

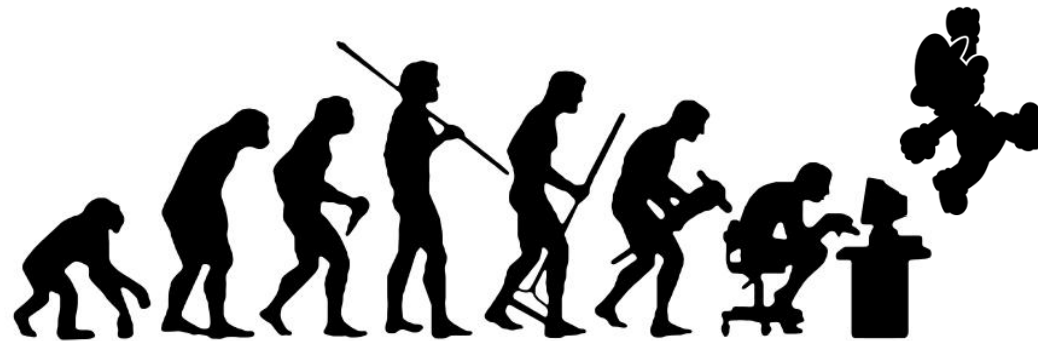
Digital Media, Society, and Culture

Angus A.A. Mol

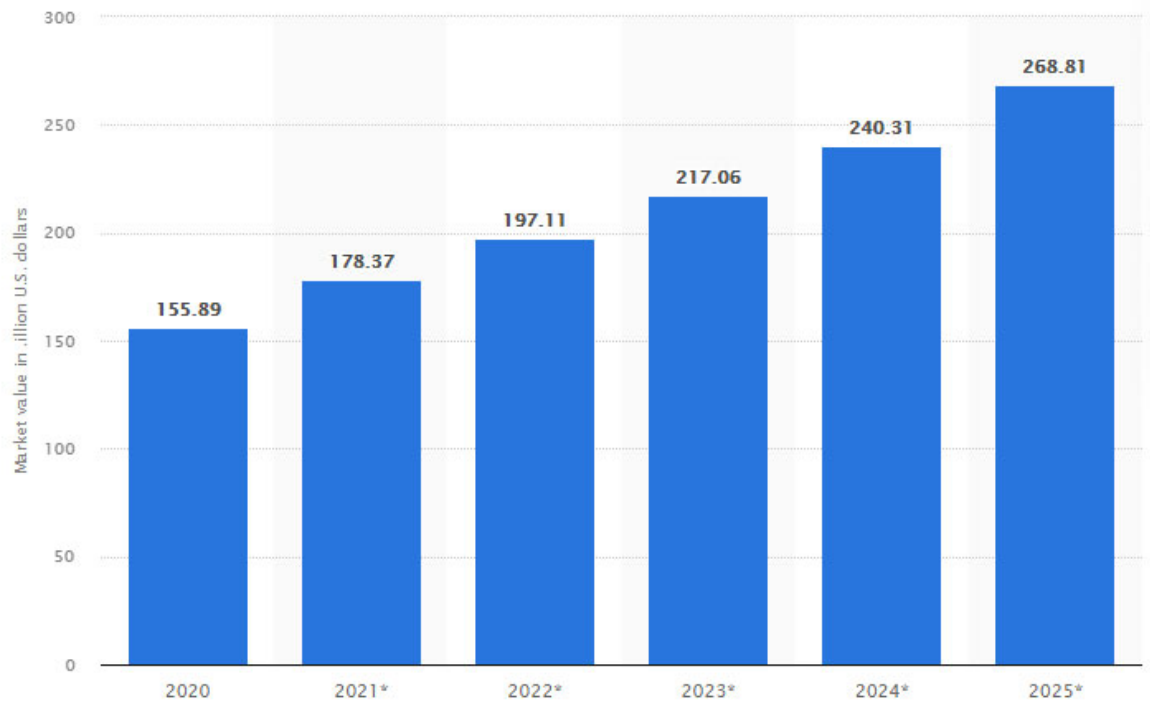
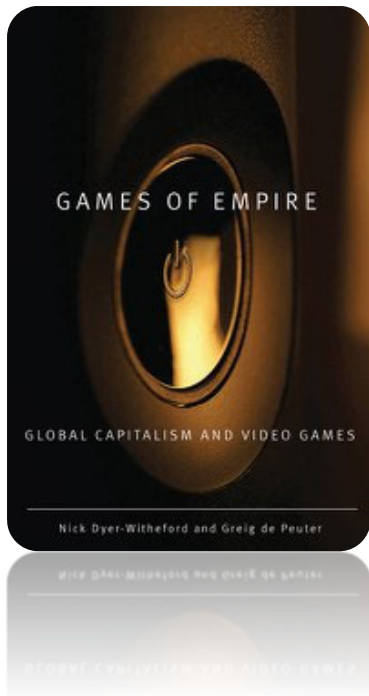
```
01001000 01100101 01101100 01101100 01101111  
00100000 01010111 01101111 01110010 01101100
```




Digital Playgrounds



Video games are *serious* business



Source: [Statista](#)

But... what is a
game even 

My own work on games

- How do we experience the past through play?

- [Past-at-Play Lab](#)
- [Playful Time Machines](#)

- Move the playground into the Ivory Tower

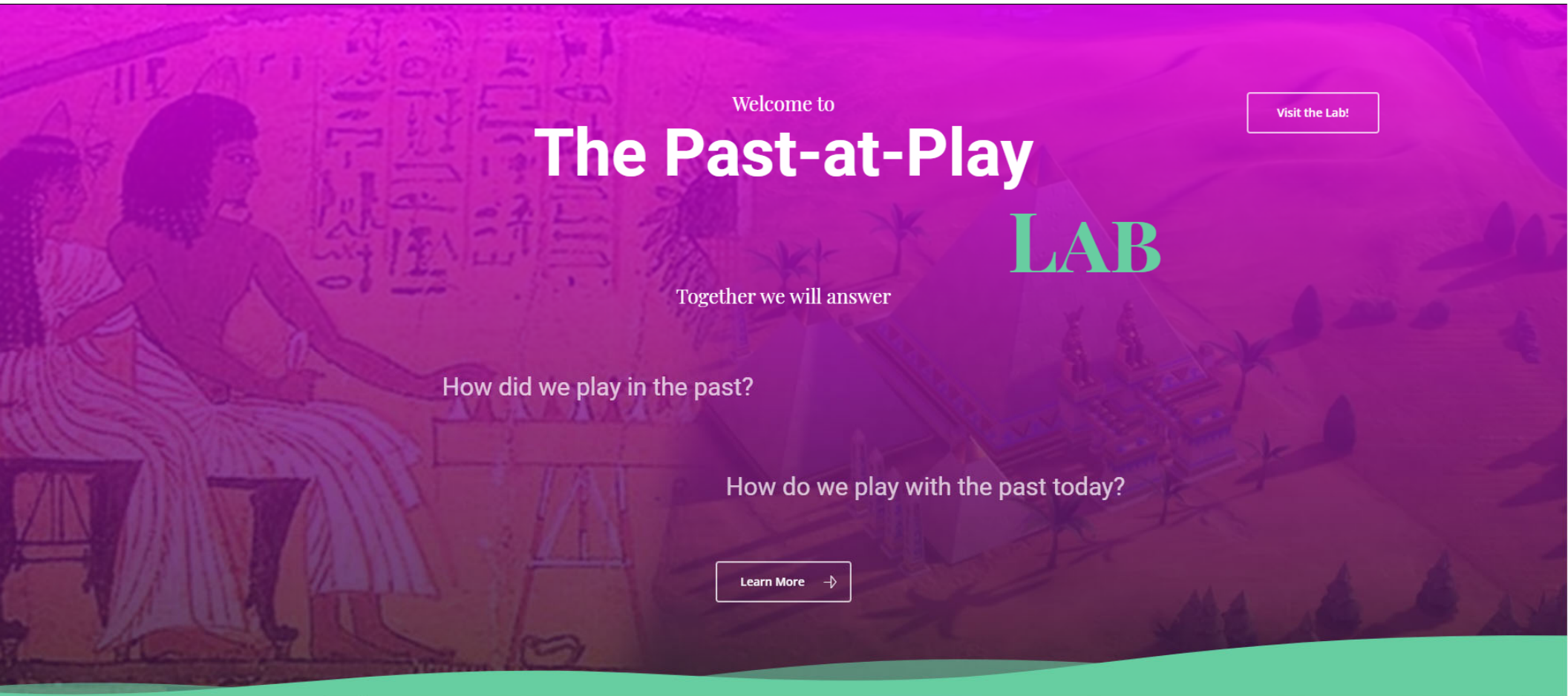
- [VALUE Foundation](#)
 - Playfulness, Accessibility, Knowledge
- Streaming the Past: (streamingthepast.com)
- Perhaps (2025): A Play and Games Studies Master



Knowledge at Play



Games are ancient...
pastatplay.com



Welcome to

The Past-at-Play LAB

[Visit the Lab!](#)

Together we will answer

How did we play in the past?

How do we play with the past today?

[Learn More](#) →

Play is even more ancient!



My dog and I playing



Gorillas playing tag

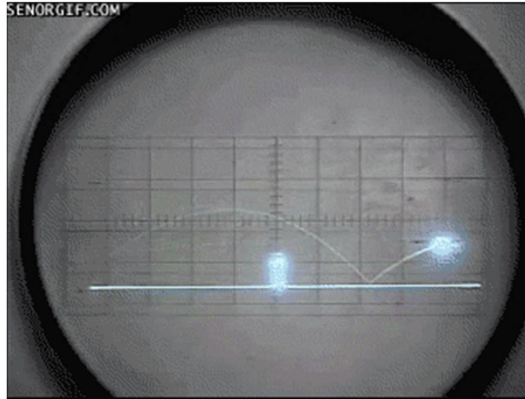


Squid Game
Octopus playing with Lego

Digital games are pretty old already...



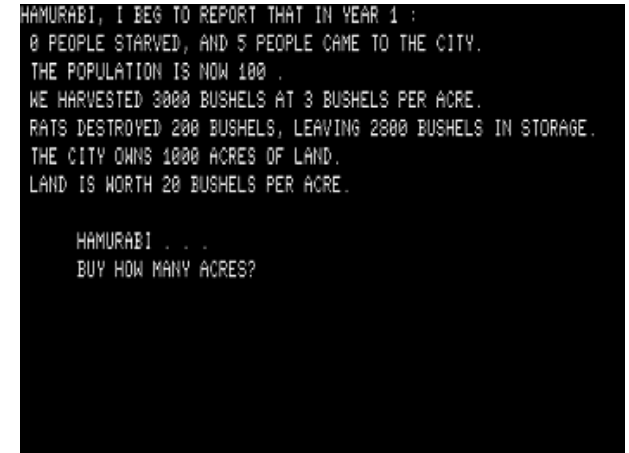
Nimatron (1940), world's first
videogame-playing computer
[Check out a slightly later version:
Nimrod \(1951\)](#)



Tennis for Two (Brookhaven, 1958)



Spacewar! (MIT, 1962)

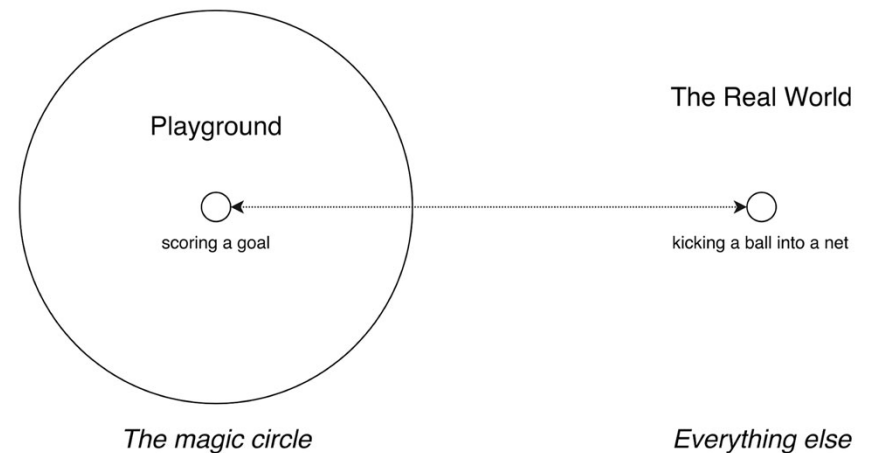
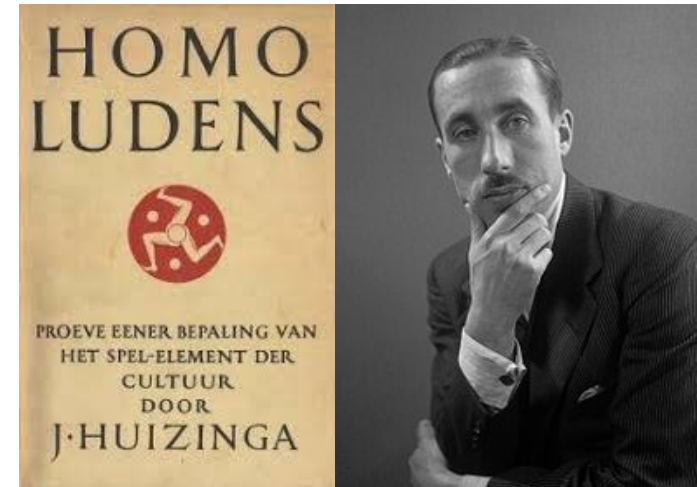


The Sumerian Game (1964)

[Check it out](#) (Hamurabi, BASIC version)

Homo Ludens (Huizinga 1938)

- Play (1938, this from 1955, p.8-10):
 - **Free:** freeing and voluntary.
 - **Imitates:** is not "ordinary" or "real" life.
 - **Set apart:** is distinct from "ordinary" life both as to locality and duration.
 - **Rule-based:** creates order, is order.
 - **Seriously not serious:** connected with no material interest



Research: Only slight risk of coronavirus contagion on football pitch

© 18 April 2020 - 3:32 PM



Photo: (P) Images | Celebrations should be limited, and balls sanitized to further reduce potential spread among professionals.



Things that are not play

Things that are playful

Things that are drawn into play

The Playground/
The Magic Circle/
Where Play Takes Place

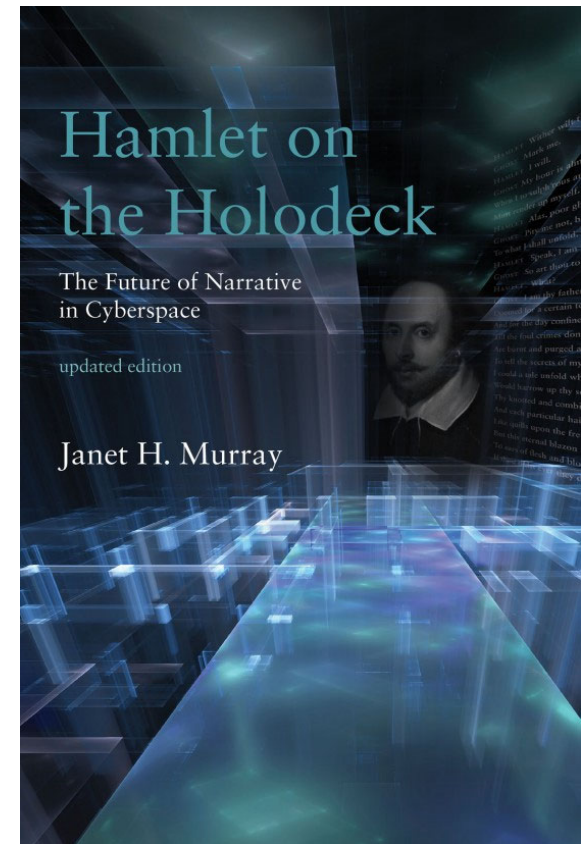
Things actively
kept out of play



So... What's new?

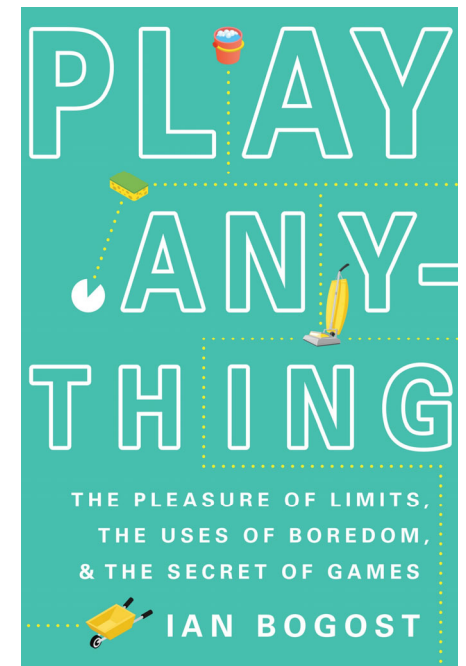
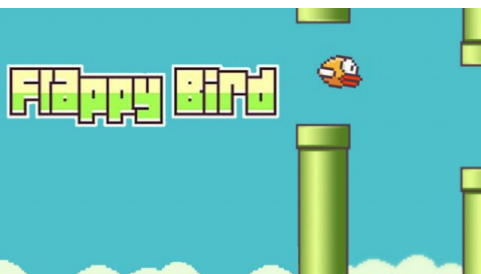
- Games as storytelling medium (Murray):
 - Procedural: computers execute a series of rules
 - Participatory: Computers respond to human interaction
 - Spatial: Computers provide a space for humans to move through
 - Encyclopedic: the computer helps us play with vast arrays of information

“The only radically novel [thing] about computer games in comparison with analogue games are their **ever increasing ability to handle vast amounts of information extremely quickly** and the machine’s position as referee as well as definer and executer of mechanisms. ([Iversen 2010, p. 33](#))”



Play Anything (Bogost, 2016)

- Builds on *Huizinga's* 'Magic Circle' (*Homo Ludens*)
- **Playgrounds:** anything with boundaries and content that is experienced as fun.
- Fun: any activity that is related to with commitment, attention, and care.
- Against: the irony baked into modern life
- Pro: seeing play in more than just digital games



But still...what are video games?

Table 2.1 The elements of a videogame

<i>Graphics</i>	Any images that are displayed and any effects performed on them. This includes 3D objects, 2D tiles, 2D full-screen shots, Full Motion Video (FMV), statistics, informational overlays and anything else the player will see.
<i>Sound</i>	Any music or sound effects that are played during the game. This includes starting music, CD music, MIDI, MOD tracks, Foley effects, environmental sound.
<i>Interface</i>	The interface is anything that the player has to use or have direct contact with in order to play the game . . . it goes beyond simply the mouse/keyboard/joystick [and] includes graphics that the player must click on, menu systems that the player must navigate through and game control systems such as how to steer or control pieces in the game.
<i>Gameplay</i>	Gameplay is a fuzzy term. It encompasses how much fun a game is, how immersive it is and the length of playability.
<i>Story</i>	The game's story includes any background before the game starts, all information the player gains during the story or when they win and any information they learn about characters in the game.

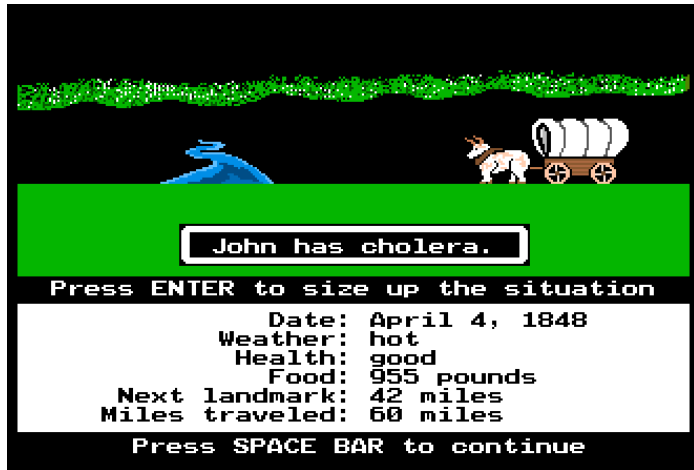
Source: Adapted from Howland 1998a.



Pong

From Newman's [Videogames](#) (2010)

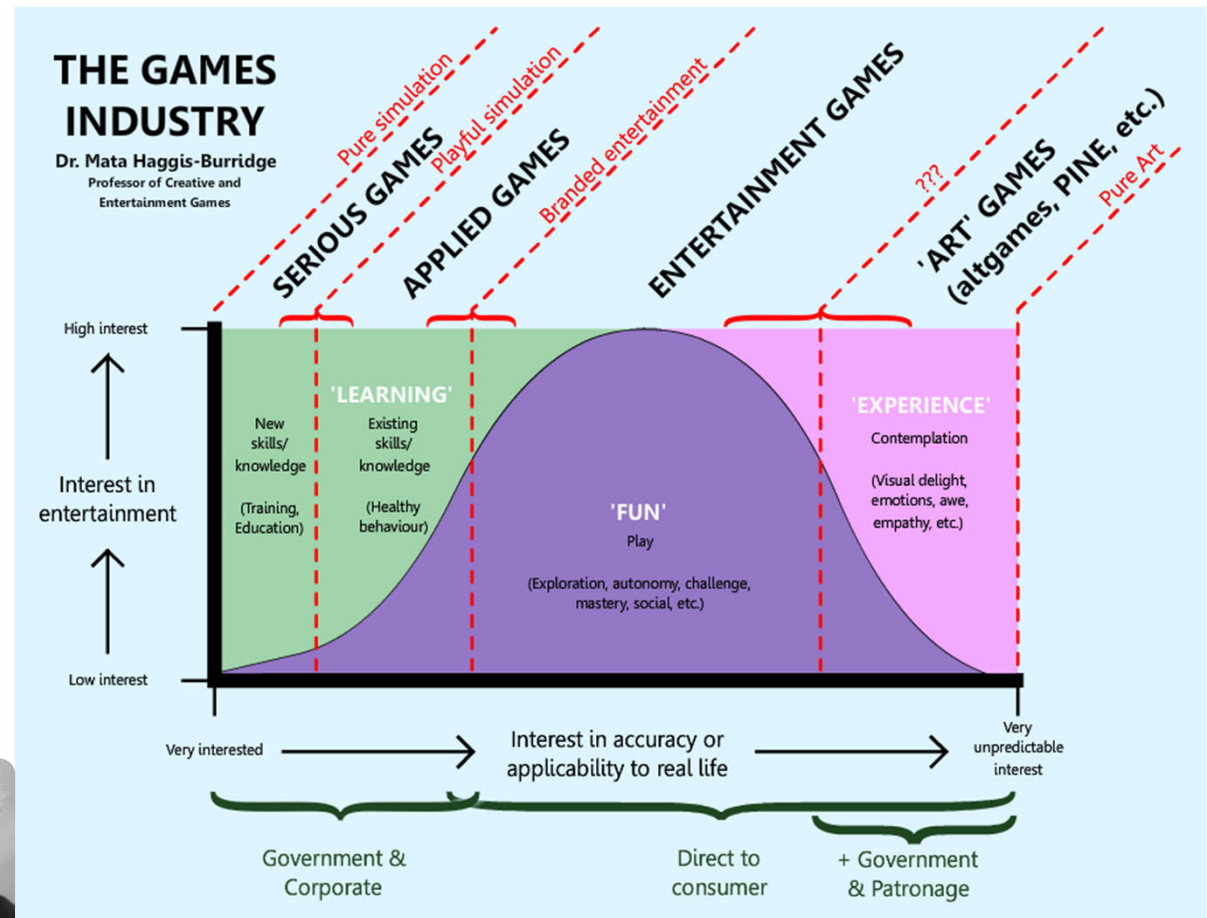
Video games come in many shapes and sizes



Oregon Trail:

The 'only' successful edutainment game

Mata Haggis-Burridge ([BUAS](#))



But really now...what are video games?

- “Any forms of computer-based entertainment software, either textual or image-based, using any electronic platform such as personal computers or consoles and involving one or multiple players in a physical or networked environment” (Fraschi 2001, in line with OED)



Pong

Legend of Zelda

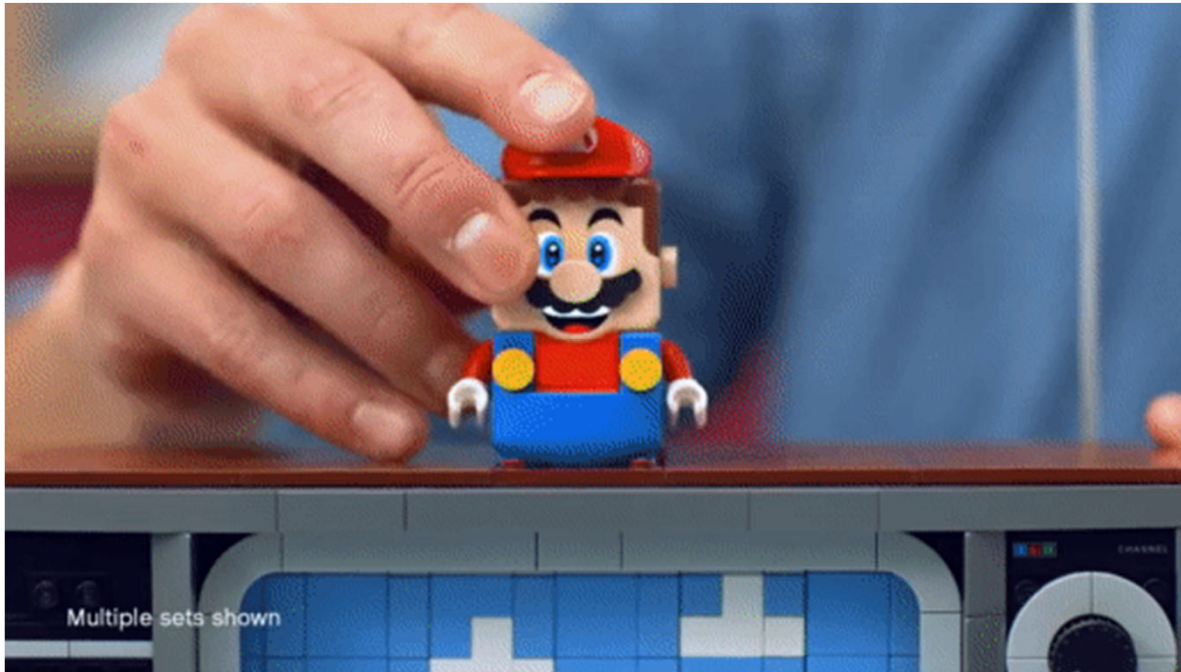
Katamari Damacy

Journey

Red Dead Redemption 2

Seems simple, but...

... there are so many edge cases, e.g. Super Mario Lego...



Any forms of **computer-based entertainment software (?)**, either textual or **image-based**, using **any electronic platform (?)** such as personal computers or consoles and involving **one or multiple players** in a **physical** or networked environment

... or what about Twitter...



Any forms of **computer-based entertainment software**, either **textual or image-based**, using **any electronic platform** such as personal computers or consoles and **involving one or multiple players** in a physical or **networked environment**

See C.T. Nguyen's "[How Twitter Gamifies Communication](#)"

... or what about Shadowplay...

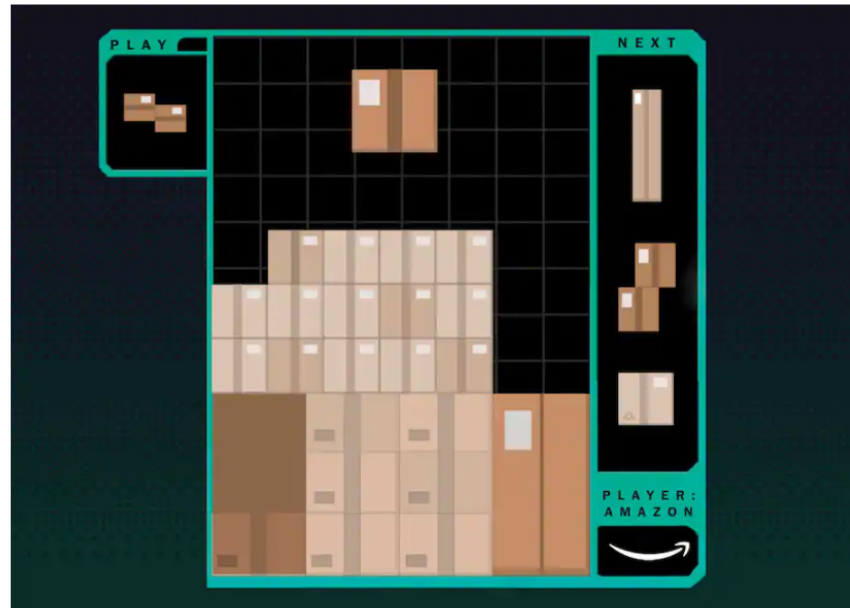
Any forms of **computer-based entertainment software**, either **textual or image-based**, using **any electronic platform** such as personal computers or consoles and **involving** one or **multiple players** in a physical or **networked environment**

... or Amazon's Mission Racer?



The Washington Post

‘MissionRacer’: How Amazon turned the tedium of warehouse work into a game



(Washington Post illustration/iStock)

Any forms of **computer-based entertainment (?) software**, either textual or image-based, using **any electronic platform** such as personal computers or consoles and **involving one or multiple players** in a **physical** or networked environment

The Weird History of Solitaire (Bogost)



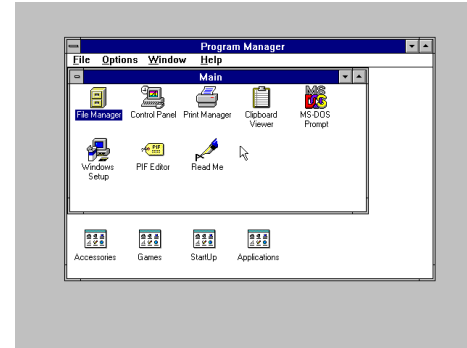
Girl playing Solitaire
(1809, Frank Benson)



Card depicting and
used by miners in the Klondike

REVENUES FROM DIFFERENT CITIES							
	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	
SAN FRANCISCO	259,000	265,000	325,000	329,000	334,000	395,000	
LOS ANGELES	140,000	198,000	258,000	262,000	265,000	269,000	
BOSTON	140,000	198,000	258,000	261,000	265,000	269,000	
CHICAGO	140,000	198,000	258,000	262,000	266,000	270,000	
NEW YORK	140,000	198,000	258,000	262,000	266,000	270,000	
DENVER	140,000	198,000	258,000	262,000	266,000	270,000	
HOUSTON	140,000	198,000	258,000	262,000	266,000	270,000	
SAN DIEGO	140,000	198,000	258,000	262,000	266,000	270,000	
OAKLAND	140,000	198,000	258,000	262,000	266,000	270,000	
SAN JOSE	140,000	198,000	258,000	262,000	266,000	270,000	
RENO	140,000	198,000	258,000	262,000	266,000	270,000	
LAS VEGAS	140,000	198,000	258,000	262,000	266,000	270,000	

Boss key-screen



Windows [3.10](#)



Wes Cherry



80ties Office



Wes Cherry now grows cider apples



Where to find games: The Ludic Century



Squid Game (2021)



Animal Crossing: New Horizons (making a home in my lockdown home in April 2020)

In the 20th Century, the moving image was the dominant cultural form. While music, architecture, the written word, and many other forms of expression flourished in the last century, the **moving image came to dominate**. Personal storytelling, news reporting, epic cultural narratives, political propaganda – all were expressed most powerfully through film and video.

The rise of the moving image is **tightly bound to the rise of information**; film and video as media represent linear, non-interactive information that is accessed by a viewer.

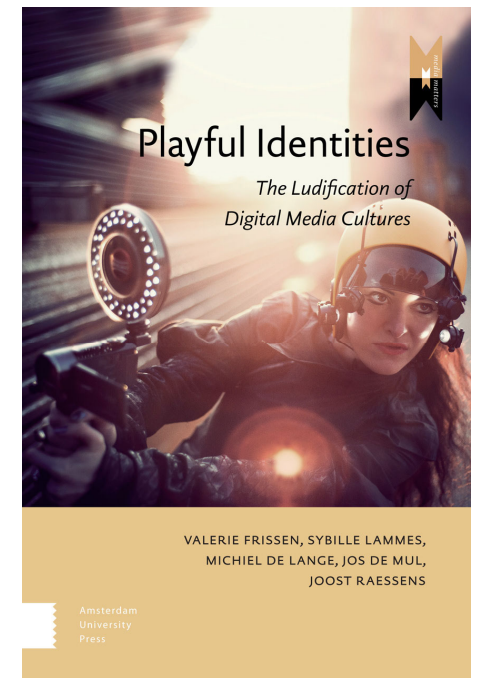
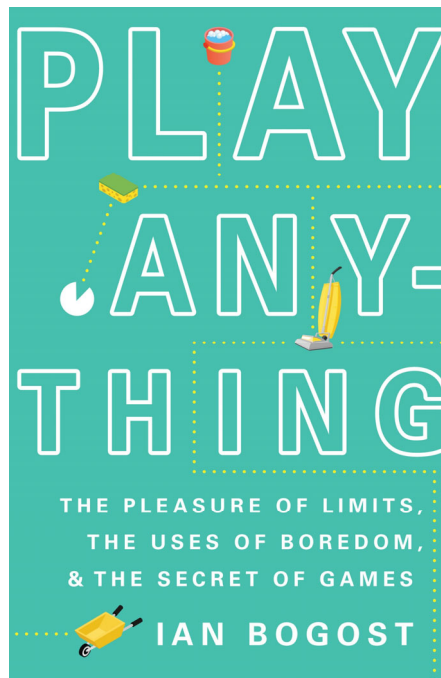
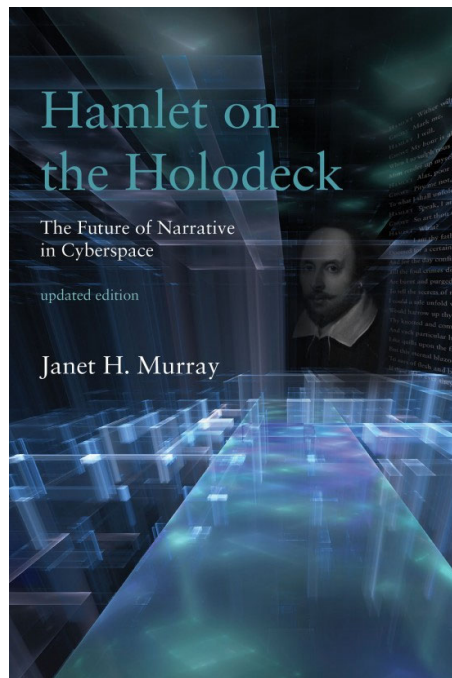
The Ludic Century is an era of games.

When information is put at play, game-like experiences replace linear media.

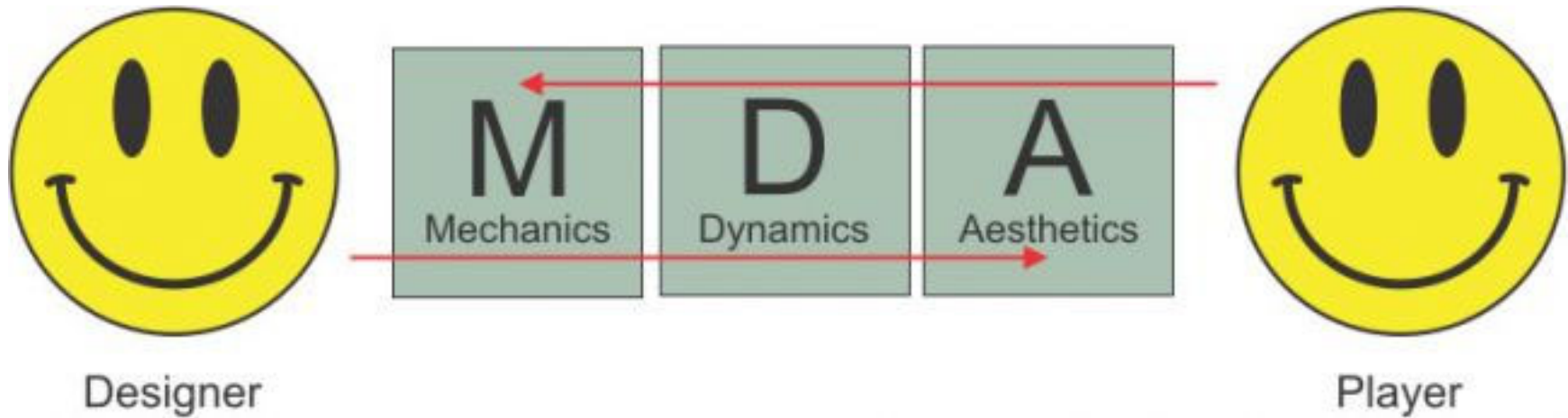
Media and culture in the Ludic Century is increasingly systemic, modular, customizable, and participatory. Games embody all of these characteristics in a very direct sense.

~ Eric Zimmerman, Manifesto for a Ludic Century

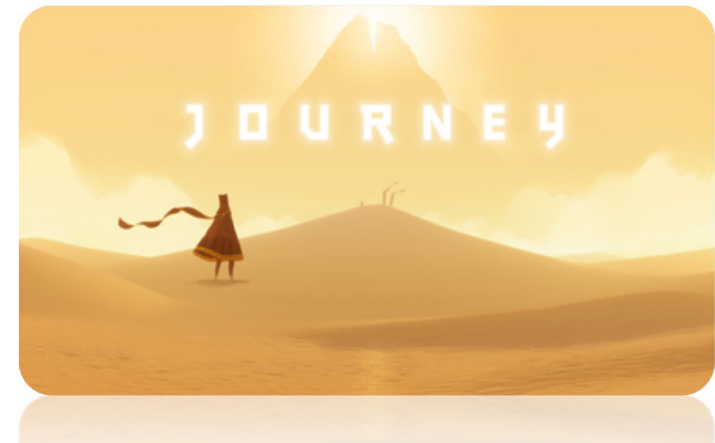
How do digital playgrounds work?



How to analyze games?



MDA framework (Hunicke et al. 2004)



To understand our ludic century, you have to play!
So, have fun (?) with Flappy Bird!



Content cue: What digital playgrounds
do you play in? (doesn't have to be a game)

Ok, then.... One final definition: "Videogames are artifacts that evaluate performance"
(still curious about this and other definitions, check [here](#))