《现代C++编程实现》电子版: https://leanpub.com/c01

基于ChGL的Pong游戏

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游戏的程序框架

- 游戏初始化
- •游戏的循环:
 - 处理用户输入
 - 更新游戏的数据
 - 绘制场景

```
int main(){↓
    //1.初始化↓
    init();↓
    //2.游戏循环↓
    while(running){↓
     processInput(); //2.1 处理用户输入↓
     update();
              //2.2 更新游戏数据
     renderScene(); //2.3 绘制场景
    return 0;↓
}←
```

用ChGL和函数重写Pong游戏

初始化游戏数据

• 游戏中的数据

```
int ball_x, ball_y, ball_vec_x{0}, ball_vec_y{0}; //球位置和速度← int paddle_w, paddle_h; //挡板的长宽← int paddle1_x, paddle1_y, paddle1_vec{0}; //左挡板位置和速度← int paddle2_x, paddle2_y, paddle2_vec{0}; //右挡板位置和速度← int score1{0}, score2{0}, score1_x, score1_y, score2_x, score2_y; //得分及得分的显示位置-
```

```
bool init(const int window width=100,const int window height=40){←
     if (!initWindow(window_width, window_height)) { // 初始化窗口←
           return false;←
     ball x = window width / 2; \leftarrow
     ball y = window height / 2; ←
  \leftarrow
     paddle w = 4; paddle h = 10;
     paddle1 x = 0; paddle1 y = window height / 2 - paddle h / 2; <math>\leftarrow
     paddle2 x = window width - paddle w; paddle2 y = paddle1 y;
     paddle1 vec = 3; paddle2 vec = 3; ←
     score1 = 0; score2 = 0; \leftarrow
     score1 x = paddle w + 8;
                               score1 y = 2;
     score2 x = window width - 8 - paddle w; score2 y=2;€
  // auto pong circle r2{40}; //禁区半径的平方↔
      srand((unsigned)time(0)); //生成随机数种子↔
     random ball(window width, window height);
     return true;←
}
```

//初始化球的位置和速度↩

```
void random_ball(const int window_width, const int window_height) {←
ball_x = window_width / 2; ball_y = window_height / 2; ←
ball_vec_x = rand() % 3 + 1; //生成一个随机整数表示球的横向速度←
ball_vec_y = rand() % 3 + 1; //生成一个随机整数表示球的纵向速度←
if (rand() % 2 == 1) ball_vec_x = -ball_vec_x; //速度可以使负数←
if (rand() % 2 == 1) ball_vec_y = -ball_vec_y; //速度可以使负数←
}←
```

绘制背景

背景包括上下墙壁、左右沟渠和中间分割线,可以用一个函数绘制到画布上: void draw background() {←

```
clearWindow();
                                        //清空为背景颜色
      int &window width = framebuffer width, &window height = framebuffer height;
      auto right { window width - 1 }, middle { window width / 2 };
      for (int y = 0; y < window_height; y++) {\leftarrow
            setPixel(0, y, boundary color);
            setPixel(middle, y, boundary color); ←
            setPixel(right, y, boundary color); ←
      }⊬
      int bottom = window height - 1; ←
      for (int x = 0; x < window width; <math>x++) {\leftarrow
            setPixel(x,0, wall color); ←
            setPixel(x,bottom,wall color);
                                                     \leftarrow
      } 
}←
```

绘制精灵(球和挡板)

```
//draw_sprites()绘制场景中的精灵: 球、挡板和得分。↩
void draw_sprites() {

//绘制球↩
setPixel(ball_x, ball_y, ball_color);

//绘制左、右挡板↩
for (auto y = paddle1_y; y < paddle1_y + paddle_h; y++)↩
for (auto x = paddle1_x; x < paddle1_x + paddle_w; x++)↩
setPixel(x,y, paddle_color); ↩
```

绘制精灵(球和挡板)

```
for (auto y = paddle2 y; y < paddle2 y + paddle h; y++)\leftarrow
      for (auto x = paddle2 x; x < paddle2 x + paddle w; x++)\leftarrow
            setPixel(x,y, paddle color);←
            \leftarrow
//绘制分数:分数是一个字符串↔
std::string s1{ std::to string(score1) }, s2{ std::to string(score2) }; ←
for (auto i = 0; i < s1.size(); i+++) \leftarrow
      setPixel(score1 x + i, score1 y, s1[i]); ←
for (auto i = 0; i < s2.size(); i++) \leftarrow
      setPixel(score2 x + i, score2 y, s2[i]);
```

}←

绘制场景

```
void gotoxy(int x, int y) {←
     COORD coord = \{x, y\};
     SetConsoleCursorPosition(GetStdHandle(STD_OUTPUT_HANDLE), coord);←
} 
void hideCursor() {←
     CONSOLE_CURSOR_INFO cursor_info = { 1, 0 };←
     SetConsoleCursorInfo(GetStdHandle(STD_OUTPUT_HANDLE), &cursor_info);

←
}←
void render scene() {←
     gotoxy(0,0); //定位到(0,0), 相当于清空屏幕↔
     hideCursor();←
     draw_background(); //在画布上绘制背景↔
                  //在画布上绘制精灵↔
     draw sprites();
                        //在屏幕上显示画布内容(场景) ←
     show();
}←
```

测试一下

```
int main() {←
        if (!init()) {←
            std::cout << "初始化窗口失败! \n";←
        return 1; ←
        }←
        render_scene();←
        return 0;←
}←
```

事件处理

```
int processInput() {←
     // 处理事件↩
     char key;←
     if (_kbhit()) {←
          key = getch();←
           if (key == 27) return -1;
           else if ((key == 'w' || key == 'W') && paddle1 y > paddle1 vec)←
                paddle1 y -= paddle1 vec;←
           else if ((key == 's' || key == 'S') && paddle1 y + paddle1 vec + paddle h ←
                                                      < HEIGHT)←
                paddle1 y += paddle1 vec;←
           else if (key == 72 && paddle2 y > paddle2 vec)←
                paddle2 y -= paddle2 vec;←
           else if ((key == 80) && paddle2 y + paddle2 vec + paddle h < HEIGHT)←
                paddle2 y += paddle2 vec;←
     }←
     return 0;←
}
```

更新游戏状态 (数据)

```
更新球的位置,检测球与墙壁、挡板是否发生碰撞。←

void update() {←

// 2. 更新数据 ←

ball_x += ball_vec_x;←

ball_y += ball_vec_y;←

if (ball_y < 0|| ball_y >= HEIGHT) {←

ball_vec_y = -ball_vec_y; ←

ball_y += ball_vec_y;←

}←
```

更新游戏状态 (数据)

```
if (ball_x < paddle_w \& ball_y >= paddle1_y \& \& ball_y < paddle1_y + paddle_h) \{ \forall a \in A \} \}
            ball vec x = -ball vec x \neq -ball
            score1 += 1:←
      }←
      else if (ball x > WIDTH - paddle w && ball y >= paddle2 y && ball y < paddle2 y + paddle h) {
            ball vec x = -ball vec x \neq -ball
            score2 += 1:←
      } 
      bool is out{ false };←
      if (ball x < 0) { score2 += 1; is out = true; }\leftarrow
      else if (ball x >= WIDTH) { score1 += 1; is out = true; } ←
      if (is out) {
            random_ball();←
      }←
}←
```

主函数

```
int main() {←
     //1. 初始化数据↔
     init();←
     //2. 游戏循环↔
     while (true) {←
          if (processInput() < 0)break;←
          update();←
          render_scene();←
     }←
     return 0;←
}←
```

完整代码

https://github.com/hwdong-net/cplusplus17/blob/master/code/6.9%20pong_fun.cpp

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