

# G54GAM - Games

- Introduction
- A Brief History of Computer Games

# Who am I?

- Dr. Martin Flintham
  - Horizon Transitional Fellow in Computer Science
- office: C12A NGB
- email: [mdf@cs.nott.ac.uk](mailto:mdf@cs.nott.ac.uk)
- slides: [http://www.cs.nott.ac.uk/~mdf/teaching\\_G54GAM.html](http://www.cs.nott.ac.uk/~mdf/teaching_G54GAM.html)

# Module Structure

- 10 credits
- 1 lecture a week
  - Friday 1-2pm A08 BSS
- 1 practical lab session a week
  - Tuesdays 10-12 C11 CS (beginning next week)
- No exam 😊
- 3 courseworks 😞

# Module Overview

- Education Aims
  - Provide an appreciation of the range of gaming applications available
  - Enable students to chart the emergence of computer games as a prevalent form of entertainment
  - Consider design issues such as the development of narrative-oriented structures in gaming
  - Consider technical issues associated with networking games
  - Consider strategies for evaluating games and game design



# Module Overview

- Learning Outcomes
- Knowledge and understanding
  - A2 the use of computers in a variety of social, work, educational and business contexts, socio-technical systems, models of work flow and organisations, cooperative work and learning
  - A3 a range of application domains and areas, including communications oriented interfaces (email, www, telephony), continuous control systems (process control, virtual reality systems), document oriented systems (desktop publishing, spreadsheets), embedded systems (consumer electronics, home appliances), learning technologies
  - A7 ergonomic issues in relation to technologies, workplace and environments, including human anthropometry, human cognitive and sensory limitations, sensory and perceptual effects of display technologies, control design, health and safety, lighting, temperature and noise issues, designing for disability
  - A8 the characteristics, design and use of a variety of input and output devices, both physical and virtual
  - A9 the basic software architectures and terminologies...

# Module Expectations

- “Games” = computer / video games
- “Games” is a vast and fast moving industry, market revenue worth ~\$65 billion (2011)
- We have 12 lectures
- We won't cover <your favourite game>
- We'll talk about the building blocks of games as interactive systems
  - academically, technically
- We won't be making the next World of Warcraft
- We will make some small games to understand some of the key concepts

# Module Overview

- Computer Games and Technological Entertainment
  - History
  - Development
  - State of the art
- Understanding Game Design
  - HCI
  - In theory
  - In practice
- Game Development
  - System architecture of games
  - Networked games
  - Production process
- Games and Society
  - Serious games
  - Games and culture

# Recommended Reading

- Books
  - **Rules of Play: Game Design Fundamentals. Salen, K. and Zimmerman, E. (2003)**
  - Patterns in Game Design. Bjork, S. and Holopainen, J. (2004)
- Online
  - Guardian Games Blog <http://www.guardian.co.uk/technology/gamesblog>
  - Gamasutra <http://www.gamasutra.com>
  - The Independent Gaming Source <http://www.tigsource.com/>
  - IndieGames <http://www.indiegames.com/>

# Lecture 1

- Introduction and Admin
- A Brief History of Computer Games

# Lecture 2

- Understanding games and play
  - Properties of computer games
  - Game rules and core mechanics
  - Categorising games by genre

# Lecture 3

- Game Design (1)
  - Frameworks for game design
  - Games as Interactive Systems
  - Meaningful play, interaction and choice
  - Mechanics, dynamics and aesthetics

# Lecture 4

- Game Design (2)
  - What is game play?
  - Formal elements of game play
  - Dramatic elements of game play
  - Creating challenge



# Lecture 5

- Game Design (3)
  - Narratives and story telling
  - Progression and flow
  - Balance

# Lecture 6

- The architecture of a game
  - Building highly interactive systems
  - Components and terminology
  - Game software architectures
    - The game loop
    - Events and state machines

# Lecture 7

- Online and Multiplayer Games
  - Player interaction patterns
  - Technical challenges
  - Lag, scalability, replication
- Social challenges
  - Types of players
  - Cheating and griefing

# Lecture 8

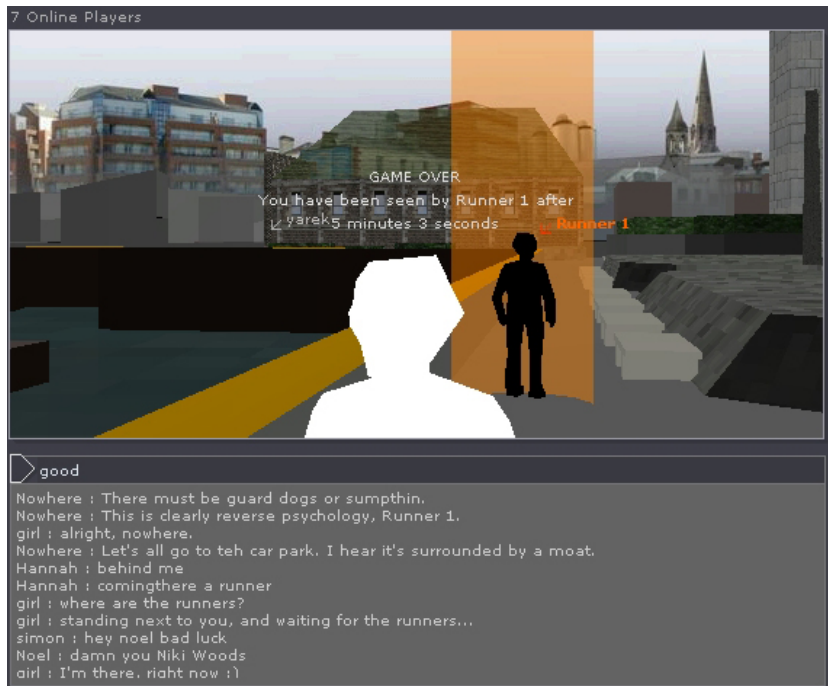
- Game Production
  - How the games industry works
    - Roles, process and documents
    - Franchises and licenses
  - Platforms, development kits and middleware
  - Distribution and business models

# Lecture 9

- Serious Games
  - Educational games
  - Training and simulation
  - Games as art and performance
  - Games as political statement and satire
- Games and society
  - Controversy and morality

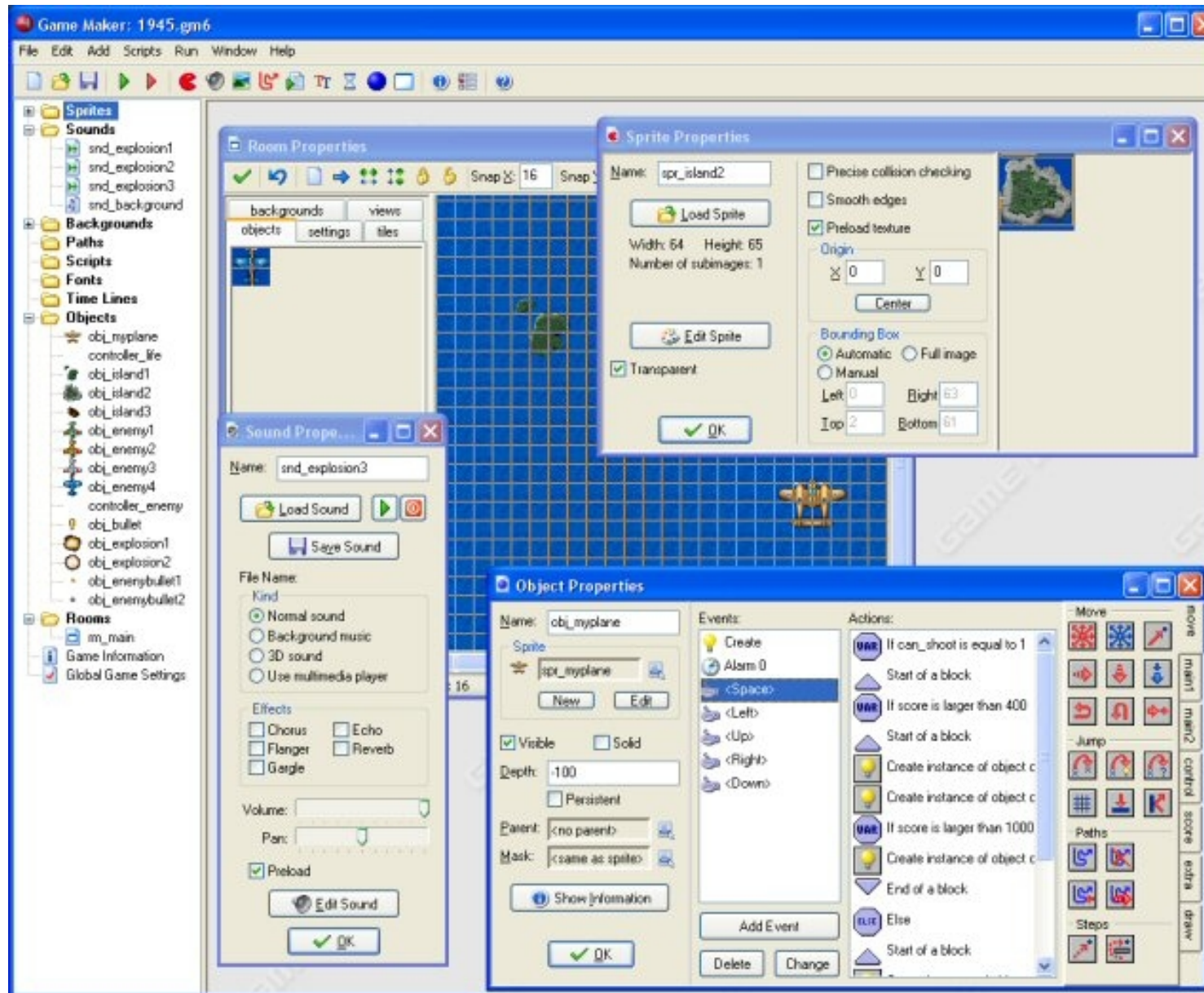
# Lecture 10

- Pervasive and Mobile Games
  - Online and on the streets
  - Breaking the magic circle



# Lab sessions

- Tuesdays 10-12, C11
- Beginning next week
- Using Game Maker to explore different aspects of game design
  - <http://www.yoyogames.com/make>
  - Free version available
- Learning skills required to build a larger game prototype (coursework)
- Primarily visual IDE
  - Can add code for increased functionality
- Why?





Score: 0



Are you the president!?

Welcome to my world!! King Kong Barbie.....

HAHAHA...I'm the Heavenly Dog with the massive power! You can't beat me!!!!!!

IT'S YOUR FINAL DESTERNATION!!!



.....



PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE

# Assessment

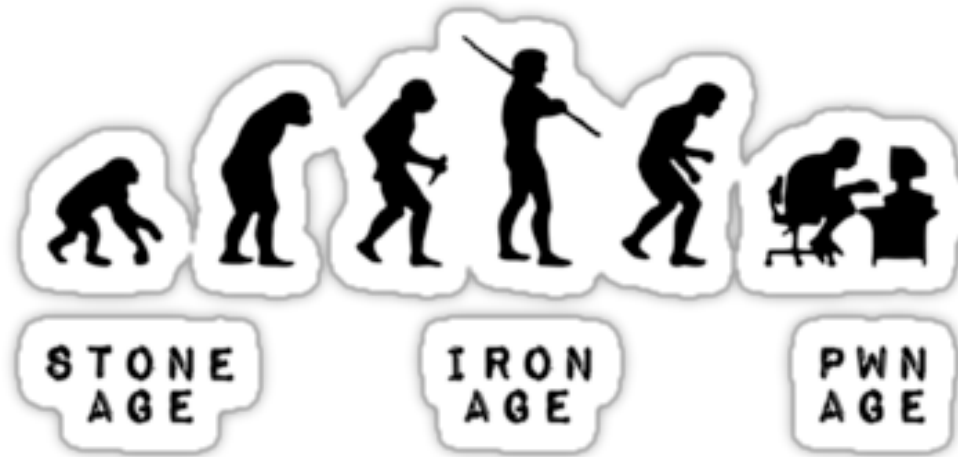
- 3 Courseworks
- Dates TBA
- 30%, 30% and 40% respectively
- Written - Critiquing the game design of an existing game of your choice
- Written - Designing a prototype game
- Practical - Constructing a prototype game
  - Game Maker, something else

# Expectations

- You will have to write an essay
  - Good practice for dissertation writing
- You will have to use your imagination
  - “I heard this module is hard because you make people think of new things”
  - Designing an entirely new game is very difficult, being creative and fun is not
  - Plagiarism is a serious offence

# Help

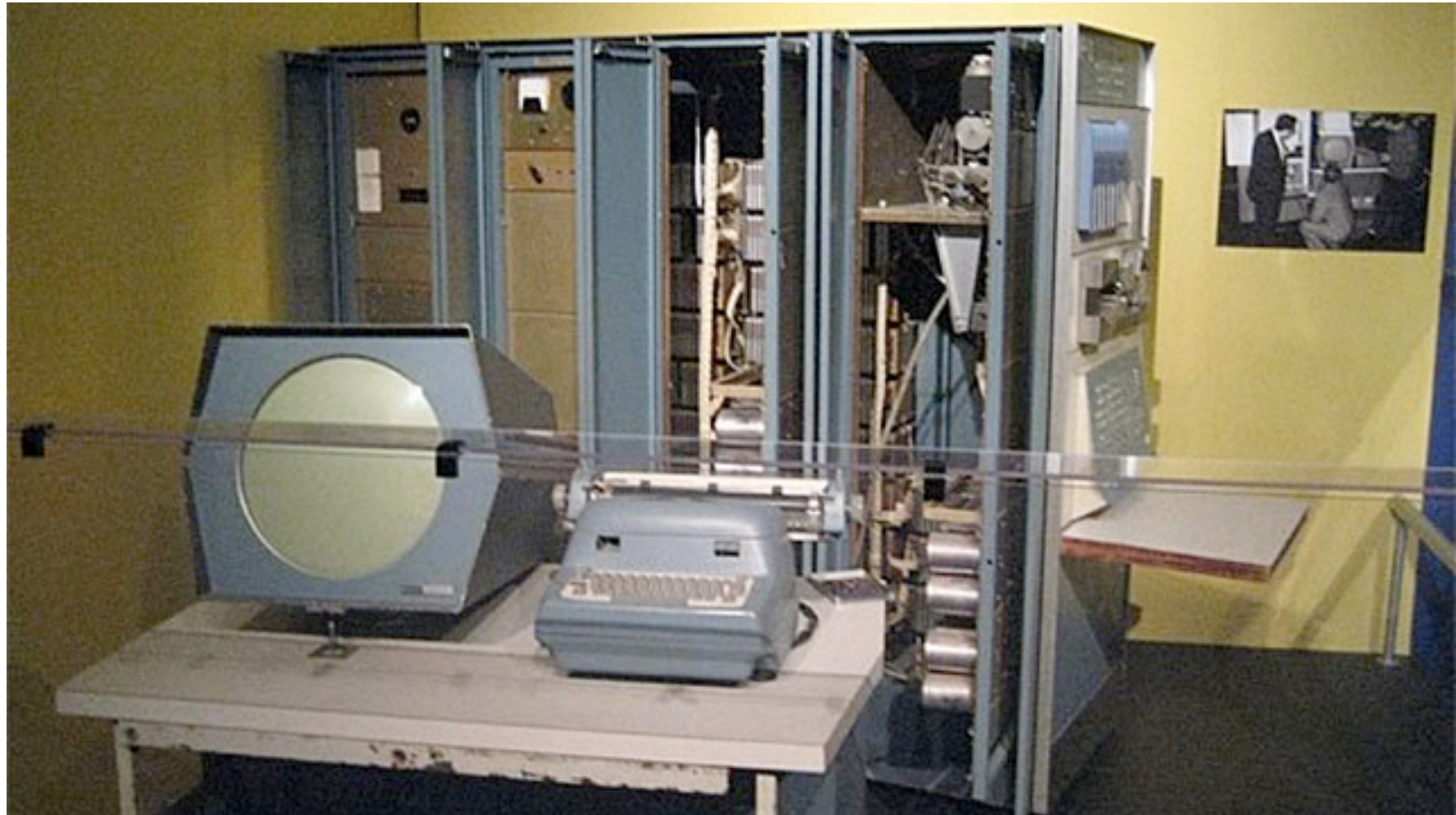
- What if I get stuck/lost/confused/angry?
- Email me in the first instance
  - [mdf@cs.nott.ac.uk](mailto:mdf@cs.nott.ac.uk)



# A Brief History of Games

# The Origins of the Video Game

# Cathode-Ray Tube Amusement Device (1947)





# OXO (1952)

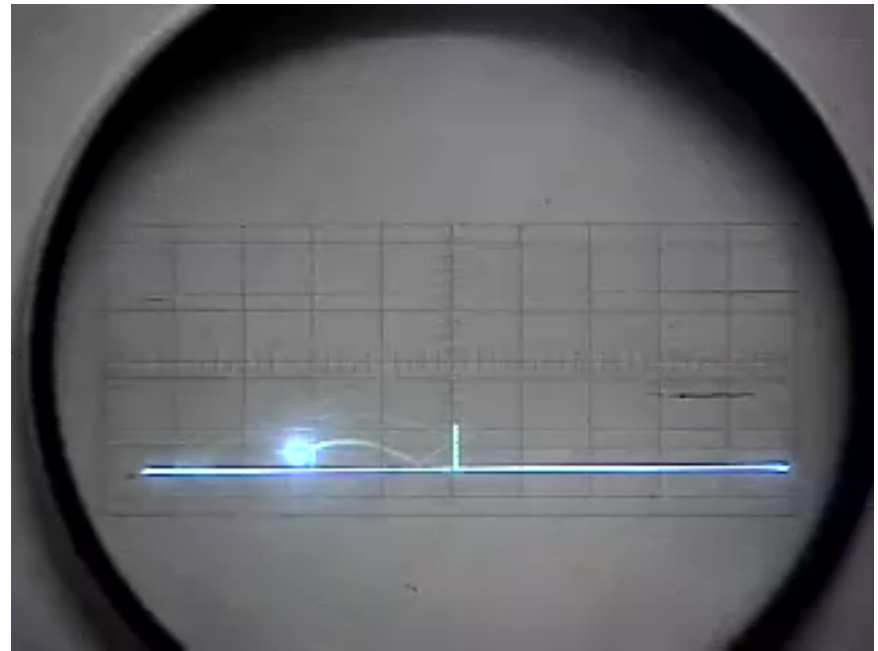
- Graphical tic-tac-toe
- Developed on the EDSAC
- First digital display
- Compete against rudimentary AI using a rotary dial
- <http://www.pong-story.com/1952.htm>





# Tennis for Two (1958)

- Oscilloscope display
- Analogue computer
- Two player
- Players take turns to change trajectory of the “ball”



# SpaceWar! (1961)

- DEC PDP-1
- Two players controlling ships
- Firing missiles at one another
- Manoeuvre in the gravity well of a star
- First widely available computer game



# The Golden Age of the Arcade Game

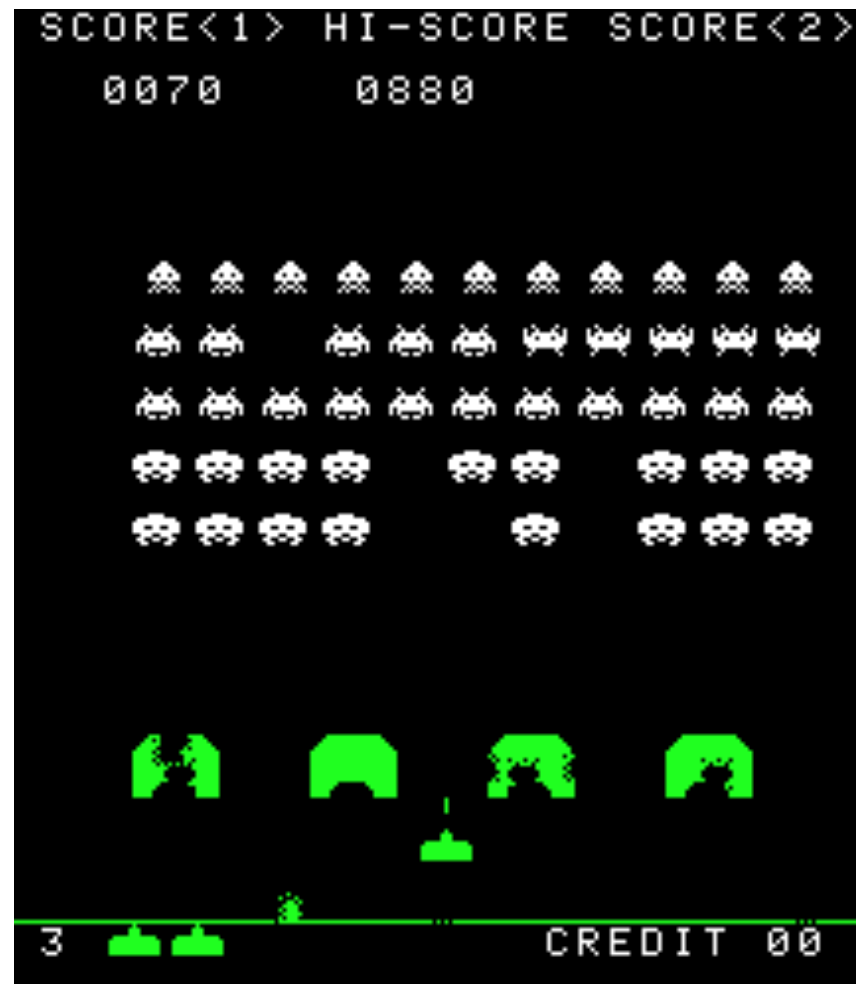
# Galaxy Game / Computer Space (1971)



# PONG (1972)



# Space Invaders (1978)



# Asteroids (1979)



# Pac-Man (1980)





# University Mainframes

- Hunt the Wumpus (1972)
- Adventure (1975)
- Zork (1977)

# Adventure / Colossal Cave (1975)

```
PAUSE INIT DONE statement executed
To resume execution, type go.  Other input will terminate the job.
go
Execution resumes after PAUSE.
WELCOME TO ADVENTURE!!  WOULD YOU LIKE INSTRUCTIONS?

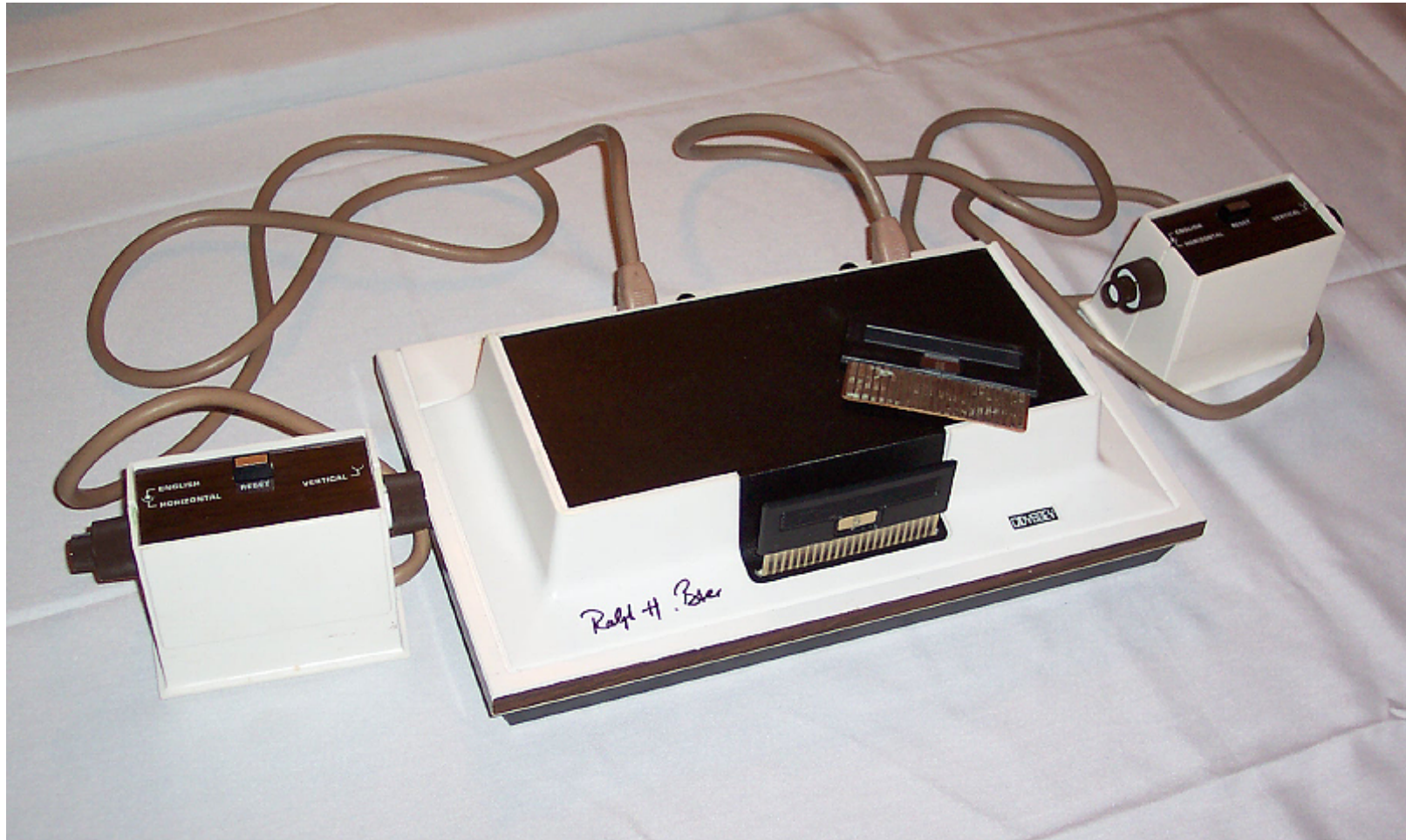
y
SOMEWHERE NEARBY IS COLOSSAL CAVE, WHERE OTHERS HAVE FOUND
FORTUNES IN TREASURE AND GOLD, THOUGH IT IS RUMORED
THAT SOME WHO ENTER ARE NEVER SEEN AGAIN.  MAGIC IS SAID
TO WORK IN THE CAVE.  I WILL BE YOUR EYES AND HANDS.  DIRECT
ME WITH COMMANDS OF 1 OR 2 WORDS.
(ERRORS, SUGGESTIONS, COMPLAINTS TO CROWTHER)
(IF STUCK TYPE HELP FOR SOME HINTS)

YOU ARE STANDING AT THE END OF A ROAD BEFORE A SMALL BRICK
BUILDING .  AROUND YOU IS A FOREST.  A SMALL
STREAM FLOWS OUT OF THE BUILDING AND DOWN A GULLY.
```

# The First Consoles

- games hardcoded into chips  
in the console

# Magnavox Odyssey (1972)





# Home Pong (1975)



2<sup>nd</sup> Generation Consoles

- games burnt in ROM in removable cartridges



# Atari 2600 (1977)





# Pitfall (1982)



# Pac-Man (1982)



# E.T. the Extra-Terrestrial (1982)



# Intellivision (1980)



# Emerson Arcadia 2001 (1982)



# ColecoVision (1982)



8/16 bit home computers  
- rise of the bedroom coders

# Atari 5200 (1982)





# BBC Micro



# Commodore 64



# ZX Spectrum





# Atari ST



# Commodore Amiga



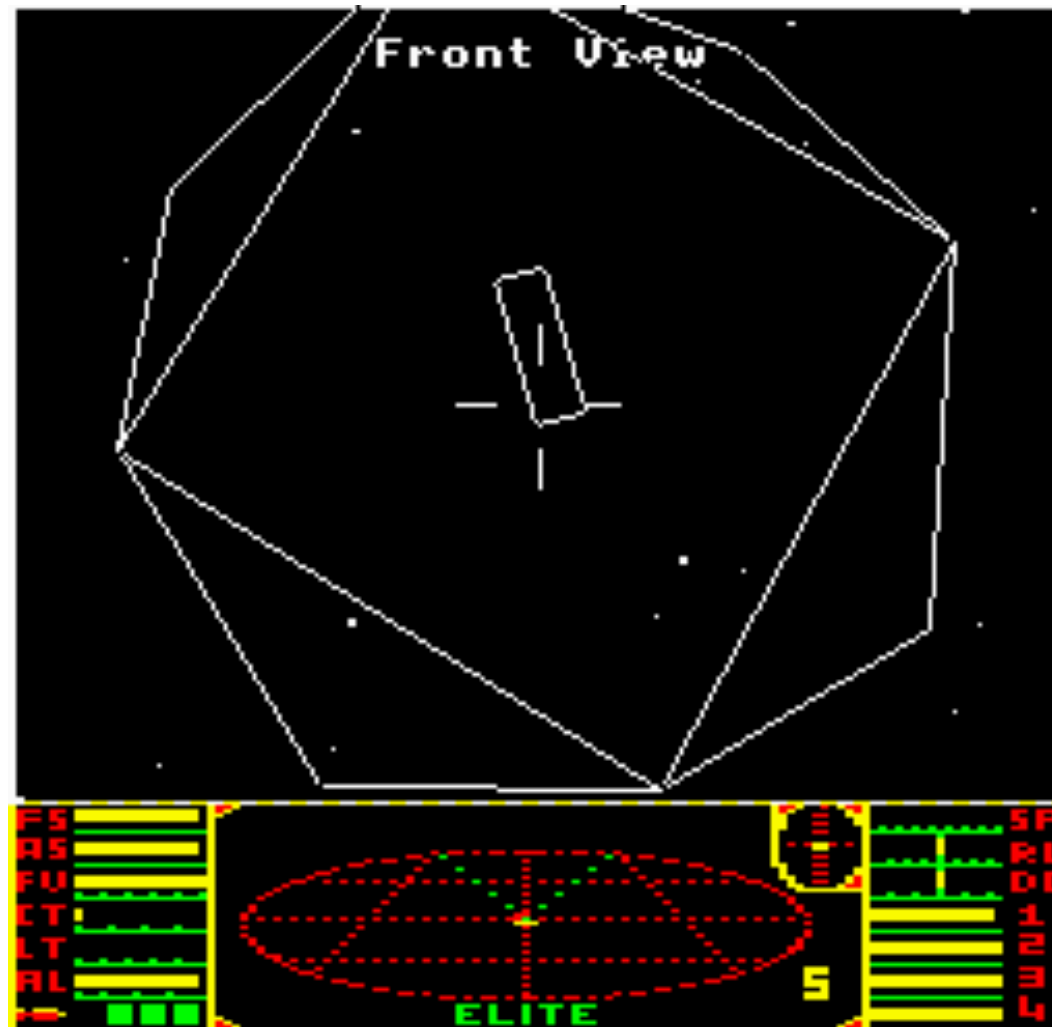
# Manic Miner (1983)



# Jet Set Willy (1984)

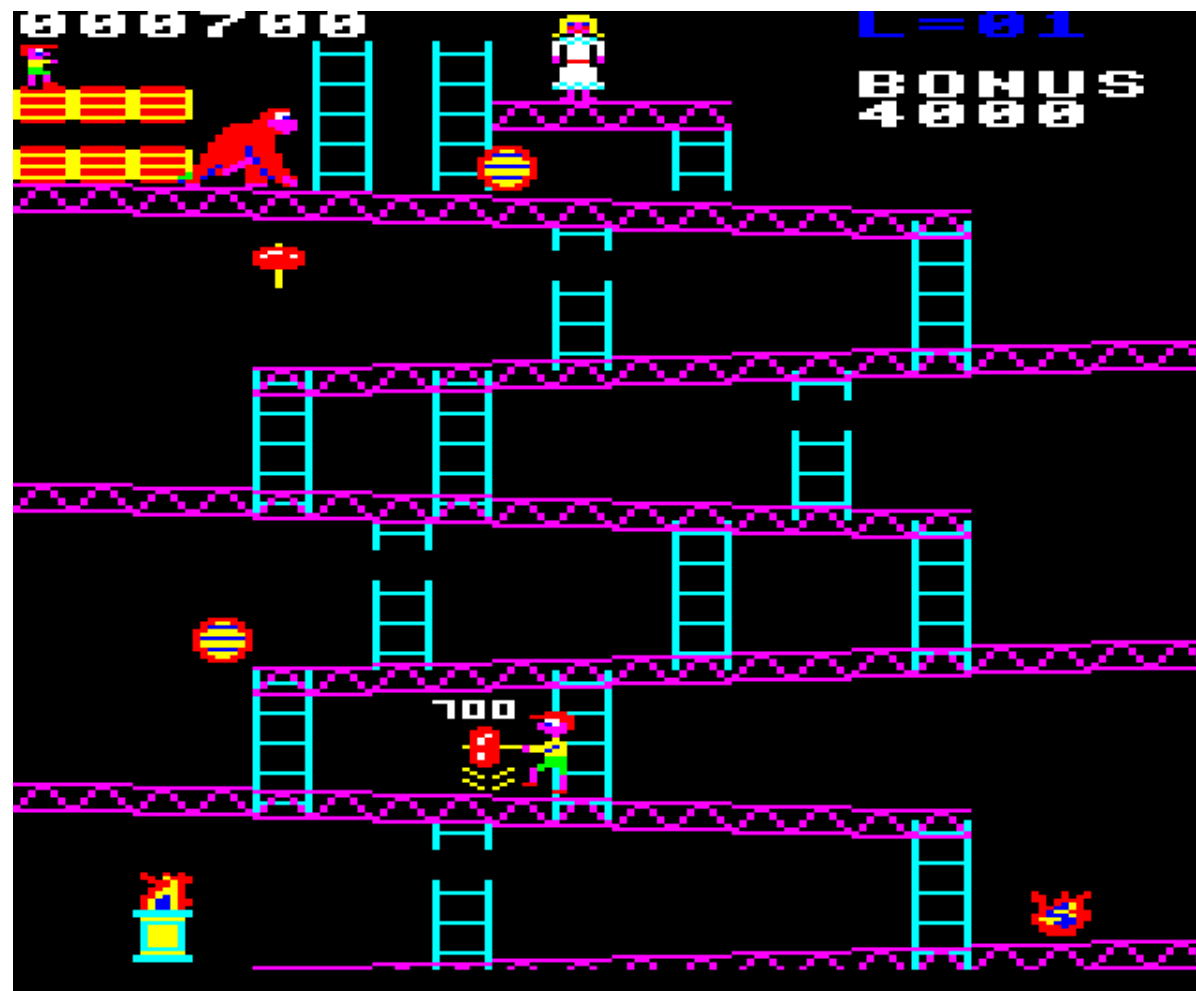


# Elite (1984)





# Killer Gorilla (1984)



3<sup>rd</sup> Generation Consoles

8 bit, game pad

rise of the big franchises

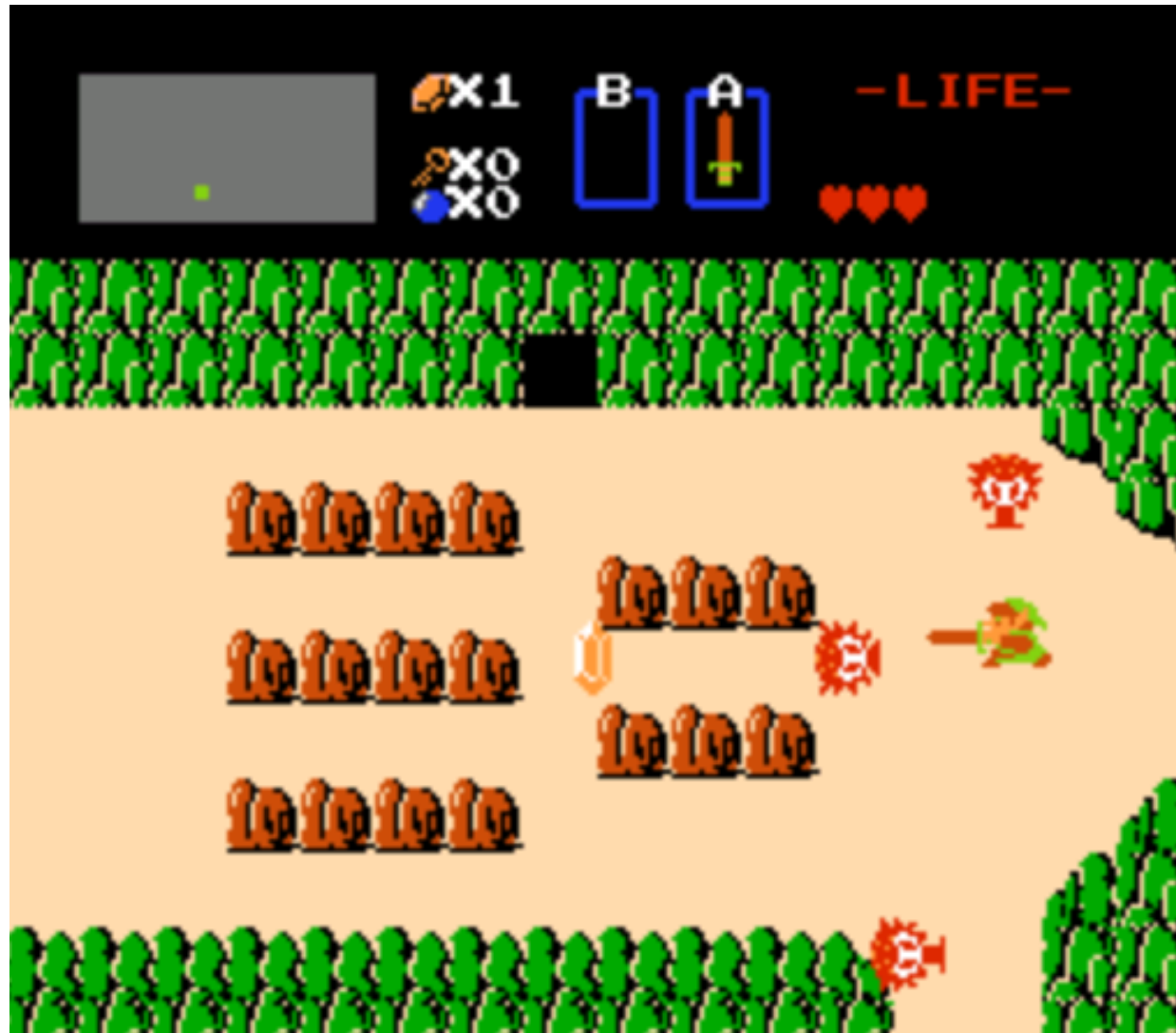
# Nintendo Entertainment System (1985)



# Sega Master System (1986)



# The Legend of Zelda (1986)



# Final Fantasy (1987)



4<sup>th</sup> Generation Consoles  
16 bit, basic 3d graphics,  
optical storage

# Sega Megadrive (1989)





# Super NES (1991)



90s PC gaming  
Genre defining 32bit PC  
games, 1<sup>st</sup> 3d graphics cards

# Wolfenstein 3D (1992)



# Dune II (1992)



# Myst (1993)





# Doom (1993)



# Ultima Online (1997)





# Half-Life (1998)





# 5<sup>th</sup> Generation Consoles

## 32bit, fully 3d

# Sony Playstation (1994)



# Nintendo 64 (1996)



# GoldenEye 007 (1997)



# Legend of Zelda: Ocarina of Time (1998)



# 6<sup>th</sup> Generation Consoles

## 128bit era

# Sega Dreamcast (1998)





# Sony PlayStation 2 (2000)





# Nintendo Gamecube (2001)



# Microsoft Xbox (2001)



# Grand Theft Auto 3 (2001)





# Halo (2001)



Ubiquitous broadband and  
internet access leads to a huge  
rise in online gaming

# World of Warcraft (2004)



# 7<sup>th</sup> (“next”) Generation Consoles

# Xbox 360 (2005)





# PlayStation 3 (2006)



# Nintendo Wii (2007)



# Grand Theft Auto IV (2008)



# Call of Duty: Black Ops (2010)



New forms of interaction



# Wii Sports (2006)



# Guitar Hero (2005)



# Kinect (2010)





# Can You See Me Now? (2001)



Casual / Social / Mobile  
Games

# Bejeweled Blitz (2008)



# Angry Birds (2009)





# Farmville (2008)





# Braid (2008)



8<sup>th</sup> generation?

Next week – categorising games,  
game mechanics and genres