飞机大战•编程语言版

一. 创意介绍

作为《数据结构与算法》Python 班中的一员,在我们的心里 Python 就是世界上最好的语言(才不是 PHP)。为了体现 Python 在一众编程语言中的领先地位,我特地设计了飞机大战之编程语言版,将各类编程语言化身为敌机,而英勇的你将守护好 Python 老巢的防线,绝不让除 Python 外的任何一种编程语言通过防线。更有隐藏开挂模式,化 Python 为武器,对敌军进行疯狂扫射攻击(当然也很可能误伤友军)。体验刺激飞行体验,尽在飞机大战•编程语言特别版!(手动狗头)

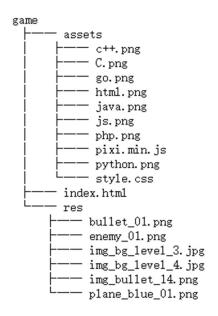
二. 实现方案

其实一开始想用 pygame,但作为《数据结构与算法》Python 班的学生,不应把自己局限在一门编程语言中,而要敢于走出去探索新世界,使用新语言。最终经过广泛调研(看 CSDN 上的小广告)和慎重考虑(pygame 学不会······),在多方权衡(看哪个教程最好找)之后,选择了 PixiJS 项目作为游戏界面使用的框架。主要原因如下:

- 1. 高速: 快速利用 WebGL 渲染高质量游戏画面,
- 2. 简单: 无需了解渲染引擎的具体知识
- 3. 丰富的文档和示例(方便白嫖): 有非常炫酷的官网 (https://pixijs.com/) 和比较落后的中文翻译(还在用 4. x 的版 本)(http://pixijs.huashengweilai.com/)

整个项目共分为四个部分:

第一部分:游戏界面与简单操控逻辑的实现,基于 pixi, js 项目,使用 html+css+javascript 三件套实现(主要靠 js),在具体的贴图上使用了网上下载好的现成的贴图,自己制作了敌机(各大编程语言 logo)的贴图,文件结构图如下:



其中 res 文件夹包含了网上下载下来的贴图, assets 文件夹包括自己制作的编程语言 logo 贴图、pixi. min. js 项目库(由于目前中文教程较为滞后,而我是照着教程写的,所以使用的是较旧的 v4. 3. 4 版本)、style. css 文件(没啥用,主要是简单排版一下右边的游戏规则);最后需要自己写的内容基本都集中在 index. html 中,详细的代码分析和展示见附录。

第二部分:数据通信,使用 fastapi 框架构建服务器,解决 js 和 python 之间的状态通信问题,代码见 main.py (其实因为一直在本地调试,没必要加入 CORS 跨域策略的调整,但是写习惯了,就直接套了个模板)

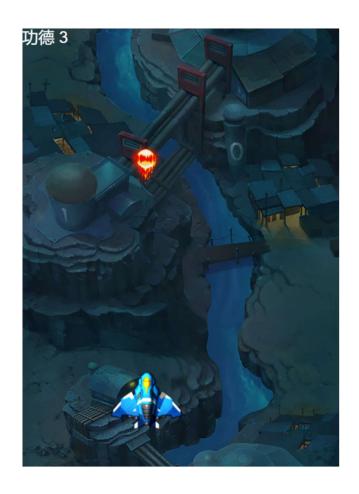
第三部分: 服务端。利用 python usb 通信库 PySerial 监听 usb 端口,利用 micro bit 的串口通信功能获取按钮的状态信息,实现 micro bit 和电脑的交互。再通过 pykeyboard 库模拟出键盘操作,实现对游戏的操控,代码见 server. py:

第四部分: 客户端。即跑在 micro bit 上的代码,这一部分主要实现对按键状态的捕获并通过内置的 print 方法传输至串口,以及一些较简单的状态显示功能。代码见 client.py:

三. 目前的不足

- 1. 过度的性能浪费。Pixi. js 就需要一个 JavaScript 运行时,我又开了个循环监听的服务端,后来觉得 python 和 js 联系不到一起,于是又开了个fastapi 服务。简直是不知死活,浪费性能的典范
- 2. 极其简陋的界面设计

全靠素材撑着,除掉素材一无所有



3. 硬件监听有时间间隔,使用体验不够丝滑。考虑到你也不能让 microbit 完全不休息,键盘模拟的时候 press 与 release 也必须要有间隔,所以就这样了吧

四. 小组分工

孤家寡人,实在惭愧

五. 附录

index.html 详细注释版

```
07.
     <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
08.
     <title>Document</title>
     <script src="./assets/pixi.min.js"></script>
09.
     <link rel="stylesheet" href="./assets/style.css">
10.
11. </head>
12.
13. <body>
     <script>
14.
15.
       //创建应用
16.
       var app = new PIXI.Application(512, 768);
17.
       document.body.appendChild(app.view);
       app.view.style.height = "100%";
18.
19.
       //添加背景
20.
       var bg = new PIXI.Sprite.fromImage("res/img_bg_level_4.jpg");
21.
       app.stage.addChild(bg);
22.
23.
24.
       //添加子弹
       var bulletImage = "res/bullet_01.png";
25.
       var bullet = new PIXI.Sprite.fromImage(bulletImage);
26.
       bullet.anchor.x = 0.5; // 设置飞机图片锚点为图片中心
27.
28.
       bullet.anchor.y = 0.5;
29.
       app.stage.addChild(bullet);
       var bullets = [bullet]; //子弹数组,用于存放子弹
30.
31.
       //创建飞机图片
32.
33.
       var plane = new PIXI.Sprite.fromImage("res/plane_blue_01.png");
       app.stage.addChild(plane);
34.
35.
       plane.anchor.x = 0.5;
36.
       plane.anchor.y = 0.5;
37.
       plane.x = 200;
38.
       plane.y = 600;
39.
       plane.vx = 0;
40.
       plane.vy = 0;
41.
       //添加敌机,从一系列不同的 Logo 中选择,第一个固定为 C++
42.
43.
       var picOfEnemy = ["assets/c++.png", "assets/java.png", "assets/pytho
                n.png", "assets/C.png", "assets/go.png", "assets/js.png", "asse
                ts/php.png", "assets/html.png"];
44.
       var enemy = new PIXI.Sprite.fromImage("assets/c++.png");
45.
       enemy.scale.set(0.8, 0.8);
46.
       app.stage.addChild(enemy);
       enemy.anchor.x = 0.5; // 设置飞机图片锚点为图片中心
47.
       enemy.anchor.y = 0.5;
48.
```

```
49.
       enemy.x = 200;
50.
       var enemies = [enemy]; //存放敌机的数组
51.
       //创建得分显示文本
52.
       var scoreTxt = new PIXI.Text("功德 0", { fill: "white" });
53.
54.
       app.stage.addChild(scoreTxt); //将文本添加到舞台
55.
       var score = 0; //得分变量,记录得分使用
56.
       var isGameOver = false; //是否游戏结束
57.
       app.ticker.add(delta => animate(delta)); //指定帧频函数
58.
59.
       var timer = 0; // 计时器, 用于计算子弹发射间隔
       var interval = 50; //子弹发射间隔
60.
       var einterval = 100; //敌机出现间隔
61.
       var isUp = false; //是否进入奖励时间
62.
       var cheat = false; //是否开启隐藏模式
63.
       var crashSize = 40;
64.
65.
       var times = 0; //进入奖励时间的次数,用于动态调整难度
66.
       let left = keyboard("ArrowLeft"),
67.
68.
         right = keyboard("ArrowRight");
         up = keyboard("ArrowUp");
69.
70.
         down = keyboard("ArrowDown");
         enter = keyboard("Enter");
71.
72.
       //监听键盘事件,上下左右与回车键
73.
      //Left arrow key `press` method
74.
75.
       left.press = () => {
76.
         plane.vx = -10;
77.
         plane.vy = 0;
78.
       //Left arrow key `release` method
79.
       left.release = () => {
80.
         if (!right.isDown && plane.vy === 0) {
81.
82.
           plane.vx = 0;
         }
83.
       };
84.
85.
86.
       //Right
       right.press = () => {
87.
88.
         plane.vx = 10;
89.
         plane.vy = 0;
90.
       };
       right.release = () => {
91.
         if (!left.isDown && plane.vy === 0) {
92.
```

```
93.
            plane.vx = 0;
 94.
          }
 95.
        };
 96.
 97.
        up.press = () => {
 98.
          plane.vy = -5;
          plane.vx = 0;
 99.
100.
        };
        up.release = () => {
101.
102.
          if (!down.isDown && plane.vx === 0) {
             plane.vy = 0;
103.
104.
          }
105.
        };
106.
        down.press = () => {
107.
          plane.vy = 5;
108.
109.
          plane.vx = 0;
110.
        };
        down.release = () => {
111.
112.
          if (!up.isDown && plane.vx === 0) {
113.
            plane.vy = 0;
114.
          }
115.
        };
116.
117.
        // enter presses 记录按键次数,实现两种状态间的切换
        var presses = 0;
118.
119.
        enter.press = () => {
120.
          presses++;
          if (presses % 2 == 1) {
121.
             //进入作弊模式,子弹发射间隔和敌人生成间隔同时缩短,子弹外形变为
122.
                 python
             interval = 15;
123.
             einterval = 50;
124.
            bulletImage = "/assets/python.png";
125.
126.
             cheat = true;
127.
           } else {
128.
             interval = 50;
            einterval = 100-10*times;
129.
            bulletImage = "res/bullet_01.png";
130.
131.
            cheat = false;
132.
          }
133.
134.
        //主游戏动画函数
135.
```

```
136.
        function animate(delta) {
137.
          if (isGameOver == true) { //如果游戏结束,则不执行下面动画
138.
            return;
139.
          }
140.
141.
          // 如果timer满interval,发射子弹
142.
          timer++;
          if (timer % interval==0) {
143.
            // 新建子弹, 存入子弹数组
144.
            var newBullet = new PIXI.Sprite.fromImage(bulletImage);
145.
            newBullet.anchor.x = 0.5; // 设置飞机图片锚点为图片中心
146.
147.
            newBullet.anchor.y = 0.5;
148.
            newBullet.x = plane.x;
            newBullet.y = plane.y;
149.
            app.stage.addChild(newBullet);
150.
151.
            bullets.push(newBullet);
152.
          }
153.
          if (timer % einterval==0) {
            // 新建敌机, 存入敌机数组
154.
            var pic = picOfEnemy[Math.floor(Math.random() * picOfEnemy.lengt
155.
                 h)];
156.
            var newEnemy = new PIXI.Sprite.fromImage(pic);
157.
            newEnemy.anchor.x = 0.5;
                                       //设置飞机图片锚点为图片中心
158.
            newEnemy.anchor.y = 0.5;
            newEnemy.x = Math.random() * 450 + 30; // 敌机水平位置随机
159.
            newEnemy.y = -100;
160.
161.
            newEnemy.scale.set(0.8, 0.8);
            // 延迟随机秒后出现
162.
163.
            setTimeout(function () {
164.
              app.stage.addChild(newEnemy);
165.
              enemies.push(newEnemy);
166.
            }, Math.random() * 200);
167.
          }
168.
          plane.x += plane.vx; // 移动自己
169.
170.
          plane.y += plane.vy;
          // 如果越界, 复位
171.
172.
          if (plane.x < 0) {
            plane.x = 0;
173.
          }
174.
175.
          if (plane.x > 500) {
176.
            plane.x = 500;
177.
          if (plane.y < 0) {
178.
```

```
179.
            plane.y = 0;
          }
180.
          if (plane.y > 700) {
181.
182.
            plane.y = 700;
183.
          }
184.
185.
          //背景移动
186.
          bg.y += 2;
187.
          if (bg.y >= 0) {
188.
            bg.y = -768;
189.
          }
190.
191.
          // 敌机移动
192.
          for (var i = 0; i < enemies.length; i++) {</pre>
            var enemy = enemies[i];
193.
194.
            enemy.y += 5;
195.
             if (enemy.y > 800) {
196.
               if (enemy.texture.baseTexture.imageUrl=="assets/python.png") {
197.
               // Python 可以正常通过
198.
                 app.stage.removeChild(enemy);
199.
                enemies.splice(i, 1);
200.
                 continue;
201.
202.
              // 其他情况判定防御失败
203.
               isGameOver = true;
               if (confirm("敌军已突破防线,是否重开?") == true) {
204.
205.
                window.location.reload();
206.
               }
207.
               continue;
            }
208.
             //玩家飞机与敌机碰撞
209.
            if (hitTestRectangle(plane, enemy)) {
210.
              //游戏结束标记
211.
              isGameOver = true;
212.
              //是否重玩
213.
214.
               if (confirm("您已坠机!") == true) {
215.
                window.location.reload();
216.
               }
217.
            }
          }
218.
219.
          // 遍历bullets 中的bullet
          for (var j = 0; j < bullets.length; j++) {</pre>
220.
            var bullet = bullets[j];
221.
            bullet.y -= 10;
222.
```

```
223.
            if (bullet.y < 10) {</pre>
224.
              app.stage.removeChild(bullet);
225.
              bullets.splice(j, 1);
226.
              continue;
227.
            }
228.
            // 遍历 enemies 中的 enemy
229.
            for (var i = 0; i < enemies.length; i++) {
230.
              var enemy = enemies[i];
              //子弹与敌机碰撞
231.
232.
              if(hitTestRectangle(bullet, enemy)){
233.
                // 将敌机移出数组
234.
                app.stage.removeChild(enemy);
235.
                enemies.splice(i, 1);
236.
                // 将子弹移出数组
237.
                app.stage.removeChild(bullet);
                bullets.splice(j, 1);
238.
239.
                // 如果敌机图片是 python
240.
                if (enemy.texture.baseTexture.imageUrl=="assets/python.png")
241.
                  score-=2;
                  scoreTxt.text = "功德 " + score + " 误伤友军! ";
242.
                  scoreTxt.style.fill = 0xff0000;
243.
244.
                  setTimeout(function() {
245.
                    scoreTxt.style.fill = 0xffffff;
246.
                  }, 1000);
247.
                  continue;
248.
                }
                //得分+1
249.
250.
                score++;
251.
                if(isUp){
                  scoreTxt.text = "功德 " + score + " 奖励时间! ";
252.
253.
                }
254.
                else{
255.
                  scoreTxt.text = "功德 " + score;
256.
                }
257.
                if(score % 20==0 && score!=0 && !cheat) {
258.
                  // 奖励模式参数调整,武器更换、减少子弹发射间隔
259.
                  isUp = true;
                  scoreTxt.text = "功德 " + score + " 奖励时间! ";
260.
261.
                  times++;
262.
                  interval = 30;
263.
                  einterval = 50;
                  bulletImage = "res/img_bullet_14.png";
264.
                  crashSize = 80;
265.
```

```
// 奖励时间持续5s 后复原
266.
267.
                   setTimeout(function() {
268.
                     isUp = false;
269.
                     interval = 50;
270.
                     einterval = 100-times*10; // 动态难度,提升敌机出现速度
271.
                     bulletImage = "res/bullet_01.png";
272.
                     crashSize = 40;
273.
                   }, 5000);
274.
                 }
275.
               }
276.
277.
           }
278.
279.
         // copied from tutorial,定义keyboard类,监听键盘事件
280.
281.
         function keyboard(value) {
282.
           let key = {};
283.
           key.value = value;
284.
           key.isDown = false;
285.
           key.isUp = true;
           key.press = undefined;
286.
287.
           key.release = undefined;
           //The `downHandler`
288.
289.
           key.downHandler = event => {
290.
             if (event.key === key.value) {
291.
               if (key.isUp && key.press) key.press();
292.
               key.isDown = true;
               key.isUp = false;
293.
294.
               event.preventDefault();
295.
             }
           };
296.
297.
           //The `upHandler`
298.
299.
           key.upHandler = event => {
300.
             if (event.key === key.value) {
301.
               if (key.isDown && key.release) key.release();
302.
               key.isDown = false;
303.
               key.isUp = true;
304.
               event.preventDefault();
305.
             }
306.
           };
307.
           //Attach event listeners
308.
           const downListener = key.downHandler.bind(key);
309.
```

```
310.
          const upListener = key.upHandler.bind(key);
311.
312.
          window.addEventListener(
             "keydown", downListener, false
313.
314.
          );
315.
          window.addEventListener(
             "keyup", upListener, false
316.
317.
          );
318.
319.
          // Detach event listeners
320.
          key.unsubscribe = () => {
            window.removeEventListener("keydown", downListener);
321.
322.
            window.removeEventListener("keyup", upListener);
323.
          };
324.
325.
          return key;
326.
327
         // copied from tutorial, 碰撞判断,引入难度系数机制,可以通过修改
328.
                  difficulty 的值改变碰撞的判定难度
329.
        function hitTestRectangle(r1, r2) {
330.
          difficulty = 1.12;
331.
          //Define the variables we'll need to calculate
332.
          let hit, combinedHalfWidths, combinedHalfHeights, vx, vy;
          //hit will determine whether there's a collision
333.
334.
          hit = false;
335.
          //Find the center points of each sprite
          r1.centerX = r1.x + r1.width / 2;
336.
337.
          r1.centerY = r1.y + r1.height / 2;
338.
          r2.centerX = r2.x + r2.width / 2;
          r2.centerY = r2.y + r2.height / 2;
339.
          //Find the half-widths and half-heights of each sprite
340.
341.
          r1.halfWidth = r1.width / 2;
342.
          r1.halfHeight = r1.height / 2;
          r2.halfWidth = r2.width / 2;
343.
          r2.halfHeight = r2.height / 2;
344.
345.
          //Calculate the distance vector between the sprites
346.
          vx = r1.centerX - r2.centerX;
          vy = r1.centerY - r2.centerY;
347.
          //Figure out the combined half-widths and half-heights
348.
349.
          combinedHalfWidths = (r1.halfWidth + r2.halfWidth) / difficulty;
350.
          combinedHalfHeights = (r1.halfHeight + r2.halfHeight) / difficulty
          //Check for a collision on the x axis
351.
```

```
352.
        if (Math.abs(vx) < combinedHalfWidths) {</pre>
353.
          //A collision might be occurring. Check for a collision on the y
               axis
354.
          if (Math.abs(vy) < combinedHalfHeights) {</pre>
355.
            //There's definitely a collision happening
356.
            hit = true;
357.
          } else {
            //There's no collision on the y axis
358.
359.
            hit = false;
360.
          }
361.
        } else {
362.
          //There's no collision on the x axis
363.
          hit = false;
364.
365.
        //`hit` will be either `true` or `false`
        return hit;
366.
367.
       };
368.
     </script>
369.
370.
     <div class="rule">
       <h1>规则</h1>
371.
       >1. 消灭所有敌人,如果被敌人通过防线,即判定为负
372.
373.
       >2. 如果与敌人或者友军发生碰撞,判定为坠机
374.
       (注: 唯一的友军就是 Python) 
       375.
       4. 友军可以正常通过防线,不会触发判定
376.
377
       >5. 每消灭 20 个敌人,会获得 5s 奖励时间,此段时间内武器升级,但敌人的生成
              速度也会加快
       <6. 为了防止游戏时间过长,每进入一次奖励时间,敌人生成速度就会加快一次</p>
378.
       >隐藏作弊模式:以 Python 为武器,横扫一切敌人和友军!
379.
380.
     </div>
381.
382. </body>
383. </html>
```

main.py 基于 fastapi, 负责 js 和 python 通信:

```
,1617109657; Hm_lpvt_cdb524f42f0ce19b169a8071123a4797=16171
                 10185; kw_token=QUE6LY91RKT',
        'csrf': 'QUE6LY91RKT',
05.
        'Host': 'www.kuwo.cn',
06.
        'Referer': 'http://www.kuwo.cn/search/list?key=fuck',
07.
08.
        'User-
                 Agent': 'Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; WOW64) AppleWebKit/5
                 37.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/102.0.0.0 Safari/537.36',
09. }
10. app = FastAPI()
11.
12. class status:
13.
        data = 1
14.
        changed = True
15.
16. app.add_middleware(
17.
        CORSMiddleware,
18.
        allow_origins=["*"],
19.
        allow_credentials=True,
        allow_methods=["*"],
20.
        allow_headers=["*"],
21.
22.)
23.
24. @app.get("/")
25. async def root():
        return {"message": "Hello World. Welcome to FastAPI!"}
26.
27.
28. @app.get("/status")
29. async def music(id: int):
30.
        status.data = id
        status.changed = True
31.
        return status.data
32.
33.
34. @app.get("/data")
35. async def data():
36.
        if status.changed:
37.
            status.changed = False
38.
            return status.data
39.
        else:
            return 0
40.
```

server.py 模拟键盘操作以及负责串口通信:

```
1. import serial
```

```
2. import serial.tools.list_ports as list_ports
 3. from pykeyboard import PyKeyboard
4. from time import sleep
 5. import requests
 6.
7. key = PyKeyboard()
8.
9. PID_MICROBIT = 516
10. VID MICROBIT = 3368
11. TIMEOUT = 0.1
12.
13. def find_comport(pid, vid, baud):
14.
        ser_port = serial.Serial(timeout=TIMEOUT)
15.
        ser port.baudrate = baud
        ports = list(list_ports.comports())
16.
       print('scanning ports')
17.
18.
        for p in ports:
19.
            print('port: {}'.format(p))
20.
            try:
21.
                print('pid: {} vid: {}'.format(p.pid, p.vid))
22.
            except AttributeError:
23.
                continue
24.
            if (p.pid == pid) and (p.vid == vid):
25.
                print('found target device pid: {} vid: {} port: {}'.format(
26.
                    p.pid, p.vid, p.device))
                ser_port.port = str(p.device)
27.
28.
                return ser_port
29.
        return None
30.
31. def process(line):
        if "left" in line:
32.
            key.press_key(key.left_key)
33.
34.
            sleep(0.010)
35.
            key.release_key(key.left_key)
36.
       if "right" in line:
37.
            key.press_key(key.right_key)
38.
            sleep(0.010)
39.
            key.release_key(key.right_key)
       if "up" in line:
40.
            key.press_key(key.up_key)
41.
42.
            sleep(0.010)
43.
            key.release_key(key.up_key)
        if "down" in line:
44.
45.
            key.press_key(key.down_key)
```

```
46.
            sleep(0.010)
47.
            key.release_key(key.down_key)
        if "enter" in line:
48.
49.
            key.tap key(key.enter key)
50.
51. def main():
       print('looking for microbit')
52.
        ser_micro = find_comport(PID_MICROBIT, VID_MICROBIT, 115200)
53.
        if not ser micro:
54.
55.
            print('microbit not found')
56.
57.
        print('opening and monitoring microbit port')
58.
        ser_micro.open()
59.
       while True:
            line = ser_micro.readline().decode('utf-8')
60.
            if line: # If it isn't a blank line
61.
62.
                process(line)
63.
            now = int(requests.get("http://127.0.0.1:8000/data").text)
            if now != 0:
64.
65.
                print(now)
                ser_micro.write((str(now)+'\n').encode('utf-8'))
66.
67.
        ser_micro.close()
68.
69. main()
    client.py micro bit 上跑的代码:
1. # Imports go at the top
 2. from microbit import *
 3. status = Image.DIAMOND
4. cnt = 1
 5. # Code in a 'while True:' loop repeats forever
 6. while True:
 7.
       n = uart.readline()
       if n:
8.
            if n.decode()=="1\n":
 9.
10.
                status = Image.SMILE
            elif n.decode()=="2\n":
11.
12.
                status = Image.HEART
13.
            elif n.decode()=="3\n":
                status = Image.SAD
14.
15.
                display.show(status)
                sleep(1000)
16.
17.
            elif n.decode()=="4\n":
```

status = Image.ANGRY

18.

```
19.
            cnt = 1
20.
        cnt+=1
       if cnt % 150 ==0:
21.
22.
            status = Image.DIAMOND
23.
            cnt = 1
24.
       display.show(status)
       if accelerometer.is_gesture('up'):
25.
26.
            display.show(Image.ARROW_S)
27.
            print("down")
28.
        if accelerometer.is_gesture('down'):
29.
            print("up")
            display.show(Image.ARROW_N)
30.
       if button_a.is_pressed():
31.
            display.show(Image.ARROW_W)
32.
33.
            print("left")
       if button_b.is_pressed():
34.
35.
            display.show(Image.ARROW_E)
            print("right")
36.
37.
       if pin_logo.is_touched() and accelerometer.was_gesture('shake'):
38.
            display.show(Image.HAPPY,delay=1500)
            print("enter")
39.
40.
       sleep(20)
```