gamedesigninitiative at cornell university

Lecture 3

Design Elements

Reminder: Aspects of a Game

• Players: How do humans affect the game?

• Goals: What is the player trying to do?

• Rules: How can the player achieve the goal?

• Challenges: What obstacles block the goal?



Formal Design Elements

Players: Player Mode Sketches

Goals: Objectives

Rules: Actions and Interactions

Challenges: Obstacles and Opponents

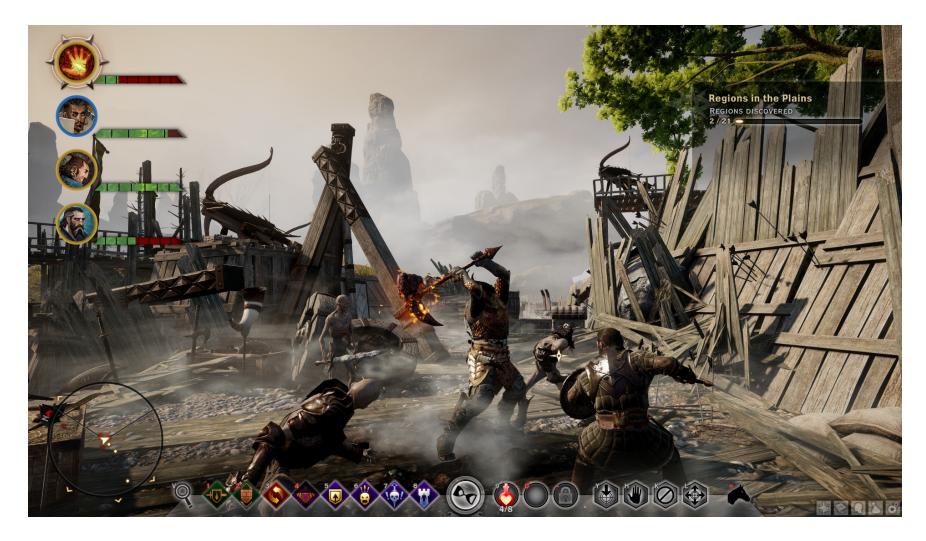


Player Mode Sketches

- Game may have several player modes
 - Ways in which player interacts with a game
 - Example: Inventory screen vs. combat screen
- You should storyboard all of your modes
 - Sketches of each of the major player modes
 - May have action (like movie storyboard)
 - Illustrate how player interacts with game



Dragon Age: Standard Mode





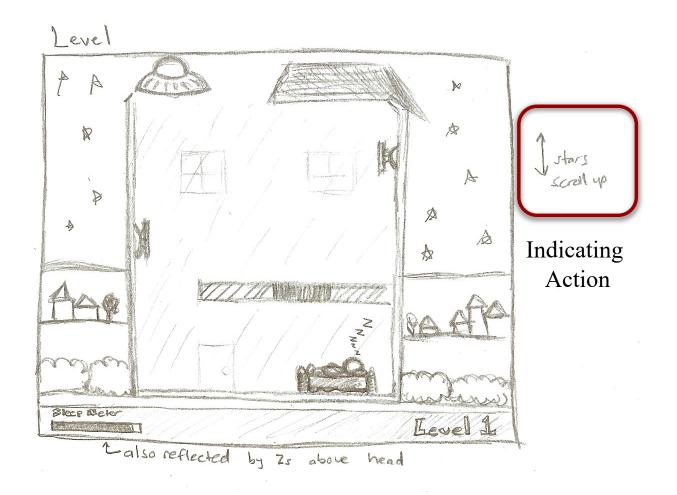
Dragon Age: Inventory Mode



Aside: Help the Hero

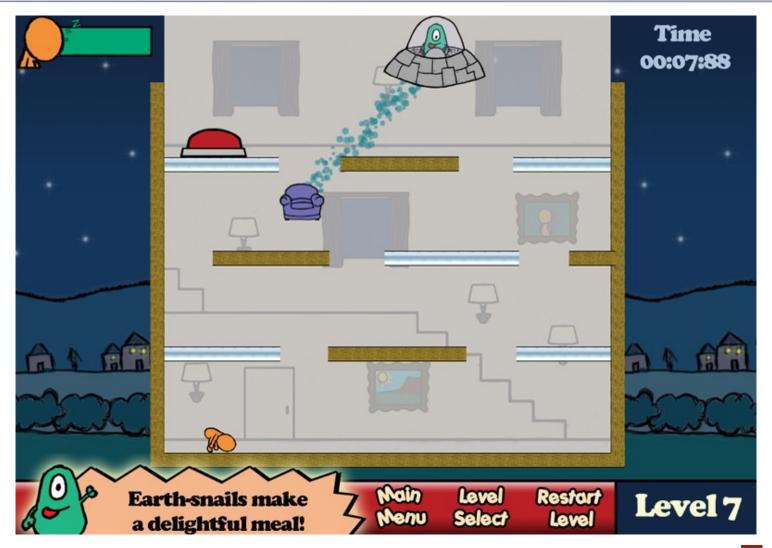


Lifted: Player Mode Sketch

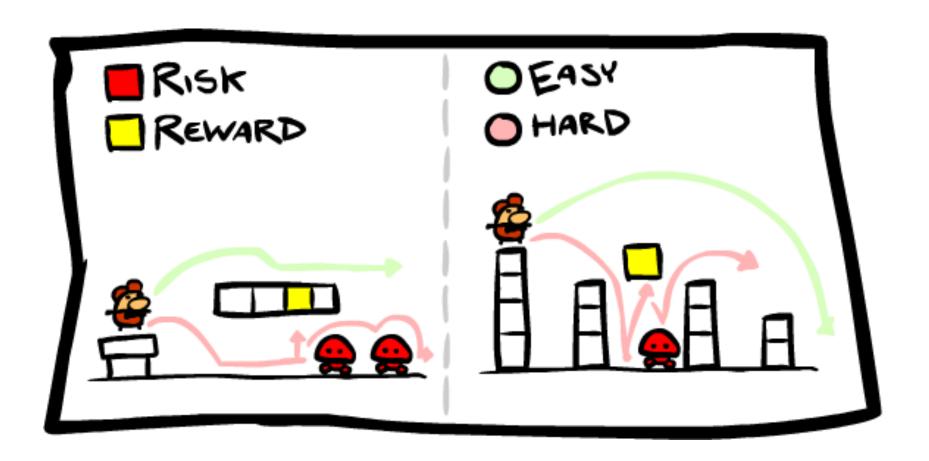




Lifted: Completed Game



Diagramming Action





Objectives

- Anything a player might strive for
- May be a primary game objective
 - Progressing the story
 - "Completing" the game
- May be an auxiliary game objective
 - Side missions/quests
 - Unusual achievements
- Sometimes player-directed
 - Reward structure in sandbox games



Objectives

- Primary objectives reflect vision
 - Wish fulfillment: I want to _____
 - Help player realize the dream
- Auxiliary objectives address player style
 - Achievements for achievers
 - Easter eggs for explorers
 - Online resources for socializers
- Player-driven objectives require a different focus
 - Start with a toy, and layer dramatic elements on it



Some Objective Categories

- Capture: take or destroy something of value
 - Includes "kill all enemies of type X"
- Race: reach a goal within time
- Chase: catch or elude an opponent
 - Race with a dynamic goal/destination
- Rescue/Escape: Get someone to safety
- Exploration: Locate something in game world



Some Objective Categories

- Capture: take or destroy something of value
 - Includes "kill all enemies of type X"
- Race: reach a goal within time
- See the text for more ideas
- Rescue/Escape: Get someone to safety
- Exploration: Locate something in game world



- Verbs that describe what the player can do
 - Walk
 - Run
 - Jump
 - Shoot
- Does not need to be attached to an avatar
 - Build
 - Swap
 - Rotate



- Verbs that describe what the player can do
 - Walk (left or right)
 - Run (walk, but faster!)
 - Jump (up; jump/run for left or right)
 - Shoot (left or right)
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Action Platformer

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 - Rotate



Verbs that describe what the player can do

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- Jump (up; jump/run for left or right)
- Shoot (left or right)

Action Platformer

- Does not need to be attached to an avatar
 - Build (RTS or simulation)
 - Swap (Bejeweled clones)
 - Rotate (Stacking games)



Designing Actions

- Starts with brainstorming the verbs
 - Define the types of verbs
 - Define the scope of the verbs
- Design Goals
 - Enough verbs to avoid being too simple
 - But not so much to be confusing (verb bloat)
 - Do the verbs *directly* achieve the goal?
- Each verb maps to a single input



Evaluating Your Actions





- How important are they?
 - Do they help achieve goal
 - If not, why are they there?
- Example: Platformers
 - Goal: reach exit location
 - Killing enemies is *optional*
 - Other actions are *secondary*
- Goal: Minimize verbs
 - More verbs lead to bloat
 - Leverage interactions



The Game State

- Collection of values representing game world
 - Location, physical attributes of each game object
 - Non-spatial values (e.g. health) of these objects
 - Global non-spatial values (e.g. difficulty)
- Actions *modify* the game state
- Not necessary to specify this in early designs
 - Focus on coming up with your actions first
 - Only need enough state to understand interactions



Interactions

- Not a *direct* action of player
 - Result of the game state
 - Can happen w/o controller
- Example: collisions
 - May be bad (take damage)
 - May be good (power-up)
- Other Examples:
 - Spatial proximity
 - Line-of-sight
 - Resource acquisition







Game Mechanics

• Game mechanic

- Relationship of verbs, interactions, and state
- Often call this relationship the "rules"
- Gameplay is manifestation of these rules
- Example: Joust
 - Verbs: Flap; go left or right
 - Interaction: Collision with opponent
 - Rule: If hit opponent, lower player dies



Gameplay Example: Joust



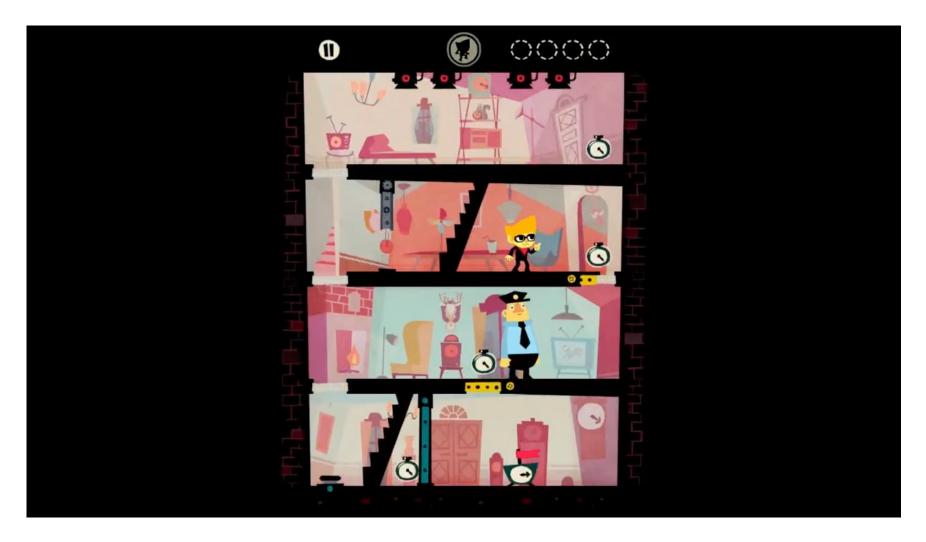
Verbs vs Interactions



- **Design Idea**: minimalism
 - Game with very few verbs
 - Mechanics are all interactions
 - Common in mobile, tablet
- Example: Sneak Beat Bandit
 - Has only one verb: *move*
 - Rhythm game; move to beat
 - All movement on rails
 - If obstacle in way, turn
 - Line-of-sight mechanics



Beat Sneak Bandit





Avoid Verb Proxies

- Proxy: verb that activates another verb
 - "Use an item" (what does the item do?)
 - "Shoot" (what does the weapon do?)
- Make the **outcome** of your verbs clear
 - Fire standard projectile (effects have "travel time")
 - Fire continuous beam (effects are instantaneous)
- Important questions to ask
 - How does help reach the goal?
 - How is it outcome challenged?





Avoid Verb Proxies

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Behavior is defined

by the *interaction*

of projectile/beam

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Challenges

Obstacles

- Prevent progress towards goal
- Have to be "overcome"

Opponents

- Players or bots with their own goals
- May or may not need to be overcome

Dilemmas

- Can only perform one of several actions
- "Correct" choice not immediately clear



Challenges

Obstacles

- Prevent progress towards goal
- Have to be "overcome"

Opponents

• Players or L

See Text for Specific Examples

- I
 - Can only perform one of several actions
 - "Correct" choice not immediately clear



Challenges: Limitations

- You cannot always perform an action
 - Shooting may require ammo
 - Cannot (always) jump in mid air
- Limitation: requirement to perform action
 - Boolean test (like an if-then)
 - Checked at time of user input
- Only one limitation per verb
 - If more than one, split into more verbs
 - Reason double-jump is distinct



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Challenges: Resources

- Resources are non-spatial part of game state
 - Any value not a location or physical attribute
 - May be global or attached to an entity
- Examples
 - Entity: ammunition, health points
 - Global: enemy spawns, time remaining
- Resources often implement limitations
- They also define the game economy



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 Will cover in more detail later.

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Putting It All Together

- Start with your vision
 - I want to _____
 - This creates setting and player goals
- Create a (partial) list of the following:
 - Objectives
 - Actions
 - Interactions
 - Challenges

