

What the hell is this all about?

UX: Taking games from "WTF?" to "Awesome!" since 1961.



What the hell is this all about?

- What is UX and how can we relate it to games?
- Why should you care?
- Different approaches to UX (Jazz vs. Blues)
- How can we create better experiences for our audience?

A little background



A little background











"What the hell is UX?"

UX ≠ New

UX ≠ Complex

UX is how you make your game's enjoyment easier to access.

"What the hell is UX?"





Early games used story and "trial and error" to guide users.

"What the hell is UX?"

UX ≠ Usability

UX ≠ UI Design

UX is a collection of different practices.



Billy Cobham: "Information Architecture Hero"

The Drummer

Information Architecture

"UX is a bit like a band..." Information Architecture asks:

What are we trying to achieve?

Who are our intended audience?

Why will they play our game?

Example Information Architecture outputs:

- User stories
- Competitor analysis
- Content and functions



Jaco Pastorius: "Information Design Legend"

The Bassist

Information Design

"UX is a bit like a band..." Information Design asks:

- What information will we show the user?

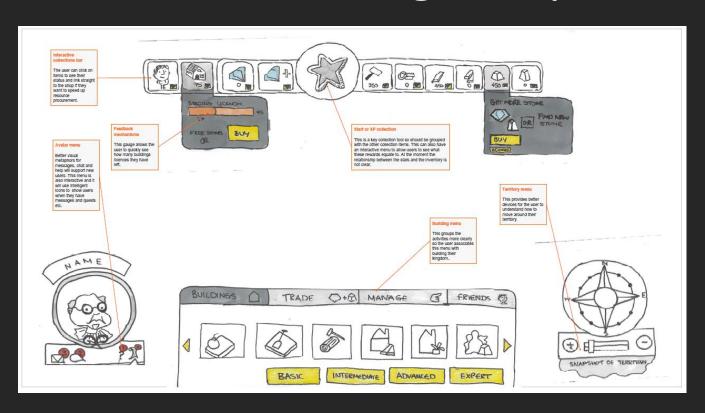
- Where will we present information?

- How will we present information?

Example Information Design outputs:

- Overview plans for game
- Layouts for main screens

Information Design outputs:





Bill Evans: "Interaction Design Idol"

The Pianist

Interaction Design

Interaction Design asks:

- How do you do?
- How do you feel?
- How do you know?



Stanley Jordan: "Visual Design Colossus"

The Guitarist

Visual Design

Example Visual Design outputs

"Guide" which outlines:

- Stylistic conventions
- Visual communication (tied to Information Design)



The Singer

Usability

Eva Fitzgerald: "Usability Godess"

Example Usability outputs:

- A/B Testing
- Usability guidelines
- Accessibility guidelines
- Observational Testing



Always remember these guys...



The Audience

Information Architecture – User research, project goals, high-level design.

Information Design – Plans, "What goes where"?

Interaction Design – How do we communicate, how do we perform actions, where do we perform actions?

Visual Design – Uniqueness, personality, communication.

Usability – How do people respond? How intuitive is it to use?

You don't need a team of experts or formal processes to begin implementing these practices into your designs.

Jazz vs. Blues

"Make a jazz noise here..."



One thing I like about jazz, kid, is that I don't know what's going to happen next. Do you?"

— Bix Beiderbecke

"The blues is a mighty bad feelin'"



"Simple music is the hardest music to play and blues is simple music."

— Albert Collins

The Jazz/Blues Spectrum

- Complex
- Appreciated by specialist audience
- May require "expert" knowledge
- Requires active listening to enjoy

- Simple
- Easily appreciated
- Requires no specialist knowledge
- Requires less immersion

Typically, the more complex it is to understand or interact with something, the more challenging it becomes to convey emotion.

... and now for some examples

Jazz: Grand Turismo



Blues: Outrun 2



Jazz: ARMA II



Blues: Far Cry 2





Jazz hands



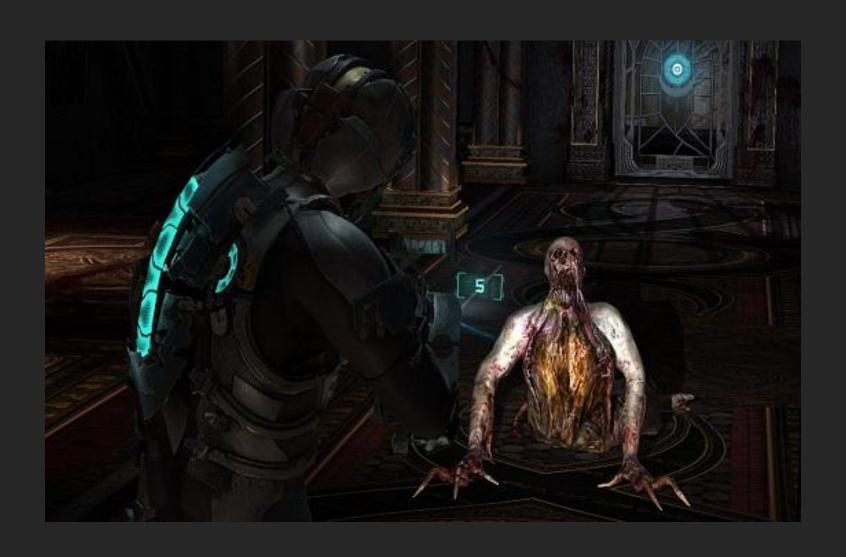
Blues simplicity



Jazz Visual Design

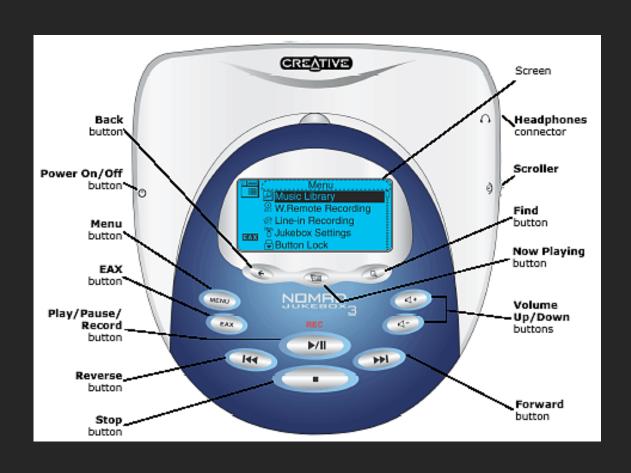


Blues Visual Design



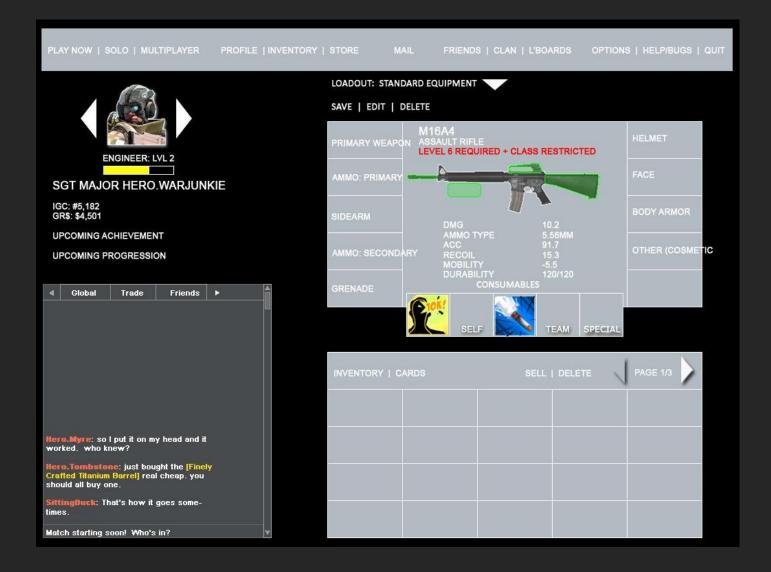
Beyond games...

"Non-audience driven" product design?



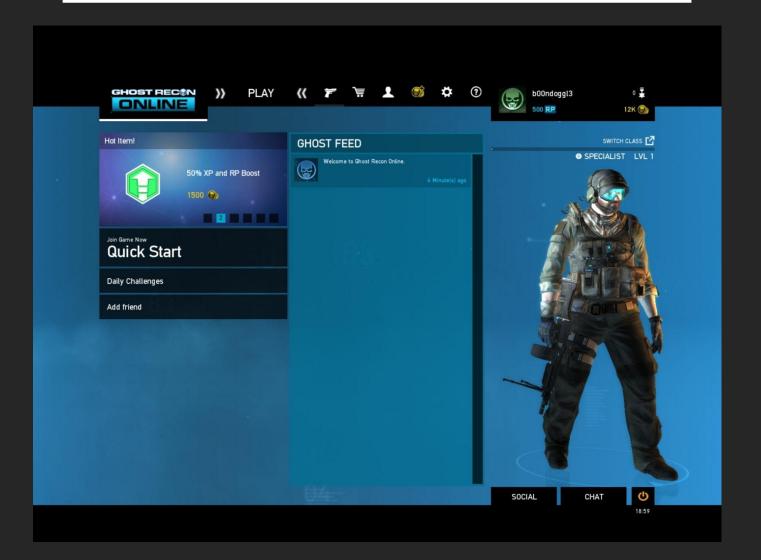
"Audience driven" product design?











Finding your sound

- Be honest about who it is you're making games for.
- There is no right or wrong approach, only the right and wrong approaches for your game.

Jazz Power

Ideally suited to games which focus on the following:

- Strategic thinking (RTS, TBS)
- Tactical play (FPS, RPGs)
- MMORPGS
- Games with an engaged audience who are willing to take the time to learn (Sports and Vehicle sims)

Blues Feeling

Ideally suited to games which focus on the following:

- Emotional content (fear, tension, empathy with NPCs, etc.)
- Simple gameplay mechanics (casual, family, party, social, etc.)
- Games which have to engage users early on (F2P, iOS, online demos)

Now that you've found your sound

- "Play the hits!": Know what your audience want and give it to them.
- "Sneak in some new songs": A/B, iterative testing.
- "Hand out some backstage passes": Get to know your audience.

Additional Benefits

- Reduced support costs: Your game is easier to use and understand.
- Faster development cycle and improved prioritisation: Know what your audience like/dislike.
- Freedom: "The band" can riff and try new things.

The Secret Sauces:



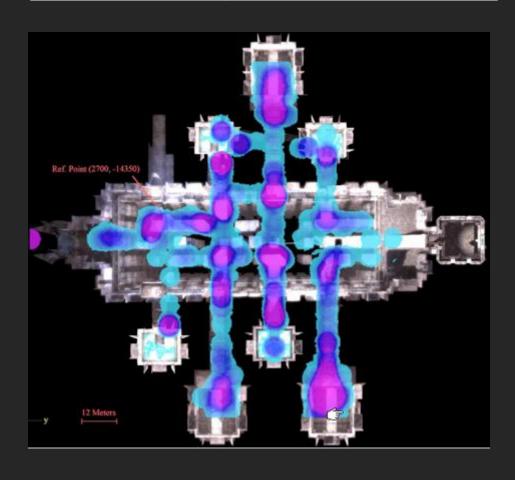


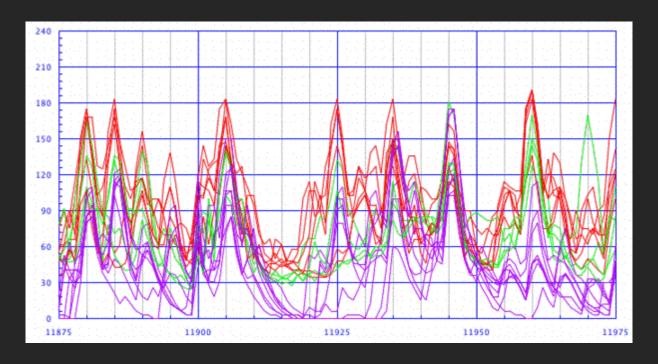


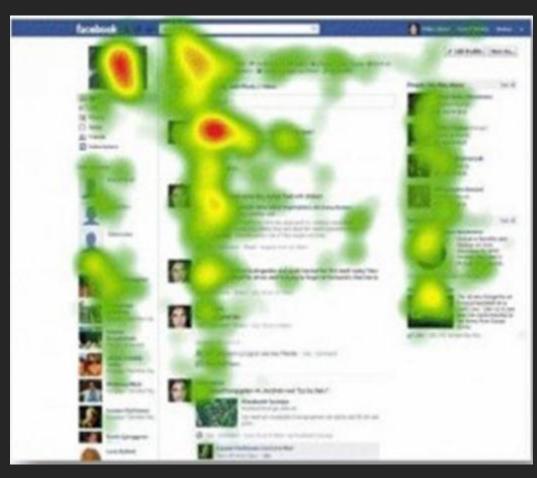


"Data is what distinguishes the dilettante from the artist."

- George V. Higgins







The Secret Sauces: Emotional Intelligence

"Go ahead and play the blues if it'll make you happy."

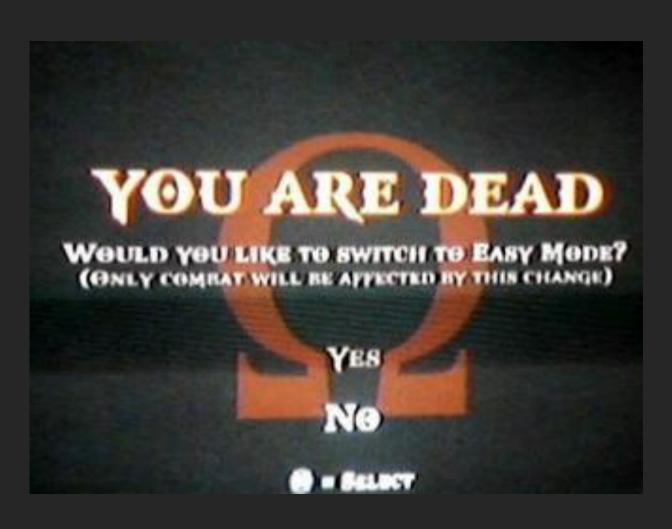
Dan Castellaneta

The Secret Sauces: Emotional Intelligence

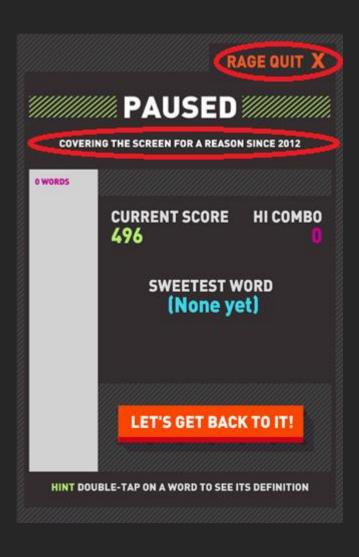




The Secret Sauces: Emotional Intelligence



The Secret Sauces: Emotional Intelligence



- UX has been a key part of game design since day 1.
- Any team has the resources and skill to consider UX within their game design. It need not be expensive or complex.
- Regardless of who your audience are: Make it as simple as possible. Then simplify it some more.
- "Simplicity is the ultimate sophistication."

- Never forget the audience and take the effort to know them. Don't guess.
- Adopting a UX-centric approach will allow you to prioritise the areas which matter the most.
- Iterative testing will allow you to quickly and cheaply validate new ideas, allowing greater creative freedom.

- Data: Love the data and it will love you back.
- Metagame: The game is the whole package, not just the core experience.
- Emotional Intelligence: Consider how users will feel, and how you want to make them feel.

The most important thing to remember in music or UX:

OK # OK

It's been emotional...

Email: simon.davis@ubisoft.com

Twitter: bearvsgames