微算機原理及應用實習

Tetris battle

任課教授:李仁貴教

授班級:電資三

湯竣宇 111820013

邢瑋哲 111820014

許瀚允 111820021

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專題介紹

▶ 平常在讀完書後都會來上一局TETR.IO放鬆身心, 因此在學習LCD這個單元時立刻就想到了已經典俄 羅斯方塊遊戲作為我們的期末專題。此專案使用 STM3210E-EVAL,結合多種周邊功能實現經典的簡 易版俄羅斯方塊。

功能清單

- ► GPIO:使用GPIO按鈕,控制方塊的左右、旋轉,並使用LED提示 玩家方塊的狀態。
- ▶ UART: 在Realterm中,向玩家顯示遊玩時間、即時的下降速度。
- ► ADC:利用可變電阻調整下降速度。
- ▶ TIMER:控制下降頻率、同時顯示時間及速度。
- ▶ LCD :將遊戲畫面顯示在螢幕上。

情境說明 or (遊戲說明)

▶情境說明:

我們的Tetris Battle 是一種單人俄羅斯方塊對 戰遊戲,玩家需要將掉落的方塊快速排列並消 除橫列,消除越多橫列就能給自己提供更多情 緒價值,若沒有成功消除則會產生一些垃圾。 遊戲設計主要是透過速度、策略和反應來進行 較量。

情境說明 or (遊戲說明)

- ▶ 遊戲所需功能:
- 1. 基本遊戲功能:
 - 1. 方塊生成: 使用經典的seven bag的方式,來生成方塊,使之不會重複掉落
 - 2. 横列消除機制: 方塊堆疊滿一行即消除該行,並加分,達到4分即可獲得讓你爪出來的獎勵

BONUS機制:消除一行得 1 point

消除四行解鎖隱藏福利

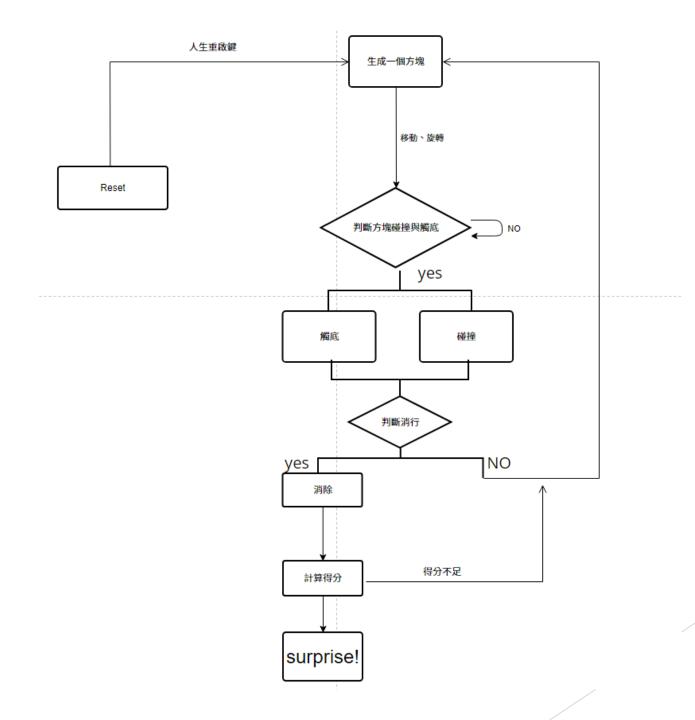
2. 遊戲模式:

- 1. 消消樂: 挑戰在最短時間,獲得4分。
- 2. 碰頂端即結束遊戲

3. 客製化選項:

- 1. 因為螢幕大小限制,因此我將旋轉時會同時掉落的規則改成不掉落
- 2. 因應每個人的反應速度,我們可以隨時在遊戲中調整下降速度

流程圖



▶ LCD 方塊與基底矩陣定義(方塊共十九塊)

```
int base[12][12] = \{0\};
//11&8
int tetr[19][4][4]={{{0,0,1,1},{0,0,1,1},{0,0,0,0},{0,0,0,0}},//0
                                          \{\{1,1,1,1\},\{0,0,0,0\},\{0,0,0,0\},\{0,0,0,0\}\},//I1\}
                                          \{\{0,0,0,1\},\{0,0,0,1\},\{0,0,0,1\},\{0,0,0,1\}\},//I2
                                          \{\{0,0,0,1\},\{0,0,1,1\},\{0,0,0,1\},\{0,0,0,0\}\},//T1\}
                                          \{\{0,1,1,1\},\{0,0,1,0\},\{0,0,0,0\},\{0,0,0,0\}\},//T2\}
                                          {{0,0,1,0},{0,0,1,1},{0,0,1,0},{0,0,0,0}},//T3
                                          \{\{0,0,1,0\},\{0,1,1,1\},\{0,0,0,0\},\{0,0,0,0\}\},//T4\}
                                          \{\{0,0,1,1\},\{0,0,0,1\},\{0,0,0,1\},\{0,0,0,0\}\},//L1\}
                                          {{0,1,1,1},{0,1,0,0},{0,0,0,0},{0,0,0,0}},//L2
                                          {{0,0,1,0},{0,0,1,0},{0,0,1,1},{0,0,0,0}},//L3
                                          {{0,0,0,1},{0,1,1,1},{0,0,0,0},{0,0,0,0}},//L4
                                                                                                      10
                                          \{\{0,0,0,1\},\{0,0,0,1\},\{0,0,1,1\},\{0,0,0,0\}\},//
                                                                                                      11
                                          \{\{0,1,1,1\},\{0,0,0,1\},\{0,0,0,0\},\{0,0,0,0\}\},//32
                                                                                                      12
                                          \{\{0,0,1,1\},\{0,0,1,0\},\{0,0,1,0\},\{0,0,0,0\}\},//
                                                                                                      13
                                          \{\{0,1,0,0\},\{0,1,1,1\},\{0,0,0,0\},\{0,0,0,0\}\},//
                                                                                                      14
                                          {{0,0,0,1},{0,0,1,1},{0,0,1,0},{0,0,0,0}},//S1
                                                                                                      15
                                          {{0,1,1,0},{0,0,1,1},{0,0,0,0},{0,0,0,0}},//S2
                                                                                                      17
                                          \{\{0,0,1,0\},\{0,0,1,1\},\{0,0,0,1\},\{0,0,0,0\}\},//Z1\}
                                          \{\{0,0,1,1\},\{0,1,1,0\},\{0,0,0,0\},\{0,0,0,0\}\}\};//Z2
```

▶ 當前base 矩陣製作 (無碰撞與觸底時先把方塊暫放base)

```
void drawi(int init_x, int init_y,int type){
    for(int i = init_x; i < init_x+4; i++){
        for(int j = init_y; j < init_y+4; j++){
            if(base[i][j] ==0 && tetr[type][i-init_x][j-init_y] ==1 ){
                base[i][j]=1;
            }
        }
}</pre>
```

▶ LCD方塊自定義

```
22 oxFF ,0xFF ,0xFF ,0xFF ,0xFF ,0xFF ,0xFF ,0xFF ,0x00 ,0x00 ,0x00 ,0x00 ,0x00 ,0x00,0x00 , //all
0x00 ,0x00 ,0x00 ,0x00 ,0x00 ,0x00 ,0x00 ,0x00 ,0xFF ,0xFF ,0xFF ,0xFF ,0xFF ,0xFF ,0xFF ,0xFF ,//half 23
0x00 ,0x00 ,//void 24
0xFF , 0x00 , 0xFF , 0x00 , 0x00 , 0x00 , 0x00 , 0x00 , 0x00 , //right side 25
0x00 , 0xFF , 0x00 , 0x00 , 0x00 , 0x00 , 0x00 , 0x00 , 0xFF , //left side 26
0xFE , 0xFF , 0x83 , 0x83 , 0x83 , 0x83 , 0x83 , 0x02 , 0x40 , 0xC1 , 0xC1 , 0xC1 , 0xC1 , 0xC1 , 0xFF , 0x7F , //S 27
0x00 , 0xFF , 0x02 , 0x1C , 0xE0 , 0x1C , 0x02 , 0xFF , 0x00 , 0xFF , 0x00 , 0xFF , 0x00 , 0xFF , 0x00 , 0xFF , //M 28
0xFF , 0xFF , 0x00 , 0x00 , 0x00 , 0x00 , 0xFF , 0xFF , 0x1F , 0x7F , 0x60 , 0xC0 , 0xC0 , 0x60 , 0x7F , 0x1F , //U 29
//Display English letter
/*-- 文字: B --30*/
0xFF , 0xFF , 0x83 , 0x83 , 0xC7 , 0xC6 , 0x3C , 0x00 , 0xFF , 0xFF , 0xC1 , 0xC1 , 0xC3 , 0x63 , 0x7E , 0x00 , //B
/*-- 文字: 0 --31*/
0xFF , 0xFF , 0x03 , 0x03 , 0x03 , 0x03 , 0xFF , 0xFF , 0xFF , 0xFF , 0xC0 , 0xC0 , 0xC0 , 0xC0 , 0xFF , 0xFF , //0
/*-- 文字: 1 --32*/
0x08 , 0xC , 0xE , 0xFF , 0xFF , 0x00 , 0x00 , 0x00 , 0xC0 , 0xC0 , 0xC0 , 0xFF , 0xFF , 0xC0 , 0xC0 , 0xC0 , //1
0xFF , 0xFF , 0x83 , 0x83 , 0x83 , 0x83 , 0x83 , 0x83 , 0xC1 , 0xC1 , 0xC1 , 0xC1 , 0xC1 , 0xFF , 0xFF , //5
```

▶ 當前方塊LCD 繪製 (包含邊界繪製)

```
void printall()//print base
       LCD_Clear();
       int x=16;
       int y=22;
       for(int i = 0; i < 11; i++){
           for(int j = 0; j < 10; j++){
               if(base[i][j] == 1){
                   LCD_DrawString(x+j, y+(8*i) , String1,sizeof(String1));
       LCD_DrawString(x, y-8 , String5, sizeof(String5));
       LCD_DrawString(x, y+(8*11) , String4,sizeof(String4));
       LCD_DrawString(x+2, y-8 , String5, sizeof(String5));
       LCD_DrawString(x+2, y+(8*11) , String4, sizeof(String4));
       LCD_DrawString(x+4, y-8, String5, sizeof(String5));
       LCD_DrawString(x+4, y+(8*11) , String4, sizeof(String4));
       LCD_DrawString(x+6, y-8 , String5, sizeof(String5));
       LCD_DrawString(x+6, y+(8*11) , String4, sizeof(String4));
       LCD_DrawString(x+8, y-8, String5, sizeof(String5));
       LCD_DrawString(x+8, y+(8*11) , String4,sizeof(String4));
       LCD_DrawString(x+10, y-8, String5, sizeof(String5));
       LCD_DrawString(x+10, y+(8*11) , String4, sizeof(String4));
   return;
```

▶ 清除目前方塊(下墜時要先清除目前方塊以免重疊)

▶ 當旋轉方塊型態改變

```
int rozhao(int type){
                             }else if(type == 12){
   if(type == 0){
                                  type = 13;
   }else if(type == 1){
                             }else if(type == 13){
       type = 2;
                                  type = 14;
   }else if(type == 2){
                             }else if(type == 14){
       type = 1;
                                  type = 11;
   }else if(type == 3){
       type = 4;
                             }else if(type == 15){
   }else if(type == 4){
                                  type = 16;
       type = 5;
                             }else if(type == 16){
   }else if(type == 5){
                                  type = 15;
       type = 6;
                             }else if(type == 17){
   }else if(type == 6){
                                  type = 18;
       type = 3;
                             else if(type == 18){
   }else if(type == 7){
                                  type = 17;
       type = 8;
   }else if(type == 8){
       type = 9;
                             return type;
   }else if(type == 9){
       type = 10; __aarch64
   }else if(type == 10){
       type = 7;
   }else if(type == 11){
       type = 12;
```



▶ 判斷左右移動以及是否旋轉(當旋轉時不會下墜)

```
int testicle(int type){
      if(HAL_GPI0_ReadPin(GPIOC, GPI0_PIN_13)==0){
             px++;
             HAL_Delay(30);
        if(HAL_GPI0_ReadPin(GPI0A, GPI0_PIN_0)){
             px--;
             //HAL_Delay(30);
        if(!HAL_GPI0_ReadPin(GPI0B, GPI0_PIN_10)){
            type = rozhao(type);
           HAL_Delay(30);
        }else{
            py++;
    return 0;
```

▶ 横排消除

```
void cum(){
             //clear cum
   int test[12][12];
   int count = 0;
   int full[12] = {0};
   for(int j = 0; j < 12; j++){ //put base in the array //put in main? //copy
       for(int i = 0; i < 12; i++){
           test[i][j] =0;
   for(int j = 0; j < 12; j++){ //put base in the array //put in main? //copy
       for(int i = 0; i < 12; i++){
           test[i][j] = base[i][j];
   for(int j = 0; j < 12; j++){ //count the full row /////scan the full 1 row
       for(int i = 0; i < 12; i++){
           if(base[i][j]==1){
               count = count + 1;
       if(count >= 11){ //the full row is 1
           full[j]=1;
           surprise++;
       count = 0;
```

```
for(int j = 11; j >= 0; j-- ){ //buttom to top the whole row, up row replace the buttom
    if(full[j]==1){
        for(int q = j; q >= 0; q--){ //let the upper row get down
            for(int k = 0; k < 12; k++){
            base[k][q] = 0;
            base[k][q] = test[k][q-1];
            base[k][q-1] = 0;
        }
    }
}</pre>
```

▶ 自動換方塊 (觸底或是碰撞後生成下一個形狀方塊)

```
if(i == size){
   i = 0;
}
type = number[i++];
```

▶ 碰撞判斷與執行

i = 0;

type = number[i++];

▶ 如果碰撞條件成立執行下列程式(包含消行、消除行數判斷、生成下一個方塊

```
HAL_GPIO_TogglePin(GPIOF,GPIO_PIN_6);
if(collanpa(px, py, type)){
                                                                          HAL_GPI0_TogglePin(GPI0F,GPI0_PIN_7);
    drawi(px, py, type);
                                                                          HAL_GPIO_TogglePin(GPIOF,GPIO_PIN_8);
    cum();
                                                                          HAL_GPIO_TogglePin(GPIOF,GPIO_PIN_9);
    cum();
                                                                          HAL_Delay(30);
    cum();
                                                                          HAL_GPI0_TogglePin(GPI0F,GPI0_PIN_6);
    cum();
                                                                          HAL_GPI0_TogglePin(GPI0F,GPI0_PIN_7);
    if(surprise >= 1){
                                                                          HAL_GPIO_TogglePin(GPIOF,GPIO_PIN_8);
        LCD Clear();
                                                                          HAL_GPIO_TogglePin(GPIOF,GPIO_PIN_9);
                                                                          HAL_Delay(30);
        LCD_DrawString(18, 22+(8*0) , String6, sizeof(String6));
                                                                          HAL_GPIO_TogglePin(GPIOF,GPIO_PIN_6);
        LCD_DrawString(18, 22+(8*1) , String7, sizeof(String7));
                                                                          HAL_GPI0_TogglePin(GPI0F,GPI0_PIN_7);
        LCD_DrawString(18, 22+(8*2) , String8, sizeof(String8));
                                                                          HAL_GPIO_TogglePin(GPIOF,GPIO_PIN_8);
        LCD_DrawString(18, 22+(8*3) , String9, sizeof(String9));
                                                                          HAL_GPIO_TogglePin(GPIOF,GPIO_PIN_9);
        LCD_DrawString(18, 22+(8*4) , String10, sizeof(String10));
                                                                          HAL_Delay(30);
        LCD_DrawString(18, 22+(8*5) , String11, sizeof(String11));
                                                                          HAL_GPI0_TogglePin(GPI0F,GPI0_PIN_6);
        LCD_DrawString(18, 22+(8*6) , String12, sizeof(String12));
                                                                          HAL_GPIO_TogglePin(GPIOF,GPIO_PIN_7);
                                                                          HAL_GPIO_TogglePin(GPIOF,GPIO_PIN_8);
        return 0;
                                                                          HAL_GPI0_TogglePin(GPI0F,GPI0_PIN_9);
                                                                           continue;
    printall();
    HAL_Delay(100);
    px = 4;
    py = -1;
    if(i == size){}
```

▶ ADC控制方塊掉落速度

```
if(a > 0 && a<1365){
speed=1500;

}else if(a>= 1366 && a <= 2730){
speed = 1000;
}else{
speed = 500;
}</pre>
```

▶ 中斷Timer計算遊玩時間

```
void TIM1_UP_IRQHandler(void)
  if(second == 59){
    second = 0;
    minute++;
  printf("%d : %d ", minute, second);
  printf("speed = %d\n\r", speed);
  second++;
   HAL_TIM_IRQHandler(&htim1);
```

