## 学习ejoy2d——spritepack

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在学习sprite之前,先了解一下sprite\_pack, lib/sprite\_pack.h和lib/sprite\_pack.c提供了底层的数据操作. ejoy2d/spritpack.lua封装了上层接口,提供数据之间的打解包转换.



"这只是方便开发,在产品发行时不应该这样做". 从版本的安全性来说,还需要做一些加密工作,防止资源被破解.

关于资源,根据github文档所述,有开源工具支持从 cocos builder 中导出.

## sprite目前支持5种图元:

```
#define TYPE_EMPTY 0
#define TYPE_PICTURE 1
#define TYPE_ANIMATION 2
#define TYPE_POLYGON 3
#define TYPE_LABEL 4
#define TYPE_PANNEL 5
```

```
7 | // anchor是一个比较特殊的类型, 它没有资源数据, 仅提供了一个锚点, 可以挂载 |
      其他sprite
   #define TYPE_ANCHOR 6
   // TYPE PICTURE 四边形
10
   struct pack_picture {
11
       int n;
12
       struct pack_quad rect[1];
13
   };
14
15
   // TYPE_ANIMATION 动画
16
   struct pack_animation {
17
       int frame_number;
18
       int action_number;
       int component_number;
20
       struct pack_frame *frame;
21
       struct pack_action *action;
22
       struct pack_component component[1];
23
   };
24
25
   // TYPE_POLYGON 多边形
26
   struct pack_poly {
27
       int texid;
28
       int n;
29
       uint16_t *texture_coord;
30
       int32_t *screen_coord;
31
   };
32
33
   // TYPE_LABEL 文字框
34
   struct pack_label
       uint32_t color;
36
       int width;
37
       int height;
38
       int align;
       int size;
40
       int edge:
41
       int max_width;
42
   };
43
44
   // TYPE PANNEL 面板
45
   struct pack_pannel {
       int width;
47
       int height;
48
       int scissor;
49
   };
50
51
   // component可以是任意sprite, 但是要自己保证不能成环
52
  struct pack_component {
      int id;
```

```
const char *name;
55
  };
56
57
  // 这就是导入的lua描述文件的C数据结构
  // data数组的下标是sprite的id, 也就是component引用的id.
59
  struct sprite_pack {
60
       int n;
61
       uint8_t * type;
       void ** data;
63
       int tex[1];
64
  };
```

spritepack的C代码中最重要的就是limport()函数,它负责导入二进制资源.

```
// lua的输入参数格式:
   // number: texture id | table: texture id table
     number: max id, pack对象的最大id
     number: max userdata size, 分配器的buffer size
   // string: data | lightuserdate: data
                    number: data size
   static int
   limport(lua_State *L) {
9
10
       // 一个简单的内存分配器, 保证了内存都from Lua (userdata)
11
       struct import alloc alloc;
12
       alloc.L = L;
13
       alloc.buffer = (char *) lua newuserdata(L, size);
14
       alloc.cap = size;
15
16
       // 分配sprite_pack, 并初始化
17
       struct sprite_pack *pack = (struct sprite_pack *)ialloc(&
           alloc, sizeof(*pack) + (tex - 1) * sizeof(int));
       pack \rightarrow n = max_id + 1;
19
20
       // 分配type, 4字节对齐(type是uint8)
21
       int align_n = (pack \rightarrow n + 3) \& ^3;
22
       pack->type = (uint8_t *) ialloc(&alloc, align_n * sizeof(
23
           uint8_t));
       memset(pack->type, 0, align_n * sizeof(uint8_t));
24
25
       // 分配data指针
26
       pack->data = (void **) ialloc(&alloc, pack->n * sizeof(
27
           void*));
       memset(pack\rightarrowdata, 0, pack\rightarrown * sizeof(void*));
28
29
       // 导入texure id
       if (lua istable(L,1)) {
```

本着自由的精神,本文档可以随意阅读,修改,发布;如涉及相关引用的版权问题,请 联系gaccob@qq.com及时修改.

```
int i;
32
            for (i=0; i < tex; i++) {
33
                lua_rawgeti(L, 1, i+1);
34
                pack \rightarrow tex[i] = (int) lual\_checkinteger(L, -1);
                lua_pop(L, 1);
36
37
       } else {
            pack \rightarrow tex[0] = (int) lua\_tointeger(L, 1);
40
41
       // 构造一个输入数据流(指向目标资源数据),方便后续导入
       struct import_stream is;
43
       is. alloc = &alloc;
44
       is.pack = pack;
45
       is. current_id = -1;
       if (lua_isstring(L, 4)) {
47
            is. stream = lua_tolstring(L, 4, &is. size);
48
       } else {
49
            is.stream = (const char *) lua_touserdata(L, 4);
50
            if (is.stream == NULL) {
51
                return luaL error(L, "Need const char *");
52
53
            is. size = luaL_checkinteger(L, 5);
55
56
       // 依次从数据流中导入数据
57
       while (is. size != 0) {
            import_sprite(&is);
59
60
61
       return 1:
62
63
```

需要注意的是, sprite\_pack数据内存(包括了它的所有图元), 都是从分配器(源自Lua)中分配, "C对象生命周期全部由Lua VM管理".

spritepack.lua的接口pack()和init(),将 lua table 资源打包成元数据,或者在运行时从元数据中导入二进制数据.结合example里的sample.lua范例,很好理解.

```
-- 输入的data是lua table, 参照example/sample.lua
-- 返回值是meta表

function spritepack.pack(data)

local ret = { texture = 0, maxid = 0, size = 0 , data = {}, export = {}}

local ani_maxid = 0

for _, v in ipairs(data) do
```

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```
if v. type ~= "particle" then
9
10
                __ 唯一id
11
                local id = assert(tonumber(v.id))
12
                if id > ret.maxid then
13
                    ret. maxid = id
14
                end
15
16
                — export name 不是必须的, sample里只有两个animation有
17
                local exportname = v. export
18
                if exportname then
                    assert(ret.export[exportname] == nil, "
20
                       Duplicate export name"..exportname)
                    ret.export[exportname] = id
21
                end
22
23
                table.insert(ret.data, pack.word(id))
24
25
                   根据type分别pack
26
                if v. type == "picture" then
27
                    local sz, texid = pack_picture(v, ret.data)
28
                    ret.size = ret.size + sz
29
                    if texid > ret. texture then
                        ret.texture = texid
31
                    end
32
                elseif v.type == "animation" then
33
                    local sz , maxid = pack_animation(v, ret.data
34
                    ret.size = ret.size + sz
35
                    if maxid > ani_maxid then
                        ani_maxid = maxid
37
38
                elseif v. type == "polygon" then
39
                    local sz, texid = pack_polygon(v, ret.data)
                    ret.size = ret.size + sz
41
                    if texid > ret. texture then
42
                        ret.texture = texid
43
                    end
                elseif v.type == "label" then
45
                    local sz = pack_label(v, ret.data)
46
                    ret.size = ret.size + sz
47
                elseif v.type == "pannel" then
                    local sz = pack pannel(v, ret.data)
49
                    ret.size = ret.size + sz
50
51
                    error ("Unknown type" .. tostring(v.type))
                end
53
           end
54
       end
```

```
56
       if ani_maxid > ret.maxid then
57
           error ("Invalid id in animation ".. ani_maxid)
58
       end
60
       ret.texture = ret.texture + 1
61
        - 这里把table做了一次拼接
       ret. data = table. concat (ret. data)
64
65
       ret. size = ret. size + pack. pack_size(ret. maxid, ret.
           texture)
       return ret
67
   end
68
   function spritepack.init( name, texture, meta )
70
       assert(pack_pool[name] == nil , string.format("sprite
71
           package [%s] is exist", name))
       if type(texture) == "number" then
72
           assert(meta.texture == 1)
73
74
           assert (meta. texture == #texture)
75
       end
77
         - 调用C接口来实现载入资源
78
       pack_pool[name] = {
79
           cobj = pack.import(texture, meta. maxid, meta. size, meta.
               data, meta.data_sz),
           export = meta.export,
81
82
       meta.data = nil
83
84
       return pack_pool[name]
85
   end
```

spritepack. lua的接口export()和import(),对pack后的meta数据做打包成字符串,或者从字符串解包.

github上文档原文: "可以用 spritepack.export 在开发期预处理 spritepack.pack 生成的结果, spritepack.export 返回一个字符串,可将这个字符串持久化到文件中".

```
function spritepack.export(meta)
local result = { true }

table.insert(result, pack.word(meta.maxid))

table.insert(result, pack.word(meta.texture))

table.insert(result, pack.int32(meta.size))

table.insert(result, pack.int32(#meta.data))

local s = 0
```

```
for k, v in pairs (meta. export) do
           table.insert(result, pack.word(v))
           table.insert(result, pack.string(k))
10
           s = s + 1
11
       end
12
       result[1] = pack.word(s)
13
       table.insert(result, meta.data)
14
       return table.concat(result)
15
   end
16
17
   function spritepack.import(data)
18
       local meta = {export = {}}
19
       local export_n, off = pack.import_value(data, 1, 'w')
20
       meta.maxid , off = pack.import_value(data, off, 'w')
21
       meta.texture , off = pack.import_value(data, off, 'w')
22
       meta.size , off = pack.import_value(data, off, 'i')
23
       meta.data_sz , off = pack.import_value(data, off, 'i')
24
       for i=1, export_n do
25
           local id, name
26
           id, off = pack.import value(data, off, 'w')
27
           name, off = pack.import value(data, off, 's')
28
           meta.export[name] = id
29
       meta.data = pack.import_value(data, off, 'p')
31
32
       return meta
33
  end
```