Production Skills for Game Jams

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Today

- What is production?
- Planning your projects
- Communication, Meeting Effectively



Producer Roles

A simplification - there's sub fields!

- Organize the game features
- Schedule the work
- Resolve blockades
- Advocate the game
- Communicate across the team

In small teams...

 Literally everything besides making the game [citation needed]



So what's it Look Like?

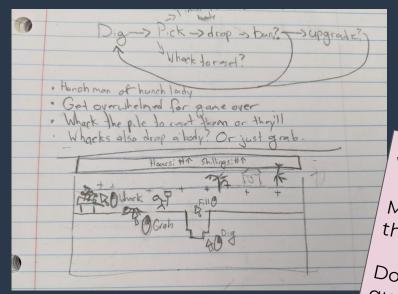


In a game jam context?

Let's start with basics &

Talk specifics later!

Early Stage: Producer as jam planner



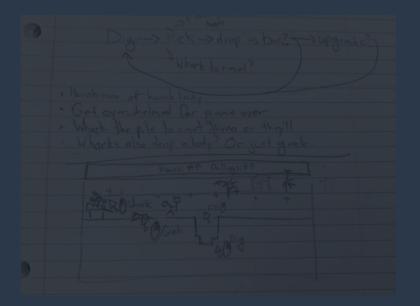
Brainstorm, Sketch, Focus

VERY IMPORTANT!!!

Make sure the team has the same idea in mind.

Don't assume. Ask questions.

Write it down. Try it out.



Feature breakdown, Planning, Scheduling







Setup shared resources! (Github, Google Drive, Discord, Task Boards)

Mid Jam: Producer as coach



Keep the team healthy!



Keep the team talking



Cut big, unneeded features

Keep the designers realistic. Keep the team on track. Get important work done first.

End Jam:

Producer as quality check

Build a Checklist

- Playtest the game
- Game can be built and played
- Marketing (descriptions, screenshots, credits, GIFs)
- Submission requirements reviewed
- Submission prepared, submitted

All in All...

The producer will...

- Setup the plan and coordinate tools and tasks with the team
- Keep the team talking, healthy, and adjust the plan to meet deadlines
- 3. Get everything prepared to submit and share the game

Let's Talk Tools

Digital Tools & Agile Soft Skills

Agile Project Management

A philosophy of flexibility and communication

Agile Principles

Simplified for games

- Talking is better than strict formal processes
- 2. A functioning game is more fun than a thoroughly planned one
- 3. Work with people instead of against them
- 4. Change when it will improve things

From here, all kinds of tools were built to promote these principles

Backlog

The feature listing

- A list of features that you want in your game
- Prioritized (roughly) by:
 - Needs: Things necessary for the game to function
 - Risks: Things that could be really fun, but could be really hard
 - Value: Things most fun to the player
 - Niceties: Things you really want

Story

Or, a feature. Also referred to as a "Backlog" item

- A vague notion of a feature you want in the game
- Says, "As a player, I want to be able to do XYZ"
- Everyone on the team can understand and chat about it
- Before signing off on it, bullet point anything important to call it "done"

About how tough is it, versus other stories?

T-Shirt Sizes (xs, s, m, l, xl, xxl)

[C] As a player, I want to draw cards for a starting hand and play a starting hand, in order to complete a few tasks in the centre row. * Draw a starting hand from 10 cards * End turn button to progress to next turn * Clear visualization/gesture of targeting cards

Story => Acceptance Criteria

Backlog!

[5] As a player, I want to draw cards from a starting hand and play a starting hand, in order to complete a few tasks.

[3] As a player, I want to be able to play cards from my hand which will enter the discard pile at the end of turn.

[3] As a player, I want to hover over game elements to get a modal which provides additional detail about the element (cards, statuses)

[5] As a designer, I want to be able to quickly iterate on card designs and produce lots of cards rapidly.

Gets more vague as you get lower. It might be cut!

Building the Backlog

- Sketch out the game, make a paper prototype, roleplay playing the game
- 2. Work together to break it down into big features; big or small, just spitball
- 3. Read it, check your paper prototype, see if any big ideas are missing
- 4. Group ideas if it makes sense
- 5. Consider generic things! Menus, exporting to web, pausing

Decomposing your Game

Building a backlog is really about seeing your game as its parts - a designer-heavy role.

- Space: Where is this game played? Where does the player move?
- Goals: What, in simple generic terms, is the player trying to achieve?
- Obstacles: What is preventing the player from reaching goals?
- Actions: What can the player do? What inputs get them there?
- Rules: What can and can not be done in the game?
- **Story:** What's the theme of the game? Does it help give context to the other parts of the game?
- **Technology:** What medium is the game played in?

As a producer, this is a basic design checklist to see if bases are covered.

Estimating the Effort: Planning Poker

A lot of techniques just want you to **talk** to each other. Planning Poker is really easy, and really helps!

- 1. Everyone agrees on how tough one story is, arbitrarily (that one is a Small; agreed?)
- 2. Write in your next story
- 3. Everyone gets a hand of cards
 - a. Often 0, ½, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13+
 - b. Or t-shirt, XS, S, M, L, XL, ???
 - c. Fewer options are better for jams and new teams
- 4. Play a card in secret with how tough you Think it is, *relative to other stories*
- 5. Chat about why you disagree, try again!



Don't waste much time.

The point **isn't accuracy**, it's figuring out **why you disagree** to get on the **same page.**

Over time, you'll ask and answer questions which become **acceptance criteria**.

Jam Planning Poker

- Try it out!
- Dedicate a very small amount of time. 10-30 minutes maximum
- Producer will be in charge of timing and moving things along
- Try FirePoker online: https://firepoker.io/
- Focus less on getting the same estimate and more on clarifying the story as a group. Getting the same estimate just means no more discussion likely needed.

Stories != Tasks

Once everyone understands the **features**, **Each role** can break them into **tasks** to do

Story

[5] As a player, I want to draw cards into a starting hand and play a starting hand, in order to complete a few tasks.

Tasks TODO

[1 hour, programming]

Update deck drawing behaviour to support drawing arbitrary number of cards

[4 hour, animator]
Work out perspective & smoothly animate cards
going from one zone to another

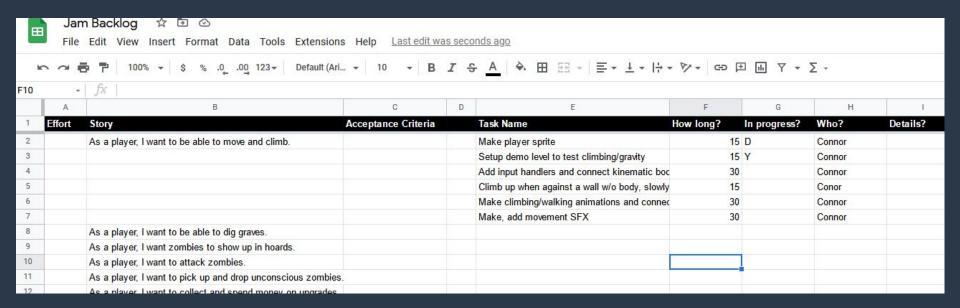
[6 hour, designer]
Draft starting data for 15 cards to test card action behaviours

These are part of a "Scrum Board"



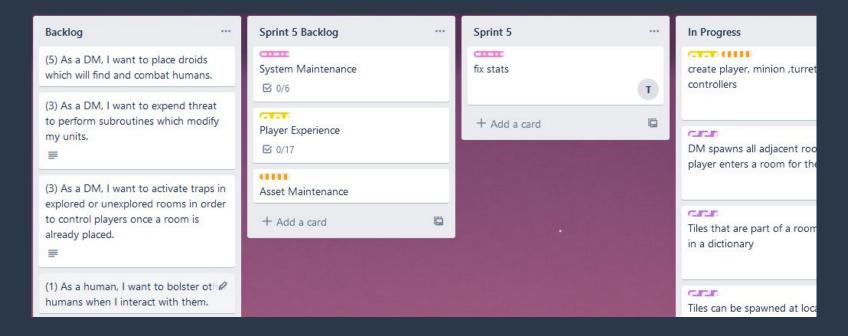
Anything you like, but typically:

Backlog -> TODO Tasks -> In-Progress -> Testing/Needs Review -> Done



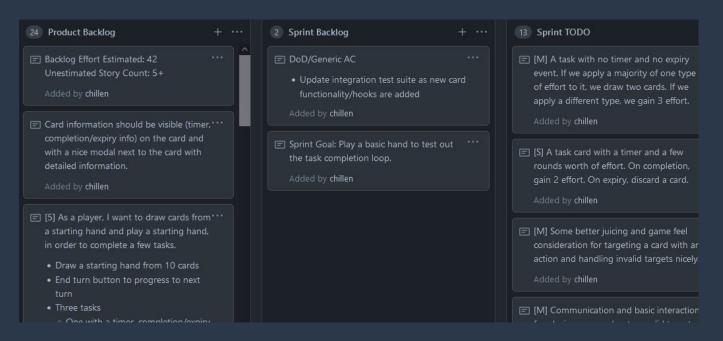
Tools: Google Spreadsheet.

- Easy to share, edit, setup. Probably already have a shared drive.
- Tough to look at.



Tools: Trello

- Easy to use, checklists, assigning to people, colourful labels
- Requires account for everyone



Tools: Github Projects

- + Connects with code control, automates
- Requires account, not very robust, more programmer-oriented

I recommend spreadsheets

Quick Tips!

- Don't waste time on planning "perfect" stories. Get everyone on the same page, get making. Leave blanks. You will likely cut things.
 Don't plan low-priority things until needed, assume cuts.
- **Be open, be friendly.** Don't shoot ideas down, just keep things on track.
- **Actions > Words.** It's often faster to make and test if something is good (then improve it) than to try and decide beforehand.
- Do what works. You don't need to be "proper". Estimating effort and numbers are dumb? "PZ" "Regular" "Hard" "Dark Souls" is valid

It's a **jam.**

Find the easiest way, and commit.

Meetings Remember... Communicate.

Simplified for jams.

Planning

- Build a backlog
 - Prioritize it
 - Rough estimates for how tough it is
- Break stories into tasks
 - Do it quickly!
 - Used to evaluate the scope of the project, keep on track

Stand-Ups

- Each person answers three questions:
 - What have I been working on?
 - What am I going to be working on?
 - Is anything in my way?
- Normally, daily in a jam? Hourly+.

Retrospective

After the jam, talk together.

- What would I have done next time to improve it?
- What got in the way?
- What worked and we should keep doing?

Quick Tips!

- **Limit meeting times**. If you don't get to something, push it till later. Decide how long you can afford to spend, and don't go past.
- Have clear goals. Know what you need to get out of the meeting, and focus on that. Casual chats can happen after, don't blend it with the meeting.
- Communicate outside of meetings. Meetings are short, goal-oriented, and solve a problem. They shouldn't be the only time everyone's talking.

Between Meetings Re-evaluate the plan.

Jams can be hard and discouraging.

So Hype the Game! Celebrate wins! Show it off!

So get producing!

You can take on other roles, but remember your producer hat.

Keep on track, keep realistic, and keep talking.