**Game Mechanics**

* **Turn-Based:** Players take turns in a specific order. *Example: Dominion*
* **Real-Time:** Players act simultaneously. *Example: Jungle Speed*
* **Deck-Building:** Players construct their own decks during gameplay. *Example: Ascension*
* **Drafting:** Players select cards from a common pool. *Example: Sushi Go!*
* **Set Collection:** Players gather sets of specific cards. *Example: Ticket to Ride*

**2. Card Types and Functions**

* **Character Cards:** Represent characters with unique abilities. *Example: Marvel Champions*
* **Action Cards:** Allow players to perform specific actions. *Example: Uno*
* **Resource Cards:** Provide resources needed to play other cards. *Example: Catan: The Card Game*
* **Event Cards:** Trigger special events or conditions in the game. *Example: Arkham Horror: The Card Game*
* **Equipment Cards:** Provide buffs or enhancements to characters. *Example: Gloomhaven: Jaws of the Lion*

**3. Win Conditions**

* **Points-Based:** Players score points and the highest total wins. *Example: The Castles of Burgundy: The Card Game*
* **Elimination:** Players eliminate each other until one remains. *Example: Exploding Kittens*
* **Objective Completion:** Players complete specific objectives to win. *Example: Robinson Crusoe: Adventures on the Cursed Island*
* **Resource Accumulation:** Players gather a certain amount of resources. *Example: 7 Wonders*

**4. Card Design**

* **Artwork Style:** Realistic, cartoonish, abstract, minimalistic. *Example: Realistic - Magic: The Gathering; Cartoonish - Munchkin; Abstract - Hanabi; Minimalistic - Love Letter*
* **Card Layout:** Placement of text, images, and icons. *Example: Gloom*
* **Card Size:** Standard, oversized, mini-cards. *Example: Standard - Dominion; Oversized - Dixit; Mini-Cards - Agricola*
* **Card Back Design:** Unique designs to differentiate card types. *Example: Terraforming Mars*

**5. Player Interaction**

* **Competitive:** Players directly compete against each other. *Example: Poker*
* **Cooperative:** Players work together against the game. *Example: Pandemic*
* **Semi-Cooperative:** Players cooperate with personal goals. *Example: Dead of Winter*
* **Social Deduction:** Players use deception and deduction. *Example: The Resistance*
* **Asymmetric:** Players have different roles, abilities, or win conditions. *Example: Root*
* **Symmetric:** All players have the same roles, abilities, and win conditions. *Example: Dominion*

**6. Game Complexity**

* **Casual:** Simple rules, quick to learn, short playtime. *Example: Sushi Go!*
* **Intermediate:** Moderate rules, some strategy, longer playtime. *Example: Splendor*
* **Advanced:** Complex rules, deep strategy, extended playtime. *Example: Mage Knight: The Board Game*

**7. Component Quality**

* **Card Stock:** Standard, premium, linen finish.
* **Additional Components:** Tokens, dice, game board.
* **Packaging:** Box design, inserts, storage solutions.

**8. Target Audience**

* **Age Group: Children, teens, adults.**
* **Player Count: Solo, two-player, multiplayer.**
* **Skill Level: Beginner, intermediate, expert.**

*Example: Quacks of Quedlinburg*

*Example: Race for the Galaxy*

*Example: Premium - Star Realms*

# xxx

1. Hacker Roles:

 - Black Hat Hacker: Engage in unethical hacking for personal gain.

 - White Hat Hacker: Use your skills to defend systems and thwart cyber-attacks.

 - Grey Hat Hacker: Walk the line between ethical and unethical hacking.

2. Card Types:

 - Attack Cards: These could represent different hacking techniques such as phishing, malware, SQL injection, or DDoS attacks.

 - Defense Cards: These can be various countermeasures like firewalls, antivirus software, and intrusion detection systems.

 - Resource Cards: Represent tools and resources like new hacking software, internet bandwidth, and server capacity.

 - Event Cards: Unexpected events like system updates, security patches, or zero-day vulnerabilities.

 - Skill Cards: Specific abilities or boosts like "Social Engineering," "Cryptography Expertise," or "Network Analysis."

3. Game Mechanics:

 - Turn-Based Play: Players take turns drawing cards, playing cards from their hand, and taking actions.

 - Resource Management: Players must manage their resources (e.g., bandwidth, time) effectively to execute successful attacks or defenses.

 - Risk and Reward: Introduce a risk element, where high-risk moves can yield big rewards or severe consequences.

 - Scoring System: Points can be awarded for successful hacks, defense maneuvers, and fulfilling specific objectives.

4. Objectives:

 - Capture the Flag: Each player tries to capture digital flags from the opponent's system.

 - Data Breach: Steal valuable data from the opponent while protecting your own.

 - System Takeover: Gain control of key systems and maintain control for a certain number of turns.

5. Artwork and Themes:

 - Cyberpunk: A futuristic world filled with neon lights and high-tech gadgets.

 - Retro: A vintage look inspired by early computing and classic hacking movies.

 - Minimalist: Clean and straightforward design focusing on the core mechanics and strategy.

6. Special Features:

 - Random Events: Periodically, random events can occur that affect both players, such as "Global Outage" or "Security Conference."

 - Skill Trees: Players can develop their hacker's skills over time, unlocking new abilities and strategies.

 - Story Mode: Incorporate a narrative element where players advance through different hacking challenges and story arcs.

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Win and lose condition

Asymmetric vs Symmetric

Deck Construction/Type - is it fixed? or build your own

Complexity

Identify the target audience and the age group for your game.

\*\*Game Mechanics\*\*: Decide how players interact with the game. Popular mechanics include deck-building, worker placement, resource management, and area control. Think about how the game flows and how players make decisions. (e.g., deck-building, set collection, bluffing).

\*\*Objective:\*\* Define the main goal of the game (e.g., collecting sets, conquering territories).

\*\*Rules:\*\* Establish clear and concise rules to govern gameplay.

\*\*Turn Structure:\*\* Decide the flow of the game (e.g., turn-based, real-time).

\*\*Player Interaction\*\*: Consider how players will interact with each other. Will the game be highly competitive, cooperative, or somewhere in between? Will there be direct confrontation or more subtle forms of interaction, like trading or negotiation?

\*\*Components\*\*: Choose the physical elements of the game, such as cards, dice, tokens, boards, and miniatures. Ensure that the components are intuitive and enhance the gameplay experience.

Include basic information on each card, such as actions, values, or abilities.

\*\*Card Types:\*\* Create various types of cards (e.g., action cards, character cards, item cards).

\*\*Card Layout:\*\* Design the layout of the cards to ensure they are easy to read and understand.

\*\*Rules and Complexity\*\*: Define the game's rules and determine its complexity. Will it be a simple game that's easy to learn, or a complex game with deep strategies? Balance is key—too many rules can overwhelm players, while too few can make the game feel shallow.

\*\*Game Duration\*\*: Decide on the average length of a game session. Some players prefer quick games that last 30-45 minutes, while others enjoy longer, more immersive experiences that can take several hours.

\*\*Scalability\*\*: Ensure the game works well with different numbers of players. Some games are best with a specific number of players, while others can scale to accommodate more or fewer participants.

\*\*Replayability\*\*: Create elements that encourage players to come back for more. This can include variable setups, different strategies, and expansions that add new content over time.

\*\*Artwork and Aesthetics\*\*: Invest in quality artwork and design. The visual appeal of the game can significantly impact players' enjoyment and engagement.

\*\*Accessibility\*\*: Consider the accessibility of your game. Ensure the rules are clear and easy to understand. Use iconography that is easily distinguishable, and consider colorblind-friendly designs.

Playtesting

\*\*Develop the Rules\*\*:

 Write clear and concise rules for how the game is played.

 Explain setup, gameplay, scoring, and any special conditions or exceptions.

# Sure, here are some draft rules for your 1v1 hacking card game:

**Objective:** The objective of the game is to out-hack your opponent by capturing digital flags, stealing valuable data, or taking over key systems.

**Setup:**

1. Each player starts with a deck of 60 cards, consisting of Attack, Defense, Resource, Event, and Skill cards.
2. Players shuffle their decks and draw an initial hand of 7 cards.
3. Each player starts with 10 resource points to manage their actions.

**Gameplay:**

1. **Turns:** The game is played in turns. Each turn consists of the following phases:
	* **Draw Phase:** Draw a card from your deck.
	* **Resource Phase:** Gain 2 resource points.
	* **Action Phase:** Play cards from your hand by spending resource points. You can play multiple cards if you have enough resources.
	* **End Phase:** Discard excess cards if you have more than 7 in your hand.
2. **Card Types:**
	* **Attack Cards:** Use these to launch hacking attacks on your opponent. Each attack card has a resource cost and an effect (e.g., steal data, capture a flag).
	* **Defense Cards:** Use these to protect yourself from your opponent's attacks. Each defense card has a resource cost and an effect (e.g., block an attack, restore resources).
	* **Resource Cards:** Play these to gain additional resources or special abilities.
	* **Event Cards:** These cards trigger unexpected events that can benefit or hinder either player.
	* **Skill Cards:** These cards provide special abilities or boosts to your hacker's skills.
3. **Attacking and Defending:**
	* When you play an attack card, your opponent can choose to play a defense card in response.
	* Compare the strength of the attack and defense. If the attack is stronger, the attack succeeds and its effect is applied. If the defense is stronger, the attack is blocked.
	* If no defense card is played, the attack automatically succeeds.
4. **Scoring:**
	* **Capture the Flag:** Gain 1 point for each flag captured from your opponent's system.
	* **Data Breach:** Gain 1 point for each successful data theft.
	* **System Takeover:** Gain 3 points for taking over a key system and maintaining control for 2 turns.
5. **Winning the Game:**
	* The first player to reach 10 points wins the game.
	* If both players reach 10 points in the same turn, the game continues until one player has more points at the end of a turn.

**Special Rules:**

1. **Skill Trees:** Players can develop their hacker's skills by playing skill cards and unlocking new abilities. Each player can have up to 3 skill trees active at a time.
2. **Random Events:** At the start of each turn, draw a random event card that affects both players. These events can introduce new challenges or opportunities.
3. **Story Mode:**