

# Rectangle Exercise Solution

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## Part 1

### 1. Class Name: Rectangle

**One Line Summary:** A rectangle is defined by its top-left coordinates as well as its width and height.

```
21 Rectangle(10, 20, 300, 400)
2
```

### 3. Headers:

- `translate_left(self, num):`
- `translate_right(self, num):`
- `translate_up(self, num):`
- `translate_down(self, num):`
- `is_equal(self, rect):`
- `is_falling_within_another_rectangle(self, rect):`
- `is_overlapping(self, rect):`

```
1 class Rectangle:
2     """A rectangle is defined by its top-left coordinates as well
3     as its width and height.
4
5     @type x: int
6         The x coordinate of top-left corner of this rectangle
7     @type y: int
8         The y coordinate of top-left corner of this rectangle
9     @type width: int
10        The width of this rectangle
11     @type height: int
12        The height of this rectangle
13     """
```

```

14     def translate_left(self, num):
15         """Translate Rectangle to left by <num>
16         @type self: Rectangle
17         @type num: int
18         @rtype: None
19         >>> rect = Rectangle(10,20,300,400)
20         >>> rect.translate_left(10)
21         """
22     def translate_right(self, num):
23         """Translate Rectangle to right by <num>
24         @type self: Rectangle
25         @type num: int
26         @rtype: None
27         >>> rect = Rectangle(10,20,300,400)
28         >>> rect.translate_right(10)
29         """
30
31     def translate_up(self, num):
32         """Translate Rectangle to up by <num>
33         @type self: Rectangle
34         @type num: int
35         @rtype: None
36         >>> rect = Rectangle(10,20,300,400)
37         >>> rect.translate_up(10)
38         """
39
40     def translate_down(self, num):
41         """Translate Rectangle to down by <num>
42         @type self: Rectangle
43         @type num: int
44         @rtype: None
45         >>> rect = Rectangle(10,20,300,400)
46         >>> rect.translate_down(10)
47         """
48
49     def is_equal(self, rect):
50         """Return whether <rect> and <self> have the same
51         coordinate and size
52         @type self: Rectangle
53         @type rect: Rectangle
54         @rtype: bool
55         >>> rect_1 = Rectangle(10,20,300,400)
56         >>> rect_2 = Rectangle(10,20,300,400)
57         >>> rect_3 = Rectangle(15,25,300,400)
58         >>> rect_1.is_equal(rect_2)
59         True
60         >>> rect_1.is_equal(rect_3)
61         False
62         """
63
64     def is_falling_within_another_rectangle(self, rect):
65         """Return whether <self> is inside <rect>
66         @type self: Rectangle
67         @type rect: Rectangle

```

```

67         @rtype: bool
68         >>> rect_1 = Rectangle(10,20,300,400)
69         >>> rect_2 = Rectangle(15,15,100,50)
70         >>> rect_2.is_falling_within_another_rectangle(rect_1)
71         True
72         """
73
74     def is_overlapping(self, rect):
75         """Returns whether <self> has overlapping region with <
rect>
76
77         @type self: Rectangle
78         @type rect: Rectangle
79         @rtype: bool
80         >>> rect_1 = Rectangle(10,20,300,400)
81         >>> rect_2 = Rectangle(0,0,300,400)
82         >>> rect_1.is_overlapping(rect_2)
83         True
84         """

```

## Notes:

- What should be written for **@rtype** if nothing is returned?
- What should be written for **@type** if a parameter is of type class?
- What should be written for **@type** if a parameter is **self**?
- When writing an example, should class instantiation also be included like below?

```

1     def is_overlapping(self, rect):
2         """
3         ...
4         >>> rect_1 = Rectangle(10,20,300,400)
5         >>> rect_2 = Rectangle(0,0,300,400)
6         ...
7         """
8

```

## Part 2