

SCRIPTING WITH LUA

DRAFT VERSION 0.1

Lua 5.0 license

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For a full explanation of the LUA language you can visit http://www.lua.org, however a brief overview of the language and how to create simple scripts will help you get started with creating your own game logic in GameGuru.

You can create a simple global variable like so:

```
Attack = 10
```

Or you can create a complex data structure, like so:

```
Database = {
  Weapons = {
    Sword =
    {
        Attack = 10
      }
  }
}
```

Or you can declare and fill arrays this way:

```
Data = {}
Data[1] = "Hello World"
```

Functions are declared as follows:

```
Function MyFunc(myvar)
  -- And comments look like this
end
```

You can make IF THEN statements inside your functions which look like this:

```
Function MyFunc(myvar)
-- And comments look like this
if myvar < 10 then
  myvar = 0; -- and assigning values to variables like so
end
end</pre>
```

When creating LUA scripts for Reloaded, you must follow a strict set of rules for perfect compatibility with the engine. You should prefix all your global members and function names with the lower case name of the script file you have created, with the postfix _main tagged to the end of all function names, so a file called markb_explode.lua may look like this:

```
markb_myglobal = 123
Function markb_explode_main(myvar)
  -- my comment goes here
  if myvar < markb_myglobal then
    markb_myglobal = markb_myglobal + 1;
  end
end</pre>
```

By following these rules, you are ensuring that your script (which is placed in a global collection of scripts under a single LUA scope) do not conflict with each other, and your global variables are not overwritten by neighbouring scripts. It also means that in a dangerous and useful way, you can 'tap into' the global of neighbouring scripts if you so wished. It is highly recommended you avoid this however as it would make your script dependent on other script values and much less modular or predictable to re-use in future projects.

GameGuru pre-loads a series of LUA libraries for you:

- The maths library
- The string manipulation functions
- Array (table) manipulation functions
- IO (file handling) functions
- The Base library (core functions)

Below is a summary of all the functions in the different libraries. Full information can be found at http://www.lua.org/manual/5.0/manual.html#libraries.

Maths library

math.abs math.acos math.asin math.atan math.atan2 math.ceil math.cos math.deg math.exp math.floor math.log math.log10 math.max math.min math.mod math.pow math.rad math.sin math.sart math.tan math.frexp math.ldexp math.random math.randomseed

And the variable math.pi.

String Library

```
string.byte (s [, i])
string.char (i1, i2, ...)
string.dump (function)
string.find (s, pattern [, init [, plain]])
string.len (s)
string.lower (s)
string.rep (s, n)
string.sub (s, i [, j])
string.upper (s)
```

```
string.format (formatstring, e1, e2, ...)
string.gfind (s, pat)
string.gsub (s, pat, repl [, n])
```

Table library

table.concat (table [, sep [, i [, j]]]) table.foreach (table, f) table.foreachi (table, f) table.getn (table) table.sort (table [, comp]) table.insert (table, [pos,] value) table.remove (table [, pos]) table.setn (table, n)

I/O File manipulation library

```
io.close ([file])
io.flush ()
io.input ([file])
io.lines ([filename])
io.open (filename [, mode])
io.output ([file])
io.read (format1, ...)
io.tmpfile ()
io.type (obj)
io.write (value1, ...)
file:close ()
file:flush ()
file:lines ()
file:read (format1, ...)
file:seek ([whence] [, offset])
file:write (value1, ...)
```

Base library

```
assert (v [, message])
collectgarbage ([limit])
dofile (filename)
error (message [, level])
_G
getfenv (f)
getmetatable (object)
gcinfo ()
ipairs (t)
loadfile (filename)
loadlib (libname, funcname)
loadstring (string [, chunkname])
next (table [, index])
pairs (t)
pcall (f, arg1, arg2, ...)
print (e1, e2, ...)
rawequal (v1, v2)
rawget (table, index)
rawset (table, index, value)
require (packagename)
setfenv (f, table)
setmetatable (table, metatable)
tonumber (e [, base])
tostring (e)
type (v)
unpack (list)
_VERSION
xpcall (f, err)
```

GameGuru operates within one Lua state.

It is often useful to have your scripts in the form of text files. However, when you distribute your game, it is preferable to have all scripts in a compiled, non-human readable form. Using the Lua Compiler, "Luac", it is possible to precompile your scripts.

The main advantages of precompiling are: faster loading, protecting source code from user changes, and off-line syntax error detection (so no errors are detected at run time).

To compile a script, simply run Luac.exe with a single argument – the file name of the script to compile:

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe

Microsoft Windows XP [Uersion 5.1.26001

(C) Copyright 1985-2001 Microsoft Corp.

C:\C++\David\Lua\LuaTest\Debug\Luac.exe script.lua

C:\C++\David\Lua\LuaTest\Debug\_

C:\C++\David\Lua\LuaTest\Debug\_
```

If you don't want to call your output file output.luac, you can use the -o flag:

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe

Microsoft Windows XP [Version 5.1.26001
(C) Copyright 1985-2001 Microsoft Corp.
C:\C++\David\Lua\LuaTest\Debug\Luac.exe -o output.luac script.lua
C:\C++\David\Lua\LuaTest\Debug\_
```

More information about the Lua compiler can be found on the Lua web site: http://www.lua.org/manual/5.0/luac.html

This document is currently in draft format and will be expanded as questions about scripting in LUA are fed back from the community, and an FAQ will be added to the document once we have a sufficient number of questions relating to this topic.