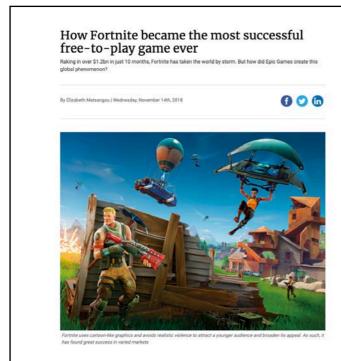


er gamingerfaring relevant for prosjektledelse?







FORTNITE ØKONOMISKE SUKSESS

- 25 millioner spillere på 5 dager
- 250 millioner spillere
- Tjener 18 millioner pr dag
- 22 milliarder spilt inn i 2018

5



Fortnite showed us the future (and the past) of live music

Ten million people tuned in to Marshmello's concert in Fortnite's Pleasant Park, and it shows that music's next act is virtual

7



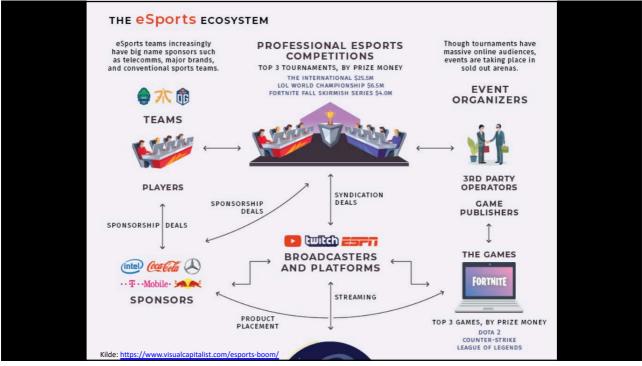












spill er sosialt

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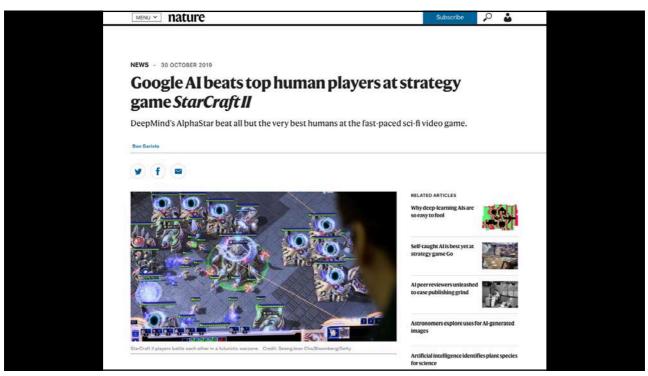




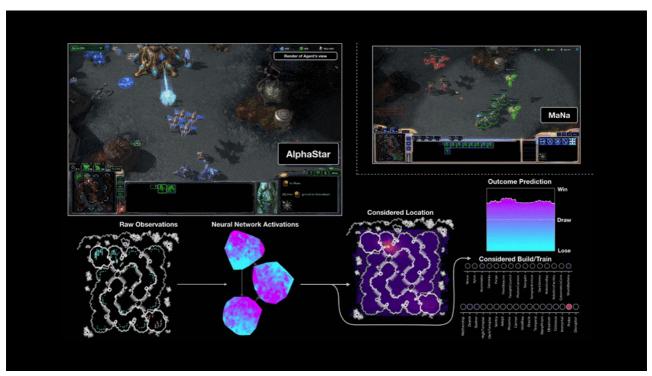




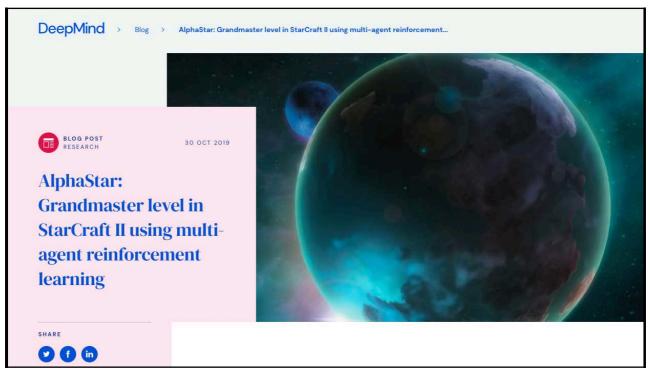
kunstig intelligens som intelligens motspiller











Dette spillets teori / design

- Ingen «alltid vinnende» eller beste strategi
- Imperfekt informasjon (ikke som sjakk der en ser hele brettet hele tiden)
- Krever langsiktig planlegging (opp til en time spill)
- Sanntids handlinger –kontinuerlig action
- Stort handlingsfelt
 - Hundrevis av enheter og bygninger må kontrolleres samtidig
 - 10-26 valgmuligheter i hver situasjon ...
- Uhyre komplekst

er ikke dette også hva prosjektledelse handler om?

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hva er spill?

Vygotsky (1933) sees play as a particular feature of pre-school age. He sees a strong connection between play and imagination, defining 'imagination' as play without action.

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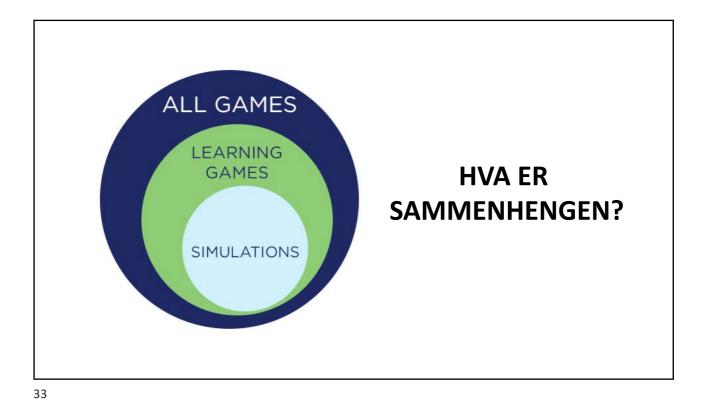
Huizinga (1938) emphasizes the importance of play as a way of learning; when children emulate adult behavior through play, this allows them to practice future necessary skills in a safe and 'playful' environment.

HVILKE FUNKSJONER HAR SPILL?

Bruner (1972) sees play as having two important functions. The first function of play is that it minimizes the consequences of a player's actions, thereby providing a situation with less risks than a real-world situation. The second function of play is that it allows a player to try combinations of behavior that in a real-world situation would never be tried, thereby providing an opportunity for learning

31





Sauvé, L., Renaud, L., Kaufman, D., & Marquis, J. S. (2007). Distinguishing between games and simulations: A systematic review. *Educational Technology & Society*, 10 (3), 247-256.

Distinguishing between games and simulations: A systematic review

Louise Sauvé¹, Lise Renaud², David Kaufman³ and Jean-Simon Marquis⁴

¹Télé–Université, Québec, Canada // Isauve@teluq.uqam.ca ²Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada // renaud.lise@uqam.ca ³Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC, Canada // Dkaufman@sfu.ca ⁴Télé–Université, Québec, Canada // jsmarquis@savie.qc.ca

ABSTRACT

Based on the hypothesis that inconclusive research results with regard to the impact of games and simulations are linked to the absence of clear concept definitions, research was undertaken to fill this methodological gap by identifying the essential attributes of games and simulations. This paper first introduces the context for our study. This is followed by a description of the analysis grid used to create a database of the literature, and the methodology employed to conduct our systematic review of this literature. The essential attributes of games and simulations are then described and the distinctions between these two concepts are presented.

Keywords

Game, Simulation, Learning, Education

, L., Renaud, L., Kaufman, D., & Marquis, J. S. (2007). Distinguishing between gam v. Educational Technology & Society, 10 (3), 247-256.

Distinguishing between games and simulations: A

Louise Sauvé¹, Lise Renaud², David Kaufman³ and Jea

¹Télé–Université, Québec, Canada // Isauve@teluq.u

²Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada // renaud.lise

³Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC, Canada // Dkaufn

⁴Télé–Université, Québec, Canada // jsmarquis@savi

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INKONSISTENT TERMINOLOGI

"This article rises out of frustration, the frustration from reading a wide variety of papers each using words like simulation, game, role playing, gaming, and symbolic modelling either without definition or inconsistency from one work to another."

HVA KJENNETEGNER SPILL

A game is a fictitious, whimsical or artificial situation in which players are put in a position of conflict. At times, players square off against one another; at other times, they are together and are pitted against other forces. Games are governed by rules which structure their actions in view of an objective or a purpose which is to win, to be victorious or to overcome an obstacle. They are integrated into an educational context when the learning objectives are associated formally to the content and the game enhances learning in the cognitive, affective and/or psychomotor domains.

37

HVA KJENNETEGNER SIMULERINGER

On the contrary, simulation is a simplified, dynamic and precise representation of reality defined as a system. A simulation is a dynamic and simplified model of reality and it is judged by its realism, by its correspondence to the system which it represents.

A game is created without any reference to reality, what is never the case for a simulation or a simulation game. Simulation is not necessarily a conflict, a competition, and the person who uses it is not looking to win, what is the case in a game.

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GAMING VS SIMULERING

The key determining factor is their main purpose. Games are only for entertainment, whereas simulations are developed to train or develop certain skills.

Rumeser og Emsley 2018

Serious games or educational games, combine the characteristics of a game and a simulation

Rumeser og Emsley 2018

41











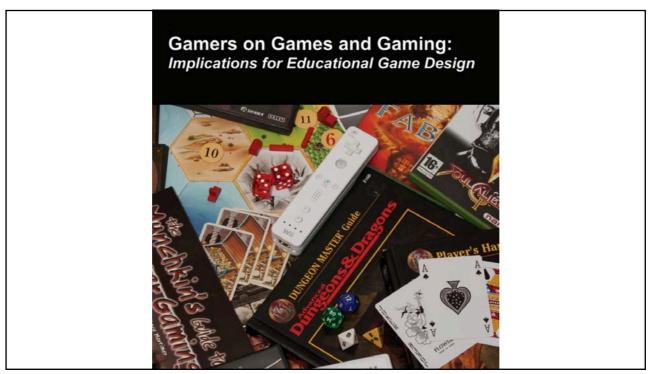


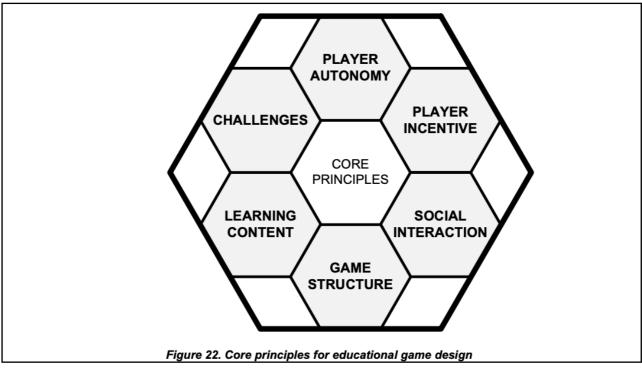
Keep Calm and Carry On: MILULERING responding to alarms Alarm 20: Demo You were 30 minutes into treatment when a 20 Alarm sounded. · Press MUTE to silence the alarm. • Then identify and fix the cause. Click the button of the area you want to investigate. Vascular Blood Circuit Dialysat 77 STAGE (II) (4) (b) < Back Next >

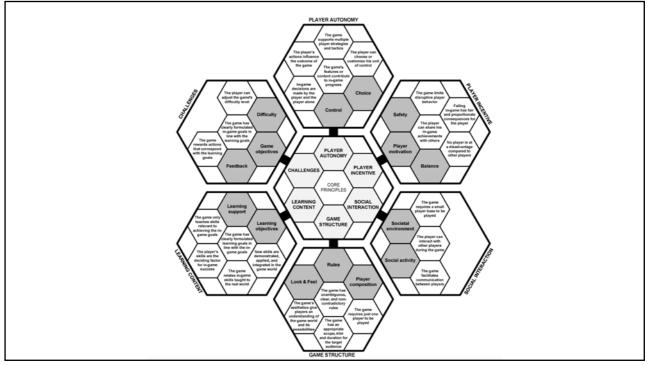
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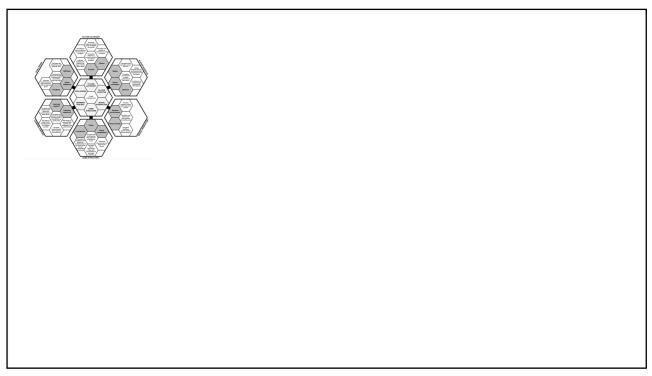
hvilke komponenter?

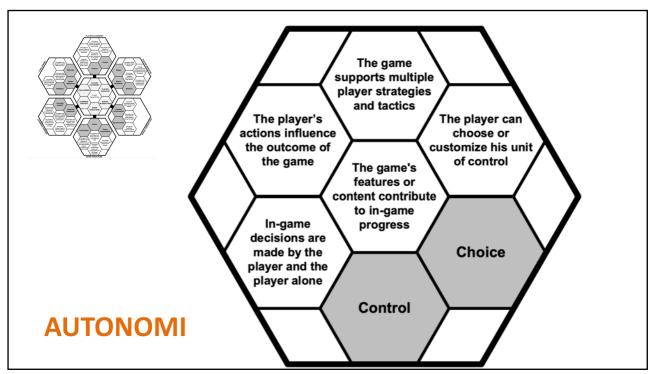
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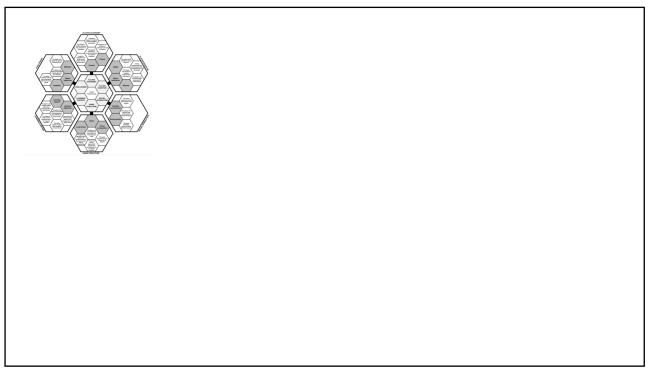


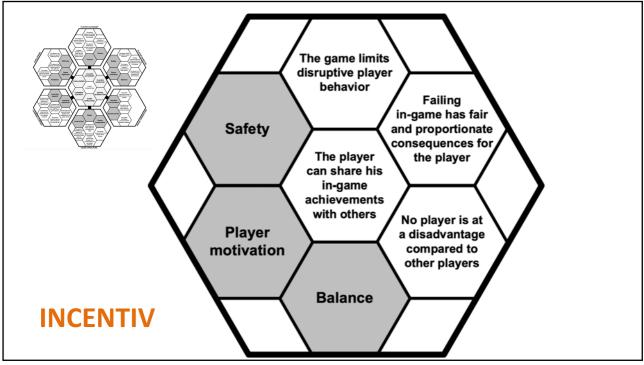


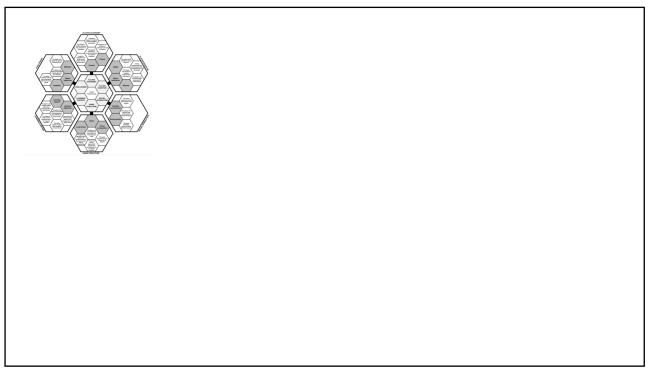


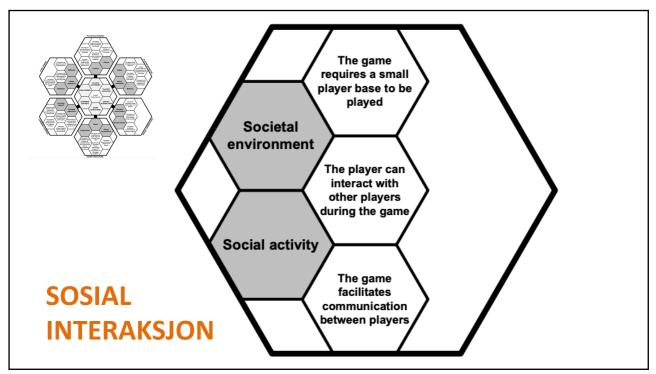


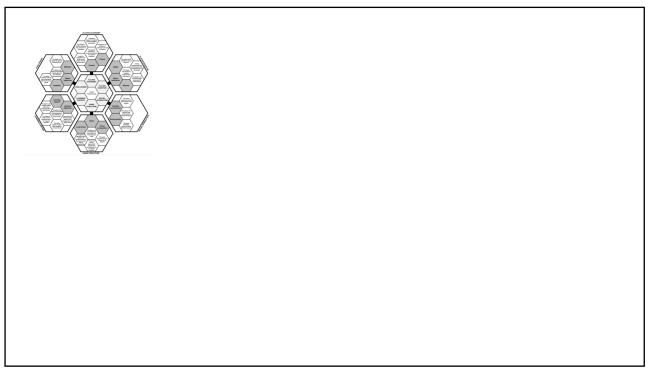


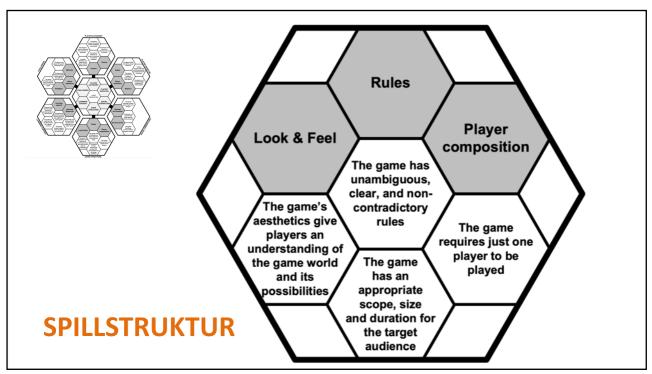


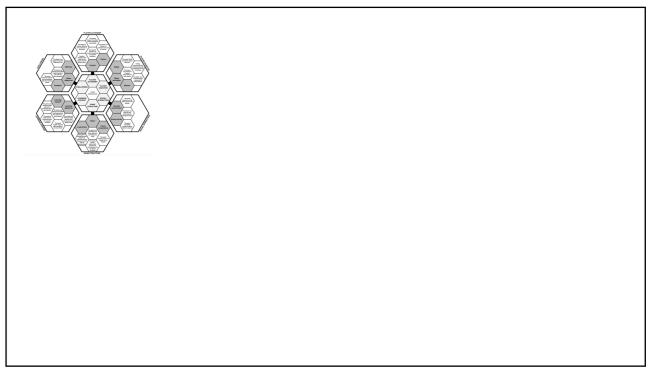


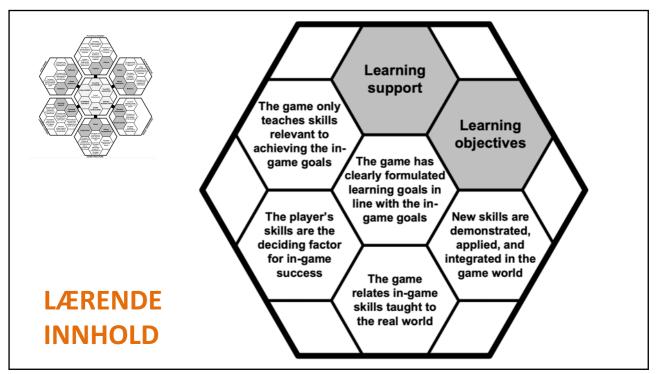


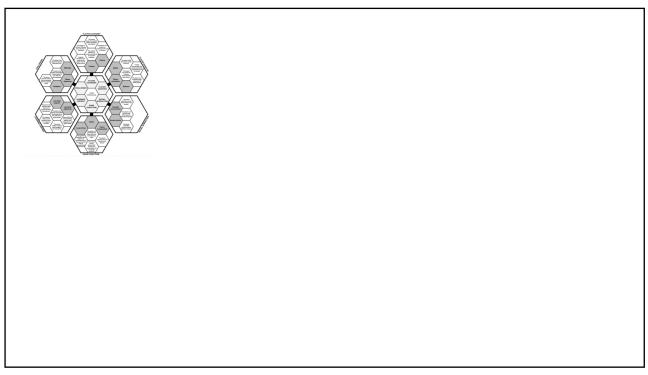


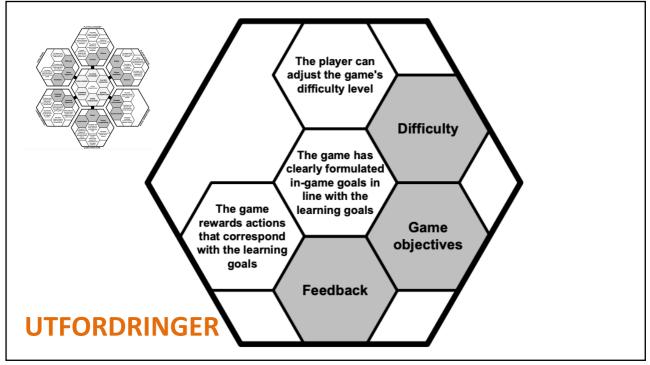












6 DIMENSJONER I SPILLUTVIKLING

- AUTONOMI
- SPILLSTRUKTUR
- INCENTIVER
- SOSIALE RELASJONER
- INNHOLD/NARRATIV
- PROSESS / UTFORDRINGER



65

HVA ER GAMEPLAY

Gameplay is the specific way in which <u>players</u> interact with a <u>game</u>, and in particular with <u>video-games</u>. Gameplay is the <u>pattern</u> defined through the game <u>rules</u>, <u>connection</u> between player and the game <u>challenges</u> and overcoming them, plot and player's connection with it.

Lindley CA (2004) Narrative, Game Play, and Alternative Time Structures for Virtual Environments. In: Göbel S. et al. (eds.) Technologies for Interactive Digital Storytelling and Entertainment. TIDSE 2004. Lecture Notes in Computer Science, vol 3105. Springer, Berlin, Heidelburg

HVILKE TYPER SPILL?

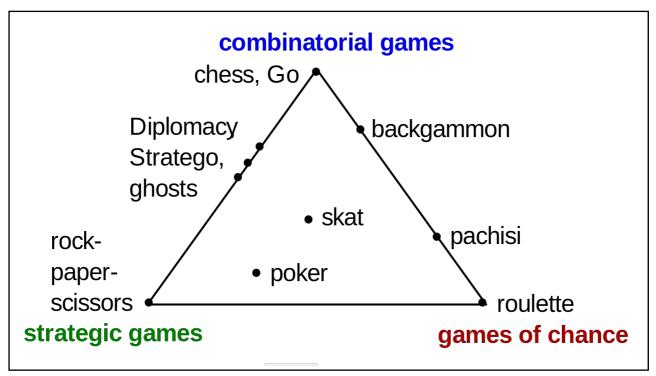
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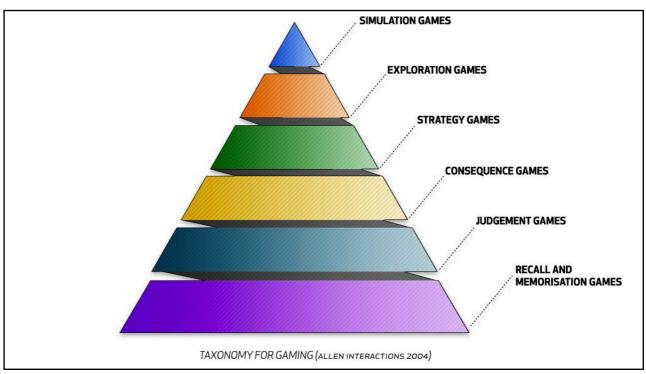
Hvilke typer spill?

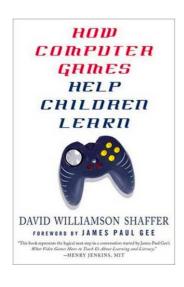
- STRATEGISPILL
 - Sjakk, GO
- SANNSYNLIGHETSSPILL
 - lotto
- ROLLESPILL
 - Virtuelle verdener
- FYSISKE FERDIGHETS-SPILL
 - Nintendo wii



Utviklet fra Caillois (1958)









epistemic games

spill handler også om læring

Illeris def læring

"Any process that in humans leads to permanent capacity change and which is not solely due to biological maturation or ageing."

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5 prinsipper for læring:

<u> Hermundur Sigmundsson</u>

- -Må ha ytre stimulering
- -Progresjon -må starte med det en kan
- -Høy intensitet øve (eks lære gå)
- -Positive forsterkere skaper dopamin Motivasjon for å øve...
- -Må forstå når vi mestrer noe

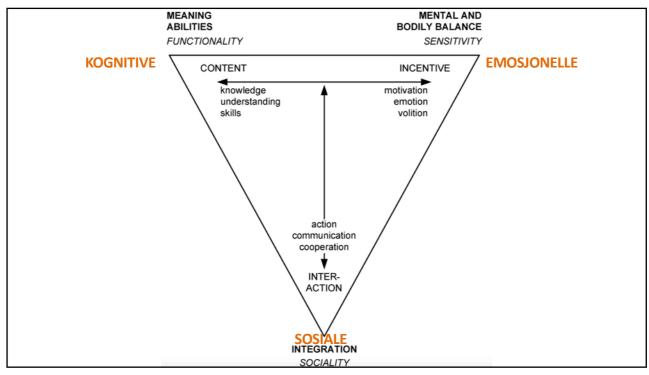


"Consequently, all learning always includes three dimensions – the cognitive dimension of knowledge and skills, the emotional dimension of feelings and motivation and the social dimension of communication and cooperation – all of which are embedded in a societally situated context (Illeris, 2004, p. 82)."

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3 DIMENSJONER VED LÆRING

- KOGNITIVE
 - Kunnskap og ferdigheter
- EMOSJONELLE
 - Følelser og motivasjon
- SOSIALE
 - Kommunikasjon og samarbeid



3 dimensjoner ved læringbegrepet

The **content dimension** focuses on cognitive abilities: knowledge, understanding, and skills. With regards to learning content in games, very little research has been done on which types of knowledge, understanding, and skills can be taught through games. No definitive claims can be made about what can and what cannot be taught through games. Yet, Dieleman & Huisingh (2006) argue that games potentially play an important role in all four of Kolb's stages of experiential learning and its related types of knowledge.

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The **incentive dimension** focuses on affective abilities: motivation, emotion and volition. In games this relates to intrinsic motivation, which is derived from a player's competence, autonomy, and relatedness. It also relates to the 'flow experience' which describes a state of complete absorption or engagement in an activity, and which can be achieved when the challenges that a game offers match the skills of the player (Csikszentmihalyi, 1975, 1990).

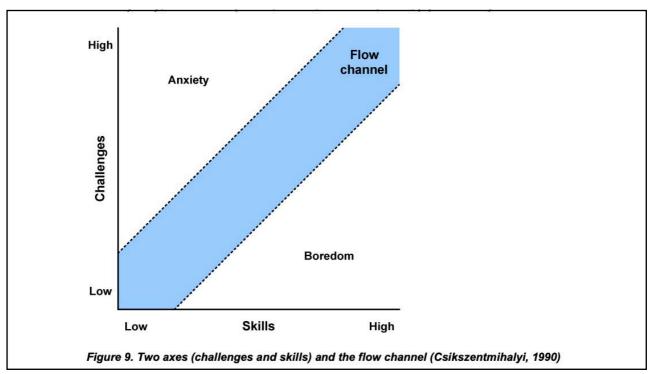
The **interaction dimension** focuses on social abilities: action, communication, and cooperation. Illeris (2007) argues that all learning is 'situated learning', meaning that the learning takes place in a certain situation or 'learning space'. This given situation determines the possibilities for learning; i.e. the content which can be learned and the incentives for learning that are part of that situation.

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6 prinsipper for spilldesign

- Narrativ må ha en historie som gir spillet kontekst og mening
- Emosjoner spillet må frembringe følelser som motiverer for fortsatt spill
- Gjentakelse syklisk mønster der repetisjon skaper mestring
- Økt vanskelighetsgrad skaper dypere engasjement
- Progresjon i handlingsforløpet
- Positive forsterkere skaper motivasjon

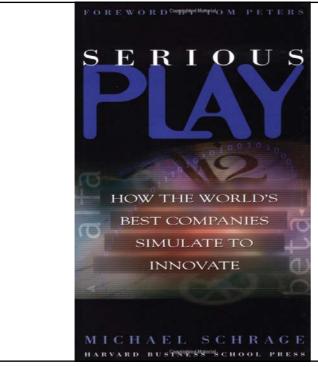




hva slags ferdigheter trenes?

88

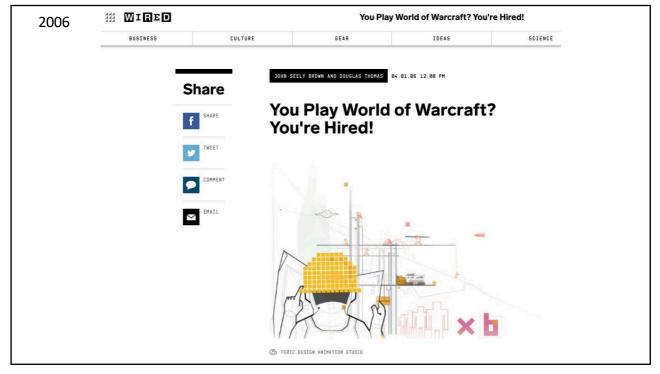




Successful innovation demands more than a good strategic plan; it requires creative improvisation.

Technological models can actually change us--improving the way we communicate, collaborate, learn, and innovate.

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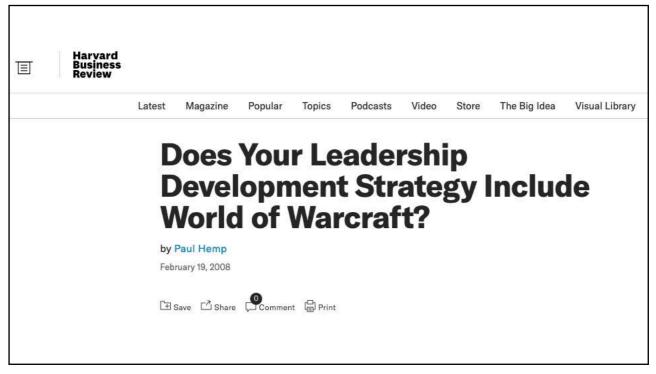
LUDISK ARBEID: EN PHD-AVHANDLING OM WORLD OF WARCRAFT

Å GJØRE LEKSER VAR KULT I WORLD OF WARCRAFT

Inspirasjonen til PhD-prosjektet mitt var egne opplevelser som spiller i World of Warcraft. Jeg undret meg over at jeg kunne så utrolig mye om denne spillverdenen; fra hvordan løse en serie oppdrag, eller hvilke spillere jeg kunne stole på, til hvor mange prosent sjanse det var for at en boss skulle gi en gitt skatt. Ikke minst fasinerte det meg at jeg hadde opparbeidet meg all denne kunnskapen uten studiepoeng, kurs eller læreplan. Og i motsetning til hvordan jeg opplevde mye av tiden min på skolebenken var spillverdenen et sted de «kule kidsa» var de som var flinke, kunnskapsrike og dedikerte.

Ask, Kristine (2016): Ludic Work; Assemblages, domestications and co-productions of play. Phd avhandling, Humanistisk Fakultet, NTNU.

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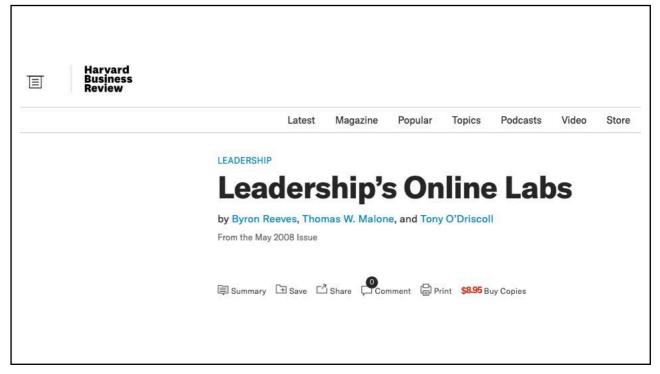


hva innebærer en

LEDERROLLE I WORLD OF WARCRAFT

I min rolle som raidleder hadde jeg ansvar for å sammenfatte og skrive strategier, sette sammen raidgruppen, fordele ansvar og passe inn tissepauser. Som offiser deltok jeg også på en rekke offisermøter, vurderte søknader fra nye medlemmer og utformet guildpolitikk.

95

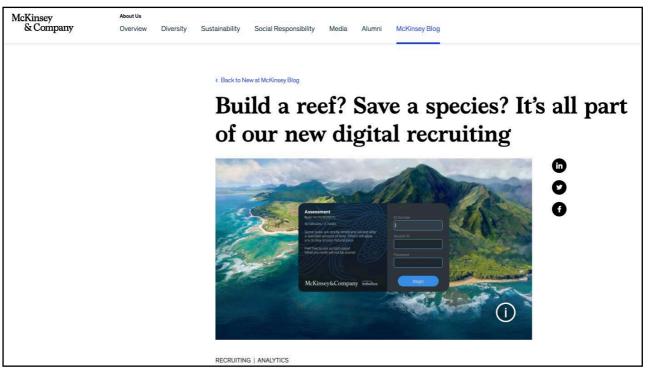


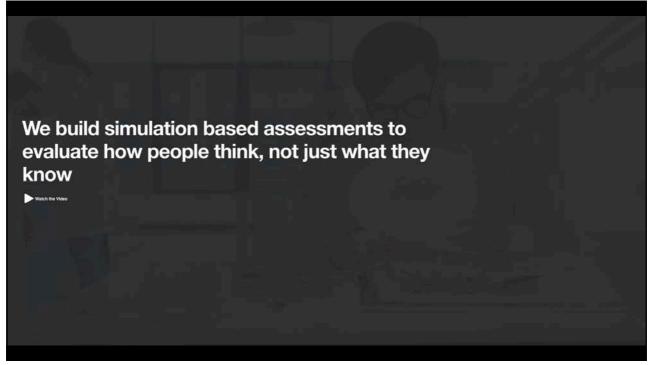
Leadership demands speed.

in a World of Warcraft battle that we recorded, a hastily formed team of 10 players decided who would lead the assault, assessed the strengths and weaknesses of its rivals from another team, formulated an attack plan, and coordinated battle assignments—all before the game clock had counted down one minute.

97

Among IBM managers with experience in multiplayer online games, nearly half said that being a game leader had improved their real-world leadership capabilities.

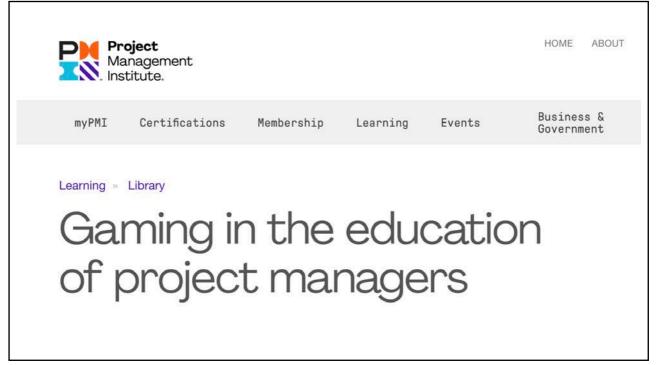


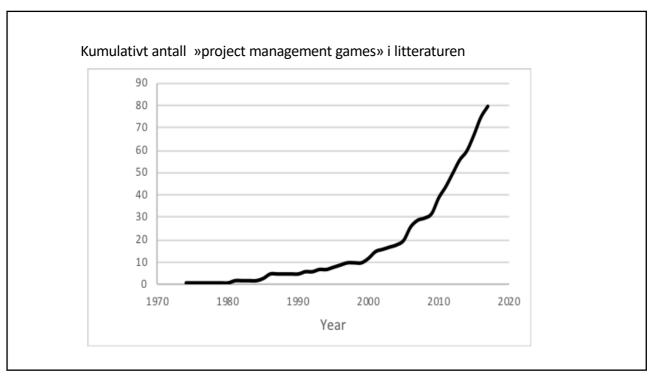




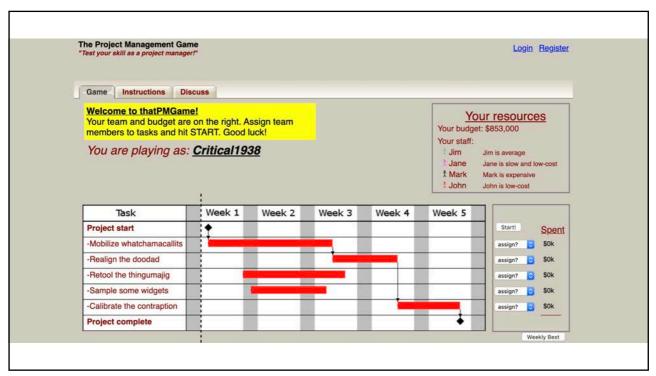




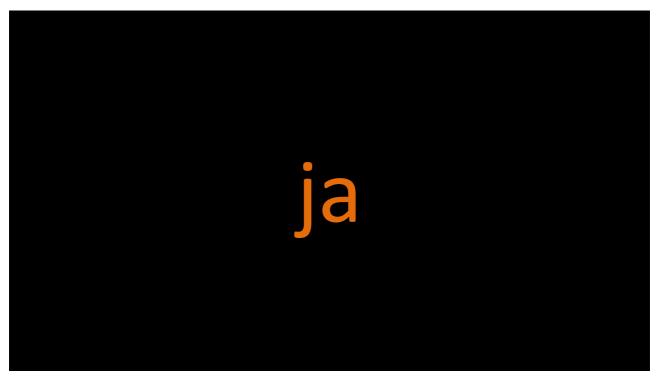














Gaming in the education of project managers

Gaming is the new paradigm in experiential adult learning and, as such, needs to be considered in the design and execution of any new project management workshop.



Arne Krokan

-mag.art. og dr.polit

-professor NTNU

-Medl Norsk Teknisk

Vitenskapsakademi

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-foredragsholder

-birøkter, ølbrygger

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Foredrag og samarbeid ta kontakt på arne@krokan.com eller tlf 91897473

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NOEN AKTUELLE KILDER

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