

Department of Mechanical, Industrial, and Mechatronics Engineering


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- ☐ Mechanical Engineering
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Course Number	MTE301
Course Title	Programming for Mechatronics Engineering
Semester/Year	Winter 2025
Section Number	4

Assignment No.3

Submission Date	Oct 17, 2025
Due Date	Oct 17, 2025

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(Note: Remove the first 4 digits from your student ID)

Assignment 2 Problem 1

Database for films and songs.

1. Create separate classes for films & songs.
2. Note: Following steps are for both Film and Song classes
3. Add private member variables (name, director/singer, date) [All strings]
4. In public:

- Create a default constructor and a constructor that sets the variables to the input.
- `Film/Song(string n, string d, string dat)`
- `{name = n; director/singer = d; date = dat;}`

- Create a getter function for name
- Create an input friend member function for receiving input using getline.
 - i. Parameters (inputstream type, and object Song/Film reference)
 - ii. `friend istream &operator>>(istream &in, Film &f) //Line 30`

- Create an output friend member function for neatly outputting data.

- i. `friend ostream &operator<<(ostream &out, Song &s)`
- ii. Kung Fu Panda 2 | Jennifer Yuh Nelson | 2011

5. Create a class **Record** for storing the objects and main database functions.(Line 87)

`#include <vector>`

- Create a private vector of type film and another vector of type song

```
vector<Film> films;
vector<Song> songs;
```

6. In public: (House main function)

7. For showing records:

- Use a for loop and print all films/songs in vector in a numbered list.

```
for (int i = 0; i < films.size(); i++)
{
    cout << i + 1 << ". " << films[i] << endl;
}
```

- Uses ostream operator.

8. For adding films/songs from console:

- Create temporary object of type film/song.
- Use `cin >>` object to use the istream operator.
- pushback object to appropriate vector.

9. For removing films/songs:

- Display the records using a numbered list (`showFilms()` or `showSongs()`).
- Ask which number to remove (with error handling).
- Use `.erase` to erase that index.

```
songs.erase(songs.begin() + num - 1);
```

- Print a message to confirm the object is removed from the vector.

10. For sorting records:

- `#include <algorithm>`
- Use sort function to sort the vector by name in ascending order.

```

    sort(songs.begin(), songs.end(), [](Song &a, Song &b)
        { return a.getName() < b.getName(); });

```

- Note: need a lambda function to indicate how to sort as the objects are not a default type.
- Output a message that says the objects are sorted.

11. For outputting to file:

- Take string input for the film and song files.
- Declare those as the output files using ofstream.
- Using foreach loop output the objects to the correct file and close the files.
- Output saved records message.

12. For inputting from files

- Take string input for the film and song files.
- Declare those as the input files using ifstream.
- Create a temporary string for each line
- Use a while loop with getline to parse the files.
- Use .find() and .substr() to filter the formatting and only collect the data.

```

while (getline(songsIn, line))
{
    int p1 = line.find('|'), p2 = line.find('|', p1 + 1);
    if (p1 != string::npos && p2 != string::npos)
        songs.emplace_back(line.substr(0, p1 - 1), line.substr(p1
+ 2, p2 - p1 - 3), line.substr(p2 + 2));
}

```

- Use emplace_back to push the data to the vectors.

13. In main function()

- Create an object of type record (Record records;)
- Get data from files.

```

records.inFromFile("Films.txt", "Songs.txt");

```

- Use a while(true) loop for the menu
- Create a choice variable that takes console input and executes that task.
- Create a switch statement for easy execution.

```

switch (choice)
{
case 0:
    cout << "\n\033[31m > Exiting...\033[0m";
    return 0;
case 1:
    records.showFilms();
    break;
case 2:
    records.showSongs();
    break;
}

```

```

case 3:
    records.addFilm();
    break;
case 4:
    records.addSong();
    break;
case 5:
    records.removeFilm();
    break;
case 6:
    records.removeSong();
    break;
case 7:
    records.sortFilms();
    break;
case 8:
    records.sortSongs();
case 9:
    records.outToFile("Films.txt", "Songs.txt");
    break;
default:
    cout << "\n\033[31m > Not Valid Choice\033[0m\n";
    break;
}

```

- If choice is 0, use return to close the program.
- For default output that choice is not valid.

--- Actions Menu (Enter 0-9) ---

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. Display Films | 2. Display Songs |
| 3. Add Film | 4. Add Song |
| 5. Remove Film | 6. Remove Song |
| 7. Sort Films | 8. Sort Songs |
| 9. Save Records | 0. Exit |

Option: 1

- | |
|---|
| 1. Spirited Away Hayao Miyazaki 2001 |
| 2. Kung Fu Panda 2 Jennifer Yuh Nelson 2011 |

Assignment 2 Problem 2

Rectangles in an endless plane simulator.

1. Create a **class Rectangle**.
2. Add **private variables** (int left, top, width, height, right, bottom).
3. Add a **public constructor** that has parameters(left, top, width, height)
 - Set right to left + width, set bottom to top + height.
4. Create a **public void displayRect()** function.
 - Outputs to console the rectangle top left coordinate, and bottom right coordinates.
 - "Rectangle from (0, 0) to (5, 5)"
5. Create a **public void intersection()** function.
 - Takes in a reference to the other rect.
 - Create variables to find the coordinates of the intersection rectangle.
 - i. Find max of the left using an algorithm function to get the edge closest to the right.
 - ii. Find the max of the top to get the lowest top edge.
 - iii. Find the min of right to find the edge closest to the left.
 - iv. Find the min of bottom to find the edge closer to the top.
 - Check if rectangles overlap
 - i. If (farthestRight < closestLeft && lowestTop < highestBottom) then create a rectangle with those coordinates
 - ii. Display the intersection rectangle.
 - iii. Else output that there's no intersection.
6. Create a **public void checkPoint()** function.
 - Takes in x and y point coordinates.
 - **If** the x cord:
 - i. is more than or equal to left
 - ii. and is less than or equal to right
 - **And if** the y cord:
 - i. is more than or equal to top
 - ii. and is less than or equal to bottom
 - Then the **point is in the** rectangle.
 - i. Output: "Is inside Rectangle"
 - **Else:** Output: "Is Outside Rectangle"
7. In **main function**:
 - Create and display test rectangles
 - Test intersection()
 - Test checkPoint()

```
Rectangle from (0, 0) to (5, 5)
Rectangle from (4, 4) to (11, 6)

Intersection of r1 and r2:
Rectangle from (4, 4) to (5, 5)

Is Inside Rectangle
Is Outside Rectangle
```