

# EKON 14

## PascalScript Development

Goal: Build a script in your App to be more "other language friendly" and less IDE or platform dependent (interpreter).

# What's a Script Engine ?

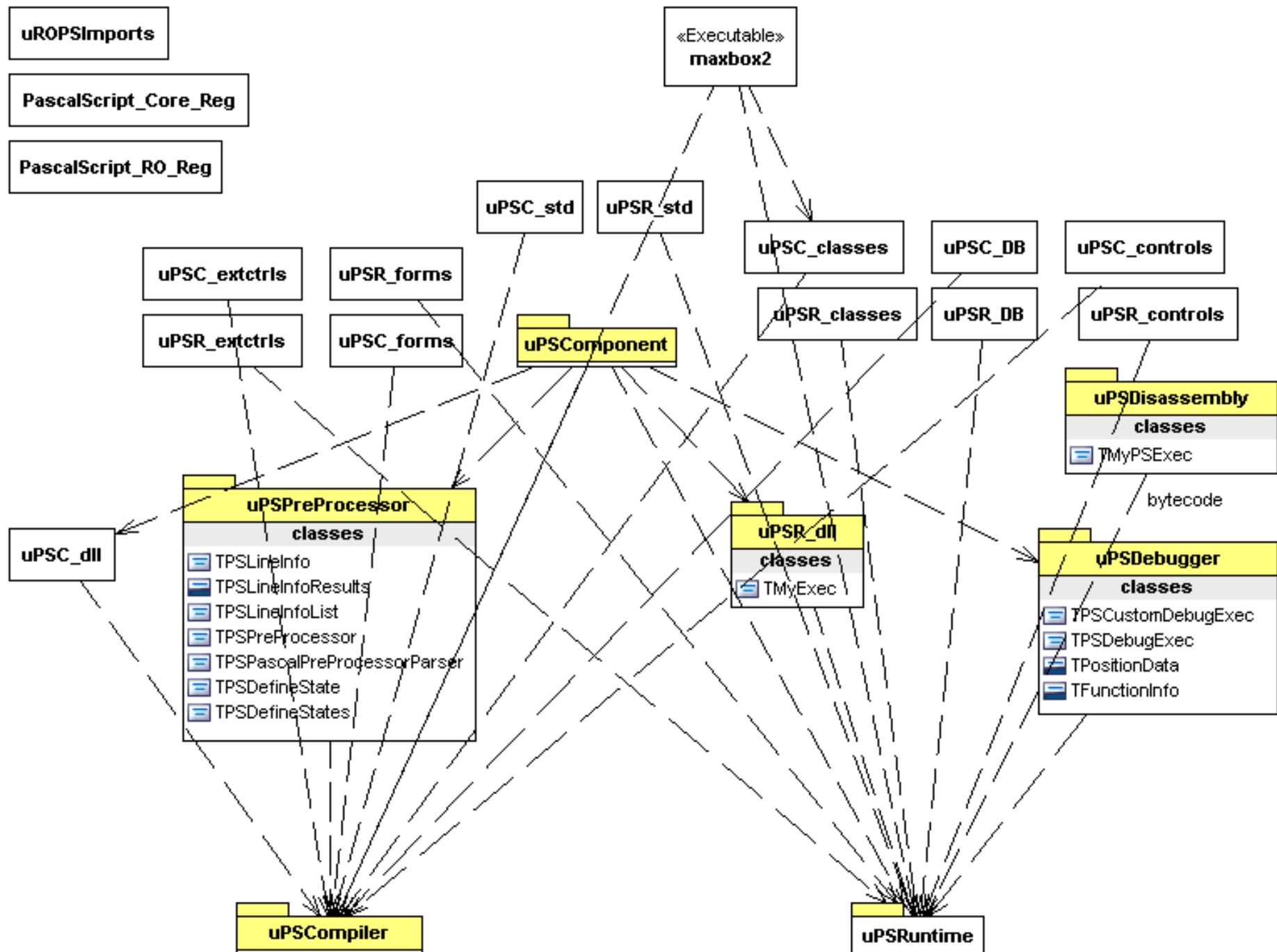


- Why use a scripting engine?
- A scripting engine allows an end user to customize an application to his or her needs without having to recompile it. In addition, you can update your applications by just sending a new script file that could even be compiled to byte code, which cannot easily be transformed back to source code.
- Advantages of Scripting:
  - scripting is specific to runtime
  - testing or simulate becomes more plan able
  - no installation, setup's or configuration needed
  - scalable in product, e.g. a light- or professional version

# How it works ?



- procedure ExecuteScript(const Script: string);
- var
  - Compiler: TPSPascalCompiler;  
{ TPSPascalCompiler is the compiler part of the scriptengine. This translates a (macro stack machine) script into a compiled form the executer understands. }
- Exec: TPSExec; //Runtime  
{ TPSExec is the executer part of the scriptengine. It uses the output of the compiler to run a script. }



# Data types



- # Variables, Constants
- # Standard language constructs:
- # Functions inside the script
- # Calling any external DLL function (no special function headers required)
- # Calling registered external methods
- # All common types like Byte, Shortint, Char, Word, SmallInt, Cardinal, Longint, Integer, String, Real, Double, Single, Extended, Boolean, Array, Record, Enumerations, Variants

# Minimal Class of Compiler / Executer



type

TPSCE = class

protected

FScr: TPSScript;

procedure SaveCompiled(var Data: String);

procedure SaveDissassembly(var Data: String);

procedure OnCompile(Sender: TPSScript);

procedure OnExecImport(Sender: TObject; se: TPSExec; x:  
TPSRuntimeClassImporter);

public

constructor Create;

function Compile(const FileName: string): Boolean;

function Execute: Boolean;

end;

# Pre-processor included



The \$I parameter directive instructs the compiler to include the named file in the compilation. In effect, the file is inserted in the compiled text right after the {\$I filename} directive.

type

- TPSPreProcessor = class;

- TPSPascalPreProcessorParser = class;

- {Event}

- TPSONeedFile = function (Sender: TPSPreProcessor; const callingfilename: string; var FileName, Output: string): Boolean;

- { Line info structure (internal debug info)

- To specify a filename that includes a space, surround the file name with single quotation marks: {\$I 'My file'}.

- Ex.: maXbox pascalscript .inc

# The Executer



- CI: TPSRuntimeClassImporter;
- RuntimeClass: TPSRuntimeClass;
- ftest: TMyTestObject;  
begin
- Compiler:= TPSPascalCompiler.Create;  
// create an instance of the compiler.
- Compiler.OnUses:= ScriptOnUses;  
// assign the OnUses event.
- if not Compiler.Compile(Script) then  
// Compile the Pascal script into bytecode.
- Compiler.Free;



# Or not going...



```
if not Exec.LoadData(Data) then  
    // Load the data from the Data string.
```

```
{ For some reason the script could not be loaded. This is  
  usually the case when a library that has been used at  
  compile time isn't registered at runtime. }
```

```
Exec.Free; // You could raise an exception here.
```

```
Exit; end;
```

```
Exec.RunScript; // Run the script.
```

```
Exec.Free; // Free the executer.
```

```
end;
```

## ...to The Debugger (into the night)



- Debug Data:
  - \#0+  
Proc0Name+#1+Proc1Name+#1+Proc2Name+#1#0
  - \#1+ Var0Name+#1+Var1Name+#1+Var2Name+#1#0
  - \#2+ MI2S(FuncNo)+  
Param0Name+#1+Param0Name+#1#0
  - \#3+ MI2S(FuncNo)+ Var1Name+#1+Var1Name+#1#0
  - \#4+ FileName + #1 + MI2S(FuncNo)+ MI2S(Pos)+  
MI2s(Position)+MI2S(Row)+MI2s(Col)

# The Byte Code



Bytecode Format:

Address Space

0..GlobalVarCount -1 = GlobalVars

IFPSAddrStackStart div 2 .. IFPSAddrStackStart -1 = neg. stack

IFPSAddrStackStart... = positive stack

TPSVariable = packed record

TPSHeader = packed record

TPSAttributes = packed record, TPSAttribute = packed record

TPSType = packed record

TPSProc = packed record

TPSVar = packed record

# The call of a procedure



- \<i\> Flags:
- 1 = Imported; (nameLen: Byte; Name: array[0..namelen-1] of byte) else (Offset, Length: Longint);
- 2 = Export; (only for internal procs); Name, Decl: MyString;
- 3 = Imported2; nameLen: Byte; Name: array[0..namelen-1] of byte; ParamsLength: Longint; Params: array[0..paramslength-1] of byte;
- 4 = With attributes (attr: TPSAttributes)

# Your own Functions



```
Exec.RegisterDelphiFunction(@MyOwnFunction,  
'MYOWNFUNCTION', cdRegister);
```

{ This will register the function to the executer. The first parameter is a pointer to the function. The second parameter is the name of the function (in uppercase).

And the last parameter is the calling convention (usually Register). }

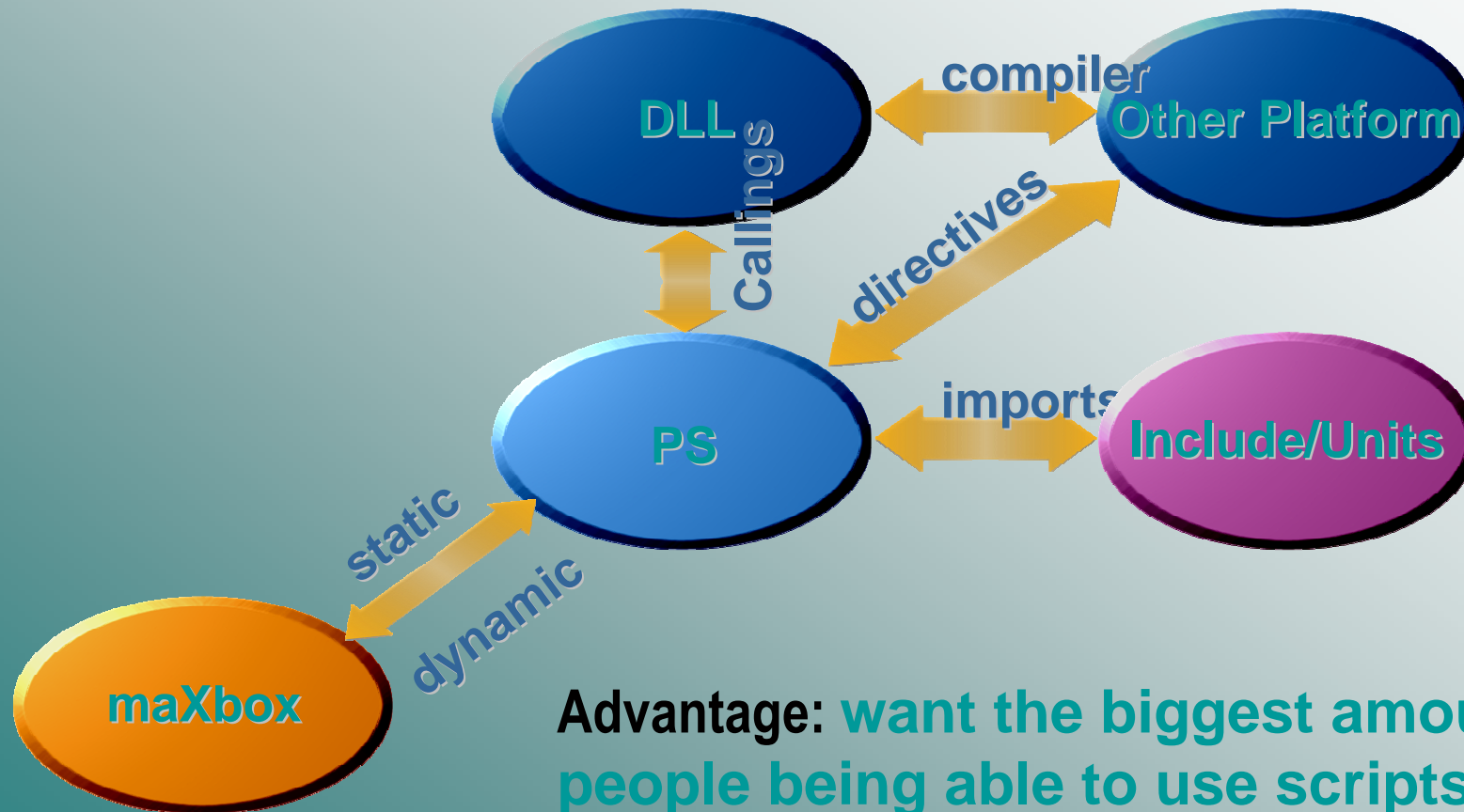
Demo and Example: [maxboxkonsole.dpr](#)

# Your own Classes

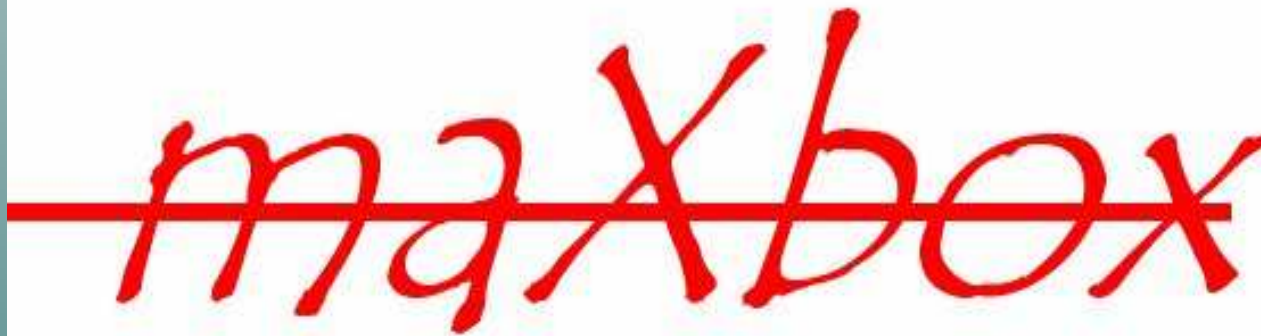


```
Exec:= TPSExec.Create; // an instance of the executer.  
  
CI:= PSRuntimeClassImporter.CreateAndRegister(Exec,  
false); RIRegisterTObject(CI);  
  
RuntimeClass:= CI.Add(TMyTestObject);  
RuntimeClass.RegisterConstructor( @TMyTestObject.Create,  
'Create');  
RuntimeClass.RegisterMethod( @TMyTestObject.Print,'Print');  
  
ftest:= TMyTestObject.Create();  
SetVariantToClass(Exec.GetVarNo(Exec.GetVar('T')), fTest);  
Demo of BinImportTool PSUnitImporter.exe
```

# PS Multi Environment



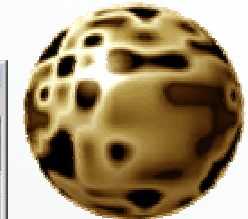
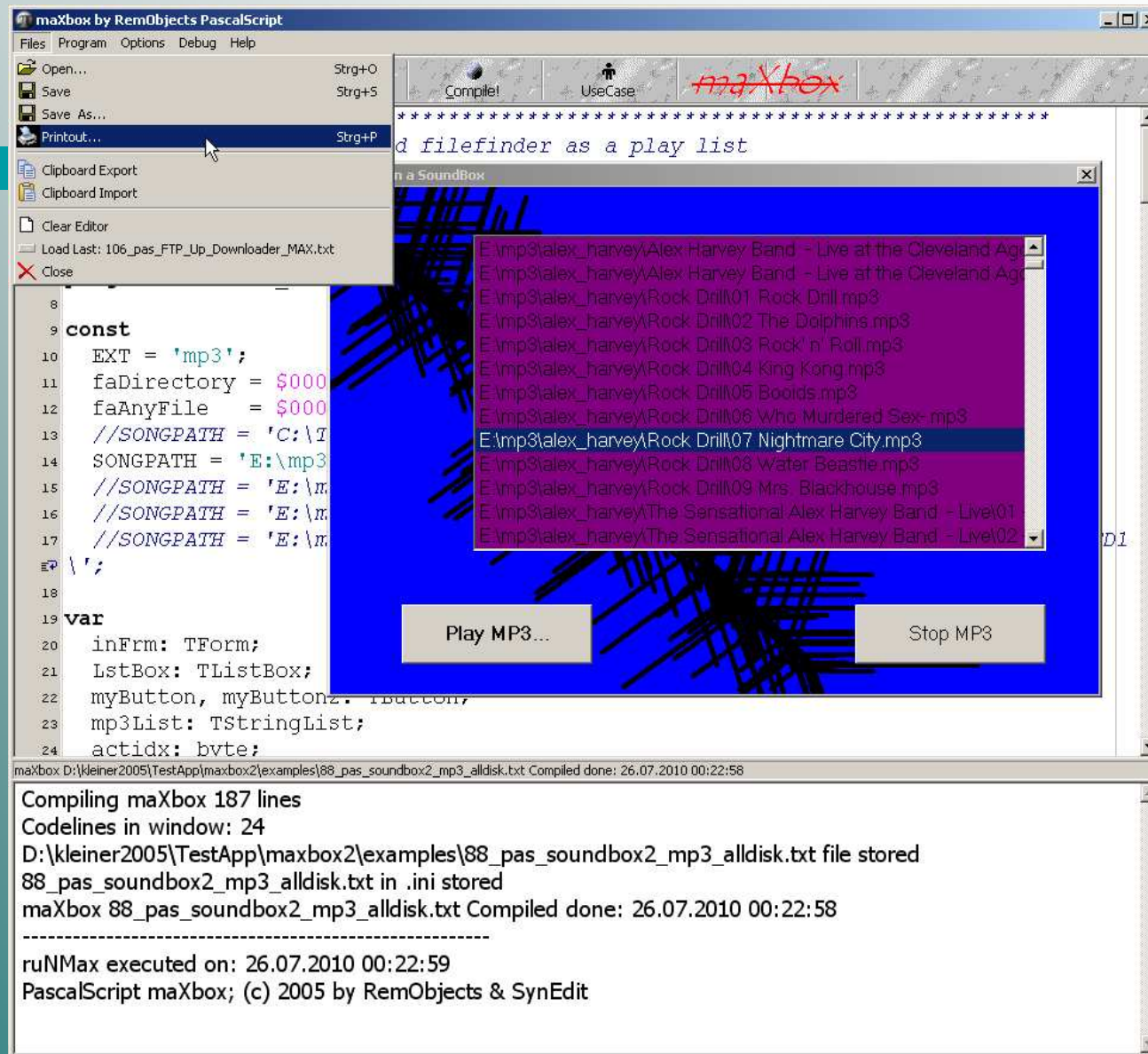
# This is maXbox



■ [softwareschule.ch/maxbox.htm](http://softwareschule.ch/maxbox.htm) or Delphi in a Box...



# GUI



# MP3 example I



In EXE:

```
procedure playMP3(mp3path: string);  
begin  
  mciSendString(PChar('open "' + mp3path + '" alias MP3'),  
    NIL, 0, 0);  
  //player.handle  
  mciSendString('play MP3', NIL, 0, 0);  
end;
```

In Script:

- playMP3(maxboxpath+'examples\maxbox.mp3');
- Demo and Example: 109\_pas\_mp3\_download.txt

# Import functions with DLL's



Import Units wraps the functions of the API in DLL's

```
const
{$EXTERNALSYM SC_SCREENSAVE}
SC_SCREENSAVE  = $F140;
```

```
mmsyst = 'winmm.dll';
```

implementation

```
function auxGetDevCaps; external mmsyst name 'auxGetDevCapsA';
function auxGetNumDevs; external mmsyst name 'auxGetNumDevs';
function auxOutMessage; external mmsyst name 'auxOutMessage';
function CloseDriver; external mmsyst name 'CloseDriver';
```

# As Testing Tool example II



```
Procedure ShuffleList(var vQ: TStringList);  
var j, k: integer;  
    tmp: String;  
begin  
    randomize;  
    for j:= vQ.count -1 downto 0 do begin  
        k:= Random(j+1);  
        tmp:= (vQ[j]);  
        vQ[j]:= vQ[k];  
        vQ[k]:= tmp;  
    end;  
end;
```

# Source Code Versioning



Author: ck

Date: 2010-05-18 10:14:09 +0200 (Tue, 18 May 2010)

New Revision: 224

Modified:

Source/uPSComponent.pas

Source/uPSRuntime.pas

Log:

0: memory leak

Modified: Source/uPSComponent.pas

=====

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--- Source/uPSComponent.pas 2010-05-11 15:08:04 UTC (rev 223)

+++ Source/uPSComponent.pas 2010-05-18 08:14:09 UTC (rev 224)

@ @ -204,6 +204,8 @ @

# Some Notes 1



- # For some functions / constants, it might be necessary to add: `uPSCompiler.pas`, `uPSRuntime.pas` and/or `uPSUtils.pas` to your uses list.
- # It's possible to import your own classes in the script engine. PascalScript includes a tool to create import libraries in the Bin directory.
- # For examples on how to use the compiler and runtime separately, see the Import samples.
- # The Debug requires SynEdit  
<http://synedit.sourceforge.net/>.

# PS License 2 with FPC Interop



PascalScript 3 is free and comes with source code.

You can also access the latest version of PS directly in our open-source SVN version control system, at [code.remobjects.com](http://code.remobjects.com). Supported Tools and Platforms:

PascalScript supports Delphi 4 through 7 and Delphi 2006 through 2009, as well as the latest Free Pascal 2.x.

Supported Platforms are Win32 Ansi and Unicode (Delphi + FPC), Win64 (FPC), Linux x86 (FPC or CLX) and Linux x64 (FPC).

# Call from various Clients 3



begin

```
{ $IFDEF LINUX }
```

```
dllhandle:= dlopen(PChar(s2), RTLD_LAZY);
```

```
{ $ELSE }
```

```
dllhandle:= LoadLibrary(Pchar(s2));
```

```
{ $ENDIF }
```

```
if dllhandle = { $IFDEF LINUX } NIL { $ELSE } 0 { $ENDIF } then
```

```
{ $IFDEF LINUX }
```

```
p.Ext1:= dlsym(dllhandle, pchar(copy(s, 1, pos(#0, s)-1)));
```

```
{ $ELSE }
```

```
p.Ext1:= GetProcAddress(dllhandle, pchar(copy(s, 1, pos(#0, s)-1)));
```

```
{ $ENDIF }
```



# Conclusion



- PascalScript is for Delphi /.NET
- PascalScript is a free scripting engine that allows you to use most of the Object Pascal language within your Delphi or Free Pascal projects at runtime.
- Written completely in Delphi, it is composed of a set of units that can be compiled into your apps, eliminating the need to distribute any external files or components.

# Links and Tools on board



- [softwareschule.ch/maxbox.htm](http://softwareschule.ch/maxbox.htm)
- <http://delphi-jedi.org/>
- <http://www.remobjects.com/ps.aspx>
- <http://sourceforge.net/projects/maxbox>
- <http://sourceforge.net/apps/mediawiki/maxbox/>
- {SAFE CODE ON};)  
DCC32 compiler with JHPNE as option will generate C++ headers (with .hpp extension) for your units!  
DCC32 -JHPHN -N D:\DEV\PPT -O D:\DEV\PPT -U  
D:\COMPONENTS\SC2\_2\securePtBase.pas



# Questions and hope answers ?

[max@kleiner.com](mailto:max@kleiner.com)

