触控科技

Cocos3D入门指南

MAC-Android

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1 准备工作

- 软件配置:
 - 1. Mac OS (本例使用 OS X 10.9.1)。
 - 2. Jre(本例使用 jre-7u51-macosx-x64)。

下载地址: http://www.java.com/en/download/manual.jsp

3. adt-bundle(本例使用 adt-bundle-mac-x86_64-20131030,放置路径: /Users/zhukai/Documents/SDK/adt-bundle-mac-x86_64-20131030)。

下载地址: http://developer.android.com/sdk/index.html

4. NDK(本例使用 android-ndk-r9b-darwin-x86_64.tar,放置路径: /Users/zhukai/Documents/SDK/android-ndk-r9b)。

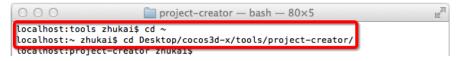
下载地址: http://developer.android.com/tools/sdk/ndk/index.html

● 获取 cocos3d-x 代码地址: https://github.com/cocos2d/cocos3d-x (本例中,我们把代码放到桌面文件夹中)目录结构如下图所示。



2 创建 cocos3d-x 工程

打开终端,进入 cocos3d-x\tools\project-creator 目录 如图:



输入"python ./create_project.py -project fishjoy -package com.chukong.fishJoy "按"回车"进行确认,结果如下图所示:



新创建的 fishJoy 工程将出现在 cocos3d-x\projects\目录下。

3 编译 Android 工程

3.1 配置环境变量



```
bash_profile
export ANDROID_SDK_R00T=/Users/zhukai/Documents/SDK/adt-bundle-mac-x86_64-20131030/sdk
export ANDROID_NDK_R00T=/Users/zhukai/Documents/SDK/android-ndk-r9b
export NDK_R00T=$ANDROID_NDK_R00T
export PATH=$PATH:$ANDROID_SDK_R00T
export PATH=$PATH:$ANDROID_NDK_R00T
```

- 5. 保存文件,关闭.bash_profile
- 6. 输入 source .bash_profile,更新刚配置的环境变量。

3.2 编译库文件

1. 启动终端,进入 cocos3d-x\projects\fishjoy\proj.android 目录,运行 build_native.sh 如下 图:

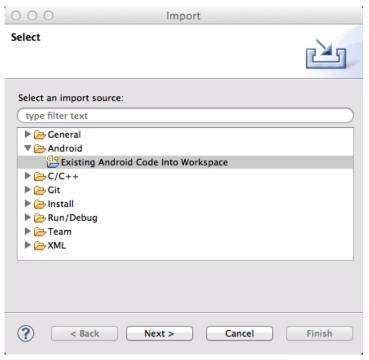
localhost:~ zhukai\$ cd Desktop/cocos3d-x/projects/fishjoy/proj.android/ localhost:proj.android zhukai\$./build_native.sh□

回车,输出结果如下图:

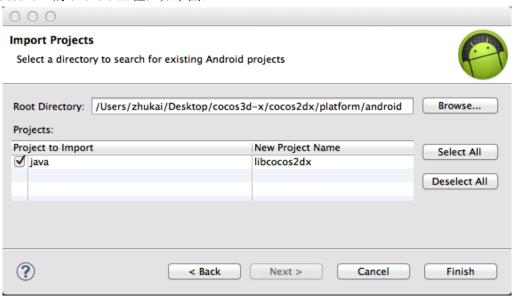
```
[armeabi] Compile++ thumb: cocos2dx_static <= ioapi.cpp
[armeabi] Compile++ thumb: cocos2dx_static <= unzip.cpp
[armeabi] Compile++ thumb: cocos2dx_static <= CCComponent.cpp
[armeabi] Compile++ thumb: cocos2dx_static <= CCComponentContainer.cpp
[armeabi] Compile++ thumb: cocos2dx_static <= CCTMEDispatcher.cpp
[armeabi] Compile++ thumb: cocos2dx_static <= CCTextireldTTF.cpp
[armeabi] Compile++ thumb: cocos2dx_static <= CCTexture2D.cpp
[armeabi] Compile++ thumb: cocos2dx_static <= CCTexture2D.cpp
[armeabi] Compile++ thumb: cocos2dx_static <= CCTexture2D.cpp
[armeabi] Compile++ thumb: cocos2dx_static <= CCTexture1cache.cpp
[armeabi] Compile++ thumb: cocos2dx_static <= CCTMXLayer.cpp
[armeabi] Compile++ thumb: cocos2dx_static <= CCTMXMVLParser.cpp
[armeabi] Compile++ thumb: cocos2dx_static <= CCTMXMVLParser.cpp
[armeabi] Compile++ thumb: cocos2dx_static <= CCTMXMVLParser.cpp
[armeabi] Compile++ thumb: cocos2dx_static <= CCTouchDispatcher.cpp
[armeabi] Compile++ thumb: cocos2dx_static <= CCTouchHandler.cpp
[armeabi] Compile++ thumb: cocos2dx_static <= CCTouchHandler.cpp
[armeabi] StaticLibrary : libcocos2d.a
[armeabi] StaticLibrary : libcocos2d.a
[armeabi] StaticLibrary : libfishjoy.so
[armeabi] SharedLibrary : libfishjoy.so
[armeabi] SharedLibrary : libfishjoy.so
[armeabi] Install : libfishjoy.so >> libs/armeabi/libfishjoy.so
[armeabi] Install : libfishjoy.so >> libs/armeabi/libfishjoy.so
[armeabi] Install : libfishjoy.so >> libs/armeabi/libfishjoy.so
```

3.3 生成 apk 文件

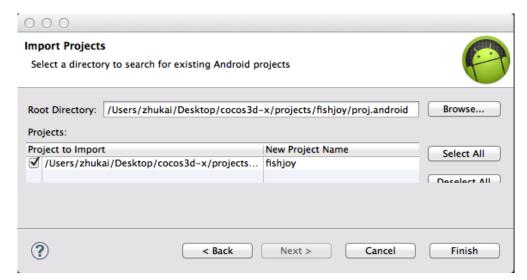
运行 eclipse (/Users/zhukai/Documents/SDK/adt-bundle-mac-x86_64-20131030/eclipse),右键 点击 Package Explorer 的空白处,选择 import,并弹出图下窗口:



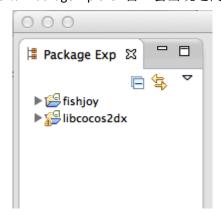
选择 Exsiting Android Code into workspace 选项,点击 Browser 按钮,导入cocos2d-x 的 android 工程,如下图:



导入 android 项目工程,如下图:



点击 Finish 按钮,完成导入,PackageExplorer 窗口会出现这两个工程,如图:

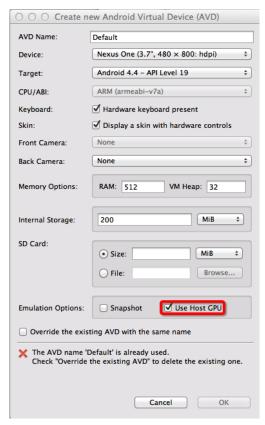


右键点击 fishjoy 工程 -> Run as -> Android Application。

```
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```

3.4 运行

选择 Window->Andorid Virtual Device Manage,创建模拟器,注意勾选"使用本机显卡渲染"选项,如下图所示:



启动 AVM 运行结果如下所示:

