

Game Programming: The BIG Picture

Dan White

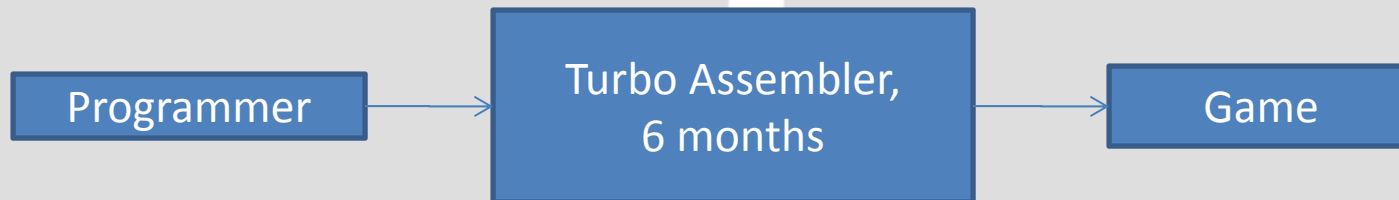
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a  Foundation 9 Entertainment Studio

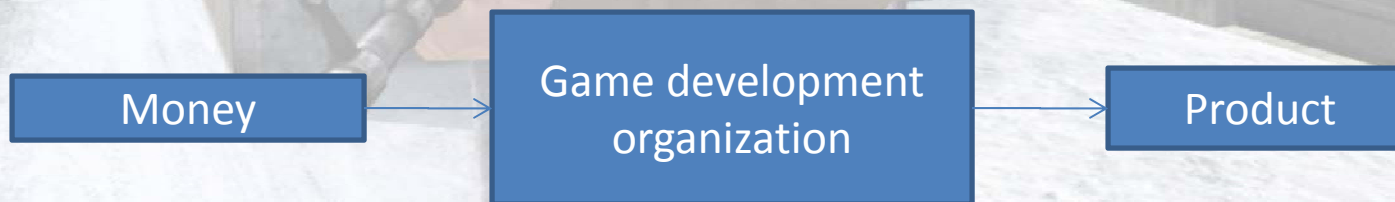
The very old days...



30 years ago, a game might have 1 programmer, and maybe 1 artist

View from the CEO's chair...

- Games are big business
 - Current AAA titles: \$30 million budget, 2+ year time frame
 - Project completion date is very important
 - Particularly for licensed properties, sports, holiday launches, or anything with advertising



This means we make games differently...



When I first noticed change...

Jumpman
Atari 800
circa 1983:

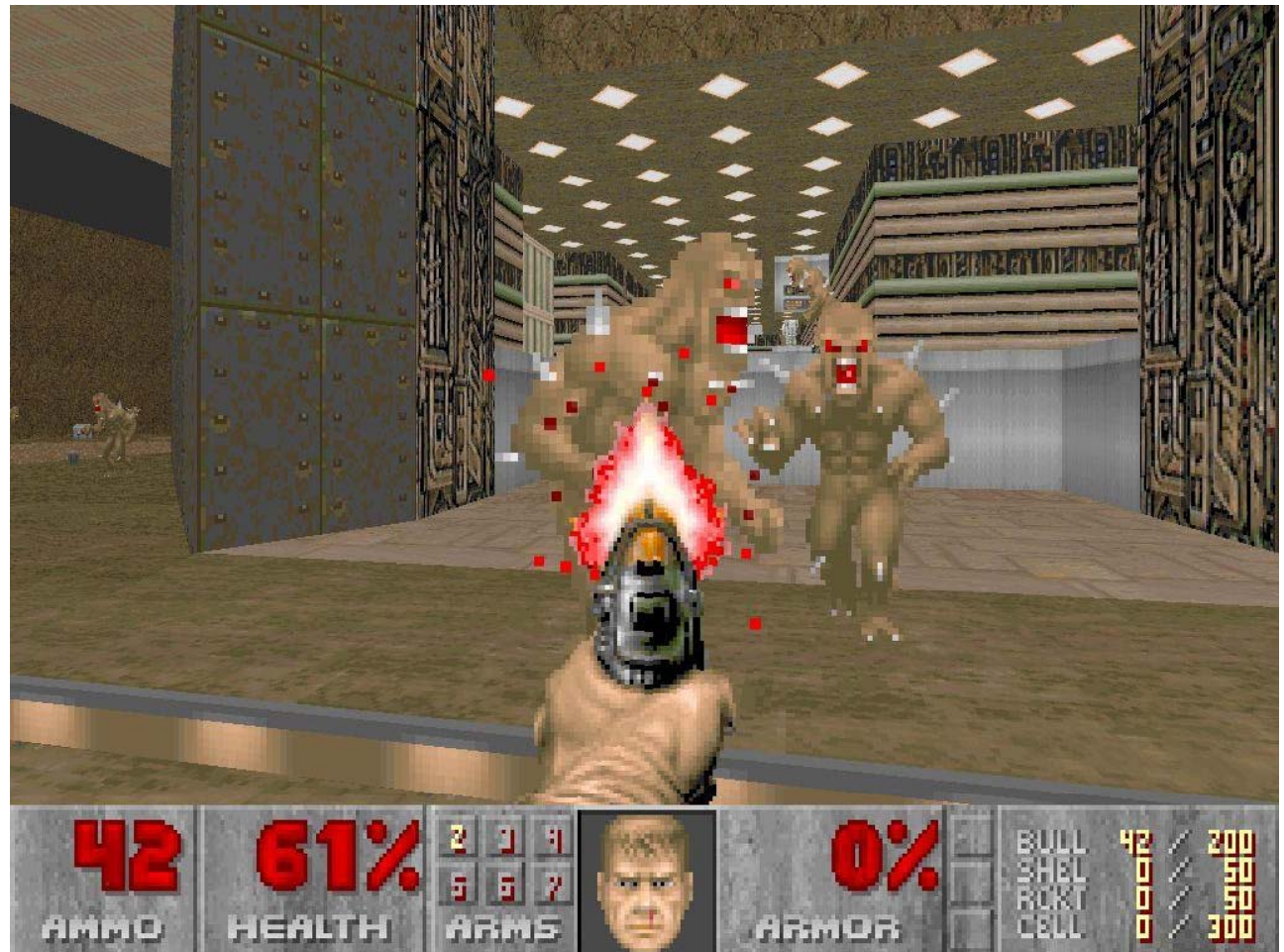


This game had an EDITOR!
At the time, this seemed revolutionary to me.

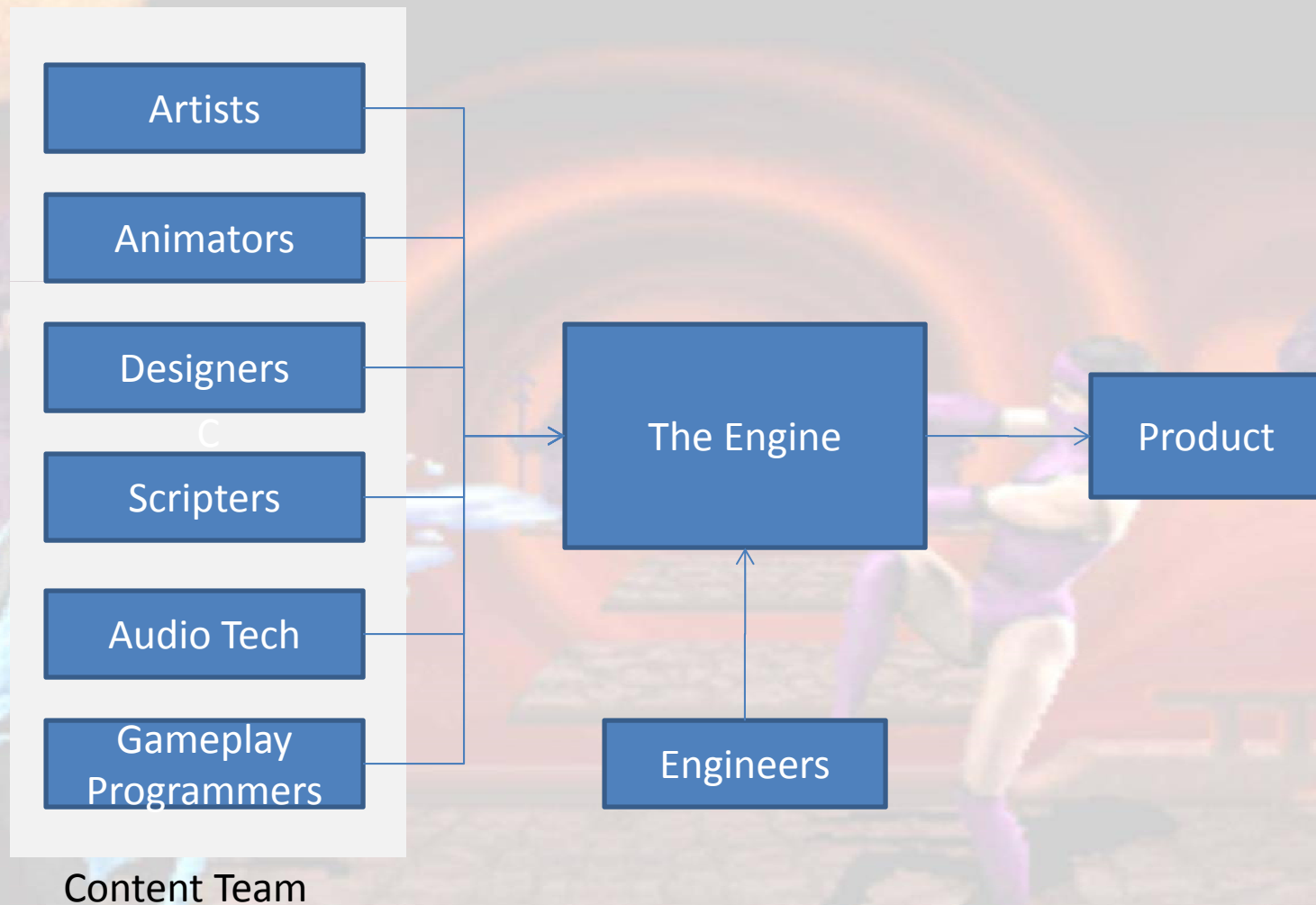
Doom Engine cemented the idea

Doom released in 1993

- Spawned HeXen, Heretic and so on
- Started the idea that an engine is potentially valuable on its own



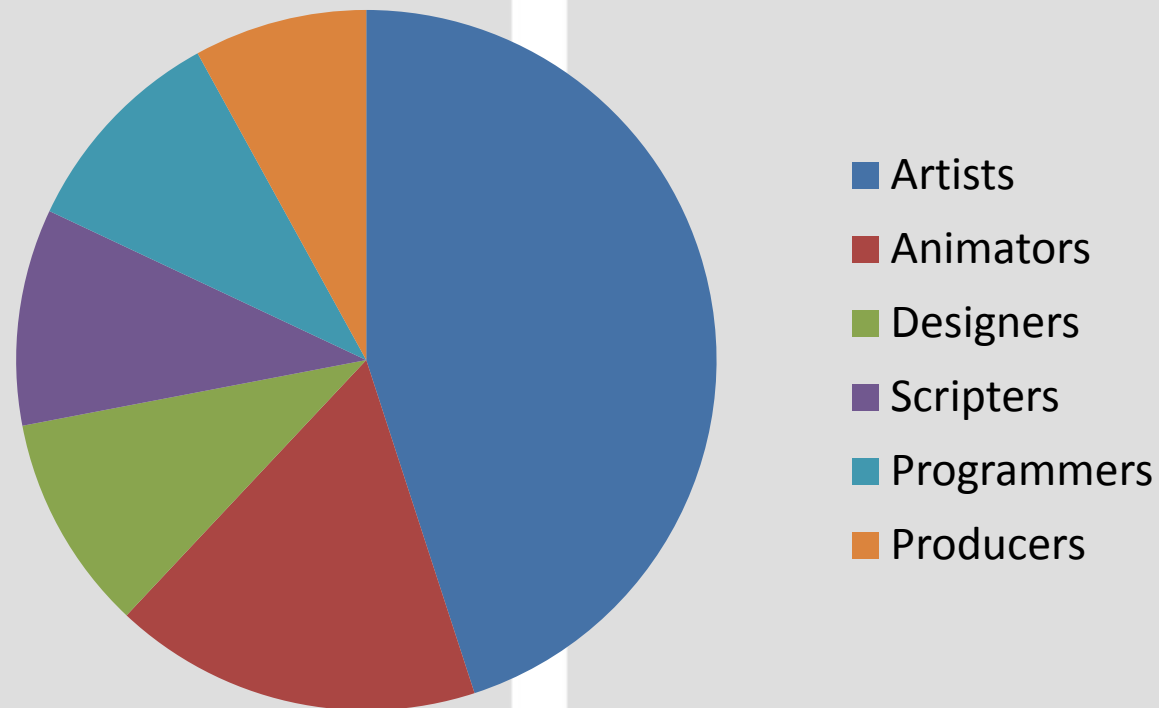
A more detailed view of today...



Engineer = programmer = software developer

Distribution of People (large project)

Head Count



On large projects, programmers are a small part
On smaller projects, a larger part
Where is test? Forgotten as usual..

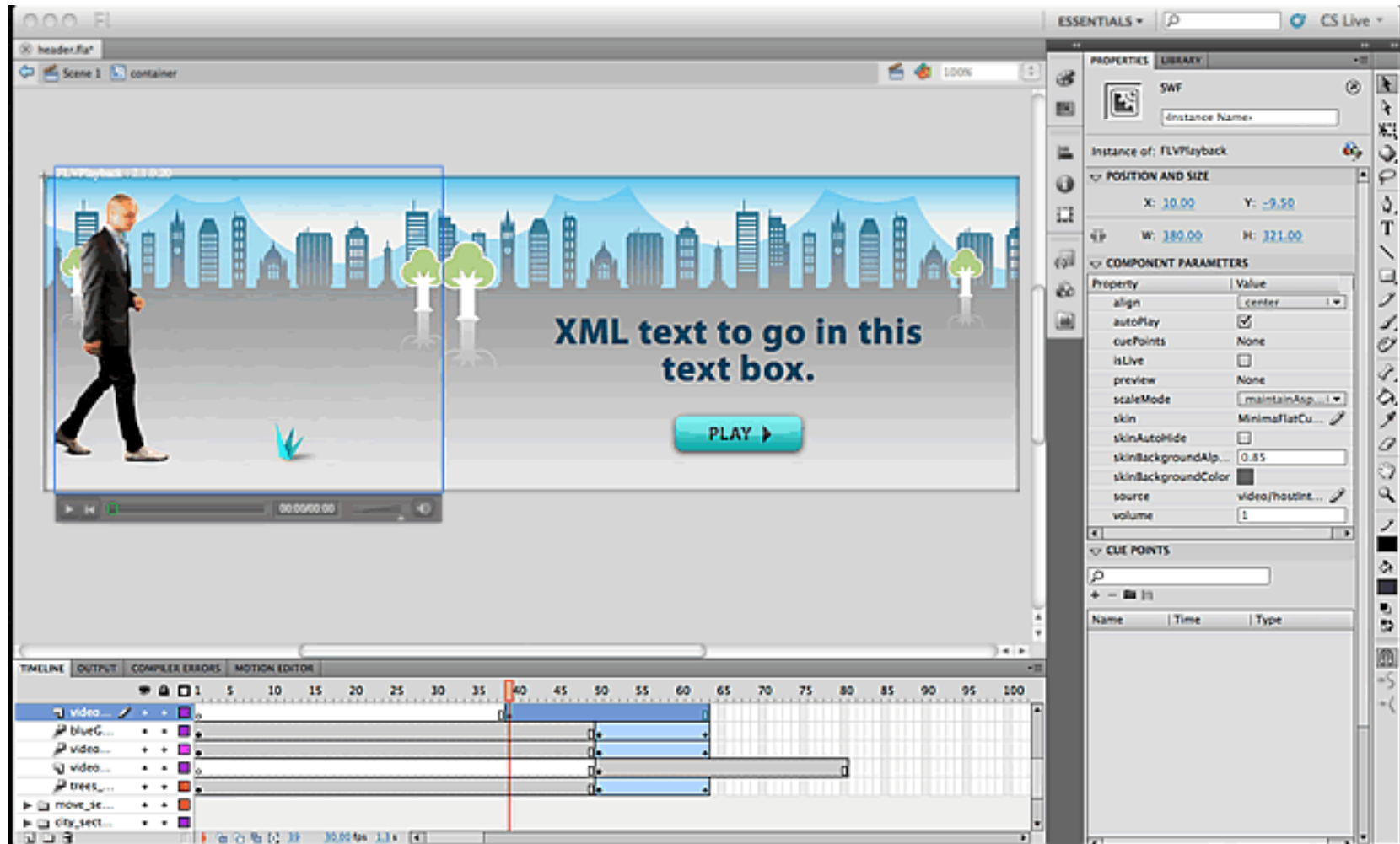
The real task of engineers

- The main task of engineers in a commercial game company is to make tools and runtime to enable artists and designers to make games.
 - Saves money, but just as important increases predictability.
- This is how most industries work anyway...you don't need programmers to use Autocad.
- How to design and create the perfect engine is very much unsolved.*
- Not to worry, we are decades away from losing the chance to be creative.

Actually it has been sort of solved

- Flash has taken over the market for 2D games.
- It's a huge success.
- Flash games can be made with only scripters.
- This is possible because:
 - Performance not an issue for 2D
 - 2D games are vastly simpler
- So successful that MS is making their own: Silverlight.
- Future is unknown: Will HTML 5 replace it, or will Flash succeed with 3d support.

Adobe Flash CS5

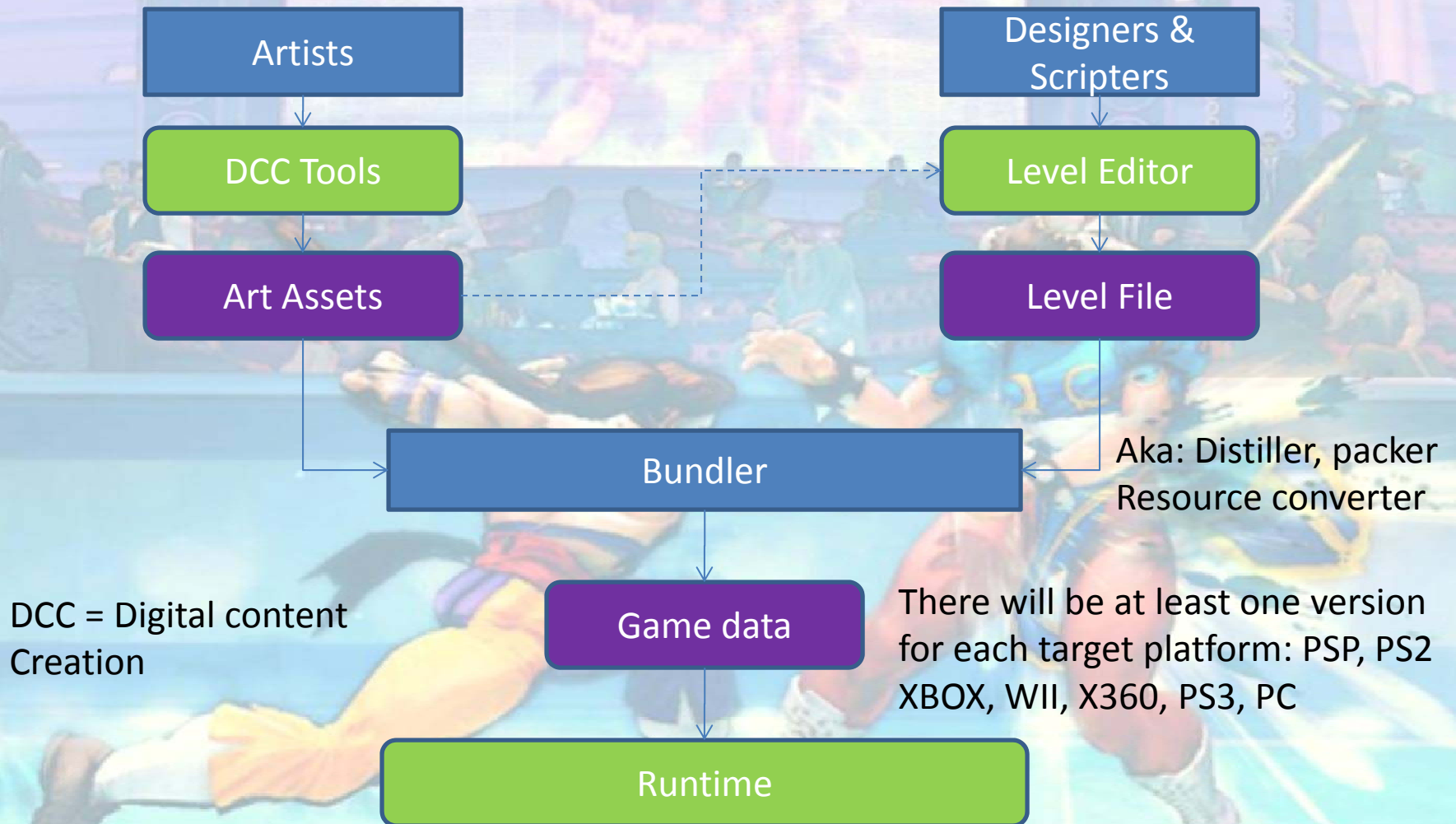




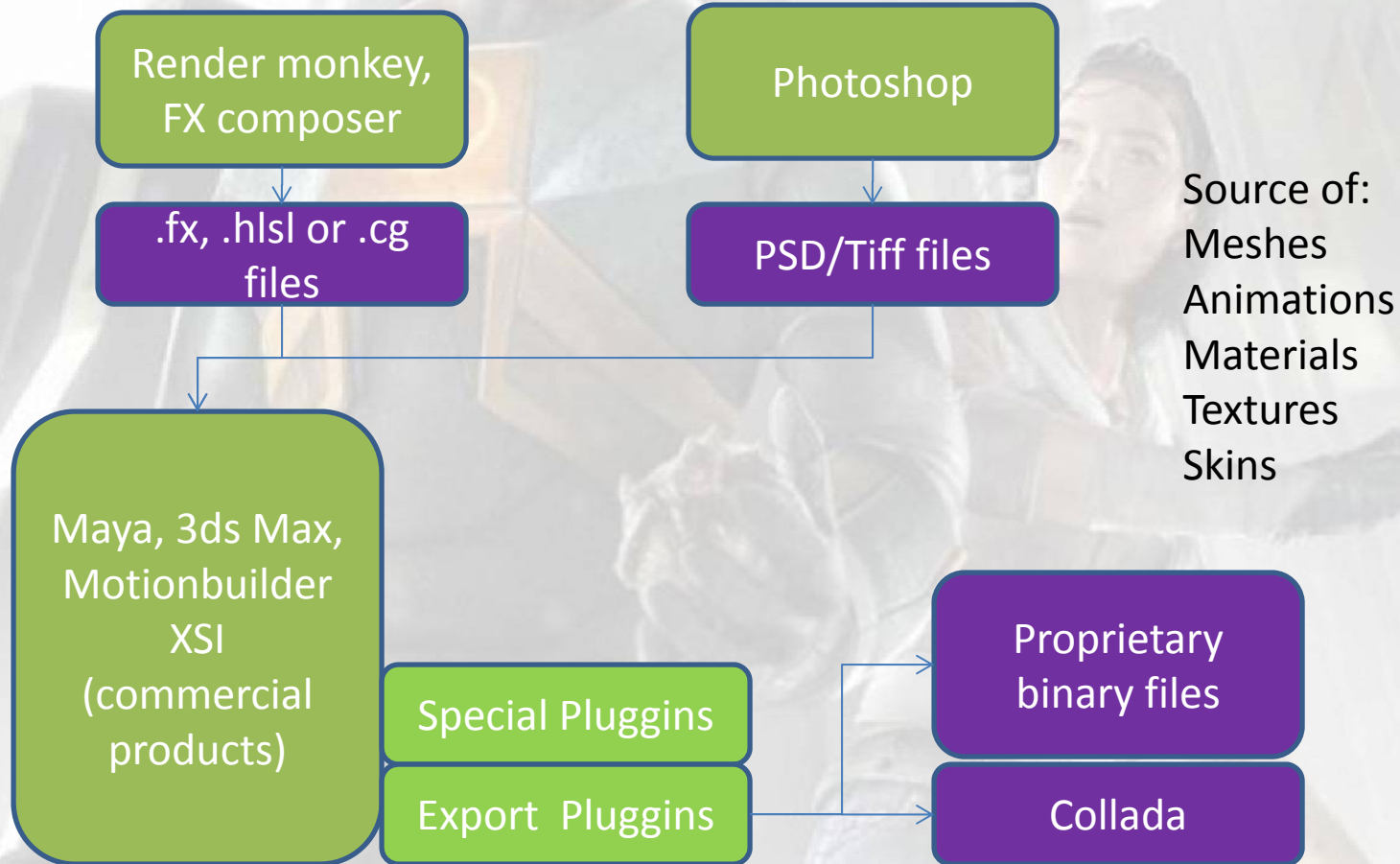
Flash suggests form of the general solution

- Artists make assets.
- Designers use the assets to make levels.
- The levels are packed to make game data.
- The runtime interprets & processes the game data.
- Sound familiar?
 - Source file → Compiled EXE
 - EXE run by an OS

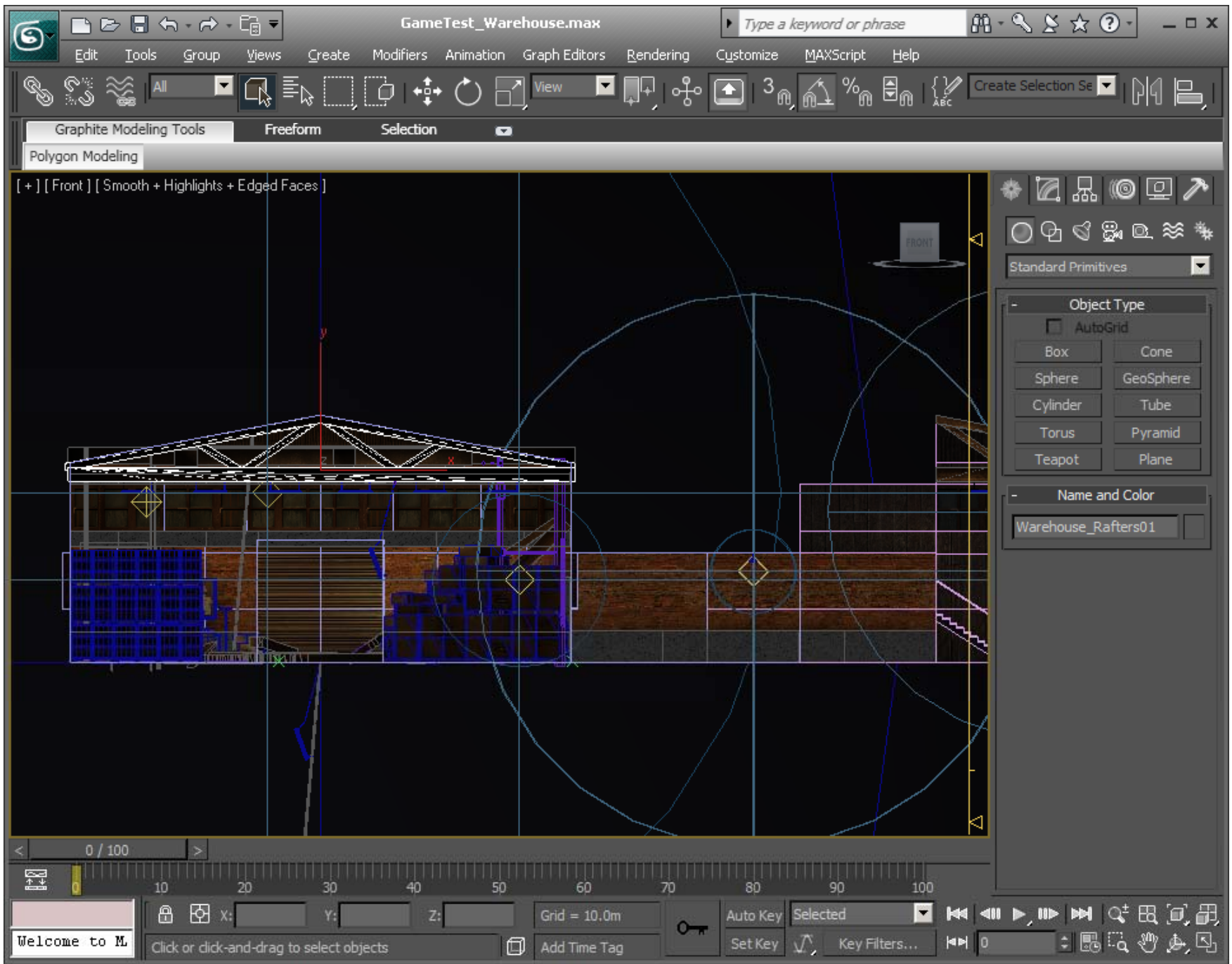
A slightly more detailed view...

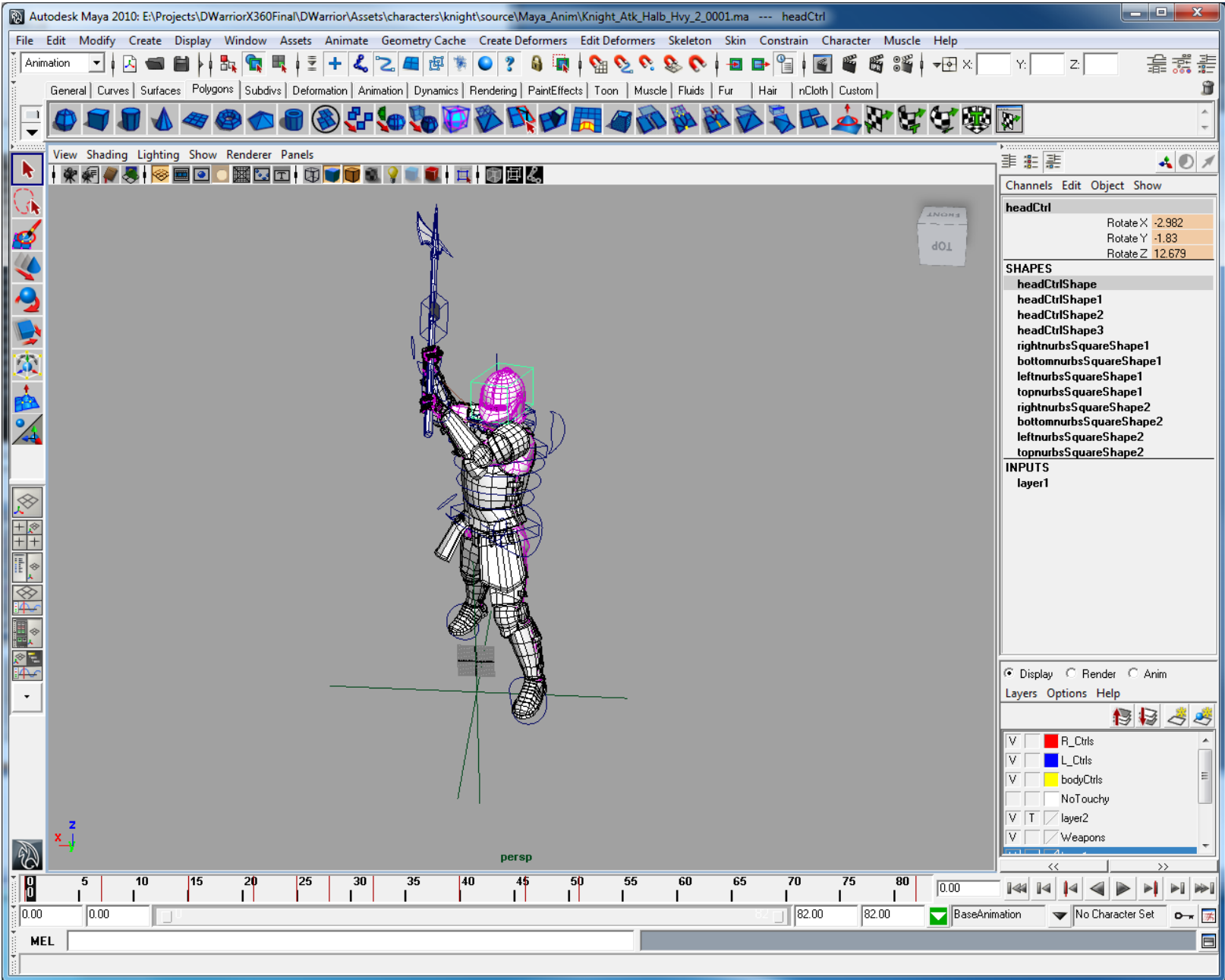


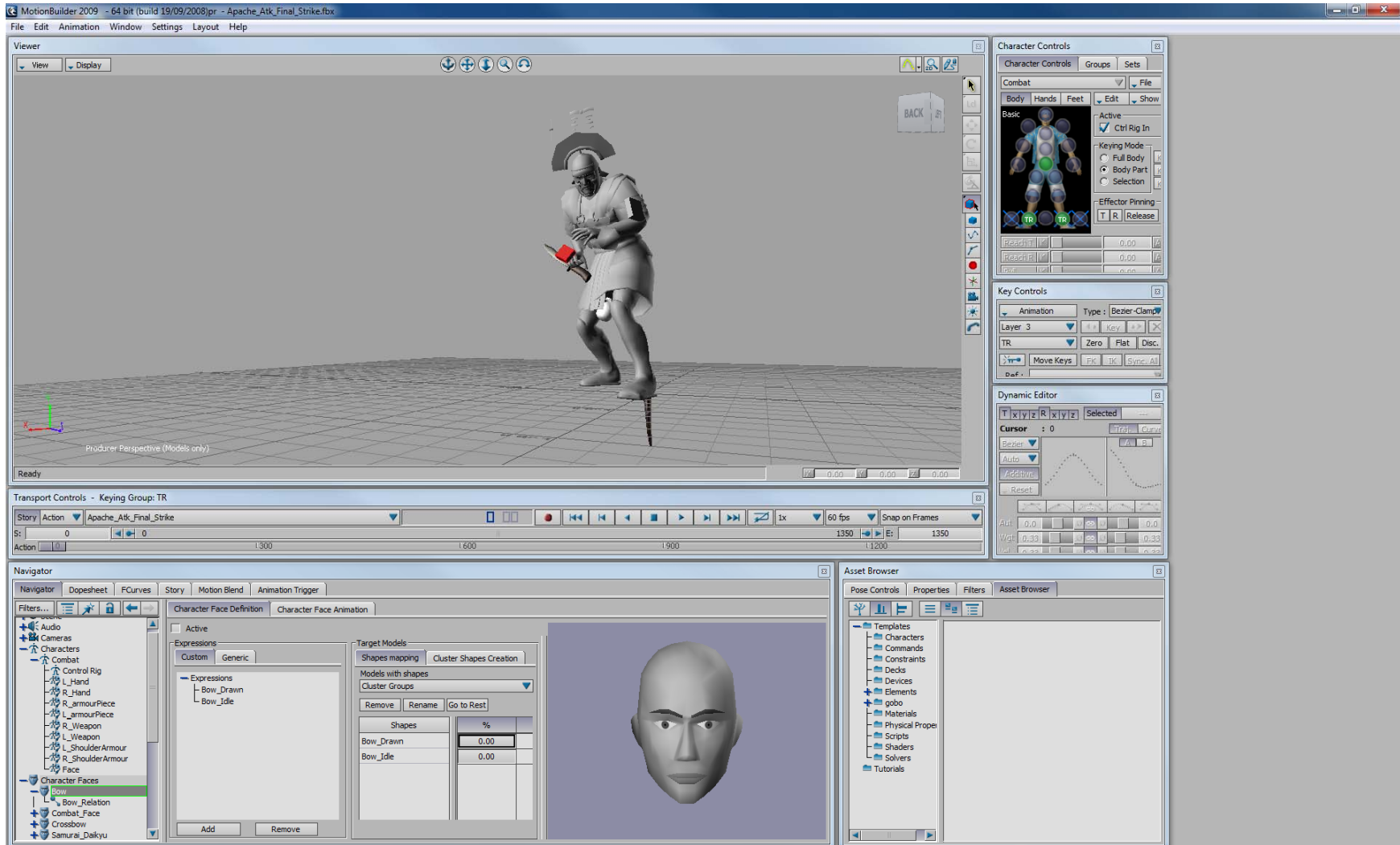
The art pipeline...



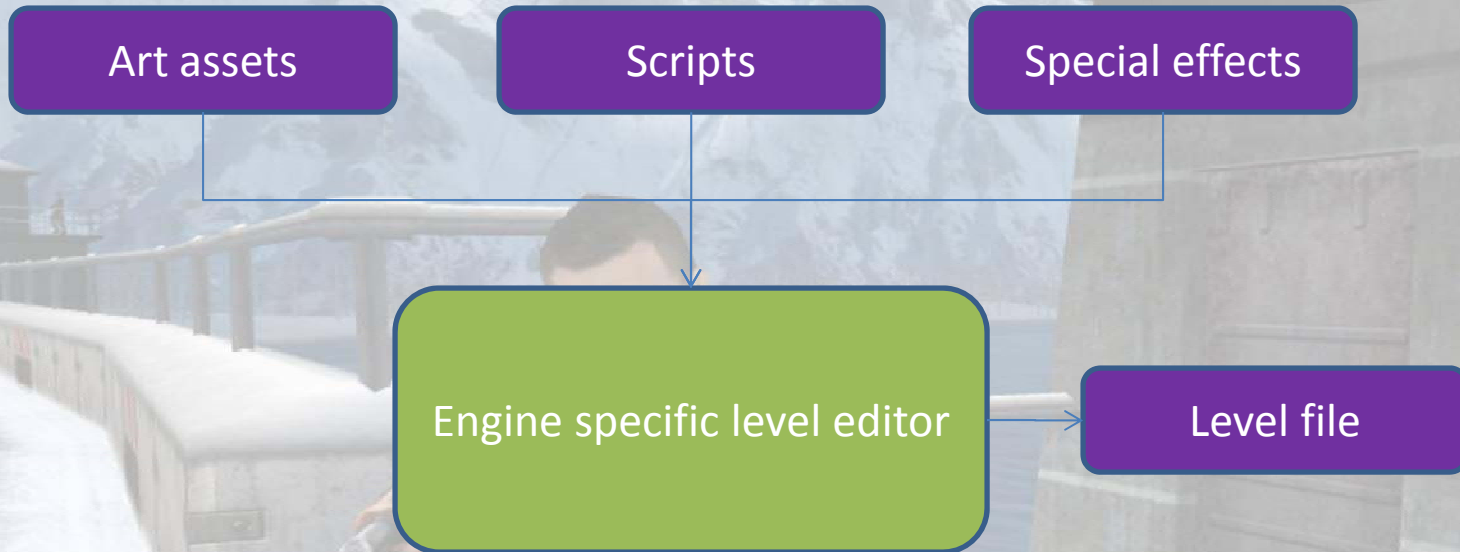
Originally targeted at film.







The level editing pipeline...

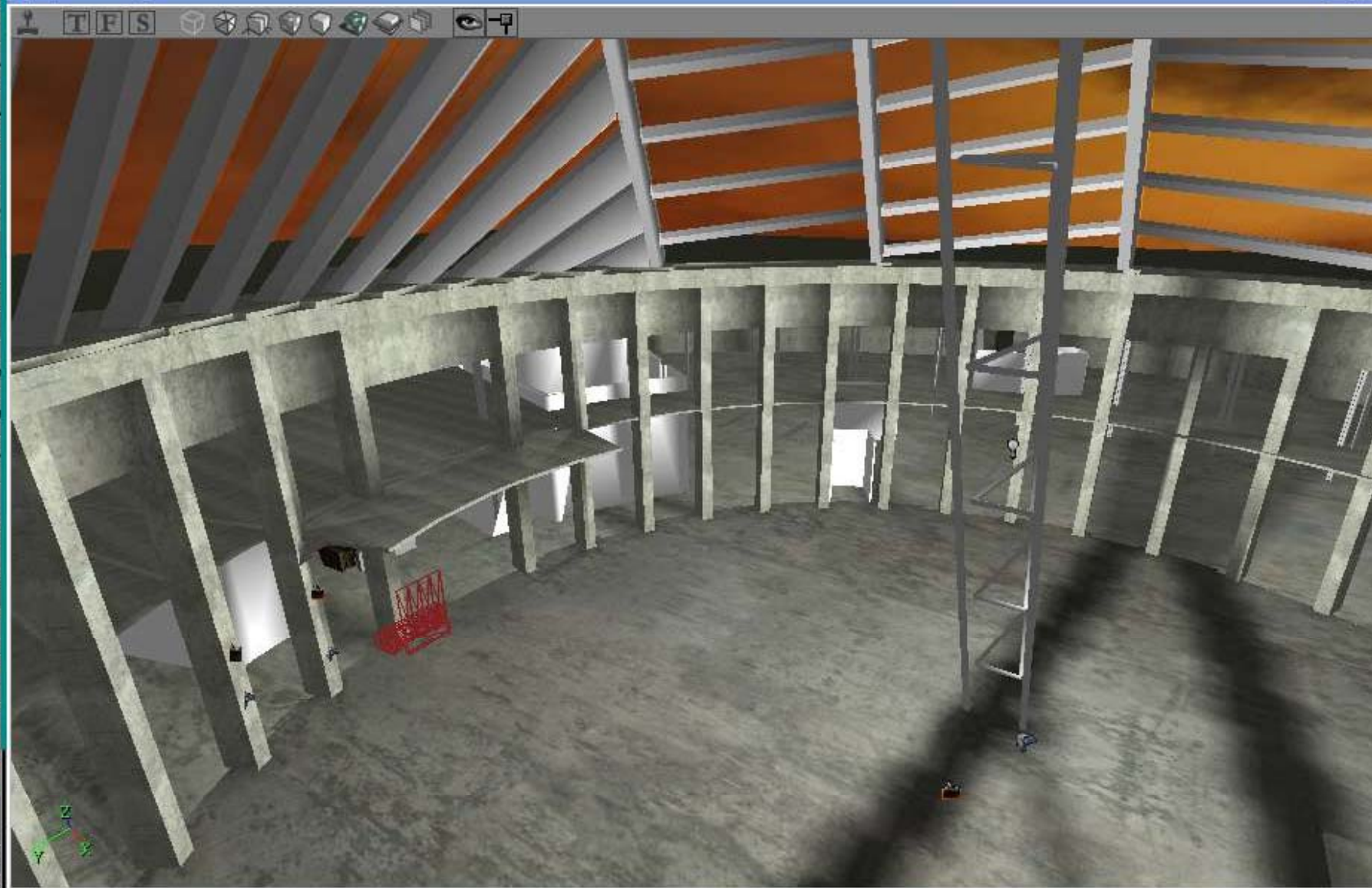


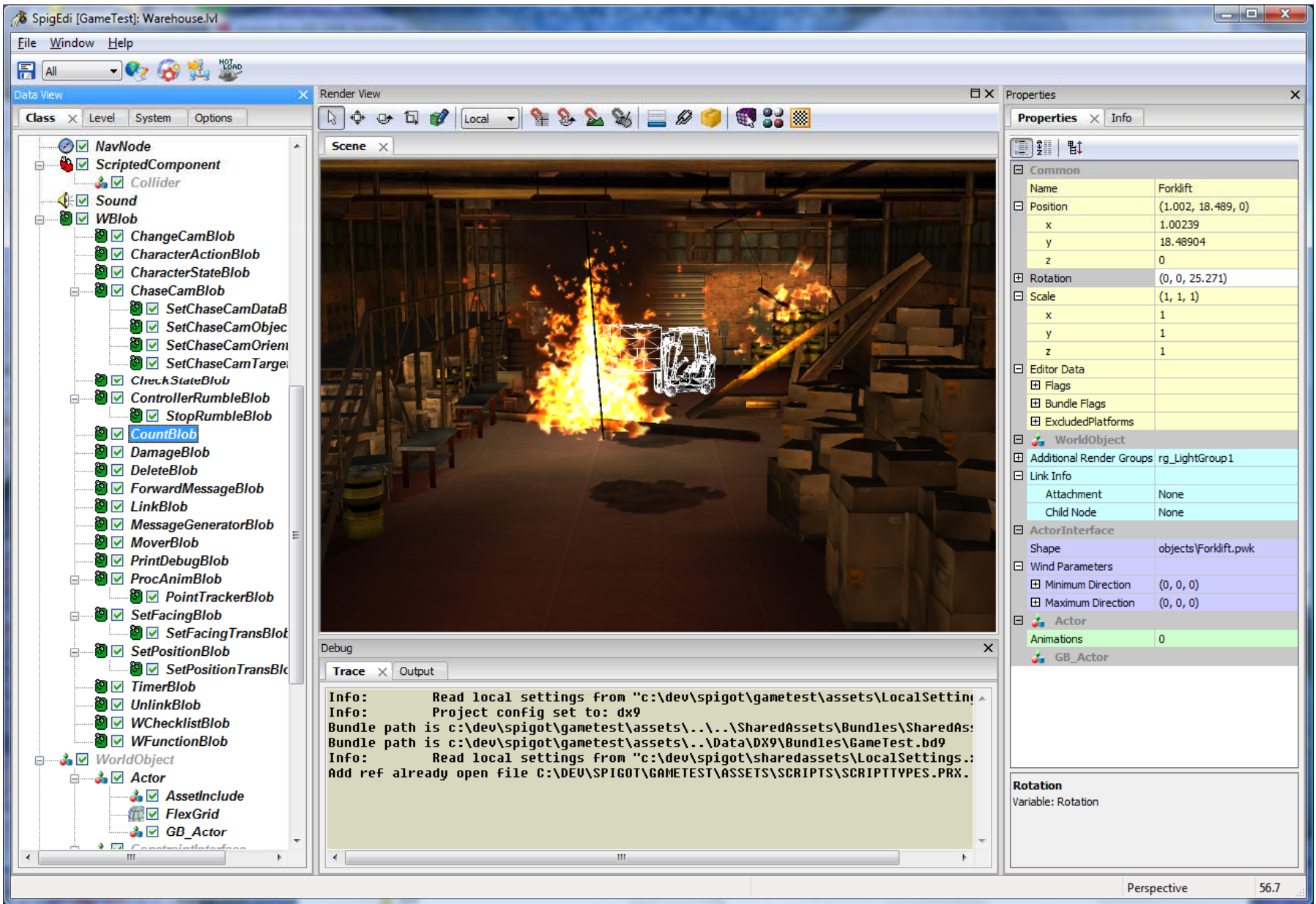
- Object placement & properties
- Setup lights
- Create light/shadow maps
- Script binding (connect triggers and so forth)
- Script testing
- Create camera paths & cinematic sequences.
- In some cases...creating of the static world geometry (now out of fashion)





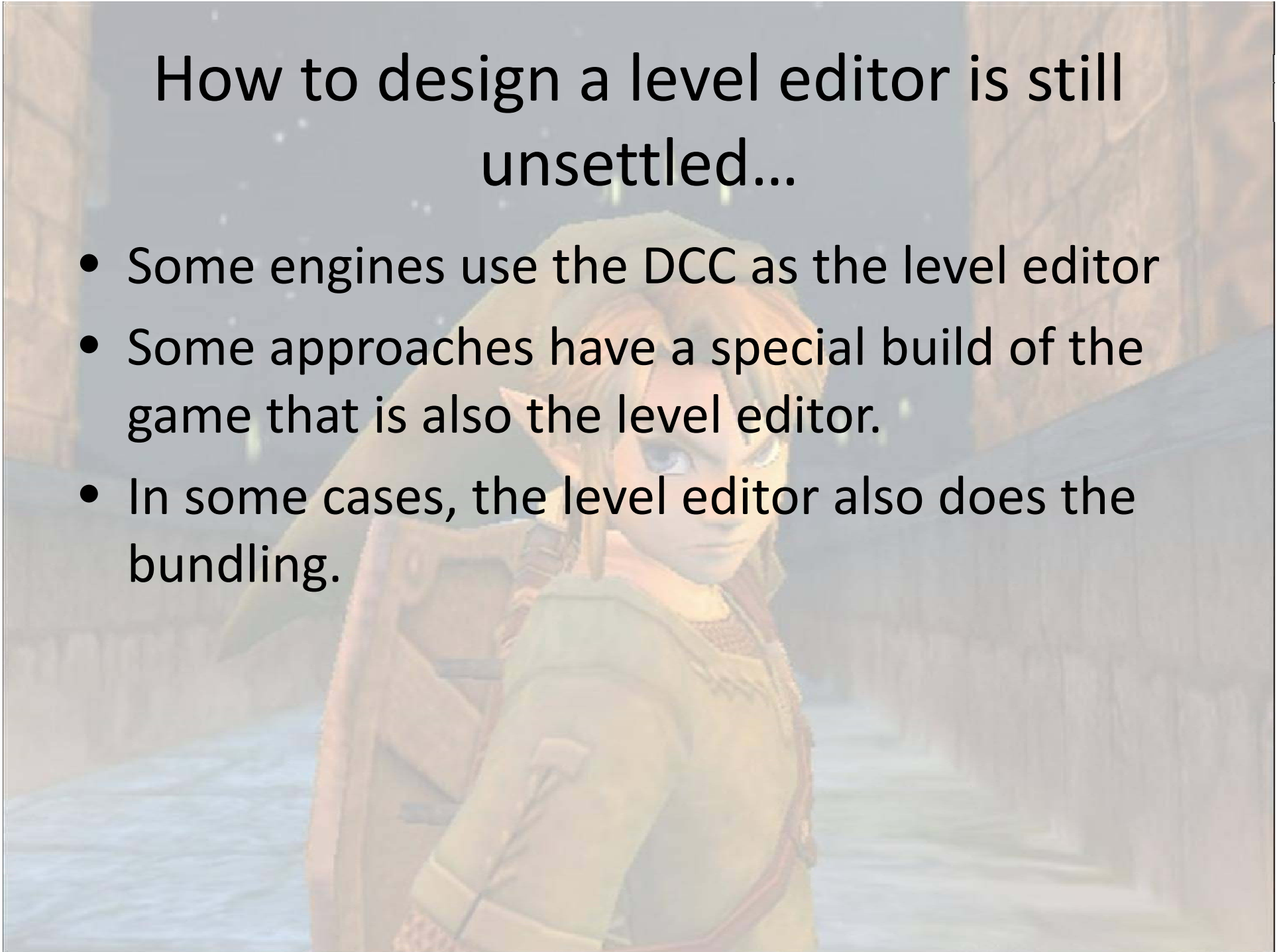
Dynamic Light





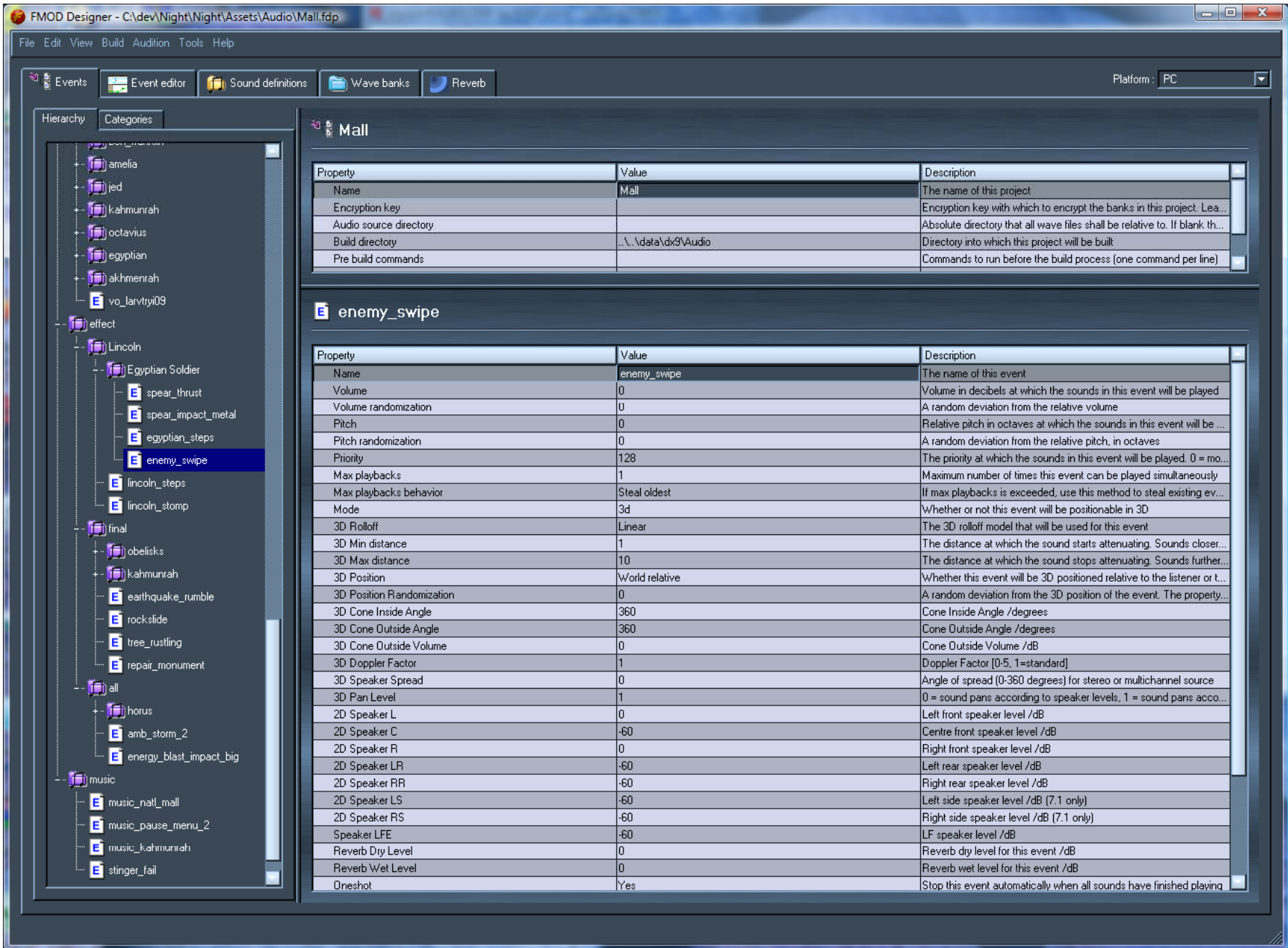
How to design a level editor is still unsettled...

- Some engines use the DCC as the level editor
- Some approaches have a special build of the game that is also the level editor.
- In some cases, the level editor also does the bundling.



Other tools

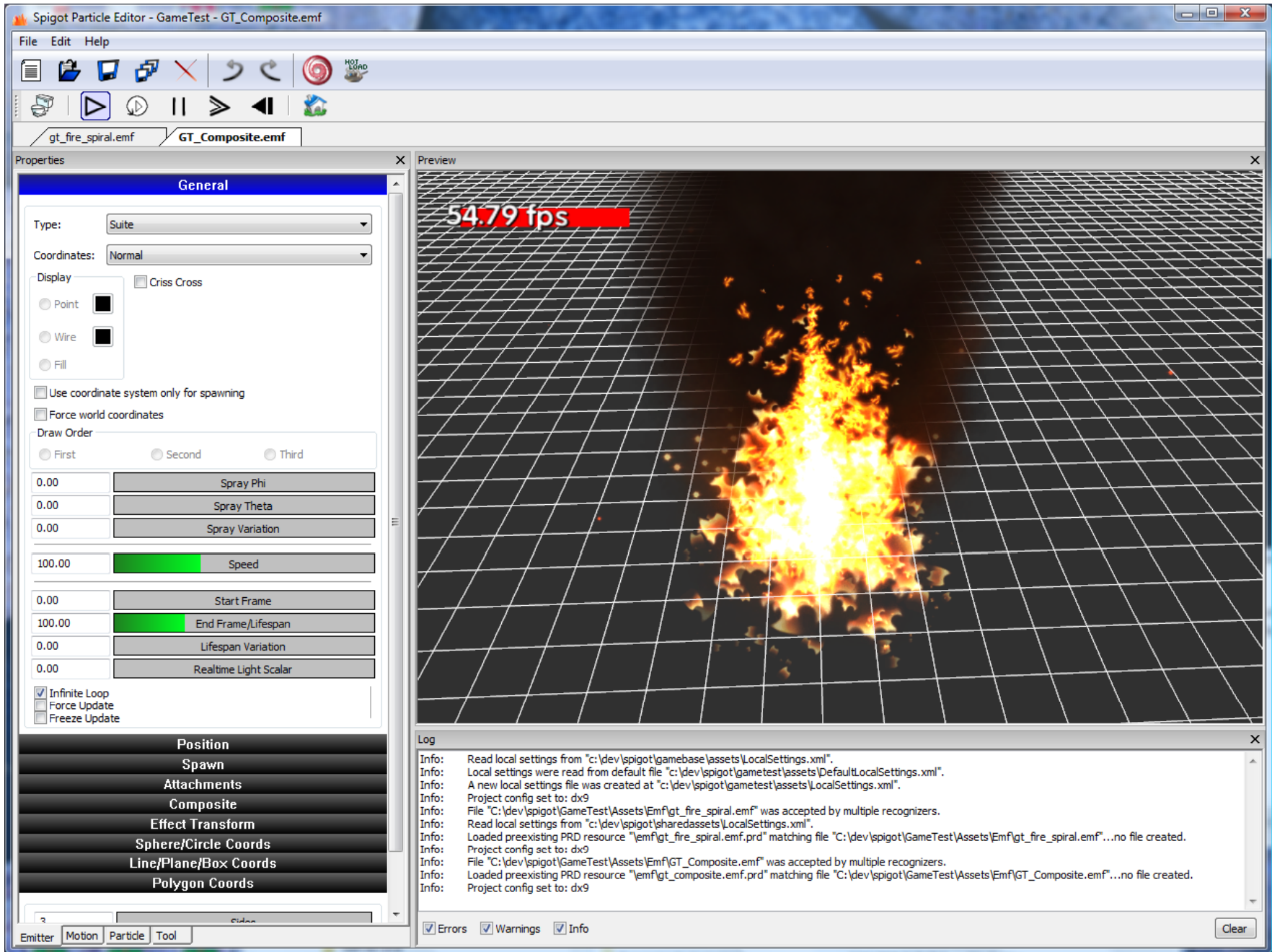
- Special Fx editor
 - Particle systems very important for look and feel.
 - Edit and tweak particle systems
 - Can be really fun to work with & neglected academically
- Sound editor
 - Take sound samples (from Sound Forge or whatever) and create runtime sound-effects by applying patches, filters etc.
- Asset management
 - This is a huge problem with $> 10^5$ files



Property	Value	Description
Name	Mall	The name of this project
Encryption key		Encryption key with which to encrypt the banks in this project. Lea...
Audio source directory		Absolute directory that all wave files shall be relative to. If blank th...
Build directory	..\..\data\dx9\Audio	Directory into which this project will be built
Pre build commands		Commands to run before the build process (one command per line)

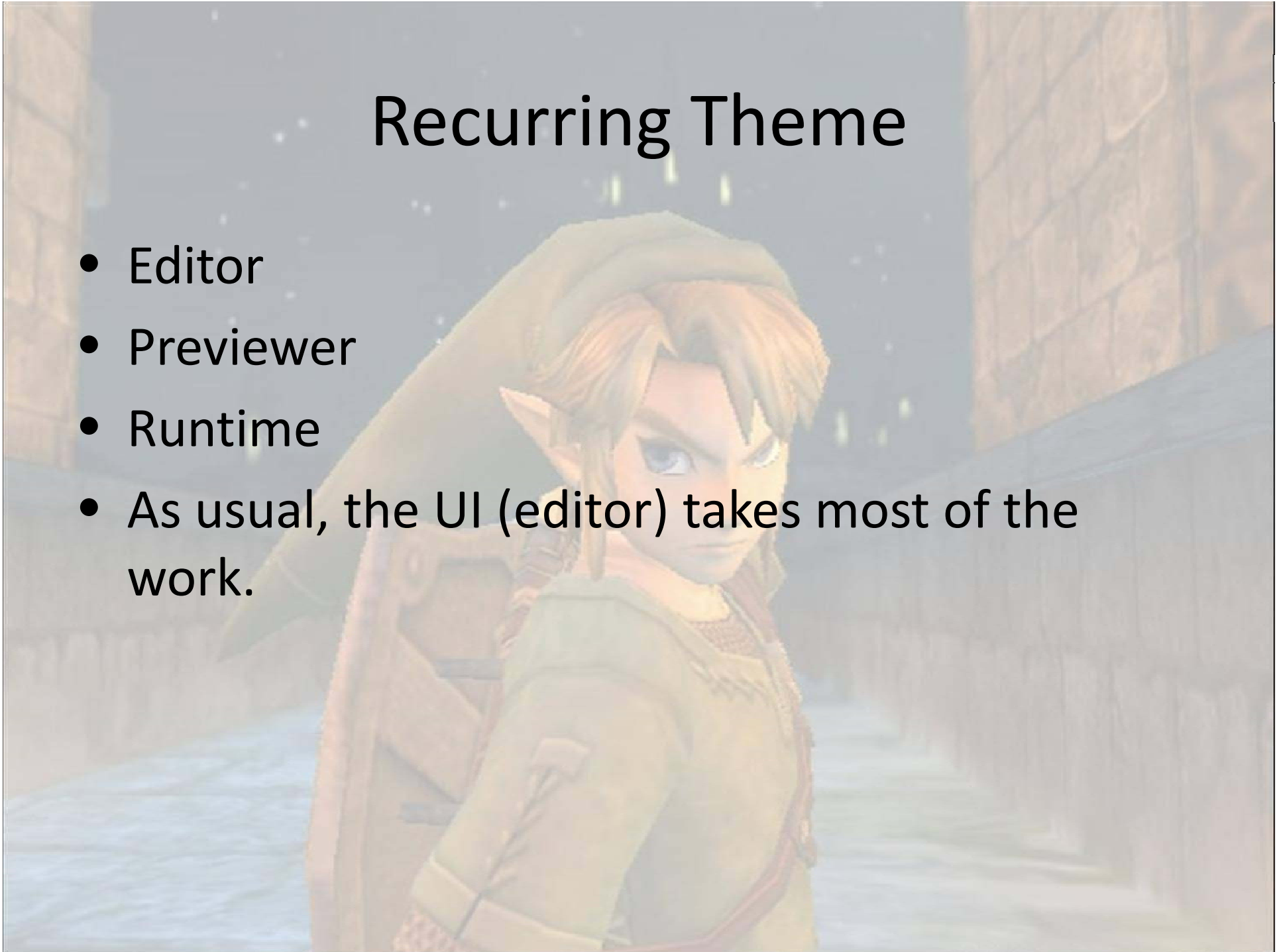
E enemy_swipe

Property	Value	Description
Name	enemy_swipe	The name of this event
Volume	0	Volume in decibels at which the sounds in this event will be played
Volume randomization	0	A random deviation from the relative volume
Pitch	0	Relative pitch in octaves at which the sounds in this event will be ...
Pitch randomization	0	A random deviation from the relative pitch, in octaves
Priority	128	The priority at which the sounds in this event will be played. 0 = mo...
Max playbacks	1	Maximum number of times this event can be played simultaneously
Max playbacks behavior	Steal oldest	If max playbacks is exceeded, use this method to steal existing ev...
Mode	3d	Whether or not this event will be positionable in 3D
3D Rolloff	Linear	The 3D rolloff model that will be used for this event
3D Min distance	1	The distance at which the sound starts attenuating. Sounds closer...
3D Max distance	10	The distance at which the sound stops attenuating. Sounds further...
3D Position	World relative	Whether this event will be 3D positioned relative to the listener or t...
3D Position Randomization	0	A random deviation from the 3D position of the event. The property...
3D Cone Inside Angle	360	Cone Inside Angle /degrees
3D Cone Outside Angle	360	Cone Outside Angle /degrees
3D Cone Outside Volume	0	Cone Outside Volume /dB
3D Doppler Factor	1	Doppler Factor [0-5, 1=standard]
3D Speaker Spread	0	Angle of spread (0-360 degrees) for stereo or multichannel source
3D Pan Level	1	0 = sound pans according to speaker levels, 1 = sound pans acco...
2D Speaker L	0	Left front speaker level /dB
2D Speaker C	-60	Centre front speaker level /dB
2D Speaker R	0	Right front speaker level /dB
2D Speaker LR	-60	Left rear speaker level /dB
2D Speaker RR	-60	Right rear speaker level /dB
2D Speaker LS	-60	Left side speaker level /dB (7.1 only)
2D Speaker RS	-60	Right side speaker level /dB (7.1 only)
Speaker LFE	-60	LF speaker level /dB
Reverb Dry Level	0	Reverb dry level for this event /dB
Reverb Wet Level	0	Reverb wet level for this event /dB
Oneshot	Yes	Stop this event automatically when all sounds have finished playing



Recurring Theme

- Editor
- Previewer
- Runtime
- As usual, the UI (editor) takes most of the work.



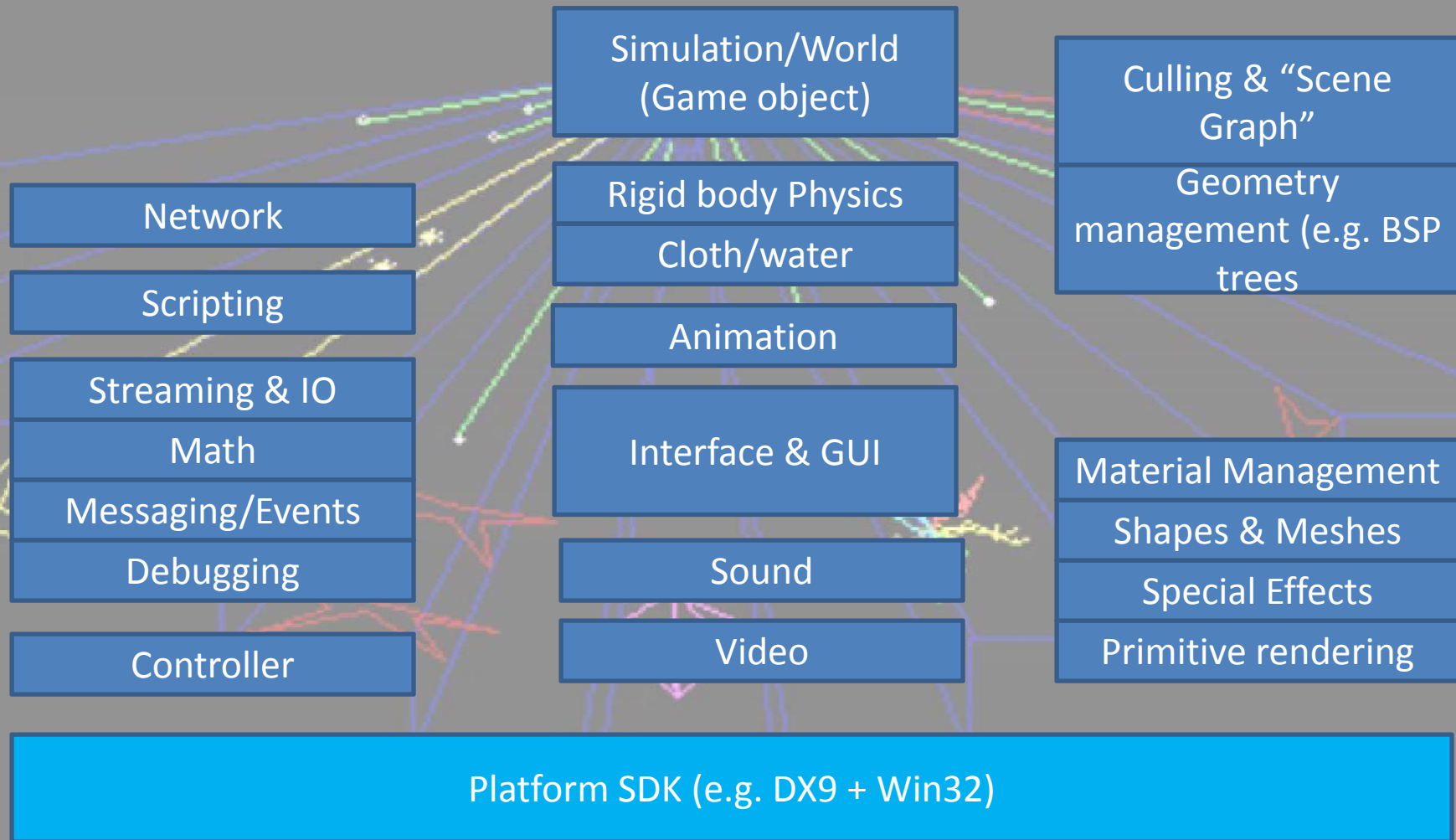
On to the Bundler...

- The bundler does the final conversion of assets to a platform specific format.
 - Like the compiler
- Stripify & build meshes
- Convert texture formats
 - Also build texture atlases.
- Compress everything that can be compressed.
- Layout binary data for streaming.
- Handles endian swapping.
- Build large data structures (e.g. BSP or kD trees)
- **Do every possible preprocess operation!**
 - Among other advantages, finds errors early.

Runtime

- Game runtime is a real-time simulation
 - Predictable performance is important
 - Amortization is not the answer
 - Garbage collection is...garbage
 - Resources are limited, memory is generally scarce (relative to the PC)
 - Hardware has poor memory bandwidth & small caches

Runtime...some important systems



Perhaps 80% is cross platform.

Runtime design issues

- Grouping of libraries varies, but functionality is common.
- Biggest unsolved question in runtime design is how to achieve threading.
 - Or, on PS3 how to use the SPE's
- Note that I have broken the engine down much farther than the tools side. Many of the components exist there as well.



The point...

- The whole tool chain is very important, and the runtime often gets too much attention.
- Our task as engineers is to think about the **WHOLE** engine, not just the runtime.

When it all goes together, you get:



19:48

Perspective

- The tools complexity, by line count, will be multiples of the runtime side (at least for a single platform).
- The engineers use the runtime, but all the content people use the tools.
 - Training time on tools is much higher, cause more people are involved.
 - Productivity payoff is much higher for the same reason.
- Runtime changes with platform and fads, but tools can remain forever.
- A lot of what makes a runtime “good” is performance, but the payoff to the user may be low.
 - 2x increase in poly count is often barely noticeable
- **Iteration makes games good, and the tool chain allows iteration.**

Iteration – DW1 vs DW2



Issues with engine-centric development

- You can make a game without tools, but you can't make a game without runtime.
 - Just like you can make a game without artists, but no without programmers.
- For financial and technical reasons, you have to make the engine in stages.
- It is very easy to screw up. The world is filled with failed engine initiatives.
- Making an engine genre agnostic is very hard...potentially impossible.
 - Genres: FPS, RTS, RPG, fighting, puzzle, driving and the all-important 3rd persona action adventure
- In the end, users don't give a darn...they want a fun game.

Are you excited yet!

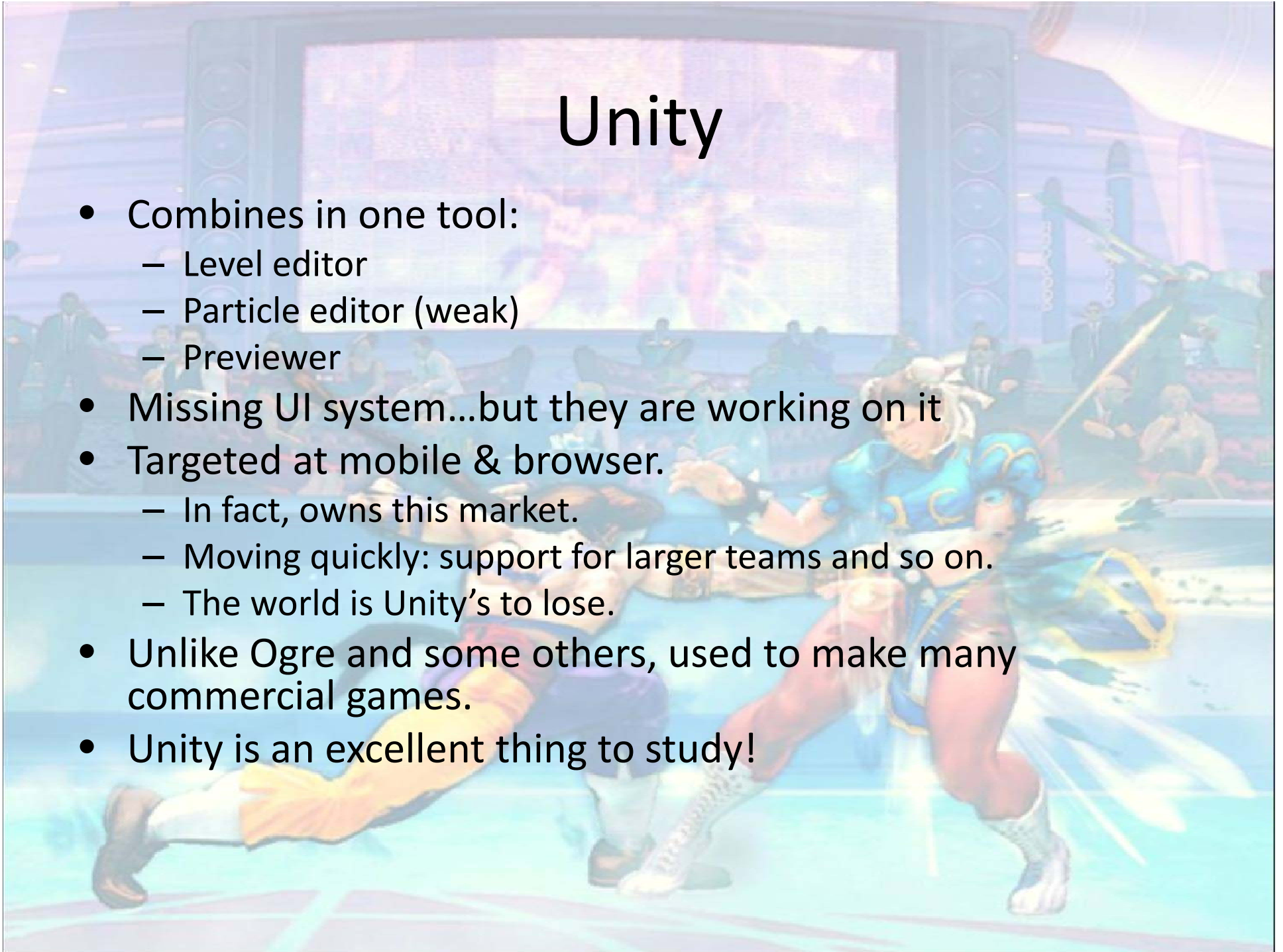
- Engine design and implementation is utterly fascinating (at least for me).
- It touches more disciplines than almost any other software development area.
- Entry is through scripting/game programming, which is fun anyway.

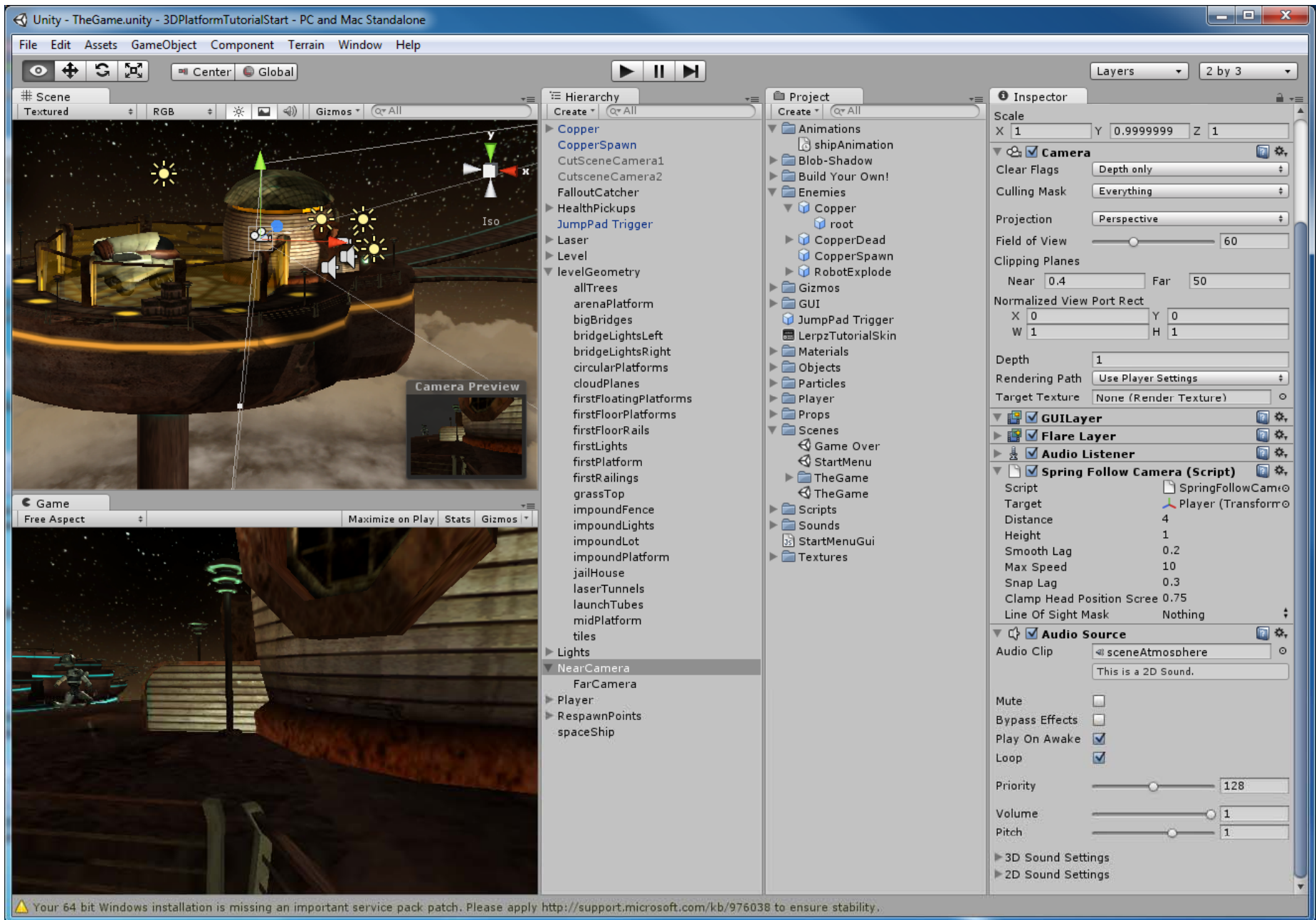
What about small developers?

- Until recently, needing an engine was a barrier to entry.
- A small company can't maintain an engine team.
 - Pipeworks, at 54 people is probably too small.
 - Our secret is that we've been at it for 12 years!
 - Key to this is software engineering...another topic.
 - “Small” gets larger every year.
- Viable 3rd party engines now exist.

Unity

- Combines in one tool:
 - Level editor
 - Particle editor (weak)
 - Previewer
- Missing UI system...but they are working on it
- Targeted at mobile & browser.
 - In fact, owns this market.
 - Moving quickly: support for larger teams and so on.
 - The world is Unity's to lose.
- Unlike Ogre and some others, used to make many commercial games.
- Unity is an excellent thing to study!





What if you use a 3rd party engine...

- **Even if you use a 3rd party engine, you need people who understand how engines work.**
 - We are doing a Unity project right now, and we have 8 engineers on it!
 - Last year, our big Unity project had 6
 - More than our Spigot projects!
- Line between engine and gameplay programmers blurs.



The price of admission...

- Most of game & engine programming is just solid CS.
- However, there are areas which are typically missing from a CS program.
 - Mathematical modeling, vector math
 - Simulation & physics
 - Graphics, particularly special effects
 - Low level (not TCP based) networking
- This is why I'm so excited about this class!
- Database and server programming are now important as well.

High-level unsolved problems

- Should materials be edited inside DCC tools?
- How should art assets be exported from DCC tools?
- How much game logic should be in script, vs.. the engine?
- Is there a visual programming solution for scripting?
- How to have a data-driven design and still get predictable performance?
- What language should tools be written in? C++, C#, Java, Python?
- How should cut-scenes be created?
- At what level should network replication occur?
- How to analyze and tweak a freemium economy.



Lower-level problems...

- Engine structure for multiple cores/threads
- Class organization for a complex simulation
- Realistic human animation
- Destructible stuff
- Hair, Fire, Water, Smoke (Fur is mostly under control)
- Lighting
- Shadows
- Convincing & predictable AI
- Non-creepy human rendering
- Non-interior environments: Foliage, urban scenes



SOMO

(social mobile)

- The most popular game console ever is...the iPhone.
 - Total consoles – around 300million
 - Total mobile/social players around 1 billion.
- Mobile devices are starting to approach consoles in power.
 - Power consumption is still a bit limit
- Technically, similar to consoles.
 - Input, play patterns are quite different

Back End

- Almost all games now have a back end
 - Cloud based save load
 - Easy multiplayer implementation
 - Social integration
 - Freemium economy & transactions
 - Piracy protection
 - Also used games
 - Hosting services (Amazon, Rackspace) make it simpler
- Typically implemented via a HTTP/HTTPS & REST
 - Most common back ends are PHP, but all kinds used
 - Most common database is MySQL, but nosql is gaining
 - Games are much more write heavy than other Web apps
 - Scalability is a problem

Console Evolution

	NES	PS1	PS2	PS3	Current PC
CPU	MOS Technology 6502 1.79 MHz	MIPS R3000A-32-bit RISC chip running at 33.8688 MHz	294 MHz MIPS "Emotion Engine"	3.2 GHz POWER-based PPE with seven 3.2 GHz SPEs	8 Cores at 3 GHz
GPU	-	66 MIPS vector math unit on CPU	147 MHz "Graphics Synthesizer"	550 MHz based on Nvidia G70	Gerforce 650 1058 Mhz 384 Cores
Storage	Cartridge	CD	DVD	Blu-Ray	Internet

Content is King

- We have already reached the sweet spot for most game features:
 - 4 enemies to 8 → big difference
 - 64 enemies to 128 → small difference
- PS2 was the tipping point between ability to display content and ability to make it.
 - We are now firmly in the era where content creation cost is the driving factor.
 - Ironically, main content limit is DVD-→Memory transfer