## gamedesigninitiative at cornell university

# Data-Driven Design

## Take-Away for Today

- What is "data-driven" design?
  - How do the programmers use it?
  - How to the designers/artists/musicians use it?
- What are the benefits of data-driven design?
  - To both the developer and the player
- What is a level editor and how does it work?
  - What can you do graphically?
  - How does scripting work in a level editor?

## Recall: Game Components

#### Game Engine

Software, created primarily by programmers

#### Rules and Mechanics

• Created by the designers, with programmer input

#### User Interface

Coordinated with programmer/artist/HCI specialist

#### Content and Challenges

Created primarily by designers

## Data Driven Design

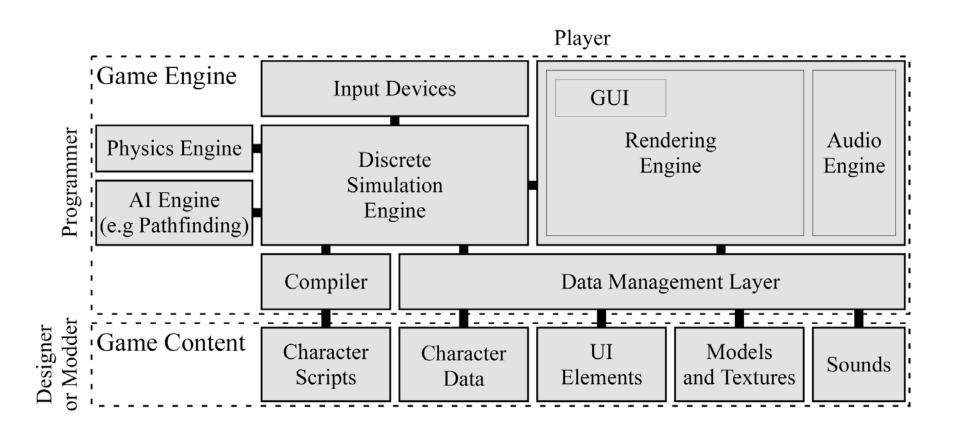
#### No code outside engine

- Engine determines space of possibilities
- Actual possibilities are data/scripts

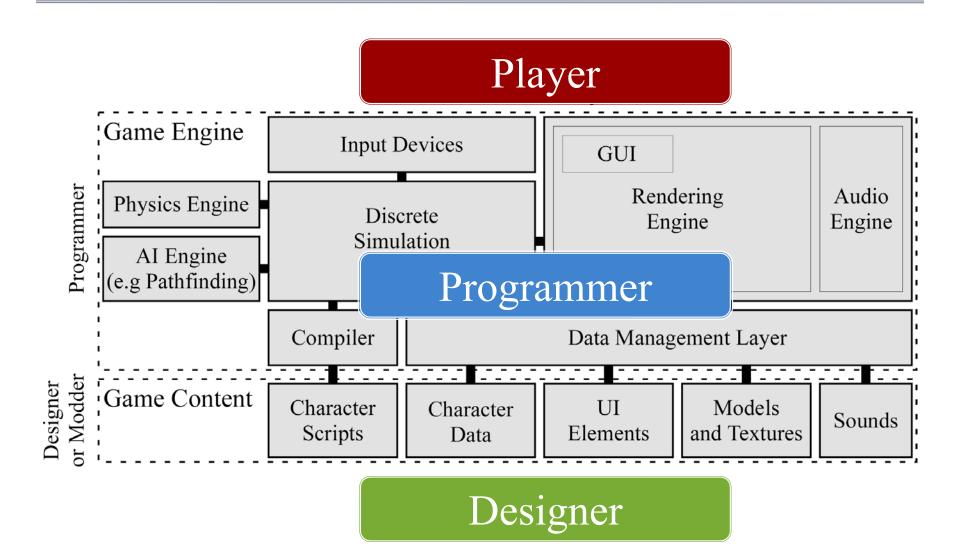
#### • Examples:

- Art and music in industry-standard file formats
- Object data in JSON or other data file formats
- User interface in JSON or other data files
- Character behavior specified through scripts

## Architecture: The Big Picture



## Architecture: The Big Picture



## Common Development Cycle

- Start with small number of programmers
- Programmers create a content pipeline
  - Productivity tools for artists and designers
  - Data can be imported, viewed and playtested
- Hire to increase number of artists, designers
  - Focus: creating content for the game
- Ship title and repeat (e.g. cut back on artists)

## **Content Pipeline**

**Art Tools** 

Initial File Format

Final File Format

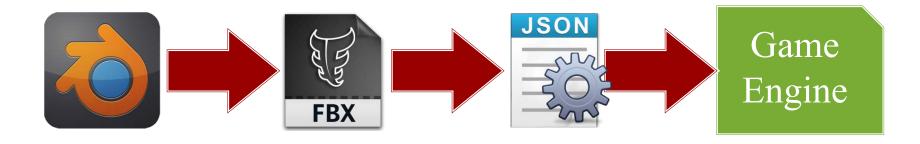
Software



AUTODESK **FBX** 

G3DJ





#### **Content Creation Tools**

#### Level Editor

- Create challenges and obstacles
- Layout the user interface
- Tune parameters (physics, difficulty, etc.)

#### Scripting Tools

- Layout the user interface
- Define character behavior
- Script triggers and events

#### **Level Editor Features**

#### Create Terrain

- Defines game geometry as 2D or 3D space
- Terrain can be free-form or as grid tiles

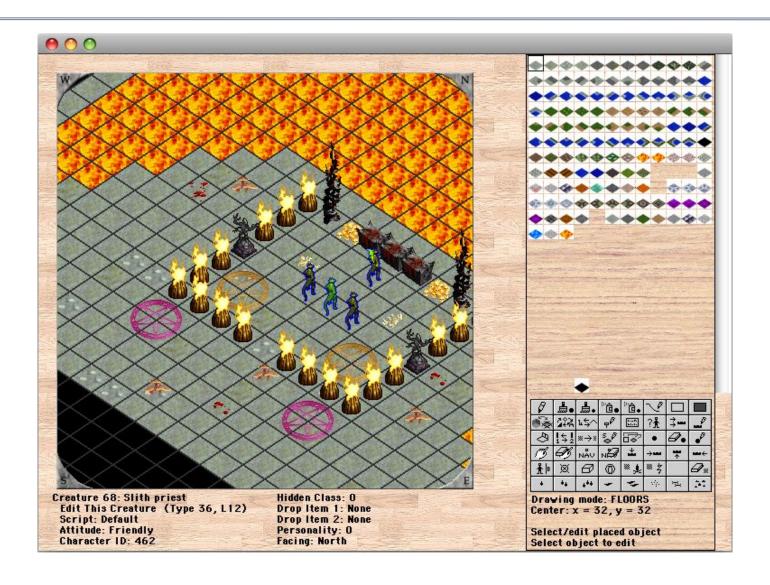
#### Place Objects

- Includes NPCs, hazards, power-ups, etc.
- Again can be free-form or aligned to a grid

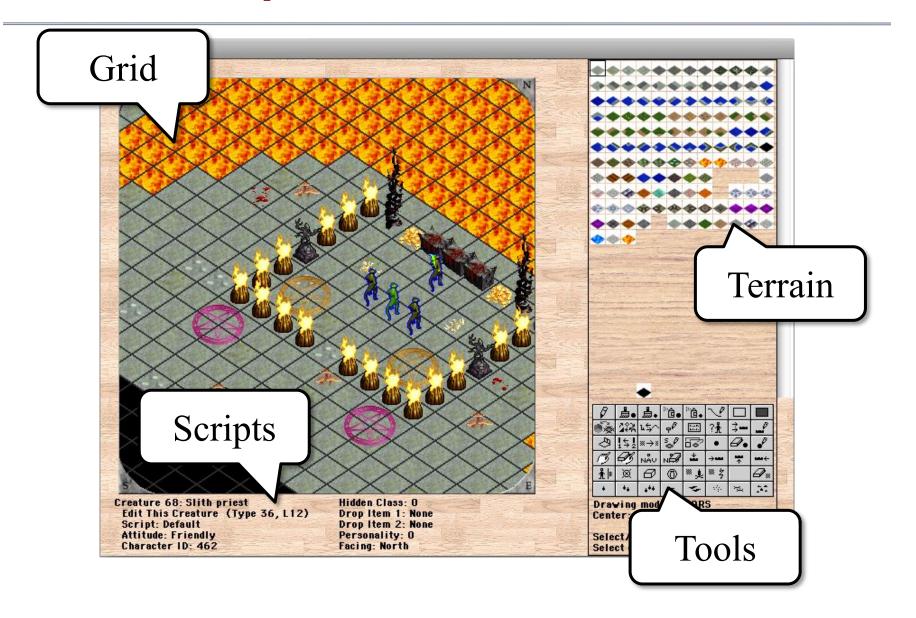
#### Annotate Objects/Terrain

- Attach scripts to interactive objects
- Define boundaries for event triggers

## **Example:** Blades of Avernum



## **Example:** Blades of Avernum

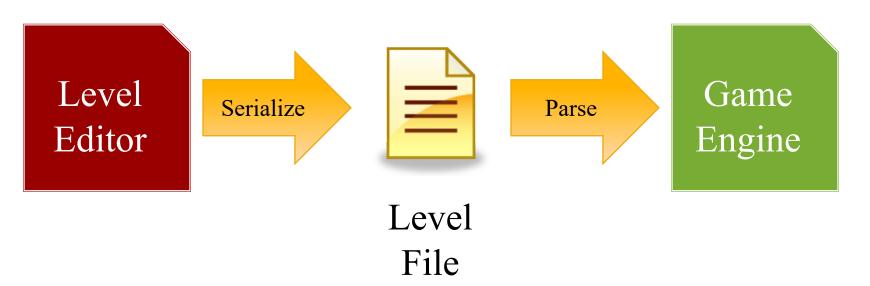


## Level Editor: Code Sharing

- Option: level editor in same project
  - Single IntelliJ project for both
  - Pro: Easy to integrate into the game itself
  - Con: Harder to separate modules/subsystems
- Option: develop core technology
  - Identify source code used by each
  - JAR for both level editor and game
  - Pro: Cleaner separation of subsystems
  - Con: Harder to iterate the design

#### Level Editor: Serialization





#### Level Editor: Serialization

- Do not duplicate data
  - Art and music are separate files
  - Just reference by the file name



- Must version your file
  - As game changes, format may change
  - Version identifies the current file format
  - Want a conversion utility between versions
  - Version should be part of file header

#### **Standard Serialization Formats**

#### XML

#### **JSON**

```
<NPC>
                                              "NPC" : {
  <type>Orc</type>
                                                 "type" : "Orc",
  <health>200</health>
  <position>
                                                 "health": 200,
                                                 "position" : {
     < x > 50 < /x >
                                                    x'' : 50,
     <y>25</y>
   </position>
                                                    "y": 25
                                            }}}
</NPC>
```

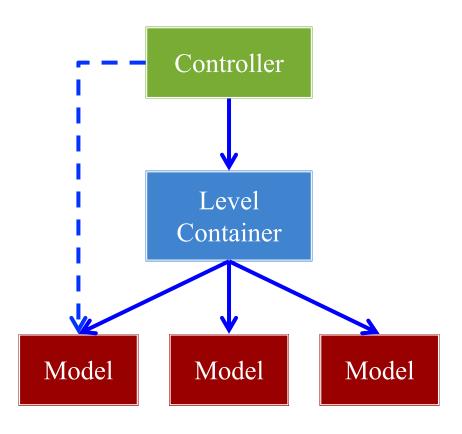
#### **Standard Serialization Formats**

**XML** JSON

```
<NPC>
                                        "NPC" : {
  <type>Orc</type>
  <health>200</health>
                                          "type" : "Orc",
         XmlReader
                                               JsonReader
  <po>
                                            x":50,
    <y>25</y>
  </position>
                                            "y": 25
</NPC>
                                      }}}
```

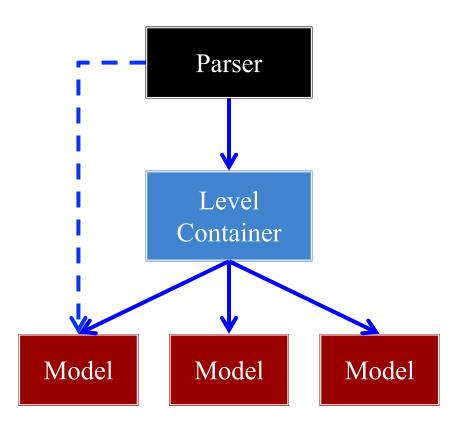
#### Levels and Game Architecture

- Level container (model)
  - Collection of model objects
  - Interface to the controllers
  - Similar to a collection type
  - May have other methods
- Level parser (controller)
  - Performs (de)serialization
  - Collabs with *all* models
  - Typically a factory pattern
  - Can embed *some* in model



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#### In-Model Deserialization

#### Unacceptable

#### Acceptable

```
class Model {
class Model {
                                          void loadData(JSON data) {...}
  void loadFile(String name) {...}
  ...
  void loadFile(File file) {...}
                                          void loadData(XML data) {...}
  ...
```

#### In-Model Deserialization

#### Unacceptable

#### Acceptable

```
class Model {
                                    class Model {
                                                     I/O handled
                 I/O handled
                                                     previously
                   in model
 void loadFile(String name) {...}
                                      void loadData(JSON data) {...}
  ...
 void loadFile(File file) {...}
                                      void loadData(XML data) {...}
          I/O Code is brittle and platform-specific
```

### **Example: JSON Demo**

```
"physicsSize": [16.0,12.0],
"graphicSize": [ 800, 600],
                                              WIN
"gravity":
                -9.8,
"avatar": {
   "pos":
                   [ 2.5, 5.0],
   "size":
                   [ 0.45, 0.61],
   "bodytype":
                    "dynamic",
   "density":
                    1.0.
   "friction":
                   0.0.
   "restitution":
                   0.0.
   "force":
                   10.0.
   "damping":
                   10.0.
   "maxspeed":
                  5.0.
   "jumppulse":
                 2.25,
   "jumplimit":
                   30.
   "jumpsound":
                   "jump",
   "texture":
                   "dude",
   "debugcolor":
                   "white",
   "debugopacity":
                   192,
                   [ 0.183, 0.05 ],
   "sensorsize":
   "sensorname": "dudeGroundSensor",
   "sensorcolor":
                   "red",
   "sensoropacity": 192,
"exit": {
```

#### Levels and Error Detection

- Game data is not compiled into software
  - Files go into a well-define folder
  - Game loads everything in folder at start-up
  - Adding new files to folder adds levels
- But this requires robustness
  - What if the levels are missing?
  - What if the levels are corrupted?
  - What if you are using wrong file version?



#### Levels and Error Detection

- Corruption a major problem in this design
  - Player might trash a level file (or directory)
  - Modder might alter level improperly
  - Content patch might have failed
- Process all errors gracefully
  - Check everything at load time
  - If level corrupt, allow play in others
  - Give helpful error messages



#### **Content Creation Tools**

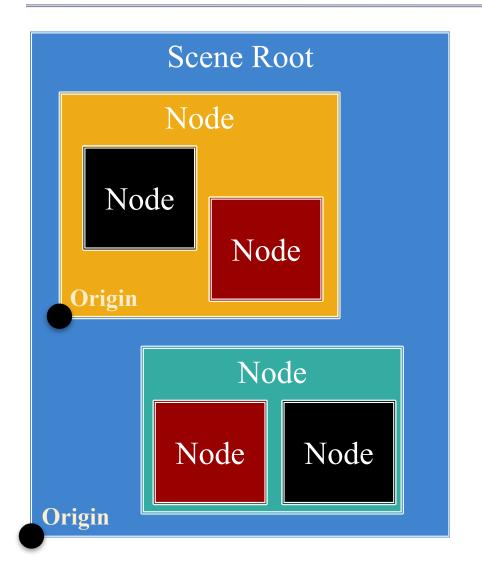
#### Level Editor

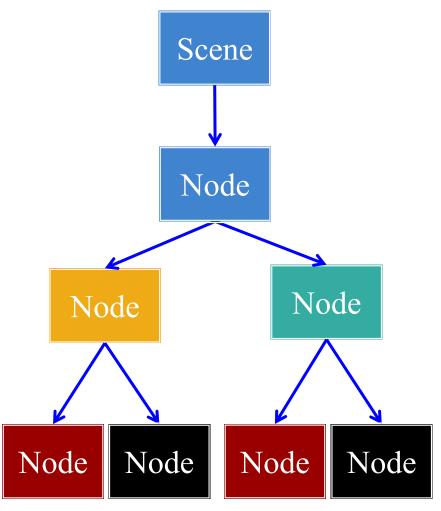
- Create challenges and obstacles
- Layout the user interface
- Tune parameters (physics, difficulty, etc.)

#### Scripting Tools

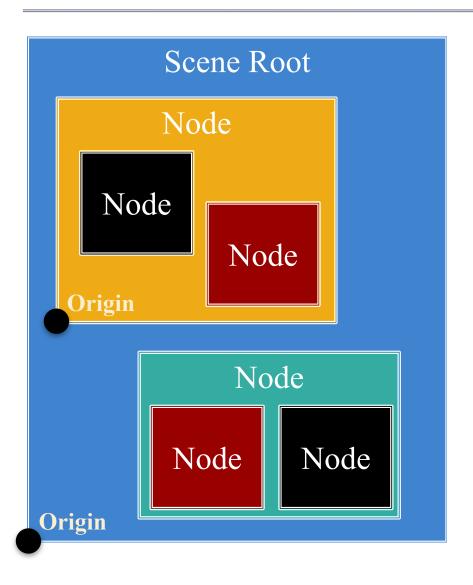
- Layout the user interface
- Define character behavior
- Script triggers and events

## UI Design: Scene Graphs

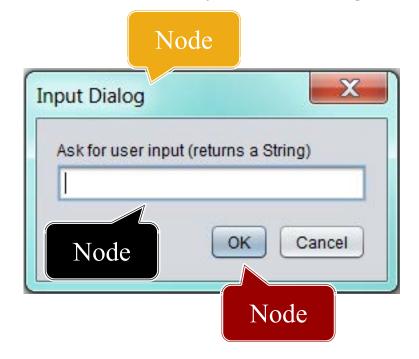




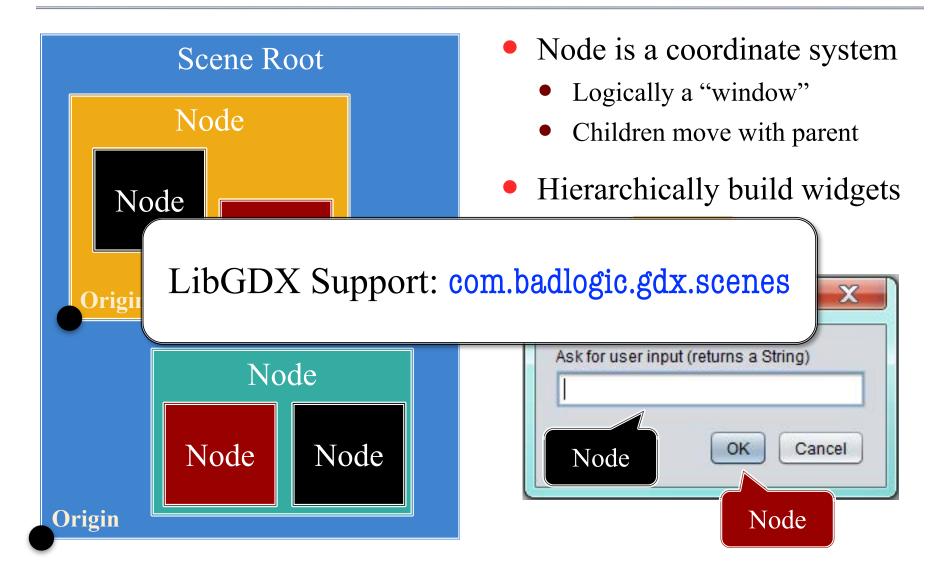
## **UI Design: Scene Graphs**



- Node is a coordinate system
  - Logically a "window"
  - Children move with parent
- Hierarchically build widgets



## **UI Design: Scene Graphs**



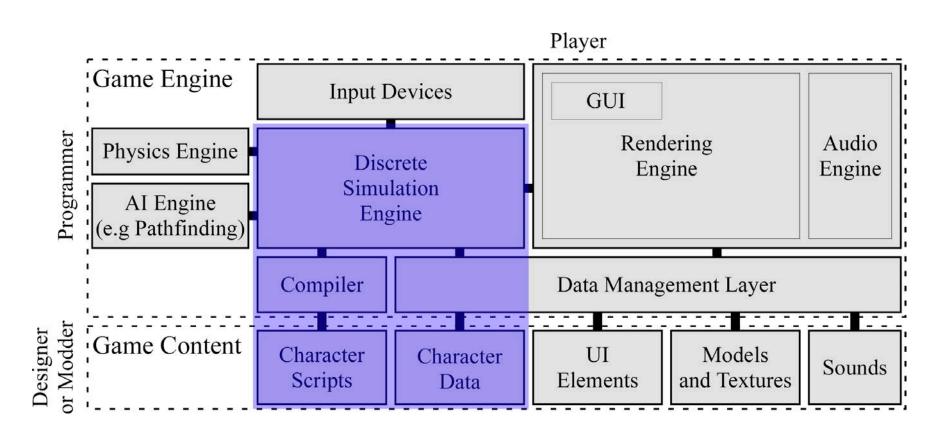
## **CUGL:** JSON for Scene Graphs

```
Node
     "textfield": {
                                      type
          "type" : "Node", <
          "format" : { "type" : "Anchored" },
Node
          "children" : {
                                              Layout
name
               "action" : {
                                             manager
                    "type" : "TextField",
      Child
                    "data" : {
     nodes
                         "font" : "felt",
                         "text" : "Edit me",
                         "size" : [600,80],
                         "anchor" : [0.5,0.5]
                    "layout": {
                         "x_anchor" : "center",
                         "y_anchor" : "top"
```

## **CUGL:** JSON for Scene Graphs

```
"textfield": {
    "type" : "Node",
    "format" : { "type": "Anchored" },
    "children" : {
                                         Layout
         "action" : {
                                        manager
              "type" : "TextField",
              "data" : {
                   "font" : "felt",
                   "text" : "Edit me",
       Node
                   "size" : [600,80],
        data
                    "anchor" : [0.5,0.5]
              "layout": {
                   "x_anchor" : "center",
  Info for
                   "y_anchor" : "top"
parent layout
```

## **Scripting Languages**



## Why Scripting?

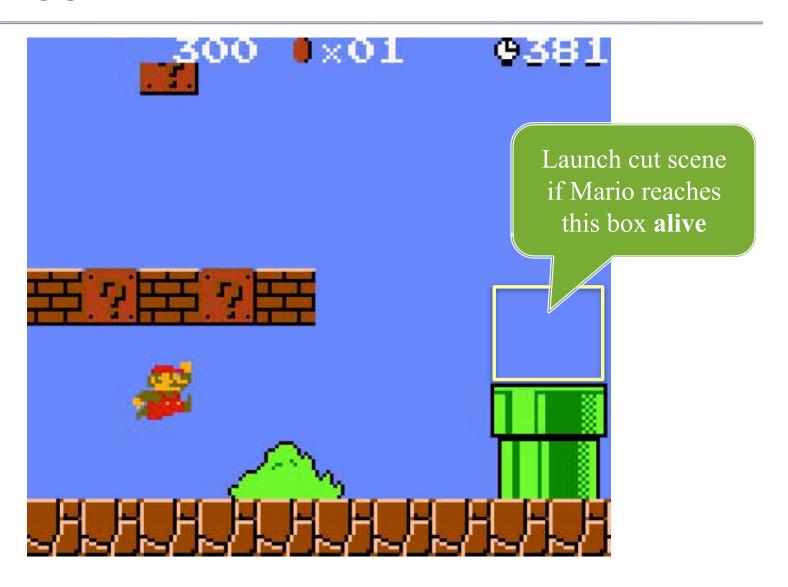
#### Character AI

- Software only aware of high level actions
- Specific version of each action is in a script

#### Triggers

- Actions happen in response to certain events
- Think of as an if-then statement
  - if: check if trigger should fire
  - then: what to do if trigger fires

## **Triggers and Spatial Boundaries**



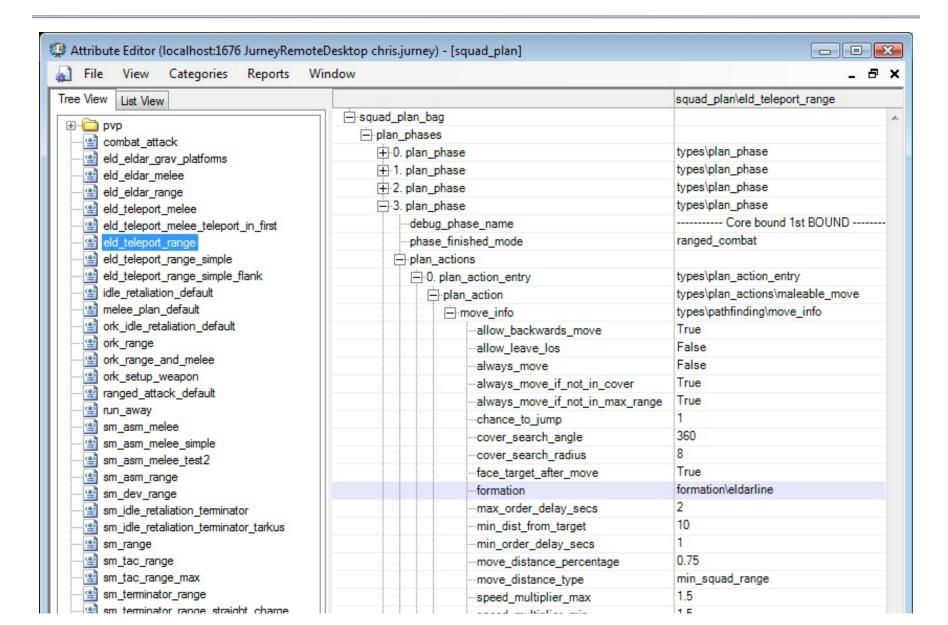
## Ways of Scripting

- Static functions/constants exposed in editor
  - Script is just the name of function to call
  - Used in the sample level editor
  - Typically good enough for this course
- Use standard scripting language
  - Examples: Lua, stackless python
  - A lot of overhead for this class
  - Only if writing high performance in C/C++

## Scripting in Dawn of War 2

```
🌑 infantry-plan.squadai * Sc1
File Edit Search View Tools Options Language Buffers Help
1 assault-building-plan.lua 2 sniper-plan.squadai 3 infantry-plan.squadai *
 17
         -- plan
 18
 19
         plan =
 20
       - {
 21
 22
             -- phaseO: Before First Bound
 23
 24
                 type = DATA PHASE,
 25
                 name = "START PLAN: all move NO COVER NO BACKWARDS",
 26
 27
                      apply to = {ET Core, ET RFlank, ET LFlank},
 28
 29
                      actions =
 30
 31
                          ACTION MOVE POSTURE EXT ( DT MAX SQUAD RANGE, .95, 4.0, 30.0, "squad_formations/squad_ai.lua"
 32
 33
 34
 35
 36
                 type = DATA PHASE,
 37
                 name = "1st SQUAD BOUND -- LOOK FOR COVER",
 38
 39
  40
                      apply to = {ET Core, ET RFlank, ET LFlank},
  41
                      actions =
  42
  43
                          ACTION MOVE POSTURE( DT MAX SQUAD RANGE, 0.85, 10.0, 60.0, "squad_formations/squad_ai.lua",
  44
  45
 46
  47
  48
  49
             -- phase2 -- BOUND 1 CORE (core runs in an drops to prone)
  50
 51
                 type = DATA PHASE,
                 name = "fore 1st Bound"
```

## Simpler: XML Specification



## JSON/XML as a "Scripting Language"

```
"myevent": {
   "id": 4,
   "sparkle" : {
       "color": "blue",
       "size" : 2,
       "duration": 3,
   },
   "buff" : {
       "attrib" : "health",
       "value" : 4,
   "sound": "magic4"
```

```
codefrag = "
switch (triggerId) {
 case 4:
  sparkleCharacter(BLUE,2,3);
  buffCharacter(HEALTH,4);
  playSound(MAGIC4);
  break;
}"
```

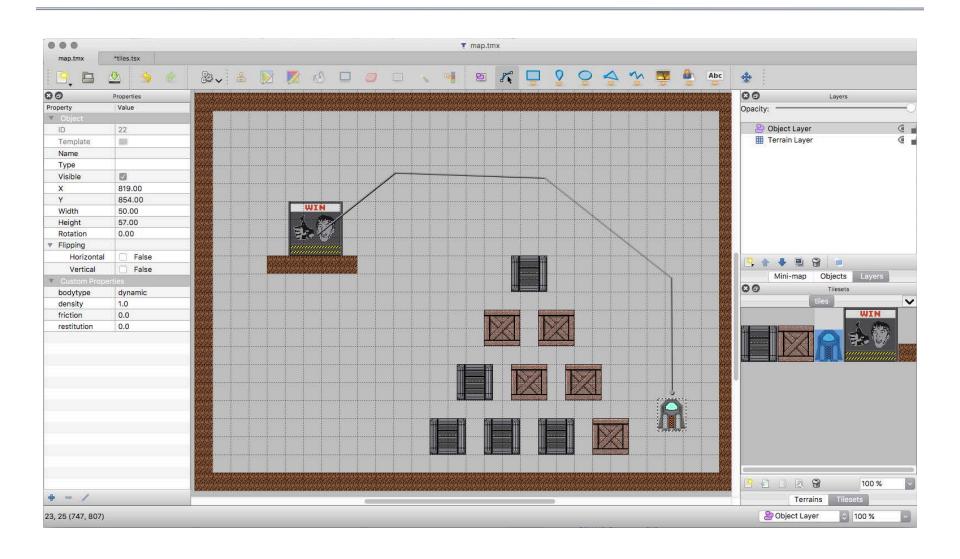
This is text, not compiled code

## JSON/XML as a "Scripting Language"

```
codefrag = "
                                     class MyEvent implements Event {
switch (triggerId) {
                                        void process(int triggerId) {
                                          switch (triggerId) {
 case 4:
  sparkleCharacter(BLUE,2,3);
                                          case 4:
  buffCharacter(HEALTH,4);
                                            sparkleCharacter(BLUE,2,3);
  playSound(MAGIC4);
                                            buffCharacter(HEALTH,4);
  break;
                                            playSound(MAGIC4);
                                            break;
                                     }}
```

Java Support: javax.tools.JavaCompiler

#### Final Words: The Tiled Level Editor



## Using **Tiled** for 3152

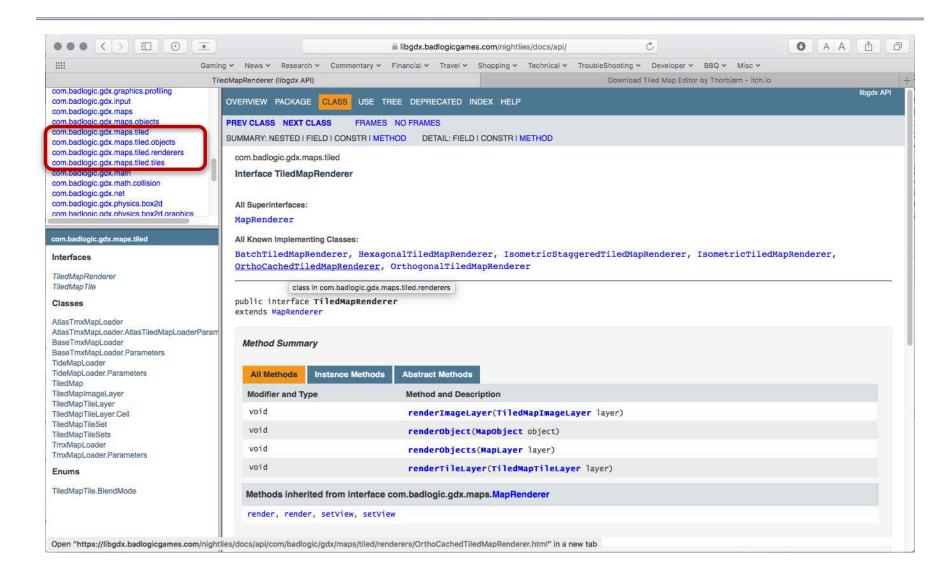
#### Advantanges

- Supports almost any game
  - Only places terrain/objects
  - Your interpret placement
  - Allows custom properties
- Supports custom collisions
  - Each object has a "hit box"
  - Not just rectangular shapes
- Supports XML and JSON

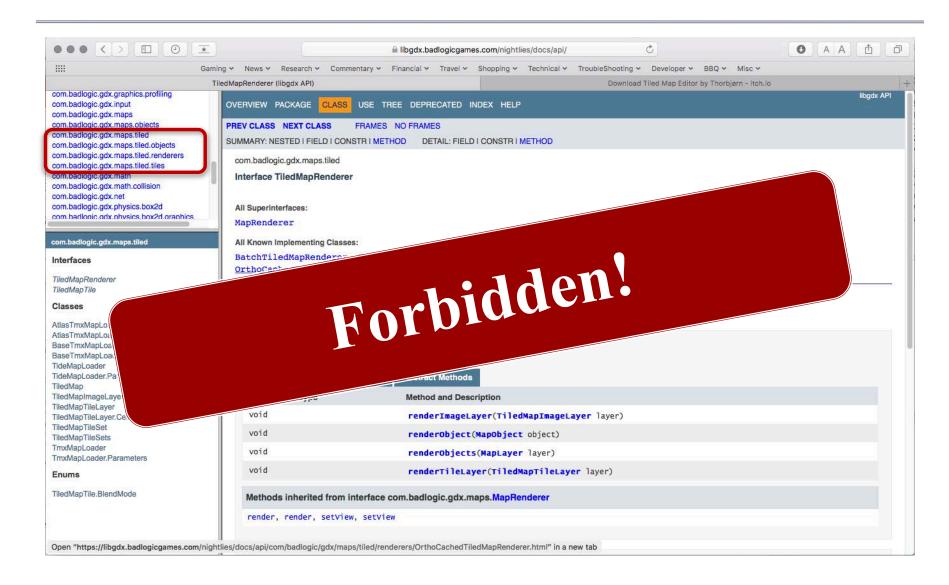
#### **Disadvantages**

- No polygonal terrain
  - Terrain must fit to the grid
  - NOT how Lab 4 works
- No (real) AI scripting
  - At best have "JSON scripts"
  - Also can define patrol paths
- No built-in parser
  - To convert JSON to classes

#### No Built-in Parser?



#### No Built-in Parser?



#### The Problem with External Editors

- Editors often come with runtimes
  - Premade classes for the editor objects
  - Parser converts JSON/XML into these classes
- This shackles your architecture design
  - You must design your classes around these
  - They often violate MVC in hideous ways
- Reject tools that screw up your architecture!
  - Good tools should be *decoupled* (e.g. Box2d)

## Summary

- Data-driven design has several advantages
  - Faster content production; code reuse is easier
  - Embrace of modder community can add value
- Two major focuses in data-driven design
  - Level editors place content and challenges
  - Scripts specify code-like behavior outside of code
- Be careful with 3<sup>rd</sup> party editors
  - Can streamline your development process
  - But it can also screw up your architecture