

BUILD THE HTML PAGE

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```
<!DOCTYPEHTMLPUBLIC"//W3C//DTDHTML4.01//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/strict.dtd">

<html>

<head>

    <metahttp-equiv="Content-
    Type"content="text/html;charset=UTF-8">

    <title>Artificialintelligence:OpenKore
    sourcecodedocumentation</title>

    <linkrel="stylesheet" type="text/css"href="openkore.css">

    <!--FixbrokenPNGtransparencyforIE/Win5-6+-
    ->

    <!--[ifgteIE5.5000]>

    <script
    type="text/javascript"src="pngfix.js"></scri pt>

    <![endif]-->

    <styletype="text/css">

    <!--

    .example{margin:

        0.3cm;marginleft:0.5cm;

    }

    .comment{font-

        style:italic;

    }
```

```
.term{border-bottom:1px dottedblack;

}

.cstr{color:

        #007700;

}

-->

</style>

</head>

<body>

<div="title">OpenKoresourcecodedocumentation</div>

<div="navigation">

        <ul>

                <li><a href="http://openkore.sourceforge.net/">Main website</a></li>

                <li><a href="index.html">Table of contents</a></li>

                <li><b>Artificial intelligence</b></li>

        </ul>

</div>

<div="main">

<h1>How the AI subsystem is designed</h1>
The AI subsystem isn't really complex, but it could take a while to understand its design.

<p>

All "intelligence" is handled inside the
```

`Al()`function(rightnowit'sone
bigfunctionbutwehopetosplititinthefuture).

Asexplainedinthe[Mainloop&initialization](#)page,
the`Al()`functiononlyrunsless thanafractionofasecond.

<p>

Basically,theAltellsKoretodocertainthingsbasedonthecurrent
situation.I'lltrytoexplainitwithsomeexamples.

<aname="ex1">

<h2>Example1:Randomwalk</h2>

You'reprobablyfamiliarwithKore'srandomwalkfeature.

IftherearenomonstersandKoreisn'tdoinganything,itwillwalk
toarandomspotonthemap,andattack anymonstersitencounters.

Thefollowingpieceofcode(withinthe
`Al()`functionmakesKorewalktoarandomspotif
it isn'tdoinganything:

<preclass="example">

```
1          <spanclass="comment">#####RANDOM  
          WALK#####</span>  
2          <b>if</b>(<b>($config{'route_randomWalk'}&&  
          $ai_seq[0]  
          <b>eq</b>""&&@{$field{'field'}}>1&& !$cities_lut{$field{'name'}}.'.rsw')){  
3          <spanclass="comment">#Finda  
          randomblockonthemapthatwecan walkon</span>  
4          <b>do</b>{  
5          $ai_v{'temp'}{'randX'}=int(rand()  
          *($field{'width'}-1));  
6          $ai_v{'temp'}{'randY'}=int(rand()  
          *($field{'height'}-1));
```

```

7          }
<b>while</b>(<math>\$field\{ 'field' \}[\$ai\_v\{ 'temp' \}\{ 'randY' \}] * \$field\{ 'width' \} + \$ai\_v\{ 'temp' \}\{ 'randX' \}]\} <math>\leq 8</math>

9          <span class="comment">#Moveto
            thatblock</span>

10         message<span
            class="cstr">"Calculating random route to:
$maps\_lut{<math>\$field\{ 'name' \}.rsw\{<math>\$field\{ 'name' \}</math>\}:
$ai\_v\{ 'temp' \}\{ 'randX' \}, \$ai\_v\{ 'temp' \}\{ 'randY' \}\n"</span>,
<span class="cstr">"route"</span>;

11         ai\_route(\%{<math>\$ai\_v\{ 'temp' \}\{ 'returnHash' \}</math>},
12         <math>\$ai\_v\{ 'temp' \}\{ 'randX' \}</math>, 13 <math>\$ai\_v\{ 'temp' \}\{ 'randY' \}</math>,
14         <math>\$field\{ 'name' \}</math>,
15         0,
16         <math>\$config\{ 'route\_randomWalk\_maxRouteTime' \}</math>,
17         2,
18         undef,
19         undef,
20         1);
21     }

</pre>

```

We call this block of code an `AI codeblock`.

In other words, an AI codeblock is an entire block of code which deals with a certain part of the AI.

Situation check

Inline 1, it

checks:

- whether the configuration option

`route_randomWalk` is on

```
<li>whether there are recurrently no other active
<em class="term">Al sequences</em> (see below)</li>

<li>whether we're recurrently NOT in a city</li>

</ol>
```

If all of the above is true, then Kore will run the code inside the brackets.

```
<p>
```

What is an `Al sequence`? It is a value within the `@ai_seq` array.

This array is a `command queue`.

```
<p>
```

All code blocks prepend values into this array so they can know when it's their turn to do something.

When an `Al code block` is done with its task, it will remove that value from the array.

So, if `@ai_seq` is empty, then that means all `Al code blocks` have finished and Kore isn't doing anything else.

And this is when the random walk `Al code block` jumps in.

```
<p>
```

There is also the `@ai_seq_args` array, used to store temporary variables used by the current `Al code block`.

If a value is prepended into `@ai_seq`, then a value must also be prepended into `@ai_seq_args`. More on this later.

```
<h3>Finding a random position to walk to</h3>
```

Line 4-7 tries to find a random position in the map that you can walk on.

(`$field{field}` is a reference to an array which contains information about which blocks you can and can't walk on.

But that's not important in this example. You just have to understand what this block does.)

<p>

The result coordinate is put into these two variables:

<code>\$ai_v{temp}{randX}</code>

<code>\$ai_v{temp}{randY}</code>

<small>(In case you didn't know,
<code>\$foo{bar}</code> is the same as <code>\$foo{'bar'}</code>
>.)</small>

<h3>Moving</h3>

Line 11-20 is the code which tells Kore to move to the random position.

It tells <code>ai_route()</code> where it wants to go to.

<code>ai_route()</code> prepends a <code>"route"</code> AI sequence in <code>@ai_seq</code>, and arguments in a hash

(which is then prepended into <code>@ai_seq_args</code> and immediately returns.

Shortly after this, the entire <code>AI()</code> function returns.

The point is, <code>ai_route()</code> is *not* synchronous.

<p>

In less than a fraction of a second, the <code>AI()</code> function is called again.

Because the `@ai_seq` variable is not empty anymore, the random walk AI code block is never activated (the expression `'$ai_seq[0]eq' ''` is false).

<p>

The AI code block that handles routing is elsewhere in the `AI()` function.

It sees that the first value in `@ai_seq` is `"route"`, and thinks *"hey, now it's my turn to do something!"*.

(The `route` AI code block is very complex so I'm not going to explain what it does, but you get the idea.)

When the `route` AI code block has finished, it will remove the first item from `@ai_seq`.

If `@ai_seq` is empty, then the random `route` AI code block is activated again.

Example 2: Attacking monsters while walking to a random spot

You might want to wonder how Kore is able to determine whether to attack monsters when it's walking.

Let's take a look at a small piece of its source code:

```
<pre class="example">
```

```
<span class="comment">#####AUTO-ATTACK#####</span>
```

```
<b>if</b> (($ai_seq[0]<b>eq</b>
<span class="cstr">""</span> | $ai_seq[0]<b>eq</b>
<span class="cstr">"route"</span> | $ai_seq[0]<b>eq</b>
<span class="cstr">"route_getRoute"</span> | $ai_seq[0]
<b>eq</b> <span class="cstr">"route_getMapRoute"</span>
| $ai_seq[0]<b>eq</b> <span class="cstr">"follow"</spa
n>
```

```
|| $ai_seq[0] <b>eq</b>
```

```

        <spanclass="cstr">"sitAuto"</span>| | $ai_seq[0]<b>eq</b>
        <spanclass="cstr">"take"</span>| | $ai_seq[0]<b>eq</b>
<spanclass="cstr">"items_gather"</span>| | $ai_seq[0]
<b>eq</b><spanclass="cstr">"items_take"</span>) ...

```

</pre> As you can see here, the auto-attack AI code block is run if any of the above AI sequences are reactive.

So when Kore is walking (<code>\$ai_seq_args[0]</code> is "route"), Kore continues to check for monsters to attack.

<p>

But as you may know, if you manually type "move WhateverMapName" in the console, Kore will move to that map without attacking monsters (yes, this is intentional behavior). Why is that?

<p>

As seen in example 1, the <code>ai_route()</code> function initializes the route AI sequence.

That function accepts a parameter called "attackOnRoute". <code>\$ai_seq_args[0]{attackOnRoute}</code> is set to the same value as this parameter.

Kore will only attack monsters while moving, if that parameter is set to 1.

When you type "move" in the console, that parameter is set to 0. The randomwalk AI code block however sets that parameter to 1.

<p>

Inside the auto-attack AI code block, Kore checks whether the argument has that 's' associated with the "route" AI sequence has a 'attackOnRoute' key, and whether the value is 1.

<preclass="example"> ...

```

        $ai_v{'temp'}{'ai_route_index'}=binFind(\@ai_seq,
<spanclass="cstr">"route"</span>); <b>if</b>($ai_v{'temp'}{'ai_route_index'}ne
<spanclass="cstr">"</span>){
        $ai_v{'temp'}{'ai_route_attackOnRoute'}=

```



```

    $ai_seq_args[$ai_v{'temp'}{'ai_route_index'}]{'attackOnRoute'};

    }

    ...

    <span class="comment">#Somewhere else in the auto attack AI code block, Kore
    checks whether

    # $ai_v{'temp'}{'ai_route_attackOnRoute'} is set to 1.</span>

</pre>

```

Timeouts: To wait a while before doing something</h2>

In certain cases you may want the program to wait a while before doing anything else.

For example, you may want to send a "talk to NPC" packet to the server, then send a "choose NPC menu item 2" packet 2 seconds later.

<p>

The first thing you would think of is probably to use the
<code>sleep()</code> function.

However, that is a bad idea. <code>sleep()</code> blocks the entire program. During the sleep, nothing else can be performed.

User command input will not work, other AI sequences are not run, network data is not received, etc.

<p>

The right thing to do is to use the
<code>timeOut()</code> function.

The API documentation entry for that function has two examples. Here's another example, demonstrating how

you can use the timeOut() function in an AI sequence. This example initializes a conversation with NPC1337 (aKa praNPC).

Then two seconds later, it sends a "choose NPC menu item 2" packet.

```
<pre class="example">
```

<spanclass="comment">#TheAI()functionisrunin themainloop

subAI{ ...

 if(\$somethingHappened){

 my%args;

 \$args{stage}=<spanclass="cstr">'Just
started';

 unshift@ai_seq,

<spanclass="cstr">"NpcExample";

 unshift@ai_seq_args,\%args;

 \$somethingHappened=0;

 }

 if(\$ai_seq[0]eq

<spanclass="cstr">"NpcExample"){

 if(\$ai_seq_args[0]{stage}

eq<spanclass="cstr">'Juststarted'){

 <spanclass="comment">#ThisAI

sequencejuststarted

 #Initializeaconversationwith

NPC1337

 sendTalk(\$net,1337);

 <spanclass="comment">#Store

thecurrenttimeinavariablenow

 \$ai_seq_args[0]{waitTwoSecs}{time}=time;

 <spanclass="comment">#We

wanttowaittwoseconds

```

$ai_seq_args[0]{waitTwoSecs}{timeout}=2;

                                $ai_seq_args[0]{stage}=
<spanclass="cstr">'Initializedconversation'</span>;

                                }<b>elseif</b>{$ai_seq_args[0]{stage}
<b>eq</b>                                <span
class="cstr">'Initializedconversation'</span>

                                <spanclass="comment">#This
'if' statement is only true if two seconds have passed

                                #since
$ai_seq_args[0]{waitTwoSecs}{time} is set</span>

                                &&timeOut(
$ai_seq_args[0]{waitTwoSecs})

                                ){

                                <spanclass="comment">#
Two seconds have now passed</span>

                                sendTalkResponse($net,1337,2);

                                <spanclass="comment">#
We're done; remove this sequence</span> <b>shift</b>@ai_seq;

                                <b>shift</b>@ai_seq_args;

                                } }

                                ...

                                }

</pre>

```

Conclusion&summary</h2>

The entire AI subsystem is kept together by these two variables:

- <code>@ai_seq</code>: a queue which contains AI sequence names.

Usually, AI code blocks are run based on the value of the first item in the queue

(though this doesn't have to be true; it depends on how the AI code block is programmed).

- <code>@ai_seq_args</code>: contains arguments that's associated with current AI sequence.

The design is pretty simple. This allows the system to be very flexible:

you can do pretty much anything you want. There aren't many real limitations (but that's just my opinion).

<p>

The <code>AI()</code> function runs only very shortly. So AI code blocks shouldn't do anything that can block the function for a long time.

<h3>Glossary</h3>

- An <em class="term">AI code block is an entire block of code which deals with a certain part of the AI.

- An <em class="term">AI sequence is a value within the <code>@ai_seq</code> queue (and an associated value inside the <code>@ai_seq_args</code> array).

<p><hr><p>

<div id="footer">


```
</li><a href="http://validator.w3.org/check?uri=referer"
title="ValidHTML
4.01!"></a></li>
```

```
<li><a href="http://www.mozilla.org/products/firefox/" title
="GetFirefox-TakeBacktheWeb"></a></li>
```

```
<li><a href="http://www.mozilla.org/products/firefox/" title= "If
youwerelookingatthispageinanybrowserbutMicrosoftInternet
Explorer,itwouldlookandrunbetterandfaster"></a></li>
```

```
</ul>
```

```
</div>
```

```
</div>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```