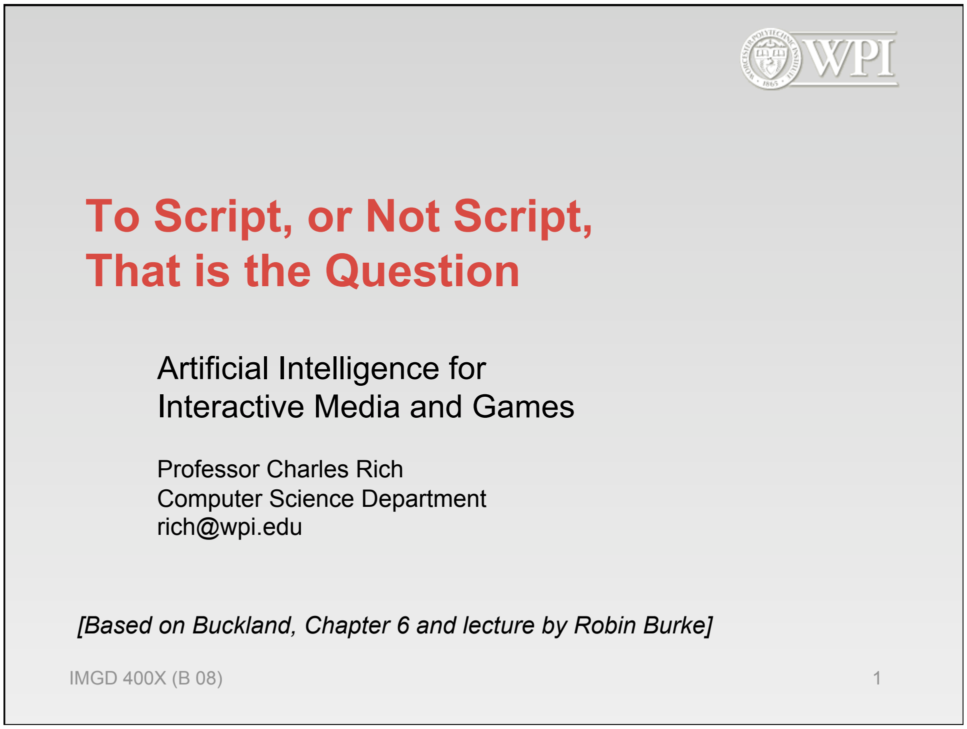

To Script, or Not Script, That is the Question

Artificial Intelligence for
Interactive Media and Games

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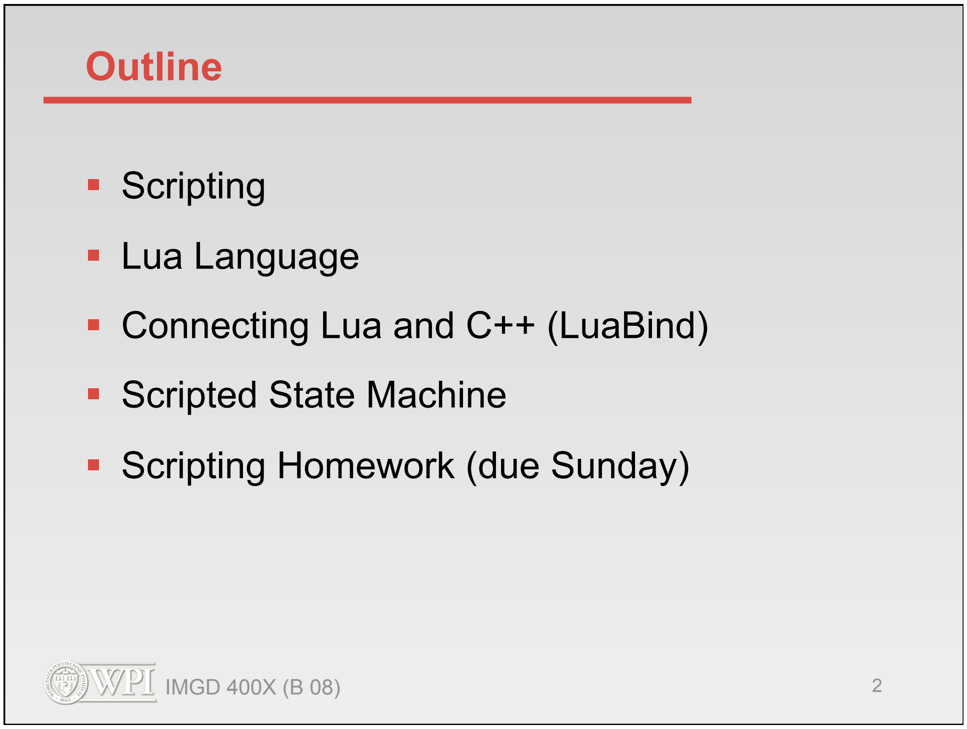
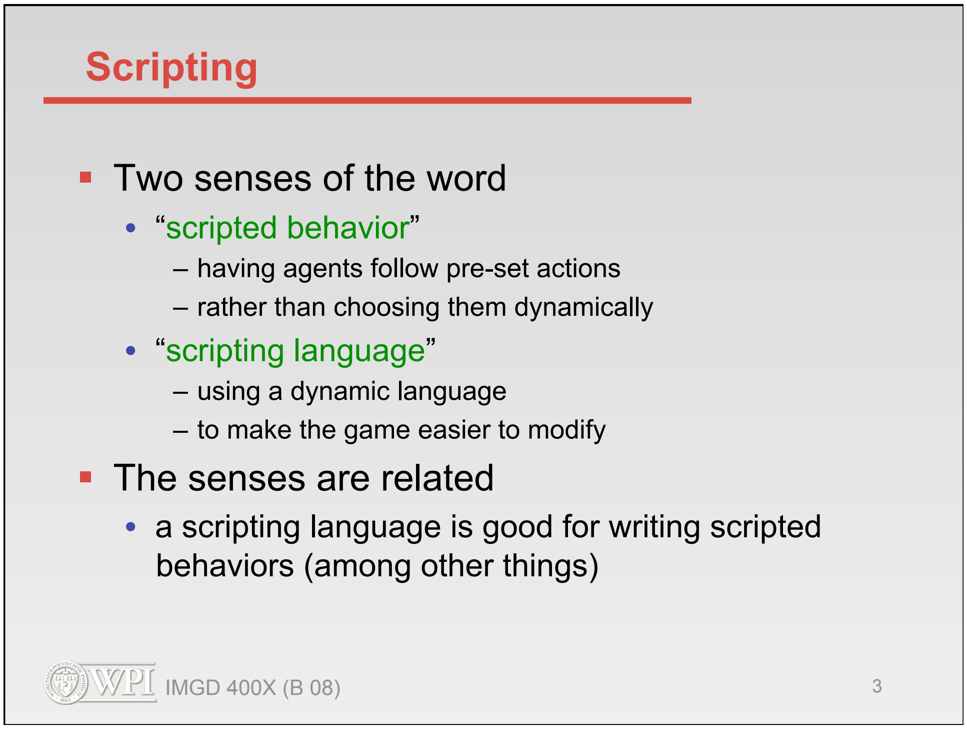
[Based on Buckland, Chapter 6 and lecture by Robin Burke]



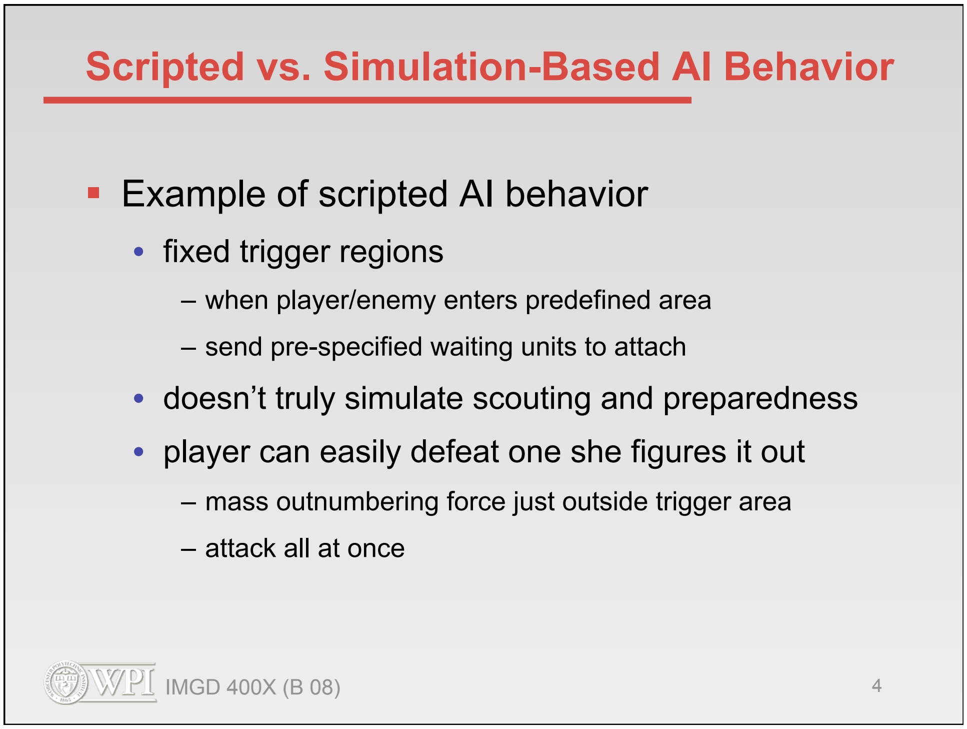
Outline

- Scripting
- Lua Language
- Connecting Lua and C++ (LuaBind)
- Scripted State Machine
- Scripting Homework (due Sunday)



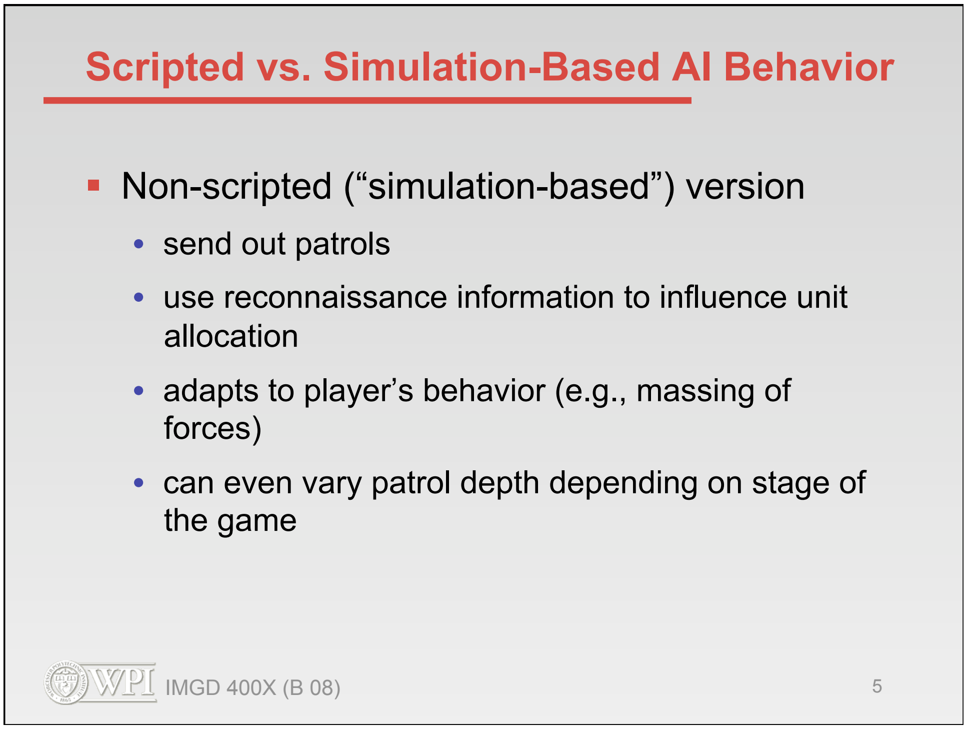
Scripting

- Two senses of the word
  - “scripted behavior”
    - having agents follow pre-set actions
    - rather than choosing them dynamically
  - “scripting language”
    - using a dynamic language
    - to make the game easier to modify
- The senses are related
  - a scripting language is good for writing scripted behaviors (among other things)



Scripted vs. Simulation-Based AI Behavior

- Example of scripted AI behavior
  - fixed trigger regions
    - when player/enemy enters predefined area
    - send pre-specified waiting units to attach
  - doesn’t truly simulate scouting and preparedness
  - player can easily defeat one she figures it out
    - mass outnumbering force just outside trigger area
    - attack all at once



Scripted vs. Simulation-Based AI Behavior

- Non-scripted (“simulation-based”) version
  - send out patrols
  - use reconnaissance information to influence unit allocation
  - adapts to player’s behavior (e.g., massing of forces)
  - can even vary patrol depth depending on stage of the game

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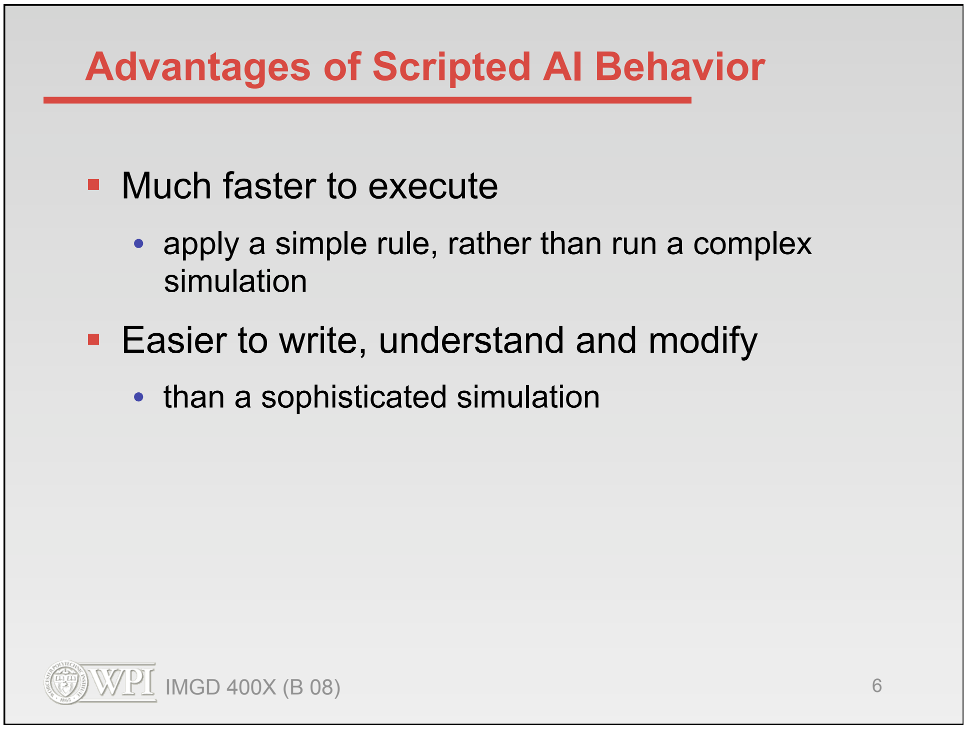

Advantages of Scripted AI Behavior

- Much faster to execute
  - apply a simple rule, rather than run a complex simulation
- Easier to write, understand and modify
  - than a sophisticated simulation

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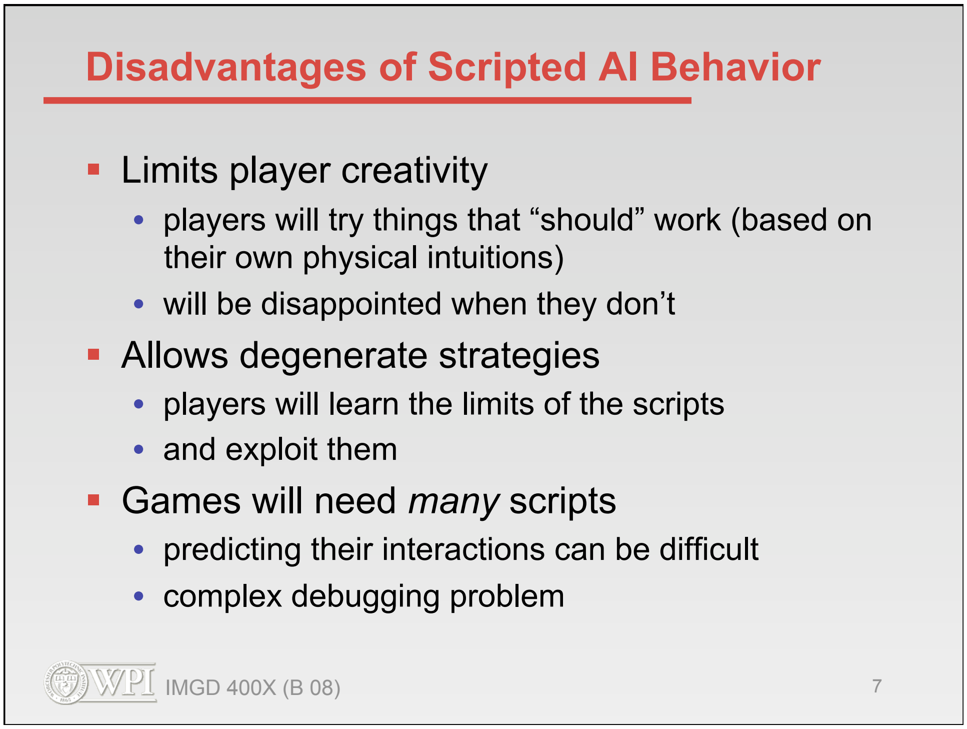
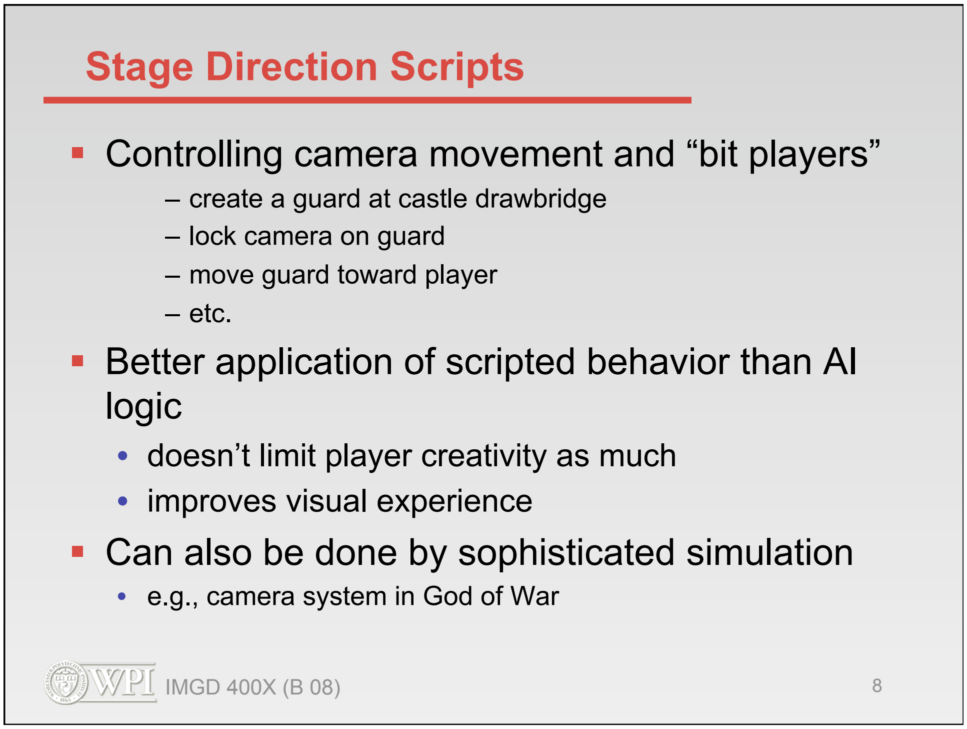


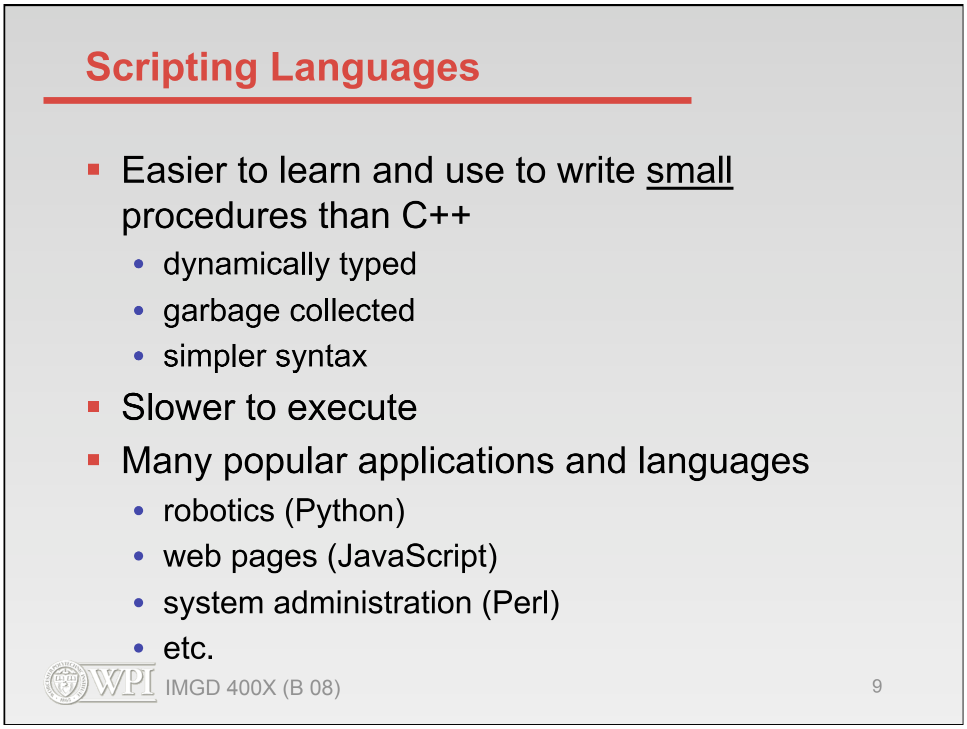
Disadvantages of Scripted AI Behavior

- Limits player creativity
  - players will try things that “should” work (based on their own physical intuitions)
  - will be disappointed when they don’t
- Allows degenerate strategies
  - players will learn the limits of the scripts
  - and exploit them
- Games will need *many* scripts
  - predicting their interactions can be difficult
  - complex debugging problem



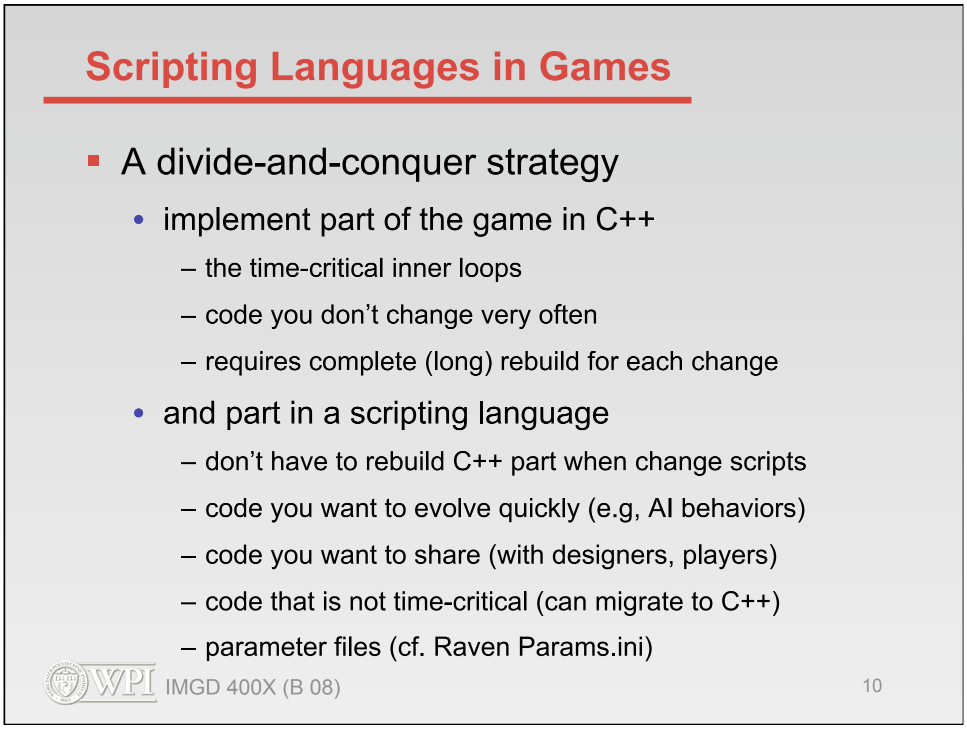
Stage Direction Scripts

- Controlling camera movement and “bit players”
  - – create a guard at castle drawbridge
  - – lock camera on guard
  - – move guard toward player
  - – etc.
- Better application of scripted behavior than AI logic
  - doesn’t limit player creativity as much
  - improves visual experience
- Can also be done by sophisticated simulation
  - e.g., camera system in God of War



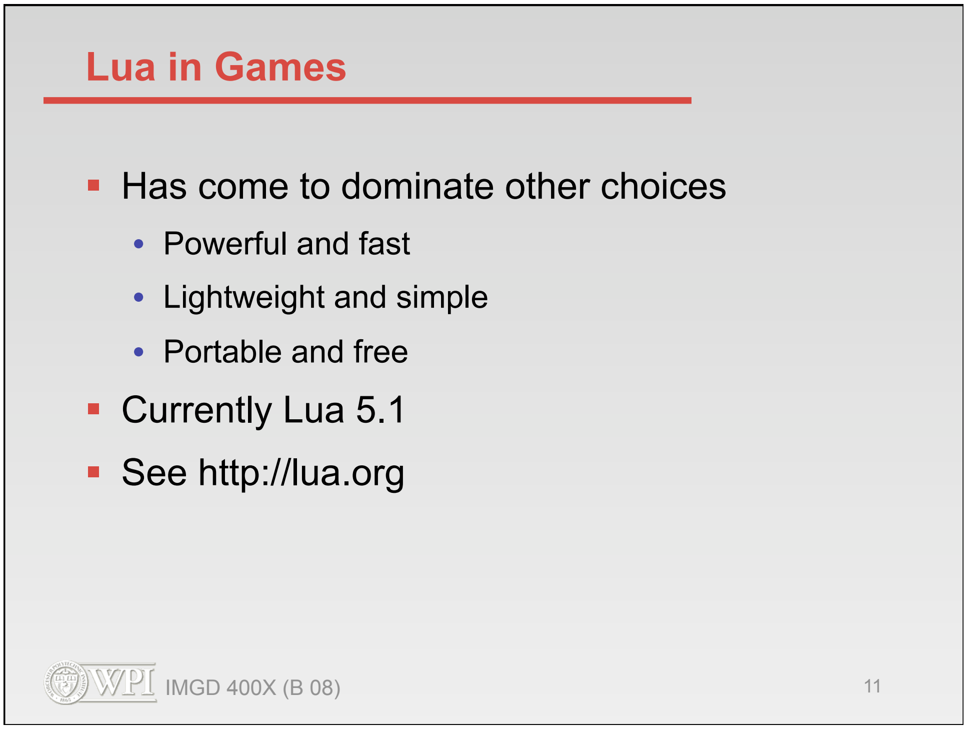
Scripting Languages

- Easier to learn and use to write small procedures than C++
  - dynamically typed
  - garbage collected
  - simpler syntax
- Slower to execute
- Many popular applications and languages
  - robotics (Python)
  - web pages (JavaScript)
  - system administration (Perl)
  - etc.



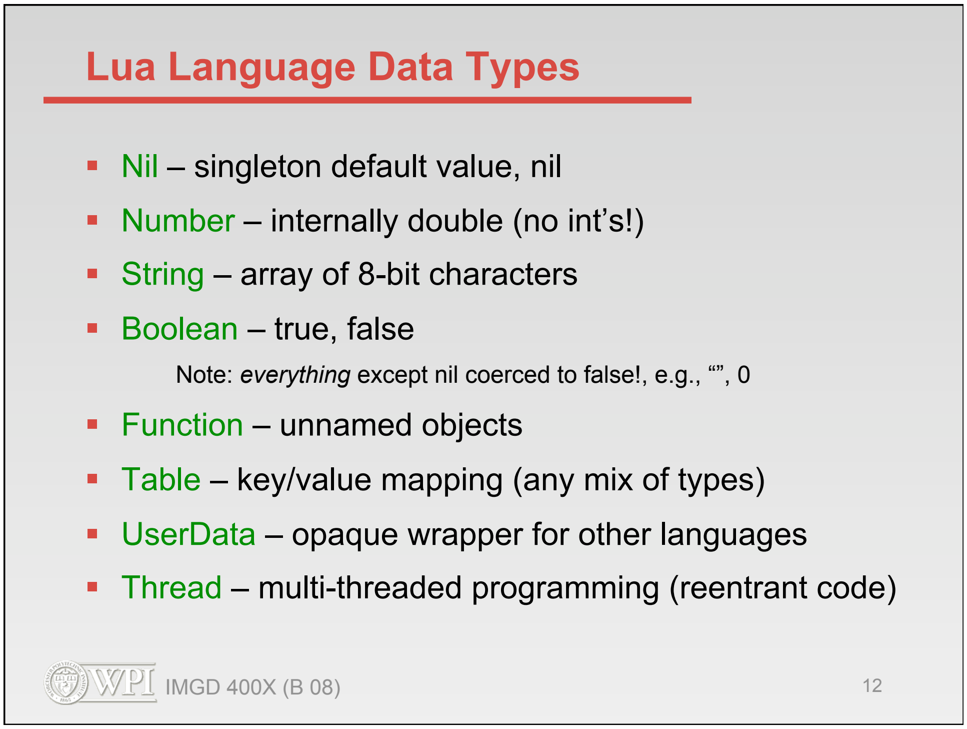
Scripting Languages in Games

- A divide-and-conquer strategy
  - implement part of the game in C++
    - the time-critical inner loops
    - code you don’t change very often
    - requires complete (long) rebuild for each change
  - and part in a scripting language
    - don’t have to rebuild C++ part when change scripts
    - code you want to evolve quickly (e.g, AI behaviors)
    - code you want to share (with designers, players)
    - code that is not time-critical (can migrate to C++)
    - parameter files (cf. Raven Params.ini)



Lua in Games

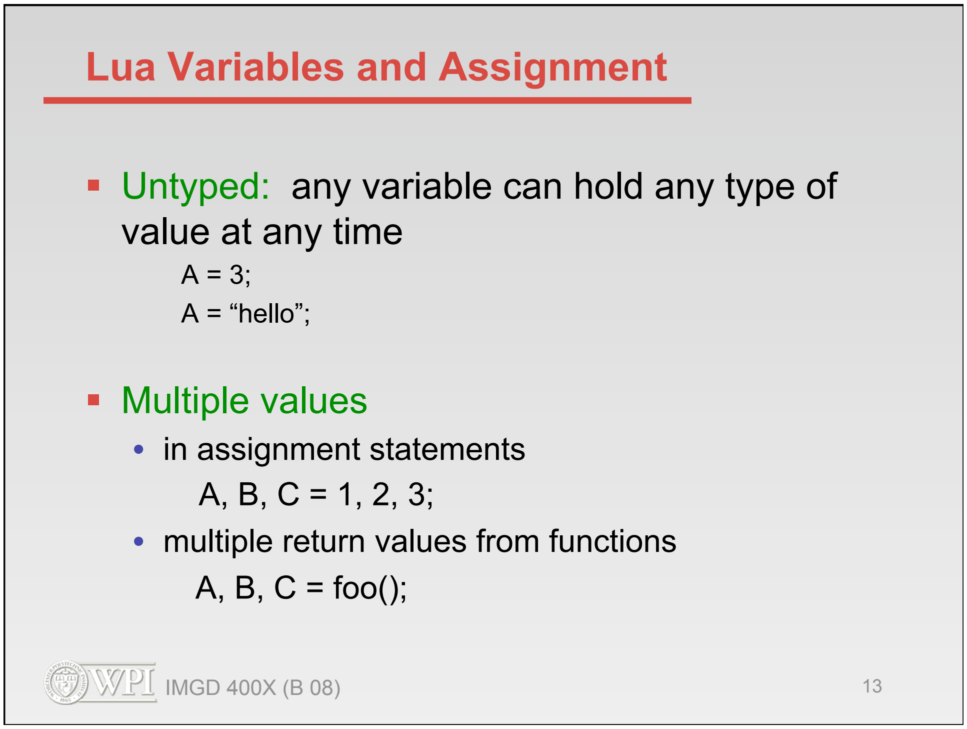
- Has come to dominate other choices
  - Powerful and fast
  - Lightweight and simple
  - Portable and free
- Currently Lua 5.1
- See http://lua.org



Lua Language Data Types

- Nil – singleton default value, nil
- Number – internally double (no int's!)
- String – array of 8-bit characters
- Boolean – true, false

  Note: *everything* except nil coerced to false!, e.g., "", 0
- Function – unnamed objects
- Table – key/value mapping (any mix of types)
- UserData – opaque wrapper for other languages
- Thread – multi-threaded programming (reentrant code)



Lua Variables and Assignment

- Untyped: any variable can hold any type of value at any time

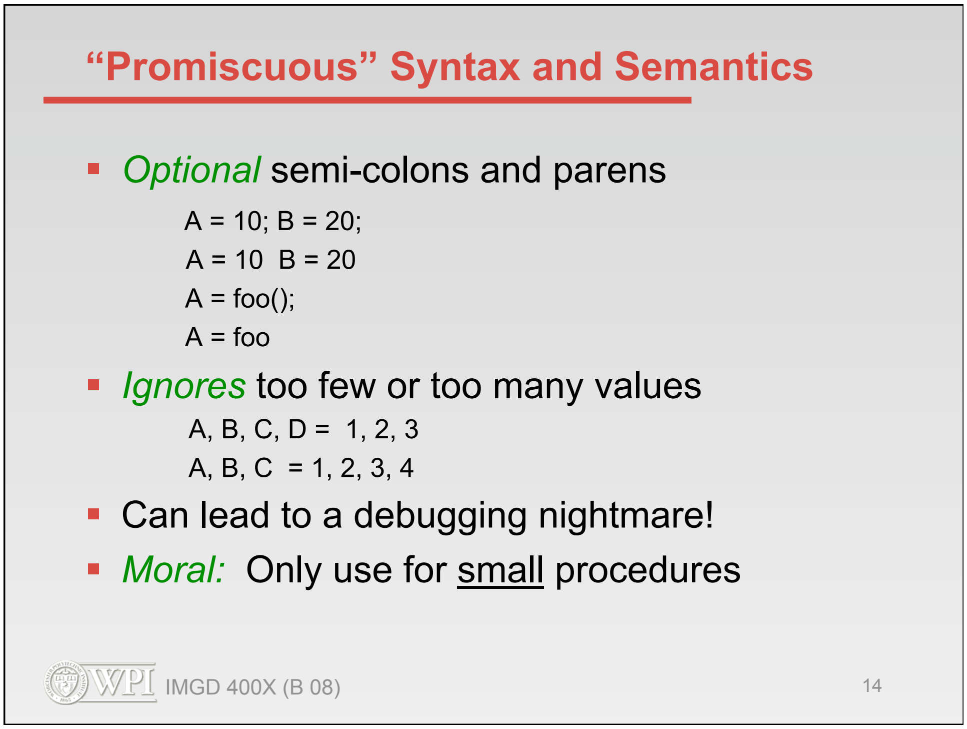
```
A = 3;
A = "hello";
```

- Multiple values
  - in assignment statements

```
A, B, C = 1, 2, 3;
```

  - multiple return values from functions

```
A, B, C = foo();
```



"Promiscuous" Syntax and Semantics

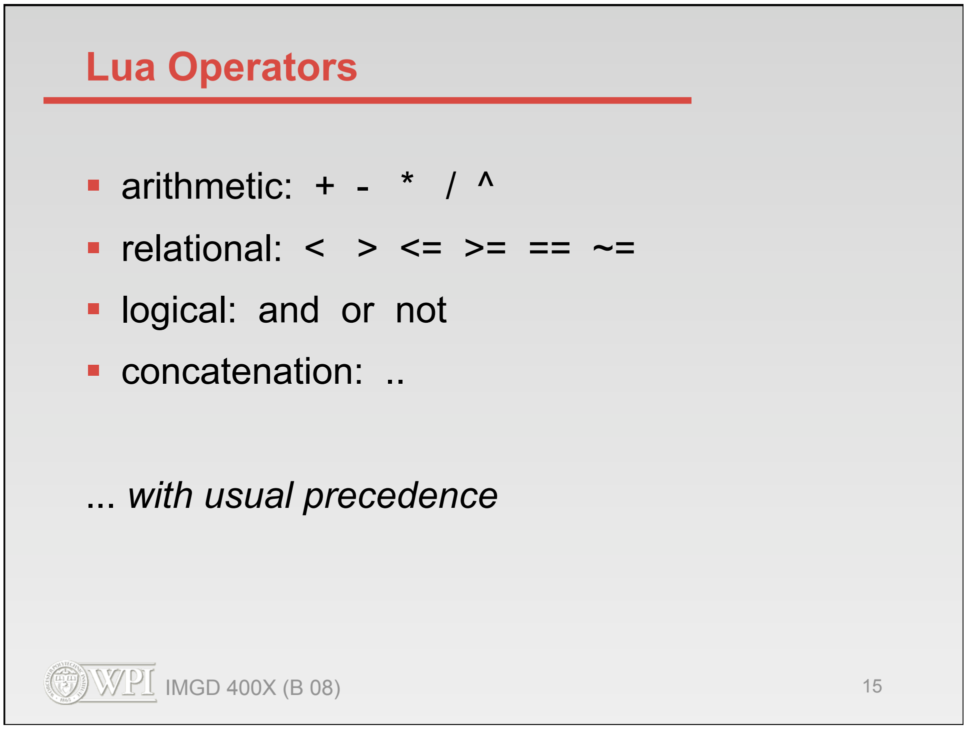
- *Optional* semi-colons and parens

```
A = 10; B = 20;
A = 10  B = 20
A = foo();
A = foo
```

- *Ignores* too few or too many values

```
A, B, C, D =  1, 2, 3
A, B, C  = 1, 2, 3, 4
```

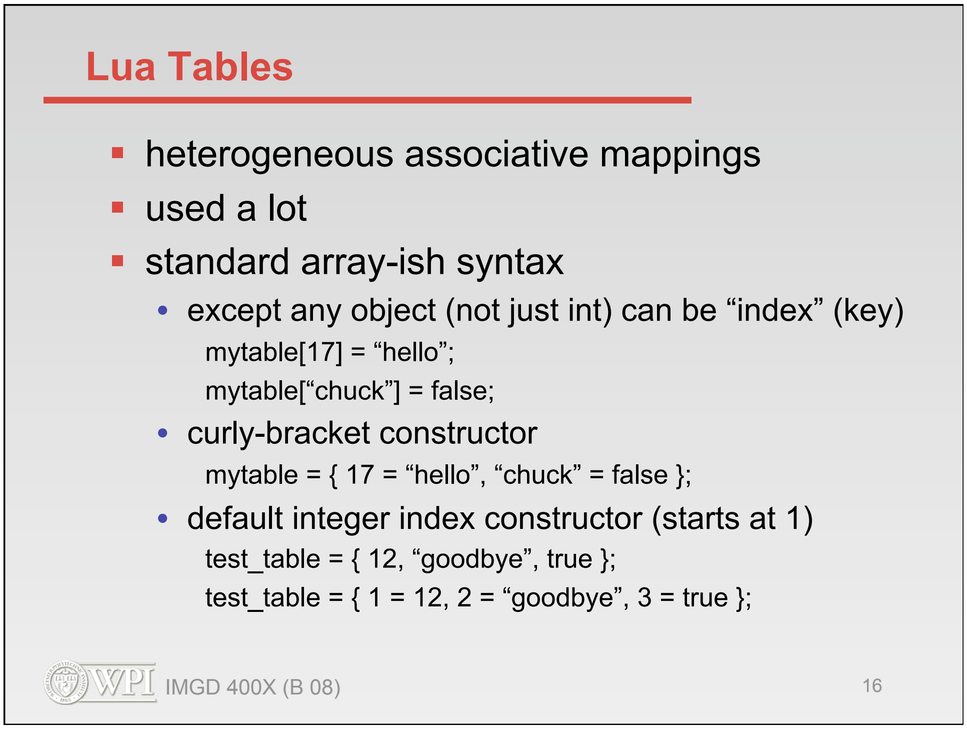
- Can lead to a debugging nightmare!
- *Moral:* Only use for small procedures



Lua Operators

- arithmetic: + -   *   / ^
- relational: <   > <= >= == ~=
- logical: and or not
- concatenation: ..

... *with usual precedence*



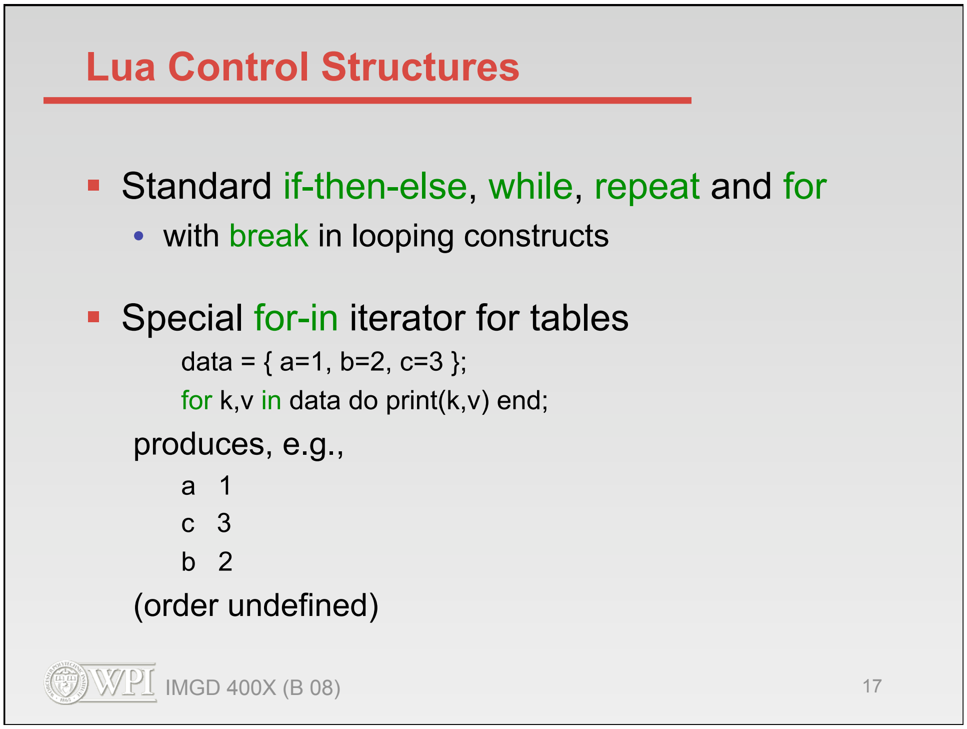
Lua Tables

- heterogeneous associative mappings
- used a lot
- standard array-ish syntax
  - except any object (not just int) can be “index” (key)

    ```
    mytable[17] = “hello”;
    mytable[“chuck”] = false;
    ```
  - curly-bracket constructor

    ```
    mytable = { 17 = “hello”, “chuck” = false };
    ```
  - default integer index constructor (starts at 1)

    ```
    test_table = { 12, “goodbye”, true };
    test_table = { 1 = 12, 2 = “goodbye”, 3 = true };
    ```



Lua Control Structures

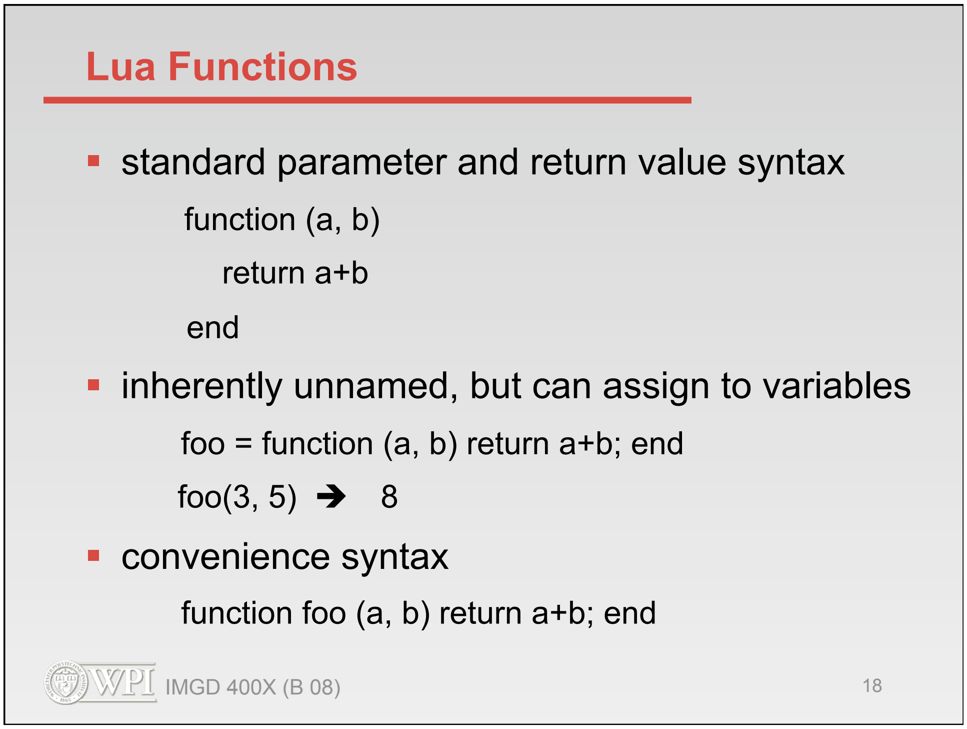
- Standard if-then-else, while, repeat and for
  - with break in looping constructs
- Special for-in iterator for tables

```
data = { a=1, b=2, c=3 };
for k,v in data do print(k,v) end;
```

produces, e.g.,

```
a   1
c   3
b   2
```

(order undefined)



Lua Functions

- standard parameter and return value syntax

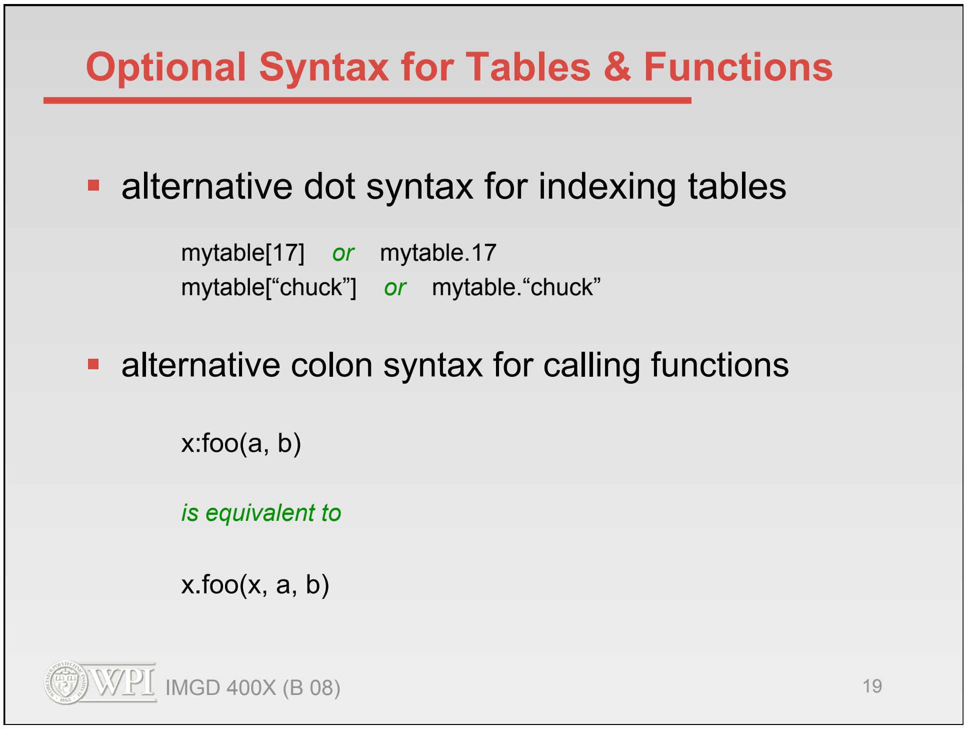
```
function (a, b)
   return a+b
end
```

- inherently unnamed, but can assign to variables

```
foo = function (a, b) return a+b; end
foo(3, 5)  ➔  8
```

- convenience syntax

```
function foo (a, b) return a+b; end
```



Optional Syntax for Tables & Functions

- alternative dot syntax for indexing tables

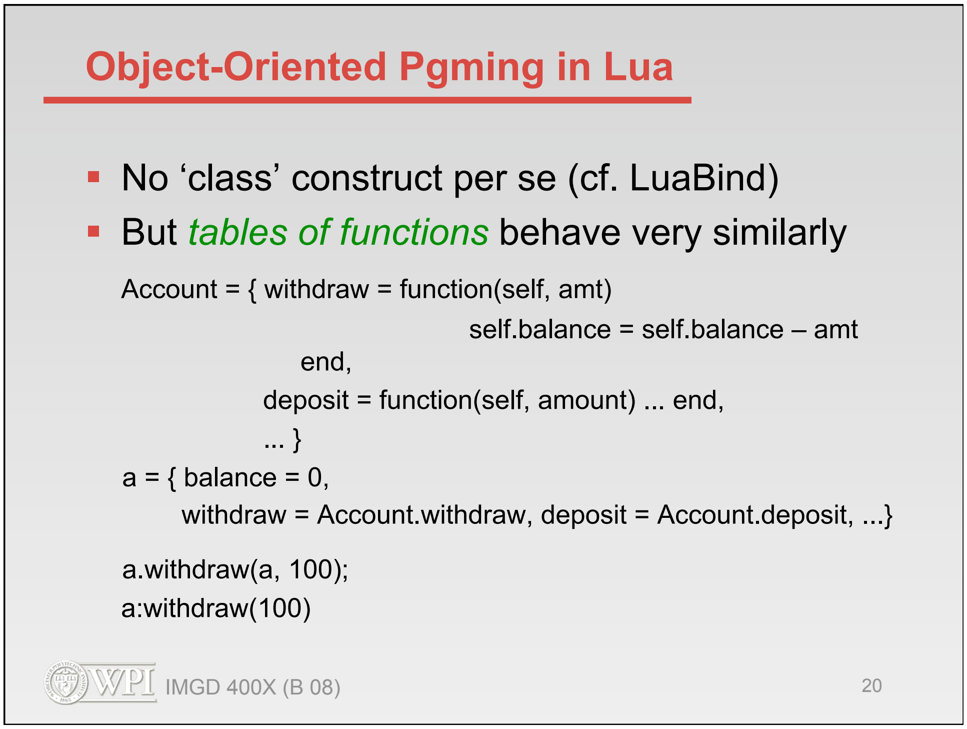
```
mytable[17]    or    mytable.17
mytable[“chuck”]    or    mytable.“chuck”
```

- alternative colon syntax for calling functions

```
x:foo(a, b)
```

is equivalent to

```
x.foo(x, a, b)
```

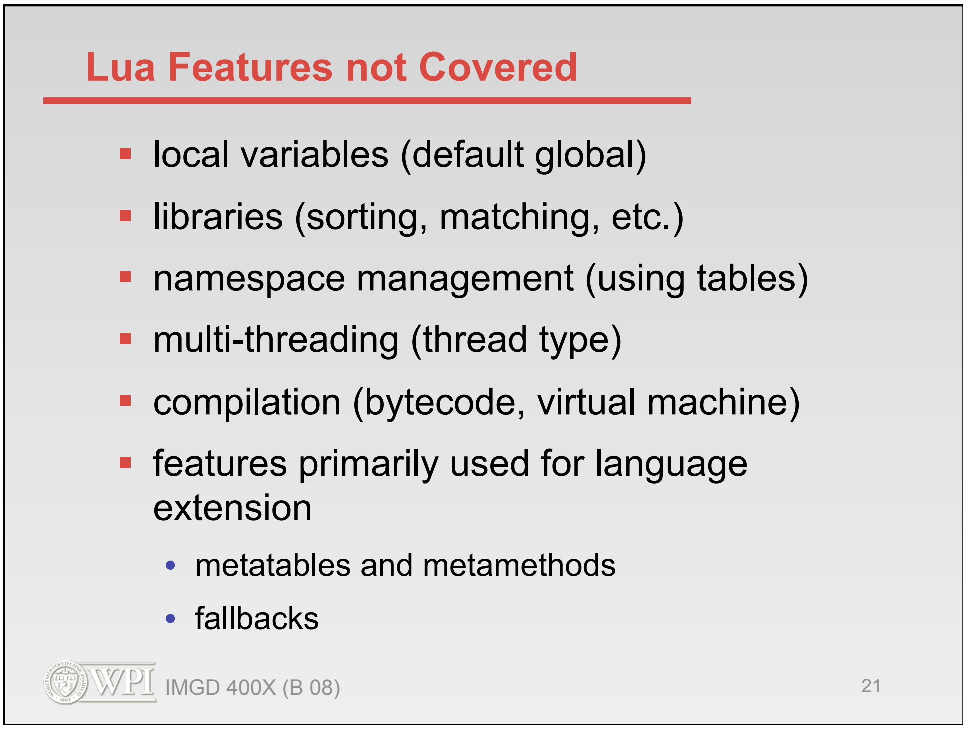


Object-Oriented Pgming in Lua

- No ‘class’ construct per se (cf. LuaBind)
- But *tables of functions* behave very similarly

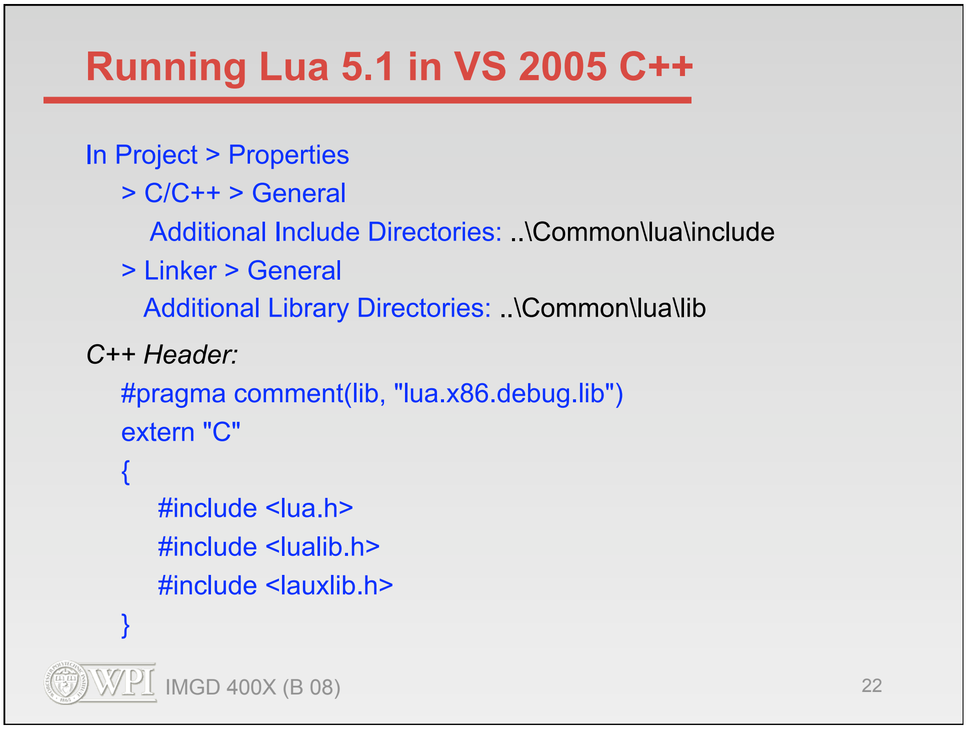
```
Account = { withdraw = function(self, amt)
                            self.balance = self.balance – amt
                end,
              deposit = function(self, amount) ... end,
              ... }
a = { balance = 0,
      withdraw = Account.withdraw, deposit = Account.deposit, ...}

a.withdraw(a, 100);
a:withdraw(100)
```



Lua Features not Covered

- local variables (default global)
- libraries (sorting, matching, etc.)
- namespace management (using tables)
- multi-threading (thread type)
- compilation (bytecode, virtual machine)
- features primarily used for language extension
  - metatables and metamethods
  - fallbacks

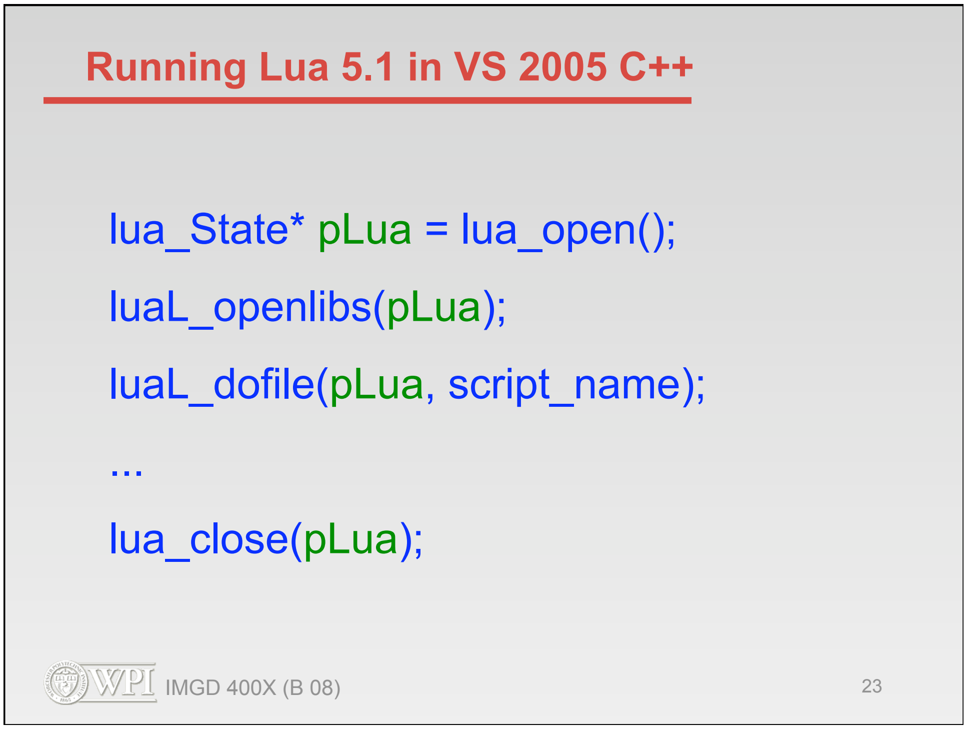


Running Lua 5.1 in VS 2005 C++

In Project > Properties
> C/C++ > General
Additional Include Directories: ..\Common\lua\include
> Linker > General
Additional Library Directories: ..\Common\lua\lib

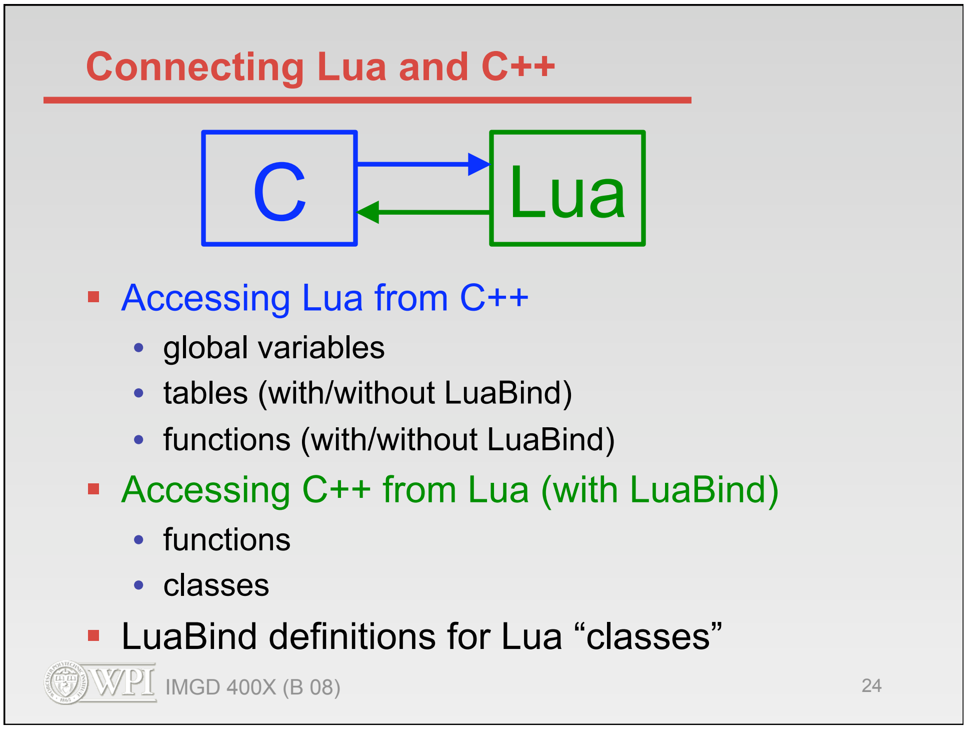
C++ Header:

```
#pragma comment(lib, "lua.x86.debug.lib")
extern "C"
{
    #include <lua.h>
    #include <lualib.h>
    #include <lauxlib.h>
}
```



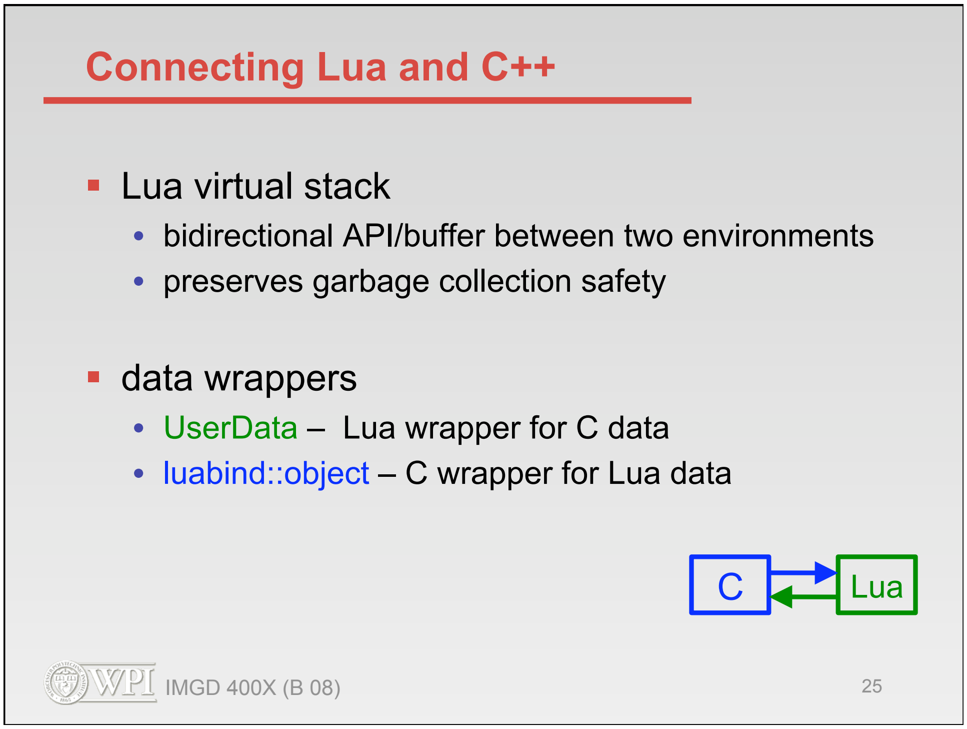
Running Lua 5.1 in VS 2005 C++

```
lua_State* pLua = lua_open();
luaL_openlibs(pLua);
luaL_dofile(pLua, script_name);
...
lua_close(pLua);
```



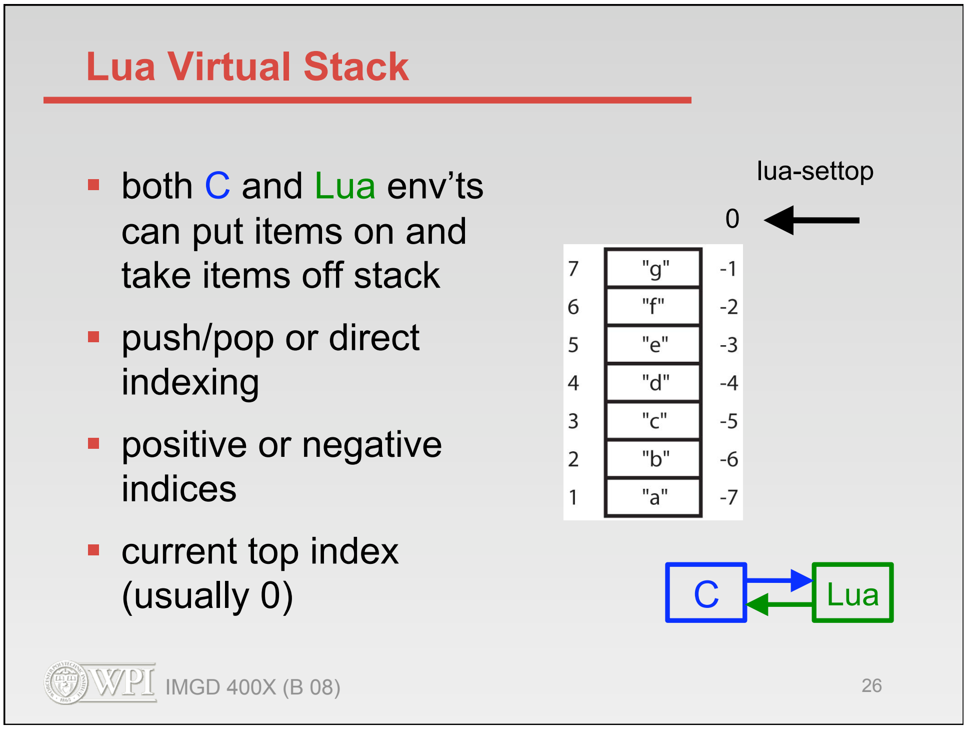
Connecting Lua and C++

- Accessing Lua from C++
  - global variables
  - tables (with/without LuaBind)
  - functions (with/without LuaBind)
- Accessing C++ from Lua (with LuaBind)
  - functions
  - classes
- LuaBind definitions for Lua “classes”



Connecting Lua and C++

- Lua virtual stack
  - bidirectional API/buffer between two environments
  - preserves garbage collection safety
- data wrappers
  - UserData – Lua wrapper for C data
  - luabind::object – C wrapper for Lua data



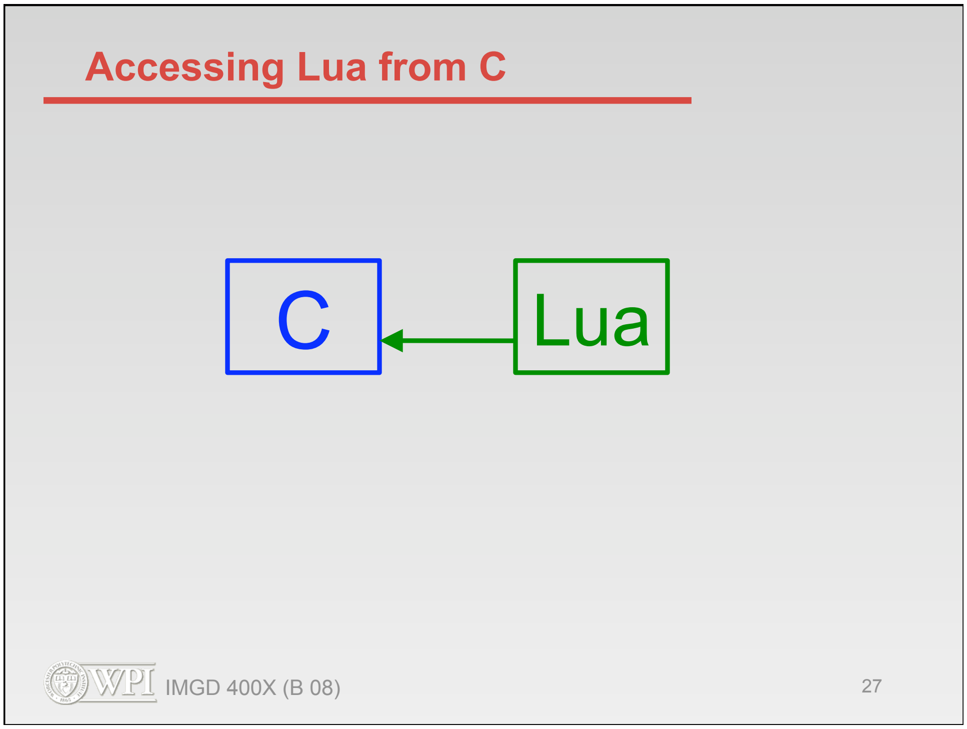
Lua Virtual Stack

- both C and Lua env’ts can put items on and take items off stack
- push/pop or direct indexing
- positive or negative indices
- current top index (usually 0)

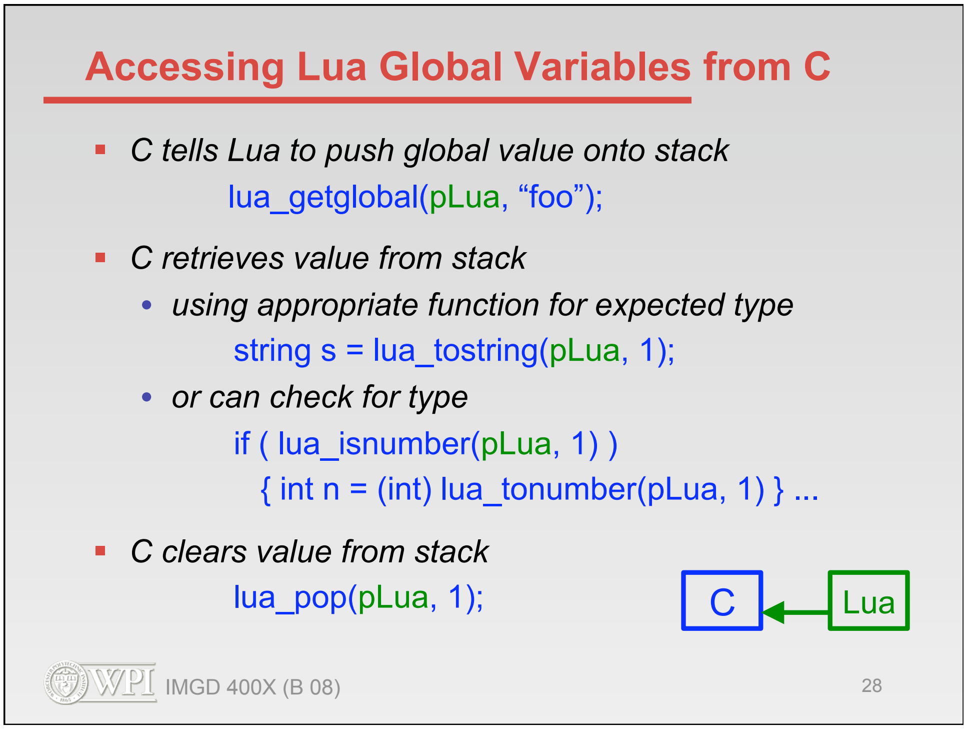
lua-settop
0

7	"g"	-1
6	"f"	-2
5	"e"	-3
4	"d"	-4
3	"c"	-5
2	"b"	-6
1	"a"	-7

C
Lua



Accessing Lua from C



Accessing Lua Global Variables from C

- *C tells Lua to push global value onto stack*

  lua_getglobal(pLua, “foo”);

- *C retrieves value from stack*
  - *using appropriate function for expected type*

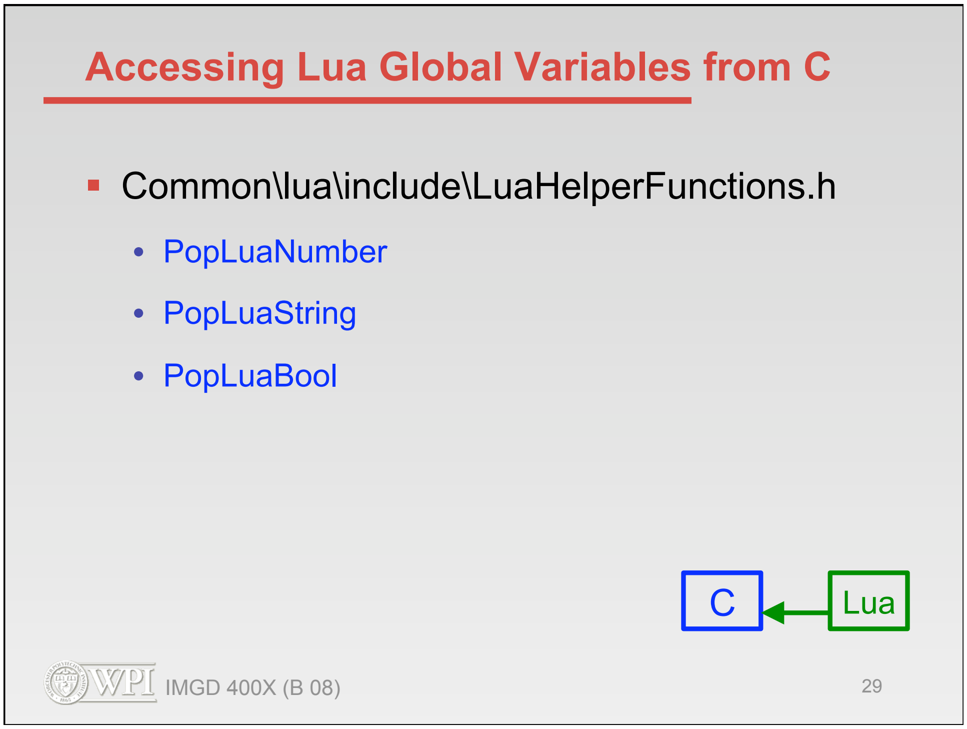
    string s = lua_tostring(pLua, 1);

  - *or can check for type*

    ```
    if ( lua_isnumber(pLua, 1) )
      { int n = (int) lua_tonumber(pLua, 1) } ...
    ```

- *C clears value from stack*

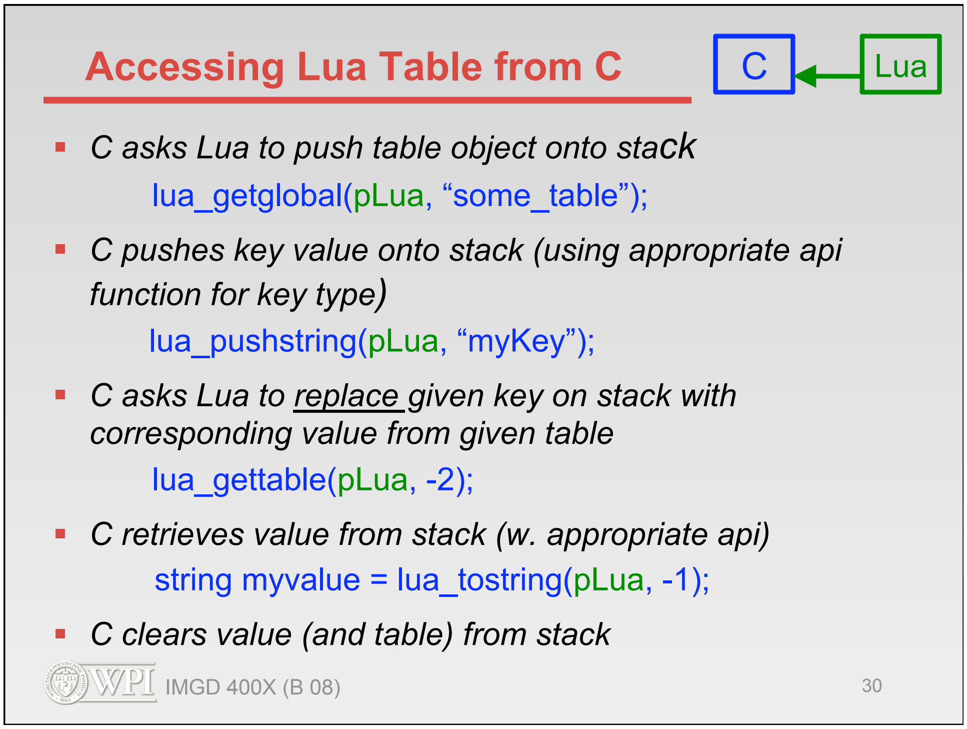
  lua_pop(pLua, 1);



Accessing Lua Global Variables from C

- Common\lua\include\LuaHelperFunctions.h
  - PopLuaNumber
  - PopLuaString
  - PopLuaBool

C ← Lua



Accessing Lua Table from C

C ← Lua

- *C asks Lua to push table object onto stack*

  lua_getglobal(pLua, “some_table”);

- *C pushes key value onto stack (using appropriate api function for key type)*

  lua_pushstring(pLua, “myKey”);

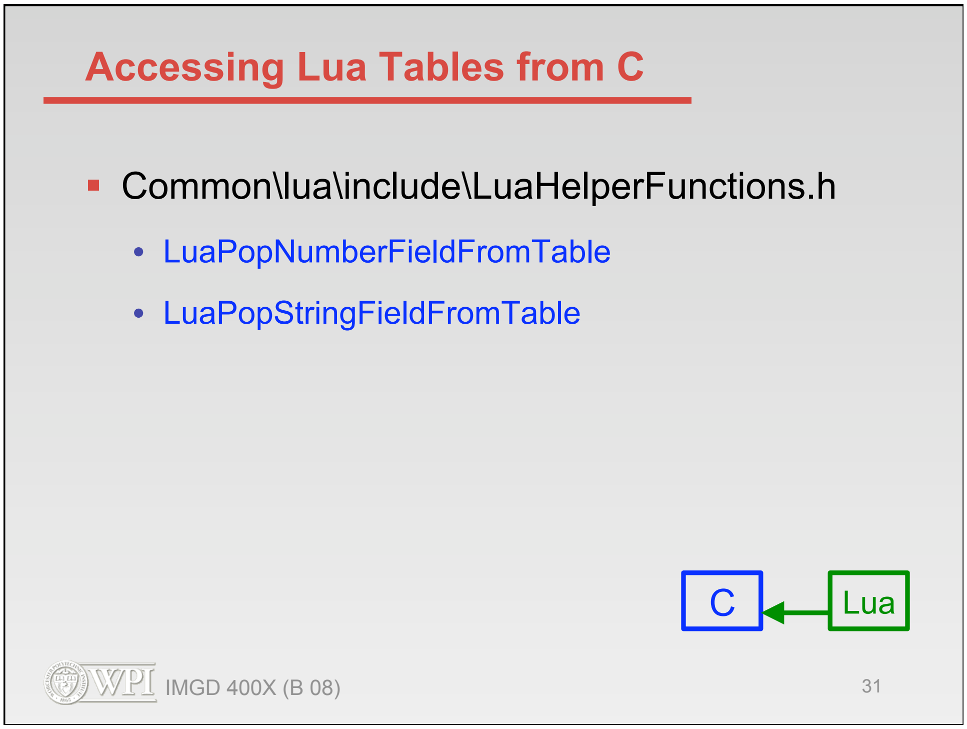
- *C asks Lua to replace given key on stack with corresponding value from given table*

  lua_gettable(pLua, -2);

- *C retrieves value from stack (w. appropriate api)*

  string myvalue = lua_tostring(pLua, -1);

- *C clears value (and table) from stack*



Accessing Lua Tables from C

- Common\lua\include\LuaHelperFunctions.h
  - LuaPopNumberFieldFromTable
  - LuaPopStringFieldFromTable

C ← Lua

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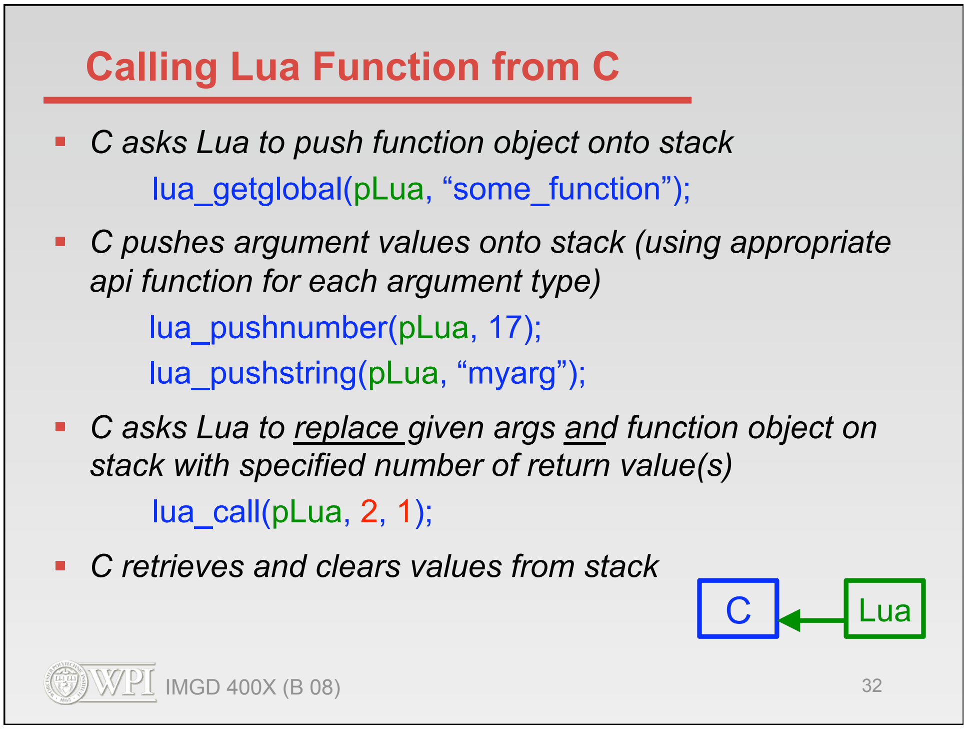

Calling Lua Function from C

- *C asks Lua to push function object onto stack*

  lua_getglobal(pLua, “some_function”);

- *C pushes argument values onto stack (using appropriate api function for each argument type)*

  lua_pushnumber(pLua, 17);
  lua_pushstring(pLua, “myarg”);

- *C asks Lua to replace given args and function object on stack with specified number of return value(s)*

  lua_call(pLua, 2, 1);

- *C retrieves and clears values from stack*

C ← Lua

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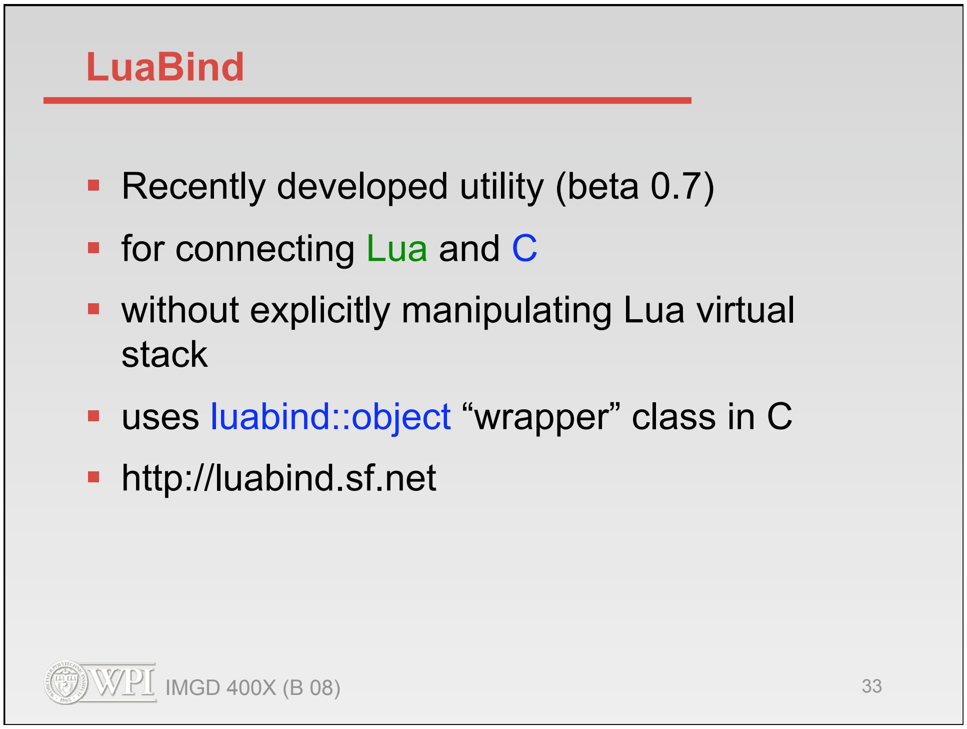
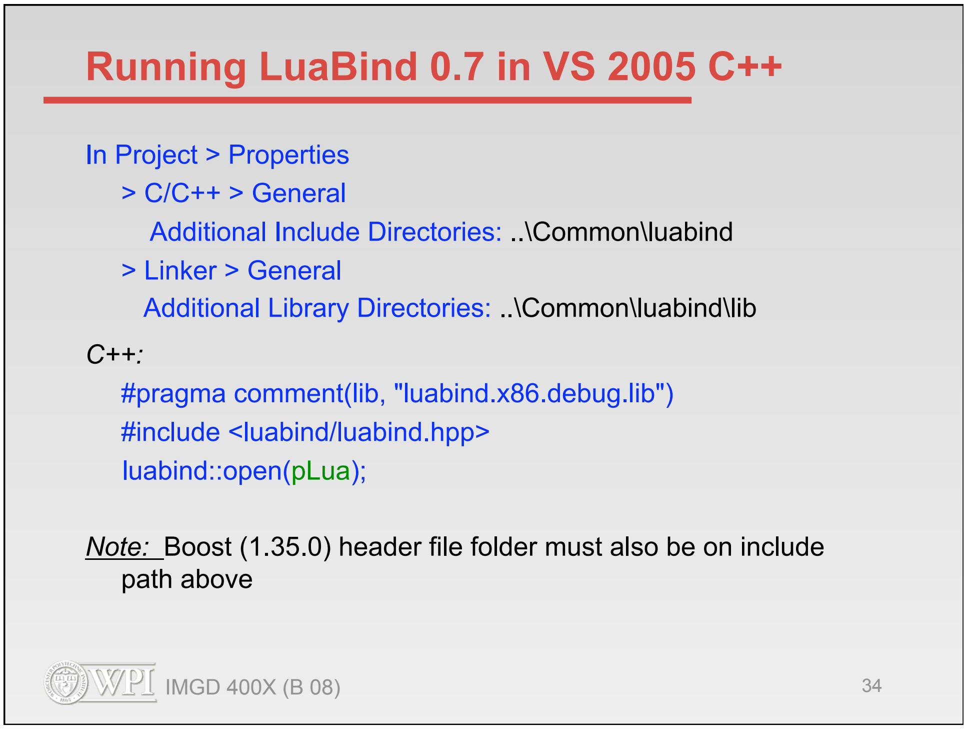


LuaBind

- Recently developed utility (beta 0.7)
- for connecting Lua and C
- without explicitly manipulating Lua virtual stack
- uses luabind::object “wrapper” class in C
- http://luabind.sf.net



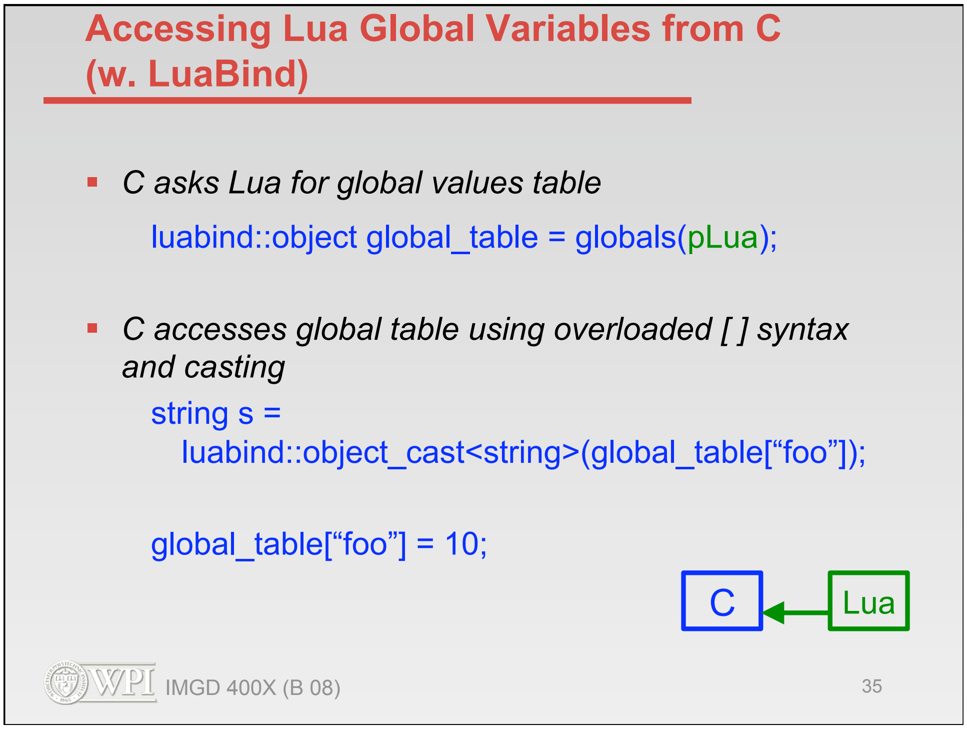
Running LuaBind 0.7 in VS 2005 C++

In Project > Properties
> C/C++ > General
Additional Include Directories: ..\Common\luabind
> Linker > General
Additional Library Directories: ..\Common\luabind\lib

C++:

```
#pragma comment(lib, "luabind.x86.debug.lib")
#include <luabind/luabind.hpp>
luabind::open(pLua);
```

Note: Boost (1.35.0) header file folder must also be on include path above



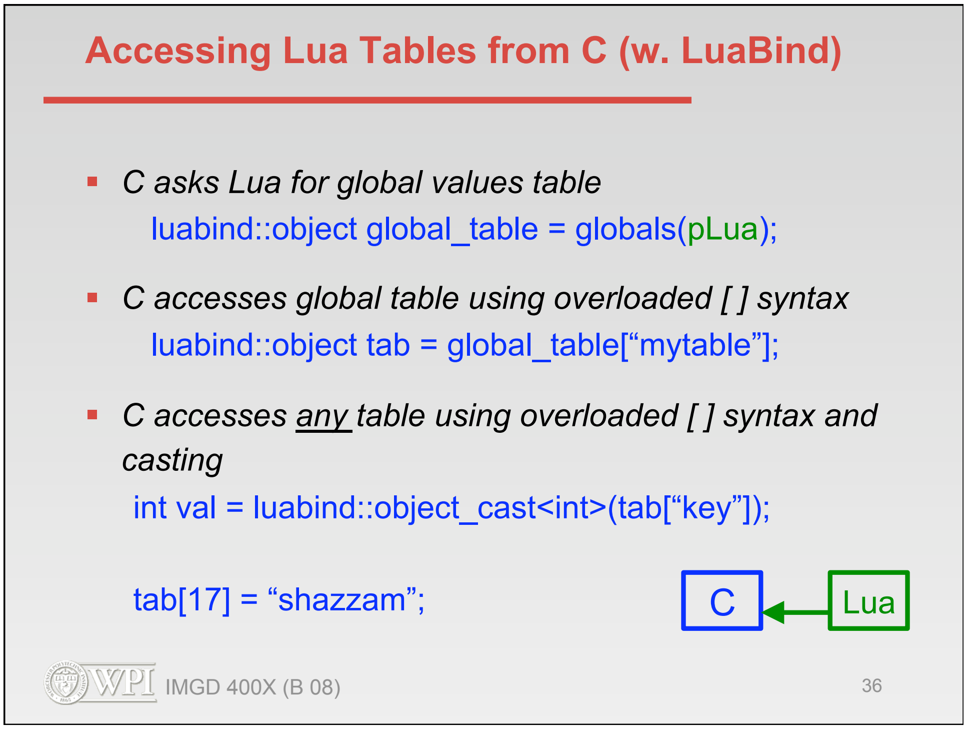
Accessing Lua Global Variables from C (w. LuaBind)

- *C asks Lua for global values table*

```
luabind::object global_table = globals(pLua);
```

- *C accesses global table using overloaded [ ] syntax and casting*

```
string s =
   luabind::object_cast<string>(global_table[“foo”]);

global_table[“foo”] = 10;
```



Accessing Lua Tables from C (w. LuaBind)

- *C asks Lua for global values table*

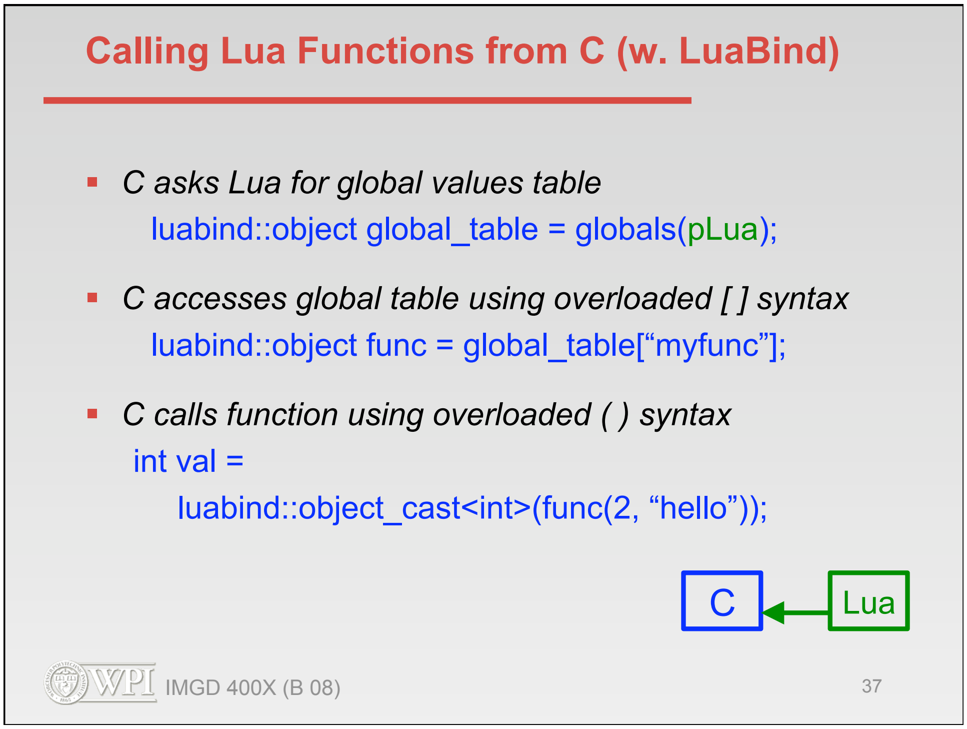
```
luabind::object global_table = globals(pLua);
```

- *C accesses global table using overloaded [ ] syntax*

```
luabind::object tab = global_table[“mytable”];
```

- *C accesses <u>any</u> table using overloaded [ ] syntax and casting*

```
int val = luabind::object_cast<int>(tab[“key”]);

tab[17] = “shazzam”;
```



Calling Lua Functions from C (w. LuaBind)

- *C asks Lua for global values table*

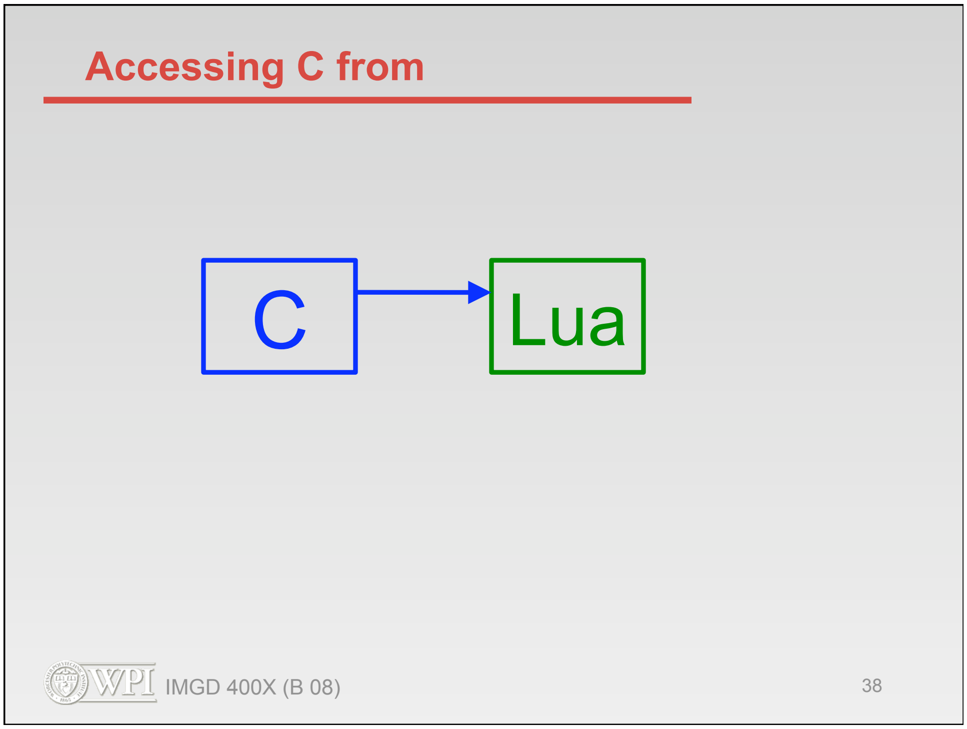
```
luabind::object global_table = globals(pLua);
```

- *C accesses global table using overloaded [ ] syntax*

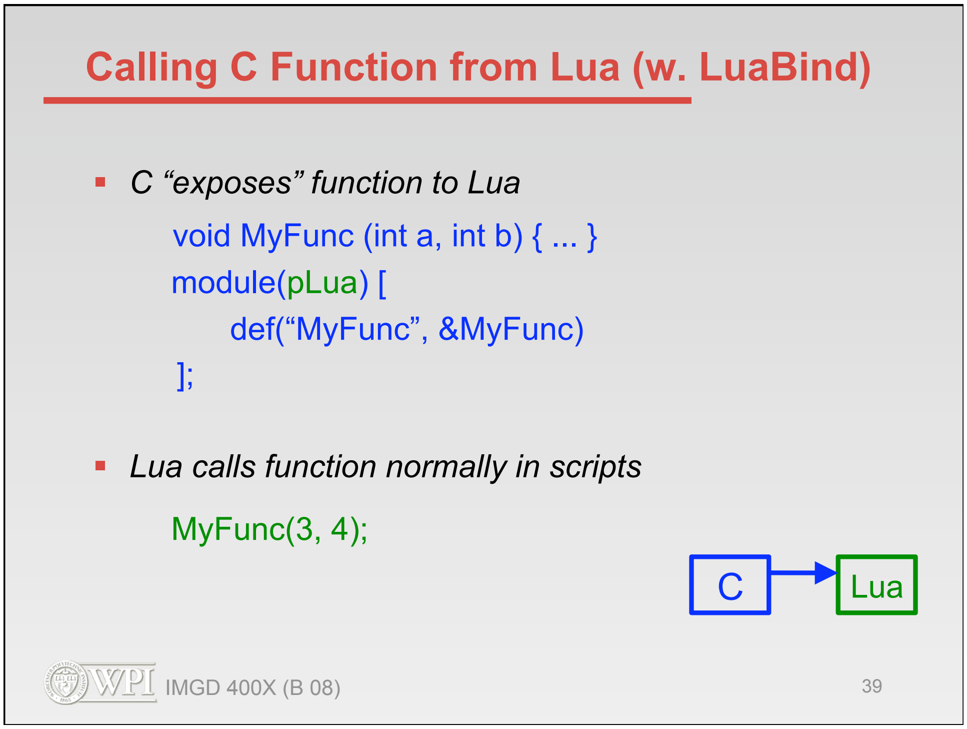
```
luabind::object func = global_table[“myfunc”];
```

- *C calls function using overloaded ( ) syntax*

```
int val =
    luabind::object_cast<int>(func(2, “hello”));
```



Accessing C from



Calling C Function from Lua (w. LuaBind)

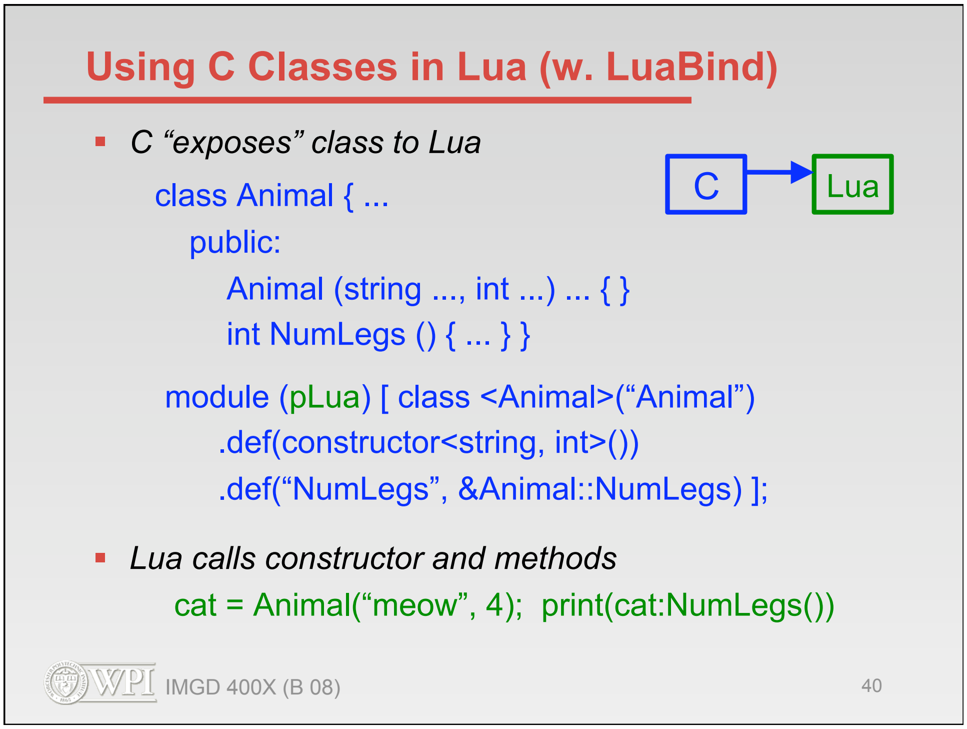
- *C “exposes” function to Lua*

```
void MyFunc (int a, int b) { ... }
module(pLua) [
      def(“MyFunc”, &MyFunc)
];
```

- *Lua calls function normally in scripts*

```
MyFunc(3, 4);
```

C → Lua



Using C Classes in Lua (w. LuaBind)

- *C “exposes” class to Lua*

```
class Animal { ...
   public:
      Animal (string ..., int ...) ... { }
      int NumLegs () { ... } }

module (pLua) [ class <Animal>(“Animal”)
     .def(constructor<string, int>())
     .def(“NumLegs”, &Animal::NumLegs) ];
```

C → Lua

- *Lua calls constructor and methods*

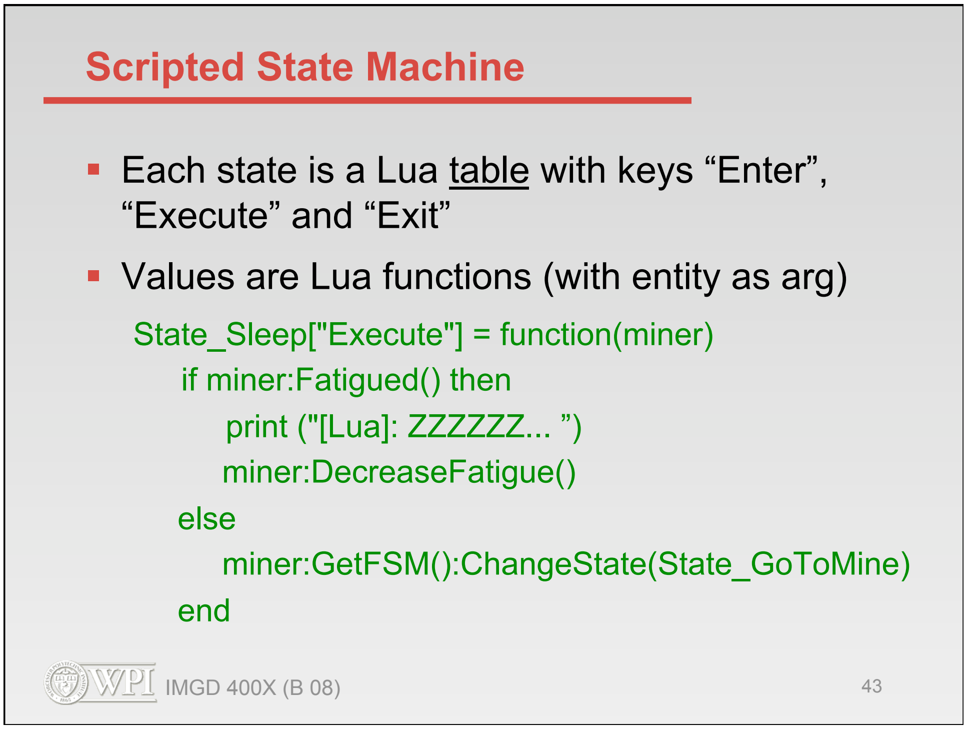
```
cat = Animal(“meow”, 4);  print(cat:NumLegs())
```

Defining Lua Classes in Lua w. LuaBind

```
class ‘Animal’

function Animal:__init(noise, legs)
   self.noise = noise
   self.legs = legs
 end

function Animal:getLegs () return self.legs end

cat = Animal(“meow, 4); print(cat.getLegs())
```

Scripted State Machine

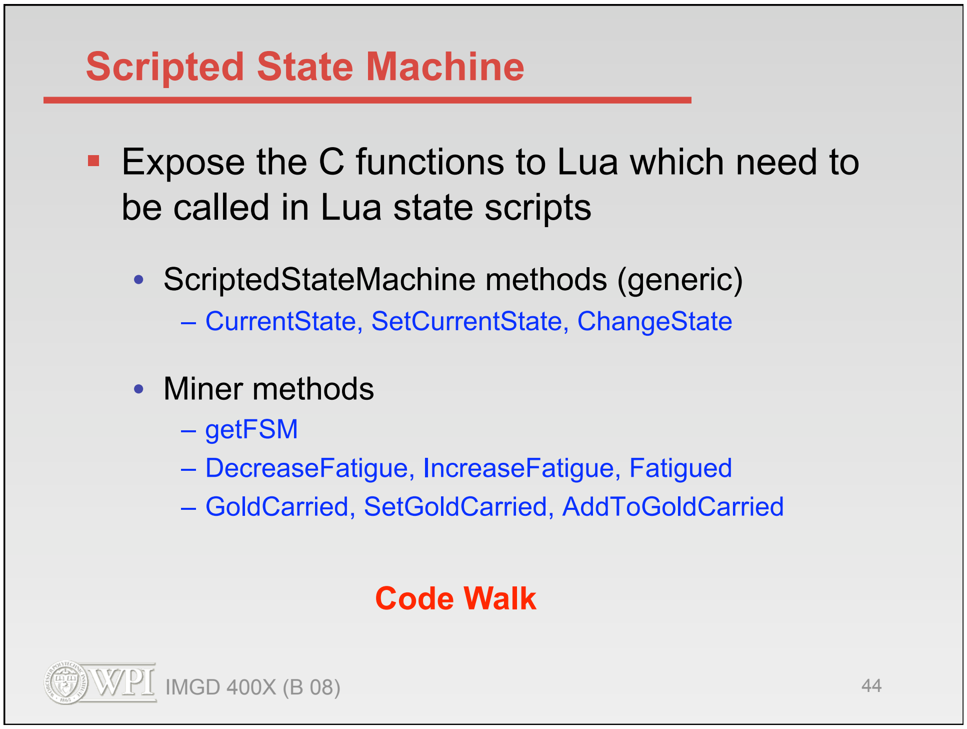
- *Goal:* Allow behaviors within given states to be changed without recompiling game
  - such changes can be made by non-developer
  - designer or user writes only Lua code
- Some changes will still require C coding and recompilation:
  - adding new states
  - adding new properties of entities (e.g., Miner)
  - (think about extensions to cover these cases....)



Scripted State Machine

- Each state is a Lua table with keys “Enter”, “Execute” and “Exit”
- Values are Lua functions (with entity as arg)

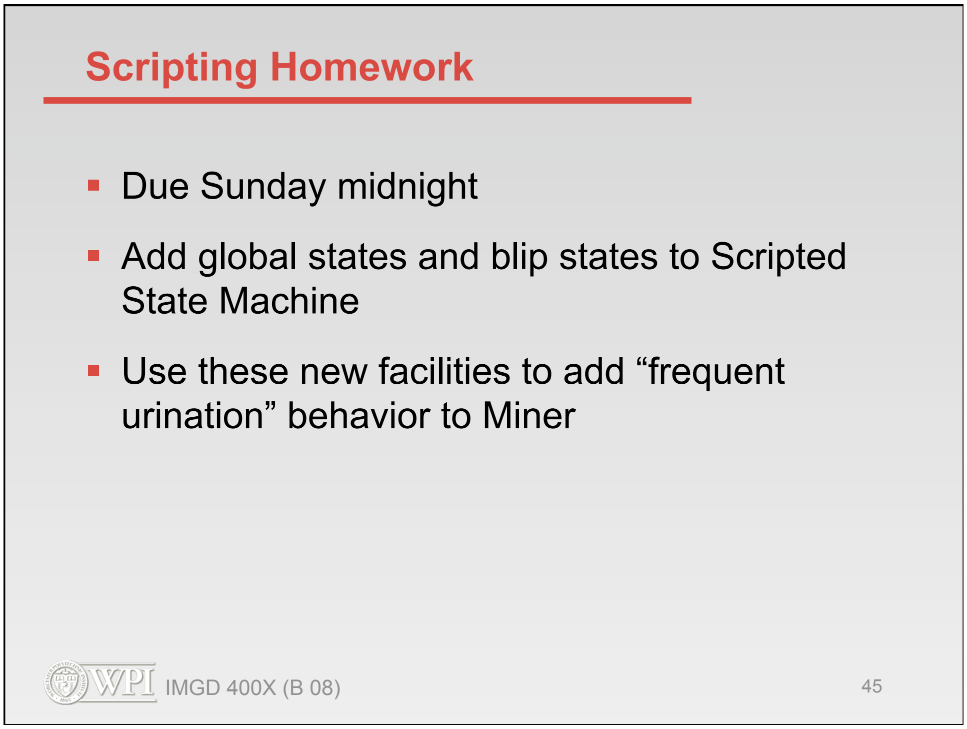
```
State_Sleep["Execute"] = function(miner)
    if miner:Fatigued() then
        print ("[Lua]: ZZZZZZ... ”)
        miner:DecreaseFatigue()
    else
        miner:GetFSM():ChangeState(State_GoToMine)
    end
```



Scripted State Machine

- Expose the C functions to Lua which need to be called in Lua state scripts
  - ScriptedStateMachine methods (generic)
    - CurrentState, SetCurrentState, ChangeState
  - Miner methods
    - getFSM
    - DecreaseFatigue, IncreaseFatigue, Fatigued
    - GoldCarried, SetGoldCarried, AddToGoldCarried

Code Walk



Scripting Homework

- Due Sunday midnight
- Add global states and blip states to Scripted State Machine
- Use these new facilities to add “frequent urination” behavior to Miner