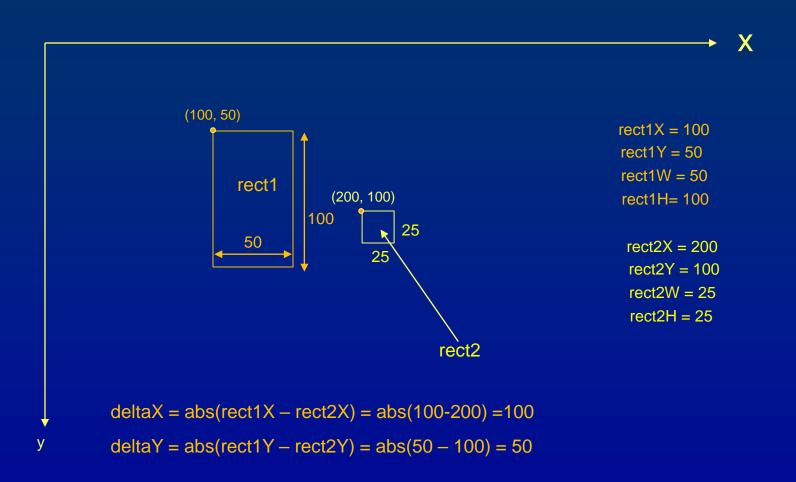
CS 04.114

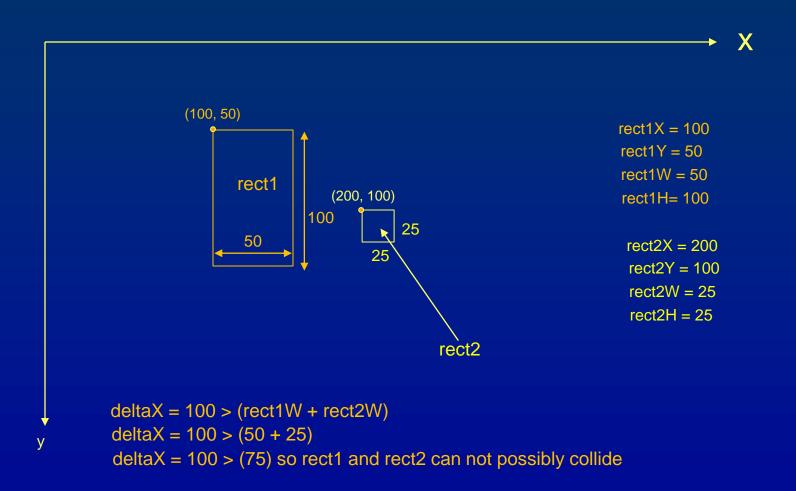
Object Oriented Programming and Data Abstraction (OOPDA)

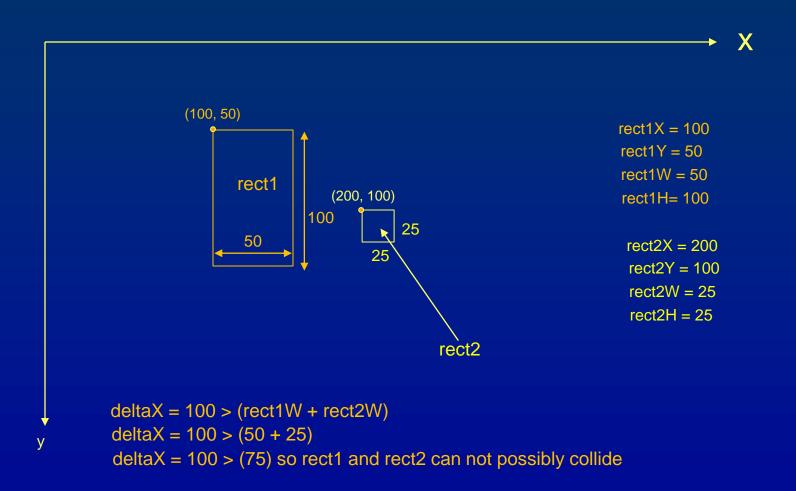
Lecture 14

Agenda

Simplified general Rectangle collision detection







- Using these facts, we can test two intervals for intersection in x and test two intervals for intersection in y
- If one of the interval intersections fails, then the rectangles can not possibly intersect
- Test two x intervals for intersection

```
I1 = [rect1X, rect1X + rec1W]
I2 = [rect2X, rect2X + rec2W]
```

Test two x intervals for intersection

```
I3 = [rect1Y, rect1Y + rec1W]
I4 = [rect2Y, rect2Y + rec2W]
```

- Using these facts, we can test two intervals for intersection in x and test two intervals for intersection in y
- If one of the interval intersections fails, then the rectangles can not possibly intersect
- Test two x intervals for intersection

```
I1 = [rect1X, rect1X + rec1W]
I2 = [rect2X, rect2X + rec2W]
intervalIntersect(rect1X, rect1X + rec1W, rect2X, rect2X + rec2W)
```

• Test two x intervals for intersection

```
\overline{13} = [\text{rect1Y, rect1Y} + \text{rec1W}]

\overline{14} = [\text{rect2Y, rect2Y} + \text{rec2W}]
```

• intervalIntersect(rect1Y, rect1Y + rec1H, rect2Y, rect2Y + rec2H)

Interval intersection algorithm

```
// If both of these are true the rectangles intersect
intervalIntersect(rect1X, rect1X + rec1W, rect2X, rect2X + rec2W)
intervalIntersect(rect1Y, rect1Y + rec1H, rect2Y, rect2Y + rec2H)
boolean intervalIntersect(int a, int b, int c, int d)
  boolean intersect = true;
   if (a > d) || (c > b)
      intersect = false;
  return intersect;
```

Project 5

- Build an object-oriented 2D-graphics system
 - Build it using skills you have learned in OOPDA
 - Built using object composition, object inheritance, and polymorphism
 - Build a little test a little (rapid prototyping)
- Goals
 - Create a nice picture
 - Add time in the form of a game using the event loop
 - Chance for creativity in both OOP, Graphics, and gaming