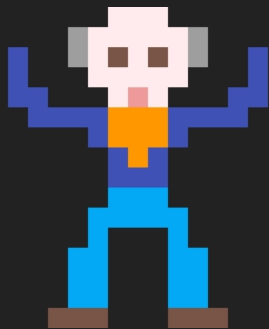


# Be Ready to Present Your Prototype!



# War!

(I need a couple of volunteers)

# Fast Prototype!

Update War to be a game of skill!  
Try different variations.

20 minutes to make and play your game!

## Skill vs. Luck

What are some games that:

Mostly rely on skill?

Partially skill and luck?

Entirely based on luck?

# Difficulty

# Let's Discuss!

What is difficulty?

What makes something difficult?

**Twinkle Twinkle**

Arrangement Copyright © 2015 Music-for-Music-Teachers.com  
All Rights Reserved

**The Flight of the Bumble-Bee**

*for piano solo*

piano arrangement  
by Fabrizio Ferrari

N. Rimsky-Korsakov (1844-1908)

**Allegro Vivace ♩=200**

www.virtualsheetmusic.com

# Difficulty in Video Games (user selectable)

## Difficulty (user selectable)

**How tough are you?**

Can I play, Daddy?

Don't hurt me.

Bring 'em on!



I am Death incarnate!





## Difficulty (user selectable)



## Difficulty (design decision)



**Assist Mode** allows you to modify the game's rules to reduce its difficulty. This includes options such as slowing the game speed, granting yourself invincibility or infinite stamina, and skipping chapters entirely.



## Difficulty (design decision)



Celeste was designed to be a challenging, but accessible game.  
We believe that its difficulty is essential to the experience.  
We recommend playing without **Assist Mode** your first time.



## Difficulty (design decision)



However, we understand that every player is different.  
If Celeste is inaccessible to you due to its difficulty,  
we hope that **Assist Mode** will allow you to still enjoy it.



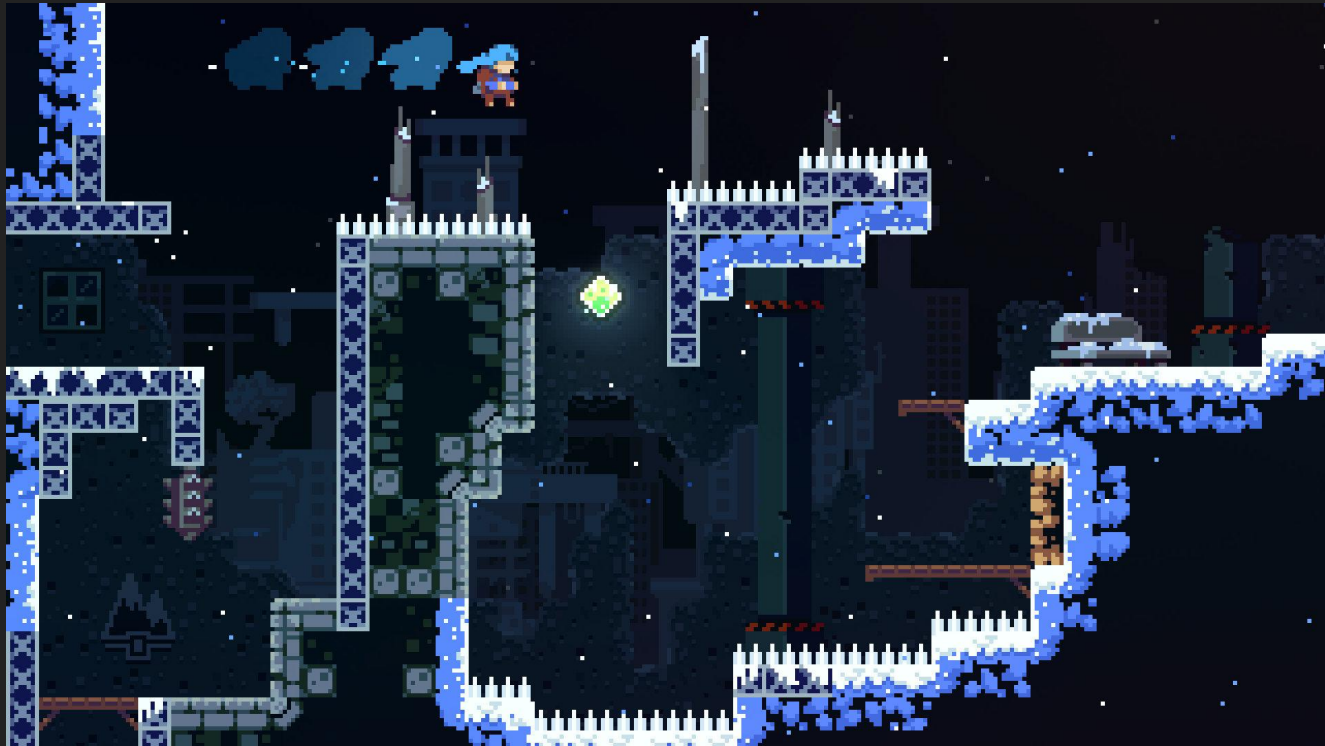
## Difficulty (user selectable)



Difficulty settings can help with  
replayability of some games  
(or bragging rights)

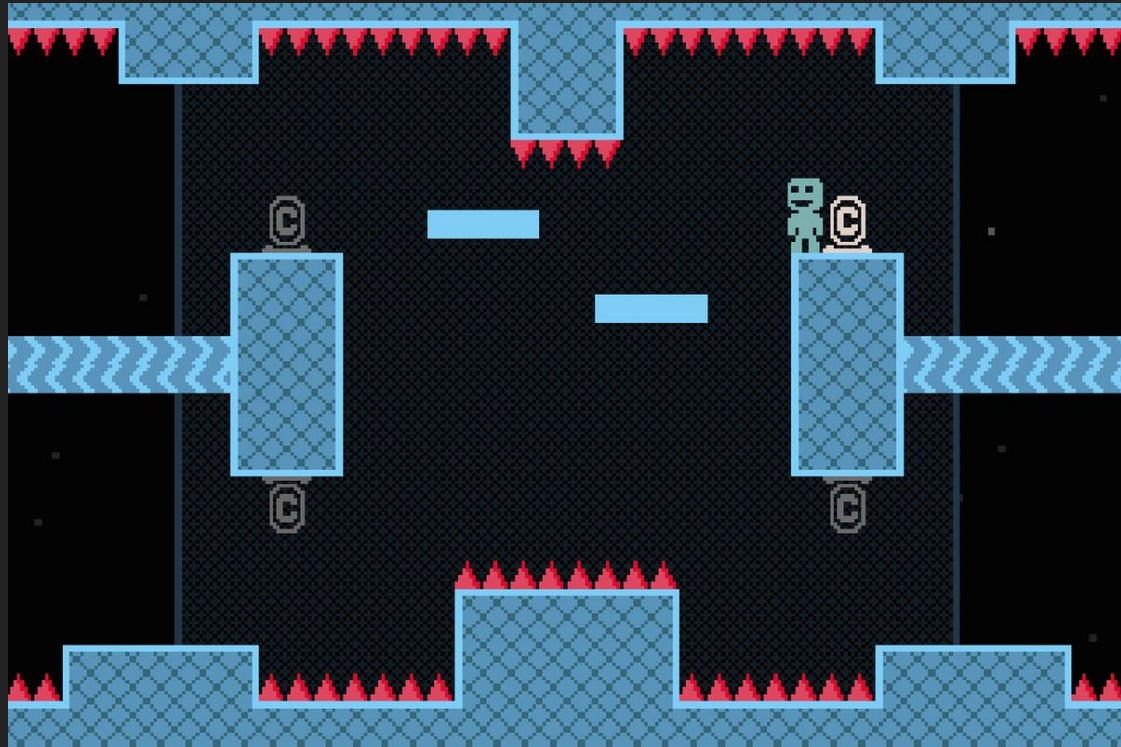
# Difficulty as an explicit design decision

## Difficulty (design decision)





## Difficulty (design decision)



## Difficulty (design decision)



## Difficulty (design decision)

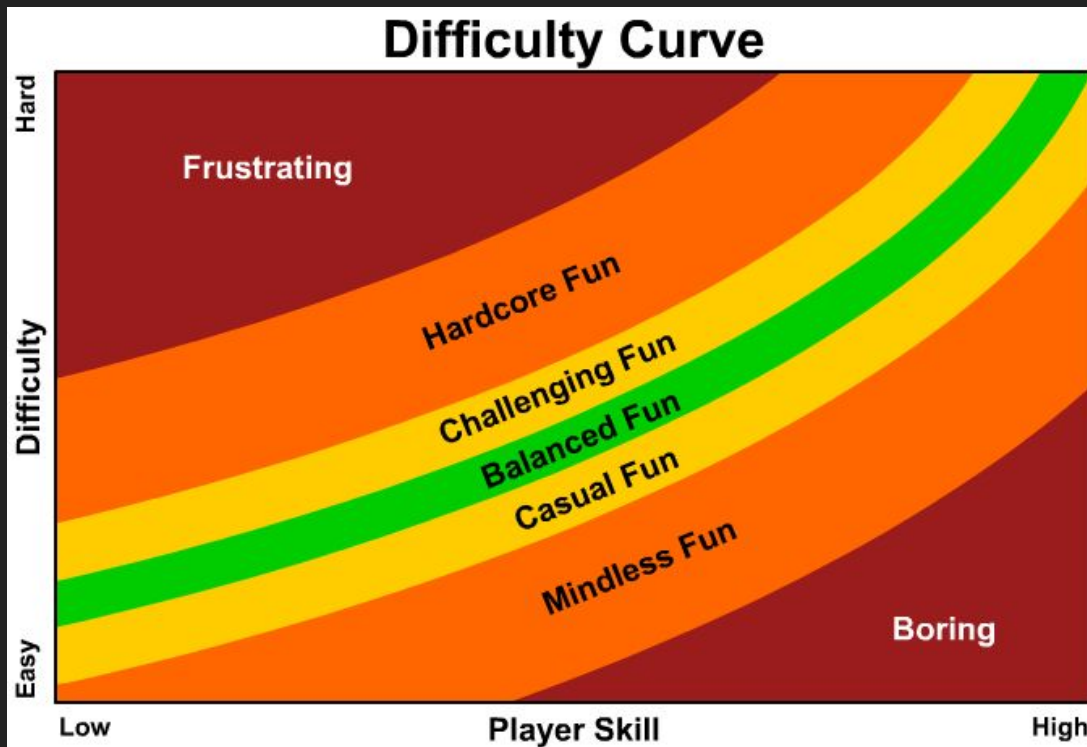


## Difficulty (design decision)



# Balancing Difficulty

## Balancing Difficulty



# Balancing Difficulty

## Target Audience

What skills does your audience of players already have? Have they experienced similar games before?

## Ramp Up (carefully)

Players will get better as they go so the difficulty needs to grow with them. Be careful not to over do it!

## Reward with Challenges

Reward dedicated players with tougher challenges, not by making the game easier. New mechanics can offer new types of challenges.

# Dynamic Difficulty

Without explicitly telling the players, some games will make run-time adjustments to settings such as:

- Player power/damage

- AI power/damage

- AI Health

- Rate of hits/misses

- Frequency of power-ups

- AI aggression level

- Reduce clumping/swarming of AI



# Dynamic Difficulty

Resident Evil 4 employed a system called the "Difficulty Scale", unknown to most players, as the only mention of it was in the Official Strategy Guide. This system grades the player's performance on a number scale from 1 to 10, and adjusts both enemy behavior/attacks used and enemy damage/resistance based on the player's performance (such as deaths, critical attacks, etc.).





Other games that are difficult and what makes them difficult.  
Are these games fair? Why or why not?

# Indeterminacy

# Heuristics (again)

## Positional Heuristics

What is the current state of the game - Who is winning and by how much?

## Directional Heuristics

What strategy should I follow - Which move should I make next?

Players get better by learning more sophisticated heuristics for a game.

## Sources of Indeterminacy

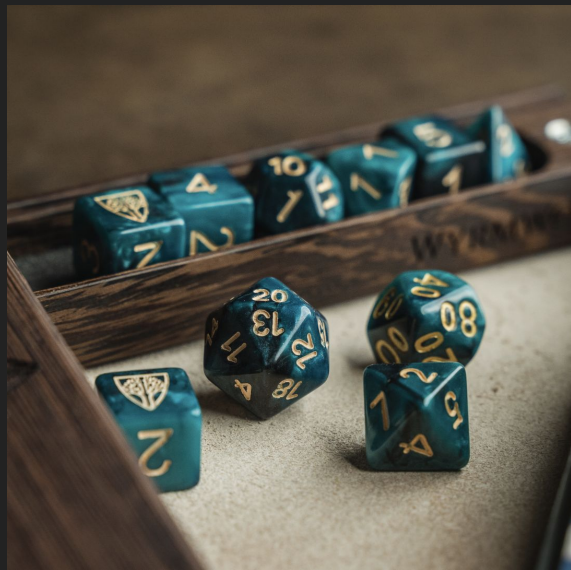
Dice

Shuffled Cards

Random number generators

Hidden Information

Humans!



# Randomness (in multiplayer games)

Generally players in the lead will try to avoid (or even stop) any randomness or indeterminacy while players falling behind will try their luck.

## Randomness (level generation)



# Fairness



Communicate difficulty to the player clearly  
and your game will be fair  
regardless of how difficult it is.

## Fairness (Catch-up Mechanics)



# Fairness (Catch-up)

## Design Decision (mechanics)

Some games offer a catch-up mechanic for players who have fallen behind. Games such as Chutes and Ladders. Some video games may introduce **artificial luck** such as increased frequency of power-ups.

## Randomness

A random change to game state typically will be enjoyed more by losing players than winning players.

# Fairness (Catch-up)

## Politics (metagame)

Multiplayer games where players can affect the success (or failure) of other players may have a meta catch-up feature due to players picking on the leader (or the ones falling behind).

Can a highly **skilled** player defend against this?

# Fairness (Catch-up)

Catch-up features may keep players in the game longer as there is still a perceived chance to win.

Everyone loves a good underdog / come back from behind story.

Having these features highly depends on the target audience, type of game, length of game and other characteristics of your game.

# Getting Over It (Demo)

# Prototype 4

(Due next week)

Let's review the requirements!