Serious Games for Teaching Software Project Management

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Structure of Presentation

- Problems associated with teaching Software Engineering
- Overcoming these problems with a Serious Games approach
- Disadvantages of Serious Games
- Existing games to teach Software Project Management
- The Requirements Collection and Analysis Game
- Content Integration

Problems associated with Teaching Software Engineering

- Described as a "wicked problem" – incomplete, contradictory and changing requirements
- Armarego (2002) identifies educational dilemmas:
  - Complexity added with increased understanding of the problem
  - Metacognitive strategies fundamental to the process
  - Rich background of knowledge and intuition needed for effective problem-solving
  - Breadth of experience needed so past experiences and similarities can be used to deal with new situations

Problems associated with Teaching Software Engineering

- Oh and Van der Hoak (2001) identify a number of other issues:
  - Software development is non-linear
  - Software development involves several intermediate steps and continuous choice between multiple, viable alternatives
  - Software development may exhibit dramatic effects with non-obvious causes
  - Software engineering involves multiple stakeholders
  - Software engineering often has multiple conflicting goals

Problems associated with Teaching Software Engineering

- Two additional issues:
  - Communication – verbally, in writing, with both internal and external staff
  - Pedagogical praxis: Shaffer (2004a) – different professions have different epistemologies – implementation should be:
    - a) Personally meaningful for the learner
    - b) Relate to the real world outside the classroom
    - c) Provide opportunity to think in the modes of a particular profession
    - d) Reflective of the means of assessment
    - e) Use the tools and practises of the modern-day professional

Problems associated with Teaching Software Engineering

- Problems of teaching a subject of an abstract nature Schon (1983,1987):
  - Learnable but not didactically or discursively teachable
  - Holistic skill – constituents can not be learned in isolation
  - Dependent on the ability to recognize desirable and undesirable qualities – however the recognition can not be described
  - It's a creative process in which a designer explores new ways of doing things – No description can take the place of learning by doing

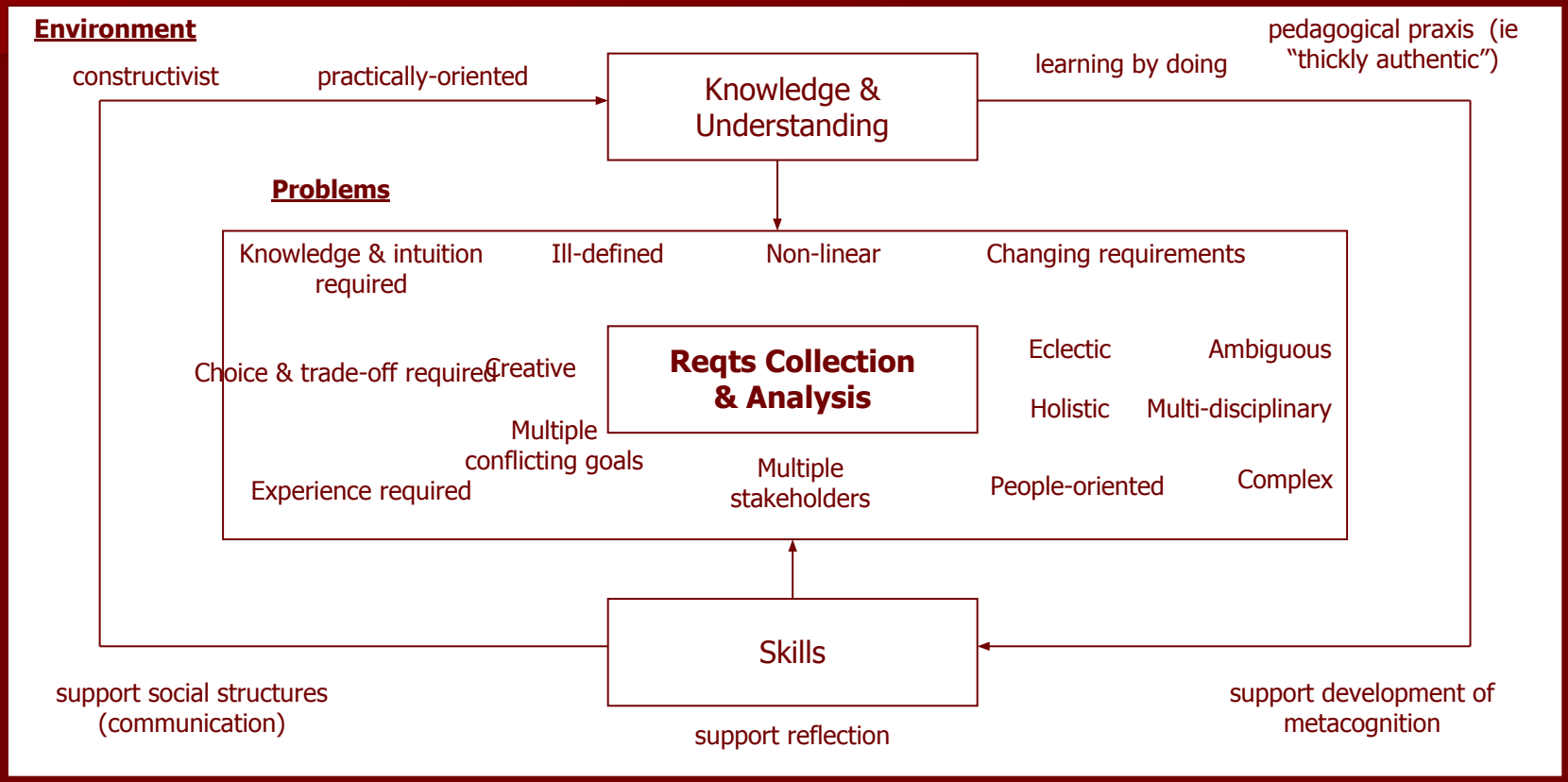
Problems associated with Teaching Software Engineering

- Difficulty comprehending implementation-independent issues and analyzing problems with no single, well known or correct solution (Connolly & Begg, 2006)
- Difficulty handling vagueness and ambiguity and inability to translate tutorial examples to other domains with analogous scenarios (Connolly & Stansfield, in press)
- Lack of confidence to put knowledge into practise and inability to cope with everyday tasks associated with their selected field (Kriz, 2003)
- Field of information systems "has to be experienced to be fully understood and appreciated" (Martin, 2000)
- Can only learn SE by doing SE (Koehler & Mishra 2005)

Alternative teaching paradigm based on constructivism

- Cognitive constructivism – learning is viewed as an active process where learners construct new concepts or ideas upon their past/current knowledge (Piaget, 1968)
- Social constructivism – Individual cognitive gain occurs from interaction with other people and then within the individual (Forman & McPhail, 1993)
- Illeris (2003) believes all learning includes three dimensions:
  - Cognitive dimension of knowledge and skills
  - Emotional dimension of feelings and motivation
  - Social dimension of communication and cooperation

Problems associated with teaching Software Engineering



A representation of an environment for teaching software engineering (and problems that need to be addressed)

Overcoming these problems with Serious Games

- Supplementary learning intervention
- Realistic – can handle conflict, ambiguity and vagueness
- learning by doing
- Has all the advantages of Role-Playing by use of situated learning.
- Highly scalable and less resource intensive
- Can provide feedback and assessment
- Can incorporate complexity of human interactions
- Practice skills in problem solving and decision-making without the consequences of the real world
- Provides a potentially highly engaging and motivating environment

Disadvantages of Serious Games

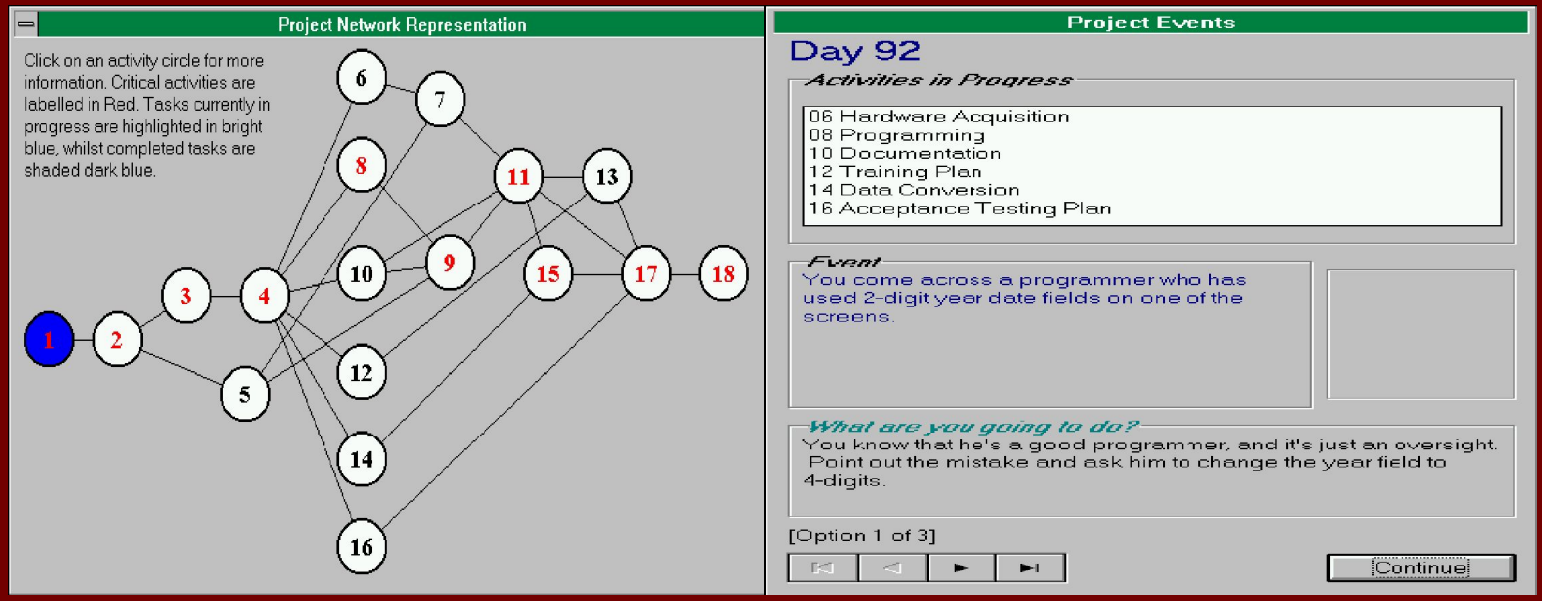
- Development costs
- Negative associations with computer games – gender stereotyping, violence
- May not suit everyone
- Lack of empirical evidence to support the approach

Existing games to teach Software Project Management

- Eight relatively mature games were found:
  - MIS Project Manager
  - SimJavaSP
  - KMQuest
  - Open Software Solutions
  - The Incredible Manager
  - SimSE
  - SimVBSE
  - RPG-SE

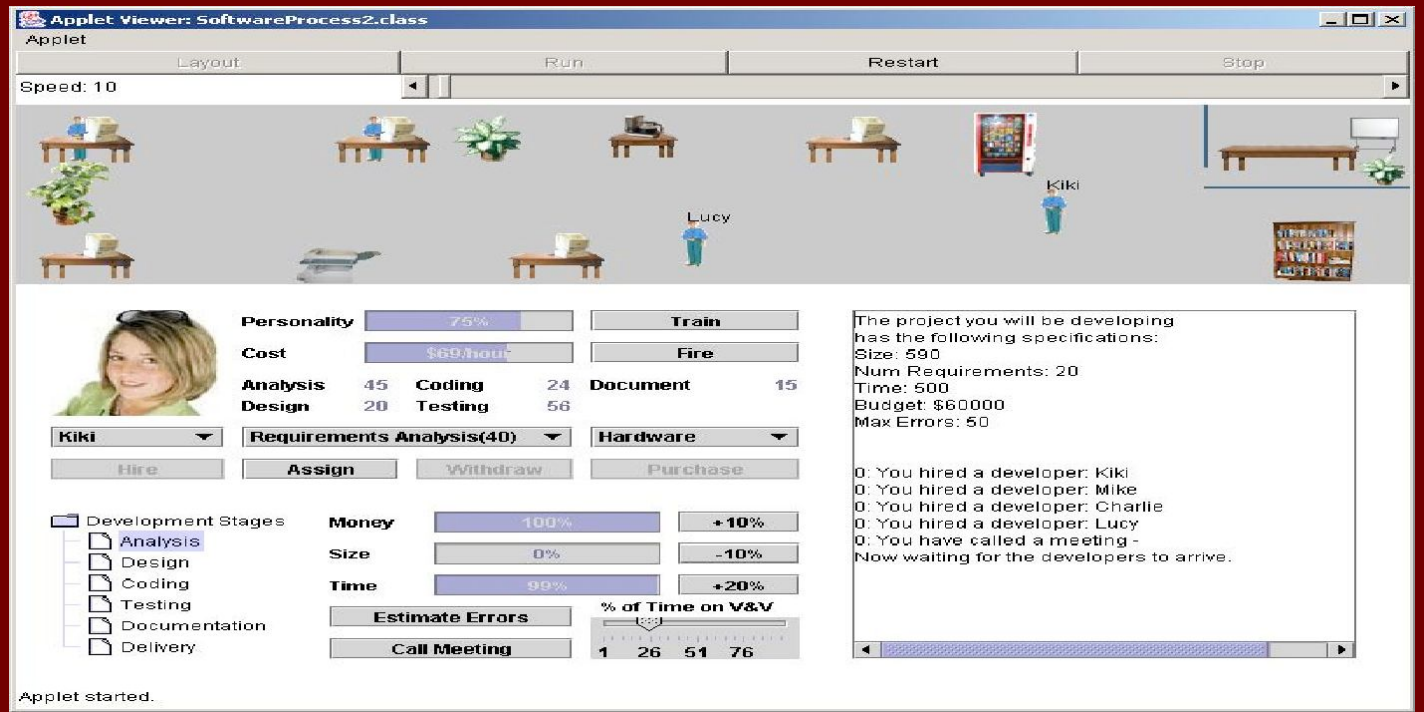
MIS Project Manager

- A simulation game produced for the instruction of Information Systems (IS) development from a managerial perspective



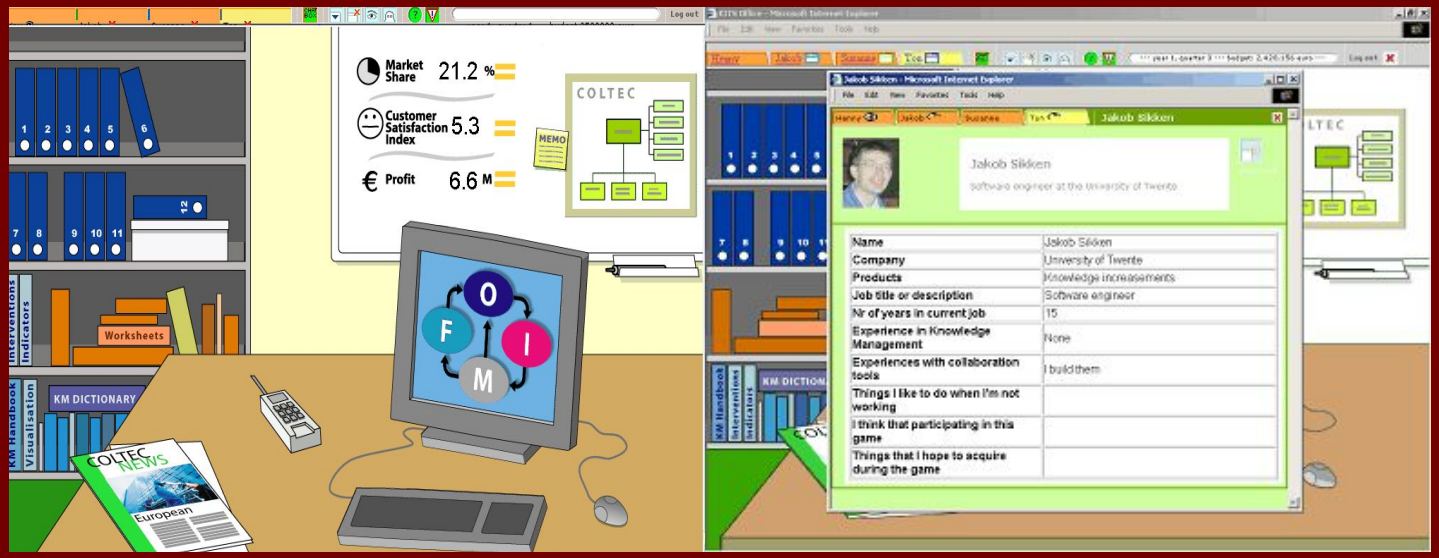
SimJavaSP

- Graphical interactive web-based simulation game designed to increase student's affinity for software development processes
- Supports the waterfall and spiral model



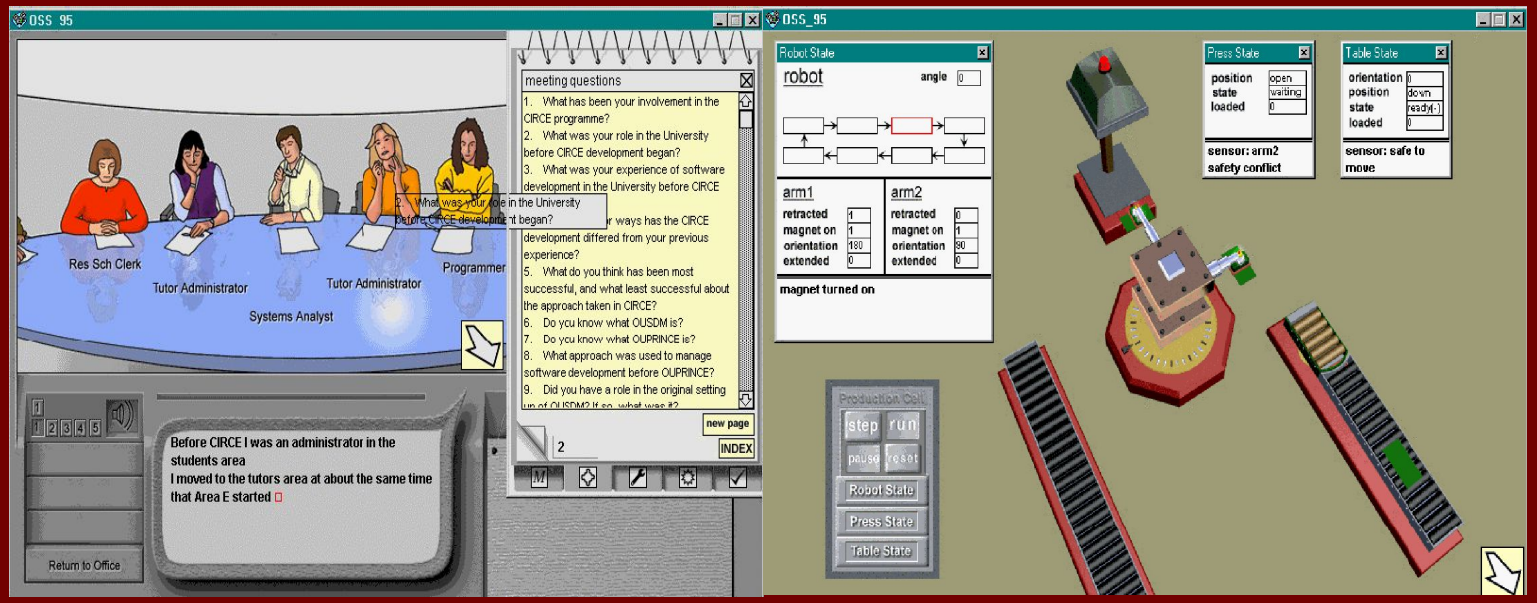
KMQuest

- Online collaborative simulation game for teaching knowledge management



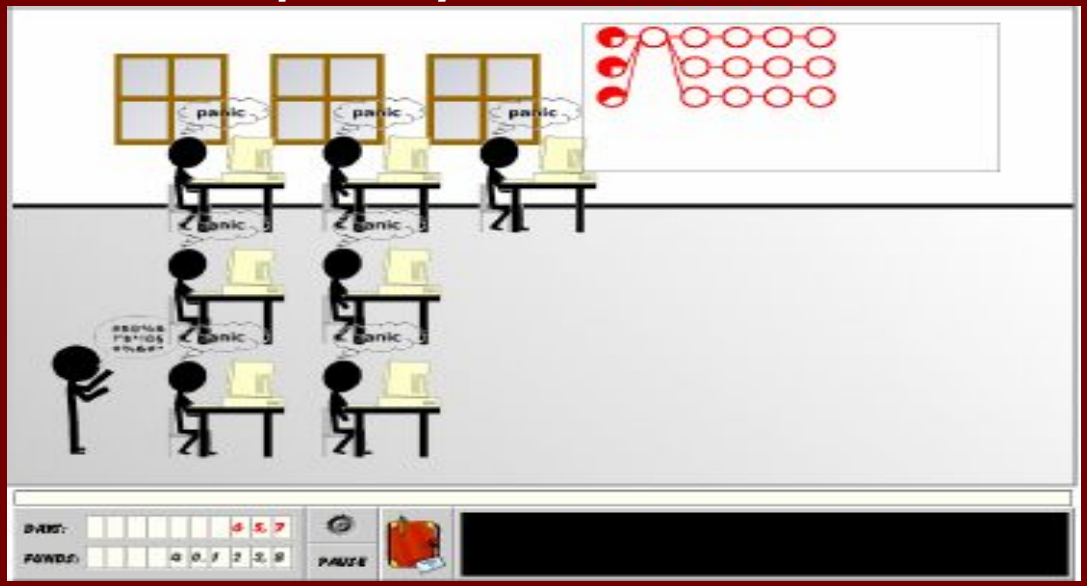
Open Software Solutions

- Developed to be a major part of the Open University's M880 software engineering distance education course aimed at software professionals



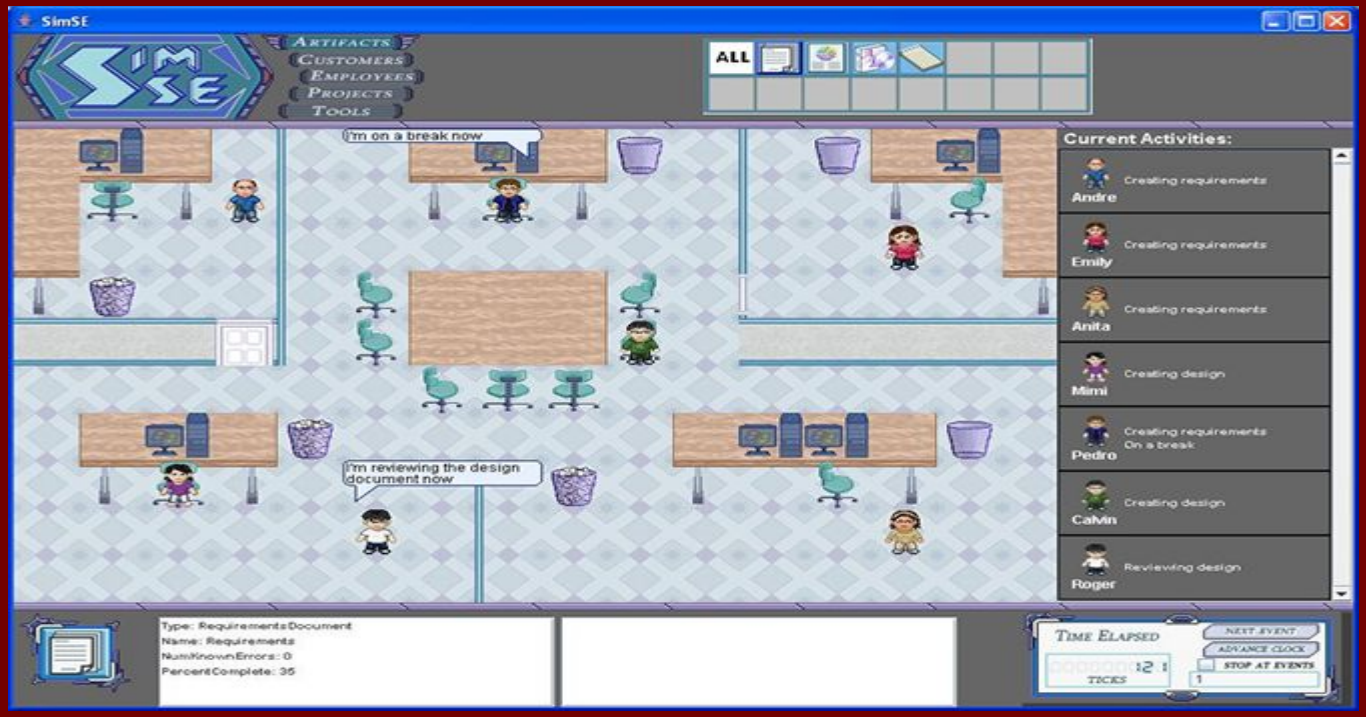
The Incredible Manager

- The Incredible Manager is a simulation game designed to train software project managers. The player must assume the role of a project manager and develop projects within budget, schedule and quality demands



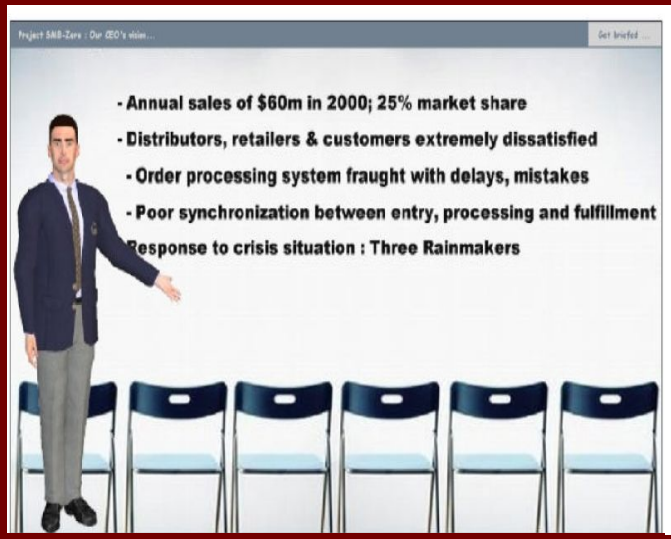
SimSE

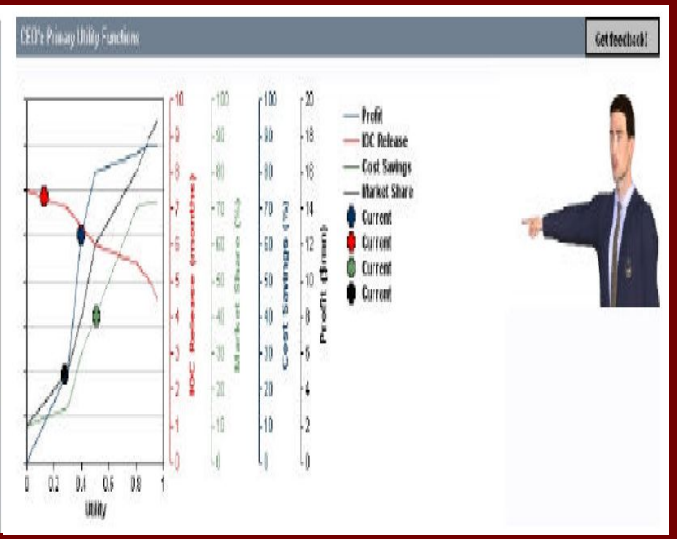
- Various different games have been produced by the SimSE model builder a waterfall model game, an incremental delivery model game, a rapid prototyping model game, a rational unified process model game, a code inspection game and an extreme programming (XP) model game.



SimVBSE

- Value-based software engineering (VBSE) involving identification of the value preferences of the success-critical stakeholders of the system





RPG-SE

- Role-Playing Game for Software Engineers (RPG-SE) is a 3D multiplayer online software engineering processing game within Second Life

The Requirements Collection and Analysis Game

- Joint project between Team Play Learning Dynamics based in Dundee and UWS
- TPLD responsible for Eduteams, Infiniteams – www.tpld.net

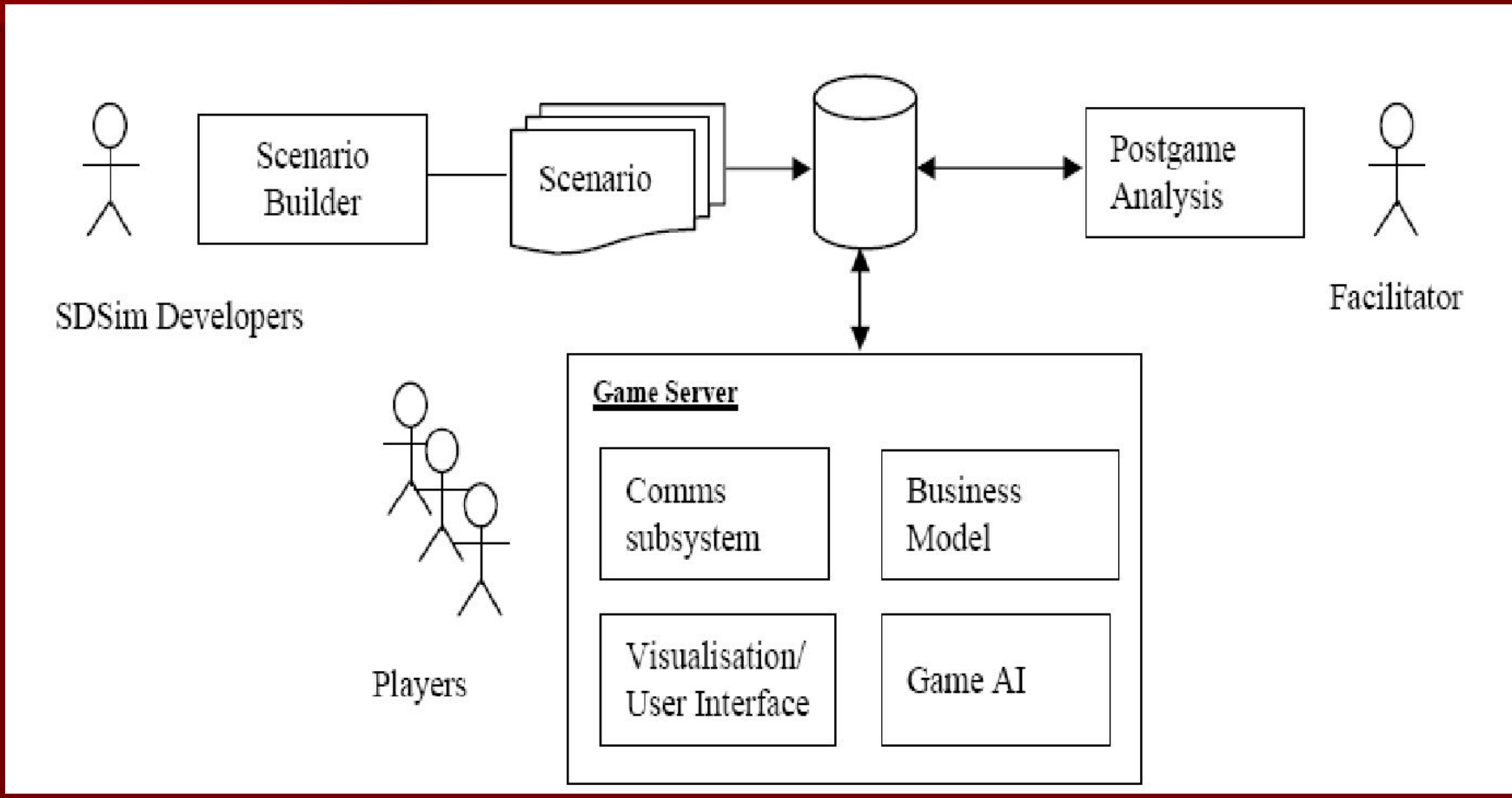
High-Level Objectives

- Promotion of an engineering ethos emphasizing fitness of purpose
- Enable the learner to take a disciplined approach to requirements collection and analysis, high level specification, design and implementation
- Enable the learner to handle ambiguity, vagueness and develop management skills
- Assist in the development of analytical, problem – solving, transferable, autonomous practise and team-working skills
- Assist the learner to develop reflection and metacognitive strategies

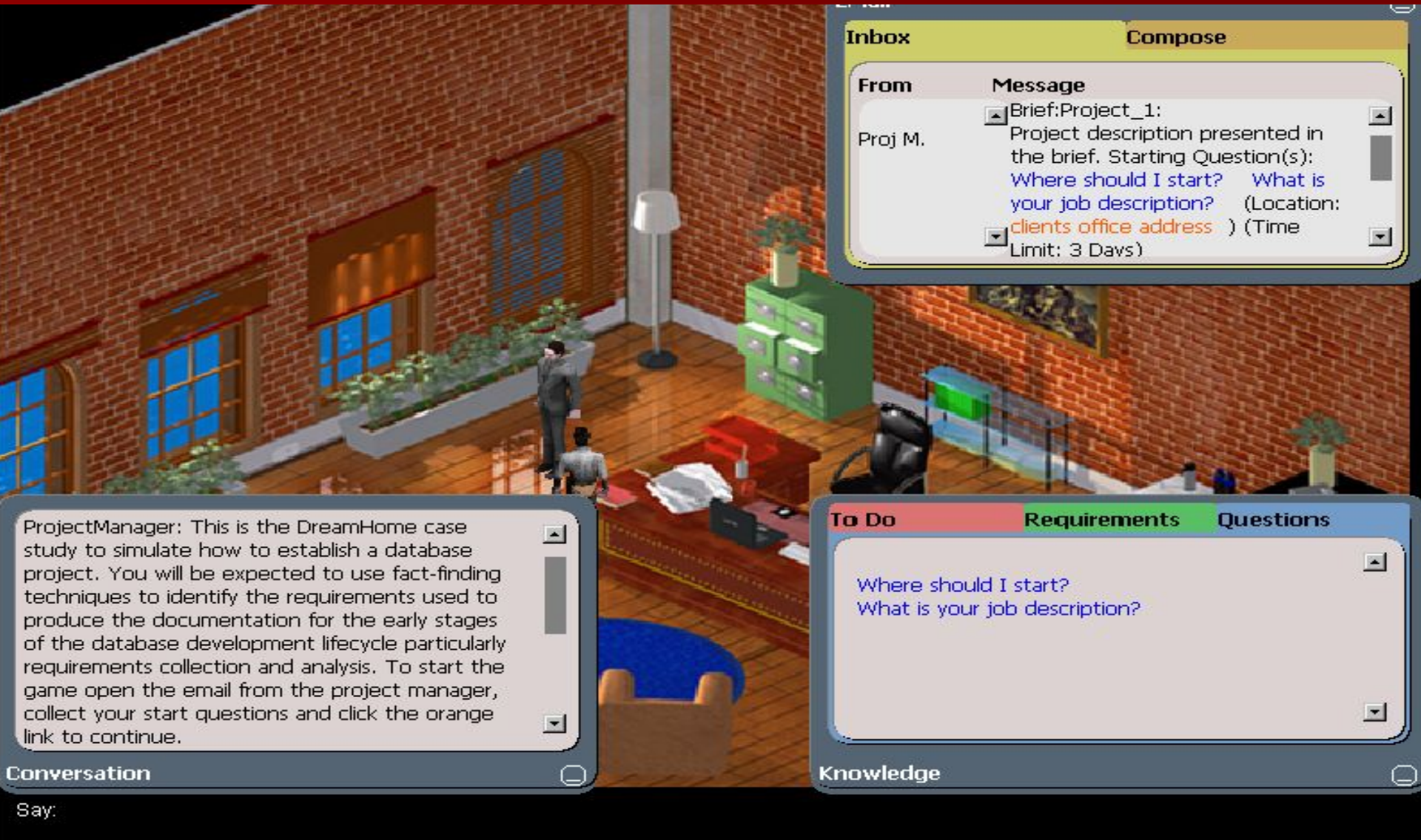
Requirements

- Targeted at HE students and professional training market
- Must be scenario-based allowing project scenarios to provide practical experience
- Must have a reasonably authentic business model
- Should run in an online environment
- Game play should be recorded wherever possible to support debriefing, post-game analysis and evaluation

Game Design


Scenario Builder
Scenario
Postgame Analysis
SDSim Developers
Facilitator
Players
Game Server
Comms subsystem
Business Model
Visualisation/ User Interface
Game AI

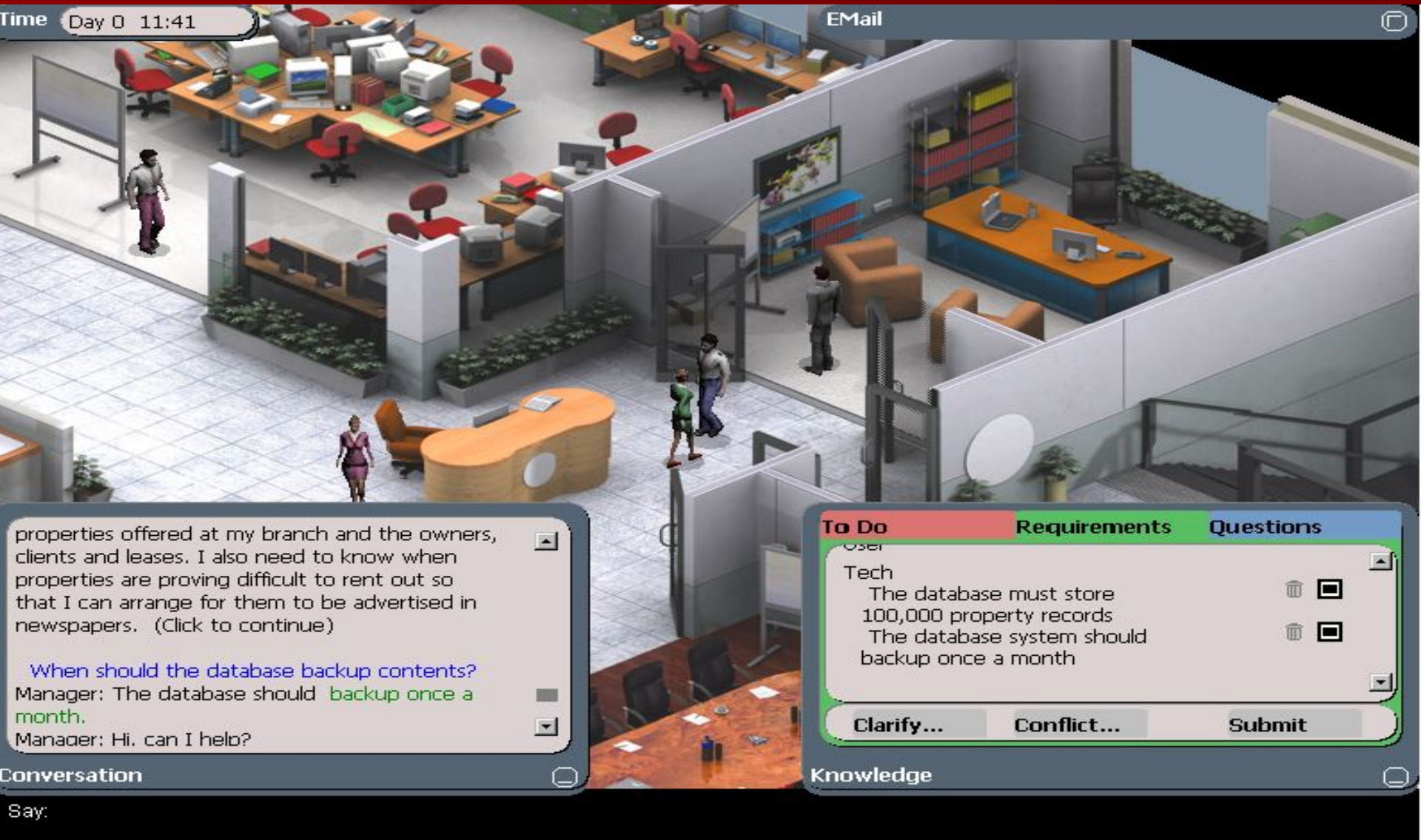
Game Design


Inbox
Compose
From
Message
Proj M.
Brief:Project_1:
Project description presented in the brief. Starting Question(s):
Where should I start?
What is your job description?
(Location: clients office address) (Time Limit: 3 Days)
ProjectManager: This is the DreamHome case study to simulate how to establish a database project. You will be expected to use fact-finding techniques to identify the requirements used to produce the documentation for the early stages of the database development lifecycle particularly requirements collection and analysis. To start the game open the email from the project manager, collect your start questions and click the orange link to continue.
Conversation
To Do
Requirements
Questions
Where should I start?
What is your job description?
Knowledge
Say:

Game Design


PC1
how to proceed.
Director: Hi, can I help?
How do you think that I should proceed?
Director: I think talking to the Manager and asking what tasks she performs, what data she works with, what reports she uses, what things she has to keep track of and also what services he believes the company can provide for customers and backup .
Conversation
To Do
Requirements
Questions
Where should I start?
What is your job description?
What is the purpose of your company?
Why do you feel you need a database?
How do you know that a database will solve your problem?
How do you think that I should proceed?
Knowledge
Say:

Game Design


Time
Day 0 11:41
EMail
properties offered at my branch and the owners, clients and leases. I also need to know when properties are proving difficult to rent out so that I can arrange for them to be advertised in newspapers. (Click to continue)
When should the database backup contents?
Manager: The database should backup once a month.
Manager: Hi. can I help?
Conversation
To Do
Requirements
Questions
Tech
The database must store 100,000 property records
The database system should backup once a month
Clarify...
Conflict...
Submit
Knowledge
Say:

Game Design


Accepted
The project manager has accepted the submitted requirements. Score: (User 0/16 Tech 4/20) Total = 4/36
Close
Conversation
Knowledge
Say:

Content Integration

- Performed by a Dialog Editor Tool