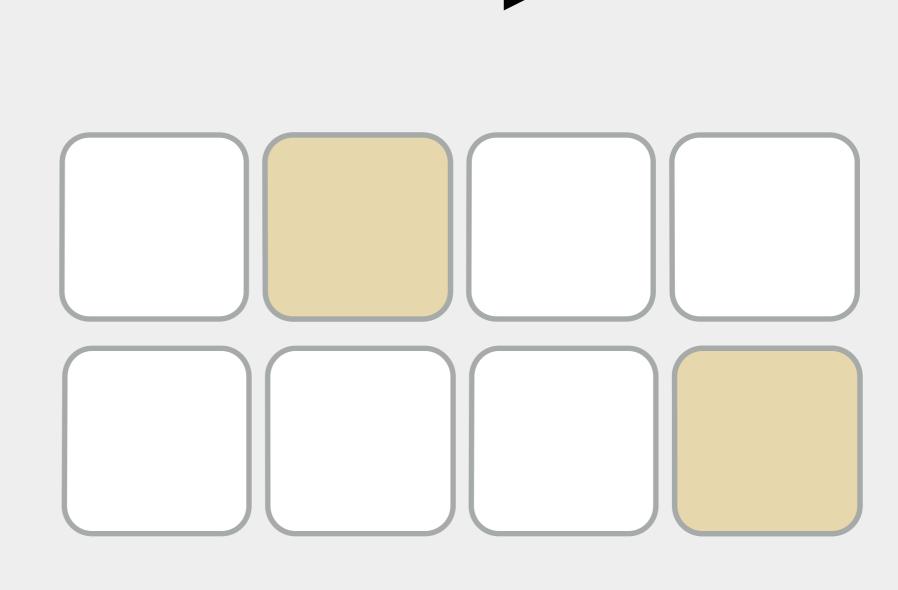


256	1024	16	4
32	64	8	
	32	16	

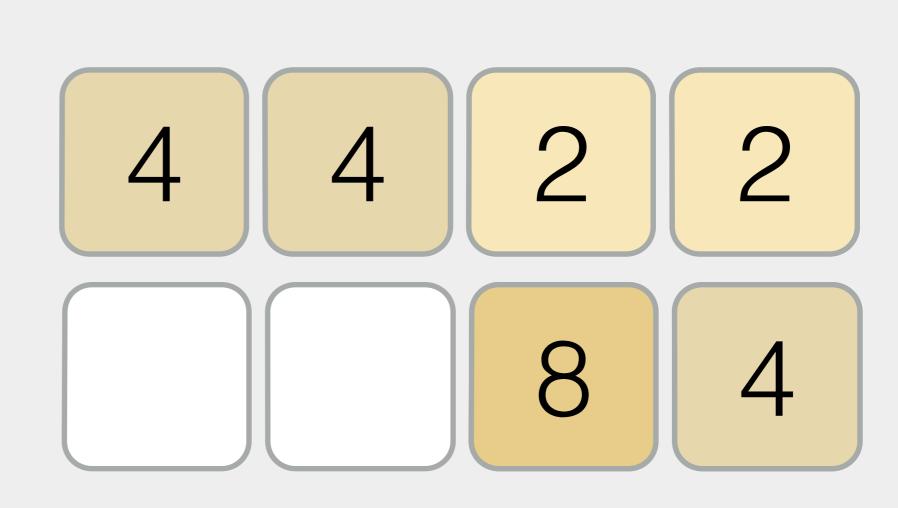
# 2048 RULES



# 2048 RULES



# 2048 RULES



### MOVE RIGHT

for each line in the grid:

for each tile in the line from right to left:

move right until touches border/tile

merge to right tile if the right tile exists && their values are equal && the right tile is not previously merged

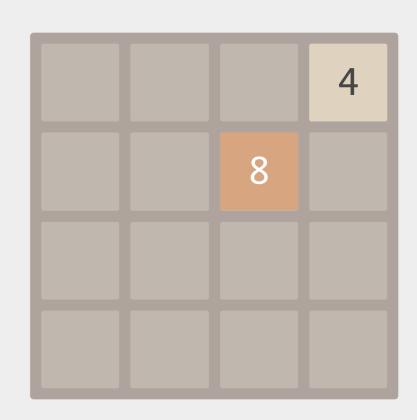
#### iteration 1:

- 2D-array based map storage
- rendering map via HTML
- placing random tile
- receiving keyboard events
- moving tile
- animating via CSS3

```
updateCridN
```

```
<div ...></div>
<div ...></div>
<div ...>4</div>
<div ...>4</div>
<div ...></div>
<div ...></div>
<div ...></div>
<div ...></div>
<div ...>8</div>
<div ...></div></ti>
```

```
var map = [
    [0, 0, 0, 4],
    [0, 0, 8, 0],
    [0, 0, 0, 0],
    [0, 0, 0, 0],
];
```



#### iteration 2:

- 2D-array based map storage
- rendering map via HTML
- placing random tile
- receiving keyboard events
- moving tile
- animating via CSS3

#### iteration 3:

- 2D-array based map storage
- rendering map via HTML
- placing random tile
- receiving keyboard events
- moving tile
- animating via CSS3



### How to render the grid?

#### Solution1:

```
display: inline-block
```

#### Solution2:

```
position: absolute
class="cell-row-1-col-1"
```

#### Solution3:

```
position: absolute
style="left:..., top:..."
```



How to render tiles of different values?

#### Different

- background-color
- color
- font-size
- [text]

#### Same

- border-radius: 3px
- position: absolute
- text-align: center

2048	1024	512	256	128	
64	32	16	8	4	2

### SOL<sub>1</sub>

### Inline style directly

```
<div
    class="tile"
    style="background:#e2c164;font-
    size:45px;color:#FFF;"
>512</div>
```

### SOL2

#### Use class

```
<div
    class="tile tile-512"
>512</div>
.tile-512 {
    ...
}
```

### SOL3

#### Use attribute

```
<div
    class="tile"
    data-point="512"
>512</div>
.tile[data-point="512"] {
    ...
}
```

### SOL3 V2

```
Use ::before, ::after pseudo-element
<div
   class="tile"
   data-point="512"
><del>512</del></div>
.tile[data-point="512"] {
.tile[data-point="512"]::after {
   content: "512";
```

### SOL3 V3

Use content:attr() to cut down styles

```
<div
   class="tile"
   data-point="512"
></div>
.tile[data-point="512"] {
.tile::after {
   content: attr(data-point);
```

### SOL3 V4

Use :not() pseudo class to exclude zero

```
<div
   class="tile"
   data-point="512"
></div>
.tile[data-point="512"] {
.tile:not([data-point="0"])::after {
   content: attr(data-point);
```

### TEMPLATE

### Download project template

From CDN mirror:

http://breeswish-org.qiniudn.com/wfdd-week-7-template.zip

From original:

https://breeswish.org/file/wfdd-week-7-template.zip

# TEMPLATE ITERATION 1

```
function createMap() {}
// (根据 size) 初始化 map 为一个二维数组
function createGrid() {}
// 初始化网格 DOM
function updateGrid() {}
// 将 map 内容更新到网格 DOM
function createRandomTile() {}
// 在地图上放置一块新格子
```

# TEMPLATE ITERATION 2

```
function move(direction) {}
// 根据 direction 移动格子
```