

现代操作系统应用开发实验报告

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一. 参考资料

ppt

二. 实验步骤

1. 随机产生怪物

```
void HelloWorld::createMonster(float t) {  
    auto temp = Factory::getInstance()->createMonster();  
    temp->setPosition(random(origin.x, visibleSize.width), random(origin.y, visibleSize.height));  
    this->addChild(temp, 1);  
    Factory::getInstance()->moveMonster(player->getPosition(), 3.0f);  
}
```

在地图随机产生并移动

2. 怪物碰到角色后，角色掉血

```
void HelloWorld::hitByMonster(float dt) {  
    bool deading = dead.contains(player->getSpriteFrame()) && player->getSpriteFrame() != frame0;  
    bool attacking = attack.contains(player->getSpriteFrame()) && player->getSpriteFrame() != frame0;  
    if (deading == false && attacking == false) {  
        auto fac = Factory::getInstance();  
        Sprite* collision = fac->collider(player->getBoundingBox());  
        if (collision != nullptr) {  
            player->stopAllActions();  
            fac->removeMonster(collision);  
            this->actionEvent(this, 'X');  
        }  
    }  
}
```

如果没有 dead 或者 attack，只要有覆盖则停止所有动作并 dead

3. 角色可以攻击怪物

```

void HelloWorld::hitMonster() {
    auto factory = Factory::getInstance();
    Sprite* MonsterWhenAttack = factory->haveMonster(player->getBoundingBox());
    if (MonsterWhenAttack != nullptr) {
        kill_num++;
        factory->removeMonster(MonsterWhenAttack);
        if (pT->getPercentage() != 100)
            pT->runAction(CCPProgressTo::create(1.8f, pT->getPercentage() + 20));
        char ct[10];
        _itoa(kill_num, ct, 10);
        kill_num_label->setString(ct);
        database->setStringForKey("killnum", string(ct));
    }
}

```

如果旁边有 monster 则攻击

4. 使用 tiledmap 创建地图

```

TMXTiledMap* tmx = TMXTiledMap::create("map.tmx");
tmx->setPosition(visibleSize.width / 2, visibleSize.height / 2);
tmx->setAnchorPoint(Vec2(0.5, 0.5));
tmx->setScale(visibleSize.height / tmx->getContentSize().height);
this->addChild(tmx, 0);
return true;

```

5. 使用本地数据存储，记录打到的怪物数量

```

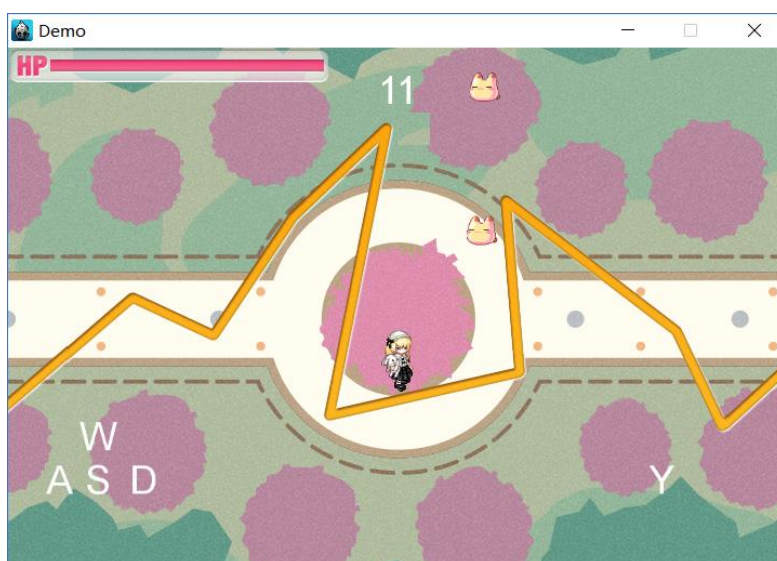
#define database UserDefault::getInstance()

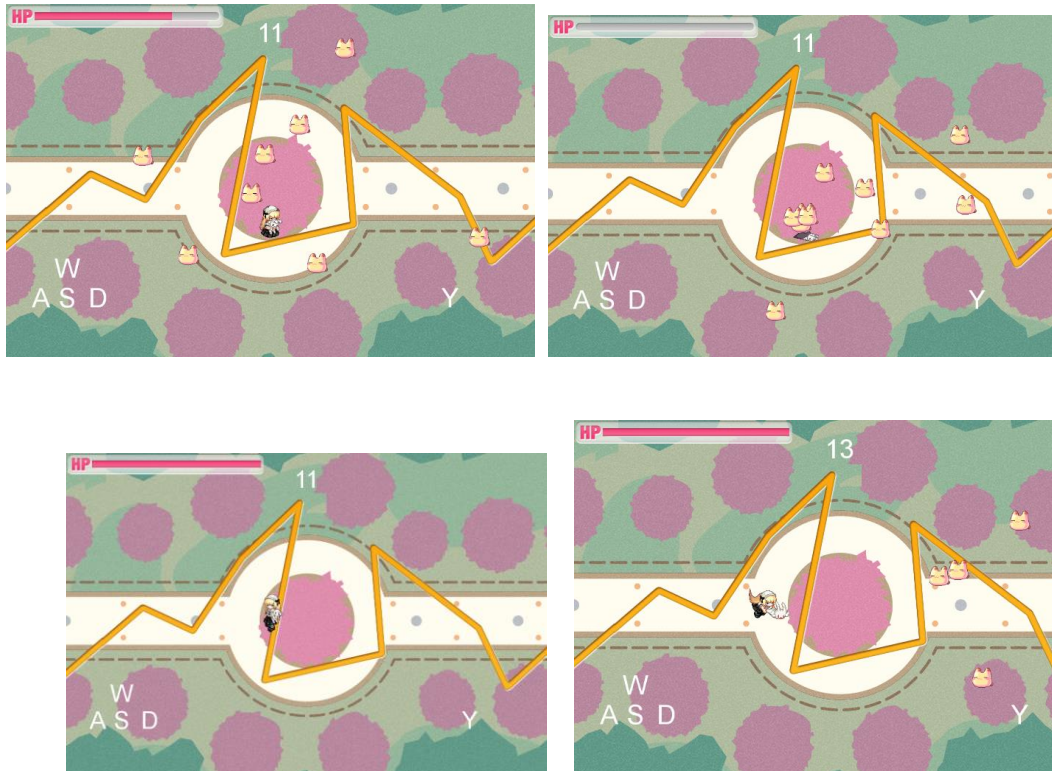
if (!database->getBoolForKey("isExist")) {
    database->setBoolForKey("isExist", true);
    database->setStringForKey("killnum", "0");
}

database->setStringForKey("killnum", string(ct));

```

三 . 实验结果截图





四．实验过程遇到的问题

1. 如果死亡的过程或者 attack 过程遇到 monster 会鬼畜

解决：(来自某大神)

```
bool deading = dead.contains(player->getSpriteFrame()) && player->getSpriteFrame() != frame0;
bool attacking = attack.contains(player->getSpriteFrame()) && player->getSpriteFrame() != frame0;
if (deading == false && attacking == false) {
```

排除动作

五．思考与总结

本次作业较为简单，因为 monster 类实现很全面，只要添加几个函数就可，其他

的难点在 ppt 上几乎都有，所以遇到的困难并不多