物件導向小專題報告







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遊戲玩法

擁有最高點數的玩家獲勝,其點數必須等於或低於21點;超過21點的玩家稱為爆牌。2點至10點的牌以牌面的點數計算,J、Q、K每張為10點,A可當11或是1點。



遊戲流程

荷官開始先發兩張牌,按照順序玩家可以選要牌或不要,如果點數超過21點玩家輸錢,如若未超過21點玩家 與荷官比大小,荷官自行判定自己要不要補牌,如超過 21點則玩家贏,如未超過21點則荷關與玩家比大小。

程式展示 撲克牌參數 _{撲克牌.h}

```
#pragma once
∃#ifndef p_h
 #define p_h
⊟#include<iostream>
 #include<vector>
 using namespace std;
🗀 class Poker
 private:
     int card[13] = { 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,10,10,10, };
     string poker[13] = { "A", "2", "3", "4", "5", "6", "7", "8", "9", "10", "J", "Q", "K" };
     string suit[4] = { "Spades", "Hearts", "Diamonds", "Clubs" };
     vector<vector<string>> deck;
     string onecard;
     string onecardsuit;
 public:
     Poker();
     vector<vector<string>> getdeck();
     string getonecard();
     string getonecardsuit();
 #endif // ! p_h
```

程式展 撲克牌參數 撲克牌.cpp

```
Poker::Poker()
    for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++)
        vector<string> temporary;
        for (int j = 0; j < 13; j++)
            temporary.push_back(poker[j]);
        deck.push_back(temporary);
vector<vector<string>> Poker::getdeck()
    return deck;
```

```
string Poker::getonecard()
   while (1)
       int a, b;
       a = rand() \% 4;
       onecardsuit = suit[a];
       b = rand() \% 13;
       onecard = deck[a][b];
       deck[a][b] = "0";
       if (onecard != "0")
            break;
   return onecard;
string Poker::getonecardsuit()
   return onecardsuit;
```





```
⊏class Player
 private:
     Poker poker;
 public:
     int total;
     string one;
     string onesuit;
     string two;
     string twosuit;
     Player();
     Player(Poker);
     int translate(string);
     void prinf();
      int pokersum();
     int dealersum();
 #endif // !P_h
```

程式展示玩家參數



```
Player::Player(){}
∃Player::Player(Poker p)
    //a = 0;
    p = poker;
    one = p.getonecard();
    onesuit = p.getonecardsuit();
    two = p.getonecard();
    twosuit = p.getonecardsuit();
∃int Player::translate(string temp)
    if (temp == "A"){
        cout << "A選擇要當11或1"<<end1;
        int a;
        cin >> a;
        if (a == 1)
            return 1:
        else if (a == 1)
            return 11;
        else{
            int b = rand() \% 2;
            if (b = 0){
                return 1;
            else{
                return 11;
```

```
玩家.cpp
     if (temp == "2")
         return 2;
     if (temp == "3")
         return 3;
     if (temp == "4")
         return 4;
     if (temp == "5")
         return 5;
     if (temp = "6")
         return 6;
     if (temp == "7")
         return 7;
     if (temp == "8")
         return 8;
     if (temp == "9")
         return 9;
     else
         return 10;
=void Player::prinf()
     cout <<onesuit<< " "<<one<<" "<<endl;</pre>
     cout << twosuit << " "<<two<< " ";
int Player::pokersum()
     int sum;
     sum = translate(one) + translate(two);
     return sum;
```





```
p = poker;
one = p.getonecard();
onesuit = p.getonecardsuit();
two = p.getonecard();
twosuit = p.getonecardsuit();
```



main.cpp

```
while (1)
    cout << "是否加牌?加牌1不加0";
    cout << endl;</pre>
    int b;
    cin \gg b;
    if (b = 1)
        string card = only.getonecard();
        string suit = only.getonecardsuit();
        int temp = one.translate(card);
        cout << suit << " " << card << endl;
        one.total = one.total + temp;
        cout << one.total << endl;</pre>
        if (one.total > 21)
            i = -1;
            Playerwin = 0;
            cout << "爆" << endl;
            break;
```

```
cout << "dealer" << endl;
dealer.prinf();
cout << endl;
cout << dealer.pokersum();
cout << endl;
dealer.total = dealer.pokersum();</pre>
```



main.cpp



```
while (1)
    if (i == -1){
        while (1){
            if (dealer.total < 17){
                string card = only.getonecard();
                string suit = only.getonecardsuit();
                int temp = dealer.translate(card);
                cout << suit << " " << card << endl;
                dealer.total = dealer.total + temp;
                cout << dealer.total << endl;
                if (dealer.total > 21){
                    dealerwin = 0;
                    cout << "爆" << endl;
                    break;
            else
                break;
```

```
(dealer.total < 17 | dealer.total < one.total){
    string card = only.getonecard();
    string suit = only.getonecardsuit();
    int temp = dealer.translate(card);
    cout << suit << " " << card << endl;
    dealer.total = dealer.total + temp;
    cout << dealer.total << endl;
    if (dealer.total > 21){
       dealerwin = 0;
       cout << "爆" << endl;
       break;
else if (dealer.total >= one.total)
    break;
```

程式顯示

main.cpp

```
if (Playerwin == 0 && dealerwin == 0)
    cout << "Playerwin";
else if (Playerwin == 0 && dealerwin == 1)
    cout << "dealerwin";
else if (Playerwin == 1 && dealerwin == 0)
    cout << "Playerwin";
else if (Playerwin == 1 && dealerwin == 1)
    if (dealer.total == one.total)
        cout << "平手";
    else if (dealer.total > one.total)
        cout << "dealerwin";
    else if (dealer.total < one.total)
        cout << "Playerwin";
```



Player Diamonds A Clubs 3 A選擇要當11或1 A選擇要當11或1 是否加牌?加牌1不加0 ÆDiamonds K 是否加牌?加牌1不加0 Clubs 7 是否加牌?加牌1不加0

程式操作



```
dealer
Spades K
Clubs Q
20
Hearts 9
29
爆
Playerwin
```

撲克牌UML





遊戲人數 決定本金 隨機發兩張牌 玩家 荷官 加牌 大於21點 點數和小於16 比荷官大 No → 判斷有沒有贏新 加牌 判斷有沒有贏錢 大於21點 加牌

流程圖



程式改進



- 1. 隨機種子:在主程式的srand函式中使用time(NULL)作為隨機種子,這可以根據當前時間設置隨機種子,讓每次運行的隨機數序列更為隨機。不過,為了確保每次運行的結果一致,可以將srand的設置移到程式開頭,而不是每次遊戲迴圈中。
- 2. 使用函式封裝:在程式碼中,可以將一些重複性的程式片段封裝成函式,提高程式碼的可讀性和可維護性。例如,將獲取一張牌的邏輯封裝成一個函式,可以讓程式碼更簡潔。
- 3. 遊戲邏輯優化:目前的程式碼只實現了單一玩家和莊家的基本遊戲邏輯,但還有一些遊戲規則和玩家互動的部分可以優化。例如,可以添加遊戲開始和結束的提示,允許玩家決定是否再次遊戲,以及根據莊家的規則自動執行莊家的操作等。



分工表

高浩庭: 流程圖、程式設計、報告

林立:PPT製作、程式設計

黃楷竣:程式設計、PPT製作

林柏赫: PPT製作、程式設計、UML

謝謝聆聽!



