基于Cocos2dx-4.0的斗地主

计创18-连月菡

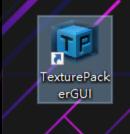


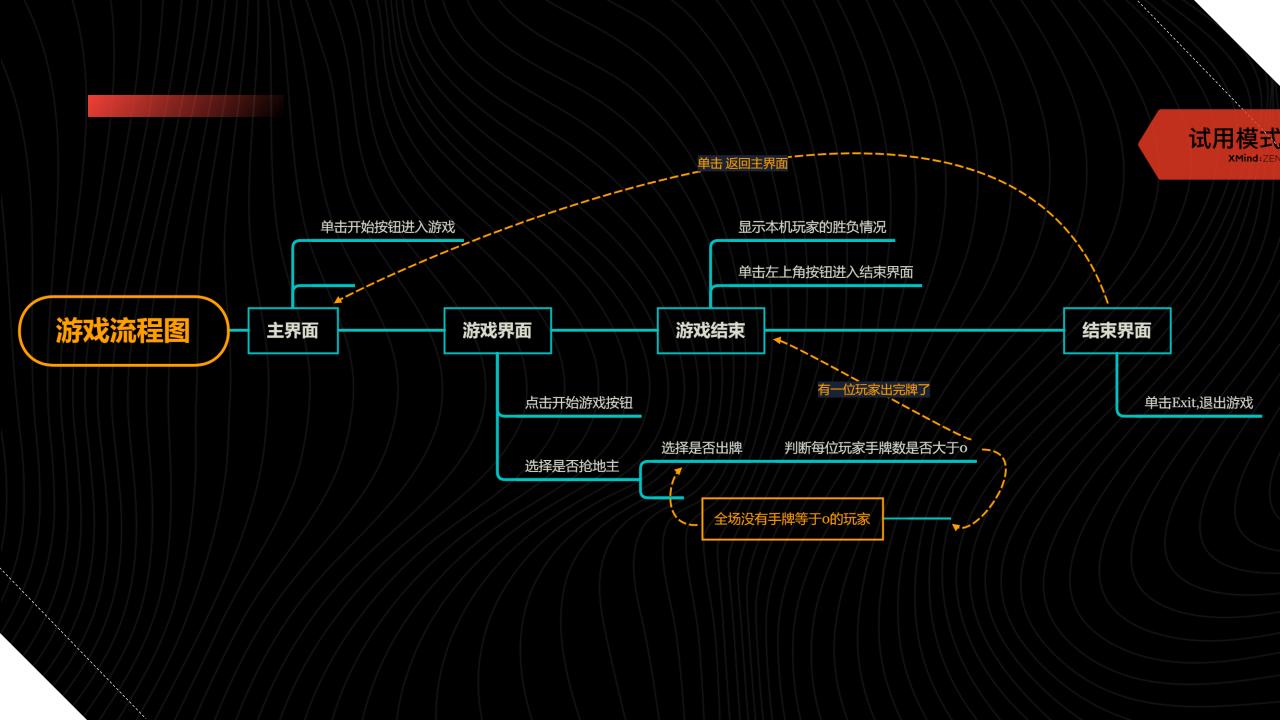
1.3 为什么选择 Cocos2d-x

Cocos2d-x 不但具有 Cocos2d 引擎的功能,它自身还具有很多优势。前面说过,Cocos2d-x 是使用 C++语言开发的,可以在运行在 Windows、iOS、Android 平台上,这是第 1 个优势;第 2 个优势是 Cocos2d-x 是国内团队开发的,虽然 Cocos2d-x 官网语言为英语,但国内还有很多中文社区;第 3 个优势是 Cocos2d-x 引擎占国内手机游戏开发的使用份额接近70%,而占国外的使用份额则接近25%。在苹果 App 排行榜 TOP 10 里面,有 7 款 App 都是用 Cocos2d-x 引擎可以让你的游戏支持更多平台;第 4 个优势是 Cocos2d-x 有很多辅助开发工具,比如地图制作工具 Tiled、纹理生成工具 TexturePacker、CocoStudio(界面设计工具)等,便于开发。









```
2 int WINAPI _tWinMain(HINSTANCE hInstance,
                         HINSTANCE hPrevInstance,
                          LPTSTR
                                    lpCmdLine,
                                    nCmdShow)
6 {
      UNREFERENCED_PARAMETER(hPrevInstance);
      UNREFERENCED_PARAMETER(lpCmdLine);
      AppDelegate app;
      return Application::getInstance()->run();
11 }
14 bool AppDelegate::applicationDidFinishLaunching() {
      auto director = Director::getInstance();
      auto glview = director->getOpenGLView();
      if(!glview) {
          glview = GLViewImpl::createWithRect("Fight Against Landlord ver1.0.0", cocos2d::Rect(0, 0,
  designResolutionSize.width, designResolutionSize.height));
          glview = GLViewImpl::create("斗地主");
          director->setOpenGLView(glview);
      glview->setDesignResolutionSize(designResolutionSize.width, designResolutionSize.height,
  ResolutionPolicy::SHOW_ALL);
      auto frameSize = glview->getFrameSize();
      auto frameCache = SpriteFrameCache::getInstance();
      frameCache->addSpriteFramesWithFile("poker_b.plist", "poker_b.png");
      frameCache->addSpriteFramesWithFile("gameover/ddzsingle_map_lvl.plist",
   "gameover/ddzsingle_map_lvl.png");
      frameCache->addSpriteFramesWithFile("gameover/nt_result_base.plist",
   "gameover/nt_result_base.png");
      auto scene = MainMenu::createScene();
      director->runWithScene(scene);
      return true;
```



```
2 Scene* MainMenu::createScene()
 3 {
       auto layer=MainMenu::create();
       auto scene = Scene::create();
       scene->addChild(layer);
       return scene;
 8 }
10 bool MainMenu::init()
11 {
       if (!Layer::init())
           return false;
       auto visibleSize = Director::getInstance()->getVisibleSize();
       Vec2 origin = Director::getInstance()->getVisibleOrigin();
       auto menuTitle = MenuItemImage::create("MenuPic.png", "MenuPic.png");
   playItem=MenuItemImage::create("CloseNormal.png","CloseNormal.png",CC_CALLBACK_1(MainMenu::GoToGameS
   cene,this));
       auto menu = Menu::create(menuTitle, playItem, NULL);
       menu->alignItemsVerticallyWithPadding(visibleSize.height/9);//item的排列方式
       this->addChild(menu);
       return true;
25 }
27 void MainMenu::GoToGameScene(Ref* pSender)//切换到游戏场景
28 {
       auto scene = GameScene::createScene();
       Director::getInstance()->replaceScene(scene);
31 }
```



```
1 bool GameScene::init(){
    srand(time(0));//>
     auto name_list = FileUtils::getInstance()->getValueMapFromFile("strings.xml").at("name_list").asValueVector();
     if (!s runtimeData._isReady)// 如果是首次进入此处,创建人物信息
         int name_index_1 = rand() % name_list.size();
         int name_index_2 = rand() % name_list.size();
         int name index 3 = rand() % name list.size();
        while ((name index 2 == name index 1)|| (name index 2 == name index 3)|| (name index 1 == name index 3))
            name index 1 = rand() % name list.size();
           name index 2 = rand() % name list.size();
            name_index_3 = rand() % name_list.size();
        s_runtimeData._playerinfo1._name = name_list[name_index_1].asString();
        s_runtimeData._playerinfo2._name = name_list[name_index_2].asString();
        s runtimeData. playerinfo3. name = name list[name index 3].asString();
        s_runtimeData._isReady = true;
     _player = Player::create(s_runtimeData._playerinfo._name, true);
23 }
26 void GameScene::initCards()//初始化卡牌信息
27 {
      PokerInfo info:
      for (int i = 0; i < 13; i++)
           for (int j = 0; j < 4; j++)
              info._num = (PokerNum)i;
              info. tag = (PokerTag)i:
               pokeInfo.push back(info);
       info. num = (PokerNum)13;
       info. tag = (PokerTag)0;
       _pokeInfo.push_back(info);
       info. num = (PokerNum)14;
       info. tag = (PokerTag)0;
       pokeInfo.push back(info);
42 }
```

初始化玩家信息和卡牌



```
void GameScene::DealCards() {
      index_fapai = 0;
      srand(time(0));
      std::random_shuffle(_pokeInfo.begin(), _pokeInfo.end());// 洗牌
 8 void GameScene::DealCardsCallback(Node* node){
      if (index_fapai < 51) {</pre>
          if (index fapai % 3 == 0) // 角色1
              _player1->DealCards(this, _pokeInfo.at(index_fapai));
          else if (index fapai % 3 == 1)//
               _player2->DealCards(this, _pokeInfo.at(index_fapai));
          else if (index_fapai % 3 == 2) /
              player3->DealCards(this, pokeInfo.at(index fapai));
          index_fapai++;
      else
           _menuQiangDiZhu->setVisible(true);
                                                                        初始化玩家信息和卡牌
20 }
22 void GameScene::menuQiangCallback(Ref* pSender){
      DealLandlordCards( player1);
24 }
26 void GameScene::menuBuQiangCallback(Ref* pSender)
27 {
      auto callback = CallFuncN::create(CC_CALLBACK_1(GameScene::Qiang2Callback, this));
29 }
31 void GameScene::Qiang2Callback(Node* node)
32 {
      if (_player2->IsQiangLandlord())// 如果玩家不抢地主,则由下家随机
        DealLandlordCards(_player2);
        auto callback = CallFuncN::create(CC_CALLBACK_1(GameScene::ChuPai2Callback, this));
      else{
          auto callback = CallFuncN::create(CC_CALLBACK_1(GameScene::Qiang3Callback, this));
41 }
43 void Player::DealCards(GameScene* scene, PokerInfo info)
44 {
      auto card = Poker::create(info, !_isHero);
       cardsManager->sortAllChildren();
      updateCards();
48 }
```

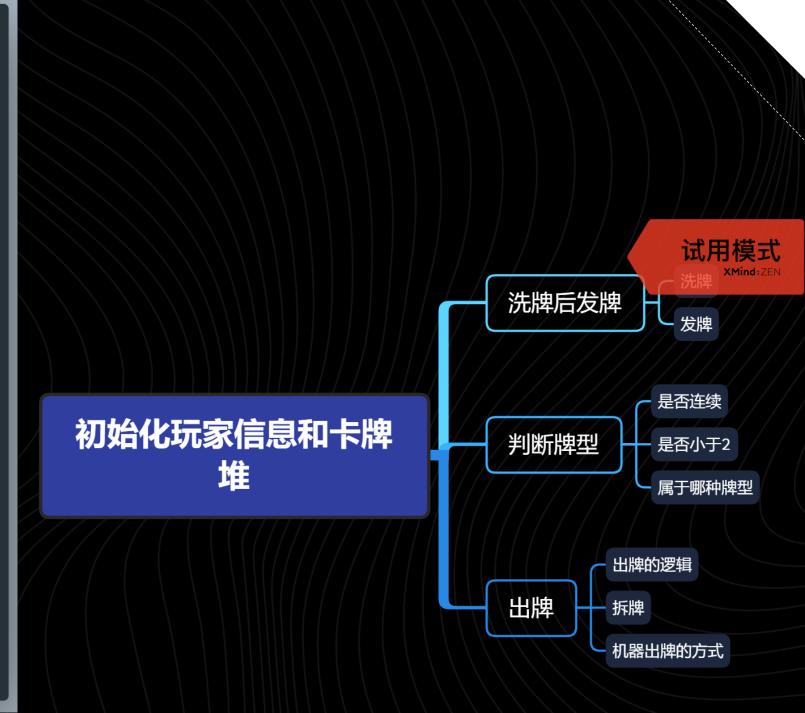


出牌

拆牌

机器出牌的方式

```
1 enum PokerNum {//扑克牌值,依次增大 ---Poker.h
       NUM_3 = 0,
       NUM_4,
       NUM_5,
       NUM_6,
       NUM_7
       NUM<sub>8</sub>,
       NUM 9,
       NUM_10,
       NUM_J,
       NUM_Q,
       NUM K
       NUM_A,
       NUM<sub>2</sub>,
       NUM_XW,//小王
       NUM_DW//大王
17 };
20 bool IsContinuous(std::vector<int>& vecPoker)
21 {
       bool ret = true;// 排序
       std::sort(vecPoker.begin(), vecPoker.end());
       for (int i = 0; i < vecPoker.size() - 1; i++){
    if (vecPoker[i + 1] - vecPoker[i] != 1){
                ret = false;
                break:
31
32 }
       return ret;
34 bool IsLess2(std::vector<int>& vecPoker)
35 {
       bool ret = false;
        for (int i = 0; i < vecPoker.size(); i++)</pre>
            ret = vecPoker[i] >= 12;
        return !ret;
43 }
```



```
判断牌型
```

```
CARDS_DATA JudgePaiXing(std::vector<int>& cards)
    CARDS_DATA ret;
    unsigned int léngth = 牌的数量
    std::sort(cards.begin(), cards.end());
    for (int i = 0; i < length; i++){
        ret._cards.push_back(cards[i]);
    if 牌数大于0且小于5
        if cards的第一张牌和最后一张牌相同
                炸弹
            return ret;
        if 牌数为2,且第一张是小王,第二张是大王
            return ret;
        if 牌数为4,且:第1张与第3张相同 或 第2张与第4张相同
            比如排序后999J 或3999
            if 第1张与第3张相同
                ret._value = 40 + cards[0];其大小取决于第1张牌
            else 第2张与第4张相同
                ret._value = 40 + cards[1];其大小取决于第2张牌
    endif
    else if (length >= 5)// 大于等于5张牌
        if 如果此牌连续,并且都小于2(因为2不能一起连) ret._value = 60 + cards[0];其大小取决于第1张牌
        if 大于六张,且为牌数双数
            bool is_all_double = true;// 判断是否都是对子
for (int i = 0; i < length; i += 2){ 以2为跨度
    if (cards[i] != cards[i + 1]){ 每次遍历的这张牌与下一张牌必须相同
                    is all double = false:
                    break;
            if (is_all_double){
               std::vector<int> vec_single;
for (int i = 0; i < length; i += 2)以2为跨度
                    vec_single.push_back(cards[i]);
                if (IsContinuous(vec_single))每次遍历的这张牌与下一张对子的起始牌必须
                    ret._value = 80 + cards[0];其大小取决于第一张牌
```



```
.
                                  判断牌型2
 1 备注:
 2 struct CRAD_INDEX
     std::vector<int>
     std::vector<int>
                     double_index;
      std::vector<int>
                      three_index;
      std::vector<int>
                      four_index;
 8 };
 9 上一张图片中的函数续:
         CRAD_INDEX card_index;
         for (int i = 0; i < length; ){
            if 不越界且 cards[i] == cards[i + 1]
               if 不越界且 && cards[i + 1] == cards[i + 2]
                  if 不越界且 && cards[i + 2] == cards[i + 3] 记录4张的牌组合-炸弹 i +=
                                                                                                                                                          试用模式
                  else 记录3张组合, i += 3;
               else 记录对子组合, i += 2;
            else 记录单牌, i++;
                                                                                                                                   洗牌后发牌
         if 3张相同牌的牌组 和 对子数量大于1 且没有炸弹和单牌
            {ret._type = THREE_TW0_CARD;return ret;}
         if 如果3张相同的牌组 数量大于2,且数字连续(相差1)
               {ret._type = AIRCRAFT_CARD;return ret;}
                                                                                                                                                       是否连续
                                                                        初始化玩家信息和卡牌
               {ret._type = AIRCRAFT_SINGLE_CARD; return ret;}
                                                                                                                                   判断牌型
                                                                                                                                                        是否小于2
            if 没有单牌且有1个对子// 33344455 相当于把1个对子拆成2张单牌
               {ret._type = AIRCRAFT_SINGLE_CARD; return ret;}
            if 没有单牌且有2个对子// 3334445566
                                                                                                                                                       属于哪种牌型
               {ret._type = AIRCRAFT_DOUBLE_CARD; return ret;}
         if 有四张相同的牌,且没有连续的三张牌
            if 有2张单牌,且没有对子// 444423
               {ret._type = BOMB_TWO_CARD;return ret;}
                                                                                                                                                 出牌的逻辑
               {ret._type = BOMB_TWO_CARD;return ret;}
                                                                                                                                   出牌
                                                                                                                                                 拆牌
            {ret._type = BOMB_TW000_CARD;return ret;}
     ret._type = ERROR_CARD;
                                                                                                                                                 机器出牌的方式
44 }
```

```
1 void GameScene::menuChuPaiCallback(Ref* pSender) 对于每个玩家,修改player123的顺序即可
 2 {
      auto player3出的牌 = 获取_player3刚刚出的牌;
      CARDS_DATA player3_card_data = 判断牌型(player3出的牌); // 出牌之前,判断上家的牌型
      if (player3没出牌)
         auto player2_outcards = 获取_player2刚刚出的牌;
         CARDS_DATA player2_card_data = 判断牌型(player2出的牌);
         if (player2没出牌) player1出牌
         else _player1跟牌
                                                         初始化玩家信息和卡牌
      else _player1跟牌
14 }
16 void GameScene::OutCard(float delta)
17 {
      if (_state == 1){// 开局
       auto player3出的牌 = 获取_player3刚刚出的牌;
       CARDS_DATA player3_card_data = 判断牌型(player3出的牌); // 出牌之前,判断上家的牌
            if (player3没出牌)
                auto player2_outcards = 获取_player2刚刚出的牌;
                CARDS_DATA player2_card_data = 判断牌型(player2出的牌);
                if (player2没出牌) _player1出牌
                else// 提示部分未完善
                   if (牌型相同且大于player2出的牌 或者 出炸弹或火箭且大于player2的炸弹
                      _player1出牌
                   else _player1不出牌
            else if 牌型相同且大于player3出的牌 或者 出炸弹或火箭且大于player3的炸弹
                      _player1出牌
                   else _player1不出牌
33 }
```



出牌 拆牌 机器出牌的方式

```
. .
 2 enum CARD_TYPE{
      DOUBLE_CARD,
      THREE_CARD,
      BOMB_CARD,
      MISSILE_CARD,
      THREE_ONE_CARD,
      THREE_TWO_CARD,
      BOMB_TWO_CARD,
      BOMB_TWOOO_CARD,
      CONNECT CARD.
      COMPANY_CARD,
      AIRCRAFT CARD,
      AIRCRAFT_SINGLE_CARD, //飞机带单牌
      AIRCRAFT DOUBLE CARD,
      ERROR CARD
18 };
19 std::vector<int>& Player::FindFollowCards(CARD_TYPE cardType, unsigned int count, unsigned int
       for (int i = 0; i < _allCardGroups.size(); i++){</pre>
              if (cardType == CONNECT_CARD || cardType == COMPANY_CARD || cardType == AIRCRAFT_CARD)
              else return 当前遍历到的牌组
                      for (int j = 0; j < _allCardGroups.size(); j++)</pre>
                              将两组牌放入_vecFindFollowCards
                              return _vecFindFollowCards;
                  if (_allCardGroups[i]._type == THREE_CARD)
                      for (int j = 0; j < _allCardGroups.size(); j++)</pre>
                         if (_allCardGroups[j]._type == DOUBLE_CARD && _allCardGroups[i]._cards[0] !=
   _allCardGroups[j]._cards[0])
                              return _vecFindFollowCards;
       for (int i = 0; i < _allCardGroups.size(); i++)// 没找到对应的牌型并且牌值大于上家的,使用炸弹
       for (int i = 0; i < _allCardGroups.size(); i++) // 没找到对应的牌型并且牌值大于上家的,使用火箭(王炸)
          if 找到火箭(王炸) return 当前遍历到的火箭
       return _vecFindFollowCards;
```



```
1 std::vector<int>& Player::FindOutCards()
      _vecFindFollowCards.clear();// 不同牌组优先级: 双顺 > 单顺 > 三带 > 对子 > 单牌 > 炸弹 > 火
      int index_company_card = -1;
      for (int i = 0; i < _allCardGroups.size(); i++)</pre>
             count_company_card = _allCardGroups[i]._cards.size();
             index_company_card = i;
      if (index_company_card != -1)
         return _allCardGroups[index_company_card]._cards;
                                                                                                                                                                                            试用模式
      int index_connect_card = -1;
      for (int i = 0; i < _allCardGroups.size(); i++)</pre>
                                                                                                                                                              洗牌后发牌
             count_connect_card = _allCardGroups[i]._cards.size();
             index_connect_card = i;
      if (index_connect_card != -1)
         return _allCardGroups[index_connect_card]._cards;
                                                                                                                                                                                        是否连续
      for (int i = 0; i < _allCardGroups.size(); i++)</pre>
                                                                                       初始化玩家信息和卡牌
                                                                                                                                                               判断牌型
                                                                                                                                                                                        是否小于2
             for (int j = 0; j < _allCardGroups.size(); j++)</pre>
                  将牌放入_vecFindFollowCards
                                                                                                                                                                                        属于哪种牌型
                    return _vecFindFollowCards;
                return _allCardGroups[i]._cards;
      for (int i = 0; i < _allCardGroups.size(); i++)</pre>
         if 遍历到对子 return _allCardGroups[i]._cards;
                                                                                                                                                                                出牌的逻辑
      for (int i = 0; i < _allCardGroups.size(); i++)</pre>
         if 遍历到单牌 return _allCardGroups[i]._cards;
                                                                                                                                                               出牌
                                                                                                                                                                                拆牌
      for (int i = 0; i < _allCardGroups.size(); i++)</pre>
         if 遍历到炸弹 return _allCardGroups[i]._cards;
                                                                                                                                                                                 机器出牌的方式
      for (int i = 0; i < _allCardGroups.size(); i++)</pre>
         if 遍历到火箭 return _allCardGroups[i]._cards;
      std::vector<int> tmp;
      return tmp;
48 }
```

```
1 void GameScene::GoToGameOverScene(Ref* pSender)
2 {
      auto scene = GameOver::createScene();
      Director::getInstance()->replaceScene(scene);
5 }
 7 Scene* GameOver::createScene()
8 {
      auto layer = GameOver::create();
      auto scene = Scene::create();
      scene->addChild(layer);
      return scene;
13 }
14 bool GameOver::init()
15 {
      if (!Layer::init())
          return false;
      auto visibleSize = Director::getInstance()->getVisibleSize();
      Vec2 origin = Director::getInstance()->getVisibleOrigin();
      auto OverTitle = MenuItemImage::create("GameOverPic.png", "GameOverPic.png");
      auto mainmenuItem = MenuItemFont::create("Return to Main
  Menu",CC_CALLBACK_1(GameOver::GoToMainMenuScene,this));
      auto endItem = MenuItemFont::create("Exit", CC_CALLBACK_1(GameOver::GoExitGame, this));
      auto menu = Menu::create(OverTitle, mainmenuItem, endItem, NULL);
```

menu->alignItemsVerticallyWithPadding(visibleSize.height / 8);

this->addChild(menu);

return true;

30 }

场景类 (Scene)

Scene 是场景类,它相当于一个大容器,将包含在内的层和精灵输出到屏幕上,是整 个树的根节点。其实 Scene 的内部构成非常简单, 虽然继承自 Node, 但没有在 Node 的基 础上增加任何成员变量和方法,只是重构了 init。由此可以看出, Scene 并没有屏显的作用,

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第4章 Cocos2d-x基础类

其作用只是承上启下。节点只有被加到树中才会更新逻辑及绘制,绘制的方法 visit 是节点 实现的,场景只是把节点添加到树中使其可以执行该函数,然后导演类激活场景实例,使 它构成的树生效(树可以有多个,但只有导演类激活的树才有效,在 Cocos2d 中导演类最 多只能激活一个树)。它用 setContentSize 方法将屏幕的尺寸传递给场景, 使其默认和屏幕 一样大,将锚点设置为(0.5,0.5)并将其锁定。

```
1 void GameScene::GoToGameOverScene(Ref* pSender)
 2 {
       auto scene = GameOver::createScene();
       Director::getInstance()->replaceScene(scene);
 5 }
 7 Scene* GameOver::createScene()
 8 {
       auto layer = GameOver::create();
       auto scene = Scene::create();
       scene->addChild(layer);
       return scene;
13 }
14 bool GameOver::init()
15 {
       if (!Layer::init())
           return false;
       auto visibleSize = Director::getInstance()->getVisibleSize();
       Vec2 origin = Director::getInstance()->getVisibleOrigin();
       auto OverTitle = MenuItemImage::create("GameOverPic.png", "GameOverPic.png");
       auto mainmenuItem = MenuItemFont::create("Return to Main
   Menu",CC_CALLBACK_1(GameOver::GoToMainMenuScene,this));
       auto endItem = MenuItemFont::create("Exit", CC_CALLBACK_1(GameOver::GoExitGame, this));
       auto menu = Menu::create(OverTitle, mainmenuItem, endItem, NULL);
       menu->alignItemsVerticallyWithPadding(visibleSize.height / 8);
       this->addChild(menu);
       return true;
30 }
          2020/6/7
```

4.5 布景层类(Layer)

Layer 是在游戏开发中常用的类,通常将其添加到场景中,然后再将其他精灵添加到该 Layer 上。Layer 的继承关系如图 4-7 所示。

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Cocos2d-x 3.X 游戏开发入门精解

在一个游戏中可以有很多场景,每个场景里面又可能包含多个图层,这里的图层一般就是 Layer 对象。Layer 本身几乎没什么功能,相对于 Node,Layer 可用于接收触摸和加速计输入。其实,Cocos2d 对图层并没有严格的要求,图层不一定要使用 Layer 类,它也可以是一个简单的 Node,为什么呢?因为我们新建一个图层是为了能够容纳更多的子节点,Node 也可以添加子节点,所以,如果你的图层不需要接收触摸和加速计输入,就尽量使用 Node 表示图层,Layer 能够接收触摸和加速计输入,会增加不必要的开销。移动、缩放、旋转整个图层,图层上的所有节点也会跟着移动、缩放、旋转。由图 4-7 可以看出,Layer 类继承自 Node 类,并且 Layer 类还遵循触屏代理协议、加速度传感器代理协议、键盘时间代理协议等。除此之外,Layer 类还有子类,我们列举一下常用的子类,如图 4-8 所示。

```
1 bool Poker::onTouchBegan(Touch* touch, Event* event)
 2 {
       if (getRect().containsPoint(convertTouchToNodeSpaceAR(touch)))
           click();
           return true;
       return false;
9 }
11 void Poker::onTouchEnded(Touch* touch, Event* event)
12 {
13 }
15 void Poker::onTouchCancelled(Touch* touch, Event* event)
16 {
17 }
19 void Poker::onTouchMoved(Touch* touch, Event* event)
20 {
21 }
```

(1) 首先在创建层时设置开启触摸。

```
this-> touchEnabled = true;
    //获取事件分发器
    auto dispatcher = Director::getInstance()->getEventDispatcher();
    //设置单点触摸
    auto touchListener = EventListenerTouchOneByOne::create();
    //设置多点触摸
    auto touchListener = EventListenerTouchAllAtOnce::create();
    //设置是否向下传递触摸
    touchListener ->setSwallowTouches(true);
    //设置监听器的具体处理函数
    touchListener->onTouchBegan = CC CALLBACK 2(HelloWorld:: onTouchBegan, this);
    touchListener->onTouchMoved = CC CALLBACK 2(HelloWorld:: onTouchMoved, this);
    touchListener->onTouchEnded = CC CALLBACK 2 (HelloWorld:: onTouchEnded,
this):
    touchListener-> onTouchCancelled = CC CALLBACK 2 (HelloWorld:: onTouchCancelled,
this);
```



亲相爱一家人(3) 🕸





同一个程序,每次运行结果都不一 样的报错,偶尔成功一回



昨天 20:06

乐了

多试几次

总结规律

昨天 20:06

多打断点



this->addChild(avatorBg, 0); ▲ CPU (所有处理器的百分比) 100 char str_avator_image[255] = { 0 }; sprintf(str_avator_image, "head/vtouxiang_%02d.png", rand() % 14 + 1);



i "C:\Windows\SysW0W64\clbcstq.dll" o i "C:\Windows\SysW0W64\WMDevAT.dll" o i "C:\Windows\SysW0W64\AdioSes.dll" o i "C:\Windows\SysW0W64\ResourceFolicyClient.dll" o ML was initialized successfully! sk begin, cache id=1 ioEngineImpl::_play2d, cache was destroyed or not ready! sk end, cache id=1 er() (10E3D728), id=1

늘 🛓 😇 😜

:::destroy begin, id=1 /AudioPlayer (123): Before alSourceStop

