Adaptive procedural generation in Minecraft

Blake Patterson & Michael Ward CIS 5603: Spring 2022



Agenda



INTRODUCTION

- Motivation
- Goals
- Environment
- Challenges



04.

Methodology

- Terraforming
- Plot Analysis
- Road Building

03. - Elatter

- Flat terrain
- Hilly terrain

Limitations

- Challenges faced
- Alternative approaches
- Next steps





Motivation & Goals



- Main Points:
 - o Be able to build anywhere
 - o Adapt to landscape
 - o Look natural & realistic
 - o Be useable by a player





Observable Environment



- -





Challenges



This is what Minecraft's default NPC villages are supposed to look like...



Challenges



But this is often how the village procedural generation ends up looking



Methodology: Terraforming



[[48,46,46,45,53], [45,46,46,45,63], [43,43,45,45,46], [44,51,46,47,53], [45,50,51,52,51]]

> ex: A 5x5 heightmap

Consider a 128 block radius: Worst case search ~16,000 blocks instead of ~2.1 million





Methodology: Terraforming



- Breadth first search of heightmap with observation
- Uses result of search to clear trees



Methodology: Plot Analysis

How to determine ideal house placements?

Current Approach: Calculating standard deviations of height in subgrids

Considering: Modified Moore Neighborhood edge detection





Methodology: Road Building

Modified A*











Methodology: Road Building

Using Height as Boundaries





Demo 1: Flat Terrain









Demo 2: Hilly Terrain









Challenges Faced

HTTP Connection Errors

Deciding How to Partition Land

...



Alternative Approaches

Machine Learning - DNN

Binary Space Partitioning

...



Next Steps

Smart House Construction

Introducing New Structure Types (bridges, tunnels, etc.)

Changing Settlement Based on Different Factors (Bayesian Network)

111



Thanks for listening!

Questions?

CREDITS: This presentation template was created by **Slidesgo**, including icons by **Flaticon**, and infographics & images by **Freepik**