

Shipping Sims 2

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Why is Sims 2 Interesting?

- Massive amounts of content
 - Animation heavy
 - Sound heavy
- Massive amounts of people!
- Graphics: "The users design the levels"
- Visual game scripting language (Edith) drives much of gameplay.



Long Project

- Started in late 2000
- Mostly a small research team (5–20 people) for a few years
- In full production for 2+ years
- \circ 250+ people at the end
- Slipped! From January '04 to September '04
- Extended crunch

Stats: Highlights

- 4 CDs
- 11,000 shipped animations
- 1.1 million lines of code
- 2,400 UI images
- 1 GB sound data
- 8 GB development build footprint



Sausage Factory: Content



Sausage Factory: Code







Stats: Art



- 11,775 shipped animations
- 4,500 models, 8,100 textures
- 50,000 lines of effect scripts: 2000 total effects
- 57 Movies
- 3.5GB of source data for Sims, 630 MB for objects



Stats: UI



- 2,400 UI images
- 240 UI scripts
- 942 catalog items
- 21 language string packages
- 92 cursors



Art Staffing



• About 35 artists at peak

- 17 Animators (12-14 by ship)
- 13-14 Modellers
- 3 Technical Artists
- 2-3 UI Artists
- 2-4 Effects Artists
- Some overlap



Art Tools



- Photoshop, Maya-based from the beginning
- Brought over all Sims 1 animations, targetting new skeleton
- Used none!
- MEL front end for material system
 - In general, MEL very useful for adding UI, absorbing pipeline logic



Art Pipeline



- Photoshop -> TGA -> Asset Compiler (Go2SCO)
 - added direct PSD support: useful because of layers
- Maya -> EA3 -> Asset Compiler
- Artists check in source files to perforce
 - Build machine runs them through pipeline, sends error summary to submitter (a few minutes)
 - Also updates animation/models report: web-based view of every asset and its stats

The Skeleton



- 27 facial targets packed into 4 delta streams
- 64 weighted bones
- 116 bones total, including grips and other registration points
- Skeleton not locked





Modelling



- Lucky enough to have continuity from Sims 1x
- Sims: maintained single texture sheet approach, but composited tops/bottoms together
- Artists weren't given a poly budget: batch count is all
- Ditto textures(!)
- Contracted out object LODs: tried to always have a single-material LOD

Modelling Feedback



- Had Texel Density visualisation mode, for identifying "hot" objects where texels were wasted
- *Had an animated model/texture map display*
- Could switch between four different shader paths in viewer to verify lighting was correct.





Lighting



- Art produced original lighting design. Had a TDD, and was prototyped.
- Two dedicated people tuning lighting system via script system
 - System evolved according to art, especially early on
 - Artificial contrast boosters, emphasis on gradients
 - Downside: a large number of knobs, confusing for someone new.



Level of Detail



- Static LOD
- Never formally spec'd
- All Sims had one LOD (two models total), about 50% of objects had at least one LOD.
- Initial overly-ambitious plans left us scrambling at the end
- Dropped dynamic LOD switching due to visual glitches

Sound



- 143 MP3s
- *43,000 spx vox samples!*
- 2,600 footsteps alone + 7,500 ambient samples
- 16,000 unique sound events
- Fully half our data footprint: 1 GB
- 35,000 sound resources loaded going into the neighbourhood





Design



• Difficult!

- Need to improve on one of the best games of all time
- Attract new players
- Without putting off previous players
- Diverse audience
 - Past surveys have shown even split between at least four different styles of play
- Aiming for 90+ metacritic rating



It Gets Worse



- **Big** pressure from EA! Constant demo pressure worked against design gelling
- *How much new stuff is enough?*
- The 'spiralling delay' trap–longer it takes, better it has to be
- Some of earliest ideas cannibalized for 1x expansions, plus people who originated them
- Changed one of the lead designers in 2003

New Gameplay



- Movies
- Aging!
- Generations and Genetics!
- Big Life Moments & Cinematics
- Aspirations?
- Wants & Fears?!
- Done. Phew.



Process



- After slip, needed extremely tight control to ensure we hit our mark:
 - Change review—any new design feature thoroughly vetted, most dropped
 - Feature producers dedicated to seeing a particular feature completed
 - Big new areas were tightly compartmentalized
 - E.g., wants and fears: two engineers working closely with OE and design/production

It shipped!



- The delay was crucial
- Finally got enough compelling new gameplay to bring back previous buyers.
- Finished (most of) engineering
- 1 million units sold in 10 days
- Sales in Europe > North America
- Lesson: Never give up!



But at a Cost



- Constant design change was a negative for the rest of the team
- Most of Maxis moved to EARS in early 2004
 - Corresponding loss of studio identity
- Various talented people burnt out, some leaving
 - Worry that will impact future hiring prospects
- Big incentive to learn how to manage "big product" process better!



- 18-19 OEs
- 1,700 game objects!
- Simulator and object scripts drive all gameplay

Object Engineering

- Mostly nice coupling of logic and associated game object
- Simulator closely coupled with C++ primitives
- Sometimes mismatch between complexity of C++ primitives and simplicity of Edith

Artist/OE Interaction



- Essentially, artists provided source animation, OEs supplied blending (not ideal)
- A big problem synchronising
- Skunkworks project produced "Clockwork", which allowed easy previewing of animations and associated effects
- OEs could use this to explore art assets when writing scripts, rather than bugging artists

Edith



- Less interesting than you think!
- Actually, visual scripting doesn't work very well
 - No revision history
 - No good search/replace
 - Single edit: once person at once
 - Difficult for script sweeps
- At the end of the project, all OEs wanted to move away from it

Edith



- Positives: having a good debugger is crucial
- After SC4 and Sims 2, studio consensus is that Edith has more cons than pros
- The future: Lua
 - Used on SC4 with some success
 - In use on various next gen titles
 - But debugger a work in progress



Engineering



• Around 28 engineers at peak. Very roughly:

- 4 Simulation
- 5 UI
- 4 Graphics only, 7 Graphics/Gameplay/World
- 4 General
- 2 Animation
- 1 Audio



Stats: Engineering



- 1.1 million non-comment, non-blank lines of code
 - 325,000: framework code shared across the studio
 - 80,000 graphics engine, 45,000 animation
 - 110,000: Shared between app/tools
 - 540,000: game-specific. Gameplay, UI, world construction, lighting...
- 17,000 lines of material/shader scripts
- 1,000+ lines camera/catalog/lighting

Building Stuff



- Dedicated engineer: The World DB
 - Terrain, all house geometry, object location
- Bridge between gameplay and engine
- Kept tile-based system
 - Mostly for UI/gameplay reasons
 - Actual world DB code mostly only cared about walls and rooms as quad-edge data structure
 - But this wound up being overly general



Routing



- Achilles heel of Sims 1
 - Painful: "Party syndrome"
- Contracted company to write a replacement
 - But, slow, memory hungry, not that good
 - Integral part of gameplay: needs iteration
- Instead, dedicated an engineer to the system
- Worked with OEs to solve most problems

Routing



- Standard, quad-tree based
- Smarts improved, higher tile granularity
- Tied to simulator: gardener, ghost, fireman
- "Step over"
 - Essential for all those messes on the floor
- "Side stepping"
 - Two Sims can pass each other in a narrow space
Animation



- Full multi-channel blending, two-bone IK
 Look at
 - Sims can glance at each other on room entry etc.
- Hair bounce
- Standard Reach
 - Used for Sims to hit various targets
- Cinematics



Effects System



- Script-based system
 - Effects composed from "components": particle systems, decals, sounds, models...
 - *Hierarchical: can nest effects, "meta" particles*
 - Random walks, particle stretch, attractors, colliders
- Key: all scripts are hot-loaded, rapid iteration
- Handles UI too: thought balloons, most build mode tools

Example: Fishies



- The fish tank is all an effect
 - Fish are model particles with random walks bounded by colliders
 - Game can kick an effect between states
 - When fish die, wind force floats them upwards until they hit tank's "top" collider
 - On collision, die and spawn dead fish model
 - Can also switch to state with food attractor

Neighbourhood



- Lots were imposterized on lot exit
 - All walls and floors captured into small set of texture pages via render targets
 - Object substitution for "important" objects
- SimCity tie-in with terrain generation
 - Roads and trees imported directly
 - Everything else is effects
 - User can even place these



Lighting System



• Lighting was room based

- Each room had a light rig generated for it automatically
- User-placed lights only affected objects in that room
- Portals transmitted light between rooms
- Time of day states, smooth transitions
 - But, states cut to day/night only. Smooth object light transitions killed due to engine issues.

Lighting







Portals



Lighting



- Exterior lighting predefined
- Objects and portals have various light multipliers depending on inside/outside
 - Falloff, cutoff, intensity, directionality, etc.
 - Had 2x "over-bright" lighting
- Floor and walls were light mapped
 - 2D Diffusion algorithm used for "faux" radiosity



Shadows



- Terrain and house: height map shadows
 - Fast CPU-side algorithm
 - Baked directly into light maps
 - Allowed simple object-as-a-whole shadowing
- "Cookie-cutter" projective shadows
 - Dynamic only for Sims, and some animating objects
 - Static for objects, updated in a staggered manner with a frame budget.

Shadows



- Tricks
 - Blur and threshold, so could use pretty low-res maps
 - Share for identical objects with same rotation
 - Many shadows packed into a single render target
- Indoor: GUOBS
 - Prebaked "straight down + ambient" shadows
 - Contact shadows, e.g. for wall objects



Scene Graph



- Graphics engine was a fully general scene graph
- All model, camera, and hardware light manipulations were carried out via graph node manipulations
- A model was just a (tagged) subbranch of the scene
 - Could be many nodes: hundreds for a Sim
 - Many operations involved traversing a branch

Graphics Performance



- Many objects in a house
- Terrain and house split into sectors for culling and dynamic lighting
- As batch count hits the thousands, start to get CPU hit
 - Generic scene-graph-based graphics engine rebuilt display list every frame: CPU hit per part
 - DIP cost becomes prohibitive





Dirty Rects



- No, really. (And we thought SC4 was it.)
- Initial "hold" scheme gradually morphed into an SC4-style static/dynamic layer model
- Cause of some of our card compatibility problems. (Copying depth surfaces is tricky)
- Lighting system required complicated last-minute update to generate dirtied areas: tile-based
- Shadows, particle systems, etc. retrofitted

Target Platforms



- Order of magnitude differences between our low end and high end in many categories
 - Memory, VRAM, Card capabilities
- *Had to support non-T&L commodity Intel hardware*
- Pixomatic fallback for unsupported cards
- Biggest target was DX7-level cards



Game Configuration



- Complicated!
- Used SC4-derived configuration system, but with more logic in the scripts
- Cards are identified from vendor ID, plus driver version
- Special cases as appropriate
- Usual headache estimating texture memory
- Relying on caps bits does not work at all

Memory



- \circ A lot of STL
 - Not always efficient, but golden for leak prevention
- Ref counting and interfaces: AutoRefCount<>
- Custom allocators
 - Per-object pools: very low allocate/dealloc overhead
 - A refined cross-platform evolution of dlmalloc
- Per-class leak detectors

Leak Observations



- Ranking leak causes:
 - By far, manual news/deletes
 - Then manual refcounting.
 - Finally, ref-count loops due to improper Init()/ Shutdown().
- Biggest finalling leak:
 - SC4: Lua!
 - Sims 2: Logging system!



Virtual Memory



- Traditionally the crutch of PC games
- Free lunch is running out: Virtual Memory fragmentation and exhaustion rearing its head
- DLLs carve off large amounts of address space
- Operating system takes ever larger amounts
- *Memory fragmentation can bloat application's footprint*



Virtual Memory Eng Virtual memory monitor _ 🗆 🗙 2GB

Blue: reserved, white: committed, green: exe/dll, red: mmap

Resource Management



- Key based: originally 96 bit keys
 - Resource UID/Group UID/Instance UID triplet
- Unpacked form: resource is a file
- Packed form: package compiler mapped resource directory hierarchy into a set of large files
- Worked well for previous large-content games



Problems



- Overused resources. Some simulator resources were tiny: 12 bytes each!
- Models stored as scene graph nodes etc.: a single model could easily become 30-50 resources
- 15,000 models/anims -> 100,000+ resources
- *Key collision: Sims 2 engine allocated resource/ group via class UIDs, and hashed string file names into instance ID. A hash is* **not** *a UID.*

Problems



- What about custom content?
 - Player A loads skins created by players B & C
 - Naming doesn't work: they both called it "Bob"
- Large number of files meant the development build's load time became prohibitively slow
 - Load logs were main tool for identifying problem areas: simple time-stamped checkpoints.
 - Added development build caches

Solutions



- In the end, just extended instance ID to 64 bits
 - Case study in making risky changes late in development. (Happened after BodyShop ship)
 - Work was done in a sandbox separate from main development line, and tested thoroughly before merge
- For custom content, relied on trusty 128-bit GUID
 - Alternative: use hashing, deal with collisions. But gets complicated fast. Simple brute force solution is preferable.

Configuration Management

- Soaked up a lot of effort: 6-8 engineers
- Testing
 - Drove the game through the command console
 - Tests could then be scripted using a simple command script. 285+ test scripts!
 - *Highly successful approach, used on a number of previous products*
- Simple "sniff" test required before all check-ins.

Configuration Management[™]

• Adopted "DevTrack" bug database during SC4

- Awful—slow and buggy, but stuck with it, improved
- Interaction with testers limited to this
- Testers: hundreds
- "Robbie" tool for rolling out builds
 - Builds copied incrementally. Could be slow
 - No rollback facility!
- · Stack traces to web site





Lessons Learnt





What Went Right

- We could always hit art lock. The explosion in art assets required turned out to be the least of our scaling problems
 - Learn from the animation industry—they've been doing this for a while!
 - *Hire from the animation industry. As content gets larger, processes get ever more similar*



Art Lessons

- Need stable design!
 - Too many cooks syndrome
 - Need concept art, templates, established look
- Modellers <-> animators <-> OEs sit closer together
- More consultation from engineering. Tighter turnaround for code changes
- Lack of technical art types hurt



Design Risk

- Well known: cost of a bug increases the later you catch it
- Corollary: cost of design changes increases
 exponentially the later they occur
- But Sims 2 couldn't afford to ship without getting the design right
- Caught between a rock and a hard place, but need to avoid this in future.



Engineering Lessons

- Concentrate on the game, not the engine
- Beware of cathedral building: Get systems in place early
- Scene graph belongs in the pipeline
- Never ignore value of shipping-hardened code
- Don't contract out core gameplay components
- More urgency!

What Went Wrong



Over-Engineering

- Some areas of the code base were massively overengineered
 - E.g., pixel formats were represented by a number of COM interfaces. 2200+ lines of code in all.
- Bubble-wrap syndrome
 - Feels like it should be simpler to do X!
- Prefer toolkit to one-stop-shop
 - Too generic = too hard to change and iterate

Template Meta Programming

- Sims 2 Math/Vector library used this
 - Performance improvement was never actually measured by writer. Turned out to be a slight **decrease** in performance in optimized release build
- Negatives:
 - Impact on debug speed was horrific (75% hit)
 - Very difficult to read
 - Very difficult to debug: deep stack traces

API Churn

- Lock low level parts of the game well before the final phase of development!
- API churn in low level systems is unacceptable
 - Engineers can't keep track of current feature set, or propagate knowledge about that feature set
 - Introduction of subtle bugs
 - Can't build on sand



Engineering

- Main problem of engineering team: lack of productivity for some core tasks
 - Spent weeks or months trying to do some things "the right way"
 - Planned overly-ambitious systems, ran out of time to implement them: Cathedral building
- But... what's wrong with taking time to build the cleanest and most generic system possible?


Opportunity Cost Examples

- We have nice normal maps. They only show up on a 128MB+ card
- Static LODs: picked depending on machine type, don't change in the lot
- Shader path that consumed most dev. time (DX8) was dropped in last weeks
- Hacky game-side culling. (Objects hidden manually by world DB code.)



Going Forward

• *How are we applying these lessons?*

• Real Estate has location, we have...



Preproduction

- One of the biggest learning experiences of Sims
 2: this is crucial for large projects
 - Explore and solidify design with prototyping
 - Assemble look bibles, concept art, storyboards
 - Explore any new technologies necessary
- Then, slowly ramp up to full production
 - Must be sure to have all ducks in a row, and only add people when underlying systems are ready

Why not before?

- Sims 2 was small, "under the radar" research team for a few years
- Flipped directly to production when studio focus changed
- *Maxis did not have a lot of experience with preproduction concept*
- Deadlines and team sizes hadn't been such that it was crucial



Communication

- Return of the King used "pod" style of working
 - Small, tightly coupled, interdisciplinary groups
- Model has worked well at Maxis in an ad hoc way, now being adopted more formally
- Goal is to increase communication bandwidth where it matters,
- Also: flatten hierarchy



Example: Pools



• Cut for original January deadline



Swimming Pools

- Skunkworks team got together to save them:
 - Simple set of animations
 - Changes to router and world to treat as special room
 - Basic interacting water surface with caustics
- All put together in only a few weeks outside normal tasks
- Slip allowed more animations and lighting refinement

Art

- Already implementing pre-production in a number of development titles
 - Successfully using concept artist to rapidly explore both look and design space
- Work to have content validation tools working in place before production
- *Replicate Sims 2 auto-content-build and content browser on other projects*



Engineering



- It's all about managing complexity
- Prefer smaller, tighter teams focused on particular features
- Prefer rapid development when the new system is an unknown

Technology

- Transitioning to Renderware
 - Toolkit approach to graphics API
- Adopting effects system as shared technology
 - Also being used for rapid prototyping
- Switching to text-based scripting
- Better and more integrated game object/asset databases
- Continue to evolve scripted testing



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