# TEACHING GAMES WITH GAMES

7 Exercises in Play

## COLLEEN MACKLIN @colleenmacklin

### 

Parsons The New School for Design PETLab

## The first rule of game education: MAKE GAMES.

## Play is like design calisthenics.

# Learning to play is half the battle.

## Critical play is the first tool in the designer's arsenal.

## Playing reveals the details and nuances of games.

# Play is active learning.

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## NAOMI CLARK @metasynthie

PHOENIX PERRY

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## STONE LIBRANDE @StoneLibrande

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Dartmouth College

## Hyper-Gendered Hopscotch

(Teaching Games with Games: 7 Exercises in Play)



Dr. Mary Flanagan @criticalplay

Sherman Fairchild Distinguished Professor in the Emerging Field of Digital Humanities Dartmouth College USA









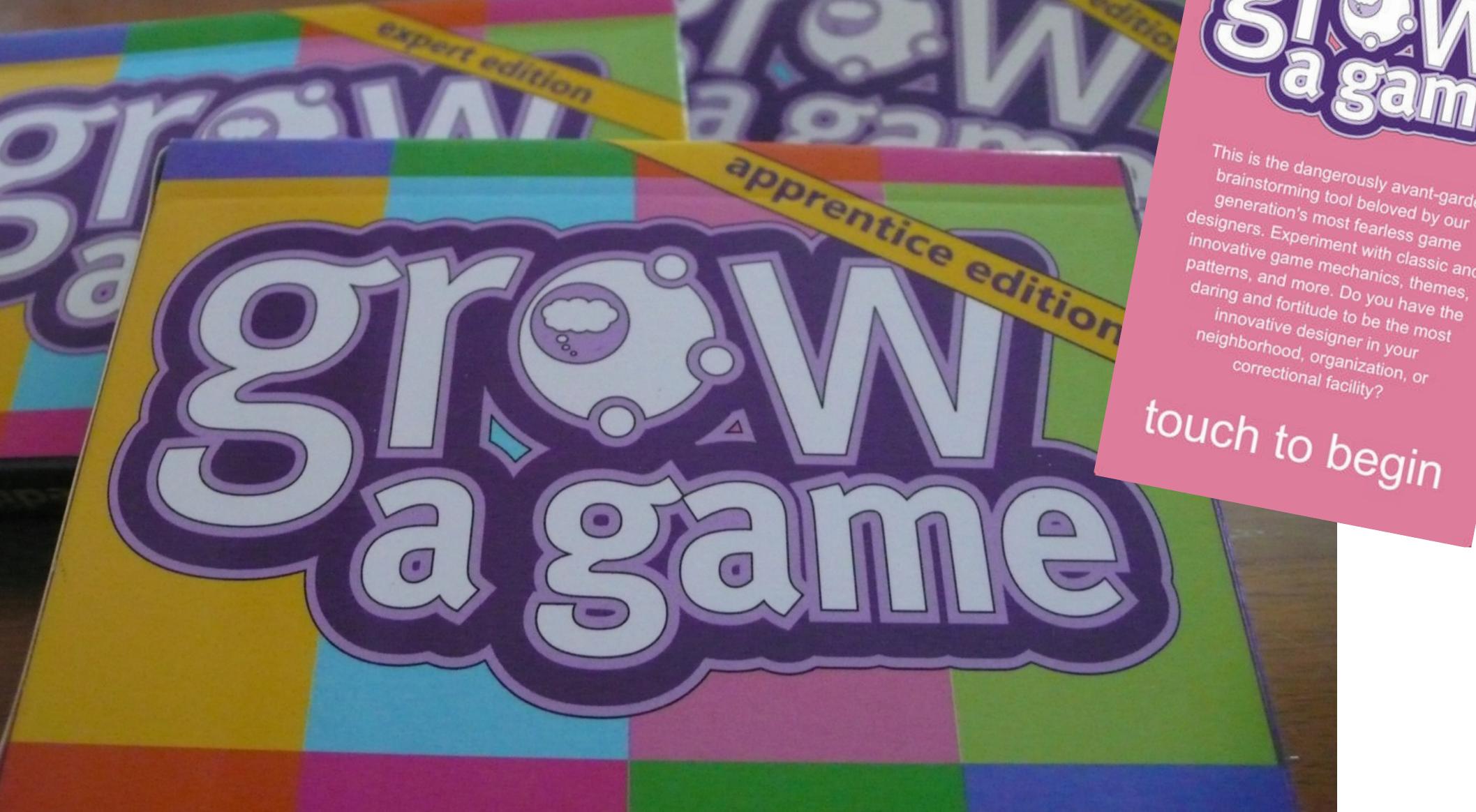




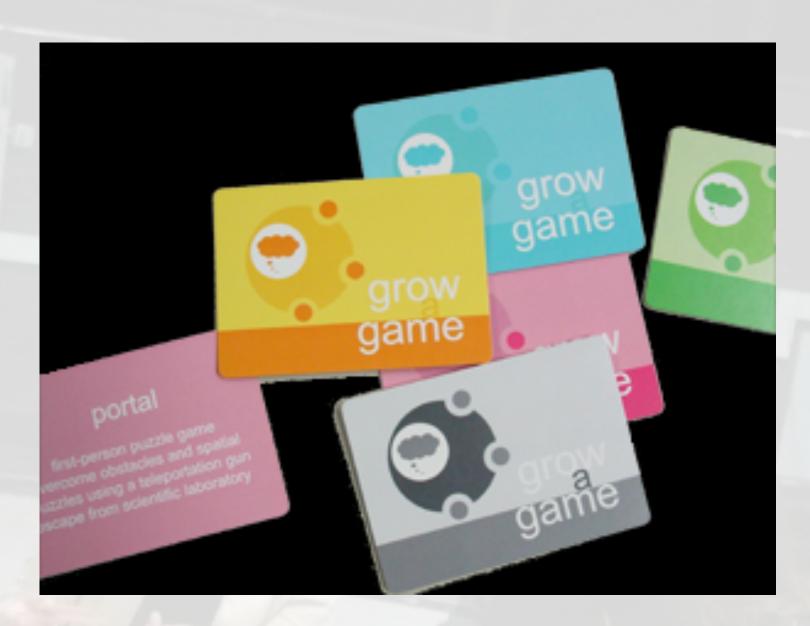
Values at Play toolkit – See more at ValuesAtPlay.org



This is the dangerously avant-garde brainstorming tool beloved by our generation's most fearless game designers. Experiment with classic and innovative game mechanics, themes, patterns, and more. Do you have the daring and fortitude to be the most innovative designer in your neighborhood, organization, or correctional facility?



Four categories or suits in "Grow-a-Game":



Verbs, or Actions - green: what a player does in a game

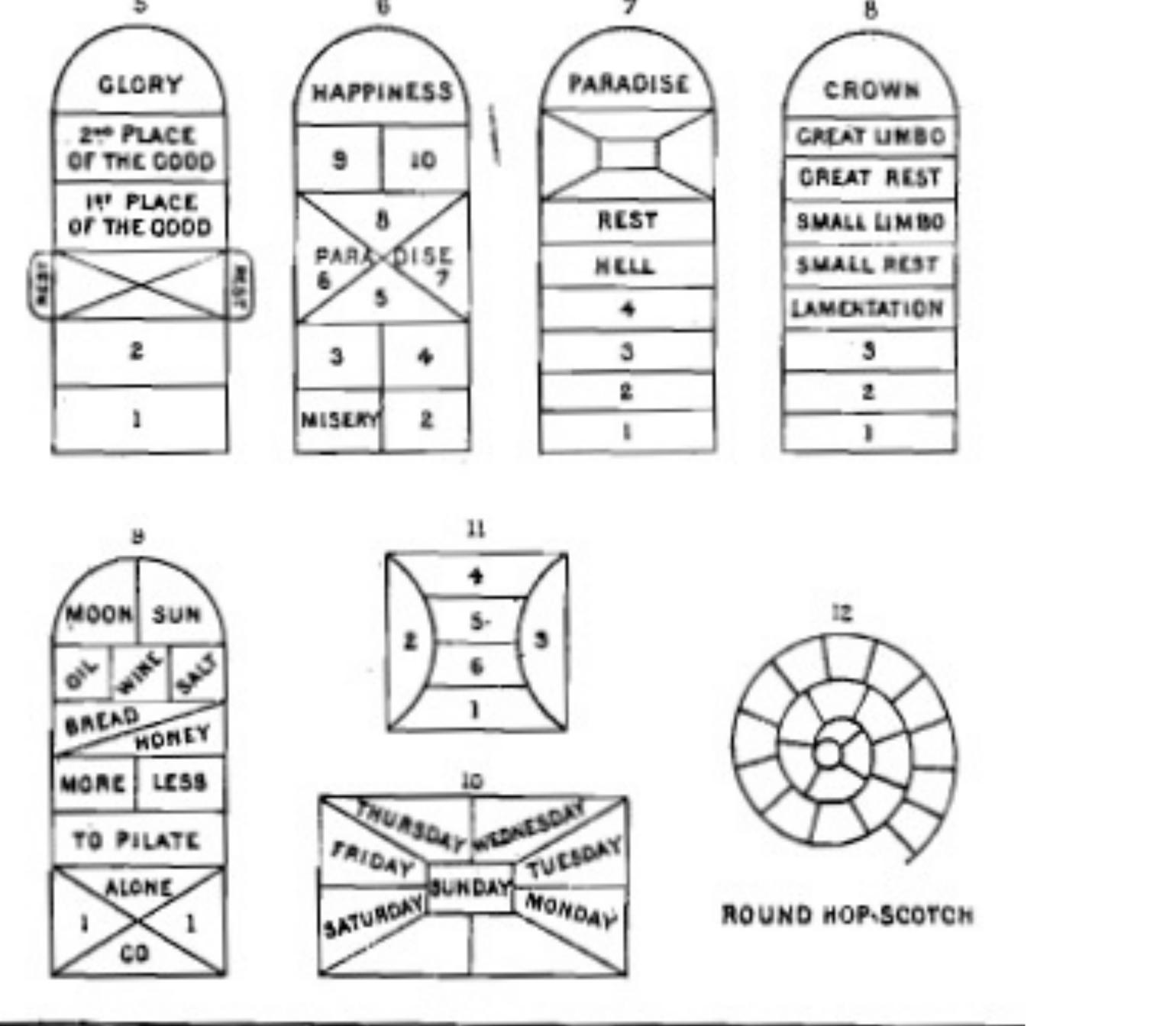
Challenges - yellow: social issues or conflicts

Games - pink: existing games to follow as constraints

Values - blue: ideals for a just and sustainable society



Values at Play toolkit – See more at ValuesAtPlay.org



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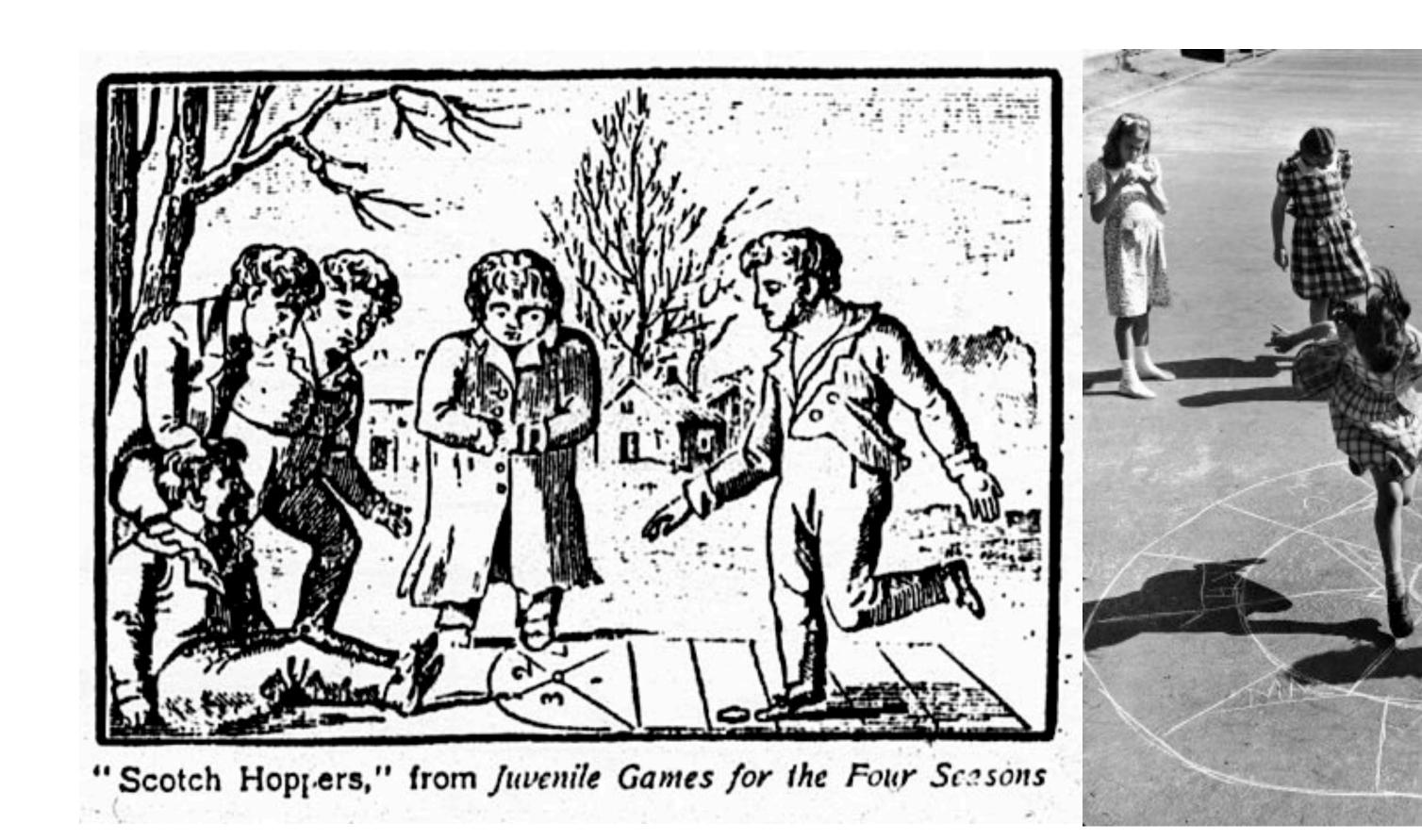
NIUM

HEAVEN

GLORY

HELL

D



1677: "The time when schoolboys should play at Scotch-hoppers."

Prompt:

Make a Hyper-Gendered Hopscotch.













#### Why Hyper Gendered Hopscotch?

- Environment: Ideal "ice breaker": Physical, childlike
- History: Ties game design to a larger history of play
- Values: Shows how games can be manipulated by altering or focusing on a value
- Critical Thinking Tool: Uses stereotypes, players end up unpacking them on their own



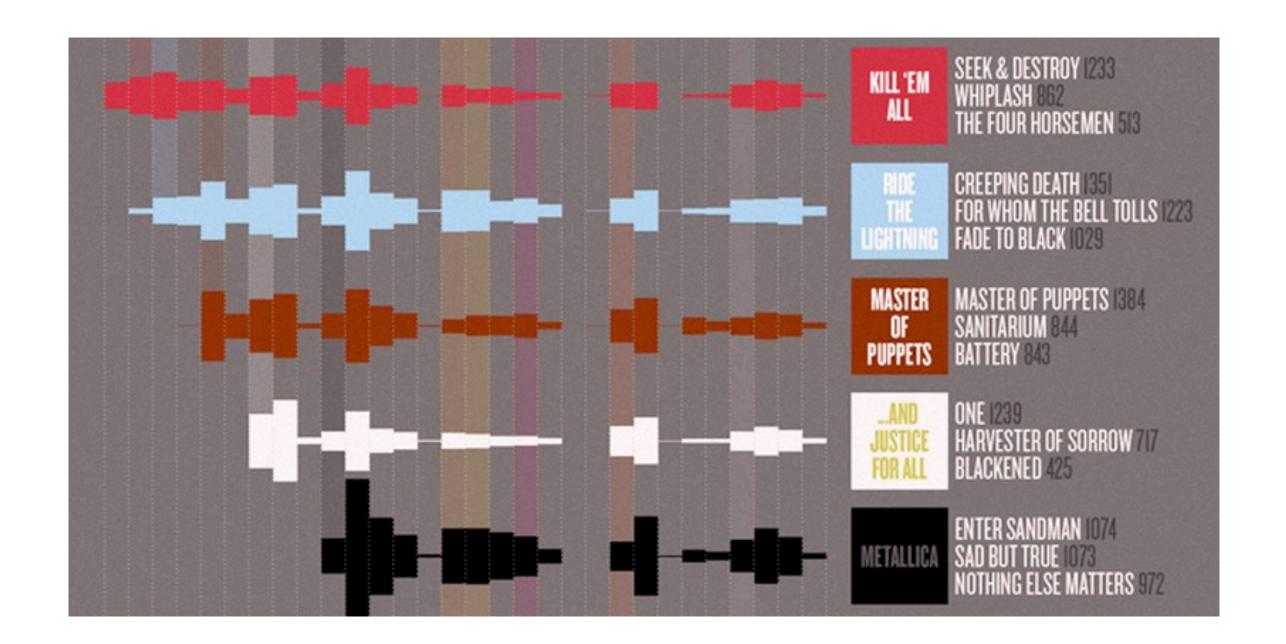
## MICHAEL SWEET @michaelsweet75

Berklee College of Music

### Deconstructing Musical Scores

Berklee college *of* music

by breaking the rules of a system.



Michael Sweet <<u>msweet@berklee.edu</u>> Artistic Director, Video Game Scoring Berklee College of Music

#### What is interactive music?



Interactive music in games is the ability for music to adapt in real time to decisions that the player makes or changes in game state.

#### Examples include:

State changes like explore to battle. Location within the game. Emotional changes in the player. Time of day. The speed of play.



# Assignment: Break the rules of the music system.

In many games you can break the mechanics of the music system by not playing the game as originally intended thus making the musical score break, by making it do something that the composer and game development team never intended.





#### Learning Outcomes:

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- ◆How does game design influence the music interactivity.
- ♦ What are the components that make up the music system.
- ♦ What are the control-inputs to a music system.
- ◆How to create better adaptive music systems in games.



#### Gameplay: Space Invaders









#### Berklee college of music

#### Gameplay: Space Invaders



#### Berklee college *of* music

#### Gameplay: World of Warcraft







#### Berklee college *of* music

### Gameplay: World of Warcraft



## Berklee college of music

# Gameplay: Dead Nation

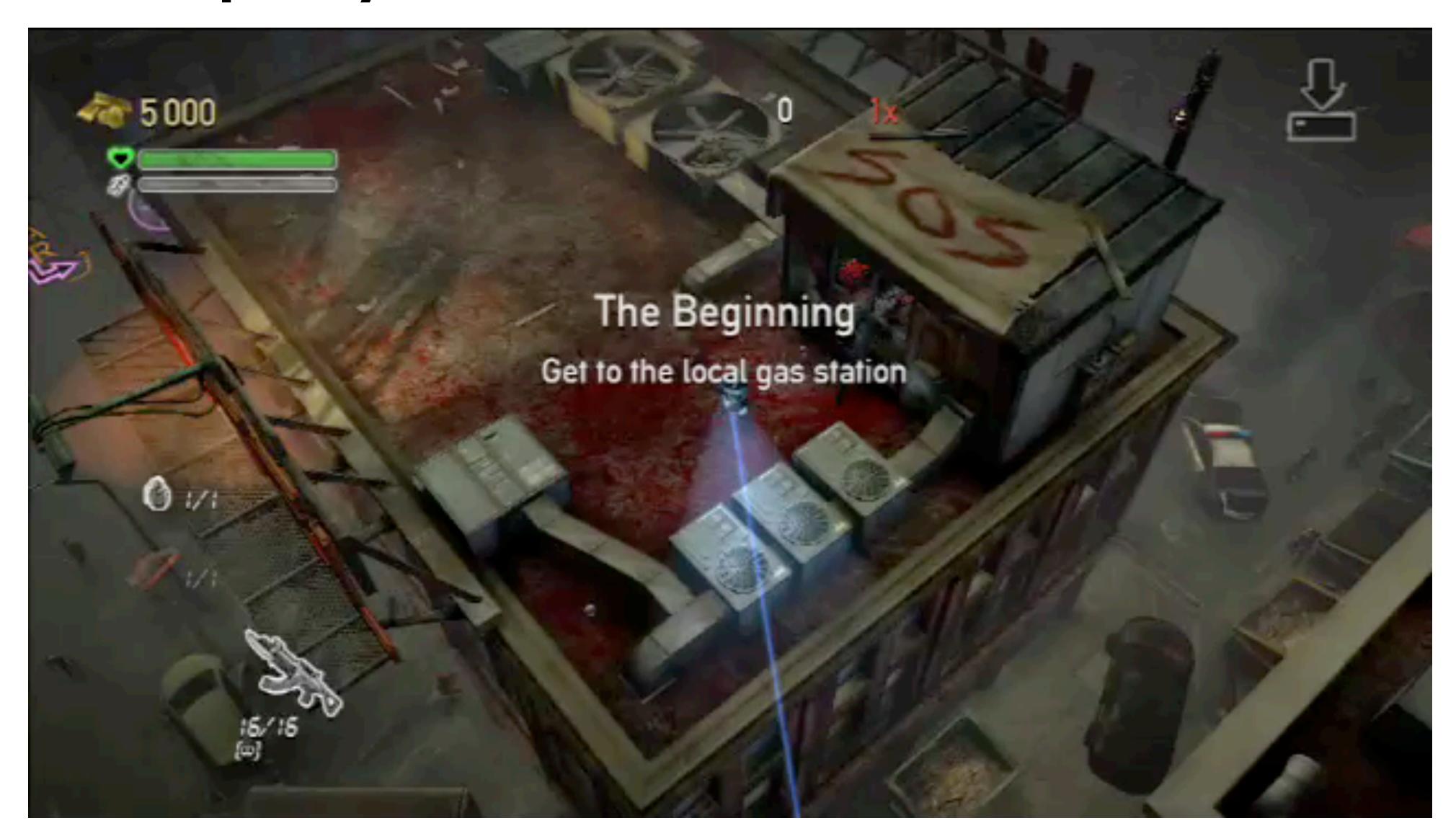






## Berklee college of music

# Gameplay: Dead Nation





Michael Sweet <msweet@berklee.edu> Artistic Director, Video Game Scoring Berklee College of Music



# NAOMI CLARKE @metasynthie

Brooklyn Game Ensemble, NYU, SVA

# Game Snippets

Small Mechanics to Elicit Social Dynamics · Naomi Clark, 2014

#### Sheep vs. Wolves



Play with the other six people in your group.

Decide *silently* if you're a wolf or a sheep.

On the count of three, hold out a fist if you're a wolf, or an open hand if you're a sheep.

Keep your hands out! Count the number of wolves and sheep in your group.

#### Sheep vs. Wolves







If your group is mostly WOLVES:

Get 2 points if you're a wolf

Get 0 points if you're a sheep

If your group is mostly SHEEP:

Get 5 points if you're a wolf

Get 3 points if you're a sheep

Keep track of your point total!

#### Sheep vs. Wolves



If your group is mostly WOLVES:

Get 2 points if you're a wolf

Get 0 points if you're a sheep

If your group is mostly SHEEP:

Get 5 points if you're a wolf

Get 3 points if you're a sheep

#### Keep track of your point total!

#### Sheep vs. Wolves vs. THE WINTER

#### WOLF



Winter is coming. Will your fragile ecosystem hold up?

If your group has less than 70 points, you all freeze to death.

If your group has more than 70 points, the three players with the most points survive.

#### Sheep vs. Wolves: Good for discussion of...?

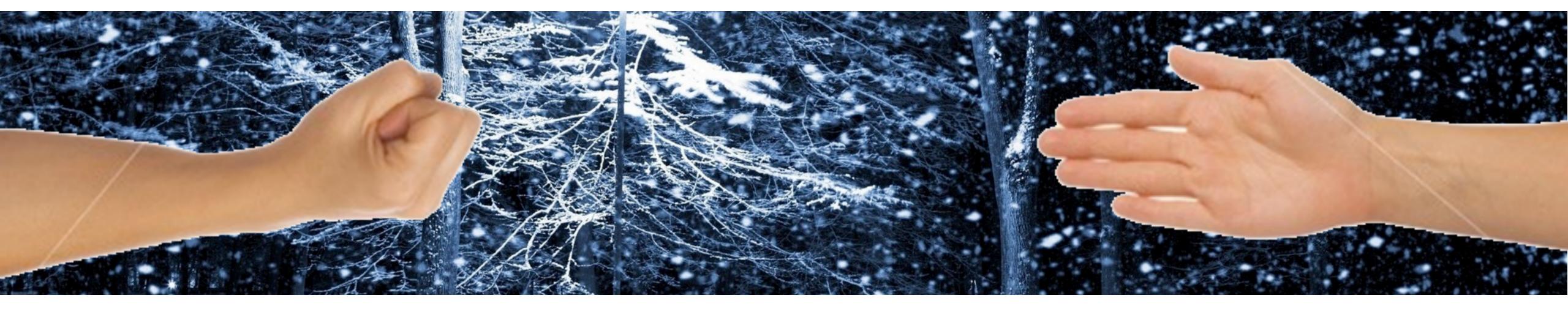
WOLF



- Cooperative / Competitive tensions
- Adapting the prisoner's dilemma (works in groups, seems to be easier to grasp)
- The overlap between prisoner's dilemma and the tragedy of the commons
- "Plot Twists" in games: exploiting player assumptions, changing the stakes, is this even fair as a designer?

#### Sheep vs. Wolves vs. THE WINTER

WOLF



Winter is coming. Will your fragile ecosystem hold up?

If your group has less than 70 points, you all freeze to death.

If your group has more than 70 points, the three players with the most points survive.

#### The Flavor Changeup: The Abstract Base

Rules for "Seller and Buyers"

In a market where buyers and sellers exchange resources,

- Player A and Player B are Buyers. Player C is the Seller.
- Buyers each start with 10 resources and 0 points.
- •The Seller starts with 6 resources and 15 points.
- Once each turn, Buyers may trade 3 resources to the Seller for 1 point.
- Each turn, players may also "take" or "hold."
- •The Seller must give Buyers that "take" 2 resources that turn, but gets nothing for "take" themselves.
- Each player must discard 1 point each turn or forfeit the game.
- A player may pay 16 resources for a victory token.
- •If a player has a victory token and chooses to "hold" they win.
- Buyers may exchange resources and points with each other freely.

#### The Flavor Changeup: Buyers as Hero

Rules for "Life on the Plantation"

On a plantation where an overseer manages work and the company store,

- Player A and Player B are Field Workers. Player C is the Overseer.
- •Field Workers each start with 10 dollars and 0 food.
- •The Overseer starts with 6 dollars and 15 food.
- Once each turn, Workers may trade 3 dollars to the Overseer for 1 food.
- Each turn, players may also "work" or "plot."
- •The Overseer must give Workers that "work" 2 dollars that turn, but gets nothing for "work" themselves.
- Each player must discard 1 food each turn or die of starvation.
- A player may pay 16 dollars for weapons.
- •If a player has weapons and chooses to "plot" they win.
- Workers may exchange dollars and food with each other freely.

#### The Flavor Changeup: Sellers as Hero

Rules for "Blood Ransom of the Manakittens"

In a crystalline dimension where demons have raided a magical cat's lair,

- Player A and Player B are Demons. Player C is the Mother Manacat.
- Demons each start with 10 kittens and 0 mana crystals.
- •The Manacat starts with 6 kittens and 15 mana crystals.
- Once each turn, Demons may trade 3 kittens to the Manacat for 1 mana crystal.
- Each turn, players may also "kidnap kittens" or "blood sacrifice."
- •The Manacat must give Demons that "kidnap kittens" 2 kittens that turn, but gets nothing for "kidnap kittens" themselves.
- Each player must discard 1 mana crystal each turn or dissolve into the nether.
- A player may pay 16 kittens for a chalice of kitten blood.
- •If a player has a chalice of kitten blood and chooses to "blood sacrifice" they win.
- Demons may exchange kittens and mana crystals with each other freely.

#### The Flavor Changeup: Good for discussion of...?

- Perceiving narratives in "raw" mechanics (vs. the other way around)
- •Focus testing / Playtesting: player impressions before and after actually experiencing a system
- Tension between narrative/dramatic elements and mechanics/formal elements
- Manipulating player understanding of a system via narrative elements
- "Ludonarrative dissonance"
- •Can you disguise the leanings of procedural rhetorics? Use the dissonance?
- The power of enabling trade/exchange of resources between players

# Thanks!

Naomi Clark · @metasynthie deadpixel.co · brooklyngameensemble.org

# STONE LIBRANDE @StoneLibrande

Riot Games









• Players divide into three groups based on character class: Fighter, Wizard and Thief.



- Players divide into three groups based on character class: Fighter, Wizard and Thief.
- Each group makes up rules for their character class.



- Players divide into three groups based on character class: Fighter, Wizard and Thief.
- Each group makes up rules for their character class.
- Players duel each other and attempt to balance the classes while playing the game.







Pick a class: Fighter, Wizard or Thief



- Pick a class: Fighter, Wizard or Thief
- Take 5 beads based on your class:





- Pick a class: Fighter, Wizard or Thief
- Take 5 beads based on your class:
  - Fighter: 3 red, 1 white, 1 blue





- Pick a class: Fighter, Wizard or Thief
- Take 5 beads based on your class:
  - Fighter: 3 red, 1 white, 1 blue
  - Wizard: 3 white, 1 blue, 1 red

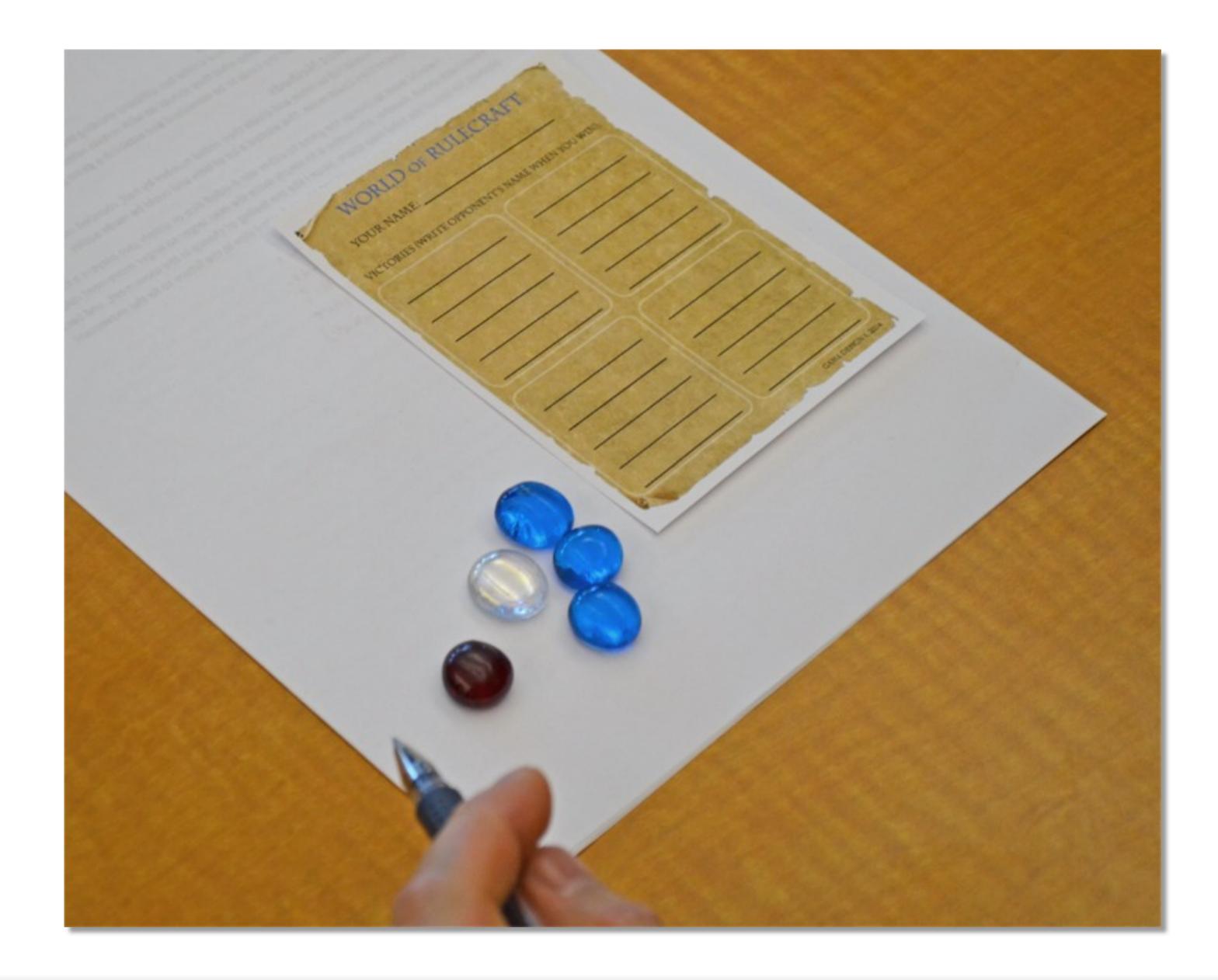




- Pick a class: Fighter, Wizard or Thief
- Take 5 beads based on your class:
  - Fighter: 3 red, 1 white, 1 blue
  - Wizard: 3 white, 1 blue, 1 red
  - Thief: 3 blue, 1 red, 1 white

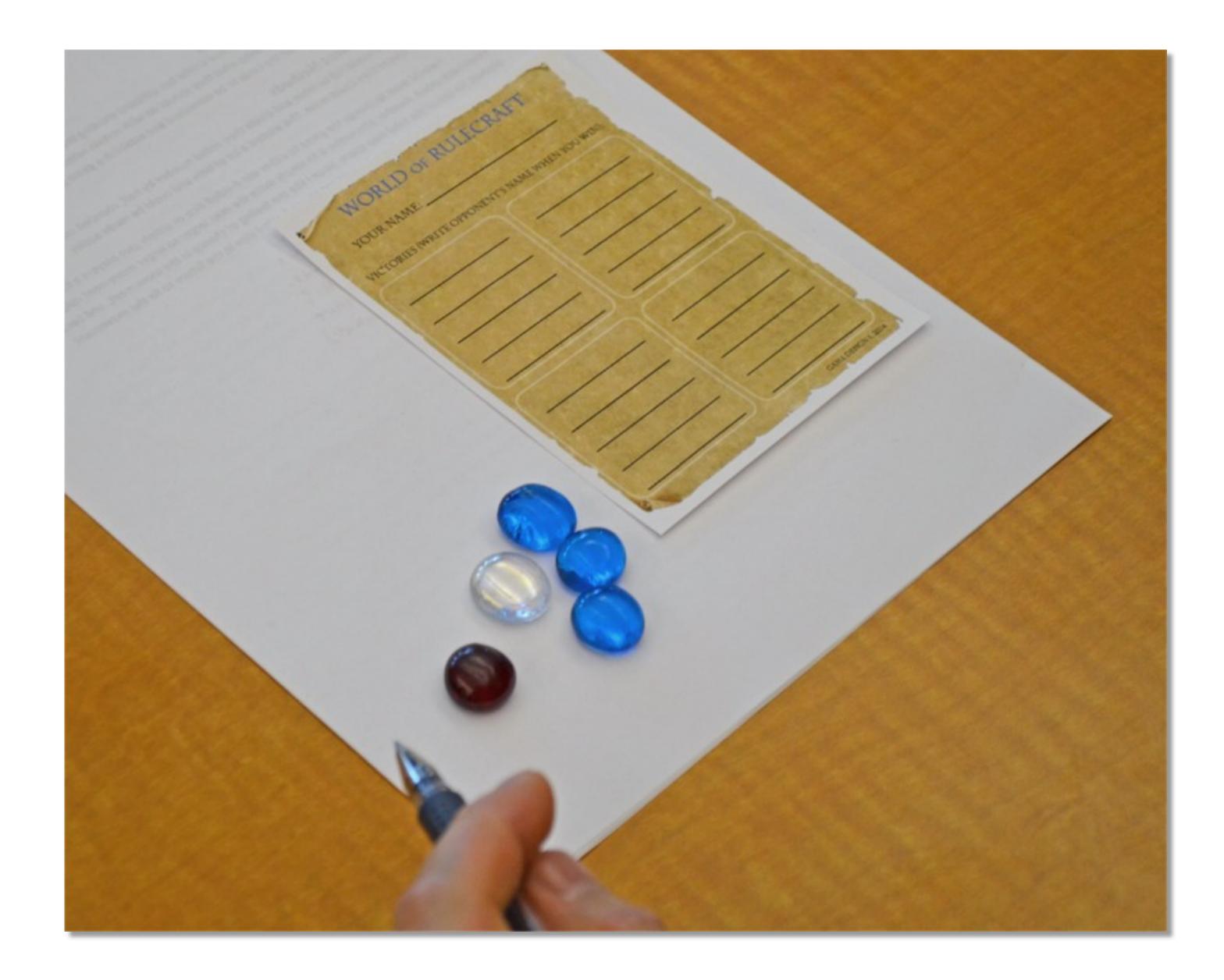




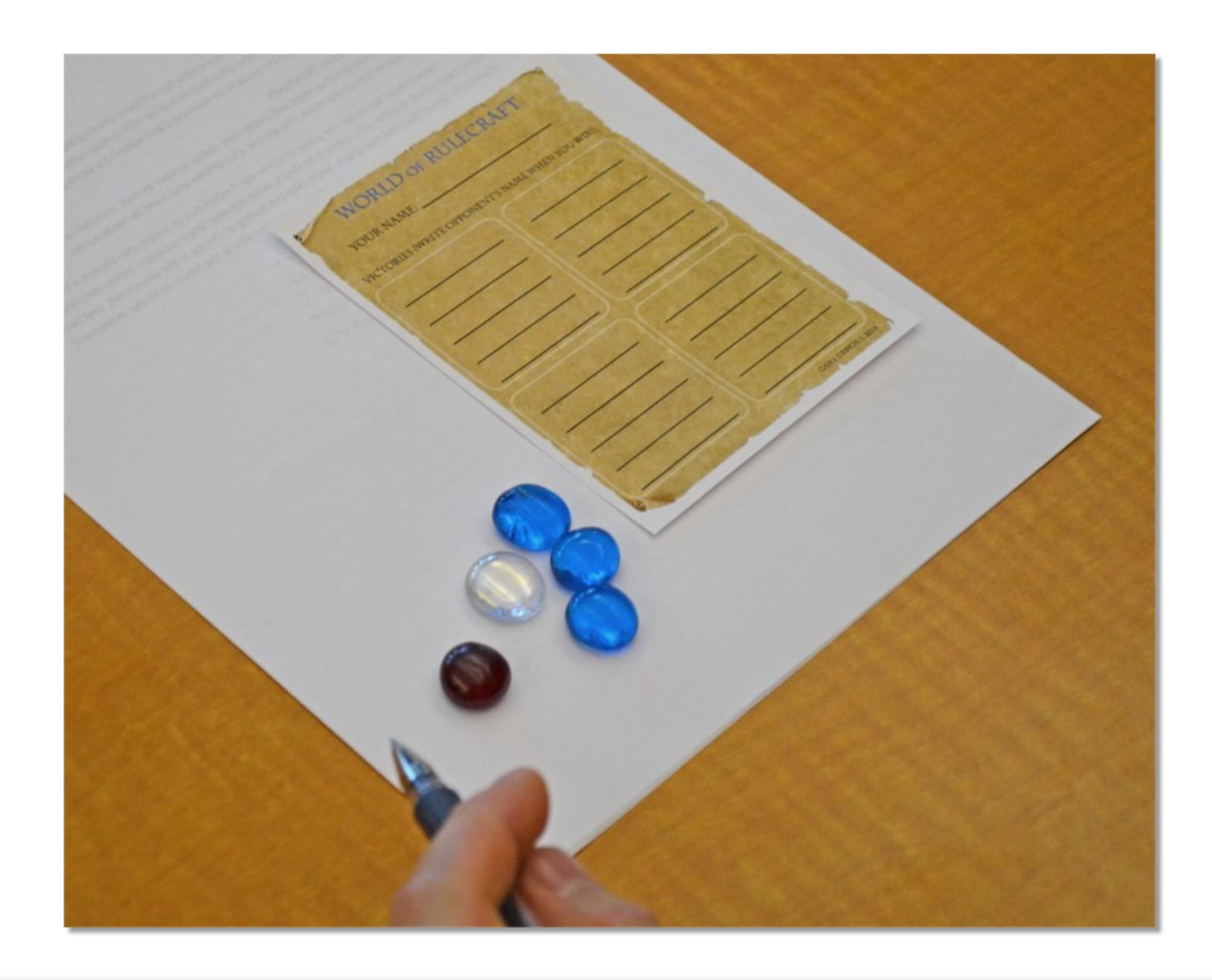




 Each player takes a character sheet and writes down his or her character's name.



- Each player takes a character sheet and writes down his or her character's name.
- Encourage fantastical names!





 Each player gets one colored sticker.



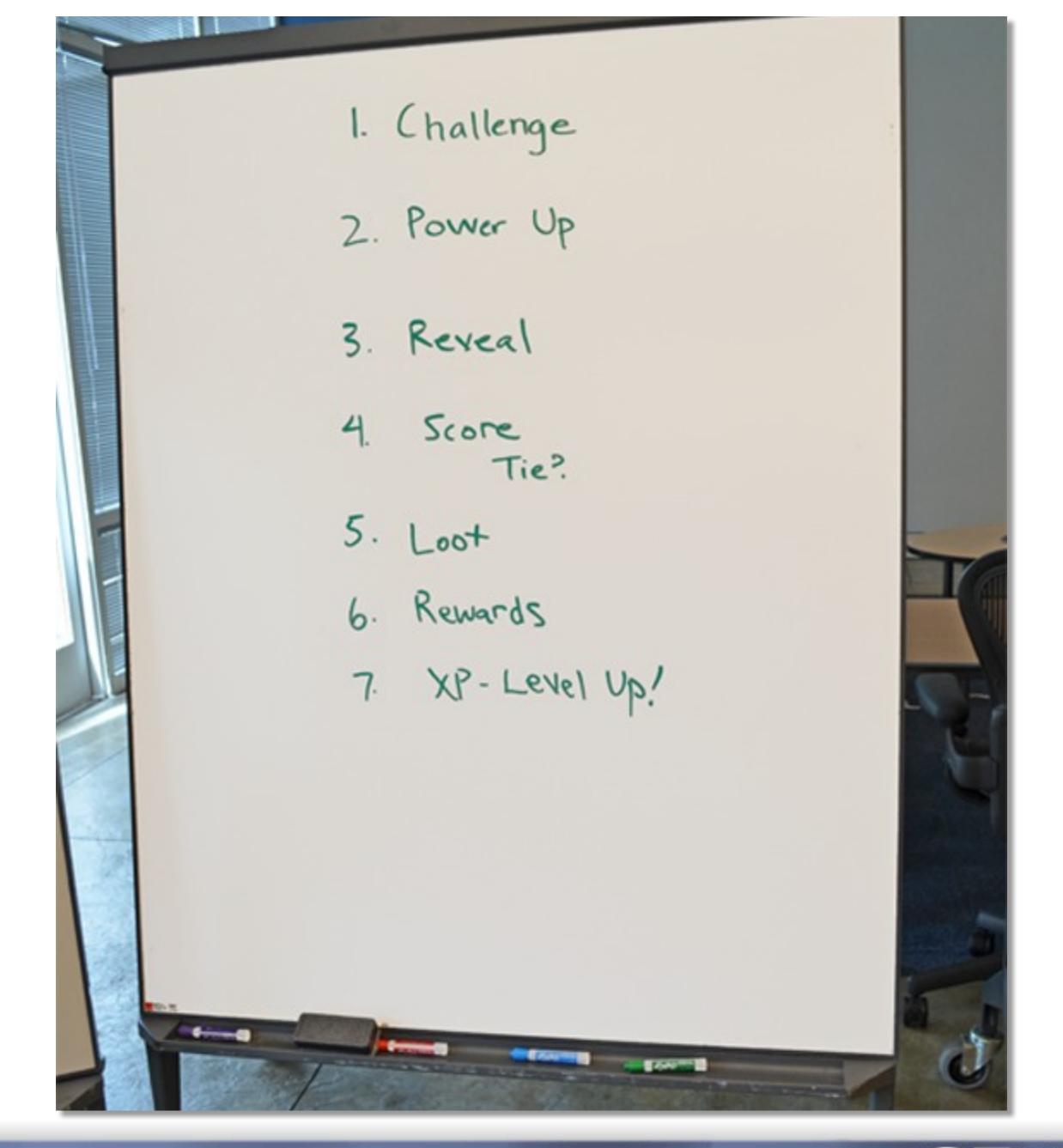


- Each player gets one colored sticker.
- Each sticker
   represents one level.



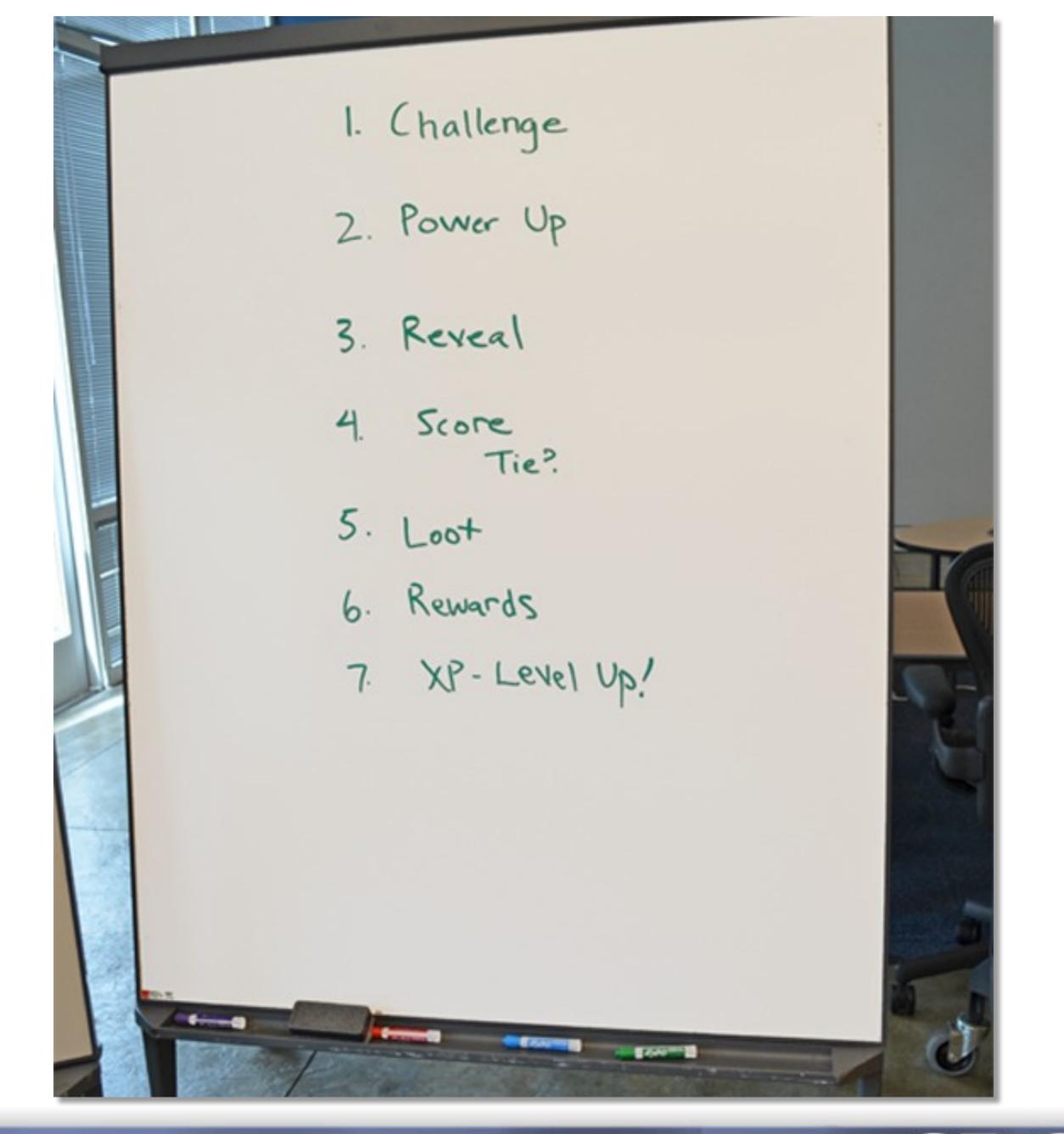


### Turn Order



### Turn Order

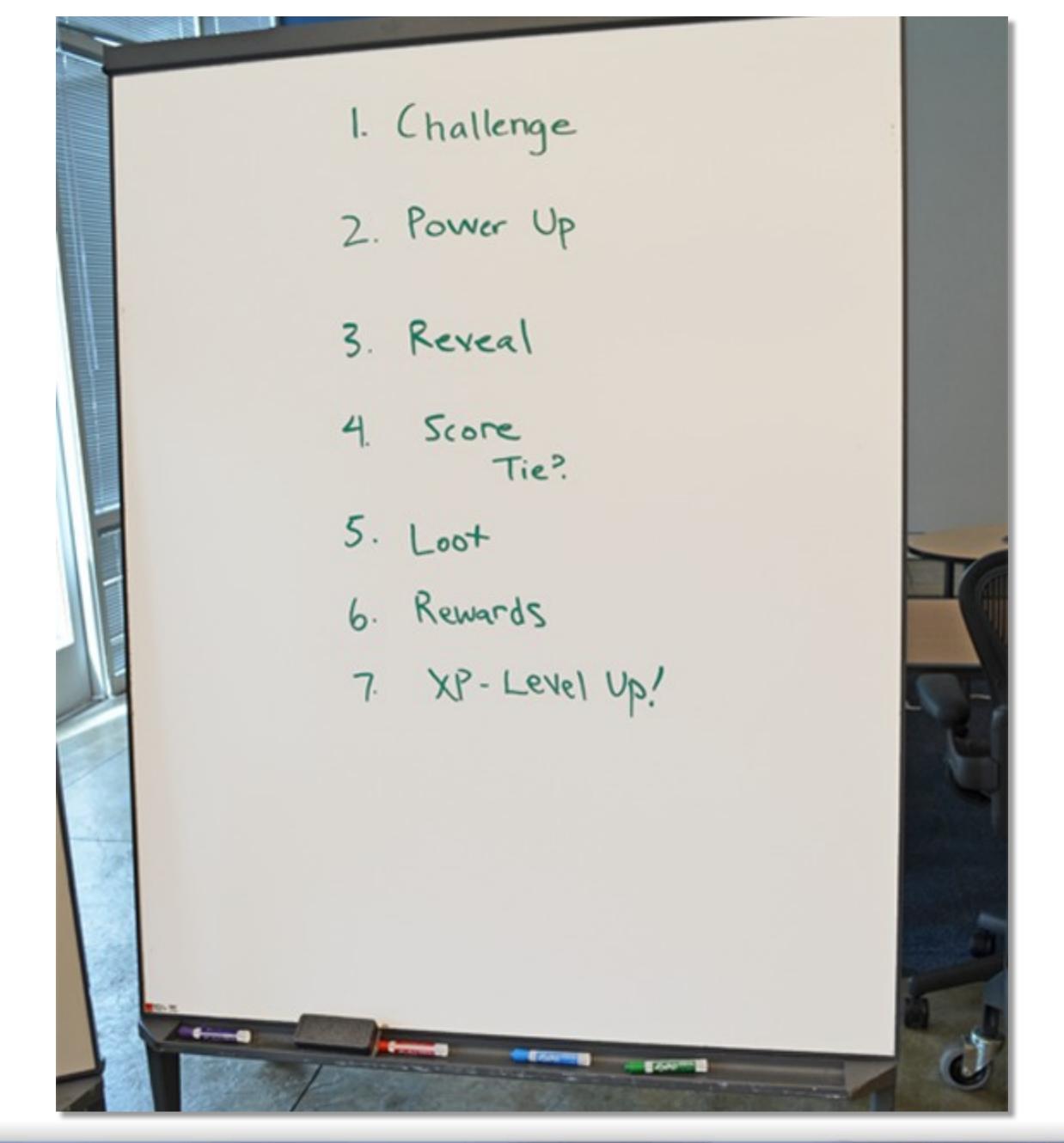
• Write the Turn Order up on a white board.





### Turn Order

- Write the Turn Order up on a white board.
- Refer to it frequently throughout the exercise.





# Challenge



# Challenge

• Find someone to duel.





# Challenge

- Find someone to duel.
- They can't refuse unless they are a lower level than you are.





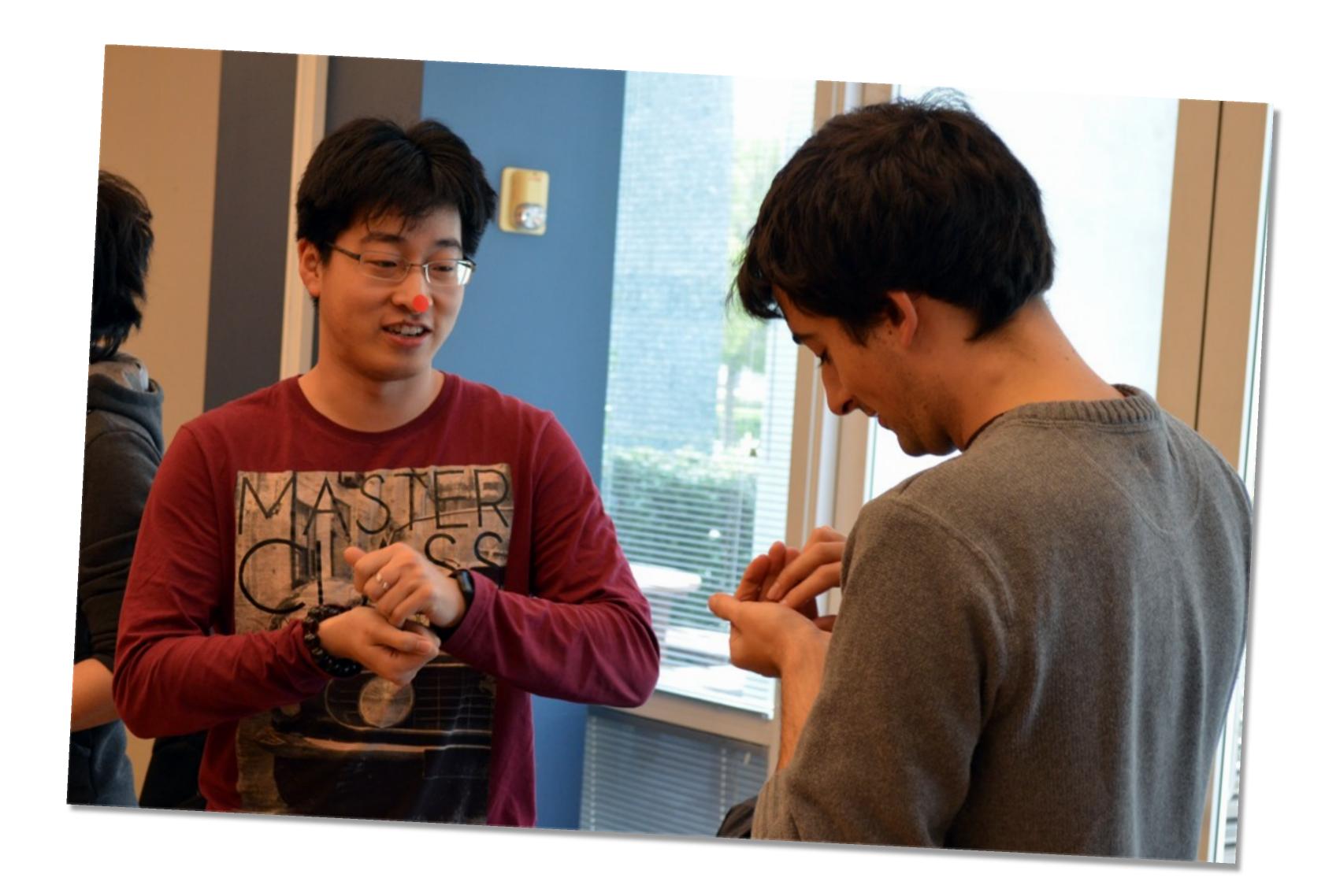
# Power Up





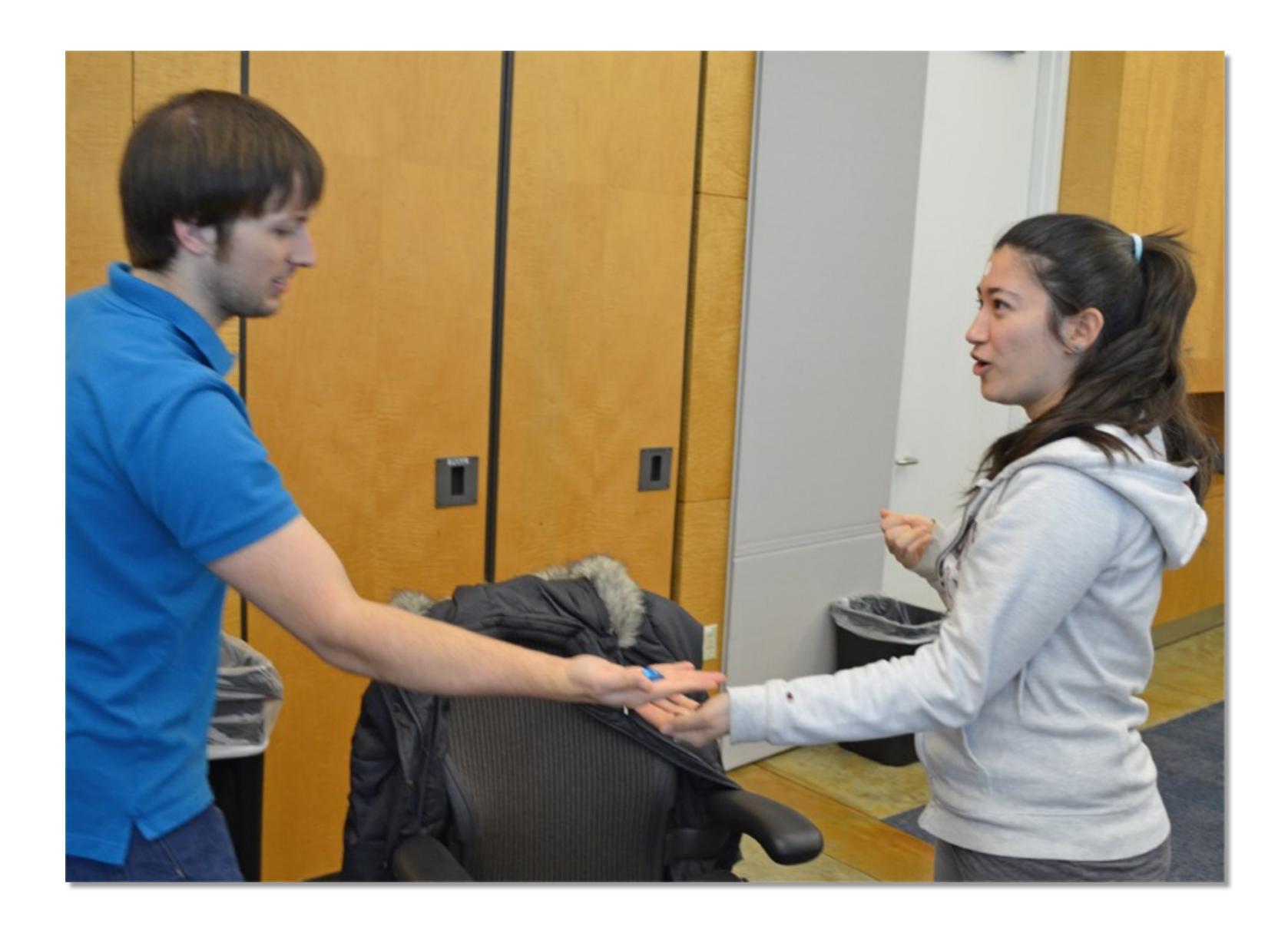
## Power Up

 Secretly put 1 or more beads in your hand.





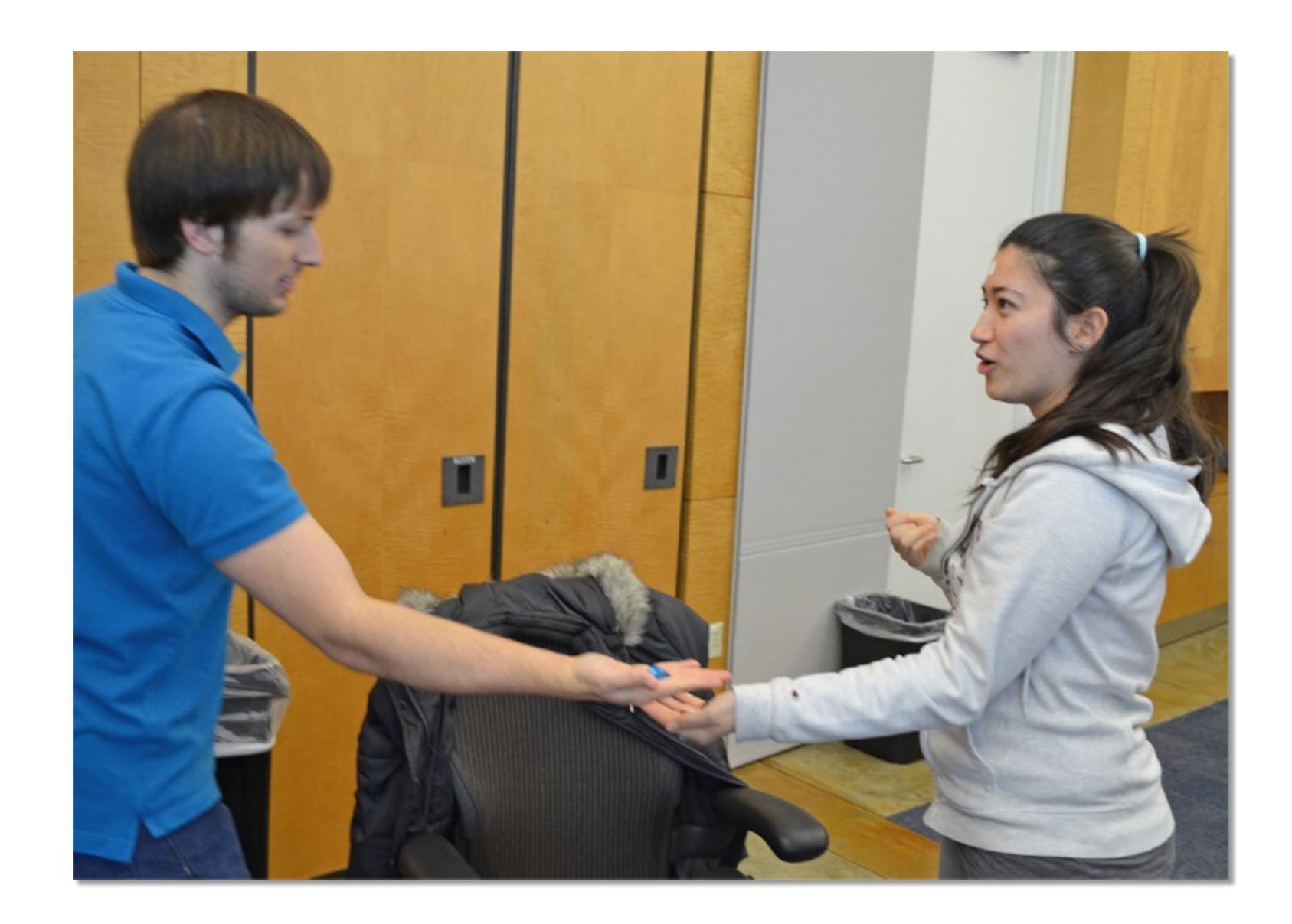
## Reveal





### Reveal

• Simultaneously show your beads.





### Score





### Score

• Each duelist gets 1 point per bead + his or her current level.





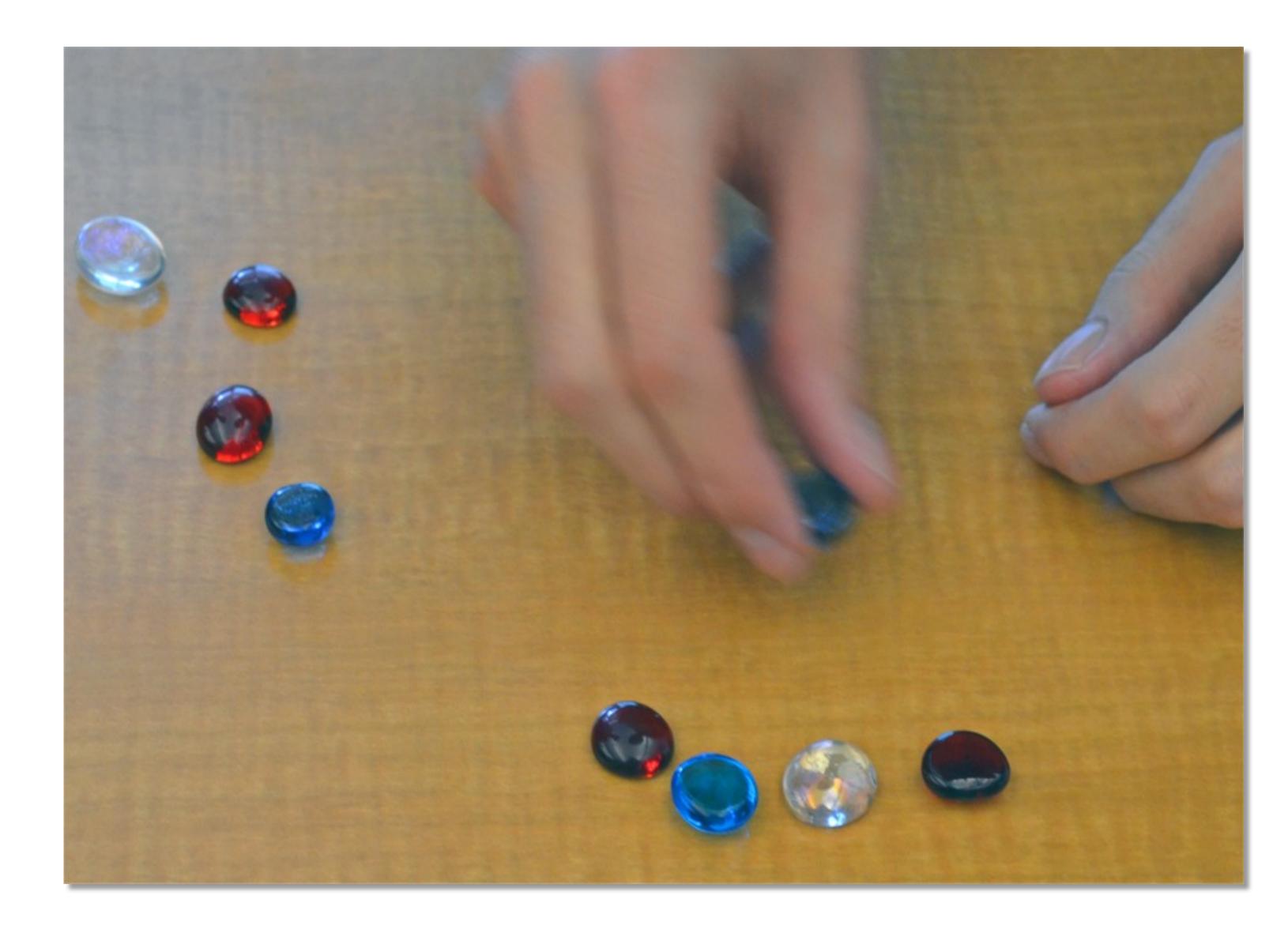
#### Score

- Each duelist gets 1 point per bead + his or her current level.
- Tie? Take back your beads and duel again.



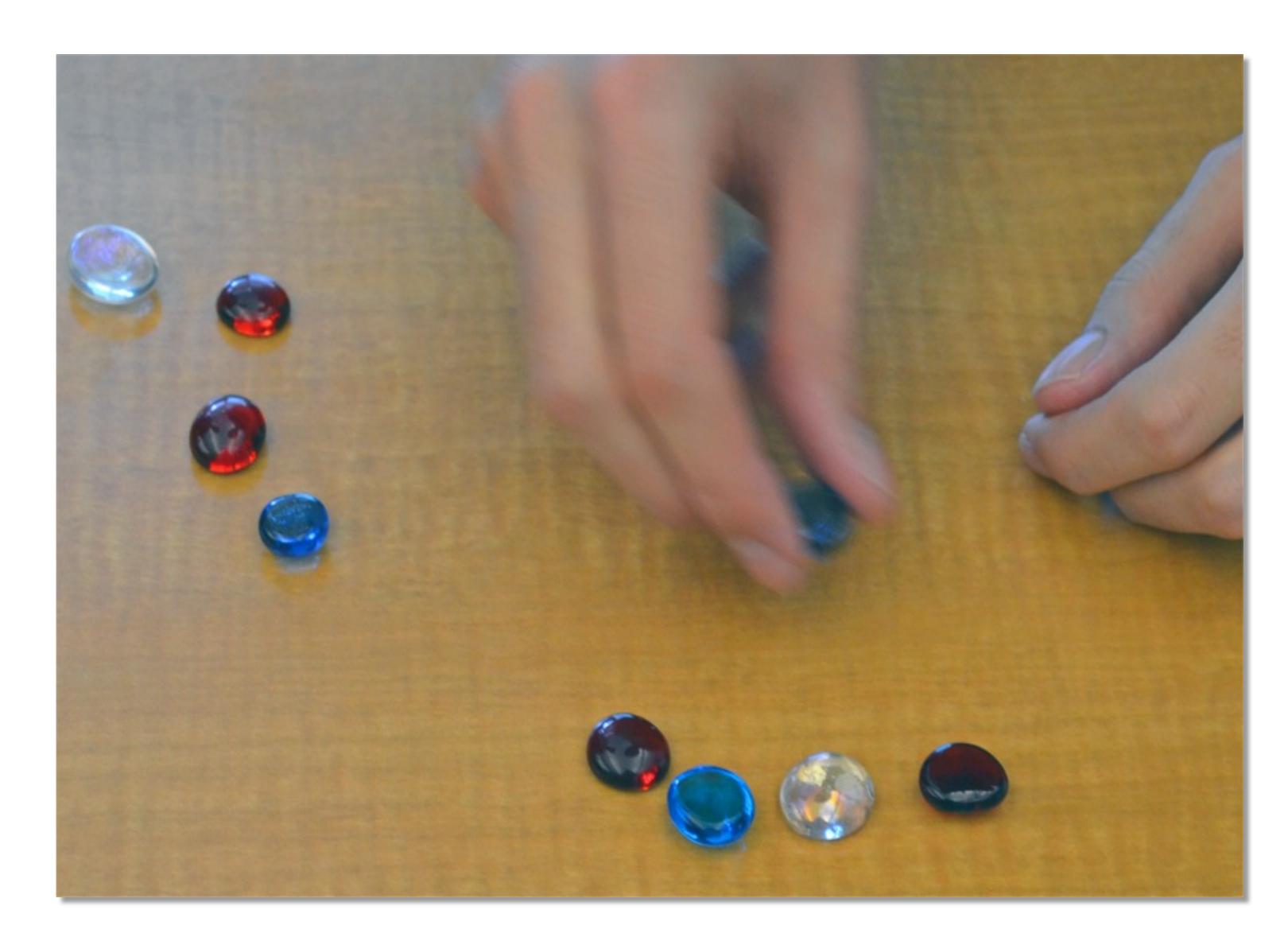


## Loot



### Loot

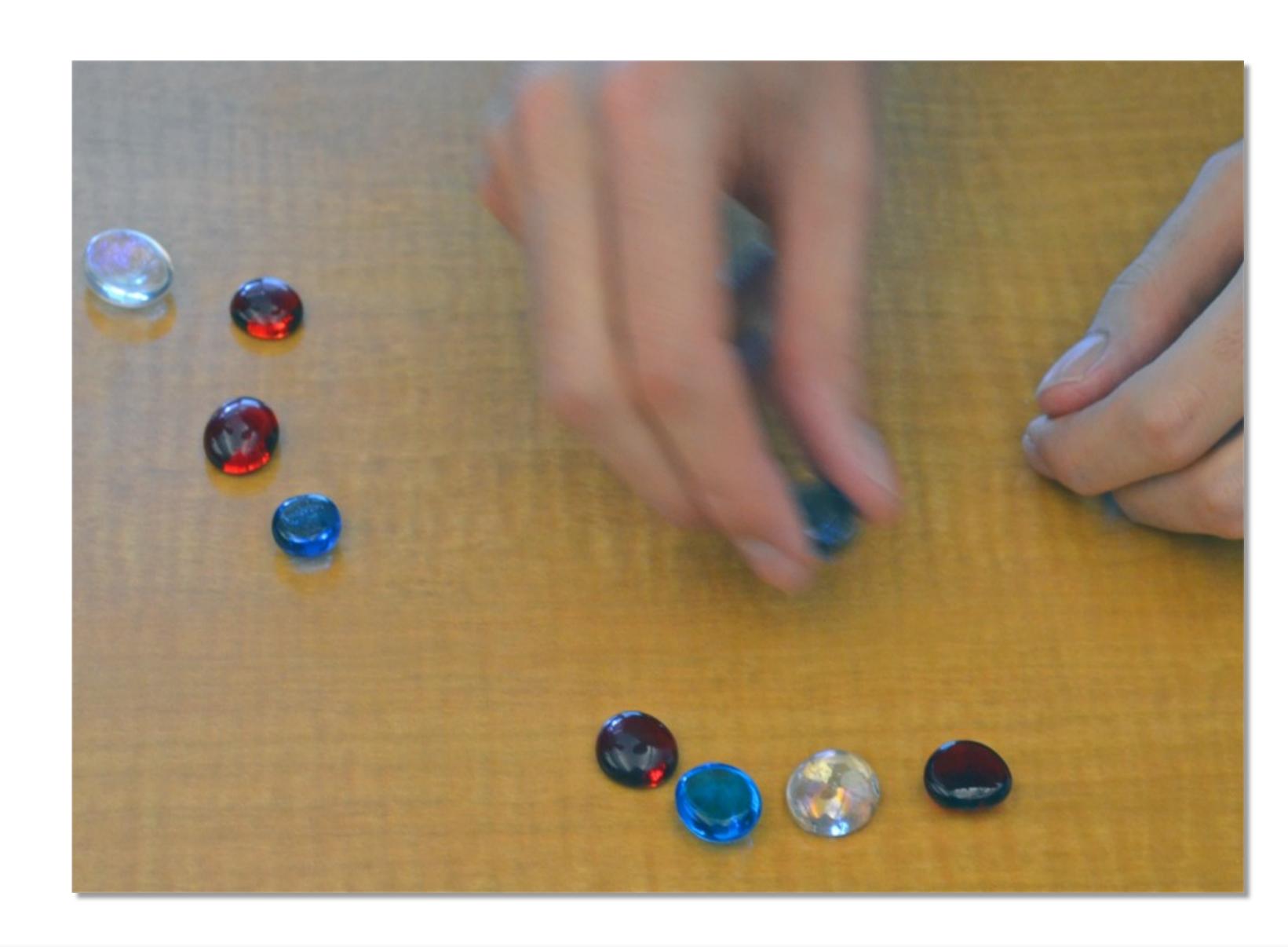
 All beads involved in this duel go into a pool. The winner divides them into 2 equal piles.





#### Loot

- All beads involved in this duel go into a pool. The winner divides them into 2 equal piles.
- (If there are an odd number of beads, one pile will have 1 extra.)





### Rewards





### Rewards

 Winner takes one of the piles and gives the other pile to the loser.





## XP





### XP

 Winner writes the loser's name on his or her character sheet.



# Level Up!





## Level Up!

• If you defeat 5 different opponents then your level increases by +1.



## Level Up!

- If you defeat 5 different opponents then your level increases by +1.
- Get another sticker and one bead of your color.



Break up into three groups:



Break up into three groups:



Fighters' Pub



Break up into three groups:



Fighters' Pub

Wizards' Tower



Break up into three groups:

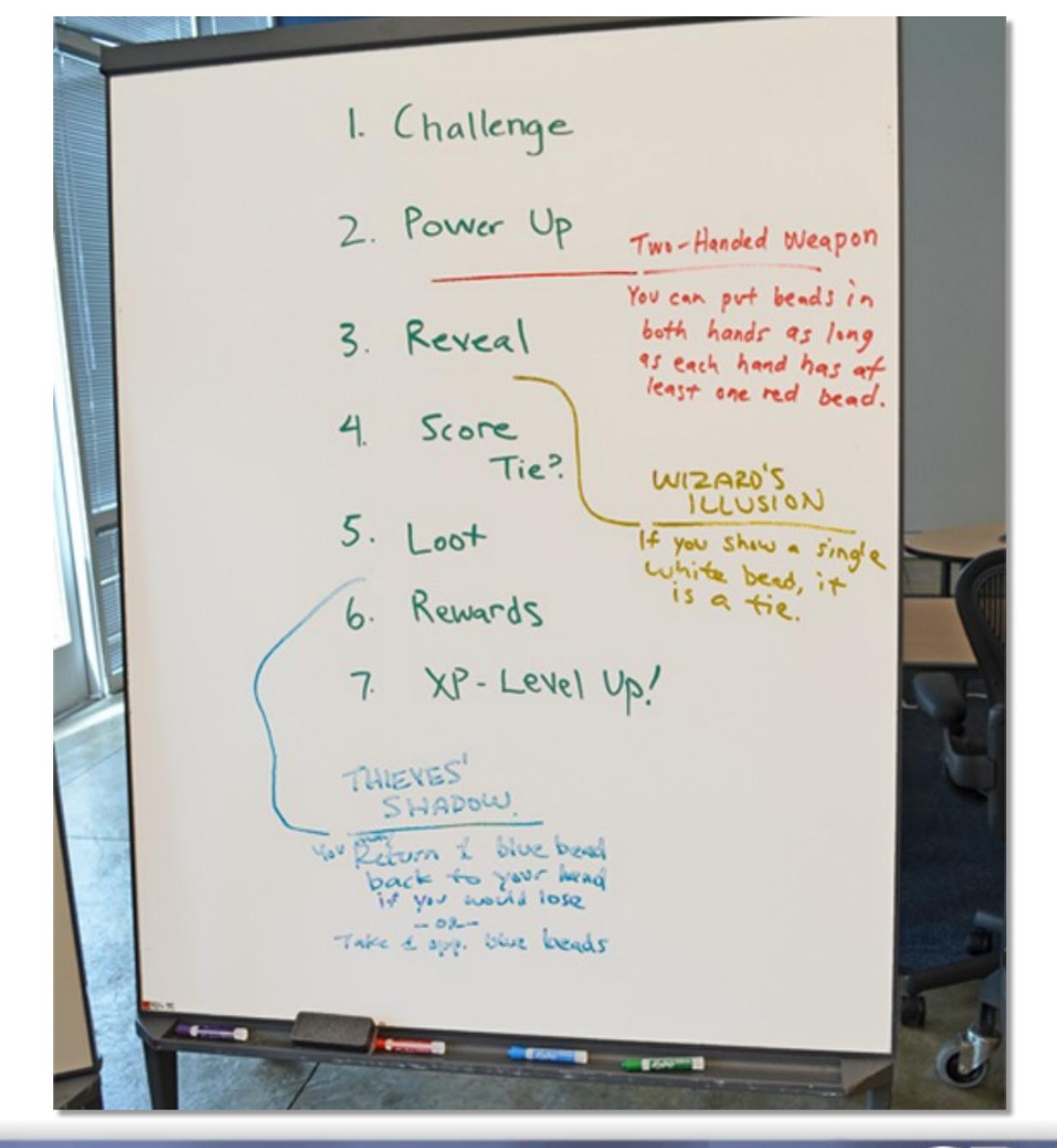


Fighters' Pub

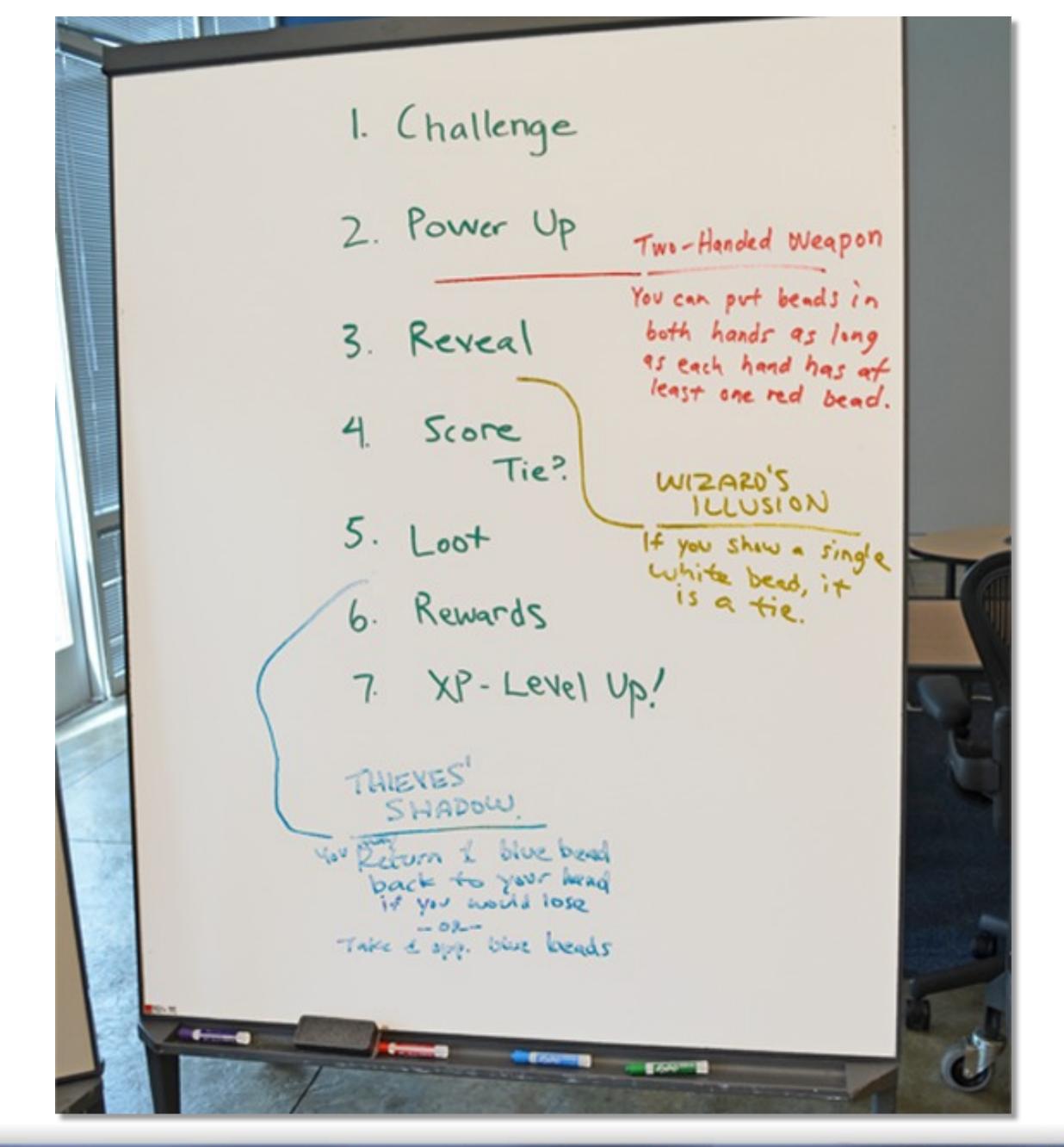
Wizards' Tower

Thieves' Cave

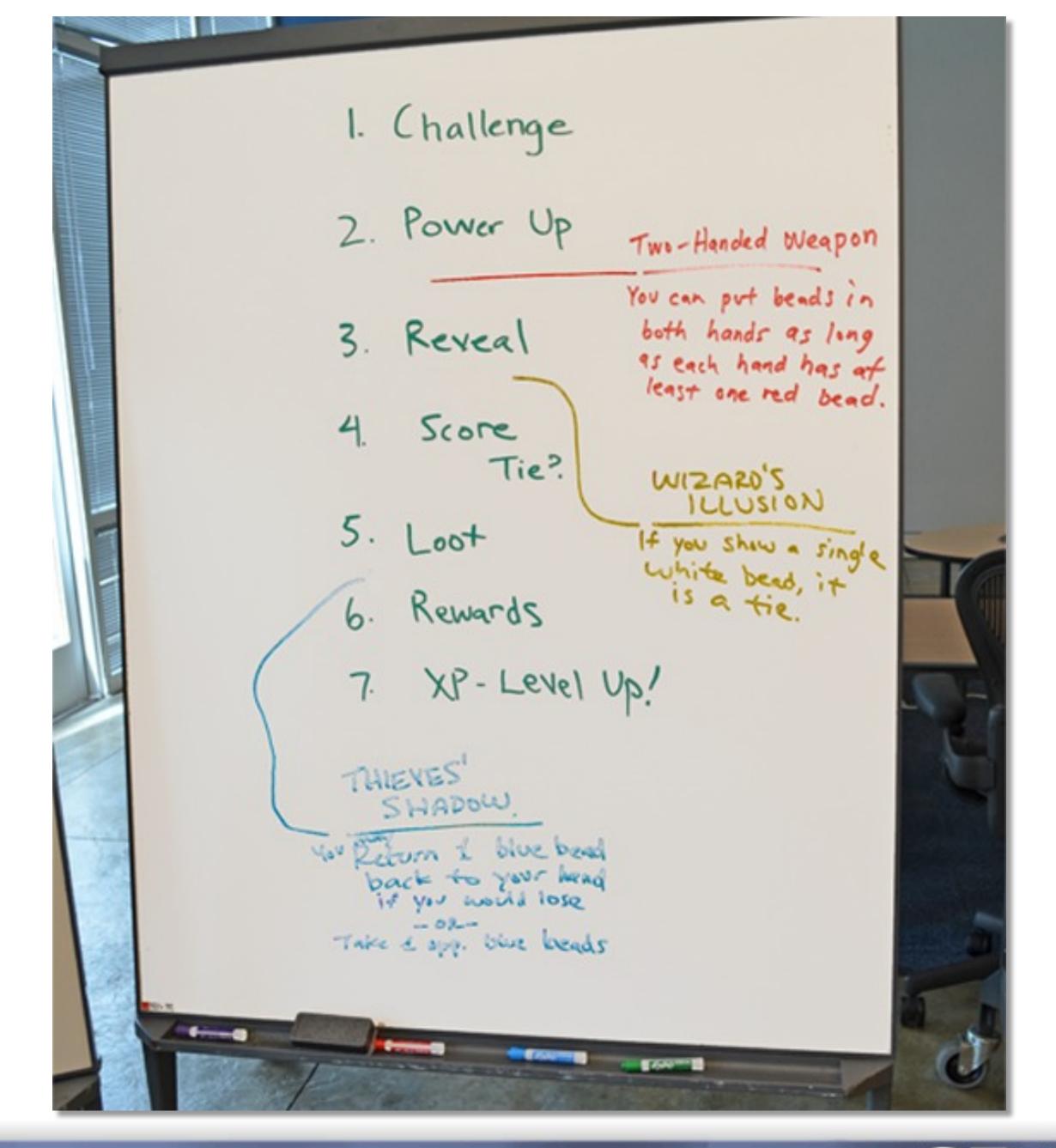




 Make a rule about your character's bead color.

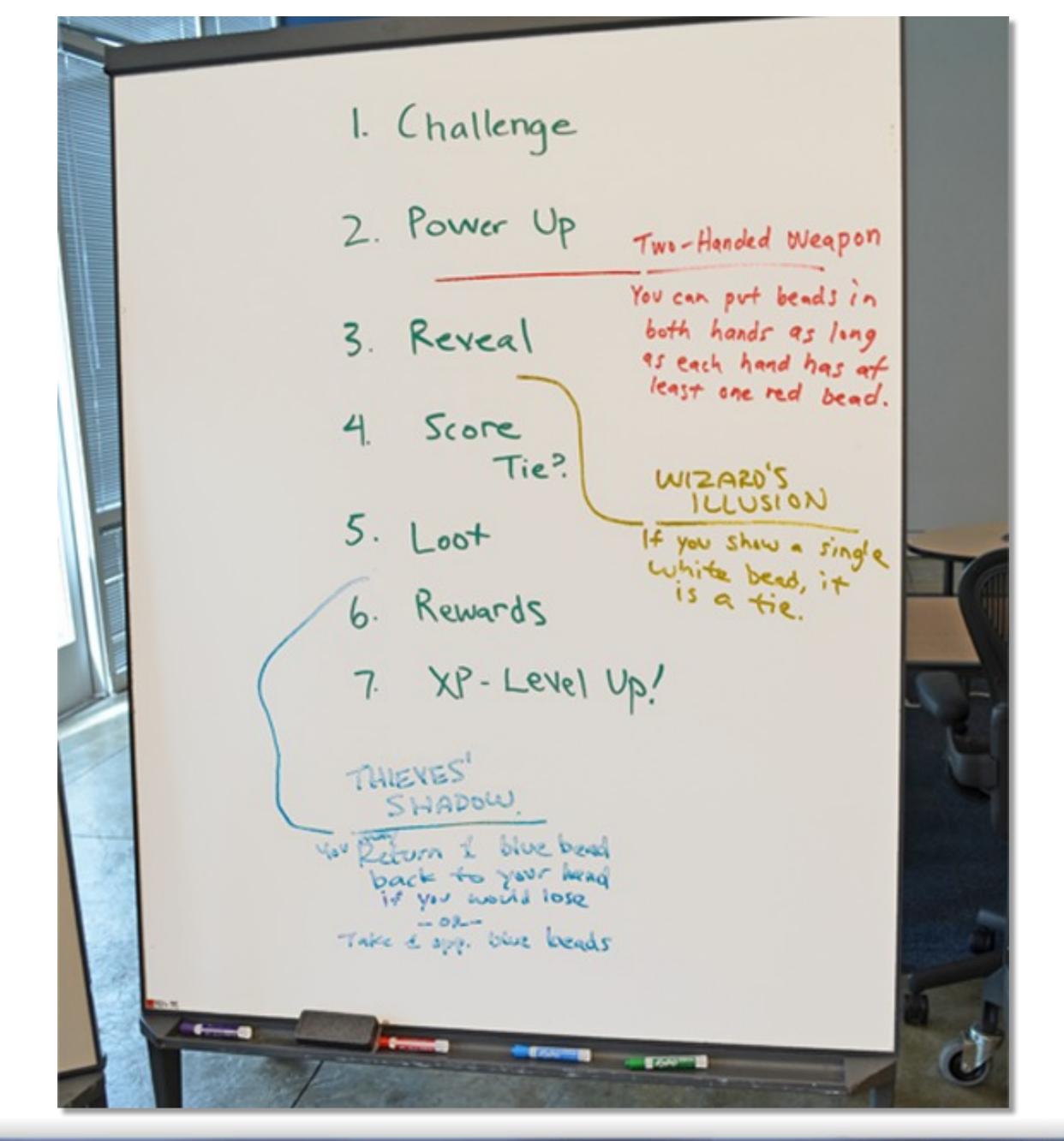


- Make a rule about your character's bead color.
- Fit it into the Turn Order.



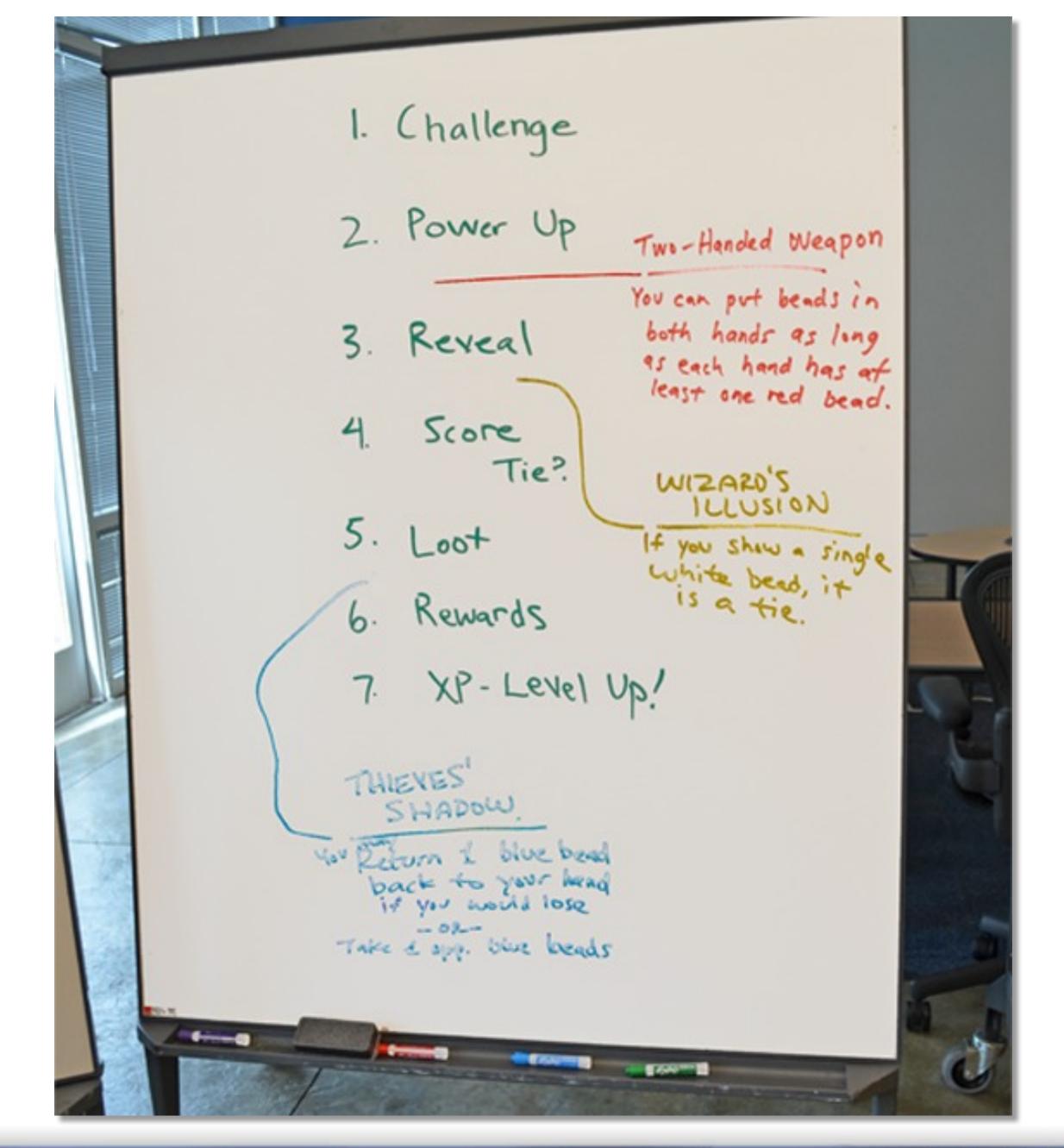


- Make a rule about your character's bead color.
- Fit it into the Turn Order.
- Regroup and discuss.
   Questions? Concerns?





- Make a rule about your character's bead color.
- Fit it into the Turn Order.
- Regroup and discuss.
   Questions? Concerns?
- Playtest and repeat.







Death

- Death
- Role identities

- Death
- Role identities
- Economy:
  - -getting more beads in
  - -taking beads out



- Death
- Role identities
- Economy:
  - -getting more beads in
  - -taking beads out
- Team combat



- Death
- Role identities
- Economy:
  - -getting more beads in
  - -taking beads out
- Team combat

Guilds



- Death
- Role identities
- Economy:
  - -getting more beads in
  - -taking beads out
- Team combat

- Guilds
- Other Level Bonuses



- Death
- Role identities
- Economy:
  - -getting more beads in
  - -taking beads out
- Team combat

- Guilds
- Other Level Bonuses
- Scaling power by level



- Death
- Role identities
- Economy:
  - -getting more beads in
  - -taking beads out
- Team combat

- Guilds
- Other Level Bonuses
- Scaling power by level
- One rule for every step in the Turn Order



#### End of Game



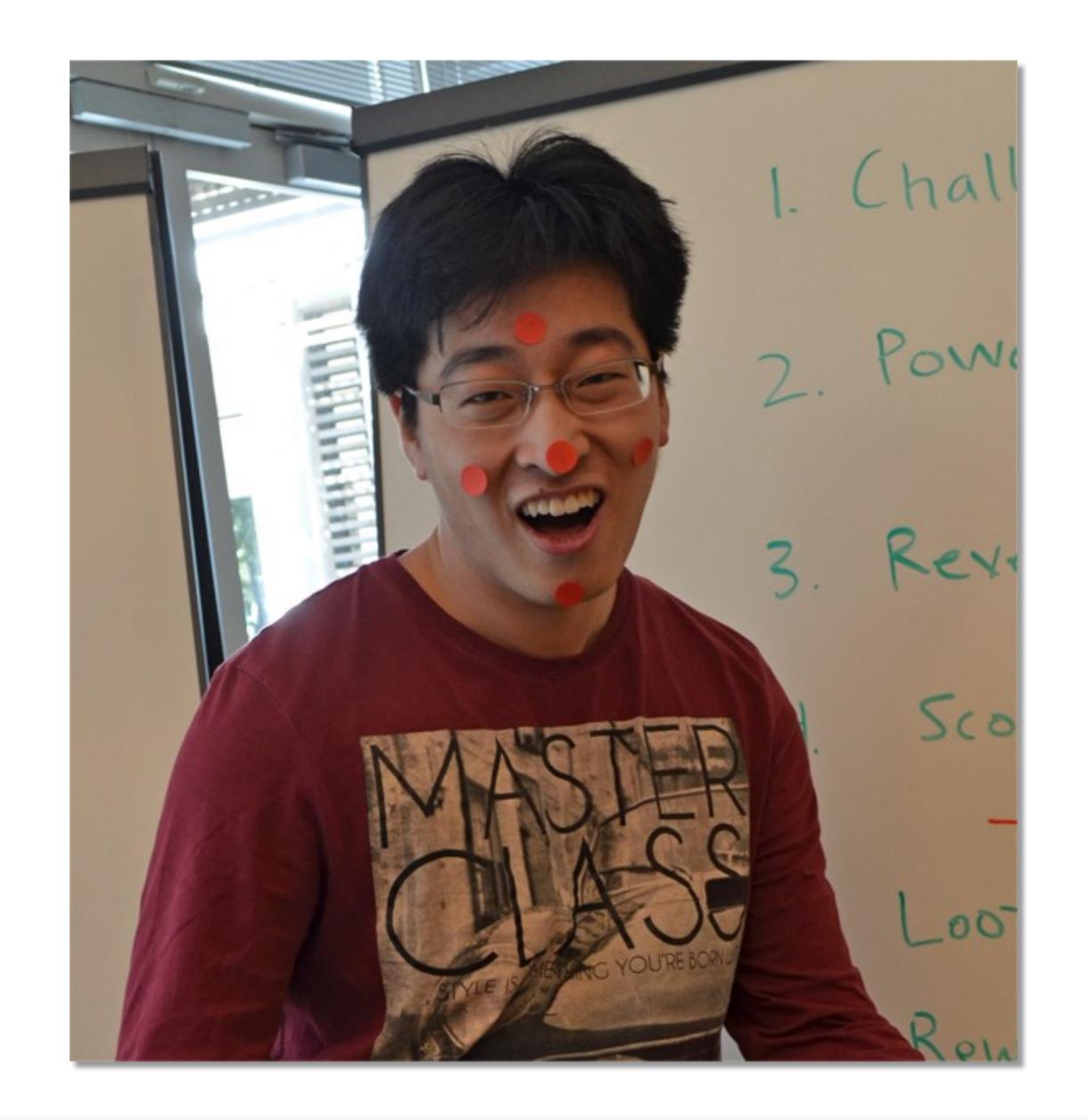
#### End of Game

 There is no explicit end state.
 Play until you run out of time or a player reaches a certain level.



#### End of Game

- There is no explicit end state.
   Play until you run out of time or a player reaches a certain level.
- Compare power levels. Does each class have the same average number of stickers and beads?







Balancing: Strengthen the weak or weaken the strong?



- Balancing: Strengthen the weak or weaken the strong?
- Opinions (forums) vs. objective data (telemetry).



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- Balancing: Strengthen the weak or weaken the strong?
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- Big projects have multiple design groups.
   do they communicate and keep in sync?

How



- Balancing: Strengthen the weak or weaken the strong?
- Opinions (forums) vs. objective data (telemetry).
- Add new rules or modify existing rules?
- Big projects have multiple design groups.
   do they communicate and keep in sync?
- Did the rules make you feel in character?

How



### Thanks!



#### Thanks!

These slides and character sheets are available for download at:

#### www.stonetronix.com

@StoneLibrande



# KATHERINE ISBISTER @kcisbister

NYU Poly



Katherine Isbister, NYU Game Center/NYU Game Innovation Lab





















#### **Coding Scheme**

We are focused on emphasizing the difference between them. As we observe, the social interactions between the spectators and the players are much different. In order to analyse it, we design 4 momentary variables to contrast the difference.

**Spectators' gazes drawn from the screen to players,** identified by at least 3 spectators turning their heads off the screen towards the players within 5 continuous seconds.

We record the times it happens during the game play, in order to compare the social relationships between spectators and players, by analysing how much the spectators are aware of players.

**Spectators helping players**, identified by spectators tell the player how to form the pose right or gives hints about the information on the screen.

We record the times it happens in order to analyse the interactions between the players and the spectators, how the spectators get agency in group play. In this sense, the group play cooperatively together, which is the purpose of having this variable.

**Spectators calling out players' names**, identified by spectators call the players' names or the players' avatars (e.g. "Red") directly.

We record the times it happens in order to analyse how the spectators feel excited about the players' playing and care about the results. It is also individual interaction between a player and a spectator in group play, which is a characteristic of social experience.

Laughter or excitement together, identified by spectators and players laugh or talk loudly on a game event's happening.

We record the times it happens in order to analyse how the group enjoy games together, how the game make design decisions for group play, and specifically for spectating.





# Thanks! Katherine Isbister, NYU Game Center/NYU Game Innovation Lab katherine.isbister@nyu.edu GAME INNOVATION LAB



# SEAN DUNCAN a scd

Indiana University-Bloomington

# METAGAMING AT TWO CORNERS OF GAMES EDUCATION



#### SEAN DUNCAN

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# "JUDGE AND IMPROVE"



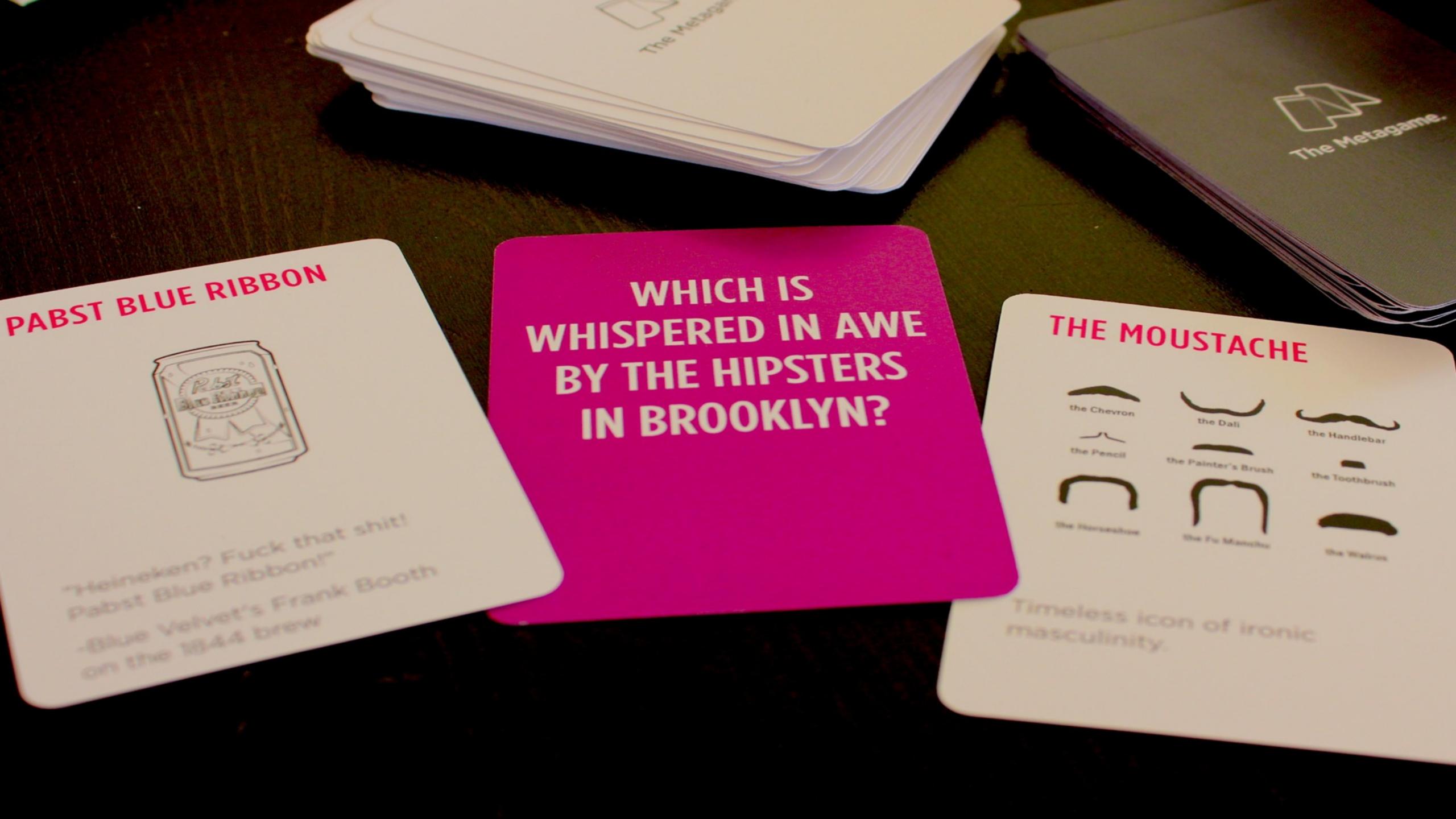




### FANDOM — CRITIQUE



#### "METAMETAGAMING"











WHITCH IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FRATIMG OF OUR MORAL FABRICS ARCHURED THE WORLD FROM US COULD CARE LESS AROUT II. HICH SHOULD **MAKES YOU** BE REQUIRED **MAKES THE** THINK OF THE IN SCHOOLS? PERFECT COLOR **ADVERTISEMENT** FOR \_\_\_ WHICH IS QUE ES A LEADING CAUSE MAS MACHO? **EVIDENCE THAT** IMPUSSIBLE 10 OF DEATH? **OUR SOCIETY** UNDERSTAND IS TOTALLY WITHOUT EXPERT SCREWED UP. **GUIDANCE?** WHICH IS WHICH MAKES THE BEST ICON A BIG DEAL OUT WHICH IS A BETTER TOOL WHICH IS MORE FOR THE DECADE OF NOTHING? FOR DICTATORS? **MOST MAGICAL?** LIKELY TO INCITE OF THE \_\_\_\_\_\_'S? A REVOLUTION? WHICH HAS THE MOST LIKELY IS HO WHICH LULLS MOST SUBVERSIVE TO BE FOUND YOU INTO POTENTIAL? AMONG THE RICH **COMPLACENCY?** AND FAMOUS.



### CRITIQUE - DESIGN

## FANDOM → CRITIQUE CRITIQUE → DESIGN

#### LEARNING IN CONTEXT

### PHOENIX PERRY @phoenixperry

## Code Liberation Foundation, NYU Poly

#### Make programming fun

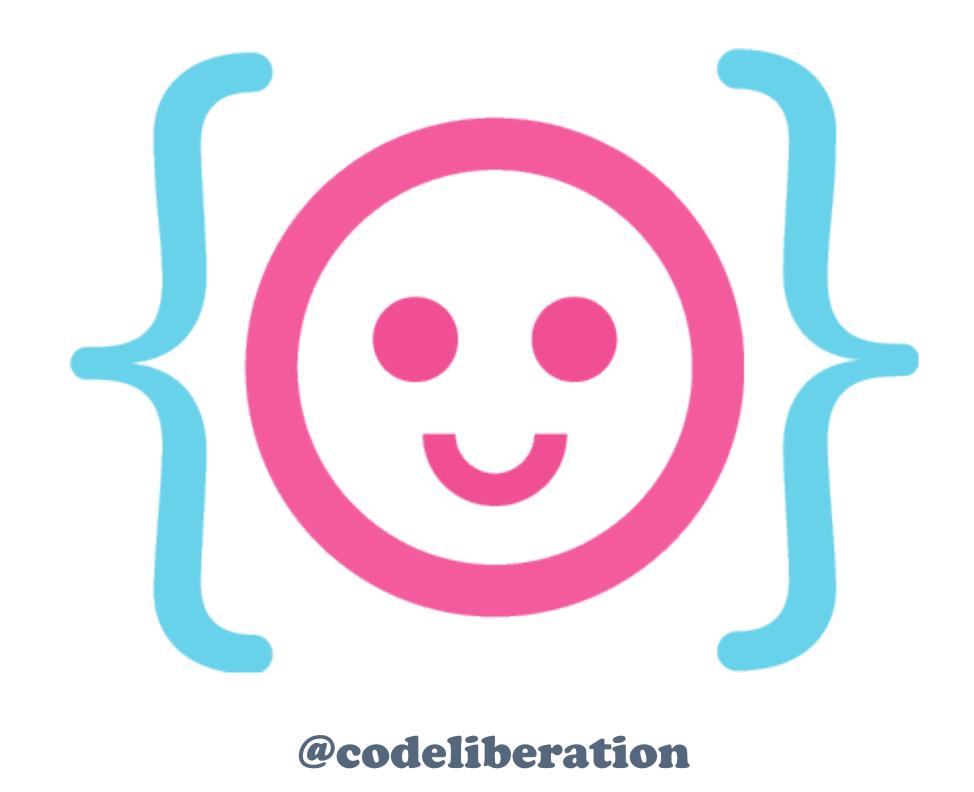
Physical, visual and memorable learning experiences

#### Hello world. I'm Phoenix Perry

I teach games at NYU at Game Center, Poly and in our Computer Science department.

However it really bothers me I'm behind a 100k pay wall

So I founded Code Liberation Foundation to unite a group of like minded female educators to teach women to program games for free.



They were Jane Friedhoff, Nina Freeman and Catt Small

## And I infused our classes with one single idea learned from teaching at NYU

## Programming should be fun

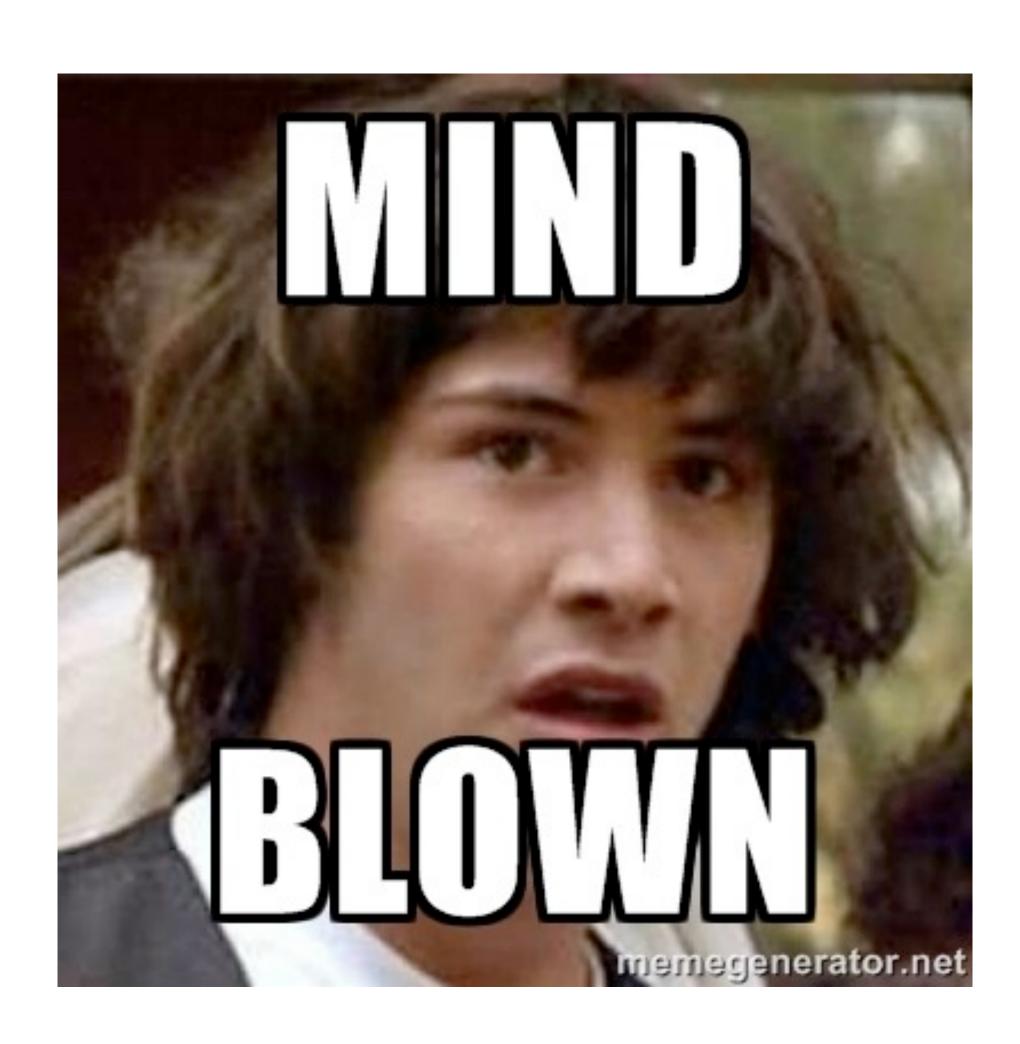
### But game programming is hard



The list of complex things you need to understand is never ending......

## Constant failure is the norm

### Students are easily overwhelmed



### Solution?

## make it visual, physical and fun

### Use visual metaphors

#### Big ideas can be explained in photos







The stack

### And they can be humorous

//comments
//slide from our oF workshop Jane made



## To go further make it physical

and games are a great way to do this.



#### And who doesn't love CUPCAKES!



#### The while / if structure

while some condition is/ is not met do some stuff

if something is happening make some changes

### This is the core architecture of most games

while my game is running move my character

if my character reaches the end reward the player quit my game

## This is called a main game loop.

### It's a critical logical structure for gaming

## It's the ideal time to pull out all the stops

#### The cupcake game

- ·I turn up with really decadent looking cupcakes and put them on clear display.
- ·I break the class into 2 teams
- ·A round consists of a turn by each team
- ·I go and stand at one end of the room.
- •The game runs until I get to the other end of the room
- •Each team came move me to the right or the left one step.
- The team that gets me to touch the wall first, gets all the cupcakes

ending wall

#### The structure looks like this

playing game is true

while playing game is true team one take a turn team two take a turn

if the teacher is touching the wall reward winning team playing is false

### Other reason to use physical games to teach?

Students will remember concepts easier Encourages collaboration Builds friendships within the class

### @phoenixperry



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