


Interactive Games for Accelerated Insights into Dynamic System Strategies

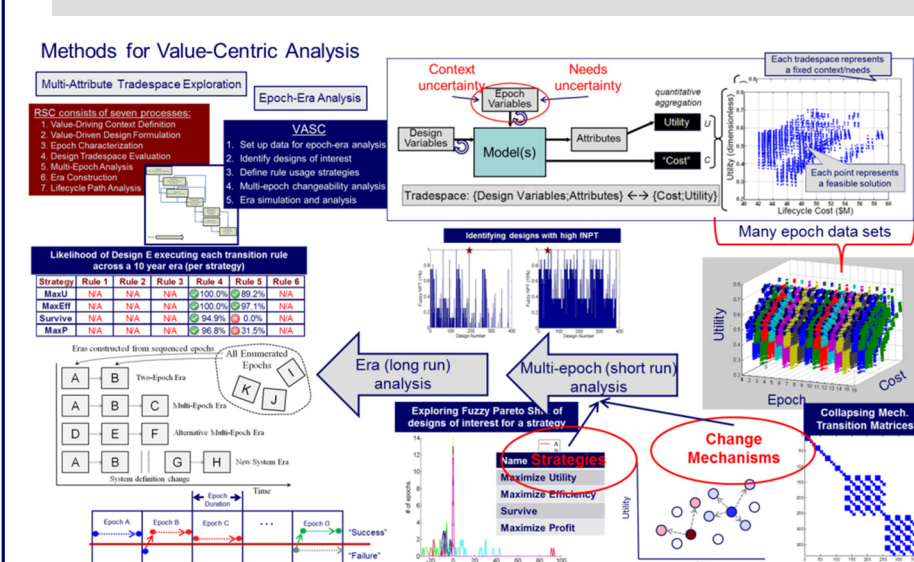


Summer Project 2011 Team

Undergraduates	Graduate Students
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Motivation and Goals

Ten Years of Research on Methods and Metrics



It often takes graduate students *over a year* to understand and apply SEARi methods and metrics

In order to impact practice, we need to simplify & accelerate knowledge transfer

Summer Project 2011 Goals

- To develop a "game" to let players better understand the "ilities" and the effects of changing contexts & needs on valuation
- To develop useful visual and interactive constructs to communicate short run and long run scenario analysis using SEARi constructs
- To be able to gather player game data (to compare how users "optimize" and make decisions in this dynamic decision environment to strategies derived through SEARi algorithms)
- To have a software platform that enables easy modification to demonstrate the universality of the problem type across various system problem applications

Summer: June 6 to August 16, 2011

A game is a problem-solving activity, approached with a playful attitude. Schell 2008, pg 37

Schell, Jesse, *The Art of Game Design: A book of lenses*, Elsevier, 2008.

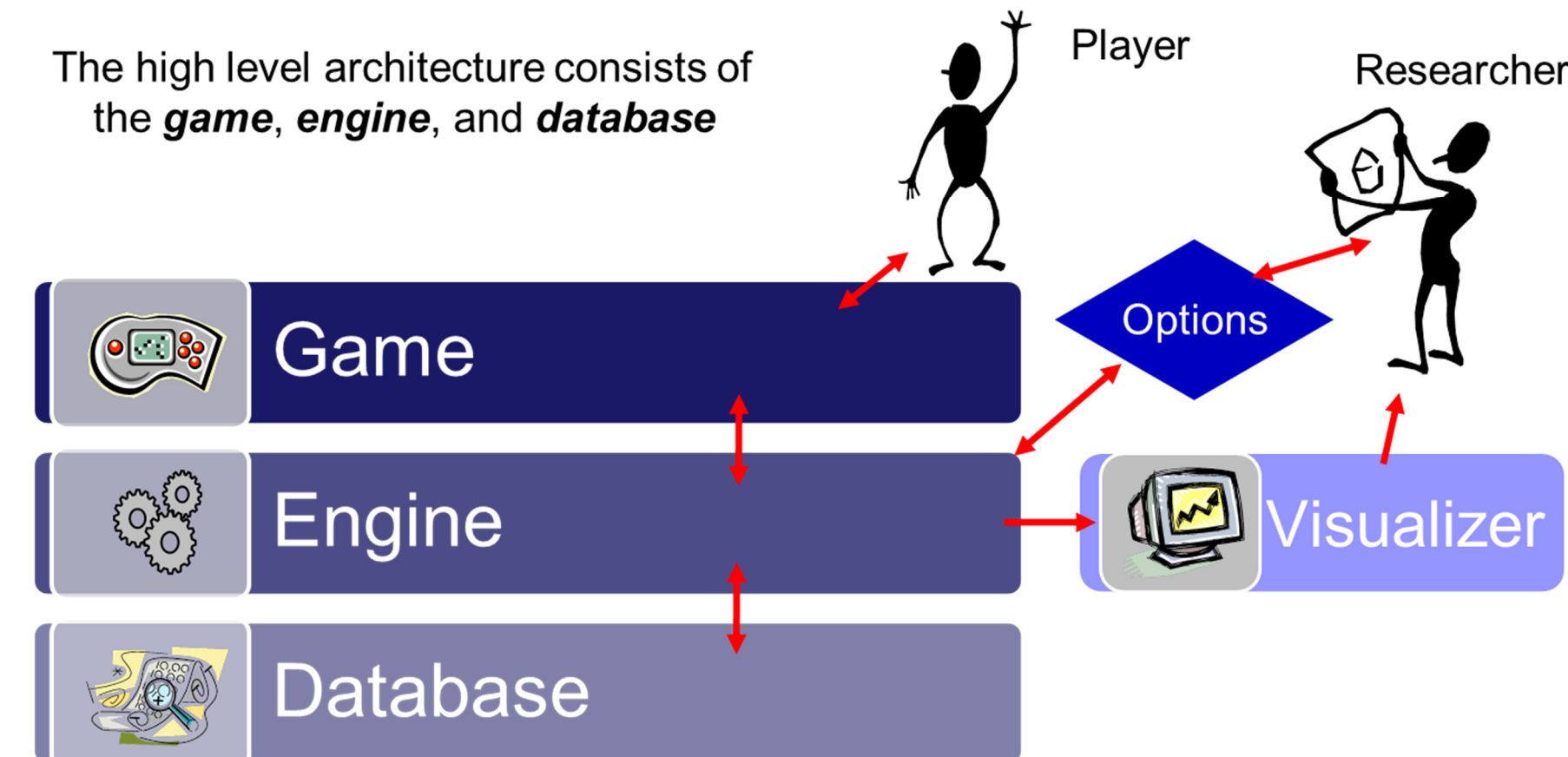
SEARi Constructs

The following constructs form the core "elements" for the project

- "design" choices** - Includes "initial" and "delayed" alternative generation and selection
- utilities** - The benefit accrued from a design choice (subjectively defined, varies by person and across time)
- costs** - The expended resources required to achieve the utilities, incurred initially, over time, and at the end (may not be \$\$)
- epochs** - The short run "fixed" context and cost/utility expectations for a choice; outside of a "designer's" control looking to the future, many possible epochs exist, one for each uncertain version of reality
- eras** - The long run, time-ordered sequences of epochs; captures "path-dependency" of uncertain timelines, allowing for strategy development of "choices" over time
- "ilities"** - Temporal system properties that represent the ability of a choice to change over time or not need to change over time, often in response to a revealed "disturbance"

Software Architecture

The high level architecture consists of the **game**, **engine**, and **database**



The software architecture was developed such that the game would be **reusable** and **extensible**, leveraging existing, as well as future, research datasets in a database

The summer project 2011 goal was to develop the engine and the game

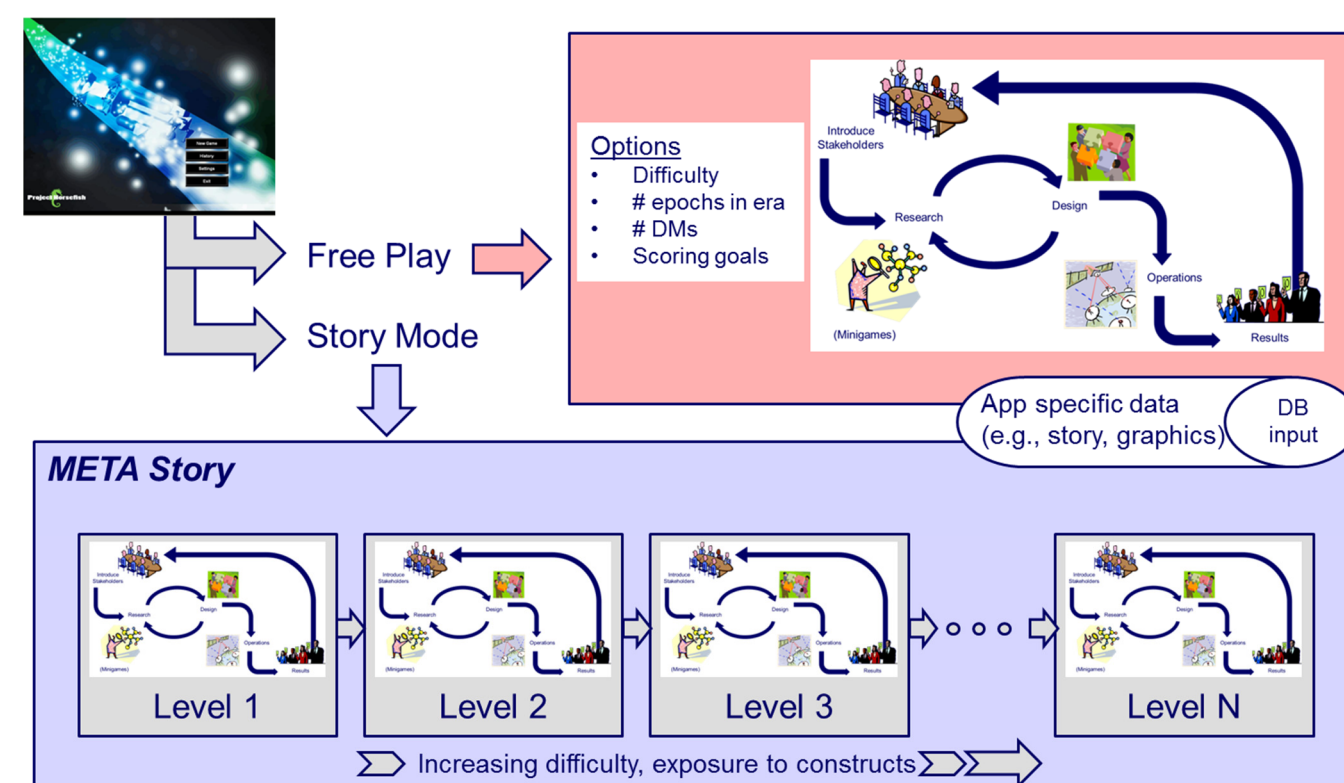
Learning Objectives

In order to appeal to a broad array of possible "players," the following set of game learning objectives were proposed. Subsets of these objectives would relate to particular player "types" (e.g., "graduate student" or "sponsor")

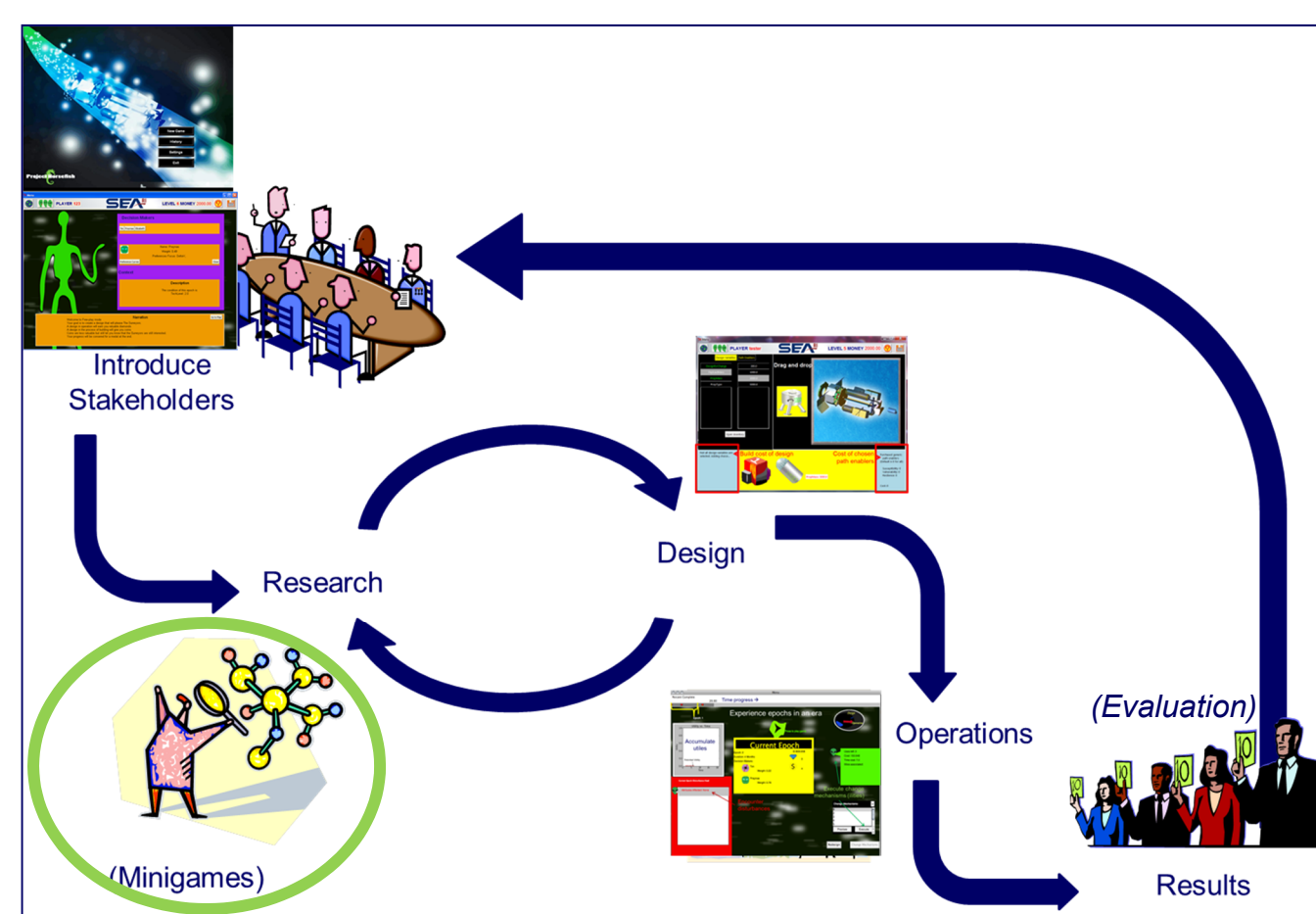
- Familiarity with SEARi constructs
 - Epochs, eras, design choices, utilities, costs, ilities
- Basic understanding of dynamic relationships among constructs
 - Choices have costs/utilities in tension
 - Ilities only useful over time (across epoch shifts and eras)
 - Ordering of epochs in eras matter
- Advanced understanding of dynamic relationships among constructs
 - "Best" choice varies per epoch
 - Value of ilities dependent on epoch ordering and strategic goals
 - Portfolio of ilities may be desired
- Examples applied to different types of systems
- System customization and data-logging options for research data
- Examples of non-technical application of the constructs
- Application of constructs to strategy formulation and investment decisions
- Application of constructs to a specific problem
- Demonstration of specific constructs

Game Outline

Game Architecture



Game Level Flow



The intent for the flow of each level is to "experience" a simplified lifecycle, with opportunities to interact with SEARi constructs and gain feedback

Hit the Pareto

Goal: Propose a design as close as possible to Pareto Frontier, within constraints

Gameplay: Make a design given an epoch

Constraints: Maximum cost and minimum utility, depends on difficulty level

Design Variables: (Choose the design you want to "test")

Epoch description: (prefs, context, constraints)

Tradespace Plot: (Shows Pareto Front, constraints, and all attempts)

Attempt Medals: (Three attempts, each scored with medals)

Scoring: Points, Failures, Medals

Attribute Levels: (length-relative importance, colored by fill %)

Destroy Your Design

Goal: Discover a three-epoch era where your level design will achieve poorly

Gameplay: Construct a difficult to survive era

Constraints: Up to 3 decision makers who have a preference set in each epoch, One context for each epoch, Up to 2 disturbances for each epoch (order matters!)

Constructed Era Description:

Scoring: Medal, Fraction Utility Remaining (X)

Medal: Gold (0% < X < 10%, or invalid design), Silver (10% < X < 25%), Bronze (25% < X < 50%)

Results and Evaluation

- Directly follows Operations (Mission)
- Provides feedback to players to enforce lessons
- Layout in Timeline and Tabs

Era Tab

- Scoring
 - Total Earnings
 - Survivor Appeal
 - Bonus
 - Medal Earned
- Graph
 - Visual diagram
 - View More option

Epoch Tab

- Scoring
 - Point & utility distributions for each DM
- Graph
 - Options to view disturbances & executions
 - Audio of DM based on performance

Game Scoring

- Total Earnings
 - Diamonds: Effective Utility in Operations (experienced utility)
 - Coins: Basic Utility in Design (decisional utility)
- Bonus
 - Cost Efficiency
 - Uptime
 - Change Mechanisms
 - Research
- Survivor Appeal
 - Percentage that player pleased all decision makers
 - Averages all DMs with "Thumbs Down" weighted more
- Medal
 - Averages above three percentages with maximum possible value
 - Type: Gold, Silver, Bronze

Future goal: "unlockables" and "trophies"

Scoring scheme allows players to receive targeted feedback on mastery over learning objectives

Accomplishments

- Integrated several distinct lines of research
 - Multi-Attribute Tradespace Exploration (MATE), descriptive tradespace metrics (FPN), dynamic events illustrating design "ilities" (change mechanisms and disturbances)
- Experienced teaching SEARi concepts to a non-SE, younger audience
- Developed a first iteration of a serious game that looks at complex systems engineering from many perspectives
 - Tradespace Exploration - Hit the Pareto
 - Identifying Weaknesses - Destroy Your Design
 - Era Analysis - Operations Mode
- Experienced using game constructs to illustrate SEARi constructs
- Developed extensible architecture (engine) for future game development

Lessons Learned

- Ility perspective shift within SEARi
 - Ilities as outcomes
 - Ility interaction
 - Future research area
 - Clarified change mechanisms and path enablers
- design principle → path enabler → change mechanism → ilities analysis → ilities valuation
- What heuristics increase ilities in design choice? → What add'l choice to get desired ility? → In what ways can my choice be changed? → To what degree do we have each ility? → What is the value of having each ility?
- instantiation → option → TS networks → EEA
- Six construct format is an effective method for quickly teaching SEARi concepts, even to students not familiar with systems engineering

Next Steps

- Since development is just demonstration, low level of maturity
 - Perform additional development spirals with playtesting
- Demonstrate additional "skins" (i.e., "SpaceTug") that can be applied to the engine using the reusable database
- Propose and develop additional minigames
- Perform further work to improve gameplay experience (including usability)
- Verify learning objectives are met for both developers and players
- Refine first pass of "meta story"