



# VAGUE BUT EXCITING

Dave Rupert @davatron5000





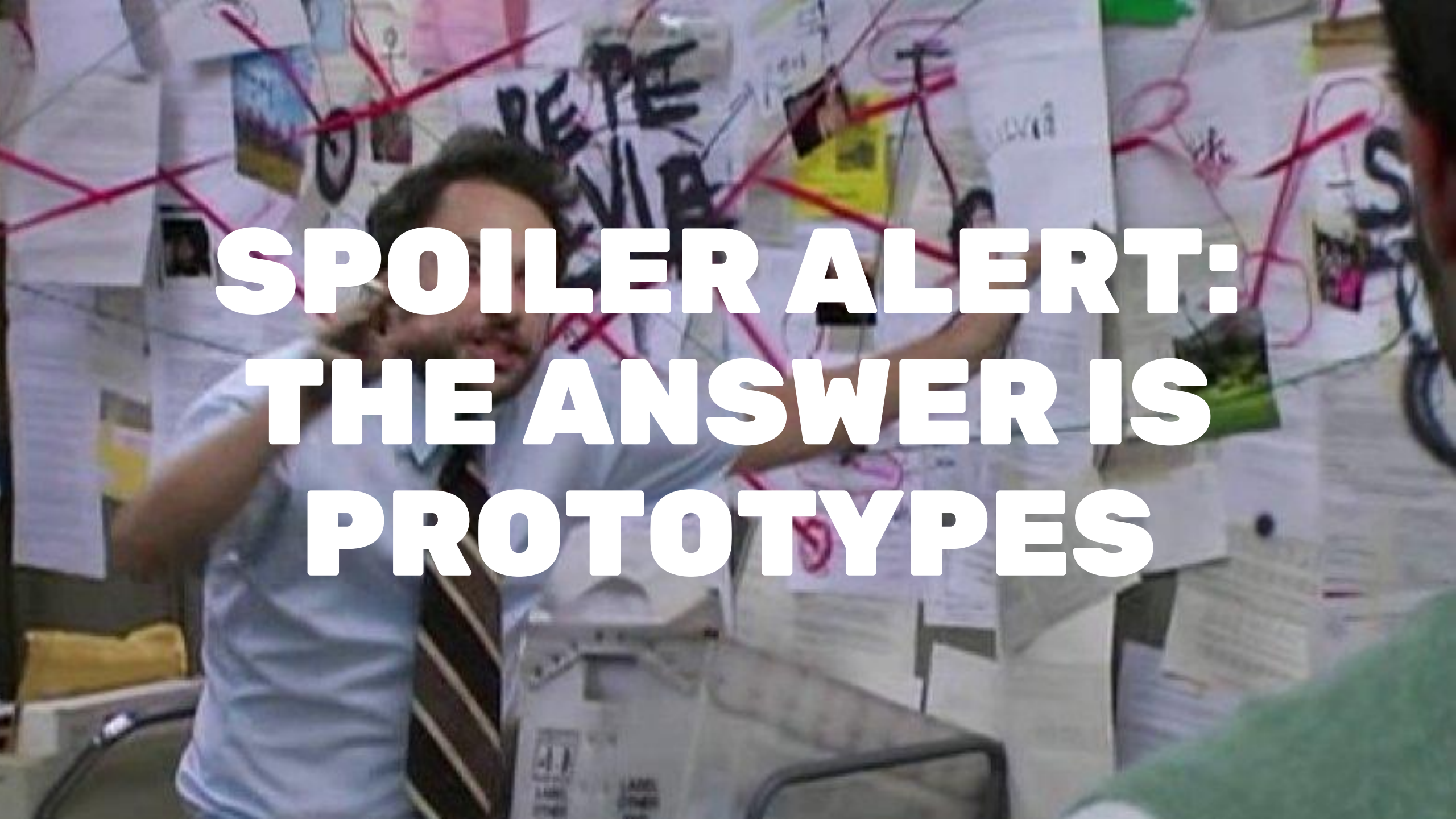
**HOW THE F#\$% DID  
THEY MAKE THIS?**



**HOW DO LARGE  
CREATIVE PROJECTS  
SUCCEED?**

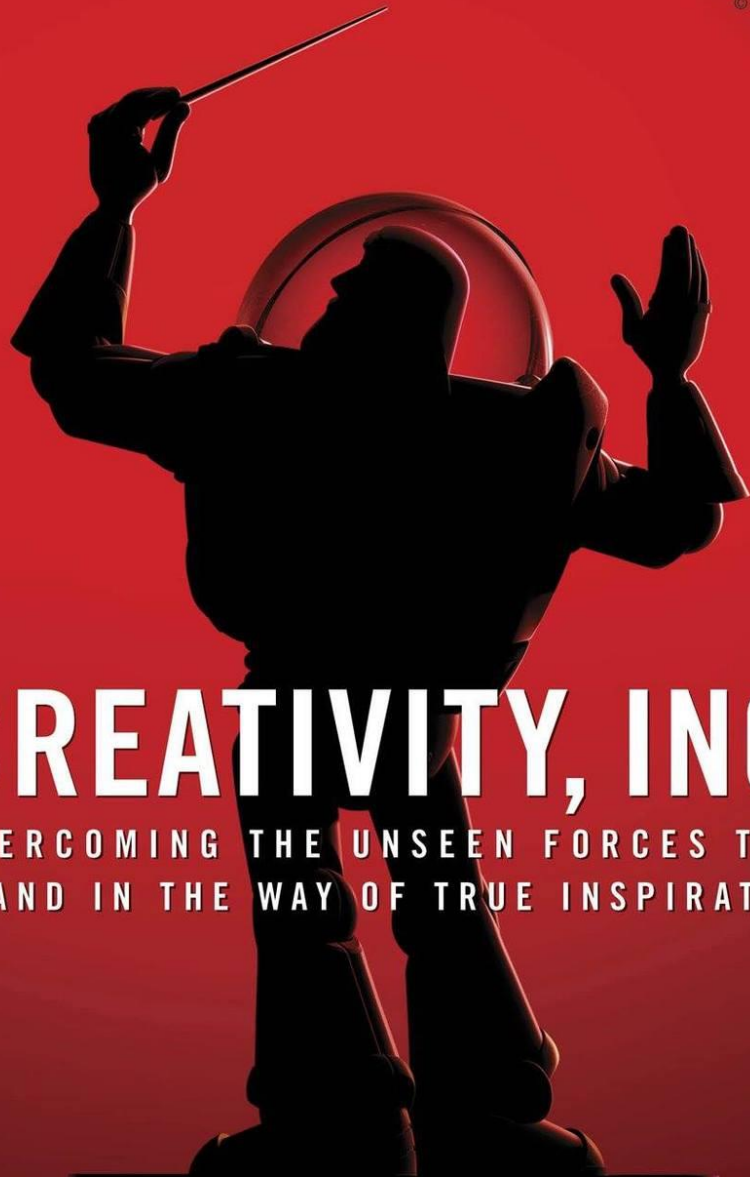


**WHY DO LARGE  
CREATIVE PROJECTS  
FAIL?**

A man with dark hair and a beard, wearing a light blue button-down shirt and a dark striped tie, stands in a room. The walls are covered with numerous papers, photographs, and red string that crisscrosses the space, suggesting a complex investigation or a brainstorming session. The man has a thoughtful expression, with his hand near his face. The overall scene is cluttered and busy.

**SPOILER ALERT:  
THE ANSWER IS  
PROTOTYPES**

P I X A R



# CREATIVITY, INC.

OVERCOMING THE UNSEEN FORCES THAT  
STAND IN THE WAY OF TRUE INSPIRATION

**ED CATMULL**

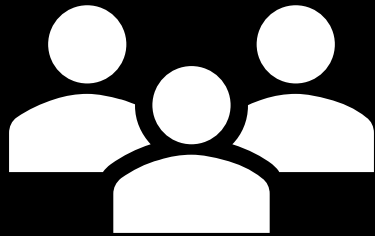
President of **PIXAR ANIMATION** and **DISNEY ANIMATION**

WITH AMY WALLACE

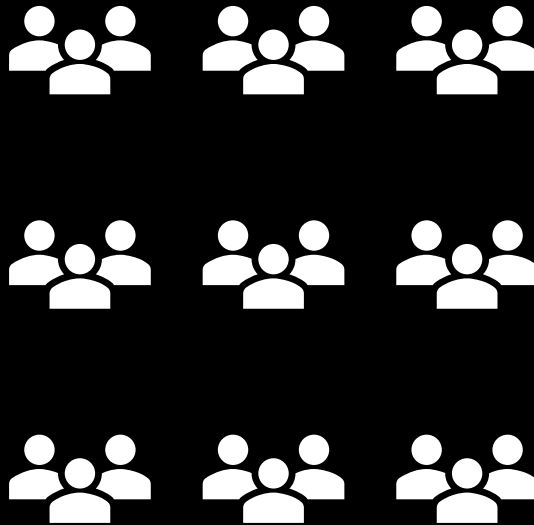




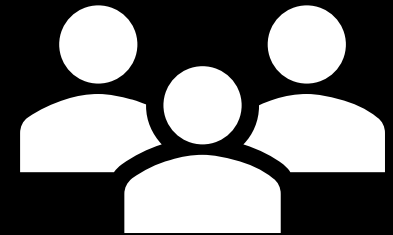
# Making a Movie



Plan

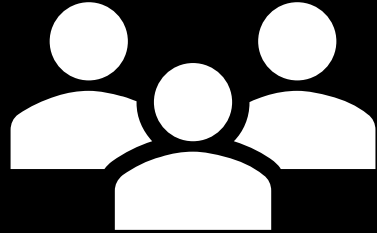


Capture

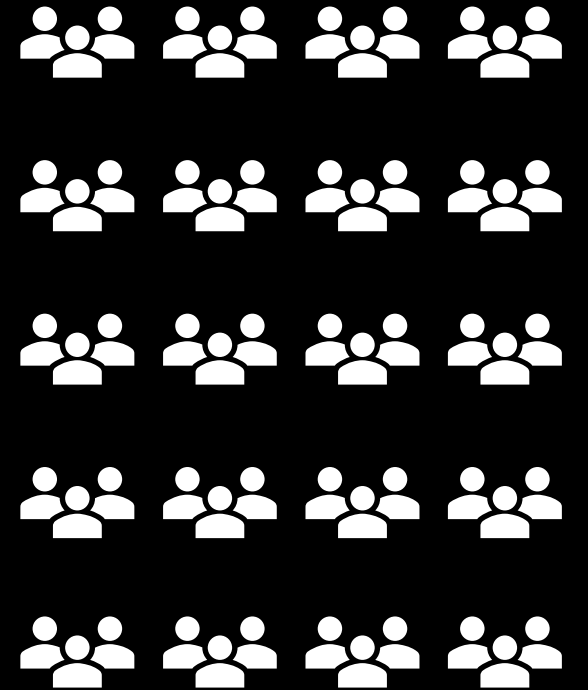


Edit

# Making an Animated Film



Plan



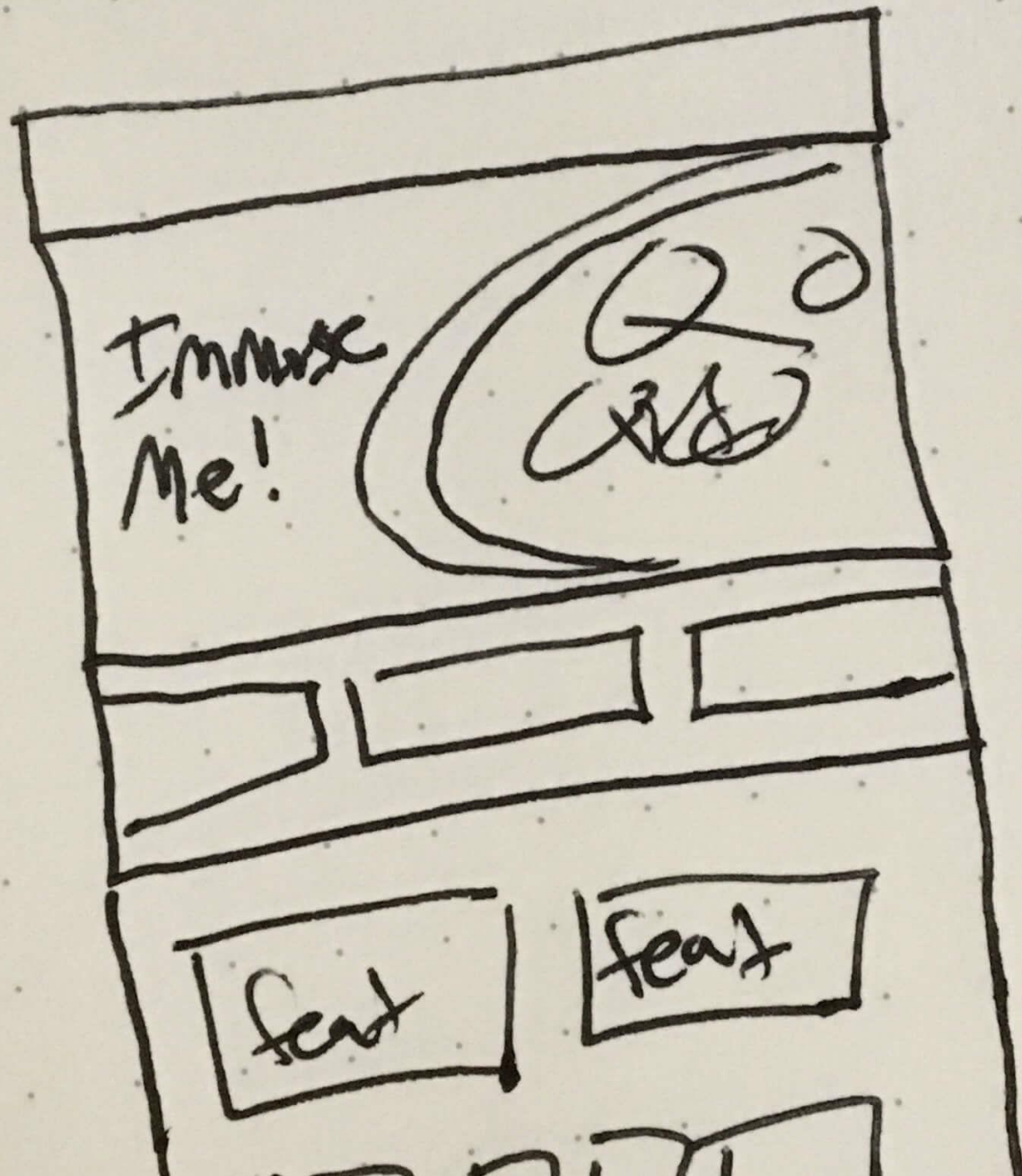
Animate







Introducing a revolutionary  
new Design Thinking  
Thought Technology...



Carusel

Think through problems before  
getting to the expensive part.



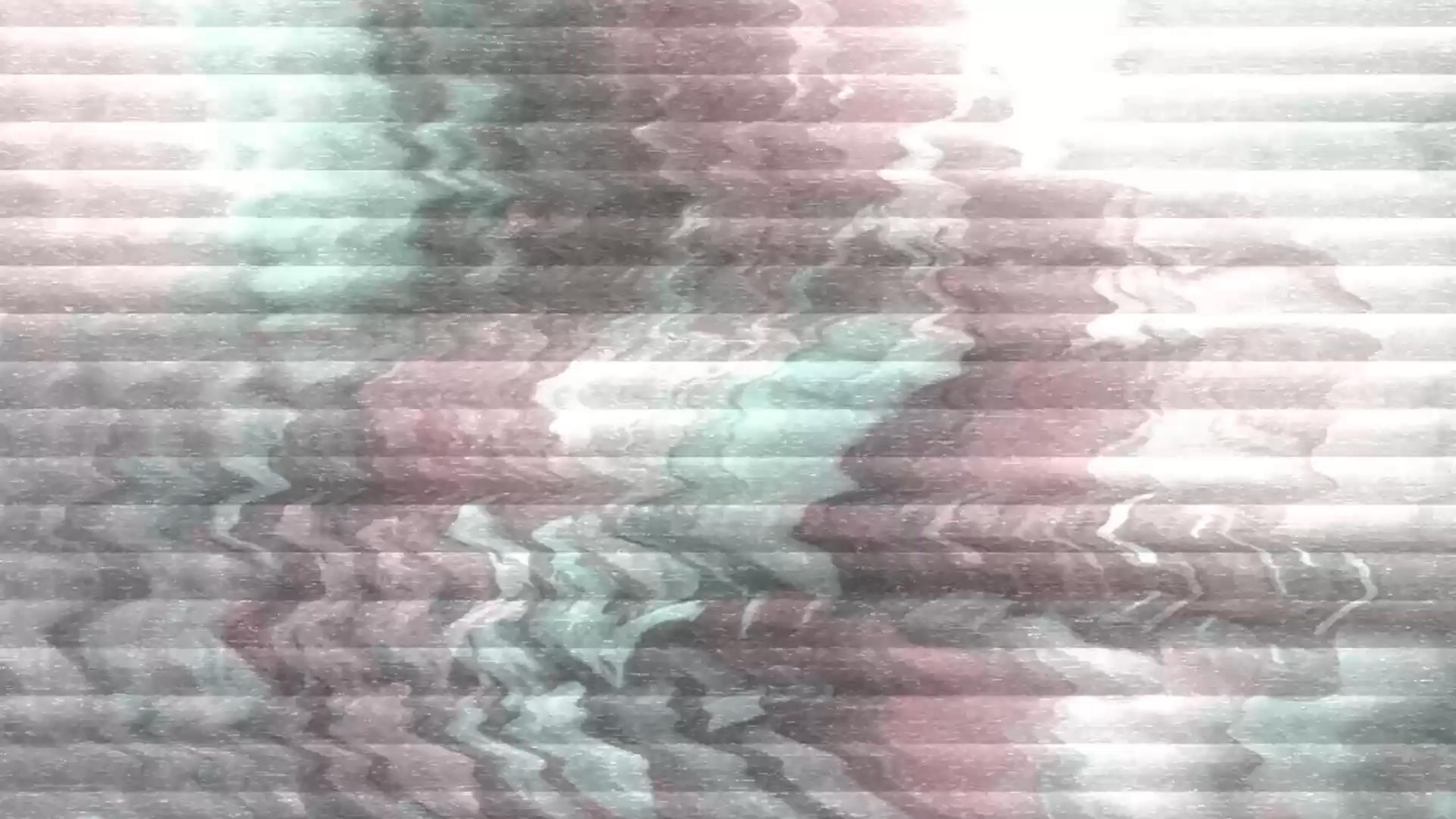


Find (or make) technology that allows you to prototype quickly.





OVERWATCH™





**A combination of cobbled together parts.  
But it was instantly fun. And that's how  
we knew...**

*– Jeff Kaplan, Game Director of Overwatch*



RetailMeNot

Atoms

- Logo
- Icons
- Grid
- Colors
- Fonts
- Headings
- Buttons
- Forms

Molecules  
Organisms

Logo



Icons



Grid



RetailMeNot

Atoms

- Logo
- Icons
- Grid
- Colors
- Fonts
- Headings
- Buttons
- Forms

Molecules  
Organisms

Colors



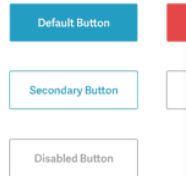
Fonts



Headings

How razorback jumping frogs  
 Quick wafting zephyrs vex bold Jim  
 We promptly judged antique ivory buckles for  
 Six crazy kings vowed to abolish quite pitiful jousts  
 Just work for improved basic techniques to maximize your typing skill  
 Ebenezer unexpectedly bagged two tranquil aardvarks with his iiffv vacuum cleaner

Pagination



Text Fields

Text Input \*

Text Input

Password

Type your Password

Web Address

http://yoururlite.com

Email Address

name@domain.com

Search

Enter Search Term

Number Input \*

Enter a Number

Textarea

Enter your message here

Inline Form Elements

Text Input

Error and Valid States

Error Input

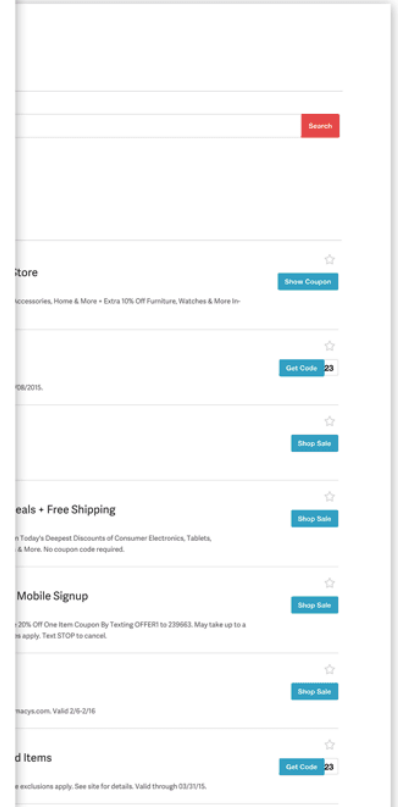
Text Input

There has been an error

Valid

Text Input

You have been successful



Quickly create  
Minimum Viable Products.





Quickly create  
~~Minimum Viable Products.~~



“Find out if it’s a dumb idea  
as soon as possible.”

- Dave Rupert, Startup Guru

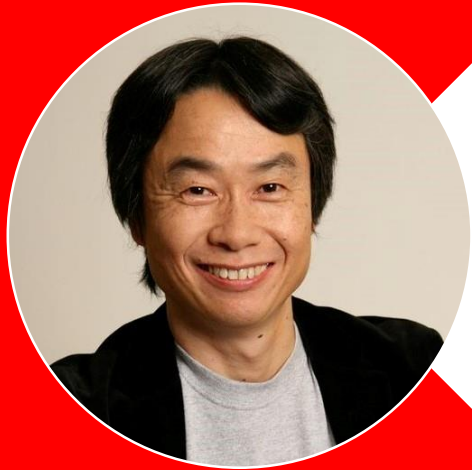


**Nintendo®**

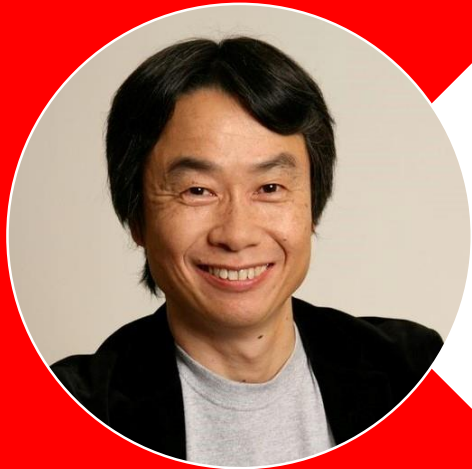
SUPER MARIO 64

The image features the title "SUPER MARIO 64" in a 3D isometric font. The letters are rendered with a wood-grain texture on their base and are colored as follows: 'S' is red, 'U' is blue, 'P' is yellow, 'E' is blue, 'R' is green, 'M' is blue, 'A' is green, 'R' is yellow, 'I' is red, and 'O' is green. The numbers '6' and '4' are red with yellow outlines. The background is a dark blue gradient with a repeating pattern of the words "SUPER MARIO" in a lighter, semi-transparent blue font.





There was a room made of simple Lego-like blocks, and Mario and Luigi could run around in there, climb slopes, jump around, etc. We were trying to get the controls right with an analogue 3D stick, and once that felt smooth, we knew we were halfway there.



As for the courses and enemies, those actually came at the very end. They were done in a single burst of energy, just thrown together, almost.

**We get the fundamentals solid first, then do as much with that core concept as our time and ambition will allow.**

*– Shigeru Miyamoto*

「手応え」

Hand Response or "Game Feel"







# Player 1

00:00

ゲームセット  
計画中。。。

黒 : 38.63% vs 白 : 39.58%

The way that Miyamoto-san [makes] games, the idea comes not from the design, but from the function. The design comes after.

– *Satoru Iwata*



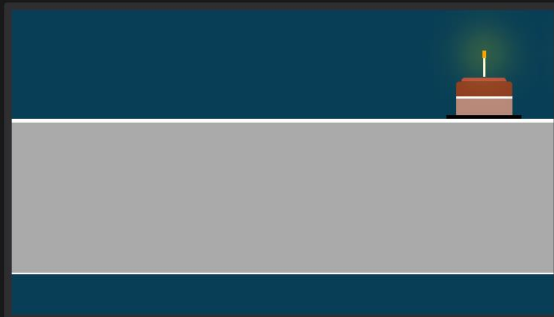
Prove ideas before  
committing to them.







# Picked Pens

[VIEW MORE PENS →](#)




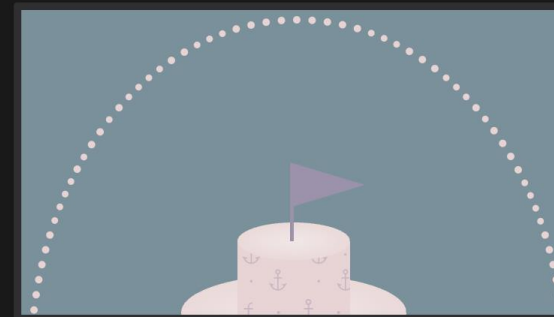
**Codevember #2 (lots of) Cake - HTML, SCSS**

 Kye Buffery 48 👁 0 💬 👍





**#Codevember Day 2: Cake**

 Katherine Kato 129 👁 0 💬 5 👍




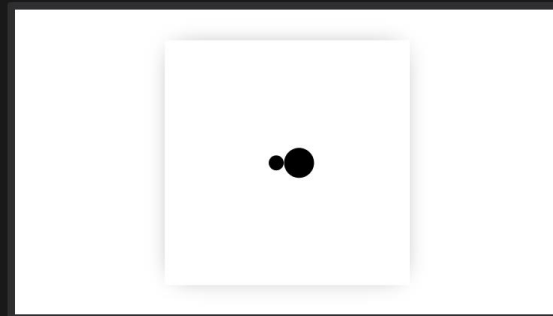
**Cake - Codevember Day 2**

 Kristopher Van Sant **PRO** 156 👁 0 💬 3 👍




**Codevember 2: Cake**

 Nathan Magyar 198 👁 0 💬 7 👍



**Conservation of 1D momentum**

 Derek Morash **PRO** 322 👁 0 💬 6 👍



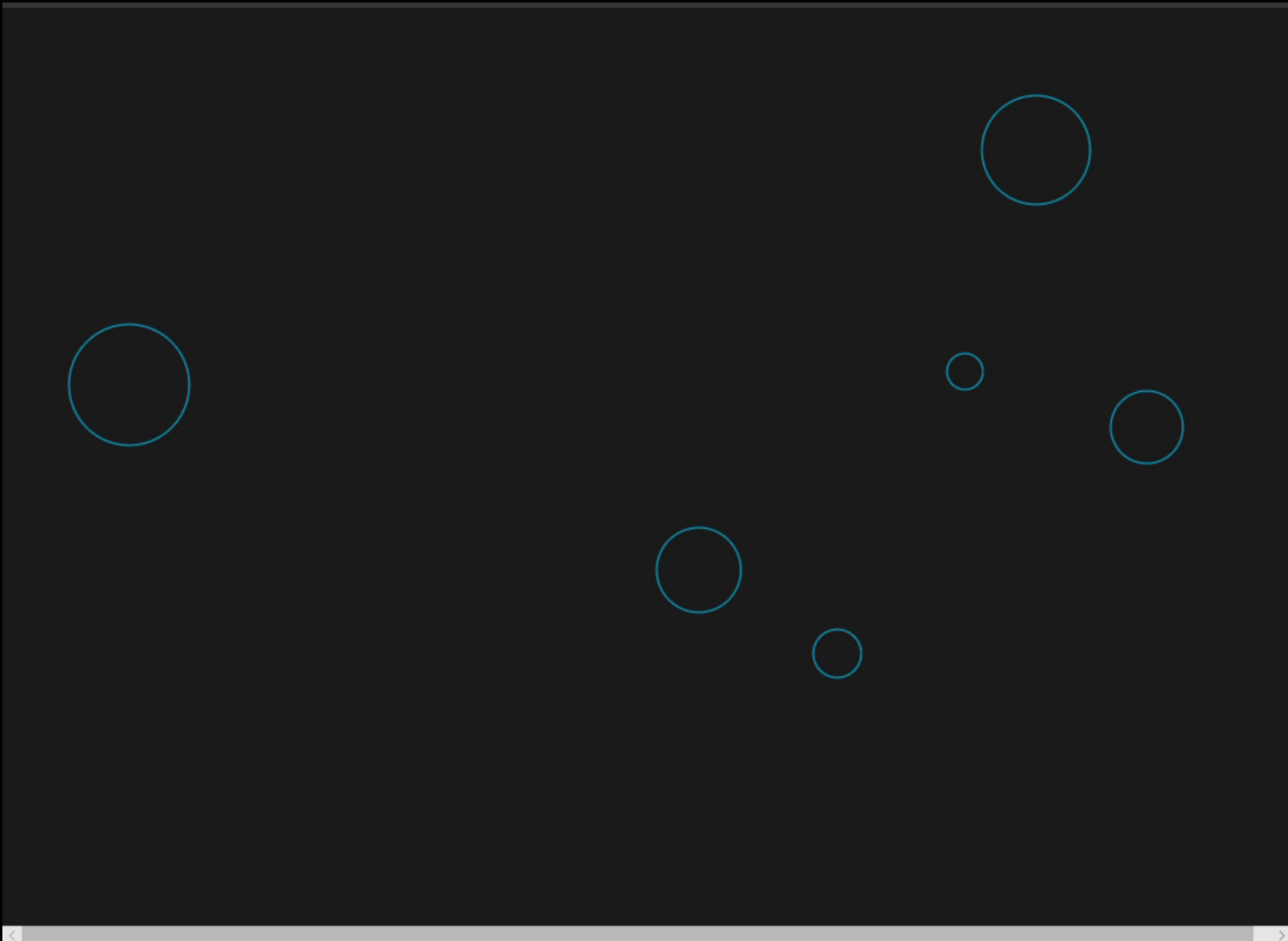
**Galactic Empire Propaganda - Codevember Day 1**

 Kristopher Van Sant **PRO** 461 👁 0 💬 9 👍

# Global Defense v1: Make asteroids fall

A PEN BY Dave Rupert PRO

Save Fork Settings Change View



```
HTML
1 <canvas id="canvas"></canvas>

CSS (SCSS)
1 html,
2 body {
3   min-height: 100%;
4 }
5 body {
6   padding: 0;
7   margin: 0;
8 }
9
10 button {
11   position: fixed;

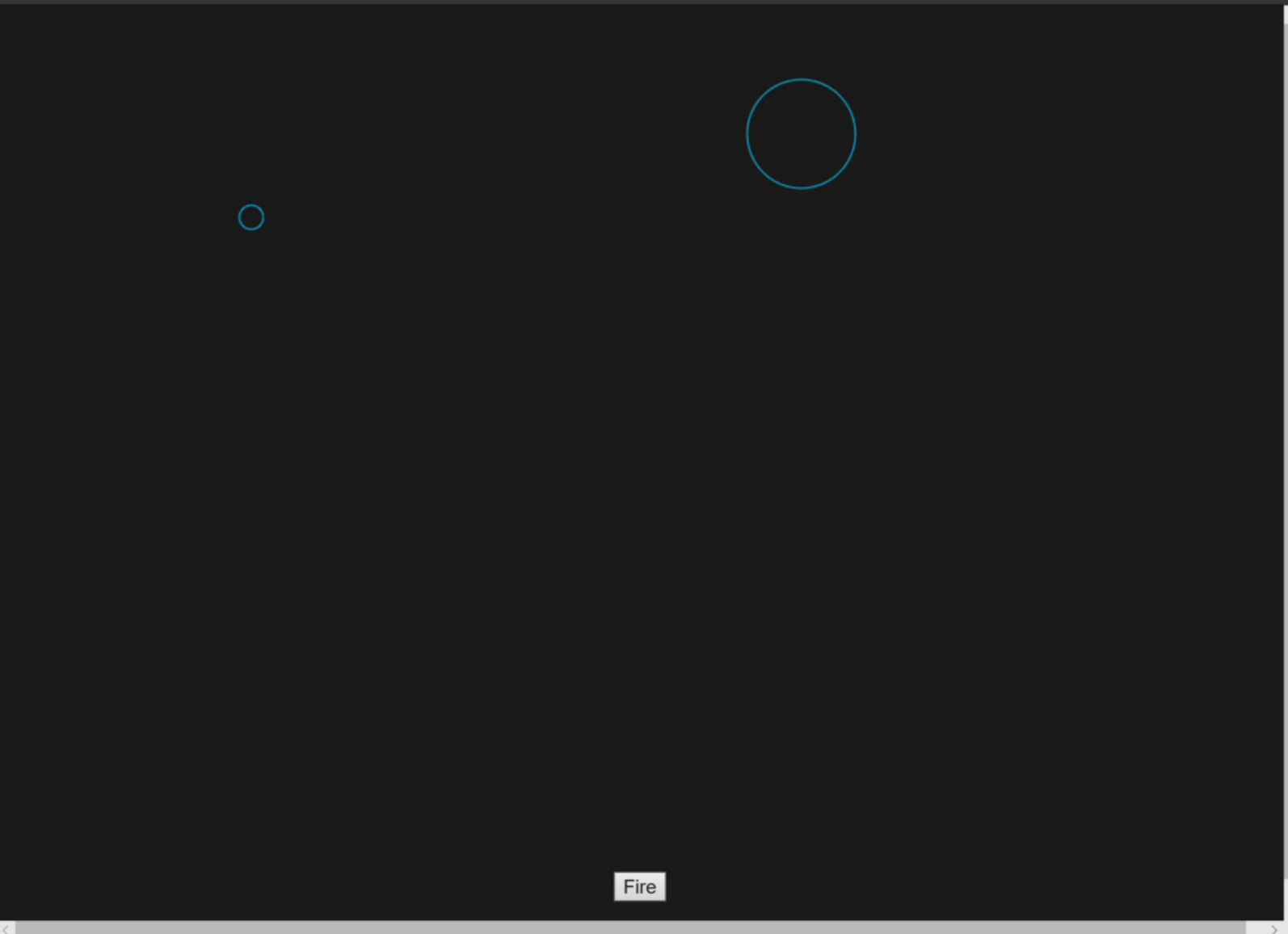
JS
1 var canvas = document.getElementById('canvas');
2
3 var ctx = canvas.getContext('2d');
4
5 var bullets = [];
6 var asteroids = [];
7 var start = null;
8 var asteroidSizeModifier = 5;
9
10 var step = function( timestamp ) {
11   if (!start) start = timestamp;
```



# Global Defense v2: Make bullets shoot

A PEN BY Dave Rupert PRO

Save Fork Settings Change View



```
HTML
1 <canvas id="canvas"></canvas>
2 <button>Fire</button>
3

CSS (SCSS)
1 html,
2 body {
3   min-height: 100%;
4 }
5 body {
6   padding: 0;
7   margin: 0;
8 }
9
10 button {
11   position: fixed;

JS
1 var canvas = document.getElementById('canvas');
2 var button = document.querySelector('button');
3
4 var ctx = canvas.getContext('2d');
5
6 var bullets = [];
7 var asteroids = [];
8 var start = null;
9 var deltaTime = null;
10 var asteroidSizeModifier =
11
```

1 Tracker - X  
Google Analytics

# GLOBAL DEFENSE

START GAME

JOIN GAME

FOR MAXIMUM EXPERIENCE  
ADD TO HOMESCREEN

[INSTRUCTIONS](#)



Daydream

**60 PROTOTYPES  
IN 30 WEEKS**

**MON**

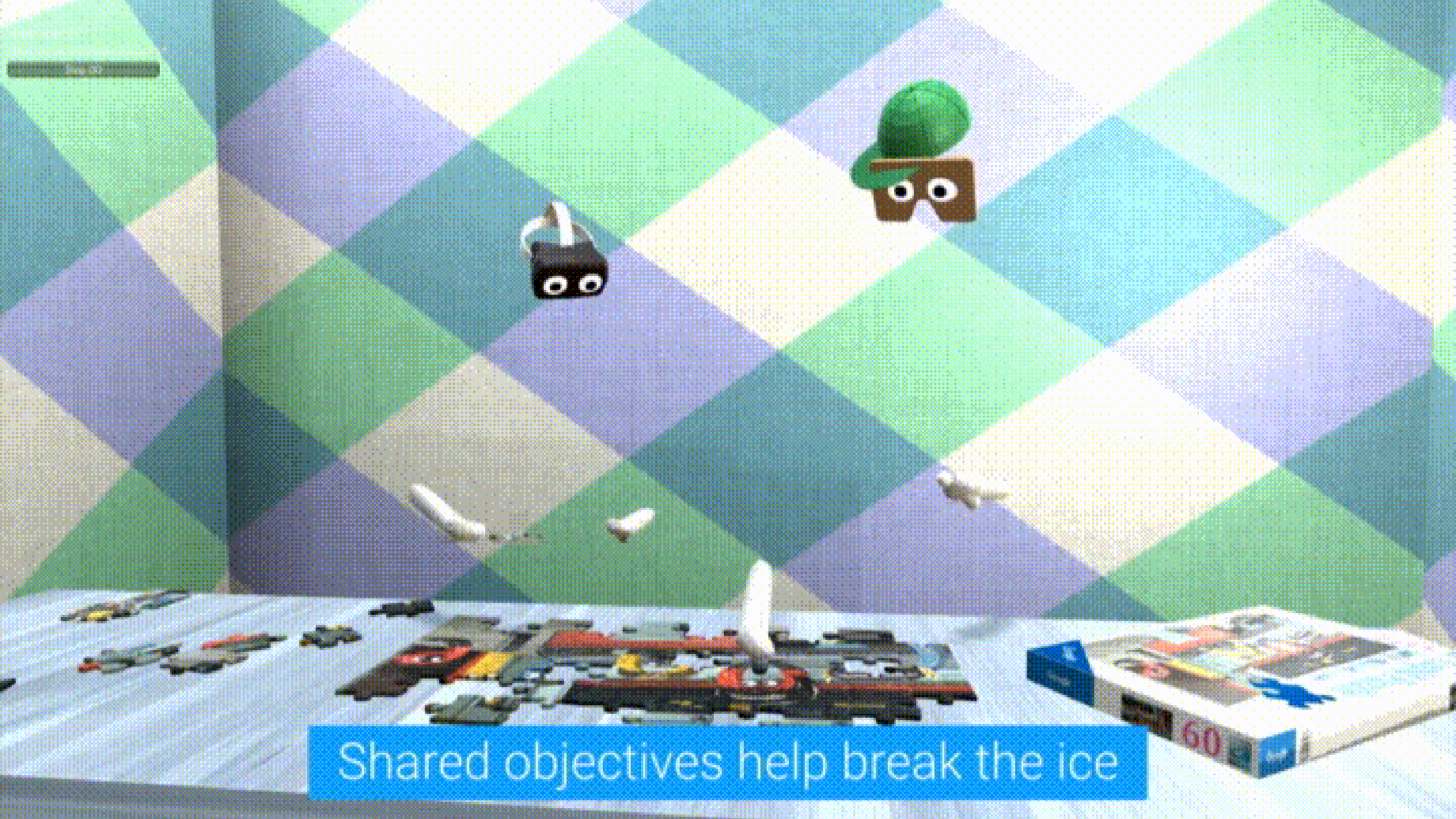
**TUE**

**WED**

**THU**

**FRI**





Shared objectives help break the ice

A 3D rendered scene featuring two humanoid figures in a room. The figures are rendered in a grey, textured material. The room has a light-colored floor and walls. A prominent yellow decorative border with a scalloped, floral-like pattern runs vertically along the right side of the frame. The overall image has a halftone or dithered appearance.

Full body avatars are hard to get right

**"80% IS BETTER  
THAN 90%"**



You build the tip of the iceberg and  
people will come to you and describe the  
rest.

– *Manuel Clément, Google*



Bring people in to test.



A short timeframe  
forces quick thinking.



Less polished gets  
better feedback.



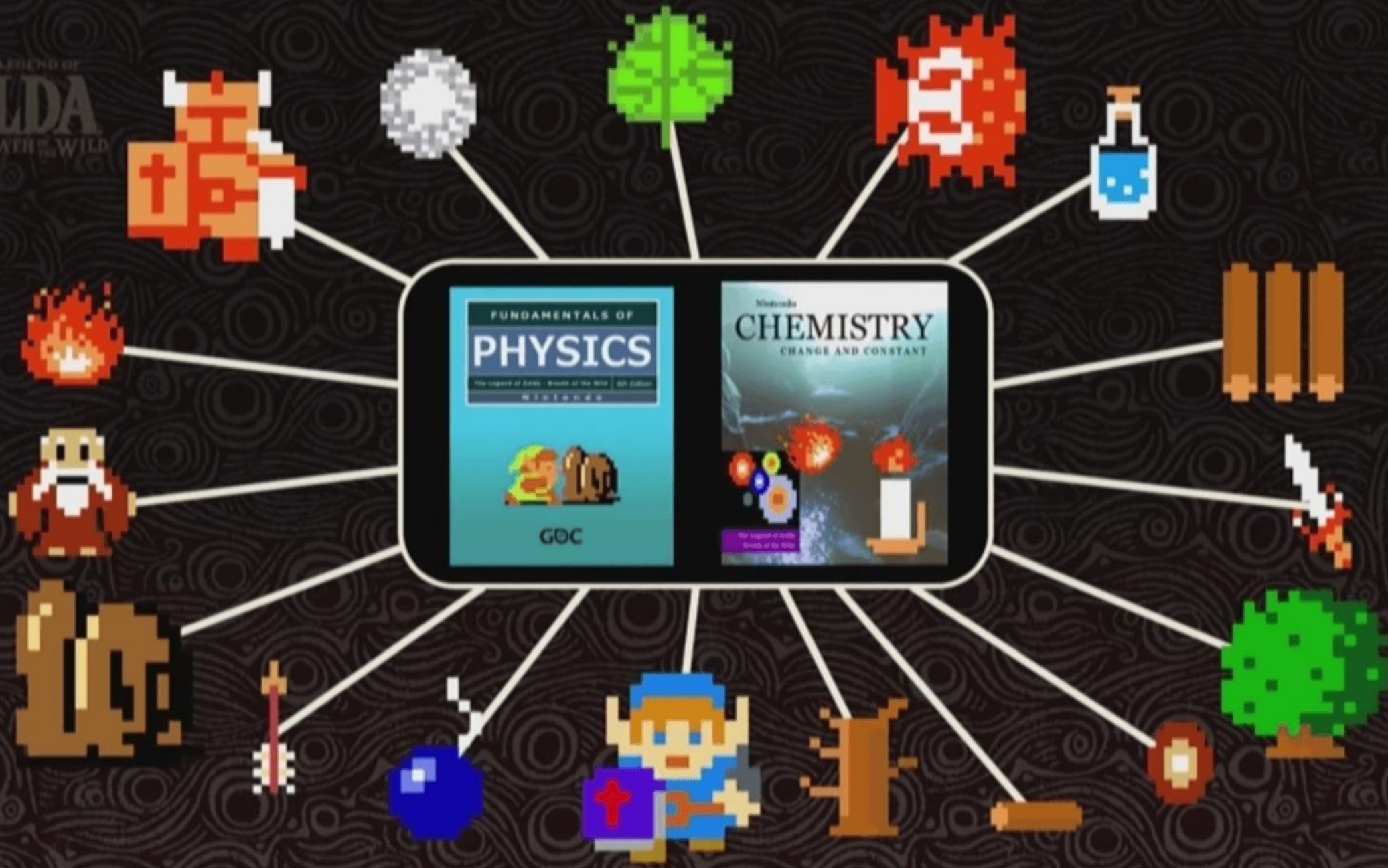




# Prototype







A man with short brown hair and his eyes closed, wearing a grey blazer over a striped shirt. He is positioned on the right side of the frame against a dark blue background. A small lapel microphone is clipped to his shirt.

And it just so happened that we had 2D  
Zelda character models on hand,

**That experiment showed us how great the title could be, but also the amount of work required to make it.**

*– Hidemaro Fujibayashi*



Build a prototype  
to validate ideas.



Experiment to get  
better estimates of  
the work required.





# Transform your plain text into static websites and blogs.

## Simple

No more databases, comment moderation, or pesky updates to install—just *your content*.

[How Jekyll works →](#)

## Static

[Markdown](#) (or [Textile](#)), [Liquid](#), HTML & CSS go in. Static sites come out ready for deployment.

[Jekyll template guide →](#)

## Blog-aware

Permalinks, categories, pages, posts, and custom layouts are all first-class citizens here.

[Migrate your blog →](#)

Quick-start Instructions

# NO DATABASES!!



EXPLORER

## SWEET-WEBSITE

## \_data

products.json

## \_layouts

default.html

index.html

products.html



products.html ×



```
1 ---
2 layout: default
3 title: Products
4 ---
5 <h1>Products</h1>
6
7 <div class="products">
8   {% for product in products %}
9     <div class="product">
10       
11       <h2>{{ product.title }}</h2>
12       {{ product.description | markdownify }}
13       <a href="{{ product.url }}">
14         View {{ product.title }} details
15       </a>
16     </div>
17   {% endfor %}
18 </div>
```





Microsoft

# “What Went Right and What Went Wrong”: An Analysis of 155 Postmortems from Game Development

Michael Washburn Jr.<sup>1</sup>, Pavithra Sathiyarayanan<sup>1</sup>, Meiyappan Nagappan<sup>1</sup>,  
Thomas Zimmermann<sup>2</sup>, Christian Bird<sup>2</sup>  
<sup>1</sup>Rochester Institute of Technology, Rochester, NY, USA  
<sup>2</sup>Microsoft Research, Redmond, WA, USA  
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## ABSTRACT

In game development, software teams often conduct post-mortems to reflect on what went well and what went wrong in a project. The postmortems are shared publicly on gaming sites or at developer conferences. In this paper, we present an analysis of 155 postmortems published on the gaming site Gamasutra.com. We identify characteristics of game development, link the characteristics to positive and negative experiences in the postmortems and distill a set of best practices and pitfalls for game development.

## Keywords

Games, Postmortems, Qualitative analysis.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Over the past thirty years, the importance and market-share of video games in the world of software has grown by leaps and bounds. In lockstep with this growth, the scale of work required to develop games, whether in terms of budget, size of codebase, or team makeup, has ballooned and is on par with or exceeds any other software endeavors [13]. Games are arguably the most sophisticated and complex forms of software [18].

Indeed, games have been the driving factors behind many technological advances including high performance graphics cards, virtual reality, and distributed computing [16, 13]. Games also represent a substantial portion of software revenue; in 2013, video game revenue totaled over 93 billion dollars [21]! As such, the money, manpower, and effort put into video game development is likely to continue to increase in the coming years.

From a development perspective, games differ from more traditional software projects in a number of ways. Requirements are more subjective (e.g. “must be fun”), maintainability is often sacrificed for performance, testing and quality assurance are approached completely differently (e.g. live testers and few automated tests), most games require tools

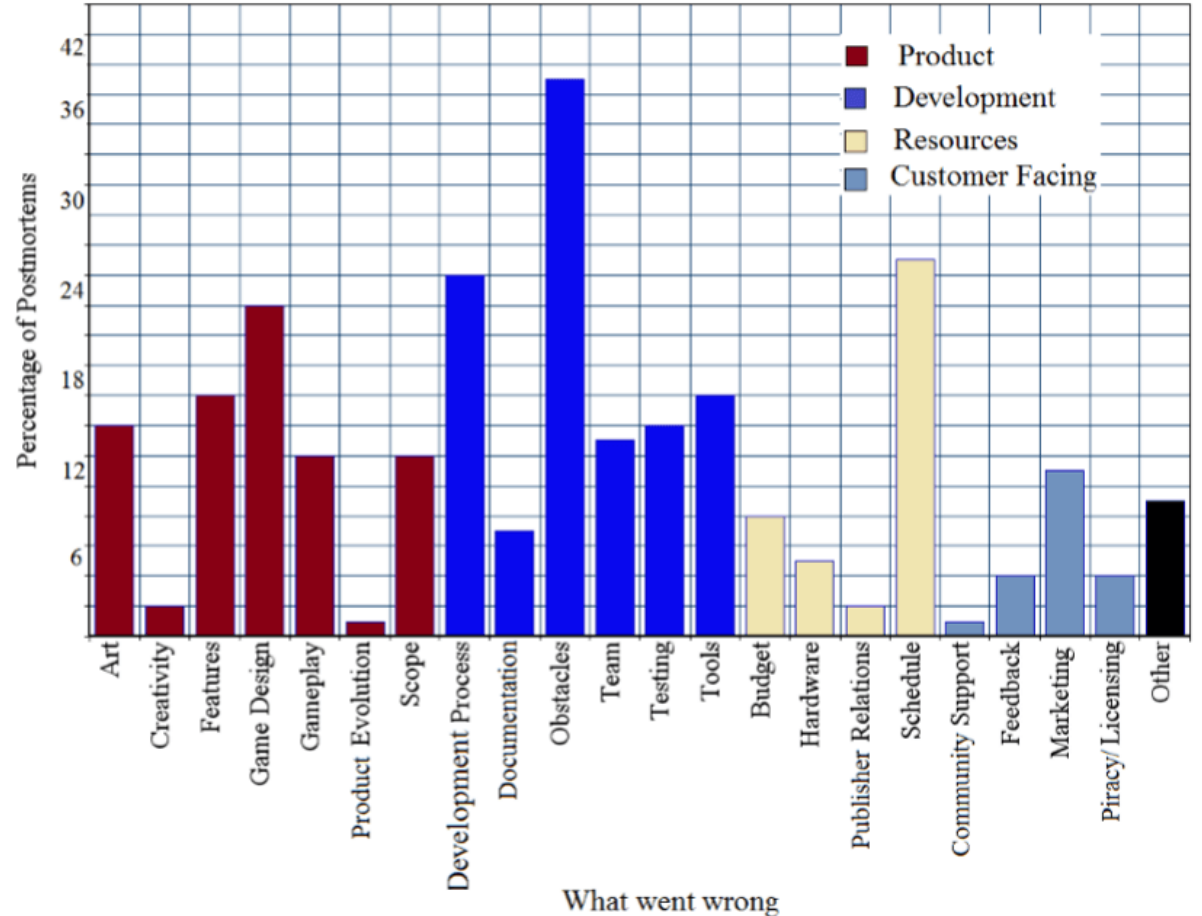
created from scratch, and deadlines are incredibly tight [12].

Therefore it is important to understand both the challenges that game development efforts face as well as the best practices that teams use to build games more effectively. The challenges are real problems faced by complex software efforts and represent avenues for research for our community. Successes and best practices embody knowledge that can aid future game development efforts and in some cases may generalize to or can be adapted for software development in non-game contexts. Because game development makes up a large slice of commercial software, a non-trivial proportion of students in computer science and software engineering programs will work on games during their careers. An understanding of game development can help educate and prepare such students.

Interestingly, game development has received very little attention in the academic community, as only three of the 116 open and closed source projects studied in the major software engineering conferences in two years were games [15]. Thus, one might reasonably expect that getting an inside view of game development is limited to a select few. Fortunately, the game development community has a unique practice that belies this assumption. Development teams often conduct postmortem retrospectives and share them publicly on gaming sites such as Gamasutra.com and at gaming conferences such as the Game Developers Conference (GDC). These postmortems offer an open and honest window into the development of games, often sharing the mistakes, setbacks, and wasted effort just as much as the successes and heroics that go into game building.

To address the limited study of this domain and shed light on the practice of game development we qualitatively and quantitatively analyze 155 retrospective postmortems published on Gamasutra.com over 16 years. These postmortems cover games for PCs, mobile devices, and consoles and range from small independent efforts to large AAA game franchises. As such, this represents the largest and most diverse study of game development to date and this data allows us to draw conclusions from a broad spectrum of game development. We make the following contributions in this paper.

- We present an empirically derived taxonomy of characteristics or dimensions of game development.
- We synthesize the best practices and commonly encountered challenges in game development and identify those areas that impact project outcomes the most.
- We provide recommendations for future game development based on the experiences shared in over one hundred postmortems.



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- We provide recommendations for future game development based on the experiences shared in over one hundred postmortems.

## 9. CONCLUSIONS

We find that we were able to identify both best practices and pitfalls in game development using the information present in the postmortems. Such information on the development of all kinds of software would be highly useful too. Therefore we urge the research community to provide a forum where postmortems on general software development can be presented, and practitioners to report their retrospective thoughts in a postmortem.

Finally, based on our analysis of the data we collected, we make a few recommendations to game developers. First, be sure to practice good risk management techniques. This will help avoid some of the adverse effects of obstacles that you may encounter during development. **Second, prescribe to an iterative development process, and utilize prototypes as a method of proving features and concepts before committing them to your design.** Third, don't be overly ambitious in your design. Be reasonable, and take into account your schedule and budget before adding something to your design. Building off of that, don't be overly optimistic with your scheduling. If you make an estimate that initially feels optimistic to you, don't give that estimate to your stakeholders. Revisit and reassess your design to form a better estimation.

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“Prescribe to an iterative development process, and use prototypes as a method of proving features and concepts before committing them to your design.”



# VALUE PROTOTYPES

**PROTOTYPES  
ARE FOR  
EVERYONE**



# THANKS!

Dave Rupert @davatron5000

Illustration by Kyle Ferrin @d20plusmodifier