MAK TECHNOLOGIES

DI-Guy AI Users Guide



Version 13.6

ST Engineering North America

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Preface

This manual is written for people who will use DI-Guy AI. The manual assumes that you are familiar with DI-Guy Scenario, since DI-Guy AI is most easily experienced as an add-in module to DI-Guy Scenario. The manual also assumes that you are familiar with your operating system and that you know how to work in your computer's graphical window environment.

Please see release documentation for information about changes and updates to DI-Guy since this manual was completed.

How This Manual is Organized

The chapters are organized as follows:

"Chapter 1. Introduction to DI-Guy AI" on page 19, briefly describes DI-Guy AI.

"Chapter 2. DI-Guy AI Concepts" on page 25, introduces the major components of DI-Guy AI, agents, behaviors, crowds and regions.

"Chapter 3. DI-Guy AI Tutorials" on page 47, walks you through a set of exercises that introduce most of the capabilities of DI-Guy AI.

"Chapter 4. Path Planning and Navigation Meshes" on page 87, explains intelligent path planning.

"Chapter 5. DI-Guy AI Minds" on page 95, describes DI-Guy AI minds, Lua programming, and classes.

"Chapter 6. Creating and Editing Crowds" on page 119, explains how to create and manage crowds and crowd profiles.

"Chapter 7. Creating and Editing Regions" on page 147, explains how to create and edit regions.

"Chapter 8. DI-Guy FAQ" on page 153, answers some frequently asked questions.

Documentation

DI-Guy comes with the following documentation:

- *DI-Guy SDK Developers Guide*. Online documentation that lists all the functions and classes of DI-Guy SDK and explains how to program using the DI-Guy SDK.
- *DI-Guy Documentation Center*. Includes HTML versions of all of the books listed below, allowing you to search the entire documentation set. It also includes links to developer documentation and PDF versions of the guides.
- *DI-Guy Getting Started Users Guide*. Explains the basics of installing and using DI-Guy products.
- *DI-Guy Scenario Users Guide*. Explains how to use DI-Guy Scenario to create scenarios with realistic human activity.
- *DI-Guy Content Reference Manual*. Explains how to customize DI-Guy characters and add new character models. It also describes how to use DI-Guy Expressive Faces.
- *DI-Guy AI Users Guide*. Explains how to use DI-Guy AI to add intelligent behavior to DI-Guy characters.
- *DI-Guy Motion Editor Users Guide*. Explains how to import, edit, and customize DI-Guy motions.

These documents are available from the start menu under DI-Guy, or by browsing to *./doc*.

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MAK Products

The MAK Technologies product line includes the following:

- VR-Link® Network Toolkit. VR-Link is an object-oriented library of C++ functions and definitions that implement the High Level Architecture (HLA) and the Distributed Interactive Simulation (DIS) protocol. VR-Link has built-in support for the RPR FOM and allows you to map to other FOMs. This library minimizes the time and effort required to build and maintain new HLA or DIS-compliant applications, and to integrate such compliance into existing applications.

  VR-Link includes a set of sample debugging applications and their source code. The source code serves as an example of how to use the VR-Link Toolkit to write applications. The executables provide valuable debugging services such as generating a predictable stream of HLA or DIS messages, and displaying the contents of messages transmitted on the network.

- MAK RTI. An RTI (Run-Time Infrastructure) is required to run applications using the High Level Architecture (HLA). The MAK RTI is optimized for high performance. It has an API, RTIspy®, that allows you to extend the RTI using plug-in modules. It also has a graphical user interface (the RTI Assistant) that helps users with configuration tasks and managing federates and federations.

- VR-Forces®. VR-Forces is a computer generated forces application and toolkit. It provides an application with a GUI, that gives you 2D and 3D views of a simulated environment.

  You can create and view entities, aggregate them into hierarchical units, assign tasks, set state parameters, and create plans that have tasks, set statements, and conditional statements. You can simulate using entity-level modeling, which focuses on the actions of individual people and vehicles, and aggregate-level modeling, which focuses on the interaction of large hierarchical units.

  VR-Forces also functions as a plan view display for viewing remote simulation objects taking part in an exercise. Using the toolkit, you can extend the VR-Forces application or create your own application for use with another user interface.

- VR-Vantage™. VR-Vantage is a line of products designed to meet your simulation visualization needs. It includes VR-Vantage and the VR-Vantage Toolkit.

  - VR-Vantage displays a realistic, 3D view of your virtual world, a 2D plan view, and an exaggerated reality (XR) view. Together these views provide both situational awareness and the big picture of the simulated world. You can move your viewpoint to any location in the 3D world and can attach it to simulation objects so that it moves as they do.
  - SensorFX. SensorFX is an enhanced version of VR-Vantage that uses physics based sensors to view terrain and simulation object models that have been materially classified. It is built in partnership with JRM Technologies.
  - The VR-Vantage Toolkit is a 3D visual application development toolkit. Use it to customize or extend MAK's VR-Vantage applications, or to integrate VR-Vantage capabilities into your custom applications. VR-Vantage is built on top of OpenSceneGraph (OSG). The toolkit includes the OSG version used to build VR-Vantage.

- MAK Data Logger. The Data Logger, also called the Logger, can record HLA and DIS exercises and play them back for after-action review. You can play a recorded file at speeds above or below normal and can quickly jump to areas of interest. The Logger has a GUI and a text interface. The Logger API allows you to extend the Logger using plug-in modules or embed the Logger into your own application. The Logger editing features let you merge, trim, and offset Logger recordings.
- VR-Exchange™. VR-Exchange allows simulations that use incompatible communications protocols to interoperate. For example, within the HLA world, using VR-Exchange, federations using the HLA RPR FOM 1.0 can interoperate with simulations using RPR FOM 2.0, or federations using different RTIs can interoperate. VR-Exchange supports HLA, TENA, and DIS translation.
- VR-TheWorld™ Server. VR-TheWorld Server is a simple, yet powerful, web-based streaming terrain server, developed in conjunction with Pelican Mapping. Delivered with a global base map, you can also easily populate it with your own custom source data through a web-based interface. The server can be deployed on private, classified networks to provide streaming terrain data to a variety of simulation and visualization applications behind your firewall.
- DI-Guy™. DI-Guy is an SDK that allows you to embed the DI-Guy library in your real-time application and populate your world with lifelike human characters. DI-Guy provides high-fidelity human characters that move realistically, respond to simple high-level commands, and travel throughout the environment as directed by the hosting visual application. It comes with thousands of ready-to-use characters, appearances, and motions. DI-Guy character simulation is an integral part of all MAK's visual applications, including VR-Engage, VR-Forces, and VR-Vantage.
- RadarFX. RadarFX is a client-server application that simulates synthetic-aperture radar (SAR). The server application, which is based on VR-Vantage and SensorFX, loads a terrain database and, optionally, connects to simulations. A client application requests SAR images from the server. RadarFX includes a sample client application.

- VR-Engage. VR-Engage is a multi-role virtual simulator that lets users play the role of a first person human character, a ground vehicle driver, gunner or commander, a sensor operator, or the pilot of a fixed wing aircraft or helicopter. It incorporates the VR-Force simulation engine and the VR-Vantage graphics rendering capabilities.
- WebLVC Server. WebLVC Server implements the server side of the WebLVC protocol so that web-based simulation federates can participate in a distributed simulation. It is part of the WebLVC Suite, which includes the server and several sample applications that work with VR-Forces and VR-Vantage.
- MAK Legion. MAK Legion is a collection of applications and an SDK designed to support simulations with millions of simulation objects.

How to Contact Us

For MAK Applications technical support, information about upgrades, and information about other MAK products, you can contact us in the following ways:

Telephone

Call or fax us at:	Voice:	617-876-8085 (extension 3 for support)
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Product version and platform information:	www.mak.com/support/product-versions
For the free, unlicensed MAK RTI:	www.mak.com/support/bonus-material

Post

Send postal correspondence to:	MAK Technologies 10 Fawcett Street, Suite 204 Cambridge, MA 02138 USA

When requesting support, please tell us the product you are using, the version, and the platform on which you are running.

Document Conventions

This manual uses the following typographic conventions:

Sans Serif	Indicates commands, arguments, parameters, or values you enter.

Sans Serif Bold	Indicates a key on the keyboard.
Monospaced Italic	Indicates command variables that you replace with appropriate values.
{ }	Indicates required arguments.
[ ]	Indicates optional arguments.
|	Separates options in a command where only one option may be chosen at a time.
(|)	In command syntax, indicates equivalent alternatives for a command-line option, for example, **(-h | --help)**.
/	Indicates a directory. Since MAK products run on both Linux and Windows PC platforms, we use the / (slash) for generic discussions of pathnames.
Italic	Indicates a file name, pathname, or a class name.
➤	Indicates a procedure.
Menu > Option	Indicates a menu choice. For example, an instruction to select the Save option from the File menu appears as: Choose **File > Save**.
	Indicates supplemental or clarifying information.
	Indicates additional information that you must observe to ensure the success of a procedure or other task.

Directory names are preceded with dot and slash characters that show their position with respect to the MAK Applications home directory. For example, the directory *./DI-Guy13.6/doc* appears in the text as *./doc*.

DI-Guy Conventions

The following table lists the conventions used for entity coordinates in DI-Guy documentation.

Convention	Indicates
XYZ	X = forward, Y = to the left Z = up
Yaw, Roll, Pitch	Orientation is applied in the order YRP. Yaw = rz – orientation about the vertical axis Roll = rx – orientation about the fore-aft axis Pitch = ry – orientation nose down, nose up

Mouse Button Naming Conventions

An instruction to click the mouse button refers to clicking the primary mouse button, usually the left button for right-handed mice and the right button for left-handed mice. The context-sensitive menu, also called a popup menu or right-click menu, refers to the menu displayed when you click the secondary mouse button, usually the right button on right-handed mice and the left button on left-handed mice.

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- DevIL
- GEOS
- GStreamer
- LibIconV
- LibWebSockets
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- OpenAL
- OSG
- OsgEarth
- Pthread
- Qt
- Qwt

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- LibPNG
- LibSDL
- Minizip
- Zlib

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- GDAL
- GeoTIFF
- GLM
- HarfBuzz
- LibCURL
- LibSquish
- LibXML
- LUA
- LuaBind
- Proj
- SMHasher
- TCLAP
- Qt Visual Graph Editor

The following libraries are covered by the BSD license:

- FreeType
- GLEW
- JPEG
- LibTiff
- Protobuf
- PCRE
- Ogg Vorbis

The following libraries are covered by the commercial licenses:

- FlexLM
- Gameware
- GLStudio
- JRM Technologies SenSimRT and SigSimRT
- OpenFlight
- SpeedTree
- Sundog Triton
- Sundog SilverLining
- CDB API

The following libraries are covered by custom licenses:

- NVidia CG Toolkit
- FreeImage (FreeImage Public License)
- Boost (Boost Software License)
- Poco (Boost Software License)

COLLADA DOM is covered by the SCEA Shared Source license.

Thread Building Blocks is covered by the GPL license:

SQLLite is in the public domain.

SWIG is covered by the GPL license.

Boost License

VR-Link, and all MAK ONE products that use VR-Link, uses some code that is distributed under the Boost License. All header files that contain Boost code are properly attributed. The Boost web site is: www.boost.org.

Boost Software License - Version 1.0 - August 17th, 2003

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libXML and libICONV

VR-Link, and all MAK ONE products that use VR-Link, links in libXML and libICONV. On some platforms the compiled libraries and header files are distributed with MAK products. MAK has made no modifications to these libraries. For more information about these libraries, see the following web sites:

- The LGPL license is available at: http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html.
- Information about IconV is at: http://www.gnu.org/software/libiconv.
- Information about LibXML is at: http://xmlsoft.org.

Lua

Some MAK products use the Lua programming language (www.lua.org). Its license is as follows:

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1. Introduction to DI-Guy AI

This chapter provides a high-level description of DI-Guy AI features.

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1.1. Welcome to DI-Guy AI

Real-time simulation of virtual worlds with life-like humans is an invaluable tool for training, visualization, and planning. Modeling the behavior of hundreds or thousands of humans in a battlefield, village, marketplace, or evacuation setting can be a daunting task. Life-like simulations require diverse sets of virtual people of different sizes, shapes, and desires. Not only must they move realistically, performing tasks central to the simulation, they also need to have the critical intelligence to react realistically to ongoing changes in the world.

Some examples of simulations that require intelligent human agents are:

- Urban combat training.
- Mission planning.
- Law enforcement training.
- First responder training.
- Site security planning.
- Architectural visualization.

1.1.1 DI-Guy AI – The Solution for Intelligent Human Simulation

DI-Guy AI makes it possible to quickly populate real-time simulations with hundreds of diverse, intelligent characters, with as little as a single mouse stroke. Each character knows how to move about the space, avoid collisions, and go about its business automatically. A character's behavior is based on intelligence, beliefs, and motivations that are commanded through an easy-to-use graphical interface and Lua scripts. DI-Guy AI provides the intelligent characters needed for modern simulations and the architecture and infrastructure to extend that intelligence to fit exact program requirements.

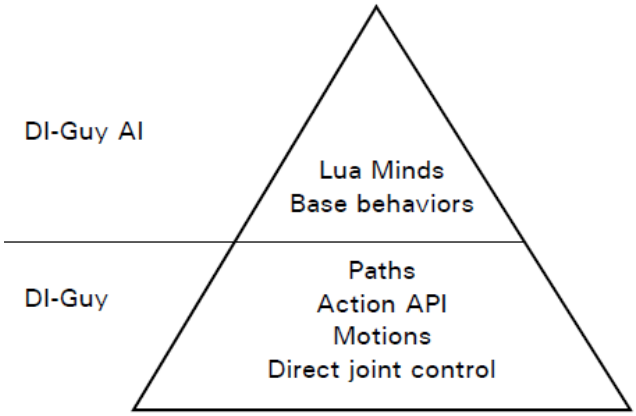
Figure 1. A crowded marketplace



1.1.2 DI-Guy AI: The Top of the DI-Guy Behavior Pyramid

DI-Guy AI builds on the classic DI-Guy methods for character control such as paths and actions. DI-Guy AI starts with base behaviors. Base behaviors are simple and understandable paradigms for specifying the behavior of a crowd, enabling easy instantiation of groups of characters that autonomously wander, travel through the terrain, flee from a person or place, follow other entities, mingle, or even attack other entities. The pinnacle of the pyramid is Lua minds. The minds have a hierarchical finite state machine (HFSM) architecture described by a set of open user-modifiable Lua scripts.

Figure 2. Behavior pyramid



1.1.3 DI-Guy AI Builds on DI-Guy Scenario and the DI-Guy SDK

DI-Guy AI is part of the DI-Guy suite of software tools for human simulation. DI-Guy AI works as a layer on top of either DI-Guy Scenario or DI-Guy SDK. This means you have a full cast of life-like people and a rich API to control them. DI-Guy characters look and move realistically, making natural transitions from one activity to the next while responding to high-level direction. DI-Guy avatars are completely operational and ready to go upon installation. They go where they are told to go, performing tasks and actions as directed by the author. Each character has its own skeleton, texture-mapped geometry, behavior library, and real-time motion engine.

1.1.4 DI-Guy AI Characters are Agents

DI-Guy AI introduces the concept of a character as an agent. An agent is a DI-Guy character that uses AI to determine its motion. An agent is aware of the buildings, obstacles, and other people in its environment, so that it can make decisions about how to move through the scene in a logical and realistic manner. Agents react intelligently and automatically to potential collision events (there is a car approaching, get out of the way), asynchronous events (a shot was fired nearby, flee), and messages (“Follow me!”).

Agents belong to aggregate entities called crowds. Crowds allow for groups of agents to be controlled collectively for fast authoring and runtime control. An individual agent can always be controlled directly as well.

1.2. Base Behaviors

DI-Guy AI includes base behaviors such as wander, mingle, follow, attack, flee, and travel. These behaviors describe how the agents operate in their world in a clear and simple manner that is easy for the author to understand. The agents avoid collisions with other agents, stationary obstacles, and larger moving objects such as vehicles, without sacrificing performance, so that thousands of agents can populate a world simulated on a single computer.

1.3. Path Planning

Path planning algorithms enable agents to maneuver across complex terrain where local minima would normally trap a character. DI-Guy AI creates navigational meshes for terrains that allow agents to understand the topology. No special preparation of the terrain is required and the navigation mesh, once generated, can be saved with a scenario and used in subsequent simulations.

1.4. DI-Guy Minds: Extensible Hierarchical Finite State Machines

Agents with DI-Guy minds are the top of the behavior pyramid. They are the smartest characters in DI-Guy. DI-Guy minds are implemented with Lua scripts for exceptionally fast performance (compared to other scripting languages) and extensibility. The minds feature an object-oriented architecture that supports inheritance, so common algorithms and behaviors are automatically shared across a family of minds, while further specialization is as simple as a new subclass. Microthread technology allows agents to think quickly in parallel with other threads.

The architecture supports a simple, but powerful, hierarchical finite state machine (HFSM) to control the agent's behavior at the highest level. The HFSM receives and processes messages coming to the character from the environment, along with internal state, to determine if a high-level behavior state change should be triggered. The mind architecture makes it easy to add new states and behavior to a mind.



Technically, Lua coroutines do not use operating system-level threads, but they behave similarly.

DI-Guy AI characters use base behaviors and minds to determine how to move and react to ongoing events. DI-Guy AI lets simulation authors instantiate intelligent crowds and then extend that intelligence.

1.4.1 Extending DI-Guy Minds

DI-Guy minds can express the current state of their HFSM using any of the other authoring methods in the pyramid (such as base behaviors, paths, actions, gazing, aiming, expressive faces, and gestures). For example, if an agent needs to load an artillery piece, you can add a load_artillery state to the mind and then express it by creating a DI-Guy path that includes all the local movement and action information for where and how to perform the task. Match the best authoring technique to each desired behavior, or combine them for even more sophisticated behavior. Compelling dynamic behavior can be created by defining the various states an agent may be in and then matching the best authoring methods to each state, whether that is a base behavior, path, or direct control using action/gesture/gaze, and so on, using the API. For best results, extend existing DI-Guy minds rather than starting from scratch, so that you leverage the intelligence and high performance architecture already built in.

1.5. The DI-Guy Lifeform Server

Many simulations today function as parts of a larger distributed simulation using DIS or HLA networking. The DI-Guy Lifeform Server is designed to easily federate with distributed simulation environments. Just attach DI-Guy Lifeform Server to your network and populate battlefields and cities with thousands of human characters that interact with the incoming entities from other SAFs or live trainees. DI-Guy Lifeform Server can be used by itself, in conjunction with a human operator, or as a complement to SAFs that model air, land, or sea-based vehicles, while performing the function it does best – simulating realistic human activity on a wide scale.



DI-Guy Lifeform Server is not a separate application. It is the combination of DI-Guy Scenario, DI-Guy AI, and the DI-Guy DIS or HLA Networking Module.

Figure 3. DI-Guy Lifeform Server

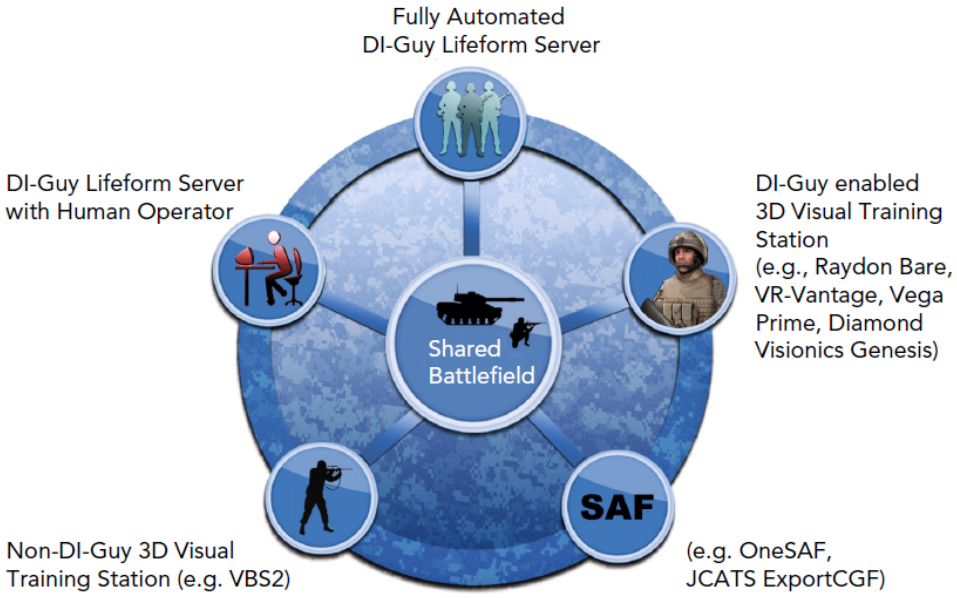


Figure 3 illustrates a typical architecture for using DI-Guy in a DIS or HLA networked exercise. A common DIS/HLA battlefield is populated by automated/slave and operator-driven Lifeform Server, third party SAFs, and visualized with both DI-Guy SDK enabled and third party training stations.

1.6. DI-Guy AI Platform Support

Scenarios that use DI-Guy AI can be loaded into DI-Guy SDK powered applications. DI-Guy AI has a C++ API that complements and works with DI-Guy SDK. DI-Guy SDK can be integrated into virtually any computer application running on Windows 32/64 or Linux 32/64. Out of the box, DI-Guy SDK provides complete rendering solutions for OpenGL, DirectX, Vega Prime, and OpenSceneGraph. Best of all, the DI-Guy Graphics API lets you customize DI-Guy graphics to your specific renderer, so almost any renderer that runs on a Windows or Linux computer can use DI-Guy AI characters.

1.7. DI-Guy AI Is Real Time

Everything about DI-Guy AI is real-time. Used through DI-Guy Scenario or the Lifeform Server, the user interface lets you edit crowd activity and see the people act out their roles immediately, without a compilation delay. In fact, you can manipulate crowds while the scenario plays, which is important for a real-time Lifeform Server operator.



2. DI-Guy AI Concepts

This chapter provides a high-level description of DI-Guy features.

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2.1. DI-Guy AI Concepts

DI-Guy AI's primary mission is to enable quick population of scenes with large groups of characters. It automates the creation of hundreds of characters that can sense things in their environment and have a good range of built-in behaviors with which to react to their surroundings. You do not have to plan hundreds of individual performances. Agents are DI-Guy characters controlled using the autonomous crowd AI described in this chapter (as opposed to more classic methods of controlling DI-Guy characters either using direct commands to the API or by following paths). A group of agents is called a crowd.

2.1.1 Agents

An agent is a DI-Guy character who uses AI to determine his actions. These AI capabilities build on the standard assets that already come with any DI-Guy character (actions and appearances, the ability to follow paths, a robust API, and so on). Agents can:

- Sense obstacles in their environment.
- Modify their actions based on their current objectives and the sensed obstacles.
- Participate in crowds.

2.1.2 Crowds

A crowd is a group of agents. Agents in a crowd are aware of each other and their surroundings. They interact with each other, and may share certain behaviors and goals. Based on their parameters, interesting and autonomous behaviors emerge.

A crowd in DI-Guy AI:

- Contains zero or more agents.
- Has one or more modifiable regions in the scene in which the agents operate and optionally are confined.
- Specifies the method the agents in the crowd use to detect obstacles in the scene.
- Has a list of companion crowds with which it can interact.
- Has member functions that command and change parameters of all or some of the agents in the crowd at the same time.



An agent can be part of only one crowd.

2.1.3 Crowd Profiles

A crowd profile is a template that specifies the range of appearances and behaviors for the agents that are instantiated when a crowd is created. A well-composed crowd profile makes populating scenes easy, since you can quickly create very large crowds with diverse appearances and compelling emergent behavior already built-in and ready to go.

A crowd profile has a table, the Populate Entries table, that describes the agents that will be used to populate a new crowd. It contains one or more entries, each of which specifies:

- A DI-Guy character type.
- A DI-Guy character appearance.
- A proportion.

All DI-Guy character types are valid as entries in the population entries table. A character type defines the set of actions (walk, run, jog, and so on) a DI-Guy character can perform and the set of visual appearances that character can have.

In addition to the population entries, a crowd profile also specifies a default crowd size and default parameters for behavior, obstacle avoidance, and so on, that each agent in the crowd created from the profile will have.

For more information about crowd profiles, please see "6.4. Creating and Editing Crowd Profiles" on page 131.

2.2. Agents and Behaviors

Crowd behaviors and their parameters describe how crowds navigate around the scene.

Each agent has a large set of parameters that define its behavior, including:

- How the agent should detect and avoid static obstacles.
- How the agent should detect and avoid dynamic obstacles such as other agents in its crowd as well as agents in companion crowds.
- The base behavior of the agent.
- The desired posture and variant the agent should use when selecting actions.
  - Postures define the basic posture of the action: upright, crouched, or prone.
  - Variants define an abstract emotional state, mental state, or both, of the character. Along with posture, the variant is used by DI-Guy AI to query the existing actions the character can perform, and then select the best or closest match when performing a still or moving action. Examples of variants include “angry” and “injured”.
- The path shape, region, or both that the agent should use to guide its behavior.
- An optional focus character or group of the agent’s behavior.
- Settings that specify how the agent should attempt to remove itself from situations in which it becomes stuck or stops making progress toward where it wants to be (called untrap settings).

The high-level objectives of an agent are selected by setting the agent’s behavior. Behaviors tell the agent what it should try to do, though other factors in the environment such as obstacles and dangers may interrupt or modify the behavior.

Depending on the particular behavior chosen, an agent’s behavior path shape or behavior region may affect the overall behavior.

Similarly, the agent's focus character and focus group may also affect the overall behavior. When a behavior has a focus group, typically the behavior will select one character from the focus group and make it the temporary focus character. Therefore, whether a focus character or focus group is being used, there is commonly only a single character at any one time that is being focused on. This character is called the current focus character. The focus character is a character towards which another character orients itself, as in a conversation.

It is easy to change the "flavor" of behaviors by changing the desired posture and desired variant of the behavior. Changing the variant from "normal" to "angry", for example, can quickly change the actions the agents in a crowd use from looking peaceful to looking aggravated.

The following sections describe the base behaviors offered in DI-Guy AI and how the behaviors vary based on behavior region, path shape, and the focus character and group.

For more information about agents, please see "6.5. Setting Crowd Member Agent Parameters" on page 135.

2.2.1 Travel Behavior

Agents with the travel behavior move back and forth along a set of waypoints in the environment. While the techniques for manipulating the path shapes and component waypoints are the same as non-DI-Guy AI paths, the way the path shape is used is quite different from how a path shape is used by a non-AI character. Agents do not stay exactly on the path. They use it as a suggestion of the route they should follow, deviating from the path as necessary to avoid obstacles and other agents. Multiple agents can share a single path.

This behavior is good for creating pedestrians walking along a sidewalk or guards on patrol.

Table 1. Behavior and focus effects for the Travel behavior

Effector	Effect
Behavior region and path shape	Since the agents are moving back and forth along a path shape, the behavior path shape is very important. The behavior will not work without it. The behavior region's boundaries have no effect unless they are solid.
Focus character and focus group	Traveling characters look at focus characters and groups.

2.2.2 Path Follow Behavior

Agents with this behavior use a path (not a path shape) as their route.The path they follow is the specific character's individual path (agents cannot share paths). Because it is following the path, the agent will also perform the actions that are specified on the path. Agents using path follow that are then given a new behavior, such as flee, are able to rejoin the path and continue.

This behavior is good for controlling agents when you have a set of actions you want the character to perform while following a path. It is also good if you expect the agent to get interrupted by an event. It works best when invoked by a script using agent_path_follow("pathname").

Table 2. Behavior and focus effects for the Path Follow behavior

Effector	Effect
Behavior region and path shape	None.
Focus character and focus group	None.

2.2.3 Wander Behavior

Agents with the wander behavior select random points in their behavior region (or waypoints on their optional path shape), move to those points, and wait there for a time before selecting a new wander target.

This behavior is good for creating a group of people milling about in an area. Depending on the agents' current variants, the result can look like calm people in a market area or a crowd of protesters.

Table 3. Behavior and focus effects for the Wander behavior

Effector	Effect
Behavior region and path shape	If a behavior region is specified, the wander targets are selected from that region. If a behavior region is not set, but a behavior path is, the wander targets are random waypoints on the behavior path.
Focus character and focus group	When agents reach their wander targets, they turn toward the current focus character during the stationary portion of their wandering.

2.2.4 Mingle Behavior

This behavior is similar to wander, but instead of selecting random points in the behavior region, agents with this behavior find other like-minded minglers and select the same wander target and stay there for a random amount of time. After this random interval the agent will try to find a new mingle target to avoid clumping.

Table 4. Behavior and focus effects for the Mingle behavior

Effector	Effect
Behavior region and path shape	When the agent decides to find a new wander target, if a behavior region is specified, the wander targets are selected from that region. If a behavior region is not set, but a behavior path is, the wander targets are random waypoints on the behavior path.
Focus character and focus group	When agents have reached their mingle targets, they turn toward the current focus character.

2.2.5 Flee Behavior

Agents with the flee behavior try to move at their fastest speed away from a specified position in the scene or specified character or group. Once they are far enough away from the flee point, they stop.

This behavior is good for having agents react to and run away from a danger such as a nearby explosion or a character firing a weapon. It is best to use this behavior by invoking it using a script.

To trigger the flee behavior from the API, use diguyCharacter::agent_flee_ (character/location/group).

Table 5. Behavior and focus effects for the Flee behavior

Effector	Effect
Behavior region and path shape	The behavior region's boundaries have no effect unless they are solid. The agent just tries to move directly away from the flee point.
Focus character and focus group	Once the agent has moved far enough away from the flee point so that it can stop, it turns to face the current focus character.

2.2.6 Pursue Behavior

Agents with the pursue behavior try to reach and stay within a specified distance of another agent.

This behavior is good for having a group of people follow a leader controlled by some external source, such as an I-Guy being driven by a scenario participant.

Table 6. Behavior and focus effects for the Pursue behavior

Effector	Effect
Behavior region and path shape	The behavior region's boundaries have no effect unless they are solid. The agent just tries to move toward the pursue target.
Focus character and focus group	The current focus character is the character the agent follows. If a focus group is specified, the agent follows the nearest character in the specified group, periodically updating their focus target.

2.2.7 Attack Behavior

This behavior is similar to pursue, but once characters move close enough to their target, they try to attack it, usually by firing their weapon at it. You should set the variant to "aim", or a similar solution, so that the weapon will fire properly.

Table 7. Behavior and focus effects for the Attack behavior

Effector	Effect
Behavior region and path shape	The behavior region's boundaries have no effect unless they are solid. The agent just tries to move toward the attack target.
Focus character and focus group	The current focus character is the character that is attacked. If the current focus character is killed, a new current focus character is selected, if possible. If a focus group is specified, the agent pursues and attacks the nearest character in the specified group.

2.2.8 Idle Behavior

The idle behavior allows you to build your own behaviors on top of it. Idling agents respond to variant and focus changes, but unlike other base behaviors for which the agent is periodically supplied a new desired location, you must provide a location. Idling agents still act as dynamic obstacles to other agents.

If the agent is using a DI-Guy character path (path mode), idle behavior is not recommended. Use the None behavior.

If the agent is not following a DI-Guy character path (free mode), use functions like diguyCharacter::set_desired_position() or diguyCharacter::move_to_point() to command new locations for the agents.

Table 8. Behavior and focus effects for the Idle behavior

Effector	Effect
Behavior region and path shape	Since the agents are moving back and forth along a path shape, the behavior path shape is very important. The behavior will not work without it. The behavior region's boundaries have no effect.
Focus character and focus group	None.

2.2.9 None Behavior

The none behavior is very important. It is typically used by an agent to turn off its AI and use other means of controlling behavior, including paths or direct calls to its API. If you want other agents to avoid a character that is on a path, at a minimum you must make it an agent. Often you do this and specify a "None" behavior. When transitioning from another base behavior to None, the character is commanded to stop.

If an agent is using a character path (path mode), it is controlled by the path, which determines its positions and actions, as if it were a non-DI-Guy AI character. The agent still affects other agents in its crowd.

If an agent is not following a DI-Guy character path (free mode), the None behavior responds to commands like force_action(), but commands that internally use guides like set_desired_position() do not respond.

Table 9. Behavior and focus effects for the None behavior

Effector	Effect
Behavior region and path shape	The behavior region's boundaries have no effect.
Focus character and focus group	When agents have reached their desired position they turn toward the current focus character.

2.3. Regions and Subregions

Regions are 2D heightmaps. They are usually created as a result of a crowd blitz or by using the Region Painter in the 3D View. Visually, they are represented as colored meshes covering the ground.

A scenario can have multiple regions. Each one has its own navmesh. Only one Z value can be set at each (x,y) position, so if you want to apply a region to multiple floors of a building, you need to create a region for each floor.

A region can contain subregions. Each subregion is represented by a different color, and usually the subregions are referred to by their color. Subregions are not mutually exclusive. For example, a point in the scene can be in the base, populate, and green regions. Subregions do not have to be connected to be part of the same region, unless you plan to do path planning.

The subregions are:

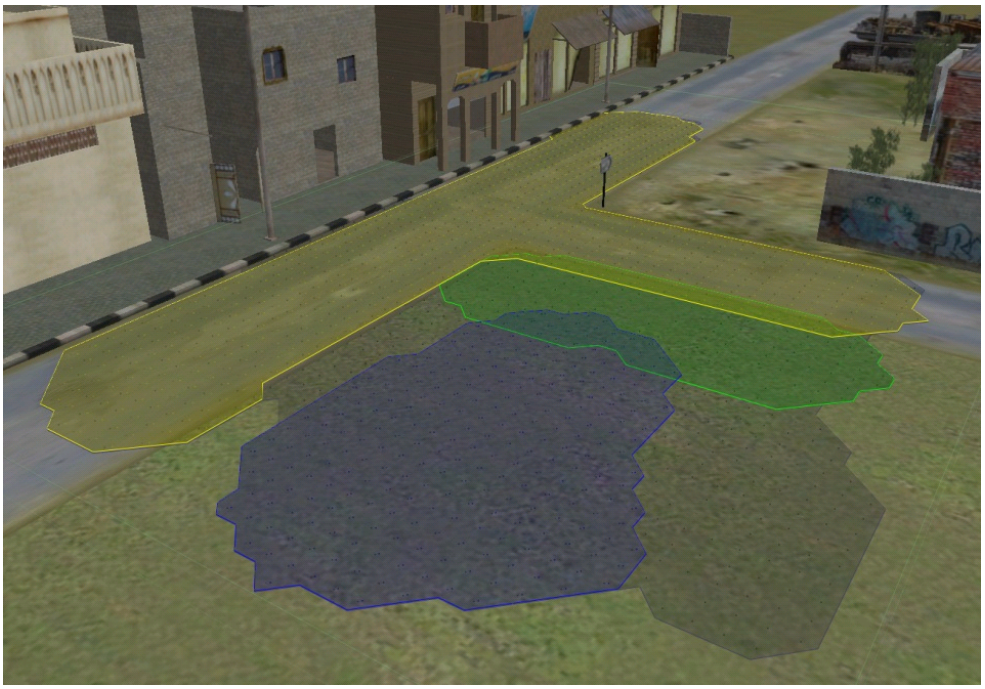
- base (visually represented as light blue)
- populate (visually represented as purple)
- red
- green
- blue
- yellow
- orange
- white
- road
- sidewalk
- crosswalk.

The non-color regions have special meanings. The base subregion underlies all other subregions. It is the sum of all the subregions. If a subregion expands into an area not formerly part of the region, the base subregion expands, too.

When a crowd is blitzed into the scene, it randomly places the new agents in the populate subregion.

You can use the color regions any way you want to.

Figure 4. A region and its subregions



In Figure 4, a single region and its four subregions are shown:

- The base, which represents the sum of all subregions (erased subregions will often be remembered by the base).
- Yellow, which has been painted onto the streets and may serve as areas safe for vehicles, but dangerous for humans.
- Green, an area where, for example, people waiting for a bus might stand.
- Blue, an area safely away from the street.

Regions play several important roles in DI-Guy AI:

- The region painted in during a crowd blitz becomes the populate subregion where agents are randomly placed.
- Some agent behaviors are influenced by the agent's current region and subregion. For example, agents in the wander behavior select their wander targets from their current region and subregion.
- By default, regions do not limit an agents' movements. However, the "walls" of regions can be made solid, to keep agents inside the regions' limits.

For more information about regions, please see "7.1. Creating Regions" on page 148.

2.4. How Agents Select their Speed and Posture

When agents move, they choose a speed based on their distance from the target of their movement. Their posture can vary based on the actions that they are performing.

2.4.1 Speed Types

Because the set of actions varies for different DI-Guy character types, actions are broken down into higher-level "speed types". Rather than specifying the exact action an agent should perform when it is in a particular speed zone, speed zones have an associated speed type. The speed types are:

- Still
- Slow
- Medium
- Fast
- Fastest.

The action a character performs is determined by a query to that character type's motion engine, with parameters to the call being the speed type, posture, variant, or posture and variant. Postures and variants are discussed in "2.4.4 Postures and Action Variants" on page 38.

Speed types are used for action selection in speed zones and repulsion zones (a dynamic object avoidance method).

2.4.2 Speed Zones

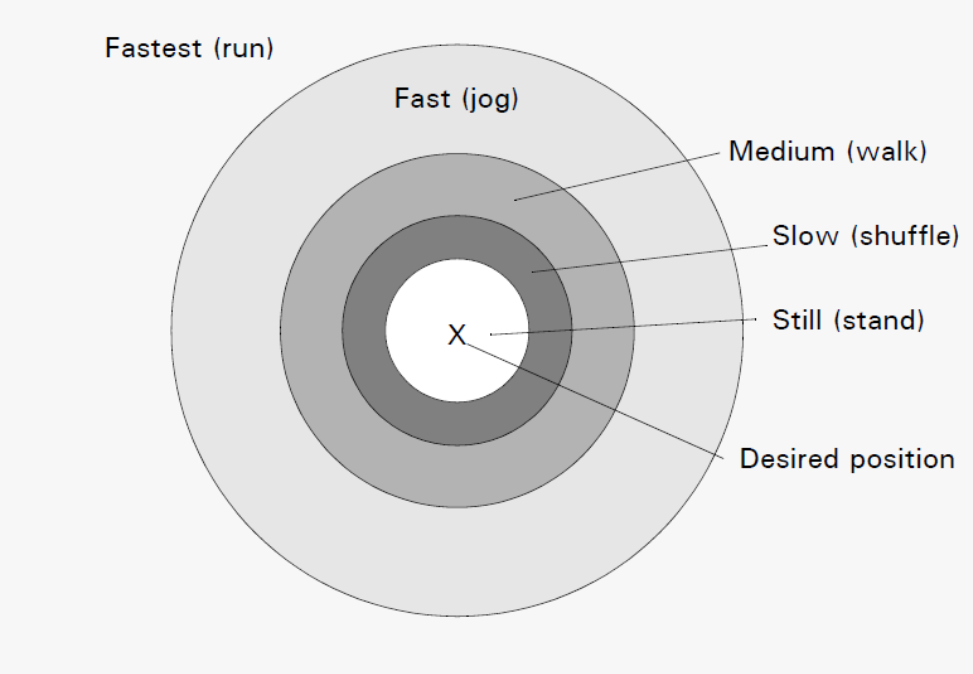
For most behaviors, the agent has a desired position it is trying to reach, whether it is a new wander location, a character it is pursuing, or one explicitly set using the DI-Guy API. The action the agent selects usually depends on how far away the agent is from the desired position. An agent slows down as it approaches its destination.

DI-Guy AI agents use speed zones to specify the distances at which various speed types are invoked. Therefore, there is a one-to-one correspondence between speed zones and speed types.

Speed zones work well for people, but it may be difficult to get vehicles to realistically approach and stop at a specific target point.

Figure 5 shows the speed zones an agent may be in, the speed type associated with the zone, and the resultant action for that particular character type that is used in that zone.

Figure 5. Speed zones



Repulsion zones of other agents may also affect the agent's final speed type.

Speed Zone Parameters

Each speed zone has the following parameters:

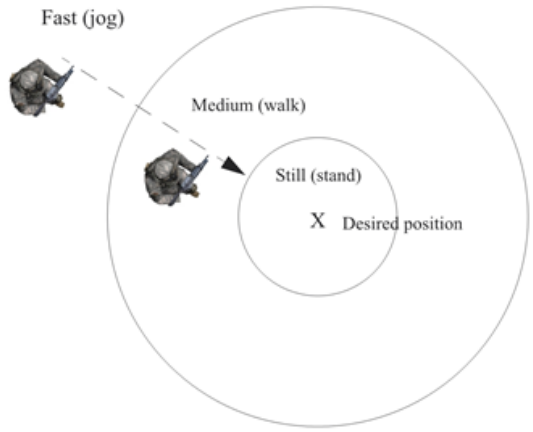
- Enabled: Whether the speed zone is enabled. Agents ignore disabled zones. They use the next faster zone. The Still speed zone is always enabled.
- Start At Radius: Radius of the speed zone circle, centered on the agent's desired position. The speed zone starts at this radius, extending outward to the next enabled zone's Start At Radius. The Start At Radius of the Still speed zone is always zero.
- Exact Action: An optional exact action that the agent will use in the zone. This action overrides the action typically calculated using the desired speed type, posture, and variant.

Disabled Speed Zones

The Slow and Fastest zones are usually disabled, meaning that agents tend to use only their jog, walk, and stand actions. The Slow zone typically has a 2 meter radius; the Fast zone 10 meters.

In practice, this means that agents further than 10 meters from their desired position move at their fast speed, which for the normal variant is commonly a jog. Agents between 2 and 10 meters from their desired position move at their medium speed, which for the normal variant is usually a walk. Agents within 2 meters are still, which for the normal variant is usually a stand motion.

Figure 6. Speed zones



2.4.3 The Still Speed Zone

The Still speed zone radius is usually a meter or more. This means that agents rarely reach their exact desired position. To understand why, try the following thought experiment:

Imagine that you are standing by yourself in an empty field. On the ground in the center of the field, about ten meters away, is a coin. You are listening to and following directions from a coach on the side of the field.

The coach tells you, “Go to the coin.” Chances are, you will go and stand directly on top of the coin.

Now imagine that you are once again ten meters from the coin, and there is another person with you. The coach tells both of you, “Go to the coin.” There are a several things that could happen:

- Both of you move to a small distance away from the coin and stop.
- The person who gets there first stands on top of the coin. The second person stands some small distance away.
- Least likely, you both stand on the coin, one somehow on top of the other.

Imagine this scenario again, but this time there are dozens of people trying to get to the coin. This time almost no one will be able to stand on the coin, and some will be unable to get close to the coin.



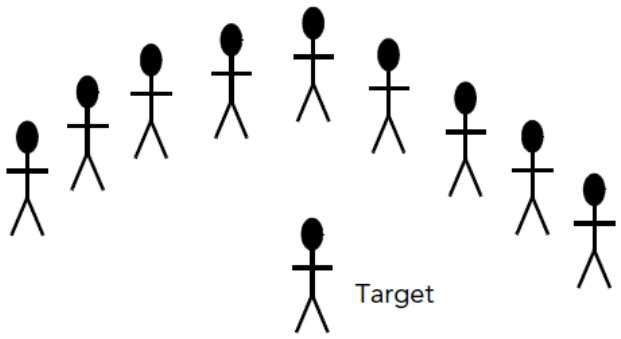
In general, the more agents there are that try to reach the same desired position, the bigger the Still zone needs to be.

The Radius Variation Parameter

Very often, all agents in a crowd have the same agent parameters, because it is much easier to edit the parameters of crowd agents as a whole than on an agent-by-agent basis. However, if all agents in a crowd have the same speed zone radii, some unnatural-looking behavior can result.

Consider the example of dozens of agents attempting to reach a single desired position, in this case another agent they are pursuing. If all of the agents have the same Still speed zone radius, all of them will stop at the same distance from the target, resulting in something like Figure 7.

Figure 7. Identical still speed zone radius

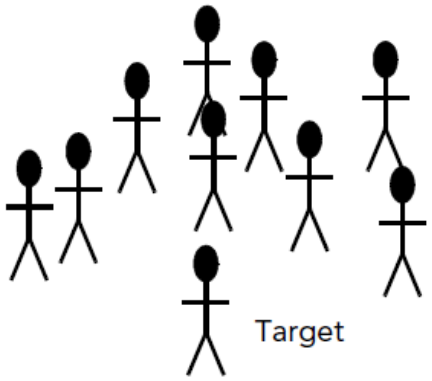


All of the agents are about equidistant from the pursuit target, at about the still zone radius. In many cases this does not look realistic.

It would look better is if each agent had a slightly different radius for each zone. You can vary the radius with the Radius Variation parameter. If the variation is non-zero, a random adjustment between zero and the variation value is added to each zone radius.

For example, if the still zone radius is two meters, and the radius variation is four meters, then agents in the pursuing crowd will effectively have a still zone radius between two and six. That is, two plus a random number between zero and four. The result might look like Figure 8.

Figure 8. Variable still speed zone radius



This looks a bit more natural.

2.4.4 Postures and Action Variants

As an agent executes a behavior, such as mingle or follow, DI-Guy AI has to decide what actions it needs to take to accomplish the behavior. It can often determine the action to use by a combination of its speed, posture, and variant. (Previous sections describe how actions change based on an agent's speed.)

For example, although you can assign a specific action, such as kneel_aim, if an agent is still, in the crouched posture, and given the aim variant, DI-Guy knows that the kneel_aim action is the appropriate action based on the other factors.

Postures

Each DI-Guy action takes place in the context of one of the following postures:

- Upright (the most common). Some actions that use the upright posture are stand, walk, and run.
- Crouched. Some actions that use the crouched posture are walk_lo, kneel_aim.
- Prone. Some actions that use the prone posture are crawl, prone_aim.

Variants

Variants define an abstract emotional state, mental state, or both, of a character. Along with posture, the variant is used by DI-Guy AI to determine the actions the character can perform, and then select the best or closest match when performing a still or moving action. The following variants are available:

- normal (the most common)
- ambient (the 2nd most common)
- aim

- dead
- ready
- injured
- sick
- exercise
- angry
- curious
- socialize.

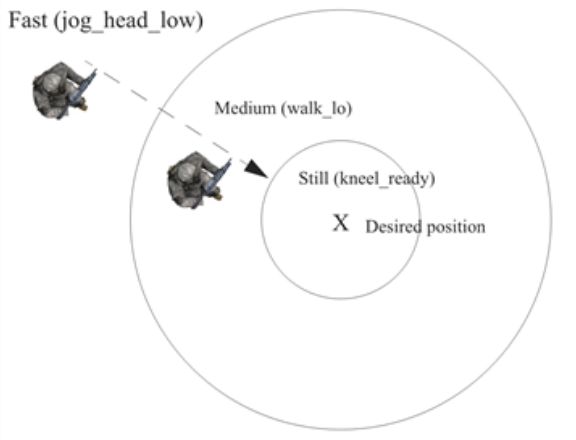
Each action can support multiple variants. Variants provide a way of differentiating actions that otherwise are pretty much the same. For example, the actions stand and talk are very similar. Both are upright, both face forward, both are still. In this case, the variant can be used to differentiate between the two. The stand action uses the variant *normal*; the talk action uses the variant *socialize*.

An example of an upright posture, normal variation action would be stand. An example of an upright posture, angry variant action would be angry_chant or rock_ throw.

The desired posture and variant of an agent can have a strong effect on which actions are selected based on the agent's current speed zone. For example, if the desired posture is set to crouched, the actions selected for each speed zone would be the following:

- Fast – jog_head_low.
- Medium – walk_lo.
- Still – kneel_ready.

Figure 9. Speed zones, crouched actions



The desired variant can have a similar effect. If the desired variant were set to *socialize*, then when the agent arrives at the still speed zone it may begin the action talk1 instead of stand.

2.4.5 Automatic Variant Selection

DI-Guy automatically picks appropriate variations for agents to limit the likelihood that agents will wind up standing around like statues. This is a simple low level C++ system that does not require the use of Lua.

Table 10 lists the rules for picking the variant.

Table 10. Automatic variant selection

Behavior	Variant
Attack	Has target: • Within attack distance plus a bit: Aim. • Outside that distance: Normal. • No target: Ambient.
Idle	Ambient.
Mingle	With focus character: Socialize. Alone: Ambient.
Wander	Ambient.
Flee	With focus character: Curious. Without: Ambient.
Pursue	In a formation (that is, using a pursue offset): Normal. With focus character: Curious.

This system can be disabled by calling diguyCharacter::agent_set_auto_variant_selection().

2.5. Obstacles

Sometimes there are obstacles in an agent's way. When that happens, the agent has some decisions to make, depending on what the obstacles are. If the obstacle is a simple obstruction such as a light pole, the agent can just move around it. If, however, it is a nearby gunman who is firing his weapon, the agent will need to take a more drastic evasion approach.

DI-Guy AI breaks defines two types of obstacles, static and dynamic. Static objects do not move, such as buildings, walls, and fixed props in the scene. Dynamic objects can move, such as humans and vehicles.

2.5.1 Sensing and Avoiding Static Objects

Agents can be in one of three modes with respect to static object detection and avoidance:

- Disabled
- Feelers
- Path planning.

Feeler Static Avoidance

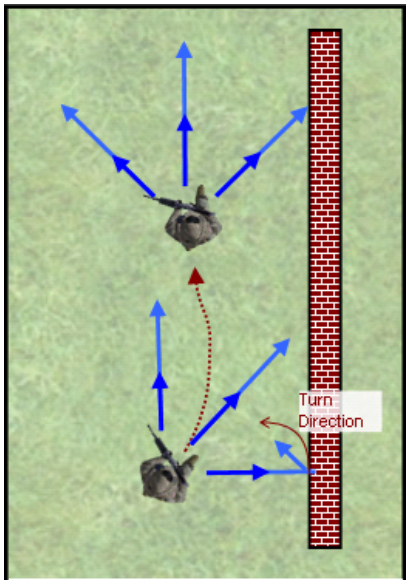
Feelers are rays that project from the agent's body, looking for intersections with static objects in the scene. An agent can have up to eight feelers. One common configuration is to use two: one projecting to the front and left, the other projecting to the front and right. The best choice needs to balance performance (feelers cost CPU) and robust collision detection.

If a feeler touches something, the agent responds. If the touched object is still some distance away (that is, between the turning and collision distances), the agent turns to move along the object.

If the object is closer, that is, less than the collision distance, the agent determines it is colliding with the object and will forcibly move away from it.

The following figure shows an agent approaching a wall. The front right feeler touches the wall. Since the wall is within the turn distance, but outside the collision distance, the feeler turns the agent to move along the wall.

Figure 10. Feeler turning



Feeler Parameters

Table 11 lists feelers parameters.

Table 11. Feeler parameters

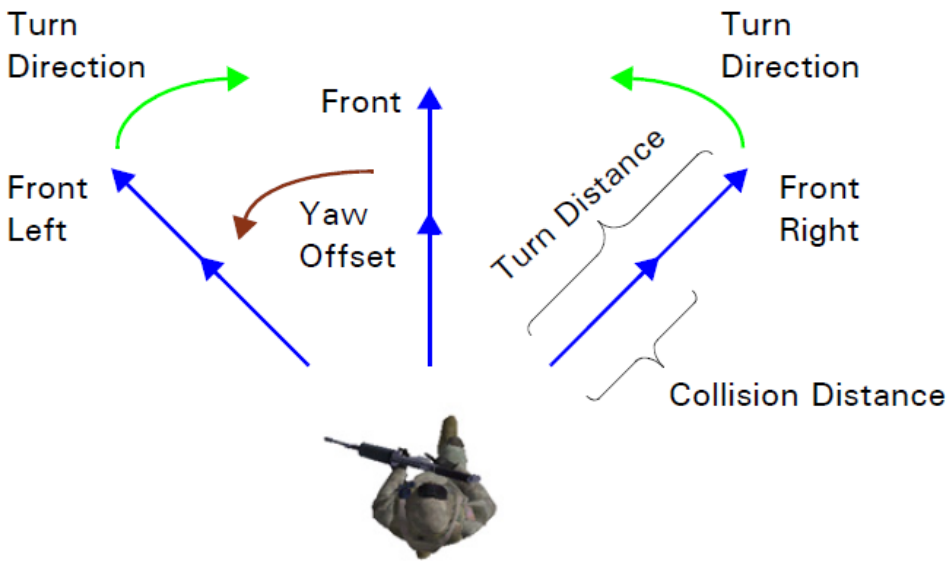
Parameter	Description
Enabled	Disabled feelers have no effect on the agent. By default only the front left and front right feelers are enabled.
Yaw (rz) Offset	The yaw (rotation about Z axis, or rz) offset of the feeler from forward. The default eight feelers are evenly spaced at 45 degree intervals around the agent.
Height	The height of the feeler from the ground. Default: 0.7 meters.

Table 11. Feeler parameters (continued)

Parameter	Description
Collision Distance	The distance at which the feeler returns a collision result, and moves the agent away from the object. Default: 0.25 meters.
Turn Distance	The distance at which the feeler returns a turn result, and turns the agent to move along the object. Default: 0.5 meters.
Turn Direction	The direction the feeler turns the agent if contact occurs inside the turn distance. Default turn directions: • The front left feeler turns the agent right. • The front right feeler turns the agent left. • The front feeler turns the agent left or right depending on the angle of contact.

Figure 11 illustrates the feeler parameters.

Figure 11. Feeler parameters



Disabled Static Avoidance Method

Static object avoidance can be disabled. Static objects are neither detected nor avoided, which means that characters can walk through walls and solid objects.

If the agent is not near any static objects this is not a problem, and disabling static object avoidance can reduce the performance overhead.

2.5.2 Dynamic Object Sensing and Avoidance

Dynamic objects are objects that move around the scene. These are almost always other agents, but can also be incoming DIS/HLA entities or avatars. Agents use repulsion zones to detect and avoid them.

Dynamic Avoidance Using Repulsion Zones

When dynamic avoidance is enabled, agents are surrounded by repulsion zones. Other agents that enter these zones have their position, orientation, action or some combination of these attributes changed to try to get out of the zone.

Repulsion zones are different from speed zones. An agent's repulsion zones are centered on the agent and affect how other agents act. An agent's speed zones are centered on the agent's desired position, and affect only how this agent acts.

Each repulsion zone has the following parameters:

- Enabled: Whether the zone is enabled. Disabled zones have no effect on other agents. By default the Medium and High Repulsion Zones are disabled.
- Repulsion Radius: How far from the agent's position the zone extends.
- Repulsion Factor: How strong a repulsive force should be applied to agents that enter the zone.

When an agent enters another agent's repulsion zone, its orientation, position, and action may be affected.

Orientation

An agent entering a repulsion zone may be influenced by multiple orientation forces, as follows:

- A repulsive force attempts to turn the agent directly away from the zone center (which is the position of the agent owning the repulsion zone).
- The agent's current action may try to orient it towards its desired position.
- The agent may be in multiple repulsion zones at the same time.

All of these forces are combined to determine a final change to the agent's orientation. The agent has a maximum orientation change rate, so regardless of the forces being applied it will never exceed the maximum.

Position

An agent entering the solid zone of another agent is moved out of it.

Action Selection

Each repulsion zone has an associated speed type, which affects agents as follows:

- Agents in a low repulsion zone try to avoid at a low speed, either slow or medium.
- Agents in a medium repulsion zone try to avoid at their fast speed, which is typically a jog.
- Agents in a high repulsion zone try to avoid at their fastest speed, which is typically a run.

Speed Zone and Repulsion Zone Interactions

There is a lot of overlap in selecting the proper speed between the speed zones and the repulsion zones. Both are used to determine the speed type the agent uses. Usually, the fastest speed type is used.

For example, if an agent is in its fastest speed zone and in the low repulsion zone of another agent, the final speed type is fastest. Similarly, if an agent is in its slow speed zone, but is in the high repulsion zone of another agent, the final speed type is fast.

Repulsion Zones and Vehicles

Human-to-vehicle collision detection and avoidance is different from human-to-human in DI-Guy AI for the following reasons:

- Difference in mass. Vehicles are heavier than humans. While it is possible for a human to push another human out of the way, humans cannot push a vehicle out of the way. Because of this, forced position change due to solid zone penetration is one-sided, with only the human being moved.
- Difference in speed. Vehicles can move much more quickly than humans, therefore vehicle-to-human collisions are much more serious than human-to-human ones. Because of this, vehicle repulsion zones can stretch much further in front of vehicles than a typical human's does.
- Bounding shape. Vehicles do better with box-like bounding shapes and repulsion zones rather than the circular ones of humans. Because of the needed larger repulsion zones mentioned above, if the zones were circular they would extend much too far to the sides and in back of the vehicle. Instead, vehicle repulsion zones extend fairly far in front of the vehicle and comparatively little to the sides.

Disabled Dynamic Avoidance Method

You can disable dynamic object avoidance. In this case crowd members can walk through each other. If a crowd is far away from the viewpoint it may not be obvious that this is happening. Disabling a crowd's dynamic object avoidance can enhance performance.

2.6. Detecting and Escaping Traps

Agents not using A-star path planning sometimes find themselves in a dead end, or otherwise unable to make progress toward where they want to go. DI-Guy AI refers to such an agent as being trapped. There are several ways agents can try to get out of traps.

In some cases DI-Guy AI agents do not have global knowledge of their environment. That is, the entire world is not mapped out offline with all possible paths computed from point to point using A-star. The only information available to an agent is:

- Its position, orientation, and desired position.
- Polygons of static objects that are within its feeler ranges.
- Other agents in its crowd or companion crowds.

If terrain information is limited, agents can get stuck in a local minimum; that is, in a boxed-in area in which the standard approach of using feelers to move around obstacles is not sufficient.

You can configure agents to minimize or eliminate getting caught in traps. For information about trap settings, please see "6.5.4 Configuring Trap Settings" on page 141.

2.6.1 Trap Detection

Agents can detect two kinds of traps:

- Wedged trap. This trap occurs when the agent's feelers are detecting continuous collisions for an amount of time greater than the wedged trap time threshold. Usually this occurs when the agent has navigated into a tight corner, or is being pushed into an area by the repulsion effects of other agents.
- No progress trap. This trap occurs when the agent is apparently freely able to move around the scene, but something has been keeping it from making real progress toward its desired position for some time. This is commonly when the agent gets trapped in a local minima area.

  Agents check for no progress traps at two different time thresholds. They try different untrap methods based on the threshold.

2.6.2 Untrap Methods

When an agent gets trapped, it tries to get untrapped using the following actions:

- Random turn. The agent temporarily stops moving, turns a random amount, and then resumes movement. This minor course change can sometimes move a character around a small obstacle.
- Ghost. The agent's feelers stop having an effect for a short time. This allows the agent to walk through a wall toward its desired position. (If the agent is directly in front of the viewpoint this can be a little ugly, but may be better than the agent hopelessly walking into a corner for many seconds.)
- Nav path. The agent tries to create a navigation path (nav path) in its current region to its desired position. This temporarily puts the agent in the travel behavior.

  This method will not work unless the agent, the desired position, and a navigable path lie entirely in the agent's base region.
- Teleport. This is an extreme method, typically used as a last resort. The agent jumps immediately from its current position to the desired position.
- None. The agent makes no attempt to become untrapped. This can result in the agent repeating unsuccessful behaviors until its desired position changes.
- Stop moving. Somewhat similar to the None method, but the current behavior of the agent is set to none, and the agent character's desired position is set to its current position. Unless something else is sending desired position updates to the agent, this should cause the agent to stop at its current position and wait for further instructions. Although the agent gets no closer to the original desired position than with the None method, it does not engage in fruitless behavior.



3. DI-Guy AI Tutorials

This chapter walks you through several exercises designed to teach you major features of DI-Guy AI.

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3.1. Introduction

This chapter has some tutorials that demonstrate basic AI scenario building techniques. They assume that you are running DI-Guy Scenario with DI-Guy AI enabled and that you are already familiar with basic DI-Guy Scenario procedures. Please see *DI-Guy Scenario Users Guide* for information about DI-Guy Scenario.

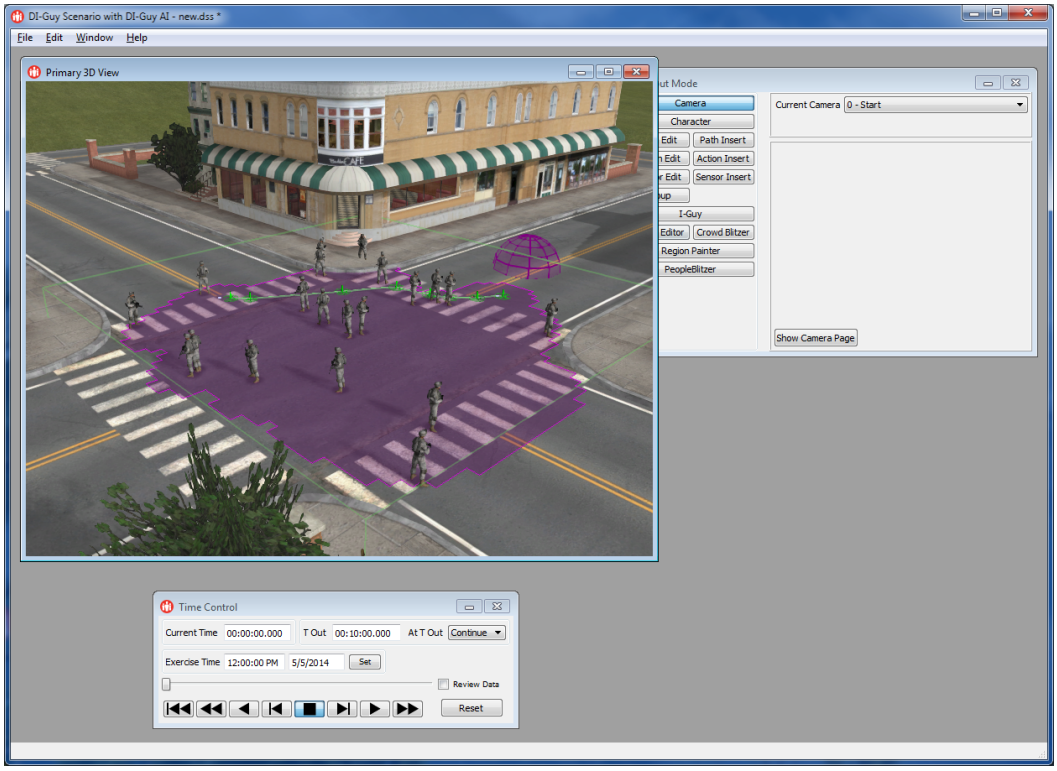
3.2. Create a Crowd Scene

This section shows how quickly you can create a crowd using DI-Guy AI.

➤ **To create a crowd using DI-Guy AI in DI-Guy Scenario:**

1. Run DI-Guy Scenario.
2. Create a new scenario.
3. In the Input Mode window, click Crowd Blitzer.
4. Pick a crowd profile.
5. Move the mouse into the 3D View. The cursor becomes a purple hemisphere.
6. Hold down the left mouse button and drag the mouse over an area in the 3D View. As you drag you see the crowd area painted on the terrain. When you let go of the mouse button, the characters are added to the scenario (Figure 12).

Figure 12. DI-Guy AI crowd



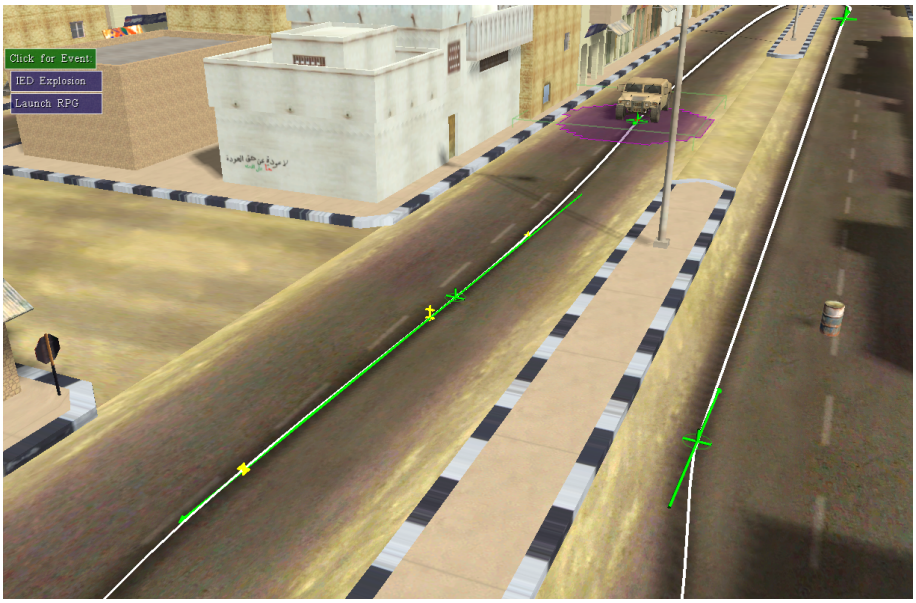
7. Play the scenario. The characters execute their default behaviors.

3.3. Using Base Behaviors

In this tutorial, you will explore some of the basic crowd behaviors – travel, wander, and flee.

1. Open the scenario file *AI_Crowd_Blitz_Demo.dss*.
2. Save the scenario with a filename such as *myCrowdBlitzDemo.dss*. This is so you will not inadvertently overwrite the original scenario.
3. Press **0** for the camera view shown in Figure 13.

Figure 13. Crowd Blitz scenario



3.3.1 Create a Crowd Using the Travel Base Behavior

1. In the Input Mode window, click Crowd Blitzer.
2. Change the Crowd Blitz Parameters Profile to Mideast_pedestrians_travel.
3. Set the Crowd Size to 10.
4. Paint a region along the sidewalk from the far end of the white building on the corner in the center of the scene, to the corner and up the side street (Figure 14).

Figure 14. Crowd region around corner



5. Play the scenario. The pedestrians walk back and forth, using the path shape defined by waypoints in the populate region as a general guide. They avoid each other without any input from you. This walking back and forth is an example of the “travel” behavior for DI-Guy AI agents.
6. Add more crowds on the other sidewalks or even crossing the street.

Editing the Travel Path Shape

The travel agents use a path shape to guide their travel. Path shapes are paths that are not specific to a character.

➤ **To visualize the path shape:**

1. Select the View Settings:Visibility page.
2. In the Path Shapes group box, select All. A blue path shape shows the path for the HMMWV. Green waypoints are displayed in the crowd region (Figure 15).

Figure 15. Path shapes



➤ **To edit the path shape:**

1. In the Input Mode window, select Path Edit.
2. Drag the waypoints to different locations to change where the characters walk.

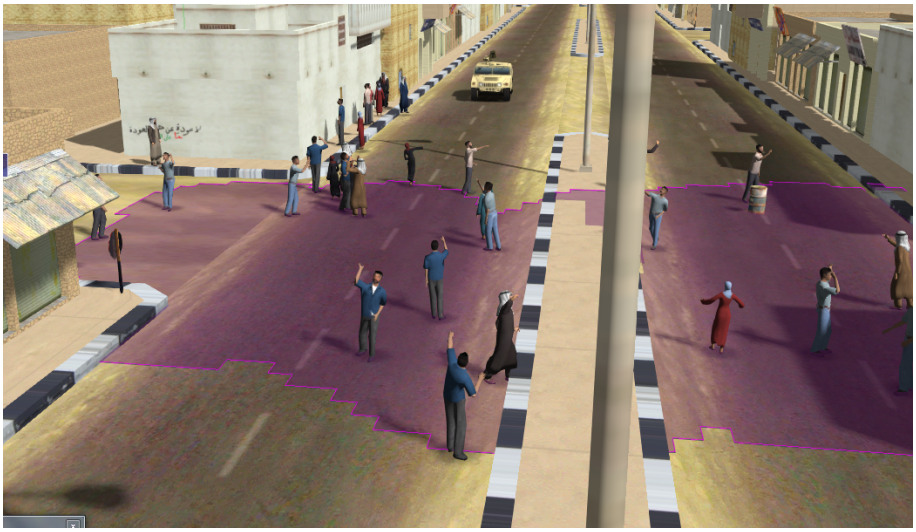
If you find your characters are not getting around the corner as nicely as you like, try pulling the corner waypoint wide.

3.3.2 Add a Crowd that Uses the Wander Behavior

Now we will add a crowd of angry pedestrians to the center of the street. The mideast_pedestrians_angry profile creates pedestrians with middle-east appearances that behave angrily.

1. In the Input Mode window, click Crowd Blitzer.
2. In the Profile list select mideast_pedestrians_angry.
3. Set the Crowd Size to 40.
4. Make the brush bigger. If you have a mouse with a scroll wheel, move the mouse cursor into the 3D View and roll the wheel up to increase the size of the brush. If you do not have a scroll wheel, move the Brush Size slider in the Input Mode window.
5. Click and drag in the 3D view to blitz in a new crowd. Paint a large area that covers both sides of the street.

Figure 16. Angry crowd



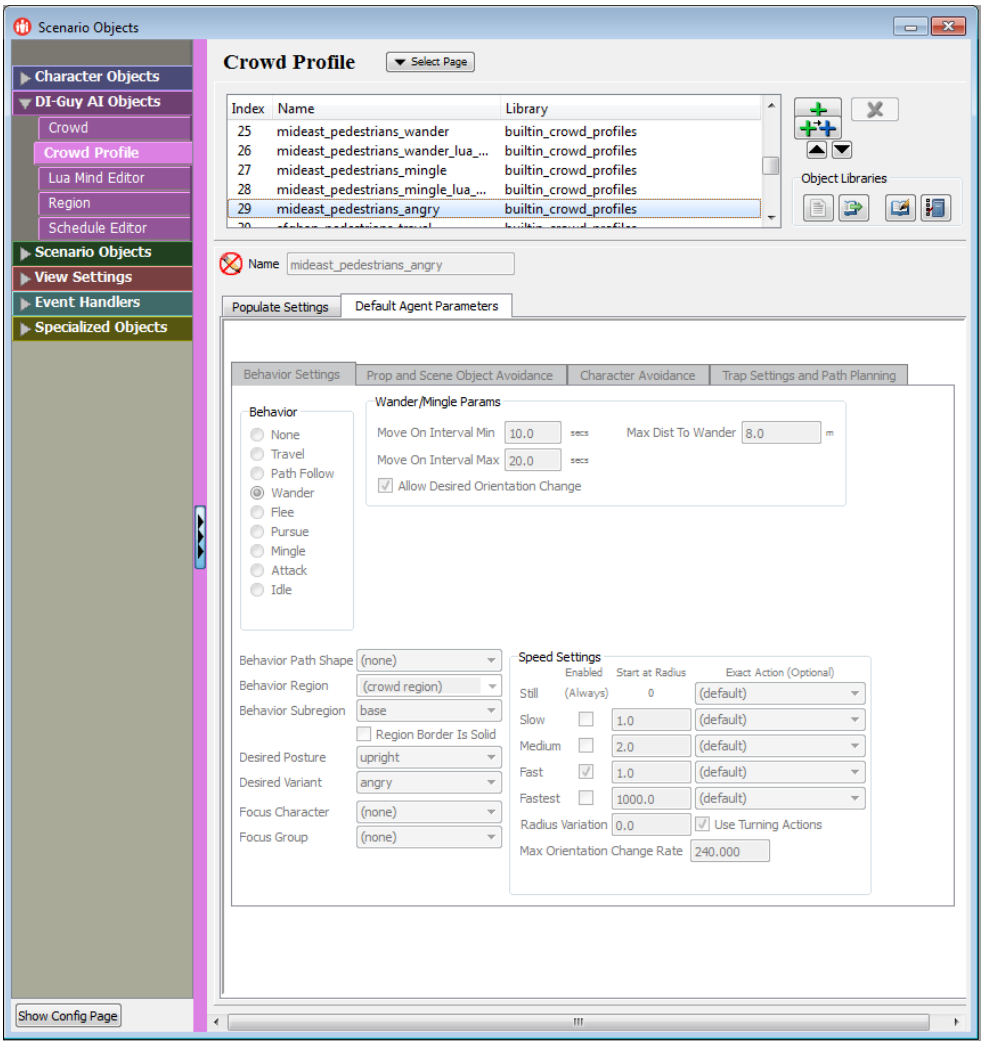
6. Play the scenario. The characters move around within the region. They exhibit angry crowd behaviors. Notice that as the HMMWV enters the region, characters avoid it. It stops moving if necessary to avoid running into characters.

3.3.3 Understanding Crowd Profiles

The angry crowd behaves as it does because is uses a crowd profile that includes angry behaviors. We will look at the profile to see how it is set up.

1. Select the DI-Guy AI Objects:Crowd Profile page (Figure 17).
2. In the crowd list, select mideast_pedestrians_angry.
3. Select the Default Agent Parameters tab.
4. Select the Behavior Settings tab. Notice that this crowd uses the base behavior Wander. The desired variant is angry. This is the basis for how the characters in the crowd behaved. You did not have to do anything to tell them to move around or act angry.

Figure 17. mideast_pedestrians_angry crowd profile





The parameters of a built-in crowd profile are read-only. However, when you create a crowd, the parameters of that instance of the crowd profile are editable. So, you could change the base behavior of this crowd to one of the other behaviors if you wanted to. You could change any of the other settings that control how members of the crowd interact with each other and other characters. To make the crowd even more flexible, you could write code to take into account anticipated situations.

3.3.4 Trigger a Flee Behavior

This scenario has some buttons on the left side of the 3D View. The bottom buttons let you select different camera angles. The top buttons cause events to happen.

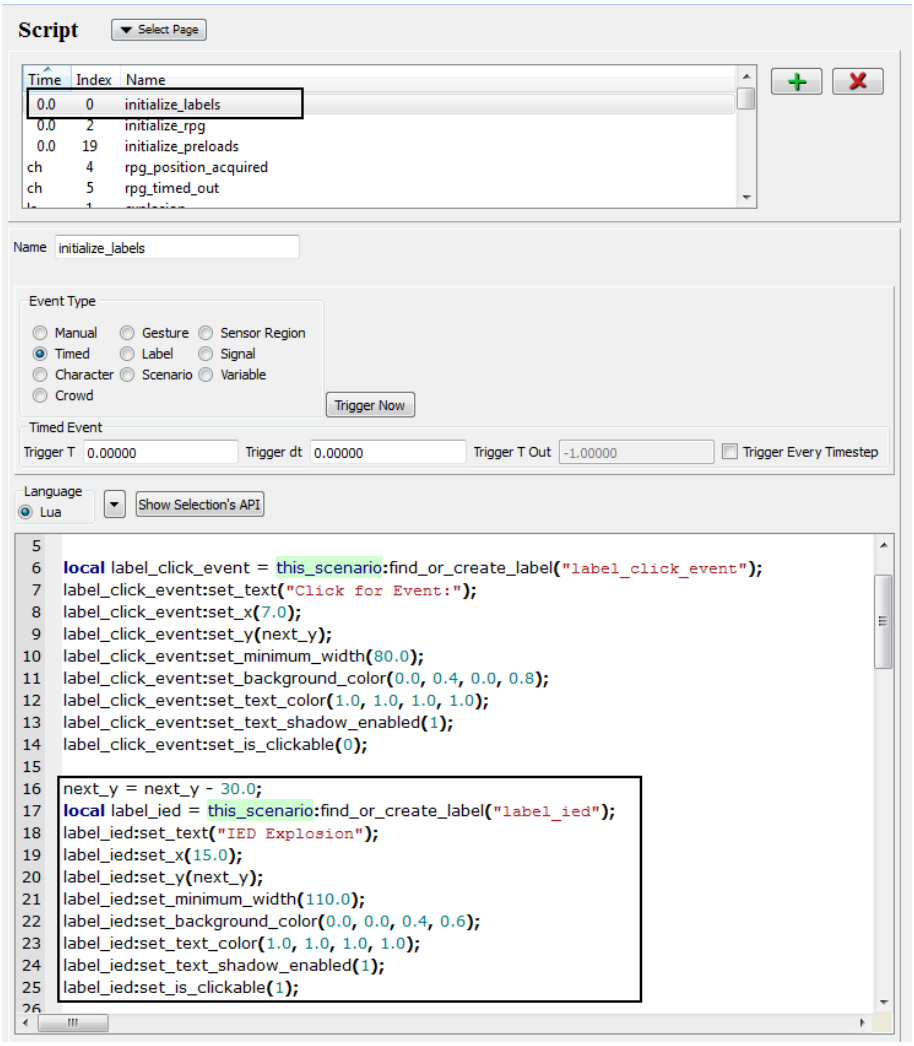
1. Run the scenario.
2. Click IED Explosion. Characters near the explosion get killed. Those farther away run away.

3.3.5 Buttons and Event Handlers

Let's examine how the buttons were made and how the flee behavior was triggered.

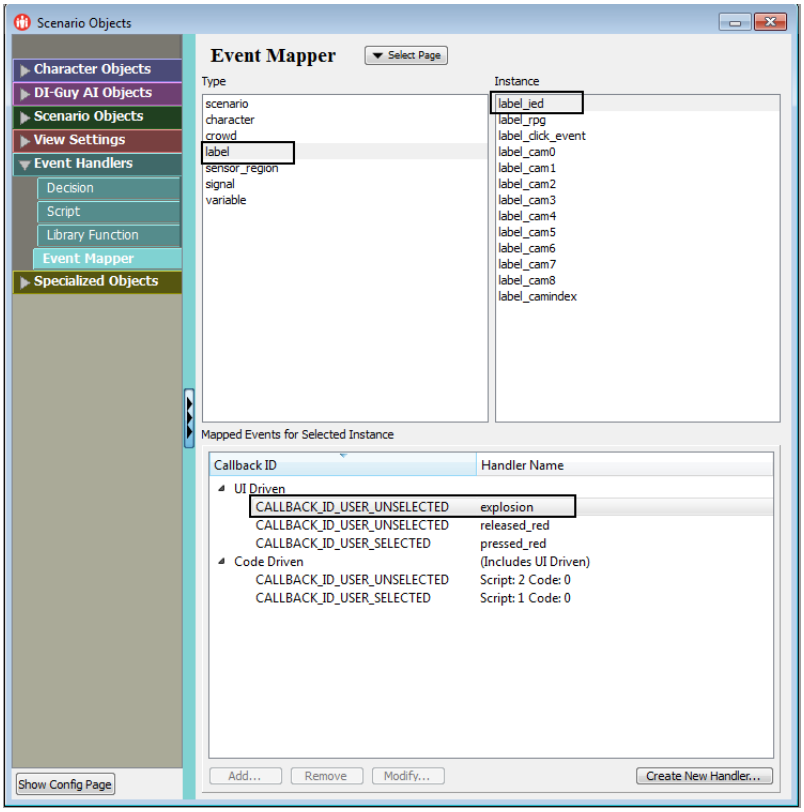
1. Select the Event Handlers:Script page.
2. In the list of scripts, select initialize_labels (Figure 18). The button we are interested in is "label ied". To understand how the button calls code we have to look at how it is mapped to events.

Figure 18. initialize_labels script



3. Select the Event Handlers:Event Mapper page (Figure 19).

Figure 19. Event Mapper page



4. In the Type window, select `label`. The Instance list displays all of the labels defined in scripts.
5. In the Instance window, select `label_ied`. The Mapped Events for Selected Instance window lists the callbacks mapped to `label_ied`.
6. In the Mapped Events for Selected Instance window, select CALLBACK_ID_USER_UNSELECTED with the Handler Name explosion.
7. Click Modify. The Event Mapping Editor opens. In the Callback IDs list, the callback you selected is highlighted. In the Event Handler Names list, explosion is listed. This means that when the label_ied button is unselected (that is when you click it and the mouse is released), the explosion event gets executed.
8. Take a look at the other callback IDs. These scripts just change the color of the button when clicked and released.
9. Select the Event Handlers:Script page.
10. In the list of scripts, select `explosion`. It calls two scripts, explode_target(), which handles the visuals, and crowds_react_to_explosion(), which handles the kill zone and what the survivors do.

    The code for crowds_react_to_explosion() is in the initialize_rpg script (shown below). Notice how the code cycles through all the crowds (line 5), killing members within 6 meters of the explosion (line 16), and then setting the crowd parameters to “good_flee_params” (line 22).

```
function crowds_react_to_explosion()
    local num_crowds = this_scenario:get_num_crowds();
    local cr_index;

    for cr_index = 0,num_crowds-1 do
        local crowd = this_scenario:get_crowd_at_index(cr_
index);

        -- Kill any characters within a certain radius of the
explosion

        local num_members = crowd:get_num_members();
        local ch_index;

        for ch_index = 0,num_members-1 do
            local ch = crowd:get_member_at_index(ch_index);

            if (ch:is_within_distance_n_of_character(rpg_
target_name, 6.0) == 1) then ch:die_now();
            end
        end

        -- Load parameters from a crowd profile that cause
better
        -- flee behavior.
        crowd:set_current_params_from_profile("good_flee_
params");

        -- Flee from the exploded target.
        local flee_distance = 15.0;
        crowd:agents_flee_character(rpg_target:get_name(),
flee_distance);

        -- Set the focus character to the exploded target so
that
        -- characters will turn to face it once they've fled
far enough.
        crowd:set_current_focus_character(rpg_target:get_name
());
    end
end

```

11. Try modifying the scripts, perhaps increasing the kill radius, the flee distance, or creating a new good flee parameters profile.

3.4. Converting a Character to an Agent

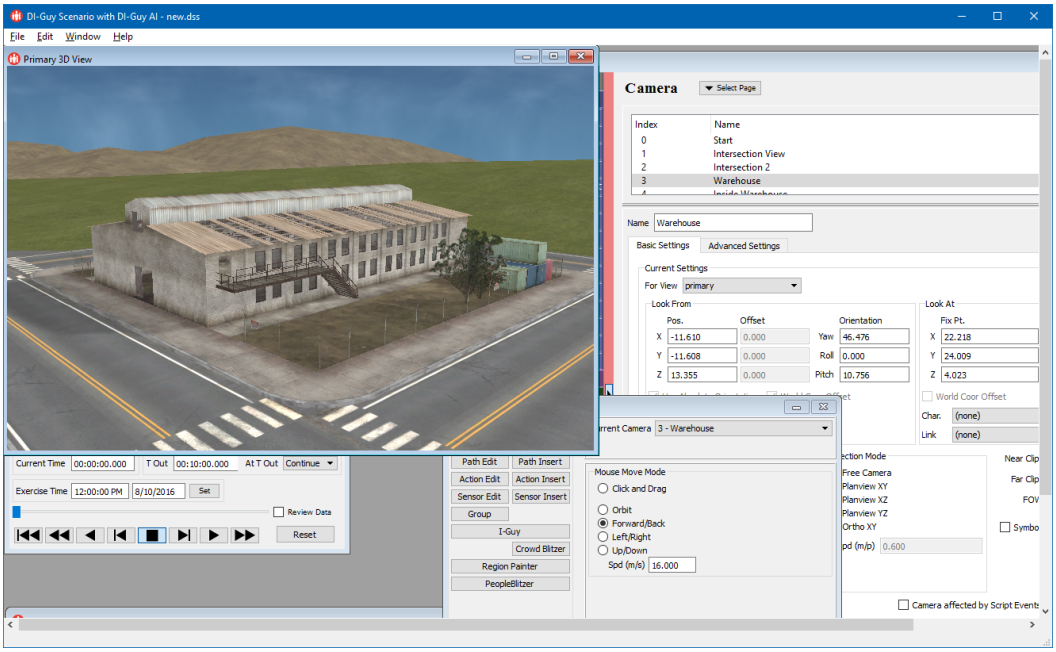
This tutorial turns a DI-Guy character into an agent. The tutorial does the following:

- Uses a base behavior to make the agent wander in a region.
- Writes a Lua script to move the character to a random point in the region.
- Turns the script into a Lua mind.

3.4.1 Create a Character

1. Start DI-Guy Scenario.
2. Press **3** to select the Warehouse camera.
3. Zoom out slightly to see the whole corner (Figure 20).

Figure 20. Warehouse



4. Use the PeopleBlitzer to add a single character to the sidewalk. Use the default PeopleBlitzer settings.

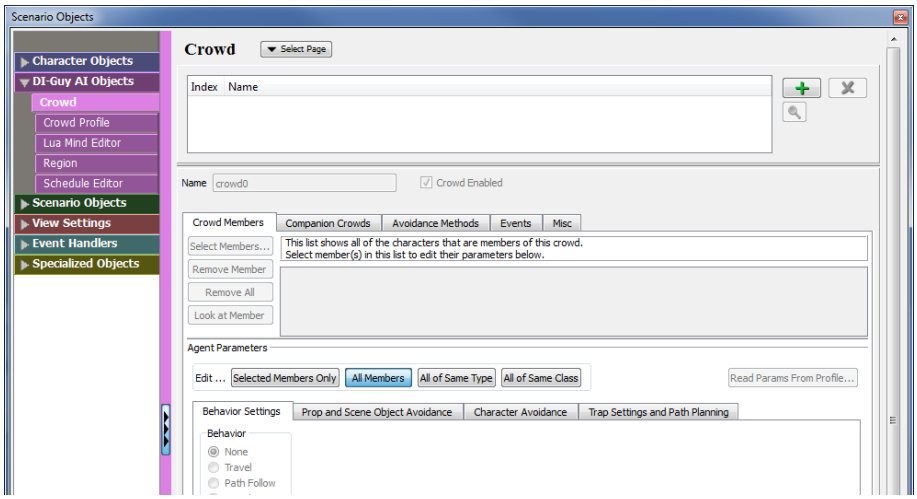
3.4.2 Convert the Character to an Agent

This character is not an agent. An agent needs to be part of a crowd. However, it is OK to have a crowd that has just one member.

➤ **To turn the character into an agent:**

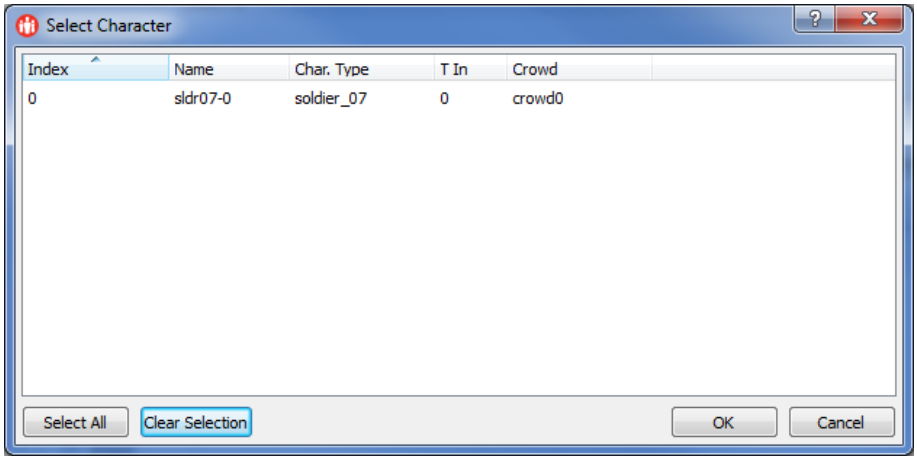
1. Select the DI-Guy AI Objects:Crowd page (Figure 21).

Figure 21. Crowd page



2. Click the Add button (+). An empty crowd, called crowd0 is added to the list.
3. On the Crowd Members tab, click Select Members. The Select Character dialog box opens (Figure 22).

Figure 22. Select Character dialog box



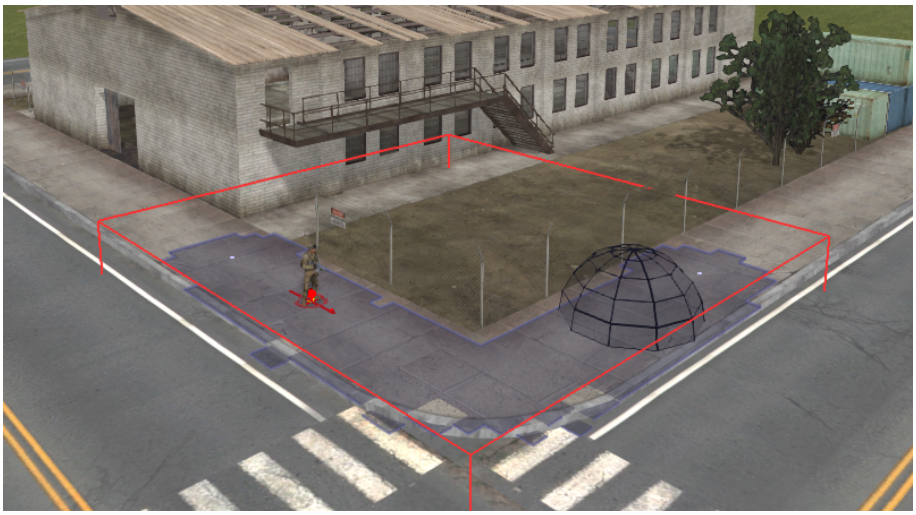
4. Select the character you created.
5. Click OK.

3.4.3 Create a Region

We want the character to wander in the sidewalk. We are going to use an AI base behavior to do that, but first we need to create a region that defines where the character should walk. Regions are key to many AI behaviors. They can be created through the GUI or through scripts. You can also access them using a script when extending behaviors.

1. In the Input Mode window, click Region Painter.
2. Click Create Region. The Current Region is now region0.
3. Paint a region on the sidewalk where the character is standing (Figure 23).

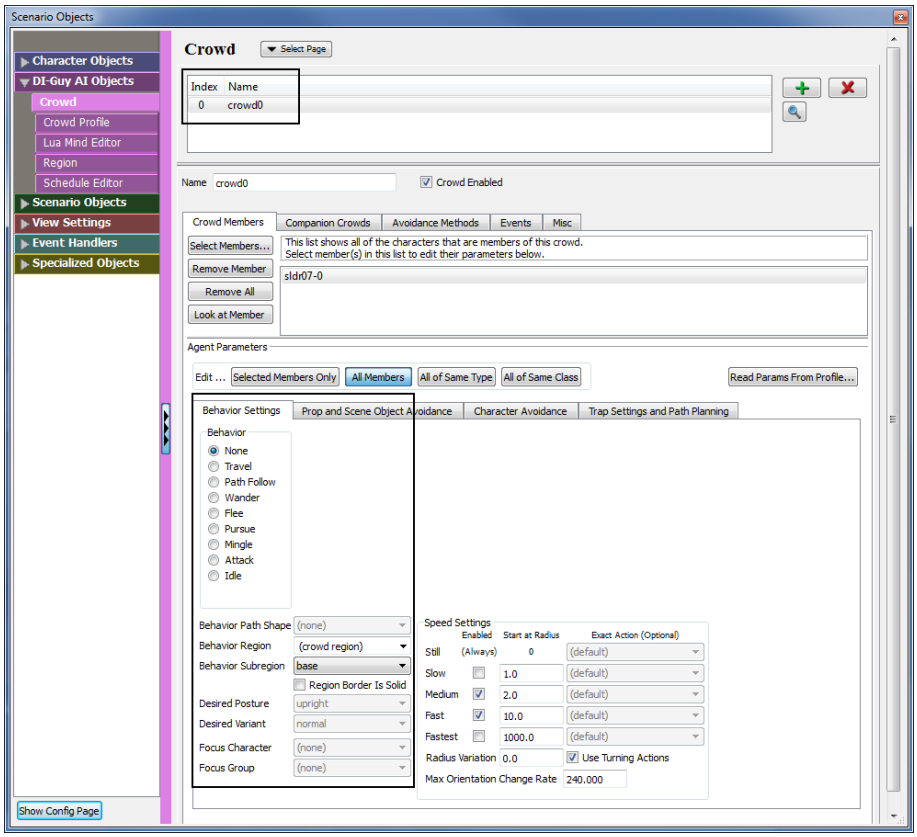
Figure 23. Region on sidewalk



3.4.4 Specify the Base Behavior

1. Select the DI-Guy AI Objects:Crowd page (Figure 24).

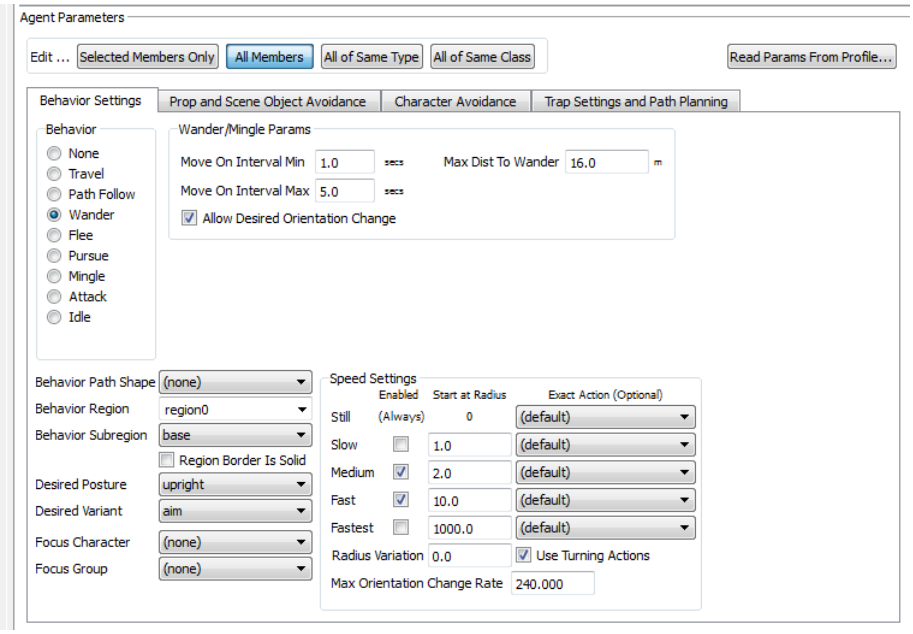
Figure 24. Crowd page, Behavior Settings



2. Select crowdo.
3. On the Behavior Settings tab, in the Behavior group box, select Wander.
4. In the Behavior Region box, select regiono, the region we just painted.
5. Add an aim variant to the agent's action:
    a. In the Desired Variant list, select aim.
    b. In the Wander/Mingle Params group box, change the Move On Interval Min to 1 second and the Move On Interval Max to 5 seconds. This means that the character will wait from one to five seconds before moving on to the next destination.
    c. Change the Max Distance to Wander field to 16 meters.

The settings should look like Figure 25.

Figure 25. Edited behavior settings



6. Play the scenario. Your character should wander about regiono while aiming. Feel free to experiment with the base behavior parameters.

> The crowd only has one agent, but everything you have learned applies to multiple agent crowds as well.

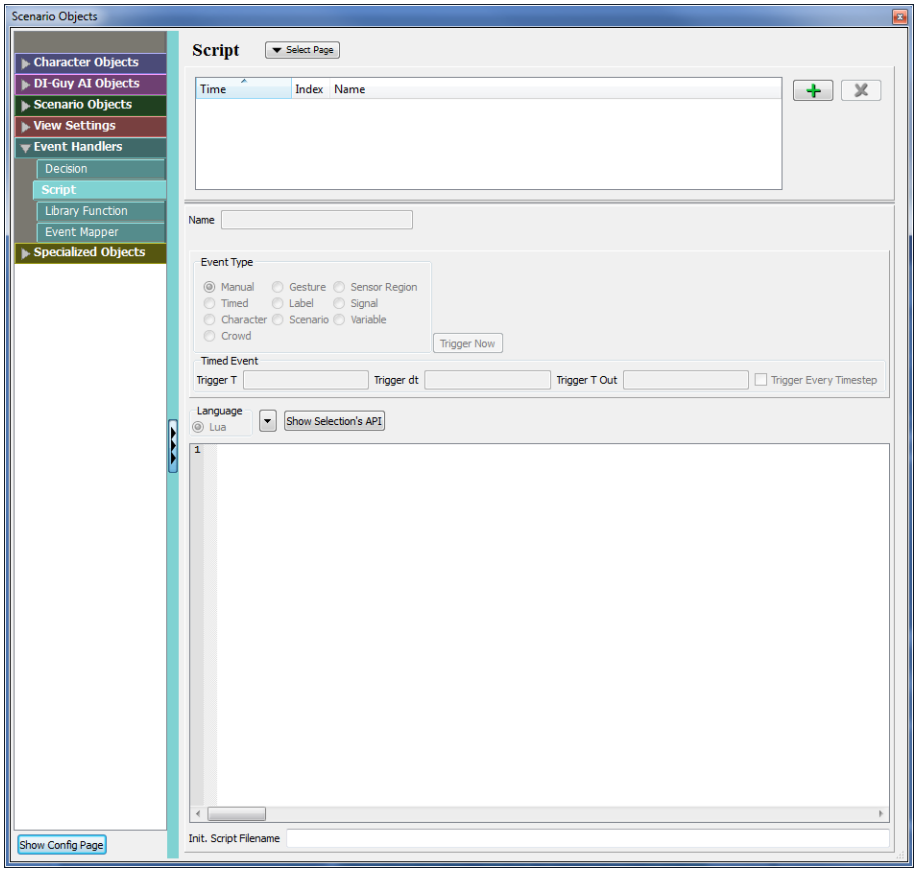
You may notice that your character runs when his next stopping point is far away from his starting point. This is due to a property of most base behaviors known as speed zones. Characters who are far from their goal move faster than characters near their goal. For information about speed zones, please see "2.4. How Agents Select their Speed and Posture" on page 34.

3.4.5 Mimicking the Wander Base Behavior Using Scripting

This portion of the tutorial shows you how to control the character's behavior using a Lua script instead of the built-in wander behavior. The script picks a random point in the region. Then it tells the agent to move to the point.

1. Set the character's base behavior back to None on the Behavior Settings tab.
2. Select the Event Handlers:Script page (Figure 26).

Figure 26. Script page



3. Click the Add button (+) to create a new script. By default, this creates a script that triggers, or runs, when the scenario clock reaches one second. This default is fine for now. Enter the following Lua code:

```
-- get a handle to the region we painted
-- note that this_scenario is a global variable
local region = this_scenario:find_region("region0");

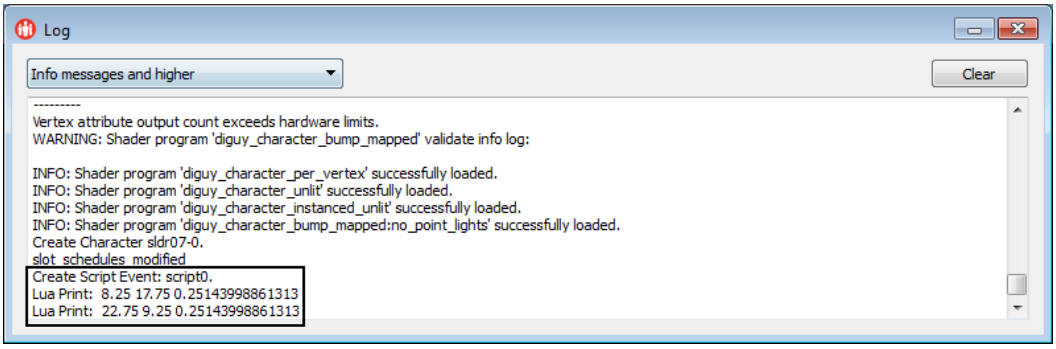
-- get a random point in the base subregion
local res, x,y,z = region:get_point_in_region(DIGUY_SUBREGION_
BASE);
-- print the point to the log window
print(x,y,z);

-- get a handle to the agent. note that prefixing the variable
-- name with character allows tab completion in the editor to
-- work
local character_sldr = this_scenario:find_character("sldr07-0");

-- agent_move_to_point is an api call that does what you might
-- expect
character_sldr:agent_move_to_point(x,y,z);
```

4. Open the Log window.
5. Play the scenario. After one second, the character should move to the point that is printed in the Log window (Figure 27). You can click the Trigger Now button on the script page to run the script again. Effectively, you are mimicking the Wander Base Behavior.

Figure 27. Log window



6. Save the scenario. We will return to it later when we talk about AI Minds.

3.5. AI Minds

A mind is a set of Lua-based classes that provide artificial intelligence to a character for governing its behavior. When you create a crowd, the members of the crowd (or agents) already have the behaviors associated with the crowd profile that you use to create the crowd.

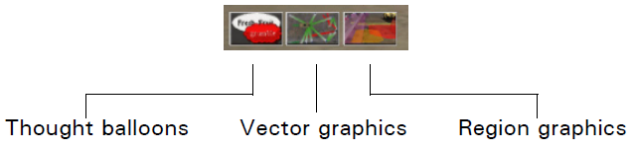
We will start exploring AI minds by looking at the AI_Schedule_Demo scenario. This scenario lets you work with some of our most advanced mind characters. It includes a button panel in the 3D View to assist with populating and controlling the characters (Figure 29). (For information about how to create buttons and labels, please see *"Creating Screen and Button Labels,"* in *DI-Guy Scenario Users Guide*.)

The 3D View has the following buttons:

- Setup Terrain. Replaces the desert village with your own terrain.
- Blitz Squad. Creates a squad of US Marines.
- Blitz Enemy Squad. Creates a squad of enemy soldiers to fight.
- Create IED. Creates an improvised explosive device.
- Create Food Stand. Places a food stand anywhere in your world. When characters get hungry, they will seek it out.
- Create Mosque. Places a mosque anywhere in your world. When characters have the urge to pray, they will go to the mosque.
- Create Lounge. Places a lounge anywhere in your world. When characters want to socialize, they will go to the lounge.
- Create Afghan Civilians. Creates pedestrians using the base behavior travel.

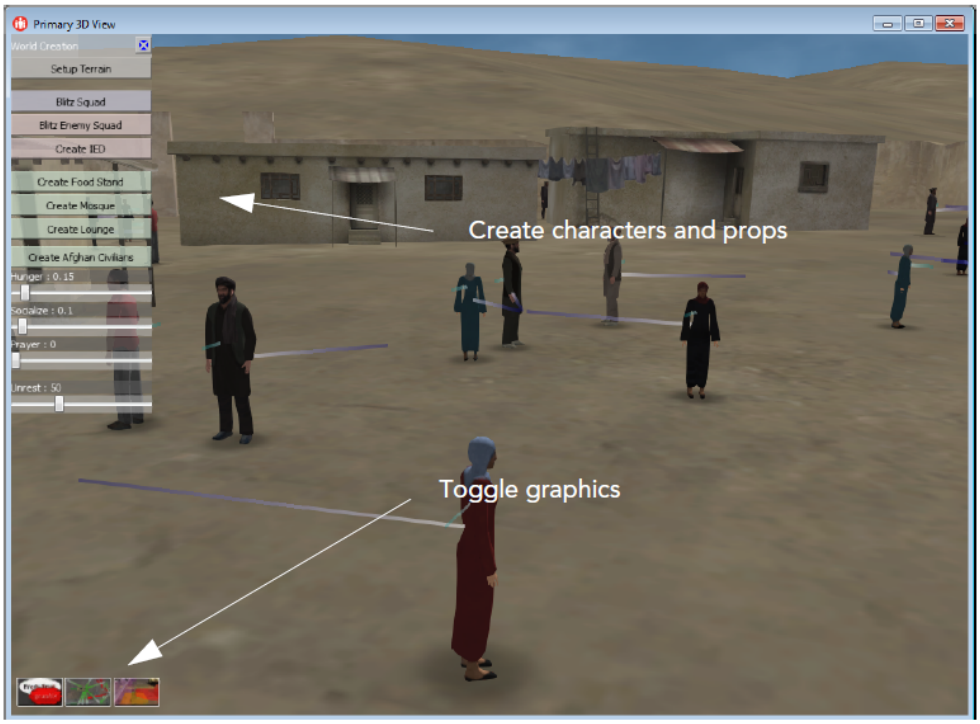
- Social sliders. Modifies the hunger, socialize, prayer, and unrest parameters of the people of the village.
- Toggle Thought Balloons, Toggle Vector-style graphics, Toggle region graphics. Turns graphics on and off (Figure 28).

Figure 28. Buttons for toggling graphics



Each character also has individual behaviors available.

Figure 29. AI Schedule Demo scenario



1. Load the scenario *AI_Schedule_Demo.dss*.
2. In the Time Control dialog box, click Set. The Select dialog box opens.
3. Clear the Default to Now check box.
4. Change the Advance Factor to 1.00.
5. Click OK.
6. Click Reset until the Exercise Time is set to 12:00:00 PM.
7. Run the scenario.

As the simulation runs, you will see little balloons next to the characters. These are called thought balloons and they tell you what the character is thinking. (You may have to zoom in to read them. Thought balloons are a form of character label. You can toggle them on and off by clicking the Thought Balloon button at the lower left of the 3D View or enable and disable them on the View Settings:Visibility page.)

The thought balloons let you see that some characters have interrupted their travels to get some food at the stand, saying “I’m going to eat.” As they get near the stand, they ask “Can I buy some fruit?” Patrons enjoy their meal “(munch.)” and some even become happy “I’m happy,” because they have eaten. Similar behavior can be seen at the lounge and mosque.

As you learn more about the Lua scripting that underlies the AI minds, you can explore how these behaviors were created and enhance that behavior to meet your needs.

Vector graphics show the paths along which the characters are walking. If you find them distracting, you can turn them off by clicking the vector graphics button in the lower left corner. You can also turn off the thought bubbles. These graphics are helpful for understanding character actions when you are creating and debugging a scenario. You probably would not display them when running a scenario in an actual simulation.

Over time, the behaviors start to change a bit. Some characters start to complain (red thought balloon). Some decide it is time to pray and head to the mosque.

3.5.1 Agent Behaviors

Agents behaviors are based on the following factors:

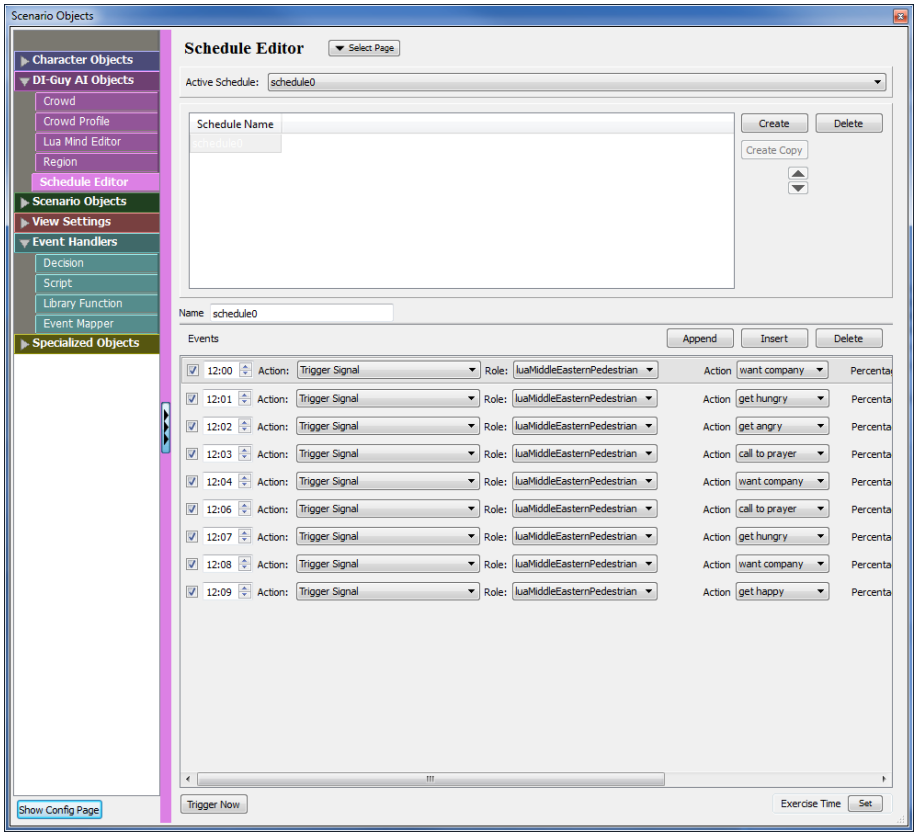
- Base behavior. In the absence of other inputs, agents use the base behavior for their crowd profile.
- AI Minds. The Lua scripts for an agent usually override the base behavior and are the main basis for the independent behaviors of an agent.
- Scheduled behaviors. If a crowd has scheduled behaviors, some percentage of the crowd members execute them.
- Direct manipulation. You can assign specific behaviors to agents from their right-click menu.

3.5.2 The Schedule Editor

The AI_Schedule_Demo demonstrates use of the Schedule Editor. We will take a quick look at it. For more details, please see "6.6. Scheduling Character Activities" on page 143.

1. If the scenario is running, stop it and click Reset.
2. In the Scenario Objects dialog box, select the DI-Guy AI Objects:Schedule Editor page (Figure 30).

Figure 30. Schedule Editor page



3. Look at the events scheduled and note the following:
   - They take place at one minute intervals.
   - They all apply to luaMiddleEasternPedestrian agents. If there were soldiers in the scenario, the events would not apply to them.
   - Each event specifies an action that the agents should execute when the event triggers.
   - Each event applies to a percentage of the agents. This is so you will not have a situation where everyone does the same thing all the time, which would not be realistic.
   - The actions get assigned to agents over a period of time (for these events, one minute.) This is so behaviors do not all change at the same time, to make the transition more realistic.
   - You can assign events to particular groups. (Click the >> button to see the group assignment. You may have to scroll the window to the right to see it.)
4. Run the scenario. Watch the thought bubbles and see how the behaviors match the events as time progresses.

3.6. Create a Scenario that Use AI Minds

For this scenario, we will strip the content out of the AI_Schedule_Demo scenario and use it to build a scenario with civilians and soldiers.

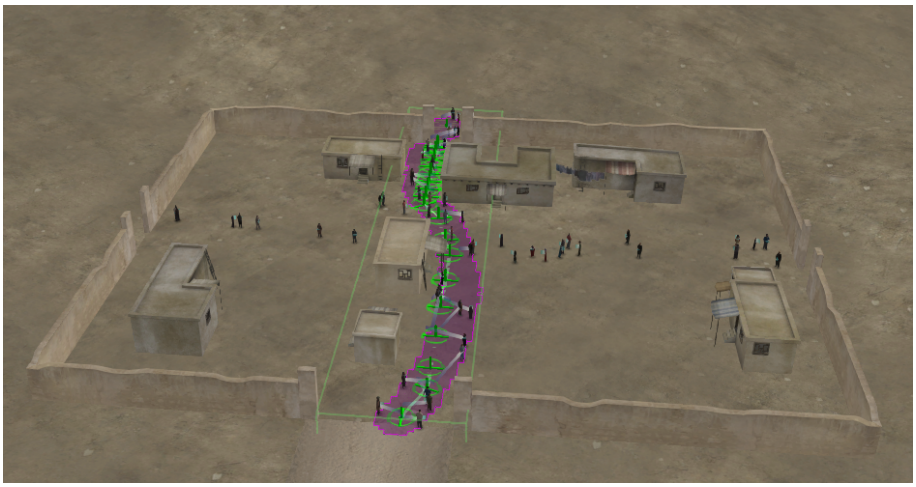
1. Open the AI_Schedule_Demo scenario.
2. Save the scenario to a new name.
3. In the Scenario Objects dialog box, select the DI-Guy AI Objects:Crowd page.
4. Select the first crowd in the list.
5. Click the Delete button (). You are prompted to confirm the action.
6. Click Yes for each confirmation prompt.
7. Repeat the process to delete the other crowds.
8. Select the Character Objects:Character page. This page has the props in the scene, such as the mosque and food stand.
9. Delete each of the props.
10. Save the scenario.

3.6.1 Create a Civilian Population with a Simple Pattern of Life

➤ **To set up the scenario:**

1. Zoom out to see the entire walled compound.
2. Click Create Afghan Civilians.
3. Place two civilian groups. Drag a region between the left and right gates, and one between the top and bottom gates (Figure 31).

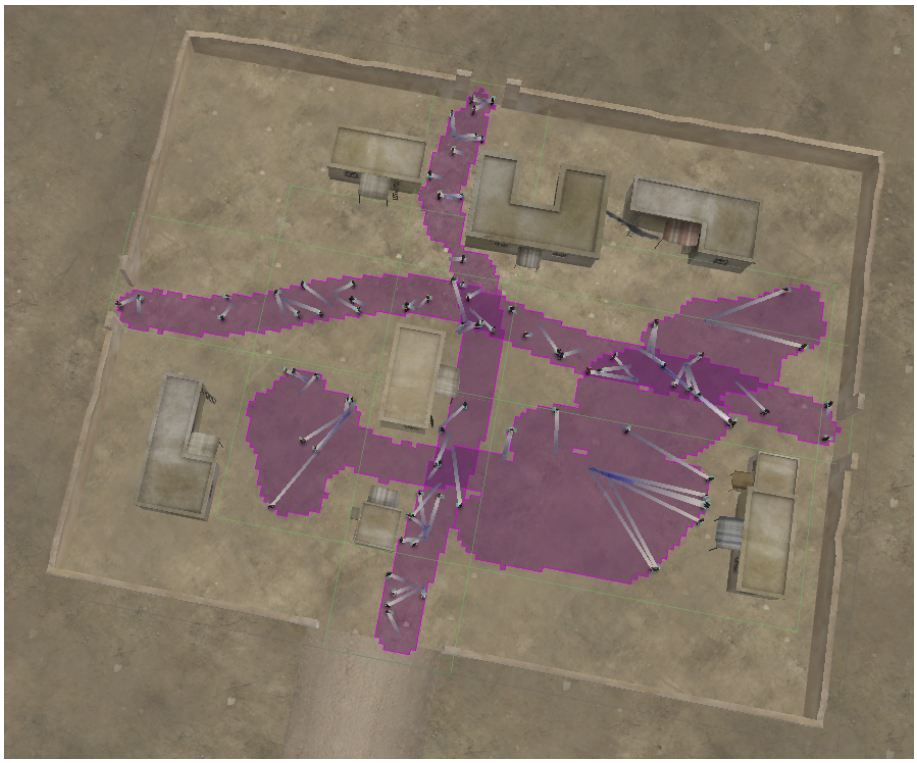
Figure 31. Afghan civilian crowds



4. In the Input Mode window, click Crowd Blitzer.
5. Select the mideast_pedestrian_wander profile.

6. Add a crowd that covers the two open areas in the village and into the upper right corner (Figure 32).

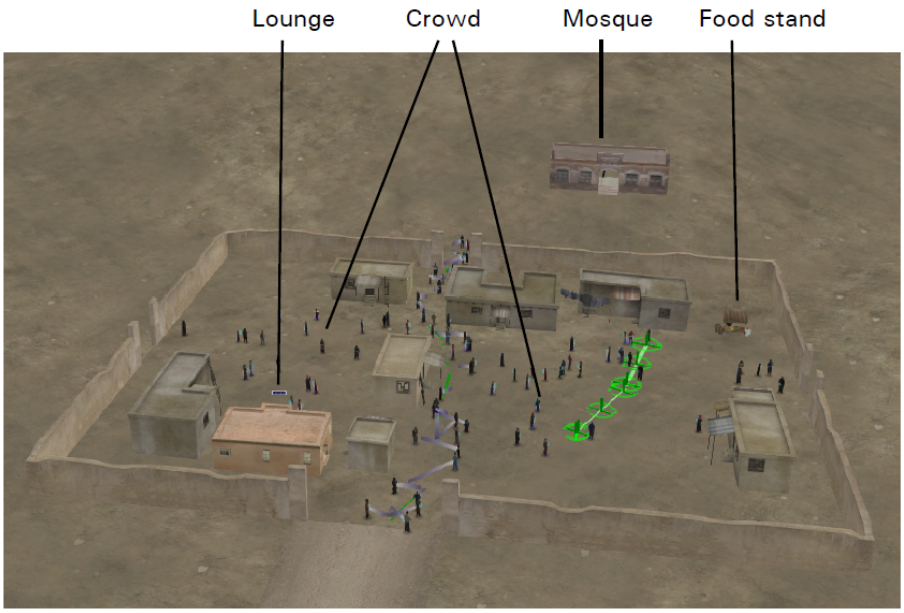
Figure 32. Crowd region



7. In the 3D View, click Create Food Stand.
8. Click in the upper right corner. Make sure the food stand is in the region you created. You are prompted through several steps for placing the food stand. You can just keep clicking the location until the process finishes. (The prompts are displayed as labels in the middle of the 3D View.)
9. Click Create Mosque.
10. Place a mosque outside the walls above the village. You are prompted through several steps for placing the mosque. You can just keep clicking the location until the process finishes.
11. Click Place Lounge.
12. Place a lounge in the lower left quadrant of the village. You are prompted through several steps for placing the lounge. You can just keep clicking the location until the process finishes.

    Figure 33 show the completed scenario.
13. Save the scenario.

Figure 33. Completed village



14. Run the scenario (Figure 34).

Figure 34. Scenario running with thought balloons



Assign a Command to an Agent

As noted earlier, you can give agents individual commands.

➤ **To assign a character a command or behavior:**

1. In the Input Mode dialog box, select Character Mode.
2. Right-click a character. A popup menu is displayed.
3. Select a command from the menu.

The command menu has the following commands:

- Show. A shortcut to quickly access DI-Guy windows.
- Call to Prayer. Seek a mosque.
- Get hungry. Seek a food stand.
- Get angry. Decrease happiness.
- Get happy. Increase happiness.
- Want company. Seek out a lounge.
- Play dead. Pretend to be unconscious.
- Plant IED. Plant an improvised explosive device.
- Throw Molotov. Throw a Molotov cocktail at a friendly vehicle.
- Become Instigator. Decrease the happiness of people the instigator comes in contact with.

Take some time to play with these commands and observe the behavior.

3.6.2 Create Soldiers that Use Formations

Add some soldiers to the scenario.

1. In the 3D View, click Blitz Squad.
2. Blitz in the squad outside the walls of the village.
3. Run the scenario. The soldiers immediately run to form a circle formation around the leader.

Like civilians, soldiers have commands available on the popup menu. You can give them the following commands:

- Shoulder Weapon. This may increase civilian unhappiness.
- Show. A shortcut to windows and dialog box pages.
- Take a knee. This may increase civilian happiness.
- Go prone.
- Move to point.
- Move to path.
- Stop/Allow AI Autoattack. The squad will react to non-friendly fire unless you turn this functionality off.
- Formation (Column, Staggered Column, Defend, Echelon Right, Echelon Left,

Line, Wedge, Vee). Sets a formation for the squad.

- Destroy squad. A shortcut to delete this crowd.

Here are some things to try:

1. Select Character mode.
2. Click Reset.
3. Right-click a character and select a new formation from the popup menu. Watch the soldiers line up.
4. Use the move to point command to have your squad go somewhere.
5. Try doing a multi-point move using Move to Path. Remember, you can use the **ALT** key to temporarily enter Camera mode to help you lay out your path.
6. March your squad into the village. Notice how the civilians and soldiers avoid each other.
7. Tell your soldiers to shoulder their weapons. You should see an increase in unhappiness amongst the civilians. (Make sure you have thought bubbles turned on to see this).
8. Have your soldiers take a knee. You should see unhappiness decrease and happiness occur.

3.6.3 Create an Enemy Squad and Initiate Combat

Blitz in an enemy squad inside the village. Combat should occur almost immediately between the two squads. Note how the civilians flee the scene as combat erupts.

3.7. Create a Subclass Mind Specific to An Agent

Now that you have had some experience with a scenario that uses AI Minds, we will return to a scenario you created previously and continue looking at AI Minds.

Previously, you created a script that mimicked the wander behavior. Now, you will change the script's event type to Manual so that it will not run unless you click the Trigger Now button.

1. Open your saved scenario.
2. In the Scenario Objects window, select the Event Handlers:Script page (Figure 26 on page 63).
3. In the Event Type group box, select Manual.
4. Play the scenario. The agent should not move.

The easiest way to get started with AI minds is to extend an existing mind. Lua supports object-oriented programming and we are going to take advantage of that by modifying the behavior of an existing mind, *luaSimpleFriendlySoldier*.

1. Select the DI-Guy AI Objects:Lua Mind Editor page.
2. Click Create. You are prompted to select the code block type.

3. Select Character Mind. This mind will be a subclass named sldr07_0. You are prompted for the base class to use.
4. Select Already Loaded.
5. Select *luaSimpleFriendlySoldier* from the list of potential base classes. A template script for the class sldr07_0 is displayed in the Lua Mind Editor. On the left side of the editor is a tree view of the objects that make up this mind. It includes the object we are going to edit, sldr07_0, but it also lists the objects it inherits from, *luaSimpleFriendlySoldier*, *luaSimpleSoldier*, and *luaCharacter*. Documentation for these classes is in the Lua HTML documentation included with DI-Guy AI.

Explore the classes. The character already has a complex mind. We are going to override a few methods to allow us to create a simplified agent whose menu will trigger our single pass wander behavior.

3.7.1 Add a Trigger to the Popup Menu for Your Agent

The first method we will change is get_ui_signals. Currently, there is a commented out shell function ready for you to work with in your sldr07_0 subclass. It should look like this:

```
-- This function returns a comma separated list of signals that the
-- agent is currently willing to accept.
--function sldr07_0:get_ui_signals()
--return self.ui_signals;
--end
```

Because it is commented out, our mind handles whatever signals are handled by *luaSimpleFriendlySoldier*. This method is used by DI-Guy Scenario to create a context menu that appears whenever you right click on an agent in the 3D View. Clicking a menu command sends a signal to the agent with the corresponding label.

1. Uncomment the method and change it to return the string “trigger”:

   ```
   -- This function returns a comma separated list of signals that
   the
   -- agent is currently willing to accept.
   function sldr07_0:get_ui_signals()
       return "trigger";
   end
   ```

2. In the Input Mode window, select Character mode.
3. Play the scenario.
4. Right-click the agent. The trigger should be on the menu. Clicking it will have no effect; in fact the Log will show a warning that there is no handler.

   In order for path planning to work, minds require a special region to be created in your scenario called a navmesh. The new scenario comes with a navmesh. See "7.3. Generating a navmesh" on page 151 for information about creating a navmesh.

Our mind now has a state that waits indefinitely for the user to click the trigger option in an agent's context menu. Then, it transitions to my_wander_state, which does not exist yet either.

5. Add the following code to your mind in the editor:

```
-----------------------------------------------------------------
-- My Wander State is called when "trigger" is activated. It will
-- find a new point in region0 and move to it, and then return to
-- patrol state.
function sldr07_0:my_wander_state()
    local state_info = self:begin_state("my_wander_state");
    local region = this_scenario:find_region("region0");

-- get a random point in the base subregion and print it
    local res, x,y,z = region:get_point_in_region(DIGUY_SUBREGION_
BASE);
    print(x,y,z); -- nice for debugging - but comment this out later

-- call simple move to state and then go back on patrol.
    self:simple_move_to_state(x,y,z,nil,nil,2,1);
    return self:patrol_state();
end
```



DI-Guy uses naming conventions that enable smart browser features of the Lua Mind Editor, like text completion, function prompts, and argument lists. When creating a new state, choose a function name that ends with the suffix _state. For information about using the Lua editor, please see the appendix *Using the Lua Editor* in the *DI-Guy Scenario Users Guide*.

6. The new code added in step 5 controls how the agent will wander, but it is not hooked up to the trigger configured in *get_ui_signals*. To do this, you need to override the luaSimpleFriendlySoldier's *process_signals* method so it can call my_wander_state when the "trigger" signal is activated. Add the following code to the editor:

```
-- Override luaSimpleSoldier::process_signals to call my_wander_
state when triggered.
function sldr07_0:process_signals(message_object)
    local sender         = message_object["sender"];
    local message_type   = message_object["message_type"];
    local message        = message_object["message"];
    local message_params = message_object["params"];

    -- On trigger action, call my_wander_state.
    if ( message == "trigger" ) then
            self:my_wander_state();
            return;
    end
```

```
    -- Call base class implementation.
    luaSimpleFriendlySoldier:process_signals( message_object );
end
```

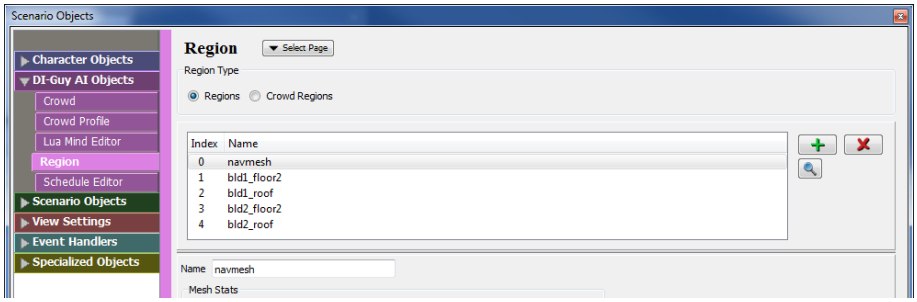
7. Save your scenario.
8. Run the scenario. Your agent should wait patiently for you to click on the trigger signal in the context menu. Once you do, he moves to a new point in regiono, much like the Wander base behavior. This highlights the power of the mind system DI-Guy AI delivers. This wander state is not as configurable as the base behavior, but you can easily make it so by expanding your script. You are limited solely by your imagination!

3.8. Using Regions to Navigate Multi-Floor Buildings

This scenario shows how to set up regions so that agents can navigate through multi-floor buildings.

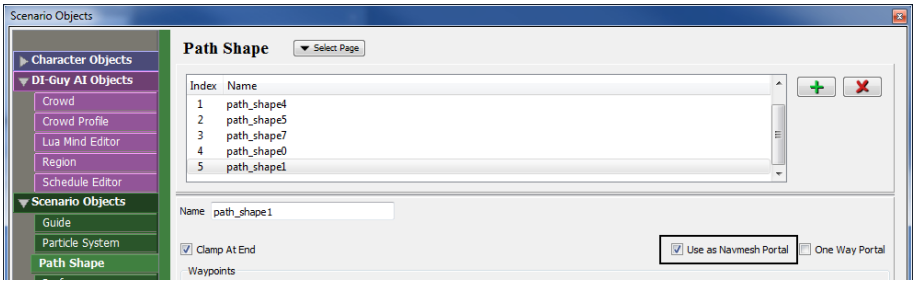
1. Load the scenario *AI_multifloor_path_planning.dss*.
2. Play the scenario. You will see three agents walking to and from the oil drums that are on the roofs of the buildings.
3. Examine the DI-Guy AI Objects:Region page (Figure 35). In addition to the ground level navmesh, there are regions that define a second floor and roof for two different buildings. Landings half way between the floors can be assigned to these regions, as long as they do not overlap another part of those regions.

Figure 35. Regions page



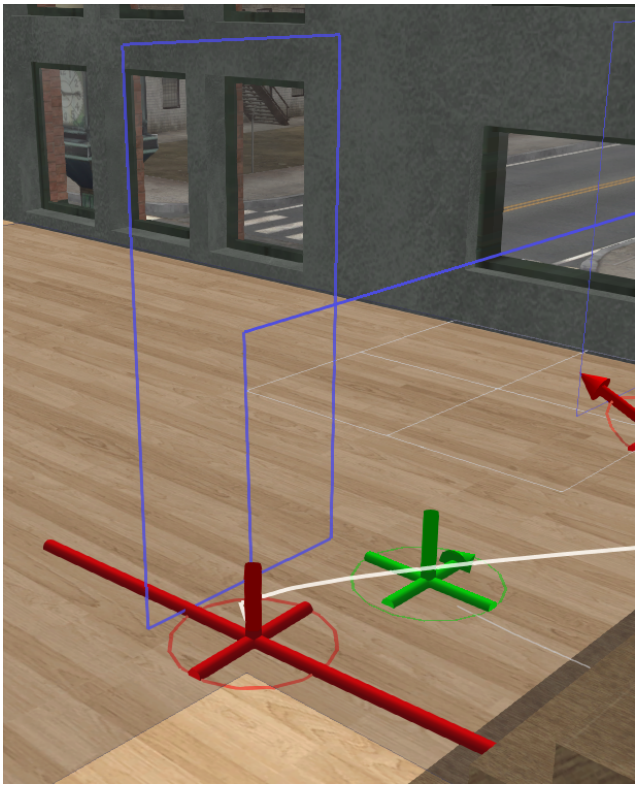
4. Next, examine the Scenario Objects:Path Shape page (Figure 36). It has some special path shapes. There is one for each stairway (four in one building, two in the other). Each path shape can only have two waypoints. The Use as Navmesh Portal check box is selected.

Figure 36. Path Shape page



5. Select the View Settings:Visibility page.
6. In the Regions group box, select All. You will see a special portal graphic at the end of a path shape (Figure 37).

Figure 37. Portal



Examine script Scripto in the Script tab. For each pedestrian, the X,Y,Z position of an associated target oil drum is retrieved and used as an argument to an agent_move_to_point() function call, along with the wildcard "*" to designate that any combinations of regions can be used. The roof regions are passed as the behavior region in the agent's parameters. Scripto is executed at time 1.

In summary, if you define separate regions for each floor of a building and create path shapes for each stairway with portals, you can add multiple levels to your worlds.

3.8.1 Create a Multi-Floor Scenario

This section shows to recreate the multi-floor path planning scenario for a single character. The basic steps are:

1. Create a new scenario.
2. Add the character and the target.
3. Create a script for the character.
4. Create regions and paths.

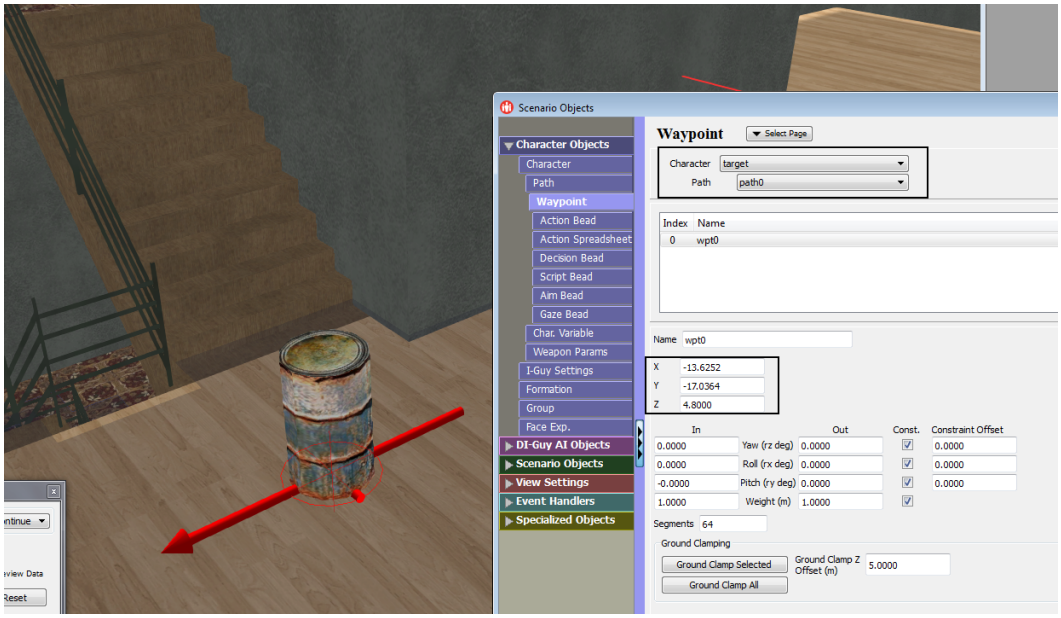
Create the Scenario, Agent, and Target

1. Create a new scenario.
2. Save the scenario as *myMultfloor.dss* so that you do not overwrite *new.dss*.
3. Crowd blitz a single character onto the road in front of the building with the glass-windowed stairs. Use pedestrians_wander for the profile.
4. On the Character Objects:Character page, rename your character to `multi-floor-ped`.
5. PeopleBlitz a barrel (character_type: prop, appearance: drum_rust) onto the road in front of the building.
6. Change the name to `target`.

Move the Oil Drum to the Second Floor

1. On the Character page, select the target character (the oil drum).
2. Clear the Is Scene Object check box.
3. Move the drum to the second floor. One way to do this is to drag it to the top of the building, then on the Character Objects:Waypoint page, set the Z value to the height of the second floor (about 4.8 meters) (Figure 38).

Figure 38. Drum on second floor



Create a Script

1. Select the Event Handlers:Script page (Figure 26 on page 63).
2. Click the Add button (+). A new script gets created.
3. Change the name of the script to MoveToTarget.
4. Type (or copy and paste) the following script code into the script:

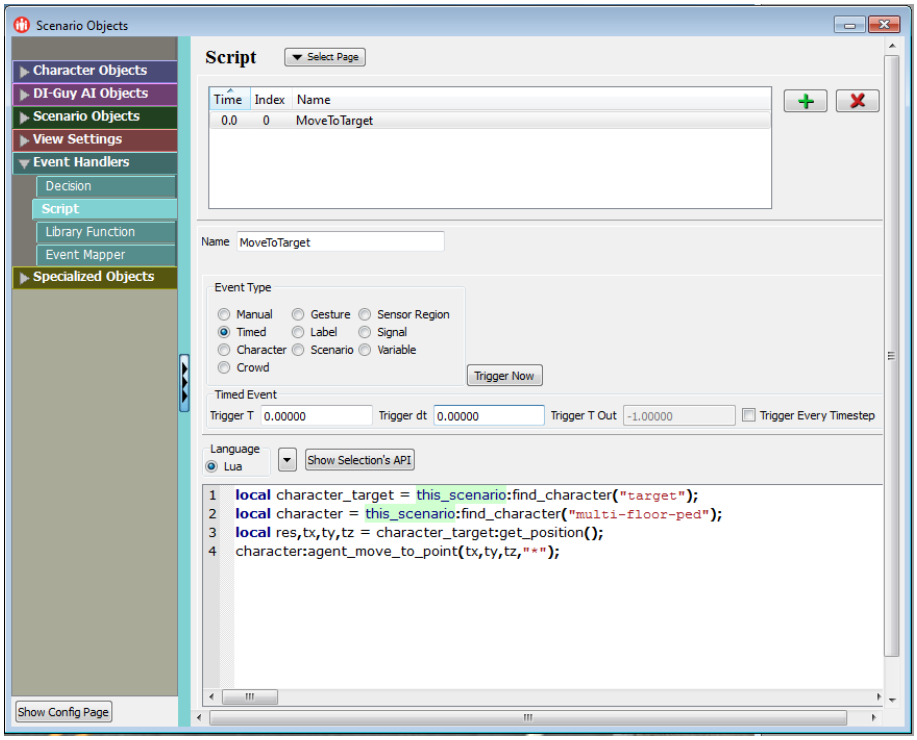
```
local character_target = this_scenario:find_character("target");
local character = this_scenario:find_character("multi-floor-ped");
local res,tx,ty,tz = character_target:get_position();
character:agent_move_to_point(tx,ty,tz,"*");

local params = character:agent_get_current_params();
params:set_behavior_region("secondfloor");
```

> The script uses the agent_move_to_point() method, which can cause high CPU usage and therefore noticeable frame-rate irregularities, should the path required be long or difficult to compute, especially if multiple characters perform the same script at roughly the same time. As an alternative, there is a threaded background version of this planning method (called agent_move_to_point_bg()) that is described in "4.4. Background Path Planning" on page 92.

5. In the Event Type group box, select Timed.
6. Set Trigger T to 0 (Figure 39).

Figure 39. MoveToTarget script



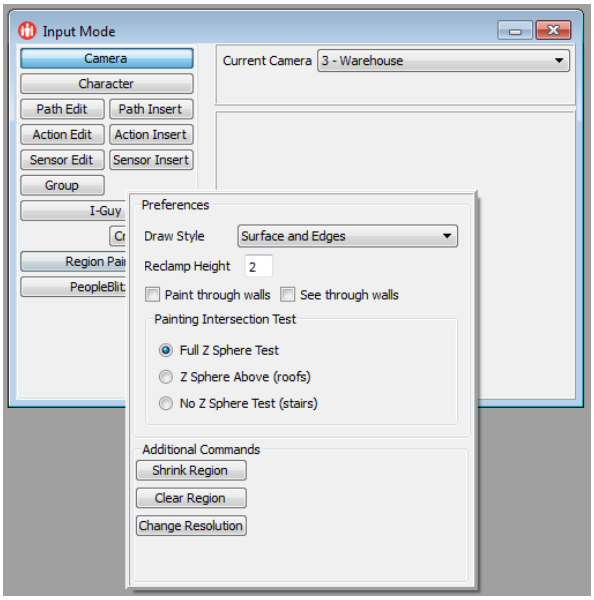
Test the Script

1. Run a quick test. Verify that the character moves to the target.
2. Reset the scenario.

Paint the Regions

1. Move the camera inside the building to the ground floor in front of the stairs.
2. In the Input Mode window, click Region Painter.
3. Paint the ground floor space at the bottom of the stairs.
4. On the DI-Guy AI Objects:Region page, name the region groundfloor.
5. Move the camera to the second floor in front of the stairs.
6. In the Input Mode window, click Region Painter.
7. Click the Mode down arrow. The Preferences dialog box opens (Figure 40).

Figure 40. Preferences dialog box

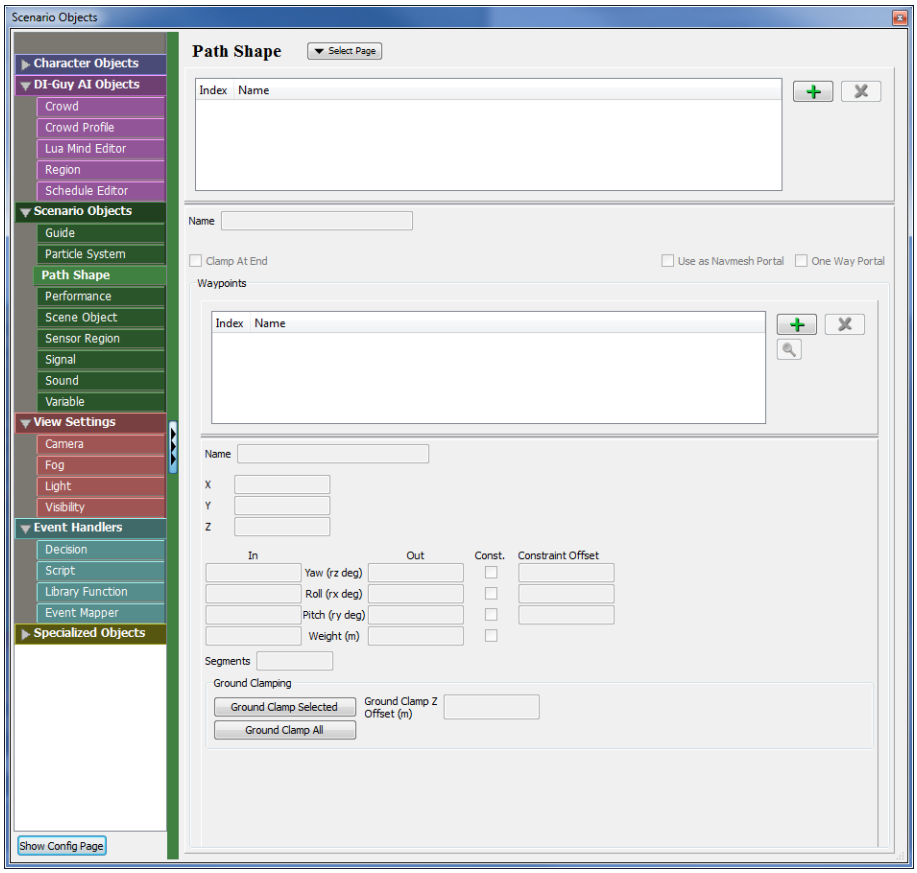


8. In the Painting Intersection Test group box, select No Z Sphere Test (stairs).
9. Click Create Region.
10. Paint the second floor up to the lip of the stairs from below.
11. Name the region secondfloor.

Create Path Shapes

1. Select the Scenario Objects:Path Shape page (Figure 41).

Figure 41. Path Shape page



2. Create two path shapes.
3. Create two waypoints for each path shape. Position the waypoints as follows:
    a. Choose **Edit > Preferences**. The Editor Preferences dialog box opens.
    b. Select the General Settings tab.
    c. Select the Show Cursor Position check box.
    d. Click OK. A panel is added to the right side of the 3D View.
    e. Position the mouse where you want the endpoints of the path shapes to be. The first path shape goes from the 1st floor to the 2nd floor landing. The second path goes from the 2nd floor landing to the 2nd floor.
    f. At each location, record the X, Y, Z coordinates.
    g. On the Path Shape page, type the X, Y, Z coordinates into the waypoints.
    h. In the Input Mode window, click Path Edit.
    i. Position the waypoints exactly where you want them. Try to get them centered on the stairways. This also ground clamps the waypoints better.

4. For each path shape, select the Use as Navmesh Portal check box.
5. Reset the scenario.
6. Run the scenario. You should see the character walk into the building and walk up the stairs to the target. To debug, use the Visibility tab to visualize the portals and the regions.

3.9. Explore other Sample AI Scenarios

DI-Guy AI includes several sample scenarios that you can explore.

3.9.1 AI Crosswalks

AI Crosswalks demonstrates pedestrians performing a pattern-of-life behavior in the center of a small town. This scenario shows how regions can enhance crowd behavior performances. Take the time to examine the regions, particularly the orange regions. A key concept in the AI minds of the pedestrians is to pick a random point in an orange region, navigate to it using the navmesh, and then perform a peek action before choosing another orange point to travel to. The orange regions have been strategically placed at points-of-interest in the town. The fountain, a news interview, street corners, and shop windows all have orange regions that characters travel to, just like people in a real city.

Figure 42. AI Crosswalks



Other regions are also important, such as sidewalks and crosswalks that are painted so that the characters will prefer these regions when doing path planning to their new destination.

3.9.2 AI Train Station Alarm

The AI Train Station Alarm demonstrates concepts applicable to emergency response and other conditions in which an evacuation simulation is desired. The scene starts with commuters at a large train station whose normal routine is interrupted when a fire drill occurs. Characters head towards the nearest exit, making an orderly exit from the building.

This scenario takes advantage of the concept of Region Border is Solid, a check box in the crowd Behavior Settings tab that does not let characters navigate outside of the behavior subregion. A simple script sets up DI-Guy triggers for setting the alarm and signaling whether exit doors are closed or not. When the alarm is triggered and the exit doors open, the agents wander to the red exit regions (these can be difficult to see since they overlap the green regions), and move quickly to reach the red area.

3.9.3 AI Middle East Town

This scenario contains many of the features already seen in the AI Schedule and the AI Crowd Blitz scenarios. Unlike those two scenarios, which focus on populating the scene, this world is already populated. You are encouraged to explore the scripts in the scenario to see how the advanced functionality was implemented, and to use those ideas to implement new advanced behaviors.

- Animals. This scenario leverages DI-Guy animal content to increase realism.
- Sounds. Like animals, sounds help increase immersion.
- Humvees. This scenario has DI-Guy controlling the vehicles, but is inspired by the idea that this world would be what trainees in a humvee/convoy trainer would see.
- Call to Prayer. Click the call to prayer button. Watch how the crowd responds to this message broadcast from the Mosque and makes their way to the building. Once in the building, the characters segregate to different sides of the partition based on their sex. Upon arrival in the building, the characters engage in prayer. This entire behavior is an example of extending minds and the states of the FSM to enable complex behavior started by an environmental interrupt.
- IED Placement. This button lets you place an IED.
    1. In the Input Mode window, click Character.
    2. Right-click one of the pedestrians.
    3. On the popup menu, choose Plant IED. You are prompted to select an emplacement point.
    4. Click a point in the road that you know the humvees will drive over. The pedestrian plants the IED, and later, the humvees run over the IED resulting in an explosion.
- Deploy Troops. Right-click a humvee and choose **Deploy Troops**.
- Create RPG Insurgent. This button creates an insurgent that fires an RPG. It demonstrates the ability to do line-of-sight tests to trigger behavior, and how to coordinate the aim, creation of ballistic smoke special effects, and intersecting

explosion with the target.

1. Click Create RPG Insurgent.
2. Click along the wall by the archway that is next to the fruit stand. Three option labels are displayed (Figure 43).

Figure 43. Fire RPG



3. Click Wait for Target.

- Evac Point. Disembark troops from a humvee and select Evac Point. There is a designated evacuation area at the far end of the town. The soldiers move to the evacuation point. Upon arrival, the circling helicopter lands and embarks the troops, and then lifts off.

3.9.4 Aircraft Guide

This scenario demonstrates various aircraft guides and ways of using the camera. The setting is a Middle Eastern town with two drones flying overhead. A helicopter takes off and flies randomly above the town. AN anti-aircraft missile launcher is on the opposite side of town from where the helicopter takes off. If this system is armed, it fires on the helicopter, shooting its missiles until they are expended, or the helicopter is shot down. You can tell the helicopter to try to evade the missiles. If it takes a fatal hit, the helicopter crashes and explodes.

The drones, helicopter, and missile launcher are each controlled by state machines implemented in Lua script. These scripts make heavy use of character guides. You can view the scripts on the Scenario Objects:Scripts page.

Note that any variable declared with keyword "local" in Lua is local to that script. Any variable declared without it is global to all scripts. This is not a very object-oriented approach -- for that, Lua minds can be a useful tool -- but it is sufficient for illustrating the primary concepts embodied in this demo.

Each aircraft demonstrates a different guide algorithm:

- Helicopter: Helicopter guide algorithm, operating in GO_TO or EVADE modes.
- Missile: Missile guide algorithm.
- Lead Drone: Aircraft guide algorithm in ORBIT mode. The drone circles the center of town, maintaining a certain distance. The lead drone sometimes switches to FLEE mode, which directs it away from the center of town, then resumes orbiting, but in the opposite direction.
- Follow Drone: Aircraft guide algorithm in PURSUE mode. The follow drone tries to maintain station above and behind the lead drone.

You can control the demo and change the view using the button bar, as follows:

- Launcher Armed/Disarmed: This button shows the current state of the missile launcher. Click the button to toggle to the opposite state.
- Missile Cam On/Off: This button shows the current state of the missile camera. When it is on, the camera follows the flight of the missile. It demonstrates a way to use the DI-Guy Scenario camera. Click the button to toggle the state.
- Evasions Enabled/Disabled: This button shows the current state of helicopter evasive maneuvering. If you enable it, the helicopter will try to evade missiles. It works best if you enable evasive action before you enable the missile launcher. It demonstrates a capability of the aircraft guide system.
- Do Land Cycle: Tells the helicopter to fly back to its takeoff point and land.
- Reverse Drone: Tells the lead drone to switch from a clockwise orbit to a counterclockwise one, or back again. The follow drone maintains station behind it.
- Camera buttons: These buttons switch to several different camera locations.
  - Missile Launcher: Shows a view of the missile launcher. If the launcher is tracking the helicopter, the camera stays behind its turret, using the launcher as the dolly character and the barrel of the turret as the dolly link.
  - City Overview 1-3, Above, Landing Area: various views of the town.
  - Follow Helicopter: The camera dollies to the helicopter and follows it from behind, as in a video game.
  - Follow Helicopter 2: Demonstrates the camera's special track mode. The camera fixes on the missile launcher or the missile (if airborne), but keeps the helicopter in view as well.
  - Lead Drone: the camera is dollied to the lead drone.



4. Path Planning and Navigation Meshes

This chapter describes automatic path planning and path planning using the API.

4.1. Introduction to Path Planning and Navigation Meshes 88
4.2. Automatic Path Planning 88
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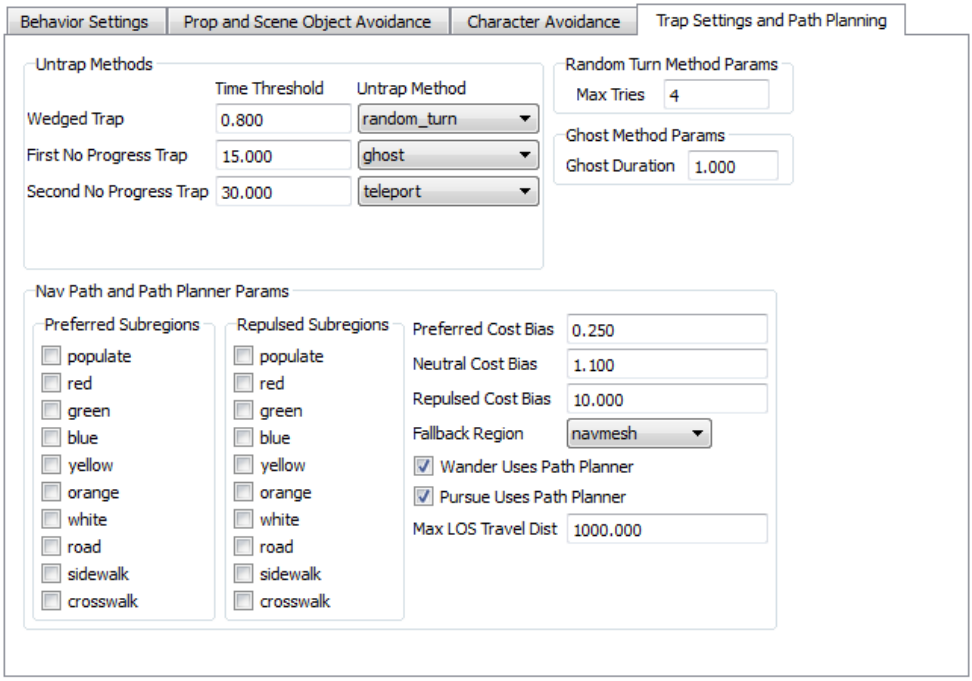
4.1. Introduction to Path Planning and Navigation Meshes

DI-Guy AI characters can use a navigation mesh (navmesh) to move about the terrain and avoid local minima and traps where they might get stuck. Path planning using the navmesh is an attractive alternative to using feelers to navigate. There are two ways that the path planner can be triggered – automatically during base behaviors, and explicitly using the API.

4.2. Automatic Path Planning

When a character uses the wander or pursue behaviors, if it tries to navigate the world and cannot see its target location, it tries to plan a path to the location. You can control this functionality with the *diguyAgentParams* class or using the Trap Settings and Path Planning tab on the DI-Guy AI Objects:Crowd page (Figure 44).

Figure 44. Trap Settings and Path Planning tab



Agents try to factor in the preferred and repulsed subregion parameters when they plan a path. Being able to define preferred and repulsed subregions lets you do things like encourage pedestrians to use crosswalks and sidewalks and avoid streets. By default they use their crowd region for creating a path, but you can also specify a fallback region.

➤ **To configure path planning:**

1. Select the DI-Guy AI Objects:Crowd page (Figure 57 on page 123).
2. Select the crowd you want to edit.
3. Select the Trap Settings and Path Planning tab (Figure 44)

4. In the Preferred Subregions group box, select the regions that you prefer the crowd members to move in.
5. In the Repulsed Subregions group box, select the regions that you want the crowd members to avoid.
6. Specify a cost bias for preferred, neutral, and repulsed regions. The higher the cost bias, the less likely it is that crowd members will enter a region of that type.
7. Select Wander Uses Path Planner if you want the wander behavior to use the path planner if a character's destination is not within the value specified by Max LOS Travel Dist.
8. Select Pursue Uses Path Planner if you want the pursue behavior to use the path planner if a character's destination is not within the value specified by Max LOS Travel Dist.
9. If you selected Wander Uses Path Planner or Pursue Uses Path Planner, optionally, specify Max LOS Travel Dist. This value is the maximum distance within which a character will try to move using line-of-sight calculations. If the target location is beyond this distance, a character will use the path planner.

4.3. Path Planning Using the API

The most direct way to use the navigation mesh is to call the move_to*() functions. The following functions invoke path planning:

- diguyCharacter::agent_move_to_point()
- diguyCharacter::agent_move_to_point_bg()
- diguyCharacter::agent_move_to_point_via_subregions()
- diguyCharacter::agent_move_to_point_via_subregions_bg()
- diguyCharacter::agent_move_to_region()
- diguyCharacter::agent_move_to_region_via_subregion()
- diguyScenario::find_navigation_path().

4.3.1 Defining a Navigation Mesh

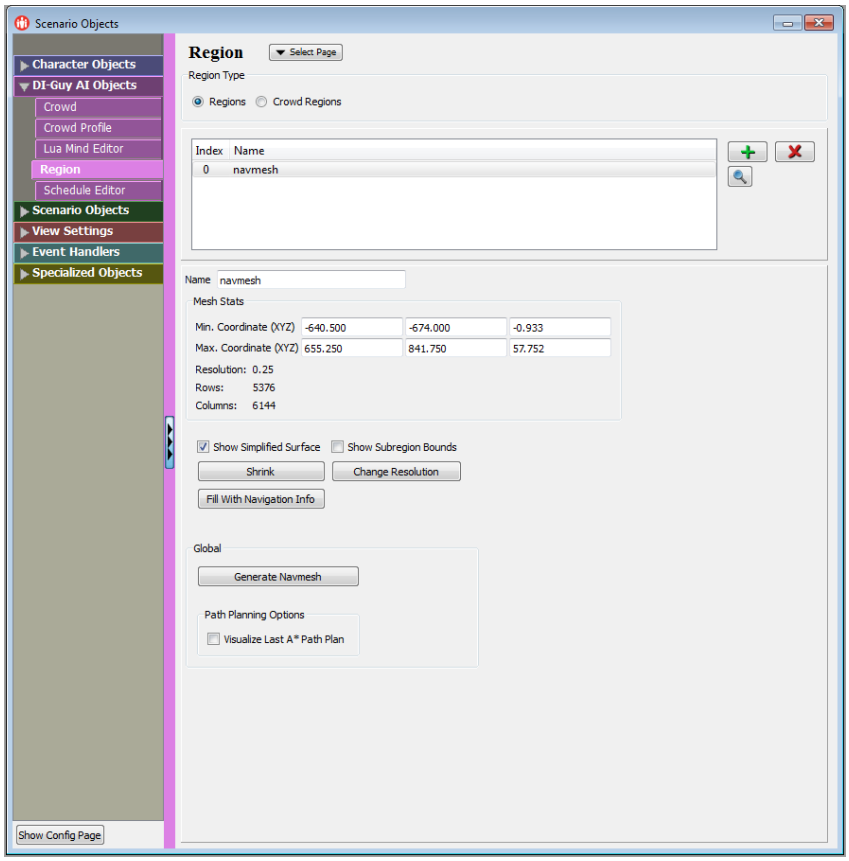
Any region in DI-Guy can be used as a navigation mesh. However, we usually recommend defining a region called navmesh and having your code reference that.

➤ **To generate a navmesh, do one of the following:**

- Call diguyRegion::generate_navmesh().
- Generate it on the Region page, as follows:

1. Select the DI-Guy AI Objects:Region page (Figure 45).

Figure 45. Region page



2. In the Global group box, click Generate Navmesh. (Generating a global navmesh can take several minutes.)

4.3.2 Editing a Navigation Mesh

Check your navmesh for holes or areas where it may go through a wall. Use the visualizations for regions to aid with this monitoring. Use the painting and erasing brushes to edit your navigation mesh to fix any anomalies.

4.3.3 Using the Navigation Mesh with the Base Behaviors

Navmesh is an option in the trap settings for crowds. The system will usually use the current region as the navigation mesh.

4.3.4 Using Preferred and Repulsed Subregions when Navigating

Being able to define preferred and repulsed subregions lets you do things like encourage pedestrians to use crosswalks and sidewalks and avoid streets. Consider the following navigation function:

```
int agent_move_to_point_via_subregions(float x, float y, float z,
    const char* via_region = NULL,
    int prefered_subregions_mask = DIGUY_SUBREGION_BASE_MASK,
    float cost_bias_for_neutral_regions = 12.5f,
```

```
    int repulsed_regions_mask = DIGUY_SUBREGION_NONE_MASK,
    float cost_bias_for_repulsed_regions = 100.0f);
```

Agents try to create a navigation path on the via_region and then travel it. The subregion_mask is used to specify what preferred subregions to use. An A* path planning algorithm is used to find the path. Use a cost bias value to make non-preferred spaces still navigable.

Table 12. agent_move_to_point_via_subregions() arguments

Argument	Description
x, y, z	The target location.
via_region	The name of the region to run A* on.
prefered_ subregions_ mask	A number of diguySubregionMasks or'ed together. For example, DIGUY_SUBREGION_SIDEWALK_MASK | DIGUY_SUBREGION_ CROSSWALK_MASK.
cost_bias_ for_neutral_ regions	How much more expensive it will be to cross spaces that are not part of the desired subregion. This argument lowers the likelihood that the search fails on disjointed subregions. Pass DIGUY_ DEFAULT_FLOAT to restrict to just the subregion_mask. This should be a value > 1.0.
repulsed_ regions_mask	A number of diguySubregionMasks or'ed together. For example, DIGUY_SUBREGION_SIDEWALK_MASK | DIGUY_SUBREGION_ CROSSWALK_MASK.
cost_bias_ for_repulsed_ regions	How much more expensive it will be to cross spaces that are marked as repulsive. Pass DIGUY_DEFAULT_FLOAT to avoid completely.

The function returns 0 on success, -1 on failure.

The following code snippet shows use of this functionality:

```
-- Retrieve a target xyz coordinate from a subregion
region:get_point_in_region_near_point(DIGUY_SUBREGION_BLUE, x, y, z,
5);
-- Designate the sidewalk and crosswalk subregions in a bitmask
local search_flags = bit.bor(DIGUY_SUBREGION_MASK_CROSSWALK, DIGUY_
SUBREGION_MASK_SIDEWALK, DIGUY_SUBREGION_MASK_BLUE);
-- Move to the xyz location, preferring the crosswalks and sidewalks
with a cost bias of 12:1
luaChar.character:agent_move_to_point_via_subregions(x, y, z,
"navmesh", search_flags, 12);
```

When a character arrives at its target location a diguyCharacter::CALLBACK_ID_ AGENT_TRAVEL_FORWARD_DEST_REACHED callback is triggered. This functionality is frequently used by minds to path plan to a location and then sleep until arrival.



The example script uses the agent_move_to_point_via_subregions() method, which can cause high CPU usage. This could result in noticeable frame-rate irregularities if the path required islong or difficult to compute, especially if multiple characters perform the same script at roughly the same time. As an alternative, you can use a threaded background version of this planning method (called agent_move_to_point_via_subregions_bg()). For details, please see "4.4. Background Path Planning" below.

4.4. Background Path Planning

The algorithms that DI-Guy uses to perform path planning can occasionally consume enough CPU to noticeably affect the playback frame rate. This is true when the path is complicated or when there are several characters path planning at the same time. The following methods help alleviate the possibility of frame-rate slowdowns, but they can require extra code:

- diguyCharacter::agent_move_to_point_bg()
- diguyCharacter::agent_move_to_point_via_subregions_bg().

These methods have the same arguments as their non-background versions. They return immediately to the caller with one of the following results:

- Encountered an error.
- Finished planning.
- Decided that the planning is complicated enough to warrant moving it into a background thread.

In the last case, the caller can wait on the thread to see whether or not it was successful at computing a path plan. (Waiting will not slow down the frame rate.)

However, if the scenario needs to handle path planning errors, then it has to wait for the planning to complete. If planning is pushed into the background, you can call wait_for_message() or sleep_process_messages(), but other messages may continue to come in. It can complicate the logic if you want to handle those messages en-route.

This background planning results in success or failure to produce the plan. If you are updating an existing scenario that did not check for path planning errors or handle the processing of messages en-route, you can add the **_bg** trailer to your existing scenario to upgrade it. Look at the sample code to see the complete process for converting from a foreground to background task.

The following examples compare foreground and background scripts that handle incoming messages while moving to the desired point (X,Y,Z). Both have error handling in case the path-planning fails, which complicates the logic and may or may not be needed in your scenario.

4.4.1 Foreground Example

This example script works in the foreground and can affect performance:

```
  -- plan a path and move to the point, or return "restart" on failure

  local res = luaChar.character:agent_move_to_point_via_subregions(x,
y, z, "navmesh", search_flags, .25, 1.2)

  if (res ~= 0) then return "restart" end

  -- wait until we get there, but process messages en-route

  luaChar.character:add_wakeup_callback( diguyCharacter_CALLBACK_ID_
AGENT_TRAVEL_FORWARD_DEST_REACHED)

  local ret = luaChar:sleep_process_messages(25, luaChar.process_
messages_enroute)

  luaChar.character:remove_wakeup_callback(   diguyCharacter_CALLBACK_
ID_AGENT_TRAVEL_FORWARD_DEST_REACHED)

  -- standard interrupt checking

  if luaChar:is_new_state(ret) then
      return luaChar:invoke_state(ret)
  elseif ret == "restart" then
      return "restart"
  end
```

4.4.2 Background Example

This example works in the background and should not affect the frame rate:

```
  -- plan a path and move to the point, or return "restart" on failure

  local res = luaChar.character:agent_move_to_point_via_subregions_bg
(x, y, z, "navmesh", search_flags, .25, 1.2)

  -- see if the planning happened, or failed, or was pushed into the
  -- background

  if (res <= -1) or (res == DIGUY_NAV_PATH_ERROR_OUT_OF_TIME) then
    return "restart"
  elseif (res == DIGUY_NAV_PATH_ERROR_SEARCH_QUEUED) then

     -- planning is queued, so we wait until we get an answer, but we
also
     -- service a message handling function. We want "plan completed"
to
     -- happen
```

```
    luaChar.character:add_wakeup_callback(        diguyCharacter_
CALLBACK_ID_AGENT_PATH_PLAN_COMPLETED);

    res = luaChar:wait_for_message("CALLBACK_ID_AGENT_PATH_PLAN_
COMPLETED",      luaChar.process_messages_enroute);

    luaChar.character:remove_wakeup_callback(         diguyCharacter_
CALLBACK_ID_AGENT_PATH_PLAN_COMPLETED);

     -- if we get a 0 back when waiting, our message arrived
    if (res == 0) then
      local path_plan_res = luaChar.character:get_path_planning_
result()
      if ( path_plan_res <= -1 ) or (path_plan_res == 1) then
          return "restart";  -- error occurred, or we timed out
      end
    else
      -- standard interrupt checking
      if luaChar:is_new_state(res) then
          return luaChar:invoke_state(res)
      elseif (res == "restart") then
          return "restart"
      end
     -- other messages?
    end
  end

  -- wait until we get there, but process messages enroute

  luaChar.character:add_wakeup_callback(   diguyCharacter_CALLBACK_ID_
AGENT_TRAVEL_FORWARD_DEST_REACHED)

  local ret = luaChar:sleep_process_messages(25,   luaChar.process_
messages_enroute)

  luaChar.character:remove_wakeup_callback(   diguyCharacter_CALLBACK_
ID_AGENT_TRAVEL_FORWARD_DEST_REACHED)

  -- standard interrupt checking

  if luaChar:is_new_state(ret) then
      return luaChar:invoke_state(ret)
  elseif ret == "restart" then
      return "restart"
  end
```



5. DI-Guy AI Minds

This chapter explains DI-Guy AI minds.

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5.1. Introduction to DI-Guy AI Minds

A mind is a set of Lua-based classes that provide artificial intelligence to a character for governing its behavior. Usually, a mind is modeled as a hierarchical finite state machine (HFSM). Each individual state usually expresses the state visually using an AI base behavior, path, or direct commands to the DI-Guy API for any combination of actions/gestures/expressive faces, and so on. State changes can be caused by changes in internal state, but are usually the result of incoming messages and events from other characters, ballistic events, and smart objects in the scenario.



Do not try to understand every nuance of a DI-Guy AI mind at first – and definitely do not start by trying to create your own AI mind from scratch! Pick the DI-Guy AI mind class closest to what your end character will be, such as luaSimpleSoldier or luaPedestrian, and start using it. Then, assuming you want to code and customize, create your own subclass from that mind. you can quickly augment the behavior and still get all the great out-of-the-box functionality and behavior provided by DI-Guy.

5.1.1 The DI-Guy Lua Documentation

DI-Guy AI comes with a built-in, but extensible, set of minds that you are encouraged to use as-is or as starting points for creating more intelligent characters. In addition to this manual, you can refer to DI-Guy Lua documentation in *./doc/diguy_sdk_reference/lua/index.html*.

The DI-Guy Lua documentation is divided into three sections:

- DI-Guy Lua modules.
- DI-Guy Lua classes.
- DI-Guy Lua files.

DI-Guy Lua Modules

Because DI-Guy's Lua solutions are all text scripts, which can be viewed in text editors or the script editors in the DI-Guy AI user interface, you are free to examine our implementations to get ideas and templates for how to extend the code to fit your needs. The modules section includes the following entries:

- The standard library section documents classes that support the AI minds, but are not directly related to human simulation or AI, such as table, debugging, and math classes.
- The core functionality documents critical classes such as *luaCharacter* and *luaSmartProp*. These are the building blocks of DI-Guy AI minds.
- Sample code shows implementations of subclasses to perform specific tasks and behaviors.
- The Middle East Town Demo page shows a subset of the sample code classes used by the Middle East Town demo scenario.

- The utility functionality has the following particularly useful classes:
  - *lqt* for working with the QT user interface.
  - *luaLabel* to help with on screen label graphics.
  - *luaNavmeshHelper* and *luaSensorHelper* for modifying shaders to simulate sensorized views.
  - *luaSimModuleHelper* for creating ragdoll physics effects for an agent.

5.2. The Basic Architecture of a DI-Guy AI Mind

DI-Guy AI provides a great deal of freedom for how you construct a mind. DI-Guy AI mind architecture uses a basic paradigm for how minds should work that is simple, powerful, and extensible. It is founded on three key principles:

- States. At any given moment, the AI mind is in one and only one state. Examples of states might include patrol, threaten, retreat, eat, go to church, or just about any individual task you can think of. States are usually implemented using state functions. State functions can temporarily delegate control to other state functions, recursively. This is what the entry_point() state function, the base state in all Lua minds, does.
- Messages. Messages are often critical for triggering a transition from one state to another. Messages can come from:
  - A human operator running the simulation.
  - Other characters in the scene.
  - Smart objects in the scene.
  - Event callbacks.

  Examples of messages might be *`go patrol`* received from an operator, *`follow me`* from a fellow character, *`come pray`* from a smart mosque, or a gunshot event in the agent's vicinity.
- Message processing. State functions are responsible for handling messages. As they perform their tasks, they listen for messages. When a message is received, the function processes the message. This may result in transition to a new state. The programmer writing the state function must be aware that messages can arrive at any time.
- Coroutines. Lua programs can put themselves to sleep until some external event wakes them up. For example, a Lua function might tell a character to walk to a particular point, then go to sleep until the character arrives, at which point it wakes up and performs further tasks.

  This is a very powerful feature of Lua and enables many Lua minds to operate simultaneously. Whenever a mind is not doing anything, it can sleep for some amount of time or until some event happens that relates to it. When a mind sleeps, the mind framework passes control on to other minds. When a mind wakes up again, there might be a message that it must respond to. An example would be the "diguyCharacter has arrived at destination" message.

For more information, please see the example scenarios and "5.6. How DI-Guy AI Minds Sleep" on page 109.



Any incoming message can wake up a sleeping mind, so you must decide what types of messages must be handled, and what types of messages can be ignored. Ignoring a message can be a problem if the sender of the message expects that someone will respond to it. For this reason, it is recommended that you write message processing functions that can be called from different places within a Lua mind.

Human decision-making rarely follows a single, predictable path. People constantly change their plans in response to external events, interruptions, and stimuli, which can occur at any given moment. DI-Guy's AI architecture reflects this basic reality by allowing you to implement message-driven HFSMs. Lua coroutines enable you to group related tasks together within state functions, but to avoid unnecessary consumption of CPU time.

5.3. AI Mind Example: The soldier_travel_lua_mind

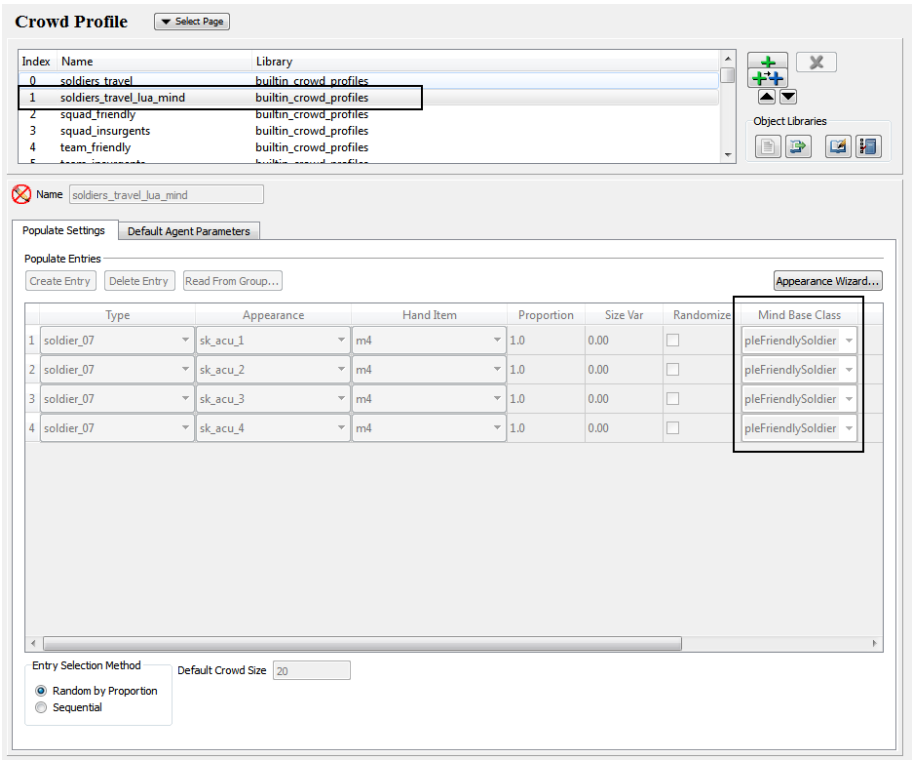
The example scenario described in the following paragraphs forms the basis for learning about AI minds in the rest of this chapter. Please create the scenario and save it.

1. Start DI-Guy Scenario.
2. Select the DI-Guy AI Objects:Region page.
3. Generate a global navmesh called navmesh. (For details, please see "4.3.1 Defining a Navigation Mesh" on page 89.)
4. CrowdBlitz in a set of traveling soldiers using the soldier_travel_lua_mind crowd profile.

One way to determine which minds our agents are using is to examine the crowd profile we used – solder_travel_lua_mind.

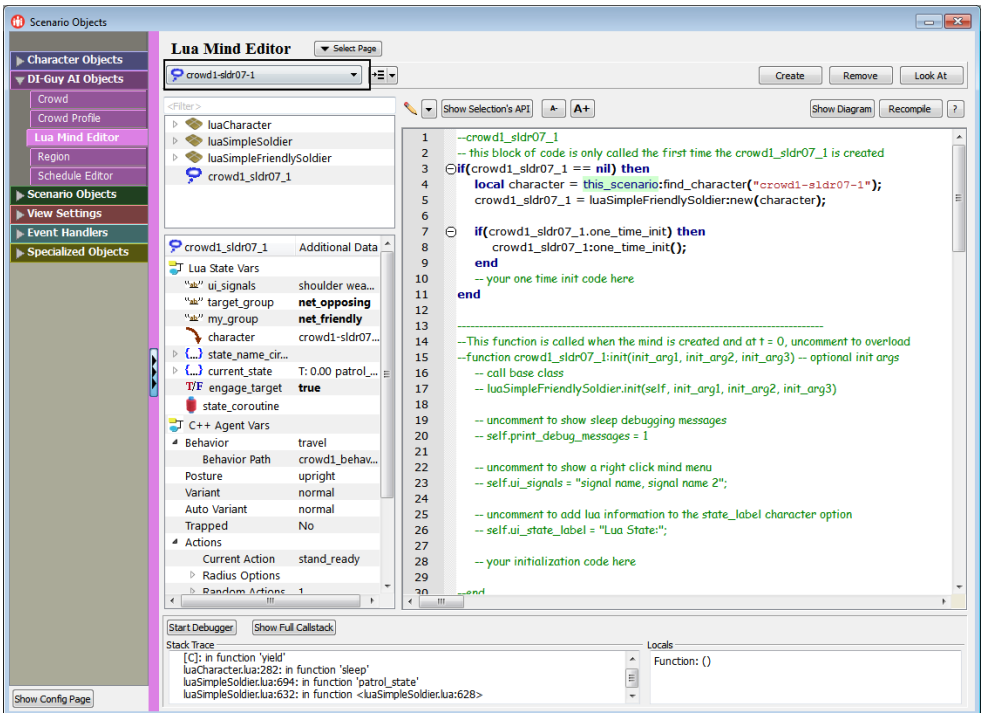
1. Select the DI-Guy AI Objects:Crowd Profile page (Figure 46).
2. In the list, select solder_travel_lua_mind.
3. Select the Populate Settings tab. The four entries in the Populate Entries table all state that the agents use luaSimpleFriendlySoldier mind.

Figure 46. Populate Settings tab



Another way to learn about minds is to go to the DI-Guy AI Objects:Lua Mind Editor page (Figure 47). Each soldier in the crowd has a set of character mind instances.

Figure 47. Lua Mind Editor page



1. Play the scenario.
2. In Character mode, right-click on any character in the crowd.
3. Command him to Move to Point and select a point inside the navmesh region. You should see the character use path planning to reach his goal.

Do the following to have a character fire at the soldiers and see if they react.

1. PeopleBlitz in a soldier_07 character with appearance frank_ak47. Give it a short path that leads towards the crowd.
2. On the Character Objects:Character page, select the new character (sldr07-0).
3. On the Character Objects:Action Bead page, change the first stand action to be kneel_aim.
4. On the Character Objects:Decision Bead page, create a decision bead at some time shortly after the character starts kneeling.
5. Tell him to aim at one of the characters in the crowd, and fire his weapon four times with a maximum time between shots.
6. Save the scenario.
7. Run the scenario. When the friendly soldier is shot, the other friendlies react and shoot the attacker.

5.3.1 Lua Packages

In DI-Guy AI, a package is a Lua script, either on disk (in *./config/diguy/scripts/<subdirectory>*) or coded directly in a scenario file script, that is automatically compiled at scenario load or whenever the script changes, and supports a notion of dependencies. Typically, packages contain code that is run at initialization as well as code that executes at runtime.

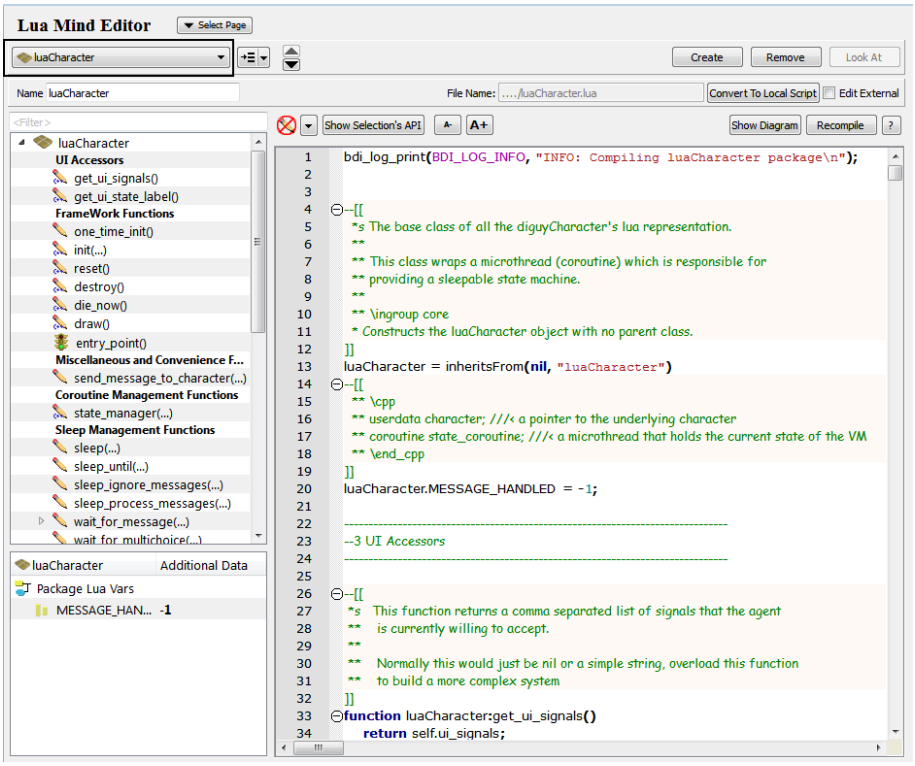


- Changes to the on-disk packages can be seen and used by other scenarios, while the in-scenario packages are local to the specific scenario. The Convert button (Convert To Local Script/Convert To External Script on the DI-Guy AI Objects:Lua Mind Editor page) allows packages to be imported for editing and exported for sharing.
- For a brief description of the Lua code editor embedded in DI-Guy Scenario, see the appendix *Using the Lua Editor* in the *DI-Guy Scenario Users Guide*.

Each package is a single Lua script file containing multiple functions that represent a particular mind.

1. Using the scenario you created in the previous sections, select the DI-Guy AI Objects:Lua Mind Editor page (Figure 48).

Figure 48. Lua Mind Editor page

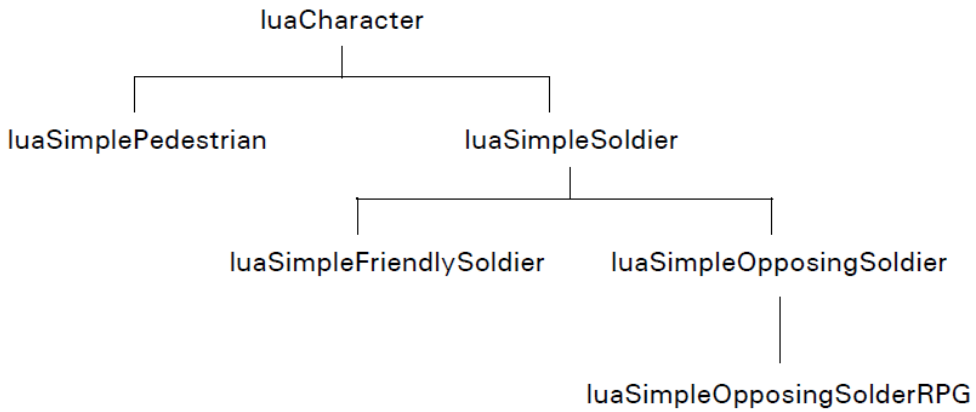


2. Look at the package list at the top of the page. It has the following packages:
   - luaCharacter
   - luaSimpleSoldier
   - luaSimpleFriendlySoldier.

   These packages were loaded when you blitzed in the soldiers. (It also lists the individual crowd members.)

Look at the first three packages. *luaCharacter* is the base class for DI-Guy AI minds. *luaSimpleSoldier* is a subclass of *luaCharacter*. *luaSimpleFriendlySoldier* is a subclass of *luaSimpleSoldier*. Figure 49 is a diagram of class inheritance for AI minds.

Figure 49. Class inheritance diagram for AI minds



The following sections briefly describe the *luaCharacter*, *luaSimpleSoldier*, and *luaSimpleFriendlySoldier* packages.

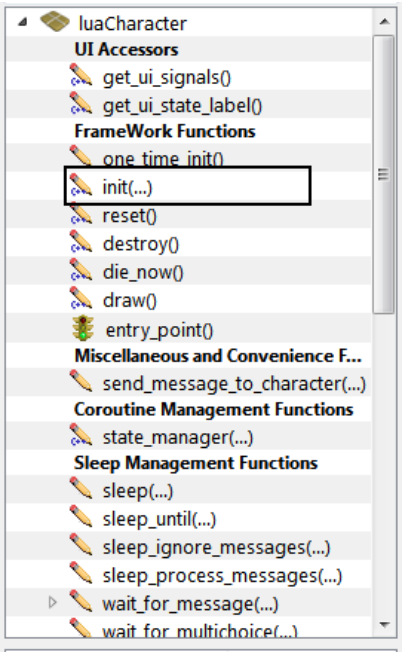
The *luaSimpleFriendySoldier* Package

Using the scenario you created in the previous tutorial, select *luaSimpleFriendlySoldier* from the list in the DI-Guy AI Objects:Lua Mind Editor page (Figure 48). *luaSimpleFriendlySoldier* is a subclass that inherits from the *luaSimpleSoldier* class.

```
luaSimpleFriendlySoldier = inheritsFrom( luaSimpleSoldier,
"luaSimpleFriendlySoldier"  )
```

The *luaSimpleFriendlySoldier* package contains a single generic function, `init()`. A generic function is indicated by the pencil icon in the left side of the browser (Figure 50). Notice that there is also a small c++ on the pencil icon. This indicates that the DI-Guy mind framework automatically calls this Lua function. In other words, `init()` is one of a small number of reserved function names that mean something special to DI-Guy AI. You can also define generic functions that are not framework functions. These do not include the C++ marking.

Figure 50. luaCharacter functions



The `init()` function shows that the *luaSimpleFriendlySoldier* class adds the ability to identify itself as a friendly force and identify opposing forces as the enemy. *luaSimpleOpposingSoldier* uses the opposite assignments.

The *luaSimpleSoldier* Package

The *luaSimpleSoldier* class is more complex than *luaSimpleFriendlySoldier*. This is where all the basic soldier mind functionality is specified.

luaSimpleSoldier contains two framework generic functions, `init()` and `init_package()` and two generic functions, `move_to_background_check()` and `become_aggressive()`.

The Lua Mind Editor has features that help make your AI mind understandable, such as the different graphic icons for different types of functions, but these only work if you follow the recommended conventions. Doing so will make your work as an advanced AI mind programmer much simpler. For a list of conventions, see the appendix *Using the Lua Editor* in the *DI-Guy Scenario Users Guide*.

Two callback functions are identified for when a target is acquired and when an impact occurs. The icon for a callback function looks like a telephone in the left side browser. The browser identifies these functions as callbacks because they use the convention on_<text> for the function name.

Labeling a function as a callback function by using the on_<text> convention is somewhat of a style choice. The first callback, `on_impact_callback()`, is a classic DI-Guy event and callback. The second callback, `on_target_acquired()`, is an event invented by the author of this class. When he determines that the event has occurred, he calls `on_target_acquired()`.

The next set of functions are the message handling functions. They use the convention process_messages_<text> for their Lua function names, and are represented with the branching icon.

The entry_point() function indicates where the State Machine for the character begins. It is represented by the traffic light Go! icon.

Finally a large number of state functions are listed. State functions identify themselves by the string **state** in their function names and are represented with the circle icon.

You can display a state diagram of the luaSimpleFriendlySoldier's state machine by clicking the Show Diagram button. For a state diagram to function properly do not forget that there should be an entry point function as a starting point. For more information about state diagrams, please see "5.4. Visualizing the State Machine" on the next page.

The *luaCharacter* Package

luaCharacter is the base class for all DI-Guy AI minds. You should not need to edit this class (in general you should make new subclasses). But it is useful to browse the class to see the base functionality it enables, how it sets up your subclasses for overrides, and how it automatically gets hooked up to the DI-Guy simulation engine. Table 13 describes the *luaCharacter* functions.

Table 13. luaCharacter functions

Function	Description
`reset()`	Called every time you click Reset in DI-Guy Scenario or call `reset()` in the SDK.
`init()`	Called at time 0 and when the mind is created.
`destroy()`	Called when the character is destroyed.

Table 13. luaCharacter functions (continued)

Function	Description
`die_now()`	Called when the character is about to be killed. This is an appropriate place to notify fellow group members, hide labels, and so on.
`sleep()` `sleep_ignore_messages()` `sleep_process_messages()` `sleep_until()` `wait_for_message()`	Sleep and message-related functions. One of the powers of Lua in DI-Guy is its ability to efficiently sleep and boost performance. DI-Guy AI minds also offer a sophisticated messaging system to aid in inter-entity communications.
`entry_point()`	Starting point for the character's state machine.
`state_manager()`	Support for the character's state machine.
`draw()`	A function called during the scenario rendering. When overridden, allows custom graphics to be drawn in the 3D View.
`get_user_selected_point()get_user_selected_character()`	Helper functions when working through the DI-Guy Scenario GUI.
`simple_move_to_state()`	All AI mind characters have the "Move to" state built-in.
`begin_state()`	A helper function that sets the character's current_state field. Useful for processing messages and debugging. Recommended first line in all state functions.

5.4. Visualizing the State Machine

The Show Diagram button on the DI-Guy AI Objects:Lua Mind Editor page lets you visualize a package's state machine (Figure 51).



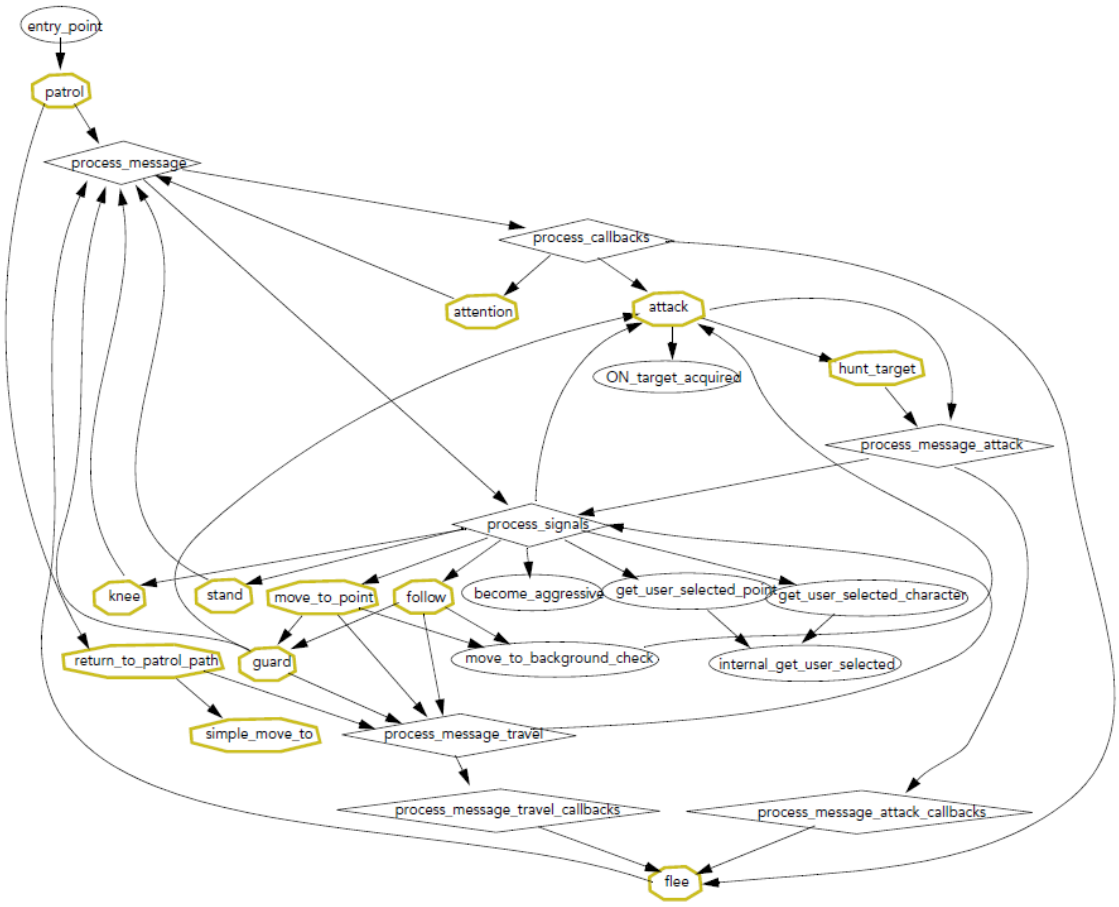
To generate diagrams, you must install Graphviz, which is included with DI-Guy (*./3rdparty/diguy_3rdparty_installers/GraphvizSetup*).

The key to the diagram is as follows:

- Gold octagons indicate DI-Guy AI mind states. The text **_state** at the end of each function is trimmed off for brevity's sake.
- Diamonds indicate DI-Guy AI mind message processing functions.
- Circles indicate generic functions.

- Arrows indicate that the target function is called from the source function. This does not preclude returning from that function back to the source. For example, in Figure 51, `return_patrol` can lead directly to `patrol`. When you select more complex diagrams, you will also see individual messages and callbacks added into the state machine.

Figure 51. State machine diagram for *luaSimpleSoldier*



In Figure 51, the state machine diagram for *luaSimpleSoldier*, note the following:

- The state machine always starts at the `entry_point()` state.
- The first state is `patrol`.
- The default `process_message()` function calls the default `process_callbacks()` function and default `process_signals()` function. The specialized `process_attack_messages()` calls `process_attack_callbacks()`, but then just uses the default `process_signals()` function. The specialized `process_travel_messages()` is similar to attack, it calls a specialized `process_travel_callbacks()`, but then just uses the default `process_signals()`.
- You can ignore the topology of the state machine diagram. There is no particular significance that the flee state is at the bottom of the diagram while the attention state is near the top.

- Attack and hunt target use the specialized process_messages_attack message handlers.
- Move_to_point, follow, guard, and return_to_patrol_path use the specialized process_messages_travel message handlers.

5.5. The *luaSimpleSoldier* Package Functions

This section describes the *luaSimpleSoldier* package functions. As you read the function descriptions, you can view the package in the Lua Mind Editor or you can open *./config/diguy/scripts/character_classes/luaSimpleSoldier.lua* in a text editor.

- `init_package()`. This code checks if a navigation mesh is associated with the character. It invoked the navigation mesh initialization when you first blitzed in the crowd.
- `init()`. The impact, crowd member killed, and nearby weapon fired events are mapped as wakeup callbacks for *luaSimpleSoldier*. This means that the active `process_message()` function is called when these events occur.

We want the impact event to call our `on_impact_callback()` function. We have set this up with a little indirection, because the impact callback returns a *diguyCharacter* object, and we need to find the Lua character that corresponds to it. (A *luaCharacter* is a wrapper class that contains a pointer to the underlying *diguyCharacter* class along with other useful information.) It uses the Lua core function `find_lua_character()` to do this. Another purpose of this callback script is to override the *luaCharacter* impact callback script, which automatically kills the soldier. Our callback is a little more complex than that.

5.5.1 The entry_point() Function

The `entry_point()` function is called when the character starts up as the beginning place for its state machine. It is the first state function that is run in a Lua mind.

```
function luaSimpleSoldier:entry_point()
    self:patrol_state();
end
```

The `entry_point()` function is very simple. It immediately puts the character into patrol_state.



entry_point() is run in its own coroutine, and any other state functions called will also operate in that coroutine. This does not mean that a given mind's functions will not be called from within the coroutine associated with a different Lua mind.

5.5.2 The patrol_state() Function

State functions usually have three sections:

- Begin Statement. While not necessary, it is strongly recommended that all state functions have this opening line. It is useful for debugging purposes.
- self:begin_state("*name of state*")
- Parameters, behavior, and logic. Often the bulk of the state, this is where parameters are altered, DI-Guy SDK functions are called, and logic is performed.
- Process messages handoff. Once you have set up your behavior, you want to set into action the process_messages message handlers that process any interrupt activity during the time the character is in the state.

In the `patrol_state()` function, we:

1. Set the begin state to patrol state.
2. Set some parameters governing the on-screen GUI list.
3. Call `process_messages()` after sleeping every two seconds.

When some particular returns from `process_messages()` are passed back to `patrol_state()`, the character invokes the `return_to_patrol_path()` state, and upon return from that, it reverts back to patrol_state.

Sometimes states progress to another state without a `process_messages()` call (when they are doing something simple) or upon return from a `process_messages()` call (when they know there will be a next logical state upon return).

5.5.3 The Default Message Processing Function – process_messages()

The `process_messages()` function is the default message processing function for the *luaSimpleSoldier*. It calls `process_messages_callback()` and `process_messages_signals()` for handling the various types of messages that may be called.

The process_messages_callback() Function

This function processes any callback events triggered.

- The `process_callbacks()` function shows how to unpack a message_object to get at important constituent parts such as who sent the message, what type of message was it, what is the message, and any parameters associated with the message.
- The function only handles four types of messages. For any other callbacks it prints an error message.
- A call to the DI-Guy SDK is made to determine what crowd the character belongs to.
- An impact descriptor from the shot fired is retrieved. From that, the attacker is determined.
- If his crowd is more than eighty percent dead, the soldier flees.
- If the shot was due to enemy fire, the soldier is switched to attack state.

- If someone was killed and the attacker was a neutral, the soldier is switched to attack state.
- If it was just a nearby shot, switch to attention_state to look at the attacker if the shot is close by.

5.5.4 The process_messages_signals() Function

This function processes messages received either as a signal from the GUI or as message broadcast from another entity in the scene.

- The code handling for many signals has been elided here as a majority of signals are processed in the same way.
- Some signals require additional information. For example, move to point invokes `get_user_selected_point()`, a GUI process meant to run in DI-Guy Scenario. Thus, in this case, the mind actually prompts the user for information.
- Return to patrol, when gotten as a signal from the GUI, broadcasts a message to fellow agents within 10 meters of the character to also return to patrol.
- Calling a state directly should only be done if you know that the called state will not call this state through some loop in the finite state machine. This will cause the Lua stack to grow indefinitely.
- Returning a table containing a state function to call causes the calling state to fully exit and invoke the new state function. This clears the calling state off of the Lua stack.

5.5.5 Custom Message Processing – process_messages_attack()

Sometimes a particular state will not want to process new messages using the default message processor. You can set up completely different message processing functions, and then have the calling state activate that message processor. The attack_state is a good example of this. It calls `process_messages_attack()` instead of process_ messages. That function calls a different callback message handler, and then uses the default signal handler. Travel is similar.

- Patrol. This is the default state. The state is entered immediately from the entry point. Calls into `process_messages()` send the soldier to different states. He can then eventually return to patrol state, sometimes directly, and sometimes using return to patrol state. During patrol state, the soldier uses the incoming base behavior.
- Follow. The soldier does not actually follow the sender. He queries where the sender is going, and then goes there using the `simple_move_to_state()` function. When he arrives, he enters guard state.
- Guard. A soldier entering guard state sets his desired position to be his current position. He calls `process_messages()`, waiting for new interrupts. He also checks if there are any enemy targets. If there are, he enters an attack state, and upon return from the attack state, uses `simple_move_to_state()` to return to his guard position.

- Return to Patrol. During execution of a state, the character may have moved away from his original patrol area. This state executes a `simple_move_to_state()` to return the character to a position near the patrol area.
- Move to Point. The soldier adds return to patrol to his GUI list, queries the operator for a move-to point, signals other members of his group to follow him, and then performs a `simple_move_to_state()`. Upon completion, he enters guard state, that is, he remains at the point he was sent to.
- Hunt Target. The soldier uses the navmesh to navigate to where he can see the target.
- Attack. Based on incoming arguments, the soldier determines a target character. He adds a wakeup callback function for agent_out_of_targets in case there are no available target characters. He sets up use of his specialized message processing function, `process_message_attack()`. He then begins a while loop in which he periodically checks on the status of his target. If the target is dead, he finds another target if he has a designated target group, or else return. If the target is alive and he cannot see him, he enters the hunt target state. If the target is alive and he can see him, he activates his attack behavior and calls the `ON_target_acquired()` function. By default this just puts the character into the low level attack behavior. However, the RPG descendant class overrides this function and fires a missile when ON_target_acquired() occurs.
- Stand. Resets the GUI, sets posture and variants to upright and normal, and broadcasts some *angry* and *look at me* signals to those nearby.
- Knee. Resets the GUI, sets posture and variants to crouched and normal, and broadcasts some *happy* and *look at me* signals to those nearby.
- Attention. The soldier looks at the attention target.
- Flee. The soldier sets the target character as his focus and then flees seven meters from him. He returns an exit value.

5.6. How DI-Guy AI Minds Sleep

One of the essential aspects of proper DI-Guy AI mind design is their need to act as an extremely efficient high-level controller. After all, your world may be filled with hundreds of these characters, all thinking simultaneously. Therefore, DI-Guy AI minds need to be active and expend CPU time only when decisions need to be made. The rest of the time, the mind should go to sleep.

When a mind goes to sleep, a timer is set indicating when the character is to be woken up and the character's co-routine or microthread is suspended. When the timer times out, the microthread is resumed and the mind script continues where it left off. This is an essential aspect of DI-Guy AI minds. It allows complex time code to be carried out in a simple linear script.

(For additional conceptual background, please see "5.2. The Basic Architecture of a DI-Guy AI Mind" on page 97.)

The sleep cycle can also be interrupted before timing out by an incoming message. Messages might be generated in the following ways:

- Signals from the user interface (for example, right-click on a character).
- Messages sent by another character or smart object using functions such as `agent_broadcast_message()`, `agent_broadcast_message_to_group()`, or `agent_accept_message()`.
- Messages triggered by callbacks. When a script calls diguyCharacter::add_wakeup_callback() it effectively requests that whenever the specified callback is triggered, the character is woken up with a message.

When a message is received, it is converted into a message object and returned by the sleep function. If the sleep function times out without receiving a message, it does not return a message object. The following code snippet shows a mind that sleeps for 30 second intervals. No message object is returned if the sleep was not interrupted. If it is interrupted, the message_obj exists and `process_messages()` is called.

```
while (1) do
  local message_obj = self:sleep(30);
  if(message_obj) then
    self:process_messages(message_object)
  end
end
```

Here is a creative example of using sleep to efficiently control the RPG character:

```
function luaRPG:wait_for_target_state()
  while (1) do
      self.current_state = "waiting for target"
      self.ui_signals = "stop";

      if(self:process_messages(self:sleep(2)) == "exit") then return end;

      local character_target =
          self.character:get_nearest_active_character_in_group(
              "net_friendly",1);

      if(character_target) then
          self:fire_rpg_state(character_target);

          if(self:sleep_process_messages(20, self.process_messages_attack))
              then return end
      end
  end
end
```

In this example, the waiting for target state is entered. The character sleeps for two seconds, only being woken up by incoming messages. When it returns, either because two seconds have elapsed or an incoming message interrupted the sleep, the RPG character checks the return status. If it is exit, he returns out of the waiting for target state. If not, he determines who is the closest character belonging to the net_friendly group. (The second argument, 1, indicates that there must be a line-of-sight (LOS) to

the character.) If a target is acquired, the soldier enters his fire_rpg_state. Upon return, the RPG soldier waits 20 seconds before looking for another target, to simulate his need to reload, and so on.

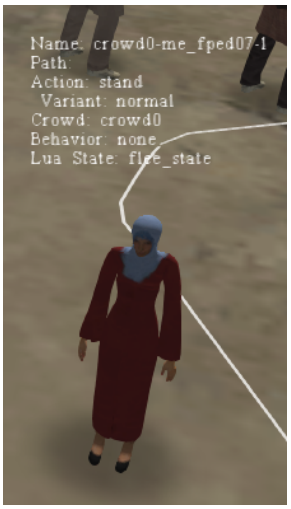
5.7. Debugging Minds

DI-Guy AI has several tools to help you debug minds – debug labels, the state inspector, and the debugger.

5.7.1 Displaying Debug Labels

DI-Guy AI can display debug labels that list a character's path, action, behavior, and so on (Figure 52). You can overload luaCharacter:get_ui_state_label() and its return value will get added to the debug label.

Figure 52. Debug label



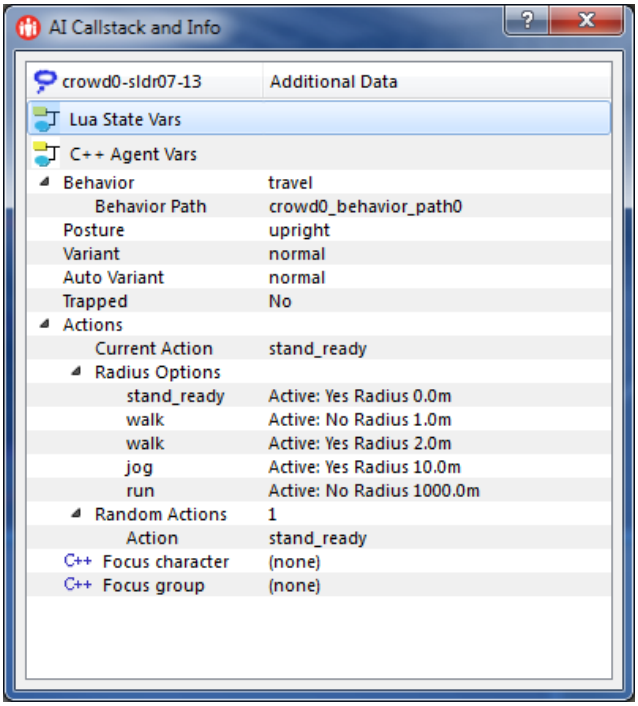
➤ **To display debug labels:**

1. Right-click a character.
2. On the popup menu, choose **Show > Show Debug Label**.

5.7.2 The AI State Inspector

The AI State Inspector (Figure 53) displays the current state of a character's base behavior C++ state and Lua state. It updates every two seconds.

Figure 53. AI State Inspector



➤ **To display the state inspector:**

1. Right-click a character.
2. On the popup menu, choose **Show > Show AI State Inspector**.

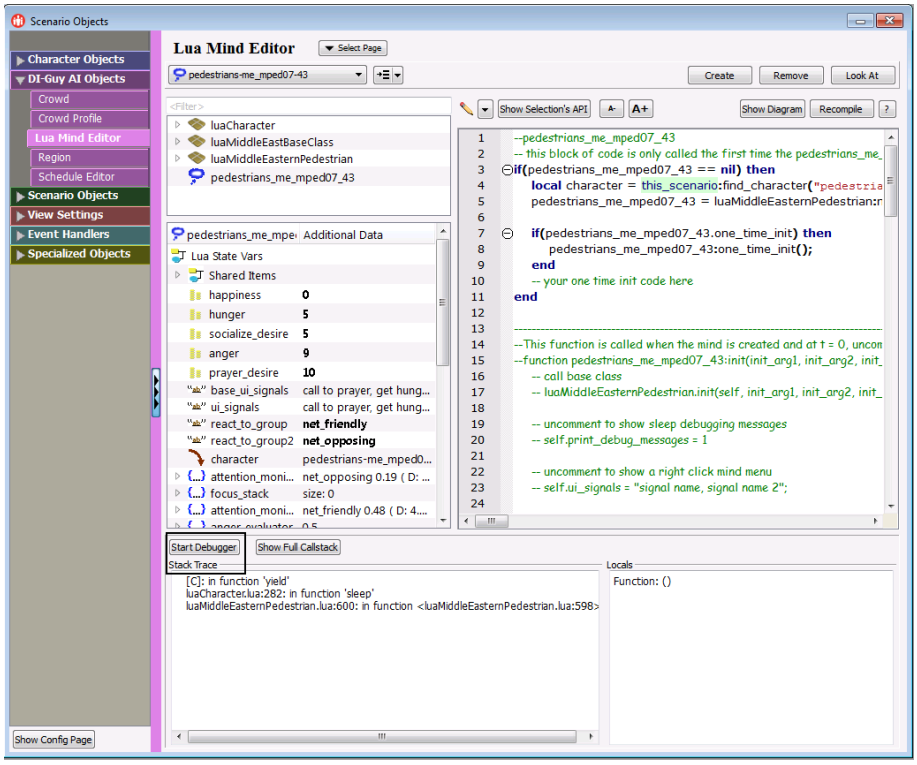
5.7.3 The Interactive Debugger

The Lua Mind Editor page has an interactive debugger for debugging your scripts.

➤ **To run the debugger:**

1. Right-click a character.
2. On the popup menu, choose **Show > Show Mind Editor**. The DI-Guy AI Objects:Mind Editor page opens. A debugging section is added to the bottom of the page (Figure 54).

Figure 54. Debugger



3. Click Start Debugger. An interactive step-by-step debugger opens. You can examine messages and the logic that is triggered when they come in. It is recommended that you put breakpoints inside state functions. Remember that entry_point() is run in its own coroutine, and any other state functions called will also operate in that coroutine. This does not mean that a given mind's functions will not be called from within the coroutine associated with a different Lua mind.

5.8. Mind References

DI-Guy AI minds have the following additional features.

- luaCharacter.init_code. The constructor template string. When a character inherits from the *luaCharacter* base class, this string is used as a template for creating the mind script. You can overload it in a subclassed package.
- self.ui_signals. This is a comma delimited list of signals that the agent can accept. These signals are reflected in the Character mode popup menu. Typically it is updated when a character enters a new state. While by default this is a string, overloading luaCharacter:get_ui_signals() allows you to build a more complex representation of a signal list, as long as the function returns a string.

  To duplicate this behavior in the SDK, call:

  `diguyCharacter::evaluate_mind_function("get_ui_signals",NULL, 1);`

  A dash (-) indicates that a separator should be added to the menu.

- self.ui_state_label. This simple string is appended to the state text label when a character has the Name Label Shows Character State check box selected (on the Character Objects:Character page, Label tab). While by default this is a string, overloading luaCharacter:get_ui_state_label() allows you to build a more elaborate string.

  To duplicate this behavior in the SDK, call:

  ```
  diguyCharacter::evaluate_mind_function("get_ui_state_label",NULL,
  1);
  ```

5.8.1 Objects with a tostring() Function

When an object has a table as a field, you can give a hint to the Lua Mind Editor about how that data should be visualized by adding a `tostring()` function to the object:

The following code snippet shows how current state is updated with a more complex string:

```
function luaCharacter:begin_state(_name)
    if(not self.current_state) then
        self.current_state = { name = _name, t = this_scenario:get_t()};
        self.current_state.tostring =
        function (e)
            return "T: " ..string.format("%3.2f",e.t) .. " " .. e.name;
        end
    end
```

5.9. Tutorial: Creating an AI Subclass (Package)

In DI-Guy AI, a package is a Lua script, either on disk (in *./config/diguy/scripts/<subdirectory>*) or coded directly in a scenario file script, that is automatically compiled at scenario load or whenever the script changes, and supports a notion of dependencies. Typically, packages contain code that is run at initialization and code that executes at runtime. Packages are used to define new subclasses for extending the behavior of DI-Guy AI minds.

In this tutorial, we are going to create a new package, *luaSimpleFriendlySoldierProne*, that extends the behavior of a *luaSimpleFriendlySoldier*. The new subclass will have the ability to order the soldier to go prone, in addition to all the abilities he will inherit from the *luaSimpleFriendlySoldier* base class.

The tutorial has the following basic tasks:

1. Create a new package.
2. Create a crowd profile to use the package.
3. Edit the code of the package to distinguish it from the parent.

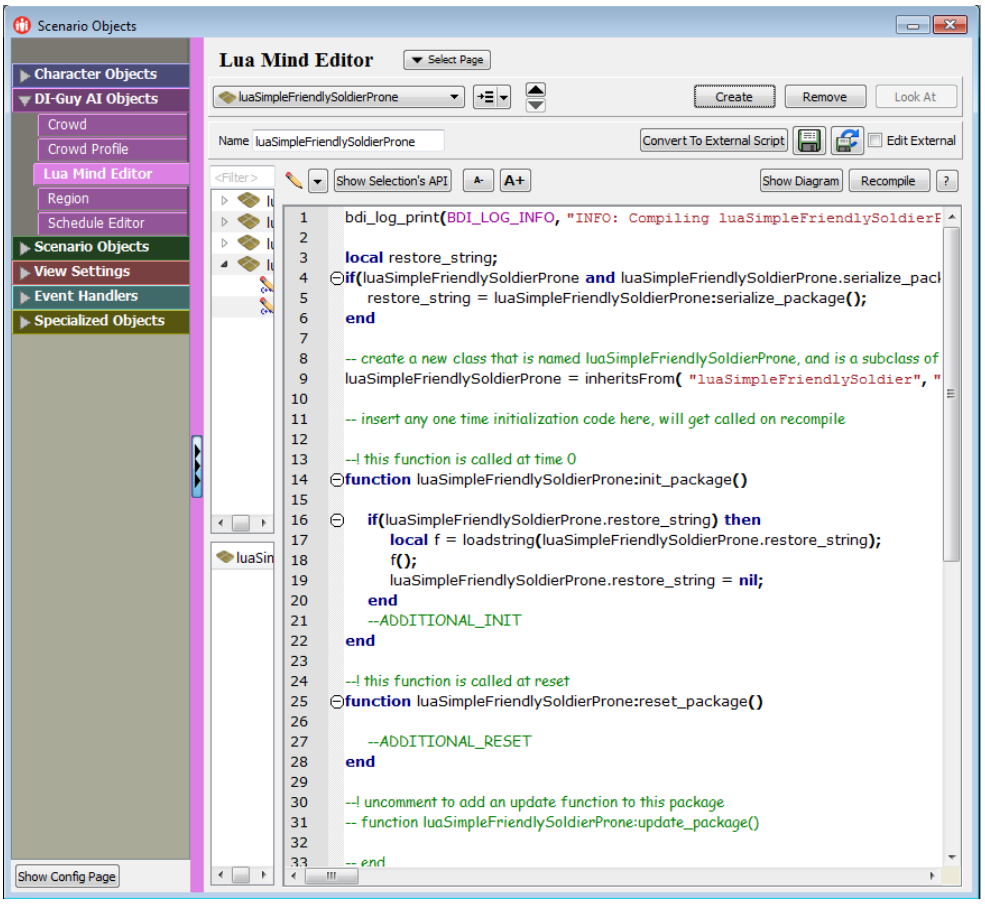
5.9.1 Create a New Package

1. Select the DI-Guy AI Objects:Lua Mind Editor page (Figure 47 on page 99).
2. Click Create. You are prompted to choose a code block type:

- Character Mind. Adds a DI-Guy AI mind to a previously created character who does not have one. The mind will be added to the currently selected character.
- All Crowd Members. Adds a DI-Guy AI mind to all the members of a previously created crowd. The mind is added to the currently selected crowd.
- Scenario Package. Creates an entirely new package (subclass).

3. Click Scenario Package. You are prompted to choose the package code source.
4. Click New Package. The Create Package dialog box opens. The class you choose will be the base package (base class) for the new class.
5. Select luaSimpleFriendlySoldier.
6. For the Package Name, type **luaSimpleFriendlySoldierProne**.
7. Click OK. The new package is initialized with some automatically generated code (Figure 55).

Figure 55. New package



5.9.2 Create a Crowd Profile and Some Crowds

We need to create a crowd profile that uses our new package so that we can create agents that use it.

1. Select the DI-Guy AI Objects:Crowd Profile page.
2. In the list of crowd profiles, select soldiers_travel_lua_mind.
3. Click the Add button (+). A new profile gets created.
4. Rename the new profile **soldiers_travel_lua_mind_prone**.
5. Select the Populate Settings tab.
6. In the Type column, select soldier_07.
7. In the Appearance column, select an appearance.
8. In the Hand Item column, select M4.
9. In the Mind Base Class column, change the luaSimpleFriendlySoldier entries to be luaSimpleFriendlySoldierProne. If this option is not visible in the pull-down list, go back to the Lua Mind Editor page and compile the prone package.
10. Blitz in two sets of soldiers, one using soldier_travel_lua_mind and one using soldier_travel_lua_mind_prone. This way we can compare our new "prone" soldiers to the pre-existing soldiers.
11. Run the scenario and verify that all the soldiers are moving.

5.9.3 Edit the Package

To make our coding easier, we will specify that soldiers can only go prone if they are first commanded to take a knee. In other words, the go prone behavior will be available to agents who have taken a knee.

To make the go prone selection available in the pulldown menu, we will override the existing knee_state() function in luaSimpleSoldier with a new knee_state() function in luaSimpleFriendlySoldierProne.

1. In the *luaSimpleSoldier* package, find the knee_state() function.
2. Change the function declaration to use luaSimpleFriendlySoldierProne and add "go prone" to the list of GUI signals:

```
function luaSimpleFriendlySoldierProne:knee_state()
    self:begin_state("knee_state");

    self.ui_signals = "shoulder weapon, stand, go prone, move to
point, return to patrol";
.
.
.
```

3. Because the scripts are compiled on-demand, we can test this immediately.
    a. In the Time Control dialog box, click Reset.
    b. Run the scenario.
    c. In the Input Mode window, click Character.

d. Right-click on a character and command the character to take a knee.

Right click again and you should now see **go prone** as an option. Do not select it yet. We need to fill out the state.

4. Modify the knee state code to create the prone state.

```
function luaSimpleFriendlySoldierProne:prone_state()
    self:begin_state("prone_state");

    self.ui_signals = "shoulder weapon, take a knee, move to point,
return to patrol";

    local params = self.character:agent_get_current_params();
    self.character:agent_begin_behavior("idle");
    params:set_variant(DIGUY_MOTION_VARIANT_NORMAL);
    params:set_posture(DIGUY_MOTION_POSTURE_PRONE);
    while 1 do
        local ret = self:process_message(self:sleep(1000000));
        if(ret) then
            return ret;
        end
    end
end
```

We edited the **begin_state** argument, switched **take a knee** with **stand** in the ui_signals, and commanded the posture to be **prone**.

5. Edit the message processing, so that the signal “go prone” (triggered using the GUI – the signal has the same name as the GUI entry) is recognized and acted on. We will do this in the base class function luaSimpleSoldier::process_signals (), because it is here that **take a knee** is processed. Copy portions of the luaSimpleSoldier::process_signals() function to create a new luaSimpleFriendlySoldierProne::process_signals() function. This function only needs to process the go prone message and then pass control to the base class:

```
function luaSimpleFriendlySoldierProne:process_signals(message_
object)
    local message = message_object["message"];

    if(message == "go prone") then
        return self:prone_state();
    end

    return luaSimpleFriendlySoldier.process_signals(self, message_
object);
end
```

If the incoming message is not go prone, the parent process_signals() is called and continues with all the normal processing. Be careful with the syntax here, you must use a period (.) and not a colon (:) between luaSimpleFriendlySoldier and process_signals(), and you also must pass in “self” as a lead argument.

6. Test your code by commanding your character to “take a knee”, then tell him to “go prone”, and then back to “take a knee”. If your character does not do the right thing, check the Log Window in DI-Guy Scenario for helpful debug information.



6. Creating and Editing Crowds

This chapter explains how to configure crowds, crowd profiles, regions, and pattern of life.

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6.1. Creating Crowds

You can add crowds on the DI-Guy AI Objects:Crowd page or directly from the Input Mode window. In either case, you need to paint the crowd region in the 3D View window using the Crowd Blitzer. When you blitz in a crowd, you are painting a region on the terrain (Figure 56). For general information about regions, please see "7.1. Creating Regions" on page 148.

Figure 56. Crowds



6.1.1 Creating a Crowd from the Input Mode Window

➤ **To add a crowd to a scenario from the Input Mode window:**

1. In the Input Mode window, click Crowd Blitzer. DI-Guy Scenario adds a new crowd (listed in the Current Crowd list).
2. Select values for the crowd parameters, as follows:
   - Brush Size. The size of the 3D brush when blitzing in the population region. Use a small brush for sidewalks and other narrow areas. Use a large brush to fill in streets and fields with agents. The mouse wheel lets you change the brush size as you draw.

- New Mesh Res (resolution). Regions in DI-Guy AI are defined by a regular mesh of points. If you look closely, you can see these points in the mesh graphic. The finer the mesh, the more likely characters will find their way into nooks and crannies in the database, but too fine a mesh and more memory will be consumed than necessary.
- Profile. Choose a crowd profile, which describes all the basic features of the new crowd to be blitzed, including the base behaviors, whether the characters use minds, and the appearances of the characters. For more information about crowd profiles, please see "6.4. Creating and Editing Crowd Profiles" on page 131.
- Crowd Size. The size of the crowd placed in the region.

3. In the 3D View, hold down the left mouse button and drag the mouse to paint in the crowd.



For some behaviors, such as travel, the underlying behavior path shape is important. When you paint in your region, try to do it with a single brush stroke, as the click down and click up mouse button points will become the start and end points of the behavior path shape.

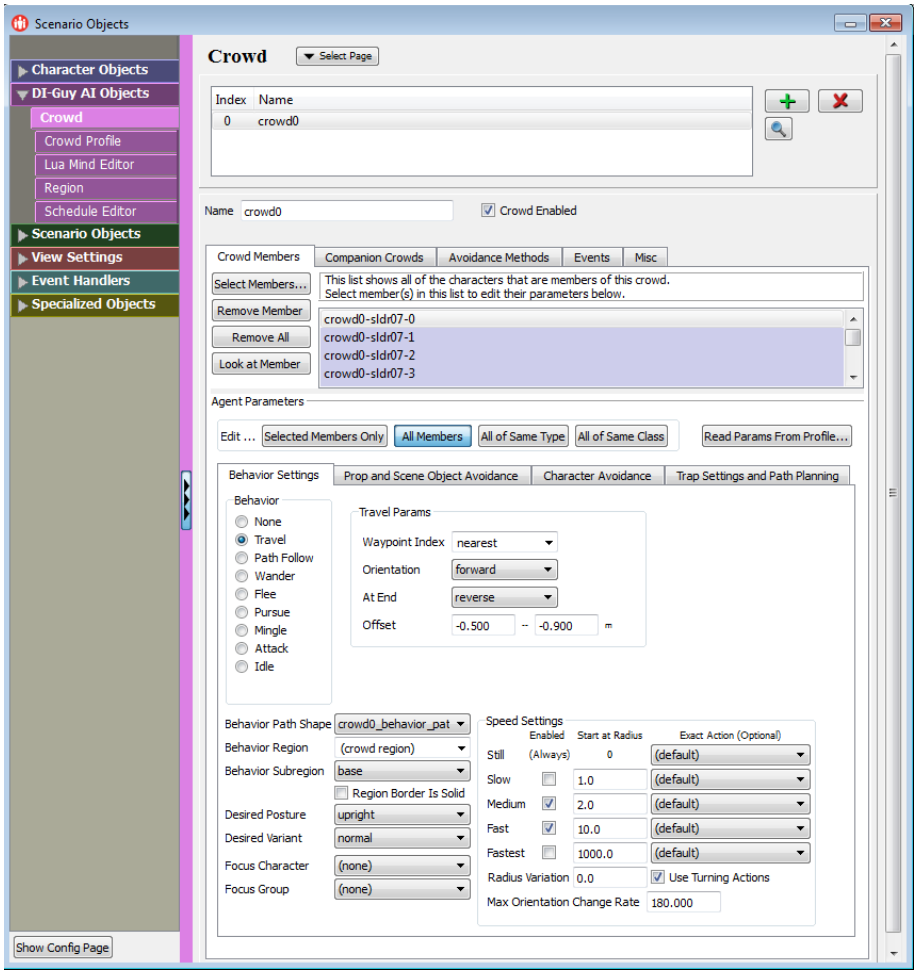
6.1.2 Creating a Crowd from the Crowd Page

You can add new crowds on the DI-Guy AI Objects:Crowd page. However this only adds an empty crowd. You still have to paint it into the scenario using the tools in the Input Mode window. The Crowd page lets you add additional members that were not painted in. You can add any character in the scenario to the crowd.

➤ **To add a crowd from the Crowd page:**

1. Select the DI-Guy AI Objects:Crowd page (Figure 57).

Figure 57. Crowd page



2. Click the Add button (+). A new crowd is added to the list.
3. In the Input Mode window, click Crowd Editor. The window redisplays to show editing options.
4. In the Current Crowd list, select the crowd you just created in the Crowd page.
5. Select editing options, as described in "6.2. Editing Crowds from the Input Mode Window" below.
6. In the 3D View, paint the crowd.

6.2. Editing Crowds from the Input Mode Window

You can edit crowds using options on the Input Mode window and you can edit them on the DI-Guy AI Objects:Crowd page.

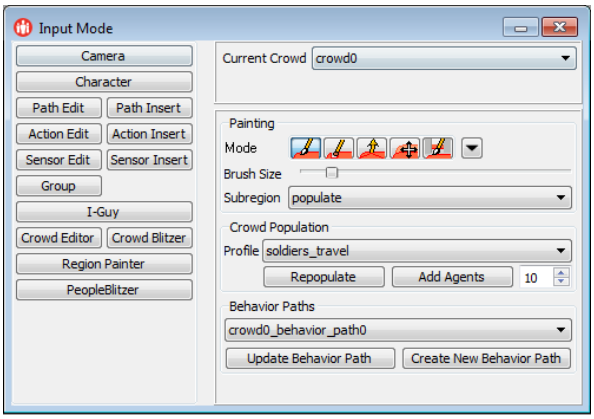
➤ **To edit a crowd using the Input Mode window:**

1. In the Current Crowd list, select the crowd you want to edit.

> It is possible that the crowd selected in the 3D View represents a choice on the Crowd page rather than the Input Mode window. You need to be sure that the crowd you want to edit is the active crowd. The crowd region for the active crowd is displayed in the 3D View.

2. In the Input Mode window, click Crowd Editor. The window displays editing tools and options (Figure 58).

Figure 58. Crowd Edit mode



3. If you plan to edit the crowd region, choose a painting mode and brush size. For details about painting modes, please see "6.2.1 Crowd Editor Painting Parameters" on the facing page. The mouse spin wheel lets you alter the brush size as you paint.
4. Optionally, in the Crowd Population group box specify the composition of the crowd, as follows:
   - Profile. Choose a crowd profile. Profiles describe all the basic features of a crowd from the characters that compose it to the behavior they will exhibit. Changing this setting changes the composition of the entire crowd, and does not require a paint. For information about creating and editing crowd profiles, please see "6.4. Creating and Editing Crowd Profiles" on page 131.
   - Repopulate. Deletes all the agents from the crowd and repopulates the crowd with a new set of agents.
   - Add Agents. Adds the number of agents specified by the crowd size to the existing crowd.
   - Crowd Size. The value used by Repopulate and Add Agents. Default: as specified in the crowd profile.
5. Optionally, in the Behavior Paths group box, add or edit behavior paths, as follows:

- Behavior path list. Select a behavior path. Some base behaviors, such as travel, associate a behavior path with the entire crowd.
- Update Behavior Path. Updates a behavior path based on changes made to the region. DI-Guy AI automatically tries to plot the best behavior path shape based on the region's topology.
- Create New Behavior Path. Creates a new Behavior Path associated with the crowd.

6. If you are changing the crowd region, edit the region in the 3D View.

6.2.1 Crowd Editor Painting Parameters

When you edit a region, you can paint in the following modes:

- Paint (). Add to your existing subregion by painting.
- Eraser (). Subtract from your existing subregion by painting. You can also erase by holding down the **Ctrl** key while in Paint Mode. Erasing a region may affect the navmesh. Erasing a subregion does not affect the underlying navmesh.
- Unground Clamp (). Erase the ground clamping in the Region you paint. This is useful when working with multi-story buildings and the Region has clamped to the wrong floor. This action erases the navmesh. If it does not work, try painting on the floor above where you want to unground clamp.
- Move Mesh (). Grab your Region with the mouse and move it around.
- Paint Reachable Region (). Paint a reachable subregion. By default, the paint brush dynamically analyzes the area around where you paint. Occasionally, while analyzing around certain areas like doors, the paint brush can be wrong. The reachable brush allows you to force an area to be reachable or non-reachable disregarding the dynamic analysis.
- Preferences. Opens a dialog box that lets you set the following:
  - Draw style.
  - Reclamp height.
  - Paint through walls.
  - See through walls. Lets you see the region footprint where it would otherwise be occluded by walls, sidewalks, and so on.
  - Painting intersection test.
  - Shrink a region.
  - Clear a region.
  - Change resolution.
- Subregion. Select the region associated with the crowd that you want to edit. Default: populate.

When you edit regions, it can be helpful to use the various visibility options to focus on the region you want to edit. For general region visibility, use options on the View Settings:Visibility page. For details, see "Hiding and Displaying Objects" in *DI-Guy Scenario Users Guide*.

For specific regions, manage visibility on the DI-Guy AI Objects:Region page. For details, please see "7.2. Editing and Visualizing Regions" on page 150

To hide scenario geometry, clear the Visible check box on the Scenario Objects:Scene Object page.

6.3. Editing Crowds on the Crowds Page

When you create a crowd, it takes its parameters from the crowd profile that you choose in the Input Mode window. Thereafter you can edit any of the crowd parameters on the DI-Guy AI Objects:Crowd page. Crowd parameters are organized on the following tabs:

- Crowd Members. The Crowd Members tab (Figure 57 on page 123) lets you add and remove members, look at specific members, and modify the behaviors being used by all, some, or individual members of the crowd. Descriptions of the Agent Parameters that you can edit are in "6.5. Setting Crowd Member Agent Parameters" on page 135. These parameters are shared by the Crowd Profile and Crowd pages, and are therefore described in their own section.
- Companion Crowds. If the bounds of two crowds are completely separate, DI-Guy AI can stop doing collision detection between members of the crowds. This can improve performance. To enable collision detection between crowds, you can specify that the crowds be companion crowds. By default, all crowds are companion crowds.
- Avoidance Methods. The Avoidance Methods tab (Figure 61 on page 129) lets you enable and disable contact detection methods for both static and dynamic avoidance. Disabling contact detection can improve performance, at the expense of less realistic behavior.
- Events. The Events tab (Figure 62 on page 129) is used to hook up crowd-related events to user-defined event handling scripts or functions. For complete documentation of event handlers, please see *DI-Guy Scenario Users Guide*.
- Miscellaneous. Lets you set the awareness radius and the initial position of characters to their current position.

➤ **To edit a crowd from the Crowd page:**

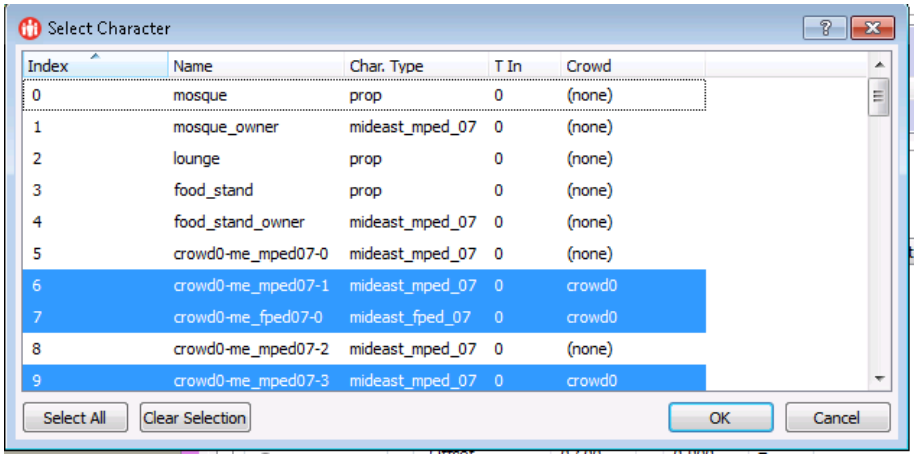
1. Select the DI-Guy AI Objects:Crowd page (Figure 57 on page 123).
2. Select the crowd you want to edit.
3. Edit the parameters for the crowd, as described in the following sections.

6.3.1 Adding a Member to a Crowd

➤ **To add a member to a crowd:**

1. On the Crowd Members tab (Figure 57 on page 123), click Select Members. The Select Character dialog box opens (Figure 59). It lists all the characters in the scenario. Members of the crowd are highlighted.

Figure 59. Select Character dialog box



2. Select the characters you want to add to the crowd.
3. Click OK.

6.3.2 Removing Members from a Crowd

You can remove individual members of a crowd or all of them at once. Removing a member from a crowd does not remove it from the scenario. The agent becomes an individual character.

➤ **To remove a member from a crowd:**

1. In the list of crowd members on the Crowd Members tab (Figure 57 on page 123), select the member you want to remove.
2. Click Remove Member.

➤ To remove all members of a crowd, click Remove All.

6.3.3 Focusing the Camera on a Crowd Member

➤ **To focus the camera on a crowd member:**

1. In the list of crowd members on the Crowd Members tab, select the member you want to look at.
2. Click Look At Member.

6.3.4 Selecting the Crowd Member to Apply Agent Parameter Changes To

When you edit a crowd's agent parameters, you can specify which members the changes apply to, as follows:

- Selected Member Only. Only the member selected in the member list is affected by changes to the parameters.
- All Members. Edits are applied to all members of the crowd.
- All Members of Same Type. Edits are applied to members of the class that share the same DI-Guy character type as the member selected in the member list.
- All Members of Same Class. This is an experimental classification that divides DI-Guy characters into major classification classes such as vehicles or people.
- Read Params from Profile. Applies the parameters of a selected profile to the selected members.

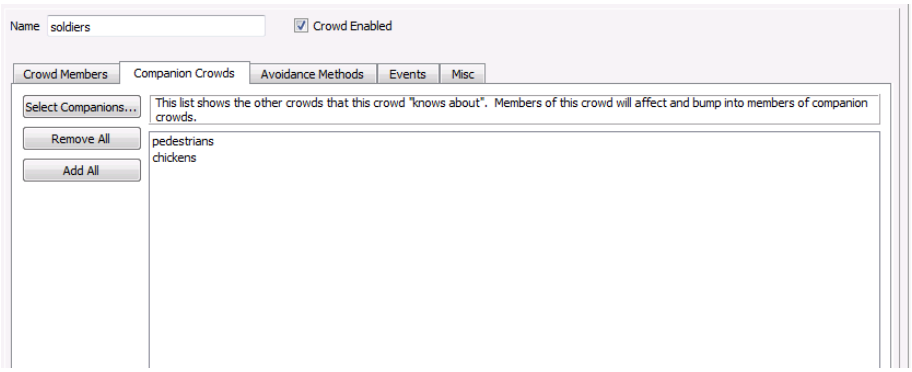
6.3.5 Enabling Inter-Crowd Collision Detection (Companion Crowds)

If the bounds of two crowds are completely separate, DI-Guy AI can stop doing collision detection between members of the crowds. This can improve performance. To enable collision detection between crowds, you can specify that the crowds be companion crowds. By default, all crowds are companion crowds.

➤ **To specify companion crowds:**

1. Select the DI-Guy AI Objects:Crowd page (Figure 57 on page 123).
2. Select the crowd you want to edit.
3. Select the Companion Crowds tab (Figure 60).

Figure 60. Companion Crowds tab



4. Click Select Companions. The Select Crowds dialog box opens.
5. Select the crowds that you want to be companions with the crowd you are editing.
6. Click OK. The companion crowds are listed in the window.

You can quickly add all crowds to the list or remove all crowds with the Add All and Remove All buttons. To add or remove individual crowds from the list, repeat the procedure for specifying companion crowds.

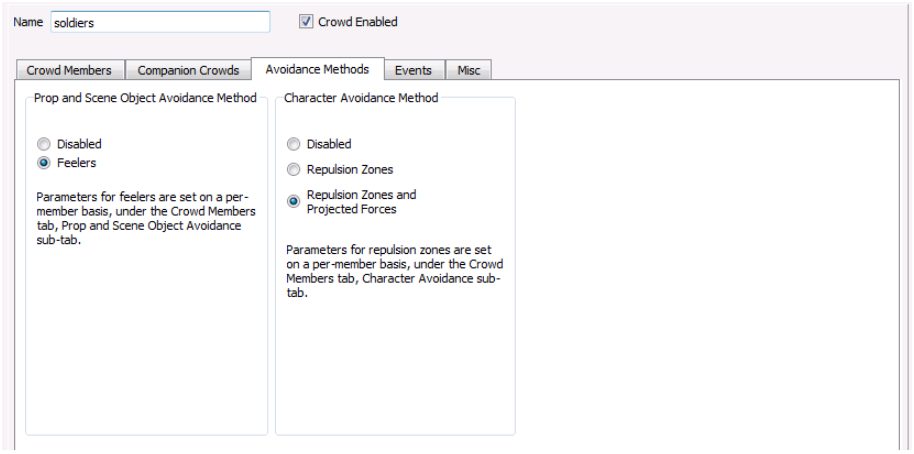
6.3.6 Specifying Avoidance Methods for Characters and Objects

The Avoidance Methods tab (Figure 61) lets you enable and disable contact detection methods for both static and dynamic avoidance. Disabling contact detection can improve performance, at the expense of less realistic behavior.

➤ **To specify avoidance methods:**

1. Select the DI-Guy AI Objects:Crowd page (Figure 57 on page 123).
2. Select the crowd you want to edit.
3. Select the Avoidance Methods tab (Figure 61).

Figure 61. Avoidance Methods tab

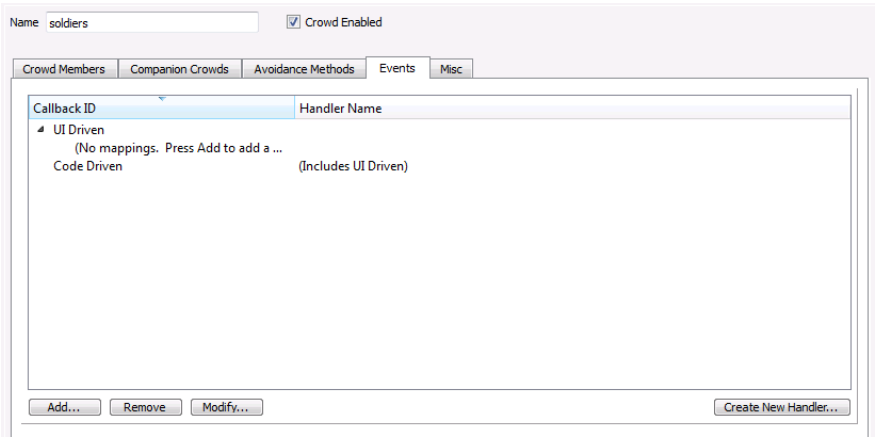


4. In each group box, select the avoidance method you want to use.

6.3.7 Configuring Events

The Events tab (Figure 62) is used to hook up crowd-related events to user-defined event handling scripts or functions. For complete documentation of event handlers, please see *DI-Guy Scenario Users Guide*.

Figure 62. Events tab



Two special functions, diguyCrowd::get_callback_character() and diguyCrowd::get_callback_impact(), are provided as part of the *diguyCrowd* API to help facilitate building generic responses to events. Depending on the event, these functions return the character or impact of interest.

The following *diguyCrowd* class crowd-related events are available for event mapping:

- CREATE. After a crowd is created, the specified event handler is called.
- CROWD MEMBER IMPACT. Similar to *diguyCharacter's* IMPACT event, this event occurs when a detonation occurs near the agent. Without it, the agent automatically dies. Useful for adding custom damage models at the crowd level. The callback character is the member of the crowd that received an impact, and the callback impact is the impact that hit the character.
- CROWD MEMBER KILLED. Anytime a member of a crowd is killed, the specified event handler is called. The callback character is the member of the crowd that was killed.
- DESTROY. Anytime a crowd instantiation is destroyed, the specified event handler is called.
- NEARBY SCENE OBJECT IMPACT. Anytime a detonation occurs within 50 meters of the crowd's bounds, this event is triggered. Calling diguyCrowd::get_callback_impact() should provide the impact information. The callback character is the individual that caused the detonation.
- NEARBY WEAPON FIRED. Anytime a weapon is fired, either locally or using a Fire PDU, within an awareness radius (defaults to 50 meters) of the crowd's bounds, this event is triggered. The callback character is the individual that caused the detonation.

6.3.8 Setting the Awareness Radius

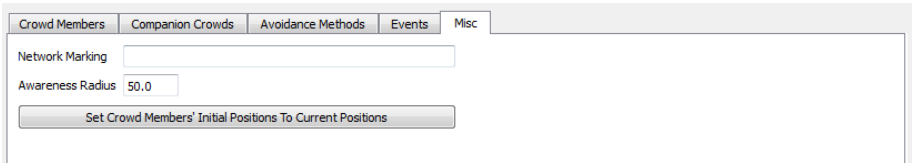
The awareness radius draws an axis-aligned box around a character and rejects all events, such as nearby detonations, that are outside of the awareness radius.

The awareness radius affects all members of the crowd, not just the selected crowd member. If you want to have different members of the crowd have different awareness levels, use the maximum awareness value here, and then implement the smaller individual awareness levels from your callback function.

➤ **To specify avoidance methods:**

1. Select the DI-Guy AI Objects:Crowd page (Figure 57 on page 123).
2. Select the crowd you want to edit.
3. Select the Misc tab (Figure 63).

Figure 63. Misc tab



4. Type a value (in meters) in the Awareness Radius box.

6.3.9 Setting the Crowd Member Initial Position to the Current Position

You can specify that the current positions of crowd members be used as their initial positions when the scenario is loaded.

➤ **To specify avoidance methods:**

1. Select the DI-Guy AI Objects:Crowd page (Figure 57 on page 123).
2. Select the crowd you want to edit.
3. Select the Misc tab (Figure 63 on the previous page).
4. Click Set Crowd Members Initial Positions to Current Positions.

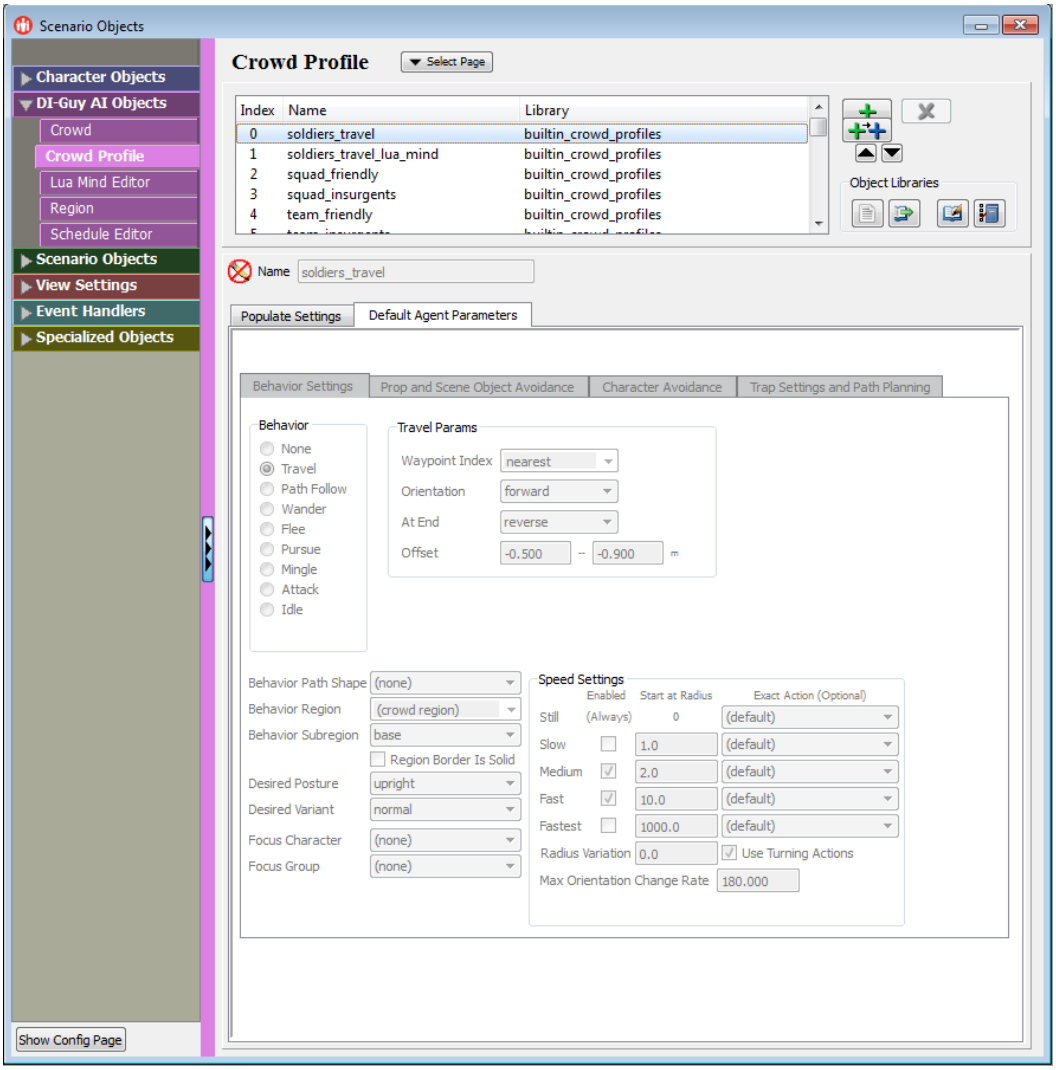
6.4. Creating and Editing Crowd Profiles

A crowd profile is a basic crowd description that is used as a template when crowd blitzing. DI-Guy supplies some default crowd profiles, but you will probably want to create your own crowd profiles so that you can quickly populate your world with crowds of DI-Guy agents that have the exact look and behavior you want.

➤ **To create a crowd profile:**

1. Select the DI-Guy AI Objects:Crowd Profile page (Figure 64).

Figure 64. Crowd Profile page



2. To add a completely new crowd profile, click the Add button (+). A new profile is added to the list with a default name.

   To add a new crowd profile based on an existing profile, select a profile and Click the Copy button (++). A new object is added to the list with the default name originalObjectName_copyo.

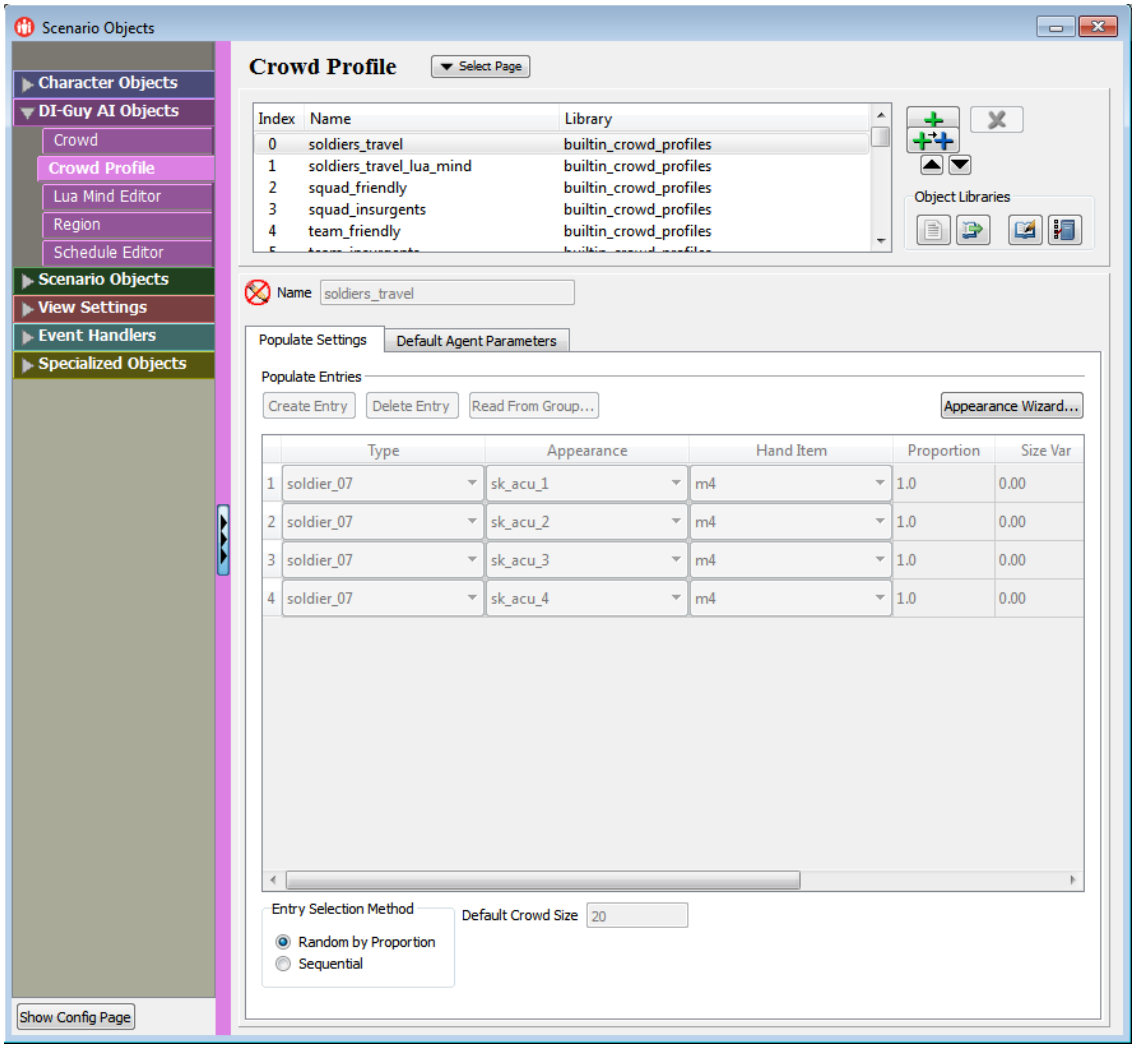
3. Optionally, rename the profile.

4. Specify the crowd parameters on the tabs and their subtabs. The parameters are described in "6.4.1 Configuring the Composition and Creation Process of a Crowd" on the facing page and "6.4.2 Specifying Agent Parameters for a Crowd Profile" on page 135.

6.4.1 Configuring the Composition and Creation Process of a Crowd

When you create a crowd, character types are added to the scene based on the character types and appearances configured on the Populate Settings tab of the Crowd Profile page (Figure 65). You can also configure the number of characters that get created when a crowd gets blitzed and the order in which they get created.

Figure 65. Populate Settings tab



The Populate Settings tab has a table called the Populate Entries table. Each row in the table specifies a character type that will be part of a crowd that gets created using this profile. You cannot edit the Populate Entries table for built-in profiles. You can add new profiles, to which you can add and delete entries. You can copy a built-in profile to the scenario and edit it. For details about object libraries and copying objects into a scenario, see "Sharing Libraries Among Scenarios" in the *DI-Guy Scenario Users Guide*. Table 14 describes the parameters in the Populate Entries table.

Table 14. Populate Entries table parameters

Parameter	Description
Type	The DI-Guy character type of the agent.
Appearance	The appearance of the agent.
Hand Item	The agent's hand item, if applicable.
Proportion	The relative proportion of this character to add to the crowd. When a crowd is blitzed in, each entry is blitzed in according to its proportion. The proportions do not have to add up to a particular number (for example 100%). They are relative to the other proportions. DI-Guy AI sums the total of all the proportions, and then populates based on the fractional amount each proportion is of the entire sum. For example, suppose table entries 1, 2, and 3 have a proportion of 1 and entry 4 has a proportion of 2. The sum of the proportions is 5. So for every 5 agents that get added to a crowd, there will be one each of entries 1, 2, and 3, and 2 of entry 4. This allows different ratios of characters to be created when generating a crowd. For example, in most groups of pedestrians, the relative number of people who use wheelchairs is smaller than the walking public. In this case, the proportion of the wheelchair entry should be a small number compared to other entries' proportions.
Size Var	A percentage by which to scale the characters.
Randomize	If the character type has multiple heads, randomly assign the heads to the characters.
Mind Class	Specifies whether there is an DI-Guy AI mind associated with the entry.
arg1, arg 2	Optional argument fields to the mind class.

Besides adding and deleting rows, you can add entries as follows:

- Read from Group. This button brings up a dialog box that lets you surf through the DI-Guy groups in your scenario, and create an entry corresponding to a member character in that group.

➤ **To add a new character type to a crowd profile:**

1. Select the DI-Guy AI Objects:Crowd Profile page (Figure 64 on page 132).
2. Select the crowd profile you want to edit.
3. Select the Populate Settings tab (Figure 65).
4. Click Create Entry. A new line is added to the table.
5. Specify values for the parameters. For parameter descriptions, please see Table 14. As an alternative to specifying characters parameters in the various columns, you can click Appearance Wizard and us the wizard to specify a character and its appearances.

➤ **To configure the creation process for a crowd profile:**

1. Select the DI-Guy AI Objects:Crowd Profile page (Figure 64 on page 132).
2. Select the crowd profile you want to edit.
3. Select the Populate Settings tab (Figure 65).
4. In the Entry Selection Method box, specify how the Populate Entries table is used by the Crowd Blitzer, as follows:
   - Random by Proportion. The members of your crowd use the proportions as a guideline, but mix up the order of the entries.
   - Sequential. The members of your crowd are created in the same order and proportion as they are listed in the Populate Entries table.
5. In the Default Crowd Size box, specify the number of characters to create when using this crowd profile.

6.4.2 Specifying Agent Parameters for a Crowd Profile

Please see "6.5. Setting Crowd Member Agent Parameters" below, for a full description of the Default Agent Parameters section. These parameters are shared by the Crowd Profile and Crowd pages, and are therefore described in their own section.

6.4.3 Sharing Profiles Between Scenarios

DI-Guy object libraries let you share scenario objects among scenarios. This includes sharing profiles. For details about managing object libraries, see"Sharing Libraries Among Scenarios" in the *DI-Guy Scenario Users Guide*.

6.5. Setting Crowd Member Agent Parameters

The Default Agent Parameters tab on the DI-Guy AI Objects:Crowd Profile page has the same set of tabs as the Agent Parameters section of the Crowd Members tab on the DI-Guy AI Objects:Crowd page. The settings on the Crowd Profile page are applied as default values for crowds when they are blitzed in. The Crowd page lets you edit these parameters for the selected members of the selected crowd.

Crowd member parameters are arranged on four tabs.

6.5.1 Specifying Behavior Settings

The Behavior Settings tab (Figure 66) defines the overall behavior of the selected crowd members. It is strongly recommended that you refer to "2.2. Agents and Behaviors" on page 27 for conceptual background.

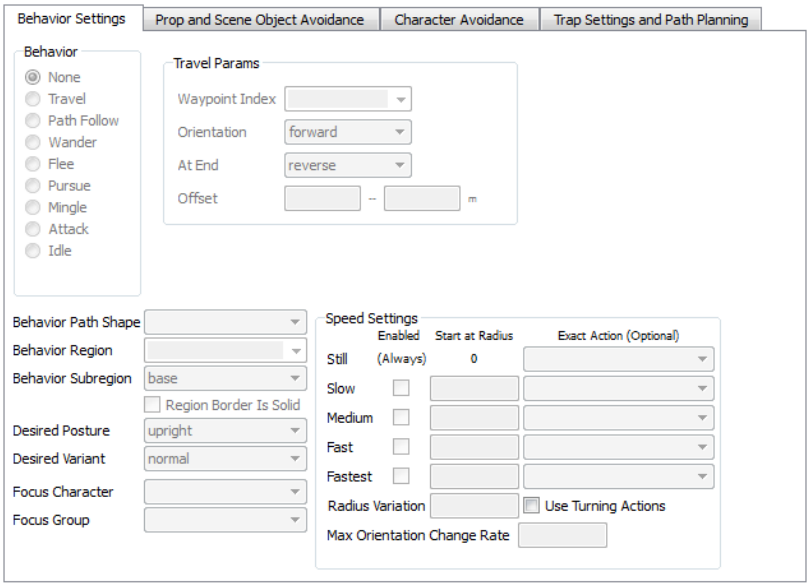
The tab's content changes based on the behavior selected. The following fields are common to all the behaviors:

➤ **To specify behavior parameters:**

1. Select the DI-Guy AI Objects:Crowd page (Figure 57 on page 123) or the Crowd Profile page (Figure 64 on page 132).

2. On the Crowd Page, select the Crowd Members tab. On the Crowd Profile page, select the Default Agent Parameters tab.
3. Select the crowd or crowd profile you want to edit.
4. Select the Behavior Settings tab (Figure 66).

Figure 66. Behavior Settings tab



5. In the Behavior group box, select the behavior that you want to be the base behavior for this crowd or crowd profile. The tab redisplays to show parameters that are appropriate to this behavior. For descriptions of the behaviors, please see "2.2. Agents and Behaviors" on page 27.
6. Edit the values for the common parameters, which are listed below the Behavior group box. Table 15 describes the parameters.

Table 15. Common behavior parameters

Parameter	Description
Behavior Path Shape	For behaviors that use a path shape, the particular path shape to use.
Behavior Region	The overall region with which the selected crowd member is associated. This rarely needs to be changed.
Behavior Subregion	Refine your behavior with the subregions. The Region Border is Solid check box determines how rigidly to apply the borders of the region when trying to contain where the agents are allowed to move.
Desired Posture	Request a particular posture for the selected crowd member. Typical options are upright, crouched, or prone.

Table 15. Common behavior parameters (continued)

Parameter	Description
Desired Variant	Request a particular mental or emotional state when the behavior queries the agent's underlying DI-Guy character action table for a still or locomotive action.
Focus Character	For actions that can have a focus, sets the character.
Focus Group	Focus on a particular group, such as net_friendly, net_neutral, or net_hostile.
Speed Settings	Define speed zones and radii for your agent, as well as any Exact Action overrides. Please see "2.2.1 Travel Behavior" on page 28 for descriptions of the Speed Settings and how they work. A radius variation lets you control how uniform the radii are applied. The Max Orientation Change Rate lets you control how quickly a character can turn, which is useful when working with vehicles and animals.

7. Edit the values for the behavior-specific parameters. Table 16 describes the behavior-specific parameters.

Table 16. Crowd profile behavior settings

Behavior	Description
Travel	The Behavior Path Shape shows the path shape that the crowd uses as a topology guide. The Travel Params group box lets you select: — Waypoint Index. Nearest, random, or a value from 1 to 20. — Orientation. The direction of motion (forward, backward) — At End. What to do when you reach the end of the path shape (reverse, loop, start, or teleport). — Offset. The allowable offset that characters can drift to the left or right of the path shape.
Path Follow	— Pause Path Time Outside Path Behavior. If selected, when an agent is put into a new behavior, such as flee, it rejoins the path where it left off. If cleared it rejoins the path where it would have been if it had never left the path. — Unpause Path Time. Indicates when time should advance, assuming the pause path time is selected. — Position Look-ahead Distance.

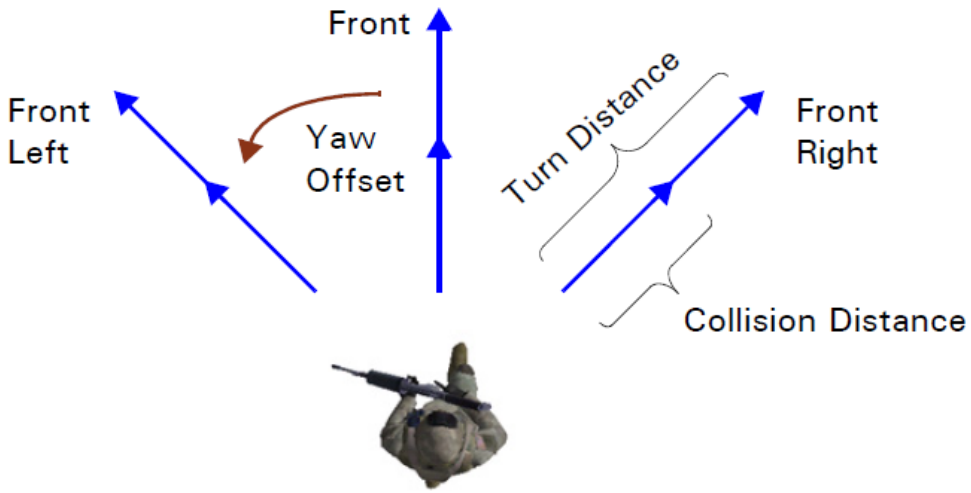
Table 16. Crowd profile behavior settings (continued)

Behavior	Description
Wander	— Move on Interval Min and Move on Interval Max. The number of seconds that the character should perform the still action before picking a new point in the region. — Allow Desired Orientation Change. Allow orientation changes and/or turning actions. — Max Dist to Wander. Sets a limit on how far a character moves before performing another still action.
Pursue	— Max Focus Distance. Instructs the agent not to pursue if the focus character is greater than some number of meters away. — Attack Distance. Specifies when the pursue character believes it has achieved its goal of reaching the character. — Attack Fire Interval and Fire Interval Variation. These parameters are not used by the Pursue behavior. See the Attack behavior for details. — Enable Pursue Speed Match. Enables characters to set their speed to exactly the same speed as the focus character they are following. This is useful when you are trying to have a line of different sized characters following each other. — Update Interval. The frequency with which DI-Guy AI tests to see if the pursue speed matches the focus character's speed. — Max Speed Up Factor. Provides a limit to how much speed up can be applied.
Mingle	The parameters are identical to Wander.
Attack	The parameters are the same as Pursue, with the following parameters enabled: — Attack Distance. Indicates when the agent will stop and fire its weapon. — Attack Fire Interval. Indicates the number of seconds between shots fired.

6.5.2 Configuring Prop and Scene Object Avoidance

Agents use feelers to prevent collision with static objects in the scene (Figure 67). (Path planning is an alternate method.) You can configure which feelers are enabled and how they behave.

Figure 67. Feelers

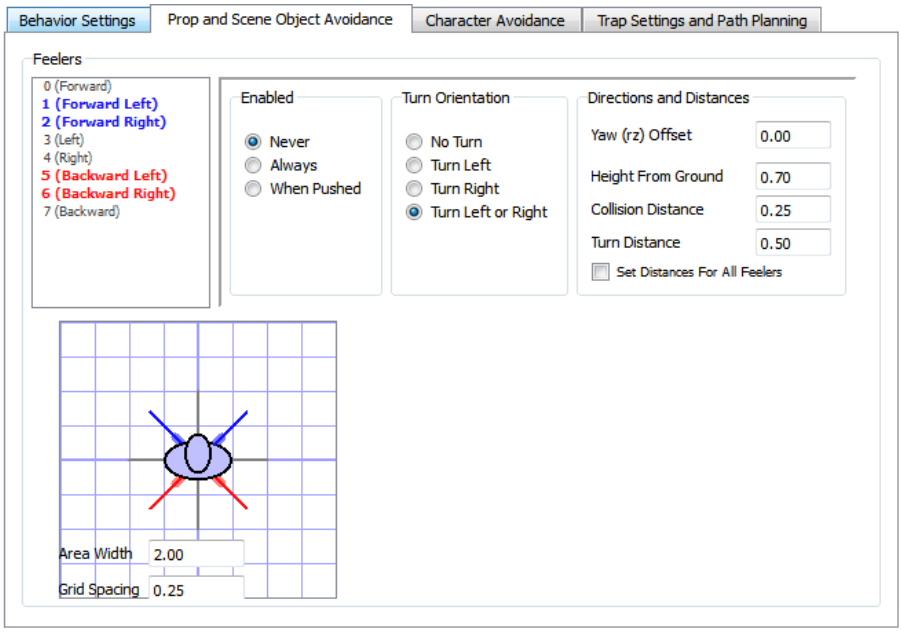


Please see "Feeler Static Avoidance" on page 41 for a description of how feelers work.

➤ **To configure prop and scene object avoidance:**

1. Select the DI-Guy AI Objects:Crowd page (Figure 57 on page 123) or the Crowd Profile page (Figure 64 on page 132).
2. On the Crowd Page, select the Crowd Members tab. On the Crowd Profile page, select the Default Agent Parameters tab.
3. Select the crowd or crowd profile you want to edit.
4. Select the Character Avoidance tab (Figure 68).

Figure 68. Prop and Scene Object Avoidance tab



5. In the Feelers group box, select the feeler that you want to configure.

6. In the Enabled group box, select an option. If you select Always, the feeler is displayed on the grid in blue. If you select When Pushed, it is displayed in red. (A character is "pushed" due to avoidance or repulsion of other characters or static objects.) If you select Never, it is not displayed.
7. In the Turn Orientation group box, select the direction to turn the character when a collision to that feeler is detected.
8. In the Directions and Distances group box, specify the following parameters:
   - Yaw Offset. Indicates the angle (0 is forward, 90 is pointing left, and so on).
   - Height From Ground. Specifies the height of the feeler and its length.
   - Collision Distance and Turn Distance. Specifies when the character needs to turn and when he needs to take more evasive action to avoid a collision.

6.5.3 Configuring Character Avoidance

Agents use feelers to prevent collision with dynamic objects in the scene. You can configure avoidance of dynamic objects. Dynamic objects are other agents from the current crowd or from a companion crowd.

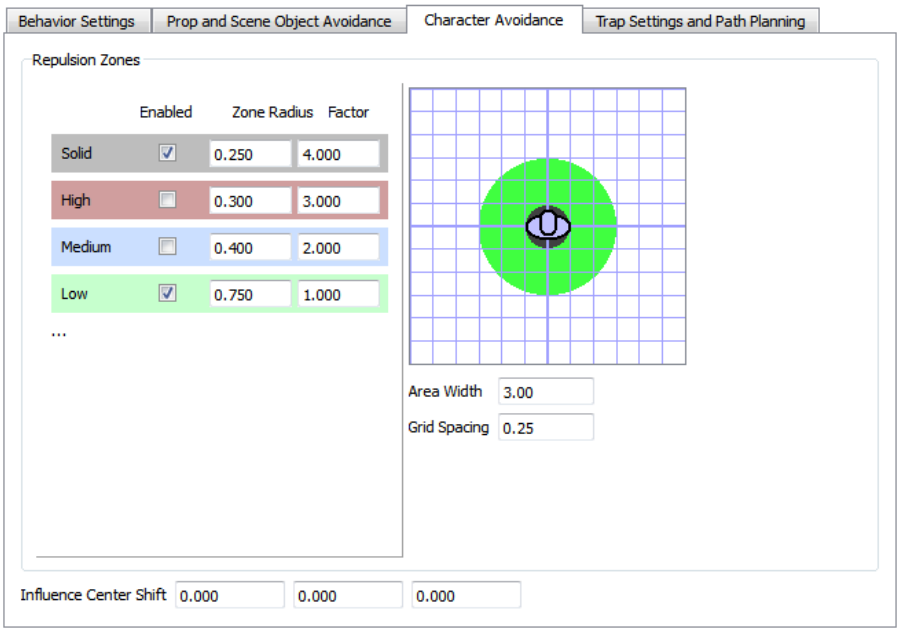
You can configure the following parameters:

- Repulsion Zones. Characters specify four radii of decreasing size (low, medium, high, and solid) to determine how dramatically to attempt to avoid collision with the dynamic objects. Along with an associated repulsion factor, characters select how dramatically to yaw their current orientation (and typically their direction of travel), as well as how fast to travel, to avoid collision.
- Area Width and Grid Spacing. Specifies the grid spacing for the repulsion zone graphic.
- Influence Center Shift. Allows you to set the point in your character that is the center of the repulsion zones. This is typically 0,0,0 (X,Y,Z).

➤ **To configure character avoidance:**

1. Select the DI-Guy AI Objects:Crowd page (Figure 57 on page 123) or the Crowd Profile page (Figure 64 on page 132).
2. On the Crowd Page, select the Crowd Members tab. On the Crowd Profile page, select the Default Agent Parameters tab.
3. Select the crowd or crowd profile you want to edit.
4. Select the Character Avoidance tab (Figure 69).

Figure 69. Character Avoidance Tab

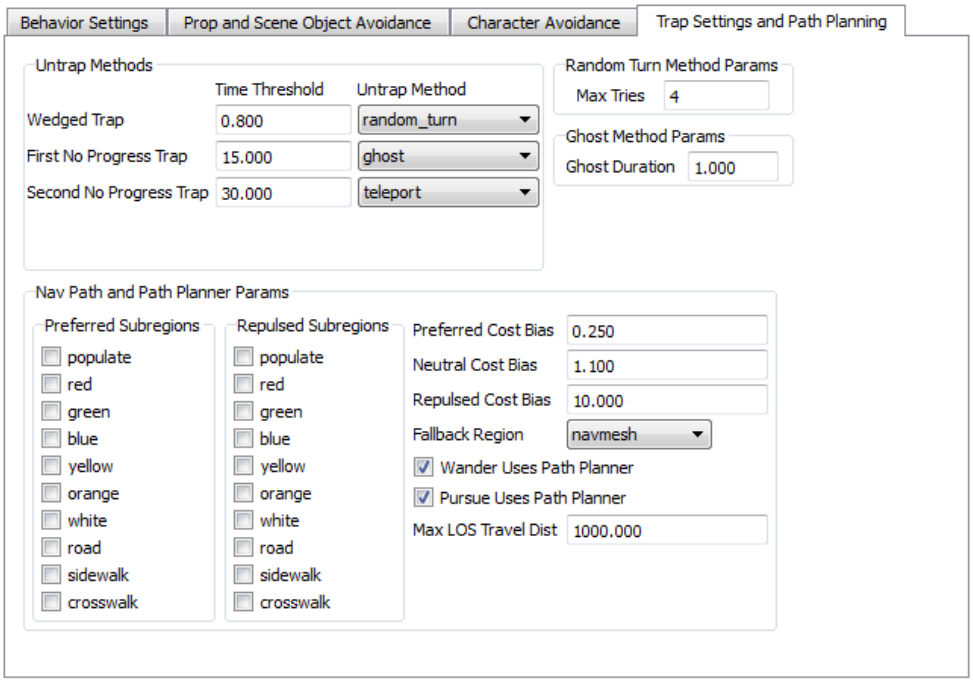


5. In the Repulsion Zones group box, select the repulsion zones that you want to enable. (As you select or clear a check box, a description of the zone is displayed in the group box.) As you select zones, they are displayed on the grid.
6. For each enabled repulsion zone, specify a value in the Zone Radius column and Factor column.
7. Optionally, change the values (X,Y,Z) for the Influence Center Shift.

6.5.4 Configuring Trap Settings

One of the problems that autonomously controlled characters face is the difficulty of navigating through terrain for which they have limited knowledge. It is not unusual for them to get caught in traps. DI-Guy uses trap settings to minimize or eliminate this problem. Please see "2.6. Detecting and Escaping Traps" on page 44 for a discussion of the traps concept.

Figure 70. Trap Settings and Path Planning tab



➤ **To configure trap settings:**

1. Select the DI-Guy AI Objects:Crowd page (Figure 57 on page 123) or the Crowd Profile page (Figure 64 on page 132).
2. On the Crowd Page, select the Crowd Members tab. On the Crowd Profile page, select the Default Agent Parameters tab.
3. Select the crowd or crowd profile you want to edit.
4. Select the Trap Settings and Path Planning tab (Figure 70).
5. For each trap type you want to configure, specify a value in the Time Threshold column. This is the amount of time to wait before a trapped character tries to untrap itself.
6. For each trap type you want to configure, select an option from the Untrap Method list. Table 17 describes the untrap methods.

Table 17. Untrap methods

Untrap method	Description
None	No algorithm is applied to avoid traps.
Nav_path	When a trap is detected, use the navigation path to find a navigable path to the desired destination. Navigation paths are created using an A* algorithm. As such, they require a valid navmesh region to navigate. Unpainted areas are treated as impassable. As long as valid data is provided, the navmesh is guaranteed to return the shortest path. Nav_path does not navigate between noncontiguous regions.
Random_ turn	Choose a random amount to turn the character in an attempt to escape the trap by trial and error. You can set the maximum number of times a random turn is tried before advancing to the next untrap method.
Ghost	Allows the character to temporarily pass through a wall or other obstacle in an attempt to escape the trap. You can set how long the character turns off collision detection when ghosting through the wall.
Teleport	The character teleports (jumps immediately to a new location) to evade the trap.
Stop moving	Switch to the still action and make no attempt to escape the trap.

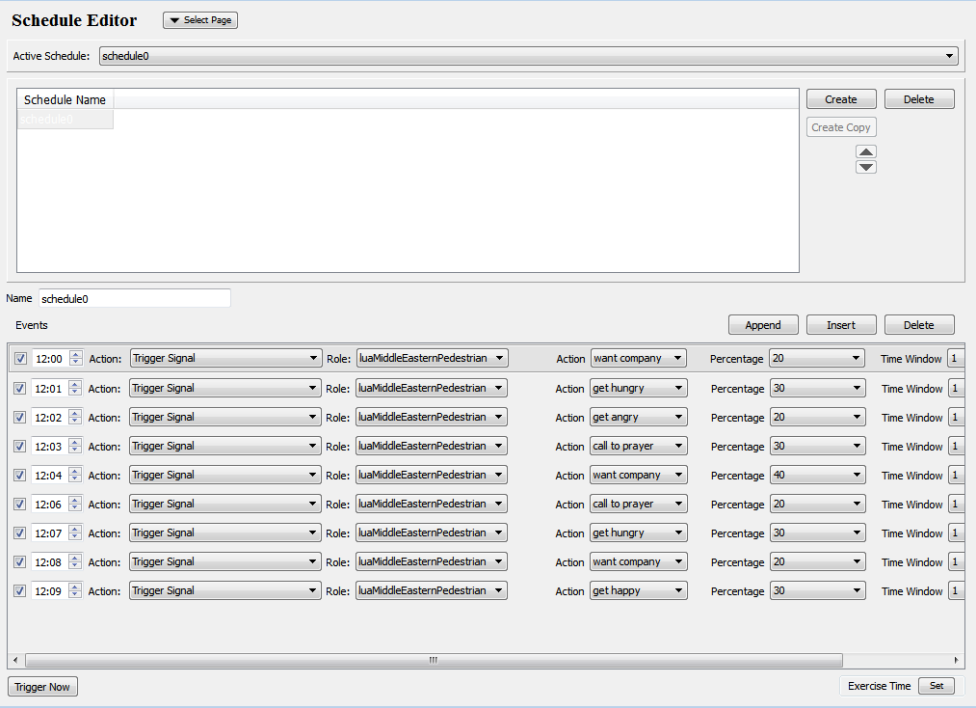
7. If you chose the random_turn untrap method, in the Max Tries box, specify the maximum number of times to make a random turn.
8. If you chose the ghost method, in the Ghost Duration box, specify how long to turn of collision detection.

6.6. Scheduling Character Activities

Imagine creating a town in which the children go to school in the morning, the adults head off to work, the elderly go to the park, people go to restaurants at lunchtime, and so on. This is possible using the AI Schedule Editor.

The DI-Guy AI Objects:Schedule Editor page lets the you create “patterns of life” for agents by giving them goals for certain parts of the day. A scenario can have multiple schedules.

Figure 71. Schedule Editor page



You can append, insert, and delete events (one per row) for actions that occur during the day.

6.6.1 The AI Schedule Demo Scenario

The AI Schedule Demo scenario shows how you can to set up pattern-of-life behavior that schedules the daily routine of the characters.

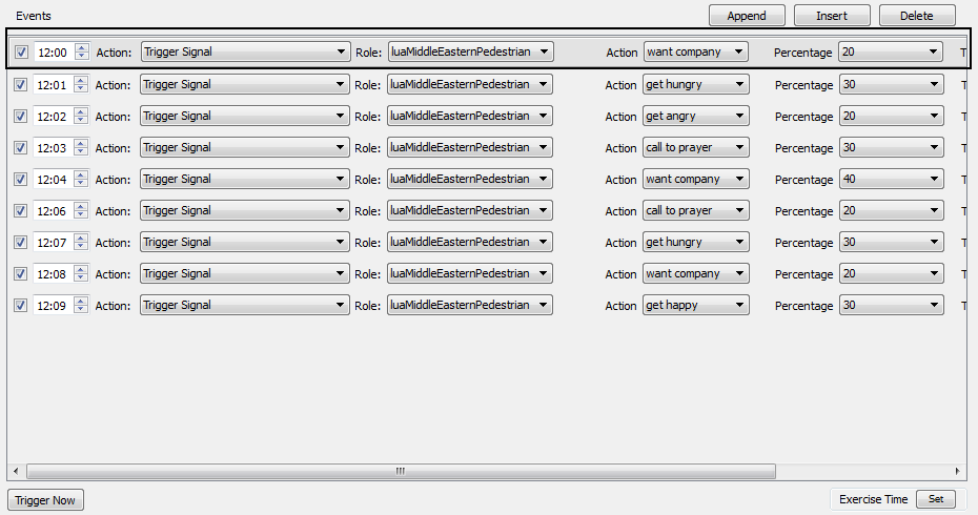
As you can see in Figure 72, at 12:00 a signal is triggered to members of the group whose mind hierarchy is a subclass of *luaMiddleEasternPedestrian*, to want company. When you run the scenario you will see 20% of the inhabitants want company and move to the lounge.

At 12:01, 30% of the inhabitants are triggered to get hungry and go to the food stand.

Not all characters receive a message at exactly 12:01. The scheduler spreads out this communication to the target agents across a number of minutes specified as the Time Window to make the execution of the schedule seem natural and not robotic.

As each minute passes, additional actions get sent to the crowds.

Figure 72. Schedule Editor



6.6.2 Adding a Schedule

➤ **To add an event to a schedule:**

1. Select the DI-Guy AI Objects:Schedule Editor page (Figure 71 on the previous page).
2. Click the Create button. A new schedule is added to the Schedule Name column.
3. Optionally, edit the name of the schedule in the Name text box.

6.6.3 Adding an Event to a Schedule

You can add events to a schedule by inserting them or appending them. When you insert an event it is added with the event time decremented by five minutes. If you append an event, it is added after the selected event with an event time incremented by five minutes.

➤ **To insert an event:**

1. Select the event above which you want to insert a new event.
2. Click Insert. A new event is added with an event time five minutes less than the selected event.
3. Edit the event, as described in "6.6.4 Editing an Event" below.

➤ **To append an event**

1. Select the event below which you want to insert a new event.
2. Click Append. A new event is added with an event time five minutes greater than the selected event.
3. Edit the event, as described in "6.6.4 Editing an Event" below.

6.6.4 Editing an Event

An event has the following parameters.

➤ **To edit an event:**

1. To enable an event, select its check box. To disable it, clear the check box.
2. In the time box, specify the time the event should occur.
3. In the first Action column, the only option is Trigger Signal.
4. In the Role list, select the mind class that will receive the action specified in the first Action field.
5. In the second Action column, select the name of the action that members of the class specify by Role will execute.
6. In the Percentage column, specify the proportion of candidate agents to receive the action.
7. In the Time Window specify the range, in minutes, over which to spread out the actions so that all the agents receiving an action do not get them at the exact same moment.
8. Optionally, click >> and choose a group from the list. Along with Role, this field designates which agents are candidates to receive the scheduled action. Choices include all, net friendly, net neutral, net opposing, and reflected crowd human.

6.6.5 Deleting an Event from a Schedule

➤ **To delete an event**

1. Select the event you want to delete.
2. Click Delete.



7. Creating and Editing Regions

This chapter explains how to create and edit regions.

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7.1.1 Creating a Region from the Input Mode Window 148
7.1.2 Creating a Region on the Region Page 149
7.2. Editing and Visualizing Regions 150
7.3. Generating a navmesh 151

7.1. Creating Regions

A region is a mesh of points in DI-Guy AI used to understand topology. Normally you use them by associating them with crowds, but they can be independent of crowds, and multiple crowds can share regions. Painting a region is very similar to painting a crowd, because when you paint a crowd you are implicitly painting a region of type *populate*. (Crowds can have multiple regions associated with them.) The main difference is that when you create a region, you choose which type to create (base, populate, red, green, blue, yellow, orange, white, road, sidewalk, and crosswalk) and no characters are created as part of the region.

Regions are used in conjunction with behaviors.

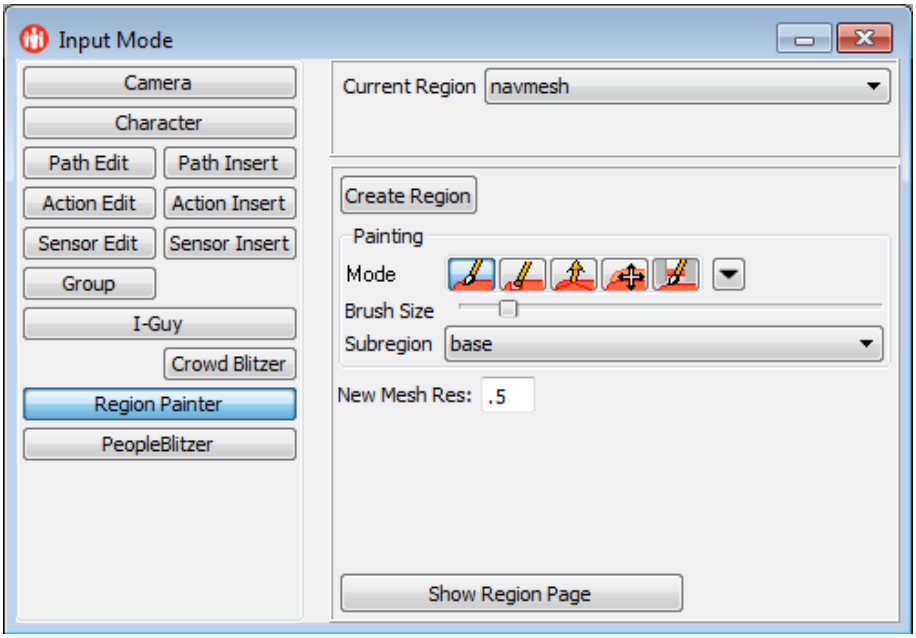
You can add new regions on the DI-Guy AI Objects:Region page or directly from the Input Mode window.

7.1.1 Creating a Region from the Input Mode Window

➤ **To create a region from the Input Mode window:**

1. In the Input Mode window, click Region Painter. The window displays tools and options for painting a region (Figure 73).

Figure 73. Region Painter mode



2. Choose a painting mode and brush size. For details about painting modes, please see "6.2.1 Crowd Editor Painting Parameters" on page 125. The mouse wheel lets you change the brush size as you paint.
3. In the Subregion list, select a region type.
4. Optionally, in the New Mesh Res box, specify the resolution for the region mesh.

5. Click Create Region.
6. In the 3D View, paint in the region.

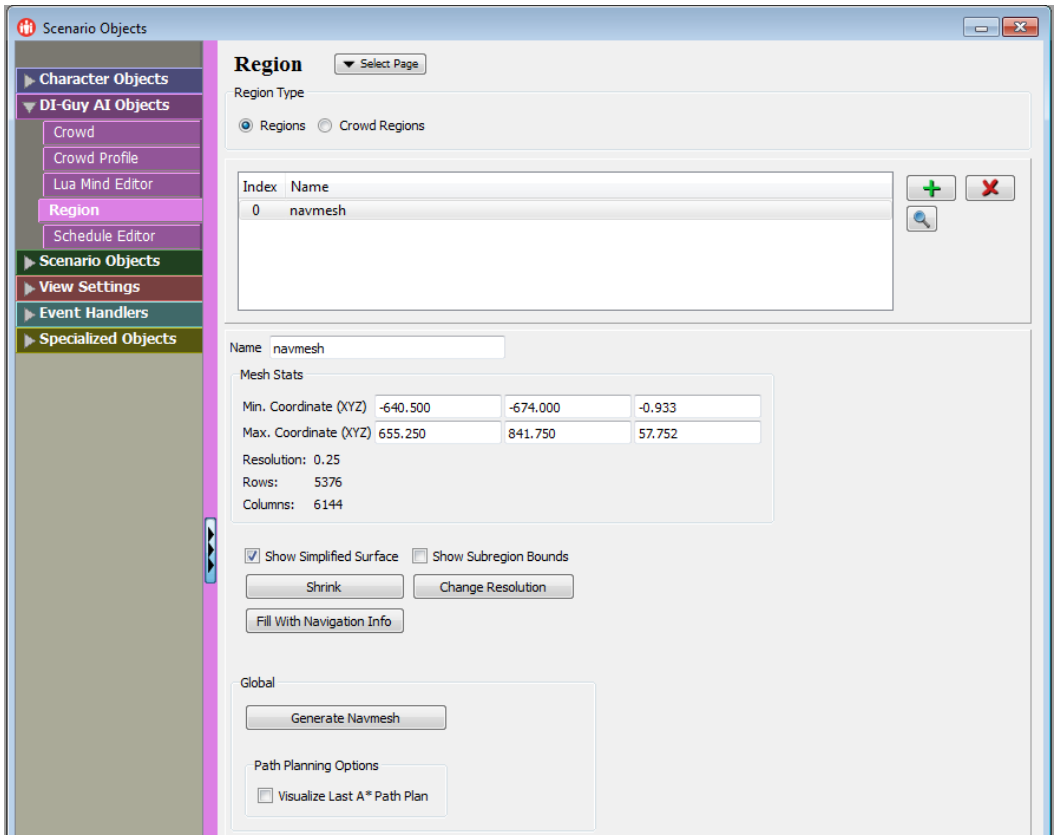
7.1.2 Creating a Region on the Region Page

You can add a new region on the DI-Guy AI Objects:Region page. However this only adds the region as an undefined object. You still have to paint the region using the tools in the Input Mode window.

➤ **To add a new region on the Region page:**

1. Select the DI-Guy AI Objects:Region page (Figure 74).

Figure 74. Region page



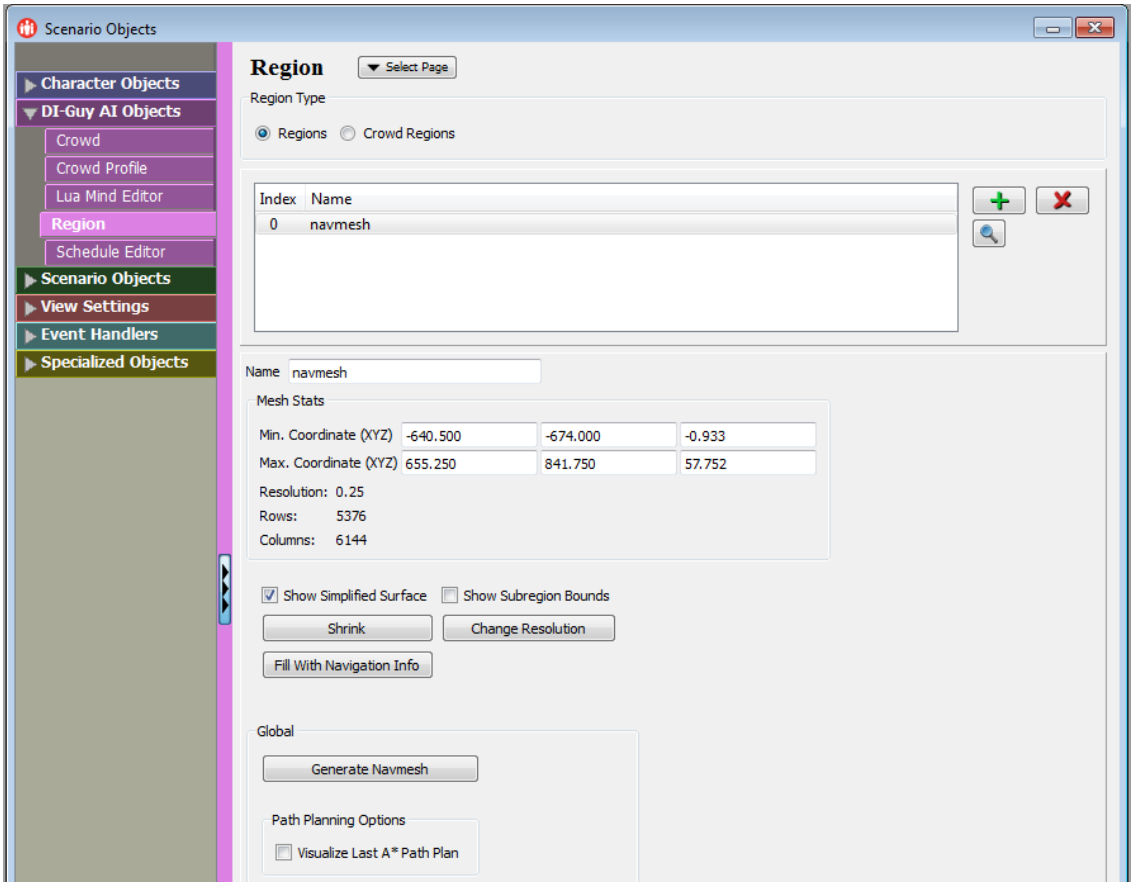
2. Click the Add button (+). A new region is added to the list.
3. Optionally, edit the name of the region.
4. In the Input Mode window, select Region Painter. Be sure that the region listed as the Current Region is the region that you just added in the Region page.
5. Choose a painting mode and brush size. For details about painting modes, please see "6.2.1 Crowd Editor Painting Parameters" on page 125. The mouse spin wheel lets you alter the brush size as you paint.
6. In the Subregion list, select a region type.

7. Optionally, in the New Mesh Res box, specify the resolution for the region mesh.
8. In the 3D View, paint the region.

7.2. Editing and Visualizing Regions

The DI-Guy AI Objects:Region page (Figure 75) lets you edit regions. You can also change which aspects of the region are displayed. The Input Mode window's Region Painter mode also allows you to manipulate regions.

Figure 75. Region page



You can enable and disable the display of regions on the View Settings:Visibility page.

➤ **To edit a region:**

1. Select the DI-Guy AI Objects:Region page (Figure 74 on the previous page).
2. Edit the parameters as desired. Table 18 describes the parameters.

Table 18. Region parameters

Parameter	Description
Region Type	Specifies the type of region to show in the region list. Crowd regions are regions associated with a specific crowd. Plain regions are more global in nature.
Mesh Stats	Review the mesh statistics in order to manage complexity versus performance. — Min/Max Coordinates. Values of the extents of the region. — Resolution. Mesh points per meter (read only). — Rows. Number of rows in the mesh (read only). — Columns. Number of columns in the mesh (read only).
Shrink	Shrink the region. Fits the region to the extents of the subregions that compose it.
Show Simplified Surface	If cleared, shows a grid on the terrain. If selected, hides the grid.
Show Subregion Bounds	If selected, shows the boundaries of subregions. If there are no subregions, shows the bounds of the entire region.
Fill with Navigation Info	You can create a small navmesh by clicking on the corners of a rectangle. DI-Guy fills in the rectangle with a navmesh.
Visualize last A * Path Plan	Display in the 3D View the most recently generated path as provided by the navmesh and A* algorithm.

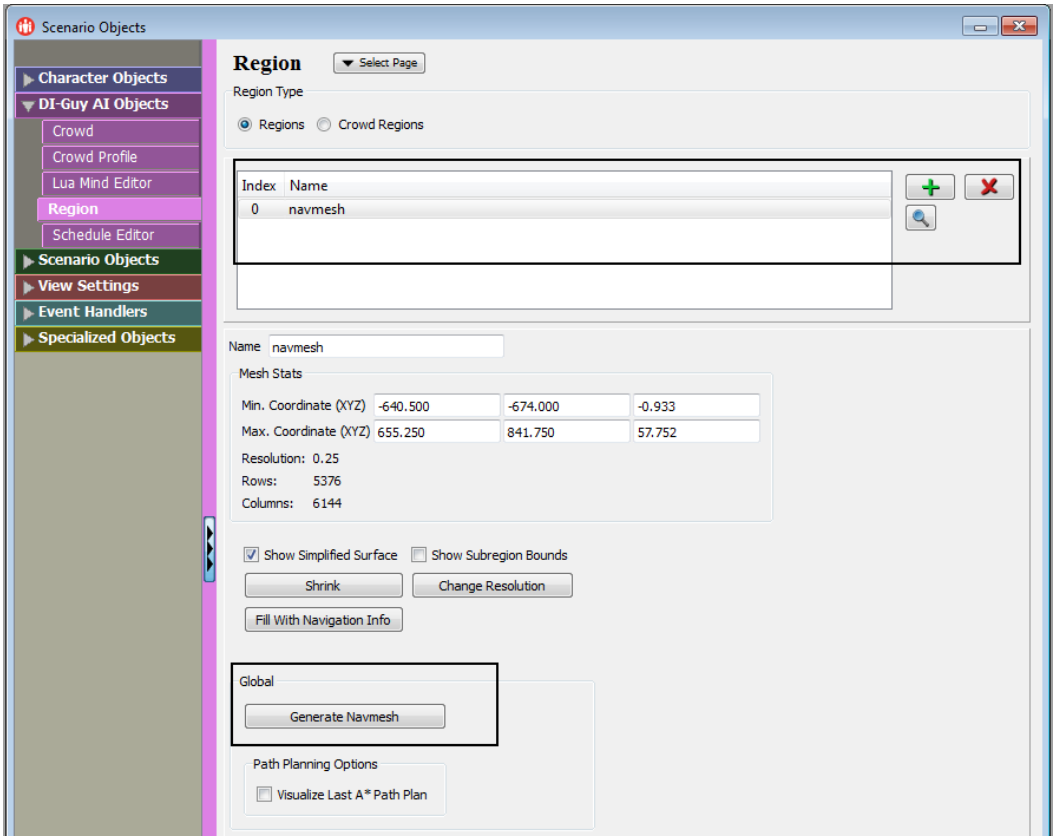
7.3. Generating a navmesh

If you are working with a terrain that does not have a navmesh, you must create one for intelligent path planning.

➤ **To generate a navmesh:**

1. In the Time Control window, click Reset.
2. Select the DI-Guy AI Objects:Region page (Figure 76).

Figure 76. Region page



3. In the region list, select navmesh.
4. Click the Delete button (✕).
5. Click the Generate Navmesh button.
6. Click OK to accept the default options. Creating a global navmesh may take a few minutes.



Do not create a region and call it navmesh.



8. DI-Guy FAQ

This chapter answers some frequently asked questions.

8.1. DI-Guy AI FAQ 154

8.1. DI-Guy AI FAQ

What happens to float* and int* parameters between C++ and Lua?
Float* and int* parameters are converted to Lua return values, so:

```
int diguyCharacter get_position(float* tx, float* ty, float* tz);
```

is called in Lua as:

```
local res, x, y, z = character:get_position();
```

Why are my if statements always true?
Any return value that is not equal to nil or false is considered true in Lua.

The statement:

```
if (x) { ... }
```

evaluates true if x is 0.

I can see my agents. Why aren't they moving?
Check the path shape the crowd behavior is using if your agent's behavior is Travel. Sometimes a zero length path shape can be generated or associated with the path by accident.

I am using the attack behavior. Why don't my agents attack?
Make sure that your still action is an aim action such as kneel_aim, stand_aim, and so on, or that you have selected <default> for your still action and have selected the aim variant.

For more information, please see "5.2. The Basic Architecture of a DI-Guy AI Mind" on page 97, "5.4. Visualizing the State Machine" on page 104, and "5.6. How DI-Guy AI Minds Sleep" on page 109.

I am trying to call a base class function from my derived class. Why doesn't it work?
The syntax to do this can be tricky. While writing code that says something like **base_class:function(args);** seems like the right thing to do, what you want to write is:

```
base_class.function(self, args);
```

The period (.) syntax, as opposed to colon (:), sends the this pointer back to the base class.

I want to modify the onscreen pulldown menus for new states in my derived class characters while also adding some new choices for the base class states. How can I do that without unnecessarily copying all the state code?
Instead of trying to change the self.ui_signals usually defined early in the states of the base classes, consider overriding the luaCharacter:get_ui_signals() function, which uses the contents of the self.ui_signals to populate the GUI.



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