

Storyboarding

CS-330: Introduction to Game Programming

What is game storyboarding?

- Game Storyboarding is a universal method for visually describing a game idea that both game designers and game developers can understand.
- Game Storyboarding illustrates the game's story or narrative as well as the game mechanics, user-interface (UI), player experience, and game elements (e.g. characters or objects).

Source: <https://polydin.com/game-storyboarding>

The benefits of game storyboarding

1. **“Visualization of Game Ideas”**:
Transforms game mechanics into a visual form.
2. **“Narrative Clarity”**:
Brings about consistency in development of a game’s storyline.
3. **“Level and Puzzle Design”**:
“...enables developers to visualize the pacing and progression of the game.”
4. **“Communication and Collaboration”**:
Promotes a shared vision and understanding among all members of the team (i.e. the game designers and game developers).
5. **“Feedback and Iteration”**:
Provides a visual medium for communication between game play-testers, game developers, and game designers.
6. **“Time and Resource Efficiency”**:
Reduces mid-production feature-creep and production costs.
7. **“Player Experience Enhancement”**:
Reinforces the importance of the game’s visual imagery for an engaging gaming experience.

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Game storyboarding mistakes

1. **“Lack of Detail”**:
Storyboard panels should contain unambiguous, detailed illustrations to effectively communicate action or intent to game developers.
2. **“Ignoring Flow and Continuity”**:
The transitions between storyboard panels should be consistent and logical to game developers.
3. **“Overlooking Gameplay Elements”**:
Storyboard panels should illustrate user-interface (UI) elements such as Heads-Up Display (HUD) or key interactive components of the game.
4. **“Neglecting User Experience”**:
Storyboard panels should illustrate aspects of the player experience such as player mechanics.
5. **“Not Incorporating Feedback”**:
Storyboards illustrations should be revised from game development team member’s feedback to reflect the goals and objectives of the game.

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More game storyboarding mistakes

6. **“Ignoring composition and framing”:**

Storyboard panels should be illustrated with a perspective or placement of the characters or story elements to enhance the narrative.

7. **“Overcrowded frames”:**

Storyboard panels should avoid extraneous or superfluous illustrations and instead focus on elements necessary to convey the narrative.

8. **“Inconsistent visual style”:**

Storyboard panels illustrations should “adhere to a consistent visual style guide for characters, settings and props....”

9. **“Neglecting annotations and descriptions”:**

Storyboards illustrations should include brief descriptive text “to clarify character actions, dialogue, camera movements and any other essential details.”

Source: <https://venngage.com/blog/how-to-make-a-storyboard/>

Creating a storyboard: step-by-step

Step 1: **“Define Your Story”**

Step 2: **“Divide the Story into Scenes”**

Step 3: **“Create a Rough Sketch”**

Step 4: **“Add Details”**

Step 5: **“Arrange the Frames”**

Step 6: **“Review and Refine”**

Step 7: **“Share and Collaborate”**

Source: <https://interactivityhub.com/blog/storyboarding-for-beginners-a-step-by-step-guide/>

Creating a storyboard: step-by-step

Step 1: “Define Your Story”:

Factors to consider:

✓ “Plot and Structure”:

- What’s the story behind the game?
- What makes this story interesting?

✓ “Characters”:

- What will the characters look like?
- What is the character’s personality?
- What will their role be in the game?
- How will the characters interact with other characters?
- Why is this character important in the game?

✓ “Setting and Atmosphere”:

- When and where does the story occur?

✓ “Objectives and Themes”:

- What are the player’s goals?

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Creating a storyboard: step-by-step

Step 2: “Divide the Story into Scenes”

Factors to consider:

- What are the key game actions for each scene?
- What are the objectives for each scene?

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Creating a storyboard: step-by-step

Step 3: “Create a Rough Sketch”

Factors to consider:

- ✓ “Get the Basic Layout”:
 - Draw a rough illustration for each scene emphasizing key elements critical to game play.
- ✓ “Use Simple Shapes and Stick Figures”:
 - Highly detailed, perfectly drawn illustrations are not necessary.
- ✓ “Show the Actions”
 - Use arrows to illustrate a player’s movement or interaction with other characters or objects.

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Creating a storyboard: step-by-step

Step 4: “Add Details”

Factors to consider:

- ✓ “Refine and enhance sketches”:
 - Draw former rough illustrations in each scene with finer detail.
- ✓ “Decide on the angles of your cameras and the shots”:
 - Consider how camera perspective in each scene could be used to enhance the player’s gaming experience.
- ✓ “Include helpful notes in the storyboard”
 - Write notes to describe and augment scenes where illustrations are insufficient to describe the action or expected outcome.

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Creating a storyboard: step-by-step

Step 5: “Arrange the Frames”

Factors to consider:

- Arrange the scenes chronologically the way the game would be played.
- Transitions between scenes should be consistent and logical (i.e. make sense).

Source: <https://interactivityhub.com/blog/storyboarding-for-beginners-a-step-by-step-guide/>

Creating a storyboard: step-by-step

Step 6: “Review and Refine”

Factors to consider:

- Do the storyboards convey your story clearly and correctly?
- Do the scenes convey important key details in game play?

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Creating a storyboard: step-by-step

Step 7: “Share and Collaborate”

Notes:

- Sharing your storyboards with other members of the team promotes communication and collaboration and reinforces shared goals and objectives for the game.
- Be prepared to revise and refine the storyboards (if necessary) based on feedback from other members of the team.

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