俄罗斯方块设计

数据结构和算法的设计

数据结构的设计

- 舞台的数据结构
- 砖块的数据结构

舞台的数据结构

用二维数组表示方块所在的整个舞台区域,得到一个I0*20的全为0二维数组矩阵。0表示无方块,I表示有方块。

```
[1,10]
[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1],
[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1],
[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, \frac{3}{1}],
[0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 3, 3, 0, 3, 1],
 [I, I, I, I, I, 0, 3, 3, 3, 3],
```

[1,20]

舞台的现状数据结构-FIELD数组

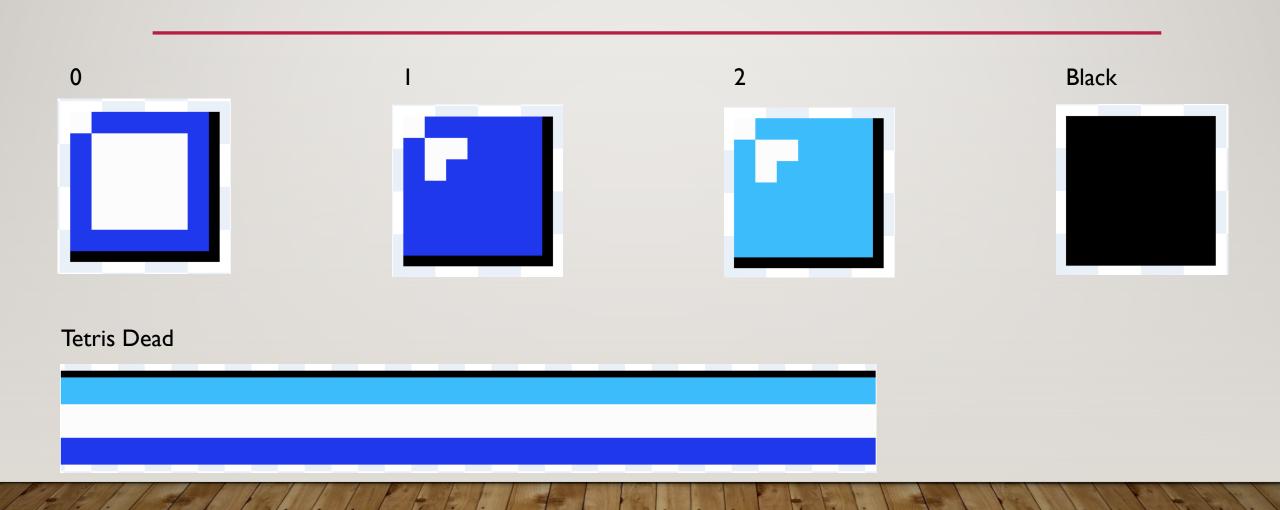


```
[1,11]
[<mark>]</mark>, 0, 0, <u>0</u>, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
[1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]
```

[1,22]



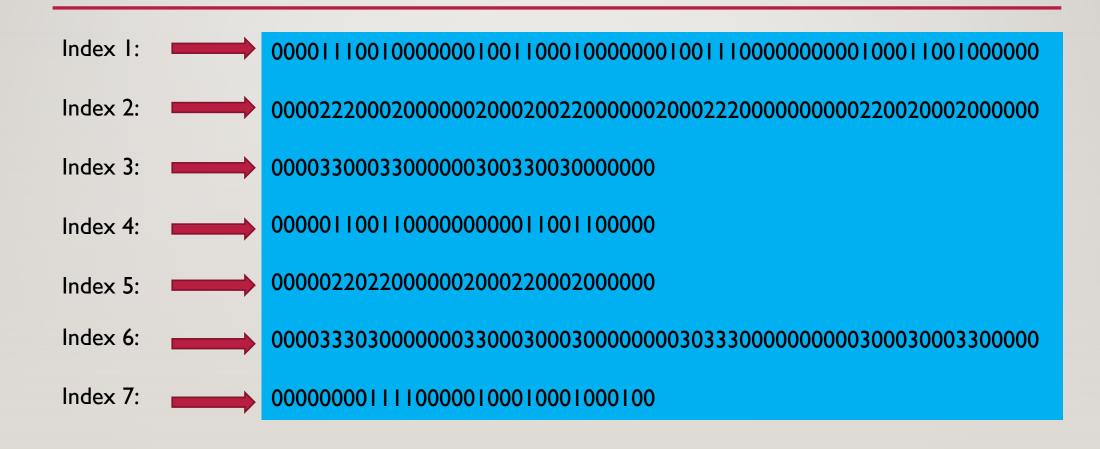
砖块的数据结构-TETRONIMO



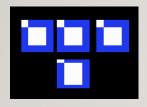
砖块的数据结构



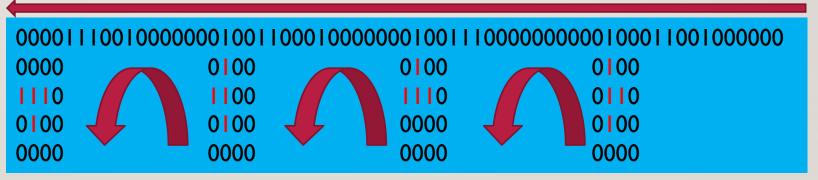
砖块的数据结构-TETRONIMOES数组



Clockwise





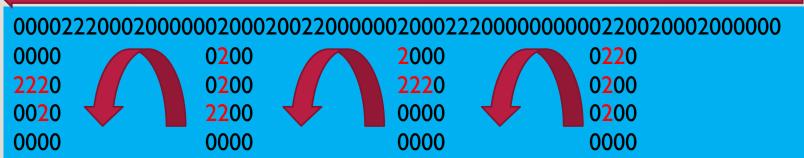


Clockwise



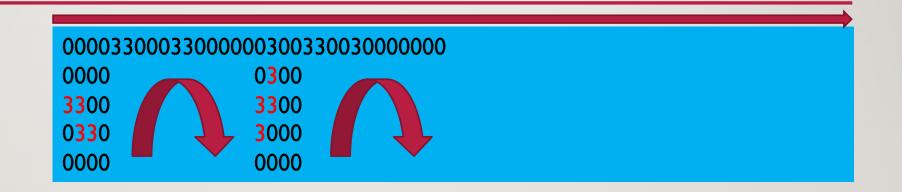
0000222000200000200220000000200222000000				
0000	0200	2000	0220	
2220	0200	2220	0200	
0020	2200	0000	0200	
0000	0000	0000	0000	



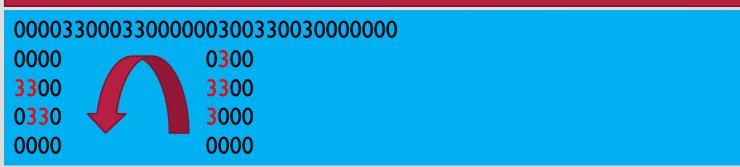


Clockwise



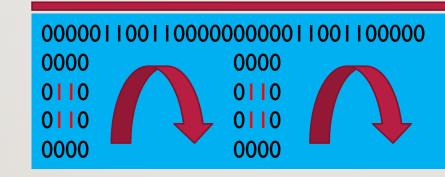


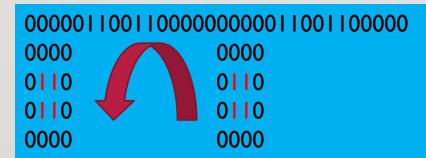




Clockwise









Clockwise



Anti-clockwise

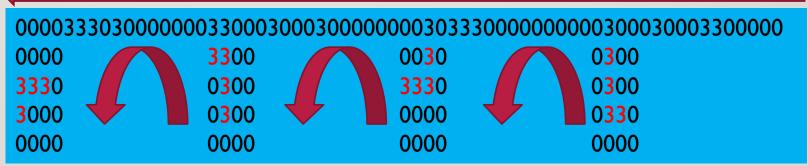


00000220220000002000220002000000 0000 2000 0220 2200 0200 0000 0000

Clockwise



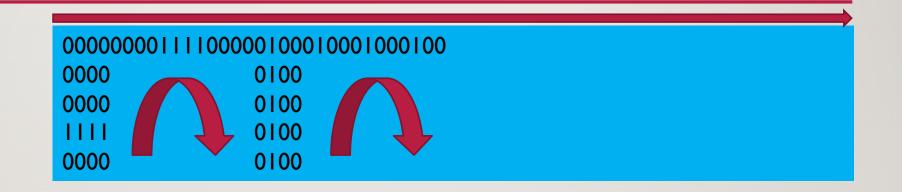




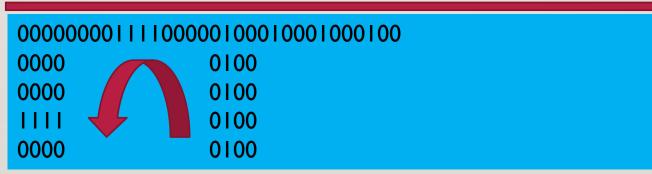
砖块的数据结构-TETRONIMOES数组

Clockwise

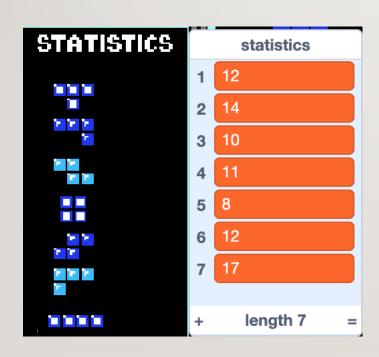








砖块统计数组-STATISTICS



速度数组-SPEEDS



行消除相关数组-CLEARED

cleared (empty) length 0

辅助变量定义

- Global records 历史最高分
- Score
- Block
- Clearedraws
- Drop
- Dropbonus
- Droptimer
- Dst
- gameover

- Hit
- Key
- Level
- Lines
- Nextplace
- Numclones
- Score
- Speed
- src

X