

ECON-381 SEMESTER PROJECT

1. What kind of coordinate system can we use to denote the cells in a pointy top hex grid? If there are alternatives, which one provides the easiest method to compute distances, or perform intersections on ranges as depicted above?

ANSWER:

- **Axial Coordinates (q,r)**
- **Cube Coordinates (x,y,z)**
- **Offset Coordinates (col,row)**

2. Which data structure is better suited to store the entire map?

- Perfect for sparse maps
- $O(1)$ lookup
- Handles negative coordinates
- Memory efficient
- Simple to implement

3. Which data structure is better suited to store a region defined by the sensor reading? Does it matter if the region is a circle or a ring?

- Fast membership testing $O(1)$
- Easy intersection/union operations
- Memory efficient
- Only stores coordinates, no need for cell data
- Works identically for both circles and rings

4. Implement with Java the coordinate system, the map, and finding the intersection. Your program should get inputs as ◦ Number of cells in map, or an indicator of its dimensions (ie. rows, columns, etc) ◦ Number of cells with radar responses ◦ Coordinates of cells with radar responses (repeats until the number indicated is satisfied) Then your program should output ◦ The number of cells in the intersection, ◦ Their coordinates.

ANSWER:

```
import java.util.Scanner;  
import java.util.HashSet;
```

```
public class SimpleHexIntersection {
```

```

static class Coordinate {
    int q;
    int r;

    public Coordinate(int q, int r) {
        this.q = q;
        this.r = r;
    }

    @Override
    public boolean equals(Object o) {
        if (this == o) return true;
        if (!(o instanceof Coordinate)) return false;
        Coordinate that = (Coordinate) o;
        return q == that.q && r == that.r;
    }

    @Override
    public int hashCode() {
        return 31 * q + r;
    }
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

    int width = scanner.nextInt();
    int height = scanner.nextInt();
    int numberOfRadars = scanner.nextInt();

    HashSet<Coordinate> intersection = new HashSet<>();

    int cellCount = scanner.nextInt();

    for (int i = 0; i < cellCount; i++) {
        int q = scanner.nextInt();
        int r = scanner.nextInt();
        intersection.add(new Coordinate(q, r));
    }

    for (int radar = 1; radar < numberOfRadars; radar++) {

```

```

HashSet<Coordinate> currentRadar = new HashSet<>();

cellCount = scanner.nextInt();

for (int i = 0; i < cellCount; i++) {
    int q = scanner.nextInt();
    int r = scanner.nextInt();
    currentRadar.add(new Coordinate(q, r));
}

intersection.retainAll(currentRadar);
}

System.out.println(intersection.size());
for (Coordinate coord : intersection) {
    System.out.println(coord.q + " " + coord.r);
}
}
}

```

Sample input:

```

5 5
2
3
0 0
1 0
1 1
2
0 0
1 0

```

Output:

```

2
0 0
1 0

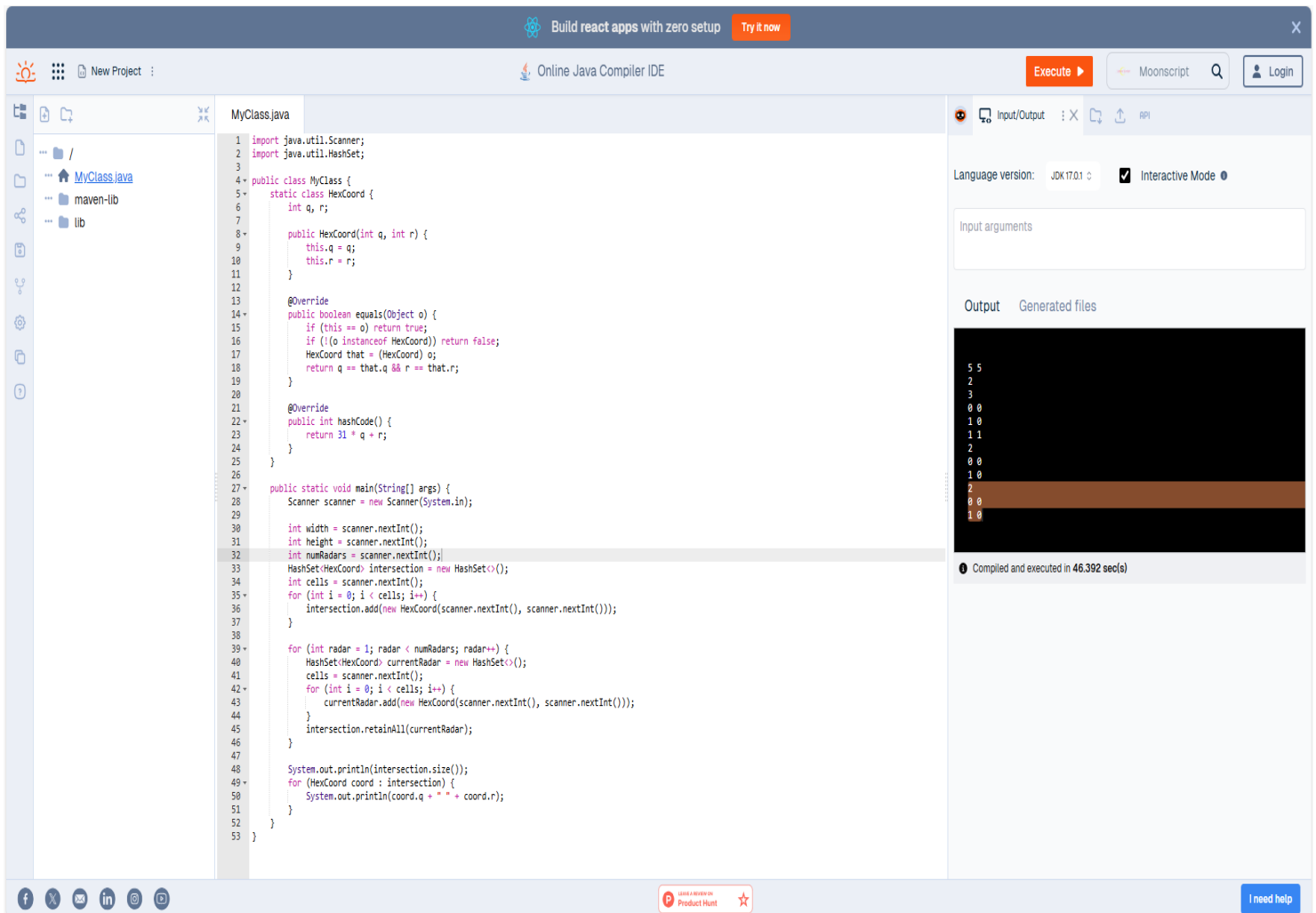
```

5. Your report should also include a single test case ◦ A sketch (hand made and photographed is acceptable) which marks the towers and the regions, and the intersection. ◦ Screen shot of your program working, taking the inputs ◦ Screen shot of your program working, showing the output.

ANSWER:

Sample input:

```
5 5 // width height
2 // number of radars
3 // first radar cells
0 0
1 0
1 1
2 // second radar cells
0 0
1 0
Sample output:
2 // size of intersection
0 0 // coordinates
1 0
```



The screenshot displays an Online Java Compiler IDE interface. The main editor shows a Java file named `MyClass.java` with the following code:

```
1 import java.util.Scanner;
2 import java.util.HashSet;
3
4 public class MyClass {
5     static class HexCoord {
6         int q, r;
7
8         public HexCoord(int q, int r) {
9             this.q = q;
10            this.r = r;
11        }
12
13        @Override
14        public boolean equals(Object o) {
15            if (this == o) return true;
16            if (!(o instanceof HexCoord)) return false;
17            HexCoord that = (HexCoord) o;
18            return q == that.q && r == that.r;
19        }
20
21        @Override
22        public int hashCode() {
23            return 31 * q + r;
24        }
25    }
26
27    public static void main(String[] args) {
28        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
29
30        int width = scanner.nextInt();
31        int height = scanner.nextInt();
32        int numRadars = scanner.nextInt();
33        HashSet<HexCoord> intersection = new HashSet<>();
34        int cells = scanner.nextInt();
35        for (int i = 0; i < cells; i++) {
36            intersection.add(new HexCoord(scanner.nextInt(), scanner.nextInt()));
37        }
38
39        for (int radar = 1; radar < numRadars; radar++) {
40            HashSet<HexCoord> currentRadar = new HashSet<>();
41            cells = scanner.nextInt();
42            for (int i = 0; i < cells; i++) {
43                currentRadar.add(new HexCoord(scanner.nextInt(), scanner.nextInt()));
44            }
45            intersection.retainAll(currentRadar);
46        }
47
48        System.out.println(intersection.size());
49        for (HexCoord coord : intersection) {
50            System.out.println(coord.q + " " + coord.r);
51        }
52    }
53 }
```

The right sidebar shows the execution results. The "Output" tab displays the following text:

```
5 5
2
3
0 0
1 0
1 1
2
0 0
1 0
```

Below the output, it states: "Compiled and executed in 46.392 secs".

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