The Game Development Process

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Independent Development Stages

- Develop original design
- Shop to publishers
- 12-24 month schedule
- Work by milestones
- After game published, hope people like it

Distinctive Features of Game Development

- Must be willing to rip out features that don't work.
- Designers will create things that you never thought of.
- Game development can require a lot more research and experimentation than some other software development.
- More ideas than time will allow.

Development Team Size

- As late as the mid-80's teams as small as one person.
- Teams today ranging from 20-80 people.
- Programming now a proportionally smaller part of any project.

Development Team 1988 Sublogic JET

- Three Programmers
- One Part-Time Artist
- One Tester

Development Team 1995

Descent

- Six Programmers
- One Artist
- Two Level Designers
- One Sound Designer
- Off-site Musicians

Development Team 2002 AlterEcho

- **Executive Producer**
- Programmers (4)
- Game Designers (2)
- WriterLevel/World Designers (3)
- Character Modelers & Animators (3)
- 2D & Texture Artist
- Audio Designer
- Cinematic Animator
- QA Lead & Testers

Online Development Teams Star Wars Online

- Development team: 44 people
 - 50% Artists

 - 25% Designers25% Programmers3 Producers
- "Live" Team (starting at Beta, 6 months before done)
 8 Developers

 - 50-60 Customer support (for 200K users)
 1000 Volunteer staff (for 200K users)

Computer Game Business

Random Statistics

- Who plays
 - 75% of heads of households play video or computer games
 - 55% of players are male, 43% are female
 - Average age of most frequent game purchaser is 37
 Average women player plays 7.4 hours/week

 - Average man player plays 7.6 hours/week

Online Statistics

- Online play
 - 56.8% puzzle/board/gameshow/trivia/card
 - 19% action/sports/strategy/role-play
 - 9.5% shockwave/flash/browser minigame
 - 9.1% MMOG
- 4 million subscribers worldwide for WoW
 - 1 M in US & 1.5 M in China
 - Do the MATH!
 - Annual revenue > \$700M
 - Matrix Online: ~50,000

Shape of the Industry

- Hardware:
 - · Sony, Nintendo, Intel, IBM, Microsoft
- Software
 - · Publishers
 - Electronic Arts, Activision, Sony, Microsoft, UbiSoft, THQ, Vivendi, Warner Bros.
 - Developers
 - Severiopers

 Electronic Arts, Sony, Microsoft (Bungie), Blizzard, Lucas Arts, id, Namco, Square, Valve, Raven, Relic, Red Storm, High Voltage, ...
- - Sales, updates, multiplayer versions of games, massively multiplayer games

A Hit-Driven, Entertainment Business

- The interactive entertainment business is ENTERTAINMENT.
 - It is NOT a packaged goods business.
 - 70% of teenage boys have played Grand Theft Auto
- Consumers say, "I have to have the next WarCraft game from Blizzard!"
 - No one says, "I have to *have* that next razor blade from Gillette!"
- Games generate emotional responses, and are designed to fulfill fantasies, provide escape from reality, and stimulate the senses.

Current State of Industry

- Good games sometimes don't sell
- · Bad games sometimes sell
- Still no magic formula except, ...
- Two reasons that games sell

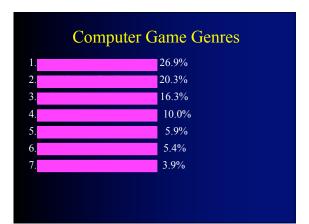
 - Marketing
 Brands Licensed [Incredibles] vs. internal [Warcraft]
- · Similar to Film Industry
 - ~1 in 10 titles breaks even or makes money
 - Sequels and franchises are popular: EA Sports, Sims, Star Trek, ...
 - Few self-published titles
 - Fewer small developers as development costs go up

Money and Games

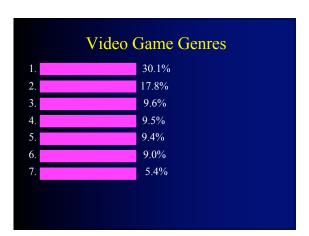
- Individual games\$10-\$60 for PC

 - \$20-\$70 for consoles
 - Game rentals: \$800M in 1999
- Consoles
 - \$299 [New console introduction] \$99 [Final years]
- Controllers:
 - \$20-40
- · Graphics cards
 - \$80-\$400
- Internet subscriptions
 - ~\$10/month

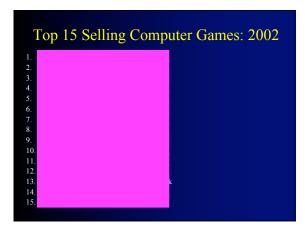
Business Models Shareholders Stock price Publishers Software developers Owned by publisher [Bungie, Raven, Maxis, ...] Independent: Advance for development – charged against future royalties Console developers Proprietary media delivery Lose money on consoles Internet games Initial game & monthly fee Tool developers Create "engines" and "middleware" and sell to game developers

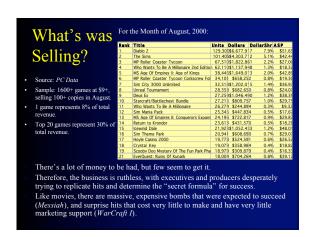


Contract services:
• Motion capture, art, cut-scenes, audio, ...



- F	g Video Games: 2004
1.	PS2
2.	XBX
3.	PS2
4.	PS2
5.	PS2
6.	GBA
7.	PS2
8.	PS2
9.	XBX
10.	XBX





Business Model - Factors

- · Units (forecast vs. actual), with returns considered
- Costs of Goods: Packaging, CDs, ...
 PC: \$4-5, PlayStation 2TM: \$3-4
- Advances & Royalties

 - 1st party hardware manufacturers (Sony, Sega, etc.) get \$7.00 per unit.
 Developers typically get anywhere from 10% to 40%, depending upon track record.
 Licensors (Marvel, Star Trek, etc.) typically get anywhere from 5% to 15%.
- Product Development

 - PD can run anywhere from \$10-30M.
 Programming, Artwork, Cut Scenes, Engines, Sound, etc.
 Massive 1a party games like Final Fantasy can be way over \$20M.
 Costs of AAA next generation titles expected to double

- Marketing
 Marketing budgets can run from \$2-5M
 TV advertising can cost an additional \$2M.
- G&A
 - General and administrative, i.e., management, legal, HR, finance, etc.

Sample Profit & Loss Net Units Avg. WSP Return to 505,420 Castle ??? NET REVENUE Gs Manufacture & Distribution 1,459,500 ralties Gray Matter Studios Gray Matter Studios Not Earned Out Id Software

Key Issues in Console Success

EX Variable Product Development Fixed Product Development Studio Central

Localization
Variable Sales and Marketing
ROSS CONTRIBUTION

ixed Sales and Marketing NET PROFIT

125,000 927,000 236,000

43,200

4,043,611

- Overall Software Portfolio

 - Number of quality games Number of quality exclusive games
- Size of installed base
- Overall Game System Cost
 \$299 is a critical price point for consoles
- Game Cost
 - · Delivery media, expected market, development costs
- Game development cost
 Was a problem with Nintendo 64, PlayStation2
 - Was a problem witXbox, Gamecube
- Delivery media

 - Capacity, speed, costCartridge, CD, DVD, Internet

Key Issues: Technical

- Hardware StabilityConsoles are fixed

 - · PC are extremely variable: Goal of Direct-X is to provide stability
- Display qualityTV vs. Monitor vs. HDTV?
- Input devices
 - Keyboard, game controllers, joy sticks, steering wheels, revolution?
- Memory systemsROM, RAM, and hard drives
- Networking capabilities
 Local, modem, cable modem, ...

News • "Xbox 360 will top 2.5M by 2006" – U.S & Europe. • 51M PS2 in U.S. and Europe • 18M Xbox • 13.2 Xbox Wedbush Morgan predicts that Sony will slash the PS2's price tag from USD 199 to USD 149 on or near the Xbox 360 launch "... focusing on next generation too quickly will destroy what the firm has built with those platforms, and we don't doubt that Microsoft's name is cursed daily in Sony's offices for trying to force the console giant's hand in this manner."

The Future of Game Development

The Future of Game Development

• Development teams will be larger

artists to create

- As the technology gets better, it can run more code per second, so you need more code
- This is why middleware helps
 Higher polygon count and higher res textures require more
- More memory means more animations
 Larger teams need more management
- All these people mean development costs will continue to increase

John Carmack says:

- John Carmack discussed the next 5 years of game development at his 2004 GDC keynote
- He was asked him the question, "Do you think that there's a ceiling for the development cost of a game?"
- He said, "No, I could easily see games costing \$100 million in 5 years."

Changing Markets

- Platform shifts will change the balance of power among developers and publishers.
- The conflict between hardcore gamers and the mass market will continue to increase.
- Addition of completely new markets
 - Cell phone/gamepad hybrids?

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Changing Economics

- The increasing size and cost of projects will make it hard for small developers to survive.
- Further consolidation of publishers will change the types of games produced.
- Globalization affects products.