

Games and Simulation

2020-2021
Fernando Birra
Rui Nóbrega

Game Design

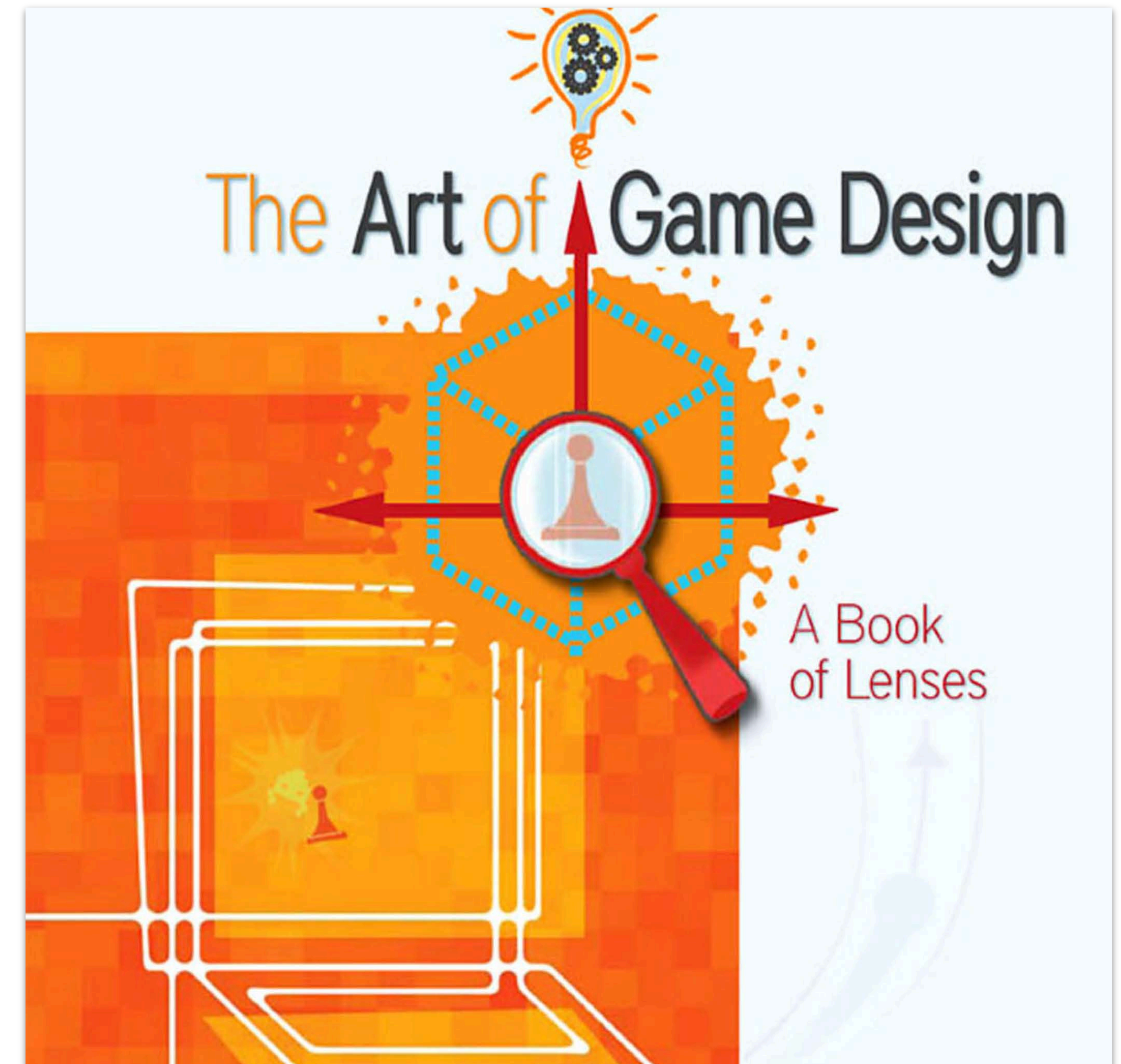
References

The Art of Game Design

A Book of Lenses

Jesse Schell, 2008

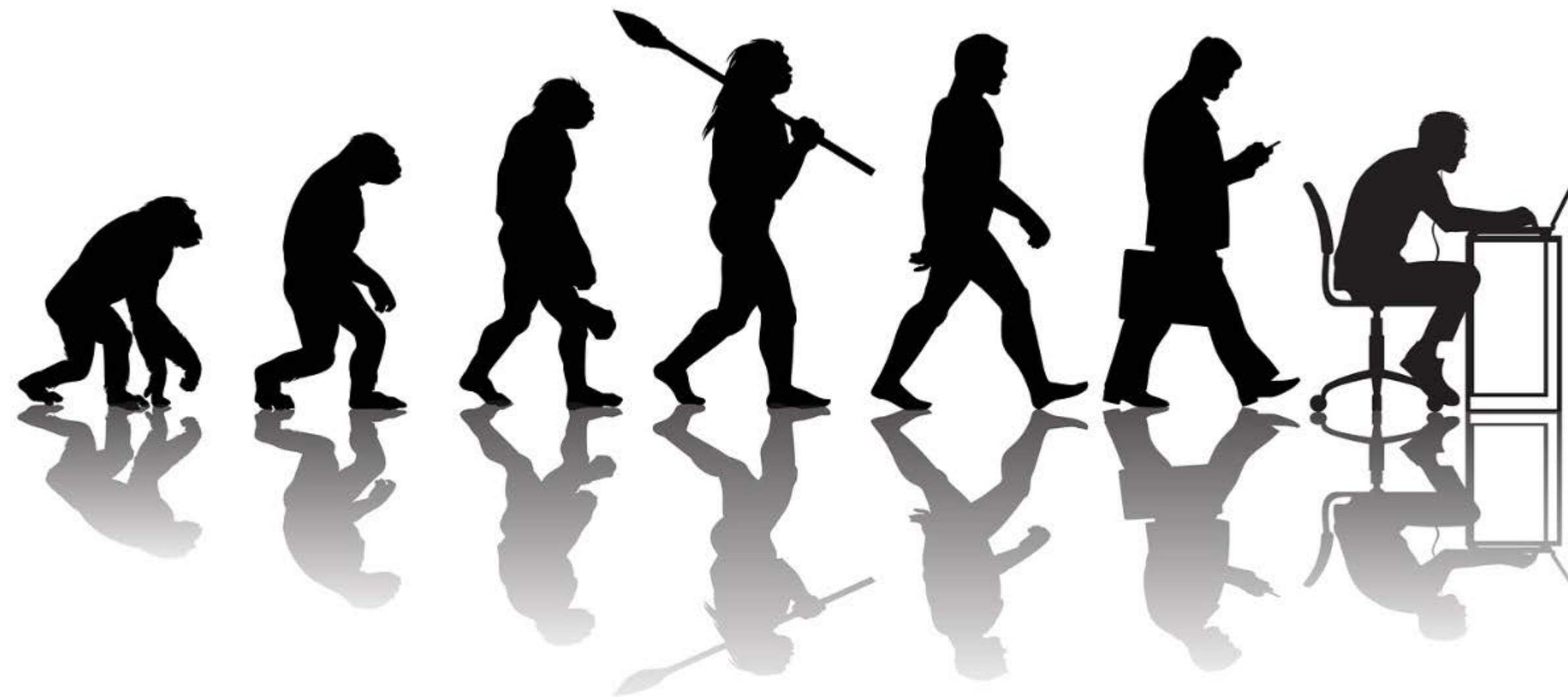
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What is a game? (I)

*“An **interactive experience** that provides the **player** with an increasingly **challenging sequence of patterns** which he or she **learns** and eventually **masters**.”*

in Raph Koster's “A Theory of Fun for Game Design”



What is a game? (II)

*“A game is a form of **interactive entertainment** where players must overcome **challenges**, by taking actions that are **governed by rules**, in order to meet a **victory condition**.”*

in Rollings and Adams “Game Design” (2003)



What is a game? (III)

“[a game is] an interactive structure of endogenous meaning [inside the game] that requires players to struggle [conflict and challenge] towards a goal.”

Greg Costikyan

- We will be talking about:
 - Video games, computer games, electronic games, digital games
 - Arcade, console, PC, cellphone, web games
 - Entertainment games, Serious Games, Persuasive Games, Educational Games

Game Qualities

- A game is a problem-solving activity, approached with a playful attitude:
 - Q1. Games are entered willfully
 - Q2. Games have goals
 - Q3. Games have conflict
 - Q4. Games have rules
 - Q5. Games can be won and lost
 - Q6. Games are interactive
 - Q7. Games have challenge
 - Q8. Games can create their own internal value
 - Q9. Games engage players
 - Q10. Games are closed formal systems



Serious Games

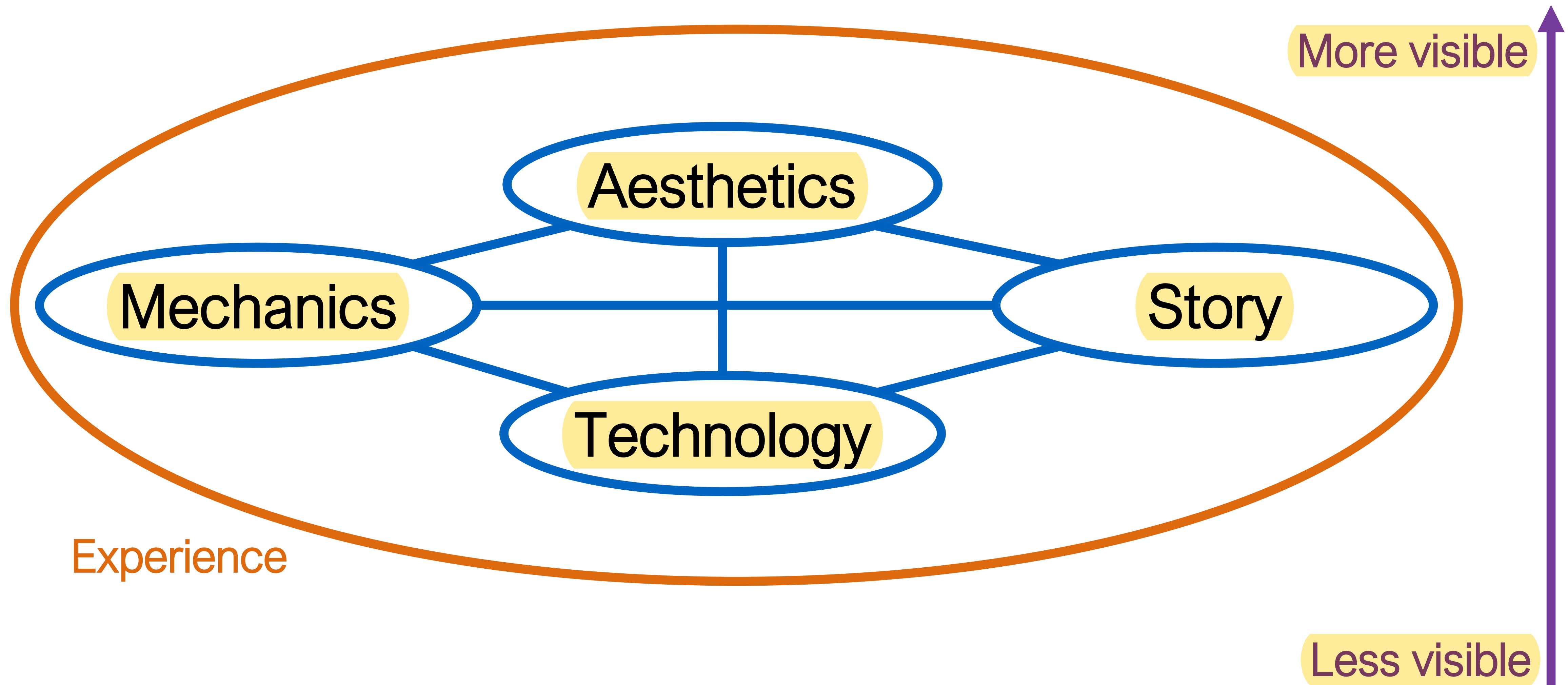
- Are games **just for fun**?
 - There is certainly always a component of entertainment in games...
 - ...but the purpose can be different.
 - Edutainment/Game-based learning
 - Simulation Games
 - Advergames
 - Health Games / Exergames
 - Persuasive Games



[VR Surgeon Simulator]

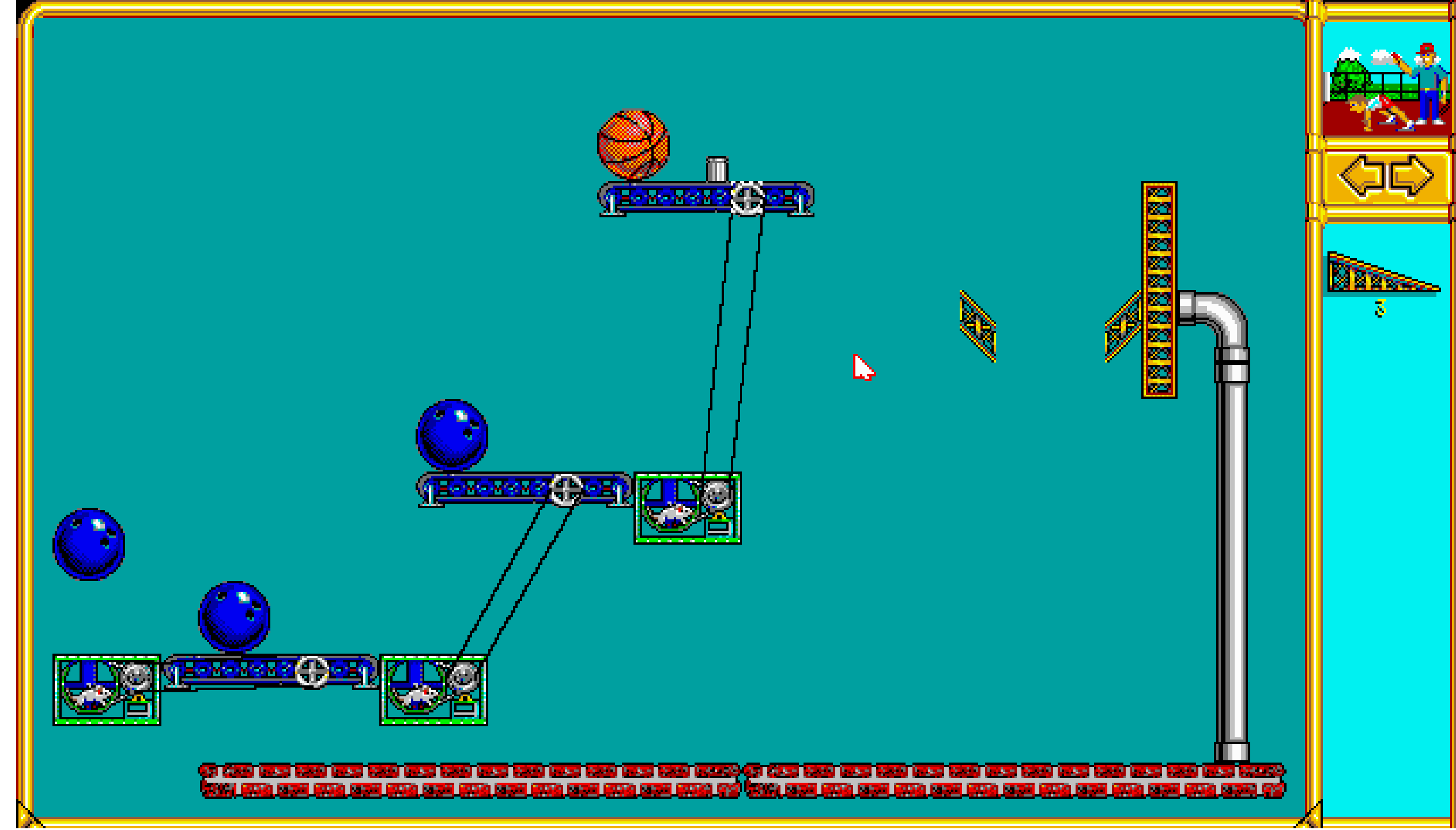


Game elements: Elemental tetrad



Game Elements

- **Mechanics:** procedures and rules of the game.
- **Story:** sequence of events that unfold your game.
- **Aesthetics:** how the game looks, sounds, smells tastes and feels.
- **Technology:** the medium in which the aesthetics take place in which the mechanics will occur and through which the story will be told.
- The final result of combining the game elements is the **experience**.



[The Incredible Machine, 1993]

What is a Game Design?

- *“Game design is the act of deciding what a game should be. That’s it. On the surface, it sounds too simple.”*

In Jesse Schell, *The Art of Game Design: A Book of Lenses* (2008)

- “Good game design happens when you view your game from as many perspectives as possible. I refer to these perspectives as lenses, because each one is a way of viewing your design. The **lenses are small sets of questions** you should ask yourself about your design.”
- Follow the lenses using the **Book of Lenses** app ([Android](#)).

Game Development Team

- Game development teams can range from a single developer to large groups where specialisation is king:
- **Engineers:** develop the software and the tools that make the game (runtime programmers and tool programmers). Further specialisation is possible: rendering, AI, sound, networking, gameplay, scripting, system...
- **Artists:** produce all the visual and audio content of the game, exception made to procedurally generated content. Specialisations: concept, modellers, texture, lighting, animators, motion capture actors, sound designers, voice actors,...
- **Game designers:** design the gameplay usually with a hierarchical approach: story arc, high-level goals and objectives, level design and game world areas, challenge design, ...
- **Producers:** human resources manager, scheduler, interact with marketing and financing areas
- **Other Staff:** executive directors, marketing, administrative, IT department, ...
- **Publishers and Studios:** in charge of promoting and selling and distributing the game.

#gamedev

- **Creative Director:** "Yes, we definitely need doors in this game."
- **Project Manager:** "I'll put time on the schedule for people to make doors."
- **Designer:** "I wrote a doc explaining what we need doors to do."
- **Concept Artist:** "I made some gorgeous paintings of doors."
- **Art Director:** "This third painting is exactly the style of doors we need."
- **Environment Artist:** "I took this painting of a door and made it into an object in the game."
- **Animator:** "I made the door open and close."
- **Sound Designer:** "I made the sounds the door creates when it opens and closes."
- **Audio Engineer:** "The sound of the door opening and closing will change based on where the player is and what direction they are facing."
- **Composer:** "I created a theme song for the door."
- **FX Artist:** "I added some cool sparks to the door when it opens."
- **Writer:** "When the door opens, the player will say, 'Hey look! The door opened!'"
- **Lighter:** "There is a bright red light over the door when it's locked, and a green one when it's opened."
- **Legal:** "The environment artist put a Starbucks logo on the door. You need to remove that if you don't want to be sued."
- **Character Artist:** "I don't really care about this door until it can start wearing hats."
- **Gameplay Programmer:** "This door asset now opens and closes based on proximity to the player. It can also be locked and unlocked through script."
- **AI Programmer:** "Enemies and allies now know if a door is there and whether they can go through it."
- **Network Programmer:** "Do all the players need to see the door open at the same time?"
- **Release Engineer:** "You need to get your doors in by 3pm if you want them on the disk."
- **Core Engine Programmer:** "I have optimized the code to allow up to 1024 doors in the game."
- **Tools Programmer:** "I made it even easier for you to place doors."
- **Level Designer:** "I put the door in my level and locked it. After an event, I unlocked it."
- **UI Designer:** "There's now an objective marker on the door, and it has its own icon on the map."
- **Combat Designer:** "Enemies will spawn behind doors, and lay cover fire as their allies enter the room. Unless the player is looking inside the door in which case they will spawn behind a different door."
- **Systems Designer:** "A level 4 player earns 148xp for opening this door at the cost of 3 gold."
- **Monetization Designer:** "We could charge the player \$.99 to open the door now, or wait 24 hours for it to open automatically."

- **Monetization Designer:** "We could charge the player \$.99 to open the door now, or wait 24 hours for it to open automatically."
- **QA Tester:** "I walked to the door. I ran to the door. I jumped at the door. I stood in the doorway until it closed. I saved and reloaded and walked to the door. I died and reloaded then walked to the door. I threw grenades at the door."
- **UX / Usability Researcher:** "I found some people on Craigslist to go through the door so we could see what problems crop up."
- **Localization:** "Door. Puerta. Porta. Porte. Tür. Dør. Deur. Drzwi. Drws. 문"
- **Producer:** "Do we need to give everyone those doors or can we save them for a pre-order bonus?"
- **Publisher:** "Those doors are really going to help this game stand out during the fall line-up."
- **CEO:** "I want you all to know how much I appreciate the time and effort put into making those doors."
- **PR:** "To all our fans, you're going to go crazy over our next reveal #gamedev #doors #nextgen #retweet"
- **Community Manager:** "I let the fans know that their concerns about doors will be addressed in the upcoming patch."
- **Customer Support:** "A player contacted us, confused about doors. I gave them detailed instructions on how to use them."
- **Player:** "I totally didn't even notice a door there."

One of the reasons I like this example is because it's so mundane. There's an impression that game design is flashy and cool and about crazy ideas and fun all the time. But when I start off with, "Let me tell you about doors..." it cuts straight to the everyday practical considerations.

Reposted from: <http://www.lizengland.com/blog/2014/04/the-door-problem/>

- Development of doors difficult!!
[The Verge](#)

Creating Digital Games

- Exemplo: Cyberpunk 2077, RPG from CD Projekt Red launched in 2020

- Took 10 years to develop

- Cost: 274 million euros

- <https://youtu.be/hZeuG7jI9mE>

- How games are made:

UT3: https://youtu.be/R_TU6nHzHDM

Open Worlds: <https://youtu.be/K-uBVUGqJss>



[Cyberpunk,2020]

Designing Games

Game Design

- Conceptualization: the Idea
- Storytelling: the Narrative
- Game Mechanics: the Experience
- Level Design: Creating the World
- Interface: Establishing the Connection
- Documentation: Clarifying and Communicating
- Testing: Playtesting

Designing an Experience

- The game designer creates the experience
- How to create good experiences?
- This encompasses: Psychology, Anthropology and Design.
- “The only reality that we know is the reality that we experience. We filter reality thorough our senses and through our minds, and the consciousness we actually experience is a kind of illusion.”
- Game designers must have a lot of skills, but the most important is to listen:
 - Team, audience, game, client and self.



[Theme Hospital, 1997]

Conceptualization

Essential Game Experience

- What experience do I want the player to have?
- What is essential to that experience?
- How can my game capture that essence?

Game Surprise



[Slender Man, 2012]

- What will surprise players when they play my game?
- Does the story in my game have surprises? The game rules? Artwork? technology?
- Do your rules give players ways to surprise each other?
- Do your rules give players ways to surprise themselves?

Fun & Curiosity

- What parts of my game are fun? Why?
- What parts need to be more fun?
- What questions does my game put into the players mind?
- What am I doing to make them care about these question?



[Worms, 1995]

Problem Solving



[Portal,2007]

- What problems does my game ask the player to solve?
- Are there hidden problems to solve that arise from gameplay?
- How can my game generate new problems so that players keep coming back?

Where to start?

- Get an idea, choose a genre and a visual style
- Brainstorm the idea with the team without restrictions
- Find a story: focus the attention of the team
- Develop characters:
 - Makes story more real and credible
 - Humanize characters
 - Define roles for the characters
- Accommodate restrictions only in the end (publisher/marketing, genre...)

Where to start?

- The game development process is iterative.
- Prototyping is very important to mitigate risks.
- Sometimes is better to create the toy first and the game later.

Genre and Style

- Genre:
 - Platform, Shooter, RPG, Tower Defense, Strategy, ...
- Style
 - Top-down, Isometric, Side-Scrolling, Mode7/Faux 3D
 - Real-Time, Turn-based, Time-trial
 - Single-player, Dual-player, multiplayer
 - Online vs local.

The Eight Filters

- Does the game feel right?
- Will the intended audience like this game enough?
- Is this a well-designed game?
- Is this game novel enough?
- Will this game sell?
- Is it technically possible to build this game?
- Does this game meet our social and community goals?
- Do the playtesters enjoy this game?

Motivation

- If my game had no specific goal, would it be fun at all? If not, how can I change that?
- When people see my game, do they want to start interacting with it, even before they know what to do? If not, how can I change that?
- What motivations do players have to play my game?
- Which motivations are pleasure seeking? Which are pain avoiding?



[FarmVille, 2009]

The Player

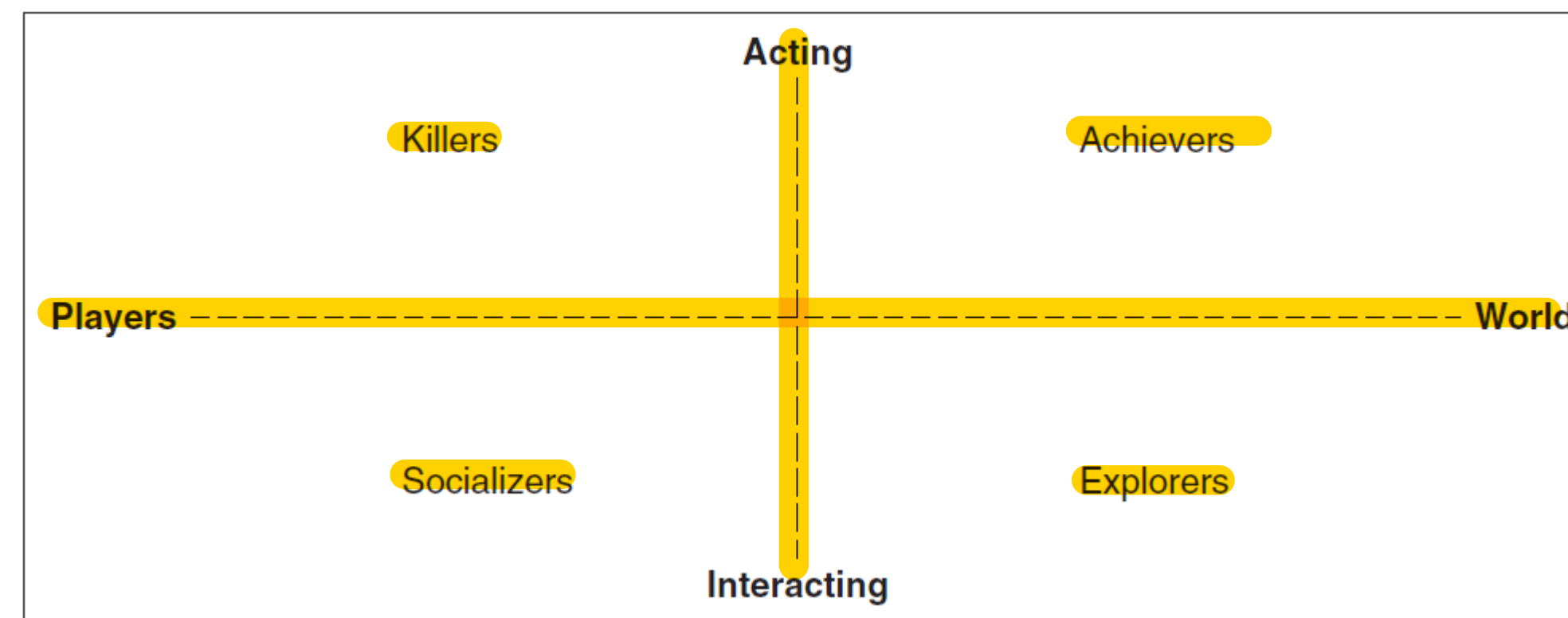
- Demographics affect the way the games are perceived: age / gender
- Game designer Marc LeBlanc has proposed a taxonomy of game pleasures
- In general, what do they like?
- What don't they like? Why?
- What do they expect to see in a particular game?
- If I were the player what would I expect to see?
- What would they like/dislike about my game in particular?



LeBlanc's Taxonomy of Game Pleasures

1. Sensation: Using your senses to sense the game world.
2. Fantasy: Imaginary world.
3. Narrative: The dramatic unfolding of a sequence of events.
4. Challenge: one of the core pleasures, related to problem solving.
5. Fellowship: Cooperation and communities.
6. Discovery: Exploring the game world and discovery of a secret feature...
7. Expression: the player expresses himself by creating things.
8. Submission: the suspension of disbelief.

Richard Bartle's Taxonomy of Player Types



1. **Achievers:** Their primary pleasure is challenge.
2. **Explorers:** Their primary pleasure is discovery.
3. **Socializers:** They seek pleasures of fellowship.
4. **Killers:** They enjoy a mix of pleasures of competition and destruction.

Conceptualization

- **Who** is the game for?
- **What** is the idea, main concept, main characters?
- **What** will be the technology used?
- **What** kind of genre and aesthetics will it follow?
- **Why** will the players be motivated to play?
- **How** will players play the game?