Project design

# Overview

This project is based on the ‘Physics-based game’ template, which requires a short, but compelling game using physics modelling as a key element of gameplay.

My proposed design will be based on simulating a tabletop board game. Board gaming is an area that holds especial interest for me, as a structure around which to base social engagements, and for the mental – and occasionally physical – challenges such games provide.

While board games are inherently physical items, a subset - known as *dexterity games* - make explicit use of their physicality. Such games may challenge players to maneuver components using manual dexterity with varying objectives, such as building towers, accurately flicking pieces around a game space, or carefully maneuvering components using tools. Well-known examples of games in this genre include *Jenga,* *Operation*, and *Subuteo*. This focus on the physical interaction of game components may make a dexterity board game a suitable influence for a project conforming to the provided template of a ‘physics-based computer game’.

The project template specifies that the end product be easy to pick up and play. It is therefore assumed that the users (players) will not necessarily be ‘hardcore’ gamers, familiar with the conventions and control schemes of modern PC gaming. The users may, or may not, have familiarity with the type of physical game upon which the software will be based. Both the gameplay, and the methods of control and interaction must therefore be reasonably intuitive, or quickly learnable. The users may not have access to advanced computer hardware, and may not have use of control pads or other gaming-specific input methods. It will be important that the software can run on a reasonably specified machine, and can be used with mouse-and-keyboard inputs.

# Design

The product will be a video game playable on a windows PC. The core gameplay will be based on the commercial dexterity game *Junk Art* [1], a game revolving around stacking objects with unusual shapes, with the goal of creating the tallest structure, or incorporating the most pieces, without the structure collapsing.

The core gameplay loop will involve each player in turn being randomly assigned an unused game piece to be added to their structure. The player will have the ability to move and rotate the active piece, before placing onto their structure, ideally without any pieces falling off. As each player’s structure grows, adding more pieces will become more challenging, until a collapse occurs. This asynchronous, turn-based approach will allow multiple users to play on the same machine, allowing a multiplayer experience without the need to incorporate online play (which would greatly increase the required development and testing resources).

The game will manifest as a representation of a tabletop holding the game pieces. The player will not have an avatar within this space, but rather will use keyboard and mouse to manoeuvre the camera around the environment, similar to the sandbox environment implemented in *Tabletop Simulator* [2]. These camera controls will by default use WASD keys for translation and mouse XY for rotation. This interface will be familiar to anyone having familiarity with modern video games, and should be quick to pick up for those without that experience.

When the player selects a game piece to add to their structure, they must be able to manoeuvre it with six degrees of freedom - three dimensions of translation and three axes of rotation. The system employed by *Garry’s Mod* [3] will be a basis for this, with additional control to add the final rotational axis missing from that implementation. Translation will follow camera movement: as the player moves and rotates the camera, the held piece will stay at a fixed distance from the camera, held at its centre. The mouse scroll wheel will be used to adjust the distance between piece and camera. By holding an additional command key (e.g. ‘E’), the player can switch to rotation mode; the mouse XY movement and scroll wheel will adjust the piece’s rotation within world space, with translation of piece and movement of camera disabled while in this mode. This combined control aspect will need careful testing and iterative development to ensure players can easily manoeuvre pieces as they require, in order to place then onto their structures.

Aside from the 3D world containing the game pieces, the game window will contain several interface elements which are not part of the physics environment. An initial plan for the layout of an in-progress game is illustrated in figure 1. Elements will include information on the game status of the active player, and each other player, taking inspiration from other stand-alone digital boardgame adaptations such as Catan Universe [4] and Carcassonne Digital [5]. This will include points scored in each round of the game, and progress in the current round (height of structure etc.). In a physical game, each player would be randomly assigned a differently shaped component to add to their structure by drawing from a shuffled deck of cards, showing representations of each possible piece. This will be replicated by an interface element, rather than by creating card objects within the 3D environment, which would be needlessly fiddly.

*A diagram of a computer

Description automatically generatedFigure 1 - game layout*

A button will allow the player to indicate their turn has ended and pass control to the next player. It is possible that this element may not be required, if the game can be configured to detect when the active player has completed all required actions on their turn and automatically advance to the next player; this would not form part of a minimum viable product, but it is likely to create a smoother playing experience and so would be a desirable feature.

The game will need to detect when one or more game pieces fall from any player’s structure. Collision detection and object velocity calculations will trigger functions to indicate whether a player has been eliminated due to a collapsed structure. This will also be linked to audio routines to trigger sounds of components falling and striking the tabletop.

The software will be primarily build using the Unity game engine. This development platform allows for creating and configuring the 3D game environment, physics simulation, and 2D interface overlays. It also allows building of the software for multiple platforms, potentially increasing the range of users for both testing and as users of the final product.

Unity includes by default only primitive 3D components. This will be useful for the prototype phase, but to create the unusual shapes which are key for this game, separate 3D modelling software is required. These custom components will be created in Blender. It will be important to create both the render models and also reasonably high-fidelity mesh colliders. Low-vertex box colliders are often used in 3D games to reduce CPU load, however this game revolves around how specific unusual shapes interact, and generic box colliders would remove these different interactions. Examples of game pieces from the physical game *Junk Art* are shown in figure 2. The digital adaptation for this project will not necessarily replicate these pieces, but these will provide inspiration for components created within the Blender software.

A toy on the floor

Description automatically generated  
*Figure 2 - physical game pieces*

2D interface elements will utilise premade assets acquired from the Unity asset store. This resource includes many collections of game UI assets, including free and paid bundles. A free bundle such as *MiMU Studio 2D Casual UI* [6] will be used for initial prototyping. Depending on the outcome of user testing and feedback, an alternative paid asset set may be required.

# Work plan

The work plan for this project is illustrated in the Gantt chart in appendix 1. This chart shows the high-level objectives for the planning and development phases of the project, with allowances for break times over the Christmas and New Year periods as well as a pre-arranged holiday.

During the development phase, there will be several build points to allow for user testing of the features implemented to that point. It is intended that this testing will continue while the next stage of development continues. A large amount of time has been allocated to this testing, as it will rely on volunteers who may only be able to dedicate a small amount of their time during the allocated testing periods. Changes and enhancements resulting from user feedback will be incorporated during the entire development phase, with a final week (labelled ‘refinement’) dedicated to any last changes indicated from the final round of user testing.

# Evaluation plan

The aims for this project are derived from a combination of the provided template and the specific design chosen. The final software should be a game that is:

* Stable and bug free
* Easy to pick up and play
* Fun to play
* A good adaptation of a dexterity-type board game

Each of these aims will be evaluated by testing, but the techniques and tester groups required will vary to ensure all aims are covered.

Stability of the software will be evaluated by the developer, through a series of pre-written test cases. High-level cases are included in appendix 2 to this report. These will be refined with more specific cases as each phase of development starts. In each internal testing cycle, all previous tests will be repeated to ensure previously working functionality has not been disturbed. It is unlikely that an automated testing regime will be possible due to the nature of the project and resources available. This internal testing has not been separately marked on the Gantt chart in appendix 2, as this work will be conducted continuously throughout the development phase.

The other three aims detailed above can not be reliably evaluated by the developer alone. This will rely on recruiting volunteers from the developer’s friends and family. As mentioned in the work plan section above, there will be several build points for the software, where testers will be able to evaluate the functionality ready at that point. This will form part of the ongoing development and bug-testing process. The later user testing periods will be more informative regarding evaluation against the project aims.

It will be important to recruit testers with a variety of previous experience, both with computer games, and with the board games on which the software will be based. The ‘easy to pick up and play’ criterion will be best evaluated by testers with limited experience of 3D computer gaming, and who have not been part of earlier testing rounds. The final criterion above will require testers with some familiarity with the type of physical games serving as an inspiration for this project. All testers of the final product should be able to comment on the ‘fun’ criterion, however as this is the most subjective point it will be important to have a reasonable number of testers.

The testing methodology involving users will also change throughout the project. Initially users will only have a very limited build to test, which will require supervision from the developer to instruct the user what functionality is present, and what feedback is required. As the software is built out, less supervision should be required. For the final product, the software should be entirely self-explanatory (including user help where necessary), and effective feedback can only be achieved by unsupervised user testing.

The evaluation of the completed project will be based on interviews with the volunteer testers, following their unsupervised sessions with the software. Feeback will be sought on the key evaluation criteria: is the game fun to play? How easy is the game to play without experience? Doe the game represent your experiences of playing similar games in reality?

# A screenshot of a computer screen Description automatically generatedAppendix 1 - work plan

# Appendix 2 - example test cases

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Test Name** | Game loads |
| **Preconditions** | None |
| **Test Steps** | Open software |
| **Expected Results** | Main menu displayed |

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| --- | --- |
| **Test Name** | Main menu functions |
| **Preconditions** | Main menu displayed |
| **Test Steps** | Adjust player count  Start game |
| **Expected Results** | Game starts with selected player count |

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| --- | --- |
| **Test Name** | Camera movement |
| **Preconditions** | Game started |
| **Test Steps** | Use mouse and WASD keys to move camera around game world |
| **Expected Results** | Camera responds to input |

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| --- | --- |
| **Test Name** | Game piece translation |
| **Preconditions** | Game started |
| **Test Steps** | Click and hold to pick up piece  Use camera movement controls  Use scroll wheel |
| **Expected Results** | Game piece is held at camera focus  Game piece moves with camera  Game piece moves to/from camera with scrolling |

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| --- | --- |
| **Test Name** | Game piece rotation |
| **Preconditions** | Game piece held |
| **Test Steps** | Hold rotate button  Move mouse, scroll wheel |
| **Expected Results** | Game piece rotates around three axes |

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| --- | --- |
| **Test Name** | Gravity and collisions |
| **Preconditions** | Game piece held |
| **Test Steps** | Move game piece around world  Release game piece |
| **Expected Results** | Held piece collides with other pieces, moving them  Released piece falls under gravity, colliding with other pieces |

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| --- | --- |
| **Test Name** | Add to structure |
| **Preconditions** | Game started |
| **Test Steps** | Use controls to add piece to player’s structure |
| **Expected Results** | Piece detected as part of structure  Structure height updated |
| **Test Name** | Structure collapse |
| **Preconditions** | Game started  Player structure exists |
| **Test Steps** | Place piece such that at least one piece falls from structure |
| **Expected Results** | Fallen piece(s) detected  Structure height updated  Player score reduced |

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| --- | --- |
| **Test Name** | Pass turn |
| **Preconditions** | Game started  Active player has placed piece in their structure |
| **Test Steps** | Click ‘pass turn’ button |
| **Expected Results** | Next player camera set as active  Active player indicator in interface updates |

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| --- | --- |
| **Test Name** | Player wins |
| **Preconditions** | Game started |
| **Test Steps** | Active player reaches target structure height |
| **Expected Results** | Game end screen displayed  Active player declared winner  Scores displayed |

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| --- | --- |
| **Test Name** | Return to menu |
| **Preconditions** | Game started |
| **Test Steps** | Click menu button |
| **Expected Results** | Main menu displayed  Return to game in progress button displayed  Start new game button displayed |

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| --- | --- |
| **Test Name** | Return to game in progress |
| **Preconditions** | Game started  Menu button clicked |
| **Test Steps** | Click return to game in progress |
| **Expected Results** | Game resumed in status as left |

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| --- | --- |
| **Test Name** | Start new game |
| **Preconditions** | Game started  Menu button clicked |
| **Test Steps** | Click start new game |
| **Expected Results** | New game starts with selected player count |

# References

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