用pygame写军旗游戏课题研究报告

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研究背景

简介

我叫胡宗尧,这是我和我的弟弟合作的一个项目:用 pygame 1 编写军旗游戏。

我对 python 有浅显的了解,并且用 pygame 做过一些小游戏。

我的弟弟叫胡宗禹,他从C语言入门,对图形界面不是特别了解,但接触过OpenGL。

源码下载地址,提取码: n3g3

字体下载地址: 提取码: 4at1

没有安装python | pygame也想玩?

EXE下载地址,提取码: qano

背景

作为一个军旗爱好者,我经常在家和弟弟下军旗,翻翻棋 2 作为一种冷门的下法,在很多军旗的App中都没有得到实现,所以在这个课题中,我们就用 pygame 实现这个游戏。

研究目的

为了让更多人了解翻翻棋。能玩上军棋,爱上玩军棋。

需要的工具

我们在这个项目中使用的工具如下:

- Sublime Test 3
- Windows 7
- python 3.5.1
- pygame 1.9.4

项目结构

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
# Time : 2019/1/29 21:39
# Author : hzy

#初始化pygame
import pygame,random
from pygame.locals import *
from sys import exit

pygame.init()
SCREEN_SIZE = (540,1080)
screen = pygame.display.set_mode(SCREEN_SIZE, 0, 32)
```

```
#所有的变量定义
font = pygame.font.Font("HanYiYanKaiW-2.ttf", 30)
font_height = font.get_linesize()
move=False
compare=False
red_turn=True
select_block=None
clock=pygame.time.Clock()
listfast = [(0,1), (1,1), (2,1), (3,1), (4,1), (0,2), (4,2), (0,3), (4,3), (0,4), (4,4), (0,2), (0,3), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0,4), (0
(0,5),(1,5),(2,5),(3,5),(4,5),(0,6),(1,6),(2,6),(3,6),(4,6),(0,7),(4,7),(0,8),
(4,8),(0,9),(4,9),(0,10),(1,10),(2,10),(3,10),(4,10)
list_qi=['军旗1', '司令1','军长1','师长1','师长1', '旅长1', '旅长1', '团长1', '团长
1',
             '营长1', '营长1', '连长1', '连长1', '工兵1', '工兵1', '工兵1', '排长1',
             '排长1', '排长1', '地雷1', '地雷1', '地雷1', '炸弹1', '炸弹1', '军旗0', '司令0',
             '军长0', '师长0', '师长0', '旅长0', '旅长0', '团长0', '团长0', '营长0', '营长0',
             '连长0', '连长0', '连长0', '工兵0', '工兵0', '工兵0', '排长0', '排长0', '排长0',
             '地雷0', '地雷0', '地雷0', '炸弹0', '炸弹0']
list\_circle = [(1,2), (3,2), (2,3), (1,4), (3,4), (1,7), (3,7), (2,8), (1,9), (3,9)]
```

```
list_block=[(0, 0), (0, 1), (0, 2), (0, 3), (0, 4), (0, 5), (0, 6), (0, 7), (0, 8), (0, 9), (0, 10), (0, 11), (1, 0), (1, 1), (1, 3), (1, 5), (1, 6), (1, 8), (1, 10), (1, 11), (2, 0), (2, 1), (2, 2), (2, 4), (2, 5), (2, 6), (2, 7), (2, 9), (2, 10), (2, 11), (3, 0), (3, 1), (3, 3), (3, 5), (3, 6), (3, 8), (3, 10), (3, 11), (4, 0), (4, 1), (4, 2), (4, 3), (4, 4), (4, 5), (4, 6), (4, 7), (4, 8), (4, 9), (4, 10), (4, 11)]

dAttackNumber={'司令':8, '军长':7, '师长':6, '旅长':5, '团长':4, '营长':3, '连长':2, '排长':1, '工兵':0, '地雷':9, '炸弹':10, '军旗': 9}
```

```
#函数列表:
def toPygame(x,y,is_circle):

def fastGoWhere(pos,x,y,color,is_gb,times):

def whereToGo(pos):

def drawBlock():

def line(pos1,pos2):

def drawAll():

def select():

def change():

def moveqi():

def isbigger(chiqiText,beichiqiText):

def eatqi(text):
```

```
#初始化dictionary
# -----init-----
d={}
for x in range(-1,5):
   for y in range(12):
      a=(x,y)
      if a in list_block:
          i=random.randint(0,len(list_qi)-1)
          d[a]=[list_qi[i][-1], list_qi.pop(i)[0:2],0]
       else:
          d[a]=[]
pygame.display.set_caption("红方走棋")
drawAll()
drawBlock()
# -----end====init-----
#主循环
while True:
   for event in pygame.event.get():
      if event.type == QUIT:
```

```
exit()
        if event.type == MOUSEBUTTONDOWN:
            pos = pygame.mouse.get_pos()
            a=(pos[0]//120, pos[1]//90)
            qi=d[a]
            drawAll()
            if qi==[]:
                if select_block!=None:
                    drawBlock()
                    whereToGo(select_block)
                    if screen.get_at(pos) == (0,255,0):
                        select()
                        moveqi()
                    elif screen.get_at(pos)==(255,0,0):
                        select()
                        eatqi(qi[1])
                    else:
                        select_block=None
                        drawAll()
            elif qi[2]:
                if select_block==None:#无选中棋
                    if ((red_turn and qi[0]=="0") or ((not red_turn) and
qi[0]=="1")) \
                        and qi[1]!="地雷" and qi[1]!="军旗":
                        select_block=a
                        select()
                else:#有选中棋
                    drawBlock()
                    whereToGo(select_block)
                    if ((qi[0]=="0" and red_turn) or (qi[0]!="0" and not
red_turn)) \
                        and qi[1]!="地雷" and qi[1]!="军旗":
                        select_block=a#切换选中的棋
                        select()
                        drawAll()
                        select()
                    elif screen.get_at(pos)==(255,0,0):
                        select()
                        eatqi(qi[1])#吃棋
                    elif screen.get_at(pos)==(0,255,0):
                        select()
                        moveqi()
                    else:
                        select_block=None
                        drawAll()
            elif select_block==None:
                qi[2]=1
                select_block=None
                change()
            else:
                whereToGo(select_block)
                if screen.get_at(pos) == (255,0,0):
                    qi[2]=1
                    if qi[0]==d[select_block][0]:
                        change()
                        select_block=None
                        drawAll()
                    else:
```

```
select()
                         eatqi(qi[1])#吃棋
                 else:
                     select_block=None
                     drawAll()
             drawBlock()
            whereToGo(select_block)
             if red_turn:
                 screen.blit(font.render("红方", True, (255,0,0)), (240,1050))
             else:
                 screen.blit(font.render("黄方", True, (255,255,0)), (240,1050))
    if move:
        drawAll()
        drawBlock()
        pos1=(pos1[0]+step_x,pos1[1]+step_y)
        pygame.draw.rect(screen, (255,255,255), Rect(pos1,(60,60)),0)
        screen.blit(font.render(text, True, (255,255*color,0)), pos1)
        if abs(float(pos1[0]-pos2[0])) \le abs(step_x) and abs(float(pos1[1]-pos2[0])) \le abs(step_x)
pos2[1]))<=abs(step_y):</pre>
            move=False
            if compare:
                 if isbigger(text,beichiqiText)>0:
                     d[a]=[str(color),text,1]
                 elif isbigger(text,beichiqiText)==0:
                 elif isbigger(text,beichiqiText)<0:</pre>
                     pass
                 compare=False
             else:
                 d[a]=[str(color),text,1]
             drawAll()
            drawBlock()
    pygame.display.update()
    # clock.tick(20)
```

研究中的问题

1.安装pygame时屡次出错

解决方案:在网上查阅很多资料得知要用 1.9.4 版本的 pygame ,问题解决

2.工兵移动的问题

众所周知,工兵的移动非同寻常棋子-----它在轨道上可以拐弯,这就增加了很多难度。

解决方案:我使用了递归语句判断是否达到拐点,问题解决。代码如下:

```
def fastGoWhere(pos,x,y,color,is_gb):
    try:
```

```
if is_gb:
            for a,b in [(-1,0),(0,1),(0,-1),(1,0)]:
                if (a,b)!=(-x,-y):
                    nextPos=(pos[0]+a,pos[1]+b)
                    nextQi=d[nextPos]
                    if nextPos in listfast:
                        if nextQi==[]:
                            pygame.draw.circle(screen, (0,255,0),
                                toPygame(*nextPos,True), 15, 0)
                            fastGoWhere(nextPos,a,b,color,True)
                        elif (not nextQi[2]) or (nextQi[0]!=color):
                            pygame.draw.circle(screen, (255,0,0),
                                toPygame(*nextPos,True), 15, 0)
        else:
            nextPos=(pos[0]+x,pos[1]+y)
            nextQi=d[nextPos]
            if nextPos in listfast:
                if nextQi==[]:
                    pygame.draw.circle(screen, (0,255,0),
                        toPygame(*nextPos,True), 15, 0)
                    fastGoWhere(nextPos,x,y,color,False,times+1)
                elif (not nextQi[2]) or (nextQi[0]!=color):
                    pygame.draw.circle(screen, (255,0,0),
                        toPygame(*nextPos,True), 15, 0)
    except KeyError:
        pass
def whereToGo(pos):
    if pos!=None:
        pygame_pos=toPygame(*pos,True)
        for x in [-1,0,1]:
            for y in [-1,0,1]:
                try:
                    if screen.get_at((pygame_pos[0]+x*44,pygame_pos[1]+y*33))==
(0,0,255):
                        nearbyPos=(pos[0]+x,pos[1]+y)
                        nearbyQi=d[nearbyPos]
                        qi=d[pos]
                        if nearbyQi==[]:
                            if nearbyPos in listfast and pos in listfast:
                                fastGoWhere(nearbyPos,x,y,qi[0],qi[1]=='工兵',1)
                            pygame.draw.circle(screen, (0,255,0),
                                (pygame_pos[0]+120*x,pygame_pos[1]+90*y), 15, 0)
                        elif (not nearbyQi[2] or nearbyQi[0]!=qi[0]) and
(nearbyPos not in list_circle):
                            pygame.draw.circle(screen, (255,0,0),
                                 (pygame_pos[0]+120*x,pygame_pos[1]+90*y), 15, 0)
                except IndexError:
                    pass
```

3.递归可能造成的堆栈错误

解决方案:多加了一个times变量用来计数,每次传递到下一个函数时就加一,大于40时就退出递归。

代码很简单:

```
def fastGowhere(pos,x,y,color,is_gb,times):
    try:
        if is_gb and times<40:
            for a,b in [(-1,0),(0,1),(0,-1),(1,0)]:
                if (a,b)!=(-x,-y):
                    nextPos=(pos[0]+a,pos[1]+b)
                    next0i=d[nextPos]
                    if nextPos in listfast:
                        if nextQi==[]:
                            pygame.draw.circle(screen, (0,255,0),
                                 toPygame(*nextPos,True), 15, 0)
                            fastGowhere(nextPos,a,b,color,True,times+1)
                        elif (not nextQi[2]) or (nextQi[0]!=color):
                            pygame.draw.circle(screen, (255,0,0),
                                 toPygame(*nextPos,True), 15, 0)
        elif times<40:
            nextPos=(pos[0]+x,pos[1]+y)
            nextQi=d[nextPos]
            if nextPos in listfast:
                if nextQi==[]:
                    pygame.draw.circle(screen, (0,255,0),
                        toPygame(*nextPos,True), 15, 0)
                    fastGoWhere(nextPos,x,y,color,False,times+1)
                elif (not nextQi[2]) or (nextQi[0]!=color):
                    pygame.draw.circle(screen, (255,0,0),
                        toPygame(*nextPos,True), 15, 0)
    except KeyError:
        pass
def whereToGo(pos):
    if pos!=None:
        pygame_pos=toPygame(*pos,True)
        for x in [-1,0,1]:
            for y in [-1,0,1]:
                try:
                    if screen.get_at((pygame_pos[0]+x*44,pygame_pos[1]+y*33))==
(0,0,255):
                        nearbyPos=(pos[0]+x,pos[1]+y)
                        nearbyQi=d[nearbyPos]
                        qi=d[pos]
                        if nearbyQi==[]:
                            if nearbyPos in listfast and pos in listfast:
                                 fastGoWhere(nearbyPos,x,y,qi[0],qi[1]=='\bot£',1)
                            pygame.draw.circle(screen, (0,255,0),
                                 (pygame_pos[0]+120*x,pygame_pos[1]+90*y), 15, 0)
                        elif (not nearbyQi[2] or nearbyQi[0]!=qi[0]) and
(nearbyPos not in list_circle):
                            pygame.draw.circle(screen, (255,0,0),
                                 (pygame_pos[0]+120*x,pygame_pos[1]+90*y), 15, 0)
                except IndexError:
                    pass
```

4.打包成EXE中出现的问题

报错:应用程序异常退出

解决方法:

查阅了资料得知,是字体没有找到的原因。

只要把我的字体模块 HanYiYanKaiw-2.ttf 放到源码所在的目录下即可

总结

这个军棋游戏还是费了我很多心思的。但是做出来后感到很开心。

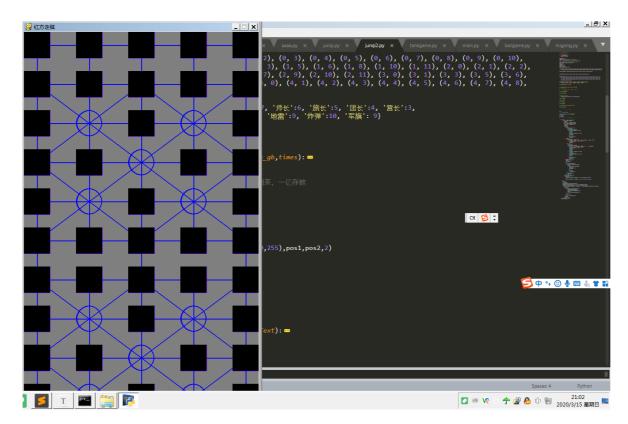
成果展示

电脑端

这是用 pyinstaller 打包后的游戏界面有个大大的【军棋】框:

```
_ B X
               README.md x hello.bat x 2048.py x aaaa.py x junqi.py x junqi2.py x tankgame.py x main.py x ballgame.py x
          import tkinter
from tkinter.messagebox import *
          import pygame,random
from pygame.locals impo
from sys import exit
from math import *
                                                                   top = tkinter.Tk()
top.geometry("180x180")
top.title("a game")
top.update()
                                                                                       军棋
 16 def bigjunqi(): ...
         def ballgame(): ■
         def gameoflife(): ==
                                                                                                                                                                                                 сн 🔁 🗆
761 def tank(): ••
         def migong(): ==
         def more(): ==
                                                                                                                                                                                                 🗲 中 🤊 🙂 🍨 📟 🐁 👚 🔡
        buttonmore = tkinter.Button(top, text ="=========", command = more, activeforeground="red", height = 10, width = 20)
buttonBallGame = tkinter.Button(top, text ="打球", command = ballgame, activeforeground="blue")
buttonBameOfLife = tkinter.Button(top, text ="打球", command = ballgame, activeforeground="blue")
buttonTankGame = tkinter.Button(top, text ="生命游戏", command = gameoflife, activeforeground="blue")
buttonTankGame = tkinter.Button(top, text ="坦克大战", command = tank, activeforeground="blue")
buttonMigong = tkinter.Button(top, text ="迷宫(三维)", command = migong, activeforeground="blue")
          buttonbigJunqi.pack()
```

点了【军棋】后会出现军棋界面:

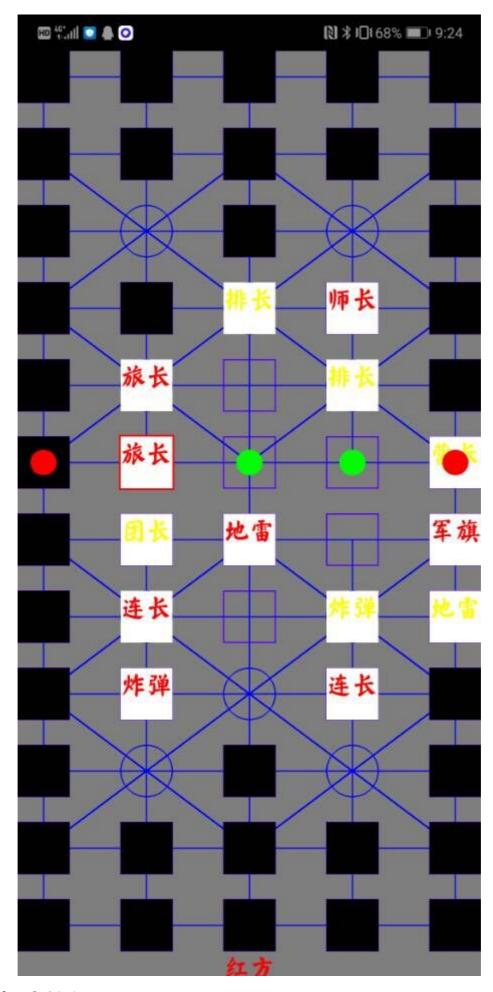


然后就可以愉快的玩耍啦!!!!!!!!!!

手机端

在手机端玩翻翻棋的方法:

- 1. 下载pydroid
- 2. 在pydroid上安装pygame模块
- 3. 导入junqi. py文件
- 4. 运行



有待解决的问题

• 被吃掉的军棋无法查看的问题------我会马上解决的!

- 最好能弄一个人机对战的军棋游戏-------这就有点难度了,我最近正好在研究深度学习。相信不久就能训练出来能够进行人机对战的
- EXE文件只能在win7上运行------暂时没有时间,但我也想到了一个办法。运行一个win10虚拟机,打包成适合win10的EXE文件。然后在MacBook Pro上也打包一遍,就有了一个Unix可执行文件了。

参考

<u>目光博客:一个IT人的清静小后院</u>

维基百科

1. 是<u>跨平台Python</u>模块,专为<u>电子游戏</u>设计。包含图像、声音。创建在<u>SDL</u>基础上,允许实时<u>电子游戏</u>研发而无需被<u>低端语言</u>,如<u>C语言</u>或是更低端的<u>汇编语言</u>束缚。基于这样一个设想,所有需要的游戏功能和理念都(主要是图像方面)完全简化位游戏逻辑本身,所有的资源结构都可以由<u>高级语言</u>提供,如<u>Python</u>。————————来自维基百科 $\underline{\omega}$