Iterative Design & Rapid Prototyping

task list

Recap: definitions, toyplay, gameplay, challenges and players

Rapid Prototyping

- □ Iterative Design
- □ Why is this good to know?
- □ Left behind





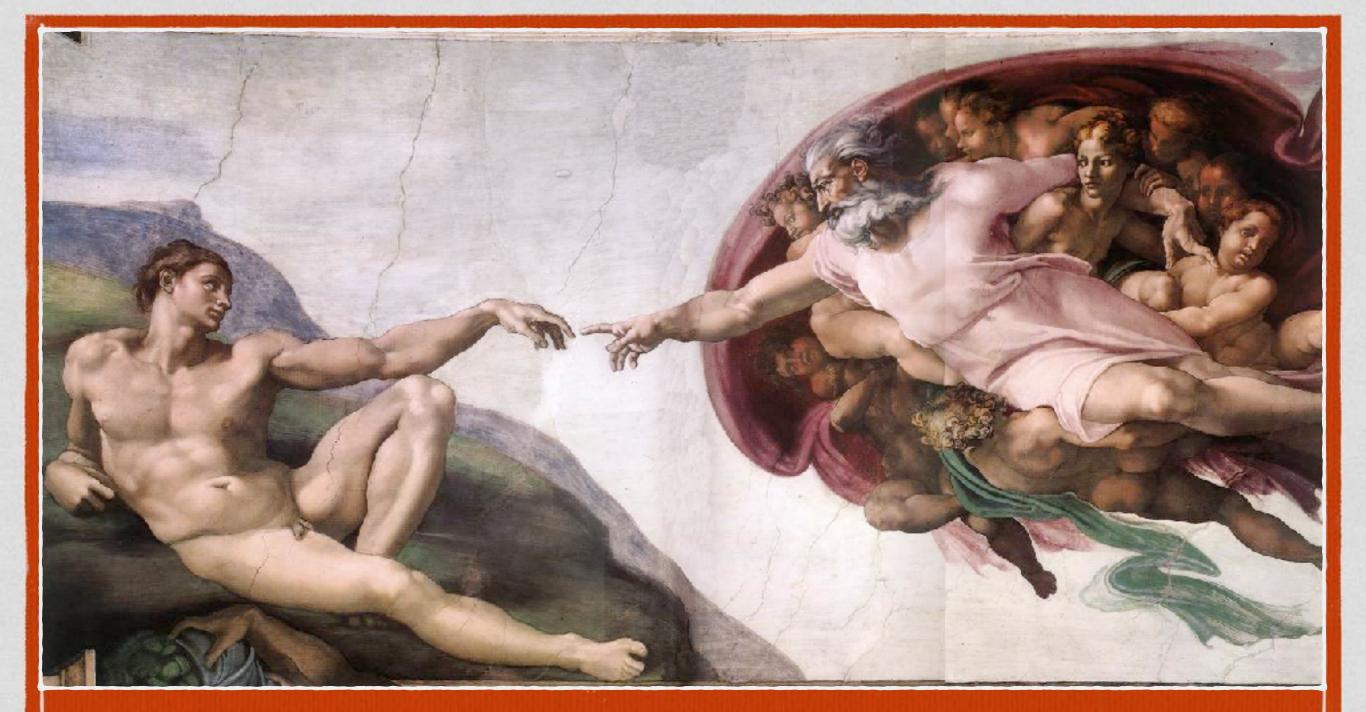
- **Toys: facilitators for playful activities**
- □ Rules: Structures and frames for play
- Game Mechanics: rule-based methods for player agency in the gameworld, designed to overcome challenges in non-trivial ways

- Gameplay: Ludic activity regulated by game rules, mediated by game mechanics, and oriented to the satisfactory achievement of goals predetermined by rules agreed upon by the player(s)
- Toyplay: Freeform ludic activity with no goals predefined or external to the player, and mediated by toys
- **Elements of Gameplay:**
 - □ Challenges presented to players (atomic, intrinsic difficulty, emergent vs. designed)
 - □ Choices presented to the player to overcome those challenges
 - □ Players attitudes: how do real people actually interact with these formal systems?



Enough of this formalism!

Stop making sense! Start making games!



Rapid Prototyping

a take on making games

Process



- Define what type of experience you want to create
- Identify your game idea: verbs, nouns, adjectives
- □ Identify what can be prototyped fast and easily (toys) relevant to that experience
- Prototype and identify if it meets your goals
- □ Iterate until a satisfactory result is achieved.

A Word of Wisdom

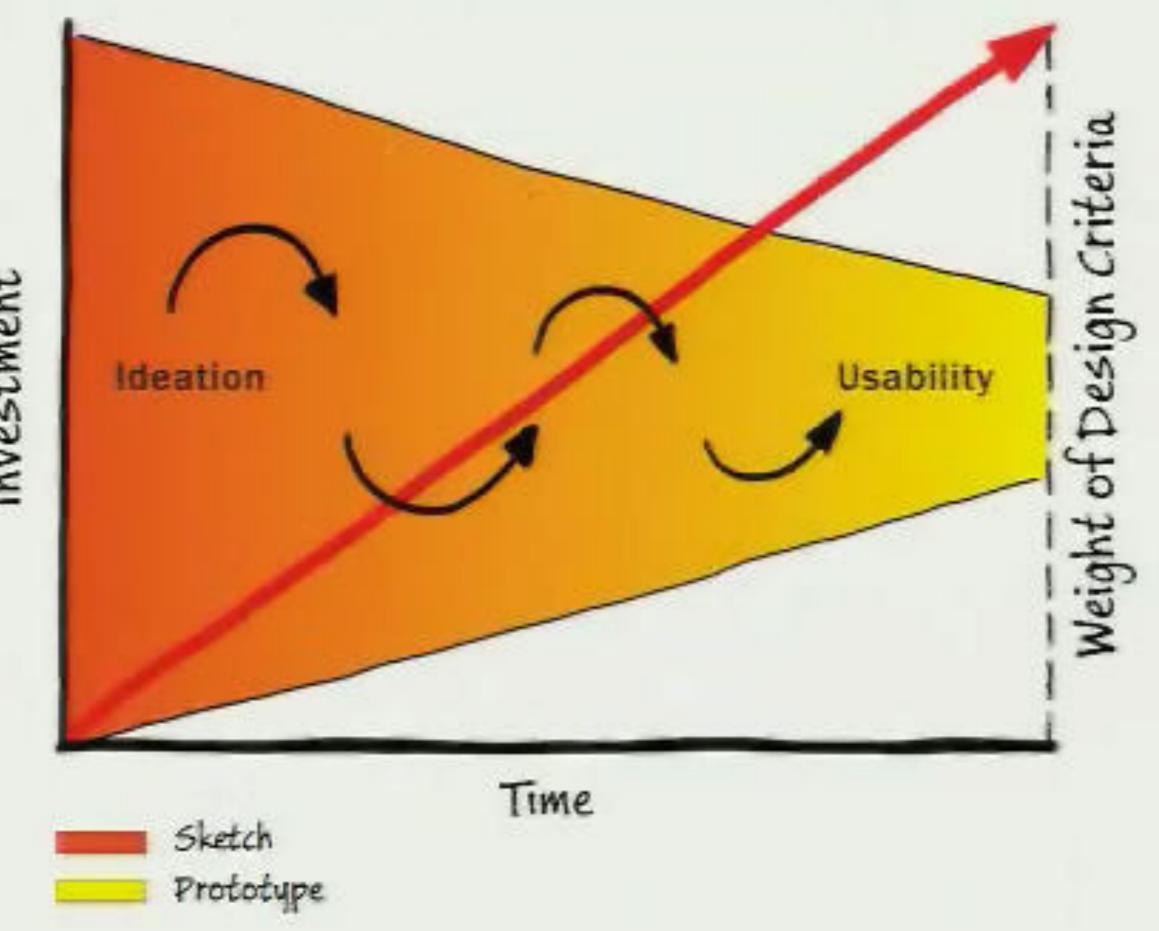
focus your prototypes

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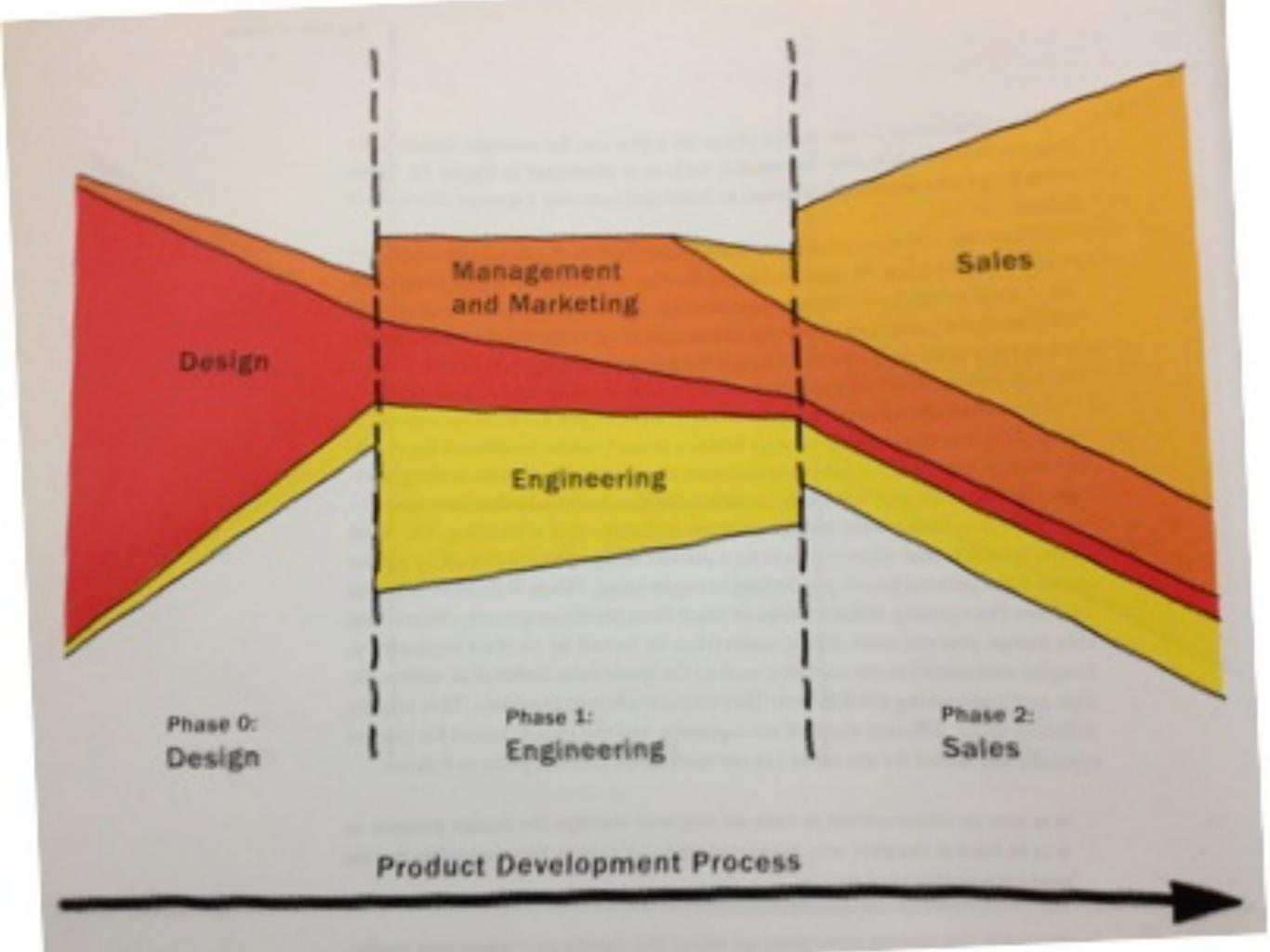
The good, the bad, and the queen



- Prototypes: expression of complexity
- □ Save money and time: early detection of key pitfalls.
- prototypes are scaffolds, not walls!
- no code reuse!



Investment





Iterative Design

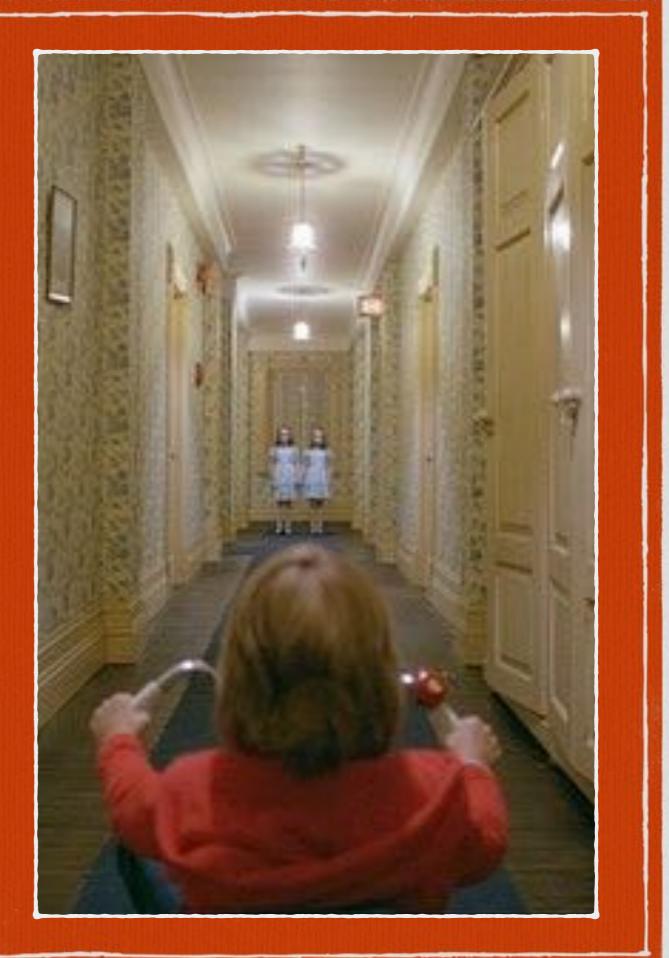
Applied Rapid Prototyping

Aren't these two the same?

Yes and no.

Iterative Design > Lightweight prototyping

Iterative design means essentially one thing:



Haven't I seen this before?

Evolutionary Prototyping

Throwaway Prototyping

(McConnel, Rapid Development)

The Evolution of the Human Skull



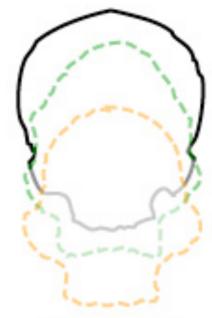
Australopithecines Brain Capacity of 400-530c.c.



Homo Sapiens (Brain Capacity of 1200-1600c.c.)

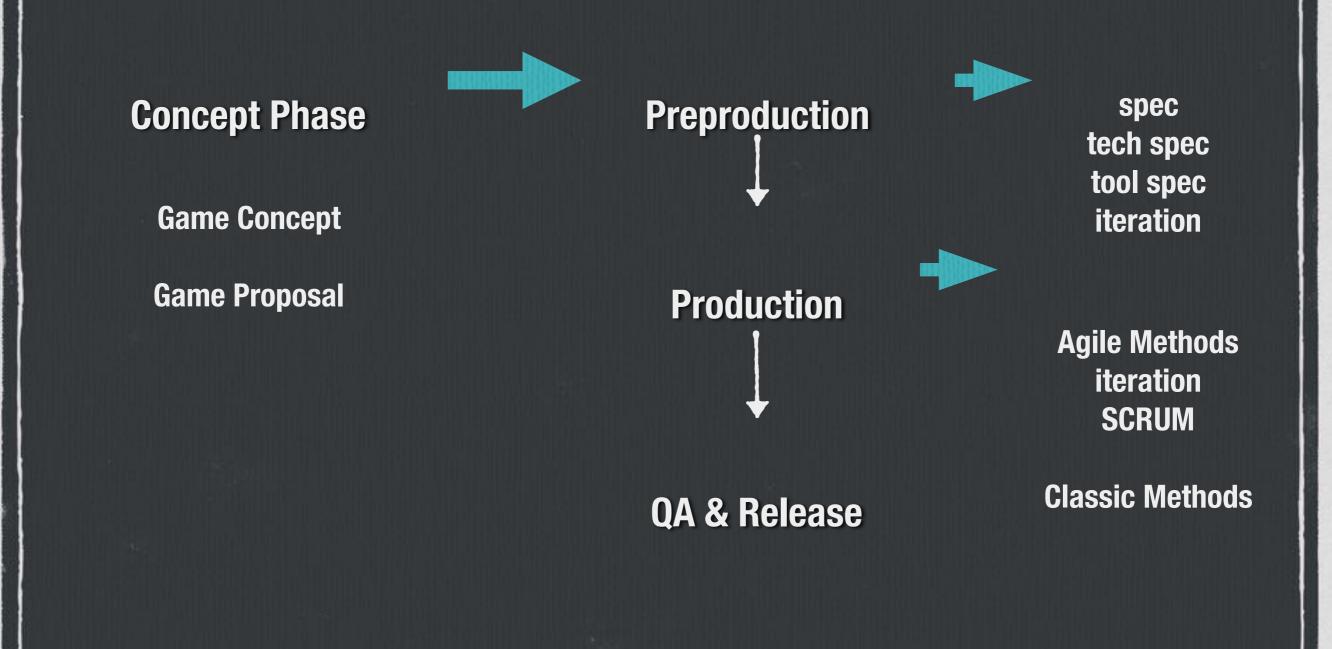


Homo Erectus Brain Capacity of 775-975c.c.



Skull Size Comparison

When to do it?



The need for method