



# IMGD 1001: Game Development Timeline

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# Outline

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- Game Timeline (next)
- Team Sizes

# Game Development Timeline (1 of 5)

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- Inspiration: Treatment Document
  - getting the global idea of the game
  - duration: **1 month** (for a professional game)
  - people: lead designer, team discussion
  - result: treatment document, decision to continue
  
- Conceptualization: Concept Document
  - preparing the "complete" design of the game
  - duration: **3 months**
  - people: designer + prototype programmers/artists
  - result: complete design document
  - (continued next slide)

# Concept

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- Define game concept
- Define core game features
- Find/Assign developer
- Estimate budget & Due date

- *Van Helsing*
  - 3<sup>rd</sup> person shooter for the PS2 and Xbox
- Released 2004
  - Developer: *Saffire*
  - Publisher: *Vivendi*
- Key:
  - Guns and ammo as upgrades
  - Finishing move – 5 kills then single kill after 1 hit



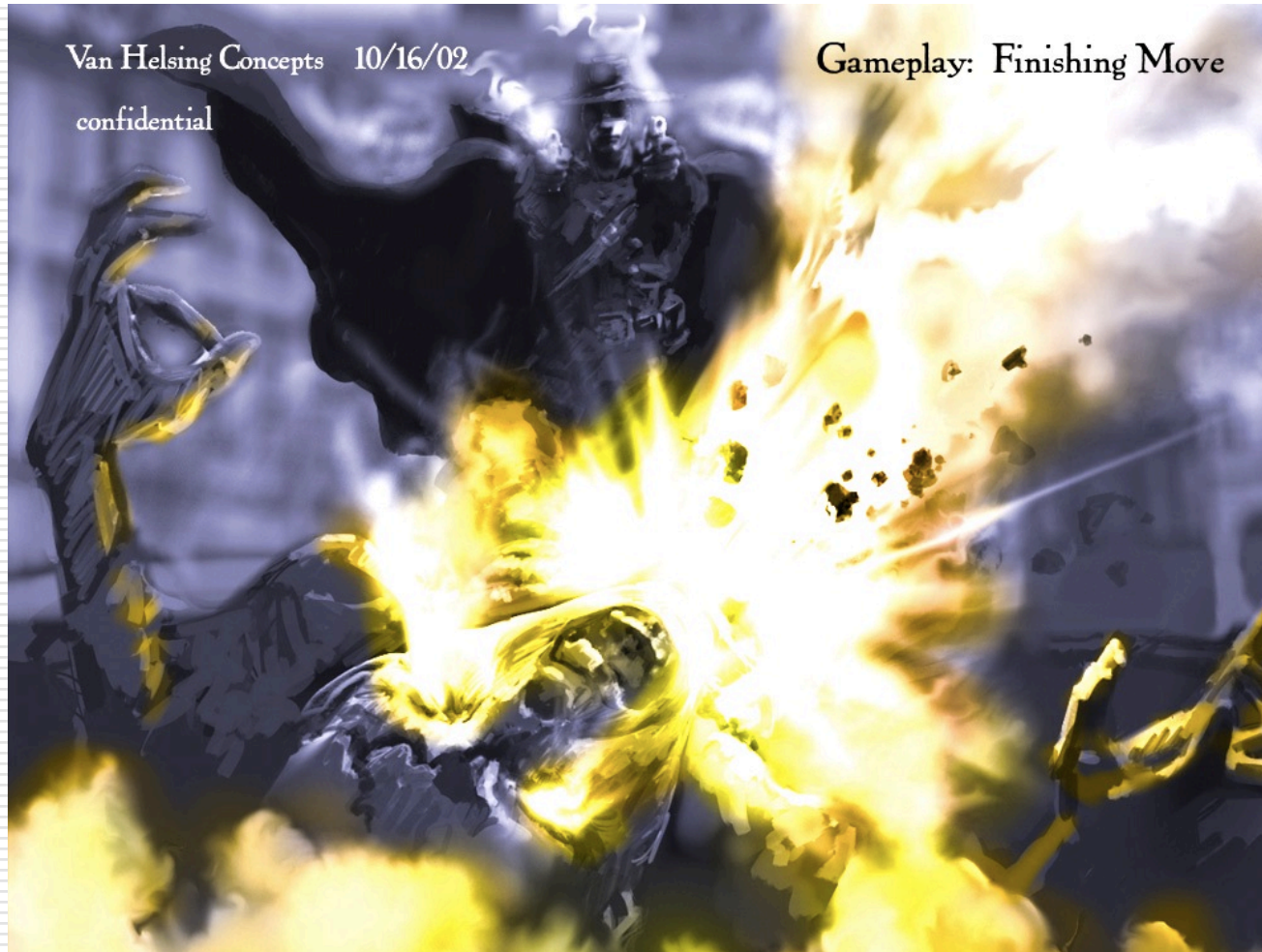
# Concept: Van Helsing (1 of 4)

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# Concept: Van Helsing (2 of 4)



# Concept: Van Helsing (3 of 4)

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## Van Helsing Pre-Production Video

# Concept: Van Helsing (4 of 4)

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## Van Helsing Finished Concept Video



# Game Development Timeline (2 of 5)

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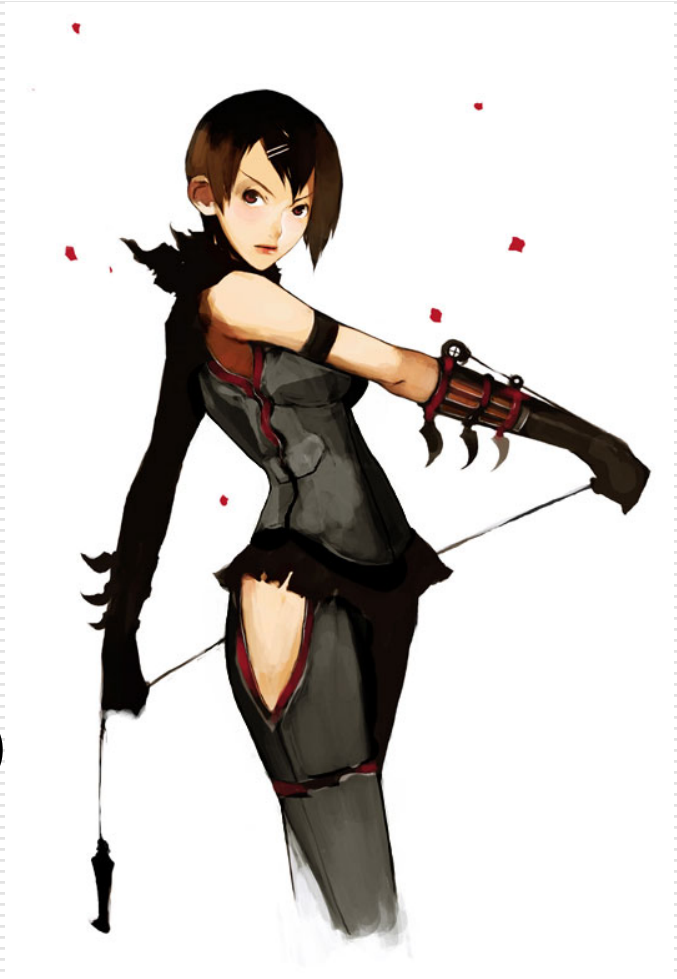
## □ Prototypes

- Build prototypes as proof of concept
  - Can take **2-3 months** (or more)
  - Typically done a few months after project start
- In particular, used to test game play
- Throw prototype away afterwards
  - Don't expect it to evolve into game!
  - The Pancake Principle (Fred Brooks)
    - “Plan to throw one away, you will anyway.”
- Pitch to Publisher

## □ (Continued next slide)

## Prototype or 1<sup>st</sup> Playable

- ❑ Game Design Document & Technical Design Document = "The Bibles"
- ❑ Production budget & detailed schedule
- ❑ Working prototype, with game mechanics
- ❑ Focus test
- ❑ Submit concept to Sony, etc.
  - Part of "pitch process" (next)
  - You'll do this at the end of this course!



# The Pitch Process: Presentation

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- Key pitch presentation content:
  - Concept overview & genre profile
  - Unique selling points
    - What makes it stand out from its competitors
  - Proposed technology & target platform(s)
  - Team biographies & heritage
  - Outline marketing information, including potential licensing opportunities

# The Pitch Process: Prototype

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- Key game prototype features:
  - Core gameplay mechanic
  - Game engine / technological proficiency
  - Artistic / styling guide
  - Demonstration of control / camera system
  - Example gameplay goals

# The Pitch Process: Project Schedule & Budget

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- Schedule & budget must:
  - Be detailed and transparent
  - Allow for contingency scenarios
  - Have several sets of outcomes for different size publishers
  - Be realistic

# The Deal:

## Choosing a Publisher = Research

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- ❑ Publishers screen Developers
- ❑ But Developers should also research prospective Publishers:
  - Are they financially stable?
  - Do they have appropriate reach for target?
  - Do they market / PR their games well?
  - Is there a history of non-payment of milestones or royalties?
  - Have they produced many titles?
- ❑ Sometimes you take what you can get!

# The Deal: IP Rights

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- Intellectual Property Rights include:
  - Game name
  - Logos
  - Unique game mechanics & storyline
  - Unique characters, objects & settings
  - Game Source Code including artwork & associated assets
  - Unique sounds and music
  
- Developers may not have much power
  - And it probably doesn't matter as many games don't succeed, anyway



# The Deal:

## Payment Negotiation (1 of 2)

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### □ Current approximate development costs:

- \$4-5 million for AAA multi-platform
- \$2-3 million for AAA PlayStation 2 only
- \$1 million for A-quality single platform

### □ Royalties

- Percentage payments of profits made after recoup of development costs
- Developer royalties range 0% ("work for hire") to 40%

### □ Other considerations:

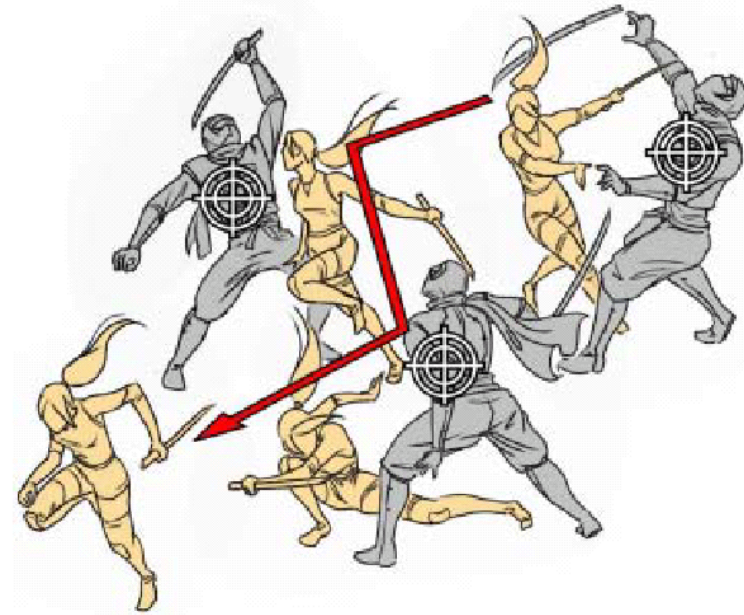
- Rising-rate royalty: more units sold = higher percentage
- Clear royalty definition of 'wholesale price' (i.e., including cost of goods etc.)
- Right to audit publishers books
- Currency/exchange rate/VAT figures

# Moving Projects Forward

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- Most Publishers have a "Green-Light Process"
  - Used to determine which projects go forward
- Developers submit to committee at five, mostly independent stages:
  - Concept
  - Assessment
  - Prototype
  - First Playable
  - Alpha
- At each stage, committee:
  - Decides whether or not to continue funding
    - Developers then get next "lump" of money
  - Evaluates market potential
  - Adjusts unit forecasts accordingly
- Then, additional stages:
  - Beta
  - Gold Master

# Prototype: Red Ninja (1 of 3)



Red Ninja, PS2, released 2005  
Publisher: *Vivendi*  
Developer: *Tranji*  
3<sup>rd</sup> person fighting  
Fluid movement

# Prototype: Red Ninja (2 of 3)

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## Red Ninja Pre-Production Video

# Prototype: Red Ninja (3 of 3)

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## Red Ninja Final Production Video

# Game Development Timeline (3 of 5)

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- Blueprint
  - separate the project into different tiers
  - duration: 2 months
  - people: lead designer, software planner
  - result: several mini-specifications
  
- Architecture
  - creating a technical design that specifies tools and technology used
  - duration: 2 months
  - people: project leader, software planner, lead architect
  - result: full technical specification

# Game Development Timeline (4 of 5)

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## □ Tool building

- create a number of (preferably reusable) tools, like 3D graphics engine, level builder, or unit builder
- duration: 4 months
- people: project leader and 4 (tool) programmers
- result: set of functional tools (maybe not yet feature complete)

## □ Assembly

- create the game based on the design document using the tools; update design document and tools as required (consulting the lead designer)
- duration: 12 months
- people: project leader, 4 programmers, 4 artists
- result: the complete game software and toolset



# Other Milestones: Alpha Definition

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- At **Alpha** stage, a game should:
  - Have all of the required features of the design implemented, but not necessarily working correctly
  - Be tested thoroughly by QA to eliminate any critical gameplay flaws
  - Still likely contains a certain amount of placeholder assets
  - (Continued next slide)

# Alpha Definition

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- ❑ Feature complete
- ❑ "Localization" begins
- ❑ Focus test
- ❑ Play testing
- ❑ Marketing continues



# Alpha: Crash Bandicoot (1 of 2)



# Alpha: Crash Bandicoot (2 of 2)

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Crash Bandicoot Video

# Game Development Timeline (5 of 5)

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## □ Level design

- create the levels for the game
- duration: 4 months
- people: project leader, 3 level designers
- result: finished game with all levels, in-game tutorials, manuals

## □ Review

- testing the code, the gameplay, and the levels
- duration: 3 months (partially overlapping level design)
- people: 4 testers
- result: the gold master

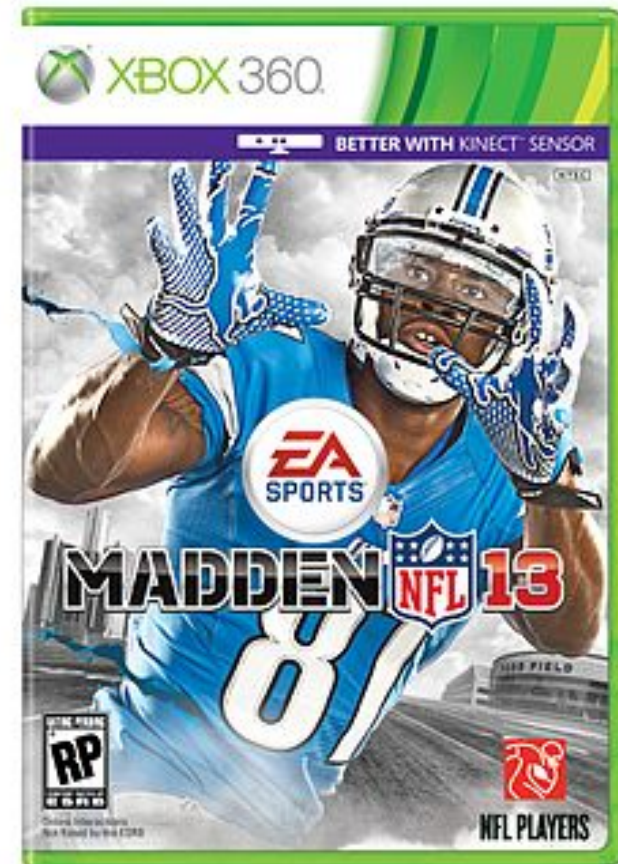
# Other Milestones: Beta Definition

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- At **Beta** stage, a game should:
  - Have all content complete
  - Be tested thoroughly for bugs and gameplay tweaks
  - Be shown to press for preview features
  - (Continued next slide)

## Stages of Development: Beta

- ❑ Polish, polish, polish!
- ❑ Test, test, test!
- ❑ Game balancing
- ❑ Localization continues
- ❑ Demo versions





# Other Milestones: Gold Master Definition

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- At **Gold Master** stage, a game should:
  - Be sent to the platform holder/s (where applicable) for TRC (Technical Requirements Checklist) testing
  - Be sent to press for review
  - Be sent to duplication for production
  - Be backed up and stored
  - (Continued next slide)

# Final/GMC/Gold

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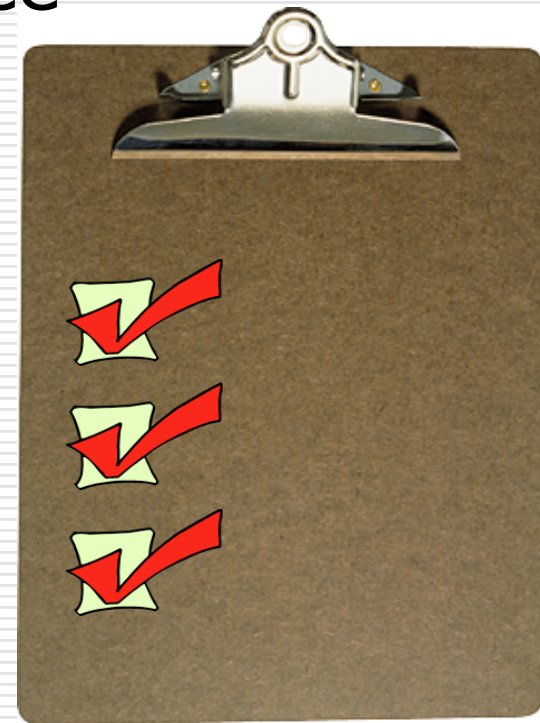
- ❑ The Game is "Done"
- ❑ Testing, testing, testing
- ❑ Intense pressure
- ❑ Submit to console developers
- ❑ Manufacturing timing



# Post-Mortem

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- ❑ Analysis of PR, marketing
- ❑ Analysis of production, source Code
- ❑ What went **right**
- ❑ What went **wrong**
- ❑ Archive all assets
- ❑ Kick-off the Sequel!



# Outline

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- Game Timeline
- Team Sizes (next)

# Development Team Size

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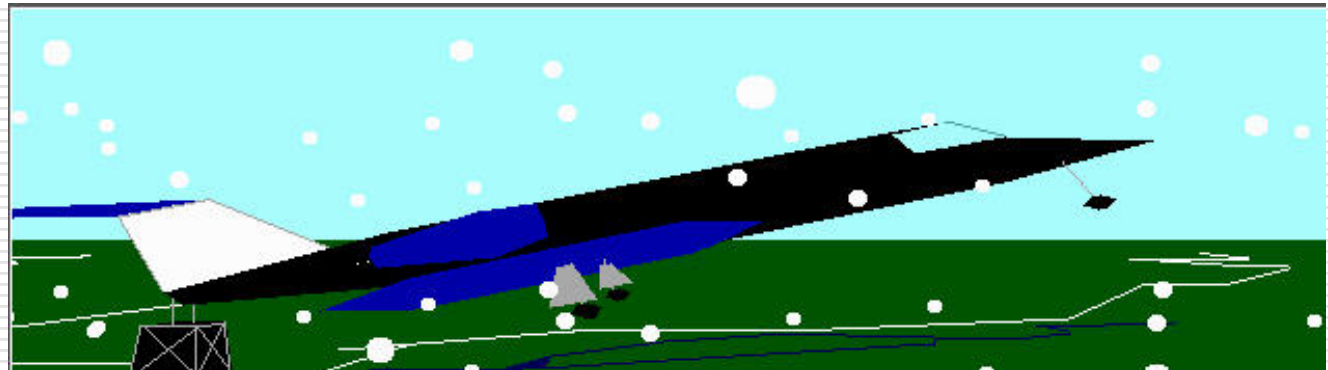
- ❑ As late as the mid-80's teams as small as one person
- ❑ Today, teams ranging from 10-60 people
- ❑ Programming now a proportionally smaller part of any project, artistic content creation proportionally larger
- ❑ See Gamasutra, ([www.gamasutra.com](http://www.gamasutra.com))
  - Search for "post mortem"
  - Game data at bottom includes team size and composition
- ❑ But it depends a lot on the genre

# Development Team 1988

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- Sublogic's *JET* (early flight sim)
  - Sublogic later made scenery files for Microsoft flight simulator
  
- 3 Programmers
  
- 1 Part-Time Artist
  
- 1 Tester

Total: 5



# Development Team 1995

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## Interplay's *Descent*

- Used 3-D polygon engine, not 2-D sprites
- 6 Programmers
- 1 Artist
- 2 Level Designers
- 1 Sound Designer
- Off-site Musicians

**Total: 11**





# Development Team 2002

## THQ's *AlterEcho*

- ❑ 1 Executive Producer
- ❑ 1 Producer
- ❑ 4 Programmers
- ❑ 2 Game Designers
- ❑ 1 Writer
- ❑ 3 Level Designers
- ❑ 3 Character Modelers and Animators
- ❑ 1 2d and Texture Artist
- ❑ 1 Audio Designer
- ❑ 1 Cinematic Animator
- ❑ 1 QA Lead and Testers

Total: 19+





# Development Team 2007

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## 2K's *Bioshock*

- Boston:
  - Programmer: 1
  - Artists and Animators: 15, plus 2 borrowed from Firaxis
  - Designers: 6 in-house, 1 contract
  - Audio Developers: 2 in-house, 7 contract
  - Producers: 3 in-house, 2 contract
  - Testers: 13 contract, plus 8 on-site publisher testers
  
- Australia:
  - Programmers: 12
  - Artists And Animators: 10
  - Designers: 5
  - Audio Developer: 1
  - Producers: 2
  - Testers: 1 in-house, 7 contract
  
- Shanghai:
  - Artists And Animators: 12
  - Designers: 3
  
- At peak: ~90 developers, 30 contractors, 8 on-site publisher testers



[http://www.gamasutra.com/view/feature/3774/postmortem\\_2k\\_boston2k\\_.php](http://www.gamasutra.com/view/feature/3774/postmortem_2k_boston2k_.php)

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# Development Teams for Online Games

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- Star Wars online (~2003)
- Development team: 44 people
  - 50% Artists
  - 25% Designers
  - 25% Programmers
- 3 Producers
- "Live" Team (starting at Beta, 6 months before done)
  - 8 Developers
  - 50-60 Customer support (for 200K users)
  - 1,000 Volunteer staff (for 200K users)

# A (Larger) Developer Company Today

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- Designing and creating computer games is serious business
  - Large budgets (\$10 million+)
  - Large number of people involved
  - Large risk
  
- Wisdom
  - Use modern software development techniques
    - And maybe not the ones we just talked about
  - Keep creativity where it belongs
    - In the design
    - Not during the programming