

# Exercise

1) Build a project consisting of

- a class Rectangle, implementing separately the header file Rectangle.h and the source file Rectangle.C
- a main program myprog.C that uses the Rectangle class

Compile the Rectangle object, the main object, and link them

```
class Rectangle
{
public:
    Rectangle(double b=1, double h=1); //constructor

    void setBaseHeight(double, double); //set base and height of the rectangle
    double getDiag(void); //get the rectangle diagonal
    double getArea(void); //get the rectangle area
    double getB(void); //get the rectangle base
    double getH(void); //get the rectangle height

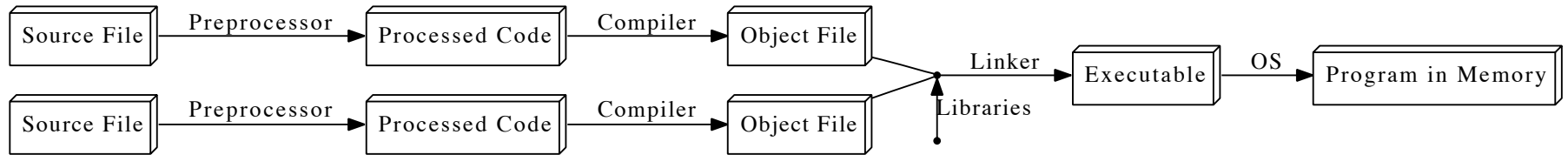
private:
    double base; double height;
    ~Rectangle(); //destructor
};
```

# Exercise

1) Build a project consisting of

- a class Rectangle, implementing separately the header file Rectangle.h and the source file Rectangle.C
- a main program myprog.C that uses the Rectangle class

Compile the Rectangle object, the main object, and link them



# Exercise

2) Use an external library to implement the `getDiag` function

We could use:

- GSL (GNU Scientific Library) is a library that provides basic and advanced math and analysis tools.

```
double gsl_hypot( double x, double y)
```

(that basically returns `sqrt(x*x+y*y)` )

GSL libraries `libgsl` and `libgslcblas` and the headers are available in the lab computers

```
/usr/include/gsl
```

```
/usr/lib64
```

- from ROOT `libMathCore`

```
double TMath::Sqrt(double a)
```

```
double TMath::Power(double a, double b)
```

instead of using the “standard” `sqrt()` and `pow()`

# Exercise

3) Write a Makefile to automatically compile your code

# Exercise

3) Write a Makefile to automatically compile your code

```
CXX           := g++
CXXFLAGS      := -O -Wall -pedantic
SRC           := ./src/
INC           := -I./inc -I/usr/include/gsl
LIB           := -L/usr/lib64 -lgsl -lgslcblas
OBJ           := ./obj/
EXE           := ./exe/

default: $(EXE)/myexe

$(OBJ)%.o: $(SRC)%.C
    @echo Compiling  $< ...
    @if ! [ -d $(OBJ) ] ; then mkdir -pv $(OBJ); fi
    $(CXX) $(CXXFLAGS) $(INC) -c -o $@ $<

$(EXE)/myexe: $(OBJ)rectangle.o $(OBJ)myprog.o
    @echo Linking  $^ to $@
    @if ! [ -d $(EXE) ] ; then mkdir -pv $(EXE); fi
    $(CXX) $(CXXFLAGS) $(INC) $(LIB) -o $@ $^

clean:
    rm -fv $(OBJ)*
    rm -fv $(EXE)*
```

# Exercise

4) Implement, for the Rectangle class and for the main function, some debug printouts via a Preprocessor Directive

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

class Rectangle
{
    public:
        Rectangle(); //constructor
};

Rectangle::Rectangle(){
#ifdef _DEBUG_
    printf("Creating-Rectangle\n");
#endif
    base=1; height=1;
    return;
}
```

```
bozzo@bozzomac $ g++ -D_DEBUG_ -c -o file.o file.C
```

# Exercise

5) Implement a 'static' method, `Rectangle::Merge()`, that accepts two `Rectangle` instances as inputs, checks if one of the two sides (base or height) is equal and, if yes, returns a new `Rectangle` object, sum of the two inputs.

In the main function, compute the Area and the Diagonal for this new `Rectangle`.

*What happen if both the sides of the two inputs are different? What to return?*

# Exercise

6) Implement a method, overloading the '+' operator (\*), acting on one Rectangle instance and *adding* to it another Rectangle instance:

```
Rectangle a;  
Rectangle b;  
Rectangle c = a+b;
```

(\*) let's define "sum" as the sum of both the *base* and *height*.