

Introducing unique global object into doom3 bot API

- currently the bot has access to basic movements
 - jump, crouch, step forward, step backwards, step left, step right, turn, aim, fire
 - the bot can also select weapon, reload

- the bot can navigate around the map using Dijkstra's algorithm and A*

- there is *some* ability to wait for one of a number of events to occur

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- it would be good to introduce `labels` into `chisel` which could be accessible by the python bot API
 - the bot could navigate to various labels
 - the bot could walk until a label position was visible etc

- it would be good to unify all global objects
 - ammo pickups, weapon pickups, health pickups, armour pickups, other bots, human players
 - labels

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- suggest design change:
 - all global objects accessible to the python bot API would be registered by the doom3 engine
 - after reading in the map

- each unique global object (UGO) would be assigned a unique integer value
 - the API would be extended to allow access to an object via the UGO

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- it would be good to introduce the ability of the bot to obtain items in sets
 - for example

```
get_human_player_set ()  
get_pybot_player_set ()  
get_monster_set ()  
get_ammo_set ()  
get_armour_set ()  
get_label_set ()
```

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- where the API returns a list of UGO's
- this can be further utilised in a new implementation of a function
select

```
def select (eventlist,  
           visibleobjectset, visibleobjectlist,  
           movementobjectset, movementobjectlist,  
           audibleobjectset, audibleobjectlist,  
           timeout):
```

select

- blocks the bot for at most timeout seconds or when an event from, eventlist, occurs
 - it might also return early if the list of visibleobjects moves
- pre-condition: eventlist is a list containing any of: ['move', 'fire', 'turn', 'reload', 'movement', 'visible']

select

- `visibleobjectset` is the list of objects that the caller is interested
- `visibleobjectlist` is the list of objects which are currently visible
- the combination of these two parameters allows the caller to check for objects becoming visible and non visible

select

- for example using this call

- ```
select (['visible'], [1, 2, 3], [1, 3], [], [], [], [], 5)
```

- the list `[1, 2, 3]` indicates that the caller is interested in UGO's 1, 2 and 3
- and `select` will block until object 1 or 3 becomes invisible, or 2 becomes visible
- it blocks for at most 5 seconds



## select

- the movement and audible list and sets behave in exactly the same way as the visible
  - modulo obvious differences

## post-condition: select

- select returns the following:
  - eventlist, visibleobjects, movementobjects, timeout
  
- eventlist
  - is the list of events which have occurred
  
- visibleobjects
  - is the list of objects which have changed their visible status.
  
- movementobjects
  - is the list of objects which have moved
  
- timeout
  - is the amount time consumed since the call was initiated.

## Benefit of changing select in the API

- the bot can be written to use an event based paradigm
- `select` could almost be considered as a fundamental component on which one could build a scheduler for bot activity

## An example of a very simple bot scheduler based on select

```
action = get_next_movement () # stepForward (...)
perform_movement (action)

eventlist, visibleobjects,
movementobjects, timeout = select (['move', 'visible'],
 [monster, label, human_player],
 [], [], [], [], 5)

if 'visible' in eventList:
 ai_doVisible (visibleobjects)
if 'move' in eventList:
 ai_movement_complete ()

ai_decide () # decides what the bot should do next
```

- further reading see André LaMothe, “Tricks of the Windows Game Programming Gurus: Fundamentals of 2d and 3d Game Programming”, Sams; 2 edition, June 2002, ISBN-10: 0672323699, ISBN-13: 978-0672323690, P. 740