



Game Design

Bio



Mount Laurel Library



New Jersey Association for Gifted Children



THINKSTER MATH

RUTGERS

School of Engineering

150 Years Engineering Out Front



Ocean County Library

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Introduction

- ▶ **What is Game Design?**
 - ▶ Rules to elaborate rules and mechanics to facilitate interaction between players
 - ▶ Board games, Card games, Physical games, Social games. Video games etc
 - ▶ 1947-1958 – British Mathematician Alan Turing – theoretical computer chess – program to play chess but not yet complete.
 - ▶ 1958 – Tennis for Two – William Higinbotham
 - ▶ Games from MIT, Stanford – Galaxy Game & Spacewar!





Why Game based learning?

- ▶ Make learning interesting
- ▶ Not every kid can memorize
- ▶ Genuinely engage students in learning new concepts
- ▶ Games provide a safe and interactive way to for kids to engage with complex ideas
- ▶ It is an instructional choice which could help in handling differentiated learning
- ▶ Students can work Collaboratively with others.



Elements

- ▶ Platforms
- ▶ Time Intervals
- ▶ Player mode
- ▶ Game Elements
- ▶ Goals
- ▶ Genres
- ▶ Geographics



Core Game Mechanics

- ▶ **What does the main Character do**
 - ▶ Active verbs – running, jumping, chasing, exploring, counting
- ▶ **Goals**
 - ▶ What does a player needs to do to achieve the goal
 - ▶ Barriers or obstacles
 - ▶ How a player lose a game?
 - ▶ Reward points when he achieves something
- ▶ **Components**
 - ▶ Power –ups, enemies, what do they look like? What do they do? How can a player interact with them
- ▶ **Controls**
 - ▶ Control the game, keyboard control, mouse control, button control,
- ▶ **User experience**
 - ▶ How a player should play the game, instruction on screen, levels in the game





Deciding on Levels

- ▶ **Game within a Game**
- ▶ **Fun**
 - ▶ Completing a pattern, game ceases to be fun, people stop playing games
- ▶ **Reward**
 - ▶ Tackles and wins, expects a reward
 - ▶ Completing task successfully
- ▶ **Risk**
 - ▶ Has taken risk to discover
 - ▶ Battled to acquire something
- ▶ **Challenge**
 - ▶ Different challenging levels
- ▶ **Consistency**
 - ▶ When one box explode, all the boxes explode
- ▶ **Interest**
 - ▶ Engagement – mix and match the factors



Level

- ▶ **Narrative games**
 - ▶ Different stories
- ▶ **Puzzle games**
 - ▶ Familiar approaches
 - ▶ Arrange the levels according the difficulty
- ▶ **Strategy games**
 - ▶ Difficulty based on the section of the game
 - ▶ Learning curve





Steps – Capture in GDD

- ▶ Overall Vision for the game
- ▶ Target Audience
- ▶ Platform
- ▶ Genre
 - ▶ Sample Game Design Document - Template





Steps – Capture in GDD

- ▶ **Overall Vision for the game**
 - ▶ Short Summary or description of the game – Why would they want to play it? What makes it sound fun and engaging.
- ▶ **Target Audience**
 - ▶ Specific audience in mind - boys, girls, kids, adults?
- ▶ **Platform**
 - ▶ How is to be played – console or web or hand held devices. Game design targets a specific platform and easy to program when chosen earlier.
- ▶ **Genre**
 - ▶ Action, Adventure, Strategy, Puzzle, Racing. Platformer and Role Playing. Mix of genres?



Scenario

A rover traverses the surface of Mars. Every time it crosses plant-life or vegetation, it blinks and beeps. A child clicks the mouse to learn what the rover found. Points are won.

Imagine this is a science project on Life in Mars that children can not only use in the classroom, but actually build themselves.





Different Forms of Games

- ▶ Indoor games
- ▶ Word games
- ▶ Puzzles
- ▶ Board Games
- ▶ Jeopardy/ Wheels of Fortune
- ▶ Create 2D, 3D Games
- ▶ Virtual reality
- ▶ Augmented reality





Introduction to Kodu

- ▶ A tool for narrative creation and storytelling
- ▶ Logic and problem solving in a sequence
- ▶ Object Oriented concepts
- ▶ Analyze the problem deeply and structure the solution



Creating a new world

- ▶ Terrain
 - ▶ Texture
 - ▶ Changing Brush
- ▶ Raising Terrain
- ▶ Creating Spikey Terrain
- ▶ Smoothing
- ▶ Water
- ▶ Adding characters





Programming in Kodu

- ▶ Start with a When condition, followed by a Do condition to be executed.
- ▶ The choice of tiles at any point is determined by what went before.
- ▶ Conditions are evaluated simultaneously.
- ▶ If there are no tiles in the When area, then the action will be done at all times.
- ▶ F1 to help
- ▶ Esc to play
- ▶ Practice by creating valley, land, fortress and with water



Lessons

- ▶ Creating Landscapes
- ▶ Understanding objects
- ▶ Properties
- ▶ Simple actions
- ▶ Creating Path
- ▶ Creating Creatables - Spawning – live creation of a character in the game.





Creatables

- ▶ Right click on the object to be spawned
- ▶ Click settings
- ▶ Creatables option – turn it on
- ▶ Right click on the object that has to spawn and specify the seconds within which it has to create.
- ▶ Follow path.





Path, Timer & Scores

- ▶ Path is a nice way of controlling how characters move.
- ▶ Timer
 - ▶ Can be used to create objects every few seconds
 - ▶ Can be used to time out the game
- ▶ Scores
 - ▶ Scores are based on colors
 - ▶ Red- user score
 - ▶ White – object score – used in creatables mostly
 - ▶ Program to end or lose a game



Creating a new page & Level

- ▶ The “switch to page x” construct is used for code to be run only after a specific event or condition has been achieved – it is used to create multiple states for a character or object.
- ▶ Switch between one behavior to another – 12 pages
- ▶ Shortcut to retain the program in pages
 - ▶ Click on the page number – press delete key- again press insert key – goto page 2 - press insert



Next Level

- ▶ Create different terrains for different levels
 - ▶ Create a goal which will teleport the character to next level
 - ▶ Make the character you want to teleport as creatable and Create it once when the score or rule is set.
 - ▶ Once the goal is reached, program to vanish and based on the rule, teleport the character
 - ▶ Also, While saving, your world, add instructions to your game – how to play, what characters and what is the aim of your game.
 - ▶ Sometimes it will recognize words and give you character image in the editor.
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Game Dynamics



▶ Game Dynamics

- ▶ process of the game that occurs in any given game session. The run-time
- ▶ behavior of the game can be predicted to a certain extent when forming the game rules and objectives
- ▶ For dynamics to be fully understood, we need to test the game.
- ▶ How did the rules create the fun?
- ▶ 🎬 What patterns came out in the dynamics of the game?
- ▶ 🎬 What other settings, genres, design patterns or subjects might fit this game - unleash your creativity



Game Mechanics

- ▶ Covers the rules and concepts that formally make the games.
 - ▶ The objects and characters that make up the game
 - ▶ Their attributes and states.
 - ▶ Also included in the mechanics of the game are the code that make up the game and the rules and objectives that comprise the game.
 - ▶ Important rule is the primary objective of the game, followed by the individual rules and constraints of the various objects and parts of the game.
 - ▶ How is the character controlled? Can it run, jump (action)? reaction with other characters and events?
 - ▶ 🎬 What do the characters do?
 - ▶ 🎬 What different states do the characters have? (actions)
 - ▶ 🎬 What rules apply to the characters?
 - ▶
-



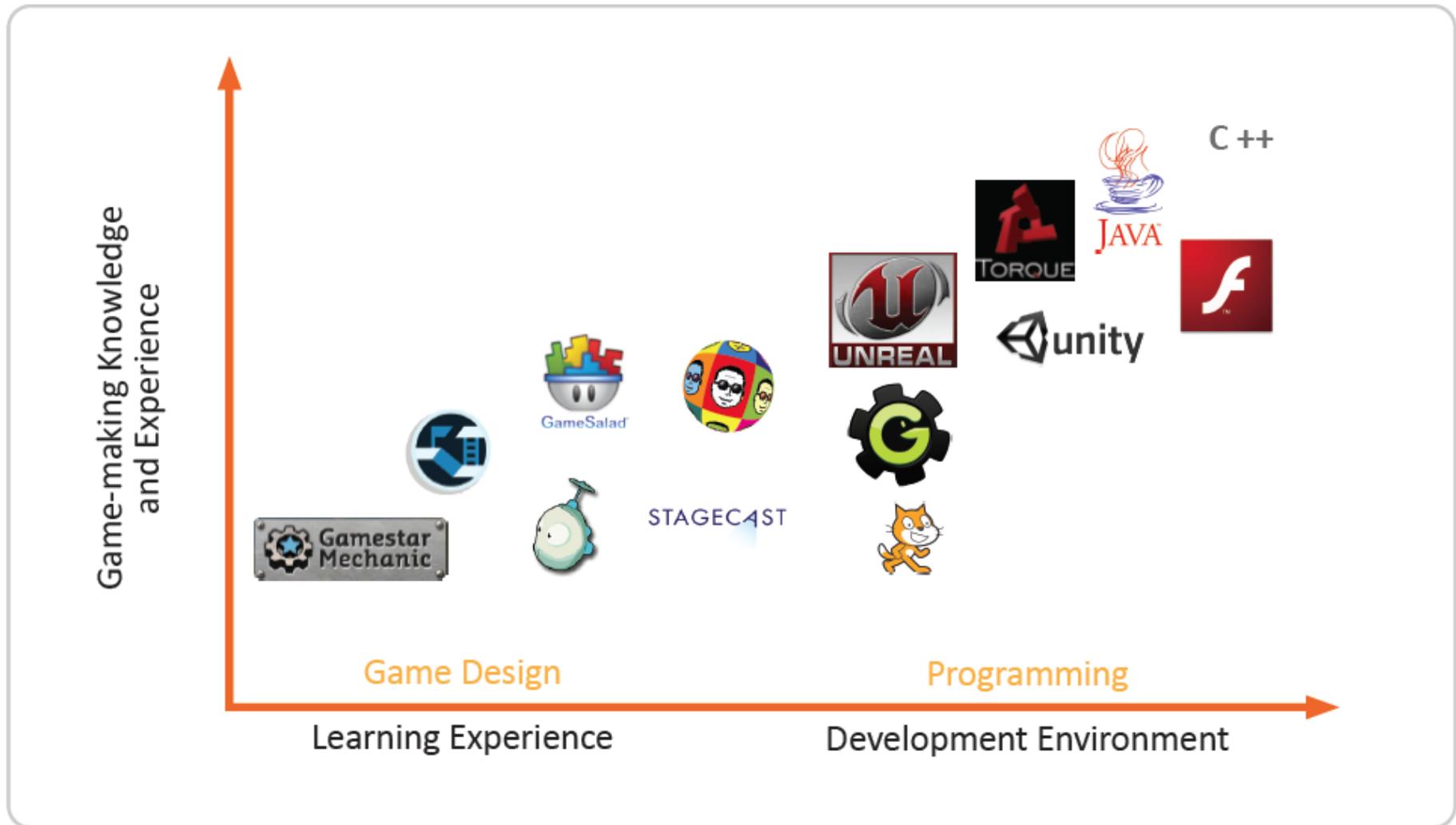
Creating a GDD

- ▶ Describes the overall vision for a game.
- ▶ Game design documents address the **target audience**, the **platform**, the **genre**, the **core gameplay**, the **visual style** and **characters and storyline**.
- ▶ In real world, GDD's guide all of the people who work together to make a game – the artists, the programmers, the level designers, the sound designers, etc. – so that they all can understand and work towards the game designer's unique vision for the game.
- ▶ In addition to describing the creative vision for the game, professional game design documents often include material about *how* the game will be made including things like team members, technology, budget and schedule.



Other Tools

GAME MAKING TOOLS



Source : stemchallenge.org

Advantages

- ▶ Clear on goals
- ▶ Foster collaborative learning
- ▶ Encourage creativity, interactive problem-solving
- ▶ Strengthen critical and systems thinking
- ▶ Go for adaptive challenges
- ▶ Spark Curiosity
- ▶ Building the right skill in children



Ideas

- ▶ **Game Design in classrooms**
 - ▶ Science
 - ▶ Math
 - ▶ Social Studies
 - ▶ STEM
 - ▶ Competitions
- ▶ **National STEM Video Game Challenge**
- ▶ **Games for Change**
- ▶ **Questions?**



Thank you

