Software Verification Games: Designing Xylem, The Code of Plants

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Formal Software Verification

- * Formal software verification is a process by which software systems can be proven to have specific qualities or be free of certain kinds of bugs
 - * Done by experts (~1000 in the United States)
 - * Time-consuming
 - * Expensive

Automating Formal Software Verification

- * Hard to scale verification efforts with such a limited pool of experts
- * Automating Formal Software Verification is a rich area of research with no solid answers
- * What if... non-experts could help software verification in a non-trivial way?

Crowd Sourced Formal Verification (CSFV)

* Goal is to scale formal verification capabilities via game based crowd sourcing

* Games with a purpose

* Have human game players do tasks that computers currently can't do well

Crowd Sourced Formal Verification (CSFV)



Our Focus: Loop Invariants

- * Loop Invariant: a statement that describes the behavior of a loop (for, while, do)
 - * Expressed in a way that is always true
 - * Without use of "transfer equations"
 - * e.g. x is always < 10, or x + y = 25
- * Some loop invariant synthesis can be automated, but not all, and results tend to be very imprecise

Xylem

* Science goal: Create a game which allows players to find loop invariants from source software.

*Easy, right? Extra challenge factor:

* Players are not allowed to see the source code of the loop

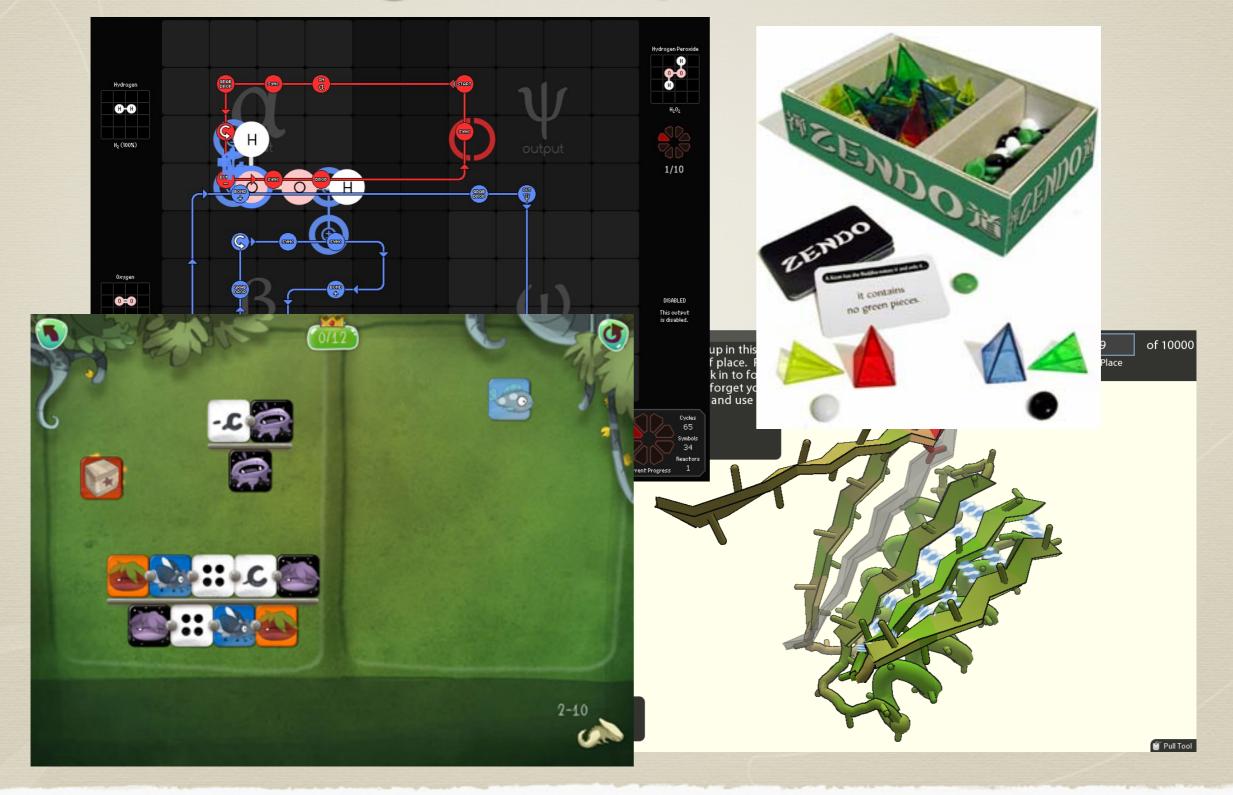
* How can you understand the semantics of a loop without source?

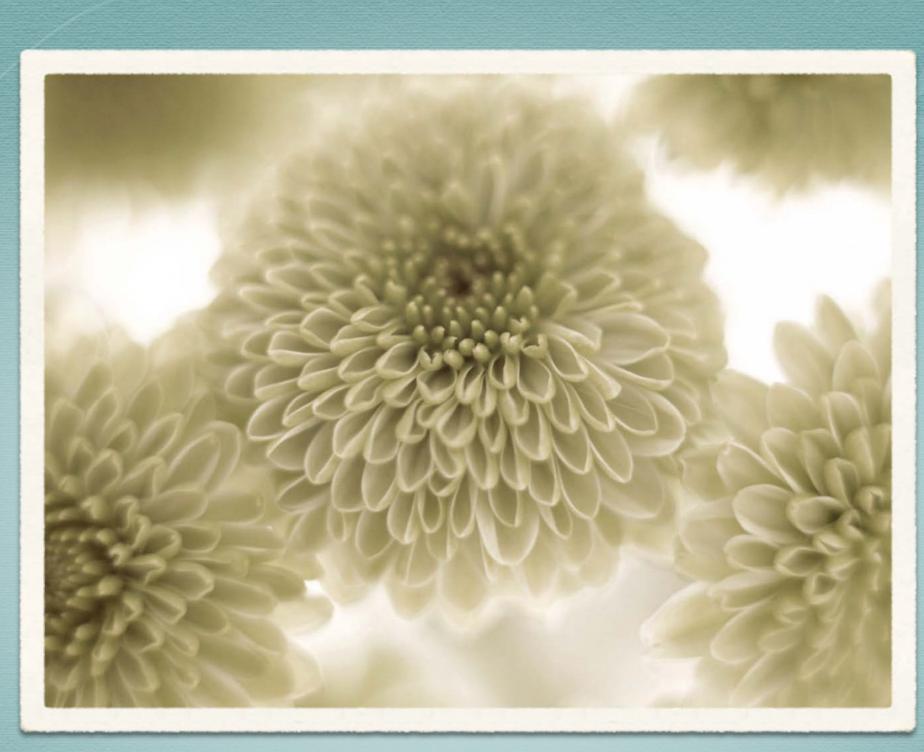
Xylem Approach

* Only provide values of variables inside a loop

- * Player can see values for multiple iterations of the loop
- * Static value analysis generates values
- * Inductive reasoning task
 - ***** Relies on pattern observation
 - * Humans can do this!

Design Inspirations



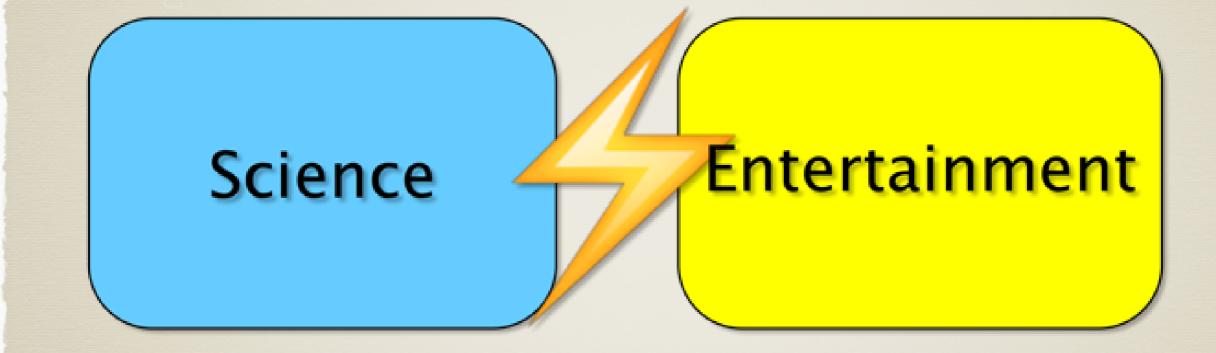


Xylem Game Footage

Challenge: Balancing Verification and Experience

- * Specific design considerations
 - * Visually representing code
 - * Mathematical gameplay
 - * Reward system
 - * Creating appropriate difficulty curve
 - * Appealing to a broad audience
- * Lessons Learned

Navigating the Constraints



Intended Audience

Science: Collect a big crowd

Game Design: Math gameplay is inherently non-"casual"

* Shoot for as casual an audience as possible

- * Make math parts interesting and accessible
- * Design and implement features that support motivation and retention in casual audiences

Visualizing Data

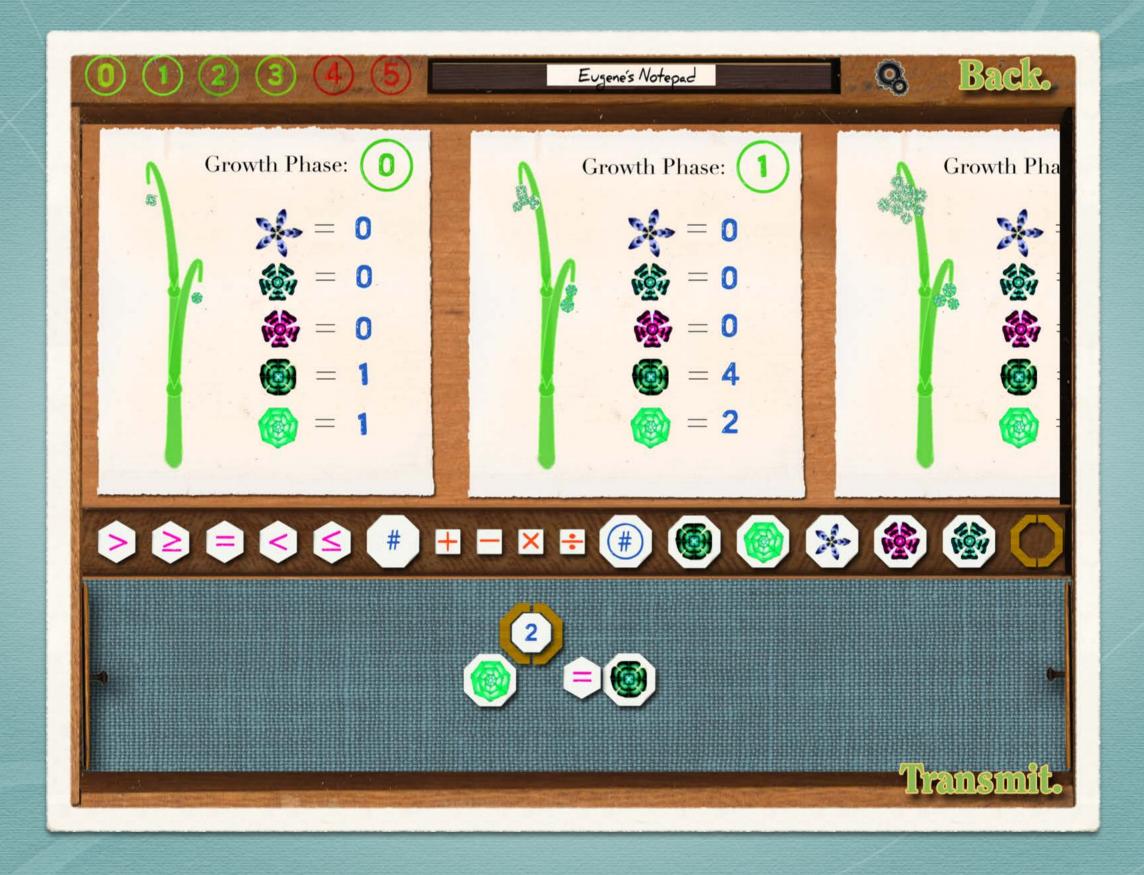
Science: Allow crowd to discern loop invariants without showing actual code

Game Design: Provide a visual metaphor that helps players see patterns

- * Appealing (or at least not off-putting) to intended audience
- * Maps well to domain
- * Flexible enough to represent a range of programmatic data structures

Plants!

- * Plants are familiar, living and aesthetically pleasing entities
- * Plants grow and change over time (makes sense to show iterations)
- * Plant features can be used as indicators of variables
- * Plant Kingdom is very diverse
- * Allows hooks for narrative framing

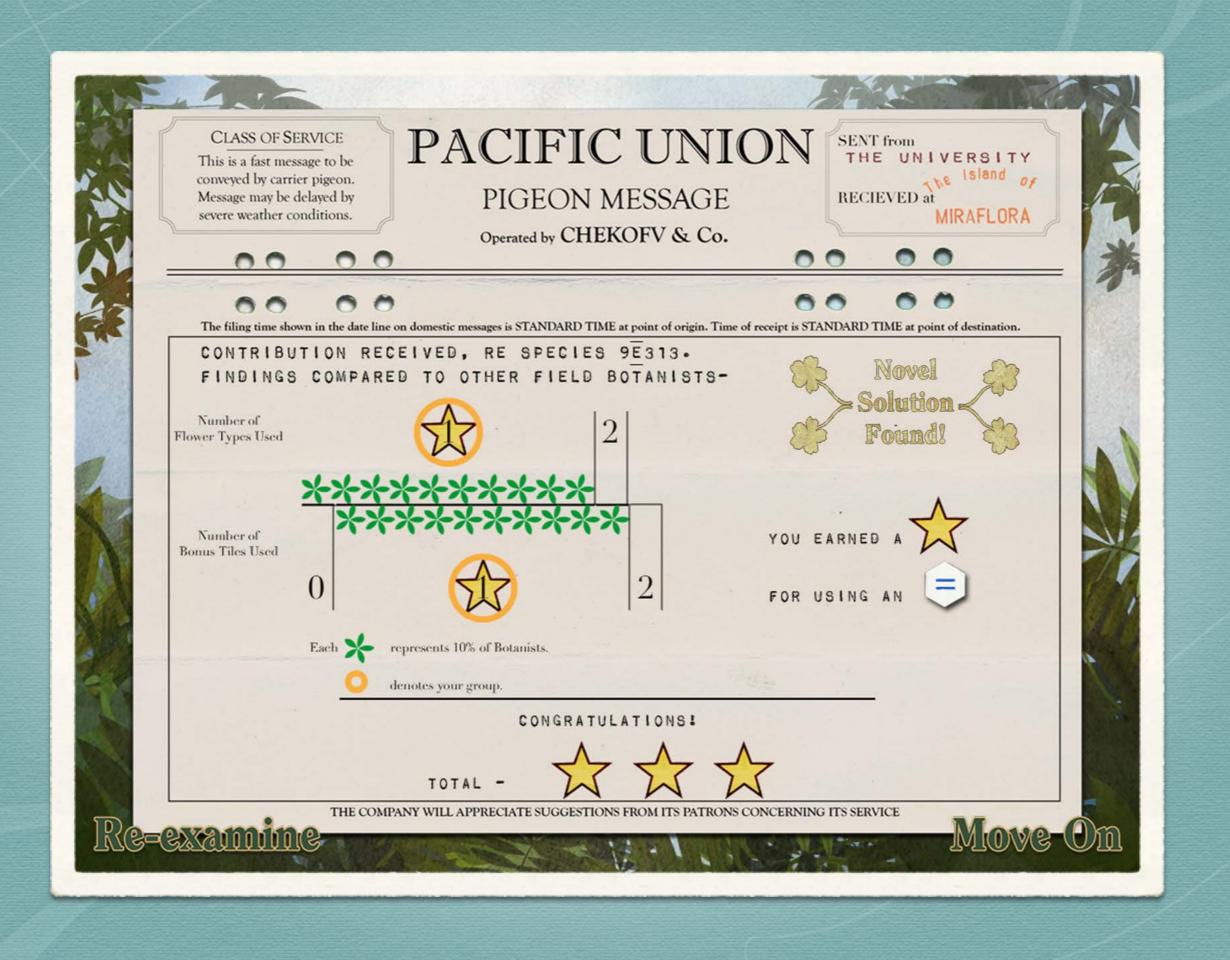


Mathematical Equations = Gameplay

- Science: Allow for a wide range of possible solutions; take best advantage of the crowd
- Game Design: Keep game accessible to target
 audience

* In support of a "mathy" approach:

- * Wider range of invariants can be submitted
- * Multiple solutions possible for each puzzle



Rewarding the Player

- Science: There is no established way to know how "good" a solution is without forcing player to wait for a counter-example. Would like to steer players towards submitting "good" solutions.
- Game Design: Need to give player immediate feedback. How do we steer towards "good" solutions if we have no way to know what a "good" solution is?

Rewarding the Player

- * Use what we know!
- * "Generally Speaking"
 - * Using more variables is better
 - * Utilizing the data from the time zero iteration of loop is better (bonus tiles)
 - * Using equivalency is better
 - * A variety of invariants (from different players) is better

However...

* One more wrinkle!

- * We have no way of knowing how many variables or bonus tiles are POSSIBLE to use for any given problem
- * Strategy: Compare player progress to other players in order to score

The difficulty of difficulty

- Science: There is no established way to know how difficult any given problem is (without just playing a problem and/or guessing)
- Game Design: Game should have a nice difficulty curve – challenges become gradually harder as players gain competence

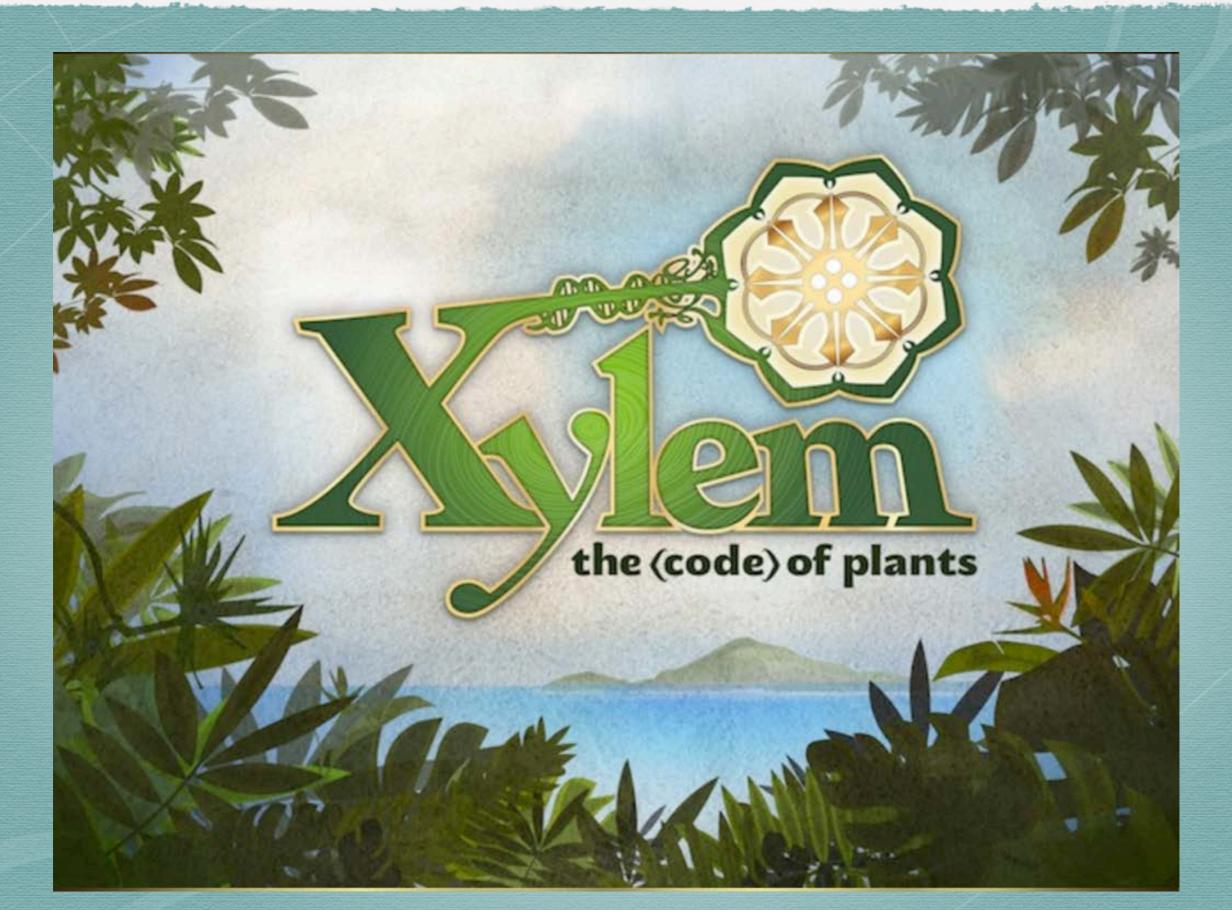
Difficulty Level

- * With no systematic way to determine difficulty, we derived heuristics based on play testing
 - * Integer Problems are less difficult than Array Problems
 - * More variables = harder
 - * Larger numbers = harder



Outcomes

- * 1750 Downloads
- * Close to 8000 solutions have been submitted by players
- * Audience that has been attracted to game is more advanced math-savvy puzzle audience
 - * Despite best efforts, bridging less mathy players has proven very challenging
- * Retention for game is not where we'd like it to be
- * Audience we have doesn't want features we designed for other people



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