# Of Ludics \& Ludology: Systems of Play as Linear Logic Programs 

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## SPOILER WARNING

takeaway:
linear logic* as a tool for game design enables rapid experimentation and structural analysis of a wide range of core mechanics.
*... with various extra-logical additives.

## THREE ACTS

I. Game Design Vocabulary Example
Linear logic programming

## II. Payoff: Proofs as interaction traces

 Generation \& AnalysisIII. Promise: Interactivity

Invariant Checking

## ACT I <br> Setup: destroy assumptions



## what are (digital) games made of?

graphics + sound + mechanics movement, enemies, levels, bosses, items, characters, endings, ...

## most frameworks' starting point:

## graphics + sound + mechanics

movement, enemies, levels, bosses, items, characters, endings, ...

## languages for programming games:

Unity<br>Twine Inform 7<br>GameMaker, Scratch<br>StageCast, PuzzleScript<br>C++?<br>FRP?

## LANGUAGE AFFECTS DESIGN DECISIONS

## a better starting point?

## graphics + sound + mechanics

movement, enemies, levels, bosses, items, characters, endings, ...

# my starting point: 

rules

resources

## RULES

## Rules of play <br> Rules of logic

## RULES

## Rules of play

state change through manipulation of resources

## RULES

## Rules of play

$\sim$
state change through manipulation of resources
linear logic

## Linear Logic

core judgment:
$\Gamma ; \Delta \vdash \mathrm{A}$

A persistent $\in \Gamma$
A linear $\in \Delta$

## Linear Logic

## core judgment: <br> $\Gamma ; \Delta \vdash \mathrm{A}$

$A \in \Gamma$ : subject to wk, contr, exchg $A \in \Delta$ : "use exactly once"

# Linear Logic 

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { A o B B } \\
\text { A * B } \\
!\mathrm{A} \\
1
\end{gathered}
$$

## Linear Logic Programming

fill a signature with predicate declarations pred <arg_types>
and constant declarations
c: A

## Linear Logic Programming

fill a signature with predicate declarations pred <arg_types>
and constant declarations
r: B -o C

## EXAMPLE

## 2d, turn-based puzzle games

http://www.puzzlescript.net

## Hardcoded assumptions:

turn-based
2d grid of adjacent locations
player controls one entity
controls are up, down, left, right, $x$ single player

## e.g. Sokoban



## in PuzzleScript:

[ > Player | Crate ] -> [ > Player | > Crate ]

## My assumptions

## turn-based

2d grid of adjacent locations
player controls one entity
controls are up, down, left, right, $x$ single player

## sokoban in linear logic



## sokoban in linear logic <br> 



## sokoban in linear logic <br> 


move :
hoc pusher L * in_dir L Dir L' * empty L' -o \{empty L * lock pusher L'\} . ~

## sokoban in linear logic

## push :

loc pusher L


* in_dir L Dir L' * loc block L'
* in_dir L' Dir L'' * empty L''
-o \{empty L
* loc pusher L' * loc block L''\}.

move :
loc pusher L * in_dir L Dir L' * empty L' -o \{empty L * loc pusher $\mathrm{L}^{\prime}$ \}.


## EXECUTABLE SPECS AS LINEAR LOGIC PROGRAMS

1. specify the predicates needed to track state, e.g. loc <entity> <location>
2. codify state transitions as linear implications

$$
A-0 \quad\{B\}
$$

3. specify a query: initial state and expected final state

## SEMANTICS OF LINEAR LOGIC

 PROGRAMS

A -o $\{B\}$ induces a transition:
forall $\Delta$,
$\Delta, \mathrm{A} \rightarrow \Delta, \mathrm{B}$

## SEMANTICS OF LINEAR LOGIC PROGRAMS

the \{curly braces\} mean
"forward chaining" proof search
(lax modality/monad)

## SEMANTICS OF LINEAR LOGIC PROGRAMS

A -o $\{B\}$ induces a transition:
forall $\Delta$,

$$
\Delta, \mathrm{A} \rightarrow \Delta, \mathrm{~B}
$$

meaning this is admissible:

$$
\frac{\Delta, \mathrm{B} \rightarrow *}{\Delta, \mathrm{~A} \rightarrow *}
$$

## COMMITTED CHOICE

when there are multiple choices available,
pick one and commit
(NO BACKTRACKING)

these ideas are implemented in frameworks like Celf, LolliMon, Lygon

## (I use Celf)

## ACT II

## Payoff: More interesting examples, Proofs \& Analysis

# GOAL: interactive fiction with complex character interaction. 




There's always more to the story in Versu, a new interactive reading experience where readers become the characters.

## What turns and twists will your story take?

## a Download on the AppStore

Watch the Video

## shakespearean tragedy world

state components:
character location, possession, sentiment toward other characters, goals

## shakespearean tragedy world

at <character> <location>
has <character> <object>
anger <character> <character> philia <character> <character> depressed <character>

# shakespearean tragedy world 

!dead <character>
!killed <character> <character>
do/insult :
at $C$ L at $C^{\prime} L$ * anger C C'
-o \{at C L * at C' L * anger C C' anger $C^{\prime} C$ * depressed $\left.C^{\prime}\right\}$.
do/compliment : at C L * at C' L * philia C C'
-o \{at C L * at C' L * philia C C' * philia C' C\}.
do/murder :
anger $C C^{\prime} *$ anger $C C^{\prime} *$ anger $C C^{\prime} *$ anger C C' * at $C$ L * at $C^{\prime} L$ *
has $C$ weapon
-o \{at $C$ L * !dead $C^{\prime}$ * !murdered C C' * has $C$ weapon\}.
do/mourn :
at $C$ L * philia C $C^{\prime}$ * dead $C^{\prime}$
-o \{philia C C' * at C L * depressed $C$ * depressed $C\}$.
do/becomeSuicidal : at C L * depressed C * depressed C * depressed $C$ * depressed $C$
-o \{at C L * suicidal C * wants $C$ weapon\}.

## do/loot

: at C L * dead C' * has C' O * wants C 0
-o \{at C L * has CO\} . ~
do/comfort
: at C L * at C' L * suicidal C' * philia C C' * philia C' C -o \{at C L * at C' L * philia C C' * philia C' C * philia $C^{\prime} \mathbf{C}$.

## initial state

story_start :
init -o
\{ at romeo town * at montague mon_house * at capulet cap_house * at mercutio town * at nurse cap_house * at juliet town * at tybalt town * at apothecary town *
has tybalt weapon * has romeo weapon * has apothecary weapon *
-•• *
anger montague capulet * anger capulet montague * anger tybalt romeo * anger capulet romeo * anger montague tybalt *
philia mercutio romeo * philia romeo mercutio * philia montague romeo * philia capulet juliet * philia juliet nurse * philia nurse juliet * neutral nurse romeo * neutral mercutio juliet * neutral juliet mercutio * neutral apothecary nurse * neutral nurse apothecary\}.

## final state

ending_happy : nonfinal * actor C * actor C' * at C L * at C' L * married C C' -o \{final\}.
ending_vengeance : nonfinal * actor C1 * actor C2 * actor C3 * killed C1 C2 * philia C3 C2 * killed C3 C1 -o \{final\}.
proofs as stories

# proof of init -o \{final\} 

$\lambda x$ :init.
let $[x s]=r[y s]$ in $\ldots$ end


## concurrent equality

# let $\mathrm{x} 1=\mathrm{M} 1$ in let $\mathrm{x} 2=\mathrm{M} 2$ in M 

let $\mathrm{x} 2=\mathrm{M} 2$ in let $\mathrm{x} 1=\mathrm{M} 2$ in M
iff the inputs of M2 are separate from the outputs of M1.

```
let {[X73, [X74, [X75, [X76, X77]]]]}
```

= do/insult/private [a-tybalt, [a-romeo, [X68, [X66, X72]]]] in
let $\{[\mathrm{X85},[\mathrm{X86}, \mathrm{X} 87]]\}$
= do/becomeSuicidal [a-romeo, [X79, [X41, [X59, [X52, X77]]]]] in
let $\{[\mathrm{X88},[\mathrm{X} 89,[\mathrm{X} 90$, [X91, X92]]]]\}
$=$ do/comfort [a-mercutio, [a-romeo, [X78, [X85, [X86, [X81, X83]]]]]] in
let $\{[\mathrm{X} 101$, [!X102, [!X103, X104]]]\}
= do/murder [a-romeo, [a-tybalt, [X58, [X40, [X76, [X51, [X94, [X96, X27]]]]]]]] in
let $\{[\mathrm{X} 105,[\mathrm{X} 106$, [X107, X108]]]\}
$=$ do/compliment/private [a-nurse, [a-juliet, [X46, [X47, X30]]]] in
let $\{[\mathrm{X} 109$, [X110, [X111, X112]]]\}
= do/compliment/private [a-juliet, [a-nurse, [X106, [X105, X108]]]] in
let $\{[\mathrm{X113}, \mathrm{X114]} \mathrm{\}}$
= do/loot [a-romeo, [a-tybalt, [X101, [X102, [X26, X87]]]]] in

# graphical representation of traces 




## queries on sets of traces

## > exists ending_1

> exists do/thinkVengefully \&\& ~link do/thinkVengefully do/murder

Martens, Ferreira, Bosser "Generative Story Worlds as Linear Logic Programs" accepted to INT 2014

## ACT III

## Promise: Interactivity; Invariant Checking

## sokoban, reprise

interactivity, version 1 :
at choice points (multiple rules apply), present all available options to player


$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { move } \\
\text { Dir = up, down; } \\
\text { L = ..., L' }=\ldots \\
\text { push } \\
\text { Dir = right } \\
\text { L, L', L".. }
\end{gathered}
$$

PROBLEM: not all parts of the program should be manipulable by the player

## interactivity, version 2 : <br> give a language of interaction



> dir : type. $u, d, l, r: \operatorname{dir}$. act : type. move <dir> : act.
-- new piece of state: action <act>

## augment rules w/extra premise:

push :
action (move Dir) *
loc pusher L * in_dir L Dir L'

* loc block L'* in_dir L' Dir L''
* empty L''
-o \{empty L * loci pusher L' * lock block L''\} . ~
move :
action (move Dir) *
hoc pusher L * in_dir L Dir L' * empty L'
-o \{empty L * loci pusher L'\} . ~


## but when to introduce "action A"?

PHASES

## Phases

## Block-delimited subsignatures

```
phase world = {
    rule1 : current Action * ... -o {...}.
    rule2 : current Action * ... -o {...}.
}
phase player = {
    rule : player_turn -o {...}
}
```


## Phases

Connected by specification of quiescence behavior phase world = \{...\}
phase player = \{...\}
quiesced world -o
\{player_turn * phase player\}.
quiesced player -o \{phase world\}.

## Phases

...are block-delimited subsignatures connected by specifications of quiescence behavior.
quiesced $P$ * State -0 \{phase $P^{\prime}$ * State'\}.

> arbitrarily many phases looping + branching

```
rock * paper -o {paper}.
paper * scissors -o {scissors}.
scissors * rock -o {rock}.
rock * rock_count N -o {rock_count N+1}.
paper * paper_count N -o {paper_count N+1}.
scissors * scissors_count N -o {scissors_count N+1}.
init -o {rock_count 0 * paper_count 0 * scissors_count 0
    * rock * rock * rock * paper * paper * scissors}.
```

```
rock * paper -o {paper}.
paper * scissors -o {scissors}.
scissors * rock -o {rock}.
rock * rock_count N -o {rock_count N+1}.
paper * paper_count N -o {paper_count N+1}.
scissors * scissors_count N -o {scissors_count N+1}.
```

init -0 \{rock_count 0 * paper_count 0 * scissors_count 0
* rock * rock * rock * paper * paper * scissors\}.

```
rock * paper -o {paper}.
paper * scissors -o {scissors}.
scissors * rock -o {rock}.
rock * rock_count N -o {rock_count N+1}.
paper * paper_count N -o {paper_count N+1}.
scissors * scissors_count N -o {scissors_count N+1}.
init -o {rock_count 0 * paper_count 0 * scissors_count 0
    * rock * rock * rock * paper * paper * scissors}.
```

```
phase rps = {
    rock * paper -o {paper}.
    paper * scissors -o {scissors}.
    scissors * rock -o {rock}.
    init -o {rock * rock * rock * paper * paper * scissors}.
}
phase count = {
    init -o {rock_count 0 * paper_count 0 * scissors_count 0}.
    rock * rock_count N -o {rock_count N+1}.
    paper * paper_count N -o {paper_count N+1}.
    scissors * scissors_count N -o {scissors_count N+1}.
}
```

```
phase rps = {
    rock * paper -o {paper}.
    paper * scissors -o {scissors}.
    scissors * rock -o {rock}.
    init -o {rock * rock * rock * paper * paper * scissors}.
}
phase count = {
    init -o {rock_count 0 * paper_count 0 * scissors_count 0}.
    rock * rock_count N -o {rock_count N+1}.
    paper * paper_count N -o {paper_count N+1}.
    scissors * scissors_count N -o {scissors_count N+1}.
} %% expects: all rock, all paper, or all scissors.
```


## Compiling Phases

We can interpret phase-structured programs as programs in Celf.

## Compiling Phases

We can interpret phase-structured programs as programs with higher-order, mixed-chaining rules in Celf.

FINALE



Key -
$\uparrow$-Manufacured with
t-Used to obtain $\uparrow$-Obtained by drop
$\uparrow$ - Created With $\uparrow$-Produced by / Found by

## Minecraft Production Web


how designs fail

## FINALE

## takeaway:

## linear logic with phased

 as a DSL for game design enables rapid experimentation and structural analysis of a wide range of core ludical mechanics.