

GEOMETRÍA

0

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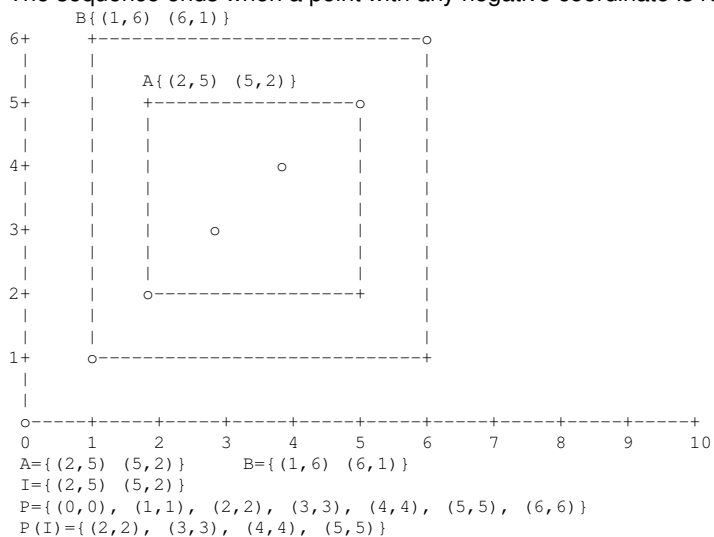
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Chapter 1

Main Page

Given two rectangles and a sequence of points this program calculates which points are inscribed within the intersection of the two rectangles

- programmatically sets the data of the first rectangle
- reads the second rectangle from keyboard
- calculates the intersection
 - if the intersection is empty, it ends
 - otherwise it reads the points and for each point
 - * Check if the point belongs the intersection
 - * Counts the number of points inscribed in the intersection
 - * The sequence ends when a point with any negative coordinate is read



Chapter 2

Class Index

2.1 Class List

Here are the classes, structs, unions and interfaces with brief descriptions:

Point2D	To represent a point in a two-dimensional space	7
Rectangle	To represent a rectangle in a two-dimensional space as a pair of points, the top-left corner and the bottom-right one	9

Chapter 3

File Index

3.1 File List

Here is a list of all documented files with brief descriptions:

include/Point2D.h	15
include/Rectangle.h	16
src/main.cpp	18
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src/Rectangle.cpp	21

Chapter 4

Class Documentation

4.1 Point2D Class Reference

To represent a point in a two-dimensional space.

```
#include <Point2D.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- [Point2D](#) ()
Basic constructor.
- [Point2D](#) (int x, int y)
Constructor with initialization parameters.
- void [setX](#) (int px)
Initializes the X coordinate.
- void [setY](#) (int py)
Initializes the Y coordinate.
- int [getX](#) () const
Queries the X coordinate.
- int [getY](#) () const
Queries the Y coordinate.
- void [read](#) ()
Reads the XY value from keyboard.
- void [print](#) () const
Prints the XY values in the screen in the form (X,Y)

4.1.1 Detailed Description

To represent a point in a two-dimensional space.

Definition at line 13 of file Point2D.h.

4.1.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

4.1.2.1 Point2D()

```
Point2D::Point2D (
    int x,
    int y )
```

Constructor with initialization parameters.

Parameters

<i>x</i>	Coordinate
<i>y</i>	Coordinate

Definition at line 16 of file Point2D.cpp.

```
16      {
17          px = x;
18          py = y;
19      }
```

4.1.3 Member Function Documentation

4.1.3.1 getX()

```
int Point2D::getX ( ) const
```

Queries the X coordinate.

Returns

Value of X

Definition at line 29 of file Point2D.cpp.

```
29      {
30          return px;
31      }
```

4.1.3.2 getY()

```
int Point2D::getY ( ) const
```

Queries the Y coordinate.

Returns

Value of Y

Definition at line 33 of file Point2D.cpp.

```
33      {
34          return py;
35      }
```

4.1.3.3 setX()

```
void Point2D::setX (
    int px )
```

Initializes the X coordinate.

Parameters

<i>px</i>	New value for X
-----------	-----------------

Definition at line 21 of file Point2D.cpp.

```
21      {
22      this->px = px;
23 }
```

4.1.3.4 setY()

```
void Point2D::setY (
    int py )
```

Initializes the Y coordinate.

Parameters

<i>py</i>	New value for Y
-----------	-----------------

Definition at line 25 of file Point2D.cpp.

```
25      {
26      this->py = py;
27 }
```

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- [include/Point2D.h](#)
- [src/Point2D.cpp](#)

4.2 Rectangle Class Reference

To represent a rectangle in a two-dimensional space as a pair of points, the top-left corner and the bottom-right one.

```
#include <Rectangle.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- [Rectangle](#) ()
Basic constructor.
- [Rectangle](#) (int x, int y, int w, int h)
Constructor with parameters.
- void [setGeometry](#) (int x, int y, int w, int h)
Initializes the data of the rectangle.
- void [setGeometry](#) (const [Point2D](#) &tl, const [Point2D](#) &br)
Initializes the data of the rectangle.
- [Point2D](#) [getTopLeft](#) () const
Queries the top-left corner.
- [Point2D](#) [getBottomRight](#) () const
Queries the bottom-right corner.
- bool [isEmpty](#) () const
For a rectangle to be valid this condition must hold $\text{topleft.getX()} \leq \text{bottomright.getX()} \ \&\& \ \text{topleft.getY()} \geq \text{bottomright.getY()}$ otherwise it is an empty (incorrect) rectangle.
- void [read](#) ()
Reads the two points of the rectangle.
- void [print](#) () const
Prints the rectangle in the form [[Point2D](#) - [Point2D](#)].

Friends

- [Rectangle](#) [doOverlap](#) (const [Rectangle](#) &r1, const [Rectangle](#) &r2)
Calculates the rectangle intersection of the two given rectangles. If there is no intersection, an empty rectangle is returned instead.

4.2.1 Detailed Description

To represent a rectangle in a two-dimensional space as a pair of points, the top-left corner and the bottom-right one.

Definition at line 15 of file `Rectangle.h`.

4.2.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

4.2.2.1 [Rectangle\(\)](#)

```
Rectangle::Rectangle (  
    int x,  
    int y,  
    int w,  
    int h )
```

Constructor with parameters.

Parameters

<i>x</i>	XY Coordinates of top-left corner
<i>y</i>	
<i>w</i>	Width of the rectangle
<i>h</i>	Height of the rectangle

Definition at line 14 of file Rectangle.cpp.

```
14 {
15     topleft.setX(x);
16     topleft.setY(y);
17     bottomright.setX(x+w);
18     bottomright.setY(y-h);
19     // setGeometry(x,y,w,h);
20 }
```

4.2.3 Member Function Documentation

4.2.3.1 getBottomRight()

`Point2D` Rectangle::getBottomRight () const

Queries the bottom-right corner.

Returns

The point

Definition at line 38 of file Rectangle.cpp.

```
38 {
39     return bottomright;
40 }
```

4.2.3.2 getTopLeft()

`Point2D` Rectangle::getTopLeft () const

Queries the top-left corner.

Returns

The point

Definition at line 34 of file Rectangle.cpp.

```
34 {
35     return topleft;
36 }
```

4.2.3.3 isEmpty()

```
bool Rectangle::isEmpty ( ) const
```

For a rectangle to be valid this condition must hold `topleft.getX() <= bottomright.getX() && topleft.getY() >= bottomright.getY()` otherwise it is an empty (incorrect) rectangle.

Returns

Whether the rectangle is empty or not

Definition at line 42 of file Rectangle.cpp.

```
42     {
43         return topleft.getX() > bottomright.getX() || topleft.getY() < bottomright.getY();
44     }
```

4.2.3.4 setGeometry() [1/2]

```
void Rectangle::setGeometry (
    const Point2D & tl,
    const Point2D & br )
```

Initializes the data of the rectangle.

Parameters

<i>tl</i>	Top-left point
<i>br</i>	Bottom-right corner

Definition at line 29 of file Rectangle.cpp.

```
29     {
30         topleft = tl;
31         bottomright = br;
32     }
```

4.2.3.5 setGeometry() [2/2]

```
void Rectangle::setGeometry (
    int x,
    int y,
    int w,
    int h )
```

Initializes the data of the rectangle.

Parameters

<i>x</i>	XY Coordinates of top-left corner
<i>y</i>	
<i>w</i>	Width of the rectangle
<i>h</i>	Height of the rectangle

Definition at line 22 of file Rectangle.cpp.

```

22                                     {
23     topleft.setX(x);
24     topleft.setY(y);
25     bottomright.setX(x+w);
26     bottomright.setY(y-h);
27 }
```

4.2.4 Friends And Related Function Documentation

4.2.4.1 doOverlap

```

Rectangle doOverlap (
    const Rectangle & r1,
    const Rectangle & r2 ) [friend]
```

Calculates the rectangle intersection of the two given rectangles. If there is no intersection, an empty rectangle is returned instead.

Parameters

<i>r1</i>	One rectangle
<i>r2</i>	Other rectangle

Returns

The rectangle given by the intersection of *r1* and *r2*

Note

This is an external function to the class [Rectangle](#) but since it is also friend, this function is allowed access to private data/methods

Definition at line 59 of file Rectangle.cpp.

```

59                                     {
60     Rectangle result;
61     Point2D rTL, rBR;
62     /* NO FRIEND
63         rTL.setX(max(r1.getTopLeft().getX(), r2.getTopLeft().getX()));
64         rTL.setY(max(r1.getTopLeft().getY(), r2.getTopLeft().getY()));
65         rBR.setX(min(r1.getBottomRight().getX(), r2.getBottomRight().getX()));
66         rBR.setY(min(r1.getBottomRight().getY(), r2.getBottomRight().getY()));
67     */
68     rTL.setX(max(r1.topleft().getX(), r2.topleft().getX()));
69     rTL.setY(min(r1.topleft().getY(), r2.topleft().getY()));
70     rBR.setX(min(r1.bottomright().getX(), r2.bottomright().getX()));
71     rBR.setY(max(r1.bottomright().getY(), r2.bottomright().getY()));
72     result.setGeometry(rTL, rBR);
73     return result; // Read more
74 }
```

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

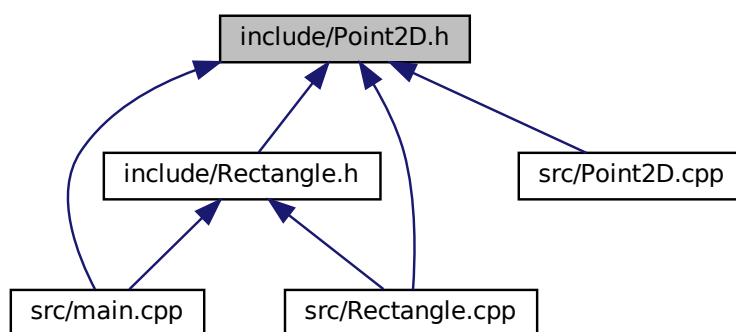
- [include/Rectangle.h](#)
- [src/Rectangle.cpp](#)

Chapter 5

File Documentation

5.1 include/Point2D.h File Reference

This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



Classes

- class [Point2D](#)

To represent a point in a two-dimensional space.

5.1.1 Detailed Description

Author

lcv

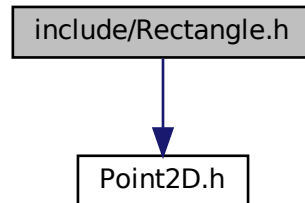
Date

16 de enero de 2020, 20:03

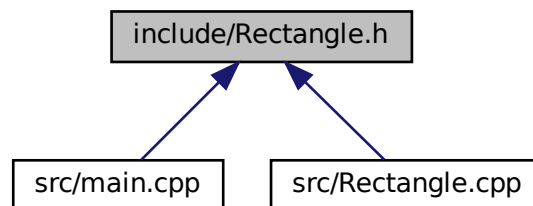
5.2 include/Rectangle.h File Reference

```
#include "Point2D.h"
```

Include dependency graph for Rectangle.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



Classes

- class [Rectangle](#)

To represent a rectangle in a two-dimensional space as a pair of points, the top-left corner and the bottom-right one.

Functions

- bool [isInside](#) (const [Point2D](#) &p, const [Rectangle](#) &r)

Calculates whether a point is internal to a rectangle.

5.2.1 Detailed Description

Author

lcv

Date

16 de enero de 2020, 20:04

5.2.2 Function Documentation

5.2.2.1 isInside()

```
bool isInside (
    const Point2D & p,
    const Rectangle & r )
```

Calculates whether a point is internal to a rectangle.

Parameters

<i>p</i>	The point
<i>r</i>	The rectangle

Returns

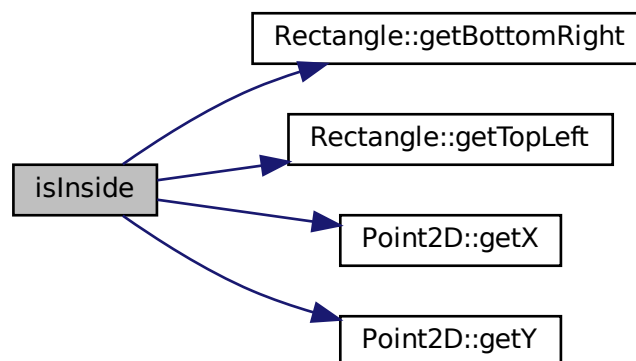
Return values

<i>true</i>	if <i>p</i> is inscribed within <i>r</i> ,
<i>false</i>	otherwise

Definition at line 76 of file Rectangle.cpp.

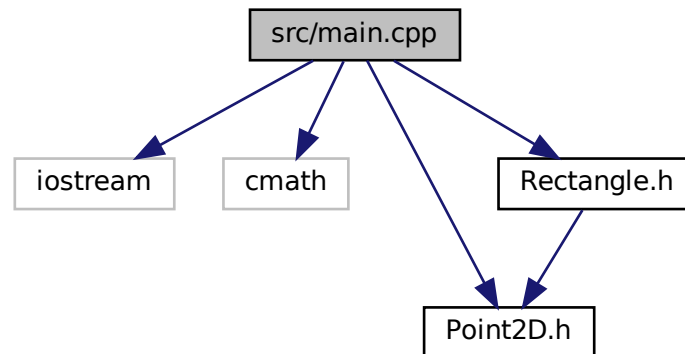
```
76 {
77     return r.getTopLeft().getX() <= p.getX() && p.getX() <= r.getBottomRight().getX() &&
78           r.getTopLeft().getY() >= p.getY() && p.getY() >= r.getBottomRight().getY();
79 }
```

Here is the call graph for this function:



5.3 src/main.cpp File Reference

```
#include <iostream>
#include <cmath>
#include "Point2D.h"
#include "Rectangle.h"
Include dependency graph for main.cpp:
```



Functions

- `int main ()`
Main function.

5.3.1 Detailed Description

Author

DECSAI

Note

To be implemented (partially) by students Videotutorial https://drive.google.com/file/d/1-KiBquuuHJ5_zNeSLqWH88PqazuoTVm

5.3.2 Function Documentation

5.3.2.1 main()

```
int main ( )
```

Main function.

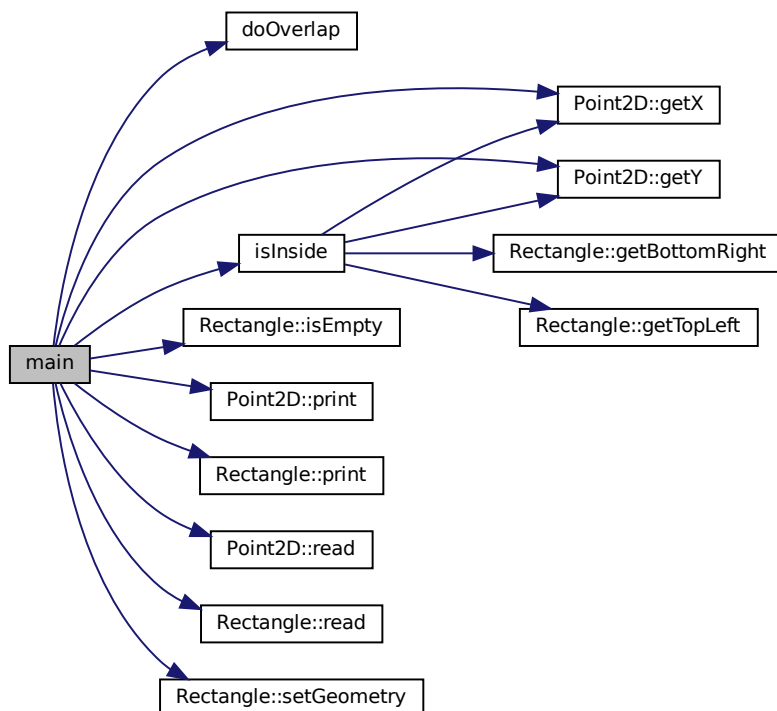
Returns

Always 0

Definition at line 65 of file main.cpp.

```
65     {
66         Rectangle A, B, Intersection;
67         Point2D p;
68         int count;
69
70
71
72         A.setGeometry(2,5,3,3);
73         cout << "First rectangle is ";
74         A.print();
75         cout << endl << "Type second rectangle: ";
76         B.read();
77         cout << endl << "Calculating intersection of: ";
78         A.print();
79         cout << " and ";
80         B.print();
81         cout << endl;
82         Intersection = doOverlap(A,B);
83         if (Intersection.isEmpty()) {
84             cerr << "Empty intersection" << endl;
85         } else {
86             cout << "The intersection is: ";
87             Intersection.print();
88             count = 0;
89             cout << endl << "Reading points...";
90             p.read();
91             while (p.getX() >= 0 && p.getY() >= 0) {
92                 if (isInside(p, Intersection)) {
93                     p.print();
94                     count ++;
95                 }
96                 p.read();
97             }
98             if (count > 0)
99                 cout << " fall within the intersection (" << count << " total)" << endl;
100             else
101                 cout << " None of them falls within the intersection " << endl;
102         }
103
104         return 0;
105 }
```

Here is the call graph for this function:

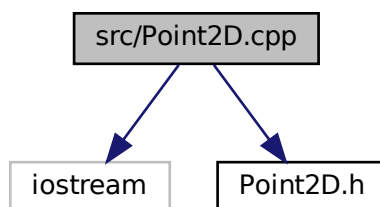


5.4 src/Point2D.cpp File Reference

```
#include <iostream>
```

```
#include "Point2D.h"
```

Include dependency graph for Point2D.cpp:



5.4.1 Detailed Description

Author

lcv

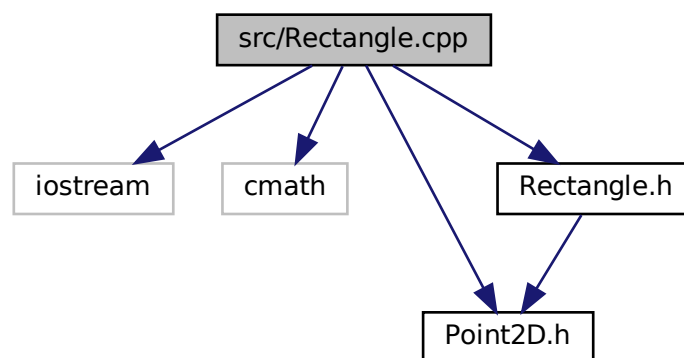
Date

16 de enero de 2020, 20:06

5.5 src/Rectangle.cpp File Reference

```
#include <iostream>
#include <cmath>
#include "Point2D.h"
#include "Rectangle.h"
```

Include dependency graph for Rectangle.cpp:



Functions

- `Rectangle doOverlap` (const `Rectangle` &r1, const `Rectangle` &r2)
- `bool isInside` (const `Point2D` &p, const `Rectangle` &r)

Calculates whether a point is internal to a rectangle.

5.5.1 Detailed Description

Author

lcv

Date

16 de enero de 2020, 20:06

5.5.2 Function Documentation

5.5.2.1 doOverlap()

```
Rectangle doOverlap (
    const Rectangle & r1,
    const Rectangle & r2 )
```

Parameters

<i>r1</i>	One rectangle
<i>r2</i>	Other rectangle

Returns

The rectangle given by the intersection of *r1* and *r2*

Note

This is an external function to the class [Rectangle](#) but since it is also friend, this function is allowed access to private data/methods

Definition at line 59 of file Rectangle.cpp.

```
59                                     {
60     Rectangle result;
61     Point2D rTL, rBR;
62     /* NO FRIEND
63         rTL.setX(max(r1.getTopLeft().getX(), r2.getTopLeft().getX()));
64         rTL.setY(max(r1.getTopLeft().getY(), r2.getTopLeft().getY()));
65         rBR.setX(min(r1.getBottomRight().getX(), r2.getBottomRight().getX()));
66         rBR.setY(min(r1.getBottomRight().getY(), r2.getBottomRight().getY()));
67     */
68     rTL.setX(max(r1.topleft().getX(), r2.topleft().getX()));
69     rTL.setY(min(r1.topleft().getY(), r2.topleft().getY()));
70     rBR.setX(min(r1.bottomright().getX(), r2.bottomright().getX()));
71     rBR.setY(max(r1.bottomright().getY(), r2.bottomright().getY()));
72     result.setGeometry(rTL, rBR);
73     return result; // Read more
74 }
```

5.5.2.2 isInside()

```
bool isInside (
    const Point2D & p,
    const Rectangle & r )
```

Calculates whether a point is internal to a rectangle.

Parameters

<i>p</i>	The point
<i>r</i>	The rectangle

Returns

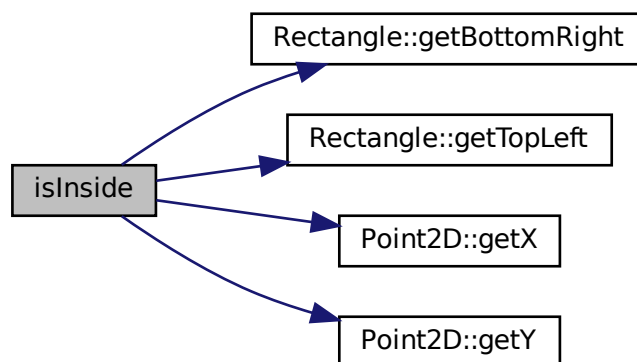
Return values

<i>true</i>	if <i>p</i> is inscribed within <i>r</i> ,
<i>false</i>	otherwise

Definition at line 76 of file Rectangle.cpp.

```
76 {  
77     return r.getTopLeft().getX() <= p.getX() && p.getX() <= r.getBottomRight().getX() &&  
78           r.getTopLeft().getY() >= p.getY() && p.getY() >= r.getBottomRight().getY();  
79 }
```

Here is the call graph for this function:



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