2024 Final Project 軍艦棋(海戰棋) 實作

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專題簡介

軍艦棋(海戰棋):

雙方玩家將自己的軍艦布置在棋盤上,並去猜對方玩家軍艦的位置。

過程是由回合制進行的,由一方先猜另一方軍艦的 位置。倘若猜對其中一個位置可以繼續連猜。反之, 猜錯就換對方猜我方的軍艦位置。

最先猜出對手全部軍艦的位置的人就贏了。

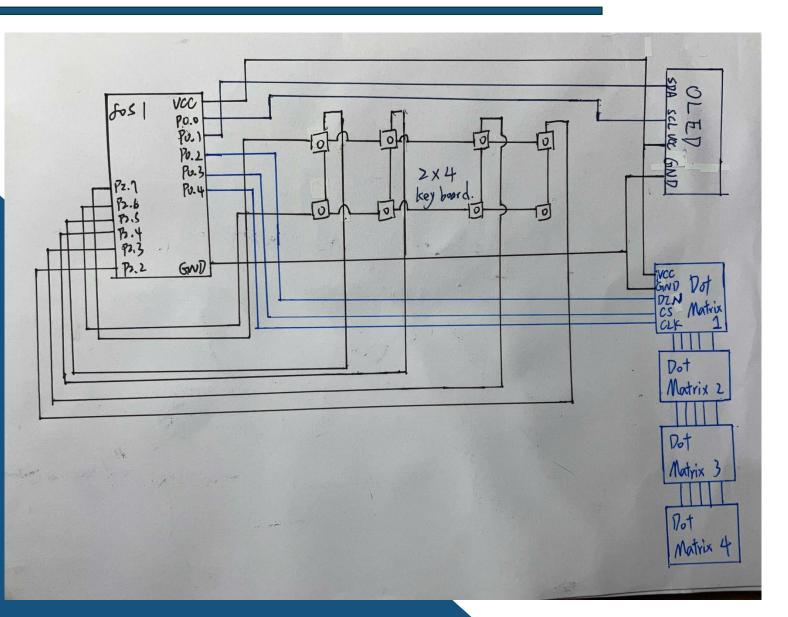
詳細遊玩流程請看Demo影片

程式皆是由本人完成,無參考其他資源。



海戰 (遊戲) wiki介紹

規格、佈線



MAX7219 點矩陣顯示器 (matrixnum 4) DIN PO_2

CS PO_3 CLK PO_4

OLED SCL PO_0 SDA PO_1

2*4 key_board row1 out P2_7 row2 out P2_6 col1 in P2_5 col2 in P2_4 col3 in P2_3 col4 in P2_2

流程、設計

Mode0

雙方玩家準備階段(按下PB1, PB4開始)

Mode1

玩家1設置軍艦位置(按PB1來確定軍艦擺放位置)

Mode2

玩家2設置軍艦位置(按PB4來確定軍艦擺放位置)

Mode3

玩家1猜玩家2的軍艦位置(按PB2來猜對方軍艦位置)

Mode4

玩家2猜玩家1的軍艦位置(按PB3來猜對方軍艦位置)

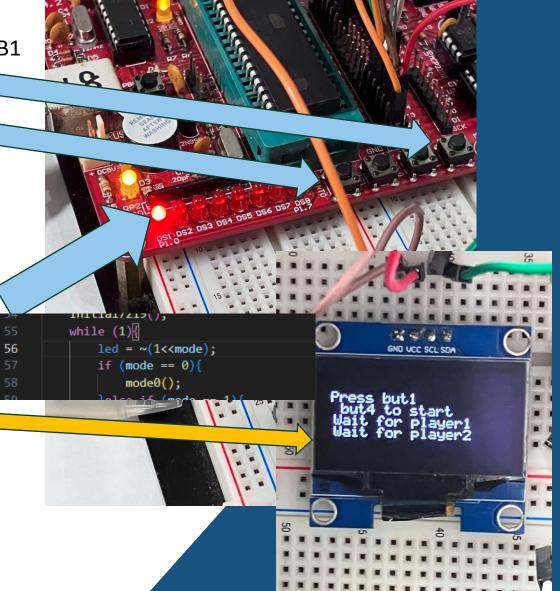
Mode5

玩家X獲勝

```
void mode0(void){
         if (but1 == 0){
             delay ms(10);
             if (but1 == 0){
                 player_bool[1] = 1;
82
         if (but4 == 0){
             delay ms(10);
             if (but4 == 0){
                 player bool[2] = 1;
         OLED SetCursor(2, 3);
         OLED DisplayString("Press but1");
         OLED SetCursor(3, 10);
         OLED DisplayString("but4 to start");
         OLED_SetCursor(4, 5);
         if (player_bool[1] != 0){
             OLED DisplayString("Player1 is ready");
             OLED DisplayString("Wait for player1");
         OLED_SetCursor(5, 5);
         if (player bool[2] != 0){
             OLED_DisplayString("Player2 is ready");
             OLED_DisplayString("Wait for player2");
         if (player_bool[1] != 0 && player_bool[2] != 0){
             mode = 1;
             player_bool[1] = 0;
             player_bool[2] = 0;
```

玩家1和玩家2分別按下PB1 和PB4開始遊戲

> 左邊隔n燈沒亮就是代表mode n。 現在是最左邊亮 所以代表mode0





顯示現在在設定哪一個軍艦:

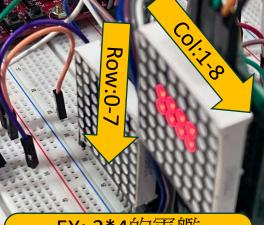
Setting 0: 設定2*4的軍艦

Setting 1: 設定3*3的軍艦

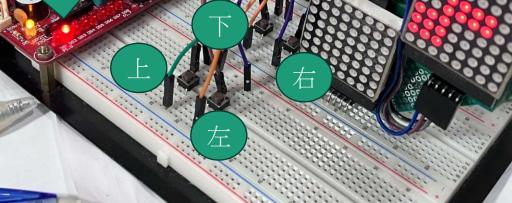
規定先設置軍艦0再設置軍艦1 下面兩行顯示現在控制的軍艦 其左上角的座標 玩家1的回合 放置軍艦

mode1

Row:0-7



EX: 2*4的軍艦 其左上角的座標: col 3, row 2 設定好一個軍艦後按 PB1,接著會發一聲 Re的音



首先,程式會先幫玩家找到一個合法的位置。具體流程如下:

- 1. 枚舉每一個位置
- 2. 檢查是否碰到邊界
- 3. 檢查是否和前一個軍艦有所重疊

▼檢查重疊

```
char overlap(char x1, char y1, char h1, char w1,
char x2, char y2, char h2, char w2){
for (i=x1;i<x1+h1;i++){
for (j=y1;j<y1+w1;j++){

if ((i >= x2) && (i < x2 + h2)){
 if ((j >= y2) && (j < y2+w2)){
 return 1;

458
 }
459
 }
460
 }
return 0;
462
}</pre>
```

```
void mode1(void){
   OLED Clear();
   OLED SetCursor(2, 3);
   OLED DisplayString("Player1 setting ");
   conti flag = 0;
   nxt row = 0; nxt_col = 0;
   check = 0;
   now key;
   idx = 0; // 當前要處理的軍艦
   while (idx < 2){ // 有兩個軍艦要設置
       conti flag = 0;
       for (tmp l=0;tmp l<idx;tmp l++){ // 先找到一個合法位置,將它設為預設位置
           for (tmp i=1;tmp i<=8;tmp i++){
               for (tmp_j=0;tmp_j<8;tmp_j++){}
                  if (conti flag != 0)break;;
                  if (tmp j+boat type[idx][1]-1 > 7 ){continue;} // 邊界檢查
                  if (tmp i+boat type[idx][0]-1 > 8){continue;}
                  if (overlap(tmp i, tmp j, boat type[idx][0], boat type[idx][1],
                            player1[tmp l][0], player1[tmp l][1], boat type[tmp l][0], boat type[tmp l][1]) != 1){
                             // overlap 檢查和先前的軍艦是否有重疊
                      player1[idx][0] = tmp i;
                      player1[idx][1] = tmp j; // 將他們儲存
                      conti flag = 1;
                      break;
```

接著才是由玩家控制,玩家控制上下左右按鍵(可以看PPT page 6)來移動軍艦。

每次按下按鍵時,程式先計算出下一個位置,同時做邊界修正。

接著在和當前點矩陣盤面的其他軍艦做對比,檢查是否有重疊。有的話(不合法)直接continue,重新偵測按鍵。

```
now_key = Get_Key();
if (now_key != 0){
   delay ms(10);
   if (Get Key() == now key){ // 按鍵控制+邊界處理
       nxt col = player1[idx][0];nxt row = player1[idx][1];
       if (now key == 1){// up r
           nxt_row = (player1[idx][1] \leftarrow 0)? player1[idx][1]:player1[idx][1]-1;
        }if (now key == 2){ // down r
           nxt row = (player1[idx][1]+boat type[idx][1]-1 >= 7)? player1[idx][1]:player1[idx][1]+1;
       if (now key == 5){// left r
           nxt col = (player1[idx][0] \leftarrow 1)? player1[idx][0]:player1[idx][0]-1;
       if (now key == 6){// right r
           nxt col = (player1[idx][0]+boat type[idx][0]-1 >= 8)? player1[idx][0]:player1[idx][0]+1;
       }// checking
       for (l=0;l<idx;l++){ // 檢查這個位置是否合法(有無重疊?)
           conti flag = 0;
           if (overlap(nxt col, nxt row, boat type[idx][0], boat type[idx][1],
                     player1[1][0], player1[1][1], boat_type[1][0], boat_type[1][1]) == 1){
               conti flag = 1;
               break;;
       if (conti flag == 1){ // 不合法,繼續執行
           conti flag = 0;
           continue;
```

```
如果合法,那刪除原本在點矩陣陣
列裡儲存的點,接著畫上新區域的
點。
```

處理完軍艦移動後,顯示陣列裡的 資料在點矩陣上。這裡是顯示在第 2個點矩陣上。

兩個軍艦都設定好後轉到mode2

```
del(player1[idx][0], player1[idx][1], player1[idx][0]+boat type[idx][0]-1, player1[idx][1]+boat type[idx][1]-1, 0);
          player1[idx][1] = nxt row;
          player1[idx][0] = nxt col;
           // 標記新的區域
          draw(player1[idx][0], player1[idx][1], player1[idx][0]+boat_type[idx][0]-1, player1[idx][1]+boat_type[idx][1]-1, 0);
          now key = 0;
                                        402 / VOLU UCL (CHAI AL, CHAI YL, CHAI AZ, CHAI YZ, CHAI LYPE
          delay_ms(100);
                                        482
                                               void draw(char x1, char y1, char x2, char y2, char type
                                                    if (type == 0){// mat1 1
                                                         for (i=x1;i<=x2;i++){
   for (i=1;i<=8;i++){
      Writesingle7219(2, i, mat1 1[i]);
                                                              for (j=y1; j<=y2; j++){
   } // 確定軍艦的位置
                                                                  mask = 1<<i;
   if (but1 == 0){
                                                                  mat1 1[i] |= mask;
      delay ms(10);
      if (but1 == 0){
          idx+=1;
          check = 0;
          for(in i = 0; in i < 588; in i++){
             P3 7 = 1;
                                                    if (type == 1){// mat1 1
             Delay_Re(); // 發出Re的音
                                                         for (i=x1;i<=x2;i++){
             P3 7 = 0;
                                                              for (j=y1;j<=y2;j++){
             Delay Re();
                                                                  mask = 1 << j;
          while (but1 == 0);
                                                                  mat2 2[i] |= mask;
mode = 2;
                                                    if (type == 2){// mat1 2
                                                         for (i=x1;i<=x2;i++){
                                                              for (j=y1;j<=y2;j++){
                                                                  mask = 1 << i;
                                                                  mat1 2[i] |= mask;
```

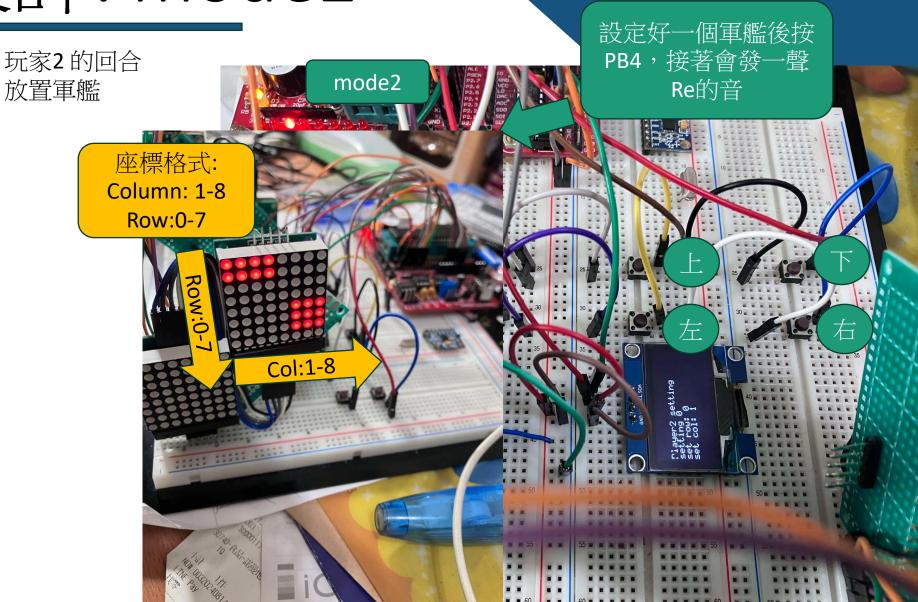


顯示在設定哪一個軍艦:

Setting 0: 設定2*4的軍艦

Setting 1: 設定3*3的軍艦

下面兩行顯示現在控制的軍艦其左上角的座標



這裡程式的部分跟mode1一樣,只是把player1的資料改成player2的

```
void mode2(void){
   OLED Clear();
   OLED SetCursor(2, 3);
   OLED_DisplayString("Player2 setting ");
   conti_flag = 0;
   nxt row = 0; nxt col = 0;
   check_ = 0;
   idx = 0;
   while (idx < 2){
       conti_flag = 0;
       for (tmp_l=0;tmp_l<idx;tmp_l++){ // default idx</pre>
           for (tmp_i=1;tmp_i<=8;tmp_i++){
               for (tmp_j=0;tmp_j<8;tmp_j++){
                   if (conti_flag != 0)break;;
                   if (tmp_j+boat_type[idx][1]-1 > 7 ){continue;}
                   if (tmp i+boat type[idx][0]-1 > 8){continue;}
                   if (overlap(tmp_i, tmp_j, boat_type[idx][0], boat_type[idx][1],
                             player2[tmp_1][0], player2[tmp_1][1], boat_type[tmp_1][0], boat_type[tmp_1][1]) != 1)
                       player2[idx][0] = tmp_i;
                       player2[idx][1] = tmp j;
                       conti_flag = 1;
                       break:
```

```
OLED_DisplayString("set row: ");
           OLED_DisplayChar('0' + player2[idx][1]);
           OLED_SetCursor(5, 3);
           OLED_DisplayString("set col: ");
           OLED DisplayChar('0' + player2[idx][0]);
           now_key = Get_Key();
           if (now_key != 0){
              delay ms(10);
               if (Get_Key() == now_key){
                  nxt_col = player2[idx][0];nxt_row = player2[idx][1];
                  if (now key == 3){/
                      nxt_row = (player2[idx][1] <= 0)? player2[idx][1]:player2[idx][1]-1;</pre>
                      nxt_row = (player2[idx][1]+boat_type[idx][1]-1 >= 7)? player2[idx][1]:player2[idx][1]+1;
                  if (now_key == 7){// left r
                      nxt col = (player2[idx][0] <= 1)? player2[idx][0]:player2[idx][0]-1;</pre>
                  if (now key == 8){// right r}
                      nxt_col = (player2[idx][0]+boat_type[idx][0]-1 >= 8)? player2[idx][0]:player2[idx][0]+1;
                  for (1=0;1<idx;1++){
                      conti flag = 0;
                      if (overlap(nxt_col, nxt_row, boat_type[idx][0], boat_type[idx][1],
                                player2[1][0], player2[1][1], boat_type[1][0], boat_type[1][1]) == 1){
                  if (conti_flag == 1){
                      conti_flag = 0;
         del(player2[idx][0], player2[idx][1], player2[idx][0]+boat type[idx][0]-1, player2[idx][1]+boat type[idx][1]-1, 1)
         player2[idx][1] = nxt row;
         player2[idx][0] = nxt col;
         draw(player2[idx][0], player2[idx][1], player2[idx][0]+boat_type[idx][0]-1, player2[idx][1]+boat_type[idx][1]-1, 1
         now key = 0;
         delay_ms(100);
for (i=1;i<=8;i++){
    Writesingle7219(4, i, mat2 2[i]);
if (but4 == 0){}
    delay ms(10);
    if (but4 == 0){
         idx+=1;
         check_ = 0;
         for(in_i = 0;in_i < 588;in_i++){
             P3 7 = 1;
             Delay_Re();
             P3_7 = 0;
```

while (check){

OLED_SetCursor(4, 3);

Delay_Re();
}
while (but4 == 0);

mode = 3;



按PB1鍵是跳過自己回合 按PB2鍵是猜格子 如果猜對可以繼續猜,猜 錯就換對手回合

猜對:

蜂鳴器發Re的音,並可以繼續猜 猜錯·

mode3

蜂鳴器發Do的音,換對手猜 猜重複格子(已猜過):

蜂鳴器發Do的音,但可以繼續猜

當前選取的格 子(鼠標)也會 一直閃爍 猜對的點會 一直閃爍

要顯示在OLED上面的文字。

這裡先把要打的文字 在迴圈外就打上,實 際的數字在迴圈裡顯 示。減少8051要處理 的指令

```
void mode3(void){
          turn = 1;
          OLED Clear();
          OLED SetCursor(2, 3);
          OLED_DisplayString("Player ");
          OLED DisplayChar('0'+turn);
          OLED DisplayString(" turn ");
          OLED SetCursor(3, 4);
          OLED_DisplayString("now row: ");
341
          OLED SetCursor(4, 4);
342
          OLED DisplayString("now col: ");
343
          OLED SetCursor(5, 4);
344
          OLED DisplayString("now score: "); // OLED要顯示的資訊
          while (winner == 0){ // 若還沒產生贏家
348
              now col = player[turn][0];
              now row = player[turn][1];
             OLED SetCursor(3, 55);
             OLED DisplayChar('0'+now row);
             OLED SetCursor(4, 55);
             OLED DisplayChar('0'+now col);
             OLED SetCursor(5, 70);
             OLED DisplayChar(player score[turn]/10+'0');
             OLED DisplayChar(player score[turn]%10 + '0'); // 顯示當前資訊
```

鼠標的移動 每次移動完會做一個 紀錄。下次回到自己 的回合時會停留在上 次鼠標的位置。

按下PB1的程式

```
now_key = Get Key();
if (now key != 0){
   delay_ms(10);
   if (now key == Get Key()){ // 移動鼠標
       nxt col = now col;nxt row = now row;
       if (now key == 1){
           nxt row = (now row <= 0)? 0:now row-1;
        }else if (now key == 2){
           nxt row = (now row >= 7)? now row:now row+1;
        else if (now key == 5){
           nxt col = (now col <= 1)? 1:now col-1;
        else if (now key == 6){
           nxt col = (now col >= 8)? now col:now col+1;
       now col = nxt col;
       now row = nxt row;
       player[turn][0] = now col;
       player[turn][1] = now row;
if (but1 == 0){ // 按下but1, 跳過自己回合
   delay ms(10);
   if (but1 == 0){
       player[turn][0] = now col;
       player[turn][1] = now row;
       mode = 4;
       break;
```

按下PB2,猜格子的程式碼

猜到重複的或猜錯會響Do的音 猜對響Re的音

猜對後會判斷是否達勝利條件

若達到勝利條件會設定winner的值。若winner是O就是指還沒出現贏家。否則winner值應為1或2

```
if (but2 == 0){ // 按but2, 猜格子
                 delay ms(10);
                 if (but2 == 0){
                     if (Get Dot(now col, now row, 2) != 0){ // 猜重複格子
                         for(in i = 0; in i < 523; in i++){
                             P3 7 = 1;
                             Delay Do();
                             P3 7 = 0;
                             Delay Do();
                         continue;
                     draw(now col, now row, now col, now row, 2); // 記錄這一點有猜過
                     if ((Get Dot(now col, now row, 1) == 0)){ // 猜錯
                         for(in i = 0; in i < 523; in i++){
                             P3 7 = 1;
                             Delay Do();
                             P3 7 = 0;
                             Delay Do();
                         player[turn][0] = now col;
                         player[turn][1] = now row;
                         mode = 4; // 跳出mode3 迴圈,換mode4 player2 猜
                         break:
                     }else{
414
                         for(in i = 0;in i < 588;in i++){// 猜對
                             P3 7 = 1;
                             Delay Re();
                             P3 7 = 0;
                             Delay Re();
                         player score[turn]+=1;
                         if (player score turn) >= 17){ // 判斷自己有沒有贏
                             winner = turn;
                             break;
```

顯示資訊在點矩陣顯示器上。 透過延遲**0.1**秒來達到閃爍的效果

用mask和位元控制來把當前鼠標位置和猜對位置的led燈熄熄滅

```
for (i=1;i<=8;i++){
                 if (i == now col)mask = 1 << now row; // 記得顯示當前鼠標的位置
                 else mask = 0;
                 Writesingle7219(1, i, (mat1 2[i] | mask));
             }delay ms(100);
             for (i=1;i<=8;i++){
                 mask = 0;
436
                 if (now col == i)mask |= 1<<now row; // 鼠標的位置
                else mask = 0;
438
                 mask |= (mat2_2[i] & mat1_2[i]); // 實際猜對的位置
                 mask = ~mask;
440
                 Writesingle7219(1, i, mat1 2[i]&mask); // 將上述的位置的燈熄滅,以達到閃爍的效果
441
442
         if (winner != 0){
             mode = 5:
445
446
447
```

Get_Dot 來獲取特定座標格子的資料 (檢查該點是1還是0)

```
519 v char Get Dot(char col, char row, char type){
520
521 V
           if (type == 0){// mat1 1
              mask = 1<<row;
522
523
               get bit = mask & mat1 1[col];
               return get bit;
524
525
           else if (type == 1){// mat2 2
526 V
527
               mask = 1<<row;
               get bit = mask & mat2 2[col];
528
               return get bit;
529
531 ∨
           else if (type == 2){// mat1 2
              mask = 1<<row;
532
               get bit = mask & mat1 2[col];
               return get bit;
           else if (type == 3)\{// \text{ mat } 2\ 1
               mask = 1<<row;</pre>
               get bit = mask & mat2 1[col];
               return get bit;
          return 0;
541
542
543
```



猜對:

蜂鳴器發Re的音,並可以繼 續猜

猜錯:

蜂鳴器發Do的音,換對手猜 猜重複格子(已猜過):

蜂鳴器發Do的音,但可以繼 續猜

猜對的點會 一直閃爍

當前選取的格 子(鼠標)也會 一直閃爍

按PB4鍵是跳過自己回合

mode4

按PB3鍵是猜格子 如果猜對可以繼續猜, 猜錯就換對手回合

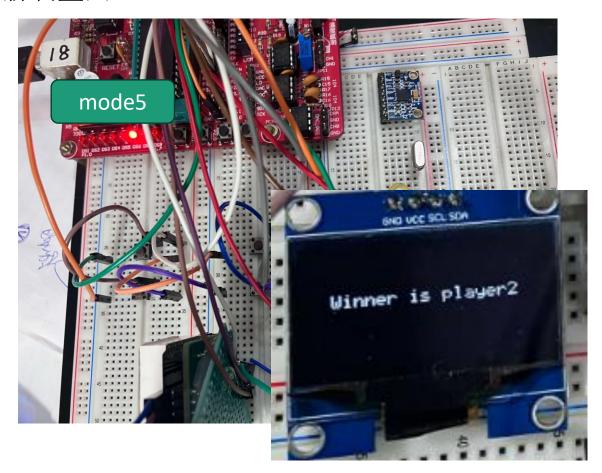
這裡程式的部分跟mode3一樣,只是把player1的資料改成player2的

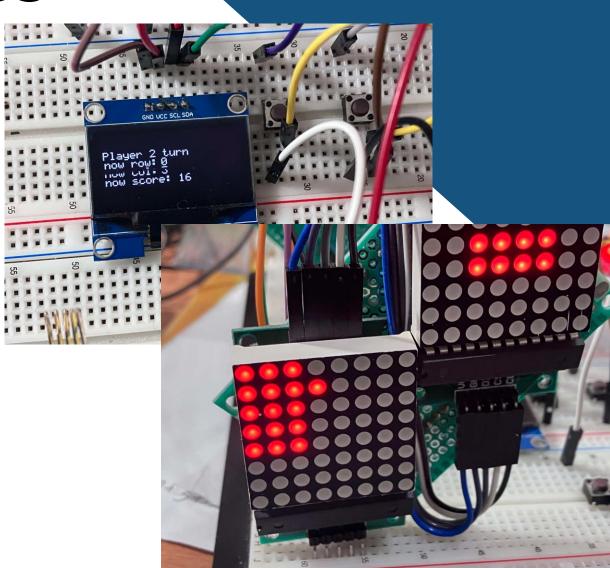
```
if (but4 == 0){
    delay ms(10);
                                                                                for(in i = 0;in i < 588;in i++){// 猜對
                                                    623
   if (but4 == 0){
                                                                                    P3 7 = 1;
       player[turn][0] = now col;
                                                                                    Delay Re();
       player[turn][1] = now_row;
                                                                                    P3 7 = 0;
                                                                                    Delay Re();
        break;
                                                                                player score[turn]+=1;
                                                                                if (player score[turn] >= 17){
if (but3 == 0){
                                                                                    winner = turn:
   delay ms(10);
    if (but3 == 0){
                                                                                    break;
       if (Get Dot(now col, now row, 3) != 0){
            for(in i = 0; in i < 523; in i++){
               P3 7 = 1;
               Delay Do();
               P3 7 = 0;
                                                                    for (i=1;i<=8;i++){
               Delay Do();
                                                                       mask = 0:
                                                                       if (i == now col)mask = 1 << now row;
                                                                       else mask = 0;
                                                                       Writesingle7219(3, i, (mat2 1[i] | mask));
       draw(now col, now row, now col, now row, 3);
                                                                    }delay ms(100);
        if ((Get Dot(now col, now row, 0) == 0)){
                                                                    for (i=1;i<=8;i++){
            for(in i = 0; in i < 523; in i++){
                                                                       mask = 0:
               P3 7 = 1;
                                                                       if (now col == i)mask |= 1<<now row;
               Delay Do();
                                                                       else mask = 0;
               P3 7 = 0;
                                                                       mask |= (mat1 1[i] & mat2 1[i]);
               Delay_Do();
                                                                       mask = ~mask:
                                                                       Writesingle7219(3, i, mat2 1[i]&mask);
            player[turn][0] = now col;
            player[turn][1] = now row;
            mode = 3;
            break;
                                                               if (winner != 0){
                                                                    mode = 5:
            for(in i = 0; in i < 588; in i++){
```

```
void mode4(void){
         turn = 2;
         OLED Clear();
         OLED SetCursor(2, 3);
         OLED DisplayString("Player ");
         OLED DisplayChar('0'+turn);
         OLED DisplayString(" turn ");
         OLED SetCursor(3, 4);
         OLED DisplayString("now row: ");
         OLED SetCursor(4, 4);
         OLED DisplayString("now col: ");
                 while (winner == 0){
556
                     now col = player[turn][0];
                     now row = player[turn][1];
                     OLED SetCursor(3, 55);
                     OLED DisplayChar('0'+now row);
                     OLED SetCursor(4, 55);
                     OLED DisplayChar('0'+now_col);
                     OLED SetCursor(5, 70);
                     OLED DisplayChar(player score[turn]/10+'0');
                     OLED DisplayChar(player score[turn]%10 + '0');
                     now key = Get Key();
                     if (now key != 0){
                         delay ms(10);
                         if (now key == Get Key()){
                             nxt col = now col;nxt row = now row;
                             if (now key == 3){
                                 nxt row = (now row <= 0)? 0:now row-1;
                              else if (now key == 4){
                                 nxt row = (now row >= 7)? now row:now row+1;
                              else if (now key == 7){
                                 nxt col = (now col <= 1)? 1:now col-1;
                              }else if (now key == 8){
                                 nxt col = (now col >= 8)? now col:now col+1;
                             now col = nxt col;
                             now row = nxt row;
                             player[turn][0] = now col;
                             player[turn][1] = now row;
```

勝利前的畫面

勝利畫面





勝利之後就留在mode5的狀態 若要重新一把就按下reset 鍵

Demo Video

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1zmNALnUtqhiJQWjD7kk9 4YrMHacoNfCG/view?usp=sharing

Github link:

https://github.com/rickyC3/MicroProcessor-Final-Project

報告到這裡結束,謝謝教授和助教

PS: 有一塊點矩陣顯示器和OLED有壞,還請助 教操作時記得更換