Comp 388/488 - Introduction to Game Design and Development

Spring Semester 2017 - Week 13

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Games and dramatic elements

considerations of game characters

- Characters in our games may also exhibit certain traits
 - often unique to an interactive gaming environment
- e.g. ability of a protagonist to become an agent in the game
 - and channel empathy from a player to the game
- traits of a character, in particular a game's protagonist
 - need to be considered at each stage of a game's design and development
- help us question motivation for a particular aspect of a game
 - perhaps a backstory that leads to a mini-challenge for our character
- need to consider how the character as agent enables our player to complete this mini-challenge
 - what is the justification for including this mini-challenge in our game?
- if we start to simply add challenges, conflict, or perhaps obstacles
 - without a consideration of agency or motivation
 - a game may become disjointed and lack flow for the experience
 - the story, its characters, and gameplay may not make sense to the player
- such characters need not be preconceived or developed by the game's designer
- avatars may also play a role as agent within a game
 - e.g. in Blizzard's World of Warcraft
- avatars will often be created, designed, and managed by a player
- players may invest a great deal of time, energy, and resources into such avatars
- agency and empathy provided by these characters
 - will often fuel a player's gameplay and social role in a gaming environment
 - such empathy may be increased with greater player engagement with avatars...

Video - World of Warcraft

avatars



- Original article BBC News World of Warcraft: Finding love with an online avatar
- Source YouTube

Games and dramatic elements

characters and classes in Diablo

- interesting and fun aspect of original Diablo game was use of classes for characters
- instead of simply providing a single option for the protagonist
 - Diablo provided three classes
 - classes = Rogue, Sorcerer, and the Warrior
- expanded to six classes for Diablo III with various expansion packs
 - expected to increase to seven in 2017
- each character class provides different attributes, skills, and agency for the game
- not simply a matter of providing different types of characters and skills
 - allows different players to empathise in varying ways with the game
- no sense of one size fits all
 - a player is provided with different ways to enjoy and complete the game
- choice of game agent may also introduce variant paths through the game
- a player is provided with different perspectives on the story, challenges, and general gameplay
- many other games that employ a similar option for characters
 - e.g. Nintendo's Mario Kart selector...

Image - Mario Kart

select a character and kart



Games and dramatic elements

characters and emergent systems

- we may introduce emergent systems to our gaming environment
 - creating a sense of autonomous, generated gameplay and challenge
- add a semblance of free will to our characters
 - creates a noticeable variant to standard player control
- a traditional character's agency
 - may be directly influenced, monitored, and controlled by the player
- introduction of free will for certain characters
 - control limitations may no longer apply
- Al-controlled characters or emergent systems
 - may now start to exhibit examples of autonomous behaviour
- potential for interesting conflict may arise as a simple result of expectations
 - e.g. player control vs a sense of limited free will for certain characters
- The Sims Free Will

Video - The Sims 4

Free Will



■ Source - Sims 4 100% free will - YouTube

Games and development

quick exercise

Consider the following game characters and objects,

- a mediaeval knight
 - carries a sword, may ride a horse, fighting skills, finite health...
- a squire
 - attends to the knight
- a semi-intelligent/aware mob object e.g. an ogre
 - carries a club, may ride horse-like animal, fighting skills, renewable health...
- a series of huts, caves &c. in the gaming world

Each of these characters or objects may be pre-defined or created with a sense of free will.

Define the following,

- rules for each character and object
- a brief outline for a game with these characters and objects

Then consider the following,

- how might free will affect the rules and outline for your initial game?
- what type of unexpected glitches, interactions, and features may result due to free will in this game?

fun game extras - add explosions to player's ship

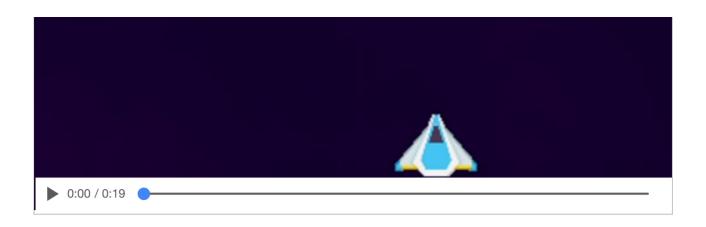
- add explosions to a collision with a player's ship
 - again, update game loop for these collisions

```
# add check for collision - enemy and player sprites (True = hit object is now deleted from game window)
collisions = pygame.sprite.spritecollide(player, mob_sprites, True, pygame.sprite.collide_circle)
# check collisions with player's ship - decrease shield for each hit
for collision in collisions:
    # decrease player's shield for each collision
    player.stShield -= 20
    # add animation for explosion images if collision
    explosion = Explosion(collision.rect.center)
    # add explosion sprite to game sprites group
    game_sprites.add(explosion)
    # create a new mob object
    createMob()
    # check overall shield value - quit game if no shield
    if player.stShield <= 0:
        running = False</pre>
```

Video - Shooter I.2 - Part 2

add some fun explosions - player's ship





fun game extras - scale explosion images - basic scale

- still a lingering issue with these collisions and explosions...
- explosions are not reinforcing the gameplay for our shooter style game
 - no differentiation in the relative size of an explosion
 - no semblance of feedback to our player
- one option to this issue
 - perhaps add standard scale transform to image for each explosion sprite object

```
# explosions
explosion_imgs = []

# iterate over explosion images in directory
for i in range(9):
    file = 'explosion{}.png'.format(i)
        # load image from os
        expl_img = pygame.image.load(os.path.join(img_dir, file)).convert()
        # set colour key for image
        expl_img.set_colorkey(BLACK)
        # append to specified list for explosion images
        explosion_imgs.append(expl_img)
```

render a smaller, less overwhelming explosion for each collision

fun game extras - scale explosion images - relative scale - part I

- useful to be able to scale these explosions relative to the actual size of a given sprite object
 - e.g. a smaller relative explosion image for a smaller mob object
 - or, a relatively sized explosion against the player's ship
- update our class for the Explosion object
 - dynamically modify each explosion image in the animation relative to a specified size
- scale each frame of explosion animation to match the size of the collison object, e.g.

```
# create a generic explosion sprite - use for asteroids, player explosions &c.

class Explosion(pygame.sprite.Sprite):
    # initialise sprite

def __init__(self, center, size):
    pygame.sprite.Sprite.__init__(self)
    # specify size for explosion sprite

    self.size = size
    # get initial image for explosion
    self.image = pygame.transform.scale(explosion_imgs[0], self.size)
...
```

- start by adding a parameter for size
 - pass a variable size for each collision object
- use this size to scale the initial image for the explosion animation

fun game extras - scale explosion images - relative scale - part 2

 each frame of the animation will also require scaling of the explosion image, e.g.

```
# change image as time progresses for explosion sprite
def update(self):
    # get current time
   now = pygame.time.get_ticks()
   # check if enough time has passed between animations
   if now - self.last_update > self.frame_rate:
       self.last_update = now
        # if enough time passed - add 1 to frame
       self.frame += 1
        # check if end of explosion images reached
       if self.frame == len(explosion_imgs):
            # kill if end of image reached
            self.kill()
       else:
            center = self.rect.center
            self.image = pygame.transform.scale(explosion_imgs[self.frame], self.size)
            # update rect for image
            self.rect = self.image.get_rect()
            self.rect.center = center
```

- as we output each frame of the explosion animation
 - scale this image to match the passed size for the explosion object

fun game extras - scale explosion images - dynamic collision size

- different size mob objects will have a matching explosion animation
 - update in the game loop, e.g.

```
# add check for sprite group collide with another sprite group - projectiles hitting enemy objects - use
collisions = pygame.sprite.groupcollide(mob sprites, projectiles, True, True)
# add more mobs for those hit and deleted by projectiles
for collision in collisions:
    # calculate points relative to size of mob object
   game_score += 40 - collision.radius
    # play explosion sound effect for collision
   explosion effect.play()
    # get size of collision object
   col size = collision.rect.size
    #print("collision size = " + str(col_size))
    # add animation for explosion images if collision
   explosion = Explosion(collision.rect.center, col size)
    # add explosion sprite to game sprites group
   game_sprites.add(explosion)
    # create a new mob object
   createMob()
```

same for the player's object...

resources

- notes = extras-part1-explosions.pdf
- code = objectexplosions2.py

game example

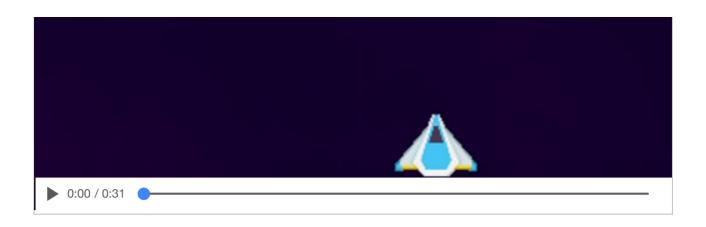
- shooter I.2.py
- add some fun explosions
 - create sprite object for explosion
 - cycle through images to create explosion animation

- add explosion for each collision
- extra explosions
 - explode a player's ship for a collision
- scale explosions
 - rescale and size explosions in game window

Video - Shooter I.2 - Part 3

scale explosions





Game designers

Designer example - Jenova Chen

- Jenova Chen is a Chinese game designer and director, now based in Los Angeles, USA
- after creating an experimental game called Cloud with Kellee Santiago
 - whilst a student at USC's Interactive Media Division
 - Chen briefly worked on Spore
- Chen is best known for games such as
 - · Cloud, flOw, Flower
 - and most recently Journey
- co-founded ThatGameCompany with Kellee Santiago
- landed a three game deal with Sony, which included flOw, Flower, and lourney
 - games exclusive to PlayStation consoles
- his games are known for experimental use of narrative and structure
 - and attempts to simply push what we perceive as a game...
 - e.g. his development of Cloud as a student
- his collaboration with Austin Wintory on the music for flow and Journey
 - represents a desire and commitment to integrate various dramatic elements
 - music, sound effects, shapes, colour &c. into the overall gaming experience
- underlying trend and theme to the design of his games
 - tries to make games that don't fit cultural preconceptions
 - interested in sparking universal emotions and feelings beyond culture...

Resources

- Cloud
- flOw
- Flower
- Journey

- Journey Wikipedia
- ThatGameCompany

Image - Journey



Source - ThatGameCompany

Games and dramatic elements

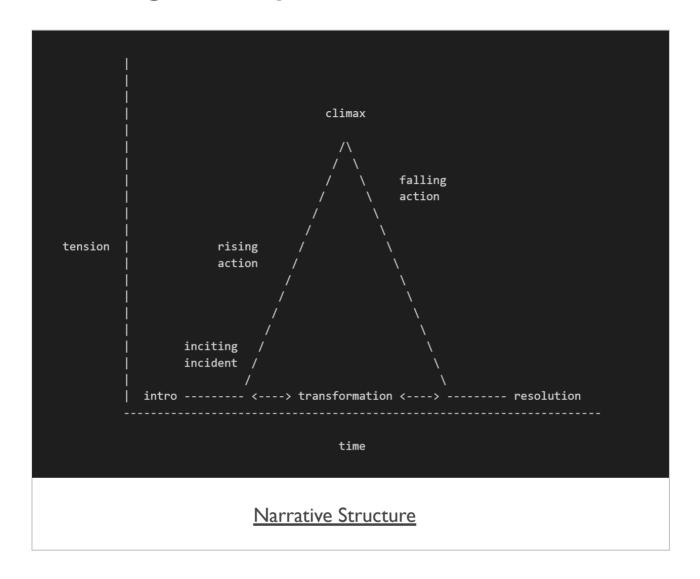
games and narrative structure

- traditional drama perceives the following categories as useful options for conflict
 - a single character vs another single character
 - a single character vs their environment
 - o a character battling the forces of nature &c.
 - a single character vs a machine
 - o many examples in movies...
 - a single character vs their own inner demons
 - o a consideration of experience, morals, insanity &c.
 - a single character vs perceptions of fate
 - o something is inevitable, bound to happen, can't be changed &c.
- a game will employ similar categories for its players, in particular the protagonist
 - a single player vs another single player
 - a single player vs the game
 - and so on...
- as these categories are played out in our games
 - the sense of conflict they create will usually follow a discernible pattern
 - this pattern will escalate to a final resolution
- escalating conflict will create a sense of tension in the gameplay
 - usually matched and reflected in the story
- gameplay may respond to the story, including corresponding elements
 - such as music, visuals, speed, and a sense of risk
- this tension will also tend to get worse, or more dramatic
 - before it is resolved and gets better
- this forms a classic narrative structure or narative arc
 - it becomes a useful tool for storytelling in games
- forms the framework and support for all dramatic media

| • | • games are not excluded | | | | | |
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Image - Narrative Structure

conflict in a game's story



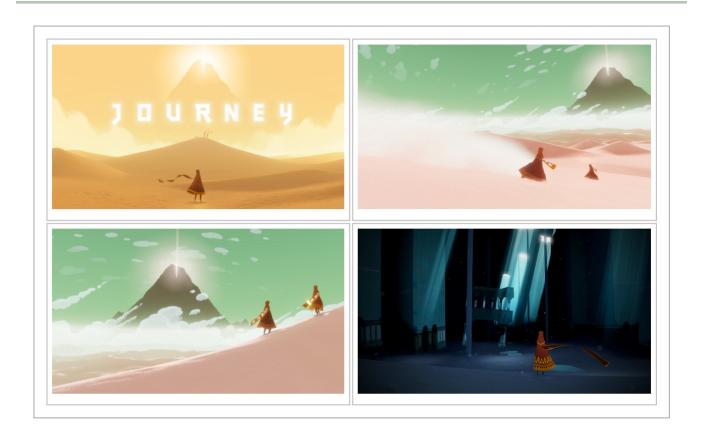
Source - Building An Arc: Bringing Narrative Structure To Your DJ Sets

Games and dramatic elements

Journey to a narrative structure

- a recent example of narrative structure in gaming was the 2012 release Journey.
 - designed by ThatGameCompany, and directed by Jenova Chen
- its underlying design and story was inspired by The Hero's Journey
- a structure and outline for myth and story telling prescribed by Joseph Campbell
- Campbell defined twelve stages on the Hero's Journey
 - set a structure that follows the narrative arc along the path of the story
- initial incident is an effective acknowledgement of the limits of the current environment.
 - the encompassing world for the hero
- the hero must now leave this environment, this comfort zone of sorts
 - embark into unknown, commonly dangerous territory
- this journey will normally include many trials and tests
 - the challenges we expect to introduce to many games
- trials are not simply physical, but may also include
 - aspects of temptation, mental reasoning, emotional dilemmas...
- player will normally be expected to reach a defined low point on the journey
 - the abyss that defines and shapes the counterpoint to the story and game
- introduction of an extreme low point, the abyss
 - allows the character to metaphorically die
 - then be reborn ready for the final challenges of the journey
- the hero will then return to a point of calm and resolution
 - transformed and free of the issues, fear, and doubts that initially defined them...

Image - Journey



Source - ThatGameCompany

Video - Journey

available on PS4



■ Source - Journey PlayStation 4 Official Launch Trailer - YouTube

Games and development

quick exercise

For the earlier game, characters, and objects you defined, consider the following

- reduce this game's outline to its bare essentials
 - i.e. which shapes, patterns, colours, objects &c. are still necessary to define your game's story?
- outline the narrative structure for this game using these bare essentials
 - where is the conflict in this story? the rising action, climax, falling action &c...
 - how is the resolution achieved for this game's narrative structure?

Then, re-consider the role and influence of free will or emergent systems on this narrative structure

- what type of unintentional features, dead ends &c. may be introduced?
- how do you allow for such potential issues in your narrative structure?

Demos - Pygame

fun game extras

objectexplosions2.py

Demos - Pygame - Game I Example

shooter I.2.py

Games

- Diablo Wikipedia
- Diablo III console
- Journey ThatGameCompany
- Journey PS3
- Journey Wikipedia
- World of Warcraft

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References - Pygame - Game Notes

extras-part I - explosions.pdf

References - Various

- BBC News World of Warcraft: Finding love with an online avatar
- Dubspot Electronic Music Production and DJ School
- The Sims Free Will
- ThatGameCompany Hiring

Videos

