## 《程序设计课程设计》题目要求

本次课程设计要求同学们使用 C++编程语言,以面向对象编程方式,开发下列六个游戏中的一个: 五子棋、黑白棋、坦克大战、数独、宝石迷阵和禅院。这六个游戏的规则见本文档附件。

### 任务安排

开发分为两个阶段进行迭代,对每个阶段的要求如下:

- 1. 第一阶段: 为期2周
  - a) 实现功能:
    - 1) 能够提供图形化界面供玩家游戏,推荐但不限定使用 FLTK:
    - 2) 能够实现人-人或单人在同一台机器上游戏,即:不需要实现网络对战,也不需要实现人-机对战;
    - 3) 能够判断游戏玩家操作游戏的方式是否合法;
    - 4) 能够准确地判断游戏的输赢,并能够终止玩家在有输赢结果的情况下继续游戏。
  - b) 提交制品:
    - 1) 源代码:中间必须编写有助于程序理解的注释:
    - 2) 设计文档: 描述设计思路和方案, 根据给定的模板写。
- 2. 第二阶段: 为期2周
  - a) 实现功能:
    - 1) 能够实现一定程度的机器智能,例如实现人-机对战(五子棋、黑白棋、坦克大战),或者机器辅助功能(数独、宝石迷阵、禅院),但是对机器智能的高低不做要求,例如在五子棋中,不要求机器一定要每局都赢;
    - 2) 能够对游戏存档,并能够调档继续游戏;
    - 3) 能够记录游戏过程,并能够按照记录的内容,重现游戏过程,重现时应该注意时间间隔。
  - b) 提交制品:
    - 1) 最终的源代码:中间必须编写有助于程序理解的注释:
    - 2) 最终的设计文档: 迭代完善第一阶段的设计文档, 描述设计思路和方案, 根据给定的模板写。

### 扩展功能

同学们还可以在上述基础上有选择地设计并实现扩展功能,包括但不仅限于下列功能:

- 1. 指定扩展功能:
  - a) 换肤: 更换游戏背景和棋子、坦克、宝石等形状、颜色、图案等;
  - b) 限时:对游戏中玩家做出的动作要限定时间,加上超时惩罚,例如 判输、随机走棋,或者是空过等;
  - c) 玩家等级管理: 记录每位玩家的输赢局数,并自定义等级评定等:
  - d) 机器角色扮演:可以让机器玩家进行角色扮演,在人类玩家思考过程中出现对话,例如"快点呀!""没招了吧!"等。可以参考三国五子棋中的类似功能。
- 2. 其他自定义定扩展功能: 这部分功能完全由个人发挥,没有限制。

## 考核目标和方式

本课程的目标是培养学生面向对象程序设计能力和问题解决能力,因此将从程序设计的角度而非人工智能的角度评分。最终成绩由平时成绩和答辩成绩组合而成。各部分所占比例如下:

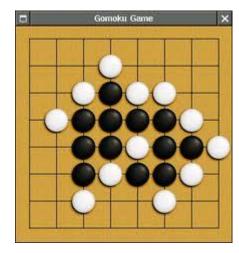
- 1. 平时成绩: 50%
  - a) 第一阶段提交制品: 15%
    - 1) 程序设计质量: 10%, 考核依据为源代码和设计文档
    - 2) 程序编写质量: 5%, 考核依据为源代码
  - b) 第二阶段提交制品: 25%
    - 1)程序设计质量: 15%,考核依据为源代码和设计文档
    - 2) 程序编写质量: 10%, 考核依据为源代码
  - c) 学生参与课程的程度: 10%
- 2. 答辩成绩: 50%
  - a) 程序演示: 30%
    - 1) 实现第一阶段与第二阶段的所有功能: 20%
    - 2) 实现扩展功能: 10%
  - b) 答辩: 20%

- 1) 宣讲: 10%
- 2) 回答问题: 10%
- c) 答辩形式:每位同学先进行自述,并演示程序,然后回答答辩委员组的提问。其中,自述和演示程序的时间为 10 分钟,回答问题 10 分钟,共 20 分钟。
- d) 答辩委员组:即课程指导小组成员,各成员的打分需进行加权平均, 其中指导教师占 60%,每个学生指导助教占 20%,其他所有助教占 20%

# 附件: 六个棋类游戏的规则

# A. 五子棋(Gomoku)

### 以下内容来自维基百科 http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gobang



from: http://www.gnustep.it/nicola/Applications/Gomoku/

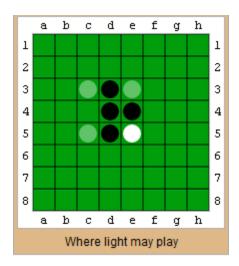
Gomoku is an abstract strategy board game. Also called Gobang or Five in a Row, it is traditionally played with Go pieces (black and white stones) on a go board (19x19 intersections); however, because once placed, pieces are not moved or removed from the board, gomoku may also be played as a paper and pencil game. This game is known in several countries under different names.

Black plays first, and players alternate in placing a stone of their color on an empty intersection. The winner is the first player to get an unbroken row of five stones horizontally, vertically, or diagonally.

The name "Gomoku" is from the Japanese language, in which it is referred to as gomokunarabe ( $\Xi$  目並べ). Go means five, moku is a counter word for pieces and narabe means line-up. The game is also popular in Korea, where it is called omok ( $\mathfrak{L}$  号( $\mathfrak{L}$  目)) which has the same structure and origin as the Japanese name. It is said to have originated in China with the name Wu Zi Qi ( $\mathfrak{L}$  子棋). In the nineteenth century, the game was introduced to Britain where it was known as Go Bang, said to be a corruption of Japanese goban, said to be adopted from Chinese k'i pan (q íb àn) 'chess-board

# B. 黑白棋(Reversi/Othello)

以下内容来自维基百科 http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reversi



Reversi (marketed by Pressman under the trade name Othello) is a strategy board game for two players, played on an 8x8 board (similar to chess and checkers, with the theoretically meaningless difference that the board in reversi is usually monochrome aside from lines separating the individual squares).

There are 64 identical pieces called 'disks' (often spelled 'discs'), which are light on one side and dark on the other—physically with an actual set, or conceptually via computer—to correspond with the opponents in a game. In most cases a game consists of placing all of these up to a full board, but exceptions occur if neither player has a legal move.

Though the original rules of reversi were such that each player was limited to using no more than half of the disks (those in possession at the start), this rule has long been out of common practice; and, if using a physical board and pieces, the player whose turn it is simply retrieves a disk that is in possession of the opponent as needed. This means that there is now only one way a player will pass (always involuntarily) rather than place a disk, while formerly there were two.

Each player's objective is generally to have as many disks one's own color at the end as possible and for one's opponent to have as few—or, technically in consideration of the occasional game in which not all disks are placed, that the difference between the two should be as large as possible if the winner and as small as possible if the loser. However, simply winning is the basic goal, and maximizing the 'disk differential' is regarded as ancillary. (It may have more or less weight depending upon such things as tournament tiebreaks.)

# C. 坦克大战

以下内容来自百度百科 http://baike.baidu.com/view/869489.htm



1985 年推出的坦克大战(Battle City)由 13×13 大小的地图组成了 35 个关卡,地形包括砖墙、海水、钢板、森林、地板 5 种,玩家作为坦克军团仅存的一支精锐部队的指挥官,为了保卫基地不被摧毁而展开战斗。游戏中可以获取有多种功能的宝物,敌人种类则包括装甲车、轻型坦克、反坦克炮、重型坦克 4 种,且存在炮弹互相抵消和友军火力误伤的设定。进入游戏后能用 A 键选关,关卡编辑器界面中用 A 键更换地形、B 键确定,再按回车便可以开始自己创建的任务。

特征:只有4级坦克有护甲,每关必出3个闪光坦克。宝物包括手雷(敌全灭)、时钟(所有敌人暂停一段时间)、铁锹(基地外墙暂时变为钢板)、坦克(奖励一条命)、星星(火力增加1级)、头盔(暂时无敌)。

# D. 数独

以下内容来自百度百科 http://baike.baidu.com/view/961.htm

|   | 6 |   | 5 | 9 | 3 |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 |   | 1 |   |   |   | 5 |   |   |
|   | 3 |   | 4 |   |   |   | 9 |   |
| 1 |   | 8 |   | 2 |   | Г |   | 4 |
| 4 |   |   | 3 |   | 9 |   |   | 1 |
| 2 |   |   |   | 1 |   | 6 |   | 9 |
|   | 8 |   |   |   | 6 |   | 2 |   |
|   |   | 4 |   | - |   | 8 |   | 7 |
|   |   |   | 7 | 8 | 5 |   | 1 |   |

数独(すうどく,Sudoku)是一种运用纸、笔进行演算的逻辑游戏。玩家需要根据 9 % 盘面上的已知数字,推理出所有剩余空格的数字,并满足每一行、每一列、每一个粗线宫内的数字均含 1-9,不重复。 每一道合格的数独谜题都有且仅有唯一答案,推理方法也以此为基础,任何无解或多解的题目都是不合格的。

# E. 宝石迷阵

以下内容来自百度百科 http://baike.baidu.com/view/762443.htm



## 游戏规则

#### 1.互换

玩家选中相邻(横、竖)的两个宝石位置发生互换,如果互换成功则消去宝石,否则取消位置互换

### 2.消去

玩家选择两个宝石进行位置互换,互换后如果横排或竖排的有3个或3个以上的相同宝石,则消去这几个相同宝石,如果互换后没有可以消去的宝石,则选中的两个宝石换回原来的位置。消去后的空格由上面的宝石掉下来补齐。

### 3.连锁(Cascade)

玩家消去宝石后,上面的宝石掉下来补充空格。如果这时游戏池中有连续摆放(横、竖)的3个或3个以上相同的宝石,则可以消去这些宝石,这就是一次连锁。空格被新的宝石填充,又可以进行下一次连锁。

# F. 禅院

## 游戏规则

禅院是一个单人游戏。在这个游戏中,游戏者需要控制一个小和尚扫遍禅院。下图显示了这个游戏的部分截屏:禅院被分割为若干小方格,每一小方格或被沙尘所覆盖,或者被石块所覆盖。游戏开始时,小和尚在禅院回廊上(图(a))。此后,小和尚沿着方格清扫沙尘,过程中既不能重走回头路,也不能穿越大石头,但是可以行走到回廊上从另一个位置开始清扫。此外,除非小和尚前进受到阻碍,他不能随意改变方向。图(b)显示了小和尚清扫了部分庭院,此时,他必须向右行走清扫禅院。为了完成这个游戏,小和尚需要扫完整个禅院的所有方格,并且不能限在禅院中,如图(c)。

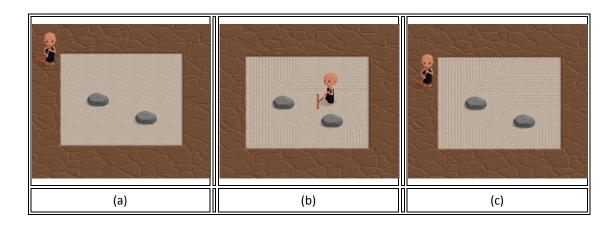


图 禅院游戏