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/*矩阵并的面积和周长*/
#include <cstdio>
#include <algorithm>
#include <map>
#include <set>
#include <queue>
using namespace std;
边界为1
内部为2
当边界无效时为3
矩阵的周长就是偶数行奇数列的 1 的宽度 和 奇数列偶数行的高度
矩阵的面积就是里面 2 的面积计算方法: (r-1) * (d-u)
0 0 0 0 0 0
 0 0 0 0 0 0
 0 0 1 1 1 0
 0 0 1 2 1 0
 0 0 1 1 1 0
0 0 0 0 0 0
*/
struct B {
     double x1, y1, x2, y2;
     void init() {
          scanf("%lf%lf%lf%lf", &x1, &y1, &x2, &y2);
          if(x1 > x2) swap(x1, x2);
          if (y1 > y2) swap (y1, y2);
     };
};
int const inf = 0x3f3f3f3f, maxn = 20100;
int x1, y1, x2, y2, n, mx, my;
int m[maxn] [maxn];
set<double> x, y;
set<double>::iterator si;
map<double, int> hx, hy;
map<int, double> hhx, hhy;
B b[maxn];
```

```
double getS() {
      double ans = 0;
      for(int i=3; i<mx; i+=2)
            for(int j=3; j<my; j+=2)
                  if (m[i][j] == 2)
    ans += (hhx[i+1]-hhx[i-1])*(hhy[j+1]-hhy[j-1]);
      return ans;
}
double getL() {
      double ans=0;
      for (int i=2; i < mx; i+=2)</pre>
            for (int j=3; j < my; j+=2)</pre>
                  if(m[i][j]==1)
                        ans += hhy[j+1]-hhy[j-1];
      for(int i=3; i<mx; i+=2)
            for(int j=2; j<my; j+=2)
                  if(m[i][j]==1)
                        ans += hhx[i+1]-hhx[i-1];
      return ans;
int main() {
      const bool debug = false;
      int i, j, k,cs=1;
      while (~scanf("%d", &n),n) {
            x.clear(); y.clear();
            for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {</pre>
               b[i].init();
               x.insert(b[i].x1);x.insert(b[i].x2);
                y.insert(b[i].y1);y.insert(b[i].y2);
            hx.clear(); hy.clear();
//把地图扩大二倍后,矩阵内部就可以被填充,矩阵边界就可以走了
//对x离散化
for (si=x.begin(), mx=2; si!=x.end();
      hx[*si]=mx, hhx[mx] = *si, si++, mx+=2);
//对 v 离散化
for (si=y.begin(), my=2; si!=y.end();
     hy[*si]=my, hhy[my] = *si, si++, my+=2);
```

```
//初始化矩阵
            for(i = 0; i < mx; ++i){</pre>
                  fill (m[i], m[i] + my, 0);
            }
//填充矩阵,填充为1
for(i = 0; i < n; i++) {
   int xuper = hx[b[i].x2];
   int yuper = hy[b[i].y2];
   //填充上下边界
  for(j = hx[b[i].x1]; j \le xuper; j++) {
       if (m[j] [hy[b[i].y1]] == 0) m[j] [hy[b[i].y1]] =1;
       if (m[j] [hy[b[i].y2]] == 0) m[j] [hy[b[i].y2]] =1;
  }
  //填充左右边界
  for (k = hy[b[i].y1]; k \le yuper; k++) {
       if (m[hx[b[i].x1]][k]==0)m[hx[b[i].x1]][k]=1;
       if (m[hx[b[i].x2]][k]==0)m[hx[b[i].x2]][k]=1;
  //填充矩阵内部
  for(j = hx[b[i].x1] + 1; j < xuper; j++)
      for (k = hy[b[i].y1] + 1; k < yuper; k++)
                             m[j][k]=2;
//此处已不属于周长,标记为3
for (i=1; i<mx-1; i++)</pre>
      for (j=1; j<my-1; j++)
       if (m[i][j] ==1 \&\& m[i-1][j]\&\&m[i][j-1]
         &&m[i+1][j]&& m[i][j+1]) m[i][j]=3;
double S=getS();
printf("area: %.2f\n\n",cs++,S);
int L = (int)getL();
printf("lengh:%d\n",L);
      return 0;
}
```