

Game Framework 4.6 使用說明

Visual Studio 2010

練習 6：處理 Memory Leaks

1. 請先完成練習 5
2. 這練習讓使用者按下空白鍵後，隨機產生幾顆 CBouncingBall 在地圖上。
3. 在 CGameMap 加入新的函式及成員，如下圖。

```
class CBouncingBall;
class CGameMap
{
public:
    CGameMap();
    void LoadBitmap();  
        //顯示地圖
    void OnShow();  
        //播放彈跳球的動畫
    void OnMove();  
        //處理按鍵按下後CGameMap的反應
    void OnKeyDown(UINT);  
        //處理按鍵按下後CBouncingBall的反應
    void RandomBouncingBall();  
        //隨機彈跳球的個數加入到Map中
    void InitializeBouncingBall(int, int, int); //初始化彈跳球
    ~CGameMap();  
        //解構子
protected:
    CMovingBitmap blue, green;  
        //建立藍色地圖和綠色地圖
    int map[4][5];  
        //建立一個地圖矩陣的index
    const int X, Y;  
        //大地圖左上角的X, Y座標
    const int MW, MH;  
        //每張小地圖的寬高度
    CBouncingBall* bballs;  
        //CBouncingBall指標
    int random_num;  
        //隨機個數
};
```

備註:如果 CGameMap 的 class 是放於 CBouncingBall 之前,請在 CGameMap 上方(如圖)加入 class CBouncingBall;。

4. 為 CBouncingBall 加入新的方法，讓它可以設定起始速度，起始座標以及彈跳水平面。

```
class CBouncingBall
{
public:
    CBouncingBall();
    void LoadBitmap();  
        //載入圖形
    void OnMove();  
        //移動
    void OnShow();  
        //將圖形貼到畫面
    void SetFloor(int);  
        //設定彈回的水平面
    void SetXY(int, int);  
        //設定起始上升座標
    void SetVelocity(int);  
        //設定上升的起始速度
private:
    int x, y;  
        //圖形座標
    int floor;  
        //地板的Y座標
    bool rising;  
        //true表上升、false表下降
    int initial_velocity;  
        //初始速度
    int velocity;  
        //目前的速度(點/次)
    CAnimation animation;  
        //利用動畫作圖形
};
```

mygame.cpp 實作部分(CBouncingBall):

```
void CBouncingBall::SetXY( int x, int y )
{
    this->x = x;
    this->y = y;
}

void CBouncingBall::SetFloor( int floor )
{
    this->floor = floor;
}

void CBouncingBall::SetVelocity( int velocity )
{
    this->velocity = velocity;
    this->initial_velocity = velocity;
}
```

mygame.cpp 實作部分(CGGameMap)

```
void CGameMap::InitializeBouncingBall( int ini_index, int row, int col )
{
    const int VELOCITY = 10;                      //球的起始上升速度
    const int BALL_PIC_HEIGHT = 15;                //球圖片的高度
    int floor = Y+(row+1)*MH-BALL_PIC_HEIGHT;     //設定球的落下點為Map的下方

    bballs[ini_index].LoadBitmap();                //載入彈跳球的動畫
    bballs[ini_index].SetFloor(floor);              //設定彈跳的起始水平面
    bballs[ini_index].SetVelocity(VELOCITY+col);   //設定彈跳的初始速度，越右邊的彈得越高
    bballs[ini_index].SetXY(X+col*MW+MW/2, floor); //設定球的起始位置X座標為該Map一半的位置
}

void CGameMap::RandomBouncingBall()
{
    const int MAX RAND NUM = 10;                  //隨機的最大值
    random_num = (rand() % MAX RAND NUM)+1;       //隨機1~MAX RAND NUM

    bballs = new CBouncingBall[random_num];        //根據隨機值動態配置CBouncingBall陣列
    int ini_index = 0;                            //初始化陣列索引
    for(int row=0;row<4;row++)
        for(int col=0;col<5;col++)
    {
        if(map[row][col] != 0 && ini_index < random_num)
        {
            InitializeBouncingBall(ini_index, row, col);
            ini_index++;
        }
    }
}
```

mygame.cpp 實作部分(CGGameMap)

```
void CGameMap::OnKeyDown(UINT nChar)
{
    const int KEY_SPACE = 0x20;
    if(nChar == KEY_SPACE)
        RandomBouncingBall(); //當空白鍵按下後隨機彈跳球
}

void CGameMap::OnMove()
{
    for(int i=0;i<random_num;i++)
    {
        bballs[i].OnMove();
    }
}

CGameMap::~CGameMap()
{
}
```

5. 在 mygame.cpp 檔案中的

(a) CGameStateRun::OnMove

```
void CGameStateRun::OnMove()
{
    .....
    gamemap.OnMove();
    .....
```

(b) CGameStateRun::OnKeyDown 加入

```
void CGameStateRun::OnKeyDown(UINT nChar, UINT nRepCnt, UINT nFlags)
{
    .....
    gamemap.OnKeyDown(nChar);
}
```

(C) CGameMap::OnShow 最下方加入

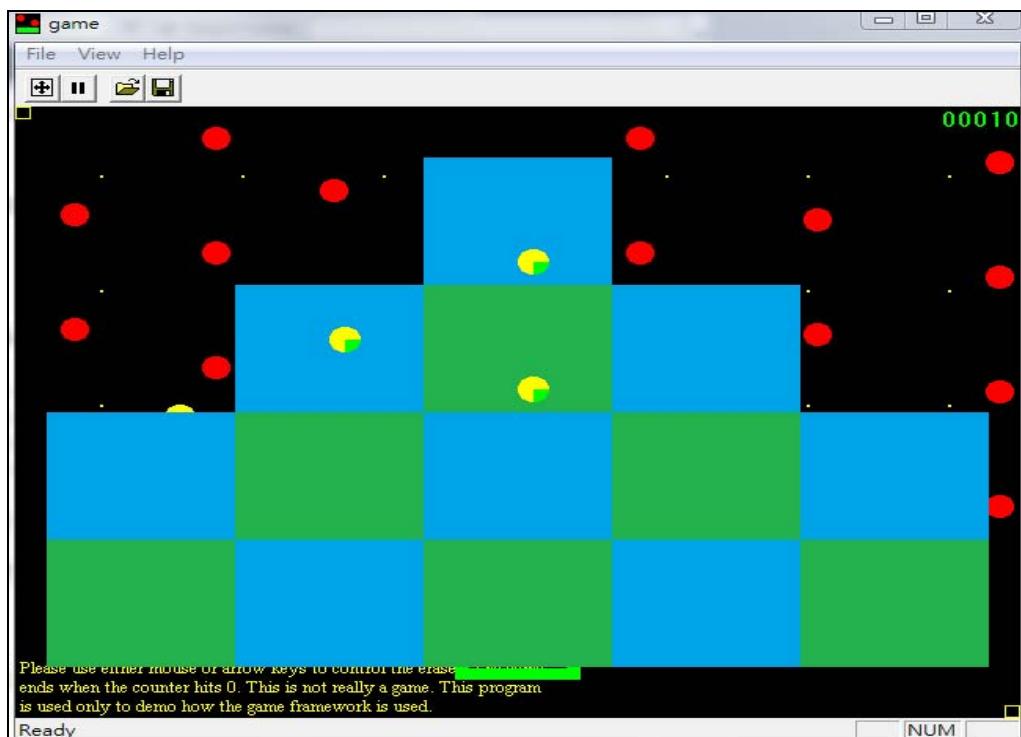
```
void CGameMap::OnShow()
{
    .....
    for(int i=0;i<random_num; i++)
    {
        bballs[i].OnShow();
    }
}
```

(d) CGameMap::CGameMap 加入

```
CGameMap::CGameMap()
    :X(20), Y(40), MW(120), MH(100)
{
    .....
    random_num = 0;      // 初始化隨機個數
}
```

6. 檢查 Memory leaks

(a) Compile->Run。按下空白鍵後，會有隨機的幾顆球在 Map 裡彈跳。



(b) 此時關掉 game 會發現 VS 的 output 視窗裡跑出如圖(memory leaks)。

The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Output window with the title 'Output' and 'Show output from: Debug'. It displays several error messages related to memory leaks:

```
'game.exe': Loaded 'C:\Windows\SysWOW64\crypt32.dll', Cannot find or open the PDB file
'game.exe': Loaded 'C:\Windows\SysWOW64\msasn1.dll', Cannot find or open the PDB file
Detected memory leaks!
Dumping objects ->
{1222} normal block at 0x07A23908, 32 bytes long.
Data: <( 7 8 @      > 28 FE 37 00 A8 38 A2 07 40 01 00 00 9C 00 00 00
{1221} normal block at 0x07A238A8, 32 bytes long.
Data: < 9 H8 @      > 08 39 A2 07 48 38 A2 07 40 01 00 00 A1 00 00 00
{1220} normal block at 0x07A23848, 32 bytes long.
Data: < 8 7 @      > A8 38 A2 07 E8 37 A2 07 40 01 00 00 C9 00 00 00
{1219} normal block at 0x07A237E8, 32 bytes long.
Data: <H8 ( 7 @      > 48 38 A2 07 28 FE 37 00 40 01 00 00 D4 00 00 00
{1217} normal block at 0x07A23718, 32 bytes long.
Data: < 7 (      > D8 C5 37 00 D8 28 A2 07 C8 00 00 00 A8 00 00 00
```

7. 修正 Memory leaks 之一

(a) 出現 Memory leak 的原因是程式對 bballs 作了 new, 但是卻忘了作 delete, 因此, 應該在解構子釋放動態配置的 bballs

```
CGameMap::~CGameMap()
{
    delete [] bballs;
}
```

(b) Compile->Run。按下空白鍵一次後關掉 game，memory leaks 訊息消失了

The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Output window with the title 'Output' and 'Show output from: Debug'. It displays standard startup messages and thread exits, indicating that the memory leak has been resolved:

```
The thread 'Win32 Thread' (0x1428) has exited with code 0 (0x0).
The thread 'Win32 Thread' (0xd70) has exited with code 0 (0x0).
The thread 'Win32 Thread' (0xb54) has exited with code 0 (0x0).
The thread 'Win32 Thread' (0xc28) has exited with code 0 (0x0).
The thread 'Win32 Thread' (0xf8c) has exited with code 0 (0x0).
'game.exe': Loaded 'C:\Windows\SysWOW64\wintrust.dll', Cannot find or open the PDB file
'game.exe': Loaded 'C:\Windows\SysWOW64\crypt32.dll', Cannot find or open the PDB file
'game.exe': Loaded 'C:\Windows\SysWOW64\msasn1.dll', Cannot find or open the PDB file
The program '[5980] game.exe: Native' has exited with code 0 (0x0).
```

7. 修正 Memory leaks 之二

(a) Compile->Run。按下空白鍵一次，隨機幾顆球後，再按下第二次，又隨機出現幾顆球，這時關掉 game，情況如下圖，又出現 memory leaks 了。

Output

Show output from: Debug

```
'game.exe': Loaded 'C:\Windows\SysWOW64\crypt32.dll', Cannot find or open the PDB file
'game.exe': Loaded 'C:\Windows\SysWOW64\msasn1.dll', Cannot find or open the PDB file
Detected memory leaks!
Dumping objects ->
{1222} normal block at 0x07A23908, 32 bytes long.
  Data: <( 7 8 @      > 28 FE 37 00 A8 38 A2 07 40 01 00 00 9C 00 00 00
{1221} normal block at 0x07A238A8, 32 bytes long.
  Data: < 9 H8 @      > 08 39 A2 07 48 38 A2 07 40 01 00 00 A1 00 00 00
{1220} normal block at 0x07A23848, 32 bytes long.
  Data: < 8 7 @      > A8 38 A2 07 E8 37 A2 07 40 01 00 00 C9 00 00 00
{1219} normal block at 0x07A237E8, 32 bytes long.
  Data: <H8 ( 7 @      > 48 38 A2 07 28 FE 37 00 40 01 00 00 D4 00 00 00
{1217} normal block at 0x07A23718, 32 bytes long.
  Data: < 7 (      > D8 C5 37 00 D8 28 A2 07 C8 00 00 00 A8 00 00 00
```

(b) 出現問題的原因是「當按一次空白鍵然後關閉時，動態配置出來的球會被解構子所釋放，但是，當按二次空白鍵後再關閉時，解構子釋放的是第二次動態配置的空間，而第一次配置的卻空間沒有被釋放」。因此，必須修改程式，在動態配置新的 bballs 之前先刪掉舊的，如圖。

```
void CGameMap::RandomBouncingBall()
{
    const int MAX RAND NUM = 10; //隨機的最大值
    random_num = (rand() % MAX RAND NUM)+1; //隨機1~MAX RAND NUM

    delete [] bballs; //先刪掉之前所配置的空間
    bballs = new CBouncingBall[random_num]; //根據隨機值動態配置CBouncingBall陣列
    int ini_index = 0; //初始化陣列索引
    for(int row=0;row<4;row++)
        for(int col=0;col<5;col++)
    {
        if(map[row][col] != 0 && ini_index < random_num) //只放球在有色的地圖且初始
        {
            InitializeBouncingBall(ini_index, row, col); //初始化的陣列索引加一
            ini_index++;
        }
    }
}
```

(c) 但是，上述修改又會導致執行時出錯，這是因為當第一次按下時，空間尚未被配置就執行刪除的動作(尚未 new，就做 delete)。由於 delete 指令只會對非 NULL 的記憶體位址釋放記憶體空間。所以我們將 bball 指標初始化為 NULL 即可解決問題，如下圖。

```
CGameMap::CGameMap()
:X(20), Y(40), MW(120), MH(100)
{
    int map_init[4][5] = {{0,0,1,0,0},
                          {0,1,2,1,0},
                          {1,2,1,2,1},
                          {2,1,2,1,2}};
    for(int i=0;i<4;i++)
    {
        for(int j=0;j<5;j++)
        {
            map[i][j] = map_init[i][j];
        }
    }

    random_num = 0;      //初始化隨機個數
    bballs = NULL;
}
```