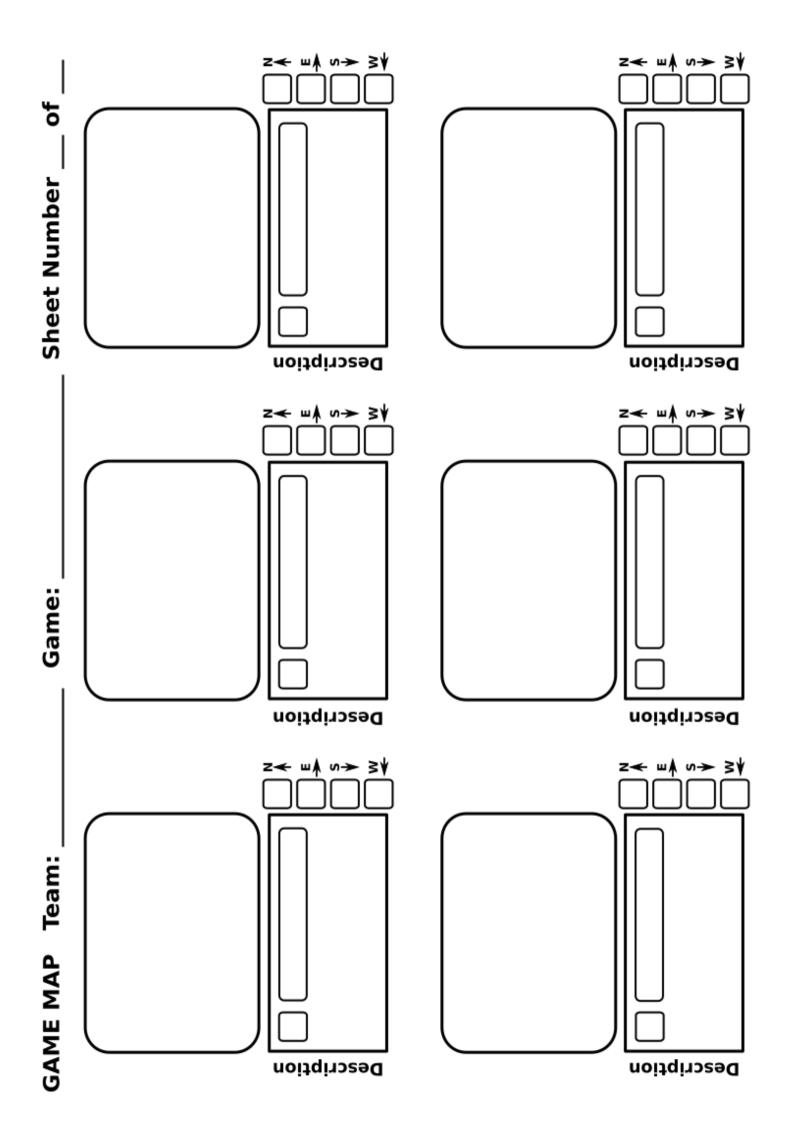
## Code Club Team Challenge 2017 - Planning Sheet

Name/Title	Fill this in <u>LAST</u> - this is the LEAST important detail of your game. You are more likely to come up with an interesting name for your game once you have a clearer view of the overall game design and goals.					
Synopsis	Provide a short description of the game setting (outer space, city, jungle etc) and the background story. This sets the scene and provides a useful context for identifying relevant game characters and scenery to include in the game. Very similar to a basic book synopsis.  Setting:  Background Story:					
Goal(s)	A short statement of the goal(s) of your game. i.e. what you need to do to score highly, complete the game, or progress through each of the levels. The descriptions of the example games provided in the homework sheet are a good guide for the kind of thing to write here.					
Game Style/Genre	Identify your chosen game style by placing an X in one of the boxes below.  Arcade Adventure (e.g. Pyjamarama, Marsport)  Multi-Screen Maze (e.g. Robin of the Wood, Sabre Wulf)  Platform (e.g. Jet Set Willy, Booty)  Shoot 'em Up (e.g. JetPac, Exolon)  Skill (e.g. Marble Madness, Decathlon)  Puzzle (e.g. Loco-Motion)					
Game World Type	What kind of game world does your game have? Mark with an X.  Single Screen: The game takes place on a single screen.					

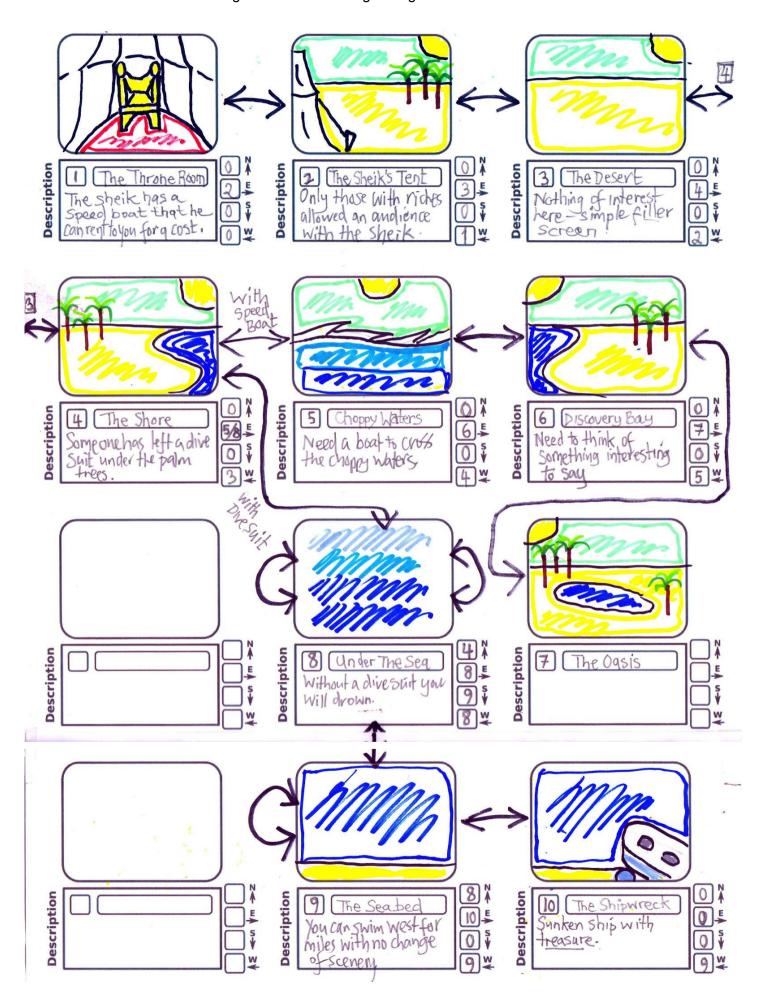
		ne screen (or sequence or revisited once complete.	f screens) per game level, to be visited in a defined order. Levels		
		Levels: The background B. WARNINGTHIS IS D	d scrolls past you as you progress through the level, like in Super FFICULT!		
		screen per 'location'. Loc can be revisited as often	ations are linked together to form an explorable map of the game as you like.		
Game World Sketch	paper. Write a sh	ort description for ea	reen, game levels or game map on a separate sheet of ach screen, highlighting any important features. Where lies to the North/East/South/West.		
	aim for a map tha	at spans a grid of <mark>no</mark> vel-based games ail	, don't be too ambitious. e.g. for multi-screen mazes, more than 3 screens by 3 screens. For arcade in for a level or game world containing no more than 6		
	controls. Does you completion of a ta	our main character p	me's main character. This is the sprite that the player ossess a special power? If so, does this power require power-up object to be activated? Once activated, is its es?		
Main Character Description					
			ter on a separate sheet of paper, including any poses as a special power, describe below how you could		
		sent its activation?	as a special power, describe below now you could		
Main Character Sketch					
	recommend you	use a "placeholder"	nd animating this character for your game. However, we sprite (such as the cat) during development and only sprite at the end if there is sufficient time to create one.		
	these might be endifferent patrolling persuaded to help	nemy alien types. Fo g behaviour. For an o you in your quest.	aree more characters in your game. For a shoot 'em up, or a platform game, these might be enemies with arcade adventure, these might be people that can be Describe any important character behaviour, strengths bey interact with the main character.		
Other Characters	As there is limited development time, we STRONGLY recommend that you rely on the use of sprites from the Scratch library to represent these characters in your game. Alternatively, you could represent these characters with a set of different coloured balls marked with letters (e.g. W for witch, A for alien). Appropriate sprites can be substituted in at a later stage.				
	Character 1	NAME:	SCREEN ID:		

	Character	<u>2</u> N	NAME:		SCREEN IE	):		
	Character	<u>3</u> N	NAME:		SCREEN ID	) <u>:</u>		
	Identify any important items that exist within your game and describe what makes them important. Where can these items be found in your game? What actions can you perform with these items (e.g. Wear, Use, Read)? What happens when you perform those actions? E.g. "using the nuke immediately destroys anything within 100 pixels of your spaceship".							
Important Items	ID	Item Name	What i	makes the	item importa	int?	Actions	Screen ID
	1							
	2							
	3							
	4							
	5							
	your game		ese features		es listed belov importance, s			
Game Features	Doors or portals: Link different parts of your game world through intergalactic worm holes or enter the interior of a house or shop by walking through its door on the street.							
	<u>L</u>	Locked doors / chests: Some doors and chests require keys, levers, switches, special objects or combinations of objects to open them.						
	Jumping: While jumping is often associated with platform games, it can also be used							

	simply as a way of avoiding floor level hazards in many other games.
	Shooting: If you can't avoid it, kill it with firepower.
	Use of ladders: Why jump when you can climb?
	Object interaction: Some objects are more than just game currency to be collected for points. For instance, a scroll can be read for information, gold ingots can be traded for goods, lost property can be returned to its rightful owner, armour can be worn for protection and a torch can be used to light up a dark room.
	Object combination: Some objects are only effective when combined with others. For instance, a torch is no use without batteries.
	Character energy: Energy is depleted when you get hurt, tired or hungry and restored by collecting items such as bandages, medicine or food. Lose all your energy and it's game over.
	Special power objects: Collect objects to be granted special powers such as invincibility, invisibility, the ability to shoot, fly or freeze time.
	Timers: Some tasks have a strict time limit with a clock ticking against you. Score more points by completing the task quickly. Too slow and you die.
	Timing sensitive tasks: When throwing a ball, the moment you let go of the ball can determine its trajectory and therefore the distance it travels before it hits the ground.
	Character interaction: Some characters in your game can be more than just background extras. They may have important information to impart or possess objects that you need to complete a task.
	Other: Invent a game feature of your own and briefly describe it here:
	Is the purpose of your game to achieve a high score? If so, describe the game's scoring mechanism below. Is it based on items collected such as stars, coins or bottles. Is it based on time remaining after completing the level. Are there special items or tasks that score more points, supercharge your scoring ability (score multipliers) or grant you more time?
Game Score	
	What can cause your game to end prematurely? Running out of time, losing lives or energy? How do you lose or gain lives, energy or time? Can anything make your main character temporarily invincible, or pause time?
Game Over Criteria	
[	

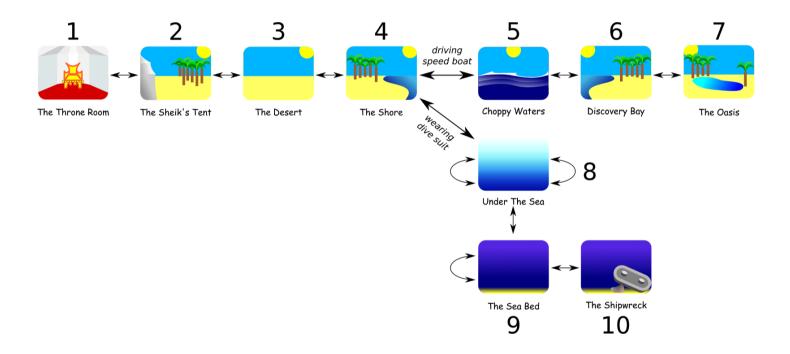


Below is an example hand-drawn game map sketch for a desert-based arcade adventure game. It doesn't need to be highly detailed or carefully coloured in. An essence of what each screen contains and the regions of different colour is sufficient to give the screen designer a good idea of what to create.



Below is what the sketch looks like after rendering the screens in Inkscape. These have been created with simple shapes with their edges pulled and stretched (like elastic bands) in places and gradient fills. I have also used shape differences - imagine laying paper shapes on top of each other and cutting out the overlapping region. The leaves of the palm trees are created from differences of two circles slightly offset from each other.

Simple tricks can be used to multiply up the number of screens very quickly, with minimal effort. Many of the screens use the same basic backdrop (sand, sky and sun) with just one or two features unique to each screen added on top. Shore and Discovery Bay are actually mirrors of eachother (two screens for the price of one). Some of the underwater screens actually back loop on themselves in certain directions to give the impression of vast open waters where everything seems the same (without the need to create extra screens - the map definition does all the work for us here). I can walk any interested kids through some of the basic techniques used here.



Note the numbers in the *N/E/S/W* boxes alongside each of the screens in the hand-drawn version. These denote which screen you will arrive at if you leave the current screen in the direction noted. By filling these in on the game map as we draw it, we can simply cut and paste these numbers directly into a matrix with *N/E/S/W* as rows and *Screens 1, 2, 3,...* as columns. The rows of this matrix then become our *map\_north, map\_east, map\_south and map\_west* lists in Scratch (see the stage code in the *4Way Map* and *4Way Maze* demos).

While the example map is heavily arcade-adventure themed, it's worth noting that maps are not unique to arcade adventures. Many games can benefit from the addition of a map. Even a shoot 'em up can make good use of a game map - the classic 80s arcade shoot-em-up game Commando (which was also ported to all home computer formats of the time) uses a progression of scrolling scenery leading up to a mission target (a 2Way scrolling Map) but there's nothing to say that you couldn't expand your mission map to a 4Way map, thus adding an element of exploration to your blast-everything-to-kingdom-come mission.