Cinematography

Part I: Adams and Rollings

CAMERA DIRECTION [TERMINOLOGY]

Camera Direction (terminology)

- Moving Camera
 - Dolly: Forward/Backward (follow avatar)
 - Truck: Lateral (side-scroller)
 - Crane: Vertical (up/down)



Camera Direction (terminology)

- Stationary Camera
 - Pan: Swivel about vertical axis (heading)
 - Tilt: Swivel to look up and down (pitch)
 - Roll: Rotate around forward axis through lens



Part II: Adams and Rollings

CAMERA PERSPECTIVE

First-Person Perspective



First-Person Perspective

- Advantages
 - Fewer animations needed.
 - No Al needed for camera control.
 - Easier for users to aim at things.
 - Sometimes better for navigation and interaction.



First-Person Perspective

- Disadvantages
 - No fun customizing or evolving an avatar.
 - No avatar expressions visible.
 - No cinematic camera angles for dramatic effect.
 - Sometimes worse for navigation.
 - Motion sickness.





Third-Person Perspective

- How should the camera behave?
- Especially relevant question when turning.
 - Chase View: Always behind avatar
 - Slow Chase: Slowly reorients behind avatar
 - Stop Chase: Only reorients when avatar stops

Third-Person Perspective

- How should the camera behave?
- Especially relevant question when turning.
 - Chase View: Always behind avatar
 - PRO: Can always see where you are going.
 - CON: You never see avatar side or front.
 - CON: Can produce motion sickness during quick movement.
 - Slow Chase: Slowly reorients behind avatar
 - Stop Chase: Only reorients when avatar stops

Third-Person Perspective

- How should the camera behave?
- Especially relevant question when turning.
 - Chase View: Always behind avatar
 - Slow Chase: Slowly reorients behind avatar
 - PRO: You can see avatar side or front sometimes.
 - PRO/CON: Less dizzying (still possible).
 - CON: Can't always see where you are going.
 - Stop Chase: Only reorients when avatar stops

Third-Person Perspective

- How should the camera behave?
- Especially relevant question when turning.
 - Chase View: Always behind avatar
 - Slow Chase: Slowly reorients behind avatar
 - Stop Chase: Only reorients when avatar stops
 - PRO: Least dizzying,
 - CON: Really can't see obstacles or enemies in the your way!

Third-Person Perspective

• The Problem of Intruding Landscape / Walls

- Render the landscape semitransparentUser becomes aware of the blocking environment
- Move closer to avatar, crane up and tilt down
 Shows the area around the avatar
- Place camera immediately behind avatar's seimtransparent head

• User can see what is in front



Third-Person Perspective

- The Solution of User Adjustments
 - Manual adjustment often with left and right buttons that circle the camera around the avatar.
 - Just a quick fix, not a real solution.



Aerial Perspective

• Gives priority to the environment as a whole rather than one particular avatar. More common in "strategic" environments.



- Advantages
 - Familiar "map" type of perspective.

Aerial Perspective: Top-Down

- Easy using 2D graphics.
- Disadvantages
 - Only one angle: Roofs, Tops of heads, ...
 - Distances user from the events: More like a simulation than a real place.



Aerial Perspective: Isometric

- Advantages:
 - Shows all three dimensions at once.
 - Brings user closer to the environment.
 - People become more visible.
- Disadvantages
 - Distorts reality not real perspective.



- Only allows trucking or dollying camera moves.

Aerial Perspective: Free-Roaming

- Advantages
 - True perspective.
 - More freedom for the camera.



- Difficult to implement camera control.
- May be hard to teach users to do manual control.

Context-Sensitive Perspective

- Intelligent camera movement
 - Based on what is going on in the environment or story.
 - Based on mood and required dramatic effect.



References

• Adams and Rollings, 2007, Fundamentals of Game Design, Prentice Hall