Outline

- Main goal
- Inherit & polynomial
- Operator Overloading
- File hierarchy
- Validation

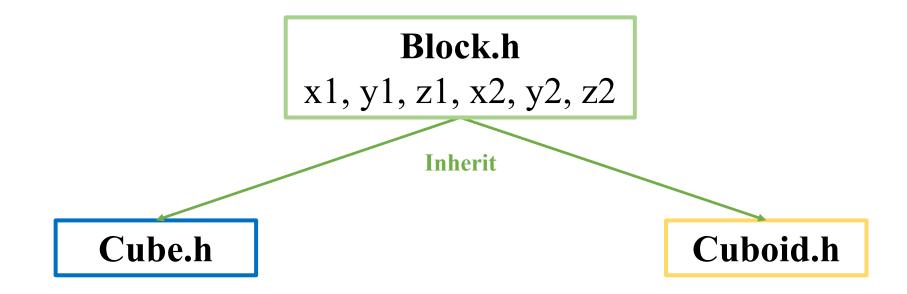
Main goal

• You should implement with polynomial and operator overloading

• Your program should support cube and cuboid

Inherit & polynomial

- Different graphics have different attributes
- Use Inherit and polynomial to achieve cube and cuboid



Block.h

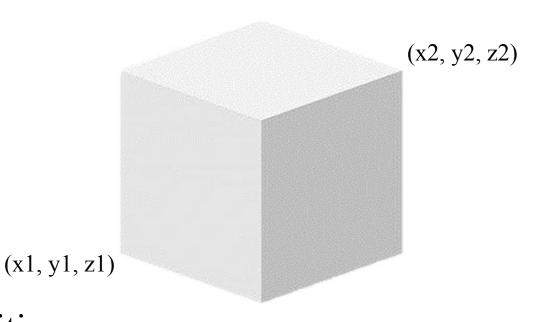
• Member data

• Member function

• Constructor

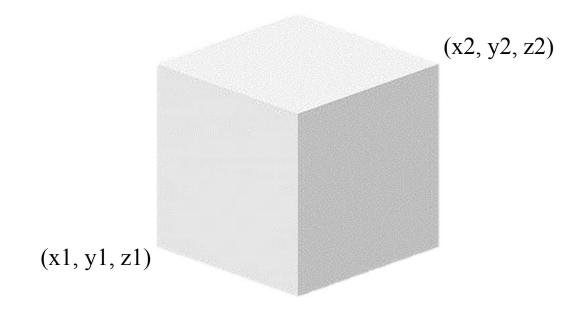
Member data

- Two points on the diagonal
 - (x1, y1, z1)
 - (x2, y2, z2)

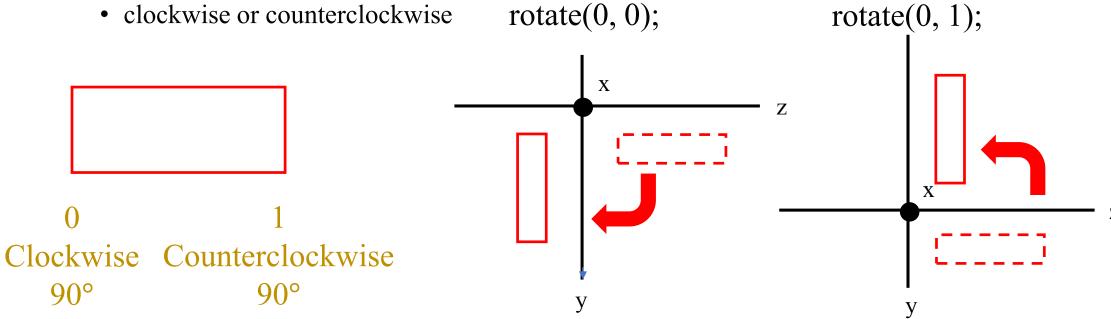


- Not necessarily at the same absolute position
 - Ex. (x1, y1, z1) don't need to be always at "Left Under" position

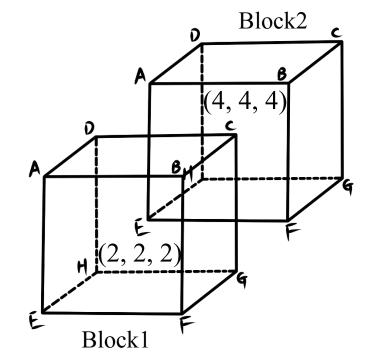
- void setpoint(float x1, float y1, float z1, float x2, float y2, float z2);
 - Set x1, y1, z1, x2, y2, z2 respectively



- void rotate(int p, bool d);
 - p denotes to the axis that the block rotates to
 - 0: x, 1: y, 2: z, default: z
 - d denotes to the direction of rotation

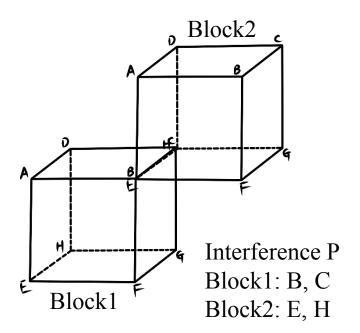


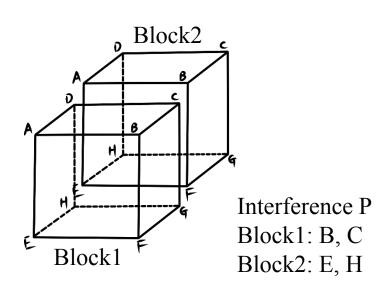
- int interVolume(float x1, float y1, float z1, float x2, float y2, float z2);
- Take the graph for example: interference points are
 - Block1's point C and Block2's point E
- Function return the volume of the interference part
 - $2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$

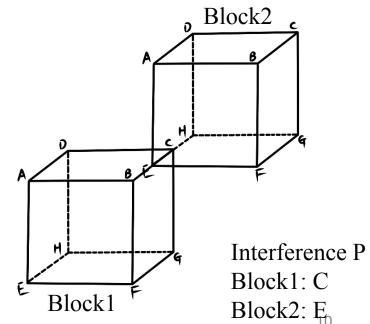


Special Cases

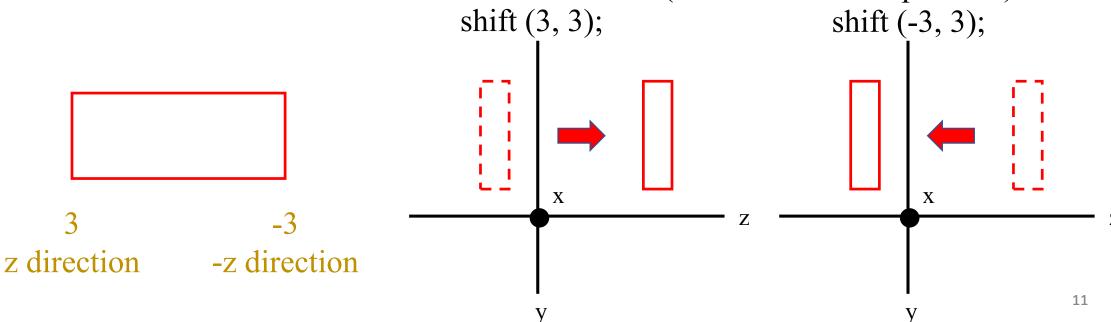
• Points of Block1 are on the surface, edge or same points of the Block 2







- virtual void shift(int p, float d)
 - p denotes to the axis that the block moves along
 - 1: x, 2: y, 3: z, default: Keep the value
 - -1: -x, -2: -y, -3: -z default: Keep the value
 - d denotes to the distance that the block moves(Distance must be positive)



Constructor

- Cube();
 - x1 = 0, y1 = 0, z1 = 0, x2 = 4, y2 = 4, z2 = 4
- Cube(float x1, float y,1 float z1, float x2, float y2, float z2);
 - Set x1, y1, z1, x2, y2, z2
- Cuboid();
 - x1 = 0, y1 = 0, z1 = 0, x2 = 2, y2 = 4, z2 = 4
- Cuboid (float x1, float y,1 float z1, float x2, float y2, float z2);
 - Set x1, y1, z1, x2, y2, z2
- Block(const Block & G);
 - Copy constructor
 - Set x1, y1, z1, x2, y2, z2 with those in G

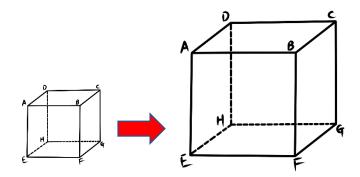
- >> : Store the information of block
- << : Show the information of block
- Support fstream
- For Cube:
 - Input: x1, y1, z1, x2, y2, z2
 - Output: x1, y1, z1, x2, y2, z2
- For Cuboid:
 - Input: x1, y1, z1, x2, y2, z2
 - Output: x1, y1, z1, x2, y2, z2

```
int main (){
    Squ S1;
    ifstream file_in("./test_data.txt");
    if (!file in) {
        cout << "cannot open test data.txt\n";</pre>
        exit(1);
    ofstream file_out("./answer.txt");
    file in >> S1;
    file_out << S1;
    file_out.close();
    file_in.close();
    return 0;
```

```
2 \longrightarrow x1
4 \longrightarrow y1
4 \longrightarrow z1
 📕 answer - 記事本
 檔案(F) 編輯(E) 格式(O) 檢視(V) 說明
the x1 is 0
the yl is 0
the zl is 0
the x2 is 2
the y2 is 4
the z2 is 4
```

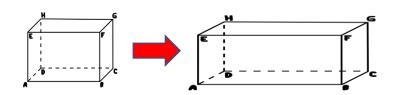
- * : Enlarge the size of the block
 - Fix the point(x1, y1, z1)
 - Return the larger volume (float, become n times larger than original one)
 - x2 may be change

For Cube(n = 8): Multiply all edges length by $\sqrt[3]{n}$



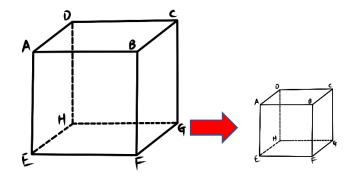
For Cuboid(n = 8):

Multiply the length of edge in x direction by n, while the remaining two directions doesn't change

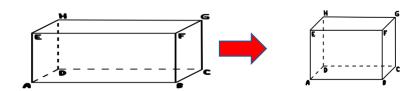


- / : Shrink the size of the block
 - Fix the point (x1, y1, z1)
 - Return the smaller volume (float, become 1/n times smaller than original one)
 - x2 may be change

For Cube(n = 8): Divide all edges length by $\sqrt[3]{n}$



For Cuboid(n = 8): Divide the length of edge in x direction by n, while the remaining two directions doesn't change



File hierarchy

- your_ID (replace it by your student ID)
 - main.cpp
 - Block.h
 - Block.cpp
 - Cube.h
 - Cube.cpp
 - Cuboid.h
 - Cuboid.cpp
 - Makefile (executable must be named "main")

You can download this file from Moodle Do not follow this rule may be taken 2 pts off Do not hand in other files! (*.exe or *.o)