

Engineering at a Games Company: What do we do?

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The Role of Engineering at a Games Company

- Empower game designers and artists to realize their visions
 - Make tools and systems for designers and artists to use
- Engineering is still heavily involved the creative process
 - Not always good...the creative process is brutal
 - Artists are trained to kill their children

What do you need to know?

- Typical CS Stuff – how to write large programs
 - Software development
 - Memory management, languages
 - Algorithms, Data Structures
 - User Interface (important)
 - Discrete Math
- Other stuff
 - Graphics
 - But not as much as you think
 - 3D Math
 - Simulation & Physics
 - Real-time networking
- Hopefully this class helps with the other stuff!
 - Useful not only for games, but machine vision, robotics, and so on

What tools do we use to make games?

- When Pipeworks started in 1999:
 - Blank hard drives
 - Visual Studio
 - 3ds Max SDK
- Now: Game Engines
 - Unity
 - Unreal
 - A few custom engines survive...
- Art is made with DCC tools
 - Maya, Blender, 3DS Max
 - Photoshop

Eventual Goal

- Eventually, artists and designers will be able to use engines to make games without engineers.
 - This is how it show be: You can make a document w/o engineering!
 - Don't worry....this is decades off
 - Many designers program, so the line is blurry
- The game engine will provide 95+% of the code needed to make the game
 - Again, typical: 95% of the code to display a web page is provided to you
- Our job is to provide what the game engine doesn't

What do we actually Do

- Fix performance problems
- Simplified physics
- Special Graphical Techniques
- UI
- AI
- Procedural Content
- Networking & back-end
- Miscellaneous Yak shaving
- Game code

Fix Performance

- Dev model: Artists add stuff until there is a problem then figure out why
- The goal is a consistent framerate
 - Stuttering can be very noticeable
 - Amortized speed doesn't count
- Most important thing is to understand the rendering & update pipeline to find bottlenecks
 - Solutions are often content changes, pre-calculation and so forth
 - GPU's hate state change
 - Threading when possible
- Rarely are perf problems fixed with just code changes
 - No more rewriting stuff in assembler
 - Shaders are an exception
- Memory bandwidth problems can dominate

Simplified Physics

- Gameplay is hard to design. Physics is gameplay for "free!"
 - Angry Birds is a demo for Box2D
 - Free until it's not – gameplay has to be predictable and understandable
- Many game engines have very sophisticated physics systems
 - The math is crazy crazy
 - Check out [Bullet Physics](#)
- Engineering needed for
 - Optimizations
 - Fractures
 - Predictable behavior
 - Tires/Cloth/Soft bodies
- Many games do better without a complex physics simulation
 - E.g. Roller Coasters

Special Graphical Techniques

- Most shaders can be made by artists
 - DCC tools make graphics easy
 - Writing shaders is now a technical art position
- See [Brutal Legend Ink](#)



AI

- A Famously vague term
- For games we usually want:
 - Artificial opponents
 - Believable NPC's
 - Optimality not required (or even desirable)
- Usually bespoke and rule-based
 - Harder than you might think
 - Have to know rules in detail
 - Check out [Steering Behaviors For Autonomous Characters](#)
- We have been trying to make autonomous vehicles long before it was fashionable. Good luck.

UI

- User interface is important
- Often mixes with 3d in the world
- Rendering is done by the 3d pipeline
 - Using faster than raster methods
- Typical Pipeline:
 - Screen Mock ups made by designers
 - Pretty is added by artists
 - Functionality is from engineering
- Lots of color, and animation and VFX



Procedural Content

- Stuff that artists and designers don't make
- Allows replayability at low-cost
- Avatar systems
 - E.g Character Creation
- User created structures
 - E.g. building in Fortnite
- Foliage
- Crowd and background characters
- Terrain
 - The world in Minecraft or Terraria
- Very game-specific



Networking and Back End

- Managing & debugging a distributed state machine...hard
- Need to hide latency
 - TCP is not good
 - Typically use UDP with some sort of reliability layer – check out [Enet](#)
- Ration bandwidth
- Error handling
 - Everything that can go wrong, will...a lot...and users will make it worse
- Interface with databases
 - Predictable performance can be hard

Yak Shaving

- Engineering owns the build/deploy tool chain
 - Jenkins/CI etc.
 - Source control, which is notably difficult for Games
 - Git model does not work as well (but LFS helps)
- Satisfy Console and Platform requirements
 - Far more rigorous than the App Store
- Every software business has this stuff
- We need strong programmers

Game Code

- Camera & Control
- Game rules
- Character animation
- And so on...

Examples...

Roller Coasters

Fighting Game Camera

Roller Coaster Games

- Tracks are 3D splines
- Splines are edited in game
 - Making a 3D editor is hard
- Train physics are simple 1-D models
- Physics engine used for cars that come off the track
- Have to procedurally create track meshes



Fighting Game Camera

- Frame the action
- Follow the characters
- Nice transitions
- Godzilla: Destroy All Monsters Melee code from 2001 is 500 lines
 - Includes blending and a small state machine



Underlying Skills

- 3d Math
- Matrices
- Simple physics
- Blending
 - Nature is smooth
- Robustness
- Mesh Manipulation

Robustness: Floating Point is the Devil

- What does this return?
 - Does it even return?

```
float add_forever()
{
    float t = 0;

    while (1)
    {
        float next = t + 1.f / 30;
        if (next == t)
            break;
        t = next;
    }

    return t;
}
```

Answer

$$1048576.00 = 2^{20} = 2^{25} / 2^5$$

- If you update your simulation time this way, time stops after ~12 days
- Most games & graphics software runs on 32-bit float
- A big issues for flight sims and large worlds
- Safety in double is illusory anyway