

SharpLudus
*Specifying a Software Factory for
 2D Adventure Computer Games
 Development*

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Who am I?

- Brazilian Microsoft Student Partner, BS/MSc
- Supported by Microsoft Academic (Brazil) and Microsoft Innovation Center
- From... Recife, Brazil

Sharp... what?

Improving **Game Development Experience**
 through **Software Factories** and
Domain-Specific Languages

AGENDA

1. Why to evolve the way games are made?
2. What are software factories?
3. How to create software games? How does the SharpLudus factory work?
4. How do visual languages contribute to that?
5. How does it really work?
6. What can be concluded?

Game Development

History, deficiencies,
 opportunities and trends

assembly

```

welcome pop
push sp
mov al,0x0
int 21h
pop sp
exit
  
```

- ✓ Worry about performance and appearance
- ✗ No reusability, modularity...

assembly higher-level languages

```

Hexachrome prog
push ax
mov esi,02h
inc ebx
pop ax
ret

```

Abstraction level increasing...
 ... but a lot of low-level work is still needed

assembly higher-level languages multimedia APIs

```

Hexachrome prog
push ax
mov esi,02h
inc ebx
pop ax
ret

```

More abstraction: independence from physical devices, graphical functions
 Still too generic for games; interaction is done only programmatically

assembly higher-level languages multimedia APIs visual tools

```

Hexachrome prog
push ax
mov esi,02h
inc ebx
pop ax
ret

```

Easy to create a game with no previous programming knowledge
 Not viable to model more complex and real game behavior

assembly higher-level languages multimedia APIs visual tools game engines

```

Hexachrome prog
push ax
mov esi,02h
inc ebx
pop ax
ret

```

State-of-the-art: focus on games, provides flexibility, software engineering best practices

Future...?

- Game engines drawbacks
 - Complexity
 - Learning curve
 - Costs
 - Little integration with development processes

A new proposal

Focused Guidance Life-cycle assets

Visual DSLs
 Computer Game Code
 Game Engine
 Multimedia API
 Operating System
 Hardware

2 → 3

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Software Factories

Motivation, concepts and DSLs

Software Development as Craftsmanship

- Intensive work
- Generic tools
- Generic processes
- One application a time
- Hand-made, from scratch
- Little reuse

Exploring what is common

- Reuse *designs & components*
- Build similar but distinct *prototypes*
- Support *variability*

Specify only the different pieces of each system

Software Factories

- *Processes* to specific domains
- *Tools & languages* to specific domains
- *Content* to specific domains
- *Automatic* route to common tasks

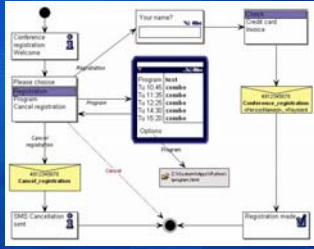
General purpose IDEs become customized to a specific domain

Domain-Specific Languages (DSLs)

- More focused than general purpose languages
- Examples:
 - SQL
 - HTML
 - BNF

Visual Modeling

- Uses visual DSLs to model a solution in a domain
- Example: language to smart phones applications



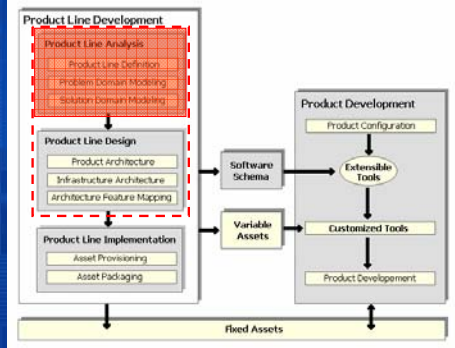
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The SharpLudus Factory



Product Line Definition and Design

Creating a Factory



Product Line Definition

- Research: *game genres*
 - Adventure ← Chosen by the SharpLudus factory
 - Board
 - Fighting
 - Platform
 - Role-playing
 - Shooter
 - Sports
 - Simulation
 - Strategy

SharpLudus Game Software Factory - Product Line Definition	
Related game genre(s): adventure	
Description: The factory will produce computer games in which the player control a main character in a world composed by connected rooms. Rooms may contain items to be collected, such as keys and weapons. Enemies may also be present in a room; they must be avoided or defeated. Victory condition is specified by the game designer (a specific room is reached, a number of enemies is defeated, an object is collected, etc.)	
Target Platforms: PCs and mobile devices (PocketPCs and smart phones)	
Feature Overview	
Feature	Description
Dimensionality	Two-dimensional (2D). World rooms are viewed from above.
User interface	Information display screens containing texts, radio buttons and graphical elements are supported. HUDs (heads-up display) can also be configured and displayed.
Game flow	Each game should have, at least, a main character, an introduction screen, one room and a game over screen (the last one is reached when the number of lives of the main character becomes zero).
Sound/Music	Games will be able to reproduce sound effects (over files) as event reactions. Background music (mp3 files) can be associated with game rooms or information display screens.
Input handling	Keyboard only.
Networking	High scores can be uploaded to and retrieved from a web server.
Artificial intelligence	Enemies can be set to chase the player within a room. More elaborated behaviors can be created visually by combining predefined event triggers and event reactions, or programmatically by developers.
Multiplayer	Online multiplayer is not supported by the factory. Event triggers and reactions can be combined, however, to allow two-player mode in a single computer.
End-user editors	Not supported by the factory. Once created, a game cannot be customized by its players.

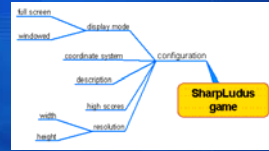
Domain Modeling

- Ontology for SharpLudus
 - Root concepts



Domain Modeling

- Ontology for SharpLudus
 - Configuration concept



Domain Modeling

- Ontology for SharpLudus
 - Graphics concept



Domain Modeling

- Ontologia for SharpLudus
 - Entities concept



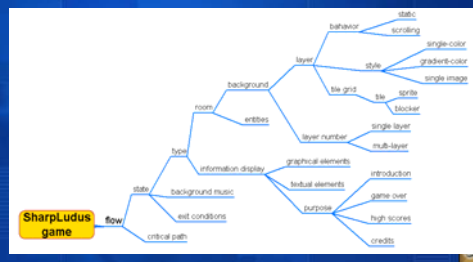
Domain Modeling

- Ontologia for SharpLudus
 - Events concept



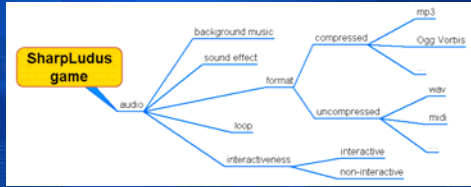
Domain Modeling

- Ontologia for SharpLudus
 - Flow concept

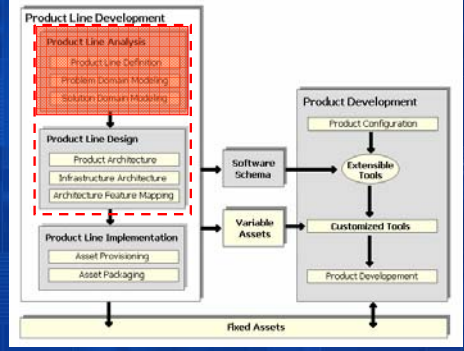


Domain Modeling

- Ontologia for SharpLudus
 - Audio concept



Creating a Factory

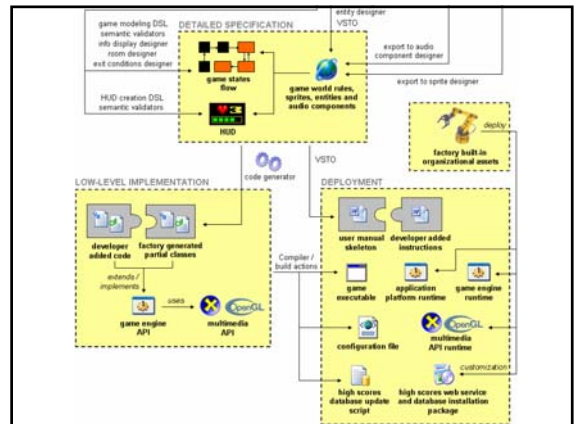
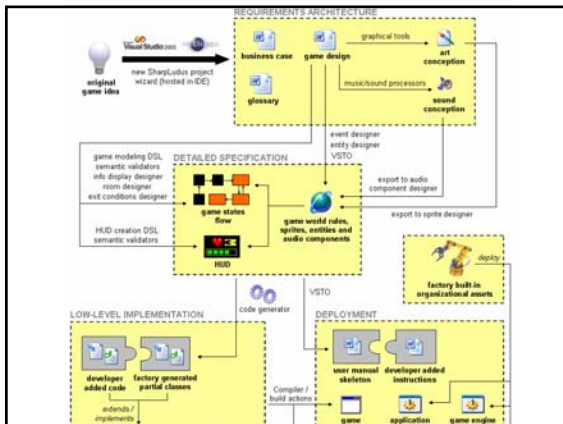


Product Line Design

- Goal: to define...
 - Factory specification
 - Architecture
 - Processes
 - Map requirements variation into factory assets

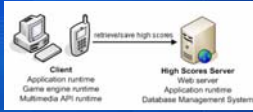
Product Line Design

- Factory schema



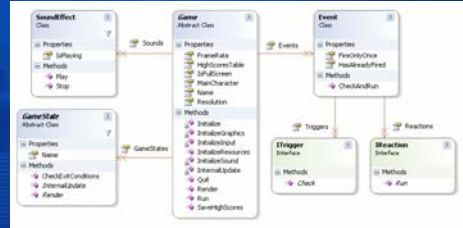
Other activities

- Architecture definition
 - Distribution vision



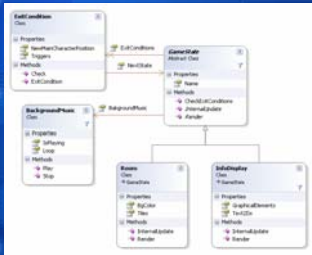
Other activities

- Architecture definition
 - Logical vision (1/3)



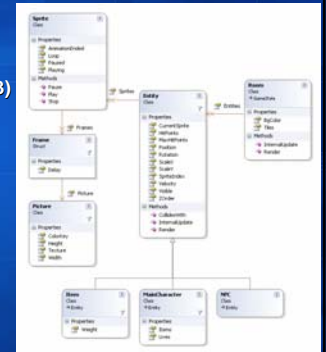
Outras atividades

- Architecture definition
 - Logical vision (2/3)



Outras atividades

- Architecture definition
 - Logical vision (3/3)




Other Activities

- Definition of a methodology for the factory
 - Team Model (roles)
 - Process Model (phases/activities)


Feature / Assets	Development process	Team Model	Process Model	Team Model	Process Model	Team Model	Process Model	Team Model	Process Model	Team Model	Process Model
Set generated code language	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Use a specific game engine	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Use a specific multimedia API	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Define target platform (PC / Mobile, etc.)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Specify custom event triggers and reactions	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Design game logic, methods, and audio	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Design levels up to display	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Specify game flow	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Configure user manual	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Specify server-side software	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

AGENDA


1. Why to evolve the way games are made?




6. What can be concluded?




2. What are software factories?




5. How does it really work?



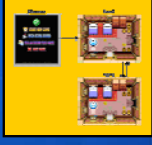
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4. How do visual languages contribute to that?




SharpLudus Game Modeling Language (SLGML)



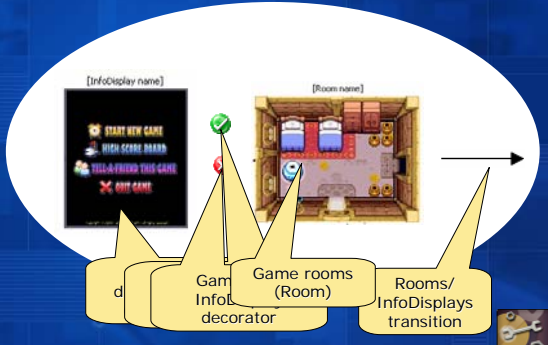
Language specification and related assets

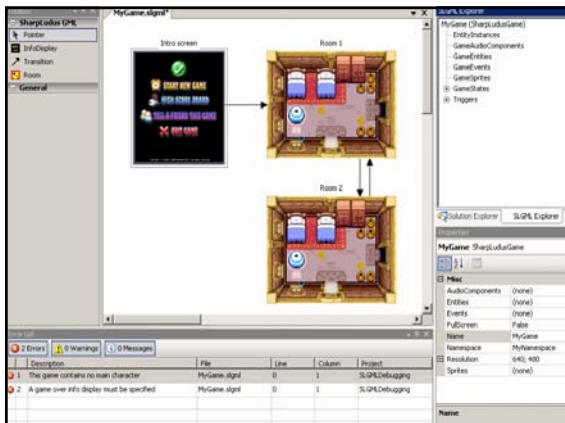
Building SLGML

- Describing the ontology with a meta-language



SLGML Visual Syntax





Related assets

- Multimedia API: DirectX 9
- Game engine
 - Extension of an already existent game engine
 - 25 new classes were added
 - 40% more code
- Code generator
 - Target language: C#

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Case Study

Ultimate Berzerk

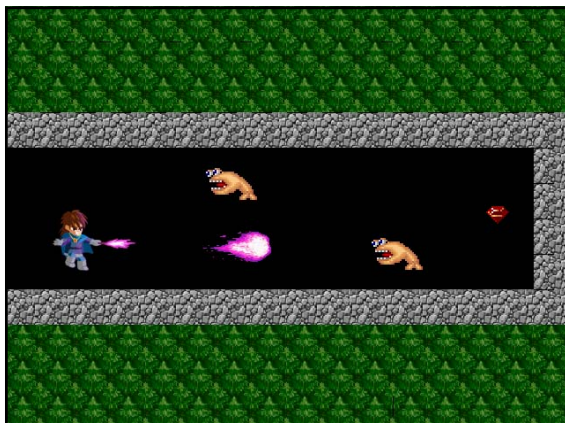
Ultimate Berzerk

- Original game:

Berzerk (Atari 2600)

Ultimate Berzerk

- New features:
 - Different types of enemies
 - Items to be collected
 - Sound effects and music
 - ...



Ultimate Berzerk

- Game design:

John needs to get the **diamond** and find the **exit**

he can launch **fireballs** in **enemies** if he gets the **Weapon**

Ultimate Berzerk

- Enemies



Ultimate Berzerk

- [Creating Ultimate Berzerk with SharpLudus](#)
- [Playing SharpLudus](#)
- Results:
 - 1h of effort (modeling/programming)
 - 16 classes and 3900 lines of code generated
 - Considering the game engine: 61 classes and 6200 lines of code
 - IDE flexibility and support to codify complex behavior

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5. How does it really work?



Conclusions



Contributions, future works and final remarks

Contributions

- Better integration between
 - Game development
 - Software Engineering trends
- Various aspects addressed
 - Factory creation methodology
 - Visual DSLs
 - IDE integration
 - Real examples

Future Work

- Implementation of other assets
- Implementation of variability points
- Deploy to other IDEs
- Enrich domain analysis

Future Work

- Address other domains
 - Racing games
 - First-person shooters
- Improve engine performance
- Extend factory to mobile devices



Final Remarks

- The proposal alone will not grant game development success
 - Game industry must get more mature
- Nothing is a substitute for creativity!
 - A good game design will always be essential
 - Software factories are means, not goals



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More in
<http://www.cin.ufpe.br/~sharpludus>

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