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# Developing Adventure Game with Free Text Input using NLP

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#GDC23

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# Self-introduction

Yusuke Mori



- Ph.D. in the field of Information Science and Technology
  - From the University of Tokyo, Japan, in 2021
  - Research Keywords:
    - Natural Language Processing (NLP)
    - Creative Writing Support System
    - Reader Emotions
- AI Researcher
  - AI Division, SQUARE ENIX CO., LTD.
  - **Working on the application of NLP to Game AI**

# NLP Adventure

Adventure Game with Natural Language Processing AI



OCTOBER  
18



# Hanakuma Town

SQUARE ENIX AI TECH PREVIEW:  
THE PORTOPIA SERIAL MURDER CASE



The scene of the crime is just up the street.

Yasu

And Kobe PD headquarters is right around the corner. We can set up an operation room there.

Yasu

So, where do you want to start? I can ask around for information, check alibis, investigate scenes, search for suspects.

Yasu

You're the boss, Boss.

Yasu

So what are your orders?

Input Your Voice



System Menu: Esc  
Fast Forward: L-Ctrl

Enable Mic: R-Alt

Focus Input: Enter  
View Env: R-Ctrl

## CHARACTER LIST

Kozo

Victim



Fumie



Komiya



Tab



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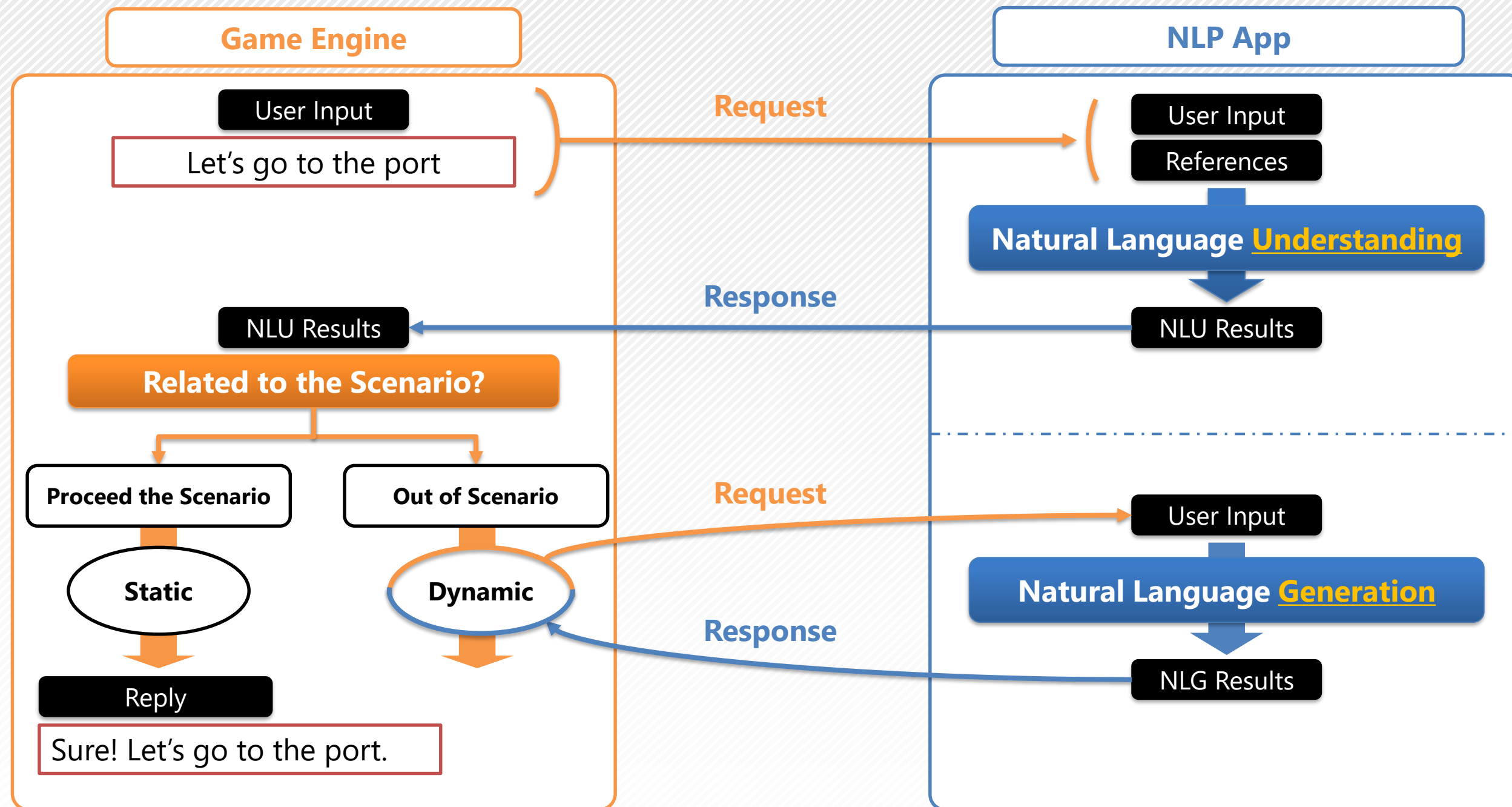
# Experience

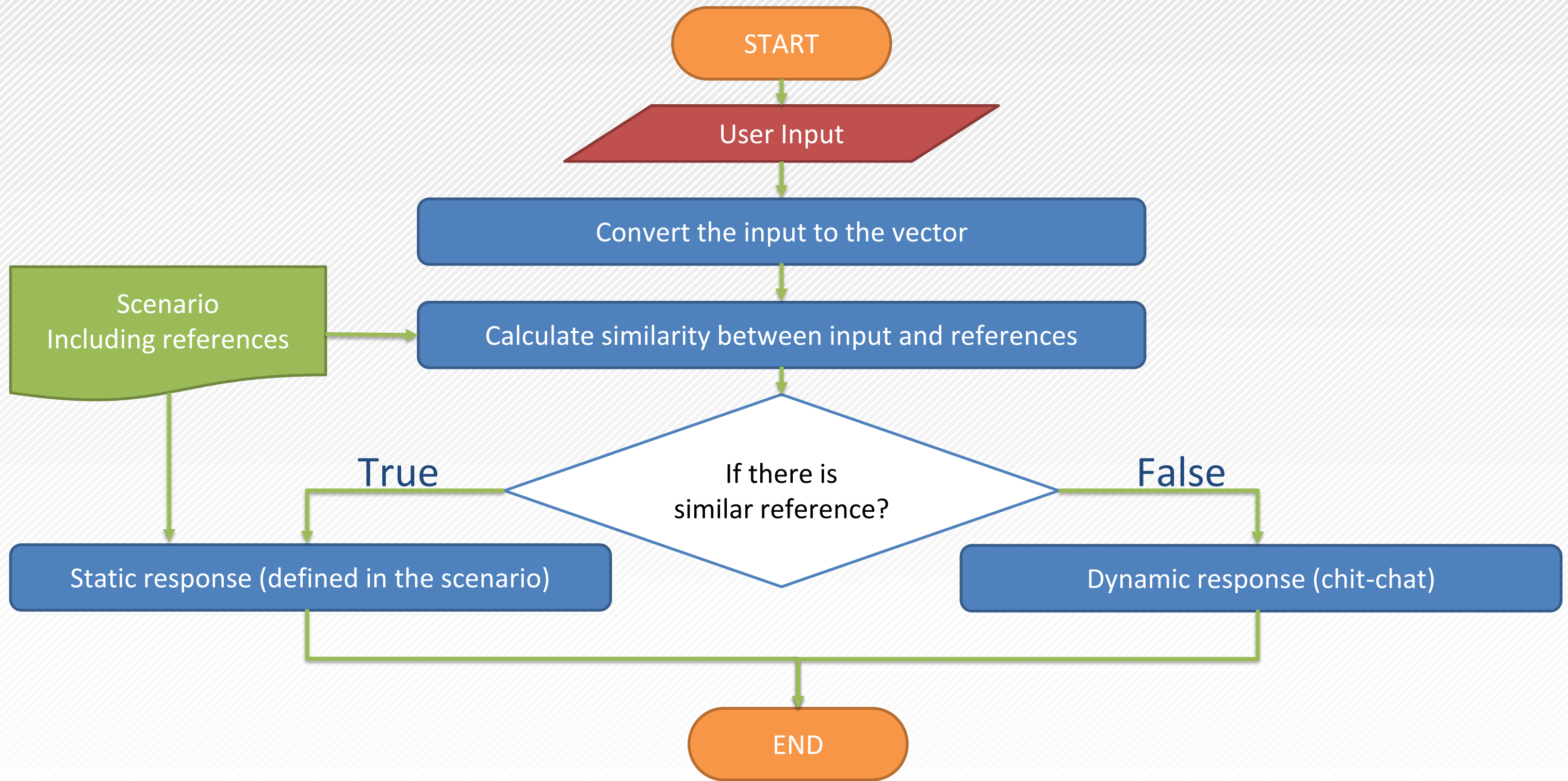
with NLP Adventure

- **“Discovery”**
  - Players discover their route by themselves, without given candidates
  - They don’t have to hear “I cannot understand it” again and again
- **“Sense of immersion”**
  - Input by their own words make players feel immersive into the game

# System Overview

# System Overview

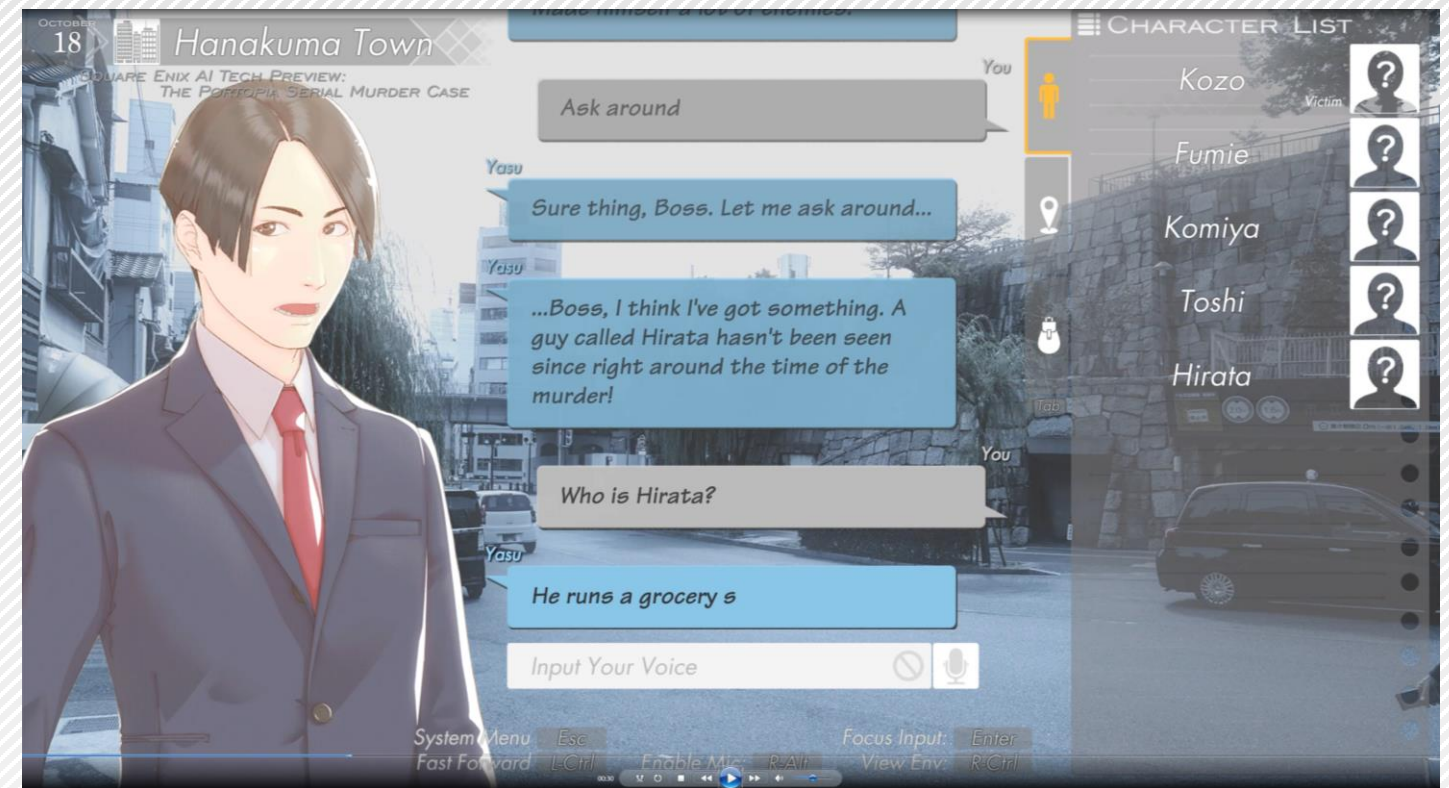




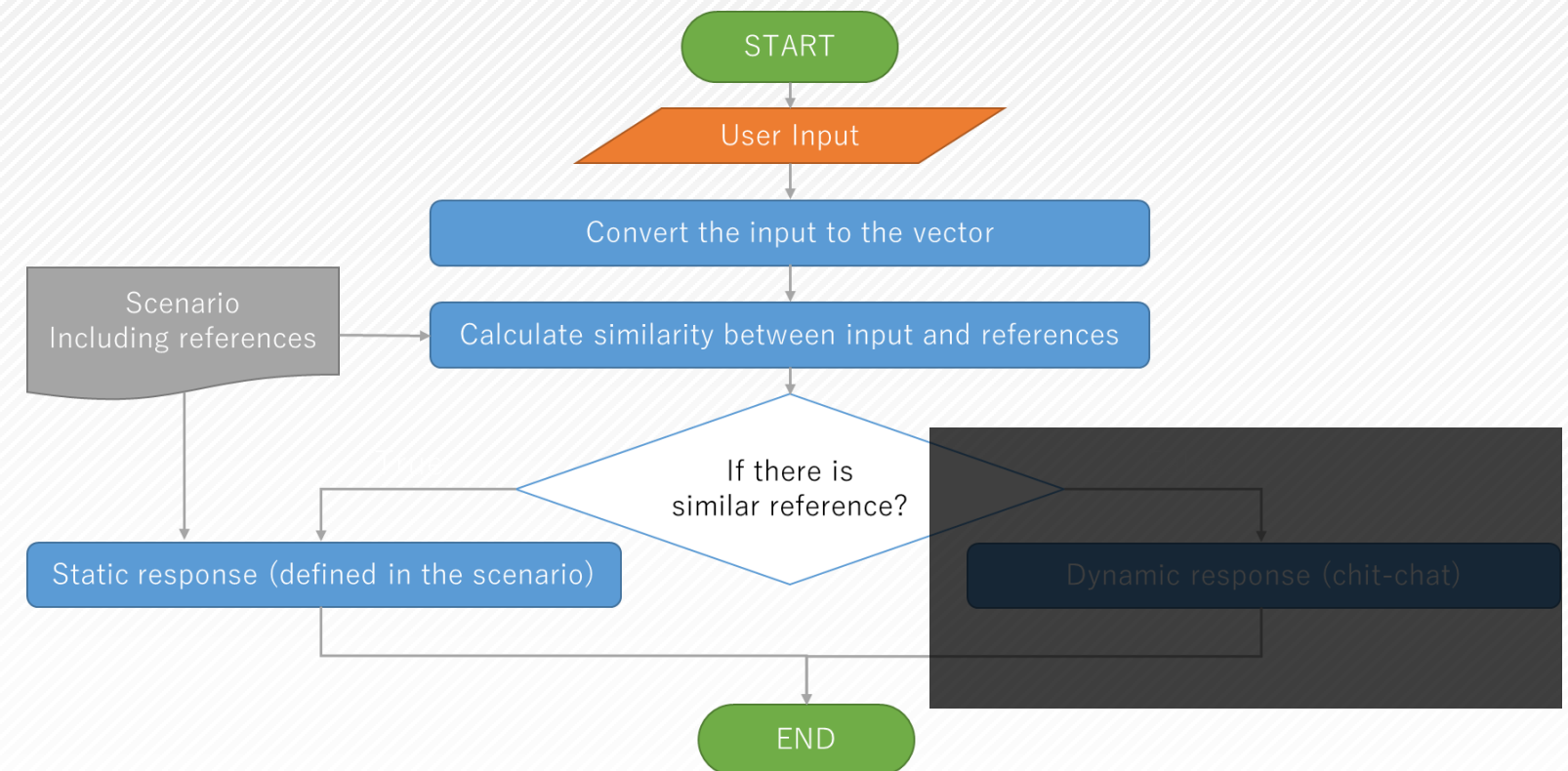


# Free Input

- Even when users use different words or phrases, the system can **understand users' intent** and continue the scenario

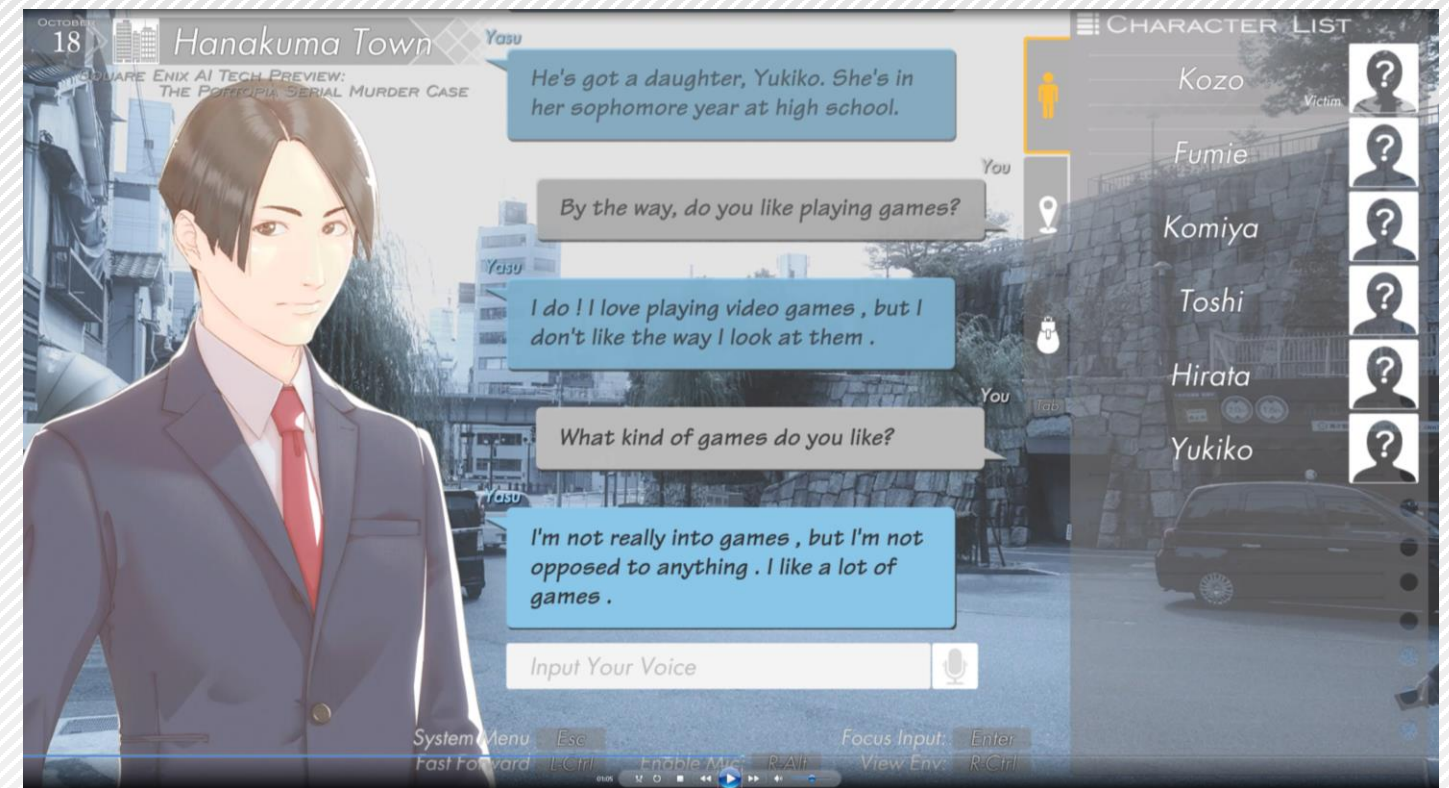


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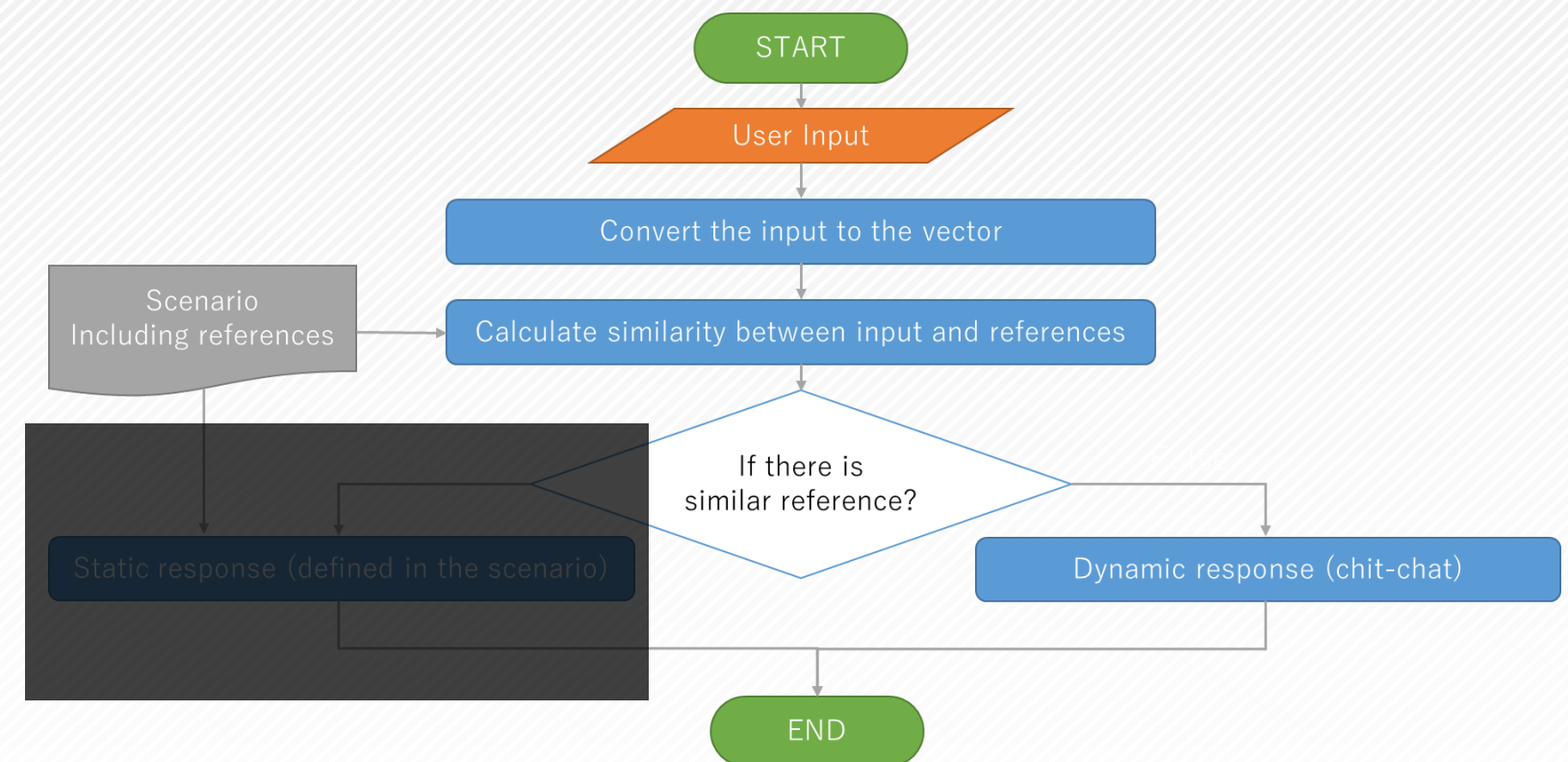


# Chit-chat

- Even if a player input is unrelated to the story, the character responds to it



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# Why now?

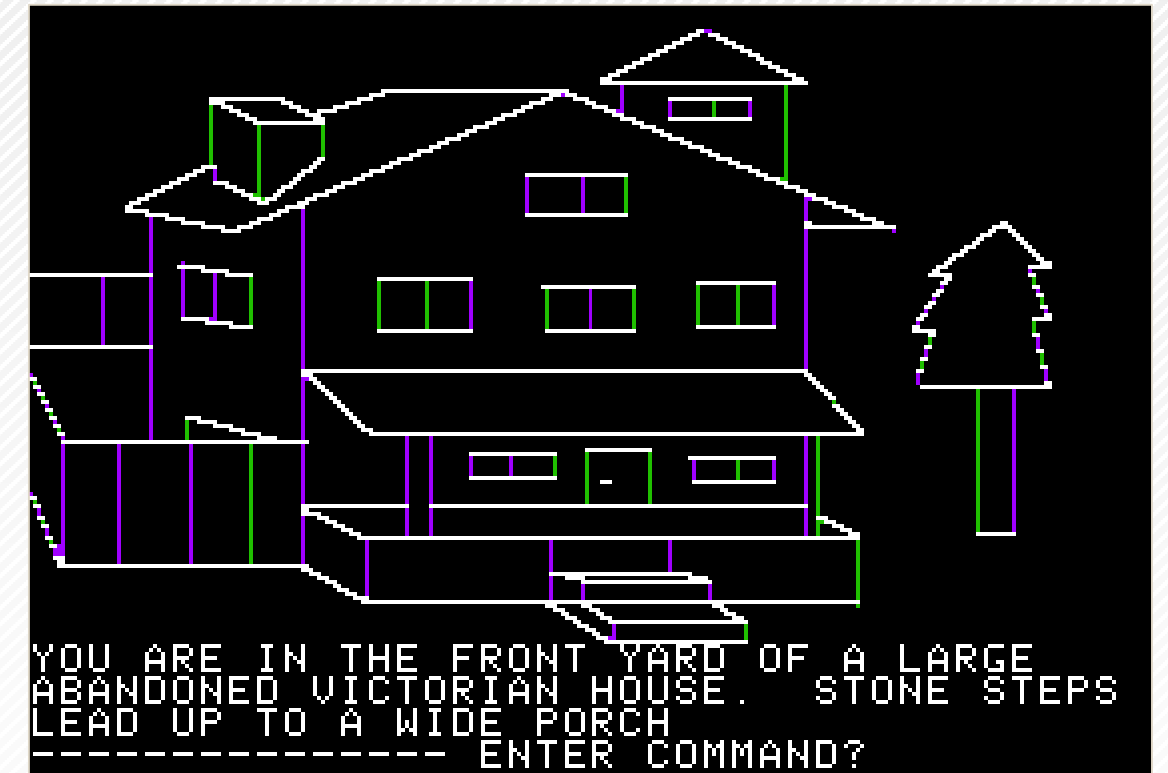
Recent Rapid Progress in NLP



# Adventure games

In 1980s

- e.g.) Mystery House (1980)
- **“ENTER COMMAND?”**
  - Use Command Line Interface (CLI) to decide the action



Mystery House (1980) © On-Line Systems

[https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/a/a0/Mystery\\_House\\_-\\_Apple\\_II\\_render\\_emulation\\_-\\_2.png](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/a/a0/Mystery_House_-_Apple_II_render_emulation_-_2.png)



# Free Input

How can we evolve adventure games?

- Can't we accommodate more flexible input?
  - If the meaning is correct, the scenario proceeds even if the input does not exactly match the reference sentence

“Go to the harbor”, “Head to the harbor”, “Shall we go see the sea?”



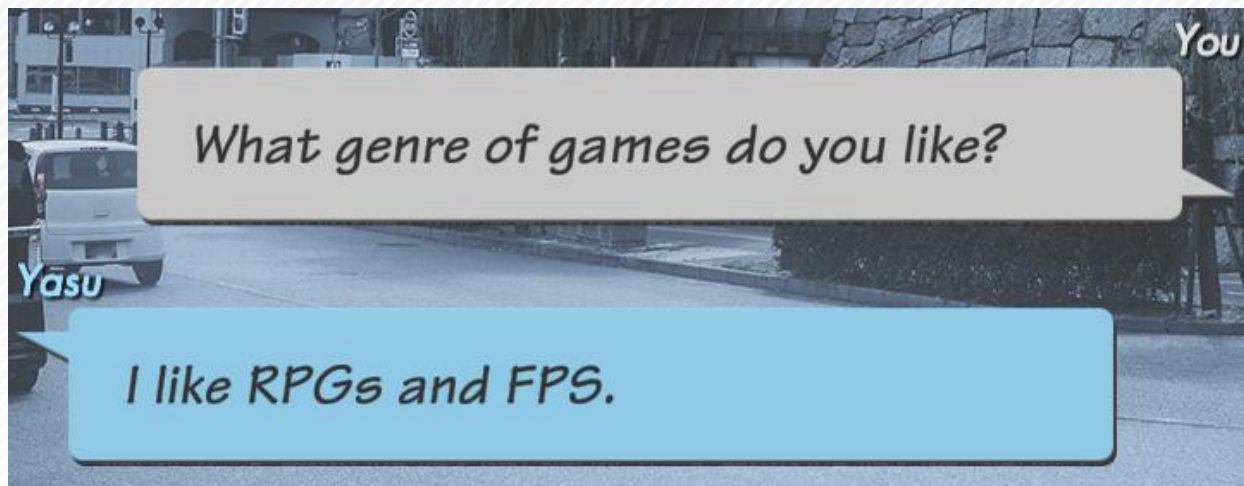
Go to the port

**This is what the user  
intends to do!**

# Chit-chat

## How can we evolve adventure games?

- Don't show “PLEASE INPUT AGAIN” again and again!
  - Expect a response even if the input is unrelated to the scenario



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Response is dynamically generated



# Rapid Progress in NLP

Free Input and Chit-chat can be handled

- NLP has come a long way in the last decade.
  - Word/Sentence Embeddings
    - Word2Vec [Mikolov et al., 2013a, 2013b, 2013c], Skip-Thoughts [Kiros et al., 2015]
  - Transformer [Vaswani et al., 2017]
  - Large-scale Language Models (using Transformer architecture)
    - BERT [Devlin et al., 2019], GPT-3 [Brown et al., 2020]

Mikolov et al. Efficient Estimation of Word Representations in Vector Space. In Proceedings of Workshop at ICLR, 2013.

Mikolov et al. Distributed Representations of Words and Phrases and their Compositionality. In Proceedings of NIPS, 2013.

Mikolov et al. Linguistic Regularities in Continuous Space Word Representations. In Proceedings of NAACL-HLT, 2013.

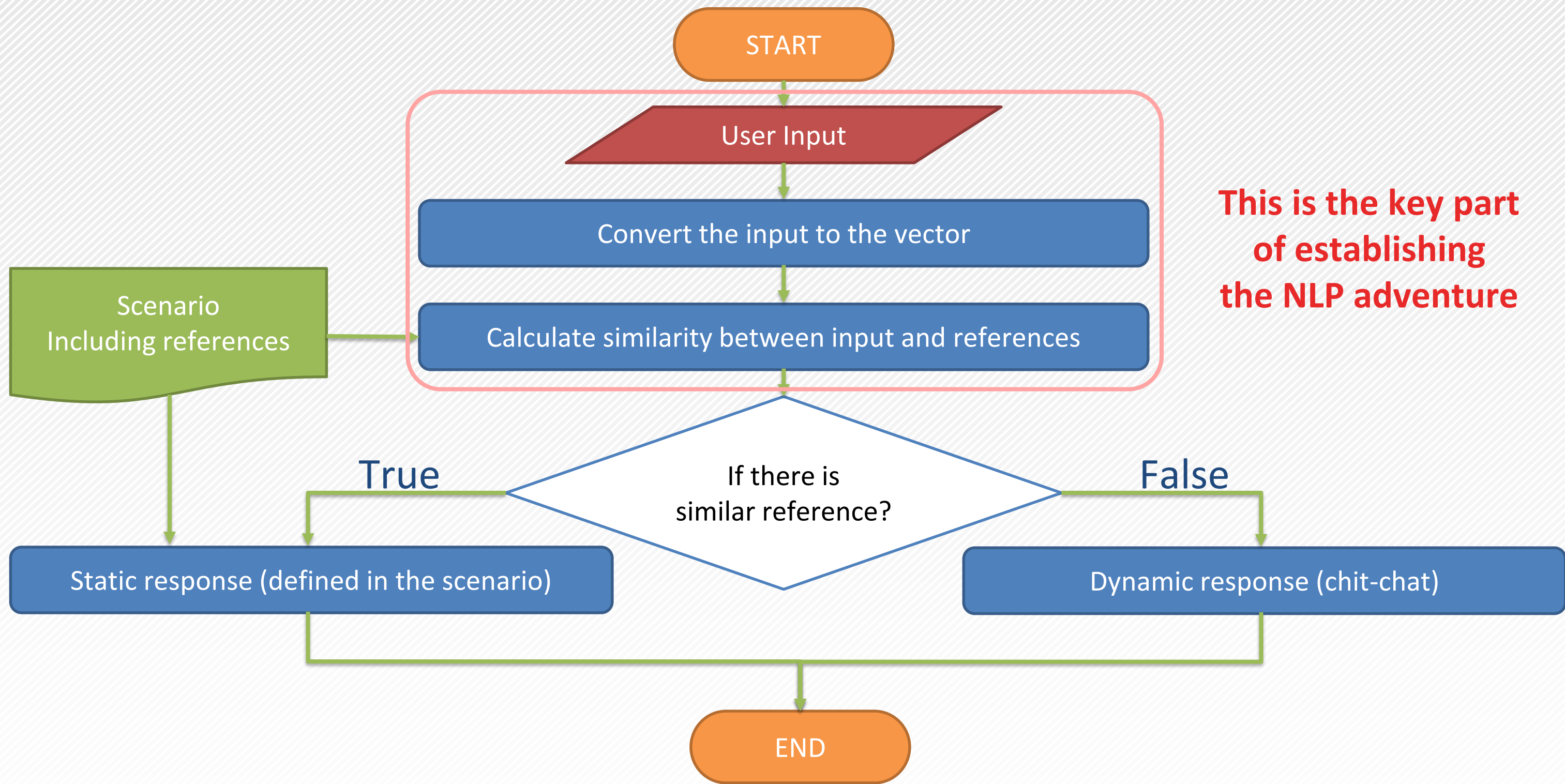
Kiros et al. Skip-Thought Vectors. In Proceedings of NIPS, 2015.

Vaswani et al. Attention is All you Need. In Proceedings of NIPS, 2017.

Devlin et al. BERT: Pre-training of Deep Bidirectional Transformers for Language Understanding. In Proceedings of NAACL-HLT, 2019.

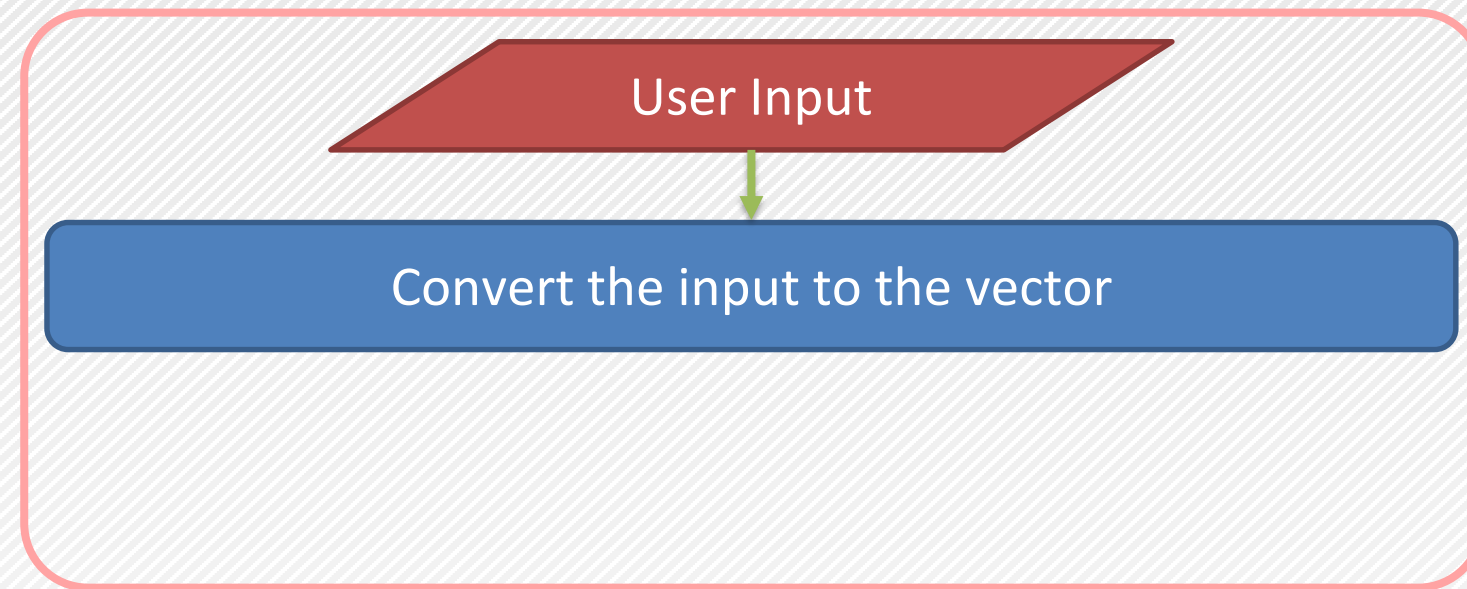
Brown et al. Language Models are Few-Shot Learners. In Proceedings of NeurIPS, 2020.

# Flow of “NLP Adventure” System



**This is the key part  
of establishing  
the NLP adventure**





User Input:  
*Head to the harbor*

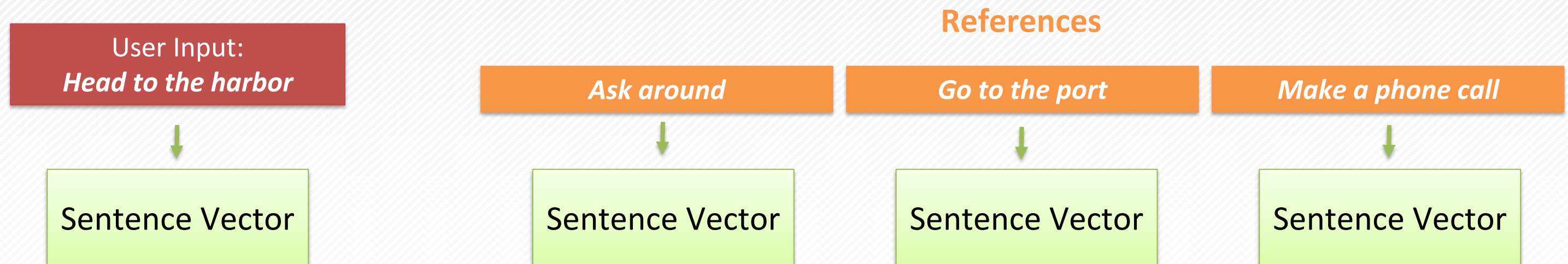
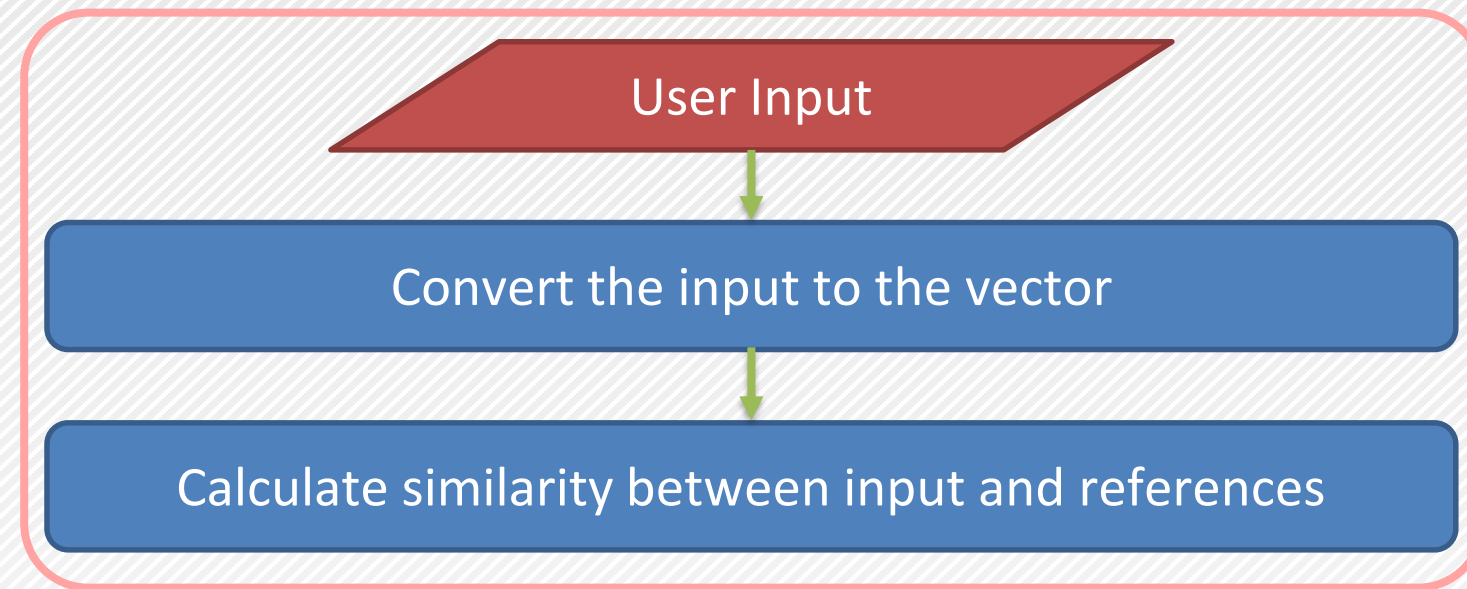


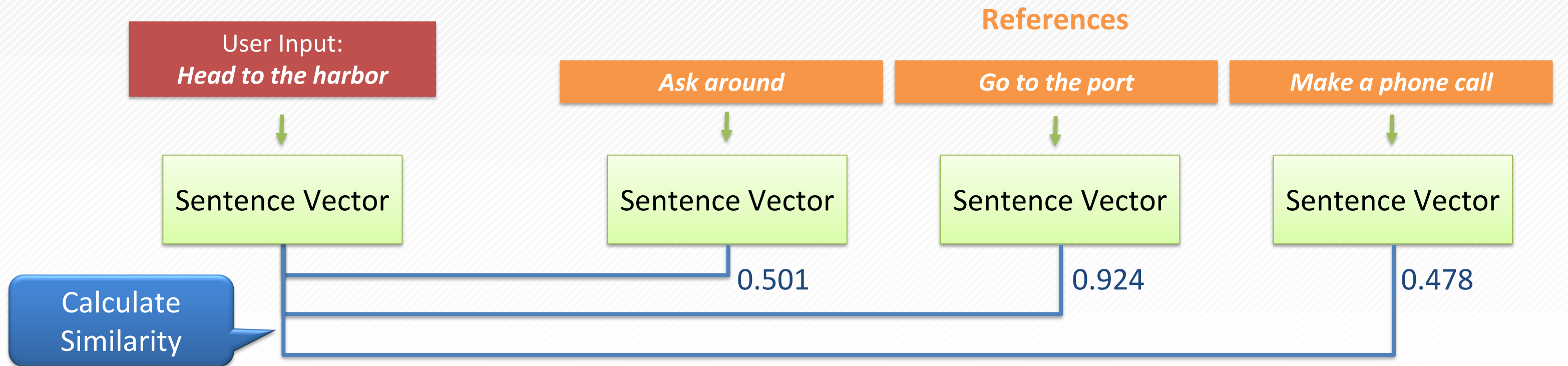
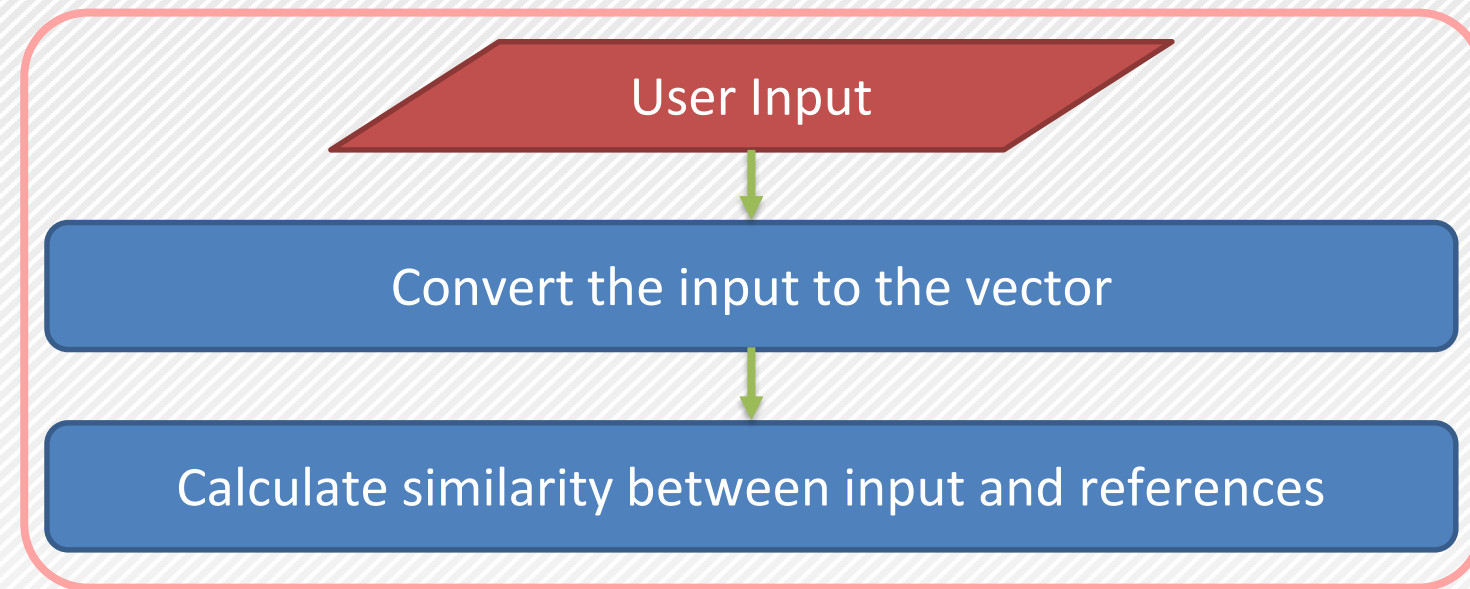
Encode

Sentence Vector

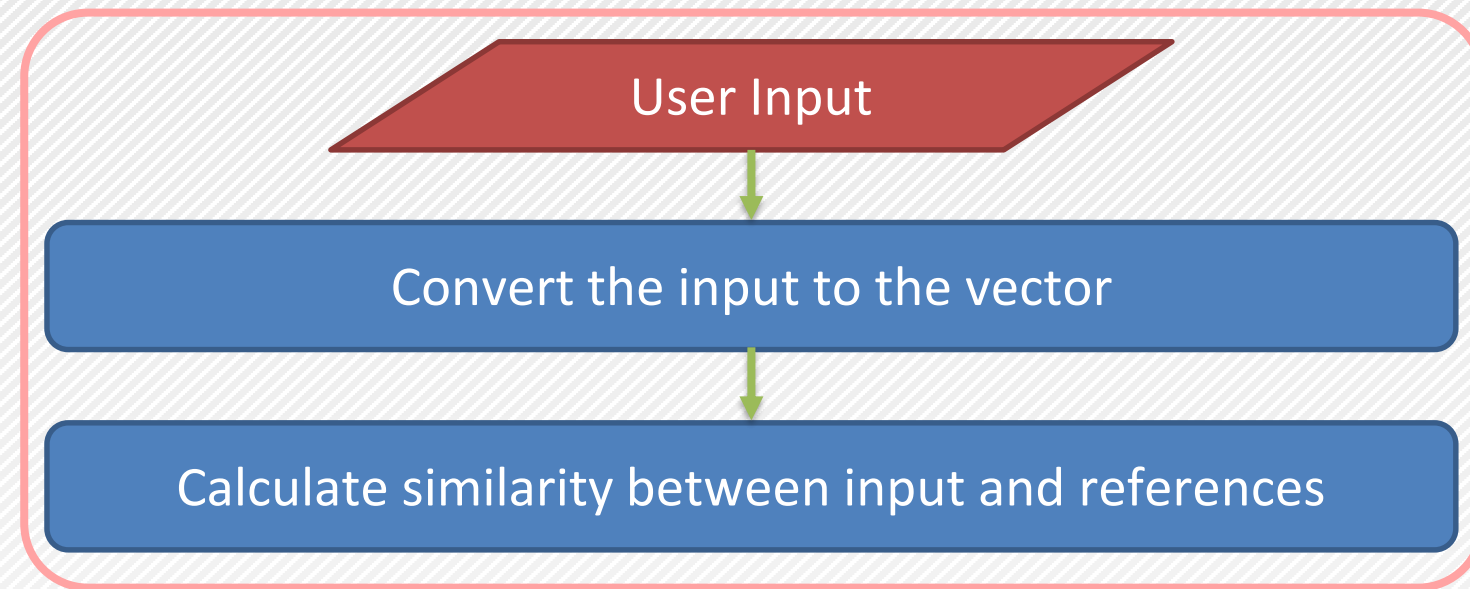
a numerical representation of the meaning of a sentence  
(this is an excerpt, it actually has many more dimensions)

```
-0.2098305, 0.078374, 0.1954026, -0.6117736, 0.3830884, -0.8993163, 0.6487136,  
0.3400648, 0.4808774, 0.6297938, 0.8160892, -0.3524368, -0.3577684, -0.8157119,  
-0.2708836, 0.3176856, -0.2551221, -0.6863114, 0.7571419, -0.925434, 0.6200856,  
-0.1765698, 0.2779374, -0.7823034, -0.495486, -0.1875559, -0.4344164, -0.661066,  
0.5073332, 0.3112732, 0.6807941, -0.7270989, -0.9158811, 0.6514568, -0.510543,  
0.9665491, -0.2083954, 0.2671946, 0.8844069, 0.2785526, -0.3054929, -0.1985394,  
-0.4973547, 0.1850794, -0.0385437, 0.04134465, 0.7271644, 0.2436664, 0.4465041,
```









	References	Similarity	
<div>User Input: <i>Head to the harbor</i></div>	<i>Ask around</i>	0.501	<b>This is what the user intends to do!</b>
	<i>Go to the port</i>	0.924	
	<i>Make a phone call</i>	0.478	
	<i>Go to Kozo's house</i>	0.604	
	<i>Get back to Headquarters</i>	0.645	

# Sentence Vector

For predicting the user's intent

- Embed a sentence into a vector space
  - Skip-Thoughts
  - Transformer-based technologies today:
    - Sentence-BERT [Reimers & Gurevych, 2019]
    - SimCSE [Gao et al., 2021]
- Then, numerical calculations can be done
  - Cosine Similarity

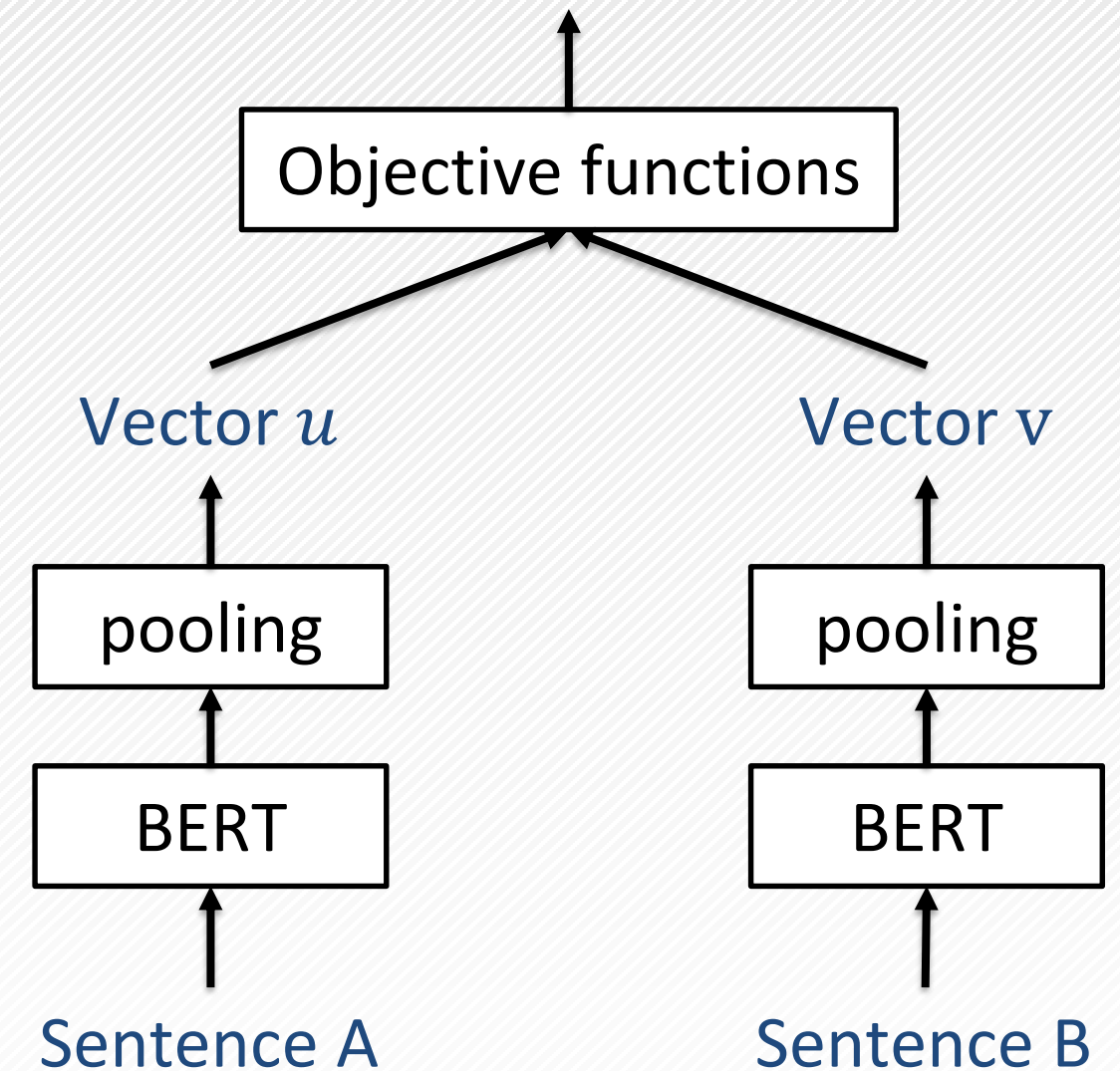
Reimers & Gurevych. Sentence-BERT: Sentence Embeddings using Siamese BERT-Networks. In Proceedings of EMNLP-IJCNLP, 2019.

Gao et al. SimCSE: Simple Contrastive Learning of Sentence Embeddings. In Proceedings of EMNLP, 2021.

# Sentence Vector

## Example

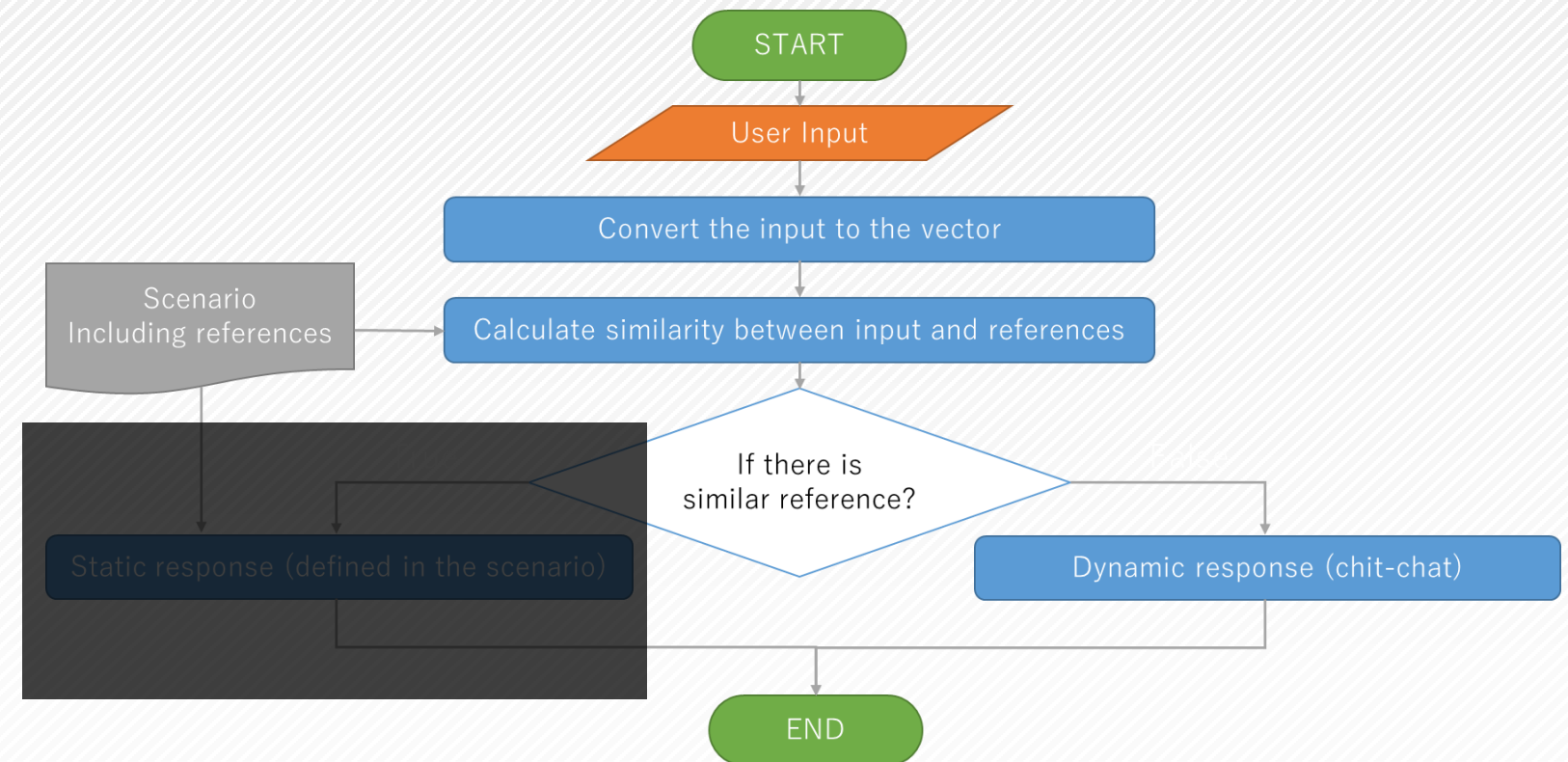
- Sentence-BERT (as an Example)
  - <https://www.sbert.net/>
  - Use paired sentences for training
  - Trained model can convert sentences to vectors with similar representations if the sentences have similar meanings



This figure is based on Figure 1 & 2 from [Reimers & Gurevych, 2019]

# Chit-chat Dialogue

- Outside of the main game flow, responses are generated dynamically
- General chat bot models
  - DialoGPT [Zhang et al., 2020]
  - BlenderBot [Roller et al., 2021]



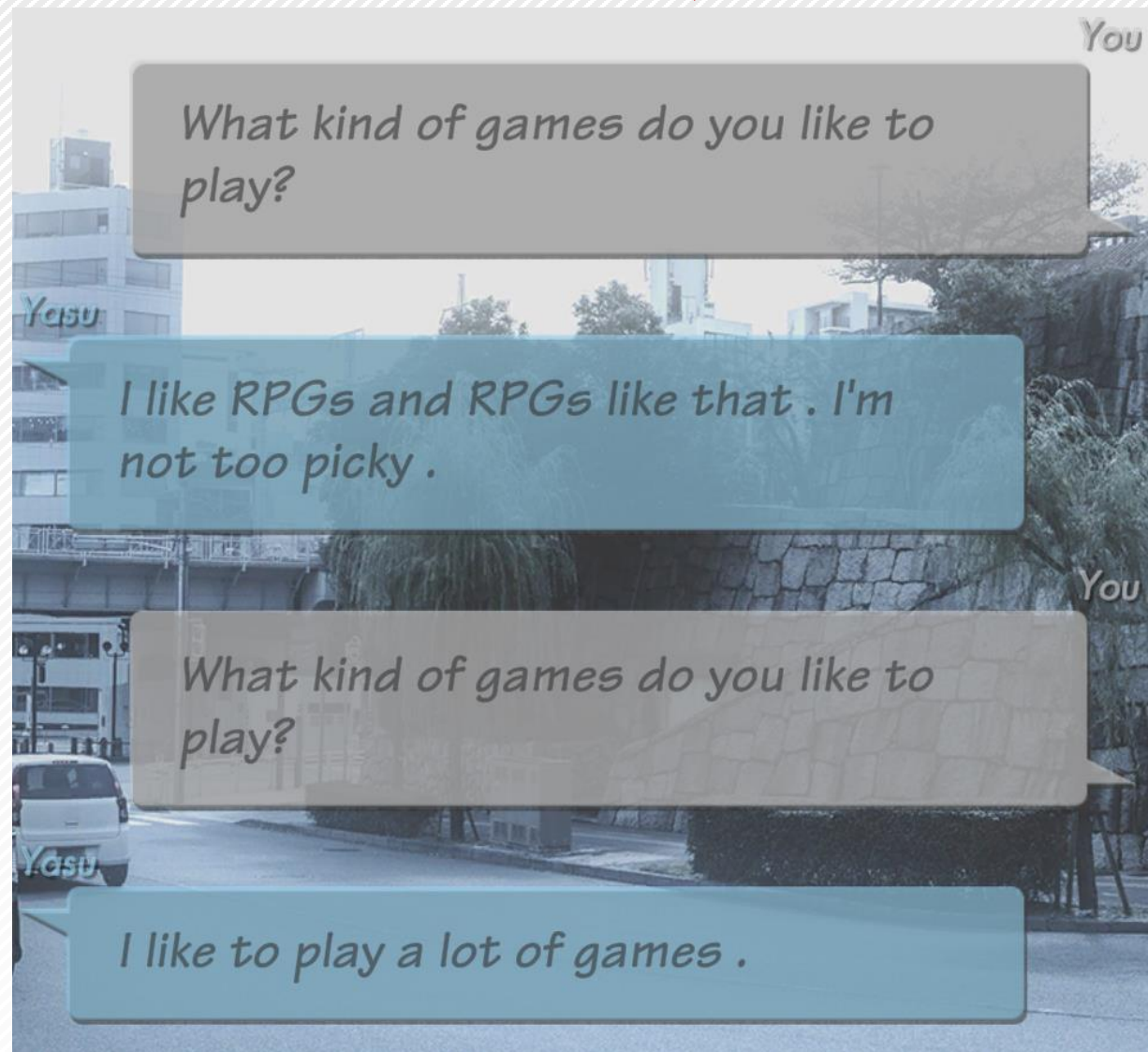
Zhang et al. DIALOGPT : Large-Scale Generative Pre-training for Conversational Response Generation. In Proceedings of ACL, 2020.

Roller et al. Recipes for Building an Open-Domain Chatbot. In Proceedings of EACL, 2021.

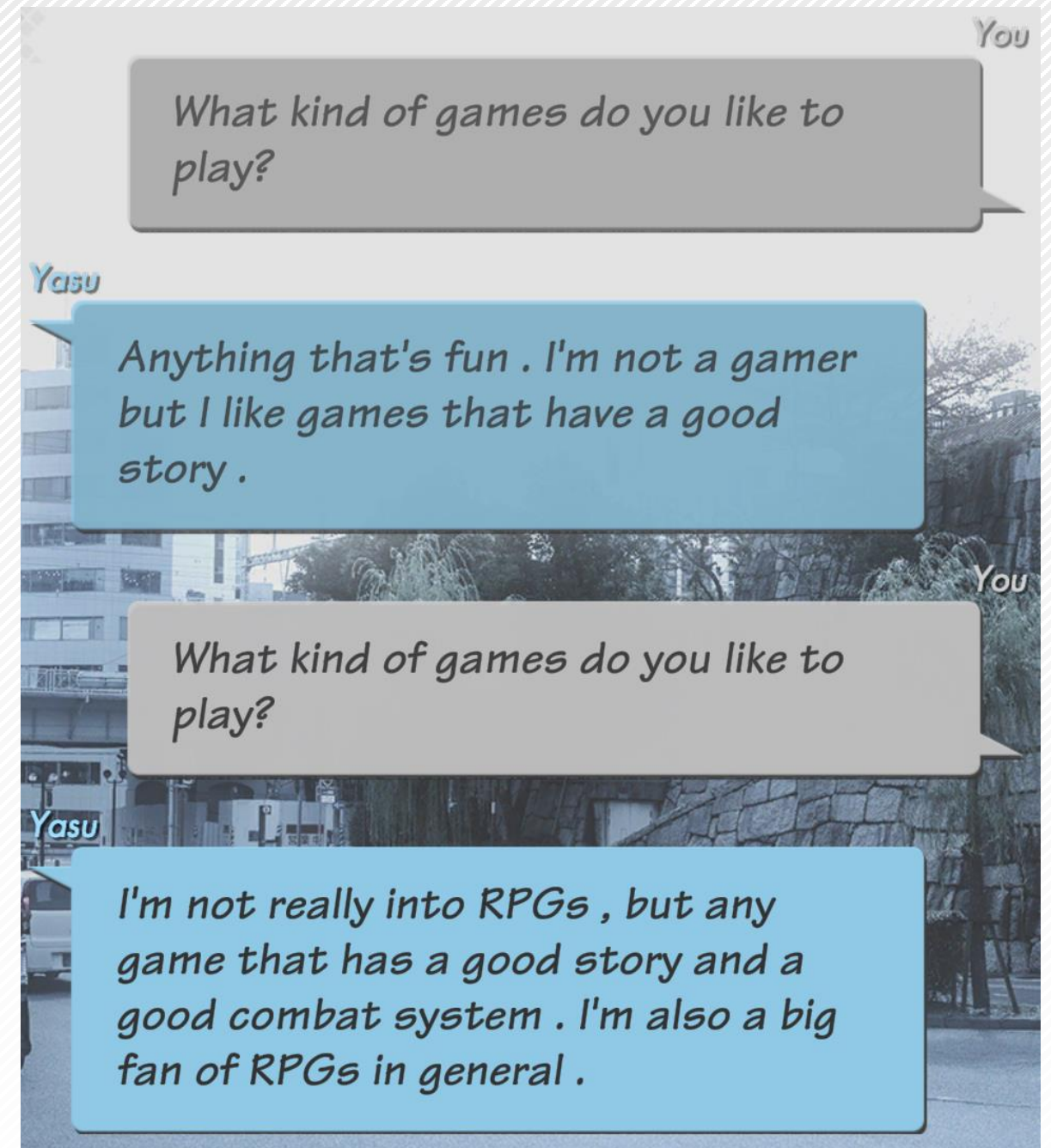


# Chit-chat Dialogue

## The Same Question, Different Answers



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# Chit-chat Dialogue

## Issues to be solved

- Some of the issues with text generation
  - How to prevent repetition?
  - How does character knowledge become persistent?
  - How much context that AI needs to know to respond?

# Chit-chat Dialogue

## Future Work

- Reflect the persona/knowledge of each character
- NOTE:  
NLP should be based on the game world, not our real world
  - General NLP methods are mainly designed for the real world, not for the fictional world
  - We can use the techniques of real-world NLP, but should develop new techniques: **NLP for game worlds**

# How to Implement?

Free Input and Chit-chat by NLP for Games

- **To be embedded into a game!**
- We first started implementation from the aforementioned “server-client” approach.
- However, we would rather contain NLP apps into the game.



# Client-Server to One-Application

# Avoiding Client-Server

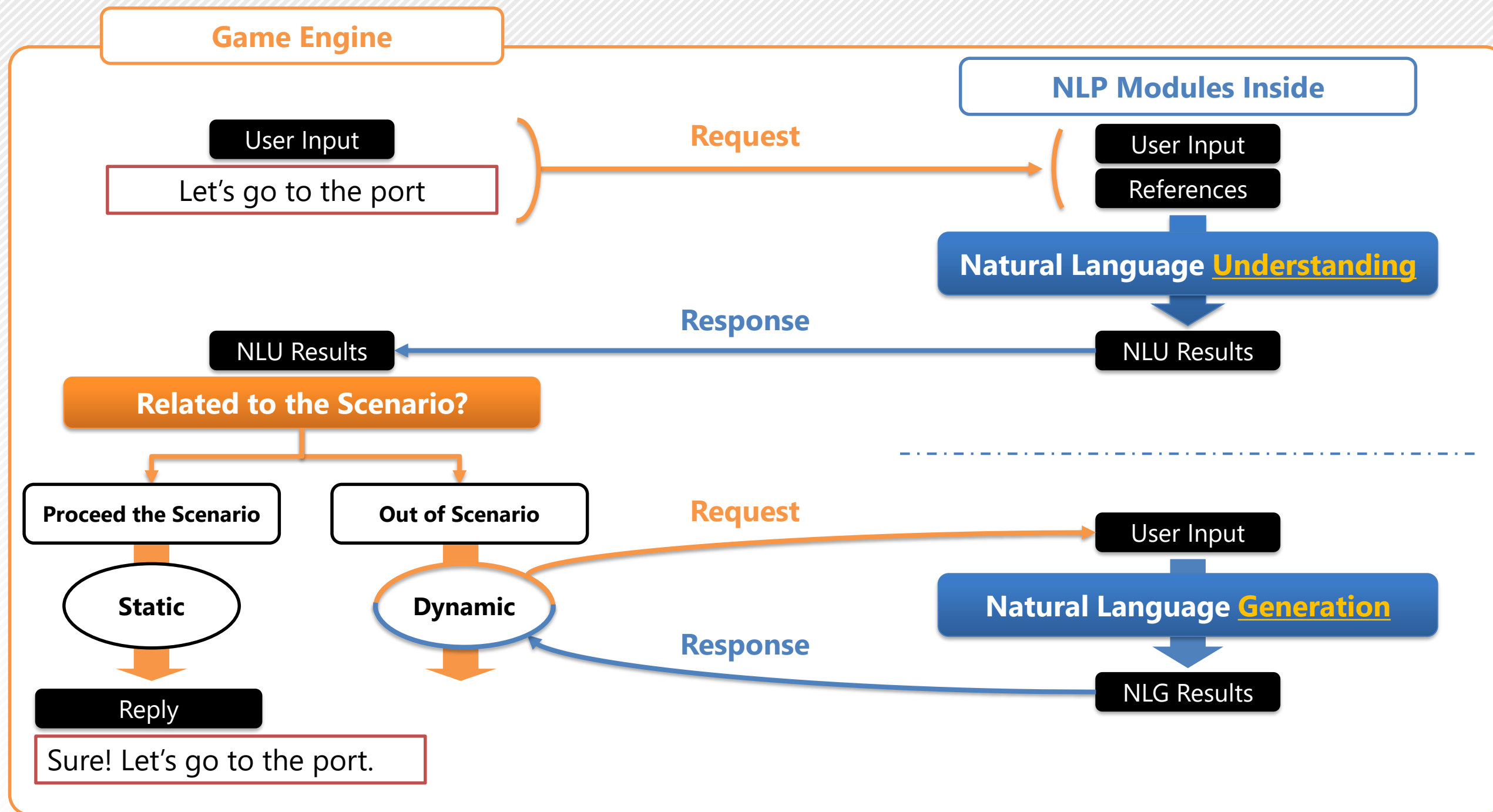
Why?

- Current NLP applications are mainly uses client-server approach
- However, if we choose it, there are multiple disadvantages

# ■ Problems in Client-Server

- Players can't play the game without the Internet connection
- We should maintain the NLP server
  - When we stop the server, all the games will be stopped
- All the inputs are gathered by the publisher
  - Publisher will face the security risk to treat the data safely

# “One application” Overview





# How to implement it?

# NLP App in Game Engines

- In this deep learning era, research in NLP field is tend to be conducted with Python as main programming language
- How to solve the problem of embedding them in Game Engines?

# ONNX

- Convert models to “**ONNX**” format to handle them in various language
  - To be better handled in Game Engines
- There are a lot of useful information and tools on ONNX conversion of language models
  - Natural Language Understanding (NLU) model for “Free Input”
  - Natural Language Generation (NLG) model for “Chit-chat”

# Convert models to ONNX

## For NLU

- BERT-like models  
(Transformer Encoder-based)

```
1 from pathlib import Path
2 import transformers
3 from transformers.onnx import FeaturesManager
4
5 import torch
6 # from scipy.spatial.distance import cosine
7 from transformers import AutoModel, AutoTokenizer
8
9 feature = "sequence-classification"
10
11 # Import our models. The package will take care of downloading the models automatically
12 tokenizer = AutoTokenizer.from_pretrained("xlm-roberta-large")
13 model = AutoModel.from_pretrained("mSimCSE-xlm-roberta-large-cross_all")
14
15 # load config
16 model_kind, model_onnx_config = FeaturesManager.check_supported_model_or_raise(model, feature=feature)
17 onnx_config = model_onnx_config(model.config)
18
19 # export
20 onnx_inputs, onnx_outputs = transformers.onnx.export(
21     |     preprocessor=tokenizer,
22     |     model=model,
23     |     config=onnx_config,
24     |     opset=13,
25     |     output=Path("./mSimCSE/mSimCSE-xlm-roberta-large-cross_all.onnx")
26 )
27
```

# Convert models to ONNX

For NLG

- GPT-like models  
(Transformer Decoder-based)

```
1 from pathlib import Path
2 import transformers
3 from transformers.onnx import FeaturesManager
4 from transformers import AutoConfig, AutoTokenizer, AutoModelForCausalLM
5
6 # load model and tokenizer
7 model_id = "microsoft/DialogPT-medium"
8 feature = "causal-lm"
9 model = AutoModelForCausalLM.from_pretrained(model_id)
10 tokenizer = AutoTokenizer.from_pretrained(model_id)
11
12 # load config
13 model_kind, model_onnx_config = FeaturesManager.check_supported_model_or_raise(model, feature=feature)
14 onnx_config = model_onnx_config(model.config)
15
16 # export
17 onnx_inputs, onnx_outputs = transformers.onnx.export(
18     processor=tokenizer,
19     model=model,
20     config=onnx_config,
21     opset=10,
22     output=Path("dialogpt-medium-model.onnx")
23 )
24
```



# Tokenizers required

- Now, you have ONNX formatted models
- BUT, you have to prepare tokenizers to run models

# ■ Preparing Tokenizers

- What's Tokenizers?
  - Split a sentence into tokens, then convert them to numbers
  - Converting data to numbers so that they can be handled by machine learning models

Sample sentence: *Do you like playing adventure games?*

Tokenized : ['\_Do', '\_you', '\_like', '\_playing', '\_adventure', '\_games', '?']

Encoded : [0, 984, 398, 1884, 75169, 156578, 27528, 32, 2]

Decoded : <s> Do you like playing adventure games?</s>

# ■ Preparing Tokenizers

- Run the tokenizer corresponding to the model
  - Word level Tokenizer
  - Character level Tokenizer
  - Sub-word level Tokenizer
    - BPE
    - Unigram
    - Sentencepiece

# ■ Preparing Tokenizers

- Convert a tokenizer
  - From Hugging Face Transformers' style to Hugging Face Tokenizers'
  - [TIPS for implementation]
    - We use HF Tokenizers instead of HF Transformers to avoid logger function
    - Game application may not have “console” to handle Python's stdout/stderr, so logging function causes error



# Use Required Tokenizer

## In a Game Script

- Use **Python .NET** to embed Python code in C#

```
public PyObject sampleTok;

public void LoadTokenizerSample()
{
    using (Py.GIL())
    {
        var tokPath = new PyString(tokPath);

        sampleTok = tokenizers.GetAttr("Tokenizer").InvokeMethod("from_file", pyTokPath);
    }
}

public OnnxInput Tokenize(string inputText)
{
    PyObject tokenized;

    OnnxInput tmpInput = new OnnxInput();

    using (Py.GIL())
    {
        var pystringInputText = new PyString(inputText);

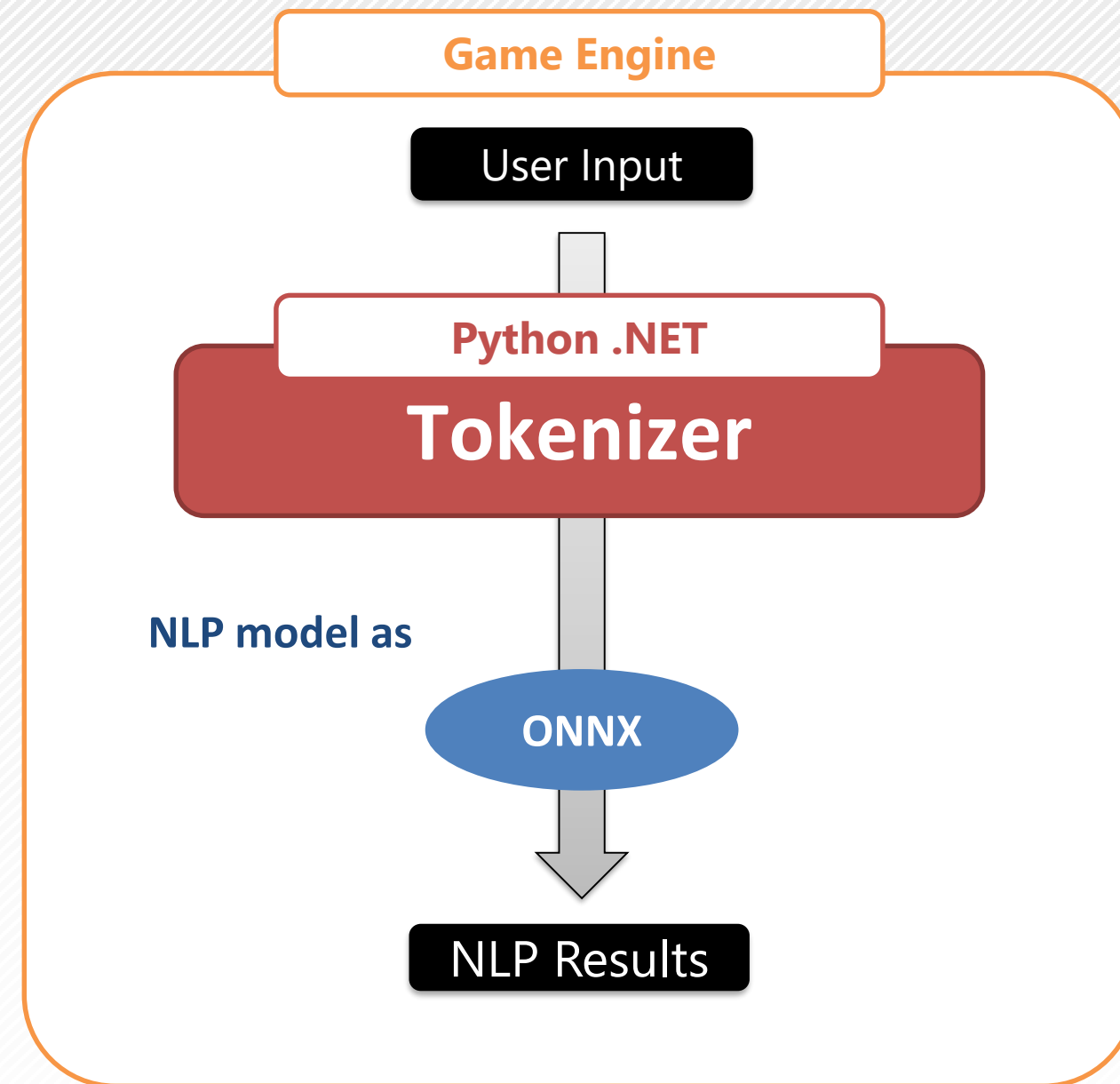
        tokenized = sampleTok.InvokeMethod("encode", pystringInputText);

        tmpInput.InputIds = tokenized.GetAttr("ids").As<long[]>();
        tmpInput.AttentionMask = tokenized.GetAttr("attention_mask").As<long[]>();
    }

    return tmpInput;
}
```



# One Application



Now,  
you can convert your model and tokenizer and  
have them work in your game!

# How to Decide Models?

- **To be embedded into a game!**
  - Exportability to ONNX
  - Good performance for the required specifications

# How to Decide Models?

- In general, the larger models with more parameters have higher performance
  - However, the specifications required to operate them are very high

# ■ How to Decide Models?

- If intended to be integrated into a game,  
it is necessary to consider the environment in which users will play



# Our Choices of Models

## As an Example

- **Natural Language Understanding (NLU)**
  - mSimCSE
    - Multi-lingual (no need to add a model when doing localization)
    - SimCSE can be trained in unsupervised manner
- **Natural Language Generation (NLG)**
  - DialoGPT (medium)
    - Well-known model and can be used as a baseline of ML-based generation
    - The size can be handled in CPU

# Summary



# Features in NLP Adventure

How can we evolve adventure games?

## Free Input

Even when users use different words or phrases, the system can **understand users' intent** and continue the scenario

## Chit-chat

Even if a player input is unrelated to the story, the character responds to it



# Experience

with NLP Adventure

- **“Discovery”**
  - Players discover their route by themselves, without given candidates
  - They don’t have to hear “I cannot understand it” again and again
- **“Sense of immersion”**
  - Input by their own words make players feel immersive into the game

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# SQUARE ENIX, AI Division

## Team

- AI Unit (2011-2021) → AI Division founded in 2022
- Now about 15 members (AI Experts)
  - AI Engineers, AI Researchers
- Research & Development:
  - covering a whole region of Game AI
  - development & academic research

# ■ Thank you!

- If you have any question, please don't hesitate to contact:

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SQUARE ENIX CO., LTD.  
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