现代操作系统应用开发实验报告

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一.参考资料

请在这里列出对本实验有帮助你所参考的资料或者网站。

cocos2d-x 中该如何实现键盘的按住事件?:

https://segmentfault.com/g/101000000578296

二.实验步骤

1. 利用键盘事件实现飞船左右移动:

添加键盘事件监听器:

```
| void Thunder::addKeyboardListener() {
    auto keyboardListener = EventListenerKeyboard::create();
    keyboardListener->onKeyPressed = CC_CALLBACK_2(Thunder::onKeyPressed, this);
    keyboardListener->onKeyReleased = CC_CALLBACK_2(Thunder::onKeyReleased, this);
    _eventDispatcher->addEventListenerWithSceneGraphPriority(keyboardListener, this); // 注册分发器
}
```

根据左右键移动飞船:

```
Bvoid Thunder::onKeyPressed (EventKeyboard::KeyCode code, Event* event) {
    switch (code) {
        case EventKeyboard::KeyCode::KEY_LEFT_ARROW:
        case EventKeyboard::KeyCode::KEY_A:
            movekey = 'A';
            isMove = true;
            break;
        case EventKeyboard::KeyCode::KEY_RIGHT_ARROW:
        case EventKeyboard::KeyCode::KEY_CAPITAL_D:
        case EventKeyboard::KeyCode::KEY_CAPITAL_D:
        case EventKeyboard::KeyCode::KEY_D:
        movekey = 'D';
        isMove = true;
        break;
```

```
void Thunder::movePlane(char c) {
   if (isMove == true) {
      switch (movekey) {
      case 'A':
        if (player->getPosition().x - 10 > origin.x) {
            auto move_by = MoveBy::create(0.04f, Vec2(-10, 0));
            player->runAction(move_by);
      }
      break;
   case 'D':|
      if (player->getPosition().x + 10 < origin.x + visibleSize.width)
            auto move_by = MoveBy::create(0.04f, Vec2(10, 0));
            player->runAction(move_by);
      }
      break;
   }
}
```

2.利用键盘和触摸事件实现子弹发射。

触摸事件发射子弹:

```
// 添加触摸事件监听器

=void Thunder::addTouchListener() {
    auto touchListener = EventListenerTouchOneByOne::create();
    touchListener->onTouchBegan = CC_CALLBACK_2(Thunder::onTouchBegan, this);
    touchListener->onTouchMoved = CC_CALLBACK_2(Thunder::onTouchMoved, this);
    touchListener->onTouchEnded = CC_CALLBACK_2(Thunder::onTouchEnded, this);
    _eventDispatcher->addEventListenerWithSceneGraphPriority(touchListener, player);
}
```

```
bool Thunder::onTouchBegan(Touch *touch, Event *event) {
   fire();
```

键盘事件发射子弹:

在 onKeyPressed 函数中:

```
case EventKeyboard::KeyCode::KEY_SPACE:
   fire();
   break;
```

实现发射子弹:

加入回调函数在子弹飞出边界后自动移除:

```
| auto bullet = Sprite::create("bullet.png");
| bullet->setAnchorPoint(Vec2(0.5, 0.5));
| bullets.push_back(bullet);
| bullet->setPosition(player->getPosition());
| addChild(bullet, 1);
| SimpleAudioEngine::getInstance()->playEffect("music/fire.wav", false);
| // 移除飞出屏幕外的子弹
| bullet->runAction(
| Sequence::create(
| MoveBy::create(1.0f, Vec2(0, visibleSize.height)),
| CallFuncN::create(this, callfuncN_selector(Thunder::remove_bullet)),
| nullptr | )
| );
| }
```

```
// 移除子弹

Divoid Thunder::remove_bullet(Node* bullet) {
bullets.remove((Sprite*)bullet);
bullet=>removeFromParentAndCleanup(true);
}
```

3.用自定义事件实现:子弹和陨石相距小于一定距离时,陨石爆炸,子弹消失。

```
meet 函数中:
 for (list<Sprite*>::iterator itor = bullets.begin(); itor != bullets.end(); ) {
     bool is_explore = false; // 判断是否相撞
     for (list<Sprite*>::iterator e_itor = enemys.begin(); e_itor != enemys.end(); e_itor++) {
         if ((*itor)->getPosition().getDistance((*e_itor)->getPosition()) < 25) {</pre>
             // 陨石爆炸
             Sprite *enemy = (*e_itor);
             enemy->runAction(
                 Sequence::create(
                     Animate::create(
                        Animation::createWithSpriteFrames(explore, 0.05, 1)
                    CallFunc::create([enemy] {
                        enemy->removeFromParentAndCleanup(true);
                    nullptr
         // 移除陨石
         enemys.erase(e_itor);
         // 播放爆炸音效
        SimpleAudioEngine::getInstance()->playEffect("music/explore.wav", false);
         is_explore = true;
         break;
     }
 // 若陨石爆炸则移除该子弹
 if (is_explore == true) {
     (*itor)->removeFromParentAndCleanup(true);
     itor = bullets.erase(itor);
     itor++;
```

4.游戏过程中有背景音乐,发射子弹、击中陨石有音效。

背景音乐:

```
//预加载音乐文件
Pvoid Thunder::preloadMusic() {
    SimpleAudioEngine::sharedEngine()->preloadBackgroundMusic("music/bgm.mp3");
    SimpleAudioEngine::sharedEngine()->preloadBackgroundMusic("music/explore.wav");
    SimpleAudioEngine::sharedEngine()->preloadBackgroundMusic("music/fire.wav");
}

//播放背景音乐
Pvoid Thunder::playBgm() {
    auto audio = SimpleAudioEngine::getInstance();
    audio->playBackgroundMusic("music/bgm.mp3", true);
}
```

发射子弹、击中陨石音效已在前面的代码有提到

5.注意飞船、子弹的移动范围:

子弹利用回调函数在飞出边界后自动移除;飞船移动范围在一个范围内;均在前面代码有提过

6.游戏结束飞船爆炸,移除所有监听器

```
for (list<Sprite*>::iterator itor = enemys.begin(); itor != enemys.end(); itor++) {
   // 陨石位置变化
   if ((*itor)->getPosition().y < 50) {</pre>
       // 出现game over
       auto game_over = Sprite::create("gameOver.png");
       game_over->setPosition(Vec2(origin.x + visibleSize.width / 2,
                                          origin.y + visibleSize.height / 2));
       this->addChild(game over, 2);
       // 飞船爆炸
       Sprite *temp = player;
       player->runAction(
           Sequence::create(
               Animate::create(
                   Animation::createWithSpriteFrames(explore, 0.05, 1)
               CallFunc::create([temp] {
                   temp->removeFromParentAndCleanup(true);
               }),
               nullptr
       unschedule(schedule_selector(Thunder::update)); // 取消调度器
       _eventDispatcher->removeAllEventListeners(); // 移除监听器
```

加分项:

1. 利用触摸事件实现飞船移动。(点击飞船后拖动鼠标)

```
// 当鼠标按住飞船后可控制飞船移动 (加分项)
void Thunder::onTouchMoved(Touch *touch, Event *event) {
    auto target = static_cast<Sprite*>(event->getCurrentTarget());
    Vec2 delta = touch->getDelta();
    Vec2 currentPosition = target->getPosition();
    Vec2 newPosition = Vec2(delta.x + currentPosition.x, currentPosition.y);
    if (newPosition.x > origin.x && newPosition.x < origin.x + visibleSize.width)
        target->setPosition(newPosition);
    }
}
```

2. 陨石向下移动并生成新的一行陨石

增加一个类成员变量:

```
int enemy_type; // 用于增加新陨石,不同种类的陨石
```

```
// 陨石向下移动并生成新的一行(加分项)
void Thunder::newEnemy() {
   // 遍历所有的陨石并让它们移动
   for (Sprite* s : enemys) {
       if (s != NULL) {
           s->setPosition(s->getPosition() + Vec2(0, -50));
   // 生成新陨石
   char enemyPath[20];
sprintf(enemyPath, "stone%d.png", enemy_type + 1);
   double width = visibleSize.width / (5 + 1.0), height = visibleSize.height - 50;
   for (int j = 0; j < 5; ++j) {
       auto enemy = Sprite::create(enemyPath);
       enemy->setAnchorPoint(Vec2(0.5, 0.5));
       enemy->setScale(0.5, 0.5);
       enemy->setPosition(width * (j + 1) - 84, height);
       enemys. push_back(enemy);
       addChild(enemy, 1);
   enemy_type = (enemy_type + 1) % 3;
```

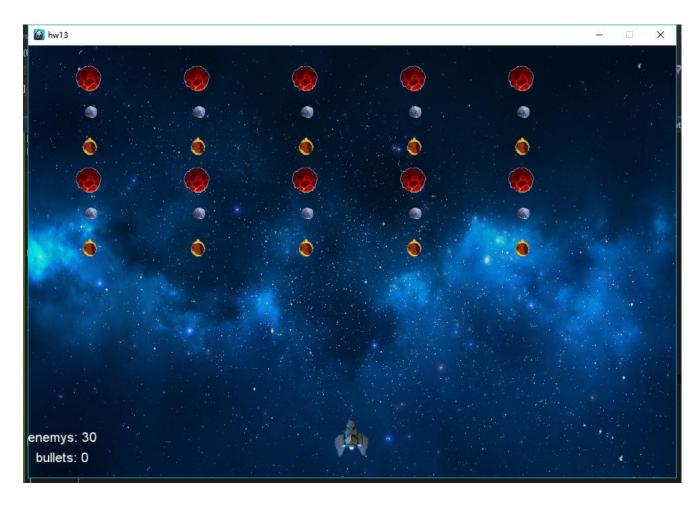
3. 子弹和陨石的数量显示正确

在前面的代码中已经实现了子弹发射、飞出,和陨石碰撞或产生后,左下角的 label 显示的数字均正确

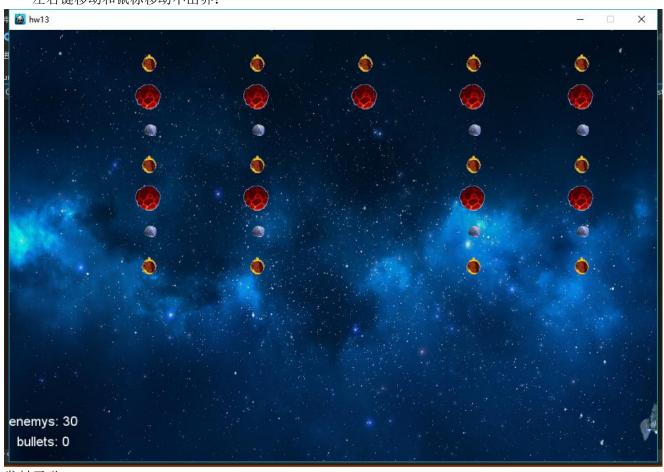
三. 实验结果截图

请在这里把实验所得的运行结果截图。

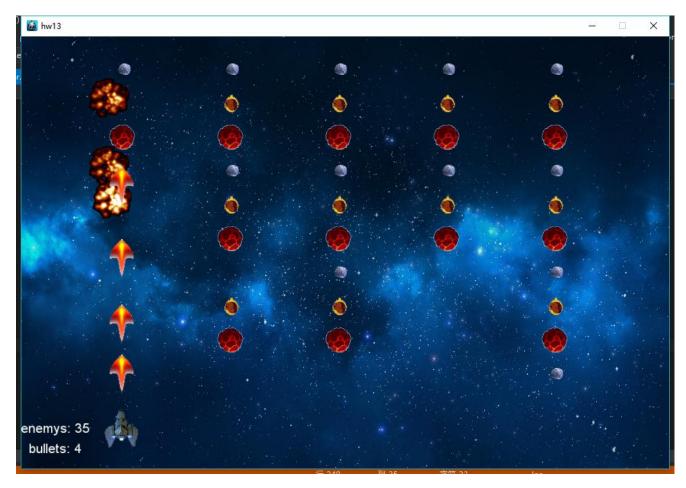
陨石可以增加:



左右键移动和鼠标移动不出界:



发射子弹:



游戏结束:



四.实验过程遇到的问题

请在这里写下你在实验过程中遇到的问题以及解决方案。

在判断子弹与陨石相遇的情况时迭代出了错误,结果导致死循环

解决方法:理清逻辑,解决了bug

五.思考与总结

请在这里写下你本次试验的心得体会以及所思所想。

这次代码用到了迭代器,有段时间没有用过迭代器,对于 List 遍历删除也不太熟悉,出了一些 bug,对本次代码架构不太熟悉,导致在遍历过程中出现死循环等 bug。认识到自己代码量的不足,以后应该多写代码练手。

- 1. 实验报告提交格式为 pdf。
- 2. 实验内容不允许抄袭,我们要进行代码相似度对比。如发现抄袭,按0分处理。