



# From Games to Simulation

## Scalable Game Design Project

Thought Amplifier

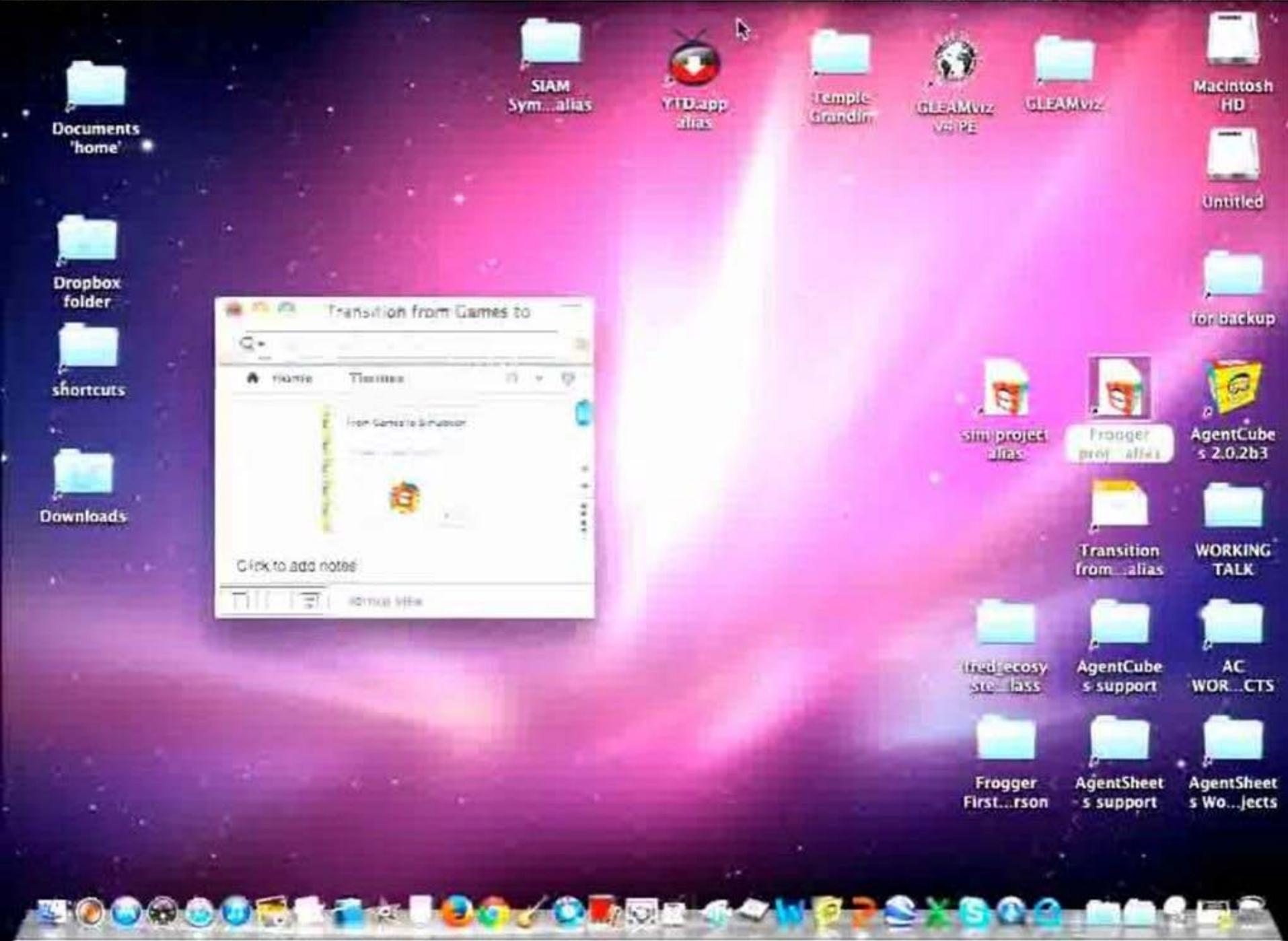


AgentSheets®

Funded in part by



National  
Science  
Foundation





## Frogger First Person

Agents

World: + level 1

Save

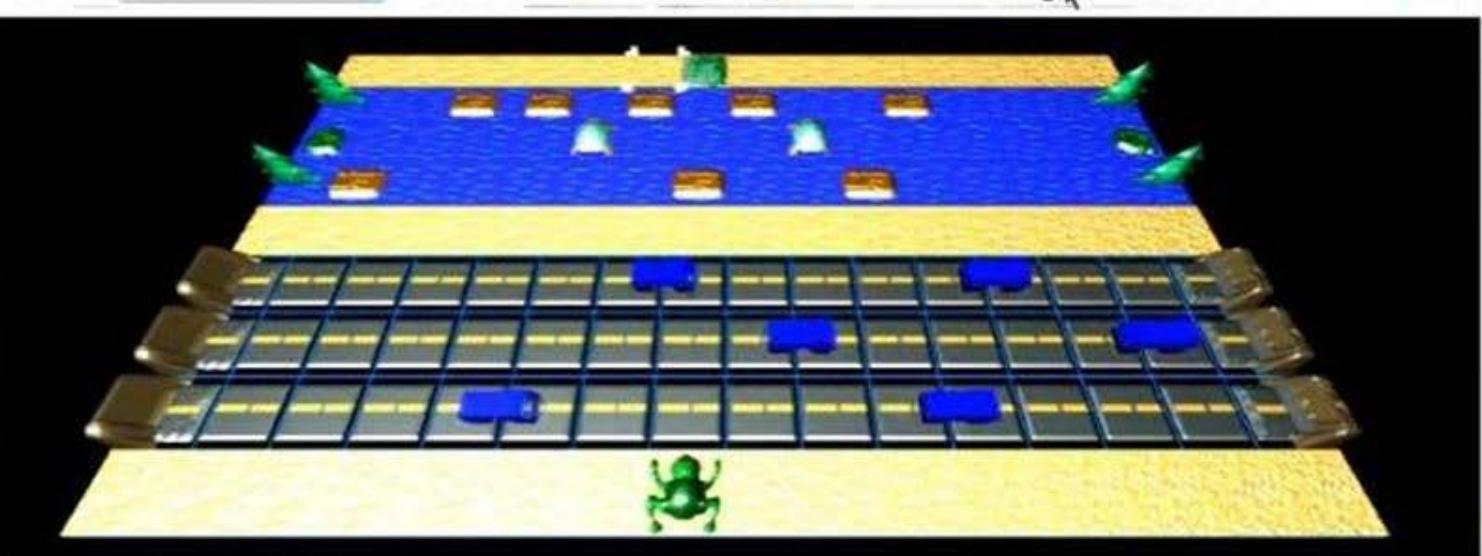


Clear slow fast

Layer

+ -

Height



FPS: 66

Setting animation time to 0.19 seconds

Conditions

Behavior: &lt;select an agent&gt;

Actions

## basic conditions

- \* see →
- \* see a → FROG
- \* next to =
- stacked immediately above
- stacked a immediately above
  - a FROG
- \* empty →
- once every 5 sec
- is selected

## basic actions

- \* move →
- \* transport →
- \* move random 2 cells
- \* move random on
- \* move random on a FROG
- change →
- \* new →
- \* erase →
- \* rotate by 90 0 0

+ Agent - Shape -

- Rule - Method - Duplicate Test

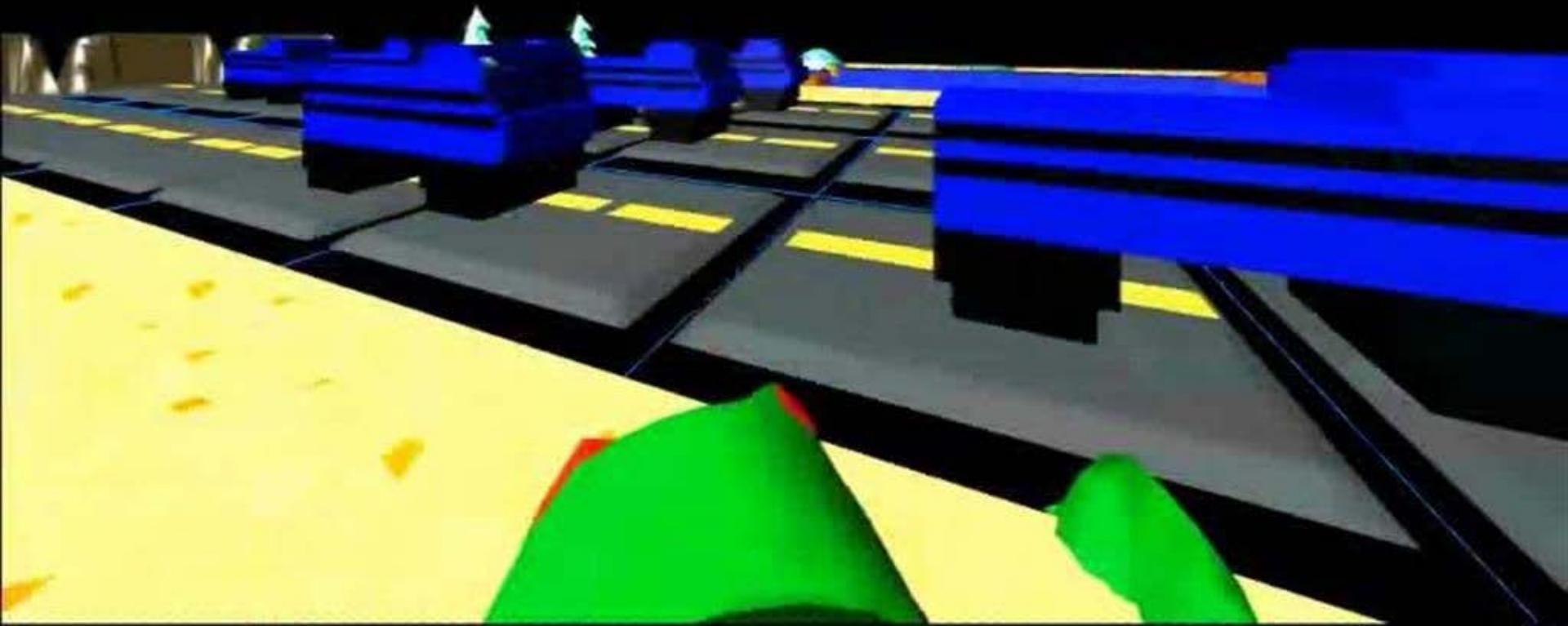
NOT

Help









## Frogger First Person

Agents

World: + level 1

Save



Clear slow

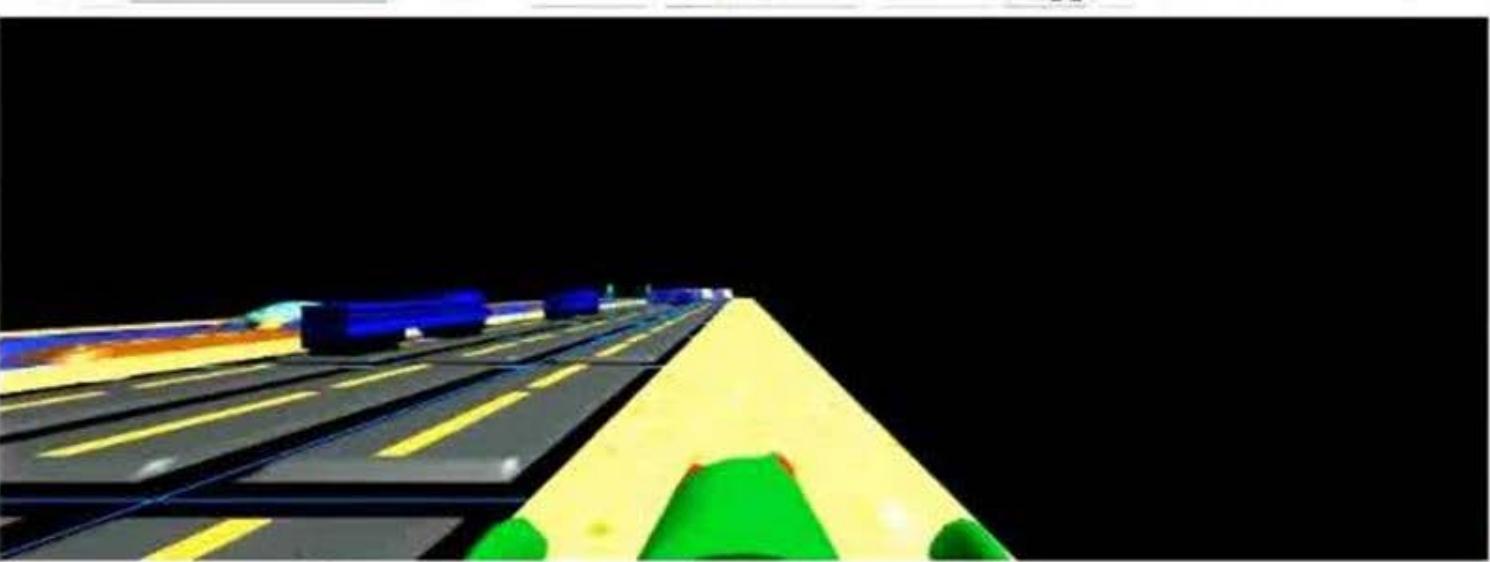
fast

Layer

+

-

Height



Setting animation time to 0.19 seconds

FPS: 57

Conditions

Behavior: &lt;select an agent&gt;

Actions

## basic conditions

- \* see
- \* see
- \* next to
- stacked
- stacked
- \* empty
- once every sec
- is selected

## basic actions

- \* move
- \* transport
- \* move random cells
- \* move random on
- \* move random on a
- \* change
- \* new
- \* erase
- \* rotate by

Agent

Shape

Rule

Method

Duplicate

Test

NOT

Help



Agents

World: + World\_27x48

Save



Brush

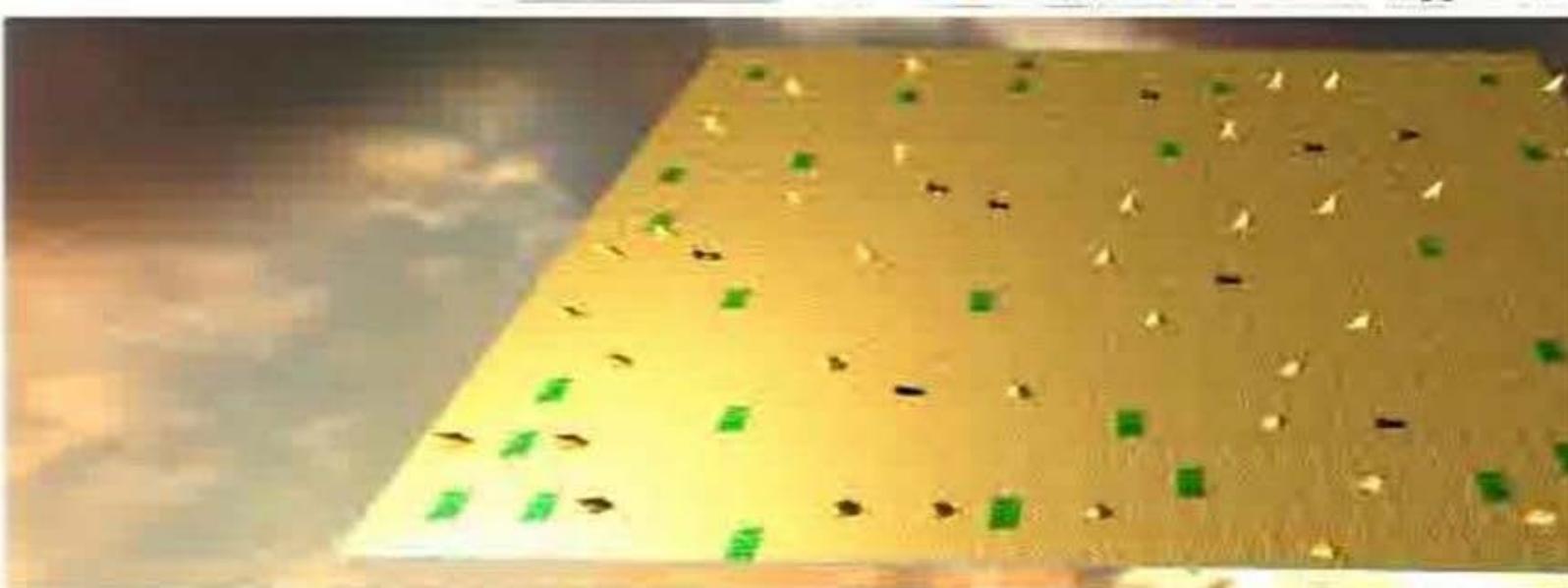
Controller

Coyote

Ground

Hay

Rabbit



Conditions

Behavior &lt;select an agent&gt;

## basic conditions

- \* see ↑
- \* see a ↑ BRUSH
- \* next to ↓
- stacked: immediately above: ↑
- stacked a: immediately above:  
↑ BRUSH
- \* empty ↑
- move every: 1 sec
- is selected



Agents: World: world\_27x48 : Save Layer Height Grid FPS: 5

Setting animation time to 0.00 seconds

Conditions
Behavior <select an agent>
Actions

**population**

Reset Export to Spreadsheet...

empty →

every interval: 1 sec.

is selected

**basic actions**

- move →
- transport →
- move random 1 cell
- move random on a BRUSH
- move random on a HAY
- change →
- new →
- erase →
- rotate by 90°, 180°, 270°

Agent Mode:

File Edit World Agents Behavior Window Share Help

Icons:



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# Project Overview

- ◆ NSF funded project to increase the number of students pursuing computer science.
- ◆ Overall strategy:
  - Introduce computer science through game design, starting in early middle school.
  - Encourage transfer of interests and skills toward further computer science education.

# Methodology

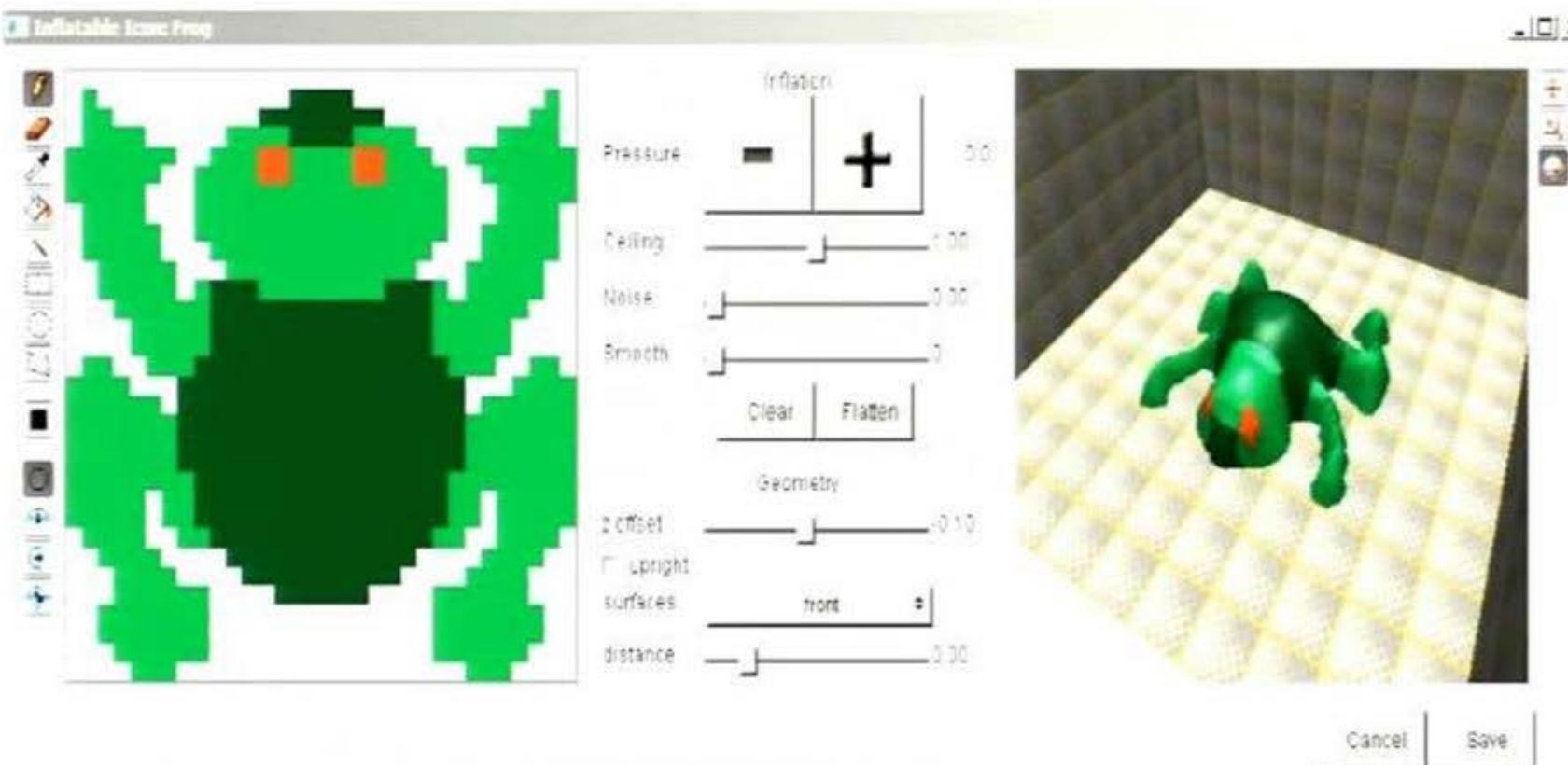
- Computational thinking patterns (CTPs) introduced via familiar games; e.g., Frogger
- Game design skills transfer to simulations
- Grade-level wide application, not small groups, not self-selected.
- Pre- and post-activity surveys used to measure attitude changes

# Problem Simplified and Analyzed

You are a frog. Your task is simple: hop across a busy highway, dodging cars and trucks, to reach the river. You drown by falling into the river, so jump on the backs of turtles and logs to cross the river to reach the grotto.

- **Nouns** become agents
- **Verbs** become actions

# Making 3D Easy



# Computational Thinking Patterns in Frogger



# Computational Thinking Patterns Frogger and Beyond

- Generation – Frogger: tunnel generates trucks
- Absorption – Frogger: tunnel absorbs trucks
- Collision – Frogger: frog and truck collide
- Transport – Frogger: logs & turtles transport frog
- Diffusion – Pacman: spreading a ‘scent’
- Hill-Climbing – Pacman: following a ‘scent’
- Push-Pull – Sokoban: pushing boxes
- Polling – Sokoban, et al: determining the end of a game or simulation

# Diffusion

Discrete Diffusion Equation:

$$u_{0,t+1} = u_{0,t} + D \sum_{i=1}^n (u_{i,t} - u_{0,t})$$

Simplified Diffusion Equation ( $D = 0.25$ ):

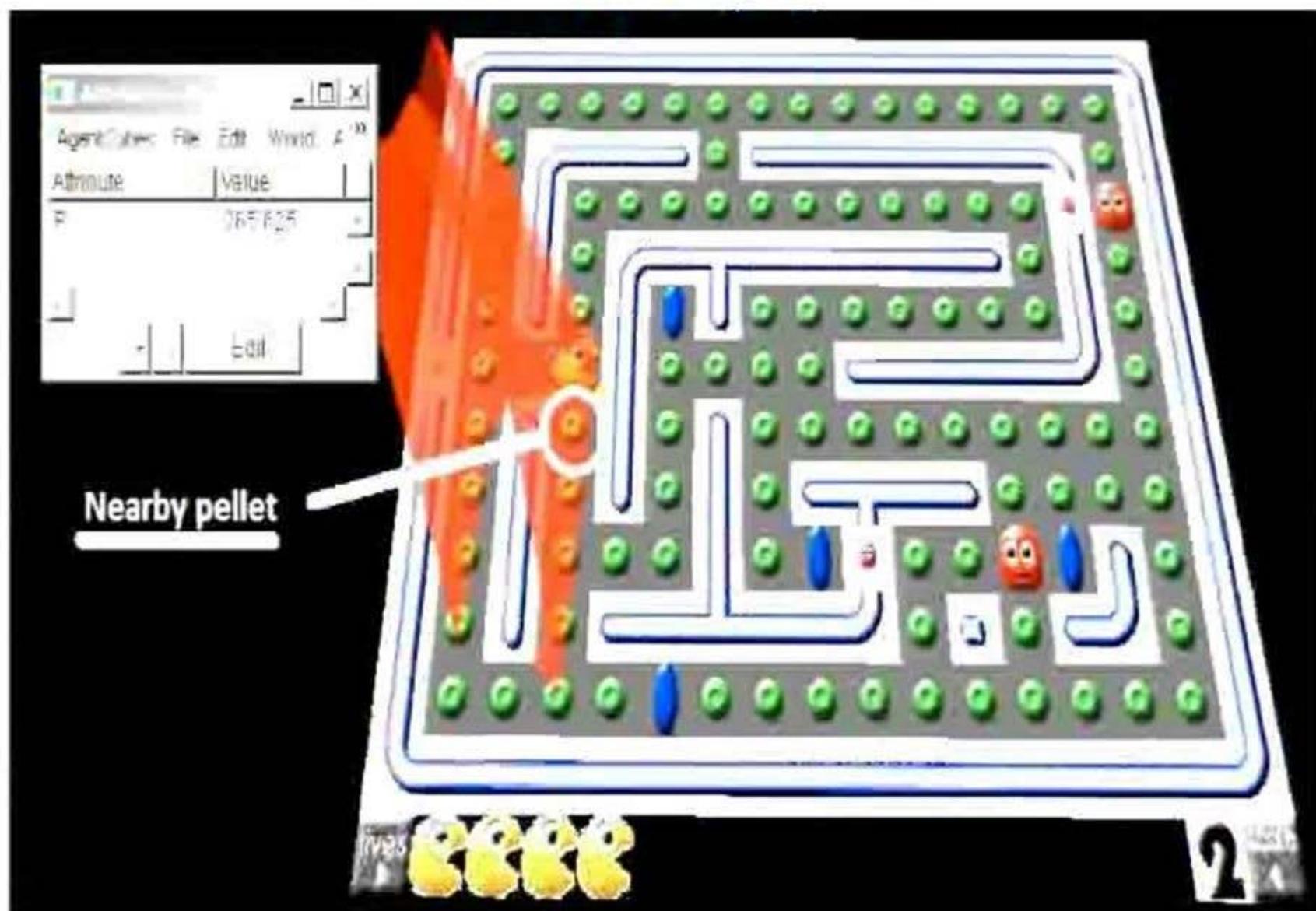
$$u_{0,t+1} = 0.25 \sum_{i=1}^4 (u_{i,t})$$

Or, in AgentCubes:

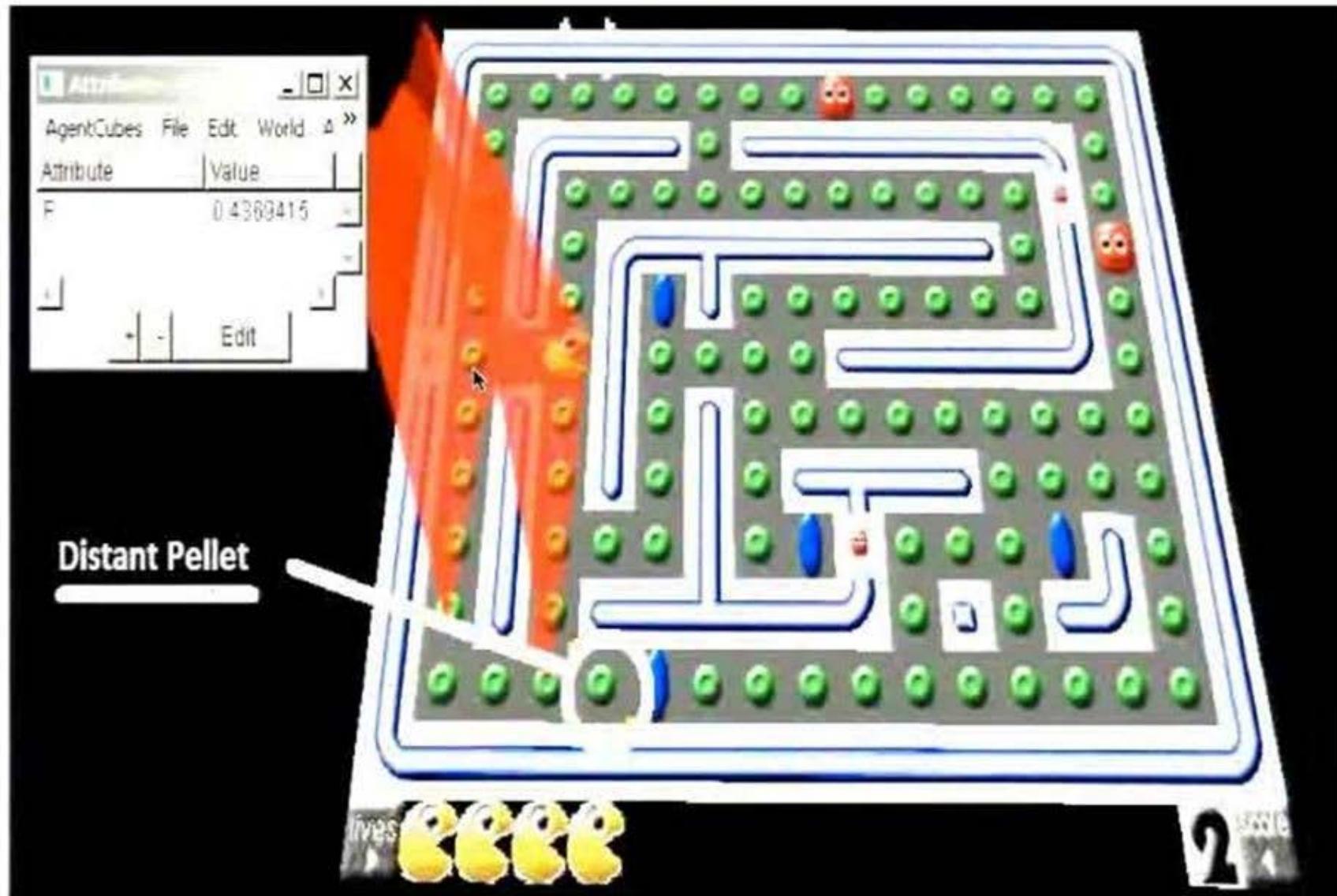
	U(up)	
U(left)	U(0)	U(right)
	U(down)	

$$u\{\text{current cell}\} = 0.25 * (u[\text{up}]+u[\text{down}]+u[\text{left}]+u[\text{right}])$$

# Diffusion Visualized – 3D



# Diffusion Visualized – 3D



# Hill Climbing

The image shows a Scratch script titled "Hill Climbing". It consists of two main sections: "While running" and "On [navigate]".

**While running:**

- Condition: `find the pacman`
- Loop:
  - Control: `Once every .5 Secs`
  - Then: `Make [ ] say [navigate]`

**On [navigate]:**

- Text: "Put text here to explain what this method does!"
- Control:
  - When green flag clicked:
    - Control: `repeat (4)`
    - Control: `if p[up] then`
    - Control: `repeat (4)`
    - Control: `if p[up] then`
    - Control: `move [1 step]`
    - Control: `end`
    - Control: `end`
    - Control: `end`
  - Control: `repeat (4)`
  - Control: `if p[down] then`
  - Control: `repeat (4)`
  - Control: `if p[down] then`
  - Control: `move [-1 step]`
  - Control: `end`
  - Control: `end`
  - Control: `end`

# Hill Climbing (single instruction)

Behavior: Ghost\_Red

while running

Ghosts tracks the pacman by  
acking the pacman  
e game.

Hill Climbing (an AI search technique) is used to tr

Adjust the speed of the ghost to control how hard it is to play th  
0.2 seconds per cycle is pretty fast

if

once every 0.2 sec

then

hill climb P in

Four Directions (Von Neumann neighborhood)

animation accelerated

time slider( sec



# Transition to STEM Simulation

## Simulation vs. Game

- 1) A game is a simulation
- 2) A simulation can become a game (challenge)
- 3) Key differentiations for a simulation vs. game:
  - 1 Answers a question (primary focus)
  - 2 Collects data for assessment/analysis
  - 3 Usually involves less or no real-time hand-eye coordination than a game
- 4) Example games: Frogger, Pacman, Centipede
- 5) Example STEM simulations: predator-prey model, contagion model, wildfire model



# Transition to Simulation

## The Process

- ◆ Start with a simple model: e.g., predator-prey
- ◆ Problem: How to maintain stable populations?
- ◆ Apply CTPs learned from game design
- ◆ Add plotting & data collection



## Simple Model “Spec”

- ◆ Problem Statement:

- ◆ Food chain: coyotes -> rabbits -> hay
- ◆ Animals move randomly unless seeking food
- ◆ Seeking food is intelligent (diffusion and hill-climbing CTPs)
- ◆ Lowest level (hay) is not consumed
- ◆ No starvation or longevity-driven mortality
- ◆ Only the middle level (rabbit) reproduces
- ◆ Goal: stable and healthy populations



# Managing the Simulation

- ◆ Additions to the basic model “spec”:
  - ◆ A monitor watches the simulation and keeps track of the populations via simulation properties
  - ◆ The monitor determines if the simulation ends: when a population size falls to zero (polling CTP)

# Ecosystem – Basic Model



# Basic Model Parameters

■ Attributes Editor - □ X

AgentCubes File Edit World Agents »

Attribute	Value
Repro	14.0
Hunger	7.0
R	100

+ | - | Edit

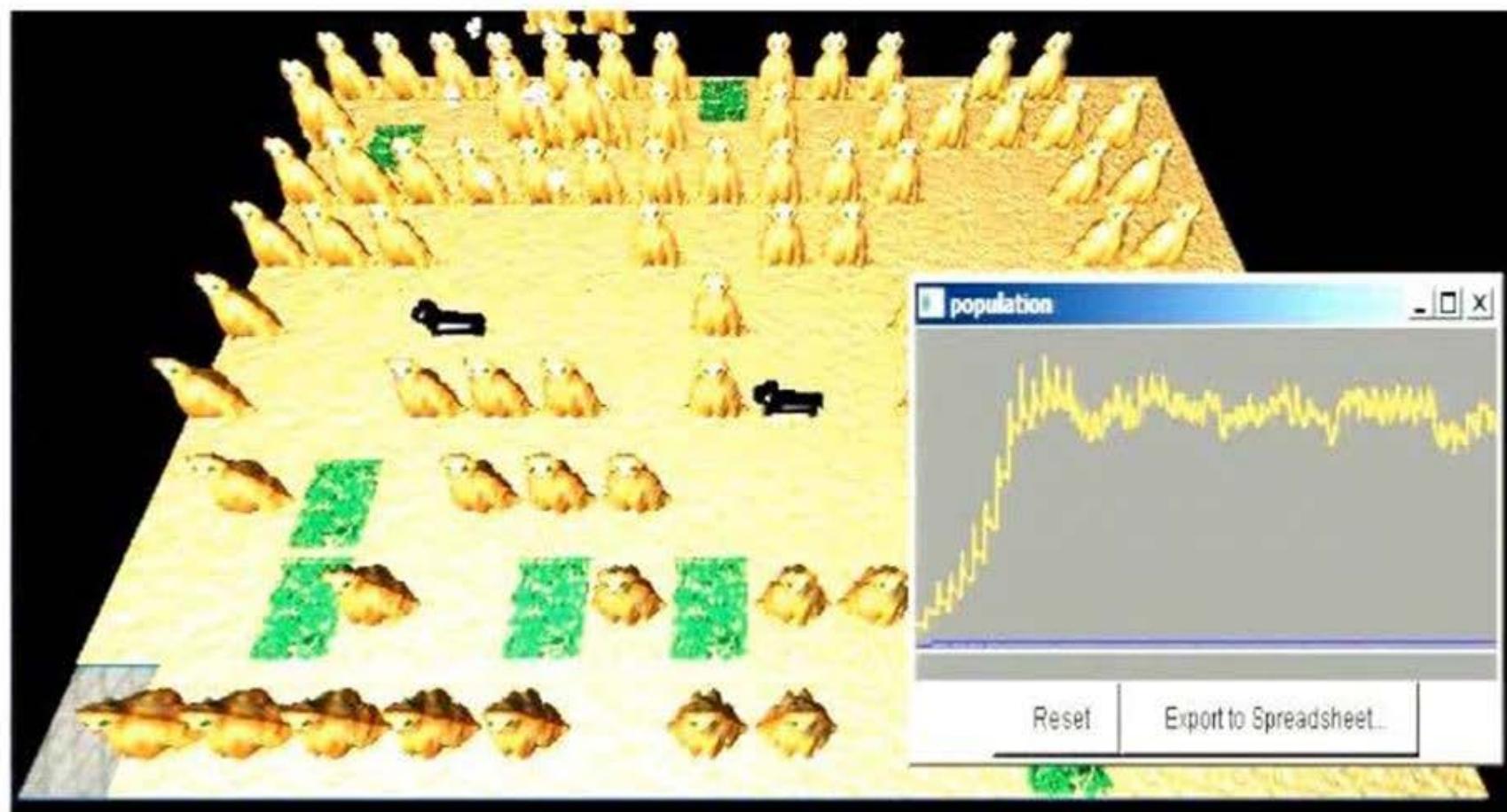
■ \* Simulation - □ X

AgentCubes File Edit World Agents »

Property	Value
Rabbit_Hungry	10.0
Rabbit_Repro	24.0
Coyote_Hungry	15.0
Rabbits	0.0
Coyotes	0.0
Rabbits_Spawns	0.0
Rabbits_Eaten	0.0

+ | - | Save Edit

# Ecosystem – Model Run



## **Enhancing the Model**

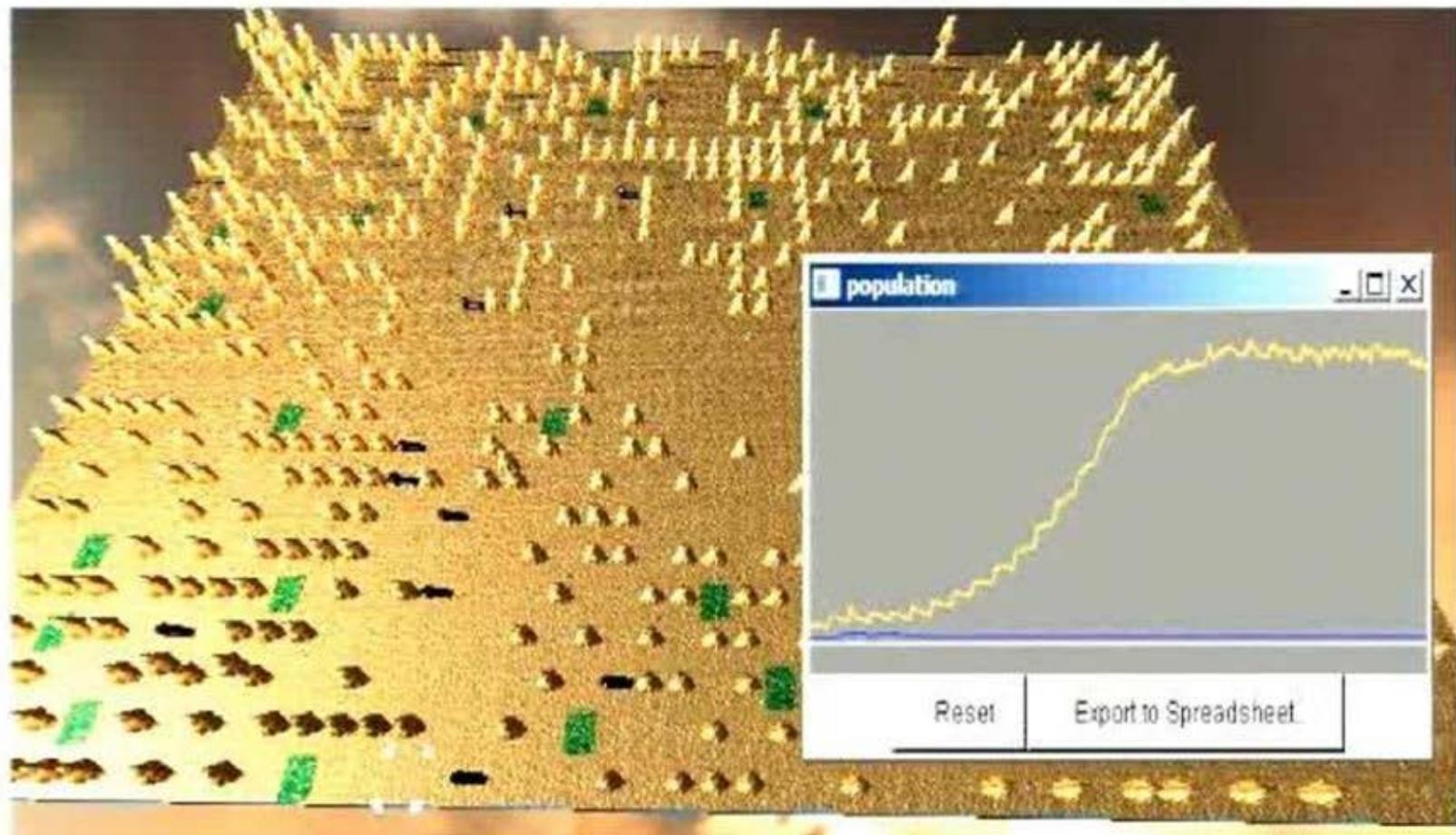
- ◆ Add starvation thresholds for predators
- ◆ Add longevity thresholds for predators
- ◆ Add reproduction and mortality for other food chain members
- ◆ Add habitat boundaries and obstacles
- ◆ Add additional elements in the food chain
- ◆ Etc.

# Large Model Parameters

Attributes: Rabbit	
Attribute	Value
R	100
Hunger	3.0
Age	35.0
Repro	11.0

Simulation Properties	
Property	Value
Sim_Rate	0.1
Rabbit_Hungry	10.0
Rabbit_Repro	24.0
Rabbit_Starve	40.0
Rabbit_Old	50.0
Coyote_Hungry	15.0
Coyote_Starve	40.0
Coyote_Repro	36.0
Coyote_Old	70.0
Sim_Cycles	0.0
Hay	0.0
Rabbits	0.0
Coyotes	0.0
Rabbits_Spawns	0.0
Rabbits_Eaten	0.0
Rabbits_Starved	0.0
Rabbit_Died_Old	0.0
Max_Rabbit	0.0
Min_Rabbit	10000.0
Coyote_Spawns	0.0
Coyotes_Starved	0.0
Coyote_Died_Ol	0.0
Max_Coyote	0.0
Min_Coyote	10000.0

# Enhanced Model



# Results - Recap

Small Model



Large Model



# Results Compared

1	Rabbits	Coyotes
2	11	2
3	11	2
655	95	4
656	97	4
657	100	4
658	97	4
659	95	4
660	90	4
661	94	4
662	97	4
663	97	4
664	96	4
665	97	4
666	100	4
667	100	4
668	99	4
669	98	4

1	Rabbits	Coyotes
2	37	10
3	37	10
655	572	13
656	568	13
657	567	14
658	562	14
659	564	13
660	566	14
661	567	14
662	566	14
663	570	13
664	587	14
665	575	14
666	576	14
667	569	14
668	563	14
669	565	14

# Results - Insight

Property	Value
Sim_Rate	0.1
Rabbit_Hungry	10.0
Rabbit_Repro	24.0
Rabbit_Starve	40.0
Rabbit_Old	50.0
Coyote_Hungry	15.0
Coyote_Starve	40.0
Coyote_Repro	36.0
Coyote_Old	70.0
Sim_Cycles	858.0
Hay	0.0
Rabbits	568.0
Coyotes	16.0
Rabbits_Spawned	6500.0
Rabbits_Eaten	707.0
Rabbits_Starved	624.0
Rabbit_Died_Old	4638.0
Max_Rabbit	588.0
Min_Rabbit	29.0
Coyote_Spawned	199.0
Coyotes_Starved	4.0
Coyote_Died_Ol	179.0
Max_Coyote	20.0
Min_Coyote	10.0

WHY?

↔ Rabbit Population: 568

↔ Rabbits Spawned: 6,500

↔ Rabbits Starved: 624

↔ Coyotes Starved: 4



# Project Participation

- ◆ Initial project three-year goals:
  - ~ 50 teachers
  - ~ 1300 students
- ◆ Goals exceeded in first year
- ◆ After 5 years (U.S. only):
  - > 300 teachers
  - > 18,000 students
- ◆ Student motivation post-survey responses
  - 2/3 positive experience and desire to go further
  - gender and ethnicity independent
- ◆ Expanded to Europe, Brazil, et al

source: [http://sgd.cs.colorado.edu/wiki/Research\\_Snapshot#Scalable\\_Game\\_Design\\_Research\\_Snapshot](http://sgd.cs.colorado.edu/wiki/Research_Snapshot#Scalable_Game_Design_Research_Snapshot)