

地球科学与环境工程学院《地理信息系统原理》 课间实验报告书

设计题目:		基于四义树的轨迹数据管理系统				
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目 录

第一部分 实验分析	1
1.1 实验目的	1
第二部分 实验流程	1
2.1 实验内容	1
2.2 小组分工	2
2.3 可视化处理与交互式查询	2
2.4.1 矩形显示框	3
2.4.2 点的可视化	5
2.4 功能演示	7
2.4.1 点查询	7
2.4.2 区域查询	8
2.4.3 轨迹查询	8
2.4.4 邻近查询	9
2.4.5 轨迹修改	9
2.4.6 轨迹删除	10
第三部分 实验总结	11
3.1 关于可视化与交互式查询	11
3.2 关于四叉树结构	11
3.3 实验小结	11
参考文献	12
附录 1 MainWindows.cpp	12
附录 2 quadtree.cpp	20
附录 3 overlaywidget.cpp	29
附录 4 drawwidget.cpp	30

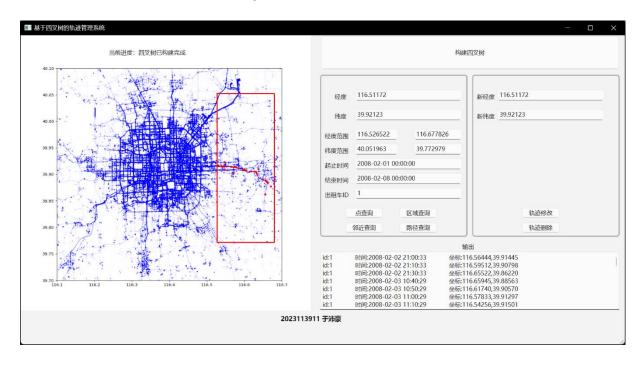
第一部分 实验分析

1.1 实验目的

- (1) 利用本节课讲授的传统四叉树方法,存储轨迹数据并建立索引
- (2) 研究不同树深(叶子节点存储阈值) 对索引效率的影响
- (3) 分别实现点查询,区域查询(矩形区域),邻近查询,轨迹查询
- (4) 实现轨迹的修改, 删除操作
- (5) 可视化所有点数据并实现交互式查询

1.1 操作环境

- ➤ 编译环境: MiniGW QT 6.8.3
- ▶ 可视化窗口展示: QT Creator



第二部分 实验流程

2.1 实验内容

- ◆ 分别实现点查询,区域查询(矩形区域),邻近查询,轨迹查询
- ◆ 实现轨迹的修改,删除操作
- ◆ 可视化所有点数据并实现交互式查询

2.2小组分工

- 程序编写:于沛豪(完成四叉树构建及基本功能) 姜成浩(完成可视化)
- 程序调试: 欧阳文杰(可视化代码调试) 田翔(四叉树架构调试) 朱麟飞(IO 读写调试)
- 实验报告编写:万霁赋(整体实验报告编写)

其中,不同成员代码之间的互相传输等通信采取 Git 进行版本管理。 以于沛豪为例,其部分 commit 记录如下所示:

```
空白@LAPTOP-S8M3UNR9 MINGW64 /e/Code/GIS/WidgetQuadtree (master)
$ git reflog
87d6aed (HEAD -> master, origin/master) HEAD@{0}: pull: Fast-forward
3291b4c HEAD@{1}: commit: 哈哈哈要做完了
aa1b184 HEAD@{2}: commit: delete build
d9a0ad1 HEAD@{3}: commit: no build
3d3bba3 HEAD@{4}: commit: readme
aaacded HEAD@{5}: pull: Merge made by the 'ort' strategy.
da7ea73 HEAD@{6}: commit: 还差修改与删除
e955482 HEAD@{7}: commit: first
7bac19c HEAD@{8}: commit: 矩形绘制
b537d5f HEAD@{9}: commit (initial): first
```

2.3 可视化处理与交互式查询

本次实验采用 QTCreator 创建 Qmake 项目, 通过槽函数以及信号来实现按 钮单击事件读写数据(类似于 C#语言中的事件与委托)。

窗体布局设计如下所示:

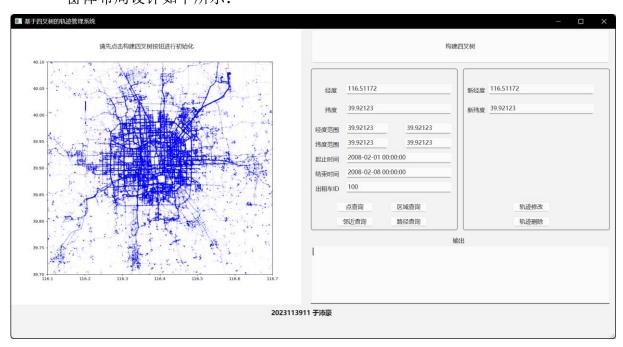


图 1 窗体布局参考

本次实验选择 Qtcretor 的 Widget 项目进行开发,其优点是适合该种小型项目, 并且不宜在代码编译时窗口发生意料之外的形变。

通过窗口创建的对象如下所示:

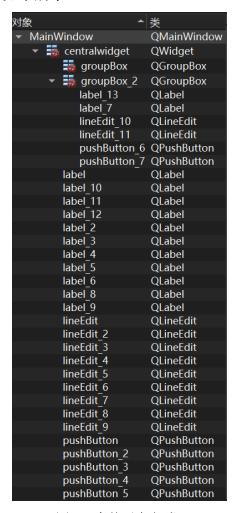


图 2 窗体对象与类

可以发现,这里轨迹图像是"预制"的,原因在于该程序采用 C 语言开发,其绘图库,即使是 Qtcreator 的绘图库也过于老旧,在加载如此数量的绘图时会直接崩溃

因此,在可视化点的时候,采用 python 代码预先生成图像,其可视化主要在于可画出出查询点的数据、查询轨迹的数据,通过点击方便实现矩形的绘制并输出经纬度到文本框中。

2.4.1 矩形显示框

当第一次单击图片时,系统将会存储点的坐标,并从窗口坐标转化为经纬度坐标。

当第二次单击图片时,系统将会以两次点击地作为对角定点,完成矩形的绘制,同时两点经纬度坐标将会被存入右侧的经度范围选框。

当第三次点击图片时,将会重置点,重新作为第一次单击图片时操作。

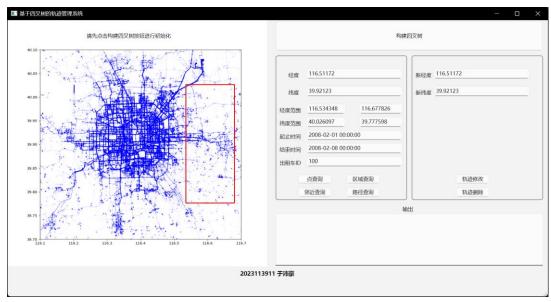


图 3 矩形选框

此时,经度范围及纬度范围即矩形选框坐标转换为经纬度值。 其绘图类代码如下所示:

```
#include "overlaywidget.h"
#include <QPainter>
#include <OMouseEvent>
OverlayWidget::OverlayWidget(QWidget *parent) : QWidget(parent) {
// setAttribute(Qt::WA_TransparentForMouseEvents, true); // 接收鼠标事件
   setAttribute(Qt::WA_NoSystemBackground, true);
   setAttribute(Qt::WA_TranslucentBackground, true);
   setAttribute(Qt::WA_TransparentForMouseEvents, false); // 要接收鼠标事件
void OverlayWidget::clearPoints() {
   hasFirst = false;
   hasSecond = false;
   update();
}
void OverlayWidget::setPoint(const QPoint &pt) {
   if (!hasFirst) {
       point1 = pt;
       hasFirst = true;
       hasSecond = false;
    } else {
       point2 = pt;
       hasSecond = true;
       emit rectangleReady(point1, point2);
```

```
update();
void OverlayWidget::mousePressEvent(QMouseEvent *event) {
   if (hasFirst && hasSecond) {
        // 第三次点击, 重置
        clearPoints();
   setPoint(event->pos());
void OverlayWidget::paintEvent(QPaintEvent *) {
   if (hasFirst && hasSecond) {
        QPainter painter(this);
        painter.setPen(QPen(Qt::red, 2));
        QRect rect(QPoint(std::min(point1.x(), point2.x()), std::min(point1.y())
), point2.y())),
                   QPoint(std::max(point1.x(), point2.x()), std::max(point1.y())
), point2.y())));
        painter.drawRect(rect);
}
```

2.4.2 点的可视化

当我们运行点查询或者路径查询时,系统将输出结果的点,并将其在图中标注出来,如下所示:

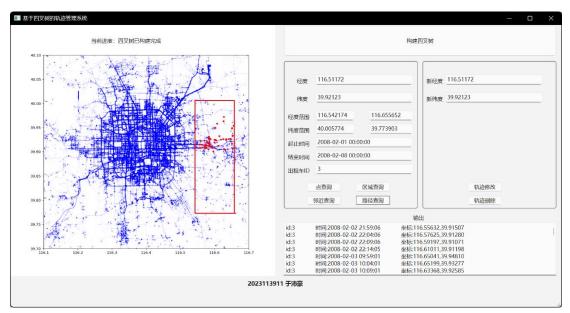


图 4 可视化点

其绘图类代码如下所示:

```
#include "drawwidget.h"
#include <QPainter>
#include <QFile>
#include <QTextStream>
#include <QDebug>
DrawWidget::DrawWidget(QWidget *parent) : QWidget(parent) {
   // 确保透明背景,避免覆盖整个控件区域
    setAttribute(Qt::WA_NoSystemBackground, true);
   setAttribute(Qt::WA_TranslucentBackground, true);
   // 确保接收鼠标事件
   setAttribute(Qt::WA TransparentForMouseEvents, false);
void DrawWidget::loadPointsFromFile(const QString &filename) {
    QFile file(filename);
   if (!file.open(QIODevice::ReadOnly | QIODevice::Text)) {
        qDebug() << "Failed to open file";</pre>
        return;
    }
    QTextStream in(&file);
   while (!in.atEnd()) {
        QString line = in.readLine();
        QStringList parts = line.split(" 坐标:");
        if (parts.size() == 2) {
           QStringList coords = parts[1].split(",");
            if (coords.size() == 2) {
               bool ok1, ok2;
               double lon = coords[0].toDouble(&ok1);
               double lat = coords[1].toDouble(&ok2);
                if (ok1 && ok2) {
                   // 进行坐标转换
                   double windowX = (lon - 116.0047826086956) / 0.00130434782
61;
                    double windowY = (lat - 40.16189376443418) / -
0.00092378752886;
                    QPointF point(windowX, windowY);
                   points.append(point);
                   // 打印转换后的坐标, 检查是否合理
                    qDebug() << "Converted point: (" << windowX << ", " << win</pre>
dowY << ")";
```

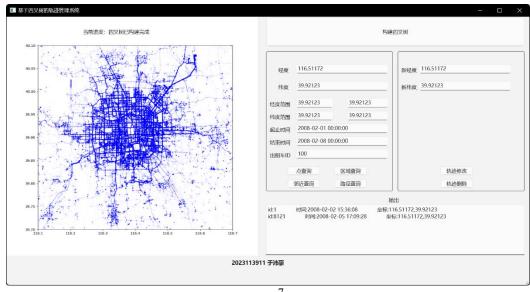
```
void DrawWidget::paintEvent(QPaintEvent *) {
   QPainter painter(this);
   painter.setPen(Qt::black);
   // 如果没有点要绘制,返回
   if (points.isEmpty()) {
       qDebug() << "No points to draw!";</pre>
       return;
   painter.setBrush(QBrush(Qt::red));
   painter.setPen(Qt::NoPen);
   for (const QPointF &pt : points) {
       // 在每个点的位置画一个半径为 2 的红色实心圆
       painter.drawEllipse(pt, 2.0, 2.0);
```

2.4 功能演示

2.4.1 点查询

在单击构建四叉树后。程序进行构建四叉树工作,构建完成后,图片上方显示文 字改变为"四叉树已构建完成"。

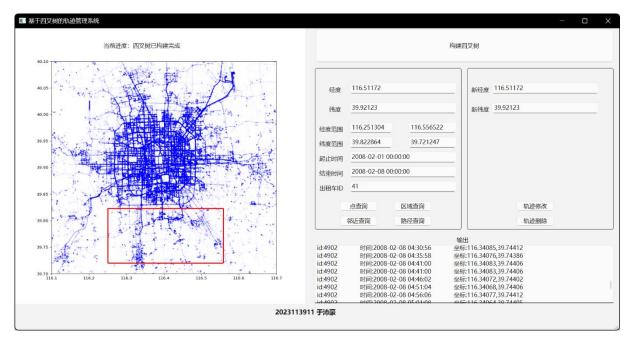
使用点查询功能,输入经纬度、输出相关行,如下所示:



2.4.2 区域查询

在图片中单击图片进行可视化,点击构建矩形的左上点与右下点,自动绘制矩形 选框,并且输入矩形范围到文本框中。

此时单击区域查询,输出区域内所有数据。

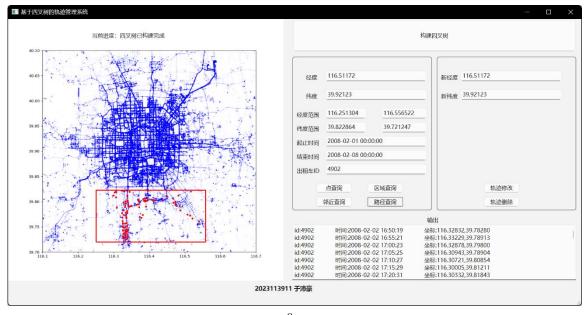


2.4.3 轨迹查询

我们可以利用的区域查询的结果,直接输入出租车 id,即可在输出框中显示轨迹,并且在图中可视化。

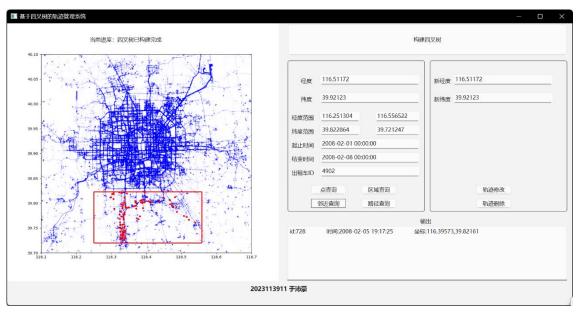
我们还可以重新建立选框,或从键盘键入经度纬度范围,输入出租车 id,输出规划及可视化,如下所示:

例如,我们搜索区域内,ID为4902的出租车轨迹,结果如下:



2.4.4 邻近查询

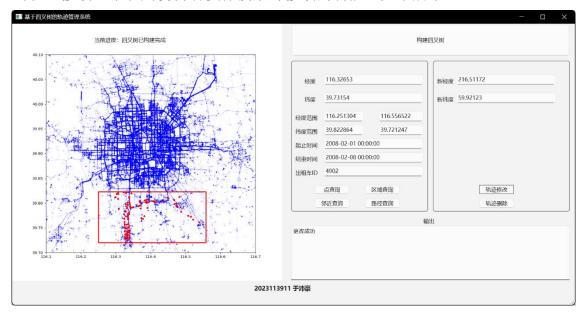
例如,我们搜索与 id 为 4902 的出租车的邻近查询,输出最近 id 出租车,如下所示:



可知, id 最近的出租车是 728, 数据如输出所示。

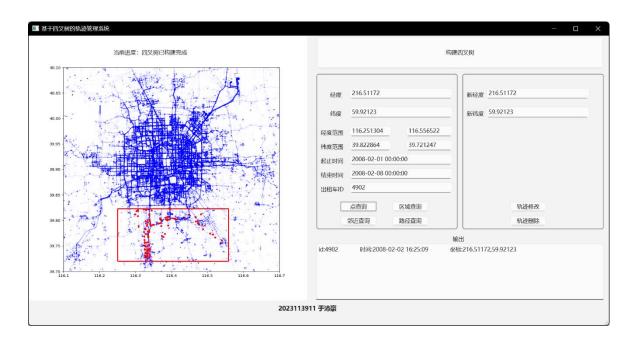
2.4.5 轨迹修改

我们可以通过前面几种方式获取到数据,而后可以在右侧输入新经度与纬度,点击轨迹修改,系统则会自动执行搜索与修改的功能,如下所示:



此时,我们重新查询轨迹修改后的结果,可以搜索的到,则可以说明,轨迹修改成功。

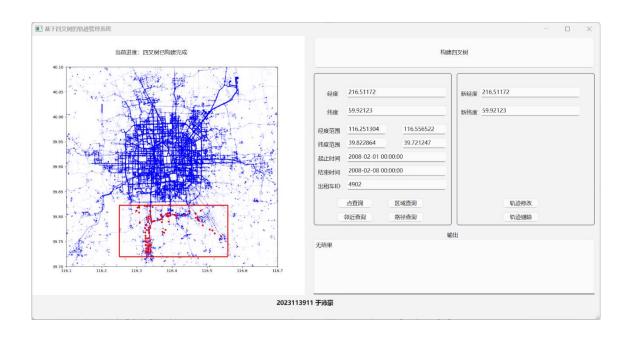
如下所示:



2.4.6 轨迹删除

同上,我们删除该轨迹。

再次搜索,可见已经搜不到结果了,说明轨迹删除成功:



由于具体实现过于复杂,将具体四叉树代码放于附录

第三部分 实验总结

3.1 关于可视化与交互式查询

本次实验采用 QTCreator 创建 Qmake 项目,通过槽函数以及信号来实现按钮单击事件读写数据(类似于 C#语言中的事件与委托)。选择 Qtcretor 的 Widget 项目进行开发,其优点是适合该种小型项目,并且不宜在代码编译时窗口发生意料之外的形变。

在可视化点的时候,采用 python 代码预先生成图像,其可视化主要在于可画出 出查询点的数据、查询轨迹的数据,通过点击方便实现矩形的绘制并输出经纬度到 文本框中。

具体包括:矩形选框的交互、轨迹点绘制的交互

3.2 关于四叉树结构

关于四叉树的结构(QuadNode 类)是我们调整了最长时间的地方,其中最难的函数毫无疑问是 InsertNode,我们通过判断与根节点范围的交集(例如左上、左下、右上、右下),以此插入结点。还有就是 PointSearch 以及 AreaSearch 等函数,需要用到容器的 emplace_back 等方法,通过遍历各级四叉树的相对位置(上下左右)来确定 Search 后结果

在需要顺序读写的所有部分,我们请教了计算机专业的同学、采用容器(vector)进行存储,使得内存可以得到动态管理,加速了读写速率。

另外一个难点是 Rectangle 类,需要设计 Inside (判断点在形状内)等函数,我们利用了自带函数 make_pair 来使左上、左下、右上、右下的位置来组合数据,返回判断 bool 值。

对于交互式查询,其中需要进行坐标转换,将窗口坐标建立线性关系匹配经纬度,此处需要建立两个线性关系(经度与纬度均需建立)以匹配。

3.3实验小结

- ➤ 在本次实验中,我们深入了解了 C 语言可视化的整个操作流程,并利用 Git 进行版本管理,了解了目前现代化的编程流程
- ➤ 在课外,也自学了 C 语言利用 QtCreator 进行可视化的基本流程。这不仅对 我课内的一些实验或作业有帮助,也为我今后编程打下了基础。我也加深了 对 C 语言面向对象编程的基本流程的理解。

参考文献

- [1]. 王远飞, 何洪林. 空间数据分析方法[M]. 科学出版社, 2007.
- [2]. 陈雪梅, 韩洁琼. C 语言可视化编程环境的设计与实现[J]. 武汉理工大学学报: 信息与管理工程版, 2010, 32(4): 561-564.
- [3] 严蔚敏, 吴伟民. 数据结构: C 语言版[M]. 清华大学出版社有限公司, 1997.

附录 1 MainWIndows.cpp

```
#include "mainwindow.h"
#include "./ui_mainwindow.h"
#include <algorithm>
#include <fstream>
#include "common.h"
#include <QApplication>
#include <QFile>
#include <QTextStream>
#include <OMouseEvent>
#include <QPainter>
#include "drawwidget.h"
#pragma execution_character_set("utf-8")
MainWindow::MainWindow(QWidget *parent)
   : QMainWindow(parent)
   , ui(new Ui::MainWindow)
   , root(nullptr)
ui->setupUi(this);
// 设置 Label 的事件过滤器,仅响应点击
ui->label->installEventFilter(this);
// 创建 drawWidget 作为 Label 的子控件
   drawWidget = new DrawWidget(ui->label);
 drawWidget->setGeometry(ui->label->rect());
   drawWidget->setAttribute(Qt::WA TransparentForMouseEvents);
 drawWidget->setAttribute(Qt::WA_TranslucentBackground);
   drawWidget->setStyleSheet("background: transparent;");
 drawWidget->show();
// 创建 overlay 作为 label 的子控件
   overlay = new OverlayWidget(ui->label);
 overlay->setGeometry(ui->label->rect());
   overlay->setAttribute(Qt::WA_TranslucentBackground);
   overlay->setStyleSheet("background: transparent;");
   overlay->show();
```

```
// 连接矩形完成信号
   connect(overlay, &OverlayWidget::rectangleReady, this, &MainWindow::updateLineEdits);
MainWindow::~MainWindow()
   delete ui;
void MainWindow::showEvent(QShowEvent *event)
QMainWindow::showEvent(event);
}
void MainWindow::on_label_2_linkActivated(const QString &link)
void MainWindow::resizeEvent(QResizeEvent *event) {
QMainWindow::resizeEvent(event);
   if (overlay && ui->label) {
   overlay->setGeometry(ui->label->geometry());
   }
void MainWindow::updateLineEdits(const QPoint &p1, const QPoint &p2) {
 QPoint tl(std::min(p1.x(), p2.x()), std::min(p1.y(), p2.y()));
   QPoint br(std::max(p1.x(), p2.x()), std::max(p1.y(), p2.y()));
   // 线性变换参数
  constexpr double scale1 = 0.0013043478261;
   constexpr double offset1 = 116.0047826086956;
   constexpr double scale2 = -0.00092378752886;
 constexpr double offset2 = 40.16189376443418;
 // 应用变换
   double transformedX1 = tl.x() * scale1 + offset1;
 double transformedX2 = br.x() * scale1 + offset1;
   double transformedY1 = tl.y() * scale2 + offset2;
  double transformedY2 = br.y() * scale2 + offset2;
ui->lineEdit_3->setText(QString::number(transformedX1, 'f', 6)); // 保留6 位小数
   ui->lineEdit_4->setText(QString::number(transformedY1, 'f', 6));
ui->lineEdit_5->setText(QString::number(transformedX2, 'f', 6));
   ui->lineEdit_6->setText(QString::number(transformedY2, 'f', 6));
```

```
bool MainWindow::eventFilter(QObject *watched, QEvent *event) {
if (watched == ui->label && event->type() == QEvent::MouseButtonPress) {
       QMouseEvent *mouseEvent = static cast<QMouseEvent*>(event);
       QPoint localPos = mouseEvent->pos(); // 鼠标相对于 Label 的位置
      // 将事件坐标传递给 overlay
       if (overlay) {
          overlay->setPoint(localPos);
           overlay->update(); // 触发重绘
      return true; // 表示事件已处理
return QMainWindow::eventFilter(watched, event);
void MainWindow::on_pushButton_clicked()
   OString lon = ui->lineEdit->text();
double x = lon.toDouble();
   QString lan = ui->lineEdit_2->text();
 double y = lan.toDouble();
qDebug() << "输入经度: " << lon << " 转换后: " << x;
   qDebug() << "输入纬度: " << lan << " 转换后: " << y;
 auto result = root->PointSearch(std::make_pair(x, y));
   ui->textEdit->setText("222");
  if (result.empty()) {
       //std::cout << "未查询到\n";
      ui->textEdit->setText("未查询到");
       ui->textEdit->setText(lon+lan);
} else {
      //ui->textEdit->setText(result);
       ui->textEdit->setText("111");
       printVector(result);
       QFile file("output.txt"); // 你也可以写绝对路径
       if (!file.open(QIODevice::ReadOnly | QIODevice::Text)) {
          ui->textEdit->setText("无法打开文件!");
           return;
       QTextStream in(&file);
       QString fileContent = in.readAll(); // 读取全部内容
       file.close();
```

```
ui->textEdit->setText(fileContent); // 设置到文本框中
   }
void MainWindow::on pushButton 2 clicked()
   this->root = new QuadNode();
                                // 正确地使用成员变量
 int DATANUM = 10000;
   Rectangle* bounding box = new Rectangle();
double min lon = 181, max lon = 0, min lat = 181, max lat = 0;
   ui->label_2->setText("正在构建包围盒");
   for (int i = 1; i <= DATANUM; ++i) {</pre>
       std::string buffer;
       std::string path = "E:\\Code\\GIS\\Sichashu\\Quadtree\\data\\" + std::to_string(i)
+ ".txt";
       std::ifstream file(path);
       if (!file.is open()) continue;
       while (std::getline(file, buffer)) {
           auto gps = str2data(buffer);
           min_lon = std::min(min_lon, gps->longitude);
           min_lat = std::min(min_lat, gps->latitude);
           max_lon = std::max(max_lon, gps->longitude);
           max_lat = std::max(max_lat, gps->latitude);
           delete gps;
       file.close();
   bounding_box->bottom_left = std::make_pair(min_lon, min_lat);
   bounding_box->top_right = std::make_pair(max_lon, max_lat);
   this->root->range = bounding box;
   ui->label_2->setText("正在构建四叉树");
   for (int i = 1; i <= DATANUM; ++i) {</pre>
       std::string buffer;
       std::string path = "E:\\Code\\GIS\\Sichashu\\Quadtree\\data\\" + std::to_string(i)
+ ".txt";
       std::ifstream file(path);
       if (!file.is_open()) continue;
       while (std::getline(file, buffer)) {
           auto gps = str2data(buffer);
           this->root->InsertNode(gps, 8); // 用 this->root 插入数据
```

```
file.close();
   ui->label_2->setText("当前进度: 四叉树已构建完成");
void MainWindow::on_pushButton_3_clicked()
   QString lon1 = ui->lineEdit_3->text();
   double x1 = lon1.toDouble();
   QString lan1 = ui->lineEdit 4->text();
 double y1 = lan1.toDouble();
   QString lon2 = ui->lineEdit_5->text();
 double x2 = lon2.toDouble();
   QString lan2 = ui->lineEdit 6->text();
double y2 = lan2.toDouble();
Rectangle* rect = new Rectangle(x2, y1, x1, y2);
   //Rectangle* rect = new Rectangle(y1, x2, y2, x1);
   auto result = root->AreaSearch(rect);
   ui->textEdit->setText("222");
   if (result.empty()) {
       //std::cout << "未查询到\n";
       ui->textEdit->setText("未查询到");
     // ui->textEdit->setText(lon+lan);
    } else {
       //ui->textEdit->setText(result);
       ui->textEdit->setText("111");
       printVector(result);
       QFile file("output.txt"); // 你也可以写绝对路径
       if (!file.open(QIODevice::ReadOnly | QIODevice::Text)) {
           ui->textEdit->setText("无法打开文件!");
           return;
       }
       QTextStream in(&file);
       QString fileContent = in.readAll(); // 读取全部内容
       file.close();
       ui->textEdit->setText(fileContent); // 设置到文本框中
void MainWindow::on_pushButton_4_clicked()
{
```

```
OString lon1 = ui->lineEdit 3->text();
double x1 = lon1.toDouble();
QString lan1 = ui->lineEdit_4->text();
double y1 = lan1.toDouble();
QString lon2 = ui->lineEdit 5->text();
double x2 = lon2.toDouble();
QString lan2 = ui->lineEdit 6->text();
double y2 = lan2.toDouble();
Rectangle* rect = new Rectangle(x2, y1, x1, y2);
std::vector<int> time1, time2;
QString timeStr1 = ui->lineEdit_7->text(); // 例如 "2025-05-05 14:30:15"
QStringList parts1 = timeStr1.split(" ");
if (parts1.size() == 2) {
    QStringList date1 = parts1[0].split("-");
    QStringList clock1 = parts1[1].split(":");
    if (date1.size() == 3 && clock1.size() == 3) {
        time1.push_back(date1[0].toInt()); // 年
        time1.push back(date1[1].toInt()); // 月
        time1.push back(date1[2].toInt()); // \Box
        time1.push back(clock1[0].toInt()); // 时
        time1.push_back(clock1[1].toInt()); // 分
        time1.push_back(clock1[2].toInt()); // 秒
QString timeStr2 = ui->lineEdit_8->text(); // 例如 "2025-05-05 15:01:30"
QStringList parts2 = timeStr2.split(" ");
if (parts2.size() == 2) {
    QStringList date2 = parts2[0].split("-");
    QStringList clock2 = parts2[1].split(":");
    if (date2.size() == 3 && clock2.size() == 3) {
        time2.push_back(date2[0].toInt()); // 年
        time2.push_back(date2[1].toInt()); // 月
        time2.push_back(date2[2].toInt()); // \exists
        time2.push back(clock2[0].toInt()); // 时
        time2.push back(clock2[1].toInt()); // 分
        time2.push_back(clock2[2].toInt()); // 秒
OString idxString = ui->lineEdit 9->text();
double idx = idxString.toDouble();
auto result = root->AdjacentSearch(rect, time1, time2, idx);
ui->textEdit->setText("222");
if (result == nullptr) {
    //std::cout << "未查询到\n";
   ui->textEdit->setText("未查询到");
    // ui->textEdit->setText(lon+lan);
} else {
```

```
//ui->textEdit->setText(result);
       ui->textEdit->setText("111");
       //printVector(result);
       QFile::remove("output.txt");
       result->print();
       QFile file("output.txt");
       if (!file.open(QIODevice::ReadOnly | QIODevice::Text)) {
          ui->textEdit->setText("无法打开文件!");
           return;
       QTextStream in(&file);
       QString fileContent = in.readAll(); // 读取全部内容
       file.close();
       ui->textEdit->setText(fileContent); // 设置到文本框中
void MainWindow::on_pushButton_5_clicked()
QString lon1 = ui->lineEdit_3->text();
   double x1 = lon1.toDouble();
QString lan1 = ui->lineEdit_4->text();
   double y1 = lan1.toDouble();
QString lon2 = ui->lineEdit_5->text();
   double x2 = lon2.toDouble();
QString lan2 = ui->lineEdit 6->text();
   double y2 = lan2.toDouble();
 QString idxString = ui->lineEdit_9->text();
   int idx = idxString.toInt();
 Rectangle* rect = new Rectangle(x2, y1, x1, y2);
   //Rectangle* rect = new Rectangle(y1, x2, y2, x1);
   auto result = root->TrajectorySearch(rect,idx);
ui->textEdit->setText("222");
   if (result.empty()) {
       ui->textEdit->setText("未查询到");
       // ui->textEdit->setText(lon+lan);
} else {
       //ui->textEdit->setText(result);
       ui->textEdit->setText("111");
       printVector(result);
       QFile file("output.txt");
```

```
if (!file.open(QIODevice::ReadOnly | QIODevice::Text)) {
           ui->textEdit->setText("无法打开文件!");
           return;
       QTextStream in(&file);
       QString fileContent = in.readAll(); // 读取全部内容
       file.close();
       ui->textEdit->setText(fileContent); // 设置到文本框中
       drawWidget->setAttribute(Qt::WA_TransparentForMouseEvents, false); // 确保不拦截鼠标
       drawWidget->loadPointsFromFile("output.txt");
       drawWidget->update(); // 触发重绘
void MainWindow::on_pushButton_6_clicked()
   QString lon = ui->lineEdit->text();
   double x = lon.toDouble();
QString lan = ui->lineEdit_2->text();
   double y = lan.toDouble();
 QString newlon = ui->lineEdit_11->text();
   double newx = newlon.toDouble();
QString newlan = ui->lineEdit_10->text();
   double newy = newlan.toDouble();
OString idx = ui->lineEdit 9->text();
   int id = idx.toDouble();
 qDebug() << "输入经度: " << lon << " 转换后: " << x;
   qDebug() << "输入纬度: " << lan << " 转换后: " << y;
 auto result = root->PointChange(id,std::make_pair(x, y),newx,newy);
   ui->textEdit->setText("222");
 if (result == false) {
       ui->textEdit->setText("未查询到");
       ui->textEdit->setText("更改成功");
void MainWindow::on_pushButton_7_clicked()
   QString lon = ui->lineEdit->text();
   double x = lon.toDouble();
   QString lan = ui->lineEdit_2->text();
```

```
double y = lan.toDouble();
    QString idx = ui->lineEdit_9->text();
    int id = idx.toDouble();
    qDebug() << "输入经度: " << lon << " 转换后: " << x;
    qDebug() << "输入纬度: " << lan << " 转换后: " << y;
    auto result = root->PointDelete(id,x, y);
    ui->textEdit->setText("222");
    if (result == false) {
        //std::cout << "未查询到\n";
        ui->textEdit->setText("未查询到");
        // ui->textEdit->setText(lon+lan);
    } else {
        //ui->textEdit->setText(result);
        ui->textEdit->setText("删除成功");
    }
}
```

附录 2 quadtree. cpp

```
#include "quadtree.h"
#include <float.h>
#include <cmath>
#include <iomanip>
#include <iostream>
#include "common.h"
#include <fstream>
GPSdata::GPSdata() {}
GPSdata::GPSdata(int _id, string _time, double _lon, double _lat)
   : id(_id), time(_time), longitude(_lon), latitude(_lat) {}
void GPSdata::print() {
 std::ofstream outFile("output.txt", std::ios::app); // 追加写入
if (!outFile.is open()) {
       std::cerr << "无法打开输出文件\n";
      return;
   outFile << "id:" << this->id <<std::setw(20)<< "时间:" << this->time<<std::setw(20)<<"坐
标:" << std::fixed << std::setprecision(5)
          << this->longitude << ',' << std::fixed << std::setprecision(5)</pre>
           << this->latitude << '\n';
//outFile << "----\n";
outFile.close();
```

```
Rectangle::Rectangle() {}
Rectangle::Rectangle(point2d _top_right, point2d _bottom_left)
: top_right(_top_right), bottom_left(_bottom_left) {}
Rectangle::Rectangle(double top right x,
                    double top right y,
                    double bottom left x,
                    double bottom left y) {
   top_right = std::make_pair(top_right_x, top_right_y);
   bottom_left = std::make_pair(bottom_left_x, bottom_left_y);
Rectangle::Rectangle(point2d _top_right,
                    double bottom_left_x,
                   double bottom_left_y)
   : top_right(_top_right) {
bottom left = std::make pair(bottom left x, bottom left y);
Rectangle::Rectangle(double top_right_x,
                    double top_right_y,
                    point2d bottom left)
   : bottom left( bottom left) {
   top_right = std::make_pair(top_right_x, top_right_y);
}
bool Rectangle::Inside(point2d p) {
auto x = p.first;
   auto y = p.second;
return x >= bottom_left.first && x <= top_right.first &&
          y <= top_right.second && y >= bottom_left.second;
bool Rectangle::Inside(double x, double y) {
   return (x >= bottom_left.first || equal(x, bottom_left.first)) &&
          (x <= top_right.first || equal(x, top_right.first)) &&</pre>
          (y <= top_right.second || equal(y, top_right.second)) &&</pre>
          (y >= bottom left.second || equal(y, bottom left.second));
QuadNode::QuadNode() {}
QuadNode::QuadNode(Rectangle* bounding) : range(bounding) {}
void QuadNode::InsertNode(GPSdata* gpsdata, int depth) {
 // 空节点不用插入
   if (gpsdata == nullptr) {
 return;
   double node_x = gpsdata->longitude;
   double node_y = gpsdata->latitude;
```

```
// 要插入的节点不在范围内
  if (!this->range->Inside(node_x, node_y)) {
  return;
  }
  double root x1 = this->range->top right.first;
double root y1 = this->range->top right.second;
  double root x2 = this->range->bottom left.first;
double root y2 = this->range->bottom left.second;
  double x_center = (root_x1 + root_x2) / 2;
double y_center = (root_y1 + root_y2) / 2;
 if (depth == 0) {
      this->data.push_back(gpsdata);
     return;
  }
  // 在根节点范围的左半部分
  if (node_x <= x_center) {</pre>
      // 在左上角
     if (node_y >= y_center) {
          if (this->child[LEFTTOP] == nullptr) {
             Rectangle* rect =
                 new Rectangle(x_center, root_y1, root_x2, y_center);
             this->child[LEFTTOP] = new QuadNode(rect);
              this->child[LEFTTOP]->father = this;
          this->child[LEFTTOP]->InsertNode(gpsdata, depth - 1);
      // 在左下角
      else {
          if (this->child[LEFTBOT] == nullptr) {
             Rectangle* rect =
                 new Rectangle(x_center, y_center, root_x2, root_y2);
             this->child[LEFTBOT] = new QuadNode(rect);
              this->child[LEFTBOT]->father = this;
          this->child[LEFTBOT]->InsertNode(gpsdata, depth - 1);
  // 在根节点范围的右半部分
  else {
   // 在右上角
      if (node_y >= y_center) {
         if (this->child[RIGHTTOP] == nullptr) {
              Rectangle* rect =
                 new Rectangle(root_x1, root_y1, x_center, y_center);
              this->child[RIGHTTOP] = new QuadNode(rect);
             this->child[RIGHTTOP]->father = this;
         this->child[RIGHTTOP]->InsertNode(gpsdata, depth - 1);
      // 在右下角
```

```
else {
           if (this->child[RIGHTBOT] == nullptr) {
               Rectangle* rect =
                   new Rectangle(root_x1, y_center, x_center, root_y2);
               this->child[RIGHTBOT] = new QuadNode(rect);
               this->child[RIGHTBOT]->father = this;
           this->child[RIGHTBOT]->InsertNode(gpsdata, depth - 1);
QuadNode* QuadNode::Search(point2d p) {
   return nullptr;
}
bool QuadNode::isLeaf() {
return child[0] == nullptr && child[1] == nullptr && child[2] == nullptr &&
          child[3] == nullptr;
void QuadNode::findPointLeaf(point2d p, vector<GPSdata*>& leaf) {
   if (this->isLeaf()) {
       leaf = this->data;
   } else {
       if (this->child[LEFTTOP] != nullptr &&
            this->child[LEFTTOP]->range->Inside(p)) {
           this->child[LEFTTOP]->findPointLeaf(p, leaf);
        } else if (this->child[LEFTBOT] != nullptr &&
                  this->child[LEFTBOT]->range->Inside(p)) {
           this->child[LEFTBOT]->findPointLeaf(p, leaf);
        } else if (this->child[RIGHTTOP] != nullptr &&
                   this->child[RIGHTTOP]->range->Inside(p)) {
           this->child[RIGHTTOP]->findPointLeaf(p, leaf);
       } else if (this->child[RIGHTBOT] != nullptr &&
                  this->child[RIGHTBOT]->range->Inside(p)) {
            this->child[RIGHTBOT]->findPointLeaf(p, leaf);
vector<GPSdata*> QuadNode::PointSearch(point2d p) {
   vector<GPSdata*> leaf;
this->findPointLeaf(p, leaf);
   vector<GPSdata*> result;
   // std::cout << leaf.size();</pre>
   //printVector(leaf, "E:/leaf.txt");
 for (auto dat : leaf) {
       if (equal(dat->longitude, p.first) && equal(dat->latitude, p.second)) {
          result.emplace_back(dat);
        }
```

```
return result;
}
vector<GPSdata*> QuadNode::AreaSearch(Rectangle* rect) {
   point2d p1 = rect->top_right;
   point2d p2 = rect->bottom_left;
   point2d p3 =
       std::make pair(rect->top right.first, rect->bottom left.second);
   point2d p4 =
       std::make_pair(rect->bottom_left.first, rect->top_right.second);
   vector<vector<GPSdata*>> leafs;
  vector<GPSdata*> leaf1, leaf2, leaf3, leaf4;
   this->findPointLeaf(p1, leaf1);
  this->findPointLeaf(p2, leaf2);
   this->findPointLeaf(p3, leaf3);
  this->findPointLeaf(p4, leaf4);
   leafs.emplace back(leaf1);
  leafs.emplace_back(leaf2);
   leafs.emplace_back(leaf3);
   leafs.emplace_back(leaf4);
   vector<GPSdata*> temp = {leafs[0].empty() ? nullptr : leafs[0][0],
                            leafs[1].empty() ? nullptr : leafs[1][0],
                            leafs[2].empty() ? nullptr : leafs[2][0],
                            leafs[3].empty() ? nullptr : leafs[3][0]};
   vector<int> same(4, 0);
   int k = 1;
   for (int i = 0; i < 4; ++i) {
       if (same[i] == 0) {
           same[i] = k;
            ++k;
       for (int j = 0; j < 4; ++j) {
           // 这块是空的就设置为5,因为如果不是空的最大也就是4
           if (temp[i] == nullptr) {
               same[i] = 5;
           } else {
               if (same[j] == 0 \&\& temp[i] -> time == temp[j] -> time) {
                   same[j] = same[i];
   k = 1;
   vector<GPSdata*> result;
   for (int i = 0; i < 4; ++i) {
       if (same[i] == k) {
           ++k;
           for (auto dat : leafs[i]) {
               if (rect->Inside(dat->longitude, dat->latitude)) {
```

```
result.emplace back(dat);
   return result;
vector<GPSdata*> QuadNode::TrajectorySearch(Rectangle* rect, int target_idx) {
   point2d p1 = rect->top_right;
   point2d p2 = rect->bottom_left;
   point2d p3 =
       std::make_pair(rect->top_right.first, rect->bottom_left.second);
   point2d p4 =
     std::make_pair(rect->bottom_left.first, rect->top_right.second);
 vector<vector<GPSdata*>> leafs;
   vector<GPSdata*> leaf1, leaf2, leaf3, leaf4;
 this->findPointLeaf(p1, leaf1);
   this->findPointLeaf(p2, leaf2);
 this->findPointLeaf(p3, leaf3);
   this->findPointLeaf(p4, leaf4);
  leafs.emplace_back(leaf1);
   leafs.emplace_back(leaf2);
  leafs.emplace_back(leaf3);
   leafs.emplace_back(leaf4);
   vector<GPSdata*> temp = {leafs[0].empty() ? nullptr : leafs[0][0],
                            leafs[1].empty() ? nullptr : leafs[1][0],
                              leafs[2].empty() ? nullptr : leafs[2][0],
                             leafs[3].empty() ? nullptr : leafs[3][0]);
   vector<int> same(4, 0);
   int k = 1;
   for (int i = 0; i < 4; ++i) {
      if (same[i] == 0) {
            same[i] = k;
           ++k;
       for (int j = 0; j < 4; ++j) {
           if (temp[i] == nullptr) {
               same[i] = 5;
            } else {
                if (same[j] == 0 \&\& temp[i] -> time == temp[j] -> time) {
                  same[j] = same[i];
   k = 1;
   vector<GPSdata*> result;
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < 4; ++i) {
        if (same[i] == k) {
           ++k;
           for (auto dat : leafs[i]) {
               if (dat && rect->Inside(dat->longitude, dat->latitude) && dat->id == target
_idx) {
                   result.emplace back(dat);
    return result;
GPSdata* QuadNode::AdjacentSearch(Rectangle* rect,
                                 vector<int> time1,
                                 vector<int> time2,
                                 int idx) {
   vector<GPSdata*> area = AreaSearch(rect);
    vector<GPSdata*> taxi_this;
  vector<GPSdata*> taxi other;
    GPSdata* result;
  double min_dis = DBL_MAX;
    for (auto gps : area) {
      if (later(gps->time, time1) && earlier(gps->time, time2)) {
           if (gps->id == idx) {
               taxi_this.emplace_back(gps);
            taxi_other.emplace_back(gps);
           }
    }
    for (auto other_taxi : taxi_other) {
       for (auto this_taxi : taxi_this) {
           double d = distance(other_taxi, this_taxi);
           if (d < min_dis) {</pre>
              min_dis = d;
               result = other_taxi;
    return result;
bool QuadNode::PointDelete(int id, double lon, double lat) {
   // 如果当前区域不包含该点,直接返回失败
if (!range->Inside(lon, lat)) {
       return false;
```

```
// 如果是叶子节点,直接在当前节点的 data 中查找并删除
   if (isLeaf()) {
       for (auto it = data.begin(); it != data.end(); ++it) {
           if ((*it)->id == id \&\& equal((*it)->longitude, lon) \&\& equal((*it)->latitude, longitude, longitude)
at)) {
               delete *it; // 释放内存
               data.erase(it);
               return true;
       return false; // 未找到匹配的点
   } else {
       // 确定子节点位置
       double x_center = (range->top_right.first + range->bottom_left.first) / 2;
       double y_center = (range->top_right.second + range->bottom_left.second) / 2;
       int index = -1:
       if (lon <= x center) {</pre>
           index = (lat >= y_center) ? LEFTTOP : LEFTBOT;
       } else {
           index = (lat >= y_center) ? RIGHTTOP : RIGHTBOT;
       // 如果子节点存在, 递归删除
       if (child[index] != nullptr) {
           return child[index]->PointDelete(id, lon, lat);
       } else {
         // 子节点不存在,说明数据存储在当前节点(可能未分割)
           for (auto it = data.begin(); it != data.end(); ++it) {
               if ((*it)->id == id && equal((*it)->longitude, lon) && equal((*it)->latitud
e, lat)) {
                   delete *it;
                   data.erase(it);
                   return true;
           return false;
bool QuadNode::PointDelete(int id, string time) {
bool deleted = false;
   if (!isLeaf()) {
       for (int i = 0; i < 4; ++i) {
           if (child[i] != nullptr) {
               deleted = child[i]->PointDelete(id, time);
              if (deleted) return true;
```

```
for (auto it = data.begin(); it != data.end(); ++it) {
     if ((*it)->id == id && (*it)->time == time) {
           delete *it;
          data.erase(it);
           return true;
   }
   return deleted;
bool QuadNode::PointChange(int id, point2d p, double new_lon, double new_lat) {
   // 旧坐标 p 对应的点
GPSdata* old_data = nullptr;
// 找到旧坐标 p 的叶子节点
   vector<GPSdata*> leaf data;
findPointLeaf(p, leaf_data);
// 查找旧数据点
   for (auto data : leaf_data) {
       if (data->id == id && equal(data->longitude, p.first) && equal(data->latitude, p.se
cond)) {
          old_data = data;
         break;
   if (old_data == nullptr) {
       return false; // 未找到旧数据点
 // 删除旧数据点
   if (!PointDelete(id, p.first, p.second)) {
 return false;
   }
   // 创建新数据点并插入四叉树
  GPSdata* new_data = new GPSdata(id, old_data->time, new_lon, new_lat);
  // delete old_data; // 释放旧数据内存
   // 插入新数据点(需要重新构建四叉树插入逻辑)
 // 假设根节点为this,最大深度为某个固定值(如10)
   InsertNode(new_data, 10);
 return true;
//bool QuadNode::PointChange(int id, point2d p, double lon, double lat) {}
//bool QuadNode::PointDelete(int id, double lon, double lat) {}
//bool QuadNode::PointDelete(int id, string time) {}
```

附录 3 overlaywidget.cpp

```
#include "overlaywidget.h"
#include <OPainter>
#include <QMouseEvent>
OverlayWidget::OverlayWidget(QWidget *parent) : QWidget(parent) {
// setAttribute(Qt::WA_TransparentForMouseEvents, true); // 接收鼠标事件
   setAttribute(Qt::WA_NoSystemBackground, true);
   setAttribute(Qt::WA_TranslucentBackground, true);
    setAttribute(Qt::WA TransparentForMouseEvents, false); // 要接收鼠标事件
void OverlayWidget::clearPoints() {
   hasFirst = false:
   hasSecond = false;
   update();
void OverlayWidget::setPoint(const QPoint &pt) {
   if (!hasFirst) {
       point1 = pt;
       hasFirst = true;
       hasSecond = false;
    } else {
       point2 = pt;
       hasSecond = true;
       emit rectangleReady(point1, point2);
   update();
}
void OverlayWidget::mousePressEvent(QMouseEvent *event) {
   if (hasFirst && hasSecond) {
       // 第三次点击,重置
      clearPoints();
   setPoint(event->pos());
void OverlayWidget::paintEvent(QPaintEvent *) {
   if (hasFirst && hasSecond) {
       QPainter painter(this);
       painter.setPen(QPen(Qt::red, 2));
       QRect rect(QPoint(std::min(point1.x(), point2.x()), std::min(point1.y(), point2.y())
)),
                  QPoint(std::max(point1.x(), point2.x()), std::max(point1.y(), point2.y()
       painter.drawRect(rect);
```

附录 4 drawwidget.cpp

```
#include "drawwidget.h"
#include <OPainter>
#include <OFile>
#include <QTextStream>
#include <QDebug>
DrawWidget::DrawWidget(QWidget *parent) : QWidget(parent) {
// 确保透明背景,避免覆盖整个控件区域
   setAttribute(Qt::WA NoSystemBackground, true);
   setAttribute(Qt::WA TranslucentBackground, true);
   // 确保接收鼠标事件
  setAttribute(Qt::WA_TransparentForMouseEvents, false);
}
void DrawWidget::loadPointsFromFile(const QString &filename) {
   QFile file(filename);
   if (!file.open(QIODevice::ReadOnly | QIODevice::Text)) {
       qDebug() << "Failed to open file";</pre>
       return;
   QTextStream in(&file);
   while (!in.atEnd()) {
       QString line = in.readLine();
       QStringList parts = line.split(" 坐标:");
       if (parts.size() == 2) {
           QStringList coords = parts[1].split(",");
           if (coords.size() == 2) {
               bool ok1, ok2;
               double lon = coords[0].toDouble(&ok1);
               double lat = coords[1].toDouble(&ok2);
               if (ok1 && ok2) {
                   // 进行坐标转换
                   double windowX = (lon - 116.0047826086956) / 0.00130434782
61;
                   double windowY = (lat - 40.16189376443418) / -
0.00092378752886;
                   QPointF point(windowX, windowY);
                   points.append(point);
                   // 打印转换后的坐标, 检查是否合理
                   qDebug() << "Converted point: (" << windowX << ", " << win</pre>
dowY << ")";
```

```
void DrawWidget::paintEvent(QPaintEvent *) {
    QPainter painter(this);
    painter.setPen(Qt::black);

// 如果没有点要绘制, 返回
    if (points.isEmpty()) {
        qDebug() << "No points to draw!";
        return;
    }

    painter.setBrush(QBrush(Qt::red));
    painter.setPen(Qt::NoPen);

    for (const QPointF &pt : points) {
        // 在每个点的位置画一个半径为 2 的红色实心圆
        painter.drawEllipse(pt, 2.0, 2.0);
    }
}</pre>
```