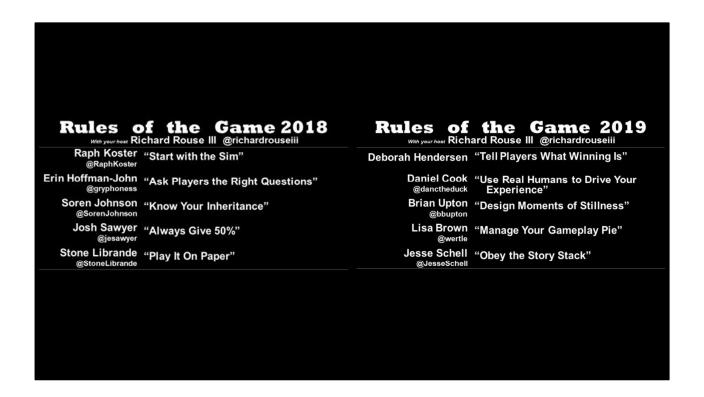


Welcome



We've been doing this talk for a number of years, check out some of our earlier years editions – on the GDC Vault, many on YouTube.

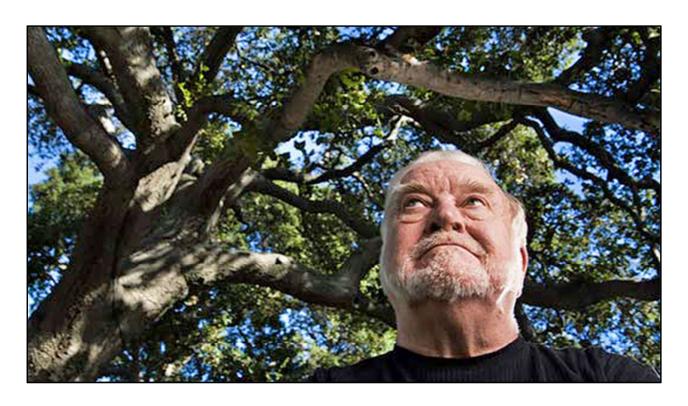


Each year we have designers get up and talk about rules they use in their practice, whether we agree or disagree, we hope they are interesting.



But we missed last year... Compared to the many other horrors of the last year, skipping this talk was minor. And we were fortunate. As game developers, we both made something which people consumed at home and which we could make at home. We were very fortunate. Just ask our friends who are musicians, or theater actors, or filmmakers. They had a much harder time.

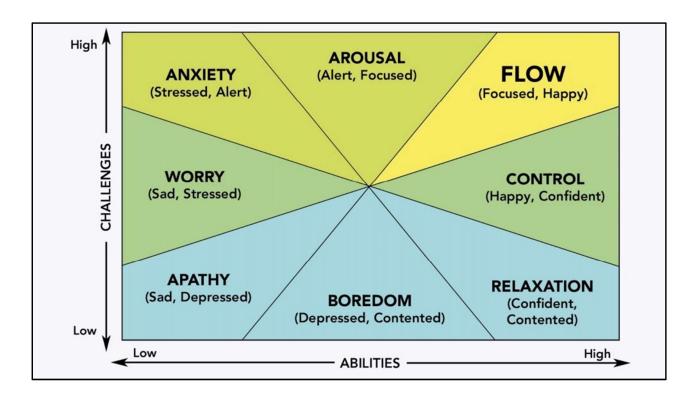
But still, our development was changed in many ways. Some of us missed the collaboration in person, but maybe also valued working at home allowing us to focus on tasks better than in a loud office. But whatever form change takes,, it can be nice to know there are some rules to fall back on. Hopefully the rules from this session can provide some of that.



Let's talk for a minute about Flow, the concept pioneered by Mihaly Csikszentmihalyi.

His theory was that if people have the right skills, but are pushed with the right challenge, they can enter a flow state where they are fully immersed in their work

We often talk about flow for our players - how if we teach them the right things, and provide them with the right challenge, we can keep players in that flow state - and keep them playing. You can debate if that's what you want for your game or not.



But Csikszentmihalyi's work was actually originally about creative people - whether authors or musicians or creators of any kind - and how if they are good enough, the moment can come where the world falls away, and they are blissed out doing the work they love and how they can often do their best work then.

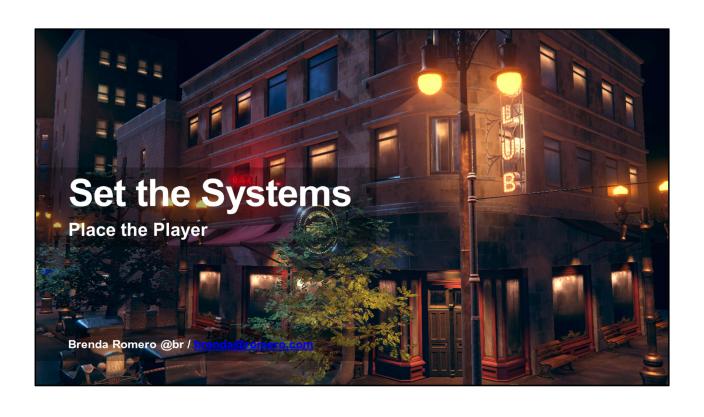
And the way I think about the "Rules" in this session is that they can be a key part of this - having a set of rules to fall back on means that even when the world is turned upside down, you still know how to design a game.

BRENDA ROMERO

Game Director, Designer & Writer Romero Games @br

But our first speaker Brenda Romero barely needs an introduction. She's worked on everything from Wizardry to Jagged Alliance to her stunning medium is the message series including Train.

Her most recent game is Empire of Sin and she's going to tell us how she always starts her game projects.





When we're talking about new games and what they will be about, I often hear the term 'wish fulfilment.' That we want TO BE something or play as a character in a certain role...



As in... I want to be a bad ass biker...



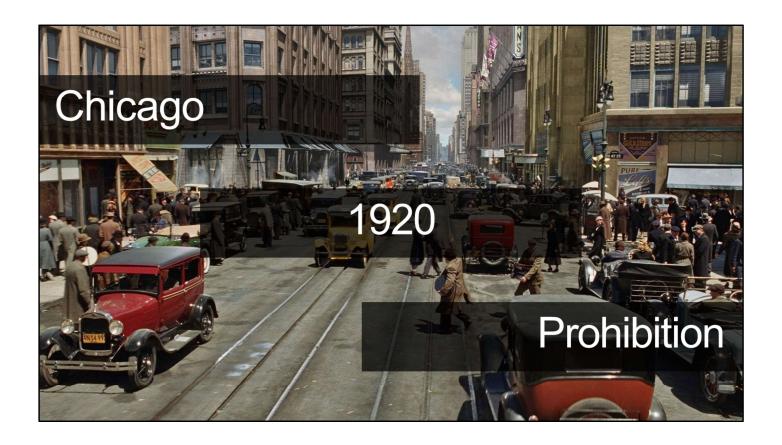
Or a soldier...



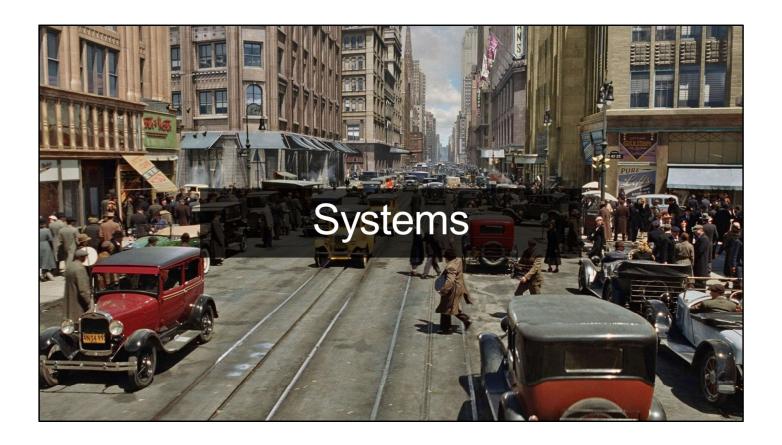
Or someone like, say, Al Capone, who's in my latest game, Empire of Sin.



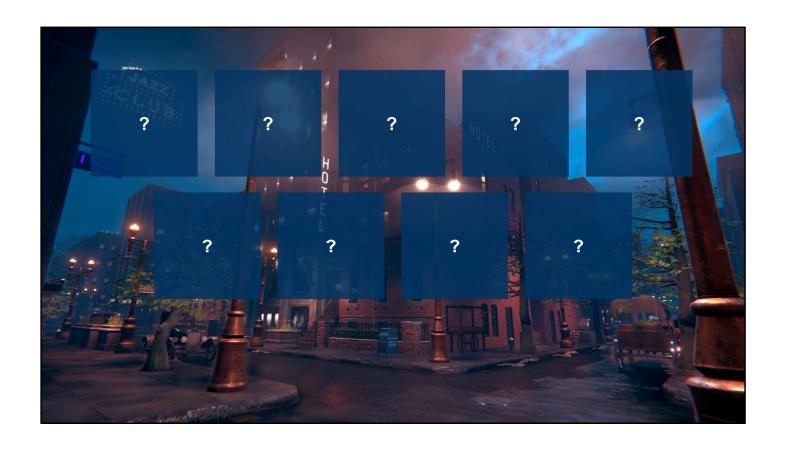
And, like, obviously, all of these are good places to start, and you don't even have to be a human-like character, per sae. You can be something like a dinosaur or something completely make believe or an omniscient figure. I mean, you can WISH to be anything. But for me, that's not where it starts.



I tend to start at a different point altogether. I start with place or time or era. Something I am fascinated in.



And then I study the systems completely apart from any game idea I might have. I find this works especially well for historical simulations or games which have any basis in history. At this point, I've made seven historical games, most recently, Empire of Sin.



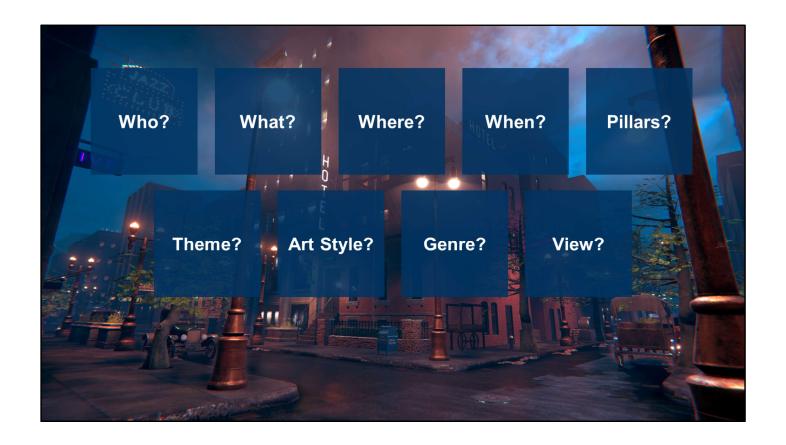
With Empire of Sin, I was — and had been — completely fascinated with the prohibition era. That was all I had. I didn't know what I wanted to do. And this leaves some key questions unanswered or, at the very least flexible, for this point.



Like the who, what, where and even when are up for grabs. While Prohibition happened in 1920, the systems that made it work could exist (and in fact do exist) in the present and likely the future.



Questions of game's pillars and theme are absent.



I'm not concerned with art style, genre or the player's view into the world.



I'm just concerned with the systems.



So, I start trying to list them out, usually on a very messy whiteboard. During this era, we had several things in play. First of all, there's alcohol. Who makes it, buys it, sells it, consumes it, confiscates or steals it...



There's the bosses, whether historical or invented and all the interplay between them.



And they can't do it alone. So, there's the whole system of hiring gangsters.



Businesses... and what type are these? Are they clandestine illegal businesses or fronts? Or are they engaged in legal stuff to throw off the cops?



Those businesses, of course, have clients that the bosses need to acquire and keep, particularly with competition. How much do they spend? And here, obviously, we also see a connection not only to businesses, but to alcohol or whatever other illicit things a boss might be selling. Are customers sensitive to crime in the area? Do businesses near each other cause conflict or draw more clients overall?



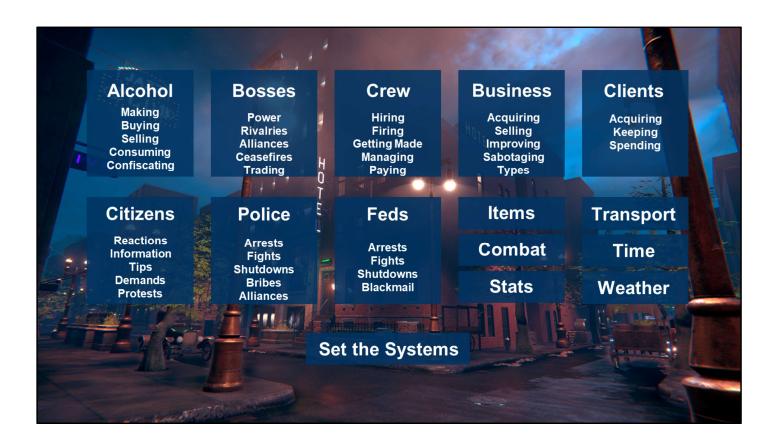
There are the citizens of Chicago and how they might react to a criminal empire being built around them. The Temperance movement was active at the time, first demanding and then getting Prohibition passed.



There was Chicago's law enforcement who, of course, arrested and fought with the crew and bosses, and worked to shut down their businesses. Police were also notoriously on the take and willing to look the other way and even form alliances.



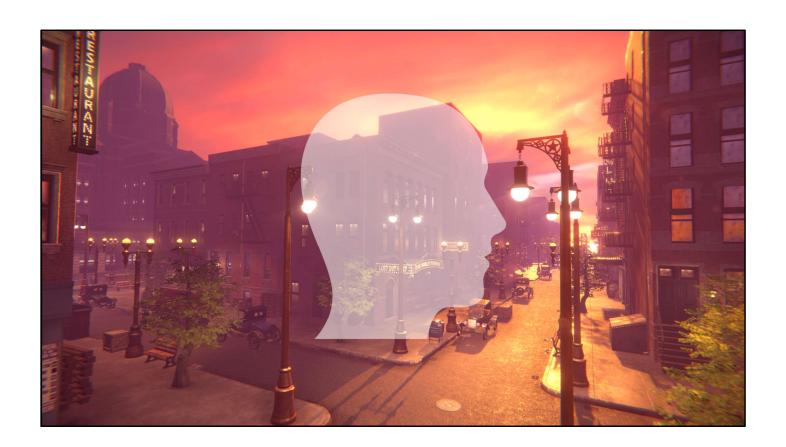
The feds are a component of this, of course. Now, sticking to prohibition, they were 'Untouchable,' but there was more than one tale of blackmail against the feds and even against J Edgar Hoover.



And then there are the necessary things which fall at the intersection of these things. The items they have, how they move around, the collisions of conflict. [3:48] And with this, I feel like I've set the systems for the game.



All of these systems, to me, make up my world before I even put a player in it. And I think this is important. It gives me a critical idea of how things connect with one another and where those interesting connections are. It shows me the tension and conflict — and if there's enough of it — and sometimes makes me consider things from angles I would not otherwise have seen.



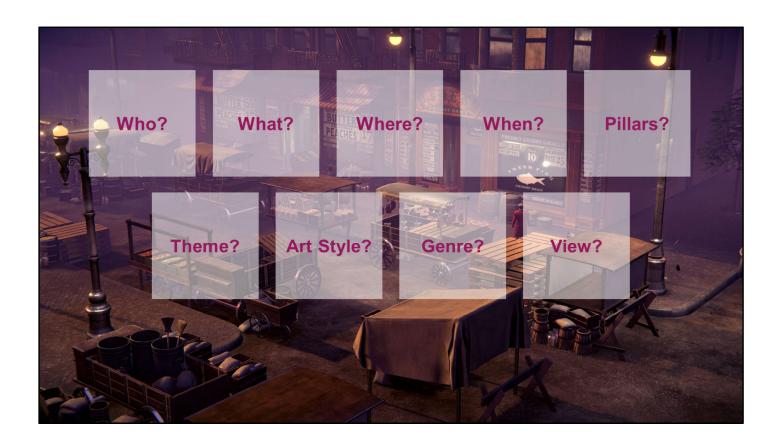
Instead of looking at a **character** or a **wish** that has a prescribed set of actions already baked into them, possibly even inspired by or derivative of another game, I am looking at a whole possibility space, the potential for something **brand new** where lots of different games can occur.



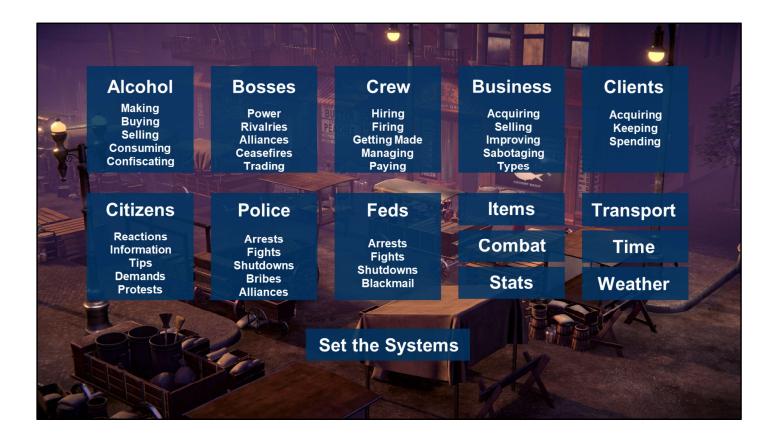
My goal is to figure out where I put the player in the world.



And there is very rarely one way to do this or one role for a player to play.



And so this is when I start thinking about the who, what, where, when. I try all these things onto this prospective game like a paper doll. There are so many different ways for a prohibition era game to go, obviously. It could be an FPS, an adventure game, a puzzle game... lots of different things.



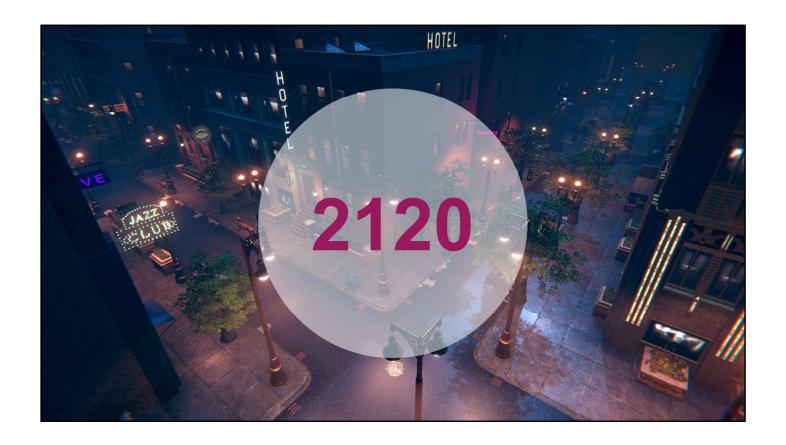
And I could emphasize one system over another to give priority to it, thus changing the nature of the game. If combat is at the fore that's a very different game than if it's about purely building your empire. And there's even a strong possibility for a pure RPG. Setting the systems helps me to find the most exciting role and game for the player to play.



What if I wanted to play as the Feds — The Untouchables, but a seriously corrupt group of Untouchables? I have a rough idea of the systems, and I can see how that might work, but because I know the systems, I can see that the Feds provide an important counterpoint to the Bosses, and having both in the game doing the same thing makes the conflict weaker. And critically, because I am setting the systems that I plan to use, these questions and answers aren't happening in a void. I get how the world works, at least in theory, and it helps me to decide where to say 'yes' to an idea and where to say 'no.'



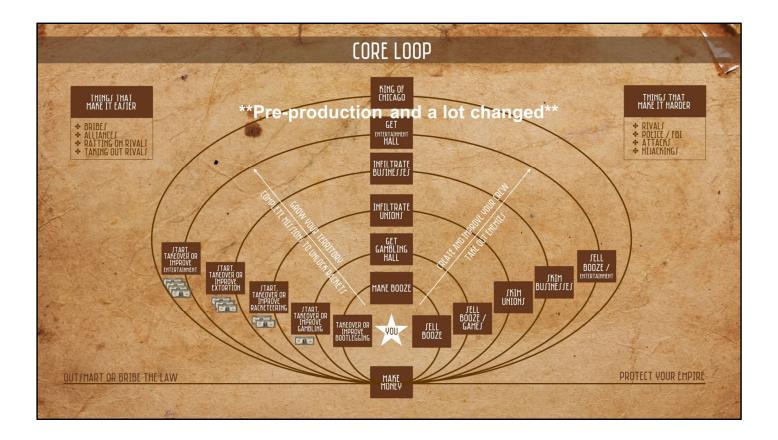
The player could be a ton of different things in this world, some ridiculous, and some interesting, and setting the systems has given me an opportunity to explore. And I could change the world to be not 1920 but 2120 and perhaps all the same systems would apply, but with different resources.



And I could change the world to be not 1920 but 2120, 99 years from today, and perhaps all the same systems would apply, but with different resources and different protagonists and antagonists, but keep the systemic connections between them in tact. Or I could change the place from Chicago to New York Or a zoo.



In the end, if I didn't use this process, I don't think I'd come out with the same games that I make because through this process, I attempt to see the whole possibilities space afforded by the systems. I see new opportunities, and that's what I'm always looking for — to do something that hasn't been done. I know the world and its possibility space — before deciding HOW I want to place the player in it. There's not another advantage - setting the systems, really knowing how they work together, helps to address collisions and answer questions of 'How would we do that?' This is particularly true for historical simulations where there is an answer.



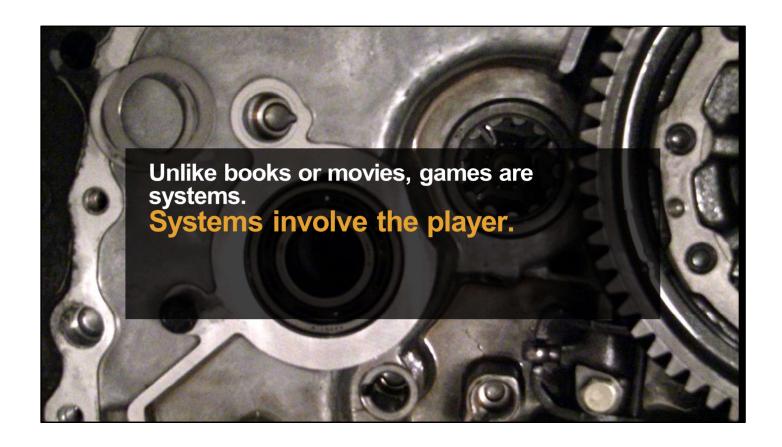
Once I set the systems and place the player, I take a shot at the core loop of the game. This was the core loop that came from my setting the systems for Empire of Sin even before it was Empire of Sin, when it was just me seeing how all these things worked together and what they might do. At this point, the game hadn't even been picked up, and I still didn't really know who "YOU" were.



I did the same thing with my analog piece Train. Once I had the systems set, I could determine what aspect of those systems I wanted the piece to be about. In the case of Train, I focused on the central question of the piece — and that question was complicity. Will people blindly follow the rules? — and then determined how the system would best let me ask that question.



My game Siochan Leat is about the Cromwellian Invasion of Ireland. Setting the systems for this game brought me to an interesting conclusion: the player could not win, and so the game begins where two players compete to figure out who loses the least.



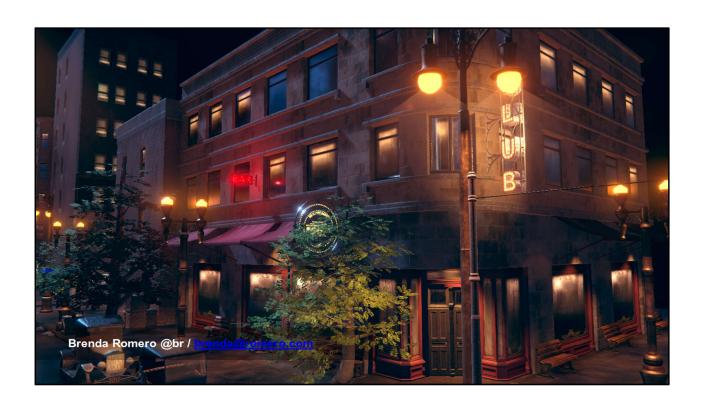
And I think the approach to setting the systems is putting what is truly unique about games first. Systems involve the player and bring them in to create the experience.



They educate the player in how they work through trial and error (and, I suppose, tutorial)...



...and let the player author their own story.



LAUREN SCOTT

Senior Systems Designer Double Fine @Lauren_E_Scott

Our next speaker is a senior systems designer who previously worked on design and economies everywhere from Hangar 13 with Mafia III to Double Fine where she is currently working on Psychonauts 2. Lauren Scott!

Derive your Economy from the Fun

Lauren Scott Senior Systems Designer Double Fine @lauren_e_scott

















What Fun Does This Game Want to Create?

- Exploration of beautiful environments and interesting worlds
- Cool psychic-agent fantasy
- Great storyline and characters
- Challenging platforming
- Mid-to-long game length, multiple levels, with a connecting hub space

Economy Hypotheses

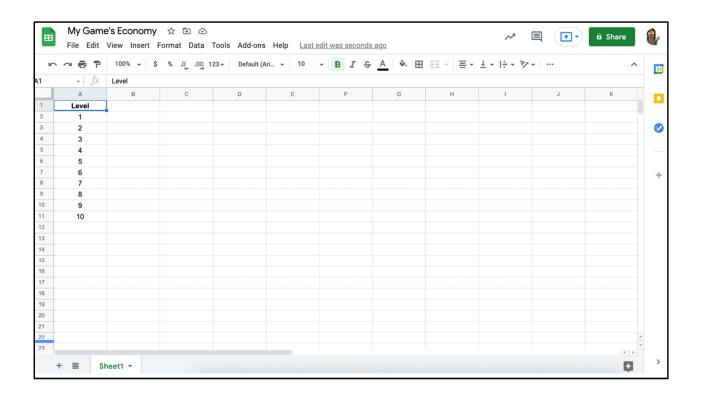
- Beautiful environments and interesting worlds are going to be a
 key strength in the game, so we want to place collectibles
 liberally in all areas, to encourage exploration behaviors that will
 lead them to viewing every inch of our lovingly crafted
 environments.
- The game is going to take place across multiple levels, with interstitial hub experiences throughout; we should support this medium-to-long length of gameplay with a satisfying progression curve that makes the player feel like they are living the dream of being a kid psychic.

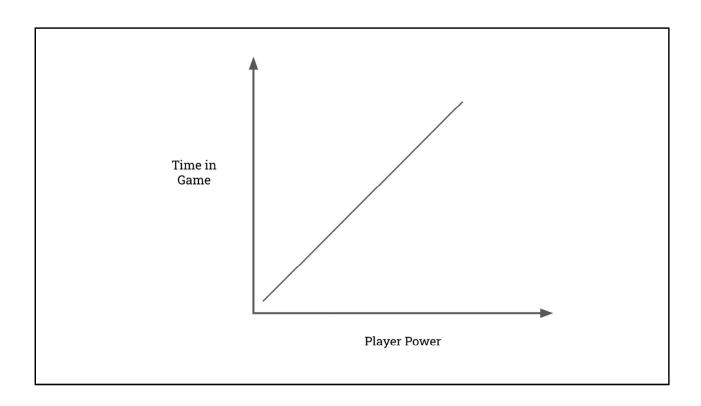
Economy Hypotheses

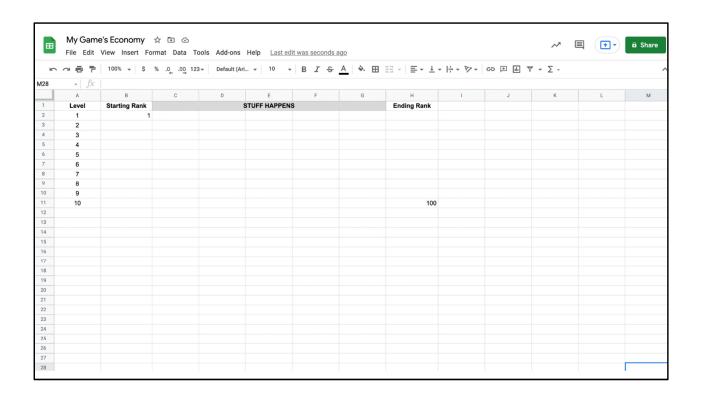
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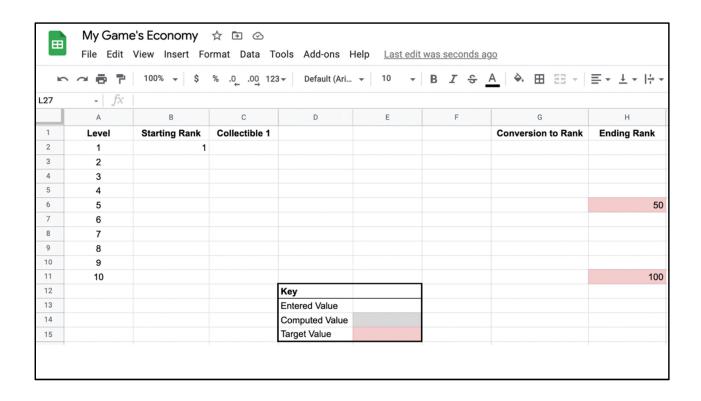
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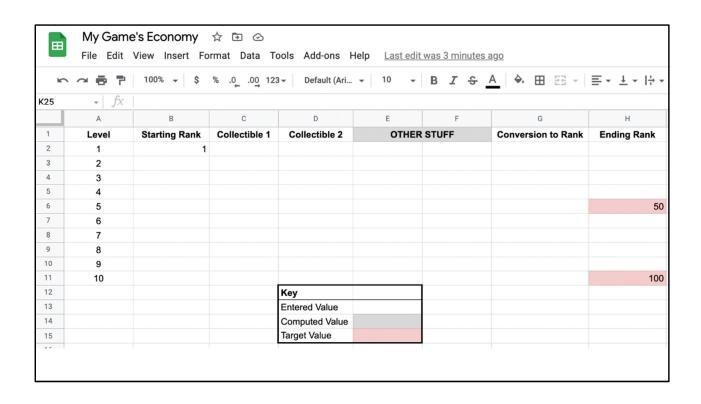
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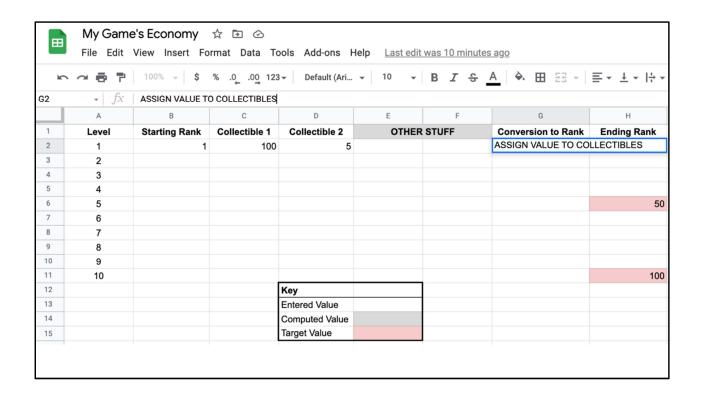


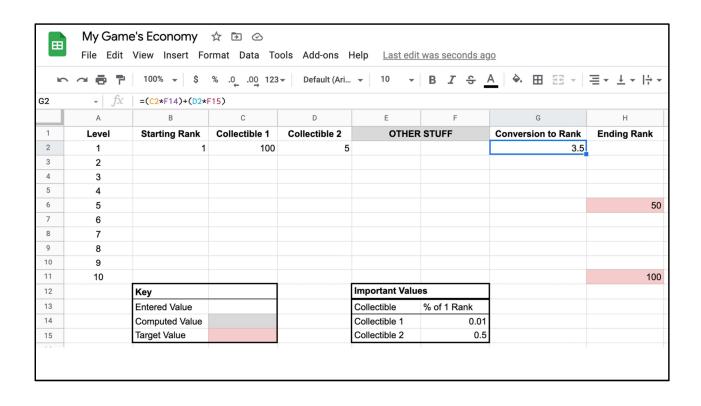


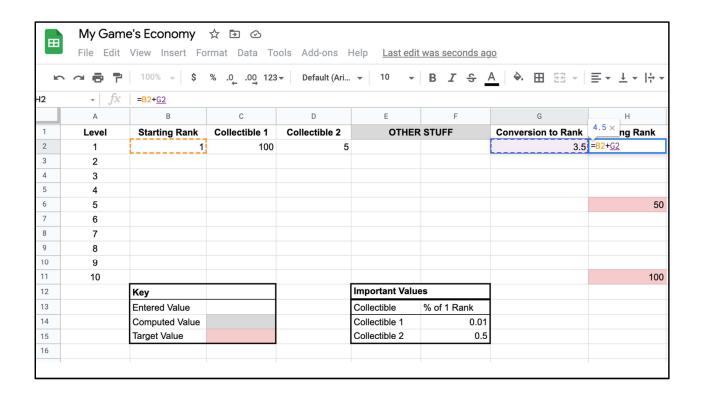


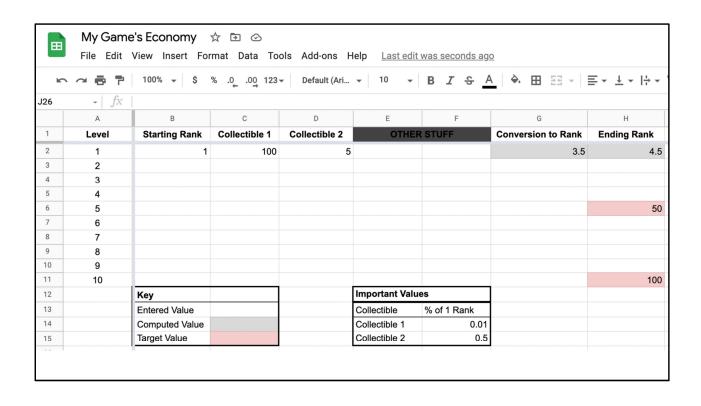


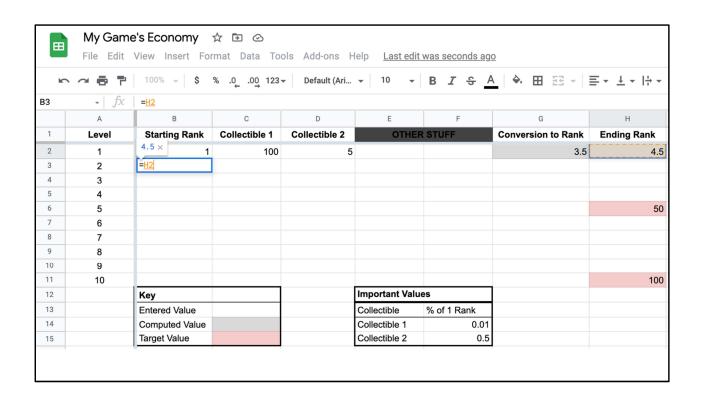


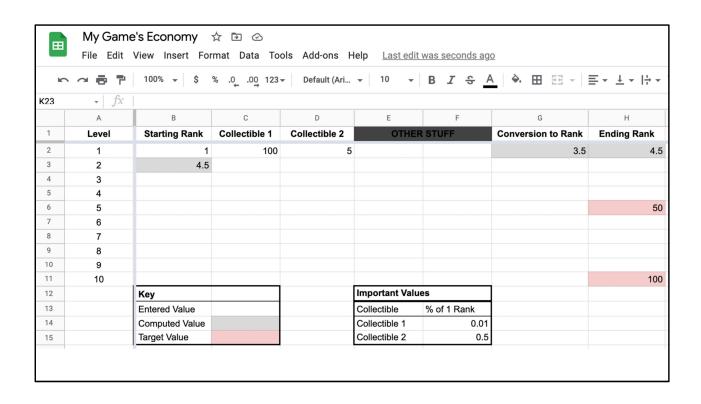


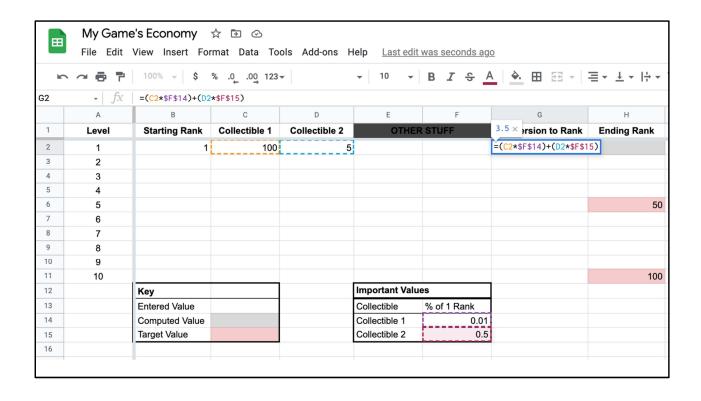


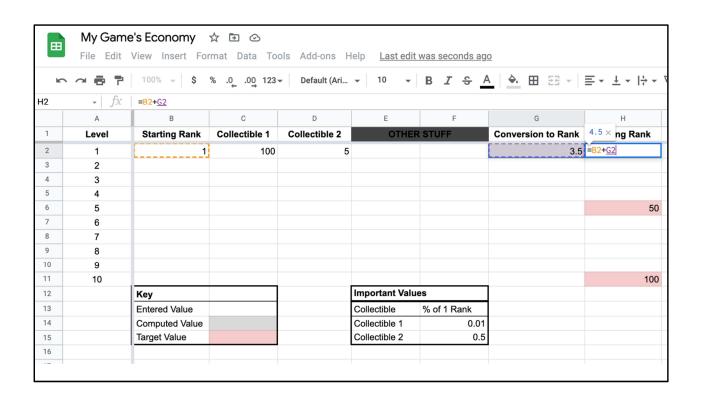


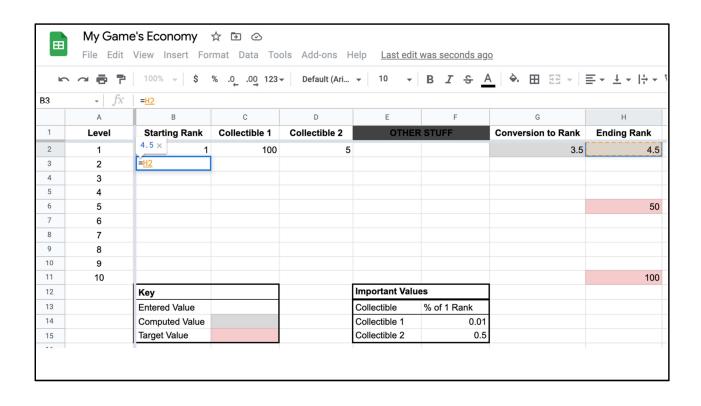


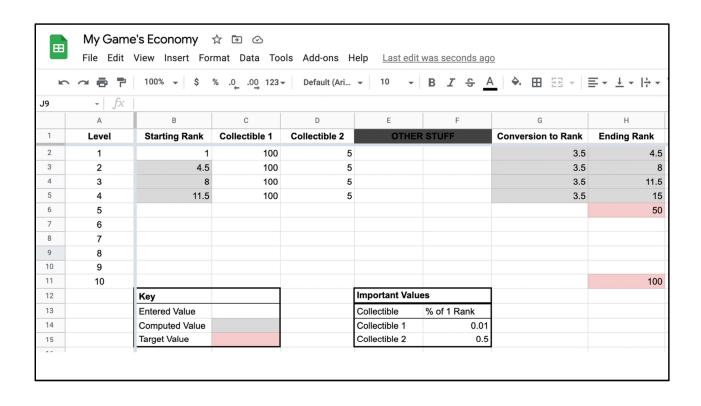


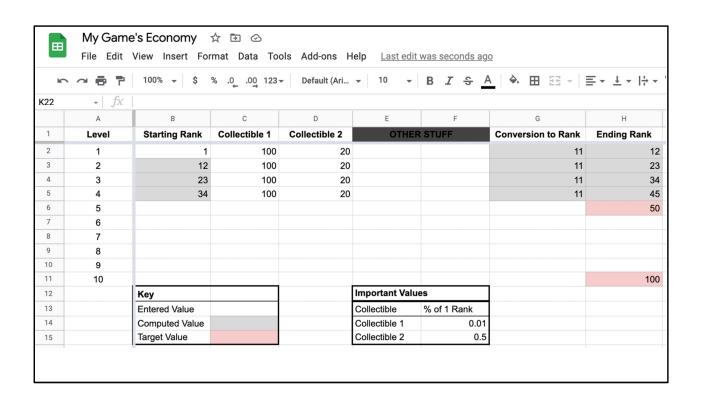


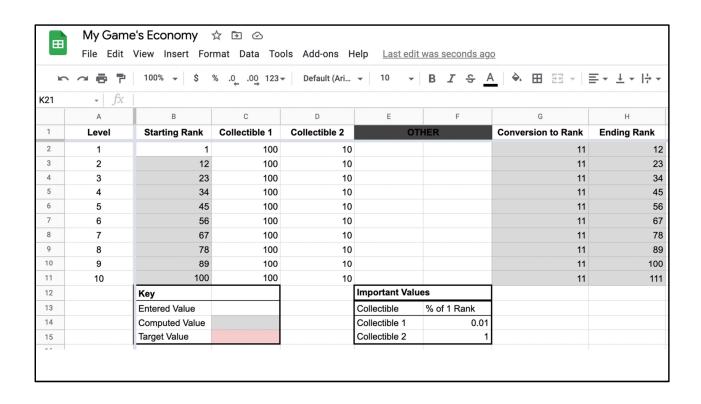


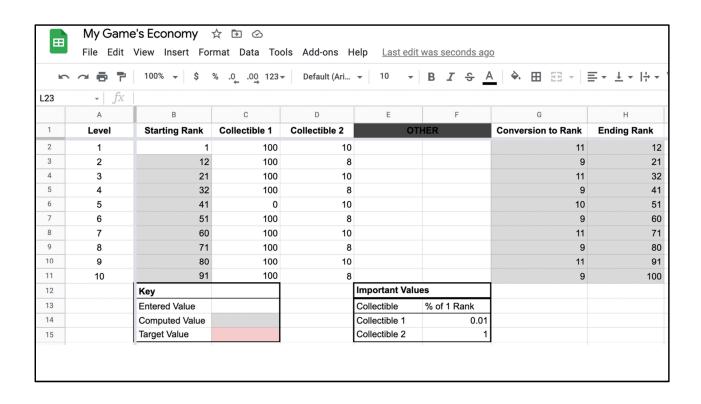


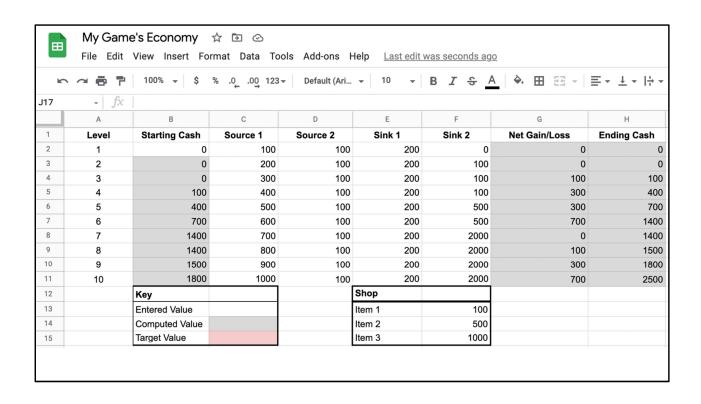












Derive your Economy from the Fun

Lauren Scott Senior Systems Designer Double Fine @lauren_e_scott



KATE COMPTON

Professor of Instruction Northwestern University @GalaxyKate

Our next speaker is a generative designer and artist who has worked on everything from big games like Spore to her own language Tracery to all manner of chat bots. She is also now a professor at Northwestern University, I give you Kate Compton

Leave Room For Creativity

Kate Compton @galaxykate Professor of Instruction, Northwestern University



We thought that spore was going to be a game about evolution



But it really ended up being a game about creativity instead We got handwritten notes from people saying "id written myself off creatively, but now I feel like i can be creative again"



We had a lot of editors. The creature editor was our crown jewel

You could make creature that looked like anything You could also make buildings and spaceships, which mostly looked like buildings and spaceships, but if you were tricky, you could make them into other shapes

You could make spaceships too, which had some good possibilities

We also release an expansion that allowed you to make minigames and planets





Creativity is ...famous artists?







Creativity is ...a lot of different things

Creativity is a whole field of study (or several....in psychology, sociology, business, etc)

Creativity can mean

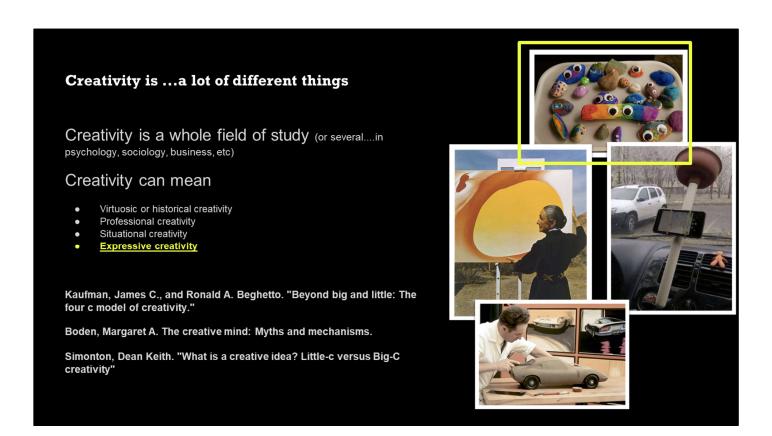
- Virtuosic or historical creativity
- Professional creativity
- Situational creativity
- Expressive creativity

Kaufman, James C., and Ronald A. Beghetto. "Beyond big and little: The four c model of creativity."

Boden, Margaret A. The creative mind: Myths and mechanisms.

Simonton, Dean Keith. "What is a creative idea? Little-c versus Big-C creativity"





This is the one where you feel good making art Its about the autotelic pleasure of the experience, not the end product, just like games



We know what prevents creativity

- Being undirected
- Being trained to come up with the "right" answer
- Being afraid of negative judgement
- Running out of ideas

We also know how to $\ensuremath{\mathbf{fix}}$ these (or at least momentarily suppress them)

We need techniques that give us permission to be creative



We know what prevents creativity

Being undirected

Being trained to come up with the "right" answer

Being afraid of negative judgement

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We also know how to **fix** these (or at least momentarily suppress them)

We need techniques that give us permission to be creative

Constraints **Prompts**

Games Rituals

Themes

Fill-in-the-blank

Props Magic Circle

Masks

We know what prevents creativity

- Being undirected
- Being trained to come up with the "right" answer
- Being afraid of negative judgement
- Running out of ideas

We also know how to **fix** these (or at least momentarily suppress them)

We need techniques that give us permission to be creative.... Or systems that give us permission!



"Ah! I know what to do here"



Spirograph, Kid Pix, IO Brush

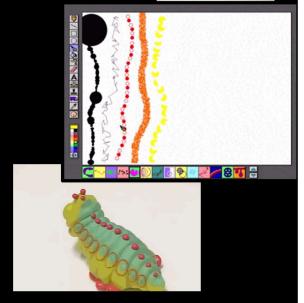
It turns out computers are great at this!



Procedural content techniques make a safe and powerful place to play

- You make a move
- The system says "yes-and", turns your gesture into something bigger and cooler than you could've made by yourself
- You're in control of some things, but not others. You and the system are collaborating....sometimes it surprises you!
- The system applauds and tells you you're great at this

I call these systems "Casual Creators"



TiltBrush, Silk, The Treachery of Sanctuary

This is the answer to the Spore question!

Casual creators need to balance control, safety, and surprise

- No control: you don't feel creative
- No safety: "everything I make is terrible"
- No surprise: system feels empty and lifeless

The easiest way to do this is to have a **generative system**, in a **constrained possibility space**, that interprets the user's moves into an **interesting but usually-good solution**



Spirograph, Kid Pix, IO Brush

This is the answer to the Spore question!

You **can** build complex generative systems that create surprising and always-good content

...but

Even simple surprises like juxtaposition add enough surprise to be interesting

Even simple safety mechanisms like prompts and constraints give you psychological permission to take creative risks



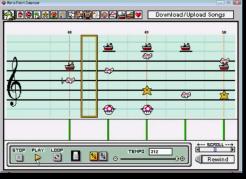


Panoramical, Mario Paint

Casual creators

- autotelic creativity tools
- with control, safety, and surprise
- a constrained possibility space
- usually some generativity (or juxtaposition)
- a collaboration between you and a system







So can casual creators be games?

Sometimes!

Because a casual creator balances the user's control with generativity and surprise and constraint, they are great at leveling a competitive playing field

Like Mario Kart rubberbanding for artistic ability!





Drawful, Google Quickdraw, Charades, Pictionary





So are these games?

But often they are **part** of games

- Character creators
- Room decorators
- Moments of creativity

Casual creator moments!

Miitopia (@Nakios_), Animal Crossing (B4SSOON)









Eastshade, Firewatch (via Ben Kuchera)

How do you design a casual creator moment?

"Hey player, its time to make a thing.... If you want $\ensuremath{\mathfrak{G}}$ "

"yes-and": take the player's actions and add something, an animation, symmetry, a nice frame, or Al commentary. Witness it, make it +*special+*

sharing: automatically create a shareable gif or link (bonus if its also a link to or loadable in your game)

constraint: don't try to make a blank page. Give prompts, amusingly impossible tasks, funny uncontrollable tools



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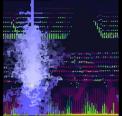
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3.03% SIMILAR





Lesson 6: Learning from the greats

If you do it right

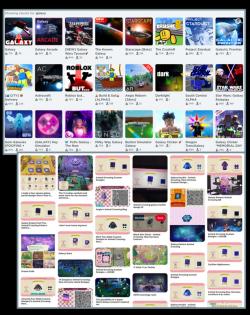
Users will start communicating with each other

They will promote themselves with your game (the Minecraft phenomena, now Roblox)

They may communicate and curate content on alternate channels: Twitter, Discord, backchannels that you don't control



Roblox, Animal Crossing



One rule: Leave room for creativity

We are all creative, but creativity is scary!

Casual creators are systems that give us permission to be creative by using generative algorithms to:

- turn user's input into something bigger and more celebrated ("yes-and")
- limit the possibility space to only good solutions
- constrain possibilities so that uses don't feel paralyzed by indecision, or punished for not being good artists
- feel delightful and surprising and alive
- help us create with friends in a social space



Thanks!

Kate Compton @galaxykate

GAME DEVELOPERS CONFERENCE | July 19-23, 2021

CELIA HODENT

Game UX Consultant @CeliaHodent

I had the good fortune of working with our next speaker on a game that is best not discussed, after that she went on to work at LucasArts and Epic and you should check out her books about the psychology behind video games. I give you Celia Hodent





A bat and a ball cost \$11 total.

The bat costs \$10 more than the ball.

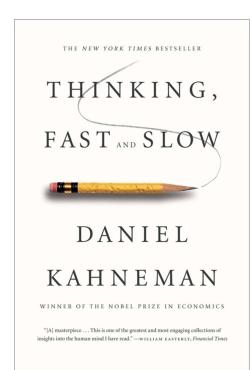
How much does the ball cost?



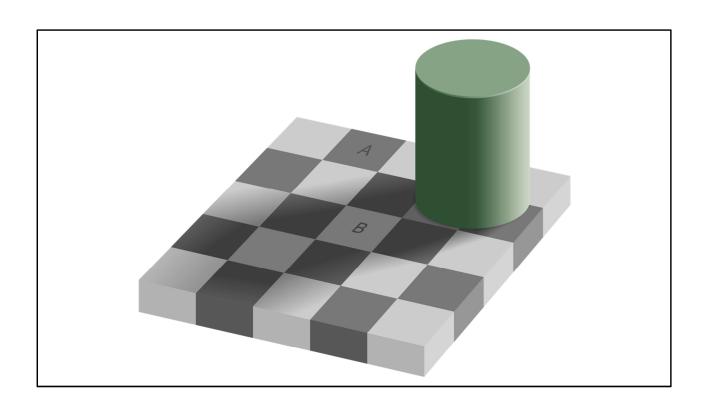
= \$0.50 (50 cents)

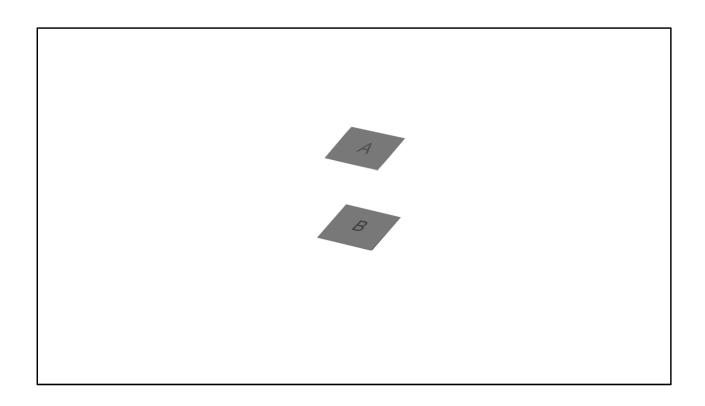
Fast
Automatic
Effortless

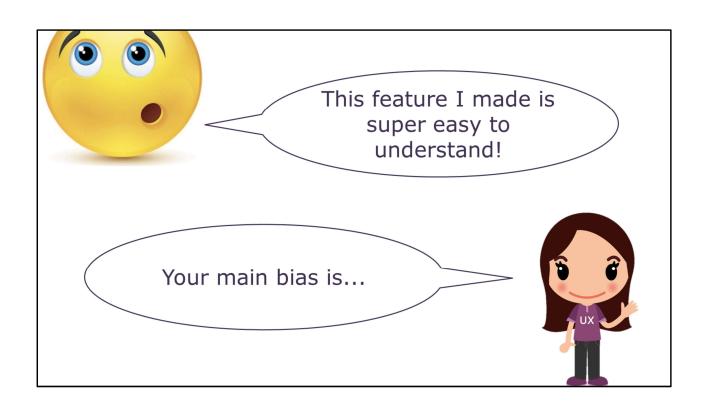


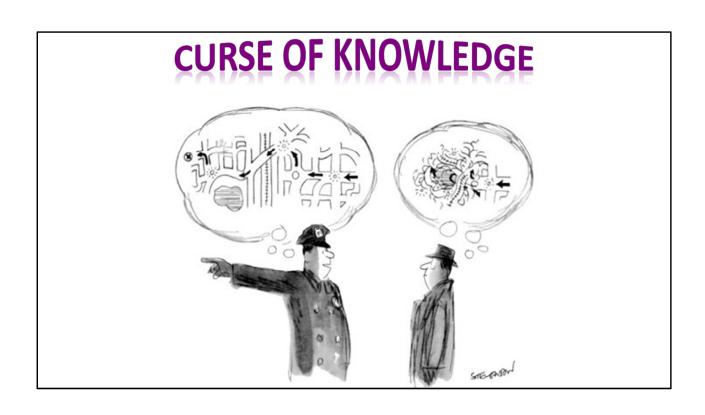


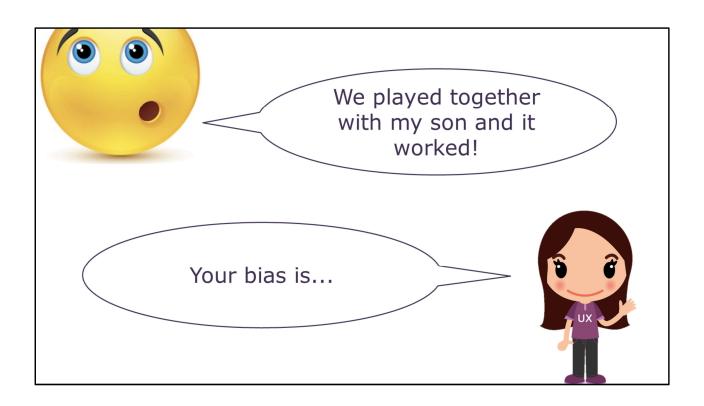
Slow
Controlled
Effortful

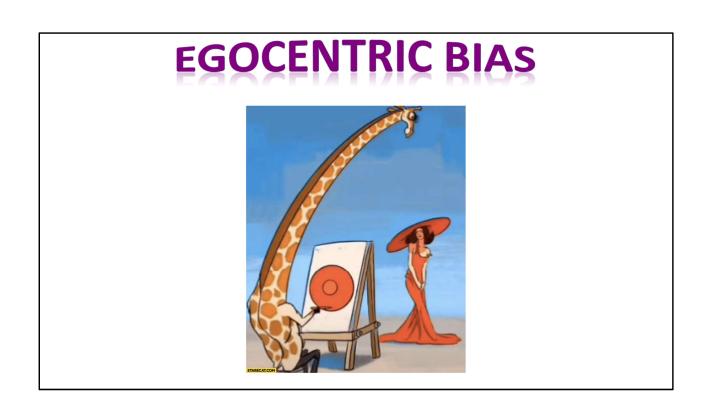




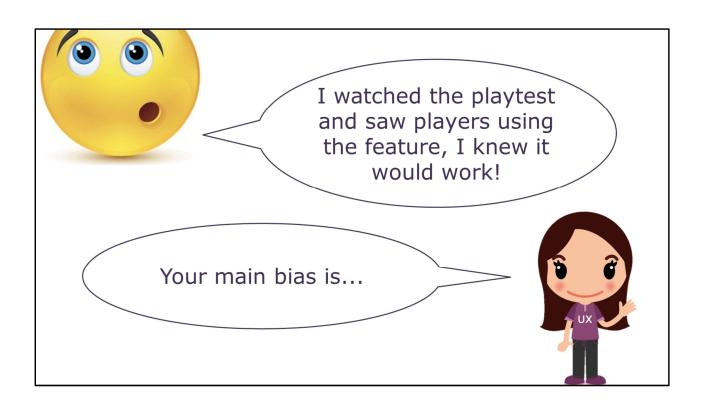


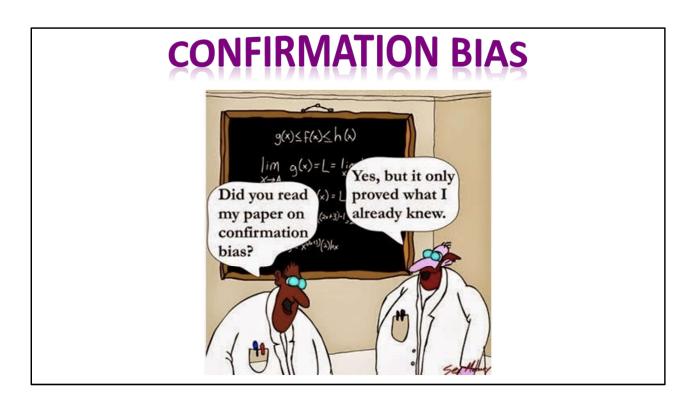




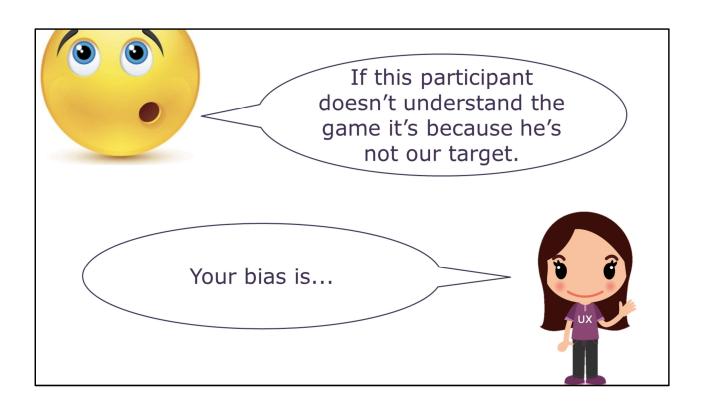


Tendency to rely too heavily on our own perspective





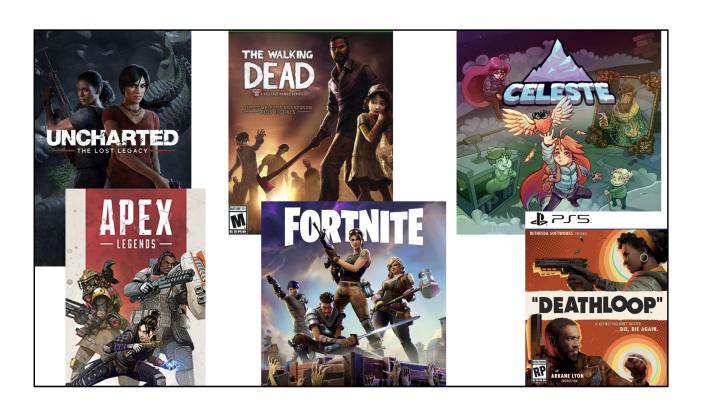
Tendency to search, focus, and remember information that validates our preconceptions.

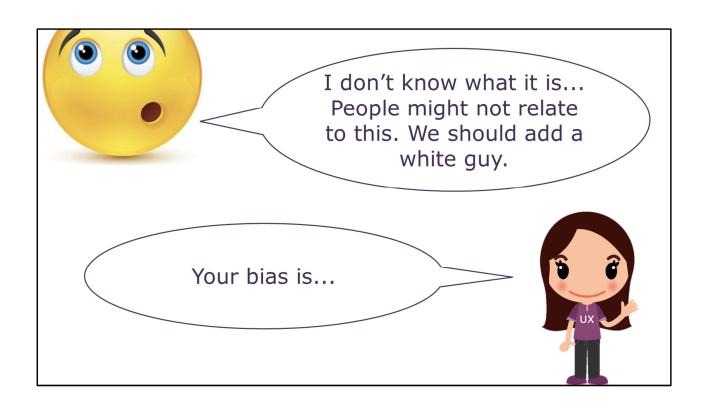


FUNDAMENTAL ATTRIBUTION ERROR



Tendency to over-emphasize personality-based explanations for something positive happening to us and under-emphasize situational explanations for something negative happening to someone else. Vice-versa.

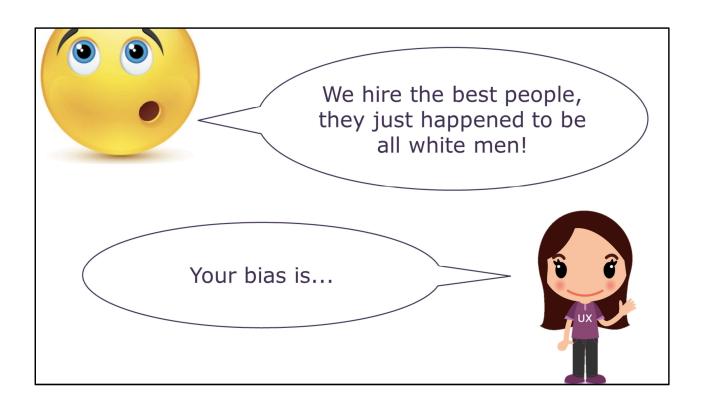






Tendency to give preferential treatment to others we perceive as belonging to our own group.





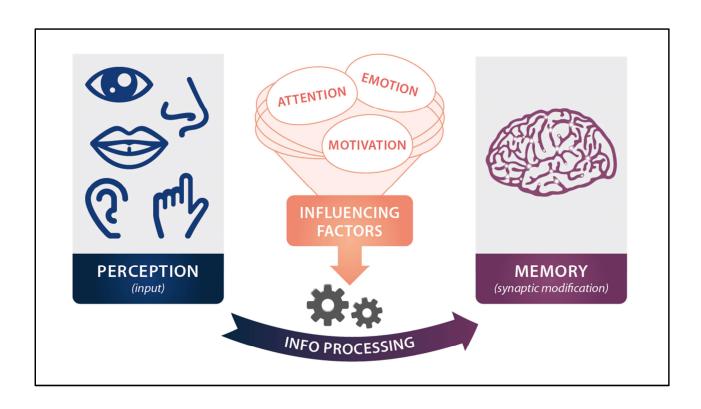
COGNITIVE DISSONANCE

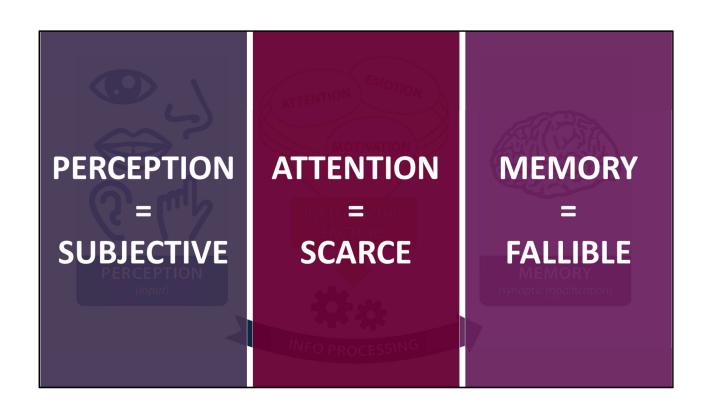


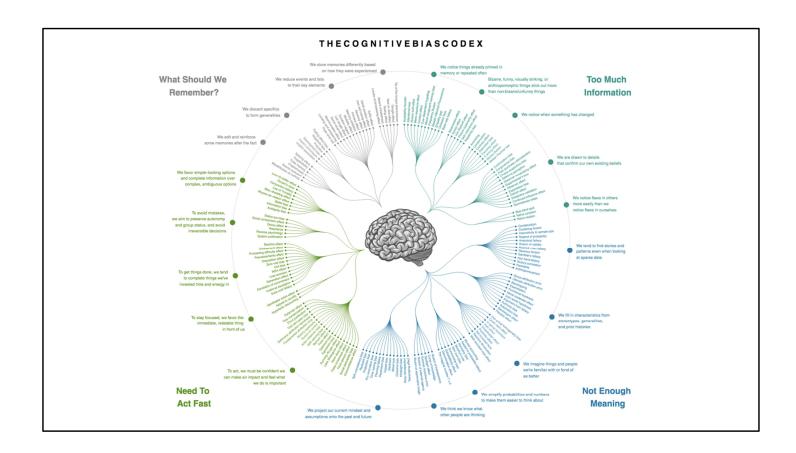
Situation involving conflicting attitudes, beliefs, or behaviors.

Produces a feeling of mental discomfort leading to an alteration in one of the attitudes, beliefs, or discomfort to reduce the discomfort and restore balance.

Illustrated by the Aesop fable the fox and the grapes

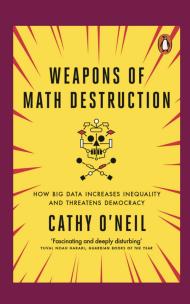






Our biases feed AI, by the way ...

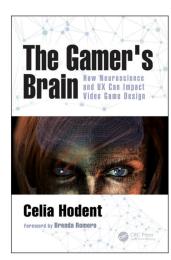






The overconfidence bias is the tendency to overestimate our abilities.

HIMDING TO CONCILICIONS



Also in Japanese, Korean, & French (soon Russian & Mandarin) thegamersbrain.com

THANKS!



Masterclasses & Resources: celiahodent.com EthicalGames.Org



BRIAN MORIARTY

Professor of Practice Worcester Polytechnic Institute

And for our final speaker.... he made the Infocom classic Trinity that very early in the industry showed that we could take on the most serious of subject matter, he made Loom, one of my favorite games. But also, for those of you who have been to this conference know there are many great GDC speakers, but I can assure you there is only one Brian Moriarty.

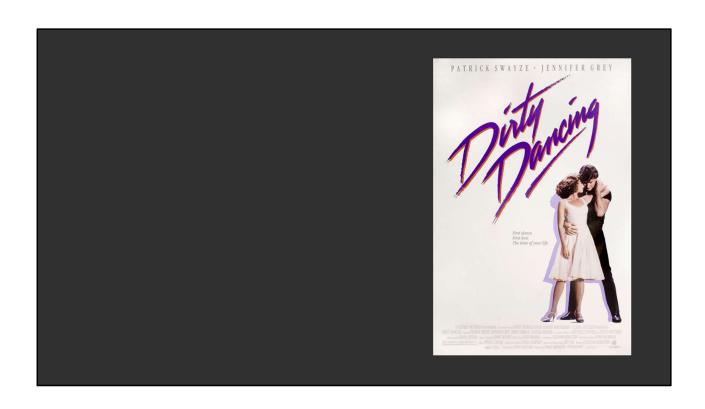
or SOMETHING GIVES

Primacy Effect

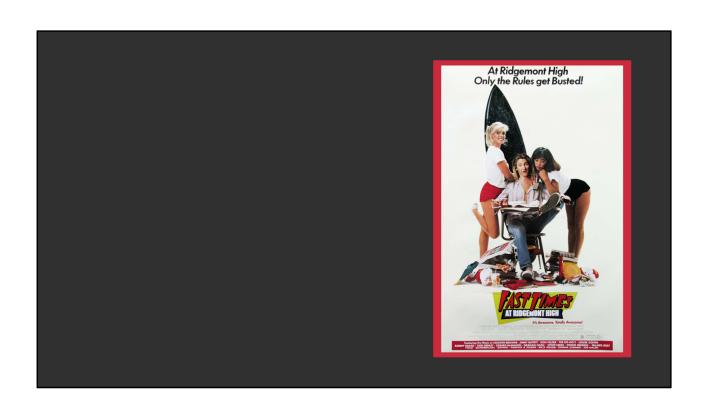
Anchoring

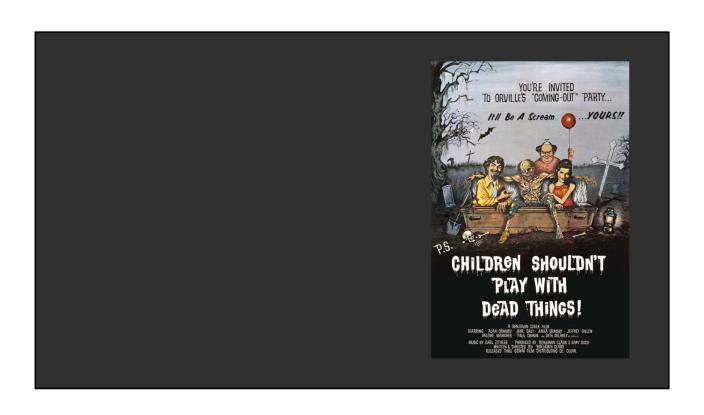
Serial Position
Effect

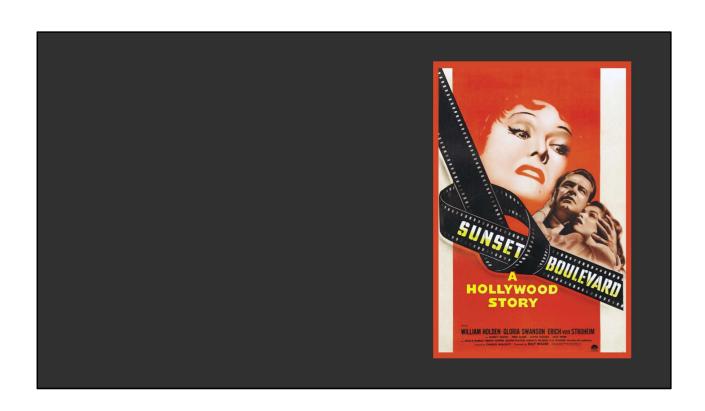














Serial Position Effect

Recency Bias

Peak-End Rule

Rules of the Game $\,$ 2021

With your host Richard Rouse III @richardrouseiii

Brenda Romero "Set the Systems, Place the Player"

Lauren Scott "Derive Your Economy from the Fun" @Lauren_E_Scott

Kate Compton "Leave Room for Creativity" @GalaxyKate

Celia Hodent "Forget Your Opinion, It's Biased" @CeliaHodent

Brian Moriarty "Find an Ending" or "Something Gives"

Slides at: www.paranoidproductions.com

GAME DEVELOPERS CONFERENCE | July 19-23, 2021

Those are our rules for this weird year of 2021. I hope you've enjoyed our new take on this session, and I hope you got something from some of these rules, some you liked, some you disagreed with, and go back to you design rule books and update them, or keep them the same. Whatever your rules, I hope they will help keep you sane, allow you to get into a creative flow state, and so that no matter what happens in the world, we can still design games.

Thank you.