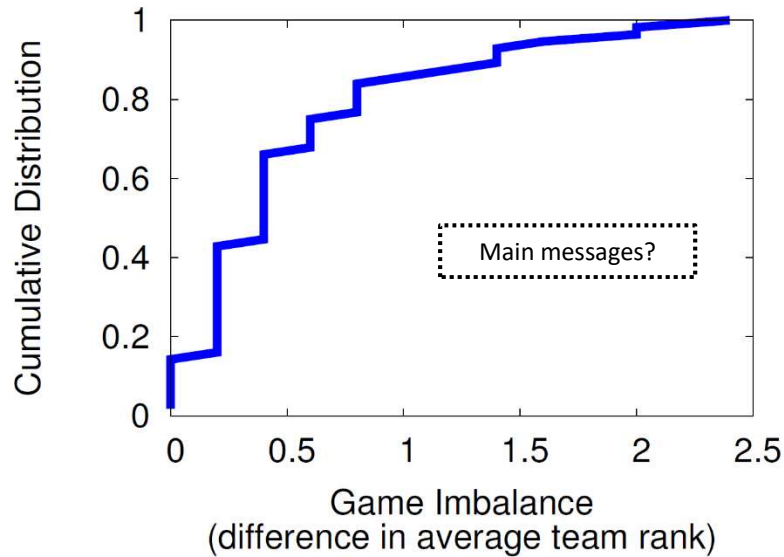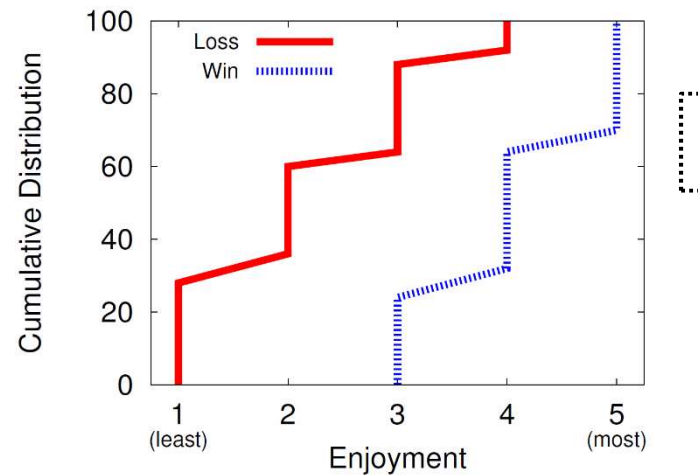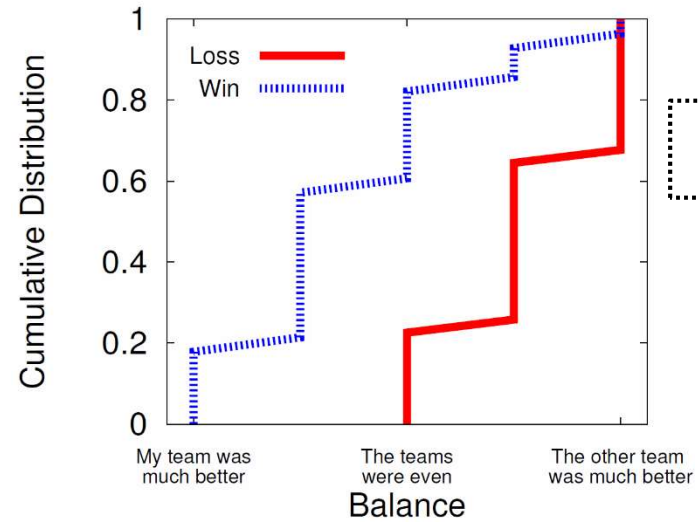
Main messages?

Main messages?

League of Legends: Results

Objective

Subjective

Most teams are balanced
But about 10% more than 3 from mean

Most games evenly matched
But about 5% difference of 2 from mean

Win? Game is balanced
Lose? Game is imbalanced

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

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