gamedesigninitiative at cornell university

Lecture 5

Nondigital Prototypes

Review: Prototypes

- An incomplete model of your product
 - Implements small subset of the final features
 - Features chosen are the most important **now**
- Prototype helps you visualize gameplay
 - Way for you to test a new game mechanic
 - Allows you to tune mechanic parameters
 - Can also test (some) user interfaces



Software Prototypes

- Gameplay Prototype (2/27)
 - Throw-away prototype (not in final submission)
 - Does not have to be on device
 - Should demonstrate core gameplay
- Technical Prototype (3/11)
 - Evolutionary Prototype (part of final submission)
 - Should be on a device except in extreme cases
 - Should demonstrate important mobile challenge



Next Week: Nondigital Prototype

- No software involved at all
 - Board game
 - Card game
 - Something different?

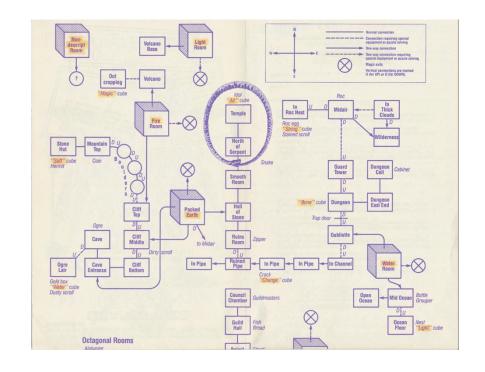


- Goal is to model gameplay
 - How? Nondigital/digital is very different
 - Model will be far removed from final result
 - What can we hope to learn from this?



Understanding Game Progression

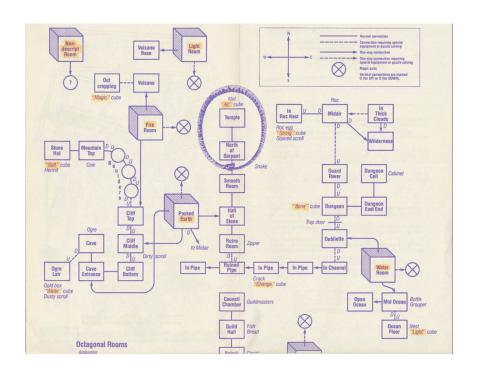
- Level design about progress
 - Sense of closeness to goal
 - Choice of "paths" to goal (dilemma challenge)
 - Path choice can relate to play style and/or difficult
- Easier to design if *discrete*
 - Flow-chart out progression
 - Edges are mechanic(s)
- But game state values are continuous (sort of)





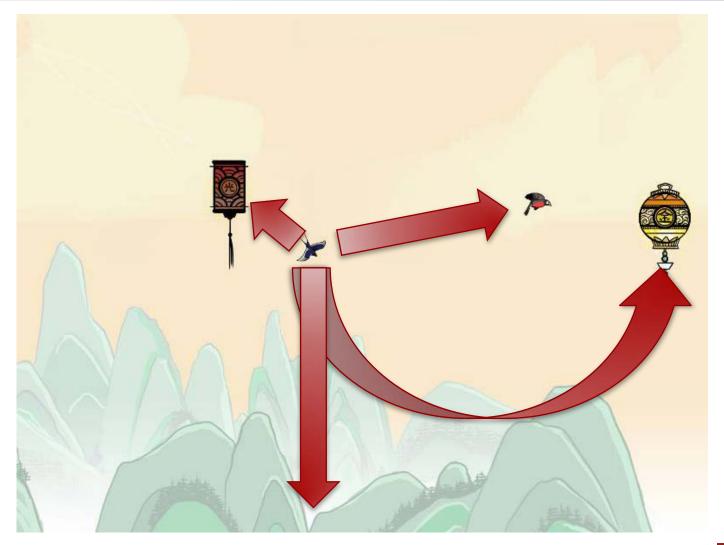
Discrete Progression

- Design is discretization
 - Impose flow chart on state
 - Each box is an equivalence class of game states
- Spatial Discretization
 - Contiguous zones
 - **Example**: past a doorway
- Resource Discretization
 - Range of resource values
 - Example: build threshold





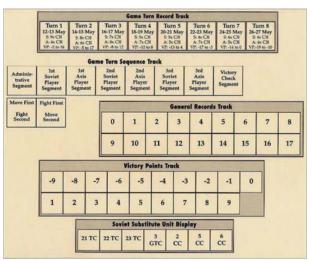
Spatial Discretization



Discretization and Turns

- Discretization requires turns
 - Represent a unit of action
 - When done, game "at rest"
- Turns can be multistep
 - Multiple actions in a turn
 - Evironmental interactions
- Turns can alternate
 - between other players
 - with a gamemaster
 - not at all (one player?)

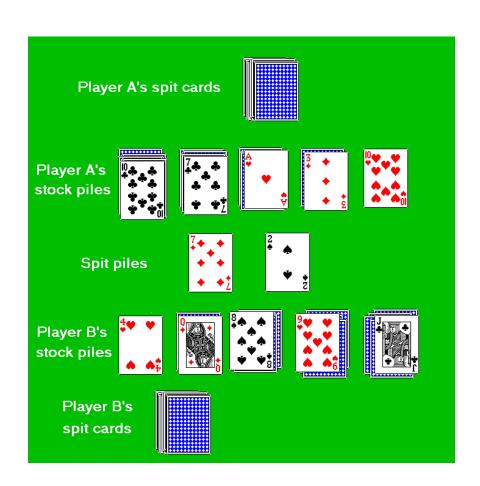






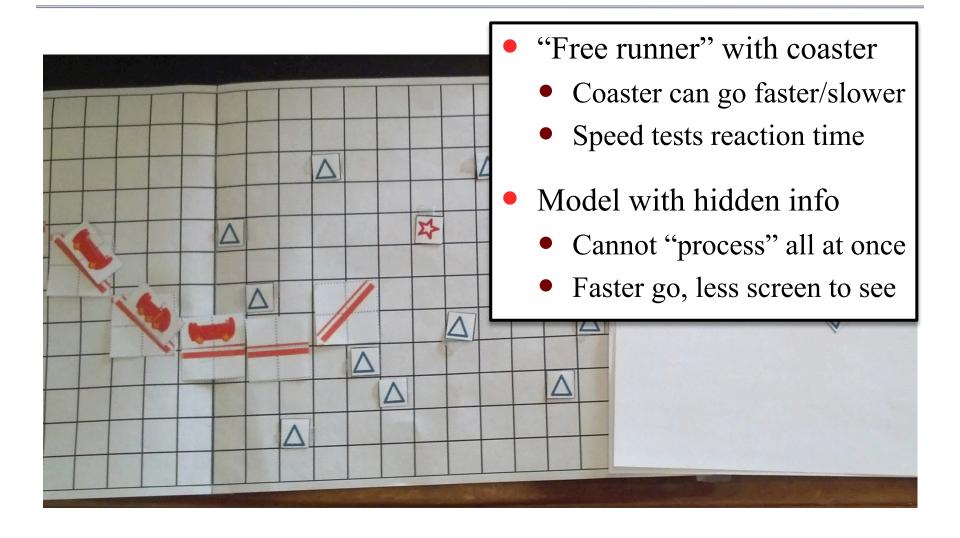
Discretization and Reaction Time

- Allow opponent to interrupt
 - Action that reacts to yours
 - Played after you act, but before action takes an effect
 - Core mechanic in *Magic:TG*
- Make play asynchronous
 - Players still have turns
 - But take turns as fast as can
 - Conflicts resolved via speed
 - Often need a referee for aid

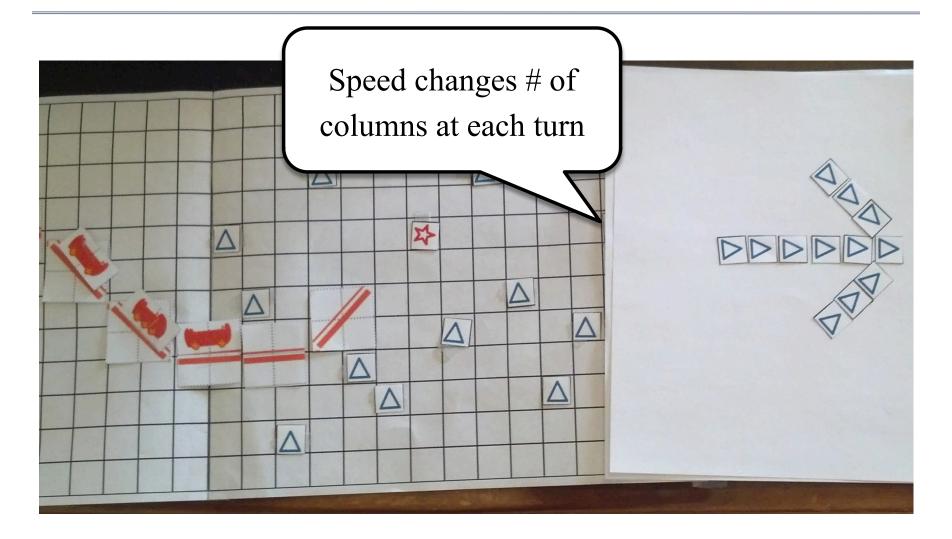




Reaction Time: Runaway Rails



Reaction Time: Runaway Rails





What Can We Do Discretely?

Evaluate emergent behavior

- Allow player to commit simultaneous actions
- Model interactions as "board elements"

Model player cost-benefit analyses

- Model all resources with sources and sinks
- Focus on economic dilemma challenges

Test player difficulty/usability

- Ideal for puzzle games (or puzzle elements)
- Can also evaluate unusual interfaces



What Can We Do Discretely?

- Evaluate emergent behavior
 - Allow player to commit simulton ons
 - Model interactions
- Not that different from CS 3152 Model
 - arces with sources and sinks
 - Focus on economic dilemma challenges
- Test player difficulty/usability
 - Ideal for puzzle games (or puzzle ele
 - Can also evaluate unusual interfaces

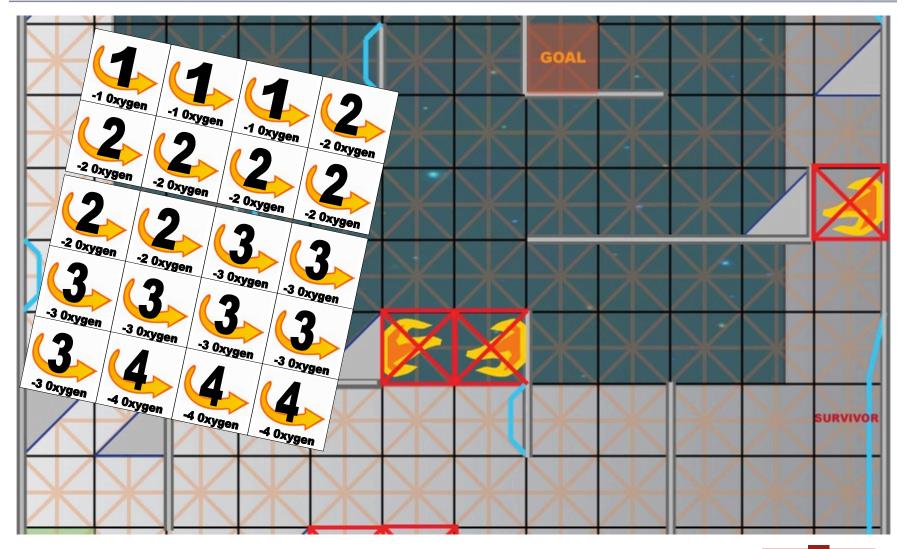
New issues for mobile games



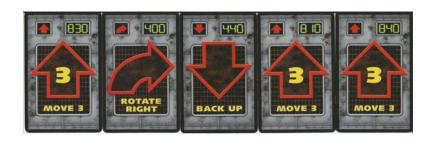
Discretizing Resources



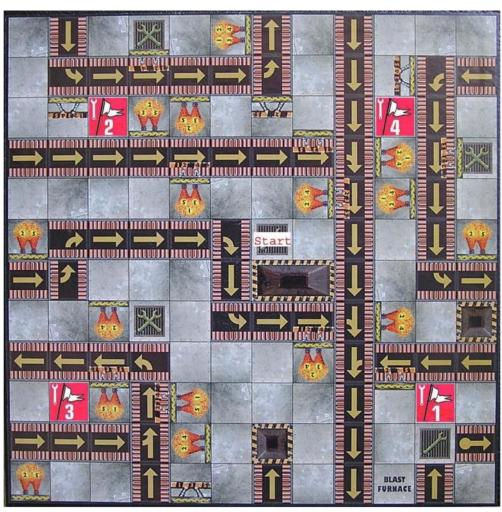
Discretizing Resources



Interactions: RoboRally



- Player "programs" robot
 - Picks 5 movement cards
 - Committed to that choice
- After each card
 - Obey board elements in order
 - Check robot collisions
- Move = board elements+ cards + collisions





Usability Analysis

Unusual user-interfaces

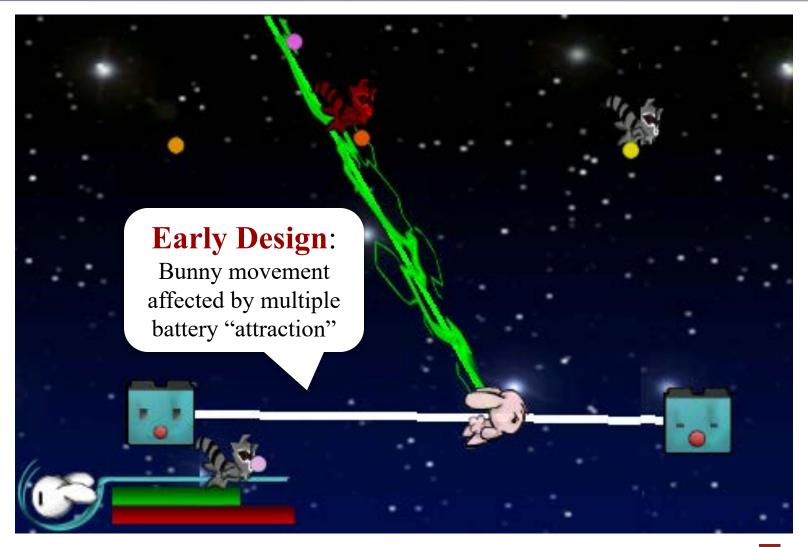
- Recall that actions correspond to inputs
- Some inputs are not simple buttons
- Example: touch gestures, motion controls

Puzzle-style games

- Create a game with module elements (e.g. cards)
- Laying out levels creates a new game level
- Allows you to quickly change and test levels



Usability Testing: Angry Bunny



Modeling Movement Controls

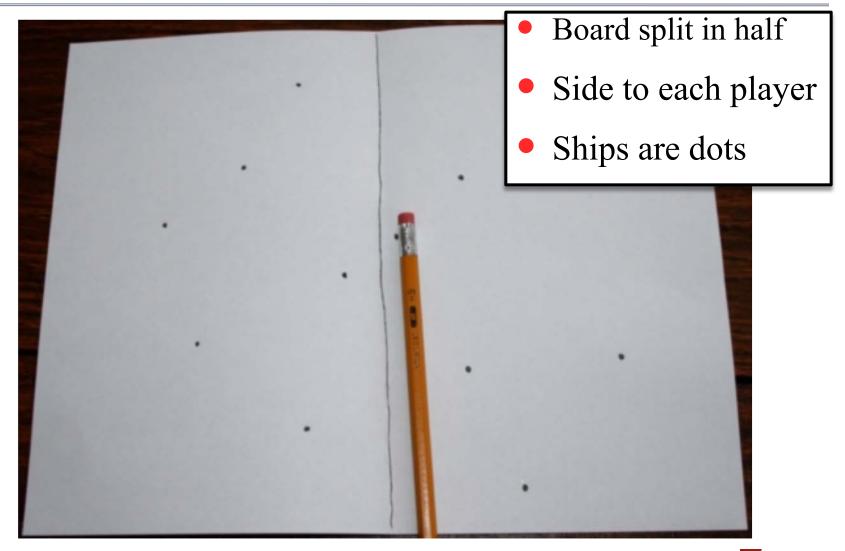


Modeling Gestures

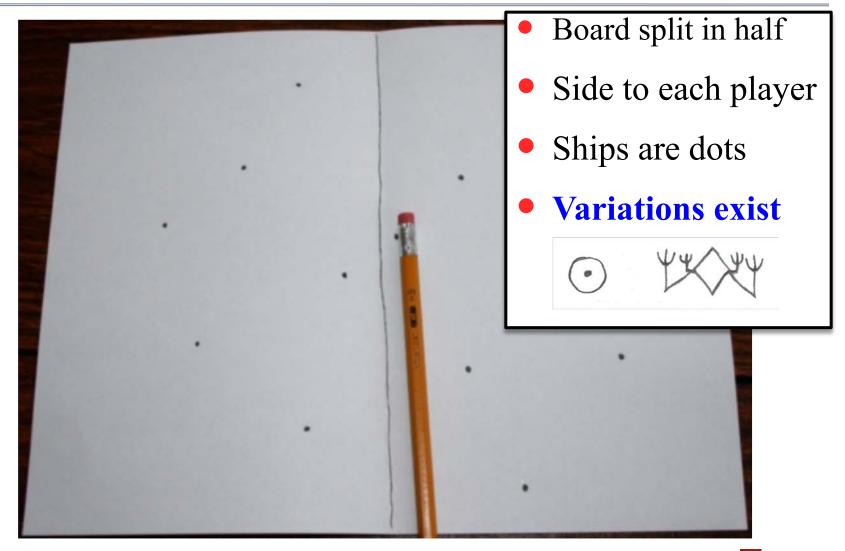
- Usability includes custom touch gestures
 - How accurate is player gesture?
 - How repeatable is the gesture?
 - How much screen does it require?
- Test out gestures with a writing tool
 - Write directly on the game board
 - Put a transparency over the game board
- Does not help with multi-touch (solution?)



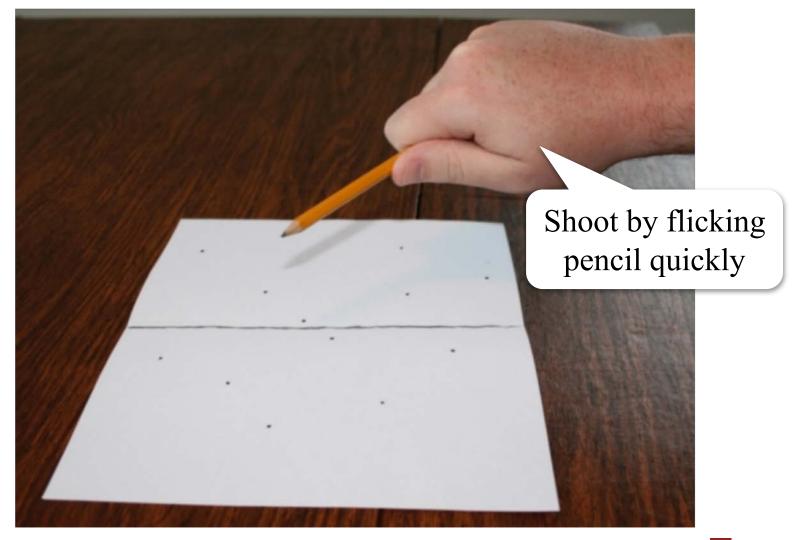
Example: Space War



Example: Space War



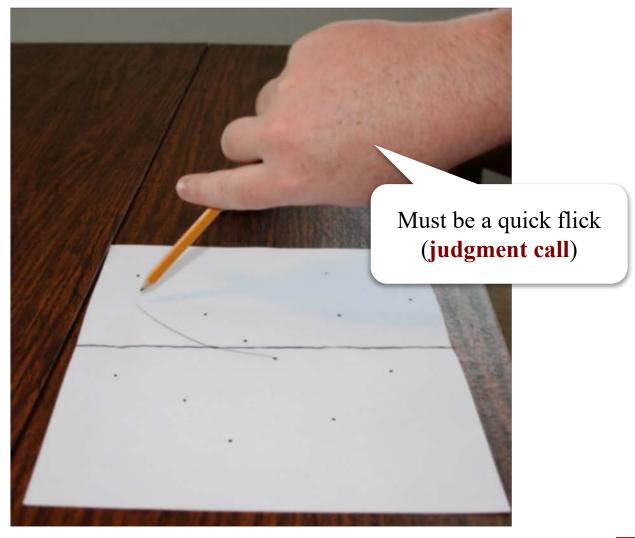
Gestures in Space War



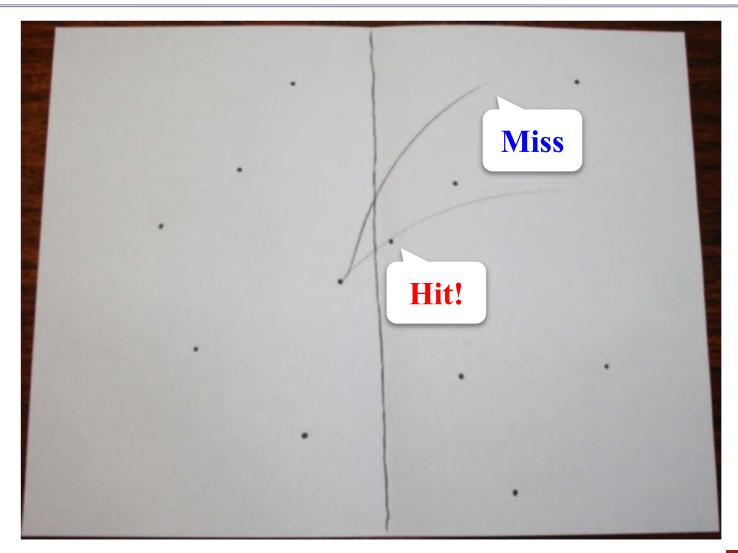
Gestures in Space War



Gestures in Space War



Processing Laser Fire



Space War Rules

- Players alternate turns shooting
 - Remember: Must start at active ship
 - Friendly fire usually ignored
 - Variations allow limited ship movement
- Successful hit destroys a ship
 - Variations may need multiple hits
- Continue until one side has no ships
 - Or paper is too messy to play anymore



Experiential Prototypes

- Some prototypes do not test gameplay
 - They test an experience or feeling
 - You determine if the feeling is enjoyable
 - Then go back and design gameplay for that
- Be very *careful* with this!
 - A very advanced design technique
 - Can easily end up with worthless prototype
 - Have only seen a few successes at this



Experiential Prototype: Aeronautical





The Experience of Threat





Most Important Thing: Progression

- Do not want a one-level game
 - Major problem with "flick" games in this course
 - Endless runners also have this problem
- We want some evidence of a progression
 - What is an easy level?
 - What is a medium level?
 - What is a hard level?
- Your prototype should be reconfigurable



Easy





Medium



Hard



The Difficulty Curve



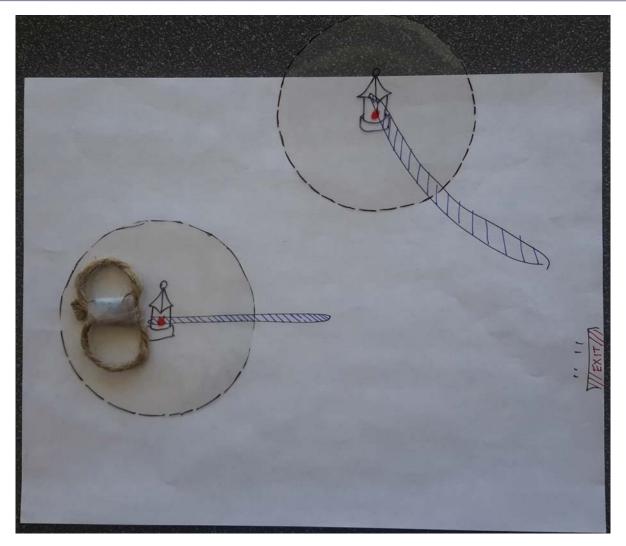
Easy

Medium

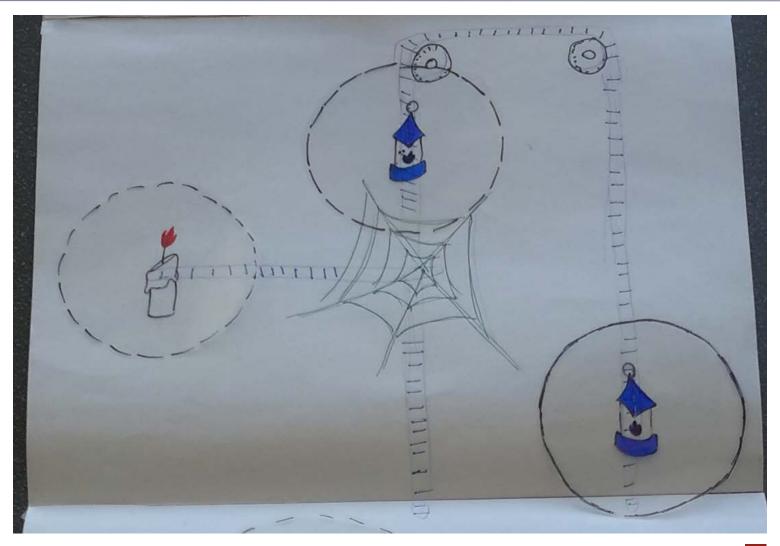
Hard



Easy: Iridescence

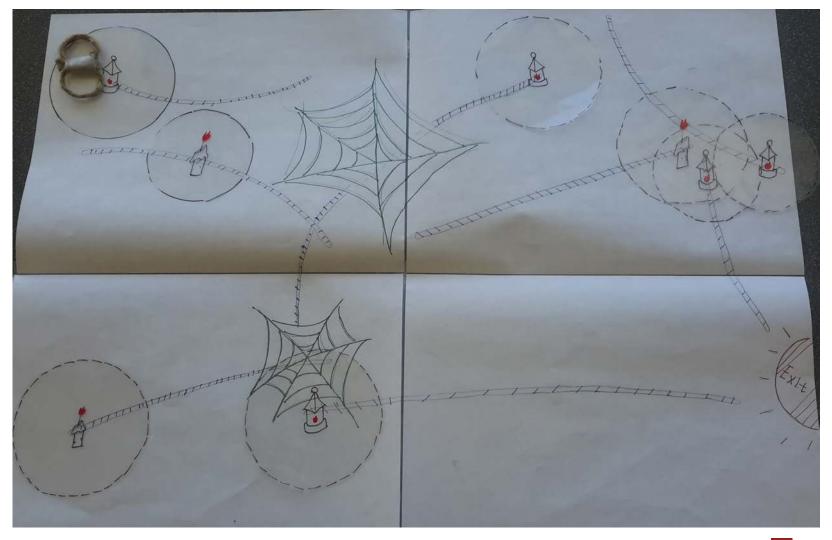


Medium: Iridescence





Hard: Iridescence



Reconfigurable Prototypes

