Comp 388/488 - Game Design and Development

Spring Semester 2019 - Week 12

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Characters, Conflict & Challenge

too difficult?

- point when some games push a sense of conflict too far?
 - perception that difficult games will not sell,
- difficult game does not need to resort to trick mechanics &c.
- many early games were intentionally difficult
 - hook to encourage money to be spent at arcades
- designers of early arcade games transferred into growing console industry
 - challenging design philosophy followed as well...
- initial games and difficulty often worked well
 - a sense of value and longevity
- as development cost rose & some challenging games struggled with sales
 - perception of games for all
 - quick and easy
- some good games emerged
 - World of Warcraft...
- heritage of Castlevania &c. lost?

Characters & Challenge

balancing a difficult game - part I

- difference between a punishing and challenging game?
- consistency of rules is a good place to start
- e.g. Dark Souls
 - every character that appears follows all of the rules of the game
 - every NPC, monster in set-piece moment can be killed...
 - •
- also, no arbitrary invisible walls or invulnerable monsters
 - doesn't restrict booundaries and objects
- as difficulty increases in your game
 - less you can mysteriously change your rules as you go

Video - Challenge & Balance

Dark Souls Story



Characters & Challenge

demo games

- arcade original vs console arcade mario, super mario bros
- hidden concepts & mechanics metroid, mega man...
- ...

Characters & Challenge

balancing a difficult game - part 2

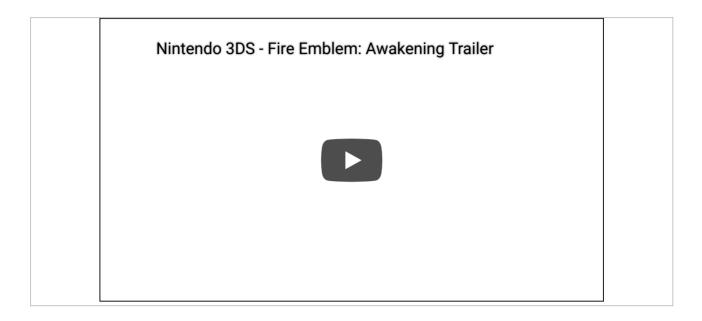
- also consider giving a player sufficient tools to work with and use
- e.g. consider the concept of telegraphing
- players need the ability to make informed choices about the game
 - even split second decisions and options...
- ill-informed choice is not actually a choice
 - objects &c. should try to hint at their consequence

• e.g. Fire Emblem Awakening

- perceived issues with enemy units
- unexpected appearance behind player lines
- out of turn play
- ...
- Nintendo site http://fireemblem.nintendo.com/

Video - Fire Emblem Awakening

Nintendo 3DS trailer



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 predefined 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? | |
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Video - Characters & Challenge

Designing Bosses



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 Journey
 - 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

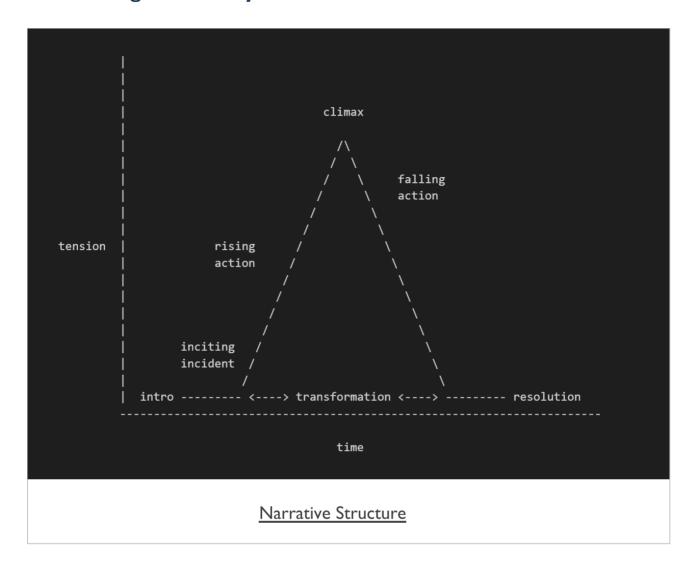
games and narrative structure

- 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...

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...

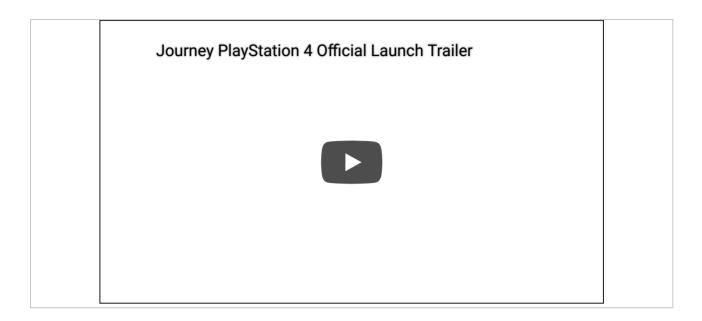
Image - Journey



Source - ThatGameCompany

Video - Journey

available on PS4



■ Source - Journey PlayStation 4 Official Launch Trailer - YouTube

Games and development

minimum viable product

- how do we determine our game's minimum viable product (MVP)?
- find a minimum set of features that will not affect core development
- e.g. can we cut a feature, and still release a viable game
- if a feature can be cut, it may not part of the MVP
- consider a core feature set
 - acts as a basis for continued iterative design and development
- also helps with
 - testing
 - performance
 - scope
 - ...
- e.g. a consideration of Super Mario Bros.

Games and development

minimum viable product - Super Mario Brothers

- consider console release of Super Mario Bros.
- what do we need for a test of fundamental gameplay of Super Mario Brothers?
 - e.g. is the game engaging?
- what is the minimum build and testing before considering extra features, expansion &c.?
- for Super Mario Bros, do we need the following for a MVP?
 - bowser
 - extra lives
 - fire flowers
 - hidden blocks
 - koopas
 - mushrooms
 - water levels
 - ...
- all we need is a single level with intial character mechanics, basic objects...
 - move, jump, fall into pits...
- if basics are engaging, logical &c. we now have a MVP
- if core mechanics and features do not work as expected, perhaps slow & awkward
 - extras will not save a bad core game experience
 - might add some common utilities to help with testing, reduce player cognitive overload &c.
 - a reset option for the level
 - expanded character movement variance between walk and run...

Video - minimum viable product

Super Mario Run - gameplay



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?

Games

- Dark Souls
- Fire Emblem Awakening
- Journey ThatGameCompany
- Journey PS3
- Journey Wikipedia
- Mario Bros arcade
- Super Mario Bros console

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