UX in Games

Why UX is useful & some tools for UX design

Who is this guy?

Ben Humphreys

- Studied Computer Science at university in the UK
- Worked in video games industry for ~6 years
 - Gameplay programmer
 - UI programmer/designer
- Self-taught UX designer
 - Interested in web design, typography
- Worked as UI programmer on Vampyr at Dontnod
 - Action-RPG for PC & consoles
 - Lots of RPG menus, supported controller & mouse/keyboard





















CHARACTER

Jonathan Reid





OFF HAND



SERUMS



STAMINA



BLOOD 115/115

PASSIVES















LEVEL 15

Power & Mesmerise Level

ACTIVE:















Ben Humphreys

- Currently working on Industries of Titan at Brace Yourself Games
 - Cyberpunk city-building game
 - o Coming out Q3 2019!
- Brace Yourself Games?
 - Crypt of the Necrodancer
 - Industries of Titan
 - o Phantom Brigade
 - More games soon!

(come work with us!)





Ben Humphreys

- Currently working on Industries of Titan at Brace Yourself Games
 - UX designer/programmer, game designer
 - Industrial city-building sim/strategy













Design is a doing word

- You can't get better unless you practice
- Today's lecture has audience participation!
- Get out pen & paper, or pen & tablet, or something



Today's goal:

Get tools to think about UX design

Today's topics:

- → UX > on-screen stuff
- → Tools for UX design
- → Check out some games

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What's the goal of UI?

int numCakes; 42 cakes

Put information into the player's brain...

int health;
int maxHealth;

142/176

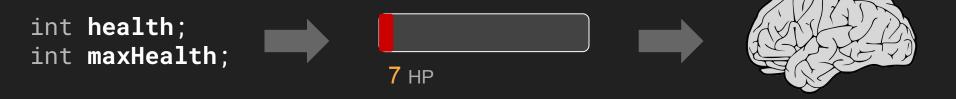


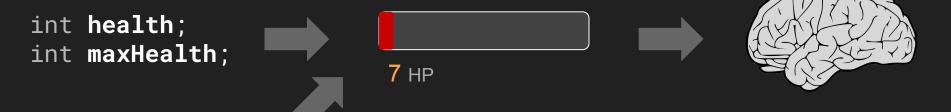
int health;
int maxHealth;

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Is my health OK?





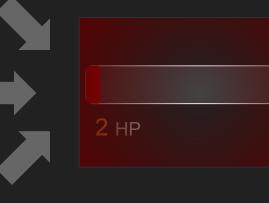
Health-related mechanics

- Poison
- Enemy damage values
- Armor

Desired player experience

 Don't worry about health until near-death

int health;
int maxHealth;



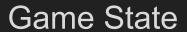




Health-related mechanics

- Poison
- Enemy damage values
- Armor

Desired Player Experience



Game Mechanics **UI** Visuals





159 HP

int health;
int maxHealth;



But wait, there's more

Gems are rare!

int numGems;



Gems are used for trading

Player can only carry 300 gems

Unless they have the Big Gem Bag...

Players can get Gem-itis, that drains gems

Gems can be broken into gem shards

Game

UI

Player (not to scale)

Get Coins!

Real-world knowledge: "Coins can be exchanged for goods and services!"

int numCoins;

6 42 -

Other Game Mechanics Max coins?

Gold is worth a lot Gold colour = monetary value

"I want to get these useful coins

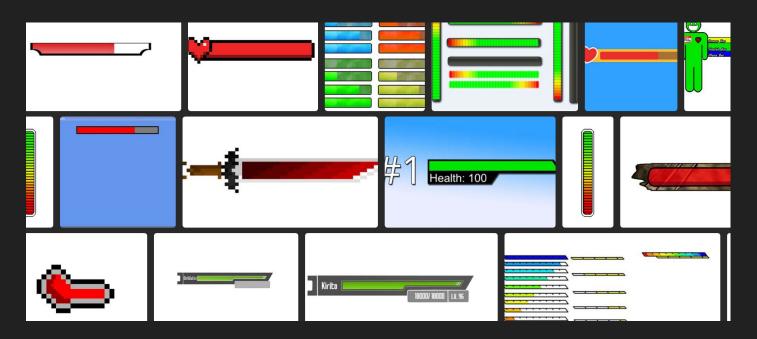


Game Experience Considerations

- How much do we want players to worry about their health?
- Is health management core to the experience?
- If increasing max health is possible, how often does this happen?

Designing without intention

• Internet image search for "health bar"...





Segmented Health

Used in action RPGs, platformers

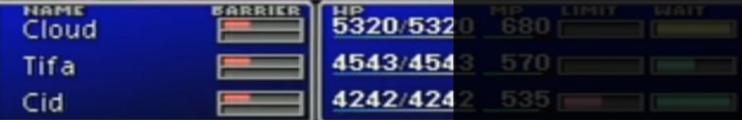
- Want to give the player a simple relaxed experience
 - Avoid numbers where possible
- Easy to understand at a glance
- Easy to show small increases in maximum health
- Works well with object pickups
 - Pick up heart = increase health by 1



Lots 'o Numbers

Used in RPGs

- Numbers get larger and larger as the player levels up
- Feed the feeling of growing more powerful





Blood Mist Borders

Used in some first-person shooters

- Deliberately vague health indicator
 - o Perfectly healthy is "no blood mist"
 - 0% health point is not clear
- Goal is to tell the player "get into cover"
- Works with regenerating health





Partial-info indicators

Used in horror, classic survival games

- Health is between 0~100, but game only shows partial information
- Want player to feel scared, unsure
- Healing items are rare, want the player to feel they have to get the most out of them
 - They will get into Caution/Danger, feels more risky & scary
- If players had perfect accuracy about healing item

What we can do with good UX design

- Showing game state is only part of it
- We can do so much more
- Convey many mechanics through minimal UI
 - Player should intuitively understand what's possible, what could happen
- Control the players experience
 - Make them feel a certain way
 - Change their behaviour in-game

Game

Health Bar Design Exercise — Round 2

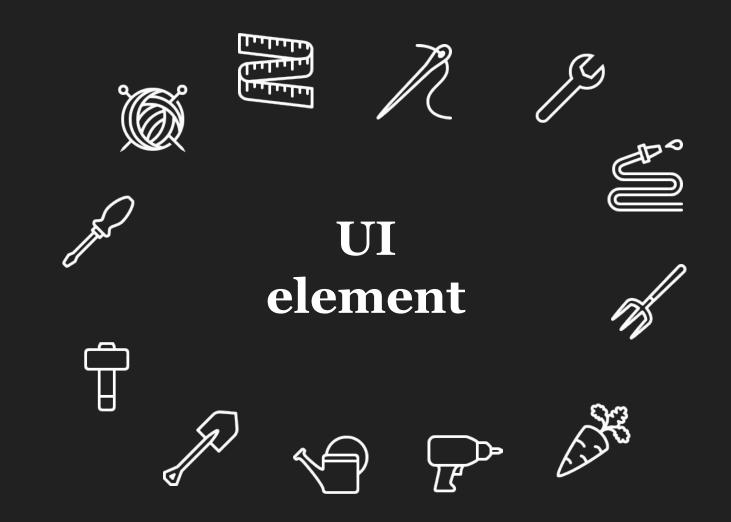
- Design a health bar
- Specification:
 - Third-person action-romp
 - You play as a giant octopus, rampaging through a city
 - You take damage from tanks armed with cutlery
 - You start with 8 legs.
 - Can gain more legs, up to 16
 - You can take damage, losing legs, die when you hit 0 legs
 - You can gain up to 8 armour by grabbing buildings and sticking them to you

- → UX > on-screen stuff
- → Tools for UX design
- → Check out some games

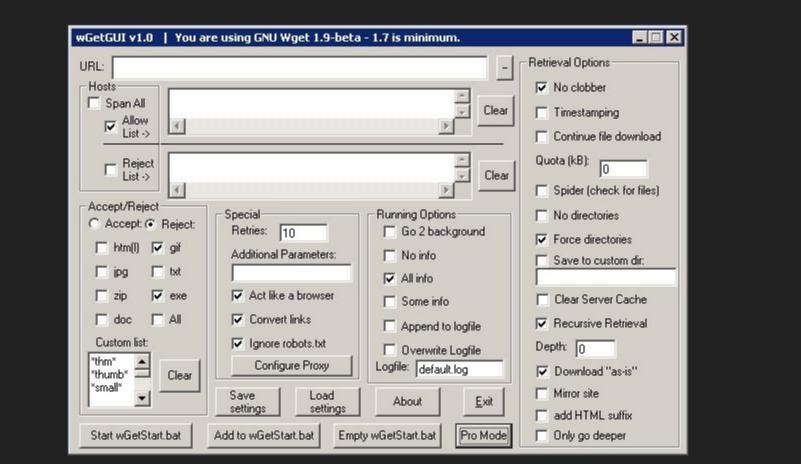
Tools for UX design

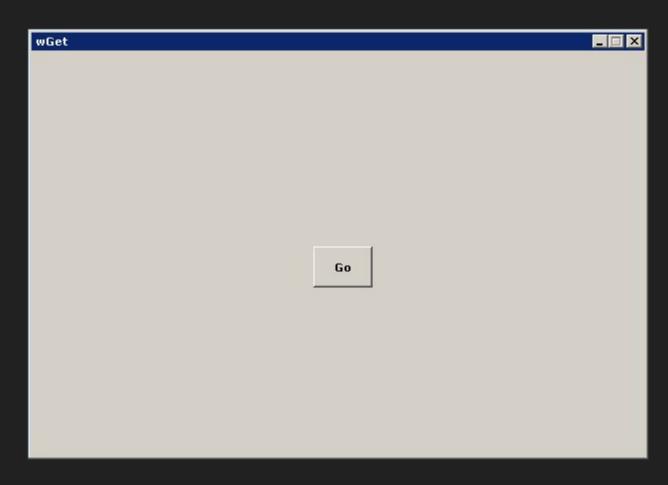
- Unfortunately there's no "one weird trick"
- Instead, lots of tools
 - Not tools like software
 - Tools for your brain!
- Learn more of them as you get experience
- Make up your own!
- Learn when to use them
- Learn when to ignore them





Use visual priority to guide the player's eye





Visual Priority

- Players don't immediately read everything on a page
- They look at elements in an order based on their visual priority
- Zach Gage calls this the Three Reads
 - Check out "Building Games that can be understood at a glance" by Zach Gage

What Affects Visual Priority

- Size
- Movement
- Contrast (not just colour)
 - If your entire UI is yellow, adding more yellow won't make it stand out
 - Contrast with background but also with self
- Shape
 - Jagged shapes over round shapes









Minimize related-information distance



Minimize related-information visual distance

- Distance can be both in both space and time
- Space is visual distance on-screen
- Time is time between seeing related information
- Put related information nearby, even if it's duplicated







Minimize related-action distance

Minimize Related-Action Distance

- The more often a user performs two actions together, the closer they should be (in distance & actions)
- An action = a click, a button press

















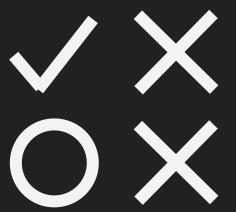
Be conscious of existing knowledge

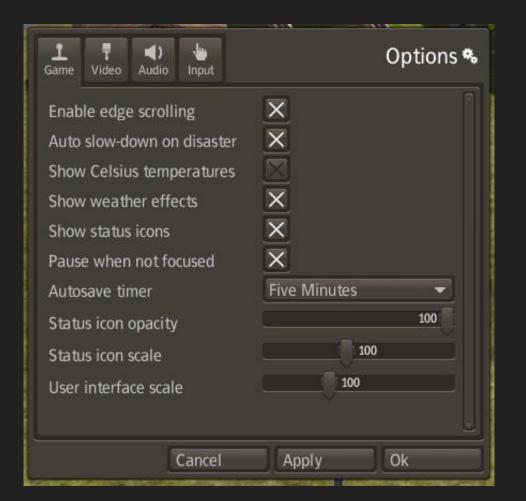
Players are not a blank slate

- Players will come to your game with existing knowledge.
 - Culture
 - Language
 - Other games
 - Software
- If your game is at odds with that knowledge, it makes your game harder to learn

Existing knowledge can apply to

- Symbol meanings
- Colour associations
- Input conventions
- Text semantics





Desired Player Experience



Game State



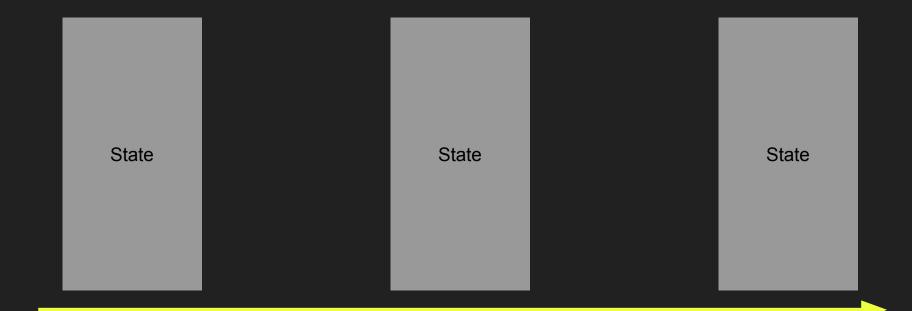
Game Mechanics Existing knowledge



UI Visuals







Time

Game State

Player character health = 0.8f;

State Change

- Game state changes over time
- UI will usually reflect the current state of the game
- Players can't track every single difference





Why state change is important

- Players can be overwhelmed
- Bring player's attention to what's important
- Visual intensity of change proportional to importance

Low Importance — Mario Coin

- Happens all the time
- Still want juice



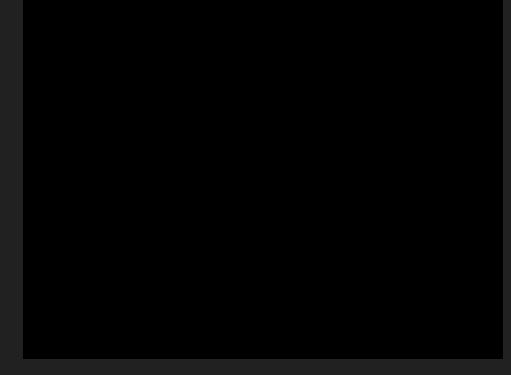
Medium Importance — Mario Power-up

- Happens every 30s-2min
- Every time player picks up a power-up
- Changes the player's powers
- Freeze-frame, repeat change state animation
- Sparkles where the item was, making it clear how you touched it



High Importance — Overwatch Ultimate

- Gain ultimate ability in Overwatch
- Once every few minutes
- Immediate call to action for the player



Use Multiple modalities to convey information better

Defense Horses Robotics

Food





















Use multiple modalities to convey information

- Text
- Icon
- Colour
- Pick two



Way more tools out there

- Lenses through which you can analyse/design UI/UX
- Contrast
- Animation
- Affordance

- → UX > on-screen stuff
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My Design Process

- What works for me
 - Change them how you like!
- Design is a process
 - You learn by doing it
 - Not just a bunch of rules

How I Design UIs

- Pre-production Research the genre
- Create mocks of user flow, general layout
- 3. Create detailed mock-ups of each screen
- 4. Create in-game "greybox" UI
- 5. Improve in-game art, animations, interactions

- Pre-production
 - Continue doing it in production as other new games come out, too!
- Players come to your game with existing ideas
 - From their culture
 - From software in general
 - From other games
- Learn how other games present information
 - Keep bits that work
 - Avoid bits that don't

- Find games within the genre
- Play them, take notes & screenshots
- Your first 15 minutes is incredibly valuable
 - You're learning as a new user
 - You can never experience the game like that again, you become an experienced user
 - You're doing user testing on someone else's game
- How does it feel?
- What is confusing? What is clear?
- What does the game show you? What does it skip?
- What existing knowledge are you using to understand the game?
 - O How would someone without that knowledge perform?

- Pick medium-quality examples
 - The best ones are too perfect, too cohesive, seem effortless
 - Worst ones are just all bad
 - Medium ones show you what it's like to lack certain elements, this is educational!

What does research look like?

Some positive points on design, feelings when using/playing:

Clean, minimal UI with Nordic flourish
Text uses icons & colours to help comprehension
Consistent button/icon/text size
Buttons feel chunky in a good way, animation + sound

What does research look like?

Some criticism:

Zero feedback on giving orders, not clear if anything happened Cursor only has two states, normal/shiny Tooltip text all same size, no clear hierarchy of importance Right-click gives orders, but this is never explained Nothing is satisfying to click on



2. User flow

Minute, hour, day guideline

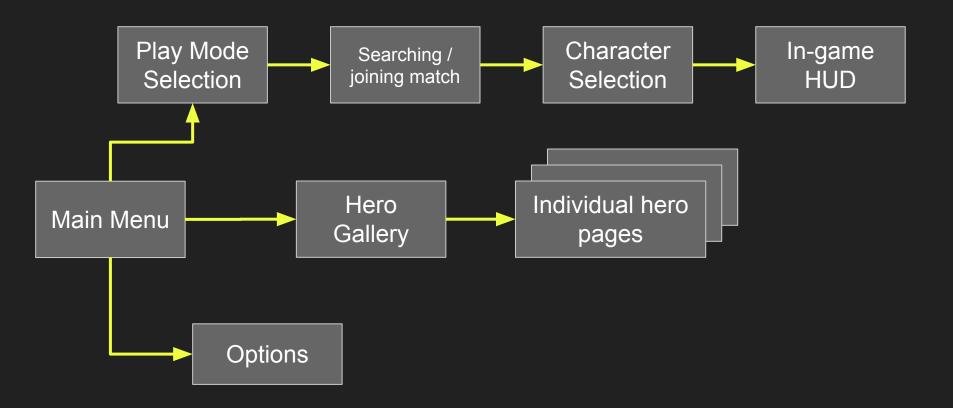
• Changes become way more expensive later in the process.

Paper sketch 1 minute

Styled mock 1 hour

Code + assets 1 day

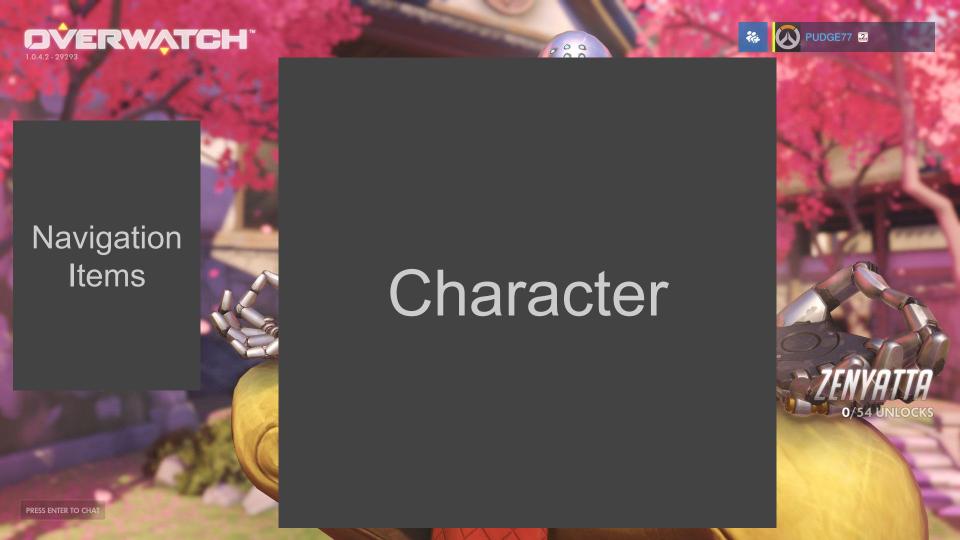
Overwatch Menu Graph



3. Per-element design

3. Per-element design

- Recursively design from largest to smallest
 - Start with pages
 - Then large elements like windows
 - Then elements within there
- List things to communicate, actions to perform
- Order them by importance
- Try different layouts



Selected Character

Current team composition

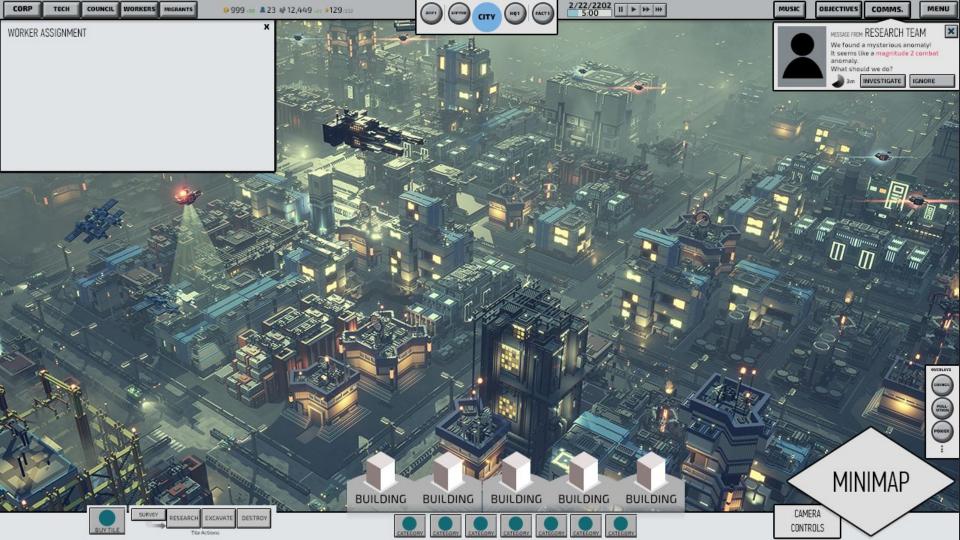
Character list

Game Title

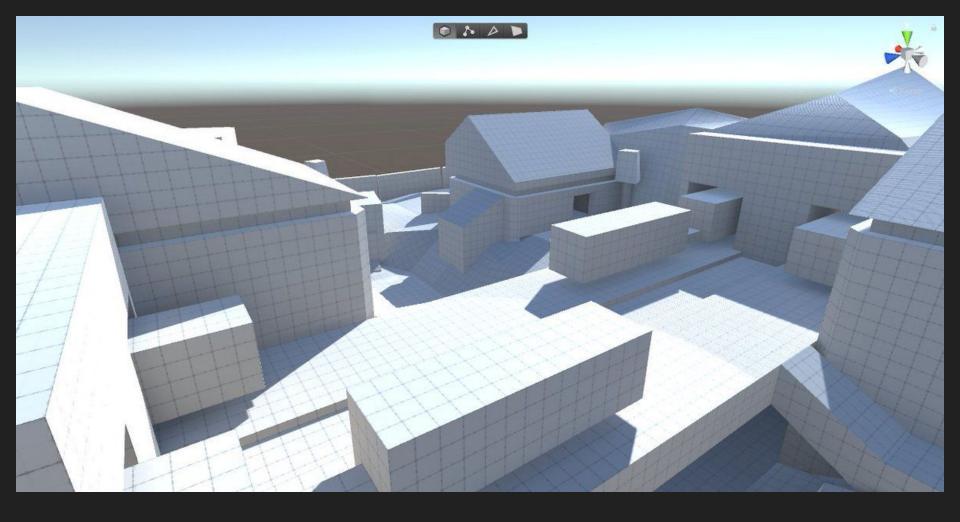
Menu Options

Company Links

Based on this...



4. In-app greybox



4. In-app greybox

- Aka wireframe
- All functionality, minimal aesthetics
- Element size, position are the priority
- Enough visuals to convey states
 - Disabled button state
 - Text colour to highlight key points
- Keep it simple, fast to iterate on
- By getting it in-game you will discover many problems with your designs

5. Improve ingame art

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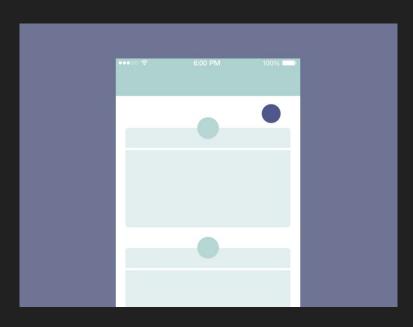
- An entire topic unto itself
- Not something I'm an expert on
- Easy to find ideas online

Iterating on Interactions

Refresh to get new data

- Button style
- Drag-to-refresh





by Tamara R for Tubik https://dribbble.com/shots/2101933-GIF-for-Pull-Down-Space-Ship

Summary

- Uls do more than just showing game state to the player
- UX tools can be useful

Thanks!

Any questions?

What helps me

- Pen & paper, whiteboard
- SketchApp
- Coworkers
- Playing a lot of games
- Using a lot of software



6. Improve Individual Interactions (optional)

Example: "Are you sure?" Confirmation Panel

- Want to avoid users accidentally performing destructive actions
 - Deletion
 - Unsubscription
- Many ways to achieve this
- Be adventurous!

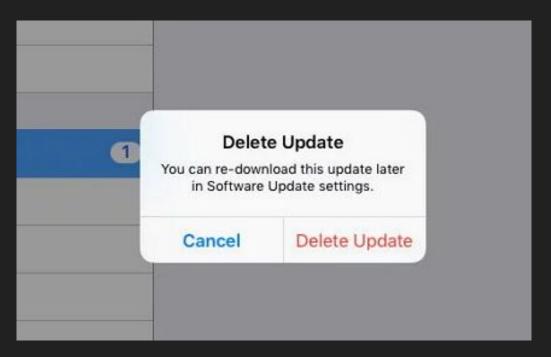
"Are you sure?" — Lazy Efficient Option

- Don't do anything special
- Some people will make a mistake
- Eh, it's fine
- Just have a regular button
 - Maybe make it red

Delete Universe

"Are you sure?" — Modal Window

- Simple-ish
- Blocks interaction
 - Interrupts the user
 - Can be annoying
- Can have explanatory text!



"Are you sure?" — Swipe

- Only works on touch
- Hidden functionality
 - Low discoverability
- No space for explanation
 - Only single button + short text label
- Only works in lists

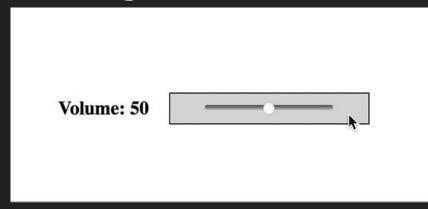


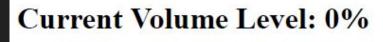
"Are you sure?" — Long-press

- Controller input
- Not great for accessibility
 - Some users can't long-press

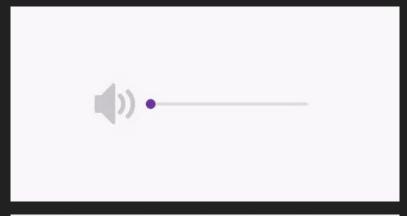


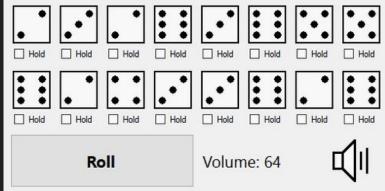
Don't go too weird...





Change





Industry Tips

#1

50% of your work may get thrown away

Specifications change all the time

It sucks, but try not to get too disheartened

Industry Tips

#2

When you interview at a place, it's a two-way process

You're trying to find out if the place suits you too

Industry Tips

#3

The "genius difficult programmer" myth is toxic AF

Game development is 90% collaboration

Learn to work with people, take criticism, give constructive feedback, explain your ideas to people